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The SECOND EDITION with numerous Additions and Improvements.

By *N. BAILEY*, Φιλόλογος.

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W. Musgrave

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE

PREFACE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE Subject Matter of the following Sheets relating principally to Language, Words or Speech; it will not be foreign to the Purpoſe to remark, that the Faculty of Speech not only makes no ſmall diſtinguiſhing Character of the Human Species from that of Brutes; but is alſo of admirable Uſe to Mankind, as it renders them converſible one with another; by which Means they have an Opportunity of improving their intellectual Faculty by Converſation, in that the various Attainments, Endowments, Obſervations, Diſcoveries and Experiences of the ſeveral Perſons they converſe with, are by the Means of Speech with a wonderful Facility mutually communicated; whereas without Language we ſhould have known only ſuch Things as we ſaw with our Eyes, perceiv'd by our Senſes or conceiv'd in our Minds.

This Faculty of Speech conſiſts of Words, which are made up of Letters, which are Characters of ſo many different Sounds, by the Aſſiſtance of which we are not confin'd within the narrow Compaſs of our particular Acquaintance and Cotemporaries, but alſo carry on or hold a Correſpondence with thoſe Sages at the remoteſt Diſtance from us either in Place or Time, and ſo acquaint our ſelves with all thoſe uſeful Diſcoveries in either Nature or Art, that the moſt ſagacious and induſtrious Virtuoſi have hitherto made, and ingenuouſly communicated by their Writings; by theſe we ſee or form in our Minds Ideas of Things done Thouſands of Years ago, and (as it may be ſaid) hear Sounds as far diſtant in Place as in Time.

Words are thoſe Vehicles or Channels by the which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Underſtandings and therefore, upon a right Apprehenſion of the Meaning of them, depends the Rectitude of thoſe Ideas or Notions that we receive by hearing or reading. Therefore in Order to furniſh our Minds with juſt and adequate Ideas, either of the Things, Matters, or Facts; Words muſt be apprehended in their proper Senſe and Meaning, either in receiving from or communicating to others: For if the Words either of a Speaker or Writer, tho' ever ſo Appoſite to the Matter be taken or underſtood in a wrong Senſe, they will neceſſarily form wrong Conceptions concerning the Thing ſpoken or written of; and if we our ſelves uſe Words in an improper Senſe, this will cauſe a Confuſion in the Underſtanding of the Hearer and render our Diſcourſe both unintelligible and uſeleſs.

Whoever therefore would have his Mind furniſh'd with uſeful Knowledge of Things of any Kind, ought to make it his ſpecial Care to underſtand the true Senſe and Meaning of the Words of that Language wherein the Things are expreſs'd; for without that no good Progreſs can be made in attaining any Science, that we would be acquainted with.

And to this End it has been the univerſal Practiſe of all polite Nations to make the Study of Letters the firſt Buſineſs of Life; beginning it with the learning of thoſe Letters or Characters which are the Elements of which Words are compos'd, and this too as early as the Child is capable of the Faculty of Speech, tho' but very imperfectly.

And foraſmuch as this Accompliſhment is neceſſary to all Perſons, and but few, comparatively ſpeaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any conſiderable Proficiency, have Dictionaries been compil'd in moſt Languages, to which as to a Storehouſe, ſuch Perſons might have recourſe, whenſoever any Word occurs with which they had been either till then unacquainted or has ſlipt their Memory; or when they themſelves would either ſpeak or write properly.

And therefore as Dictionaries have been deem'd uſeful in all civiliz'd Nations in *Europe*, ſo they cannot be thought leſs ſo in the *Engliſh* Tongue, in that it is not only the moſt copious Language in *Europe*, but perhaps in the whole World; nay more as it is a Compoſition or Mixture of greater Variety than any either ancient or modern Language, as will manifeſtly appear in the Peruſal of the following Dictionary.

As to the Reaſon of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about I ſhall acquaint you below.

But foraſmuch as the Etymological Part, from which ours takes its Origin, takes in ſo many Languages, I ſhall, having firſt ſaid ſomething of Language in the General, make ſome Remarks on the ſeveral Languages herein us'd, and laſtly of the Nature and Excellency of the *Engliſh* Tongue.

Language is a Set of Words that have been agreed upon by any People for the Communicating their Minds to each other.

F. *Buffier* obſerves that the firſt Principles of all Languages may be reduc'd to the Expreſſions ſignifying

1. The Subject ſpoken of.
2. That which is affirm'd or deny'd of it.
3. The Circumſtances of both the Subject and what is affirm'd or deny'd of it.

But as every Language has its particular Ways of expreſſing, each of theſe Languages are generally only to be accounted an Aſſemblage of Expreſſions, that either Chance or Fancy has eſtabliſh'd among a Set of People. So that Uſe and Cuſtom is the Rule of Language, it not depending on Reaſon.

From Language proceeds Grammar and not Language from Grammar; which is a Plan of it, and ſuppoſes the Language to have firſt obtain'd by Uſe, without any Regard having been had to Grammar.

A Grammar of a Language afterwards made is only a Set of Reflections call'd Rules, to which the Manners of ſpeaking in that Language can be reduc'd: And indeed we know of no Language, of which the Plan or Grammar, *i. e.* The Rules were firſt form'd and the Words of that Language fitted to thoſe Rules; which if it were done, ſuch Language would be rendered much eaſier to be learn'd by Reaſon of the avoiding of Irregularities which make up the Bulk of moſt Grammars.

As to the Original of Language, tho' it is almoſt univerſally allow'd, that the Diverſity of Languages took their Riſe from the Confuſion at the Building of the Tower of *Babel*, yet the Manner how this was effected, is ſtill diſputed among the Learned.

The Queſtion among them is, whether God only expung'd the Remembrance of the Signification of Words and Terms in thoſe Perſons employ'd in Building that Tower; or whether he immediately inſpir'd them with new Words: *Scaliger*'s Opinion is that they only forgot the Meaning of the Words, and nam'd one Thing inſtead of another, tho' they all at the ſame Time ſpoke the *Hebrew* Tongue: Nor is it *Caſaubon*'s Opinion that they immediately ſpoke different Languages; but thinks that the Confuſion of Tongues might very well be effected without that.

The *Jews* ſtrenuouſly maintain and poſitively inſiſt upon it, that the *Hebrew* Tongue, ſuch as it is now found in the Books of the Old Teſtament was the primitive Language, and that which was ſpoken by our original Sire *Adam*; but the *Arabs* diſpute the Point of Antiquity with the *Jews*; and others again contend, that the Language ſpoken by *Adam* in the State of Innocency is loſt; and that the *Hebrew*, *Chaldee* and *Arabick* are only Dialects of the Original.

Some have remark'd that there is a conſtant Reſemblance between the Genius of each People and the Language which they ſpeak, and thence

The *French* who are a People of great Vivacity have a Language that runs extreme Lively and Briſk, and the *Italians* who ſucceeded the *Romans* have quite loſt the Auguſtneſs and Nervouſneſs of the *Latin* and ſunk into Softneſs and Effeminacy, as well in their Language as their Manners.

The *Spaniards*, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Character is a haughty Air, have a Language reſembling their Qualities, yet not without Delicacy and Sweetneſs.

The *Romans* who ſeem'd to be a People deſign'd for Command, us'd a Language that was noble, auguſt and nervous.

The *Greeks* who were a polite but voluptuous People, us'd a Language exactly adapted thereto.

The *Engliſh* who are naturally Blunt, thoughtful and of few Words, uſe a Language that is very ſhort, conciſe and ſententious.

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Again, Languages are not only conſidered either as matricular or original; as the *Hebrew* and *Arabick* in the Eaſt and South; the *Teutonick* and *Sclavonick* in the Weſt and North; but alſo as ſecondary ones, *i. e.* ſuch as are deriv'd from them, or form'd out of a Mixture of two or more Tongues, as from *Latin*, *French*, &c.

The learned Linguiſt *Bodiger* after having given a ſuccinct Account of the Confuſion of Tongues at *Babel*, and the Diviſion and Subdiviſion of Languages, concludes that there are but three Mother Tongues found in the World, the *Hebrew*, the *Teutonick* or *German* (under which he comprizes the *Celtick*, *Gothick*, *Francick*, *Alemannick* and *Saxon*) and the *Sclavonick*, and that the Tongues the ſeveral People and Nations now ſpeak did not immediately ariſe out of that Confuſion, but were formed at different Times.

He alſo adds that from the *Hebrew* and *Teutonick* aroſe the *Greek*; from the *Greek* and *Teutonick* ſprung the *Latin*; from the *Latin* and *Teutonick* the *Italian* and *French*; from the *Latin*, *Teutonick* and *Arabick*, the *Spaniſh*; from the *Teutonick*, *French* and *Latin* the *Engliſh*.

Now becauſe there comes into the Compoſition of the *Engliſh* Tongue ſo many others, all which are made uſe of in this Dictionary, I ſhall produce ſome Obſervations that have been made on them.

The *Latin* is the common Mother of the *French*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh*; but the Daughters have very different Geniuſes, Inclinations and Qualities.

The *Teutonic*, is the ancient Language of *Germany* and by ſome accounted the ſame as the *Celtic* and is now diſtinguiſh'd into Upper and Lower: The Upper has two notable Dialects, the *Scandian*, *Daniſh*, or perhaps the *Gothick*, to which appertains the Languages ſpoken in *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden* and *Ireland*.

The *Saxon* to which appertains the ſeveral Languages of the *Engliſh*, *Scots*, *Friſians*, &c.

To the Lower appertain the *Dutch*, *Flemiſh*, &c.

1. The *French* Tongue is not an Original or Mother Tongue; but a Mixture or Medley of ſeveral others as well as the *Engliſh*; it having borrowed both Words and Phraſes from moſt of the *European* Languages.

The Baſis of the *French* Tongue are the *Celtic*; the *Latin* which the *Romans* carried with them among the *Gauls*, when (they made a Conqueſt of that Country) and the *Teutonic* or that Dialect of it, ſpoken by the *Franks*, when they paſs'd the *Rhine*, and eſtabliſh'd themſelves in *Gallia*.

Indeed it is one of the Characters of the *French* Tongue that it is natural and eaſy; the Words being rang'd in it much in the ſame Order as are the Ideas in our Mind, but that which chiefly diſtinguiſhes the *French* is its Juſtneſs, Purity, Accuracy and Flexibility, in which it differs widely from the *Greek* and *Latin*; where the Inverſion of the natural Order is not only frequent but a great Beauty.

But then again, the *Engliſh* Tongue has the Advantage of the *French* as to the Analogy of Grammar, and the Simplicity with which the Moods of Verbs are form'd, nay even over all the known Languages in the World.

One Diſadvantage that the *French* Language labours under, is that it is very poor in compound Words, in which the *Engliſh*, *High Dutch* and *Greek*, far exceed it, the latter eſpecially deriving a great Deal of their Force and Energy from the Compoſition of Words, and frequently expreſs that in one Sound, that the *French* cannot do but by a Periphraſis; and again, the Diminitives in the *French* are as few as their Compounds.

Some *French* Authors indeed have boaſted that their Language is Simple without Lowneſs, Bold without Indecency; Elegant and Florid without Affectation, Harmonious without Swelling, Majeſtick without Pride, Delicate without Softneſs, and Strong without Roughneſs.

But as to the Points of Strength and Majeſty the *French* muſt give the Palm to the *Engliſh* Tongue; which in theſe as well as the Copiouſneſs exceeds all of the living Languages, as far as it falls ſhort of ſome of them in Smoothneſs and Delicacy.

The *Italian* Tongue owes its Original principally to the *Latin*.

It is accounted one of the moſt Perfect among the modern Languages, it being furniſh'd with Words and Phraſes ſufficient to repreſent all Ideas, and to expreſs all Sentiments; to deliver ones ſelf on all Subjects, yet many of their celebrated Authors, when tranſlated into *Engliſh*, cannot be read with Pleaſure by an *Engliſh* Man, nay nor even in the Original; by Reaſon that the *Italian* Tongue is like the People, who are ſlow and thoughtful, and accordingly their Language runs heavily, tho' ſmoothly, and they lengthen out many of their Words to a very great Extent.

The *Italians* have a good Taſte for Muſick, and have, for the Sake of that, made Alterations in a great many of their primitive Words, leaving out Conſonants and putting in Vowels, ſoftening and lengthening out the Terminations for the Sake of Cadence; by which Means the Language indeed is rendered very Muſical and ſucceeds better than any other in Operas; but then it is deficient in Strength and Nerves, and alſo a great Part of thoſe Words that are borrow'd from the *Latin* are ſo far diſguis'd, that it is not a very eaſy Matter to know them again.

Some ingenious Authors have diſplay'd the Qualities of the *Italian* Language by the following Similies.

The *Italian* Tongue does not ſwell up Things to that Degree that the *Spaniſh* does; but it adorns and imbelliſhes them more; yet theſe Ornaments and Imbelliſhments are not real Beauties.

Tho' the *Italian* Expreſſions are rich and brilliant; they are like the Faces of Ladies painted and patch'd, which do indeed make a fine Show; but then that Finery is all Deceit.

It is compar'd to a Coquet full of fine Airs, always appearing dreſs'd, never ſeen in a Diſhabille; and taking all Occaſions to ſhew her Finery, all ſhe Aims at being to be admir'd.

The Excellency of the *Spaniſh* Tongue ſeems to conſiſt in the Number of their Syllables and the Swelling of Words; and the People ſeem to ſpeak not ſo much to be underſtood as to make themſelves admir'd.

Their Terms are big and ſonorous, their Expreſſions haughty and boiſterous, Pomp and Oſtentation run thro' all they ſay. The *Spaniſh* Tongue is not capable of painting a Thought to the Life, it always magnifies it, and does nothing, if it do not exceed Nature.

It has by ſome been diſplay'd by the following Compariſons.

It is compar'd to a haughty Dame, that piques herſelf on her Quality and loves Exceſs and Extravagancy in every Thing.

It is alſo reſembled to thoſe Rivers whoſe Waters are continually ſwelling and always muddy and turbulent; and never keep long within their Channel; but are ever overflowing, are ever noiſy and precipitate.

The *Engliſh* Tongue is that ſpoken by the People of *England* and with ſome Variation by the People of *Scotland*. It is ſuppos'd to be of *Gothick* Extraction, this having been the Root or Stock upon which ſeveral others have been grafted; the ancient Language of this Iſland was the *Britiſh* or *Welſh*, which was ſpoken in common by the *Britons* and *Gauls*, and which ſtill ſubſiſts in a Degree of Purity, greater or leſſer, in the Principality of *Wales* and Dukedom of *Cornwal*, the Iſlands and Highlands of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and alſo in ſome Provinces of *France*, as particularly in *Bretagne*.

As to the Qualities of the preſent *Engliſh* Tongue, it is allow'd to be the cloſeſt, cleareſt, moſt chaſte and reſerv'd in its Diction of all the Modern Languages; and alſo the moſt juſt and ſevere in its Ornaments, and alſo the honeſteſt, moſt open and undeſigning: it will not bear double Meanings, nor can it palliate or hide Nonſenſe; bad Senſe and good *Engliſh* being inconſiſtent.

It is thus characteriz'd; it can be gay and pleaſant upon Occaſion, notwithſtanding all its Sublimity, Nervouſneſs and Majeſty, but its Gaiety is moderated and reſtrain'd by good Senſe; it hates exceſſive Ornaments, ſeeming rather to chuſe to go naked for the greater Simplicity, never uſing more Ornaments of Dreſs than Nature requires.

The *Engliſh* Tongue is of a maſculine Quality; it is not only of a different Family from the *Italian*, *French*, &c. but appears to be of a different Sex too.

The *Engliſh* Tongue has been by ſome compar'd to the River *Nile*, in that it preſerves a Majeſty even in Abundance; its Waters roll rapidly notwithſtanding their depth, and never roar but when their Banks are too narrow, nor overflow without inriching the Soil.

Theſe Remarks may ſuffice as to the ſeveral *European* Languages from which many of our Words are borrowed. I ſhall next obſerve ſomething on the Mutation of the *Engliſh* Tongue.

That Languages as well as other Things are liable to Mutations and Changes we need not be at a Loſs for Inſtances, the Cauſes of which in the General may be reckon'd three.

1. *Commigrations* or *Conqueſts*, that is the People of one Language and Nation intermixing themſelves with thoſe of another; by which Means in Time their ſucceeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquering and Conquered. Thus the *Italian* Language ſprung from the *Latin* and a Mixture of *German* and *Gothic*; the *Spaniſh* from the *Latin* mixt with the *Gothic*, *German*, *Arabic* and *Moriſco*; the *French* from the ancient *Gauliſh* or *Gallic*, mixt with the *Latin* and *German*.

2. From *Commerce*, by which the Names of Wares, Terms in Traffick, Offices and Dignities are introduc'd, which we commonly accept with the Wares themſelves from the Perſons from whom we receive them and new form them according to the Model and Genius of our own Tongue.

3. From the Eſteem and valuable Qualities of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue as more *Learned*, *Elegant*, *Copious* or *Expreſſive*. Hence the Learned in all Parts of *Europe* uſe the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the Treaſuries or rather the propereſt Vehicles for the Conveyance of Science; ſo the Chriſtian Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek* as the Introductories to the Knowledge of the divine Oracles; ſeveral Nations of *Europe* the *French* for its ſoftneſs and ſmoothneſs of Expreſſion; the *Danes*, and *Swedes* the *Teutonick*, as more copious.

If a Language once gains the Eſteem of being more learned, from thence Authors borrow technical Words or Words of Art, as in *Phyſick*, *Surgery*, *Philoſophy*, *Mathematicks*, &c. as from the *Greek*. If it be eſteem'd more elegant and fine in Pronunciation, then thoſe who frequent Courts and are apt to miſlike any Thing that is common and the Product of their own Country, and delighting rather in what is uncommon, are apt to borrow Words; eſpecially thoſe of Complaiſance and Addreſs, framing and borrowing new Words, according as new Things and new Inventions turn up; by which Means the old *Anglo Saxon* was converted into the preſent *Engliſh* Tongue.

Now that from theſe three Cauſes in the General the ancient Language of *Britain* is altered from what it was originally to what it is at preſent, will plainly appear by what follows.

It is generally agreed that the ancient Language of *Britain* was the *Gauliſh*. (This Iſland in all Probability having been firſt peopled from *Gaul*, i. e. *Gallia* or *France*) as is affirmed both by *Cæſar* and *Tacitus*, and as they prove by many ſtrong and concluſive Arguments, as by the Religion, Manners and Cuſtoms of both the one and the other, as well as by the nearneſs of their Situation.

Julius Cæſar ſome Time before the Birth of our Saviour in the Time of King *Caſſevalene* or *Caſſibelanus*, made a Deſcent upon *Britain*; but it may be rather ſaid that he diſcovered it than that he made a Conqueſt of it; but ſome Time after the Death of our Saviour in the Reign of *Claudius Cæſar*, *Aulus Plautius* brought hither ſome *Roman* Forces, and by him and *Oſtorius Scapula*, *Codigunus* and *Caractacus* two *Britiſh* Kings were ſeverally overcome in Battle, a *Roman* Colony was ſettled at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, the Southern Parts thereof being reduc'd to the Form of a *Roman* Province; and in the Time of *Domitian* the *Romans*, under the Conduct of *Agricola*, made themſelves Maſters of other Parts, as far as to the Friths of *Dunbarton* and *Edenburgh*; upon which the Remains of the unconquered *Britains* retired to the Weſtern Parts of this Iſland, now called *Wales*; where carrying with them their Language over the Mountains, there they have preſerv'd it to this Day.

As the *Roman* Empire extended itſelf to the Weſtern Parts of *Europe* and poſſeſs'd it ſelf of *Gaul* and *Britain*, they in the ſame Places propagated the *Roman* Language by cauſing their Edicts in Relation to publick Affairs, to be deſignedly written in the *Latin* Tongue.

Britain being thus become a *Roman* Province, tho' ſtill ſuffered to be govern'd by Kings of their own Nation as Viceroys under the *Roman* Emperors, the *Roman* Legions reſiding in *Britain* for the Space of upwards of 200 Years did without doubt diſſeminate the *Latin* Tongue; and the People alſo being govern'd by Laws written in *Latin*, a Mixture of Languages muſt at leaſt, to ſome Degree, neceſſarily follow. And this ſeems to have been the firſt Mutation the Language of *Britain* ſuffered; but ſtill ſo tenacious were our Fore-Fathers, of their native Language that it over-bore (or grew) the *Latin*.

This however is certain that the *Roman* Language never gain'd ſuch footing in *Britain* as it did in *Lombardy*, *Spain*, and among the *Gauls*, partly by Reaſon of its great Diſtance from *Rome* and the little Reſort of *Romans* hither; and partly becauſe they did not intirely effect the Reduction of *Britain*, till the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*, when the *Roman* Empire itſelf was upon the Decline, and the Conquerors were call'd away to defend their own Territories nearer Home. About A. C. 433.

But thus the *Britiſh* Tongue continued for ſome Time mixt with the Provincial *Latin*, and the *Britains* being thus deſerted were not long after inſulted by the *Picts*, who taking the Advantage of the Abſence of the *Roman* Legions harraſs'd the Northern Parts of *Britain*: againſt whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440 call'd in the Aſſiſtance of the *Saxons*, a great and potent Nation among the *Germans* in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*; but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and in their Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleſſwick*, ſtrolling Nations from the Parts of the North about *Norway*, who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, and having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitch'd Battle near *Stamford* were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Iſle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, and afterwards with the whole County, where they govern'd for about 350 Years under the Title of Earls of *Kent*, but they growing powerful began to quarrel with the *Britains* their Landlords, and by Degrees diſpoſſeſt them of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*; this was much about the ſame Time that the *Franks* another *German* Nation entred *Gaul*.

Having gotten Poſſeſſion they parcelled it out into ſeven Kingdoms call'd the *Saxon* Heptarchy, endeavouring to bring into Oblivion the *Britiſh* Tongue, as it was then mixt with the provincial *Latin*, as well as the Natives themſelves, by a long and deſtructive War.

But the *Britians* being then *Chriſtians*, refus'd a Coalition with the *Angli* or *Anglo Saxons*, the former having embrac'd the Chriſtian Religion and the latter being Heathens; and rather than enter into an Union with them, they choſe to retire and be ſhut up with their Language in the mountainous Parts of *Cambria* now call'd *Wales*.

But the *Anglo-Saxons* having been thus left abſolute Lords of the Reſt of *Britain*, endeavoured to new model every Thing and eſtabliſh their own Language, giving alſo our Country an *Anglo Saxon* Name, as *Engel-lond*, hence *England*.

So the *Britiſh* Language being in a Manner extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Anglo Saxon* became the Language of the Country, and ſo continued till near the Year 800, that the *Danes* infeſted and made Settlements in the North and Eaſt Parts of *Britain*, and at Length in the Space of about 200 Years arriv'd at the ſole Government of it.

Theſe Attempts of the *Danes* and their Mixture with the *Britains* did indeed cauſe ſome, tho' no very great Alterations in the Language; but in the main it preſerv'd itſelf, for as to the *Daniſh* Language there was no very great Difference between that and that of the *Anglo-Saxons*.

Alſo the Government of the *Danes* laſting but about 26 Years, made not ſo conſiderable a Change in the *Anglo-Saxon* as the next Revolution; that *William* Duke of *Normandy* call'd the Conqueror, invading *Britain* about the Year 1067 and having vanquiſh'd the *Daniſh* King *Harold*, made an intire Conqueſt of *Britain*; and as if he thought his Conqueſt not compleat, unleſs he alſo introduc'd his own Language the *French* or *Gallic*, as a further Monument of his Conqueſt he endeavoured to yoke the *Engliſh* under his Tongue as he had their Perſons under his Command; by compelling them to have their Children taught in *Norman* Schools nothing but the *French* Tongue, by publiſhing Edicts and Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them moſt rigorouſly in judicial Matters to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years; by which Means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of a little *Welſh*, the *Latin*, the *Daniſh* and *Norman French*, which are at this Time the Baſes of the preſent Language of *Great Britain*.

But notwithſtanding all his Attempts prov'd unſucceſsful, by Reaſon that the Number of his *Normans* was but ſmall in Compariſon to that of the *Anglo-Saxons* and other Inhabitants, ſo that they rather forgot their own Language then made any conſiderable Change in the *Anglo-Saxon*.

But however this did not hinder but by the Endeavour of the Conqueror, many *French* Words eſpecially thoſe of a *Latin* Original crept into the *Anglo Saxon* Tongue; and likewiſe ſome of the latter did by Degrees grow out of uſe.

Dr. *Wallis* ſays as to the Origin and Etymology of many of our Words, that ſuch Words of a *German* Original as we have in Common with the *French*, are to be accounted as our own, rather than borrow'd from them, and that the old Words common to the *French* and *Welſh* are to be accounted as our own, as rather deriv'd from the *Welſh* than the *French*.

And hence he accounts why the Names of the divers Sorts of Cattle are *Saxon*, as Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Hog, Boar, Deer, *&c.* and yet that their Fleſh when dreſs'd for Eating is *French*, as Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Brawn, Veniſon, *&c.* the Reaſon of which may probably be, that the *Norman* Soldiery forſooth did not concern themſelves with Paſtures, Parks, and the like Places, where ſuch Animals were fed and kept, ſo much as with Markets, Kitchins, Feaſts and Entertainments, where their Food was either ſold, prepar'd or eaten.

It is not to be deny'd indeed that *Edward* the Confeſſor having reſided a conſiderable Time in *France* might probably bring hither ſomething of the Dialect of that Country.

Having thus ſhewn how the ancient *Britiſh* Language was in a Manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes* and *Saxons*, and ſucceeded by the *Saxon*, and after that by the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*, before I proceed to give an Account of the *Engliſh Saxon* from the other two Cauſes, I ſhall mention ſomething in Relation to the *Saxon* Tongue of a great Part of which the *Normans* deſpoil'd us, giving us a worſe for a better.

Great verily (ſays Mr. *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue before the *Norman* Conqueſt, in this, that the Old *Engliſh* could expreſs moſt aptly all the Conceptions of the Mind in their own Tongue without borrowing from any, and of this he gives the following Examples.

The Service of God, *i. e.* Religion they call'd Ean-ꝼaꞅꞇ-neꞅꞅe, *q.* the only faſt Anchor hold of our Souls.

The gladſom Tidings of Salvation (in *Greek* 'Ευαγγελιον) they call'd Ᵹoꝺꞅ-ꞅpell, *i. e.* the Speech of God.

Our Saviour in Latin *Salvator*, in French *Sauveur*, they call'd Al-hael, *i. e.* all Health; they term'd the *Phariſees* Sunꝺeꞃ-halᵹens, *i. e.* religious Men which had ſundred and ſeparated themſelves from the Men of the World.

The *Scribes* they call'd Boc-Ꝧen, *i. e.* Book Men.

The *Sacrament* they call'd Ƕalıᵹꝺom, *i. e.* holy Judgment.

The *Judgment Day*, Dome-ꞅeꞇꞇle, *i. e.* the ſettling of Doom.

Conſcience was call'd Inƿiꞇ, *i. e.* that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Fertility was expreſs'd by Eoꞃðeꞅ-ƿeal, *i. e.* the Wealth of the Earth.

A *Parliament* they call'd Wıꞇꞇen-Moꞇ, *i. e.* an Aſſembly of wiſe Men.

In like Manner the Names they gave to their Months were ſignificative of the Temper or Quality of them.

January [Wolꝼ-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Wolf-month] becauſe in that Month the Wolves were moſt miſchievous to them, becauſe through the Extremity of Cold and Quantity of Snow, they could not find Beaſts enough to ſatisfy their ravenous Appetites.

February [Spꞃvꞇ-kele, *Sax. i. e.* Cole-worts or Wort-ſpring] becauſe about this Month Worts begin to ſprout.

March [Lencꞇ-monað, *Sax. i. e.* the lengthening Month] becauſe after the 10th of *March* the Days begin to exceed the Nights.

April [Ooꞅꞇeꞃ-monað, *Sax.*] becauſe their *Eaſter* generally fell in *April.*

May [ꞇꞃı-mılcı, *Sax. i. e.* three Milkings] becauſe then they milk'd their Cattle three Times a Day.

June [Meꝺe-monað, *Sax. i. e.* meadow Month] becauſe in this Month they turn'd out their Cattle to feed in the Meadows.

July [Heᵹ-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Hay-month] becauſe at this Time they generally cut their Hay.

August [Aꞃn-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Barn-month] becauſe they then fill'd their Barns.

September [Geꞃꞅꞇ-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Griſt-month] becauſe then they carried their new Corn to Mill.

October [Wyn-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Wine-month] becauſe they then preſs'd their Grapes to make Wine.

November [Wynꝺe-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Wind-month] becauſe high Winds did commonly happen in this Month.

December [Wynꞇeꞃ-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Winter-month] becauſe the Cold generally grows intenſe, and afterwards [Hælıᵹ-monað, *Sax. i. e.* Holy month] on account of the Nativity of *Chriſt*.

Having thus trac'd the Riſe and Progreſs of the *Engliſh* Tongue, and alſo given a Taſte of ſome of its Beauties, we ſuppoſe it will not be unacceptable to the curious Reader to have ſome Examples of the ſeveral ſucceſſive Changes and Steps by which it has arrived at its preſent Pitch of Perfection.

It has been obſerv'd by ſome curious Authors, that from the *Saxon* Invaſion in 440 there is not found any memorial Extant of the *Anglo-Saxon* Tongue for 250 Years. The oldeſt *Saxon* Manuſcript that has appear'd is a Gloſs on the Evangeliſts, written by *Eadfride* Biſhop of *Holy Iſland* in the Year 700.

In the *Saxon* Homilies ſaid to be tranſlated by King *Alfred* the Lord's Prayer ran thus,

Vꞃen ꝼaꝺeꞃ ðic aꞃð in Heoꝼnaꞅ ꞅic ᵹehalᵹuꝺ
Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed
ðin noma ꞇo cymeð ðin ꞃic ꞅic ðin ƿilla ꞅue
thine Name come thy Kingdom be thy Will ſo
iꞅ in Heoꝼnaꞅ anꝺ in Eoꞃðo. Vꞃen hlaꝼ oꝼeꞃ-
as in Heavens and in Earth. Our Loaf ſuper-
ƿiꞃꞇlic ꞅel uꞅ ꞇo ꝺæᵹ anꝺ ꝼoꞃᵹeꝼ vꞅ ꞅcylꝺa
ſubſtantial give us to Day and forgive us Debts
uꞃna ꞅue ƿe ꝼoꞃᵹeꝼan, ꞅcylꝺᵹum vꞃum anꝺ no
our ſo we forgive Debts ours, and do
inleaꝺ vꞅið in cuꞅꞇnunᵹ, Ah ᵹeꝼꞃiᵹ vꞃich ꝼꞃom
not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from
iꝼle Amen.
Evil Amen.

In the Year 900 the ſame was rendred thus,

ðv vꞃe ꝼaꝺeꞃ ðe eaꞃꞇ on Heoꝼenum, ꞅı ðın nama ᵹehalᵹoꝺ cvme ðın ꞃıce, ꞅı ðın ƿılla on eoꞃðen, ꞅƿa ꞅƿa on Heoꝼnum.

And in the Time of King *Henry* VI. which was about the Year 1460 it was rendred thus,

> Our fadir that art in Hevene, halewid be thi name, the kingdom come to thee, be thi will done in Eerthe as in Hevene. *&c.*

Sir *Geoffery Chaucer*, who lived about the Year 1400, in the Time of King *Henry* IV. refin'd and improv'd the Language very much; but at the ſame time is charg'd with altering and corrupting the primitive Language, by an Affectation of mixing too many *French* and *Latin* Words with the *Engliſh*.

In the Year 1537 the Lord's Prayer was printed according to the following Verſion.

> O oure Father which arte in Heven, hallowed be thy name: Let thy Kingdome come, thy will be fulfiled as well in Erth as it is in Heven, *&c.*

Where it may be obſerv'd that the Diction was brought pretty near the preſent Standard, the Variations being principally in the Orthography or Manner of Spelling.

This may ſuffice concerning the Mutation of our Language upon the firſt Cauſe of it which was Conqueſt; and by theſe Inſtances it does appear that the *Anglo-Saxon* Language, of great Part of which the *Normans* diſpoil'd us, had its Beauties, was ſignificant and emphatical and preferable to what they impos'd upon us. I ſhall now proceed to the other.

2. As to Commerce the *Anglo-Saxon* Language in Proceſs of Time ſuffered divers Alterations. For the *Britains* having been of a long Time a trading Nation (as it generally happens) many Terms in Trade have been introduc'd by that Means; and beſides *Britain* having been a long Time under Subjection to the See of *Rome* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; the *Italians* coming frequently to this Kingdom to manage the Popes Concerns and others for Church Dignities and Benefices, and alſo many travelling from hence to *Rome* on Account of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, as Abbacies, Biſhopricks and other Eccleſiaſtical Preferments muſt unavoidably diſſeminate ſome *Italian* and other foreign Words of other foreign Dialects and Phraſes amongſt us. In the Lieu of which the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* ones gave Way, as particularly by Means of Negotiations, as the Names of Wares, Weights and Coins and other Terms in Traffick, which we take with the Wares from the Perſons we receive them of; by the Intermarriages of Royal Families, and by Reaſon of Modes of Dreſs and Habit.

3. From the Eſteem and valuable Properties of a Language, our Tongue has undergone no ſmall Mutation, or rather has receiv'd no ſmall Improvement upon that Account; for as to the *Greek* and *Latin*, the Learned have together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendred very familiar among us) introduc'd Abundance, nay almoſt the whole of Terms of Art, in Phyſick, Anatomy, Surgery, the Mathematicks and many others from them; and many more have we taken from the *Latin*, for the Sake of Neatneſs and Elegancy. To which may be added the Affectation of many Writers in moſt Ages, who are fond of Coining new Words, and altering the uſual Forms of Speech, for the greater Delicacy, and by the Neceſſity of Framing new Words and Terms as often as new Things, Inventions, *&c.* turn up. So that at Preſent our Language, that leſs than 1700 Years ago, was the ancient *Britiſh* or *Welſh*; or if you pleaſe, the *Gauliſh* Language, is now a Mixture or Compoſition of *Saxon, Teutonick, Daniſh, Norman* and modern *French*, imbelliſh'd with the *Greek* and *Latin*.

Yet is not this to be accounted any Diſparagement to the *Engliſh* Tongue as it is now uſed; 'tis no more than what almoſt all other Languages have ſuffered, and eſpecially the two fineſt Languages in the World, the *Greek* and *Latin*; an Inſtance of the firſt is in the *Greek* Liturgies of St. *Baſil*, and St. *Chryſoſtome*, which have been for a long Time unintelligible to the People.

As to the *Latin* Tongue from the Time of *Romulus* to that of *Julius Cæſar*, it was perpetually changing, and what was written 2 or 300 Years before *Cicero*'s Time, was as unintelligible in his Time, as the *French* and *Engliſh* of the ſame Period are now. The other modern Languages do interchangeably participate each with other, and have likewiſe enfranchis'd many Words from the *Latin* and *Greek*, tho' perhaps not ſo many as we; but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character, for by this Tranſplantation of Foreign Words into our Native Language, and new forming them in the *Engliſh* Model, we have inrich'd it to that Degree, that it is now become the moſt copious and ſignificant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World. So that *Camden* in his Time (tho' ſince much improv'd) ſaid of it; tho' he would not ſay the *Engliſh* was as ſacred as the *Hebrew*, or as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as fluent as the *Latin*, as Courteous as the *Spaniſh*, as Courtlike as the *French*, and as Amorous as the *Italian*, ſo that being beautified and inrich'd out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchizing and indenizoning of Foreign Words, partly by Implanting new ones with artful Compoſition, our *Engliſh* Tongue is as copious, pithy and ſignificative as any other in *Europe*.

And likewiſe Dr. *Heylin* ſays of it; that whereas the *Engliſh* Tongue is a Compound of *Latin, French, Daniſh, Dutch, &c.* it rather adds to its Perfection, than detracts from its Worth; ſince out of every Language we have cull'd the moſt ſignificant Words, and equally participate of what is excellent in them, their Imperfections being rejected.

For it is neither ſo boiſterous as the *Dutch* nor ſo effeminate as the *French*, and in the happy Conjunction of two or more Words in one, as ſignificant as the *Latin*, and little inferior to the *Greek*.

Spencer who alſo lived about the Year 1560 did greatly contribute to the Improvement and refining the *Engliſh* Tongue; by throwing out Abundance of the outlandiſh Ornaments, and Writing a purer *Engliſh*, yet with more Elegance and Variety than had been known before.

To him ſucceeded *Shakeſpear*, *Milton*, *Ben Johnſon*, Lord *Bacon*, *Cowley*, *Waller*, *Tillotſon* and *Dryden*, Sr. *Roger le Strange*, Sr. *Richard Steele*, Mr. *Addiſon*, and many other Authors both in Proſe and Verſe; by whom the Language has been tranſmitted to us under all its preſent Advantages.

If then the *Engliſh* Tongue, in the Opinion of thoſe learned and worthily celebrated Authors, deſerv'd theſe Characters in their Time, how much more now, having ſince receiv'd ſo conſiderable Improvements from ſo many celebrated Writers.

It will not I hope be unacceptable to the Reader to know the Opinion of ſome more modern Authors. I ſhall therefore Inſtance one or two of many.

The *Engliſh*, of all the Modern Tongues, (ſays a late Author,) is the *Language of Poetry*. It's *Teutonick* Monoſyllables, which ſome have lightly blamed it for, make it ſtrong and comprehenſive: It's *Greek* and *Latin* Derivatives adorn it, with a copious, Choice of Cadence, and harmonious Terminations; It takes in *Rhime*, as a *Subject*, and moulds it to her *Service*, not obeys it, as her *Tyrant*. It is grave, ſlow, ſoft, ſtately, majeſtick, ſignificant, expreſſive, and full of *Energy*. It has a *Wealthineſs* of Phraſe, that is capable of furniſhing all the Paſſions, with their moſt extravagant Exceſſes, whether tender or violent. It is a rich and inexhauſtible *Treaſury*, collected from the *Excellencies* of *Every other Speech*: But ſo aptly and ſwetly *improved*, *upon incorporating*, that it as infinitely *exceeds* any one of thoſe Tongues which *contributed* to its Fullneſs, as *Honey* the Juice of thoſe common *Field weeds*, which the Bee's Labour drew it from.

To this we ſhall add, the following Lines of the Lord *Roſcommon*'s.

Vain are our Neighbour's Hopes, *and vain their* Cares,
The Fault *is more their* Language's *than* Theirs:
The weighty Bullion *of* One Sterling Line,
Drawn, to French Wire, *would, thro'* whole Pages *ſhine*.

Mr. *Welſtead* ſays likewiſe that the *Engliſh* has many Meaſures, as for Inſtance the *Iambic* and *Trochee* in Common with the *Greek* and *Latin*, an Advantage ariſing from the Variation of the Accent.

And that Rhime is peculiarly Natural to it Varying itſelf to the Ear, with exquiſite Sweetneſs; not to mention the *Cæſuras*, *Pauſes*, *Tranſpoſitions* and numberleſs Graces which the *Engliſh* Verſification is capable of beyond any other living Language.

He alſo is of Opinion that the *Engliſh* Tongue is not capable of a much greater Improvement and Perfection than it has already attained; we having already trafficked with every Country for the inriching of it.

The Ancients and Moderns have contributed to both the Giving of it Splendor and Magnificence; we have inoculated the faireſt Grafts of *France* and *Italy* into our old Stocks, to refine upon the wild Breed; having laid aſide moſt of the harſh and antique Words and retain'd few but ſuch as are of good Sound and Energy.

There has been the moſt beautiful Poliſh given to our Tongue that it will well bear, without deſtroying and altering the very Baſis and Ground Work of it; and little or nothing is wanting either as to Copiouſneſs or Harmony.

He ſeems to be of Opinion, that all civiliz'd Nations have their claſſical Ages, that there is a degree of Perfection, which when once a Language has arriv'd to, tho' it may degenerate from it; it cannot go beyond. And that the *Engliſh* Tongue is not far from it; ſo that what is neceſſary to be done is to endeavour to fix it, and prevent its Declenſion; and to that Purpoſe the aforeſaid applauded Author, and others moved the Earl of *Oxford*, then prime Miniſter of State to eſtabliſh a Society or Academy (as has been done in *France*) for Settling and Aſcertaining the Purity of the *Engliſh* Tongue, to ſet a diſtinguiſhing Mark on thoſe Improprieties which have been introduc'd and made familiar by Cuſtom, and to throw out vitious Words and Phraſes and to correct others, to retrieve ſome good ones now grown obſolete, and adjuſt the Orthography, *&c.*

He complains that unleſs ſome ſuch meaſures be taken, the Fame a Writer can expect will be ſo ſhort and ſcanty as not to be a ſufficient Motive to engage good Writers to exert their Genius. For as *Chaucer* who liv'd but about 300 years ſince cannot be underſtood without *a Saxon* and *French* Gloſſary, ſo if the Language ſtill goes on in this preſent fleeting Condition, *Dryden* himſelf or any other excellent Author may in the like Space of Time become as obſolete as *Chaucer* is.

Mr. *Rapin*, who having given an Account of the *Engliſh* Tongue, much to the ſame effect as is before given, adds; “ they who are ignorant of the *Engliſh* Tongue will not eaſily “ be made to believe that a Mixture of ſo many Languages can “ have any extraordinary *Beauties*. But the *Engliſh* Aſſert their “ Tongue ſhould for that very Reaſon be more *beautiful* and “ expreſſive, ſince they have adopted only the more *refin'd* Part “ of others, and rejected what is rude and unpoliſh'd. Be this as “ it will, ſays he, they have a great va'ue for their own Language; “ and if a Foreigner may be allow'd to give his Opinion, I think “ very juſtly.

But after theſe ſeveral Encomiums on our Language, I ſhall mention what ſome Criticks have objected againſt it.

As that it conſiſts too much of Monoſyllables.

But to this it may be anſwered that this is one of its Excellencies in that it argues the greater Antiquity of it, if what *Salmaſius* ſays may be believ'd, who ſays *Certum quippe eſt, linguas omnes quæ Monoſyllabis conſtant cæteris eſſe Antiquiores.*

But beſides this we reap a further Advantage from our Monoſyllables, and that is conciſeneſs, we being hereby enabled to expreſs more Matter in the ſame, nay a leſs Number of Letters than any other modern Language.

It is true we do by them ſometimes loſe ſomething in Point of Softneſs and Numbers, and yet we have Verſes compos'd wholly of Monoſyllables, that do not want Harmony as that of Mr. *Creech*:

Nor could the World have born ſo fierce a Flame.

Again Dr. *Swift* has objected as to the Politeneſs of the *Engliſh* Tongue, that it does not come up to the Softneſs and Delicacy of the more Southern Languages of *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*. That it retains ſomething of the *Gothick* roughneſs of the People who fram'd and introduc'd it.

To this it may be anſwered, that this is rather an Objection againſt the People than the Language; our Manners indeed are not ſo much poliſh'd as thoſe of our Neighbours, we are not yet arriv'd, and we have Reaſon to wiſh we never may, to that Pitch of Molleſſe, Delicateſſe and Soupleſſe; which we cenſure in them.

I ſhall cloſe what I have to ſay as to the *Engliſh* Tongue with the following Remarks as to the Excellency and Perfection aſcrib'd to the *Engliſh* Tongue, and that in a Degree ſuperior to any other modern Languages; which are,

1 That it is *ſtrong* and *ſignificant*; to which our finely compounded Words formed on the Model of the *Greeks*, do very much contribute.

2. That it is *Copious*, of which Multitudes of Inſtances are given us by Mr. *Greenwood* in the Word *Striking*; for which we have above 30 Synonymous Words as *to ſmite*, *bang*, *baſte*, *beat*, *box*, *buffet*, *cut*, *hit*, *kick*, *pummel*, *punch*, *ſlay*, *rap*, *tap*, *ſpurn*, *yerk*, &c. and the Word *Anger* of which he enumerates more than 40. and ſo in the word *boil* for which we have to *ſeeth*, to *coddle*, to *poche*, to *ſtew*, *&c.* for all which the *French* have only the word *cuire*, and alſo to *bake*, and the Latin only *coquere*.

3. *Muſical* and *harmonious* in which Reſpect Mr. *Dennis* makes no ſcruple to aſſert it to be ſuperior even to the *French*; and attempts to prove it in that the *Engliſh* Writers have written in blank Verſe which is harmonious by mere Force of Numbers and Quantity whereas the *French* have long ſince given up all Pretenſions to poetical Numbers without the Aſſiſtance of Rhime.

Enough having been ſaid as to the Original, Mutations and Qualities of the *Engliſh* Tongue, what remains ſeems to be ſome account by Way of Introduction to the Book itſelf; but as to the Method of it, being after the Manner of Dictionaries in Common, ſo generally underſtood, and beſides there being ſo many 1000 of them already abroad in the World, publiſh'd ſince the Year 1720 theſe have rendred this not neceſſary.

Therefore I ſhall only obſerve that I have endeavoured to render the Subject Matter of the Book anſwerable to thoſe Branches of the Title *Univerſal* and *Etymological*.

As to the Firſt, I have in this Edition not only my ſelf with great Application endeavoured to inrich it with all the Words that I could find in the Reading of a very large Number of Authors and on very various, if not all Subjects; but have been favoured with the Aſſiſtance of ſome generous Spirits, who have contributed thereto; among which I am oblig'd to Dr. *Martin*, Profeſſor of Botany; Mr. *Philip Miller*; Mr. *Gordon*; but to none more than to the Rev. Mr. *Collier*, Rector of *Langford* near *Sarum*; who has with great Pains and Application voluntarily and generouſly communicated a very large Collection.

And in Order to render the Work ſtill more compleat, there has been inſerted a great Number of *Engliſh* Proverbs with their Explication and Uſe; alſo the Iconology of the Ancients; ſhewing after what Manner they painted, engrav'd, carv'd, *&c.* their Gods, Goddeſſes; the Paſſions, Vertues and Vices by them perſonified; of great Uſe for Deſigners, Painters, Carvers, *&c.*

2. As to Term *Etymological*, there has been likewiſe vaſt Additions made to that Part, by Mr. *Thomas Lediard*, Profeſſor of the modern Languages; by which it will appear, that as the Southern Languages, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, *Portugueze* and *French* are at leaſt for the greateſt Part produc'd from the *Latin* Stock, ſo the Northern; as, *Dutch*, *High German*, *Daniſh*, *Swediſh*, *Iriſh*, &c. are Branches of the *Teutonick*, *Celtic*, or *Gothic*.

I ſhall only add, that there has been that Pains taken to inrich this Edition with Words and Phraſes that I apprehend any Additions to future Editions cannot be very conſiderable.

The following Words in ſome modern Authors, not occurring till the Dictionary was entirely printed, except the Preface, I choſe rather to inſert them here, than omit them.

Aero'logy [of Ἀὴρ the Air, and λόγος, Gr. a Word, *&c.*] a Treatiſe or Philoſophical Diſcourſe of the Air.

Anemo'graphy [of Ἄνεμος the Wind, and γραφὴ, Gr. Deſcription] a Treatiſe or Philoſophical Deſcription of the Winds.

Anthopo'graphy [of Ἄνθρωπος a Man, and γραφὴ, Gr. a Deſcription,] a Phyſiological Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of all the component Parts of a Human Body.

Archæo'logy [of Ἀρχαιολογια of ἀρχαῖος ancient, and λογος, Gr.] the ancient Way of Speaking or Writing alſo a Treatiſe of Antiquity.

Astro'graphy [of Ἄςρον a Star, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Philoſophical Deſcription of the Stars.

Cri'spage, the Frizzle; or curledneſs of Crape.

To De'putize, to conſtitute or appoint one a Deputy.

Entomato'graphy [of Ἔντοματα Inſects, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Inſects.

Eponomo'logy [of Επονομάζω of ἐπὶ and ὀνομάζω, Gr. to give a Name, and λογος, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of proper Names.

Figurabi'lity *of Body* or *Matter*, is that univerſal Diſpoſition thereof, whereby it is under a Neceſſity of appearing or putting on ſome Sort of Figure, Form, Shape, or other.

Firmi'tude [*firmitudo*, L.] Firmneſs.

Geo'logy [of γῆ the Earth, and λόγος, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of the Earth.

Gnomo'logies [of γνωμολογία of γνώμη and λογος, Gr.] Adagies or Proverbs.

Herpeto'graphy [of Ἑρπετὸς a Reptile, of ἕρπω, Gr. to creep, and γραφη, Gr.] a Deſcription of creeping Things.

Icthyo'graphy [of ἰχθὺς, a Fiſh, and γραφη, Gr.] a Diſcourſe, Treatiſe or Deſcription of Fiſhes.

To Illu'me [of *illuminare*, L.] to illuminate or enlighten.

Immure'ment [of *inter* between, and *muros*, L. Walls,] an incloſing between two Walls, a Puniſhment uſed in Popiſh Countries.

To Imp *the Wings of ones Fame*, this ſome underſtand to ſignify to aſſiſt or mend a ſullied or tarniſh'd Reputation. See Imp.

Magazi'nage [of *magazine*, F.] the Hire or Rent of a Warehouſe or Place for laying up Goods or Stores; alſo the Warehouſe, *&c.* itſelf.

Mar'ianala'trists [of Μαρια and λατρεύω, Gr. to worſhip] Worſhippers of the Virgin *Mary*.

Meteo'rography [of μετέωρος a Meteor, and γραφη, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Meteors.

Monoth'eism [of μόνος alone, and Θεὸς, God] the Doctrine or Principles of the *Unitarians*.

Onomate'chny [of ὄνομα Name, and τεχνη, Art, Gr.] the Art of Prognoſticating from the Letters of a Perſon's Name.

Pe'ntice [*appentis*, F.] a Penthouſe; a Shed.

Pha'ntasmato'graphy [of φάντασμα an Appearance or Fantom, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of celeſtial Appearances, as the Rainbow, *&c.*

To Physio'logize [of φυσιολογέω, Gr.] to Study, Diſcourſe or Reaſon on the Nature of Things.

Phyto'graphy [of φυτὸν a Plant, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Phyſiological Deſcription of Plants and Vegetables.

Planeto'graphy [of πλανήτης a Planet, of πλανῶμαι, Gr. to wander, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of the Planets.

Psy'chrotechny [of ψυχρὸς cold, and τέχνη, Gr. Art] the Art of Diſtillation by Means of Cold.

Reciproca'lity [of *reciprocus*, L.] Reciprocalneſs.

Resupina'tion [of *reſupinus*, L.] a lying with the Face upwards.

Somato'logy [of σῶματα Bodies, and λόγος, Gr.] a Diſcourſe of Matter or Subſtance in the General, the Natures and inſeparable Properties of Bodies.

To Subde'cimate [of *ſub* and *decimare*, L.] to divide into tenths or tenth Parts, as 10 Thouſand into Hundredths, *&c.*

Subfa'ctor, a Factor employ'd to act under another Factor.

Sy'mptomato'graphy [of σύμπτωμα, Gr. Symptoms or Accidents, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the various Accidents common to animal Bodies.

Synchrono'logy [of σὺν χρόνος and λογος, Gr.] Chronology of the ſame Time, Date, *&c.*

Theopo'liticks [of Θεὸς God, and πολιτικα, Gr.] godly or divine Politicks.

Theopo'lity [of Θεὸς and πολιτεία, Gr.] a godly or divine Adminiſtration of the Republick.

Transfe'rree, the Perſon to whom any Thing is transferred.

Vi'tellary [of *vitellus* of *vita*, L. Life, becauſe the Chick receives its Life from it] the Yolk of an Egg; but ſome uſe it to ſignify a Cluſter of Eggs: (of *vitis*, a Vine) from their Reſemblance to a Cluſter of Grapes.

Urano'logy [of Οὐρανος the Heaven, and λόγος, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of the Heaven or celeſtial Regions and the Bodies in them contained.

Zo'ophyto'graphy [of Ζωόφυτα, Things of a middle Nature between Animals and Plants, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of animal Plants, as Cockles, Muſcles, Oyſters, *&c.*

Alphabets *of the* Engliſh, Saxon, Greek *and* Hebrew *Characters, parallel'd for the Uſe of thoſe who would acquaint themſelves with the* Etymological *Words.*

Engliſh Capitals,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
O. *Engl.* Capitals,	𝔄	𝔅	ℭ	𝔇	𝔈	𝔉	𝔊	ℌ	ℑ	𝔎	𝔏	𝔐
Saxon Capitals,	A	B	C	D	Є	F	Ᵹ	ꞑ	I	K	L	Ɱ
Greek Capitals,	A	B		Δ	E,H		Γ		I	K	Λ	M
Engliſh ſmall,	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
O. *Engliſh* ſmall,	𝔞	𝔟	𝔠	𝔡	𝔢	𝔣	𝔤	𝔥	𝔦	𝔨	𝔩	𝔪
Saxon ſmall,	a	b	c	ꝺ	e	ꝼ	ᵹ	h	i	k	l	m
Greek ſmall,	α	β		δ	ε,η		γ		ι	κ	λ	μ
Hebrew.	א	ב		ד			ג	ה	י	ק	ל	מ

Engliſh Capitals,	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z
O. *Engl.* Capitals,	𝔑	𝔒	𝔓	𝔔	ℜ	𝔖	𝔗	𝔘		𝔚	𝔛	𝔜	ℨ
Saxon Capitals,	N	O	P		R	S	T	V		W	X	Y	Z
Greek Capitals,	N	O	Π		P	Σ	T				Ξ	Υ	Z
Engliſh ſmall,	n	o	p	q	r	ſ s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z
O. *Engliſh* ſmall,	𝔫	𝔬	𝔭	𝔮	𝔯	ſ 𝔰	𝔱	𝔳	𝔲	𝔴	𝔵	𝔶	𝔷
Saxon ſmall,	n	o	p	cp	ꞃ	ꞅ	ꞇ	v	u	ƿ	x	y	z
Greek ſmall,	ν	ο	ϖ		ρ	σ	τ				ξ	υ	ζ
Hebrew.	נ	ו·	פ		ר	ס	ט	ו.					ז

Greek Ch Χ χ Ph Φ φ Pſ Ψ ψ Th Θ ϑ θ Oo Ω ω

Hebrew Ch ח, Gn ע Ph פ Sh שׁ Th ת Tz צ

Saxon Th Ð, ð, þ, That ꝥ,

Hebrew Vowels, a ַ ָ e ֵ ֶ ֱ ִ i. o ָ ֳ u or v ֻ וּ

Abbreviations *made Uſe of in the following* Work.

A.	Arabick.
B.	Britiſh.
C. Br.	Welſh.
Ch.	Chaldee.
C. L.	Civil Law.
C. T.	Chymical Term.
Dan.	Daniſh.
Du.	Dutch.
Fr.	French.
F. L.	Foreſt Law.
F. of *L.*	French of Latin.
Gr.	Greek.
Go.	Gothic.
H.	Hebrew.
Ital.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
L. P.	Law Phraſe.
L. T.	Law Term.
M. P.	Military Phraſe.
M. T.	Military Term.
O.	Old Word.
O. F.	Old French.
O. R.	Old Records.
O. S.	Old Statute.
P. T.	Phyſical Term.
Port.	Portugueze.
Sax.	Saxon.
Sc.	Scotch.
Sp.	Spaniſh.
S. P.	Sea Phraſe.
S. T.	Sea Term.
Syr.	Syriack.
Teu.	Teutonick.
Teut.	

BRITISH MUSEUM

N. B. *Youth Boarded and Taught the* Latin, Greek *and* Hebrew *Languages*, Writing, Accounts, *and other Parts of School Learning, in a Method more eaſy and expeditious than is common; by the Author, at his Houſe in* Stepney, *near the Church.*

Dictionarium

Dictionarium Britannicum:

Or, A COMPLEAT

ETYMOLOGICAL ENGLISH

DICTIONARY;

BEING ALSO

An Interpreter of Hard and Technical WORDS.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A a *Roman* Character, *A a* Italick, 𝔄 𝔞 old *Engliſh*, Α α *Greek*, א *Hebrew*, are the firſt Letters of the Alphabet; and in all Languages, ancient and modern, the Character appropriated to the ſame Sound is the firſt Letter, except in the *Abiſſine*.

A Foreigner finds it very difficult to learn how to pronounce our *a*, in different Words; it having four diſtinctly differing Sounds; two long, as in *Wake*, *Wall*; and two ſhort, as in *Wax*, *Was*, and hardly any Rules how to diſtinguiſh them, but what are liable to a greater Number of Exceptions.

The Diphthongs form'd with it are liable to as great Difficulties.

A [among the *Ancients*] was a numeral Letter, and ſignified 500.

Ā or ā ſignified 5000.

A [among the *Romans*] was uſed as an Abbreviation of the Word *Abſolvo*, i. e. *I acquit*: The Judges being wont to give their Sentence upon Perſons, by caſting Tables into a Box or Urn, on which Tables were the Letters A. C. or N L. If they acquitted the Perſon try'd, they caſt into the Urn a Table with the Letter A marked on it; if they condemned, with the Letter C, for *Condemno*, i. e. *I condemn*; if the Matter was hard to be determined, with the Letters N L, for *Non liquet*, i. e. *It does not appear plain*. Hence *Cicero* calls the Letter A *Litera ſalutaris*, i. e. *the ſaving Letter*. A was alſo uſed by the *Romans*, as the firſt of the *Litteræ Nundinales*, in Imitation of which, the *Dominical Letters* were introduced; and A is alſo uſed as the firſt of the *Dominical Letters* in our *Julian Kalendar*.

Α α Ἄλφα, and Ω or ω Ὠμέγα, i. e. great O [*Hieroglyphically*] being the firſt and laſt Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet, are uſed in the Revelation of St. *John*, to ſignify the *firſt* and the *laſt*.

A is uſed in the *Julian Kalendar* as the firſt of the ſeven *Dominical Letters*. It was in uſe among the *Romans* long before the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, as the firſt of the eight *Nundinal Letters*, in Imitation of which the *Dominical Letters* were firſt introduced.

A [among *Logicians*] is us'd to denote an univerſal affirmative Propoſition, according to the Verſe,

Aſſerit A, *negat* E, *verum generaliter ambæ*.

Thus, in the firſt Mood, a Syllogiſm conſiſting of three univerſal affirmative Propoſitions, is ſaid to be in *Bar-ba-ra*; the A thrice repeated denoting ſo many of the Propoſitions to be univerſal, *&c.*

A [is an *Abbreviation*] is uſed for *Anno* in the Year, and *Artium* of Arts, as *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord; *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World; A. B. *Artium Baccalaureus*, *i. e.* Batchelor of Arts.

Ā, or A̅A̅ or Æ [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed in Preſcriptions for *Ana*, and denotes an equal Portion of divers Ingredients, either in reſpect of Weight or Meaſure; alſo Ā or A̅A̅. Æ. P. denotes ſimply equal Parts of the Ingredients therein mentioned.

AAA [with *Chymiſts*] is ſometimes uſed to ſignify *Amalgama* or *Amalgamation*.

A is a *Saxon* or *Teutonic* inſeparable Prepoſition, ſignifying *on* or *in*, as *aſhore* (on ſhore) *abed* (in Bed): But it is often (as in *Saxon*) redundant, as in *abide*, *ariſe*, *awake*, &c. for *bide*, *riſe*, *wake*, &c.

A [a *Greek* Prepoſition] in Compoſition ſignifies a Privation or Note, as *Anonymous*, without Name, *&c.*

A, the ſame as *an*, the indefinite Article, the *n* ſeeming to be left out, *propter Euphoniam*, when plac'd before Nouns beginning with a Conſonant, excepting H; and it might as well be left out before Nouns beginning with an H, when pronounc'd. See *An*.

A B

AB, at the Beginning of *Engliſh Saxon* Names, is generally a Contraction of Abbot, i. e. an *Abbot* or *Abby*; ſo that as to the Names of Places, it may be generally concluded, that the Place belonged to a Monaſtery elſewhere, or that there was one there.

AB } [L. *from*] inſeparable Prepoſitions, ſignifying ſome-
ABS } times a Separation or Renouncing, and ſometimes increaſing the Senſe of Words.

A'BACOT [*Incert. Etym.*] a Royal Cap of State made in the ſhape of two Crowns, anciently worn by the Kings of *England*.

ABA'CTORS [*Abactores*, L.] thoſe who drive away or ſteal Cattle in Herds, or great Numbers at once, in Diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a Sheep or two.

A'BACUS [Ἄβακος, Gen. of Ἄβαξ, *Gr.* which ſome derive from אבק, *Heb.* to be elevated or raiſed, and thence take it to ſignify a high Shelf, *&c.*] it was uſed among the Ancients for a Cupboard or Buffet.

ABACUS [Ἄβακος, *Gr.*] a Counting Table, anciently uſed in Calculations: This was ſometimes a Board cover'd with Sand, Duſt, *&c.* ſifted evenly upon it, on which Geometricians, *&c.* uſed to draw their Schemes.

ABACUS *Pythagoricus* [i. e. *Pythagoras's* Table] a Table of Numbers contrived for the more eaſy learning the Principles of Arithmetick, and ſuppoſed to be the Multiplication Table; and thence it has been uſed to ſignify an Alphabet, or A B C.

ABACUS [in *Architecture*] is the uppermoſt Member or Capital of a Column, which ſerves as a Sort of Crowning both to the Capital and Column, tho' ſome erroneouſly make it to be the Capital itſelf. *See the Plate* ARCHITECTURE.

The **A'BACUS** [according to *Vitruvius*] was originally deſigned to repreſent a ſquare Tile laid over an Urn or Basket. The Original or Riſe of this firſt regular Order of Architecture is ſaid to be as follows. An old Woman of *Athens* having placed a Basket covered with a Tile over the Root of an Acanthus [*Bear's Foot*] the Plant ſhooting forth the following Spring, encompaſſed the Basket all round, till having met the Tile, it curled back in a kind of Scrolls; which being obſerv'd by an ingenious Sculptor, he formed a Capital upon this Plan; repreſenting the Tile by the *Abacus*, the Basket by the Vaſe or Body of the Capital, and the Leaves by the Volutes.

The **ABACUS** is ſomething different in different Orders. It is a flat ſquare Member in the *Tuſcan*, *Doric*, and ancient *Ionic* Orders. In the richer Orders, the *Corinthian* and *Compoſit*, it loſes its native Form; having its four Sides or Faces arch'd or cut inward, with ſome Ornaments as a Roſe, ſome other Flower, a Fiſh's Tail, *&c.*

But there are other Liberties taken in the *Abacus*, by ſeveral Architects. Some make it a perfect Ogee in the *Ionic*, and crown it with a Fillet. In the *Doric*, ſome place a Cymatium over it, and ſo do not make it the uppermoſt Member: In the *Tuſcan* Order, where it is the largeſt and moſt maſſive, and takes up one third Part of the whole Capital; they ſometimes call it the *Die* of the Capital; and *Scamozzi* uſes the Name *Abacus* for a Concave moulding in the Capital of the *Tuſcan* Pedeſtal.

ABA'DDIR, a Name given to the Stone, that *Saturn* is fabled to have ſwallow'd inſtead of his Son *Jupiter*: For the Poets feign, that *Saturn*, having been forewarned that he ſhould be expelled his Kingdom by one of his Sons, to prevent it, as ſoon as ever his Wife *Rhea* was deliver'd of a Male Child, ſent for it in order to devour it; but having ſerved his Wife ſo once, ſhe afterwards inſtead of the Child ſent him a Stone, wrapped up in ſwaddling Cloaths, and ſo deceived him, and preſerved the Child. See *Saturn*.

ABA'FT [of æꝼꞇan, bæꝼꞇan, or abaꝼꞇan, *Sax.*] Behind, from the Forepart of the Ship, or towards the Stern.

ABA'GION, a Proverb, a Circumlocution.

ABALIENA'TION [in the *Roman* Law] a giving up one's Right to another Perſon, or a making over an Eſtate, Goods or Chattels by Sale, or due Courſe of Law.

To **ABA'NDON** [of *abandonner*, F. *abandonnare*, It. *abandonar*, Sp.] to forſake utterly, to caſt off; alſo to give one's ſelf wholly up to ſome prevailing Vice, Paſſion, Luſt, *&c.* as an abandoned Wretch.

ABANDO'NNEMENT, a forſaking utterly, a leaving off, a becoming Bankrupt. Fr.

ABA'NDUM [*Old Law*] whatſoever is confiſcated, ſequeſtred or forfeited.

ABA'NET [אבנט, H.] a ſort of Girdle worn by the *Jewiſh* Prieſts.

ABANNA'TION }
ABANNITION } a Baniſhment for one or two Years, among the Ancients, for Manſlaughter. L.

ABA'PTISTON }
ANABA'PTISTON } ['Αϐάπτιϛον, 'Αναϐάπτιϛον, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons; a ſort of Trepan.

ABA'RCY [*Abartia*, L. of 'Αβαρτία, Gr.] Inſatiableneſs.

To **ABA'RE** [abaꞃian, *Sax.*] to make bare, uncover or diſcloſe.

ABARNA'RE [of Abaꞃian, *Sax.*] to detect or diſcover any ſecret Crime.

ABARTICULA'TION [in *Anatomy*] a good and apt Conſtruction of the Bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily, or that Species of Articulation that has manifeſt Motion.

To **ABA'SE** [*abaiſſer*, F.] to bring down, to lower, to humble.

To **ABASE** [*Sea Term*] to lower or take in, as to lower or take in a Flag.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed of the Vol or Wings of Eagles, *&c.* when the Top or Angle looks downwards toward the Point of the Shield; or when the Wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the Top pointing to the chief of the Angle.

A Bend, a Chevron, a Pale, *&c.* are ſaid to be *abaſed*, when their Points terminate in or below the Centre of the Shield: An Ordinary is ſaid to be *abaſed*, when below its due Situation.

ABA'SEMENT [*Abbaiſſement*, F. *Abbaſſemento*, It. *Abatimiento*, Sp.] Humiliation, Abjection.

To **ABA'SH** [of *esbahir*, O. Fr.] to make aſhamed or confounded. Hence

ABA'SHMENT, Aſtoniſhment, Confuſion.

ABATAME'NTUM [*Law Word*] an Entry by Interpoſition.

To **ABA'TE** [of *abbatre*, F. *abbattere*, It. *abaxar*, Sp.] properly to break down or deſtroy (in a common Senſe) is to diminiſh, to make or grow leſs.

To **ABATE** [in *Common Law*] to diſable, defeat or overthrow; to come to nought, to be aboliſhed; alſo to be quaſhed or made of none effect, as

To **ABA'TE** a Writ [in *Law*] is to deſtroy it for a Time, thro' want of good Ground, or ſome other Defect; as the Appeal abateth by Couſenage, *i. e.* the Accuſation is made void, or defeated by Deceit.

To **ABATE** [in *Horſemanſhip*] is ſaid of a Horſe, when he works upon Curvets, putting his two Hind-legs to the Ground both at one time, and always obſerving the ſame Exactneſs.

ABA'TEMENT [*abbaiſſement*, F. *abbaſſamento*, It. *abaxamiento*, Sp.] a leſſening; alſo that which is abated in a Reckoning or Account.

ABATEMENT [in *Law*] the Act of abating, defeating or diſabling; as the Abatement of a Writ, *&c.* It alſo ſignifies the Entrance upon an Inheritance, by ſtepping in between the former Poſſeſſor and his next Heir.

ABATEMENT *of Honour* [with *Heralds*] is an accidental Mark, which being added to a Coat of Arms, the Dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome Stain or diſhonourable Quality of the Bearer. This Abatement is ſometimes an abſolute Reverſion or Overturning of the whole Eſcutcheon, or elſe only a Mark of Diminution, as a *Point dexter parted tenne*, a *Goar ſiniſter*, a *Delf*, &c. Theſe Marks muſt be either tawney or murrey; otherwiſe, inſtead of Diminutions, they become Additions of Honour.

An **ABA'TOR** [in a *Law Senſe*] one who intrudes into Houſes or Land, that is void by the Death of the former Poſſeſſor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his Heir.

ABATU'DE [*Old Records*] any thing diminiſhed.

A'BATURES [a *Hunting Term*] thoſe Sprigs or Graſs which are thrown down by a Stag in his paſſing by.

To **ABA'Y** }
To **ABE'Y** } [of *Buy* a being prefixed] to ſuffer or pay dear for. *O.*

A'BBA [אבא, Syr.] Father.

A'BBACY }
A'BBATHY } [of 'Αββατεία, Gr. Abbuꞇ-ꞇome, *Sax.*] an Abbotſhip; alſo an Abbey, Monaſtery, or Convent.

A'BBATIS [*Old Records*] an Avener or Steward of the Stables, an Hoſtler.

A'BBESS [of 'Αββατεία, Gr. Abuꝺiꞅꞅe, *Sax.* Abdiſſe, *Du.* Aebtiſſin, *G.* *Abbeſſe*, F. *Badeſſa*, It. *Abadeſſa*, Sp. of *Abatiſſa*, L.] a Governeſs of Nuns.

A'BBEY }
A'BBY } [of 'Αββατεία, Gr. Abboꞇꞃice, *Sax.* Abdye, *Du.* Abtey, *G.* *abbaie*, F.] a Convent of Monaſtery, a Houſe for religious Perſons.

ABBEY-*Lubber*, an idle Monk, a vile, good for nought, cowardly Fellow.

A'BBIES, anciently one third of the Benefices in *England*, were by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Abbies, and other religious Houſes, which when they were diſſolved by King *Henry* VIII. and became Lay-Fees, there were 190 diſſolved, whoſe Revenues were from 200 to 3 00 l. *per Annum*, which at a Medium amounted to 2853000 l. *per Annum*.

A'BBOT [of Aboꝺ, *Sax.* Abt, Du. G. *Abbé*, F. *Abate*, It. *Abad*, Sp. of *Abbas*, L.] the chief Ruler of an Abbey; of which ſome in *England* wore Mitres, others were

Biſhop **ABBOTS**, Abbots, whoſe Abbies have been erected into Biſhopricks.

Cardinal **ABBOTS**, Abbots, who are alſo called Cardinals.

Commendatory **ABBOTS**, or Abbots *in Commendam*, are Seculars, and do not perform any ſpiritual Offices, nor have any ſpiritual Juriſdiction over their Monks; although they have undergone the Tonſure, and are obliged by their Bulls to take the Orders when they come of Age.

Crozier'd **ABBOTS**, are ſuch as bear the Croſier or Paſtoral Staff.

Mitred **ABBOTS**, are ſo called, becauſe they wear a Mitre when they officiate, and are independent upon any Perſon but the Pope, being free from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction, and having the ſame Authority within their Bounds, that the Biſhop had; theſe mitred Abbots in *England* were alſo Lords of Parliament.

Regular **ABBOTS**, are real Monks or Religious, who have taken the Vows and wear the Habits.

To **ABBRE'VIATE** [*abbreger*, F. *abreviàr*, Sp. *abbreviare*, It. and L.] to abridge, or make ſhorter.

ABBRE'VIATED [*abbreviatus*, L.] made ſhorter.

ABBREVIA'TION [*abbreviature*, F. *abbreviazione*, It. *abbreviación*, Sp. of *abbreviatio*, L.] an expreſſing a Thing in a fewer Terms.

ABBREVIA'TOR [*abbreviateur*, F. *abbreviatore*, It. *abreviadór*, Sp.] one who abbreviates or abbridges.

ABBREVIATURE [*abbreviatura*, It. and L.] a ſhortening, as a Letter put for a Word.

ABBREUVOI'R, F. [*abbeveratojo*, It.] a watering Place.

ABBREUVOI'RS [with *Maſons*] the Joint or Juncture of two Stones, or the Interſtice of Space left between two Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying.

To **ABBRI'DGE** [of *abbreger*, F.] to make ſhorter, to curtail.

ABBRO'CHMENT [in *Law*] the foreſtalling a Market, *i. e.* the buying up or engroſſing Wares, before they are brought to a Market or Fair, and ſelling them again by Retail.

ABBU'TTALS [of *aboutir*, F. to limit or bound, or of buꞇan, or onbuꞇan, *Sax.* beyond, without, or about] the Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Highways, *&c.* either towards the Eaſt, Weſt, North, or South; ſhewing how they lie in reſpect to other Places.

ABDE'VENAM [with *Aſtrologers*] the Head of the 12th Figure of the Heavens.

ABDE'RIAN [of *Abdera*, where *Democritus* the laughing Philoſopher lived] as *Abderian* Laughter, a fooliſh and frequent Laughter.

The A'BDERITE, *Democritus* the Philoſopher.

To A'BDICATE [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicàr*, Sp. of *abdicatum*, Sup. of *abdicare*, L.] to renounce or reſign, to give over.

ABDICA'TION [F. *Abdicación*, Sp.] the voluntary Act of abdicating, diſowning, renouncing, *&c.*

ABDICA'TION [in *Law* both Civil and Common] is uſed where there is no more than barely an implicit Renunciation; as when a Perſon does ſuch Actions as are altogether inconſiſtent with the Nature of his Truſt, in which Caſe he does in effect renounce it.

ABDICA'TIVE [*abdicativus*, L.] belonging to Abdication; alſo negative.

A'BDITIVE [*abditivus*, L.] Hidden.

ABDITO'RIUM, a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, Money, *&c.* in. *O. Rec.*

A'BDOMEN [of *abdo*, L. to hide, and *omentum* the Caul]

ABDOMEN [with *Anatomiſts*] the lower Belly, that Part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities; the lowermoſt of the three *Venters*, or great Cavities, which contains the Stomach, Liver, Bladder, Spleen, Guts, *&c.*

ABDU'CTIO [of *ab* from, and *duco*, L. to lead or draw] a Term uſed by Anatomiſts when the Ends of the Bones ſtand at a great Diſtance in a Fracture. *L.*

ABDU'CTION, a drawing, leading, or carrying away.

ABDUCTION [with *Logicians*] an Argument leading from the Concluſion to the Demonſtration of a Propoſition.

ABDU'CTOR *minimi digiti* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the little Finger, which draws it from the reſt. It takes its Riſe from the *Ligamentum tranſverſale*, and 4th and 3d Bone of the *Carpus*, and from the ſuperior Parts of the *Os Metacarpi*. The firſt of theſe Originations ends at the ſuperior Part of the firſt Bone of the little Finger forwards; the ſecond at the ſame Part of the ſaid Bone, laterally; the third is inſerted with the Tendon of the *Extenſor minimi digiti*, to the upper End of the third Bone of the little Finger.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the little Toe, that ariſes from the external Part of the *Os calcis*, as alſo from the external Side of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Toe, and forming one Tendon at its Inſertion to the ſuperior Part of the firſt Bone of the little Toe, externally and laterally. Its Uſe is to draw it off from the reſt.

ABDUCTOR *Indicis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Fore-finger, ariſing fleſhy from the *Os Metacarpi*, that ſuſtains the Fore-finger, and having joined one of the Lumbrical Muſcles, is inſerted with it together with the Tendon of the *Abductor Pollicis*. The Uſe of it is to draw the Fore-finger from the reſt.

ABDUCTOR *Oculi* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Eye, which draws it from the Noſe. It is alſo called *Indignabundus*, becauſe it is made uſe of in ſcornful Reſentments.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thumb, which ariſing broad and fleſhy from the internal Part of the *Ligamentum tranſverſale Carpi*, and deſcending becomes tendinous at its Implantation to the upper and external Part of the 2d Bone of the Thumb, and laterally leſſens itſelf. Its Uſe is to draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis pedis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the great Toe. It takes Riſe fleſhy internally and laterally, from the *Os calcis*, and in half its Progreſs, becoming tendinous, joins with another fleſhy Beginning, which ſprings from the *Os cuneiforme majus*, which ſuſtains the *Os Metatarſi* of the great Toe, till laſtly they both making one Tendon, are implanted to the external Part of the *Os Seſamoides* of the great Toe laterally.

ABDUCTO'RES [with *Anatomiſts*] abducent Muſcles; they are all thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as the Arms, Eyes, Legs, Lips, Noſtrils, *&c.*

ABEA'RING Behaviour, as *to be bound to a good Abearing*, is to be bound to one's good Behaviour.

ABECEDA'RIAN [*Abecedaire*, F.] a Teacher or Learner of the A B C.

ABECEDARY, *Adjective*, Pertaining to the Letters A B C; *Subſtantive*, alſo an Alphabet.

ABE'D, in Bed.

A'BELE-*Tree* [with *Botaniſts*] a finer kind of white Poplar.

ABELI'TION, Abolition, the Licence granted to a criminal Accuſer to forbear or deſiſt from further Proſecution.

A'BER [old *Britiſh*] the Fall of a leſſer Water into a greater, as of a Brook into a River, a River into a Lake, or Sea. The Mouth of a River; as *Aberconway*, &c.

ABERE-MURDER [of abeꞃe, *apparent*, and moꞃꝺ, *Murder*, Sax.] plain or downright Murder, in Diſtinction from Manſlaughter and Chance Medley.

ABE'RRANCY } [of *aberrans*, L.] a ſtraying, erring, or
ABERRA'TION } wandring out of the Way.

ABE'RRANT [*abbaſſato*, It. *aberrans*, L.] ſtraying or wandring away from.

ABERU'NCATED [*aberuncatus*, L.] pulled up by the Roots, weeded.

ABE'SSED [of *abaiſſer*, F. to depreſs] humbled.

ABE'STON, a Stone found in *Arabia*, of the Colour of Iron, which if ſet on Fire, is not eaſy to be quenched.

To ABE'T [of Beꞇan, *Sax.*] to encourage, egg, or ſet on; alſo to maintain, back, or uphold; alſo to aid or aſſiſt.

ABE'TMENT [*Common Law*] the Act of encouraging or ſetting another to commit any Crime.

ABE'TTER } [of Beꞇan, *Sax.*] one who adviſes, eggs on,
ABE'TTOR } or aſſiſts any other Perſon in doing any unlawful Act, as of *Felony*, *Murder*, *Treaſon*, &c.

ABE'TTORS [in *Law*] are alſo thoſe Perſons, who without Cauſe, procure others to ſue out falſe Appeals of Felony or Murder againſt Perſons, that they may thereby render them infamous.

ABEY'ANCE [*Law Term*] as when Lands, Goods, Tenements, *&c.* are only in *Poſſe*, or Expectation, and not in *Actu*, i. e. in the Intendment and Conſideration of the Law, they are ſaid *to be in Abeyance*.

ABGATO'RIA [of *Abghittin*, Iriſh] the Alphabet A B C, *&c.*

ABGREGA'TION, a Separation from the Flock. *L.*

To ABHO'R [*abhorrer*, F. *abborrire*, It. *aborrecèr*, Sp. of *abhorrere*, L.] to loath or hate.

ABHO'RRENCE } [of *abhorrens*, L.] a hating, loathing,
ABHO'RRENCY } *&c.*

ABHO'RRENT [*abhorrens*, L.] that hates, loaths, is averſe from.

To ABI'DE [of abiꞇan, *Sax.* Irr. V. **ver beyd-en** or **beyd-en**, *Du.* **byd-a**, *Su.* **beydan**, *Goth.*] to continue, ſtay, or tarry in a Place; alſo to ſuffer or endure.

ABO'DE [Ir. Imp. and Part. P.] did abide, have abode.

An ABI'DING [or *dwelling*] Place.

A'BJECT [*abjectus*, L. *i. e.* caſt away] Mean, baſe, vile

An AB'JECT [*abjet*, F. *abbietto*, It. *abjeto*, Sp. of *abjectus*, L.] a Perſon of no Eſteem or Repute.

To ABJE'CT } [*abjectatum*, L.] to caſt or put away
To ABJE'CTATE } with Diſdain.

An ABJE'CTION } [Fr. of *abjectio*, L.] abject Condition,
A'BJECTNESS } Meanneſs, low Eſtate, Vileneſs.

A'BJECTLY, vilely, baſely.

A'BIES [with *Botaniſts*] the Fir-tree.

ABIETI'NE [*abietinus*, L.] made of Fir.

ABI'GA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Ground-Pine. *L.*

ABI'GEUS } [*Old Records*] a Thief who has ſtolen many
ABIGE'VUS } Cattle.

ABI'LIMENTS [of *War*, of *Habillement*, Fr. Apparel or Attire] Habiliments, or all ſorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

ABI'LITY [*Habilité*, F. *Abilità*, It. *Abilidàd*, Sp. of *Habilitas*, L.] Power, Capacity, Knowledge, Riches.

Our Liberality muſt not exceed our ABILITY. L. *Ne major ſit benignitas quam facultas.* H. G. **Gib nicht uber dein Vermogen.** A very good Caution to thoſe who are over free in beſtowing or ſpending upon others, without conſidering the Extent of their own or their Family's Want; or to thoſe, who are very free of their Promiſes, beyond what they are able to perform.

ABINTE'STATE [of *ab* Neg. and *teſtatus*, L.] an Heir to a Man who died without a Will.

ABI'SHERISING [*Old Law Term*] properly a Forfeiture; a being quit of Amercements or Fines for ſome Tranſgreſſion, that has been proved before a Judge.

To A'BJUGATE [*abjugatum*, L.] to unyoke, to uncouple.

To ABJU'RE [*abjurare*, L.] to forſwear, to diſclaim, to renounce, or quit an Opinion, Subjection to a Governour, Prince, *&c.*

ABJURA'TION, a renouncing by Oath, *&c.*

ABJURATION [*Old Cuſtom*] a ſworn Baniſhment or quitting the Land for Life, ſometime admitted inſtead of Death to Criminals, who having committed Murder, could get to a Church, before they were apprehended, from whence they could not be brought to take their Trial at Law; but confeſſing their Crime before a Juſtice or Coroner, and abjuring the Kingdom, were at Liberty; but were to carry a Croſs in their Hand, till they got out of the King's Dominions.

To ABLA'CTATE [*ablactatum*, L.] to wean from the Breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION [with *Nurſery Gardeners*] one of the Methods of Grafting; and according to the Signification of the

Word, as it were a weaning of a Cyon by degrees from its Mothers Stock, not cutting it off wholly from the Stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

Ablaquea'tion [in *Gardening*] an uncovering or laying bare the Roots of Trees, to expoſe them to the Air, Rain and Sun, in order to their greater Fertility the Year following.

Abla'tion, a taking away. *L.*

A'blative *Caſe* [*Ablatif*, F. *Ablativo*, It. of *Ablativus*, L. with *Grammarians*] the laſt of the Six Caſes of Nouns, Pronouns, *&c.*

A'ble [*abile*, It. *abil*, Sp. of *habilis*, L.] capable to perform.

To A'blegate [*ablegatum*, L.] to ſend abroad upon ſome Employment; alſo to ſend a Perſon out of the Way that one is weary of.

A'bleness [of *Habilitas*, L.] Capableneſs to perform, *&c.*

Able'psy [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of Sight, natural Blindneſs, alſo Unadviſedneſs.

Abliguri'tion, a prodigal ſpending on Belly Cheer. *L.*

Abliga'bon *Sylveſtre* [with *Botaniſts*] the Flower *Narciſſus* or white *Daffodil*, L.

To A'bligate [*abligatum*, L.] to bind or tye up from.

To A'blocate [*ablocatum*, L.] to let out to hire.

Abloca'tion, a letting out to hire. *L.*

To Ablu'de [*abludere*, L.] to be unlike, to differ from.

A'bluent [*abluens*, L.] waſhing away, cleanſing.

Ablu'tion [F. *Abluzione*, It. *Ablución*, Sp. of *Ablutio*, L.] a Waſhing or Rinſing.

Ablution [in *Pharmacy*] the preparing of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanſe it from its Dregs or any ill Quality.

Abnega'tion, a denying a Matter point-blank.

Abnegation [with *Divines*] the renouncing of Paſſions, Pleaſures, or Luſts.

Abnoda'tion [with *Gardeners*] the cutting away or pruning off the Knobs and Knots from Trees. *L.*

Abno'rmous [*abnormis*, L.] Miſhapen, vaſt, huge.

Aboa'rd [*abord*, F. *a bordo*, It.] or on board a Ship.

Abo'de, See *To abide.*

Abode [**Boede**, Dan.] a Dwelling.

To Abo'lish [*abolere*, L. *abolir*, F. *abolire*, It.] to deſtroy a thing after ſuch a manner, that no Footſteps of it remain; to deface utterly, to reduce to nothing; alſo to repeal.

Abo'lishment [*aboliſſement*, F.] a diſannulling, *&c.*

Aboli'tion [F. *abollizione*, It. *abolición*, Sp. of *abolitio*, L.] the abſolute repealing of a Law or Cuſtom, or the taking of it away intirely. *L.*

Abolition [*Law Term*] Leave granted by a Judge, *&c.* to a criminal Accuſer to forbear further Proſecution of a Perſon accuſed.

Abolition [in *Metaphyſicks*] the utter Deſtruction of any Being.

Abo'masum } properly the Paunch of a Beaſt, the
Abo'masus } Tripes.

Abomasum [with *Anatomiſts*] One of the four Stomachs of ruminant Animals, *i. e.* ſuch as chew the Cud; the other three are called *Venter*, *Reticulum*, and *Omaſum*.

Abo'minable [F. and Sp. *abominevole*, It. of *abominari*, according to the native Senſe of the Word, from *ab* and *omen*, L.] ſignifies to account a Thing for an ill Omen, or an unlucky Sign, and therefore to pray againſt it by certain Forms of Speech, to be abhorred, loathed, or hated.

Abo'minably, in a manner to be abhorred or hated.

To Abo'minate [*abbominare*, It. *abominár*, Sp. of *abominari*, of *ab* and *omen*, L.] properly ſignifies to take a thing for an ill Sign or unlucky Omen; to pray againſt it, or wiſh the contrary, by certain Forms and Speeches: We uſe it for to abhor, hate, or loath.

Abomina'tion [F. *abbominazione*, It. *abominación*, Sp. of *abominatio*, L.] a thing to be abhorred or loathed, a deteſtable thing.

Abomino'se [*abominoſus*, L.] full of Abomination.

Abori'gines [of *ab* and *origo*] the People of *Italy* by *Saturn*, or ſuch Nations as the *Italians*, who pretend to have been anciently without Original or Derivation from any other Nation or People.

Abon } [with the ancient *Britains*] ſignified a River, and
Avon } was a general Name for all Rivers.

Abors } [for *Aborigines*] the ancient Inhabitants of a
Aboors } Place.

To Abo'rt [*abortir*, F. *abortár*, Sp. *abortire*, It. of *ab* and *orior*, L.] to miſcarry or bring forth the Fœtus, before it is arrived at its Maturity for Birth.

Abo'rsement } *abórto* [Sp. of *aborior*, L. to raiſe or ſpring
Abo'rtion } up untimely] the untimely Excluſion of the Fœtus, commonly called a Miſcarriage in Women.

Abortion [with *Gardeners*] a Term uſed of Fruits that are produced too early before their Time; as when Trees happening to be blaſted by noxious Winds, are ſubject to this Malady, never bringing their Fruit to Maturity.

Abo'rtion [of *aborter*, F.] Miſcarriage in Women, or the bringing forth a Child before its Time, that is not in a Capacity to live.

Abo'rtive [*abortif*, F. *abortivo*, It. and Sp. of *abortivus*, L.] pertaining to ſuch a Birth, ſtill-born, untimely; alſo that comes to nothing, as an abortive Deſign.

An Abo'rtive, a ſort of fine Vellum made of the Skin of a Caſt-calf or Lamb.

Abo'rtively, before its Time.

Abo'rtiveness, Miſcarriage; alſo Unſucceſsfulneſs.

Abo've [of aboꝼꞇan, or aboꝼan, *Sax.* **boven**, D. O. and L. G.] aloft, higher; alſo more than, as over and above; likewiſe beſides: it is in general the oppoſite to below or beneath.

Above board, in the Sight of the whole World.

To be Above, to excel.

To be Above the World, to be rich.

To Abou'nd [*abonder*, F. *abondare*, It. *abundar*, Sp. and Port. of *abundare*, L.] to have, enjoy, poſſeſs, to produce more than enough.

Abou't [of aboꞇan, *Sax.* **buyten**, Du. **buten**, O. and L. G. without, *q. d.* from without] round about; alſo near in Time and Place; alſo ready, as *about to go*; alſo almoſt; alſo concerning.

To go about **the Buſh.** F. *Tourner autour du pot* (to turn about the Pot) to go a round about or a tedious Way in ſaying or doing any thing.

Abou'ted [with *Gardeners*] a Term uſed to denote that Trees are budded. It properly ſignifies a Swelling formed in the human Body, which has come to a Head or Abſceſs, and is applied to Trees, in that the Buds of them do in like manner ariſe like ſmall Heads.

A. Bp. is the uſual Abbreviation for *Archbiſhop*.

Abracada'bra, this Word is a Spell or Charm, which is ſtill in Uſe and Eſteem with ſome ſuperſtitious Perſons, who pretend to do Wonders by it in the Cure of Agues and Fevers, which is to be written in the Form of a Triangle, decreaſing one Letter every Line, till it comes to a Point; and the Illiterate write the Letters in *Engliſh* Characters in the ſame Form,

אבראכאדאברא
אבראכאדאבר
אבראכאדאב
אבראכאדא
אבראכאד
אבראכא
אבראכ
אברא
אבר
אב
א

A'bracar, a Name which *Baſilides*, an Heretic of the ſecond Century, gave to God, who, he ſaid, was the Author of 365, *i. e.* the 365 Days in the Year, to which the Letters אבראכאדאברא *Abracadabra*, are ſaid to amount. The Author of this Superſtition is ſaid to have lived in the Time of *Adrian*, and it had its Name after *Abraſan*, or *Abraxas* [Ἀβραξας, Gr.] a Deity that the Author adored; this he made his ſupreme Deity, and aſcribed to him ſeveral petty ſubordinate Divinities, as ſeven Angels, who preſided over the Heavens; and alſo according to the Number of Days in the Year, he held 365 Virtues or Powers, or dependent Intelligences: The Value of the Letters in the Word, according to the *Greek* Numbers, made 365 thus,

Α	Β	Ρ	Α	Ξ	Α	Σ
1	2	100	1	60	1	200

Abraham's Balm [in *Botany*] the Hemp-tree.

To Abra'de [*abradere*, L.] to ſhave off.

Abra'sion, a ſhaving off; alſo a razing or blotting out. *L.*

Abrasion [with *Surgeons*] a ſuperficial raiſing of the Skin.

Abrasion [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] the wearing away the natural Mucus, which covers the Membranes, particularly thoſe of the Stomach and Guts, by corroſive or ſharp Humours.

Abrasion [with *Philoſophers*] that Matter which is worn off by the Attrition of Bodies one againſt another.

Abrenuncia'tion, a renouncing or forſaking any thing entirely. *F.* of *L.*

A'bric [with *Chymiſts*] Sulphur.

To Abri'dge [*abreger*, F.] to make ſhorter in Words, to contract, ſtill retaining the Senſe and Subſtance.

To Abridge [in *Law*] to make a Declaration, or count ſhort, by leaving out Part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying that the Defendant may anſwer to the other.

Abri'dgment [*abregement*, F.] an abridging, *&c.* wherein the leſs material Things are inſiſted on but briefly, and ſo the whole brought into a leſſer Compaſs; an Epitome or ſhort Account of a Matter; a Summary or ſhort Account of the Matter of a Book.

Abri'dgment of *Account*, &c. [in *Law*] is the making it ſhorter by abſtracting ſome of its Circumſtances.

Abroach; as, *to ſet abroach*, or to pierce a Caſh.

Abro'ad, without, without Doors, alſo in Foreign Countries.

Abrocame'ntum. See *Abbrochment*.

To **A'brogate** [*abroger*, F. *abrogàr*, Sp. of *abrogare*, L.] to diſannul or aboliſh, eſpecially to repeal or make a Law void, which was before in Force.

Abroga'tion, [*Abrogazione*, It. *Abrogacion*, Sp. of *Abrogatio*, L.] a diſannulling, *&c.* L.

Abroo'd [of bꞃeban, *Sax. to breed*,] as to ſit abrood as an Hen on Eggs, to cheriſh.

Abrotani'tes [ἀβροτονίτης, Gr.] Wine made of Southernwood.

Abro'tanum [ἀβρότανον, Gr.] the Herb Southernwood.

Abrotoni'tes [ἀβροτονίτης, Gr.] Wormwood Wine.

Abru'pt [*abruptus*, L.] Breaking or broken off ſuddenly haſty; unſeaſonable; alſo rough.

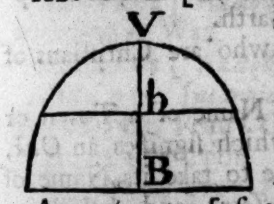
The **Abrupt** [*abruptum*, L.] the uneven, rough, broken, or craggy Part of the Abyſs. *Milton.*

Abru'ptly, unſeaſonably, haſtily.

Abru'ptness, the breaking or being broken off on a ſudden; alſo Cragginеſs of a Rock, Mountain, *&c.*

A'bscess [*abſcez*, F. of *abſceſſus*, L. of *abs* and *cedo*, L. to retire; becauſe the Parts are diſunited by the Matter] a groſs Tumor, Ulcer, or Swelling in any Part of the Body, which may either be diſſolved, or be brought to run with Matter.

To **Absci'nd** [*abſcindere*, L.] to cut off.



Absci'ssæ [in *Conic Sections*, or other *Curvilineal Figures*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates, and accounted downwards from the Vertex of the Section, thus V b or V B are the *Abſciſſæ* in this Figure. Some Writers call theſe the *Intercepted Axes* or Intercepted Diameters.

Absci'ssion [of *ab* and *ſcindo*, to cut] a cutting off. L.

Abscission [with *Aſtrologers*] a Term uſed, when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign; the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the firſt.

To **Absco'nd** [*abſcondere*, L.] to hide one's ſelf.

Absence [F. *aſſenza*, It. *auſéntia*, Sp. of *abſentia*, L.]

A'bsent [F. *aſſente*, It. *auſente*, Sp. of *abſens*, L.] **afweſend**, Du. and L. G. **abweſend**, H. G. from **af** or **ab**, *from*, and **weſend** or rather **ſeynd**, being] that is out of the Way, miſſing or wanting.

To **A'bsent** *one's ſelf*, to be voluntarily abſent, not to appear, to keep out of the Way.

The Absent Perſon is always faulty; or at leaſt is pretended or ſuppos'd to be ſo; it being but too common for People to lay the Blame of any Fault or Miſtake upon thoſe who being abſent can't diſprove it, or juſtify themſelves.

Long Absent eaſily forgotten. To which agree, *Out of Sight, out of Mind*, or *Seldom ſeen, ſoon forgotten*; as likewiſe the *Greek* Proverbs Τηλȣ̃ ναίοντες φίλοι ᾽ȣκ εἰσὶ φίλοι (Diſtant Friends are no Friends) and Πολλὰς φιλίας ἀπροσηγορία διέλυσε (Forbearance of Converſation diſſolves Friendſhip.) The *Germans* ſay: **Aus den Augen, aus dem Sinne**, (Out of Sight, out of Mind.) This Proverb is but to true and evident in Fact to need any Explication.

Absenta'neous [*abſentaneus*, L.] pertaining to Abſence, done in Abſence.

Absentee's, a Parliament held in *Dublin* the 28th of *Henry* VIII.

Absi'nthiated [*abſinthiatus*, L.] mingled with Wormwood.

Absinthio'menon [ἀψινθιόμενον, Gr.] Southernwood, or Wormwood gentle.

Absi'nthites [ἀβσινθίτης, Gr.] Wine made of Wormwood.

Absi'nthium [ἀψίνθιον, Gr.] Wormwood.

A'bsis } [ἄψις, Gr.] the bowed or arched Roof of a
A'psis } Room, Houſe, Oven, *&c.* alſo the Ring or Compaſs of a Wheel.

Absis } [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the Planets moving to their
Apsis } higheſt or loweſt Places are at a Stay; the high *Abſis* being called the *Apogæum*, and the low *Abſis* the *Perigæum*.

To **Absi'st** [*abſiſtere*, L.] to ceaſe or leave off.

Absole'te [*abſoletus*, L.] out of Uſe, neglected.

Abso'lvatory [of *abſolutorius*, L.] pertaining to a Diſcharge or Acquittal.

To **Absolve** [*abſoudre*, F. *aſſólvere*, It. *abſoler*, Sp. and *Port.* of *abſolvere*, L.] to acquit, to diſcharge.

A'bsolute [*abſolu*, F. *aſſoluto*, It. *abſoluto*, Sp. of *abſolutus*, L.] free from the Power of, or independent on another; alſo having Perfection in itſelf; alſo unlimited, alſo arbitrary.

Absolute [with *Grammarians*] without *Regimen* or Government, as an *ablative abſolute*.

Absolute *Nouns Adject.* [with *Grammarians*] ſuch Adjectives as are in the Poſitive Degree, as *great*, *little*, *low*, *leſs*.

Absolute *Nouns Subſtant.* ſuch Nouns whoſe Significations imply a ſimple Idea; as *a Man*, *a Horſe*, *Earth*, *Air*, &c.

Absolute [in *Theology*] is ſometimes uſed to denote a Thing being without any Cauſe, in which Senſe *God is abſolute*.

Absolute is alſo uſed to ſignify *free* from Conditions, as the Decrees of God are ſaid to be abſolute in Reſpect to Men.

Absolute [with *Romaniſts*] is uſed in Oppoſition to *Declaratory*, as they hold that a Prieſt can forgive Sins *abſolutely*; but the Proteſtants ſay only declaratively and miniſterially.

A'bsolute *Eſtate* [in *Law*] an Eſtate free from all manner of Conditions and Incumbrances.

Absolute *Equation* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Aggregation or Sum of the Eccentric, and Optic Equations.

Absolute *Gravity* [in *Philoſ.* and *Mech.*] that Property in Bodies, by which they are ſaid to weigh ſo much, no Regard being had to any Circumſtances or Modification, and always is as the Quantity of Matter contained in it.

Absolute *Motion*, ſignifies the Change of Place in any moving Body.

Absolute *Numbers* [*Algebra*] a Number which poſſeſſes one intire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity; and the Rectangle or Solid under the unknown Roots in *Quadraticks* and *Cubicks*; thus in this Equation, $aa + 16a = 36$. the abſolute Number is 36, which is equal to the Product of the two Roots or Values, multiplied one into another; this is called alſo *Homogeneum Comparationis*, by *Vieta*.

Absolute *Place*, is that Part of infinite and immoveable Space, that any Body poſſeſſes.

Absolute *Space* [with *Philoſophers*] is a Space, which being conſider'd in its own Nature, without having any Regard to any external Thing, continues always the ſame, and is immoveable.

A'bsolutely [*abſolute*, L.] after an abſolute manner.

Absolutely [with *Logicians*] is uſed of the Terms of a Propoſition, that is without Relation to any Thing elſe.

Absolutely [in Opoſition to Terms and Conditions] as God is ſaid not to forgive Men their Sins abſolutely; but upon Condition of Repentance, and future Amendment of Life.

Absolutely [with *Geometricians*] is uſed to ſignify intirely, compleatly, as a Circle or Sphere is ſaid to be abſolutely round in Contradiſtinction to a Figure that is partly ſo, as an *Oval*, a *Spheroid*, &c.

Absolu'tion [F. *aſſoluzione*, It. *abſolución*, Sp. of *abſolutio*, L.] a Pardoning, Remiſſion or Forgiveneſs of Sins, pronounced by a Prieſt, *&c.*

Absolution [in the *Canon-Law*] a Juridical Act, whereby a Prieſt as a Judge, and by Virtue of a Power delegated to him from Chriſt, remits Sins.

Absolution [in the *Civil Law*] ſignifies a definitive Sentence, whereby a Man accuſed of any Crime is acquitted.

Absolution [in the *Reformed Churches*] is uſually underſtood of a Sentence by which a Perſon who ſtands excommunicated, is freed or releaſed from the Excommunication.

Absoluto'rium [with *Phyſicians*] an abſolute Remedy, or moſt effectual Medicine; alſo a certain Cure or perfect Recovery, *L.*

A'bsoluteness [of *abſolu*, F. *abſolutus*, L.] Arbitrarineſs, Freedom from Conditions, *&c.*

A'bsonant } [*abſonans*, L.] disagreeing, from the Purpoſe,
A'bsonous } [*abſonus*, L.] abſurd.

Absonare [*Old Law Records*] to deteſt and avoid.

To **Abso'rb** [with *Gardeners*, &c.] is a Term applied to thoſe greedy Branches, that growing on Fruit-Trees, do drink up and rob the other Branches of the nutritious Juice, that they ſtand in need of for their Nouriſhment and Augmentation.

Absorb [*abſorber*, F. *aſſorbire*, It. of *abſorbere*, L.] to ſup or ſwallow up; to devour, to conſume, to waſte.

Abso'rbents [*abſorbans*, F. of *abſorbentia*, L.] Medicines which temper and qualify the ſharp Juices in the Body, by imbibing or ſupping them up.

Abso'rpt [*abſorptus*, L.] ſupped up, *&c.*

Absque hoc, [*i. e.* without this] Words of Exception made Uſe of in a Traverſe. *L.*

To **Abstai'n** [*s'abſtiner*, F. *aſtenerſi*, It. *abſtener*, Sp. of *abſtinere*, L.] to forbear, to keep from.

Abste'mious [*aſtemio*, It. *abſtémio*, Sp. of *abſtemius*, L.] properly ſaid of one who drinks no Wine; moderate, temperate in Diet.

Abste'miously, ſoberly, temperately.

Abste'miousness, Sobriety, Temperance.

Abste'ntion [*Common Law*] a keeping or withholding an Heir from taking Poſſeſſion of his Inheritance.

To **Abste'rge**, to wipe off, to cleanſe.

ABSTE'RGENT [*abſtergens*, L.] cleanſing.

ABSTE'RGENTS [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines of a cleanſing or ſcowring Quality.

ABSTE'RSION, a wiping away. *L.*

ABSTE'RSIVE [*deterſif*, F. *aſterſivo*, It. *abſterſivo*, Sp. *abſterſivus*, L.] pertaining to wiping away; alſo the ſame as Abſtergent.

ABSTERSIVE *Medicines*, ſuch as are uſed to clear the Skin and outward Parts of the Body from Filth.

A'BSTINENCE [*abſtinentia*, L.] an abſtaining from Food, Drink, Pleaſures, Luſts, &c.

ABSTINENCE is properly repreſented in Painting, by a Woman of a healthy Conſtitution, holding one Hand on her Mouth, and in the other a Scrall, upon which the Words, *Utor, non ne abutar*, I uſe but don't abuſe.

ABSTINENCE *from Evil*, is repreſented by a Woman crown'd with Laurel, leaning on a Pedeſtal, and looking attentively on the Decalogue, which lies before her. Under her Feet lie Serpents, Tortoiſes and broken Arrows, and by her Side ſtands a Camel.

A'BSTINENT [*aſtinente*, It. *abſtinente*, Sp. of *abſtinens*, L] refraining from, or moderately uſing Wine, Food, &c.

ABSTO'RTED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wrung or wreſted from by Violence.

A'BSTRACT [*abſtractum*, Sup. of *abſtrahere*, L.] a ſhort Draught or Copy of an original Writing; the Abridgment of a Book, Record, &c.

ABSTRACT [with *Logicians*] any Quality, as it is conſidered apart, without Regard had to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT [in *Philoſophy*] that which is ſeparated from ſome other Thing, by an Operation of the Mind, called Abſtraction.

An ABSTRACT *Idea*, is ſome ſimple Idea, detach'd and ſeparated from any particular Subject or complex Idea, for the ſake of viewing and conſidering it more diſtinctly, as it is in it ſelf, its own Nature, &c.

To ABSTRACT [*abſtraire*, F. *aſtraere*, It. *abſtraer*, Sp. of *abſtrahere*, L.] to draw away from, to take from or out of.

ABSTRACT *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] ſuch as are conſidered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

ABSTRA'CTED *Mathematicks*, is uſed in Oppoſition to mix'd Mathematicks; the former ſignifying pure Arithmetic, Geometry or Algebra.

ABSTRA'CTED *Nouns Subſtantives* [with *Grammarians*, &c.] are ſuch Nouns as denote a Thing; the Exiſtence of which is real, and in the Nature of the Thing; but ſubſiſts only in the Underſtanding; as *Humanity*, *Truth*, *Vigilance*, &c.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY [of *abſtractus*, L.] by way of Abſtract.

ABSTRA'CTIVE [*abſtractivus*, L] that may be abſtracted or drawn from.

ABSTRA'CTION [F. *aſtrazione*, It. in *Philoſophy*] is an Operation of the Mind, whereby it ſeparates Things naturally conjunct or exiſting together, and forms and conſiders Ideas of Things thus ſeparated. A Power or Faculty which is peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradiſtinction to the natural Capacity of brute Beaſts; by the Help of which Faculty he can make his Ideas or Conceptions relating to particular Things, to become general Repreſentatives of all of the ſame kind. Thus if the Eye repreſent to a Man Whiteneſs in a Wall, he can conſider abſtractedly that Quality of Whiteneſs, and find it attributable to many other Things, and plainly diſtinguiſhes it from them; as Snow, Milk, Chalk, &c.

ABSTRI'CTED [*abſtrictus*, L.] looſened, unbound.

To ABSTRI'NGE [*abſtringere*, L.] to unbind or looſen.

To ABSTRU'DE [*abſtrudere*, L.] to thruſt for to puſh away, or from.

ABSTRU'SE [*abſtrus*, F. *aſtruſo*, It. *abſtrúſo*, Sp. of *abſtruſus*, L.] obſcure, dark, not eaſy to be underſtood, deep, hidden, or far removed from the common Apprehenſions or Ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SENESS } Obſcurity in Meaning, Unintelligible-
ABSTRU'SITY } neſs.

ABSTRU'SELY, obſcurely, unintelligibly.

To ABSU'ME [of *ab* and *ſumere*, L. in *Phyſic*] to take away.

ABSU'RD [*abſurde*, F. *aſſurdo*, It. *abſurdo*, Sp. of *abſurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reaſon or common Senſe, or that thwarts or goes contrary to the common Notions and Apprehenſions of Men; impertinent, ſilly, fooliſh.

ABSU'RDNESS } [*abſurdité*, F. *aſſurdità*, It. of *abſurditas*, L.]
ABSU'RDITY } Diſagreeableneſs to Reaſon, Impertinence, Folly; an Error or Offence againſt ſome generally allowed Truth or Principle.

ABSU'RDLY, impertinently, fooliſhly.

ABU'NDANCE [*abondance*, F. *abbondanza*, It. *abundáncia*, Sp. of *abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABU'NDANT [*abondant*, F. *abbondante*, It. *abúndante*, Sp. of *abundans*, L.] abounding.

ABUNDANT *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] ſuch Numbers, whoſe *aliquot* Parts added together, make more than the whole Number, of which they are Parts; as 20, whoſe *aliquot* Parts are 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, and make 22; and 12, whoſe *aliquot* Parts are 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, which added together, make 16.

ABUNDA'NTIA, as an allegorical Deity, was repreſented by the Ancients, as a very beautiful Woman, crown'd with Flowers, having on a green Garment embroidered with Gold: In her Right Hand, a Horn of Plenty, fill'd with Fruits; and in her Left, Ears of Corn, ſtanding in the midſt of all Sorts of temporal Bleſſings.

ABUNDA'NTLY, plentifully.

ABU'SE [*abus*, F. *abuſo*, It. and Sp. of *abuſus*, L.] the irregular or ill Uſe of a Thing, or ſomething introduced contrary to the proper Order and Intention of it; Affront.

Self-ABUSE, the Crime called otherwiſe, Self-Pollution.

To ABU'SE [*abuſer*, F. *abuſare*, It. *abuſàr*, Sp. of *abuſum* of *abuti*, L.] to make a bad uſe of, to miſuſe, to affront, or do one an Injury.

ABU'SIO, the abuſing or miſuſing of a Thing, *L.*

ABUSIO [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure, the ſame as *Catachreſis*.

ABU'SIVE [*abuſivus*, L.] Affrontive, offenſive, injurious.

ABU'SIVELY, offenſively, injuriouſly.

ABU'SIVENESS, Offenſiveneſs, Affrontingneſs, &c.

To ABU'T } [of *aboutir*, F.] to bound or border
To ABBUTT } upon.

ABU'TALS }
ABU'TTALS } See *Abbuttals*.

ABU'TMENT, that which abuts or borders upon another.

ABUTTI'LLON [with *Botaniſts*] yellow Mallows.

ABY'SMAL, pertaining to an Abyſs.

A'BYSS [*abime*, F. *abiſſo*, It. *biſmo*, Sp. *abyſſus*, L. of Ἄβυσσος, Gr.] A bottomleſs Pit or Gulf, or any prodigious Deep where no Bottom can be found; or is ſuppos'd to have no Bottom; a vaſt unfathomable Depth of Waters, ſuch as is ſuppoſed to be incloſed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSI'NES, A People of *Ethiopia*, who are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church.

AC } at the Beginning or End of a Name of a Town or
AK } Place is the *Saxon* Word (ac) which ſignifies an *Oak*,
AKE } and generally denotes the Place to take its Name of *Oak*, as *Acton* is as much as to ſay *Oak-Town*, and *Auſtin*'s *ac*, *Auſtin*'s-*Oak*; and as for the Names of Perſons of the ſame Form, they are for the moſt part derived from the Places of their Birth, or ſome Atchievement there.

ACA'CIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Name of a Shrub, or the Gum of *Acacia*, called alſo the binding Bean-tree.

ACACIA [with *Medalliſts*] a kind of Roll, reſembling a Bag, ſeen on Medals in the Hands of ſeveral of the Conſuls and Emperors, after *Anaſtaſius*.

Rob ACACIA, Conſerve of Sloes, which is uſed inſtead of the true *Acacia*.

A'CACY [Ἀκακία, Gr.] Innocence, a being free from Malice.

ACADE'MIC } [*academique*, F. *accademico*, It. *academico*, Sp.
ACADE'MICK } of *academicus*, L. belonging to an Academy.

ACADE'MICKS [Ἀκαδημικοὶ, Gr.] the Diſciples of *Plato*, who were ſo named, becauſe they ſtudied in the public School, called *Academia*, a famous School, not far from *Athens*, built and planted with Trees, as others ſay, from *Cadmus* the *Phenician*; others from *Academius* who built it, whoſe great *Dogma* was *Unum ſcio quod nihil ſcio, i. e.* I know this one Thing, that I know nothing: A Sect of Sceptical Philoſophers, who taught that all Things were uncertain; and that Men ought to doubt of all Things, and believe nothing.

ACADEMI'CIAN } A Name now uſed for Members of modern
ACADE'MIAN } Academies, or inſtituted Societies of learned Perſons.

ACA'DEMY [*Academie*, F. *Accademia*, It. *Académia*, Sp. and L. of Ἀκαδημία, as ſome will, of ἄκος the healing, and δῆμος the People] An Univerſity; a Place where Perſons are taught the liberal Arts and Sciences. &c. It is alſo us'd for a particular Society of ingenious Perſons, eſtabliſh'd for the Improvement of Learning, &c. *Cæſar Ripa* repreſents an Academy emblematically, by a Heroin having a Crown of Gold on her Head, a Garment of many Colours, a File in her right Hand, with the Motto DETRAHIT ATQUE POLIT; and a Garland of Myrtle, Laurel and Ivy, repreſenting ſo many different Species of Poetry, in her Left: Her noble Aſpect, to expreſs Solidity of Judgment; her Crown of Gold, the refining of Ideas conceiv'd in the Brain by many Trials and Experiments; the Variety of Colours in her Garment, the Diverſity of Sciences; the File in her Hand, the poliſhing of Writings from Droſs and Superfluity; and laſtly, the Garland, the honourable Reward due to thoſe who excell. See *Plate* I. *Fig.* 1.

A'CADEMY, is alſo now uſed for a ſort of Collegiate School or Seminary, where young Perſons are inſtructed in a privateway, in the liberal Arts and Sciences, as thoſe of the *Non-conformiſts*.

ACADEMY, or *Academy Figure* [with *Painters*] is a Drawing or Deſign, done after a Model, with Crayon or Pencil.

ACADEMY [of *Horſemanſhip*] is alſo uſed to ſignify a Riding-School, a Place where Perſons are taught to ride the Great Horſe, and other Exerciſes, as Fencing, &c.

An A'CADEMY, in the Canting Dialect, is a Brothel, Bawdy-Houſe or Receptacle for all Sort of Vagrants. Here the young ones are initiated and inſtructed, as well in the Canting Language, as in their ſeveral Cheats and Impoſtures: And here they are afterwards ſeparated into Tribes, according to their different Capacities for Miſchief.

A'CAID, [with *Chymiſts*] Vinegar.

ACALY'PHE ['Ακαλύφη, Gr.] the Sea-Nettle, or great ſtinging Nettle, *L.*

ACA'LTA [with *Botaniſts*] the Wall-Flower. *L.*

ACANA'CEOUS [of ἀκάζω to ſharpen, or rather ἄκανϑα a Thorn] prickly; pertaining to all Plants of the Thiſtle kind, ſometimes alſo the prominent Parts of Animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS ['Ακαντάβολος, of ἄκανϑα, a Thorn, and βάλλω to caſt out, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, reſembling a pair of Pincers, to extract any Thing that may happen to ſtick in the *Oeſophagus.*

ACA'NTHA ['Ακανϑα, Gr.] a Thorn, Brier or Bramble, *L.*

ACA'NTHA [with *Anatomiſts*] the moſt backward Protuberance or Knob of the *Vertebra's* of the Back, otherwiſe called *Spina dorſi.*

ACANTHALEU'CE ['Ακανϑαλεύκη, Gr.] the white Thorn, *L.*

ACA'NTHION ['Ακάνϑιον, Gr.] the Oat-Thiſtle.

ACA'NTHATOPIA'RIA, Tragacanth or Dragant, *L.*

ACA'NTHICE, ['Ακανϑικὴ, Gr.] a ſweet and pleaſant Juice, contained in the Top of Pellitory or Ivy, *L.*

ACA'NTHIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Groundſel, *L.*

ACA'NTHUS ['Ακανϑος, Gr.] the Herb Bears-breech, Bears-foot or Brank-urſine.

A'CARON, ['Ακαρὸν, Gr.] the Plant Wild-Myrtle or Gow; alſo Butcher's-broom.

A'CARUS ['Ακαρος, Gr.] the Hand-worm; a ſmall Worm breeding in Wax.

A'CARUS ['Ακαρος, Gr.] a Muſhroom or Toad-ſtool.

ACA'RPY [*acarpia*, L. of 'Ακαρπία, of α *privat.* and καρπὸς, Gr. Fruit] Unfruitfulneſs, Barrenneſs.

ACATALE'CTOS }
ACATALE'CTIC *Verſe* } ['Ακατάληκτος, Gr.] a Verſe exactly perfect, in which there is not one Syllable too much or too little.

ACATALE'PTIC [of 'Ακατάληπτος, Gr.] incomprehenſible.

ACATALE'PSY, [*acatalepſia*, L. of 'Ακαταληψία, Gr.] Incomprehenſibleneſs, or the Impoſſibility of comprehending or conceiving a Thing.

ACATA'LIS ['Ακατάλις, Gr.] the leſſer kind of Juniper, *L. Botan.*

ACATE'RA ['Ακατήρα, Gr.] the greater Juniper-Tree.

ACA'TERY [in the King's Houſhold] a Sort of Check between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen, and Surveyor.

ACATHARSI'A ['Ακαϑαρσία of α *neg.* and καϑαίρω, Gr. to purge or cleanſe] that Filth or Impurity in a diſeaſed Body, which is not yet purged off.

ACA'TIA, a little Thorn growing in *Egypt*, out of the Leaves and Fruit of which is preſs'd a black Juice, which being dry'd, is call'd by the ſame Name, and has a very aſtrictive Quality. See *Acacia.*

ACAU'LIS }
ACAU'LOS } [with *Botaniſts*] a Term uſed of Plants that ſeem to want Stalks, whoſe Flower creeps on the Ground.

ACCAPITA'RE [*Law Word*] to pay Relief to the chief Lord.

ACCA'PITUM [*Law Word*] Relief due to the Lords of the Manors.

ACCEDAS AD CURIAM, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to go to the Court of ſome Lord or Franchiſe, where any falſe Judgment is ſuppoſed to have been made in any Suit in a Court of Record, that a Record may be made of the ſame Suit there, and certified into the King's Court.

ACCEDAS AD VICE-COMITEM, a Writ directed to the Coroner, requiring him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having had a *Pone* delivered to him, ſuppreſſes it.

To ACCE'DE [*accedere*, L.] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into,

To ACCE'LERATE [*accelerer*, F. *accelerare*, It. *acelerár*, Sp. of *accelerare*, L.] to haſten, to quicken, or put on.

ACCE'LERATED *Motion*, [in *Mechanicks*] a Motion which receives continual Increments or Acceſſions of Velocity.

ACCELE'RATION, [*acceleration*, F. *acceleramento*, It. *aceleración*, Sp.] a Haſtening, *&c.*

ACCELERATION [with *Philoſophers*] a continual Increaſe of Motion in any heavy Bodies, tending towards the Centre of the Earth, by the Force of Gravity.

ACCELERATION [with the ancient *Aſtronomers*] a Term uſed in reſpect to the fixed Stars, and ſignified the Difference between the Revolution of the *Primum Mobile*, and the Solar Revolution, which was computed at 3 Minutes and 56 Seconds.

ACCELERATO'RES [in *Anatomy*] certain Muſcles ſo called of *accelerandi, i. e.* haſtening.

ACCELERATORES *Urinæ*, [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles belonging to the *Penis*; they ariſe fleſhy from the upper Part of the *Urethra*, as it paſſes under the *Os Pubis*, and are inſerted on each Side of the *Corpora cavernoſa Penis*; the Uſe of which is to expedite the Paſſage of the Urine and Genitura.

To ACCE'ND [*accendere*, L.] to kindle or ſet on Fire.

ACCE'NSION [*Philoſophy*] the in-kindling or ſetting any natural Body on Fire.

A'CCENT [F. *accento*, It. *acénto*, Sp. of *accentus*, L.] Tone, Tenor, Tune, the Riſing or Falling of the Voice, or a Tone and Manner of Pronunciation, contracted from the Country in which a Perſon was bred, or reſided a conſiderable time.

ACCENT [with *Rhetoritians*] a Tone or Modulation of the Voice, uſed ſometimes to denote the Intention of the Orator or Speaker, to give a good or ill Signification to his Words.

Grave ACCENT [with *Grammarians*] is this Mark (\`) over a Vowel, to ſhew that the Voice is to be depreſs'd.

Acute ACCENT is this Mark (´) over a Vowel, to ſhew that the Voice is to be raiſed.

Circumflex ACCENT is this Mark (˜) over a Vowel in *Greek*, and points out a kind of Undulation of the Voice.

The Long ACCENT [in *Grammar*] ſhews that the Voice is to ſtop upon the Vowel that hath that Mark, and is expreſſed thus (¯).

The Short ACCENT [in *Grammar*] ſhews that the Time of pronouncing ought to be ſhort, and is marked thus (˘).

ACCENT [in *Muſic*] a certain Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to expreſs the Paſſions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCENT [*accentuer*, F. *accentuare*, It. *acentuàr*, Sp.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCE'NTOR, one of three Singers in Parts.

To ACCE'NTUATE [*accentuatum*, L.] to pronounce in reading or ſpeaking according to the Accent.

ACCENTUA'TION, a pronouncing or marking a Word, ſo as to lay a Streſs of the Voice upon the right Vowel or Syllable.

To ACCE'PT [*accepter*, F. *accettare*, It. *acetàr*, Sp. *acceitar*, Port. *acceptum* of *accipere*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCE'PTABLE [*acetáble*, Sp. of *acceptabilis*, L.] that may be favourably or kindly received, *&c.* agreeable.

ACCE'PTABLY, agreeably.

ACCE'PTABLENESS, Agreeableneſs, Pleaſantneſs, *&c.*

ACCE'PTANCE, an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly.

ACCEPTANCE }
ACCEPTA'TION } [in *Law*] a tacit agreeing to ſome former Act done by another, which might have been undone or avoided, if ſuch Acceptance had not been: Thus if a Man and his Wife, ſiezed of Land in Right of his Wife, do join in making a Leaſe by Deed, reſerving Rent; the Husband dying, the Wife receives or accepts of the Rent, the Leaſe ſhall be made good by this Acceptance in her, and ſhall bar her from bringing the Writ *Cui in vita*, againſt the Tenant.

ACCEPTATION [*acceptation*, F. *accettazione*, It. *acetación*, Sp. with *Gram.*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Senſe in which it is uſually taken.

ACCEPTILA'TION [*Civil Law*] a Diſcharge from the Creditor to the Debtor; the ſame as an Acquittance in the Common Law.

ACCE'PTION, Acceptation.

ACCE'SS [*accès*, F. *acceſſo*, It. *acêſo*, Sp. of *acceſſus*, L.] Admittance, Approach or Paſſage to a Place or Perſon.

ACCESS [*Old Engliſh*] an Ague, the Fit of an Ague or Fever.

ACCE'SSIBLE [F. *acceſſibile*, It. of *acceſſibilis*, L.] Something that may be approached, or that Acceſs may be had to.

ACCESSIBLE *Height*, is either that which may be meaſured mechanically, by applying a Meaſure to it; or elſe it is an Height whoſe Foot or Baſe can be approached to, and from thence a Length meaſured on the Ground.

ACCE'SSION, Addition or Increaſe, the Act whereby a Thing joins or unites it ſelf to ſomething exiſting before; alſo coming to, as the coming of a King to the Crown. (*F.* but not in the latter Senſe.)

ACCESSION [with *Phyſicians*] the Fit or Time of being worſt in any Intermittent; the ſame as *Paroxyſmus.*

ACC'ESSORILY, as a Complice, and not as a Principal.

A'CCESSORY [*acceſſoire*, F. *acceſſorio*, It. and Sp.] additional, or that is a Complice.

ACCESSORY [by *Statute*] a Perſon, who encourages, adviſes, or conceals an Offender, who is guilty of Felony by Statute.

ACCESSO'RIUS *Williſii* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Nerve ſo termed, from Dr. *Willis*, its Inventor. It ariſes from the *Medulla Spinalis*, about the Beginning of the ſixth Pair of the Neck, and aſcends to the Head; and having there enter'd the Skull, it paſſes out of it again, and is totally ſpent on the *Muſculus Trapezius.*

A'CCESSORY }
A'CCESSARY } [in *Civil Law*] any Thing that of Right belongs or depends on another, although it be ſeparated from it; as if Tiles be taken from a Houſe to be laid on again, they are an Acceſſary, if the Houſe be to be ſold.

A'CCESSORY }
A'CCESSARY } [in *Common Law*] A Perſon guilty of Felony, though not principally, but by Participation, as Advice, Command, Concealment, Aiding or Aſſiſting; and this may be either before or after the Fact.

A'CCIDENCE [*accidentia*, L.] a little Book, containing the firſt Principles of the *Latin* Tongue.

PER ACCIDENS [with *Pholoſophers*] that which does not follow from the Nature of the Thing, but from ſome accidental Quality of it.

A'CCIDENT [F. *accidente*, It. *acidente*, Sp. of *accidens*, L.] A Caſualty or Chance; or a contingent Effect, or Something produced caſually and without any Fore-knowledge or Deſtination of it in the Agent that produced it or, to whom it happens.

ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is taken in a three fold Senſe.

1. In Oppoſition to the Eſſence of a Thing, for whatever does not really belong to a Thing, but only caſually; as the Clothes a Perſon wears, the Money in his Pocket, *&c.*

2. Many Qualities are termed Accidents, in Contradiſtinction to the eſſential Properties of any Subject; becauſe they are there not eſſentially, but accidentally. This the Schoolmen call *accidens prædicabile*, and it implies a common Quality, which may or may not be in any Subject; as Whiteneſs in a Wall, *&c.*

3. A Thing is called an ACCIDENT in Oppoſition to Subſtance, when it is in its Eſſence or Nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere, or cleave to ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone. This they alſo call *accidens prædicamentale*, and in this Senſe the laſt nine Predicaments are called Accidents, or it is thus with all Qualities whatſoever.

A Thing is alſo frequently ſtiled an *Accident*, in reference to its Cauſe, or at leaſt as to our Knowledge of it, and by this an Effect either caſually produced, or which appears to have been ſo to us, is commonly underſtood.

Common ACCIDENTS [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the univerſal Ideas, and are when the Object is a true Mode, which may be ſeparated at leaſt by the Mind, from the Thing of which it is ſaid to be an Accident, and yet the Idea of that Thing ſhall not be deſtroyed; as *round*, *hard*, *juſt*, *prudent*, &c.

Entitive ACCIDENTS [in *Metaphyſicks*] are either primary or ſecondary.

Primary entitive ACCIDENTS, are ſuch as are abſolute, as *Quantity* and *Quality*.

Reſpective entitive ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is Relation.

Modificative entitive ACCIDENTS [with *Metaphyſicians*] are *quando* (when), *ubi* (where), *ſitus* (Situation), *habitus* (Habit).

Predicable ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] implies a common Quality, which may be, or may not be in the Subject, as a particular Colour, as Redneſs in a Wall, *&c.*

Predicamental ACCIDENT [with *Logicians*] is when it is in its Eſſence or Nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere or cleave to ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone.

ACCIDENT [with *Phyſicians*] is ſuch as does not flow immediately from the firſt Cauſe; but from caſual nterpoſitions: Some uſe the Expreſſion in much the ſame Senſe as Symptom.

Abſolute ACCIDENT [with *Roman Catholicks*] is an Accident which does, or may poſſibly ſubſiſt, at leaſt miraculouſly, or by ſome ſupernatural Power, without a Subject.

ACCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the principal Points in an Eſcutcheon.

ACCIDENT [with *Aſtrologers*] are the moſt remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Courſe of his Life; as a great Sickneſs at ſuch a Year; an extraordinary Fortune another Year; and at another Time an imminent Danger.

ACCIDE'NTAL [*accidentel*, F. *accidentale*, It. *accidentàl*, Sp. of *accidentalis*, L.] pertaining to Accidents, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities* and *Debilities* [with *Aſtrologers*] certain caſual Affections or Diſpoſitions of the Planets, by which they are ſtrengthened or weakened, on acconnt of their being in ſuch a Houſe of the Figure.

ACCIDENTAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] a Point in the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themſelves do meet, though they are not perpendicular to the Figure.

ACCIDENTALLY, caſually.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS [of *accidentalis*, L.] the happening by chance.

ACCI'DITY [*acciditas*, L.] Slothfulneſs.

ACCI'DIOUS [*accidius*, L.] Slothful.

ACCI'NCT [*accinctus*, L.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCI'PIENT [*accipiens*, L.] receiving; alſo a Receiver.

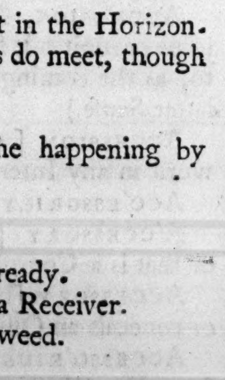
ACCIPITRI'NA [in *Botany*] the Herb Hawk-weed.

ACCLAI'M, Acclamation. *Milton*.

ACCI'SE [*acciſe*, F.] Exciſe, a Tax on Beer, *&c.*

ACCLAMA'TION, F. [*acclamazione*, It. *aclamación*, Sp. of *acclamatio*, L.] a Shouting of the People for Joy; expreſſing their Applauſe, Eſteem or Approbation of any Thing.

ACCLI'VIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle called alſo *Obliquus aſcendens*.



ACCLI'VITY [*acclividad*, Sp. *acclivitá*, It. *acclivitas*, L.] is a Steepneſs reckoned upwards on a Slope; Declivity is a Steepneſs downwards; thus B A is an Acclivity, and A B a Declivity.

ACCLI'VOUS [*acclivis*, L.] riſing upwards, ſteep up.

ACCLOYED [with *Farriers*] is ſaid of a Horſe that is nailed or pricked in Shooing.

A'CCOLA, an Husbandman that comes from other Parts to till the Land.

ACCOLA'DE, an Embracing about the Neck; Clipping and Colling; a Ceremony anciently uſed in the conferring of Knighthood.

A'CCOLENT [*accolens*, L.] dwelling hard by.

ACCOLLE' [in *Heraldry*] collared, or wearing a Collar, *F.*

To ACCO'MMODATE [*accommoder*, F. *accommodare*, It. *acomodàr*, Sp. of *accommodare*, L.] to provide for, or furniſh with; to agree or compoſe a Difference, to fit to, to adjuſt, to apply.

To ACCOMMODATE [with *Geometricians*] to adapt or fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, *&c.* according as the Conditions of the Propoſition or Problem do require.

ACCOMMODA'TION [*accommodement*, F. *accommodemente*, It. *acomodamiento*, Sp.] an adapting, fitting, adjuſting, *&c.* alſo the Compoſure or putting an End to a Difference, Quarrel, *&c.* alſo Convenience.

ACCOMMODA'TION [in *Philoſophy*] the Application of one Thing by Analogy to another.

ACCOMPANIMENT, ſomething attending or added as a Circumſtance to another, either by the way of Ornament, or for the ſake of Symmetry, or the like.

ACCOMPANIMENTS [in *Heraldry*] are all ſuch Things as are applied about the Shield, by way of Ornament, as the Belt, Mantlings, Supporters. *&c.*

To ACCO'MPANY [*acompagnare*, It. *accompannar*, Sp. *accompagner*, F.] to go or come with, to wait on, to keep Company with.

To ACCOMPANY *a Voice*, *i. e.* to play to it with proper Inſtruments.

An ACCO'MPLICE [It. and Sp. *Complice*, F.] one who has a Hand in a Matter, or who is privy to the ſame Crime or Deſign with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH [*compire*, It. *cumplir*, Sp. *accomplir*, F.] to perform, finiſh or fulfil; alſo to execute or bring a Matter or Thing to Perfection.

A Perſon well ACCO'MPLISHED, one who has extraordinary Parts, and has acquired great Accompliſhments in Learning.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT [*compimento*, It. *cumplimento*, Sp. *accompliſſement*, F.] the entire Execution, Atchievement, or Fulfilling of ſomething propoſed or undertaken.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS, Acquirements in Literature, Art, Science, good Behaviour, *&c.*

ACCO'MPT. *See* Account.

ACCO'RD, [F. *accordo*, It. *acuérdo*, Sp.] Agreement, Conſent *F.*

ACCORD [*Common Law*] Agreement between ſeveral Perſons or Parties, to make Satisfaction for an Affront or Treſpaſs committed one againſt another.

ACCORD [in *French Muſic*] is the Production, Mixture and Relation of two Sounds, of which the one is Grave, and the other Acute.

To ACCORD [*accordare*, It. *accordàr*, Sp. *s'accorder*, F.] to agree, to hang together.

ACCO'RPORATED [*accorporatus*, L.] joined or put to, imbodied.

To ACCO'ST [*accoſtare*, It. of *accoſter*, F.] to make or come up to a Perſon, and ſpeak to him.

ACCO'RDING }
ACCORDING *to* } agreeable to.

ACCO'UNT [*compte* or *conte*, F. *conto*, It. *cuênta*, Sp. *conta*, *Port.* probably of *accomputare*, L. whence *accompter*, F.] a Computation of the Number of certain Things, a Reckoning.

ACCOUNT, Eſteem, Repute; alſo Ground; alſo Rehearſal, Relation.

ACCOUNT [in a *Law Senſe*] a particular Detail or Enumeration delivered to a Court or Judge, *&c.* of what a Man has received or expended for another, in the Management of his Affairs. Alſo,

ACCOU'NT } in *Common Law*] a Writ or Action that lies
ACCO'MPT } againſt a Man, who by his Office is obliged to give an Account to another, (as a Bailliff to his Maſter, *&c.*) and refuſes to do it.

ACCOUNT *of Sales* [in *Traffic*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is particularly ſet down.

Upon no ACCOUNT, or by no Means.

Upon all ACCOUNTS, by all Means, alſo, in every Reſpect.

To ACCOUNT, to give a Reckoning, alſo to believe, to eſteem.

To ACCOUNT (or give a Reaſon) *for*.

ACCOU'NTABLE [*comptable*, F. of *computabilis*, L.] liable to give an Account, anſwerable.

ACCOU'NTANT } [*computator*, L.] one who is well verſed in
ACCO'MPTANT } *Arithmetic*, caſting up of Accounts, an able Arithmetician.

ACCOUNTANT [in *Law*] a Perſon who is obliged to render an Account to another.

To Accou'tre [of *accoutrer*, F.] to dreſs, attire, trim, eſpecially with warlike Accoutrements.

Accou'trement [*accoutrement*, F.] Dreſs, *&c.* as before.

Accre'tion. growing or ſticking to. *L.*

Accretion [with *Naturaliſts*] an Addition of Matter to any Body externally; but it is frequently apply'd to the Increaſe of ſuch Bodies as are without Life, and it is alſo called *Appoſition* or *Juxta-poſition*.

Accretion } [with *Civilians*] a vague or vacant Portion of
A'ccrement } Ground, joined or united with Grounds held or poſſeſs'd by another.

To Accro'ach [*accrocher*, F.] to hook or grapple unto; alſo invade another Man's Right; to encroach upon.

Accro'achment, an Encroachment, *&c.*

Accroche' [in *Heraldry*] is when one Thing hooks into another, *F.*

To Accru'e } [of *accreſcere*, L. or *accroitre*, F.] to be in-
To Accre'w } creaſed or added to; alſo to fall to a Perſon by way of Accretion or Acceſſion, *&c.* as *great good will accrew from it.*

Accuba'tion, a ſitting down, or lying at Table, *L.*

Accubi'tion, a ſitting down, *L.*

To Accu'mb [*accumbere*, L.] To lie down at, or ſit at Table.

To Accu'mulate [It. *acumulàr*, Sp. *accumuler*, F. *accumulare*, L.] to heap up, or gather together in Heaps.

Accumula'tion, [Fr. of Lat.] a heaping up.

A'ccuracy } [*accuratezza*, It. *accuratio*, L.] Ex-
A'ccurateneſs } actneſs, Niceneſs.

A'ccurate [*accurato*, It. *accuratus*, L.] done with Care, exact.

Accu'rsed, [of *ad*, *d* by Euphony changed into *c*, and cuꞃſe, *Sax.*] lying under a Curſe, or excommunicated.

Accu'sable [*accuſabi is*, L.] that may be, or deſerves to be accuſed.

Accusa'tio } [in the *Civil Law*] is the intending a crimi-
Accusation } nal Action againſt any one, either in one's own Name, or that of the Publick, *L.*

Accusation [*accuſation*, Fr. *accuſazzione*, It. *acuſacion*, Sp. of *accuſatio*, L.] a Charge of ſome Fault or Crime, an Impeachment.

Accu'sative Caſe [*Accuſatif*, Fr. *Accuſatiuo*, It. *Acuſativo*, Sp. of *Accuſativus*, L. in *Grammar*] the 4th Caſe of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active.

Accus'atory [*accuſatorius*, L.] of or belonging to Accuſation.

To Accuse [It. *accuſer*, F. *acuzar*, Sp. & Port. *accuſare*, L.] to charge with a Fault or Crime, to cenſure, to inform againſt, indict or impeach.

Accu'sers [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the 8th Order of the Devils, whoſe Prince is called *Aſteroth*, i. e. a Spy, and in Latin *Diabolus* of διαβάλλω, Gr. to accuſe falſely; who in the Revelations is called the Accuſer of the Brethren, *&c.*

Accu'stomable [of *accoutumé*, F.] cuſtomarily, according to Cuſtom.

To Accus'tom [*accoutumer*, F. *accoſtumare*, It. *accoſtumbrar*, Sp.] ones ſelf, to inure or uſe himſelf to.

Ace [*aſſo*, It. *as*, Sp. Aes, *Du.* Aß, G. *Ace*, Sax. *As* or *as*, Fr. Α'ζαν, *Gr*] that Side of a Dice on which the Number one is expreſſed; of likewiſe the one at Cards.

Aces [*Sea term*] Hooks for the Chains.

Ambs- } **ace** [*Ambeſas*, F. *Ambaſſi*, It.] both Aces upwards
Amms- } at Dice.

Ace'point, the ſquare of a dye having a ſingle point.

Ace'phali [Α'κέφαλοι, of *α priv.* and κέφαλος, an Head, *Gr. i. e.* having no Head] a Sect of *Hereticks*; alſo certain Levellers mentioned in the Laws of King *Henry* I. who acknowledged no Head.

Acephali Versus [Poetry, *Greek* and *Latin*] Verſes, that begin with a ſhort Syllable, and end with a long one.

Ace'phalous, [ἀκέφαλος, *Gr.*] without a Head.

Acerb [*acerbe*, Fr. *acerbo*, It. & Sp. of *acerbus*, L.] a compound Taſte, which conſiſts of Sour, and a Degree of Roughneſs, or a Taſte between Sour and Bitter, ſuch as moſt unripe Fruits have.

A'cer, [with *Botaniſts*] a Maple-tree.

Ace'rba }
Ace'rbum } [with *Botaniſts*] ſignifies ſowr with a Roughneſs
Ace'rbus } in the Taſte, like unripe Fruit, *L.*

To Ace'rbate [*acerbatum*, L.] to make ſowr or harſh-taſted; alſo to moleſt or trouble.

Ac'erbitude } [*acerbità*, It. *acerbitàd*, Sp. *acerbitudo*, L.]
Ace'rbity } Sowrneſs, Harſhneſs in Taſte; Bitterneſs.

Ace'rides [of *α neg.* and Κηρὸς, *Gr.* Wax.] Plaiſters without Wax.

Acero'se [*aceroſus*, L.] chaffie, full of or mixed with Chaff.

Acerra [among the *Romans*] a kind of Altar erected near the Gate of a Perſon deceaſed, whereon his Family and Friends did daily offer Incenſe till the Time of his Burial, *L.*

Ace'rval [*acervalis*, L.] belonging to a Heap.

Acerva'tion, a heading up together, *L.*

Acervo'se [*acervoſus*, L.] full of Heaps.

Aceta'bula [*Anatomy*] certain Glandules in the *Chorion*, one of the Skins which cover a Child in the Womb.

Aceta'bulum [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Navelwort.

Aceta'bulum [with *Anatomiſts*] the Cavity or Socket in the Huckle-bone, that receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

Ace'tars [*acetaria*, L.] Sallets aud Vinegar.

Ac etiam bille, the Words of a Writ where the Action requires good Bail.

Aceto'sa [with *Botaniſts*] Sorrel.

Aceto'se [*acetoſus*, L] eager. ſowr, full of Sowrneſs.

Acetose'lla [with *Botaniſts*] Wood-Sorrel.

Aceto'sity, Sourneſs, Sharpneſs, Tartneſs.

Ace'tous [*acetoſus*, L.] Vinegary, or being ſomething like Vinegar.

Ace'tum Vinegar, in general any ſharp Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, *&c.*

Acetum *alcaliſatum*, [in *Chymiſtry*] Vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alkalizate Salt is infuſed.

Ace'tum *Philoſophorum* [*Chymiſtry*] a ſowr Liquor made by diſſolving the Butter, or icy Oil of Antimony in Water.

Ace'tum *radicatum* [with *Chymiſts*] the ſharpeſt Part of Vinegar, having its Phlegm drawn off.

A'chamech [*Chymiſtry*] the Droſs of Silver.

Acha't [of *achat*, F.] a Purchaſing or Buying.

Achat [*Com. Law*] a Contract or Bargain.

Achates, [Αἰχάτης, *Gr*] a precious Stone, called an Agate, of Several Colonrs, the Veins and Spots of ſome of which repreſent various Figures, as of Trees, Shrubs, *&c.*

Acha'tors, Purveyors.

A'che [of ace, *Sax. Pain.* Ach, Du. and G. Interi. *Claſs, ah, oh, o!* but the Germans uſe it frequently as a ſubſtantive, & ſay: **ein langes Ach**, *a long Alaſs*; **ein bewegliches Ach**, *a pathetick Alaſs*, & the like: They like wiſe derive a Verb from it, & ſay, Achz (en) *to ſigh, groan, lament*, &c. *Caſaubon* derives them all, as well as our Verb, of Α'χος, Gr. Pain.] a Pain in any Part of the Body, as *Head-ache*, *Tooth-ache*, *Belly-ache*, &c.

Ache [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, cauſing a Numbneſs in the Joints.

Ache bone Part of the ſurloin of an or, *&c.*

Ache'rner [in *Aſtronomy*] a bright fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in *Eridanus*, whoſe Longitude is 10, 31. Degrees, and Latitude 59, 18.

A'cheron ['Αχέρων of ἄχος, Sorrow, and ῥέω to flow, or of *α privat.* and χαίρω, *Gr.* to rejoice, *i. e.* a ſorrowful River] a River of *Epirus*, over which the Poets ſeigned departed Souls were ferried. The Reaſon why the Ancients placed Hell in *Epirus*. ſeems to be, becauſe the Mines of that Place had deſtroyed abundance of Men.

Achero'ntick. of, or pertaining to *Acheron*.

Acherset, an ancient Meaſure of Corn, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as our Quarter or eight Buſhels.

To Achie've of *achever*, F.] to finiſh, to atchieve, to accompliſh; to perform or finiſh ſome notable Act or Exploit.

Achie'vement [*achevement*, F.] the finiſhing & a notable Performance, *&c.*

Achille'a [ἀχιλλεία, Gr.] ſo called of *Achilles*, who is ſaid to have cured *Telephus* of a dangerous Ulcer with it; the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

Achille'is [with *Anatomiſts*] a Tendon formed by the Tails of ſeveral Muſcles, and tied to the *os calcis*; it takes its Name from the Action in conducing to Swiftneſs of Pace.

Achi'lles, a Name which the Schoolmen give to the principal Argument alledged by each Sect of Philoſophers in their Behalf.

Achimeni's ['Αχιμενὶς, Gr.] the Herb Poley.

Achly's [of Αχλὺς, Gr.] a Defect in the Eye, accounted one of the Kinds of *Amblyopia*.

Acholite, See *Acolyte*.

Acho'r [of 'Αχὼρ, Gr.] the Scald; a Diſeaſe in the hairy Scalp of the Head, which eats thro' it like a Moth.

Acho'res [of *α neg.* and χῶρος Space, becauſe theſe Eruptions have but a ſmall Vent, as *Galen* ſuppoſes; but others derive it of ἀχνὼρ of ἄχνη, any light and ſoft Thing] Ulcers of the Head running from a ſmall Orifice.

Achre'sty [*achreſtia*, L. of ἀχρηστία, Gr.] Unprofitableneſs.

Achrio'gelist [*acriogelos*, L. of ἀκρειόγελος, Gr.] a great Laugher, one that laughs at nothing, or at every Trifle.

Achro'i ['Αχροὶ, of *α priv.* and χρῶς, *Gr.* Colour] Perſons having loſt their natural Colour; ſuch as have the Jaundice, *&c.*

Achro'nical } [*achronicus*, L. of *α privat.* and χρόνος time]
Achro'nick } out of, or without time.

Aci'cula [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Shepherd's-Needle or Wild-Chervil, *L.*

A'cid [*acide*, F. *acido*, It. *acidus*, L.] ſour, ſharp, biting.

Aci'dity [*acidité*, F. *acidità* or *acidezza*, It.] with *Natura-*

liſts] conſiſts of keen Particles of Salts diſſolved and put into a violent Motion by Means of Fire.

A'CIDS are Kinds of Salts, all whoſe little Particles are long, pointed and ſharp at their Extremities, and make the Tongue feel a Sharpneſs, as Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Tamarinds, &c. the moſt ſenſible Effect of them is the Coagulation of thoſe Liquors, with which they are mixed. The manner how theſe Coagulations are effected, is by the *Acids* ſtopping the Pores of the Liquor, upon which they are poured, in ſuch ſort, that the ſubtile Matter cannot paſs more into it, and ſo they grow thick and loſe their Motion.

Natural A'CIDS [with *Phyſicians*] are ſuch as have a proper Sharpneſs of their own, as Juice of Lemons, &c.

Artificial A'CIDS [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as are prepared by the Fire, in Chymical Operations.

Manifeſt ACIDS, ſuch Things as affect the Tongue with a Senſe of Sharpneſs and Sourneſs.

Dubious ACIDS, ſuch Things which have not enough of the Acid Nature, to give ſenſible Marks to the Taſte; but yet agree with the manifeſt Acids in other Properties.

ACI'DITY } [*acidità*, It. *aciditas*, L.] Keenneſs, Sharpneſs;
A'CIDNESS } that Taſte which acid or ſharp Bodies leave in the Mouth.

ACI'DITY } [with *Chymiſts*] the Acidity or Keenneſs of any
A'CIDNESS } Liquor that conſiſts in keen Particles of Salts diſſolved, and put into a violent Motion by the Means of Fire.

ACI'DULA [*Botany*] an Herb, a kind of Sorrel.

ACI'DULATED rendred Acid, ſharp or tart.

ACI'DULÆ [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] any Spaw-waters that are not hot; a Species of Mineral Waters, which diſcover a Degree of Acidity to the Taſte, *L.*

ACINESI'A ἀκινησία, Gr] the Unmoveableneſs of the whole Body, or of any part of it, as in an Apoplexy, Palſey, &c.

A'CINI [with *Botaniſts*] are taken for thoſe Grains that grow thick, or ſmall Grains growing in Bunches after the manner of Grape-ſtones, of which the Fruits of the Elder-tree, Privet and other Plants of the like kind are compoſed.

ACINI [with *Phyſicians*] the Seed that is within a Fruit, and thence they in their Preſcriptions frequently uſe *uva exacinata*, *i. e.* the *Acini* or Seeds being taken out, *L.*

ACINIFO'RMIS *Tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Coat of the Eye, called alſo *Uvea tunica*.

A'CINOS [Ἄκινος, Gr.] the Herb wild Baſil.

ACINUS [Ἄκινος, Gr.] a Grape or Raiſin-ſtone, or the Kernel of a Pomgranate.

To ACKNOW'LEDGE [of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* cnapan, to know, and leᵹan to put, *Sax.* *q. d.* to put into Knowledge] to confeſs or own; alſo to be grateful or thankful for; alſo to requite or reward.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT, Owning, Confeſſing; Thankfulneſs, Gratitude.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT *Mony*, Mony which was paid in ancient Times by ſome Tenants upon the Death of their Landlord as an Acknowledgment of the new one.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT *of Sins*, is emblematically deſcribed by a Woman carrying the Decalogue under her Arm, and holding in her Hand a Pomegranate in which are general rotten Grains. At her Feet a Peacock with his Tail dragging upon the Ground after him.

ACMA'STICA [ἀχμαστικὰ, Gr.] a continued Fever.

A'CME [ἀκμὴ, of α *neg.* and κάμνω to be weary, Gr.] the Prime of a Thing; the Flower of Age, the Vigour of Conſtitution; alſo the utmoſt Top or Height of any Thing; the point of a Weapon.

ACME [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed to denote the third Degree or Height of Diſtempers, of which many have four Periods. 1ſt, the *Arche* or Beginning; 2d, *Anabaſis*, the Increaſe or Growth; 3d, the *Acme*, when the Morbific Matter is at the Height; 4th, the *Paracme* or Declenſion of the Diſeaſe.

A'COEMETES [of ἀκοιμητοὶ, of α *neg.* and κοιμάω te lie down or ſleep] certain Monks in the ancient Church, who were thus called, becauſe Divine Service was performed in their Churches continually, and without Interruption, they dividing themſelves into three Bodies, each officiating in their Turns.

A'COLYTE [ἀκόλουθος, Gr.] a ſort of inferior Church Officer, who in the Primitive Times aſſiſted the Prieſt, Deacons, and Sub-deacons.

ACO'NITUM [ἀκόνιτον, Gr.] the Herb Wolf's-bane, or Libbard's-bane.

ACO'NTIAS [ἀκόντια, Gr.] a ſort of Comet or Blazing-ſtar, in Form reſembling a Javelin or Dart.

ACO'PICA [ἄκοπα, of α *priv.* and κόπος, Gr. Labour] Ingredients in Medicines to relieve Wearineſs.

A'COPUM [ἄκοπον, Gr.] a Fomentation made of Ingredients that are ſoft and warm, to allay the Senſe of Wearineſs cauſed by hard Labour.

A'COR [in *Medicine*] a Sourneſs at the Stomach, proceeding from Indigeſtion, whence Flatulencies and Sour Belchings proceed.

A'CORN [accoꞃn, acceꞃn, *Sax.* of Aak an Oak, and ceꞃn, *Sax.* a kernel Grain or ſeed, or of Akran Goth. which ſignifies Fruit in general, or as *Caſaubon* will, of ἄκολος, Gr.] the Fruit or Seed of the Oak.

A'CORNED [in Heraldry] bearing Acorns.

A'CORNA [ἄκορνα, Gr.] the Thiſtle called *Androſæmon*, or Man's-Blood.

A'CORUS [ἄκορος, Gr.] the greater Galingale, the Sweet Cane, the Sweet Garden-Flag.

ACOSMI'A [ἀκοσμία of α *priv.* and κόσμος adorned] an ill State of Health, with the Loſs of the natural Colour in the Face.

ACOU'STICKS [*Acouſtica*, L. ἀκουστικὰ, Gr.] either Inſtruments or Medicines which help the Senſe of Hearing.

To ACQUAI'NT } [of *accointer*, F.] to give Intelli-
To make ACQUAI'NTED } gence or Notice of, to make known to, to inform or tell one of any Matter.

ACQUAI'NTANCE [of *accointance*, O. F.] Fellowſhip, Converſation, Correſpondence; alſo one with whom a Perſon is converſant or acquainted.

ACQUAINTANCE has no Plural Number, or rather is the ſame in the Plural as in the Singular.

ACQUESTS [*Aquets*, F.] Purchaſes

ACQUEST } [in *Law*] Goods or Effects, immoveable not deſ-
ACQUIST } cended or held by inheritance; but acquired either by Purchaſe or Donation.

To ACQUIE'SCE [*acquieſcer*, F. of *acquieſcere*, L.] to reſt ſatisfied with, to conſent, to yield, to comply with.

ACQUIE'SCEMENT, [*acquieſcement*, F.] Acquieſcence.

ACQUIE'SCENCE } [of *acquieſcere*, L.] Conſent, Compliance,
ACQUIE'SCENCY } Condeſcenſion.

ACQUIETA'NDIS *Plegiis* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for a Surety againſt a Creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after Payment of a Debt.

ACQUIETA'NTIA *de Shiris & Hundredis* [in *Law*] a Freedom from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

ACQUIETA'RE [*Law* Word] to pay the Debts of a deceaſed Perſon, as an Heir does the Debts of his Father.

ACQUI'RABLE, that may be acquir'd.

To ACQUI'RE [*acquerir*, F. *acquiſtare*, It. *acquirere*, L.] to attain to, to get, to purchaſe.

ACQUISI'TION [F. *acquiſtamento*, It. *acquiſición*, Sp.] an Obtaining, &c.

ACQUI'STS [*acquiſita*, L. *acqueſts*, F.] Procurements, Purchaſes; but moſt properly Victories gained, or Conqueſts won by the Sword.

To ACQUI'T [of *acquitter*, F.] to diſcharge or free from.

ACQUI'TMENT } [in *Law*] a ſetting free from the Suſpicion
ACQUI'TTAL } of Guilt or an Offence; alſo a Tenant's Diſcharge from or by a *Meſne* Landlord, from doing Service to, or being diſturbed in his Poſſeſſion by, any Superior Lord or Paramount.

ACQUITTAL [in *Law*] is when two Perſons are indicted, the one as Principal, and the other as Acceſſory; the Principal being diſcharged, the Acceſſory of Conſequence is acquitted.

ACQUITTAL [in *Fact*] is when a Perſon is found not to be guilty of the Offence, with which he was charged, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming his Adverſary in the ancient Way of Trial by Battle or Combat.

ACQUI'TTANCE [of *acquit*, F. and Termination *ance*, *Quitanza*, It. *Quitánza*, Sp. Quitantie, Du. Quittung or Quittantz, G.] a Diſcharge or Releaſe given in Writing for a Sum of Money, or other Duty paid or done.

ACRA'PULA [Ἀκραιπάλη, Gr.] a Remedy by Way of Prevention of Drunkenneſs and Surfeiting, *L.*

A'CRASY [*acraſia*, L. of Ἀκρασία, of α *neg.* and κρᾶσις, Diſpoſition, &c.] an Indiſpoſition or Diſorder.

ACRAS'IA [in *Phyſical Writers*] the Exceſs or Predominancy of one Quality above another in the Conſtitution of a human Body; alſo in a Medicinal Compoſition.

A'CRE [Aceꞃe, Æcyꞃ, *Sax.* Ager, Dan. Aker, Su. Acker, Du. & G. Akrs, Goth. a Field or Piece of Ground for Tillage, but of no determinate Meaſure. *Acre*, F.] a Meaſure of Land, containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, or 160 ſquare Poles or Perches.

A'CRE, an Act of Parliament made in the Time of King *Edward* I. ordained, that an Acre of Land ſhould contain 160 Perches or Poles to be made out Square, or 4840 Yards Square, or 43560 Feet Square; but in divers Places in this Kingdom this has been altered by Cuſtom, by varying Perches in the Number of Feet, as 18, 20, 24, and ſometimes 28 Feet to the Perch.

ACRE'ME [*Law*] ten Acres of Land.

ACRIBEI'A [ἀκρίβεια, Gr.] an exquiſite or delicate Accuracy.

ACRIDO'PHAGI [of ἀκρίδες Locuſts, and φαγεῖν, Gr. to eat] a People of *Ethiopia*, that fed principally on Locuſts, which they took and ſalted in the Spring of the Year for their ſtanding Food the reſt of it.

ACRIMO'NIOUS *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch as have a great Acrimony, the Particles of which cut, fret, deſtroy and diſſolve whatſoever comes in their Way.

A'CRIMONY [*Acrimonie*, F. *Acrimonia*, It. Sp. and L. ἀκριμονία, Gr.] Sharpneſs, Eagerneſs, Tartneſs.

ACRISI'A } [ἀκρισία, of α *neg.* and κρίσις, Gr. Judment]
A'CRISY } that of which no Judgment is paſt, or Choice made; alſo a Matter in Diſpute, or which is not yet determin'd; alſo want of Judiciouſneſs, Raſhneſs in judging.

ACRISIA } [with *Phyſicians*] the Uncertainty of the State
ACRISY } of a Diſtemper, ſo that they cannot paſs a right Judgment upon it.

A'CRITUDE [*acritudo*, L.] Sharpneſs.

A'CRITY [*acritas*, L.] Sharpneſs, Tartneſs in Taſte.

ACROAMA'TICAL [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. *I hear*] of or pertaining to deep learning the oppoſite of exoterical.

ACROA'TIKS [Ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] *Ariſtotle*'s Lectures on the more nice and principal Parts of Philoſophy, to whom none but Friends and Scholars were admitted by him.

ACROCHO'RDON [ἀκροχόρδων, of ἄκρον, the extreme Part, and χορδὴ, Gr. a String] a ſort of large Wart, having a ſmall Root like a String.

ACRO'DRYA [ἀκρόδρυα of ἄκρον the Top or Extremity, and δρῦς, Gr. an Oak] all ſorts of Fruit having hard Rinds or Shells, as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, *&c.*

ACRO'MION [ἀκρώμιον of ἄκρον and ὦμος, Gr. a Shoulder] the upper Proceſs or Knop of the Shoulder-blade, or the Top of the Shoulder, where the Neck-bones are united with the Shoulder-blade.

ACRO'MPHALUM [ἀκρόμφαλον, of ἄκρον and ὄμφαλος, Gr. the Navel] the Top or Middle of the Navel.

A'CRON [ἄκρον, Gr.] the Extremity or utmoſt End of any Member; alſo a little Stock or Stem.

ACRON *ſylvaticum* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

ACRO'NYCHAL [with *Aſtronomers*] pertaining to the Evening Twilight; when a Star riſes at Midnight, it is ſaid to *riſe acronychally*, and when a Star ſets with the Sun, it is ſaid to ſet acronychally.

A'CROPIS [of ἄκρος the higheſt Pitch or Tip, and ὄψ *Gr.* the Voice] an Inarticulation of the Voice ariſing from an Imperfection in the End of the Tongue.

ACROPOSTHI'A [of ἄκρος and ποσθὴ the Prepuce, *Gr.*] the Extremity of the Prepuce or Skin of the Yard.

ACRO'PSILON [of ἄκρος and ψιλὸς, *Gr.* naked] the Extremity of the *Glans*.

ACRO'S [ἄκρος, Gr,] the Top of an Herb, of a Finger, or any other Thing.

ACROS [in *Phyſic*] the Height of a Diſeaſe.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominence or Knob, or Top of a Bone.

ACROSPIRE the ſame as *Plumula*.

A'CROSPIRED [with *Malſters*] a Term uſed of Barley, which in malting, ſprouts at the upper or Blade End.

ACROSS [v. *Croſs*] croſſways.

ACRO'STICK [*acroſtiche*, F. *acróſtico*, Sp. of *acroſtichis*, L. of ἄκρος the Extremity, and στίχος a Verſe] a Piece of Poetry ordered ſo, that the firſt Letters of every Verſe may contain ſome particular Name, Title, Motto or Sentence.

ACRO'TERES [ἀκρωτήρια, Gr.] See Acroteria.

ACROTE'RIA [with *Anatomiſts*] the utmoſt Part of a Man's Body; as his Fingers Ends, *&c.*

ACRO'TERES } [in *Architecture*] little Pedeſtals, commonly
ACROTERI'A } without Baſes, placed at the middle, and both Extremes of Frontiſpieces or Pediments, which ſerve to ſupport Statues; alſo thoſe ſharp Pinnacles or ſpiry Battlements, ſtanding in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balluſters; alſo the Figures, whether of Stone or Metal, which are placed as Ornaments or Crownings on the Tops of Temples and other Edifices.

ACROTERIA'SMUS [of ἀκρωτήρια of ἀκρωτηριάζω, Gr. to cut off the extreme Parts] the Amputation or cutting off any of the extreme Parts.

To ACT [*actum*, ſup of *ago*, L.] to do, operate or perform.

An ACT [*Acte*, F. *Atto*, It. *Acto*, Sp. of *actum*, L.] a Deed, a Performance or Thing done; alſo a Part of a Play.

ACT [in *Phyſicks*] an effective Exerciſe, or Application of ſome Power or Faculty.

ACT *of Faith* [in the Inquiſition in *Spain*] a ſolemn Day held by the Inquiſitors, for the Puniſhment of ſuch as they declare *Hereticks*, and the Abſolution of the Innocent accuſed, called by them *Auto de Fe.*

ACT [with *Metaphyſicians*] is that by which a Being is in real Action: ſo *Running* is an Act, not as it is in the Power of any one, but as it is really performed.

ACT, a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or other Court of Judicature.

ACT [at the Univerſity of *Oxford*] the Time when Degrees are taken; the ſame is called Commencement at *Cambridge.*

ACTÆ'A [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wall-wort, or ſhrubby Elder, *L.*

ACTÆON, the Poets tell us, that *Actæon* was transformed into a Buck (and torn in Pieces by his own Dogs) by *Diana*; becauſe he happened to ſee her naked bathing herſelf. The Truth of this Fable is, *Actæon* was a Man of *Arcadia*, a great Lover of Dogs and Hunting; and by keeping many Dogs, and ſpending his Time in Hunting on the Mountains, he entirely neglected his Domeſtic Affairs. For at that Time Men did their Work themſelves, not depending on Servants, but till'd their own Land themſelves, and he was accounted the richeſt Man, and moſt commended, who was the moſt laborious: But *Actæon* being intent upon hunting, neglected his Family Affairs, and conſumed what ſhould have maintained him, and when all he had was waſted, was every where called wretched *Actæon*, who was devoured by his own Dogs, as we call a Rake a wretched Man, who is brought to Poverty by Harlots. *Palæphatus.*

A'CTE [with *Botaniſts*] the Elder Tree.

A'CTIFS [probably ſo called from their Activity and Readineſs to perform all Exerciſes of ſevere Penance] a certain Order of Friers who feed on Roots, *&c.* and wear tawny-colour'd Habits.

ACTI'LIA [*Law Term*] Military Utenſils.

A'CTING [with *Logicians*] is the Fifth of the Categories, either in itsſelf, as *Dancing*, *Walking*, *Knowing*, *Loving*, &c. or out of itſelf, as *Beating*, *Calling*, *Breaking*, *Warming*, &c.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer of the Navy, who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commiſſion, *&c.* and regiſters the Orders and Acts of the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

ACTINO'BOLISM [ἀκτινοβολισμὸς of ἀκτὶν a Sunbeam and βόλη a Plumb-line] a Term given by Philoſophers to the Diradiation, Diffuſion, or Spreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carried, or flows every way from its Centre.

A'CTION [F. *Azione*, It. *Accion*, Sp. *Acçaô*, Port. of *Actio*, L.] an Act or Deed, alſo a particular Manner of Delivery in a Speech, Oration, Sermon, *&c.*

ACTION [in *Phyſicks*] an Operation or Function performed by Perſons, either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind, and is both *voluntary* and *ſpontaneous*.

Spontaneous ACTION [with *Philoſophers* and *Phyſicians*] an Action that does not depend on the Will, as the Beating of the Pulſe, the Circulation of the Blood, *&c.*

Voluntary ACTION [with *Philoſophers*] that which is directed by the Will, as Handling, Going, Running, *&c.*

ACTION [in *Law*] the Proceſs or Form of a Suit given to recover a Right.

Preparatory ACTION } [in *Law*] is that which grows from
Prejudicial ACTION } ſome Doubt in the Principal; as ſuppoſe a Man ſue a younger Brother for Land, deſcended from his Father, and Objection is made that he is a Baſtard, the *Baſtardy* muſt be firſt try'd, and thence the Action is called *Prejudicial.*

Mixed ACTION [in *Law*] is when the Action is in Part real, and in Part perſonal; and likewiſe a Suit given by the Law, to recover a Thing detained, and Damages for the Wrong ſuſtained, as an Action for Tithes, *&c.*

Penal ACTION [in *Law*] ſuch as aims at ſome Penalty or Puniſhment to be laid on the Party ſued, either corporal, or by a Fine on his Eſtate.

Civil ACTION [in *Law*] is one that tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, *&c.* is due, as Money lent, *&c.*

Perſonal ACTION [in *Law*] is an Action which one Man may have againſt another for any Wrong done to his Perſon, or any Bargain, or Money for Goods.

Popular ACTION [in *Law*] one given upon the Breach of ſome Penal Stature, by which any Man that will, may ſue for himſelf, and the King by Information, *&c.*

Real ACTION [in *Law*] ſuch an one, whereby one claims a Title to Lands and Tenements, *&c.* in Fee-Simple, Fee-Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION [of a *Writ*] is a Term made uſe of when a Perſon pleads ſome Matter, by which he ſhews that the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ that he brought.

ACTION *Auncestrel* [in *Law*] is an Action which we have by ſome Right deſcending from our Anceſtors.

Action *upon the Caſe* [in *Law*] a Writ brought for an Offence done without Force againſt any Man; as for Defamation, Non-performance of Promiſe, or ſome other Miſdemeanor.

ACTION *upon the Caſe for Words*, is brought where a Perſon is injured and defamed, or for Words ſpoken which affect a Perſon's Life, Office or Trade, or to his Loſs of Preferment in Marriage, Service, or which occaſion any particular Damage.

ACTION *upon the Statute* [*Law Term*] an Action brought upon the Breach of a Statute, as where Perjury is committed to the Prejudice of another.

ACTION *of a Horſe* [*Horſemanſhip*] is the Agitation of the Tongue or Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Token of Mettle.

ACTION [with *Painters* and *Carvers*] the Poſture of the Figure, or that is expreſſed by the Diſpoſition of its Parts, or the Paſſion that appears in the Face of it.

ACTION [in *Poetry*] is an Event, either real or imaginary, which makes the Subject of a Dramatick or Epick Poem.

ACTION [in an *Epic Poem*] is reckoned the ſecond Part; and this Action, which is preſented by the Recital, muſt be *univerſal*, *imitated*, *feigned*, and the *Allegory of a moral Truth*.

ACTION [*in Commerce*, or of a *Company*] is a Part or Share in the Stock of a Company; the ſame in *France*, as Shares or Subſcriptions in *England*, *&c.* alſo the Obligation, Inſtrument or Bill, which the Directors of ſuch Companies deliver to thoſe who pay Money into their Stock.

ACTION [with *Orators*] is the Orator's accommodating his Perſon to his Subject; or the Management of the Voice and Geſture ſuitable to the Matter he delivers.

ACTION [in *Orators*] ſome give Directions.

1. To hold out the Hand when you ſpeak of begging, up when you ſpeak of praying.

2. To beat down the Hand when Anger is ſpoken of or diſplay'd.

3. To clap the Hands together in ſpeaking of any thing that is wonderful.

4. To open one or both Hands when you would make any thing plain.

5. To draw the Arms back cloſe to the Sides when any Thing is requeſted.

6. To put forth the Fore-finger in demonſtrating.

7. To turn down the firſt Finger in urging.

8. To put up the ſame for threatening.

9. To put out the middle Finger for reproaching.

10. To touch the Left Thumb with the Index of the Right Hand, in reaſoning and diſputing.

11. To touch a Finger with the other Hand in diſtinguiſhing and numbering.

12. To bring the Hand towards one in ſpeaking of himſelf.

13. To move the Hand towards the Head in ſpeaking of Underſtanding; towards the Breaſt when ſpeaking of the Will, Soul or Affection.

14. To fold the Arms when Sadneſs is imitated.

ACTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an Accident, by which a Thing is ſaid to act.

ACTION *Immanent* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an Action that does not paſs from the Agent to another Subject, as *Underſtanding*, *Thinking*, *&c.*

ACTION *Tranſient* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which paſſes from one Subject to another, as *Striking*.

Neceſſary Moral ACTIONS [in *Ethicks*] are when the Perſon, to whom the Law or Command is given, is bound abſolutely to perform it by Virtue of the Law of the Superiour.

A'CTIONS *morally good* [in *Ethicks*] are ſuch as are agreeable to the Law.

ACTIONS *morally evil* [in *Ethicks*] are ſuch as are diſagreeable to the Law.

A virtuous ACTION, is emblematically deſcrib'd by a Man having a pleaſing Aſpect, crown'd with Rays and a Garland of Amaranthus; in a Coat of Mail gilt, & over it an Imperial Mantle, ſhining with Gold. In his right Hand holding a Lance, with which he kills a Serpent, and in his left a Book. With his left Foot treading upon a Death's-head. See Plate Figure.

A'CTIONABLE, that will bear an Action, or afford Cauſe on which an Action may be founded.

ACTIONA'RE [*Law Term*] to proſecute one at Law.

A'CTIONARY } the Proprietor of an Action or Actions or Share.
A'CTIONIST } of a Company's Stock.

ACTITA'TION, a Debating of Law-ſuits, *L.*

A'CTIVE [*actif*, F. *attivo*, It. *activus*, L.] nimble, quick, apt or forward to act.

ACTIVE *Principles* [*Chymiſtry*] are Spirit, Oil and Salt, ſo named, becauſe when their Parts are briſkly in Motion, they cauſe Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE *Voice* [with *Gram.*] that Voice of a Verb which ſignifies Action or doing, as *Lego* I read, *Audio* I hear.

ACTI'VITY } [*activité*, F. *attività*, It. *actividád*, Sp. of
A'CTIVENESS } *activitas*, L.] Nimbleneſs, Readineſs or Propenſity to act.

Sphere of ACTIVITY *of a Body*, is that Space which ſurrounds it, ſo far as the Virtue or Efficacy of it extends and produces any ſenſible Effect.

ACTIVELY, nimbly, in an active Senſe.

A'CTO [*Old Records*] a Coat of Mail.

A'CTOR [*Acteur*, F. *Attore*, It.] the Doer of any Thing; alſo one who acts ſome Part, and repreſents ſome Perſon upon the Stage. *L.*

ACTOR [with *Civilians*] an Advocate or Proctor.

A'CTRESS [*Actrice*, F. *Attrice*, It. *Actriæ*, Sp. of *actum*, L.] a Woman that acts on the Stage.

A'CTUAL [*actuel*, F. *attuale*, It. *actualis*, L.] ſomething real and effectual, or exiſting truly and abſolutely.

ACTUAL [in *Metaphyſicks*] a Term uſed, as to be actual or in Act, is ſaid of that which has a real Exiſtence or Being, and is underſtood in Oppoſition to *Potential*.

ACTUAL *Fire* [with *Surgeons*] that which burns at firſt Touch, as Fire itſelf, or Searing Irons.

ACTUA'LITY } [*actualité*, F. *attualità*, It. of *actualis*, L.]
A'CTUALNESS } Perfection of Being.

ACTUALLY [*actuellement*, F. *attualmente*, It.] really.

A'CTUARY [*attuario*, It. *actuarius*, L.] a Clerk who regiſters the Canons and Ordinances of a Convocation.

To A'CTUATE [of *actum*, L.] to bring into Action, to move, to quicken, to ſtir up.

ACTUO'SE [*actuoſus*, L.] very buſy.

To A'CUATE [*acuatum*, L.] to ſharpen.

ACU'LEATE [*aculeatus*, L.] having a Sting.

A'CUMEN, an Edge or Point; Quickneſs or Sharpneſs of Wit, *L.*

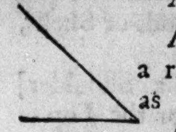
To ACU'MINATE [*acuminare*, L.] to bring to a Point, to ſharpen.

ACU'RE [with *Chymiſts*] a Liquor heighten'd, or made more piercing by a ſtronger, as Spirit of Wine quickens the Juice of Lemons.

ACU'TE [*aigu*, F. *acuto*, It. *agúdo*, Sp. *acutus*, L.] Sharp-pointed, keen; alſo ſharp-witted, ſubtile; alſo ingenious.

ACUTE *Accent*, ſee *Accent*.

ACUTE *Angle* [in *Geometry*] any Angle leſs than a right Angle; or containing leſs than 90 Degrees, as



ACUTE *Angled Triangle* [in *Trigonometry*] a Triangle which has all its Angles acute, as

ACUTE *Angular Section of a Cone* [*Conick Sections*] a Term given to an Ellipſis or Oval Figure by ancient Geometricians, they conſidering it only in that Cone, the Section of which by the Axis is a Triangle Acute-Angled at the Vertex.

ACUTE *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſtemper that by reaſon of its Vehemence, ſoon grows to an Height, and either abates or kills the Patient.

ACU'TELY, ſharply, ſubtly, ingeniouſly.

ACUTO [in *Music Books*] a Voice or Sound that is high or ſhrill.

ACYROLOGI'A [ἀκυρολογία, *Gr.*] an improper Way of ſpeaking; a Bull.

AD, at the Beginning of *Engliſh* proper Names, ſignifies the ſame with *ad* or *apud* with the *Latins* and ſo *Adſton* ſignifies at ſome Stone, *Adhill*, near or at ſome Hill.

A. D. [*as an Abbreviation*] ſignifies *Anno Domini*, (in the Year of our Lord.

ADACTED [*adactus*, L.] beaten or driven in by Force.

A'DAD [אדד, Syr. *i. e.* the one] a Deity of the *Aſſyrians*, the *Sun*; they reckoned the *Earth* to be his Wife, which they called the Goddeſs *Adargytes*.

ADADUNE'PHROS [of Ἄδαδος and νεφρὸς, *Gr.* a Kidney] a precious Stone reſembling a Kidney.

A'DAGE [*adagio*, It. *adagium*, L.] a Proverb or old Saying.

ADAGIAL, pertaining to a Proverb, proverbial.

ADA'GIO } [in *Music Books*] denotes the ſloweſt, eſpecially
ADA'GO } if the Word be twice repeated.
ADO' }

ADA'LIDES, *Spaniſh* Military Officers.

ADAMANT [*Diamant*, F. *Adamante*, It. *Diamante*, Sp. *Adamas*, *L.*] a Diamond, the hardeſt, moſt glittering and valuable of all precious Stones.

ADAMA'NTINE [*adamantino*, It. and Sp. of *adamantinus*, L.] pertaining to or made of Diamond; hard; alſo inflexible.

ADAMANTINE *Ties*, indiſſoluble Obligations.

A'DAMITE [F. *Adamiti*, It.] a Sect of Hereticks, who pretended to be reſtored to *Adam*'s Innocence, went naked in their Aſſemblies, are reported to have condemned Marriages, and to have had Women in common.

ADAM'S *Apple*, a Boſs or jut out in the throat ſo called.

ADA'NIMATED [*adanimatus*, *L.*] heartened, encouraged.

ADAPE'RTILE [*adapertilis*, L.] eaſy to be opened.

To ADA'PT [*adapter*, F. *adattare*, It. *adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to apply or ſuit one thing to another.

To ADA'PTATE *adaptatum*, L.] to fit.

A'DAR [אדר, *i. e.* mighty, *Heb.*] the twelfth Month of the *Jewiſh* Year, which for the moſt part anſwers to Part of *February*, and Part of *March*.

ADA'RCON, a Gold Coin of the *Jews*, in Value fifteen Shillings Sterling.

A'DARIDGE [*Chymiſtry*] Sal Armoniac.

ADAYS [*as now adays*] in theſe Times.

To ADCO'RPORATE [of *adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITA'RE [*Law Term*] to purge one's ſelf of an Offence by Oath.

To ADD [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To ADDE'CIMATE [*addecimare*, L.] to take Tithes.

ADDE'PHAGY [Ἀδδηφαγία, Gr.] inſatiable eating.

A'DDER [Æddeꞃ, *Sax.* 𝔄𝔡𝔡𝔢𝔯, Du. 𝔄𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯, O. G. 𝔑𝔞𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯, L. and H. G.] a dangerous Serpent whoſe Poiſon is deadly.

Adder's *Graſs*, an Herb.

Adder's *Tongue*, an Herb which has one ſingle Leaf, in the middle of which is a ſmall Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder.

Adder's *Wort*, an Herb.

Adder-*Stung*, a Term uſed of Cows, Horſes, and other Cattle, that have been bit by any venomous Reptiles or Adders, a Hedge-hog or Shrew, *&c.*

A'ddice } [Aꝺeſa, *Sax.* *Aſcia* or *Aſce*, It. *Azuéle*, Sp.] a
A'dze } Cooper's Inſtrument to chop or cut with.

To Addi'ct [*addictum*, L.] to give one's ſelf up wholly to a Thing; to apply one's Mind wholly to it.

Addi'tament [*additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Advance, an Encreaſe.

Additaments [with *Phyſicians*] Things added anew to the ordinary Ingredients in any Compoſition.

Additaments [with *Chymiſts*] any thing added to a Menſtruum for the rendering it more efficacious to open and diſſolve any mixed Body.

Addi'tion [F. *Addizione*, It. *Addición*, Sp. of *Additio*, L.] an adding, joigning, or putting to; an Encreaſe.

Addition [in *Arithmetic*] a Rule by which ſeveral Numbers are added together, that their total Sum may be found out, as 2 and 2 make 4. *&c.*

Simple Addition [*Arithmetic*] is the collecting ſeveral Numbers which expreſs Things of the ſame kind into one Sum, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, Miles, Yards, *&c.*

Compound Addition [*Arithmetic*] is the ſumming or adding up Things of different Names or Kinds, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

Addi'tions [of *Eſtate*] or Quality, in a Law Senſe, are Yeoman, Gentleman, Eſquire, *&c.*

Addition [of *Degree*] the ſame as Names of Dignity, as Duke, Earl, *&c.*

Additions [of *Place*] as ſuch a Perſon of *London*, *Briſtol*, &c.

Addition [in *Algebra*] is performed by joining together the Quantities propoſ'd, preſerving their proper Signs, and the peculiar Sign or Mark of Addition, which is 4, and is always ſuppoſed to belong to the Quantity following it; thus if to 4 + times you add five times *a*, the Sum is 4 *a* + 45 *a*.

Additional [*additionalis, L.*] that is added over and above.

Additiona'les [*Civil Law*] additional Terms or Propoſitions to be added to the former Agreement.

Addle [of Aꝺel, *Sax.* a Diſeaſe, or of Aꝺlian, *Sax.* to be ſick] empty or rotten, commonly ſaid of Eggs, *q. d.* a ſick Egg.

To Addle [Eꝺlean, *Sax.* a Reward] to earn: N. C.

Addle, the dry Lees of Wine.

Addle-*headed*, empty-ſcull'd, ſilly, ſtupid.

To Addou'lce [*addoucir*, F. of *ad* and *dulcis*, L. *addulcire*, It. *adulcir*, Sp.] to ſweeten; alſo to ſoften.

Addre'ss [of *Addreſſe*, F. *Adréſſo*, Sp.] ſuitable and dextrous Behaviour in the Management of an Affair, prudent Conduct; alſo a ſhort Remonſtrance or Petition made by a Parliament; alſo an Application or Dedication to a Perſon.

To Address [of *addreſſer*, F.] to preſent a Petition to; alſo to make Application to a Perſon.

Addubb'd, created, made, as an addubb'd Knight.

Addu'cent [*adducens*, L.] drawing or leading to.

Adducent *Muſcles*, ſee *Adductores*.

Adductor *Oculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Eye, ſo called from the drawing the Pupil or Apple of the Eye towards the Noſe; the ſame is alſo called *Bibitorius*, becauſe it directs the Eye towards the Cup when a Perſon is drinking.

Adductor *Pollicis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing in common with the *Abductor Indicis*, aſcending obliquely to its Inſertion, at the upper Part of the firſt Bone of the Thumb. Its Uſe is to bring the Thumb nearer to the Forefinger. *L.*

Adductor *Pollicis Pedis* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Great Toe, ariſing from the lower Parts of the *Os cuneiforme tertium*, and is inſerted to the *Oſſa Seſamoidea* of the great Toe, being oppoſite laterally to the *Abductor Pollicis pedis.* Its Uſe is to bring the Great Toe nearer to the reſt

Adducto'res [with *Anatomiſts*] ſuch Muſcles as bring to, cloſe, or draw together any Parts of the Body to which they are joined.

Ade'catist, one who is againſt paying Tithes.

Adele'ntado [*Spa.*] the Deputy of a Province for a King; a General.

Ade'ling [Aꝺelinᵹ, *Sax.* of Æꝺel, *excellent*, and Linᵹ, *a ſon*, or rather inᵹ, *a diminutive Termination*, q. d. a young excellent Perſon] a Title of Honour among the *Engliſh Saxons*, belonging properly to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

Ade'lphides [Ἀδελφιδὴς, Gr.] a kind of Palm Tree, whoſe Fruit has the Taſte of Figs.

Aden [Ἀδὴν, Gr.] [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Glandule or Kernel in an animal Body; alſo a Swelling in the Groin, the ſame as *Bubo*.

Adeno'graihy [of Ἀδὴν a Gland and γραφὴ, Gr. a Writing or Deſcription] a Treatiſe of Deſcription of the Glands.

Adenoi'des [of ἀδὴν and εἶδος, Shape] an Epithet applied to the *Proſtatæ*.

Adeno'sus *abſceſſus* [with *Surgeons*] a hard, unripe Tumour or Swelling, which proceeds from obſtructed Viſcidities; it has the Appearance of a natural Gland, altho' in Parts free from them.

Ade'on [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs to whom they aſcribed the Care and Tutelage of young Children; whoſe Charge was, that when the Child could go well, it ſhould go to the Mother and make much of her. *Mammea*, the Mother of the Emperor *Antoninus*, built her a ſumptuous Edifice at *Rome*.

Ade'mption, a taking away [in the *Civil Law*] the Revocation of a Grant, Donation, *&c.*

Adeo'na [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs worſhipped for Liberty of Acceſs *i. e.* for going to a Perſon or Place, *L.*

Adephagi'a } [Ἀδεφαγία, Gr.] an eating to the Fill,
Addephagi'a } Greedineſs.

A'deps, Fat, Tallow, Greaſe, *L.*

Adeps [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſmaller Fat of the Body, differing from *pinguedo*, in that it is a Subſtance thicker, harder, and more earthy. It flows from the Blood through peculiar Veſſels into Bags or Bladders which receive it.

Ade'ptick [*adepticus*, L.] eaſily or ſlightly gotten.

Ade'pts } [of *adipiſcere*, L. to get or obtain] *q. d.* the
Ade'ptits } obtaining Sons of Art, *Alchymiſts*, who by great Labour and Induſtry, are ſaid (by ſome of the Profeſſion) to have diſcovered the Secret of Tranſmuting Metals, or making the *Grand Elixir*, called the *Philoſopher's Stone*.

A'dequate [*adequato*, It. *adequado*, Sp. of *adæquatus*, L.] equal, even or proportionable, ſomething equal to or co-extended with another, and filling the whole Meaſure and Capacity of it.

To be A'dequate, is to be every Way equal, as to Capacity, Extent of Power, and all other Properties; neither falling ſhort of it, nor exceeding it in any Part.

A'dequateness [of *adæquatus*, L.] Equality.

Adequate *Ideas* [according to Mr. *Lock*] ſuch Ideas or Conceptions as perfectly repreſent the Antetypes of Original Images, which the Mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from, and which it intends them to ſtand for, and whereto it refers them.

A'des [ἀδὴς of *α privat.* and ἰδεῖν, Gr. to ſee, becauſe of its Darkneſs] the God of Hell, or Hell it ſelf; ſo called of a King of *Epirus*, who employed a great many Men in digging Mines, where moſt of them dying, he was called the God of Hell and Riches.

Adespo'tick [*adeſpoticus*, L.] without Maſter, Lord or Owner.

Ade'ssenarii, a Religious Sect, one of whoſe Tenets is, that *Jeſus Chriſt* is really preſent in the Euchariſt; but in a Manner different from what the *Romaniſts* hold.

Adfe'cted [*adfectus*, L.] compounded.

Adfected *Equations* [ih *Algebra*] compounded Equations.

Adfilia'tion Adoption of a Son, *&c.* L.

To Adhe're [*adhærere*, L. *adherer*, F. *aderire*, It.] to ſtick faſt, to cleave to, to be joined to: alſo to take Part with.

Adhe'rence } [*Adherence*, F. *Aderenza*, It. of *adhærens*, L.]
Adhe'rency } a ſticking cloſe to the Intereſts or Opinions of others.

An Adhe'rent [*Adherent*, F. *Aderente*, It. *Adherente*, Sp. of *adhærens*, L.] one who adheres to a Party, a Stickler for it; a Favourer or Follower.

Adhe'sion [*adhæſio*, L. *adezione*, It.] a cleaving or ſticking unto.

Adhesion } [in *Natural Philoſophy*] ſignifies the State of
Adherence } two Bodies, which are joined or faſtened to each other, either by the mutual Interpoſition of their own Parts, or the Compreſſion of external Bodies.

To Adhi'bit [*adhibere*, L.] to take to, to ſhew to, to apply to.

Adhibi'tion, an Application to, *L.*

Adja'cent [F. *adjacente*, It. *adjacens*, L.] lying near to, bordering upon.

Adi'antum [ἀδίαντον, Gr.] the Herb Maiden-Hair, ſo called, becauſe its Leaves take no wet. *L.*

Adia'phora [Ἀδιάφορα, Gr.] Things indifferent, neither commanded nor forbidden, which, while they are ſuch, Perſons are at Liberty to do, or not do.

Adia'phorist [of *α* and διάφορος, Gr.] a moderate or indifferent Perſon.

Adiaphorists, a Name given to thoſe *Lutherans*, who adhered to the Sentiments of *Melanchton*, and afterwards to thoſe who ſubſcribed the Interim of *Charles* V.

Adiaphorous [of *α privat.* and διάφορος, Gr.] indifferent.

Adiaphorous *Spirit* [according to Mr. *Boyle*] a Neutral, indifferent kind of Spirit, diſtilled by him from *Tartar* and ſome Vegetables, which Spirit was neither acid, vinous nor urinous.

Adia'phory [Ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Indifferency, a Sort of Eaſineſs or cool Inclination, as to the Choice of one Thing before another; cool Affection or Behaviour towards another Perſon.

Adiapneusti'a ['Αδιαπνευστία, of α and διαπνέω, Gr. to perſpire] a Breathing through the Pores of the Body.

Adjec'titious *Work*, a Work or Building, *&c.* added to another.

Adje'ction, a caſting to, *L.*

Noun **A'djective** [*adjectif*, F. *addiettivo*, It. *adjectivo*, Sp. of *adjectivum*, L.] (with *Grammarians*] a Word which only ſets forth the Manner of a Thing or Subſtantive, and which requires a *Noun Subſtantive* to be added to it, to render the Senſe intelligible.

Adjectives in Engliſh are liable to no Manner of Change or Variation (the very eaſy Compariſon alone excepted) and yet the Senſe is full as clear, as where they are clog'd with an Infinity of different Terminations, as in the *Latin*, the *German*, and all the Northern Tongues: And the ſame may be ſaid of our Articles, which are properly Adjectives: Which contributes very much to facilitate the Learning of our *Engliſh* Grammar by Foreigners.

Adje'ctively, in an Adjective Senſe.

Adie'u, (F. *to God.*) Farewel, God be with you (as ſome think) an Abbreviation of *ad Deum te commendo*, i. e. I commend thee to God.

Ad inquirendum, [in *Law*] a judicial Writ, commanding Inquiry to be made concerning any Matter about a Cauſe that depends in the King's-Court, for the better Execution of Juſtice.

To **Adjoi'n** [of *adjoindre*, F. *aggiungere*, It.] to join to, to lie next to, or neighbouring.

To **Ad'journ** [*adjourner*, F. of *ad* and *Jour*, F. a Day. *aggiornare*, It.] to put off to another Day.

Adjou'rnment [of *adjournement*, F.] *in Eyre* [*Law Term*] an Appointment of a Day, when the Juſtices in *Eyre* meet to ſit again.

Adjournment [*Common Law*] the putting off any Court or Meeting, and the appointing it to be held again at another Time or Place.

Adipos'a membrana [with *Anatomiſts*] a Membrane which incloſes the *Cellulæ Adipoſæ*, or a Number of Holes or Cells full of Fat; but more particularly that in which the Kidneys are wrapt up.

Adipo'sa *Vena* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Vein which ariſes from the deſcending Trunk of the *Cava*, and ſpreads it ſelf on the Coat and Fat, covering the Kidneys.

Adipo'sæ *Cellulæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Number of little Cells or Holes, full of Fat.

Adipo'si *Ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain Veſſels of an Animal Body, which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interſtices of the Muſcles or Parts that are between the Fleſh and the Skin.

Adipo'sus } [*Adipoſus*, L.] full of *Adeps* or Fat,
Adipous } greaſy.

A'dipsa ['Άδιψα, Gr.] Medicines or Juleps to quench Thirſt.

Adipsa'theon ['Αδιψάθεον, Gr.] a kind of branchy Shrub full of Thorns and Prickles.

Adiratu [*Law*] a Value or Price ſet on Things loſt, as a Compenſation to the Owner.

A'dit [*adite*, It. *aditus*, L.] a Paſſage or Entry, the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

Adi'tion, a going or coming nigh to.

To **Adju'dge** [*aggiudicare*, It. *adjudicár*, Sp. *adjuger*, F.] to give Judgment or Sentence in a Court of Juſtice, alſo to award.

Adjudica'tion, [F. *aggiudicazione*, It.] Judgment or Decree, *L.*

To **Adju'dicate** [*aggiudicare*, It. *adjudicatum*, L.] to adjudge, to award.

To **Adju'gate** [*adjugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple to.

Adjument [*adjumentum*, L.] Help, Relief.

A'djunct [*adjunctum*, L.]

Adjunct [*ajoint*, F. *aggiunto*, It, *adjúnto*, Sp. of *adjunctus*, L.] joined to.

Adjunct [in *Civil Concerns*] a Collegue or Fellow Officer, aſſociated to another, to aſſiſt him in his Office, or to overſee him.

Adju'nct [with *Logicians*] a Quality which belongs to any Thing as its Subject; as Greenneſs to Graſs, Heat to a Fire, *&c.*

Adju'nct [with *Philoſophers*] whatever comes to any Being from without, and does not naturally and eſſentially belong to it, but is joined or added to it over and above.

Adjuncts [in *Rhetoric*, &c.] are certain Words or Things added to others; to amplify the Diſcourſe, or augment its Force.

Adjuncts [in *Phyſick*] Qualities, Diſpoſitions and Symptoms annexed to a Diſeaſe.

Adjunction, [*adjonction*, F. of *adjunctio*, L.] a coupling or joining to, *L.*

Adju'nctive [*adjunctivus*, L.] ſubjunctive.

Ad jura *Regis* [*Law Term*] a Writ lying for the King's Clerk againſt one, who went about to put him out of Poſſeſſion, to the Prejudice of the Title of the King in Right to his Crown.

Adjura'tion [F. *aggiurazione*, It. *adjuracion*, Sp.] an earneſt and ſolemn Charging, *&c.*

To **Adju're** [*adjurare*, L. *adjurer*, F.] to charge earneſtly, or in God's Name, to put a Perſon to his Oath; to command an Evil Spirit to quit its Poſſeſſion, by the Force of Inchantments.

To **Adju'st** [*aggiuſtare*, It. *ajuſtàr*, Sp. *adjuſter*, F.] to make fit; to ſet in order; to ſettle, to ſtate an Account, alſo to compoſe or determine a Difference.

Adju'stment [*ajuſtement*, F. *aggiuſtimento*, It.] a Determination, *&c.*

A'djutant [F. *ajutante*, It, *agudante*, Sp. of *adjutans*, L.] one who aſſiſts or helps an Officer in a Regiment of Soldiers.

Adjutant *General* [in an *Army*] one who attends the General of an Army, to be his Aſſiſtant in Affairs of Council, Advice, *&c.*

Adju'tor, a Helper or Aſſiſter, *L.*

Adjuto'rium [in the *Medicinal Art*] a Means of Cure, ſubſervient to others of more Importance.

Adjuto'rium [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain Bone, ſo named, becauſe of its Uſefulneſs in lifting up the Arm.

Adju'tory [*adjutorius*, L.] Aiding, Aſſiſting, Helping.

Adjutory *Bones* [*Anatomy*] two Bones reaching from the Shoulders to the Elbows.

Adju'trix, a She-helper.

Adjuvant [*adjuvans*, L.] Helping, Aiding, Aſſiſting.

Adjuvant *Cauſes* [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch as are ſubſervient to the principal Cauſes.

To **A'dle**. See *Addle*.

Ad Largum [*Law Term*] at large, *L.*

Admea'surement [*Common Law*] a Writ lying for the bringing of thoſe to Reaſon, who uſurp more than their Part or Share, which takes Effect in two Caſes.

Admeasurement [of *Dower*] is when the Widow of the Deceaſed, holds from the Heir or his Guardian, more under Pretence of her Dower, than ſhe has a juſt Title to.

Admeasurement [of *Paſture*] is when any of them, who have Common of Paſture, overcharge the Common of Paſture, lying between them, that have Right of it belonging to their Free-holds and Neighbourhood, with more Cattle than they ought.

Admensura'tion, Admeaſurement, the Act of making equal.

Admr. is the uſual Abbreviation for *Adminiſtrator*.

Admi'nicle [*adminicule*, O. F. of *adminiculum*, L.] Aid, Help, Support, Succour.

Admi'nicle [*Civil Law*] imperfect Proof.

Admini'cular [*adminicularis*] helpful.

To **Admi'nister** [*adminiſtrer*, F. *amminiſtrare*, It. *adminiſtràr*, Sp. *adminiſtrare*, L.] To do Service for, to diſpenſe or give; alſo to manage or govern.

Administra'tion, [F. *amminiſtragione*, It. *adminiſtratión*, Sp.] the Management of ſome Affair.

Administra'tion [*Civil Law*] the diſpoſing of the Eſtate or Effects of a Man who died without a Will, in Order and with Deſign to give an Account thereof.

Administra'tive, [*adminiſtrativus*, L.] pertaining to Adminiſtration.

Administra'tor [*adminiſtrateur*, F. *adminiſtratore*, It. *adminiſtrador*, Sp. *Common Law*] a Perſon who has the Goods, *&c.* of a Perſon who died without making a Will, committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, for which he is accountable as an Executor. *L.*

Administrator [in *Polity*] one who has the Management of publick Affairs, inſtead of a Sovereign Prince.

Administratrix [*Civil Law*] She who has the Goods of a deceaſed Perſon, and Power of an Adminiſtrator committed to her Care.

Administra'torship [of *Adminiſtrator* and *Ship*, a Termination ſignifying Office] the Office of an Adminiſtrator.

A'dmirable [F. *admirabile*, Sp. of *admirabilis*, L.] deſerving Admiration, marvellous, wonderful; alſo good, rare, excellent.

Admirabi'lity [*admirabilitas*, L.] Admiration. or

A'dmirableness, Marvellouſneſs, Wonderfulneſs.

Admirably, wonderfully, excellently.

A'dmiral [F. *ammiraglio*, It. *almiránte*, Sp. *almeyrante*, Port.] derived as ſome ſay from *Amir* in *Arabick*, a Governour, and ἅλς, Gr. the Sea] a Principal Officer of the Crown, who has the Government of the Navy in Chief, and thence ſtiled Lord High-Admiral; he is inveſted with a Power to determine all Maritime Cauſes, Civil or Criminal.

Admiral, the chief Commander of any diſtinct Squadron or Number of Ships.

Rear **Admiral**, the Admiral of the third Squadron in a Royal Fleet, who carries his Flag, with the Arms of his Country in the Mizzen Top of his Ship.

Vice **Admiral**, another of the three Principal Officers of a Royal Navy, that commands the ſecond Squadron, and carries his Flag in his Ship's Fore-top.

Admiral *Laws*, the Civil Laws which are judged by in the Admiralty Court.

ADMIRALTY *Court*, [*Admirauté*, F. *Ammiraglito*, It. *Almirántasgo*, Sp.] the Chief Court at *London* of the Lord High-Admiral, erected for deciding Maritime Controverſies, Trial of Malefactors for Crimes committed on the High-Sea.

ADMIRATION, [F. *ammirazione*, It. *admiración*, Sp. of *admiratio*, L.] Admiring, *F.*

ADMIRATIVE, of or pertaining to Admiration,

To ADMI'RE [*admirer*, F. *ammirare*, It. *admirár*, Sp. of *admirare*, L.] to behold with Wonder, to be ſurpriz'd at, or wonder greatly.

ADMI'SSION } [F. of *admiſſio*, L.] Receiving into, Entrance
ADMI'TTANCE } upon.

ADMISSION } [in *Law*] is when a Preſentation to a void
ADMITTANCE } Benefice, is made by the Patron; the Biſhop having examined the Clerk, and finding him able, ſays, *admitto te*.

To ADMI'T } [*admettre*, F. *ammettere*, It. *admitàr*, Sp.
To ADMIT of } *admittere*, L.] to receive to, to ſuffer or permit, to allow of.

ADMIT [or *allow*] it be ſo.

ADMITTE'NDO *Clerico*, a Writ granted to a Clerk, who has recovered his Right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop in the Common Bench.

ADMITTENDO *in Socium* [in *Law*] a Writ for Aſſociating ſeveral Perſons to Juſtices of Aſſize, who have been appointed before.

To ADMIX [of *ad* and *mixtus* of *miſceo*] to mix together.

ADMIXTION [in *Phyſic*] the Mingling of any two or more Species together.

To ADMO'NISH [*ammonire*, It. *amoneſtàr*, Sp. *monian* or *monizean*, Sax. *admonere*, L.] to warn, to adviſe, to put in mind of; alſo to reprove.

ADMONI'TION } [F. of L. *ammonizione*, It. *amoneſta-*
ADMO'NISHMENT } *ción*, Sp.] a giving Warning, Advice; alſo Reproof.

ADMO'TION, a moving to, *L.*

ADMO'VENT [*admovens*, L] moving to.

ADMURMURA'TION, a Murmuring at.

ADNASCE'NTIA } [with *Anatomiſts*] Branches that ſprout
ADNA'TA } out of the main Stock, as the Veins and Arteries.

ADNASCENTIA } [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe Excreſcencies, which
ADNATA } grow under the Earth, as in the Lily, *Narciſſus*, *Hyacinth*, &c. which afterwards become true Roots.

ADNATA *Tunica* [*Anatomy*] the common Membrane or Coat of the Eye, which ariſing from the Skull, adheres to the external Part of the *Tunica Cornea*, leaving a round hollow Space forward, that the viſible Species may paſs there. To which another nameleſs Coat, made up of the Tendons of thoſe Muſcles which move the Eye, is joined. It is called alſo *albuginea* and *conjunctiva*.

ADNI'CHILED [*Old Law*] anulled, made void, brought to nothing.

ADNI'HILATED [*adnihilatus*, L.] made void, fruſtrated.

ADNU'BILATED [*adnubilatus*, L.] darkned or clouded.

A'DO } [inſtead of *to do*] Stir, Noiſe, Pains; as *much a*
A'DOE } *doe*.

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to eight] ſo ſome ancient Philoſophers termed the Superlative Degree, becauſe they accounted no Degree above the Eighth, according to their Method of diſtinguiſhing Accidents or Qualities.

ADO'LESCENCE } [F. *Adoleſcenza*, It. *Adoleſcéncia*, Sp. of
ADO'LESCENCY } *Adoleſcentia*, L.] the Flower of Youth, the State of young Perſons, from twelve Years of Age to twenty one in Women; and from fourteen to twenty five or thirty in Men, or it is that Period of a Perſon's Age, commencing from Infancy and terminating at his full Growth.

ADO'NIA, Feſtivals celebrated in Honour of *Adonis*; wherein the Women imitated the Lamentation of *Venus*, for the Death of *Adonis*; and when they were tired with this, they changed their Notes, ſung his Praiſes, and made Rejoycings, as if he were raiſed to Life again.

ADO'NICK Verſe [ſo called on Account of its being a kind of *Verſe* firſt compoſed for bewailing of *Adonis*] this ſort of Verſe conſiſts only of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; and is rarely uſed but at the End of every Strophe or Strain in *Sapphicks*; as *Terruit Urbem*, Hor.

ADO'NIUM, an Herb which the Poets feign to have ſprung up from the Blood of *Adonis*.

ADONIUM [with *Botaniſts*] Southern-wood.

To ADO'PT [*adopter*, F. *adottare*, It. *adoptàr*, Sp. of *adoptare*, L.] to chuſe a Son or Heir; to make one not of Kin capable to inherit.

ADO'PTION [F. *adozzione*, It. *adopción*, Sp.] the Choice or chuſing a Perſon for a Son and Heir.

ADOPTION is repreſented by the Figure of an elderly Woman, embracing a Youth with her right Arm, and holding in her left the Eagle call'd oſſifraga, which is ſaid to reject her young for a Time, and afterwards to take to them again. See Plate I. Fig. I.

ADO'PTIVE [*adoptif*, F. *adottivo*, It. *adoptivo*, Sp. of *adoptivus*, L.] pertaining to Adoption; alſo he that is adopted by another.

ADOPTI'VI } An ancient Sect ſo called, on Account of the
ADOPTIA'NI } Manner wherein they conceived our Saviour to be the Son of God.

A'DOR, a Kind of pure Bearded Wheat, which the Ancients uſed in Sacrifices.

ADO'RABLE [Fr. and Sp. *adorabile*, It. *adorabilis*, L.] fit or deſerving to be adored or worſhipped; if the Word is at any time applied to Men, it denotes worthy of all Honour and Reſpect.

ADO'RABLENESS [of *adorabilis*, L.] Worthineſs to be adored.

ADORA'BLY, in a Manner worthy of all Reſpect.

A'DORAT [with *Chymiſts*] a Weight of four Pounds.

ADORA'TION [F. *Adorazione*, It. *Adoración*, Sp.] a rendring profound Reſpect and Submiſſion; Reſpect, Reverence, Worſhip.

To A'DORE [*adorer*, F. *adorare*, It. *adoràr*, Sp. *adorare*, L.] to reverence, to pay divine Worſhip, to ſhew profound Reſpect and Submiſſion; alſo to admire extravagantly or dote upon.

To A'DORN [*orner*, F. *adornare*, It. *adornàr*, Sp. and Port. of *adornare*, L.] to deck, trim, beautify or ſet off.

ADORNA'TION } Adorning, Ornaments, Beautifying.
ADO'RNMENT }

ADOSCULATION [in *Botany*] a joining or inſertion of one part of a plant into ſome cavity, as it were mouth to mouth.

AD PONDUS *omnium* [in *Phyſicians* Bills] ſignifies that the Ingredient or Medicine laſt preſcribed muſt be as much as all the reſt before preſcribed.

AD QUOD DAMNUM [*Law*] *i. e.* to what Damage; a Writ lying for the Sheriff to enquire what Damage it may prove to others, if the King grant a Market or Fair, *&c.* or where a Perſon or Perſons would turn a common Road or Highway, and lay out another as convenient.

A'DRAGANT, See *Tragacanth*.

ADRAMIRE [*Law Term*] to oblige one's ſelf before a Magiſtrate to perform ſomething.

ADRECTA'RE } [*O. L. Rec.*] to ſatisfy, to make amends.
ADRETIA'RE }

A'DROIT, Dextrous, ingenious, clever. neat, *&c.*

ADROI'TNESS, Dexterity. cleverneſs, neatneſs; ingenuity.

ADSCITI'TIOUS [*adſcititius*, L.] borrowed, added, far fetch'd, foreign, counterfeit, falſe.

ADR'Y [of a and ꝺꞃiᵹᵹe, *Sax.* Droog, Du. Drog, O. and L. G. *Dry*.] Thirſty.

ADSTA'NTES, See *proſtatæ*.

ADSTRI'CTION [*of the Pores*] a binding or ſhutting of them up.

AD TERMINUM *qui præteriit* [*Law*] a Writ of Entry, lying where a Man having Leaſed Lands or Tenements for a Term of Years or Life, after the Expiration of which, is held by the Tenant or Stranger, that is in Poſſeſſion, and keeps out the Leſſor. In this Caſe this Writ lies for the Leſſor and his Heirs.

To ADVA'NCE [*avancer*, F. *avanzare*, It. *avançàr*, Sp.] to ſtep or go forward, alſo to promote or further; alſo to prefer or raiſe; alſo to give Money before-hand.

ADVANCED *Foſs* [*Fortification*] a Ditch of Water round the Eſplanade or Glacis of a Place to prevent its being ſurprized by the Beſiegers.

ADVANCE *Guard* [*Military Affairs*] the firſt Line or Diviſion of an Army ranged or marching in Battle Array, or that Part which marches firſt toward the Enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT [*avancement*, F. *avanzamento*, It.] Preferment, Promotion.

ADVA'NCER [with *Hunters*] one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, *viz.* that which is between the back Antler and the Palm.

ADVA'NTAGE [*Avantage*, F. *Vantaggio*, It. *Ventája*, Sp.] Good, Profit, Benefit; alſo Gain, alſo over Meaſure.

To ADVANTAGE, to bring profit to.

ADVANTA'GEOUS [*avantageux*, F. *vantaggioſo*, It. *ventajóſo*, Sp.] tending to a Perſon's Good or Benefit; alſo convenient, uſeful.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, uſefully, conveniently,

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS [of *avantage*, F.] Profitableneſs.

ADVECTI'TIOUS [*ádvectitius*, *L.*] brought from another Place; foreign.

A'DVENT [*adventus*, L. *avent*, F. *avvento*, It. *adviénto*, Sp.] a coming to.

ADVENT [in *Eccleſiaſtical Language*] a Time ſet apart by the Church as a Preparation for the approaching Feſtival of *Chriſtmas*.

ADVENT *Sundays*, are in Number four, the firſt of which Faſts are on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *November* 30. or the next Sunday following, and they continue to the Feaſt of *Chriſt*'s Nativity.

ADVENTI'TIA *dos*, a Dowry or Portion given to a Woman by ſome other Friend, beſides her Parents, *L.*

ADVENTITIOUS [*avventizio*, It. of *adventitius*, L.] accruing to or befalling a Perſon, or Thing from without.

ADVENTITIOUS [in the *Civil Law*] is applied to ſuch Goods as fall to a Perſon either by mere Fortune, or the Liberality of a Stranger, or by collateral Succeſſion, in Oppoſition to *Profectitious*, *i. e.* ſuch Goods as deſcend in a direct Line, from Father to Son.

ADVENITIOUS *Glandules* [*Anatomy*] thoſe Kernels which are ſome times, under the Arm-holes, ſome times in the Neck, as the *King's Evil*, &c.

ADVENTITIOUS *Matter* [with *Philoſophers*] Matter which does not properly belong to any Body, either natural or mix'd; but comes to it from ſome other Place; as in the freezing of Water, ſome frigorifick Particles do enter in, which are adventious to the Water, either from the Air or the freezing Mixture.

ADVENTREM *inſpiciendum* [*Law*] a certain Writ in the Statute of *Eſſoins*.

To ADVE'NTURE [*avanturer*, F. *ventura*, It. *aventúra*, Sp.] to venture, or put to the Venture, to hazard.

ADVENTURE [*avanturer*, F. *avventurare*, It. *aventurár*, Sp.] chance, accidental encounter, hazard; alſo an extraordinary or ſurprizing Enterprize.

ADVE'NTURER [*Aventurier*, F. *Avventuriere*, It. *Aventuréro*, Sp.] one who runs a hazad.

ADVENTUROUSLY, bolding, daringly.

ADVE'NTUROUS } bold, daring, hazardous.
ADVEN'TURESOM }

ADVE'NTURESOMNESS [of *avanturer*, F.] Ventureſomneſs.

A'DVERB [with *Grammarians*] [*Adverbe*, F. *Avverbio*, It. *Adverbio*, Sp. of *Adverbium*, L.] a Part of Speech which being joined to a Verb, ſerves to expreſs the Manner, Time, &c. of the Action.

ADVE'RBIAL [F. *avverbiale*, It. *adverbial*, Sp. *adverbialis*, L.] pertaining to an *Adverb*.

ADVERBIALLY, in an Adverbial Senſe.

ADVE'RSABLE [*adverſabilis*, L.] that is adverſe or contrary to.

A'DVERSA'RIA, a Common-place Book. *L.*

A'DVERSARY [*adverſaire*, F. *avverſario*, It. *adverſário*, Sp. of *adverſarius*, L.] one who oppoſes, or is againſt one; one who ſues another at Law; an adverſe Party.

ADVE'RSATIVE [*adverſatif*, F. of *adverſativus*, L.] a Part of Speech in Grammar that ſignifies ſome Oppoſition or Contrariety between what goes before and what follows.

ADVE'RSE [*averſe*, F. *avverſo*, It. *advérſo*, Sp. of *adverſus*, L.] contrary, oppoſite.

ADVERSE [with *Logicians*] is when the two Contraries have an abſolute and perpetual Oppoſition one to the other.

ADVE'RSITY [*averſità*, It. *adverſitàd*, Sp. of *adverſité*, F. *res adverſæ*, L] Affliction, Trouble, Misfortune, Calamity, Miſery.

To ADVE'RT [*advertere*, L. to turn to] to mark, mind or take heed.

ADVE'RTENCE } [*avvertenza*, It. *advertência*, Sp. of *ad-*
ADVE'RTENCY } *vertere*, L.] Attention, Heedfulneſs, Mindfulueſs.

To ADVERTI'SE [*avertir*, F. *avvertir*, It. to warn *advertìr*, Sp] to give Notice, Advice or Intelligence of.

ADVE'RTISEMENT [*avertiſſement*, F. *avvertimento*, It.] Warning only, Information, Intelligence given to Perſons inveſted in an Affair; alſo Advice, a putting in mind.

To ADVE'SPERATE [*adveſperatum*, L.] to grow towards the Evening.

ADVI'CE [*avviſo*, It. *aviſo*, Sp. and Port. of *avis*, F.] Counſel, alſo Notice, an Account, alſo News.

ADVI'GILANCE [*advigilantia*, L.] a diligent Watching.

ADVI'SABLE [of *aviſer*, F.] that may be adviſed about; alſo fit to be done. **When a Thing is done** ADVICE **comes too late.**

An ADVICE [or *Packet Boat*] Boat, or Ship to carry Letters.

ADVISABLENELS [of *aviſable*, F. and *neſs*, *Eng.* Termination, Fitneſs to be adviſed, done, &c.] Expediency.

To ADVI'SE [*aviſer*, F. *avviſar*, It. *Tho only to counſel, give Advice or Notice. aviſar*, Port.] to counſel or give Advice; to give Information or an Account of; to conſider or weigh in Mind.

To ADVISE *with one*, to aſk his Adviſe or Counſel.

ADVISEDLY, conſiderately, with Deliberation.

ADVI'SEDNESS [of *aviſer*, F.] Conſiderateneſs.

ADULA'TION [*adulazione*, It. *adulazión*, Sp.] Fawning, Flattery, L.

ADVI'SEMENT, Conſultation.

ADULATOR, [*Adulateur*, F. *Adulatore*, It. *Adulador*, Sp.] a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Clawback, *L.*

ADULA'TORY [*adulatorius*, L.] pertaining to, or full of Flattery.

ADU'LT [*adulte*, F. *adulto*, It. and Sp. of *adultus*, L·] that is grown or come to full Ripeneſs of Age.

ADU'LTNESS [of *adultus*, L.] the being grown to Ripeneſs of Years.

ADU'LTERANT [*adulterans*, L.] adulterating.

ADU'LTERATE } [*adulterato*, It. *adulterádo*, Sp. of *adulte-*
ADU'LTERATED } *ratus*, L.] corrupted, marred, ſpoiled, counterfeit, made of a baſer Alloy or Mixture.

To ADU'LTERATE [*adulterare*] to corrupt, mar, ſpoil or counterfeit.

ADU'LTERATENESS Baſeneſs or Counterfeitneſs.

ADULTERATION [*adulterazione*, It. *adulteración*, Sp.] a corrupting, counterfeiting, &c. It conſiſts in mixing ſome baſer Matter with Wines, Chymical Preparations, Medicinal Drugs, Metals, &c. ſo that they are rendered not genuine, or truly good.

ADULTERER [*adultere*, F. *adultero*, It. *adulteria*, Port. and Sp. of *adulter*, L.] a Man that commits Adultery.

ADULTERESS [*adultere*, Fr. *adultera*, It. and Sp. Port. and L.] a Woman that commits Adultery.

ADU'LTERINE *adulterinus*, L.] counterfeit, forged.

ADULTERINE } [in *Civil Law*] a Child iſſued from an adul-
ADU'LTRINE } terous Amour or Commerce.

ADUL'TEROUS [of *adulter*, L. *adultereux*, F. *adultero*, It. and Sp.] Pertaining to, or given to Adultery.

ADU'LTERY [*adulterio*, It. and Sp. of *adulterium*, L.] properly the Sin of Incontinency in married Perſons, defiling the Marriage Bed; it is Adultery, if but one of them be married, in the married Perſon; Fornication in the unmarried.

ADULTERY [with ſome whimſical *Aſtronomers*] a Term uſed of an Eclipſe of the Moon, which (as they ſuppoſe) happens in an un uſual and irregular manner, as Horizontal Eclipſes, where though the Sun and Moon are diametrically oppoſite, yet by reaſon of the Refraction, they appear as if above the Horizon.

ADULTERY, is painted as a luſty jolly Youth, in rich Attire, holding in his right Hand two Serpents twin'd together, and in his left a Gold Ring broken. See Plate I. Fig. 2.

ADUMBRANT [*adumbrans*, L.] ſhadowing.

To ADU'MBRATE [*adombrare*, It.] to overſhadow.

ADU'MBRATED [*adombrato*, It. *adumbratus*, L.] ſhadowed, reſembled.

ADUMBRA'TION [*adombrazione*, It.] a Shadowing, a Remembrance, *L.*

ADUMBRA'TION, [in *Heraldry*] is when any Figure in a Coat-armour is born ſo ſhadowed or obſcured, that nothing is viſible but the bare Purſile, or (as the Painters call it) the Out-line; when this happens, it is ſaid to be *adumbrated*.

ADUMBRATION [with *Painters*] a Sketch, a rough Draught of a Picture.

ADUNA'TION, an uniting or gathering together, *L.*

ADU'NCITY [*aduncitas*, L.] Crookedneſs.

A'DVOCATE [*Avocat*, F. *Avvocato*, It. *Abogâdo* or *Avogado*, Sp. *Awogado*, Port. of *Advocatus*, L. *i. e.* called to] a Perſon well skilled in the *Civil Law*; who maintains the Right of ſuch Perſons as need his Aſſiſtance, either by Word or Writing.

Lord ADVOCATE [in *Scotland*] an Officer of State, appointed by the King to adviſe about the making and executing *Law*; to defend his Right and Intereſt in all publick Aſſemblies, to proſecute Capital Crimes, &c.

College of } ADVOCATES { [in *Scotland* a College conſiſting
Faculty of } { of 180, appointed to plead in all
Actions before the Lords of Seſſions.

ADVOCATE [in a *metaphorical Senſe*] one who lays to Heart, or ſecures the Intereſts of another upon all Occaſions, in which Senſe Chriſt is ſaid *to be our Advocate in Heaven*.

Church } ADVOCATES { ſignifie the Advocates of the
Eccleſiaſtical } { Cauſes and Intereſts of the
Church, being retained as Counſellors and Pleaders to maintain the Rights and Properties of the Church; alſo a Patron who has the Advowſon or Preſentation.

A'DVOCATESHIP [of *Avocat*, F. *Advocatus*, L. and *Ship*] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIO'NE *Decimarum* [in *Law*] a Writ lying for the fourth Part of the Tithes belonging to any Church.

ADVOLA'TION } a Flying towards, or to. *L.*
ADVOLI'TION }

ADVOLU'TION, a rolling towards, *L.*

To ADVO'W } [*avouer*, F.] to juſtify and maintain an Act for-
To AVO'W } merly done: Thus he is ſaid *to avow*, who having taken a Diſtreſs for Rent, &c. juſtifies or maintains the Act, after the Party diſtrained has ſued a Replevin to have his Goods again.

ADVOWEE' } one that has a Right to preſent to a Be-
AVOWEE' } nefice.

ADVOWEE *Paramount*, *i. e.* the higheſt, that is to ſay, the King.

ADVO'WSON } [*Common Law*] the Right which a Biſhop,
ADVO'WZEN } Dean and Chapter, &c. or any Lay-Patron has to preſent a Clerk to a Benefice, when it becomes void.

ADVO'WSON *Appendant*, an Advowſon that depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance to it; thence called an *Incident of the Kitchen*.

ADVOWSON *in Groſs*, that Right of Preſentation which is Principal, Abſolute or Sole, not belonging to any Manor, as a Part of its Right.

ADVO'WTRY [*Old Statutes*] Adultery.

ADU'ST [*aduſte*, F. *aduſto*, It. and Sp. of *aduſtus*, L.] burnt or parched up.

ADUST [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] ſaid of the Blood, when by reaſon of its exceſſive Heat, the thinner Parts of it ſteam through in Vapours, the thicker remaining black, and full of Dregs, as if parch'd or burnt; when ſo, it is ſaid to be aduſt.

ADU'STIBLE [of *aduſtus*, L.] capable of being parched, ſcorched, burned.

ADU'STION [*aduſtione*, It. of *aduſtio*, L.] Scorching, parching, *L.*

A'DYTUM [Ἄδυτον of α privative, and δύω to paſs or go under] a ſecret Place or Retirement in *Pagan* Temples, where their Oracles were given, into which Places none but the Prieſts were permitted to go; the Sanctuary.

ÆA'CEA, ſolemn Feaſts and Combats celebrated in *Ægina*, in Honour of *Æacus*.

Æ'ACUS [of Αἰακίζω to beat, or αἰάζω to lament] according to the Poets, was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, or *Egina*. The *Painims* ſuppoſed him to be of ſuch Juſtice, that he was appointed by *Pluto* to be one of the Judges of *Hell*, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*, to diſcuſs the Tranſgreſſions of dead Men, and to aſſign to them Puniſhments according to their Demerits.

ÆCHMALOTA'RCHA [Αἰχμαλωταρχὴς, of Αἰχμαλωτίζω, *Gr.* to lead captive, and ἀρχὴ a Chief] the Chief or Leader of Captives.

ÆDOI'CA *Ulcera* [with *Surgeons*] Ulcers or Sores about the privy Parts; Buboes, Shankers.

ÆGA'GROPILI [of Αἶξ a Goat, *&c.*] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, hard on the Outſide, but containing a kind of hairy Matter on the Inſide.

Æ'GILOPS [Αἰγίλωψ, of αἰγὸς Gen. of αἶξ a Goat, and ὢψ an Eye, *Gr.*] Darnel, Wild Oats.

Æ'GILOPS [in *Surgery*] a Swelling between the Noſe and great Corner of the Eye, which if not timely opened, the Bone underneath will putrify; alſo the *Fiſtula lacrymalis*.

ÆGIPA'NES [Αἰγιπάνες, *Gr.* of Αἶξ and Πᾶν] Beaſts like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats, and Satyrs.

ÆGI'PYROS [Αἰγίπυρος, of αἶξ and πῦρ, *Gr.* Fire] the Herb Buck Wheat, Reſt Harrow or Cammock.

ÆGI'RINON [Αἰγείρινον, Gr.] an Ointment made of the black Poplar Tree.

ÆGO'CERAS [Αἰγόκερως, Gr.] the Herb Fœnu-greek.

ÆGO'CERAS [Αἰγόκερας, Gr.] the Sign Capricorn.

ÆGOLE'THRON [Αἰγόλεθρος, Gr.] a Flower, a ſort of Crow-foot, *L.*

ÆGO'NICHON [Αἰγόνυχον, Gr.] the Herb Gromwel, *L.*

ÆGOPHTHA'LMOS [Αἰγοφθάλμος, G.] a precious Stone reſembling the Eye of a Goat.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, ſc. *Unguentum* [*Pharmacy*] a deterſive Ointment compounded, *&c.* of Honey, Green Copper, Dyers Galls, Verdigreaſe, *&c.* good to cleanſe Ulcers, ſo named, as tho' of the Colour of an *Egyptian*, altho' it is rather of a dusky-brown.

ÆGYPTIA'CA
ÆGYPTI'ACUM } [with *Botaniſts*] of the Product or Growth of *Egypt.*
ÆGYPTI'ACUS

ÆIPATHI'A [Ἀειπάθεια, Gr.] a Paſſion or Affection of long Continuance.

ÆL } in Compound Names, is a *Saxon* Particle, and ſignifies
AL } all, or altogether, as παν does in *Greek*. Ælpin ſignifies altogether Conquerer, Ælbeꞃꝺ all-illuſtrious, *Aldred* altogether reverend, *Alfred* altogether peaceful.

AEL } a *Saxon* Particle, which according to the different Dialects
ÆLF } is pronounced *Ulf*, *Wulf*, *Hulf*, *Hilf* or *Helf*, and ſignifies the ſame that we pronunce *Help*; ſo *Alwin* is victorious Help; *Aelwold* an auxiliary Governour; *Aelgiva*, a Giver of Aid or Aſſiſtance.

AE'LLO [Ἀελλὼ, Gr. a Whirlwind or Storm] one of the Harpies or monſtrous Birds mentioned by the Poets. *L.*

Æ'LMSFEOH, Peter-pence anciently paid to the Pope.

ÆNI'GMA [*Enigme*, F. *Enigma*, It. and Sp. of Αἴνιγμα, Gr.] an intricate or difficult Queſtion, a Riddle, *L.*

ÆNIGMA'TICAL [*Enigmatique*, F. *Enigmatico*, It. and Sp. of Αἰνιγματικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to or full of Riddles, *&c.*

ÆOLI'C [in *Grammar.*] a Name of one of the 5 Dialects of the Greek Tongue.

ÆOLIPY'LE [Αἰόλυ πύλαι, *i. e.* the Gates of *Æolus* or the Wind] a Contrivance or Device for cureing or helping ſmoaking Chimnies.

ÆOLIPILE } an Hydraulic Inſtrument, conſiſting of a hollow
ÆOLIPILA } Ball of Metal, having a ſlender Neck or Pipe ariſing from the Ball, which being filled with Water and thus expoſed to the Fire, produces a violent Blaſt of Wind.

ÆO'LII SCLOPE, a Wind Musket, which will ſhoot Bullets with Wind and Air, as forcibly as with Powder.

AEON [Αἰὼν, Gr. Age] the Duration of a Thing.

AEONS, from the *Ideas* which are imagined to be in God, ſome Hereticks perſonifying them, and ſeigning them diſtant from God, and to have been produced by him, ſome Male and others Female, of an Aſſemblage of theſe they have compoſed a Deity, which they called Πλήρωμα, Gr. *i. e.* Fulneſs.

ÆQUILI'BRITY [*æquilibritas*, L. Equalneſs of Weight.

ÆQUILI'BRIUM [in *Mechanicks*] is when equal Weights at equal Diſtances, or unequal Weights at unequal Diſtances, mutually proportionable to the Center, cauſe the Arms of any Ballance to hang even, ſo that they do not outweigh one another; even Weight and Poize.

ÆQUIPO'NDERANT [*æquiponderans*, L.] weighing equally; being of equal weight.

A'ER [Ἀὴρ, Gr.] Air, one of the 4 Elements.

Æ'RA is ſaid originally to have ſignified a Number ſtamp'd on Money, to denote the current Value of it; and if ſo, it may come from *Æs* Braſs, from the Plural of which, *Æra*, came the feminine ſingular *Æra*, and that becauſe they put the Word *Æra* to each Particular of an Account, as we now do *Item*, or elſe becauſe the *Romans* anciently marked down the Number of Years in Tables with little Braſs Nails; and ſo in Reference to the laſt mentioned Cuſtom the Word *Æra* came to ſignify the ſame with *Epocha*, *viz.* a certain Time or Date from whence to begin the new Year; or ſome particular Way of reckoning Time and Years.

And in this Senſe the Word is thought to be compoſed of theſe initial Letters A. E. R. A. for *Annus erat regni Auguſti*, the *Spaniards* having began their *Æra* from his Reign. There are many *Æra's* uſed by Chronologers, the moſt eminent of which are.

1. The *Æra* of the Creation of the World, which began, according to the *Julian* Account, on the twenty fourth Day of the Month of *October*, which ſome place 3951 Years before the Birth of Chriſt, others reckon 3983, and *Kepler* 3993.

The *Chriſtian Æra*, from the Birth of Chriſt, begins *December* 25.

The *Roman Æra*, from the Building of the City of *Rome*, begins *April* 21, and is 752 Years before Chriſt's Time.

The *Turkiſh Æra* or *Hegira*, which they account from *Mahomet*'s Flight, begins the 16th of *July*, *A. D.* 662.

The *Æra* of the *Olympiads* begins from the New Moon in the Summer Solſtice 777 Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*. This *Æra* and that of *Iphitus* is chiefly uſed by *Greek* Hiſtorians.

AE'RIAL [*aeriel*, F. *aerio*, It. *aereo*, Sp. of *aerius*, L.] pertaining to the Air, or bearing ſome Relation or Reſemblance to the Air.

AERIAL *Perſpective*, is that which repreſents Bodies weaken'd and diminiſhed in Proportion to their Diſtance from the Eye.

AE'RIE, an Airy or Neſt of Goſhawks.

AERIZU'SA [Ἀηριζοῦσα, Gr.] a Jaſper Stone, reſembling the Air or Sky in Colour.

AE'ROMANCY [ἀερομαντεία, Gr. *aerimanzia*, It. *aeromanzie*, F. of ἀὴρ the Air, and μαντεία Prophecy, Gr. *aeromantia*, L.] a foretelling future Events from certain Spectres or other Appearances in the *Air*, and ſometimes thus; they folded their Heads in a Napkin, and having placed a Bowl full of Water in the open Air, they propoſed their Queſtion in a ſmall whiſpering Voice, at which Time if the Water boil'd or fermented, they thought what they had ſpoken of was approved and confirmed.

AEROME'LI [of Ἀὴρ and μέλι, Gr.] Manna, Honey-Dew.

AEROMETRI'A [Ἀερομετρία, Gr.] the Art of meaſuring the Air, its Powers and Properties; It includes the Laws of the Motion, Gravitation, Preſſure, Elaſticity, Rarefaction, Condenſation, *&c.* of that Fluid.

AERO'SCOPY [Ἀεροσκοπία of ἀὴρ the Air and σκοπέω to obſerve] the View, Obſervations of or Contemplation on the Nature, Properties *&c.* of the Air.

ÆRUGINEOUS [*rugginoſo*, It. *ærugineus*, L.] ruſty, canker'd mildewed.

ÆRU'GO, the green Ruſt of Copper or Braſs, the Ruſt or Canker of Metal, *L.*

ÆRU'MNOUS [*ærumnoſus*, L.] wretched, miſerable.

ÆS USTUM, Calcin'd Copper. *L.*

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] ſuch as if touch'd by the Hand or Finger, ſhrink in or flag their Leaves, *Senſitive Plants*.

Æ'SCULUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Medlar-tree. *L.*

ÆSNE'CY, See *Eſnecy*.

Æ'STABLE [*æſtabilis*, L.] belonging to Summer.

ÆSTI'FEROUS [*æſtifer*, L.] ebbing and flowing as the Tide.

ÆSTIMA'TIO *Capitis* [*Old Saxon Law*] the Price or Value ſet on one's Head. In a great Aſſembly of the Eſtates of the Realm held at *Exeter*, King *Athelſtan* declared what Fines ſhould be paid *pro æſtimatione capitis*, for Offences committed againſt ſeveral

ral Perſons, according to their Degrees of Honour; thus the Æſtimation of the King's was 30000 *Thrymſa's*.

ÆSTIMA'TORY [*æſtimatorius*, L.] pertaining to prizing or valuing.

ÆSTI'VAL [*eſtivo*, It. *eſtival*, Sp. *æſtivalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Summer.

ÆSTIVA'LIS
ÆSTIV'ALE } [with *Botaniſts*] flowering in Summer Time.
ÆSTI'VUS

To ÆSTIVATE [*æſtivare*, L.] to lodge or ſojourn in a Place during the Summer Time.

ÆSTIVATION, a Dwelling or Reſidence in a Place for the Summer Time.

ÆSTUARY [*æſtuarium*, L.] a Place overflow'd with Sea Water, a Marſh full of Salt Water.

ÆSTUARY [with *Phyſicians*] the receiving the Vapours or Steam of certain Drugs, Herbs, *&c.* into the Body, thro' a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To Æ'STUATE [*æſtuare*, L.] to overflow, to rage like the Sea.

ÆSTUA'TION, a fervent Deſire, a great Heat, *L.*

ÆSTUO'SE [*æſtuoſus*, L.] full of Heat, boiling with Heat.

Æ'TAS Age; hence *anno ætatis ſuæ*, under the Effigies of Perſons, ſignifies in the Year of their Age. *L.*

ÆTATE *Probanda*, a Writ which lay to enquire whether the King's Tenant, holding in Chief by Chivalry, was of full Age to receive his Lands into his own Hands.

ÆTE'RNABLE [*æternabilis*, L.] poſſible to be or to become eternal.

Æ'THEL [Æ'ðel, *Sax.*] noble or famous, as *Æthelred*, famous Counſel, *&c.*

ÆTHER ['Αιθὴρ of ἀεὶ θέω, I run always, or of αἴθειν ſhining bright, or of ἀεὶ θέρων, always warming, *Gr.* or of אדר, *Heb.* illuſtrious] is moſt commonly uſed to ſignify a very fine, thin, diaphanous Fluid, which, as ſome ſuppoſe, ſurrounds the Earth up to as far as the Interſtellary World, and which eaſily penetrates and runs through all Things, and permits all Things to run as eaſily through it. D. *Hook* calls that Medium or Fluid Body, in which all other Bodies do as it were ſwim and move, *Æther*. But this ſome diſapprove of, as favouring too much of the *Carteſian Doctrine* of an abſolute *Plenum*, which has been proved an Impoſſibility by many infallible Reaſons and Experiments. Therefore as we call the *Medium*, in which we breathe and live, the *Air*, by which we mean an elaſtic, fluid Body, which either has very large Interſtices devoid of all Matter, or elſe is in Part fill'd with a Fluid, very eaſily moving out of them by Compreſſion, and returning as readily into them again when that Compreſſion is taken of; ſo we alſo do agree to call that finer Fluid *Æther* (if it be a Body) which is extended round our Air and Atmoſphere, above it and beyond it up to the Planets, or to an indefinite Diſtance, tho' we ſcarce well underſtand what we mean by the Word *Æther*.

ÆTHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] pertaining to or of the Quality of Æther.

ÆTHEREAL *Matter* [with *Naturaliſts*] a very fine, thin, tranſparent Fluid, which (as ſome imagine) ſurrounds the Earth up as far as the Firmament of fixed Stars; which eaſily pierces and runs through all Things, and permits all Things as eaſily to run through it.

ÆTHEREAL *World*, all that Space above the upper Element, viz. *Fire*, which the Ancients imagined to be perfectly homogeneous, incorruptible, unchangeable, *&c.*

ÆTHEREAL *Oil* [*Chymiſtry*] a fine ſubtil Oil, approaching nearly to the Nature of a Spirit.

ÆTHIO'PICUS
ÆTHIO'PICA } [with *Botaniſts*] of the Product of the Southern Parts of *Africa.* L.
ÆTHIO'PICUM

ÆTHIO'PIS ['Αιθιοπις, Gr.] an *Æthiopian* Herb like Lettice, with which Enchanters are ſaid to open Locks, and dry up Rivers.

Æ'THIOPS *Mineral* [of 'Αιθίοψ, *Gr.* a Blackmoor, from its Colour] a Medicine prepared by imbodying running Quickſilver and Flour of Brimſtone, and then deflagrating off the Mixture in a Crucible.

ÆTHO'LICES [of 'Αίθω, *Gr.* to burn] hot fiery Puſtules.

Æ'TIANS [of *Ætius* of *Antioch*] a Sect or Branch of the *Arians*.

ÆTIOLO'GICA ['Αιτιολογικὴ, Gr.] that Part of Phyſic which explainſs the Cauſes and Reaſons of Diſeaſes, in order to cure them.

ÆTIO'LOGY [*Ætiologia*, L. of 'Αιτιολογία, of ἀιτία a Cauſe, and λ γω, *Gr.* to ſay] a Rhetorical Figure ſhewing a Cauſe or Reaſon.

ÆTIOLOGY [in *Medicine*] the Reaſon given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTI'TES ['Αετίτης, Gr.] the Eagle Stone, a Stone that when ſhaken rattles as if there was another within it. It is falſely reported to be taken out of an Eagle's Neſt; but others ſay it is found by the Sides of Rivers, on Mountains, in the Ground, *&c.*

ÆVITE'RNI [among the *Romans*] certain Deities, ſo called, becauſe they remained to Perpetuity, to whom they always offered red Oxen in Sacrifice.

A'FFABLE [F. *affabile*, It. *afable*, Sp. of *affabilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſpoken to, courteous, civil.

AFFABI'LITY
A'FFABLENESS } [*affabilité*, F. *affabilità*, It. *affabilidàd*, Sp. *affabilitas*, L.] Eaſineſs to be ſpoken to, or of Acceſs, Gentleneſs, courteous or kind Behaviour.

AFFABLY, courteouſly, civilly.

AFFA'BROUS [*affaber*, L.] cunning, artificial.

AFFABULA'TION, the Moral of a Fable, *L.*

AFFAI'R [of *affaire*, F. *affare*, It.] Buſineſs, Concern, Matter, Thing,

A FAR a great way of, as *from a far*.

AFEARD Afraid.

To AFFE'CT [F. *affettare*, It. *afectàr*, Sp. of *affectare*, L.] to ſet one's Mind upon; to have an Inclination to, to love, to deſire, to hanker after; to aſpire to; alſo to move the Affections.

AFFECTA'TION [F. *affettazione*. It. *afetaciòn*, Sp.] Affectedneſs, Conceitedneſs, Self-opinionatedneſs; Formality, Niceneſs, Preciſeneſs, *L.*

AFFE'CTED [*affecté*, F. *affettato*, It. *But not in the firſt Senſe. afectádo*, Sp. *affectatus*, L.] diſpoſed or inclin'd to, as *well* or *ill affected*; alſo formal, nice, preciſe, as *an affected Way*; alſo over-curiouſly done, as an *affected Stile*.

AFFECTED [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] a morbid or diſorderly State of the Part ſeized or afflicted with a Diſeaſe or Malady, as *the Part affected*.

AFFECTEDLY, with *Affectation*.

AFFE'CTION, Inclination towards, Good Will, Kindneſs, Love, Paſſion.

AFFECTION [with *Naturaliſts*] a Quality or Property of ſome natural Being.

AFFECTION [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed for a morbid or diſorderly State of the Part.

AFFECTION [in a *Legal Senſe*] ſignifies a making over, pawning or mortgaging a Thing, to aſſure the Payment of a Sum of Money, or the Diſcharge of ſome other Duty or Service.

AFFECTION is repreſented by a comely antient Lady winged, holding in her Hands, a Woodcock at her feet a Lizard. Her Age ſhews that ſhe is conſtant, winged becauſe Affection is produc'd in an Inſtant; the Woodcock and Lizard are Emblems of Good Will by Inſtinct; her poſture ſhews that Benevolence between 2 for a long Time, becomes at laſt one true Friendſhip. See Plate I. Fig. 5.

AFFE'CTIONATE [*affectionné*, F. *affettuoſo*, *affezionato*, It. *aficionádo*, Sp.] full of Affection, loving.

AFFECTIONATELY, lovingly, kindly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, Fulneſs of Affection.

AFFECTIONS [with *Humaniſts*] are diſtinguiſhed into

Primary AFFECTIONS *of Beings* [in *Metaphyſicks*] are *Unity*, *Truth* and *Goodneſs*.

United AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in *Metaphyſicks*] are ſuch as are predicated of *Being*, ſingly and ſolely, and are convertible with it, without any Conjunction, as *every Being is good*, and *all Good is a Being*.

Diſunited AFFECTIONS *of Being* [in *Metaphyſicks*] are predicated for it with a disjunctive Term, and by taking in both Parts of the Sentence are convertible with it, as *Being is either neceſſary or contingent*, and *whatſoever is either neceſſary or contingent is a Being*.

AFFECTIONS *of Body* [with *Naturaliſts*] certain Modifications of a Body occaſioned or introduced by Motion, by means of which the Body comes to be ſo and ſo diſpoſed.

AFFECTIONS *of the Mind*, are what are commonly called Paſſions.

AFFE'CTUOUS [*affectuoſus*, L.] much deſired or affected.

AFFECTUO'SITY [*affectuoſitas*, L.] Affection.

AFFE'CTUS, the Affection, Diſpoſition, or any Diſorder of the Mind, *L.*

AFFE'CTUS [in *Medicine*] Sickneſs, or any Diſorder of the Body.

AFFE'RERS [in *Law*] Perſons appointed by a Court Leet upon Oath, to ſettle and moderate the Fines on them that have committed Offences, which may be puniſhed arbitrarily, no Statute having appointed an expreſs Penalty.

To AFF'ERE *in Account* [in the *Exchequer*] to confirm it upon Oath.

To AFFE'RE *an Amercement* [in *Law*] ſignifies to leſſen or mitigate the Rigor of a Fine.

AFFE'TTO [with *Muſicians*] that kind of Muſick which muſt be performed in a very tender, moving, and affecting manner, and for that Reaſon, rather ſlow than faſt.

AFFETTUO'SO, the ſame as *Affetto*.

AFFEU'RER [*Old. Rec.*] to ſet the Price on a Thing.

AFFI'ANCE [*confiance*, F. *confidenza*, It. *confiança*, Sp.] Truſt, Confidence. *Fr.*

AFFI'ANCE [with *Divines*] ſignifies an Acquieſcence of the Mind, by which it is ſupported againſt all unneceſſary Doubts and Fears, upon Account of the Divine All-ſufficiency in general; but with a more ſpecial Eye to his Knowledge, Wiſdom and Providence.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon an Agreement of Marriage.

To AFFIANCE [*fiancer*, F. *fidanzare*, It. *confiança*, Sp.] to betroth, or plight the Faith.

AFFIDA'RI [*Old Records*] to plight Faith, to ſwear Fealty.

AFFIDA'TIO *Dominorum*, the Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TION, a mutual Fidelity between one Perſon and another. *L.*

AFFIDA'TURE [*affidatura*, L.] mutual Contract.

AFFIDA'TUS [*Old Law*] a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT [*i. e.* he has plighted his Faith or ſworn] a Depoſition, or the witneſſing a Thing upon Oath.

To make AFFIDAVIT [*Law Term*] to ſwear to the Truth of a Thing before a Magiſtrate.

AFFIDIA'RI [in *ancient Deeds*] to be inrolled and muſtered for Soldiers, upon having taken an Oath of Fidelity.

AFFI'NAGE [*affinamento*, It.] the refining of Metals, *Fr.*

AFFI'NITY [*affinité*, F. *affinità*, It. *affinidàd*, Sp. of *affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; alſo the Relation or Agreeableneſs between ſeveral Things.

To AFFI'RM [*affirmer*, F. *affermare*, It. *afirmàr*, Sp. *affirmare*, L.] to avouch, aſſure or maintain the Truth of a Thing.

To AFFIRM [in a *Law* Senſe] ſignifies to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree or Sentence.

AFFI'RMANCE, the Act of ratifying after the beforementioned manner.

AFFI'RMANT [F. of L.] the ſame with Reſpect to Quakers, as Deponent is with Regard to others.

AFFIRMA'TION [*affermazione*, It. *afirmación*, Sp. of *affirmatio*, L.] an aſſuring of ſpeaking point blank.

AFFI'RMATIVE [*affirmatif*. F. *affermativo*, It. *afirmativo*, Sp. *affirmativus*, L.] pertaining to Affirmation, poſitive, peremptory; in which Senſe it is oppoſed to Negative.

AFFIRMATIVE, Subſt. [F. *affermativa*, It.

AFFIRMATIVE *Heretic* [in the *Popiſh Law*] one who 'owns the Errors he is charged withal, and maintains the ſame in his Examination with Firmneſs and Reſolution.

AFFIRMATI'VELY, poſitively, peremptorily.

To AFFI'X [*affiger*, F. *affiggere*, It. *afixàr*, Sp. of *affixum*, L.] to faſten to; to ſet up or poſt up a Bill.

AFFI'XION, a fixing or faſtening to, *L.*

AFFLA'TION, a blowing or breathing upon, *L.*

AFFLA'TUS, a Blaſt or Inſpiration, a blowing or breathing upon, *L.*

To AFFLI'CT [*affliger*, F. *affliggere*, It. *affligir*, Sp. *afflicear*, Port. of *affligere*, L.] to caſt down, to cauſe Grief to one, to trouble, diſquiet, vex or oppreſs.

AFFLI'CTEDNESS [of *afflictus*, L. and *neſs*] Affliction.

AFFLICTION [F. *afflizione*. It. *aflicion*, Sp. of *afflictio*, L.] Adverſity, Grief, Sorrow, Trouble, Calamity, Diſtreſs.

AFFLICTION, was painted by the Ancients as a Man of a melancholly Aſpect, clad in dark Grey, opening with both Hands his Breaſt, and ſhewing his Heart gnawed by Snakes. Or by an elderly Woman in tatter'd Rags, her Head inclining towards one Shoulder, wringing her Hands, her Eyes fix'd on a Croſs ſtanding by her; on one Side of her an Owl, and on the other Side, Cords, Whips and other Inſtruments of Correction. See Plate I. Fig. 6.

AFFLICTI'VE [*afflictif*, F.] cauſing or bringing Affliction.

A'FLOAT [*à flot* F.] on Float, or Floating on the Water.

A'FFLUENCE }
A'FFLUENCY } [*affluentia*, L.] Abundance, great Store, Plenty, Wealth.

A'FFLUENT [*affluens*, L.] abounding, flowing to, increaſing.

A'FFLUENTNESS [*affluentia*, L.] great Plenty.

AFFLU'X [*affluxus*, L.] a Flowing to, as of Humours to or upon any Part.

AFFO'DILUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Daffodil, a Flower.

AFFORA'RE [*Old Law Term*] to ſet a Value or Price upon a Thing.

AFFORCIA'RE [*Law Word*] to add, increaſe or make ſtronger.

AFFO'RCIAMENT [*Old Records*] a Fort or ſtrong Hold.

AFFORCIAME'NTUM *Curiæ*, the calling of a Court upon ſome ſolemn and extraordinary Occaſions, *Old Law Records.*

To AFFO'RD [ſome derive it of *ad*, L. at, and boaꞃd, *Sax.*] to table, or find with Victuals, to give or yield, to produce.

AFO'RE [**bove, aſtoban, bevope voor**, Du. **vor, bevor, zuvor**, G.]

AFO'RE-*hand*, in Advance,

A'FORE-*going*, Adj. Preceding.

AFORE-*ſaid*, Adj. aboveſaid.

AFORE-*time*, Adv. in former Times.

To AFFO'REST [*Foreſt Law*] to lay a Piece of Ground waſte, and turn it into Foreſt.

To AFFRA'NCHISE [*affranchir*, F. *affrancare*, It.] to ſet a Perſon free from Bondage, to make him Free or a Freeman.

AFFRA'Y [probably of *affrayer*, F. to terrify] a Fray, a Skirmiſh, a Fight between two or more Parties.

AFFRAY }
AFFRAI'MENT } [in *Common Law*] is an Affrightment put upon one or more Perſons; which may be done by an open ſhew of Violence only, without either a Blow given, or a Word ſpoken; as if a Man ſhould appear in Armour, or with Weapons not uſually worn, it may ſtrike a Fear into ſuch as are unarmed, and therefore is a common Wrong, and is enquirable in a *Court-Leet*; but differs from an Aſſault, becauſe that is a particular Injury.

AFFREI'GHTMENT [of *Fretement*, hiring, or freighting, F.] the ſame as *affretamentum.*

AFFRETAMENTUM [*Old Law Rec.*] the Freight of a Ship, *Fr.*

A'FFRA }
A'FFRE } [*Old Records*] Bullocks or Beaſts of the Plough

A *falſe* A'FFER [*Northumberland*] a ſlow or dull Horſe, alſo hence the Term *Aver Beaſts.*

A'FEARD }
A'FRAID } See to *Fear.*

AFRAID [**for forden**, Dan. aꝼyꞃht or aꝼæꞃeð, *Sax.* **verwirret**, *Teut.*] fearful.

He that's AFRAID **of every Graſs, muſt not piſs in a Meadow.**

He who's AFRAID **of Leaves, muſt not come into a Wood.**

F. *Qui a peur de Feuilles ne doit aller au Bois.*

He that's AFRAID **of Wounds muſt not go to the Wars.**

Theſe Proverbs have all the ſame Signification, viz. That fearful Perſons ſhould take Care to keep as much as they can out of Danger.

He's more AFRAID **than hurt.** Spoken of People who are apt to make great Complaints of every inſignificant Danger or Hurt.

AFRE'SH [of *Frais*, F. or rather of **verſch**, or **friſch**, *Du.* **friſch**, G. *freſh*] freſhly, anew, newly, over again.

To AFFRICATE [*frogare*, It. of *affricare*, L.] to rub againſt, to rub into Powder, to crumble.

To AFFRI'GHT [probably of a, and ꝼꞃihtan, *Sax.*] to put into a Fright or Fear, to ſcare.

AFFRONI'TRE [*affronitrum*, L. of 'Αφρὸς Froth, and νίτρον, *Gr.* Nitre] the Spume or Froth of Nitre.

To AFFRO'NT [*affronter*, F. *affrontare*, It. *afrentàr*, Sp.] *q. d. ad frontem*, L. *i. e.* to the Face] to offer an Abuſe, to hector, brave or ſwagger over, &c. F.

An AFFRO'NT [F. *affronto*, It. *afronta*, Sp.] an Abuſe, an Injury done either by Words, bad Uſage, or Blows, *F.*

AFFRO'NTE [in *Heraldry*] facing, or fronting one another.

AFFRO'NTIVE, abuſive, injurious.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, Abuſiveneſs, Offenſiveneſs.

AFFU'LSION, a pouring to, or upon.

A'FRICA [*Afrique*, F. *Africa*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] one of the four Parts of the World, is repreſented in Painting by a Blackmoor Woman, almoſt naked, with frizzle'd Hair, a Necklace and Ear-rings of Coral; holding a Scorpion in her Hand; on one Side of her a Lion, on the other an Elephant, and at her Feet Serpents. See Plate I. Fig. 7.

Wachter, in his German Gloſſary, derives this Word of **Af** and **Rice**, which, as well in the Phrygian, as ancient Northern Dialects, ſignify'd a *Region of Apes*, agreeable to *Solinus in Memorabilibus Africæ*; *Omne autem latifundium, quod inter Ægyptum, Æthiopiam, Lybiamque diffunditur, quantumque lucis opacum eſt, pariter implevit Simiarum genus.* To which Words *Draudius* has added in the Margin: *Africa Simiarum Patria.*.

A'FRICANS [with *Gardeners*] *African* Marigolds.

AFT [of æꝼtan, *Sax.* *behind*, *Sea Term*] uſed to expreſs any Action, Motion, &c. done from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern; as to go or walk aft, is to go towards the Stern; *How cheer you before and aft.* How fares all the Ship's-Company.

AFTER [æꝼteꞃ, *Sax.* **after, aftr, efter**, Da. O. G. **achter**, L. It. and G. **afar, aftar** or **aftaro**, Goth.] later in Time. Alſo according to; alſo inferiority of Place in Order; it is generally put in oppoſition to *before.*

AFTER *Birth* }
AFTER *Burden* } a Skin or Membrane in which the *Fœtus* or Child is wrapped in the *Matrix*, and comes away after the Birth of the Child.

AFTER *Pains*, Pains felt in the Loins, Groin, &c. after the Birth is brought away.

AFTER-MATH [with *Husbandmen*] the After Graſs, or ſecond Mowings of Graſs, alſo Graſs or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTERNOON, the Time from Noon till Evening.

AFTER-CLAP, a Relapſe, alſo any Thing that happens unexpectedly after a Thing is done or paſt.

AFTER-GAME, any Thing done to revenge, or to repair a Thing that has been done or loſt; or has happen'd before.

AFTER-TASTE, ſaid of Liquors which leave a diſagreeable Taſte or Twang after them.

AFTER-WIT, Cunning which comes too late.

AFTER-WIT **is every Body's wit**, that is, After a Thing is done, every one is wiſe, and knows how to have done it better. A ſort of wit moſt People have a pretty large Share of.

AFTER-SAILS [with *Sailors*] thoſe Sails which belong to the Main and Mizzen Maſts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

AFTERWARDS [**afterwaerts**, Du.]

AFTER **Meat comes Muſtard.** or

AFTER **Death the Phyſician.** The *Lat.* ſay: *Poſt Bellum Auxilium.* (After the War comes Succour.) The *Germ.* **Wann der Krancke iſt todt, ſo kommt der Artzney.** (When the Patient's dead, comes the Phyſician.) Spoken when a Thing comes, or a Perſon offers his Service too late; or when we have no farther Occaſion for it.

AFTER **Dinner ſit a while,** AFTER **Supper walk a Mile.** This proverbial Rhime is literally underſtood.

A'GA, a great Officer of the Grand *Seignior*, or the Chief Capitain of the *Janizaries*.

AGA'I [in *Holland*, &c.] a Term uſed in Merchandiſe, which ſignifies the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money and Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in Favour of the *Note*.

AGAIN [aȝen, *Sax.* **ignen** or **igen**, *Da.* **tegen**, *Du.* and L. G. **gen**, **gegn**, or **gegen**, H. G.] another Time.

As much AGAIN, twice the Quantity.

As big AGAIN, of twice the Size.

Over AGAIN, once more.

To and AGAIN, backwards and forwards.

AGAIN and AGAIN, frequently.

AGAINST *the Hair* (or, *Againſt the Grain*) with Regret, againſt one's Will.

AGAINST [onȝean, or aȝen, *Sax.* **gegen iſt**, *Ger.*] oppoſite to, toward alſo for from, it is likewiſe joined to *over* and then refers to the oppoſite poſition of ſome Thing, Place or Perſon.

AGALA'XY [*agalaxia*, L. of ἀγαλακτία, Gr.] Want of Milk to give Suck with.

AGA'LLACHUM ['Αγάλλοχον, *Gr.*] Wood-aloes.

A'GAMIST [*agamus*, L. of ἄγαμος, Gr.] an unmarried Perſon; a Batchelor or Widower.

AGAPÆ ['Αγαπαὶ, Gr.] Love Feaſts uſed among the Primitive Chriſtians, after the receiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, in order the more cloſely to unite them in Love.

AGAPE' ['Αγαπὴ, Gr.] Charity, Kindneſs, Love; alſo Alms-giving.

AGAPE'T [of 'Αγάπη, Gr. and *peto*, L. to hunt after] a Whore-maſter; one who hunts after Women.

AGAPE'TÆ [in the *antient Church*] certain Virgins, who aſſociated themſelfes with Eccleſiaſtichs, out of a motive of Piety and Charity.

AGA'RICON ['Αγάρικον, Gr.] Agarick, a ſort of large Muſhroom, which grows on the Trunks of Trees, eſpecially the Larch-Tree.

AGA'ST [**Geeſt**, *Du.* and L. G. **Geiſt**, H. G.] a Ghoſt.

AGATY'LLIS ['Αγατύλλις, Gr.] the Herb *Ferula*, or Fennel-Giant, out of which comes the Gum called *Ammoniac*.

AGA'TE [of *a* for *on* and *Gate*, N. C. *Way*] on the Way, N. C.

AGATHI'TES [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Marjoram, *L.*

A'GATE [F. *Agata*, It. and Sp. *Agatha*, Port. 'Αγάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone well known.

A'GE [probably of aƿa, *Sax. i. e.* always] the whole Continuance of a Man's Life; alſo the Space of an hundred Years compleat; alſo a certain State or Portion of the Life of Man, which is divided into four different Ages, as *Infancy*, *Youth*, *Manhood*, *Old. Age.* F.

Infancy or *Childhood*, extends from the Birth to the fourteenth Year.

Youth, or the Age of Puberty commences at fourteen, and ends about twenty-five.

Manhood, terminates at fifty.

Old Age commences from fifty, and extends till the Time of Death.

AGE [in *Law*] is uſed to ſignify thoſe ſpecial Times which enable Men and Women to do that, which they could not do before, being ſuppoſed to want Judgment. Thus a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance at twelve Years of Age, and is at Age of Diſcretion at fourteen; and at full Age at twenty-one.

AGE *Prior* [*Common Law*] is when an Action is brought againſt one that is under Age for Lands coming to him by Deſcent, who may then move the Court, and pray that the Action may be ſtaid till he is of full Age, which is moſt commonly allowed; but in the *Civil Law* it is otherwiſe, for that obliges them to anſwer by their Tutors or Guardians.

Old AGE [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a Raven, becauſe that Bird lives a great while, and therefore to repreſent a Man dead in a very Old Age, the *Egyptians* painted a dead Raven.

AGES [*of the World*] are certain Periods or Limits of Time, which for the Convenience of Chronology and Hiſtory are diſtinguiſhed, by thoſe Accidents and Revolutions that have happened in the World; the Generality of Chronologers agree in making ſeven Ages or Periods.

I. From the Creation of the Word to *Noah*'s Flood which contains 1656 Years.

II. From *Noah*'s Flood to the Birth of *Abraham*, which contains 382 Years.

I I. From *Abraham*'s Birth to the Departure of *Moſes* and the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt* which contains 550 Years.

IV. From the *Iſraelites* going out of *Egypt* to the Building of *Solomon*'s Temple, which contains 479 Years.

V. From the laying the Foundation of the Temple to the Reign of *Cyrus* in *Babylon*, which contains 493 Years.

VI. From the Reign of *Cyrus* to the Coming of Chriſt, which contains 538 Years.

VII. From the Birth of Chriſt to the preſent Year 1734 Years.

The Chronologers do pretty generally agree, as to the dividing the Time from the Creation into ſeven Periods or Ages, yet they differ as to the Time contained in theſe Periods; ſo that *Chevereau* in his Hiſtory of the World reckons more than thirty different Opinions.

Again, the Poets diſtinguiſh the Age of the World into four Periods: the *Golden*, the *Silver*, the *Brazen*, and the *Iron* Age; the *Golden Age*, was in the Reign of *Saturn*; the *Silver*, that of the Beginning of *Jupiter*; the *Brazen-Age* was when Men began to depart from their Primitive Simplicity and Honeſty, and to fallaway to Injuſtice and Rapine; and the *Iron Age*, when they grew not only covetous and injuſt, but added Cruelty, Savageneſs, and Barbarities to their Vices.

It is not improbable, but that this Notion of the four Ages was taken from the Hiſtory of the Golden Image, ſeen by *Nebuchadnezzar* in a Dream, mentioned in *Daniel*, by which the firſt Monarchy was denoted the *Golden* one, the ſecond *Silver*, the third *Brazen*, and the fourth *Iron*, and that the *Greeks*, who of a long Time had Commerce with the *Egyptians*, had it from them.

The Ancients repreſented *Age* in general by a Woman, in a Garment of different Colours, to ſhew the Variation of the Mind, and Purpoſes of different Ages; a Baſilisk at her Feet, as a Symbol of long Life, and holding in her Hands extended the Sun and Moon, to ſhew that they regulate the 3 principal Members, Head, Heart and Liver, where reſide the vitral, animal, and natural Virtues. See Plate I. Fig. 8.

The golden AGE by a beautiful Damſel in a plain Habit and a Chapelet of Flowers, to ſhew the Simplicity and Purity of thoſe Times; holding in her right Hand a Hive of Bees, and in her left Sprigs of Olive, to denote the Peace and Tranquillity in which People then liv'd together.

The ſilver AGE, by a Maiden not quite ſo beautiful as the former, but the Defect of which is made up in her Cloathing, Ornaments and Jewels, to ſhew the Difference between this and the former Age. She was painted leaning with one Arm on a Plowſhare, and holding in the other a Sheaf of Corn, to ſhew Men began in this Age to till the Ground for their Suſtenance.

The brazen AGE, by a Woman of a cold Aſpect in a Coat of Mail, a Garment embroider'd all over, a Helmet with the Head of a Lion on the Creſt, and a Spear in her Hand, to denote that in this Age Men firſt began to ſquabble and jar, tho' they did not carry their Enmity to ſuch a Height as in the enſuing Age.

The Iron AGE, the moſt cruel of all, by a Woman of a frightful hideous Aſpect, in compleat Armour, on the Creſt of her Helmet a Wolf's Head; in her right Hand a naked Sword, and in her left a Shield, in the Middle of which was painted Deceit, under the Figure of a Monſter, with the Head of a Man and the Body of a ſpotted Serpent, or of a Mermaid decoying Paſſengers in Order to deſtroy them.

To be of AGE, to be *major*, or paſt one's Minority.

Under-AGE } Minority.
Non-AGE }

AGED, old, in Years.

AGED, of a certain Age.

AGE, is a French Termination, which ſeldom occurs but in Words deriv'd from that Language, and has the ſame Signification with us as with them.

AGEMO'GLANS [of אנם barbarous and עלאם a Child, *q. d.* untaught] Chriſtian Children, who being ſeized young by *Turkiſh* Officers, are inſtructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janizaires*.

A'GENCY [*agence*, F.] Acting, Management.

AGENFRI'DA [of aȝen, own, and ꝼꞃiða, Peace, *Sax.* q. d. *one who enjoys his own in Peace.*] the true Lord or Owner of any thing. *Old Records.*

AGENHINE [or third Night, aƿn hine, *Sax.*] a Perſon that comes to an Houſe as a Gueſt, and lies there the third Night; after which Time he is looked upon as one of the Family; and if he break the King's Peace, his Hoſt was to be anſwerable for him. See *Hogenhine*.

Agent [F. *Agente*, It. Sp. and Port. *agens*, L.] a Doer, alſo a Dealer or Factor for another; alſo a Reſident at a foreign Prince's Court, who manages the Affairs of his King or Republic, or of a Corporation, *&c.*

Agent of a Regiment, the Pay-maſter or Sollicitor of a Regiment.

Agent and Patient [*Law Phraſe*] made uſe of when one is the Doer of a Thing, and alſo the Perſon to whom it is done, as when a Woman endows her ſelf with the faireſt of her Huſband's Poſſeſſion.

Agent [in *Phyſicks*] that by which a Thing is done or effected, or which has a Power by which it acts on another; or induces ſome Change in another by its Action.

Natural } Agents [with *Scholaſticks*] are ſuch as are imme-
Phyſical } diately determined by the Author of Nature to produce one ſort of Effect with an incapacity to produce, the contrary thereto, as Fire which only heats, but does not cool.

Free } Agents [with *Scholaſticks*] are ſuch as may equal-
Voluntary } ly do any Thing, or the contrary or oppoſite of it; as acting not from any Predetermination but from Choice, ſuch the Mind is ſuppoſed to be, which may either *will* or *nill* the ſame Thing.

Univocal Agents [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch Agents as produce Effects of the ſame Kind and Denomination with themſelves.

Equivocal Agents [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch Agents whoſe Effects are of a different Kind from themſelves.

Ageometresi'a ['Αγεομετρεσία, Gr,] a Want or Defect in Point of Geometry.

Agera'tia ['Αγερασία, Gr.] a vigorous old Age.

Age'raton ['Αγήρατον, Gr.] the Herb Everlaſting, Cotton-weed, Moth-wort or Maudlin.

Agero'nia, a Goddeſs that was ſuppoſed to cure Agues, *&c.*

To A'ggerate, to heap up, *L.*

Aggero'se [*aggeroſus*, L.] full of Heaps.

To Agglomera'te [*agglomitolare*, It. of *agglomeratum*, L.] to Wind round into a Bottam.

Agglomera'tion, a winding into a Bottom, *L.*

Agglu'tinants [in *Medicine*] ſtrengthening Remedies, whoſe Office and Effect is to adhere to the ſolid Parts of the Body, and by that to recruit and ſupply the Place of what is worn off and waſted by the animal Actions.

To Agglu'tinate [*conglutinare*, It. *agglutinare*, L.] to glue together.

Agglutina'tion, a glueing together, *L.*

Agglutina'tion [with *Phyſicians*] the Addition of new Subſtance, or the giving a greater Conſiſtence to the animal Fluids, by which they are the more fit for Nouriſhment.

To Aggra'ndize [*aggrandire*, It. *engrandecèr*, Sp. of *aggrandire*, L.] to make great, to raiſe, to advance, to prefer.

Aggra'ndizement [*aggrandiſſement*, F. *aggrandimento*, It.] a making great; but more eſpecially in worldly Condition or Eſtate, a making honourable.

To A'ggravate [*aggraver*, F. *aggravare*, It. *agravèr*, Sp. of *aggravatum*, L.] to enlarge upon the Heinouſneſs of a Crime; to heighten; to make heavy and grievous; to provoke.

Aggrava'tion [F. *aggravazione*, It. *agravación*, Sp.] a Provoking, *&c. L.*

A'ggregate [*aggregé*, *Fr.* *aggregato*, It. *agregado*, Sp. of *aggregatum*, L.] the whole Maſs ariſing from the joining or collecting ſeveral Things together.

To Aggregate [*aggreger*, F. *aggregare*, It. *agregàr*, Sp. of *aggregatum*, L.] to collect, join together unto the ſame Body; alſo to admit or receive into a Society.

A'ggregated *Flowers* [with *Botaniſts*] a Flower which conſiſts of many little Flowers, meeting together to make one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and ſticking Seed, and contained in one and the ſame Calix.

Aggrega'tion [F. *aggregazione*, It. *agregación*, Sp.] a collecting or uniting into one, *&c.* L.

Aggregation [in *Phyſicks*] a Species of Union, by which have no natural Dependence or Connection one with another, are ſeveral things which collected together ſo as in ſome Senſe to con. ſtitute one.

Aggre'ss } aſſaulting, ſetting upon, *L.*
Aggre'ssion }

Aggre'sses } [*Heraldry*] the ſame as Pellets and Balls.
Ogresses }

Aggre'ssor [*Aggreſſeur*, F. *Aggreſſor*, Sp. of *Agreſſor*, L.] one that aſſails, firſt ſets upon, or aſſaults.

Aggre'stein [in *Falconry*] a Diſtemper in Hawks proceeding from a ſharp Humour.

Aggrie'vance [probably of *ad* and *grief*, F.] Affliction, great Trouble, Wrong, Injury.

To Aggrie've [prob. of *ad* and *grief*, F. Subſt. or Adject. *grievante* or *grievous*, or of our Subſt. *Grif*, all of *gravare*, L.] to afflict, trouble, injure, *&c.*

A'ghast [of *a* and ʒhaꞃt, *Sax.* a Ghoſt or Spectre] in a great Frights dſmayd with fear.

Agi'ld [Aʒilꝺ, of *a priv.* and ʒilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay] free from Gild or Penalty, not ſubject to cuſtomary Fine or Impoſition.

A'gile [F. & It. of *agilis*, L.] nimble, quick.

A'giseness } *agilité*, F. *agilità*; *It.* *agilitàd*; Sp. of *agili-*
Agi'lity } *tas*, L.] Nimbleneſs, Activity,

A'giler [of *a* and ʒile, *Sax.*] an Obſerver or Informer.

Agilla'rius, a Hayward or Keeper of a Herd of Cattle in a common Field, ſworn at the Lord's Court; alſo of the Herd of a Lord of the Manour, *&c.*

Agio [in *Holland*] 2 or ſometimes 4 *per Cent.* in Favour of the Bank Notes.

Agi'st [of *giſte*, F.] a Bed or Reſting Place.

To Agist [*Common Law*] to take in and feed Strangers Cattle in the King's Foreſt, to collect the Money for the King's Uſe; alſo to take in other Mens Cattle into any Ground at a certain Rate *per* Parcel.

Agista'tor } an Officer that takes Cattle into a Foreſt, and
Agi'stor } receives the Money.

Agi'stage } the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle on a Foreſt
Agi'stment } or Common.

A'gitable [*agitabile*, It. *agitabilis*, L.] capable of being agitated, moved, *&c.*

To A'gitate [*agiter*, F. *agitare*, It. *agitàr*, Sp. of *agitatum*, L.] to ſtir; alſo to tumble and toſs, to bandy; alſo to debate a Queſtion.

Agita'tio *Animalium in Foreſta* [*Foreſt Law*] the Drift of Beaſts into the Foreſt, *L.*

Agita'tion [F. *Agitazione*, It. *Agitación*, Sp. of *Agitatio*, L.] a Stirring, Shaking, or a reciprocal Motion of a Body this Way and that, a tumbling or toſſing; alſo the Management of a Buſineſs in Hand.

Agitation [with *Philoſophers*] a brisk inteſtine Motion of the Corpuſcles of a natural Body.

Agitation [*of Beaſts in the Foreſt*] anciently ſignified the Drift of Beaſts into the Foreſt.

Agita'tor [*Agitateur*, F. of L.] a Stirrer up, one who carries on or manages an Affair.

Agita'tors [in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*, *A. D.* 1647.] Perſons choſen out of every Regiment to ſit in Council, and manage the Affairs of the Parliament Army.

Aglaopho'tis ['Αγλαοφωτὶς, Gr.] a certain Herb of a glorious Colour, with which Magicians uſed to call forth Devils; ſome call it Piony.

A'glet, the Tag of a Point, a ſmall Plate of Metal; alſo a ſort of Subſtance that grows out of ſome Trees before the Leaves.

A'glets } [with *Floriſts*] thoſe Pendants which hang on
A'glects } the Tip End of the Chives and Threads, as in Tulips, *&c.*

Aglossostomographia [of α neg. γλῶσσα the Tongue, ϛόμα the Mouth, and γράφη a Deſcription, Gr.] the Title of the Book of a *German* Author, who deſcribes a Mouth without a Tongue.

A'gminal [*agminalis*, L.] belonging to a Troop.

A'gnail [of anʒe pained, and næʒl a Nail] a Sore which breaks out at the Root of the Nails in the Fingers, *&c.*

Agna'ti [*Civil Law*] the Male Deſcendants of the ſame Father in different Lines.

Agna'tion [*Civil Law*] that Line of Conſanguinity or Kindred by Blood, which is between ſuch Males as a.e deſcended from the ſame Father.

Agniglo'ssa ['Αγνιγλωσσος, Gr.] the Herb Plantain, *L.*

Agnina [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Lamb's Tongue, or Ribwort Plantain, *L.*

Agni'tion [in ſpeaking either of a Perſon or Thing] that is known or diſcover'd by ſome Mark or Token, *L.*

To Agni'ze [of *agnizo*, L.] to Acknowledge, recognize or own.

Agnoi'tes [of ἀγνωῆτα, of ἀγνοέω, Gr. I know not] Hereticks who deny'd that Chriſt knew the Day of Judgment.

Agno'men [with the *Romans*] a Name additional to the Sirname of a Perſon, on account of ſome particular Atchievement, as King *William* the Conqueror.

Agnomina'tion, a Nick-name, *L.*

Agnophagi'tes [*Agnophagitæ*, of *agnus*, L. a Lamb, and φαγεῖν, Gr. to eat] Feeders on Lamb's Fleſh.

A'gnus, a Lamb or young Sheep under a Year old, *L.*

Agnus *Caſtus* [with *Botaniſts*] the chaſt Tree, otherwiſe called the *Italian* Willow or *Abraham's Balm*, *L.*

Agnus dei's [*i. e.* Lambs of God] the Figure of a Lamb with, or holding a Croſs, ſtampt upon white Wax, in an Oval Form; which being bleſs'd by the Pope, is either given or ſold, as a precious Relick.

Ago, agon, paſt, ſince, as an Hour *ago*, long *ago*, &c.

Ago, as long *ago*, a great while ſince.

Agog, as to ſet *agog*, or a longing.

Agon [Ἀγὼν, Gr. *i. e.* Combat or Striving] a Diſpute or Contention for the Maſtery.

Agona'lia [of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain annual Feaſts held by the *Romans* on the ninth of *January*, with Fighting of Prizes. and other Exerciſes in Honour of *Janus*, L.

Agone'a, Sacrifices offered for good Succeſs in Buſineſs. *L.*

Ago'nes *Capitolini* [among the *Romans*] Feſtivals held to *Jupiter*, as Protector or Guardian of the Capitol. At this Feſtival Poems were ſung or recited in Honour of him by the Poets.

Agoni'a [of ἀγὼν, Gr. a Struggle] a violent Paſſion or Agony.

Agonia [of α *neg.* and γονὴ the Semen, Gr.] a Defect of the Seed.

Ago'nism [Ἀγόνισμα, Gr.] a Tryal of Skill at Weapons, a Combat.

Agoni'sta [Ἀγονιστὴς, Gr.] a Wreſtler, a Champion, or a Perſon who ſtrives in Maſteries.

Agoni'stical } [of Ἀγονιστικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to Com-
Agoni'stic } bating, or Prize-fighting.

Ago'nius, a God worſhipped by the *Romans*, to bleſs their Undertakings, *L.*

Agoni'zants [of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain Friers who aſſiſt thoſe who are in Agonies.

To Agoni'ze [*agoniſer*, F. *agonizzare*, It. *aganizàr*, Sp. of *agonizare*, L. of ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] to ſtrive valiantly, to play the Champion.

Agonocli'tes [of α *neg.* γόνυ the Knee, and κλείω to celebrate, *&c.*] Hereticks in the ſeventh Century, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Tenet was, never to kneel, but to deliver their Prayers ſtanding.

Agonothe'ta [ἀγονοθέτης, Gr.] an Overſeer of Activity, the Judge in ſuch Games, the Maſter of the Revels, *L*

Agonothe'tic, belonging to the Maſteries of Activity.

A'gony [*Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, It. Sp. and L. of ἀγωνία of ἀγονίζωμαι, Gr.] Extremity of Anguiſh, as when Nature makes the laſt Effort againſt a Diſeaſe; alſo the Pangs of Death; alſo exceſſive Grief, Horror, a trembling Paſſion.

Agorono'mus [ἀγορωνόμος] the Clerk of a Market, *L.*

Agou'ty, [in *America*] a little Beaſt of the Shape and Size of a Rabbet, which has no more than two Teeth in each Jaw, and feeds like a Sqirrel. But is a fierce Creature, and when irritated, will ſtamp with its Hind-Feet, and erect its Hair.

A'great [of *a* and ȝꞃeaꞇ, *Sax.* **groet**, *Du.* **groet**, O. and L. G.] by the Great, in the Groſs; in the whole.

Agra'mmatist [*agrammatus*, L. of ἀγράμματος, Gr.] an unlearned, illiterate Man.

Agra'ria *Lex*, a Law made by the *Romans* for the Diſtribution of Lands among the common People, *L.*

To Agree' [*agreer*, F.] to conſent, to yield to, to make up a Difference, to ſtrike up a Bargain.

Agree, **for Law is coſtly.** Very good Advice to litigious Perſons, founded upon Reaſon and Experience; for many Times the Charges of a Suit exceed the Value of the Thing in Diſpute.

They Agree *like Cats and Dogs*, that is are always biting ſnarling and ſcratching.

Agre'able [*agreable*, F. *agradable*, Sp. *agradável*, Port.] agreeing or ſuiting with; alſo pleaſant, charming.

The Agreable, Agreeableneſs.

Agreably, ſuitably, pleaſantly.

Agre'ableness [*qualité agreable*, F.] Suitableneſs, Pleaſantneſs, *&c.*

Agreableness is emblematically repreſented by a Damſel of a ſweet and affable Aſpect, having a Crown on adorn'd with Jaſpis and other precious Stones, in her Hands Roſes of different Colours, without Prickles.

Agree'ment [*agrement*, F. tho only in the firſt Senſe.] Agreeableneſs; alſo Reconcilement; alſo Articles agreed upon, Bargain or Contract.

Agree'ment [in *Common Law*] a joining together or Conſent of two or more Minds in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

Agre'sses, See *Ogreſſes.*

Agre'st [*agreſte*, F. It. and Sp. of *agreſtis*, L.] belonging to Fields, Ruſtic, Clowniſh.

Agre'stical [of *agreſtis*, L.] pertaining to the Country, Clowniſh.

Agre'sty [*agreſtas*, L.] Clowniſhneſs.

Agri'a [with *Botaniſts*] the Shrub Holly, *L.*

Agria [with *Surgeons*] a ſcurvy Scab hard to cure: a rebellious Ulcer, *L.*

Agriaca'ntha [ἄκανθα ἀγρία, Gr. Wild] a ſort of wild Thiſtle, *L.*

Agria'mpelos [ἀγριάμπελος, Gr.] a Plant called wild Vine.

Agricola'tion, Husbandry, Tillage of the Ground.

A'griculture [F. *Agricoltura*, It. *Agricultura*, L.] the Art of Husbandry, or the Improvement of Land, in order to render it fertile.

Agriculture, is repreſented by the Goddeſs *Ceres*, cloth'd in Green, holding in her left Hand the Zodiack, and in her Right a young Tree, which begins to ſprout out; a Plow at her Feet. See Plate I. Fig. 10.

Or the Reverſe of ſome Medals of the Emperour *Gordianus*, *Agriculture* is repreſented by a Woman ſtretching out her two Arms towards a Lion and a Bull lying at her Feet; the Lion, as dedicated to Ceres, to ſignify the Earth; and the Bull or Ox, the Labourer or Husbandman.

Agrielæ'a [ἀγριελαία, Gr.] the wild Olive.

Agrimoni'a [*Agrimoine*, F. *Agrimonia*, It. Sp. and L. ἀγρεμώνη, Gr.] Agrimony, *L.*

Agrimonia *Sylveſtris* [*Botany*] Silver Weed, or wild Tanſey, *L.*

Agrioca'rdamum [ἀγριοκάρδαμον, Gr.] a ſort of Water-Creſſes, *L.*

Agrioca'stanum [of ἄγριος, Gr. wild, and *caſtanum*, *L.* a Cheſnut] Wild-Cheſnut, the Earth-nut, the Pig-nut.

Agrioci'nara [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant Ladies Thiſtle, or wild Artichoke.

Agriona'rdum [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Valerian, *L.*

Agrio'nia [Ἀγριώνια, Gr.] a Solemnity obſerved in Honour of *Bacchus*, which was celebrated in the Night after the Manner following. The Women aſſembled together and made a ſtrict Search for *Bacchus*, and after ſome time of Search not finding him, ſaid he was retired to the Muſes and had hid himſelf among them. This Ceremony being over, they fell to Feaſting, and diverting themſelves with propoſing Riddles and cramp Queſtions; and Ivy being look'd upon as ſacred to *Bacchus*, great Quantities of it were uſed at this Time.

Agriopa'lma [with *Botaniſts*] Archangel or Dead Nettle, *L.*

Agriopastina'ca [with *Botaniſts*] the wild Parſnip or Carrot.

Agriophy'llon [ἀγριοφύλλον, Gr.] the Herb Hog's-Fennel or Sulphur-Wort, *L.*

Agriose'linum [ἀγριοσέλινον, Gr.] a Flower, a ſort of Crow-feet.

Agri'ot [F. *Griotte*,] a Sour or Tart Cherry.

Agri'ppa [of *ægre pedibus natus*, born wrong, with thee Feet foremoſt] a Name given to ſuch as are born with Difficulty, or their Feet foremoſt.

Agrou'nd [of ȝꞃunꝺ, *Sax.* **Grondt**, Du. **Grund**, G. the *Ground*,] upon the Ground; alſo nonplus'd, obſtructed.

Agrypni'a [ἀγρυπνία, Gr.] a watching or a dreaming Slumber.

Agrypnoco'ma [of ἀγρυπνία watching, and κῶμα a deep Sleep, *Gr.*] a waking Drowſineſs, a Diſeaſe wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but ſcarce can ſleep, being affected with a great Drowſineſs in the Head, a Stupidity in all the Senſes and Faculties, and many times a *Delirium* too. It is the ſame as *Coma Vigil*, L.

A'gue [probably of *aigu*, F. ſharp] a Diſeaſe well known.

An Ague in the Spring
Is Phyſick for a King.

And yet Few or no Kings are ever covetous of it: And indeed it is e'en as it goes off. The Meaning of this Proverb is probably, that an Ague being a ſtrong Fermentation of the Blood; and the Fermentations of Liquids tending to purify them; it may be ſuppos'd that theſe Paroxiſms have the ſame Effect on the Blood, or, at leaſt, that the Remedies taken for this Diſeaſe (which are generally ſweating during the Diſtemper, and purging afterwards,) may at the ſame Time cleanſe & purify the Blood.

Ague Tree, Saſſafras.

Ague'ish, pertaining to or of the Quality, or apt to cauſe Agues.

Aguillaneu'f, the Name of a certain Ceremony of the *French Druids*, who, when they were to go to gather Miſletoe againſt *New Year's Day*, walked about the Fields adjoining to their Foreſt, crying out, *A gui l'an neuf*, i. e. *to the Miſletoe the New Year.* Alſo the ſame Name was apply'd to a ſort of Begging which was uſed in ſome Biſhopricks for the Tapers in Churches, but this Cuſtom was put down, *Anno* 1592.

A'guishness [of *aigu*, F. ſharp] Agueiſh Quality, Coldneſs, Shiveringneſs.

Agu'rah [אגורה, *Heb.*] a certain *Hebrew* Coin ſuppoſed to be the ſame as *Gerah.*

Ah, alaſs an Interjection of Lamentation, *&c.*

Aid [*aide*, F. *Aiuto*, It. *Ayuda*, Sp. *Ajuda*, Port.] Aſſiſtance, Help, Succour, Relief.

Aid [in *Law*] a Tax or Subſidy; alſo anciently an Impoſition laid by the King on Tenants, *&c.* for marrying his Daughter, or Knighting his eldeſt Son.

To Aid [*aider*, F. *ajutare*, It. *ayudàr*, Sp. *adjutare*, L.] to help, to aſſiſt, to ſuccour.

Aid de camp } [in an *Army*] an Officer who attends one
Aid de con } of the Generals, either the General, Lieutenant General or Major General, to receive their Orders (as Occaſion ſhall require) and carry them.

Aid Prier [i. e. *Aid Prayer*] a Word made uſe of in pleading for a Petition in Court, to call in Help from another Perſon who hath an Intereſt in the Thing conteſted.

Aid *of the* King [*Law Term*] is where the King's Tenant prays Aid of the King on account of Rent demanded of him by others.

Aid Major }
A'djutant } [in an *Army*] an Officer who aſſiſts the Major in his Duty, and in his Abſence performs it all. His Poſt is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant Colonel, when the Battalion is drawn up.

Aids [in *Horſemanſhip*] are the Aſſiſtances and Helps that the Horſeman gives an Horſe, from the gentle and moderate Uſe of the *Bridle*, the *Spur*, the *Caveſon*, the *Poinſon*, the *Rod*, the *Action* of the *Legs*, the *Motion* of the *Thighs*, and the *Sound* of the *Tongue*.

Aids de camp [of the *King*] certain young Gentlemen, whom the King appoints in the Field to that Office.

Aie'l }
Aile' } [in *Law*] the Name of a Writ, the ſame as *Ayel*. (Vide this in *Ayeul* or *Ayel*.)

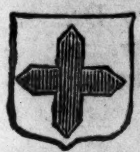
Aiole'tte [in *Heraldry*] an Eaglet or a young Eagle, *F.*

Aigre de cedre, Lemon and Sugar, a cooling Liquor uſed in *France*, F.

Aigree'n, Houſleek.

Aigue' *Marine*, ſee *Aqua Marina*.

Aigui'sce }
Aigui'sse }
Agui'sse } [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to a Croſs, when its four Ends are ſharpened, but ſo as to terminate in obtuſe Angles, *F.*



Aiguisce }
Eiguisce } [in *Heraldry*] *as a Croſs Aiguiſce*, ſignifies a Croſs having two Angles at the Ends, cut off, ſo as to terminate in Points; but it is not like the Croſs Fitchee, that goes tapering away by Degrees to a ſharp Point, for this *Croſs Aiguiſce* has only an obtuſe Point made by taking of the Angles.

To Ail [of aðlian. or aðlan, *Sax.* of aðlo, *Goth.* probably of ἀλύω, *Gr.* to be ſick] to be ſick or ill.

Ail }
Ailment } an Indiſpoſition or light Diſorder of Body.

Ails, Beards of Wheat.

Aim [of *eſme*, F.] that Point at which a Perſon looks to ſhoot at a Mark; alſo a Purpoſe or Deſign.

To Aim [of *eſmer*, F.] to direct at a Mark; alſo to purpoſe or Deſign.

The Aim of a Croſs-bow, or Gun, the Button or Mark to take Aim by.

Ajoure' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſome Part of an Ordinary, that is ſo taken away that the Field appears; it is a *French* Term, and is derived of *jour* a Day or Light, and ſignifies that the Part which ſhould be covered by the Ordinary is ſo far expoſed to View.

Air [*Aer*, L. of 'Ἀὴρ, Gr. of τȣ ἀεὶ ῥεῖν, becauſe it is always flowing, or as others from Ἄημι to breathe, or as others ſay of אור *Heb.* Light, F. *Aria*, It. *A'yre*, Sp. *A'r*, Port.] is generally underſtood to be that Fluid in which we breathe and the Earth is encloſed, and as it were wrapped up.

Air is found to have theſe Six Properties, following.

1. It is liquid, and cannot be congeal'd like Water.
2. It is much lighter than Water, but yet it is not without its Gravity.
3. It is diaphanous, that is, it tranſmits the Light.
4. It can eaſily be condens'd and rarefied.
5. It has an elaſtick Force.
6. It is neceſſary for Flame and Reſpiration.

I. It is much more liquid than Water is, and cannot be congeal'd, and that for the Reaſons following.

1. Becauſe it ſeems to have Pores much larger, full of finer Matter, of a very quick Motion, whereby the Particles of Air are continually driven about, as it appears by this Experiment, that if Air be pent up in a Veſſel it is eaſily condenſed; whereas no Perſon yet, by any Invention, has been able to condenſe Water.

2. The Particles of Air are very fine and branched, ſo that they leave Interſtices between one another, and can never be formed into a compact Body.

II. Water has been prov'd by Experiment to be 840 Times heavier than Air, from whence it will follow, that a certain Bulk of Air contains in it 840 Times leſs homogeneous Matter than an equal Bulk of Water does; and this is the Reaſon why *Air* may be condens'd, but not *Water*.

III. The Air is *Diaphanous*, becauſe having very wide Pores, and ſeparable Parts, it admits the Matter whereof Light conſiſts through right Lines. And hence it is, that not only the Sun and the Planets ſhine or reflect their Light upon us, but alſo the fixt Stars are ſeen by us at an immenſe Diſtance. But as deep Water does not tranſmit all the Rays which fall upon it, becauſe the Series of Light is interrupted by the Motion of the watery Particles: So many of the Rays, which fall upon this prodigious Bulk of *Air* over us, muſt needs be broken off and intercepted before they reach us; which probably may be the Cauſe, that where the Sky is very clear, it is not quite tranſparent, but appears of a more blue and wateriſh Colour.

IV. Air is condenſed and rarefied, becauſe it conſiſting of branchy Particles, thoſe Particles are eaſily ſcatter'd by an extraordinary quick Motion, which is called *Rarefaction*.

Again, they are eaſily thruſt into a leſs Compaſs, while their Branches are driven together, and cloſe one with another, and thereby cruſh out the liquid Matter which lay between them; and this is called *Condenſation*.

There are a Multitude of Experiments to prove this; as there are a ſort of Guns, into which ſuch a Quantity of Air may be forc'd, as to ſhoot out a Leaden Bullet with great Violence:

V. That the Air has an Elaſtick Force; that is, that it has a Power to return to the ſame State, and re-occupy the ſame Space which it filled before, when ever the Force that cruſhed it into a narrower Compaſs is removed; the beforementioned Experiment does demonſtrate:

VI. *That* Air *is neceſſary for Flame or Reſpiration.* Without Air, Flame and Fire go out, and Air ſeems to have a nitrous or ſulphurous Matter in it, that the Air which lies upon ſo many Plants, Animals and Minerals, upon which the Heat of the Sun continually operates and extracts a good Part of them, muſt needs carry away with it innumerable Particles of Sulphur and volatile Salts, wherewith Things abound, as chymical Experiments demonſtrate.

Air is repreſented by a Damſel ſitting upon a Cloud with her Hair diſhevel'd, and a looſe, flying Garment, with one Hand ſtroking a Peacock, and holding under her other Arm a Cameleon. All ſorts of Birds flying round a bout her. Plate I. Fig. 11.

Pure Air is repreſented by a Lady of a ſerene and beautiful Aſpect, cloth'd in Gold: holding in one Hand a white dove, the other holding up *Zephyrus* or the Weſt Wind in the clouds with this motto: *Spirat levis aura Favoni.* See Plate I. Fig. 12.

This intimates the Weſt Wind to be the moſt *Healthful*. The white dove is an Emblem of *Health*, being an Antidote againſt Infection. Her Aſpect and Gold Habit denote the ſame.

Air [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters

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Air [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a Cadence and Liberty of Motion, that is accommodated to the natural Diſpoſition of a Horſe, that makes him work in the Manage, and riſe with Obedience, Meaſure and Juſtneſs of Time. Others uſe the Word Air in a ſtrict Senſe, to ſignifie a Manage that's higher, ſlower and more artfully deſigned than the *terra à terra*. The Walk, Trot and Gallop are not in the general accounted Airs; others again uſe the Word Air, for the Motion of a Horſe's Legs upon a Gallop.

A'iriness [of *Air*] Briskneſs, Livelineſs.

High Airs, are the Motions of a Horſe that riſes higher than *terra a terra*, and works at *Curvets*, *Balotades*, *Croupades* and *Capriols*.

Air [with *Anatomiſt*,] is ſuppoſed to be a fine aerial Subſtance incloſed in the Labyrinth of the inward Ear, and to miniſter to the due Conveyance of the Sounds in the Senſory.

Air [with *Muſicians*] ſignifies the Melody or the Inflection of a Muſical Compoſition.

To Air [*airer*, F.] to expoſe to the Air, alſo to dry before the Fire.

Air pump, a Machine or Inſtrument contrived to extract or draw the Air out of proper Veſſels. See *Pump*.

Aire }
Airy } [in *Falconry*] a Neſt of Hawks or other Birds of Prey, eſpecially the Neſt which Falcons make uſe of to hatch their Young in.

Airy [*aerius*, L.] pertaining to the Air; full of Air or Life brisk, lively; alſo that has no Subſtance, thin, light.

Airy *Meteors* [with *Aſtronomers*] ſuch as are bred of flatulous and ſpirituous Exhalations or Vapours; as Winds, *&c.*

Airy *Triplicity* [with *Aſtrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

Aise, the Herb Ax-weed.

Aisiame'nta, Eaſements or Conveniences, including any Liberty of Paſſage, open Way, Water-Courſe, *&c.* for the Eaſe and Conveniency of any Tenant, of a Houſe or Land, *L.*

Aisle' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies winged, or having Wings, *F.*

Aistha'les [ἀισθαλὴς, Gr.] Sengreen or Houſleek.

Aisthe'rium [of ἀισθάνομαι, Gr. to perceive] the Senſory of the Brain.

Ai'sthesis [ἀίσθησις, Gr.] the Senſe of Feeling; alſo the Act of Feeling.

Aisthete'rion }
Aisthete'rium } [αἰσθητήριον, of αἰσθάνομαι to perceive, *Gr.*] the common Senſory of the Brain.

Ait }
Eyght } [Eighꞇ, *Sax.*] a little Iſland in a River.

Ajus locutius, *i. e.* a Speaking Voice, a Deity to which the Romans erected a Temple.

A'jutage [*ajutage*, F.] the Spout belonging to a *jet de eau*, or Pipe, which throws up Water in a Fountain.

Ai'zoon [ἀιζῶν, Gr. *i. e.* ever-green] Sengreen or Houſleek.

To Ake } [of ace, Pain or Grief, or acian, *Sax.*] to be
To Ache } painful, to be pained.

To have an Aking *Tooth at one*, to be angry at, to have a Mind to rebuke or chaſtiſe one.

Al, an *Arabic* Particle, added to ſome Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification, as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, *Alkali*, &c.

A'la, the Wing of a Fowl. *L.*

Ala [with *Botaniſts*] the Angle which the Leaves or the Footſtalks of Leaves make with the Stalk or any Branches of it.

Ala [in *Anatomy*] a Term uſed for ſeveral Parts of the Body, which bear a Reſemblance to the Figure of a Wing, as the Top of an Auricle, *&c.*

Alaba'ndica *Roſa* [ſo named of *Alabanda* in *Aſia Minor*] a ſort of Damask Roſe with whitiſh Leaves; ſome take it for the Province Roſe.

Alaba'ndical of or pertaining to Alabandica.

Alaba'stra [in *Botany*] thoſe little green Leaves of a Plant that compaſs in the Bottom of a Flower.

Alaba'strites, the Alabaſter Stone, *L.*

Alaba'strum } [ἀλάβαστρον, Gr.] an Alabaſter Box of
Alaba'strus } Ointment.

Alabastrum [with *Botaniſts*] the Bud or green Leaves of Plants which incloſe the Bottom of Flowers before they are ſpread.

Alabundy the ſame as *Alabandica Roſa*.

A'lack, See *Alaſs*.

Ala'crity [*alacritas*, L.] Briskneſs, Airineſs, Livelineſs.

Alæ, is uſed to ſignify the Lobes of the Liver, and the *Nymphæ*, the ſpongeous Bodies in the *Pudendum Muliebre*; alſo the Cartilages of the Noſe which form the Noſtrils.

Alæ [in *Military Affairs*] ſignifies the two Extreams of an Army ranged in Form of Battle. *L.*

Alæ ecclesiasticæ, the Wings or Side-Iſles of a Church, L.

Ala'gant } corruptly for Alicant or *Alicant Wine*, i. e. of
Ali'gant } *Alicant* in *Spain*.

Alami're [in *Muſic*] the loweſt Note but one in the three Septenaries of the Scale of Muſic or Gamut.

Alamo'de [*à la mode*, F. *i. e.* after the faſhion] a ſort of Silk for Women's Hoods and Scarves.

Alanera'rius, a Keeper of Spaniels and Setting Dogs for Hawking, *O. L. Rec.*

Ala'res, *Muſculi*, See *Pterygoides*.

Ala'rm } [*Alarme*, F. **Alarm**, Du. **Lerm**, or **Larm**, G,]
Ala'rum } a Signal given by loud Cries, to cauſe People to take Arms upon the ſudden Arrival of an Enemy.

Alarm } [*Metaphorically*] any manner of ſudden Noiſe,
Alarum } *&c.* cauſing Fear, Fright or Trouble; alſo a Chime ſet in a Clock or Watch.

To Alarm, [*alarmer*, F. probably *q. d. ad arma*, L. to Arms, **Lermen** or **Larmen**, G.] to give an Alarm, to fright, or put in a Fright.

Alarum post [*Militair Affairs*] the Ground which the Quarter maſter General appoints to each Regiment, to which they are to march in caſe of an Alarm from the Enemy.

Ala'ss [probably *q. d. O me laſſum*, O tired me, *L.* or *Helas*, F.] an Interjection of Complaint, Grief, *&c*,

Alate, of late, lately.

Alate'rnus [with *Botaniſts*] the moſt beautiful Shrub for Hedges, of a lovely green Colour and ſweet ſcented Bloſſom.

Ala'y [*Hunting* Term] uſed, when freſh Dogs are ſent into the Cry.

A'lba, a Surplice or white Veſtment, uſed by a Prieſt, officiating at Divine Service; an *Albe* or *Aube*, L.

Albada'ria [*Anat.*] the largeſt Bone of the great Toe, at the uppermoſt part of the *Metatarſus*. *Arab.*

Alba firma [*Law Term*] an annual Rent that was payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred, called *Alba*, &c. becauſe it was paid in Silver, call'd *white Money*, and not in Corn, call'd *Black-mail.*

Alba Spina [*Botany*] the white Thorn, *L.*

Albe', ſee *Alba*.

Albei't [**al is't dat**, Du. *altho' that*, **al ſpe it**, L. G. *tho' it be*] tho', altho'.

Albeit, although, notwithſtanding.

Albe'rge [*Botany*] a ſmall forward Peach of a yellow Colour.

Albige'nses a Sect of Reformers about *Tholouſe* and the Albinois in the 12th Century, who oppos'd the Diſcipline and Ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

Albi'num [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Chaff-weed or Cudwort.

Albu'cum [in *Botany*] the white Daffodil.

Albugi'nea *Oculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] a very thin Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, ſo named on account of its Whiteneſs; called alſo *Adnata Tunica.*

Albugi'nea *Teſtis* [*Anatomy*] the white Membrane or Skin that immediately covers the Teſticles.

Albugi'neous [*albugineus*, L.] of or pertaining to the white of the Eye.

Albu'go [with *Oculiſts*] a white Speck in the horny Coat of the Eye, alſo a Pearl or Web growing over the Sight; alſo the White of the Eye; alſo the White of an Egg.

A'lbum, White, Whiteneſs; alſo white Rent paid in Silver.

Album græcum [in *Pharmacy*] white Dogs Turd.

Album *Oculi*, the White of an Eye, *L.*

Album *Ovi*, the White of an Egg, *L.*

A'lburn *Colour*. a brown, ſee *Auburn*

Albu'rnum [with *Botaniſts*] is eſteemed by ſome to be the Fat of Trees, that Part of the Trunk that is between the Bark and Timber, or the moſt tender Wood, to be hardened after the Space of ſome Years.

Alcal'de } a ſort of Judge or Miniſter of Juſtice among the
Alcai'd } *Spaniards*, much the ſame as a Provoſt.
Alca'lde }

Alcali'ne [*Alcalin*, F. *Alcali*, It.] belonging to Alkali.

A'lcahol } [with *Chymiſts*] the pure Subſtance of any
Alcoho'l } thing that is ſeparated from the more groſs; but more eſpecially a ſubtil and highly refined Powder; and alſo a very pure Spirit, as *Alcohol Vini*, the rectified Spirit of Wine.

Alcaliza'tion } [with *Chymiſts*] the Act of impreg-
Alkaliza'tion } nating a Liquor with an alcaline Salt.

Alca'ic *Verſes*, Latin Verſes that conſiſt of two Dactyls and two Trochees, ſo named of *Alcæus* the firſt Inventor.

Alcaicks, are of three Species; the firſt conſiſts of two Dactyls and two Trochees.

Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

The ſecond conſiſts of five Feet; the firſt of which is a Spondee or Iambic; the ſecond an Iambic; the third a long Syllable; the fourth a Dactyl; the fifth a Dactyl or Amphimacer; as *Horace*,

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium.
Verſatur urna, ſerius, ocyus
Sors exitura.

Theſe two are called *Alcaic Dactylicks*; the three Species has the firſt an *Epitrite*, the ſecond and third *Choriambus's*, and the fourth a *Bacchius*, as

Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur olivum

An Alca'ic Ode conſiſts of four *Strophes*, each of which contain four Verſes, the two firſt are *Alcaic* Verſes of the ſame kind; the third an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, *i. e.* of four Feet and a long Syllable; the fourth is an *Alcaic* of the firſt kind. The *Alcaic Strophe* entire is as follow.

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Verſatur urna, ſerius, ocyus
Sors exitura, & nos in æternum
Exilium impoſitura cymbæ.

An Alca'id [in *Barbary*] the Governour of a City.

Alcalious of or pertaining to Alcaly.

Alchymist [*Chymiſte*, F. *Alchimiſta*, It. *Alquimiſta*, Sp. *Alchymiſta*, L.] one who ſtudies or makes Profeſſion of Alchymy.

A'lchymy } [*Chymie*, F. *Alchimia*, It. *Alquimia*, Sp.
A'lchemy } *Alchymia*, L. of *Al* an *Arabic* Particle and χυμία or χύμα, of χύω, to melt Metals] that ſublimer Part of Chymiſtry that teaches the Tranſmutation of Metals, and making the *Grand Elixir* or *Philoſophers Stone*, according to the Cant of *Adeptiſts*. The Word ſignifies no more than bare Chymiſtry without the Addition of the *Arabic* Particle *Al*, which they will needs have to ſignify a wonderful Virtue here; ſome have defin'd this Study of *Alchymy* to be *Ars ſine Arte, cujus principium eſt mentiri, medium laborare, & finis mendicare*, *i. e.* an Art without Art, which begins with Lying, is carried on with Labour, and ends in Beggary. And thus it was found to his Sorrow by *Penotus*, who having ſpent his whole Life and Fortune in this Art in vain, died in an Alms-houſe at *Yverdon* in *Switzerland*, and was us'd to ſay, that had he an Enemy he did not dare openly to attack, he would recommend the Study of Alchymy to him.

Alchymy is properly repreſented by an ancient Philoſopher in the midſt of all ſort of Chymical Glaſſes, Inſtruments, *&c.* who while blowing at his Furnace, eſpies a Glaſs broken, and the Image of vain Hope flying out with the Smoke. Plate I. F. 13.

There is no Alchymy **like ſaving.**

The *Lat.* ſay: *Magnum vectigal Parſimonia.*

The *Germ.* ſay: **Die Sparſamkeit iſt ein groſſer Zoll.** (Parſimonie is a great Income.)

Alcocho'don [with *Aſtrologers*] *i. e.* the Giver of Life or Years, the Planet which bears Rule in the principal Places of an Aſtrological Figure when a Perſon is born; ſo that his Life may be expected longer or ſhorter according to the Station, *&c.* of this Planet.

Alcoholiza'tion, the reducing any Subſtance into a fine Powder;

Powder ; or in Liquids, the depriving liquid Spirits or *Alkohols* of their Phlegm. or wateriſh Quality.

To ALCOHOLIZE [*Chymiſtry*] to ſubtilize or reduce to an *Alcohol.*

ALCMA'NIAN, *Verſe*, a ſort of Verſe compos'd of three Dactyls and a long Syllable, as

Munera, lætitiamque Dei.

ALCODE'TA, the Tartarous Sediment of Urine.

ALCO'RAD [with *Aſtologers*] a Contrariety of Light in the Planets. *Arab.*

A'LCORAN, the *Turks* Book of their Law, or Goſpel, or the Revelations and Prophecies, *&c.* written by their falſe Prophet *Mahomet.*

ALCORA'NES, high ſlender Turrets, which the *Turks* generally build for Uſe and Ornament near their Moſques.

ALCO'VE [F. *Alcovo*, It. *Alcóva*, Sp.] a particular Place in a Chamber, parted by an Eſtrade.

ALCY'ON } *A.* Bird call'd King's Fiſher.
HALCY'ON }

ALCYONI'A ['Αλκιονία, Gr.] Halcyon Stones, a ſort of Stones bred of the Froth of the Sea, with which the Birds King's-fiſhers make their Neſts.

ALDEBA'RAN [with *Aſtronomers*] the Name of a fixed Star, called *Royal*, of the firſt Magnitude, ſeated in the Head of the Conſtellation of the Bull, call'd commonly the Bulls-eye.

A'LDER *Tree* [aloꝺꞃ, *Sax.* *alnus*, L.] a tree well known, delighting to grow in watery, boggy Places.

ALDER, firſt or beſt, as Alder-beſt is the beſt of all.

A'LDERMAN [of ealꝺ old, ealꝺeꞃ older, and Man hence Ealꝺeꞃman, *Sax.* Altermann, G. Alderman, Su.] Anciently one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Anglo-Saxons*, being the ſecond Degree, Aꝺelm was the firſt, and thane the third, Alderman of *London* and other Cities, *&c.* are now the Aſſociates of the Lord Mayor, or chief Magiſtrate of a City or Corporation, *&c.*

Altermann is ſtill in Uſe in ſeveral Places in *Germany*, and is generally, in Cities and Republicks, a Magiſtrate inferiour and next under a Senator. In *Bremen*, they compoſe a Sort of ſeparate Senate, with great Privilege and Power, and is properly a Sort of Council of Commerce.

A'LE [Eale, *Sax.* Ael, *O. G.* Ol, *Dan.* all ſignify Beer in general of all Sorts, tho now by us limited to ſweet, unhop'd Beer.] A well known Drink.

ALE CONNER, an Officer of the City, whoſe Buſineſs is to inſpect the liquid Meaſures uſed in Victualling-houſes.

ALE TASTER, an Officer ſworn in every Court Leet to examine and ſee, that there be a due Size and Goodneſs of Ale, Beer, Bread, *&c.*

ALE COST, an Herb.

ALE DRAPER, a Victualler, an Ale-houſe-keeper.

ALE HOOF, the Herb Ground Ivy.

ALE HOOF [of Ale-behoꝼan, *Sax.*] an Herb.

ALE HOUSE [Eal huꞅ, *Sax.*] A Houſe where ſtrong Drink is ſold.

ALE SHOT, ſee *Scotale.*

ALE SILVER, a Tribute or Rent paid annually to the Lord Mayor of *London* by thoſe that ſold Ale within the Liberties of the City.

ALE STAKE, A May-pole, becauſe the Country People drew much Ale there; but not properly the common May-pole; but rather a long Stake drove into the Ground with a Sign on it that Ale was there to be ſold.

ALE and *Beer*, A Mixture of Both in which the *Ale* predominates.

Beer and ALE, the ſame in which the Beer predominates.

ALECENA'RIUM, a ſort of Hawk called a Lanner.

ALE'CTO [Αλήκτω, of *α priv.* and λήγω to ceaſe, *q. d.* without Repulſe] the Daughter of *Acheron* and *Night*, or *Pluto* and *Proſerpine*, and one of the Furies of Hell.

ALECTOR'IA } ['Αλεκτωρία, Gr.] the Cock-ſtone, or
ALECTO'RIUS } Capon-Stone; a Stone about the Bigneſs of a Bean, and of a cryſtal Colour, found in the Maw or Gizzard, or rather Gall-bladder of a Cock, *L.*

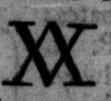
ALECTOROLO'PHUS ['Αλεκτορολόφος, Gr.] an Herb that has green Leaves like Tufts of Feathers on the Crown of a Cock; Cocks-comb, Rattle-graſs or Louſe-herb.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY } [*Alectryomantia*, L. of 'Αλεκτρυομαν-
ALECTO'ROMANCY } τεία, of 'Αλέκτωρ a Cock, and μαντεία, *Gr.* Divination] an ancient Divination, in which they made uſe of a Cock in diſcovering ſecret and unknown Tranſactions or future Events. The Method was this; they firſt wrote on the Duſt the twenty-four Letters of the Alphabet, and laid a Grain of Wheat or Barley upon every one of them; then having prepared a Cock magically, they let him looſe among them, and thoſe Letters out of which he picked the Corns being put together, were thought to declare whatever they had a mind to know.

ALECTRYO'MACHY ['Αλεκτρυομαχία, of ἀλέκτωρ a Cock, and μάχη a Fight] the Sport of Cock-fighting.

A'LEGAR [*qu.* eager or tart Ale] a ſort of Vinegar made of Ale.

ALE'MBICK [*Alambic*, F. *Lambicco*, It. *Alambique*, Sp. *Alembicus*, L. of *al* an *Arabick* Particle and ἄμβιξ, Gr.] a Still, a Chymical Veſſel of Pewter, Copper, *&c.* uſed in Diſtillation, in Shape ſomething like an Helmet, and having a Beak or Noſe towards the bottom by which the Vapours deſcend.

ALEMBICK in Chymical Writers is expreſs'd by this Character 

ALE'MBOR } [with *Paracelſians*] the Philoſophers Salt,
ALE'MBROTH } the Key of Art.

ALENGTH in length, long ways, a great Extent.

ALEOPHANGI'NA } [with *Phyſicians*] Powders of ſweet
ALEPHANGI'NA } Spices.

ALE'NTOIS, ſee *Allantois.*

ALE'RT [of *alerte*, F. of *Ala*, L. a Wing] upon the Wing, briſk, chearful, pert.

ALE'RTNESS [of *Aile*, F. *Ala*, L. a Wing] Pertneſs, Livelineſs.

ALE'T [in *Falconry*] the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey eſcape.

A'LETUDE [*aletudo*, L.] Fatneſs of the Body.

ALE'VAT a Brewing, Veſſel.

ALEU'ROMANCY ['Αλευρομαντεία, of ἄλευρον Meal, and μαντεία Divination] a ſort of Divination or Soothſaying among the Ancients by Bread or Cake-paſte.

A LEXANDER } A Garden-herb well known.
A'LESSANDERS }

ALEXANDERS FOOT, an Herb, the Root of which reſembles a Foot.

ALEXA'NDRINE [with *Poets*] a Metre that conſiſts of two Syllables more than the common Heroic or Pentameter; as

The ſame the Fate of Arms and Arts you'll find,
They roſe with equal Pace, with equal Pace declin'd

ALEXI'CACON ['Αλεξίκακον, of ἀλέξω to expell or drive out and κακὸν evil] a Medicine to expel any ill humours out of the Body.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK ['Αλεξιφάρμακος, of ἀλέξω to expel, and φάρμακον Poiſon] Of a Poiſon-expelling Quality.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK *Medicines* are theſe uſed either as Antidotes againſt Poiſon, or any infectious Diſtemper; or elſe to fortify the Spirits which are decay'd or drooping in malignant Diſtempers.

ALEXIPYRE'TICUM } [of 'Αλεξιπυρέτον, of ἀλέξω and πυ-
ALEXIPYRE'TUM } ρέτος, *Gr.* a Fever] A Medicine that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITE'RICAL } [of 'Αλεξιτήειον, of ἀλέξω and δηλητήειον,
ALEXITE'RICK } *Gr.* Poiſon] that expels or fortifies againſt Poiſon, and prevents the miſchievous Effects of it in a human Body.

ALEXITE'RICUM [with *Phyſicians*] a Preſervative againſt Poiſon or Infection.

ALFE'T [of *Alphetum*, Alꝼæt, *Sax.* a Kettle, probably of ælan, *Sax.* a Cauldron] a ſort of a Trial of Innocency by the accuſed Perſon putting his Arm up to the Elbow into a Cauldron of ſcalding hot Water; and if he was hurt he was judged to be guilty, if not, he was acquitted.

ALFE'TUM, a Cauldron or Furnace.

ALFRI'DARY [with *Aſtrologers*] a temporary Power they imagine the Planets have over the Life of any Perſon.

A'LGA, a Weed or Herb that grows on the Sea-ſhoar, Sea-weed or Reets, *L.*

ALGA [with *Botaniſts*] the Sea-Oak, *L.*

ALGA *Saccharifera* [with *Botaniſts*] Sugar-bearing Sea-weed. By hanging in the Air, this Plant will afford repeated Eﬄoreſcences of white Sugar, as ſweet as any prepared from Sugar Canes, *L.*

A'LGARET [*Chym.*] a ſtrong Emetic and Cathartic Powder, prepar'd of Butter of Antimony.

A'LGAROT [*Chymiſtry*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, waſh'd in a large Quantity of warm Water till it turn to a white Powder. It is otherwiſe called *Mercurius vitæ.*

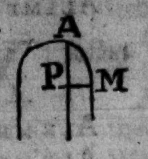
A'LGEBRA [it is deriv'd of *all* excellent, and *Geber* the Name of its ſuppoſed Inventor] it is the Science of Quantity in general, or a peculiar Method of Reaſoning, which takes the Quantity ſought, as if it were known, and then by the Helps of another or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Conſequences, till at length the Quantity firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, is found to be equal to ſome Quantity or Quantities certainly known, and it is two-fold, either *numeral* or *literal*: It is called the Analytical Art.

Numeral ALGEBRA } ſerves to reſolve Arithmetical Queſtions,
Vulgar ALGEBRA } it is ſo called becauſe the Quantity unknown and ſought for, is repreſented by ſome Letter of the Alphabet, or ſome other Character taken at Pleaſure; But all the Quantities given are expreſſed by Numbers, called the *Old Algebra.*

Literal ALGEBRA } is a Method by which both the Quan-
Specious ALGEBRA } tities given or known, and thoſe

unknown are ſeverally expreſſed by Letters of the Alphabet, and this is uſeful generally in the ſolving Mathematical Problems, and is called the *New Algebra*.

Algebrai'cal *Curve* [in *Geometry*] is a Curve of ſuch a Nature, that the Abſciſſes of it will always bear the ſame Proportion to their reſpective Ordinates; thus if the Product of any Abſciſſæ, A. P. x. multiplied into the ſame Quantity, p. be always equal to the Square of the Correſpondent Ordinate, P. M. 2. yy.



Algebra'ist, a Perſon ſkilled in the Art of *Algebra*.

A'lgema ['Αλγημα, Gr.] Pain, Sickneſs.

A'lgeneb [with *Aſtronomers*] a fixt Star of the ſecond Magnitude in the right Side of *Perſeus*, in Longitude 57 Degrees 17 Minutes, Latitude 30 Degrees 5 Minutes.

A'lgid [*algidus*, L.] Cold, Chill.

Algi'dity } [*algiditas*, L.] Coldneſs, Chilneſs.
A'lgidness }

Algi'fic [*algificus*, L.] making chilly, &c.

Al'gol [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation *Perſeus*, in Longitude 51 Degrees, 37 Minutes, Latitude 22 Degrees 22 Minutes, called alſo *Meduſa*'s Head.

A'lgor, great Cold or Chilneſs. *L.*

A'lgorism [with *Mathematicians*] the practical Operations in the ſeveral Parts of ſpecious *Arithmetick*; alſo the Practice of common *Arithmetick*, by ten Numerical Figures.

A'lgorithm [with *Mathematicians*] the Art of Reckoning or Computing by Numbers, and contains the five principal Parts of *Arithmetic*, viz. *Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subtraction*, *Multiplication* and *Diviſion*; the ſame is called *Logiſtica Numeralis*.

Algo'se [*algoſus*, L.] full of Weeds or Reets called *Alga*.

Alguazil, a Sergeant or Officer in *Spain*, who arreſts Perſons and executes the Orders of the Magiſtrate.

Alholland-Tide [is a Corruption of *Alhallows-tide* or Time, *q. d.* the Tide or Time of all holy Men] the firſt Day of *November*, called *All-Saints-day*.

Alhida da [with *Aſtronomers*] the Index or Ruler that moves upon the Center of an *Aſtrolabe*, Quadrant, or other Mathematical Inſtrument, *Arab.*

Alha'ndal [in *Pharmacy*] the *Arabian* Name of *Colocynthis*, as *Trochiſcæ Alhandali*, are Trochees compoſed of *Colocynthis*, *Bdellium* and *Gum Tragacanth*.

A'lias, otherwiſe, *L.*

Alias, a ſecond or further Writ iſſued from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, after a *Capias* iſſued out without Effect.

Alias, *Dict.* is to aſcertain the Name and Additions of the Defendant in Declarations for Debt on Bond, &c.

A'lible [*Alibilis*] nouriſhable, nouriſhing.

A'lien [*alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country, who, according to the *Engliſh* Common Law, is uncapable of inheriting Lands in *England*, till he his naturalized by Act of Parliament.

Alien, *Adj.* foreign, as, it is *alien* (or foreign) to my Diſcourſe, or Purpoſe.

To Alien [*aliener*, F. *alienare*, L.] to transfer or convey the Property of any Thing to another.

To Alien in *Fee* [*Law Term*] is to ſell the Fee Simple of any Land or Tenement, or any incorporeal Right.

To Alien in *Mortmain* [*Law Phraſe*] ſignifies to make over an Eſtate to a Religious Houſe, or any other Body Politic.

Alien *Priories*, certain Cells of Monks formerly in *England*, which appertained to foreign Monaſteries.

A'lienable [F. *alienabile*, It.] that may be alienated.

To A'lienate [*aliener*, F. *alienare*, L.] To give, make over, or give the Right and Property of a Thing to another; alſo to draw away or eſtrange the Affections.

Aliena'tion [F. *alienazione*, It. of *alienatio*, L,] a making over, &c. the Right and Property of a Thing to another; alſo the drawing away or eſtranging the Affection of one Perſon from another.

Alienation *Office*, an Office to which all Writs and Covenants of Entry, upon which Fines are levied and Recoveries ſuffered, are carried, to have Fines for Alienation ſet and paid thereon.

Alieni'loquy [*alieniloquium*, L.] a talking wide from the Purpoſe, or not to the Matter in hand.

Ali'ferous [*alifer*, L] bearing or having Wings.

Alifo'rmes *Muſculi* [*Anatomy*] Muſcles in the Form of a Wing, ariſing from the *Oſſa Pterygoidea*, as alſo the Proceſs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw.

Aliformes *Proceſſus* [*Anatomy*] the Prominences or Knob like Bones of the *Os Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part, and the ſame with the *Pterygoides*.

A'lifred [aliꝼneð, *Sax.*] allowed or permitted.

Ali'gerous [*aliger*, L.] bearing, carrying, or having Wings.

To Ali'ght [alihtan, *Sax.*] to get off the Back of an Horſe, alſo to ſettle upon as a Bird.

Ali'ke [gelyck, *Du.* O. and L. G. gleich, H.G.] reſembling, alſo the ſame, equal.

A'lima [of *α priv.* and λιμὸς, *Gr.* Hunger] Medicines which either prevent or aſſwage Hunger.

A'liment [F. *alimento*, It. and Sp. of *alimentum*, L.] Food; whatſoever is proper to nouriſh or ſupply the Decays of Nature, or to recruit a Body either animal or vegetable; Nouriſhment.

Aliment [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] all that which may be diſſolv'd by the Ferment or natural Heat of the Stomach, and converted into the Juice call'd *Chyle*, to repair the continual waſting of the Parts of the Body.

Alimentalis *Ductus*, [with *Anatomiſts*] the Gullet, Stomach and Bowels, which make but one continued Duct or Canal.

Alime'ntariness [of *alimentarius*, L.] nouriſhing Quality.

Alime'ntary } [*alimentarius*, L.] pertaining to Nouriſhment.
Alimental }

Alimen'tary *Duct* [*Anatomy*] that Part of the Body through which the Food paſſes, from its Reception into the Mouth to its Exit at the *Anus*, including the *Gula*, *Stomach* and Inteſtines, Dr. *Tyſon*; alſo it is ſometimes us'd for the *Thoracick Duct*.

A'limony [*Alimonia*, L.] Maintenance, Food, Suſtenance.

Alimony [in *Law*] that Portion or Allowance, which may be ſued for by a married Woman upon any occaſional Separation from her Husband, when ſhe is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

Alio'tica, altering Medicines.

Alipæ'na ['Αλίπαινα, Gr.] Plaſters that have no Fat in them, *L.*

Alipa'sma, ['Αλιπάσμα, *Gr.* a Thing that fattens] a Sort of fine Powder, mixt with Oil in order to be ſoak'd into the Body to hinder Sweating. *L.*

A'lipede, [*Alipes*, L. of *Ales* a Bird, and *Pes* a Foot] nimble, ſwift of Foot.

Ali'ptery, [*Alipterium*, L. of 'Αλιπτέειον, *Gr.*] a Place belonging to, or an Apartment in Baths, where Perſons were anointed.

A'liquant part [in *Arithmetic*] is that Part of a great Number which is contained certain Times in it, with ſome Remainder over and above, as in 7, the Remainder is 1. *L.*

A'liquot part [*Arithmetic*] a Part which being taken a certain Number of Times preciſely, makes up the greateſt Number; ſo 3 is an aliquot Part of 9, for 3 Times 3 make exactly 9.

Alisa'nders, the Herb Lovage.

A'liture [*Alitura*, L.] Nouriſhment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Adfection of new, nutricious Juices.

Alitu'rgesy [*Aliturgeſia*, L. of Α'λιτυργησία, *Gr.*] a Franchiſement, or Exemption from any public Office or Charge.

Ali've [of *a* and lyꝼ, *Sax.* Life.] living, in the World.

A'lkahest [*Chymiſtry*] an univerſal Diſſolvent or *Menſtruum*, which, as ſome Chymiſts pretend, will diſſolve all Sorts of mixt Bodies into a Liquor of its own Subſtance, and yet preſerve the Power of its Seeds, and alſo its natural eſſential Form intire.

Alkake'ngi [in *Medicine*] a Plant called the Winter-Cherry.

Alkake'ngi [*Botany*] the Fruit of one of the Night-ſhades; the Winter-Cherry. The Berries whereof are of Uſe againſt Obſtructions of the Liver, the Stone and divers Diſeaſes of the Kidney and Bladder.

A'lkali [ſo called from the *Arabic* Particle אל *al*, and *Kali*] an Herb, called otherwiſe *Salt-wort* or *Glaſs-wort*, which is a kind of Sea-blite, and one of the principal Ingredients in making Glaſs, and affords a great Quantity of this kind of Salt, and is either fixed or volatile.

Alkali, in the modern extenſive Senſe, is any Subſtance which being mixt with an Acid, an Ebullition and Effervеſcence enſues.

A'lkali *Salts*, are only Acids concentrated in little Molecules of Earth, and united with certain Particles of Oil by the Means of Fire.

Fixt A'lkalies [with *Chymiſts*] are made by burning the Plant *Kali*, &c. and having made a Lixivium, or *Lee* of the Aſhes, filtrating that Lee, and evaporating the Moiſture of it by a gentle Heat, ſo that the fixt Salt may be left at the Bottom of the Veſſel. This fixt Salt being render'd very porous by the Fire having paſs'd ſo often through it in its Calcination, and probably by fixing there ſome of its eſſential Salt: And becauſe that many of the fiery Particles do alſo ſtick in thoſe Pores, when any acid Liquor is mingled with it, cauſes a very great Ebullition or Effervеſcence.

Volatile Alkalies [*Chymiſtry*] are the Volatile Salts of Vegetables, which are ſo call'd becauſe they will ferment with Acids.

Alka'lizate *Bodies* [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as have their Pores naturally ſo formed, in ſuch a Proportion, that they are fit to be pierced and put into a violent Motion, by the Points of an Acid poured upon them.

Alkalizate *Spirits of Wine* [with *Chymiſts*] a certain very rich Spirit that will burn all away, and even fire Gunpowder.

Alkaliza'tion [with *Chymiſts*] a reducing or turning into an *Alkali*.

A'lkanet [with *Botaniſts*] *Spaniſh* Bugloſs.

Alke'rmes [of *al* the *Arabic* Particle and *Kermes*, certain red or ſcarlet Grains] a Confection ſold by Apothecaires; whereof the *Kermes* Berries are the Baſis.

All [al, *Sax.* **all**, *Dan. Su.* and *Du.* **alle, alles**, G. **allai**, *Goth.*] the whole.

All [in Names proper or common] ſeems to be derived from Ealꝺ, *Sax.* Old (l) according to the Cuſtom of the *Normans*, being liquidated into *u* makes *au*, as *Auburn*, anciently written Alꝺbvrn, and *Aldington*, Avnꞇon.

In the Grave All **are alike.** L. *Æqua tellus pauperi regnumque pueris.* Horat. And therefore as we are all to be reduc'd to the ſame State in ſo ſhort a Time, what a Folly it is for us to puff ones ſelves up with Pride and Vanity on Account of any Superiority in this World either of Body, Mind or Eſtate; when we don't know but the very next Moment may, and a very ſhort Time will put us upon a Level with thoſe, who for their Inferiority, we eſteem the moſt mean and deſpicable.

What All **ſay is as good as ſeal'd**; That is, as good as confirm'd, and may be reaſonably ſuppos'd to be true.

All [of us] **can't do** all. (*or every Thing.*) L. *Non omnes poſſumus omnes.* H. G. **Ein jeder kan nicht alles.** We ought not therefore to deſpiſe or think meanly of thoſe who mayn't be Maſters juſt of the ſame Skill and Knowledge we ourſelves are, when perhaps they have ſome Qualifications ſuperiour to our own or at leaſt that are of ſome Uſe to Mankind.

Allabora'tion, a labouring ſtrenuouſly, *L.*

Alla'borateness, a being well wrought.

To A'llatrate [*allatratum*, L.] to bark at or againſt.

Allau'dable [*allaudabilis*, L.] Praiſe-worthy.

All seed, a Plant ſo called from its abounding with Seed.

All heal, the Herb Wound-wort.

All good, the Herb *Mercury*, or *Good Henry*.

Allantoi's } [of Ἀλλᾶς a Gut ſtuffed, and εἶδος
Allantoi'des } Form, *Gr.*] with *Anatomiſts*, one of the Coats belonging to a Child in the Womb, which is placed between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, and receives the Urine coming from the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*, the ſame that in many Brutes is called *Farciminalis Tunica*, becauſe of its being in the Shape of a Gut-Putting; but it is round in Men and ſome Brutes.

A'llar [*Botany*] the Alder-tree, *L.*

Alla'y [*Alloi*, F.] the Tempering and Mixture of other Metals with or to Gold or Silver.

To Alla'y [*Allayer*, O. F.] to aſſwage or eaſe, to leſſen Pain or Grief; alſo to mix Metals with a baſer Sort.

To Allay a Pheaſant [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

Allecta'tion, an alluring, *L.*

Allective [*allectivus*, L.] of an alluring, inticing, engaging or charming Quality.

To Alle'dge [*alleger*, F. in the firſt Senſe, *allier*, F. in the latter; *alleguer*, F. *alleguàr*, Sp. It. *allegare*, L.] to produce a Thing for Proof, to inſtance in, to quote.

Allega'tion } [F. *allegagione*, It. *alegaciòn*, Sp. of *alle-*
Alle'dgment } *gatio*, L.] an alledging; the quoting the Authority of a Book, *&c.* to make good any Point or Aſſertion.

Alle'giance [*Ligeance*, F.] the natural and ſworn Obedience, which is due from all Subjects to their King or Soveraign Prince.

Allegia're [*Old Law*] to excuſe, defend or juſtify by Courſe of Law.

Allego'rical [*allegorique*, F. *allegorico*, It. and Sp. of *allegoricus*, L.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

Allegorica'lly, in an allegorical Manner.

Allego'ricalness [of *allegorique*, F. *allegoricus*, L. of ἀλληγορικὸς, Gr.] being or having the Quality of an Allegory.

To Allegori'ze [*allegoriſer*, F. *allegorizzare*, It. *allegorizàr*, Sp. of ἀλληγορέω, Gr.] to make uſe of Allegories in Speech, alſo to explain Paſſages, according to the Allegorical Senſe.

A'llegory [*Allegorie*, F. *Alegoría*, Sp. *Allegoria*, It. and L. Ἀλληγορία, of ἄλλος another, and ἀγορεύω I ſay, *Gr.*] a ſaying one thing, and meaning another. It is a continued Metaphor, in which Words there is ſomething couch'd, different from the Literal Senſe, and the figurative Manner of Speech is carried on through the whole Diſcourſe; or it may be defined to be a Series or Continuation of Metaphors, as that Allegory in *Horace*, *Lib.* 1. *Ode* 14.

O navis referent in mare te novi fluctus, &c.

Where by the *Ship* is meant the *Common-wealth*; by the *Waves* the *Civil War*, by the *Port Peace* and *Concord*, by the *Oars Soldiers*, by the *Mariners Magiſtrates*, &c.

Alle'gro [with *Muſicians*] is uſed to ſignify that the Muſic ought to be performed in a briſk, lively, gay and pleaſant manner; but yet without Precipitation or Hurry.

If it is preceded by Poco, it weakens the Strength of its Signification, intimating that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briſkly and gayly, as Allegro would require, if it ſtood alone.

If Allegro is preceded by the Word Piu, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, requiring that the Muſick be performed briſker and gayer than Allegro ſtanding alone requires.

Allegro allegro [with Maſters of *Muſick*] ſignifies much the ſame as Piu Allegro.

Allegro, *ma non preſto* [with *Muſicians*] ſignifies briſk, lively, gay; but yet not too quick.

Allelu'jah [הללויה, *Heb.* i. e. *praiſe ye the Lord.*

Allelujah, the Herb Wood Sorrel, or *French* Sorrel.

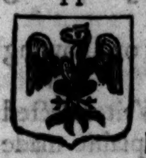
Allema'nda [in *Muſick*] a certain Air or Tune, where the Meaſure is good, and the Movement ſlow.

Allema'nde } [with *Muſicians*] a ſort of grave, ſolemn
Almai'n } Muſick, whoſe Meaſure is full and moving.

Allemands, Germans.

Aller [G. alꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* of *all*,] added to the *Superlative Degree*, to encreaſe or enhance it, as **allerbeſte**, *the beſt of all*, or *very beſt*, **allererſt**, the firſt of all, or very firſt, *&c.* (in *ancient Writers*) a Word uſed to expreſs the *Superlative Degree*, as *aller good*, the greateſt good.

Aller sans jour [*Law* Phraſe] *i. e.* to go without a Day] it ſignifies to be finally diſmiſs'd the Court; another Day of Appearance not being appointed.



Alle'rions [in *Heraldry*] are ſmall Birds painted without Beak or Feet, like the *Martlet* or *Martinet*. Others ſay, they are like Eagles without Beak or Feet, ſo called, becauſe they have nothing perfect but the Wings; that they differ form *Martlets*, in that their Wings are expanded and the *Martlets* are cloſe; and alſo that they are not repreſented facing as the *Allerions* are, as in the Figure.

Alleu, See *Allodial.*

Allevia're [in *Old Rec.*] to levy, or pay an accuſtomed Fine, *&c.*

To Alleviate [*aliviàr*, Sp. *alleviare* It. and L.] to lighten, to allay or aſſwage, to leſſen Pain or Grief.

Allevia'tion [F. *alleviazione*, It. of *alleviatio*, L.] an Allaying; Eaſe, Refreſhment, Comfort.

A'lley [*allée* a Walk of *aller*, F. to go] a narrow Lane.

Alley [in a *Garden*] a ſtrait parallel Walk, bordered or bounded or each Hand with Trees, Shrubs or other low Plants, as Box, *&c.* ſome diſtinguiſh an Alley from a Path, in that an Alley muſt be wide enough for two Perſons to walk a-breaſt.

Alley, in a *Compartment*, is an Alley which ſeparates the Squares of a *Parterre.*

Counter Alley, a little Alley by the Sides of a great one.

A *Diagonal* Alley, is one that cuts a Square, *Parterre*, Thicket, *&c.* from Angle to Angle.

Front Alley, is one which runs ſtrait from the Front of a Building.

Alley *in Perſpective*, is that which is larger at the Entrance than at the Iſſue, in order to make the Length appear greater.

Tranverſe Alley, an Alley which cuts a Front Alley at right Angles.

An Alley *in Ziczac*, an Alley which has too great a Deſcent, and by reaſon of that is liable to be injured by Floods, to prevent the ill Effects of which, it has uſually Platbands of Turf running acroſs it from Space to Space, which are of ſervice to keep up the Gravel; alſo an Alley in a Labyrinth or Wilderneſs is ſo called, which is formed by ſeveral Returns of Angles, in order to render it more ſolitary and obſcure, and to conceal its Iſſue.

All Fours a Game at Cards.

Alli'ance [F. *Alleanza*, It. *Aliança*, Sp. of *allier*, F. or *alligare*, L. to tie or unite together] an Union or Joining of Families together by Marriage; alſo of Kingdoms, *&c.* by Leagues; alſo Kindred by Marriage, League, *&c.*

Allia'ria [with *Anatomiſts*] an Herb whoſe Taſte is like that of Garlick; called Sauce alone, or *Jack* by the Hedge, Ramſons, *L.*

To Allie, vide *To Ally.*

Alli'ed [*allié*, F.] matched, united, alſo joined by Leaſe.

Alliciency [of *allicere*, L.] Enticing Quality, alluringneſs.

To A'lligate [*alligatum*, L.] to bind to.

Alli'es [*Alliez*, F. *Aliádos*, Sp.] Princes, *&c.* who have entered into an Alliance or League, for mutual Defenſe and Preſervation.

Alliga'tion [*Arithmetick*] a Rule for reſolving Queſtions relating to the Mixture of Drugs, Simples, Metals, or Merchandizes of unequal Prices, one with another, ſo as to diſcover how much muſt be taken, according to the Tenor of the Queſtion.

It takes its Name from the Numbers being tyed together by circular Lines or Braces; it is of two Kinds.

ALLIGA'TION *alternate*, is when the ſeveral Rates or Prices of divers Simples being given, ſuch Quantities of them are found out, as are neceſſary to make ſuch a Mixture, as may make a certain Rate propoſed.

ALLIGATION *medial*, is when the ſeveral Quantities and Rates being propoſed of divers Simples, the mean, Rate is found out of the Mixture ſo made.

ALLIGA'TOR, a Binder, *L.*

ALLIGATOR, a kind of a *Weſt-Indian Crocodile*, an amphibious Creature, living both on Land and Water; they grow as long as they live, and ſome are eighteen Feet in length, and proportionably large, they have a musky Smell, ſo ſtrong, that the Air is ſcented for an hunderd Paces round them, and alſo the Water they lie in.

ALLIGA'TURE [*alligatura*, L.] a binding or tying to.

ALLITERA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a repeating or playing on the ſame Letter.

A'LLI'OTH [*Navigation*] a Star in the Tail of *Urſa major*, of much Uſe to Navigators in finding out the Latitude, the Height of the Pole, *&c.*

ALLIO'TICS [in *Pharmacy*] thoſe Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleanſing purify and alter the Blood.

ALLIO'TICUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine that alters and purifies the Blood by its cleanſing Quality.

ALLI'SION, a Daſhing or Rubbing againſt, *L.*

ALLIUM [with *Botaniſts*] Garlick, *L.*

ALLOCA'TION [F. *allogagione*, It. of *allocatio*, L.] a placing or adding to.

ALLOCATION [in the *Exchequer*] the admitting or allowing an Article in an Account, and paſſing it as ſuch, *L.*

ALLOCA'TIONE *facienda* [at the *Exchequer*] a Writ directed to the Lord Treaſurer and Barons, upon ſome Complaint made by an Accountant, requiring them to allow him ſuch Sums of Money as by Virtue of his Office he has reaſonably and lawfully disburſed.

ALLOCU'TION, a talking to; alſo an Oration or Speech made by a General to his Soldiers, to encourage them to Fight, and to dehort them from Sedition.

ALLO'DIAL } [*allodial*, F. of *allodialis*, L.] that which is
ALLO'DIAN } free, or for which no Rents or Services are due; as *Allodial Lands* are Free-Lands.

ALLO'DIUM [*Civil Law*] a Free-hold, every Man's own Land or Eſtate that he poſſeſſes, merely in his own Right, not yielding any Services to another, and is oppoſed to *Feodum*.

ALLOÆ'THETA [with *Grammarians*] a Figure that varies from the common Rules of *Syntax*; as *pars abiêre*.

ALLONGE [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt or Paſs at the Enemy.

ALLO'PHYLUS [Ἀλλόφυλος of ἄλλος another, and φυλὴ Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe or Kindred; alſo an Alien or Stranger.

A'LLOQUY [*alloquium*, L.] talking with another.

To ALLO'T [of hloꞇ, *Sax.* Lot, Du. O. and L. G. Loſz, H. G.] to diſtribute or ſhare by Lot; to appoint or aſſign.

ALLO'TTING *of Goods* [in *Merchandize*] is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into ſeveral Parcels, in order to be bought by ſeveral Perſons, and their Names being written on ſo many Pieces of Paper, are by an indifferent Perſon applied to their different Lots or Parcels, ſo that every Man has that Parcel of Goods which anſwers to the Lot with his Name affixed to it.

ALLO'TMENT [of hloꞇ, *Sax.*] Allotting, Appointment, Aſſignment, Aſſignation.

To ALLO'W [of *alloüer*, F.] to permit or ſuffer; to give or grant; alſo to approve of.

ALLOW'ABLE [of *ad* and *loüer*, F.] that may be allowed or granted.

ALLOW'ABLENESS [of *alloüer*, F. alyꝼan or alleꝼan, *Sax.*] being allowable.

ALLOW'ANCE [of *alloüer*, F.] an allowing or permitting, a winking at; alſo Portion, Maintenance, Salary.

ALLO'Y } [*Aloy*, F.] a certain Quantity or Proportion of
ALLA'Y } ſome baſer Metal mixed with a finer or purer, and ſo the Quantity of Copper or Silver that is mixed with Gold, to make it of a due Hardneſs for Coining, is called the *Alloy* of it; and if Metal have more of this than it ought to have, it is ſaid to be *of a greater or coarſer Alloy*.

To ALLOY [*alloyer*, F.] to mix a baſer Metal with a finer or purer.

ALLUBE'SCENCY [*allubeſcentia*, L.] a Willingneſs; alſo Content.

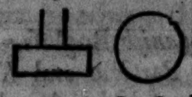
To ALLU'DE [*alludir*, Sp. and It. of *alludere*, L.] to play upon, to quibble or pun, to ſpeak a Thing that has ſome Reſemblance, or Reſpect to ſome other Matter.

A'LLUM [*alumen*, L.] a Mineral well known.

Saccharine ALLUM, a Compoſition of Alum, Roſe-Water, and Whites of Eggs boiled to the Conſiſtence of a Paſte.

Plumoſe ALLUM, a ſort of ſaline, Mineral Stone, moſt commonly white, inclining to green, which riſes in Threads and Fibres, reſembling a Feather.

ALLUM [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters



To ALLU'MINATE [of *allumer*, F.] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light and Beauty to the Letters ſo painted by the.

ALLUMI'NOR, one who paints and gilds Letters, *&c.* on Paper, Parchment, *&c.*

To Allure [of *ad* to, L. and *Lure*, *q. d.* to bring to the *Lure*] to decoy or entice, to bring or draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS [of *ad* and *Lure*] Enticingneſs.

ALLU'SION [in *Rhetorick*] a ſpeaking a Thing with Reference to another; and ſo an Alluſion is made to a Cuſtom, Hiſtory, *&c.* when any Thing is ſpoken or written that has Relation to it.

ALLUSION [F. *alluſione*, It. *alluſión*, Sp. of *alluſio*, L.] a Dalliance or Playing with Words alike in Sound, but unlike in Senſe, by changing, adding or taking away a Letter or two.

ALLU'SIVENESS [of *Alluſio*, L.] the having an Alluſion to.

ALLU'VIA, Little Iſlets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream.

ALLU'VION, a flowing to, a ſwelling of Waters, *L.*

ALLUVION [in the *Civil Law*] an Acceſſion or Accretion along the Sea Shore, or the Banks of large Rivers, by Tempeſts or Inundations.

ALLU'VIOUS [*alluvius*, L.] overflowing.

To ALLY [*allier*, F.] to joyn in Kindred, Intereſt or Confederacy.

A'LMA [of *Almus* of *alendo*, L. Nouriſhing, *&c.*] Nouriſhing, Foſtering, Cheriſhing, as *alma mater Cantabrigia*, the Foſtering Mother *Cambridge*.

ALMACA'NTORS [with *Aſtronomers*] Circles of Altitude parallel to the Horizon, the common Pole of which is in the *Zenith*, *Arab.*

ALMICA'NTERAHS } the ſame.
ALMICANTURAHS }

ALMACANTOR *Staff* [with *Mathematicians*] an Inſtrument of Box or Pear Wood, with an Arch of fifteen Degrees, for taking Obſervations of the Sun at his Riſing or Setting, to find the Amplitude, and thereby the Variation of the Compaſs.

ALMA'DE, an *Indian* Boat made of one intire Piece of Timber.

ALMAGE'ST [of *Ptolemy*] an excellent Treatiſe, being a Collection of many Obſervations and Problems of the Ancients, relating both to Geometry and Aſtronomy, and alſo another of *Riccioli*.

An ALMAI'N [*Allemand*, F. or rather Alle Mann, G. q. d. *All Man.* Some will have it to ſignify all Sorts of Men, or a Miſh-maſh of Men of all Nations, but I chuſe to prefer the former, as being ſynonymous to the other moſt general Denomination of that ancient People, Garman, (*German*) all Man, or a whole, compleat, very Man] a native *German*.

ALMAIN [in *Muſick*] a ſort of Air that moves in Common Time.

ALMAIN *Rivets*, a ſort of light Armour, with Sleeves of Mail, or Iron Plates rivetted with Braces for defending the Arms.

A'LMANACK, Diſtribution or Numbering, *Arab.*

ALMANACK [*Almanac*, F. *Almanacco*, It. *Almanáque*, Sp. Almanach, *Su.*] it is deriv'd by *Verſtegan*, of Almon-ac *or* Almonahꞇ, *Sax.* q. d. *All Moon Heed*; but *Scaliger* of *al*, *Arab.* and μοναχὸς, *Gr.* the Courſe of the Months; others derive it of *al*, *Arab.* and *mana* to count or reckon: Others of Al-maen-achte, *q. d.* an Obſervation of all the Months] it is an Ephemeris, Table or Kalendar, wherein are the Months, the Days of the Week, the Faſts and Feſtivals, the Changes of the Moon, *&c.*

ALMANDI'NE [F. *Almandina*, It.] a coarſe Sort of Ruby, more coarſe and light than the Oriental, the Colour partaking more of the Granate than the Ruby.

ALMA'RIA, the Archives of a Church.

ALMERIO'LA, ſee *Almonarium*.

ALMI'GHTINESS, All-powerfulneſs.

ALMI'GHTY [of all and mihꞇe, almihꞇig, *Sax.* alſz-machtig, *Su.* almaechtigh, *Du.* allmaechtig, G.] All-powerful.

A'LMNER, ſee *Almoner*.

ALMODARII [*Law* Term] Lords of free Manours, Lords Paramount.

ALMOI'N, ſee *Frank Almoin*.

A'LMONARY } the Office or Lodgings of the Almoner; alſo
AU'MRY } the Place where Alms are given.

A'LMOND [Amandel, Du. Mandel, G. *Amande*, F. *Mandola*, It. *Almendra*, Sp. *Amendoa*, Port. *Amygdala*, L.] a Sort of Nut well known.

ALMONA'RIUM } [*Old Records*] a Safe or Cupboard to ſet up
ALMORIE'CUM } broken Victuals in to be diſtributed to the Poor, hence.

ALMOND *Furnace* [with *Reſiners*] a Fornace for ſeparating all ſorts of Metals from Cinders, Pieces of melting Pots, and other refuſe Things.

ALMONDS *of the Throat*, are a glandulous Subſtance, placed on each Side the *Uvula* at the Root of the Tongue, reſembling two Kernels; theſe receive the *Saliva* or Spittle from the Brain, and diſperſe it to the Tongue, Jaws, Throat and Gullet, to moiſten them, and make them ſlippery. Theſe being inflam'd and ſwell'd by a Cold, *&c.* ſtraighten the Paſſage of the Throat, and render it painful and difficult to ſwallow even the Spittle. This is called a *ſore Throat*, and by ſome *the falling of the Almonds of the Ears.*

ALMOND *Tree*, a preatty tall Tree reſembling a Peach-Tree, one of the firſt Trees that bloom; its Flowers are pentapetalous, and ranged in the Roſe manner, are very beautiful, of a purple red Colour, and make a fine Shew in a Garden. Theſe Trees grow frequently in *Germany*, *France*, and the neighbouring Countries, alſo in the Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially in the Holy Land near the River *Jordan*, and the *Jordan Almonds* are eſteemed the beſt; the Piſtil of the Flower becomes a fleſhy Fruit, which contains a Seed, which is the *Almond*, and which drops out when it comes to Maturity; it is of two Sorts, the ſweet and the bitter.

A'LMONER A'LMNER } [*Aumonier*, F. **Aelmoeſſener**, Du. **Almoſenherr**, G. a Maſter, or Diſtributer of Alms.] an Eccleſiaſtical Officer of the King, *&c.* whoſe Office is to take Care of the Diſtribution of Alms to the Poor, to viſit the ſick, to receive all things given in Alms; alſo Forfeitures by Miſ-adventurers, and the Goods of Self-murtherers, *&c.*

ALMO'ST [Al-mæſt, *Sax.*] for the moſt or greateſt part.

ALMO'NRY AU'MRY } [*Aumônerie*, F.] the Officers of an Almonry; alſo the Place where Alms are diſtributed.

ALMOST **and hard by ſave many a Lie.** The Latitude of the Word *almoſt* occaſions it's being often ſtretch'd to cover Untruths.

ALMS [Ælmes, *Sax.* **Almoſa**, Su. **Aelmoes.** Du. **Almoſen**, G. Ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] that which is freely given by the rich to the Poor. (This Subſtantive has no Singular Number.)

Giving ALMS **never leſſens the Stock.**

Sp. *El dar Limóſna nunca méngua la Bolſa.* The Bleſſings of Heaven ſo poſitively promis'd in Scripture to the charitable and compaſſionate Man, and the viſible Effect of them ſo often experienc'd, leave us no Room to call the Truth of this Aphoriſm in Queſtion. And indeed were it but the Advantange this Character gives a Man in the Eye of the World (th'o that ought to be the laſt Motive to Charity) it meets with a more than ſufficient Reward.

A'LMSFEOH [Almeſſeoh, *Sax.*] Alms Money, *Peter* Pence, anciently paid in *England* to *Rome*, by our *Saxon* Anceſtors on the Firſt of *Auguſt*,, called alſo *Romeſcot*, *Romeſeoh* and *Heorthpenny*.

ALMS-HOUSE, an Houſe built by a private Perſon for the Poor to live in, and alſo moſt commonly endow'd for their Maintenance.

ALMUCA'NTARS, ſee *Almacantars.*

ALMUG TREE, a ſort of fine Wood growing on Mount *Lebanon.*

ALMU'GIA [with *Aſtrologers*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiack.

ALMU'TEN [with *Aſtrologers*] the Lord of a Figure or the ſtrongeſt Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM [*Old Records*] a Garment that covers the Head and Shoulders of a Prieſt.

ALNAGE [*aulnage*, or *aunage*, F.] Ell Meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the Ell or Yard.

A'LNAGAR A'LNEGAR AU'LNEGAR } *q. d.* a Meaſurer by the Ell, a ſworn Officer, whoſe Buſineſs formerly was too ſee to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloth, and to fix the Seals appointed upon it for that Purpoſe; but there are now three Officers belonging to the Regulation of Cloathing, who bear the diſtinct Names of *Searcher*, *Meaſurer* and *Aulneger*, all which were formerly compriſed in one Perſon.

ALNE'TUM, a Grove of Alder Trees, *Old Records.*

A'LNUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Alder-Tree, *L.*

A'LOES [Ἀλὸη, Gr.] the Gum or Juice of a Tree growing eſpecially in *Egypt.*

Hepatick ALOES, is ſo called from being of the Colour of the Liver.

Succotrine ALOES, is ſo called from *Socotra*, an Iſland near *Tranquebar* in *Ethiopia.* It is uſed to purge Choler, and given thoſe who are troubled with the Emrods.

Caballine ALOES, is ſo called becauſe uſed by Farriers on Horſes; it is the coarſer Sort.

ALOE'TIC, pertaining to Aloes.

ALOE'TICKS [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines compounded chiefly of Aloes.

ALO'FT [of alle and oſer, *Sax.* *q. d. over or above all.*] a Term uſed by Mariners for on high, or in the upper Part.

ALO'GII [of α *neg.* and λόγος, *Gr.* the Word] Hereticks who deny'd that *Jeſus Chriſt* was the Eternal Word.

A'LOGY [ἀλογία, Gr.] Unreaſonableneſs, eſpecially in eating.

ALOGOTRO'PHY [of ἄλογος unreaſonable, and τροφὴ Food, *Gr.*] a diſproportionate Nutriment, when one Part of the Body is nouriſhed more or leſs than the other.

ALO'NE [of Al, *All*, and on, *one*, Sax. **alleenes**, Dan. **allena**, Su. **alleen**, Du. and G. **allein**, H. G.] by him or itſelf, alſo only.

Better be ALONE, **than in ill Company.**

This Proverb contains very wholeſome Advice; For ill Company is not only very tedious and troubleſome while we partake of it; but often fatal in the Conſequences, whereas a good Man is *nunquam minus ſolus quam cùm ſolus.*

ALO'NG [q. d. *ad longum*, L. or *au long*, F.] forwards, as *go along.*

All ALONG, from the Beginning to the End.

ALONG, by the Side of.

ALOO'F [with *Mariners*] a Word uſed at Sea, ſpeaking to the Steerſman, as *keep your Loof.*

ALOPECI'A [ἀλωπεκία, of ἀλώπηξ a Fox, *Gr.* the Fox Evil] a Diſeaſe called the Scurf, when the Hairs fall from the Head by the Roots.

ALOPECUROI'DES *Gramen* [of ἀλώπηξ a Fox, οὐρὰ a Tail, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] the Herb Fox-tail Graſs.

ALOPE'CURUS [ἀλωπήκουρος, Gr.] tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

ALOU'D [of hloud, *Sax.*] loudly, with a ſtrong and audible Voice.

ALOVE'RIUM [*Old. Rec.*] a Purſe.

A'LPHA [A, α] the firſt Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet.

A'LPHABET [F. *Alfabeto*, It. *Alfbabéto*, Sp. of *Alphabetum*, L. *q.* Alpha Αλφα, Beta, Βετα, *Gr.* of אלף *Heb.* he taught, whence אלוף, a Leader or Firſt of a Company] the whole Order of Letters in any Alphabet, or the ſeveral Letters of a Language diſpoſed either in their accuſtomed or natural Order.

A'LPHABET [in *Polygraphy*] a Duplicate of the Key of a Cypher, which is kept by each of the Parties who correſpond together.

ALPHABE'TICAL ALPHABETICK } [*alphabetique*, F. *alfabetico*, It. *alphabético*, Sp. of *alphabeticus*, L.] pertaining or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICALLY, after or in the Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHE'TA [*Aſtronomy*] a Star of the ſecond Magnitude; alſo called *Lucida Corona.*

ALPHI'TIDON [of ἄλφιτον, *Gr.* Bran or Meal] an Epithet which Surgeons give to a Fracture when the Bones are ſmaſh'd or crumbled to Pieces.

ALPHI'TOMANCY [of ἄλφιτον, *Gr.* Bran or Meal and μαντεία, Divination] a ſort of Divination by Barely Meal.

ALPHO'NSINE *Tables*, certain Tables of Aſtronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon.*

A'LPHOS [ἀλφός, *Gr.*] a ſort of Morphew or white Speck on the Skin, differing from the *Leuce*, in that it pierces not ſo deep as the *Leuce.*

ALPI'NE [*alpino*, It. of *alpinus*, L.] pertaining to the Mountains called the *Alpes.*

ALRAME'CA ALRUME'CH } [*Aſtronomy*] the Name of the Star *Arcturus*, *Arab.*

ALEA'TICA [*Arabick Term*] thoſe whoſe Genitals, either Male or Female, are not perforated.

ALSI'NE [ἀλσίνη, Gr.] Chickweed.

ALREADY [**allerede**, Dan. **alree**, **alreede**, Du. **alreets**, L. Gr. **albereit**, H. G.] before this Time, at this preſent Time.

A'LSO [of **all**, and **ſo**, G. **olſaa**, Dan. ealſwa, *Sax.*] ſo, more over, too.

ALT [in *Muſick*] high, ſee *Alto.*

A'LTAHEST *Paracelſi* [with *Chymiſts*] a mixt Body reduced to its firſt Principles.

A'LTARS [*Altari*, It. *Altaros*, Sp. and Port. **Altaere**, Du. **Altare**, G. Altare, *Sax.* *altaria*, of *altus* high, or *altitudo*, L. Height, becauſe they were uſually erected in high Places] the ancient Heathens, when they offered Sacrifice to the Celeſtial Deities, erected their Altars on the Brows or Tops of Mountains; and when they ſacrificed to the Terreſtrial Deities, to whom they aſcribed the Care or Tuition of the Earth, they erected their Altars on the plain Superficies of the Earth; but when they ſacrificed to the Infernal Deities, they did it in Grotto's, Caves, and other gloomy Receſſes.

A'LTAR *of Protheſis* [among the *Greeks*] a ſmall preparatory Altar, whereon they bleſs the Bread before they carry it to the Altar, where they perform the Liturgy.

A'LTARAGE, the free Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; alſo the Profits ariſing to the Prieſt from the Altar, as ſmall Tithes.

ALTA TENORA, the Engliſh-tenure, in Chief or by Military Service.

To ALTER [*alterer*, F. *alterár*, Sp. *alterare*, L.] to change, to vary, to turn.

A'LTERABLE, capable of being altered.

A'LTERABLENESS [of *alterare*, L.] Liableneſs to be altered.

A'LTER ANT [*alterans*, L.] a Property or Power in certain Medicines, by which they induce an Alteration in the Body, and diſpoſe it for Health and Recovery, by correcting ſome indiſpoſition without cauſing any ſenſible Evacuation.

ALTERA'NTIA } [with *Phyſicians*] altering Medicines, ſuch
A'LTERATIVES } as ſerve to alter, and reſtore the due Mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours, *L.*

ALTERA'TION [F. *alterazione*, It. *alteración*, Sp. of *L.*] Mutation, Change, *&c.*

ALTERATION [with *Naturdliſts*] that Motion whereby a natural Body is changed or varied in ſome Circumſtances from what it really was before, tho' as to the Nature and Bulk, they appear to Senſe the ſame.

ALTERCA'TION [*altercazione*, It. of *L.*] Contentious Diſpute, Wrangling, Brawling, *L.*

ALTE'RCUM [with *Botaniſts*] Henbane.

A'LTERN [*alternus*, L.] by Changes or Turns.

ALTERN BASE [*Trigonometry*] in oblique Triangles, the true Baſe is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the altern Baſe; or elſe the true Baſe is the Difference, of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is the altern Baſe.

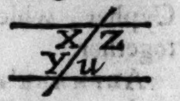
ALTE'RNACIES, Alternations, Alternate Changes, Changes by Turns.

ALTE'RNATE } [*alternatif*, F. *alternativo*, It. and Sp. of
ALTE'RNATIVE } *alternativus*, L.] that are done, ſucceed, or are diſpoſed by Turns, or one after another.

To ALTE'RNATE [*alternare*, L.] to do by Courſe or Turns, as an *alternate Office*, i. e. an Office which is diſcharged by Turns.

ALTE'RNATE *Leaves* [of *Plants*] are thoſe where there is a Correſpondence between the Sides of a Branch; the Leaves of the one following thoſe of the other.

ALTERNATE *Angles* [in *Geometry*] two equal Angles made by a Line cutting two Parallels, and makes thoſe Parallels the one on one Side and the other on the other, as *x* and *u*, *z* and *y* are alternate Angles.



ALTERNATE *Proportion* [with *Geometricians*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Conſequents together.

ALTERNA'TION [*alternazione*, It. *alternación*, Sp. of *L.*] a Change by Turns, *L.*

ALTERNATION [by ſome *Mathemat.*] is uſed for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any Number of Things, as the Changes rung on Bells, *&c.*

ALTE'RNATENESS } [*alternatio*, L.] a Succeſſion by
ALTE'RNATIVENESS } Courſe or by Turns.

ALTE'RNATIVELY [*alternativement*, F.] by Turns, one after another.

ALTERNATI'VEMENT [in *Muſick-Books*] denotes to play or ſing two Airs by Turns, the one after the other.

ALTE'RNITY [*alternitas*, L.] Interchangeableneſs.

ALTHÆ'A [ἀλθαία of ἀλθαίνειν, *Gr.* to heal] Wild or Marſh Wallows, *L.*

ALTHO' } notwithſtanding neverthele ſs, tho' though,
ALTHOUGH } *&c.*

A'LTIGRADE [*altigradus*, L.] going on high, aſcending aloft.

ALTI'LOQUENCE [of *altiloquens*, L.] talking loud or high.

ALTILO'QUIOUS [*altiloquus*, L.] talking aloud; alſo of high Matters.

ALTI'LOQUY [*altiloquium*, L.] loud Talk; alſo a Diſcurſe of high Things.

ALTI'METRY [of *alta* high Things, and *metiri*, L. to meaſure] a Part of Geometry that teaches the Method of taking and meaſuring Heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible.

ALTI'ON [of *alere*, L. to nouriſh] a Nouriſhing.

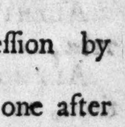
ALTI'SONANT } [*altè ſonans*, L.] } ſounding high, loud,
ALTI'SONUS } [*altiſonus*, L.] } ſhrill, clear, *&c.*

ALTITO'NANT [*altitonans*, L.] thundering from on high.

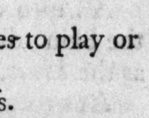
A'LTITUDE [*altitudine*, It. of *altitudo*, L.] Height.

ALTITUDE *of the Pole* [in *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*] is the Height or Number of Degrees, that the Pole in any Latitude is raiſed or appears above the Horizon.

ALTITUDE *of a Triangle* [in *Geometry*] is the Length of a right Line, let fall per pendicular from any of the Angles on the Side oppoſite to that Angle, from whence it falls, and may be either within or without the Triangle, as is mark'd by the prick'd Lines in the Figures annex'd.



The ALTITUDE *of a Rhombus* [in *Geometry*] or of a *Rhomboides*, is a right Line let fall perpendiculary from any Angle on the oppoſite Side to that Angle, and it may be either within or without the Figure, as the prick'd Lines in the Figure.



ALTITUDE [with *Aſtonamers*] the Height of the Sun, Moon, Planets, or Point of the Heavens comprehended between the Horizon and Parallel Circle of Altitude, or between a Star or aſſigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

ALTITUDE [in *Coſmography*] is the Perpendicular Height of a Body or Object; or its Diſtance from the Horizon upwards.

Meridian ALTITUDE *of the Sun*, an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Sun and the Horizon, when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Apparent ALTITUDE *of the Sun*, &c, [in *Aſtronomy*] is what it appears to our Obſervation.

Real ALTITUDE } [in *Aſtronomy*] that from which the Re-
True ALTITUDE } fraction has been ſubtracted.

ALTITUDE *of the Equator* [*Aſtronomy*] the Complement of the Altitude of the Pole to a Quadrant of a Circle.

ALTITUDE *of the Nonageſimal* [*Aſtron.*] is the Altitude of the 19th Degree of the Ecliptick reckoned from the Eaſt Point,

ALTITUDE [in *Opticks*] is the perpendicular Space of Place betwixt the Baſe and the Eye, or Height of the viſual Point above the Baſe.

ALTITUDE *of a Figure* [with *Geometr.*] the perpendicular Diſtance between the Vertex and the Baſe.

ALTITUDE *of Motion* [*Mechanicks*] the Meaſure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] Flying high.

ALTO & BASSO [*Old Law*] the abſolute Submiſſion of all Differences, great or ſmall, low or high, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

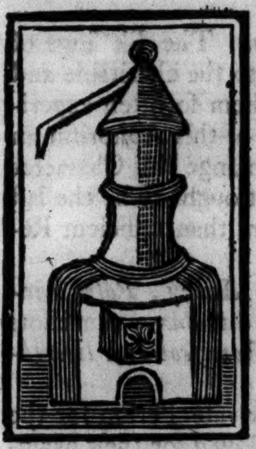
A'LTO } [in *Muſick Books*] intimates that the Muſick is the
A'LTUS } Upper or Counter Tenor, and is common in Muſick of ſeveral Parts.

ALTO VIOLA [*Muſick Books*] a ſmall Tenor Viol.

ALTO VIOLINO [*Muſick Books*] a ſmall Tenor Violin.

ALTO CONCERTANTE [*Muſick-Books*] the Tenor of the great Chorus, or that Tenor which ſings and plays throughout.

ALTO RIPIENO [*Muſick Books*] the Tenor of the great Chorus, which ſings and plays only now and then in ſome particular Places.



ALU'DELS [with *Chymiſts*] a ſort of Pots uſed in Sublimations; they have no Bottom, and are fitted into one another, as many, as there is Occaſion. At the Bottom, in the Furnace, there is a Pot holding the Matter that is to be ſublimed, and at the Top there is a Head to receive the Flowers that ſublime up thither.

ALVEA'RIUM [*Alveario*, It.] an Alveary a Bee-hive; alſo a Place where Bees are kept, *L.*

ALVEARIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear that contains the Wax, near to the Paſſage that conveys the Sound, *L.*

ALVE'OLUS, any wooden Veſſel made hollow, as a Tray, *L.*

ALVE'OLI *Dentium* [with Anatomiſts] the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are ſet, *L.*

ALVI'DUCA [with *Phyſicians*] Looſening Medicines, *L.*

ALVI FLUXUS [with *Phyſicians*] a Looſeneſs of the Belly.

A'LUM [*Botany*] the Herb Comfrey.

A'LUMEN, Alum, a Mineral Salt, *L.*

ALUMEN COMBUSTUM [in *Medicine*] burnt Alum.

ALUMEN *Saccarinum*, a Mixture of Roch Alum, the White of an Egg and Roſe-water, ſo called for the Reſemblance it bears to Sugar.

ALUMINATED [*aluminatus*, L.] done with Alum.

ALU'MINOUS [*alumineux*, F. *aluminoſo*, It. of *aluminoſus*, L.] pertaining to Alum.

A'LUTA, Leather, *L.*

A'LVUS [*Anatomy*] is ſometimes uſed for the inteſtinal Tube from the Stomach to the *Anus*, L.

A'LVUS [with *Phyſicians*] is uſed for the State and Condition of the Excrements contained within that Hollowneſs.

A'LWAY } [Ealopeʒa, *Sax.* allewege, G.] Ever at all
ALWAYS } times.

ALY'SSON [ἀλύσσον, Gr.] Comfrey.

ALYTA'RCHA [ἀλυτάρχης, Gr.] a Chief Officer of the publick Games and Sports among the *Greeks*, and particulary the Prieſt of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who was to ſee good Order kept at ſuch Times.

A. M. [*is an Abbreviation*] ſignifies *Anno Mundi* (in the Year of the World, or ſince the Creation,) and likewiſe *Artium Magiſter* (a Maſter of Arts.)

AM [Eom, *Sax.*] as I am.

AMABI'LITY [*amabilità*, It. *amabilitas*, L.] Amiableneſs, Lovelineſs.

AMADE'TTO, a ſort of Pear.

AMABY'R } [*Ant. Law.*] the Price of Virginity paid to
AMYABYR } the Lord.

AMAFRO'SE, the *Gutta Serena*, a Diſeaſe in the Sinews of the Sight.

AMAI'N [*amaina*, Sp.] vigorouſly, vehemently.

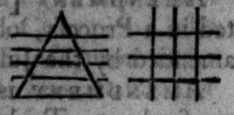
AMAIN [*Sea Term*] us'd for Strangers to come on board.

AMAIN [*Sea Term*] made uſe of when one Man of War gives Defiance to another, and commands her to yield, they ſay, *Strike amain*.

To wave a naked Sword AMAIN, is as much as to command another Ship to lower her Topſail.

AMA'LGAM } [of ἅμα together, and γαμεῖν to join, *Gr.*]
AMA'LGAMA } a Maſs of Mercury united and incorporated with ſome Metal.

AMA'LGAMA [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.



To AMA'LGAMATE, is to mix Mercury with Gold, Silver, *&c.* to reduce it into a kind of Paſte, to be uſed in Gilding, *&c.* or to change it to an inpalpable Powder; alſo to moiſten any thing into a Softneſs, eſpecially for a Medicinal Uſe; this Operation is denoted by Chymiſts by the Letters AAA.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Act or Operation of making an Amalgama.

AMA'LGAME, any Metal (except Iron and Copper which will not be amalgamated) ſo reduced to a ſoft Paſte.

AMAND [*amende*, F. *ammenda*, It.] a Fine or Mulct.

AMANDA'TION, a commanding or ſending out of the Way, *L.*

AMA'NSES [with *Chymiſts*] Jewels or precious Stones.

AMANUE'NSIS, a Writer for another, a Clerk or Secretary, *L.*

AMA'RACUM } [Ἀμάρακος, of *α priv.* and *μαραίνομαι*, *Gr.*
AMARACUS } to wither] The Herb Sweet Marjoram.

AMARA-DULCIS, the Herb Bitter-Sweet. *L.*

AMARA'NTUS } ['Αμάραντος, Gr. *q. d.* not withering] a
AMARANTHUS } beautiful, long laſting Flower of two ſorts, *Tricolor* and *Cocks-comb*.

AMARANTHUS *luteus* [*Botan.*] Flower Maudlin, or Baltazar with a yellow Flower, *L.*

AMARANTHUS *purpureus* [*Botan.*] Flower Gentle with a purple Flower, *L.*

AMARE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] Feverfeu or Milkwort, *L.*

AMA'RULENCE [*amarulentia*, L.] Bitterneſs.

AMA'RITUDE [*amaritudo*, L.] Bitterneſs.

To AMA'SS [of *amaſſer*, F.] To heap up, to hoard or treaſure up.

To AMATE, to diſhearten, to diſcourage.

AMATO'RCULIST [*amatorculus*, L.] a trifling Sweet-heart, a general Lover.

An A'MATORY [*amatorium*, L.] a Philter to cauſe Love.

AMA'TORY [*amatorius*, L.] pertaining to Love, Lovers, *&c.*

AMATO'RII *muſculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe Muſcles of the Eyes that draw them ſide-ways, and aſſiſt in the Look call'd Ogling.

AMAU'ROSIS [Ἀμαύρωσις, *q. d.* Darkneſs, *Gr.*] a Dimneſs or Loſs of Sight, without any external Fault to be ſeen in the Eye.

AMAXO'BIANS [of *ἅμαξα* a Chariot] a People who had neither Houſes nor Tents, but dwelt in Chariots. *Anc. Geogr.*

AMAY'L, Enamel, *Old Rec.*

To AMA'ZE [of a and maꞃe, *Sax.*] to aſtoniſh or ſurprize; to daunt.

AMAZEDLY, in an amazed Manner.

AMA'ZEDNESS } [of a and maꞃe, *Sax.*] the being amazed,
AMAZEMENT } Aſtoniſhment.

AMAZING, aſtoniſhing, ſurprizing.

AMAZINGLY, ſurprizingly.

A'MAZONS [of *α* privat. and *μάζος* a Pap] certain warlike Women (ſaid to have been) in *Aſia*, near the River *Thermadoon*, who cut off their right Paps, that they might the better draw the Bow, and kill'd all their Male Children, that they might have no Man among them.

AMBA'GES, a Circumlocution or long Detail of Words remote from the true Scope of the Matter; a Compaſs or Fetch-about of Words; a tedious Lengthening out of a Story.

AMBA'GIOUS [*ambagioſus*, L.] full of far-fetch'd Speeches.

AMBARVA'LIA [of *ambire* to ſurround, and *arva* the Grounds, *L.*] Holy-days among the *Romans*, wherein they uſed to make a ſolemn Proceſſion, and Deprecations, that no Ill might come to their Corn-fields.

AMBA'SSADOR } [*Ambaſſadeur*, F. *Ambaſciadore*, It. *Em-*
EMBA'SSADOR } *baxador*, Sp. *Embaixador*, Port. *Ambaſciator*, all of Ambacht or Anmacht, *Teut.*] a Perſon ſent by a King, Prince or Soveraign State to another either to treat about ſome important Affair, to complement upon ſome happy Occaſion, or to condole upon a Death, *&c.*

AMBA'SSADRESS [*Ambaſſadrice*, F. *Ambaſciadrice*, It.] a Woman Ambaſſador, or Wife of one.

A'MBE ['Αμβη, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Hill.

AMBE [with *Surgeons*] A Superficies jutting out of the Bones; alſo an Inſtrument with which diſlocated Bones are ſet again.

A'MBER [*ambre*, F. *ambra*, It. *ámbar*, Sp. and Port. *ἄμβαρ*, Gr.] a ſort of hard Gum of a bright yellow Colour, of which there is good Store in *Pruſſia.* It is ſaid to grow like Coral on a Rock in the North-Sea, and being broken off by the Waves is caſt up on the Shores and into the Harbours. *Pliny* and others will have it a reſinous Juice iſſuing from Old Pines and Firs, and being diſchargad into the Sea, and having undergone there ſome Alteration is thrown on the Shores. Others ſuppoſe it a Bitumen trickling into the Sea from ſubterraneous Sources. Some ſuppoſe it to be formed by the Concretion of the Tears of Birds. But moſt Authors contend for its being a *Bitumen* which trickling into the Sea from ſome ſubterraneous Sources and there mixing with the Vitriolick Salts becomes congealed.

AMBER GREASE } [*Ambre gris*, F. grey Amber.] a fra-
AMBRE GRIS } grant Drug, which melts almoſt like Wax, of an Aſh, or greyiſh Colour; it is uſed both by Apothecaires as a Cordial, and by Perfumers as a Scent.

Liquid AMBER, is a ſort of native *Balſam* or Reſin, reſembling Turpentine, clear, of Colour reddiſh or yellowiſh, of a pleaſant Scent, almoſt like that of Ambergreaſe.

AMBER *Seed*, a Seed brought from *Martinico* and *Egypt* of a bitteriſh Taſte & reſſembling Millet Seed.

Oil of AMBER, is an acid Liquor drawn from Amber, by pulverizing and diſtilling it in a Sand Bath, *&c.*

A'MBIDENS, a Sheep that has Teeth on both Sides, both upper and lower, a Hogrel, a Theave, *L.*

AMBIDE'XTER [*ambidextre*, F. *ambideſtro*, It. *ambidextro*, Sp. of L.] a Perſon who uſes both Hands alike, a Prevaricator, a Jack on both Sides, *L.*

AMBIDEXTER [in *Law*] a Juror or Jury-man, who takes Money of both Parties for his Verdict; the Penalty of which is ten times as much.

AMBIDEXTER [among *Gameſters*] one that goes ſnacks in gaming with both Parties.

AMBIDE'XTEROUS, pertaining to ſuch foul Practices, as *Ambidexterous Dealings*.

AMBIDE'XTERITY } [of *ambidexter*, L.] the uſing of
AMBIDE'XTEROUSNESS } both Hands alike.

A'MBIENT [*ambiente*, It. and Sp. of *ambiens*, L.] encompaſſing.

A'MBIENT *Air* [with *Naturaliſts*] the encompaſſing Air, ſo called by way of Eminency, becauſe it ſurrounds all Thing on the Surface of the Earth.

AMBIENT *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] the ſame as circumambient Bodies; natural Bodies that happen to be placed round about, or encompaſs other Bodies.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double Form.

AMBI'GENAL *Hyperbola* [with *Geometricians*] is ſuch an one that has one of its infinite inſcribed Legs in it, and the other circumſcrib'd.

AMBIGU' [*Cookery*] ſeveral ſorts of Meat and Pulſe ſerv'd up in the ſame Diſh; alſo a Banquet of Meat and Fruit ſerv'd together.

AMBI'GUOUS [*ambigu*, F. *ambiguo*, It. and Sp. of *ambiguus*, of *ambo* both and *ago* to drive, *L.*] uncertain, doubtful; of a double Meaning (ſpoken of Words) ſo that they may be taken ſeveral Ways.

AMBIGU'ITY } [*ambiguité*, F. *ambiguità*, It. *ambigui-*
AMBI'GUOUSNESS } *dàd*, Sp. of *ambiguitas*, L.] a double Meaning, Obſcurity in Words.

AMBIGUOUSLY, equivocally in doubtful Terms.

AMBI'LOGY } [*ambilogium*, L.] } double ſpeaking.
AMBI'LOQUY } [*ambiloquium*, L.] }

AMBI'LOQUOUS [*ambiloquus*, L.] double-tongued, ſpeaking doubtfully.

A'MBIT [*ambitus*, L.] the Compaſs or Circumference of any Thing, likewiſe the Compaſs or Extent of a human Voice in Singing, or of the Notes which a Muſical Inſtrument has.

AMBIT *of a Figure* [with *Geometricians*] the Sum of all the bounding or encompaſſing Lines that encloſe it.

AMBI'TION [F. *ambizione*, It. *ambición*, Sp.] an immoderate Deſire after Honour and Promotion, *L.*

AMBITION was repreſented by the Ancients as a young Man, clad in Green and crown'd with crowns and going to clamber up a high and ſteep Rock, on the Top of which appear'd Crowns, Scepters, and all Sorts of temporal Bleſſings, a Lion by his Side. The Colour of his Garment denotes his Hope, the Spur of Ambition, his Chaplet of Ivy, that Ambition like this vegetable is alway climbing, and the Lion may be ſuppos'd to denote either Pride, which is generally the Companion of Ambition, as Fortitude is a neceſſary one. See Plate I. Fig. 14.

AMBI'TIOUS [*ambitieux*, F. *ambizioſo*, It. *ambicióſo*, Sp. of *ambitioſus*, L.] greedy of Honour, *&c.* full of Ambition.

AMBITIOUSLY, with Ambition.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS [of *ambitieux*, F. *ambitioſus*, L.] Ambition, aſpiring Mind, Diſpoſition or Quality.

A'MBITUDE [*ambitudo*, L.] a Circuit.

A'MBLE [F. *ambio*, It. *ambla*, Sp. perhaps all of *ambulare*, L.] (with *Horſemen*) is the Pace or going of a Horſe; the Motion of which is two Legs of a Side, raiſed and ſet down together,

ther, after which the two Legs of the other Side riſe, and come down in the ſame manner; each Side obſerving an alternate Courſe.

AMBLE *free* [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to amble free, that goes a good Amble when led by the Halter in a Man's Hand.

AMBLO'SIS ['Αμβλώσις, G.] an Abortion or Miſcarriage.

AMBLO'TICKS ['Αμβλωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which cauſe Abortion.

A'MBLYGON [of *αμβλὸς* blunt, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] any plain Figure whoſe Sides make an obtuſe Angle one with another, *L.*

AMBLY'GONAL, pertaining to an Amblygon.

AMBLYOPI'A [of 'Αμβλυωπία, *Gr.*] Dulneſs or Dimneſs of Sight, when the Object is not clearly diſcern'd, at what Diſtance ſoever it be placed.

A'MBO [of *ἀμβαίνω*, *Gr.* I mount] a kind of Pulpit or Deſk anciently uſed in Churches, where the Prieſts and Deacons ſtood to read and ſing Part of the Service and preach to the People.

A'MBRA [ambꞃa, *Sax.* *amphora*, L.] a Veſſel among the *Saxons*. It contained a certain Meaſure of Salt, Butter, Meal, Beer, *&c.*

AMBRO'SIA [*ambroſie*, F. *Ambroſia*, It. Sp. and L. *ἀμβροσία*, Gr.] the delicious Food of the Gods, according to the Poets.

AMBRO'SIA [in *Pharmacy*] a Medicine grateful and pleaſing to the Palate.

AMBROSIA [*Botany*] the Herb *Oak of Jeruſalem.*

AMBRO'SIAL
AMBRO'SIAN } [*ambroſiacus*, L.] belonging to or of the Quality of *Ambroſia.*
AMBROSIACK

AMBROSIAN *Office* [of S. *Ambroſe* Biſhop of *Milan*] a Formula of Worſhip uſed in the Church of *Milan.*

A'MBRY, A'MMERY, and AU'MBRY, is ſtill in Uſe in the Northern Counties of *England.*

AMBRY, a Cupboard or Safe for Keeping cold Victuals to be given to the Poor; alſo a Place where the Arms, Veſſels, Plate, and all Things belonging to Houſe-keeping are preſerv'd.

AMBS-A'CE [*q. d. ambo*, *i. e.* Aces, *Ambeſa*, F.] two Aces thrown at one time by Dice.

AMBULA'TION, a Walking, *L.*

AMBULATION [with *Surgeons*] the Spreading of a Gangrene or Mortification.

A'MBULATORY [*ambulatoire*, F. *ambulatorio*, It. of *ambulatorius*, L.] going or moving up and down, not being fixed to any Place, as *Ambulatory Courts* in oppoſition to *Sedentary.*

AMBU'RBIAL *Sacrifices* [among the *Romans*] a Solemnity of leading the Beaſts round the City before they are ſacrificed.

A'MBURY [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which cauſes them to break out in ſpongey Swellings full of hot Blood and Matter.

AMBUSCA'DE [*embuſcade*, F. *imboſcata*, It. *emboſcada*, Sp. of *embucher*, *F.*] an *Ambuſh* or *Ambuſhment*, a Body of Men lying hid in a Wood or ſome other convenient Place, that they may ruſh out upon or encloſe an Enemy unawares; alſo a privily lying in wait to ſurpriſe, catch or trap one.

A'MBUSH [*Embuches*, *F.*] the ſame as Ambuſcade.

AMBU'ST [*ambuſtus*, *L.*] burnt round about.

AMBU'STION [with *Surgeons*] a Solution of the Continuity of Parts; a Burn or Scald caus'd by ſome outward Burning.

AME [of *Antwerp*] a Veſſel containing 50 Stoops, each Stoop 7 Pints Engliſh Meaſure.

A'MEL, Enamel, which ſee.

AMEL, among, betwixt. Sc.

AMEL *Corn*, a ſort of Grain of which Starch is made.

AME'N [אמן, *Hebr.* and *Syr.*] Verily, ſo be it, uſually added at the End of Prayers and Graces.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] tractable, that may be led or governed.

AME'NABLE, a Term uſed in our Law Books of a Woman, who may be governed by her Huſband.

To AME'ND [*amender*, F. *emendàr*, Sp. *emendare*, It. and L.] to reform or correct, to repair; to grow, alſo to make better.

AME'NDABLENESS [of *amendement*, F. or *emendabilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being amended.

AME'NDE [in *French Cuſtoms*] a Mulct or pecuniary Puniſhment, impoſed by the Sentence of the Judge for any Crime, falſe Proſecution, or groundleſs Appeal.

AMENDE *honorable*, is where a Perſon is condemned to come into Court, or into the Preſence of ſome Perſon injured, and make an open Recantation; alſo an afflictive Pain, carrying with it ſome Note of Infamy or Diſgrace; as when the Perſon offending is ſentenced to go naked to his Shirt, a Torch in his Hand, and a Rope about his Neck, into a Church or before an Auditory, and there beg Pardon of God, or the King, or the Court for ſome Delinquency.

Little ſaid, ſoon AMENDED or *Silenee ſeldom does Harm.* L. *Nulli tacuiſſe nocet, nocet eſſe locutum.* H. G. **Reden thut mehr Schaden als Stillſchweigen.** (Loquacity is more hurtful than Silence) And indeed, if we conſider'd the fatal Conſequences which in all Ages have attended thoſe who have given too great a Looſe too their Tongue, and the dire Misfortunes this little Member has brought upon Mankind in general, every wiſe Man would be very cautions how he plac'd his Words. How often does the talkative Man expoſe himſelf to Deriſion, and what Pains does he not take to appear a greater Fool than perhaps he in Reality is; whereas the Man who ſpeaks little, and with Caution, has often a greater Share of Wiſdom aſcrib'd to him than he deſerves.

AME'NDMENT [*amendement*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AMENDMENT [in *Law*] the Correction of an Error committed in a Proceſs, obſerved before Judgment, which alſo may be amended by the Juſtices after Judgment.

AMENDMENT is repreſented in Painting by an old Man ſitting penſively at a Table or Deſk, holding in his left Hand a Scourge, and in his right a Pen with which he corrects a Book. Fig. 15.

AME'NDS [of *amende*, F. of *emendare*, L.] Recompence, Satisfaction.

AME'NITY [*amenité*, F. *amenità*, It. *amenidád*, Sp. of *amœnitas*, L.] Pleaſantneſs.

AME'OS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Biſhops-weed.

To AME'RCE [*amercier*, F.] to ſet a Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AME'RCEMENT
AMERCIAMENT } [of *merci*, F.] a Penalty that is aſſeſs'd by the Equals or Peers of the Party amerced for ſome Offence done againſt the King, *&c.* or a pecuniary Puniſhment impoſed on Offenders at the Mercy of the Court, and therefore they call it in our Law *Miſericordia*, *i. e.* Mercy.

AMERCEMENTS, are different from Fines in this, that *Amercements* are impoſed arbitrarily; whereas fines are appointed expreſly by Statute.

AMERCEMENT *Royal* [in *Law*] is where a Sheriff, Coroner, or other Officer of the King, is amerced by the Juſtices for ſome Offence committed in his Office.

AME'RICA [ſo called by *Americus Veſpuſius*, who made a farther Diſcovery than *Columbus*, *anno* 1479] the fourth Part of the World of late well known, diſcovered in the Year 1492.

AMERICA [*Amerique*, F. *America*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] is repreſented in Painting by a Woman almoſt naked of a tawny Complection; her Head and Waſte adorn'd with Feathers of divers Colours. In one Hand a Bow, in the other an Arrow, and a Quiver on her Shoulder; at her Feet a Lizard, and round about her human Limbs diſmember'd or a human Head pierc'd with an Arrow to ſhew that ſome of the Inhabitants are Cannibals; Lizards are ſaid to be ſo large here as to devour men.

AMERICAN, of or belonging to *America.*

AME'RIMNON [Α'μέριμνον, Gr.] the Herb Aizoon, *L.*

AMERI'NA *Salix* [of *Ameria* in *Italy*] the Twig Withy,

A'MESS
A'MICE } [*aumice*, F. *amictus*, L.] an Ornament which Popiſh Canons and Prieſts wear on their Arms when they are to ſay Maſs.

AMETHO'DICAL [*amethodicus*, L.] without Method.

A'METHYST ['Αμέθυςος, *Cr.* of *α priv.* and *μεθύσκω* to make drunk] a precious Stone of a violet Colour and faint Luſtre, ſo called becauſe it is ſaid to prevent Drunkenneſs.

A'METHYST [in *Heralary*] is the Purple Colour in the Coats of lower Gentry, and *Mercury* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

AMETHYSTIZO'NTES [of 'Αμεθύςιζον, Gr.] the beſt ſort of Carbuncles or Rubies.

To AMEU'BLE [*ameublir*, F. to render moveable] a Term uſed by *French* Gardeners concerning the Culture of Earth which has indurated by Length of Time, or has a ſort of Cruſt formed over it by great Rains, Storms, Watering, *&c.* and it ſignifies to render the Earth looſe and moveable, that Waterings may penetrate it.

AMFRA'CTUOUS [*amfractuoſus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings.

AMFRACTUO'SITY
AMFRA'CTUOUSNESS } [of *amfractuoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Turnings and Windings.

A'MIABLE [*amable*, F. *amabile*, It. *amáble*, Sp. of *amabilis*, L.] lovely, deſerving Love, charming.

AMIABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers that are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as the Numbers 284 and 220; for the firſt Number 284 is equal to the Sum of the aliquot Parts of the Number 220. The aliquot Parts of which are 110, 45, 44, 22, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1; and 220 is equal to all the aliquot Parts of 284, *viz.* 142, 71, 4, 2, 1.

A'MIABLENESS [*amabilitas*, L.] Loveलineſs; alſo Friendlineſs.

AMIA'BLY, lovelily, charmingly, *&c.*

AMIA'NTUS [*ἀμίαντος* Gr.] a ſort of Stone reſembling Allum, Tozy like Wool, which if caſt into the Fire will not conſume; called alſo *Salamanders Hair* and *Earth Flax.*

A'MICABLE [*amichevole*, *amigable*, Sp. of *amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMICA'BLY. kindly, courteouſly, in a friendly Manner.

AMI'CIA, a Cap made of Goats or Lambs Skin, that Part which covered the Head being ſquare, and another Part of it hanging behind and covering the Neck.

AMI'CRUS

AMI'CTUS [in *ancient Writ*] the uppermoſt of the ſix Garments worn by Prieſts, tyed round the Neck, covering the Breaſt and the Heart.

AMIDST [amiddan, *Sax.*] in the Midſt, in the Middle.

AMI'SS [of *a* and *mis*, or miſʒ, Teut. and G.] wrong, not rightly.

Don't take it AMISS, or, Don't be diſpleas'd.

AMI'SSION [of *amiſſio*, L.] Loſs.

To AMI'T [*amittere*, L.] to loſe.

AMI'TTERE *legem terræ* [in *Law*, *i. e.* to loſe the Law of the Land] to be depriv'd of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; in ancient Times, it was the Puniſhment of a Champion, who was either overcome or yielded in Fight; as alſo of Jurors who were found guilty in a Writ of Attaint and of Perſons attainted or out-law'd.

A'MITY [*amicitia*, L.] Friendſhip, Affection, Love.

A'MMA [ſome derive it of ἅπτω, *Gr.* to connect or join together] a Tying, Knitting, a Band.

AMMA [with *Surgeons*] a Truſs for Ruptures.

A'MMI } [of Ἄμμος, *Gr.* Sand] the Herb Biſhops-
A'MMIUM } weed.

A'MMIRAL, ſee Admiral.

AMMIRA'LTY. vide Admiralty.

Sal A'MMONIAC [of ἄμμος, *Gr.* Sand] a Salt made by Diſ-lation *&c.* of Sand impregnated with the Urine of Camels. But til is factitious. The true was anciently found in *Lybia*, where the Temple of Jupiter Ammon ſtood, and is ſuppos'd to have it's Name from thence.

AMMONI'ACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniack, a Gum brought from the *Eaſt Indies*, ſuppos'd to ooze from an umbelliferous Plant.

AMMO'NITRUM [Ἀμμόνιτρον, *Gr.*] a ſort of Nitre i. e. Nitre and Sand mix'd together.

AMMUNI'TION [*Munition*, F. *Munizione*, It. *Amunición*, Sp.] all ſorts of Warlike Proviſions and Stores, eſpecially Powder and Ball.

AMMS-*ace*, vide *Ace*.

AMMUNITION *Bread*, Bread for Soldiers in an Army.

A'MNER [*Aumônier*, F.] an Almoner.

A'MNESTY [*amniſtie*, F. *amneſtia*, Sp. and L. of ἀμνεστία, Gr.] an Act of Oblivion, or a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects, for former Offences.

AMNI'COLIST [*amnicola*, L.] one that dwells by a River.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L,] born or bred in, of, or near a River.

AMNI'ON } [ἀμνίον, Or.] the Coat or ſoft Skin which im-
AMNI'OS } mediately covers the Child in the Womb, and after the Birth is voided, with the *Allantois* and *Chorion*.

AMOE'BEAN *Verſes* [with *Grammarians*] Verſes which anſwer one another by Turns, as in ſome of the Eclogues of *Virgil*.

AMO'MUM [ἄμωμον, Gr.] certain Grains of a ſpicey Smell and biting Taſte; the Fruit of an *Eaſt Indian* Tree.

AMOMUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb *Our Layd's Roſe*, or *Roſe of Jeruſalem*.

A'MONG } [onmanʒ or ʒemanʒ, *Sax.* manck or mang,
A'MONGST } O. S. and L. G.] between, tho between properly ſpeaking, denotes only in the Midſt of two, whereas among and amongſt ſignify in the Company or Number of many.

AMORGI'NE [ἀμοργίνε, Gr.] Pellitory of the Wall.

A'MORIST [*amoureux*, F. *amoroſo*, It. *amoroſus*, L.] an amorous Perſon.

AMORO'SO, an amorous Perſon, a Gallant, a Lover, a Spark.

A'MOROUS [*amoreux*, F. *amoroſo*, It. of *amoroſus*, L.] Loving, of or pertaining to Love, propenſe to Love.

A'MOROUSLY, lovingly, tenderly, paſſionately.

AMO'ROUSNESS [of *amoroſus*, L.] Lovingneſs, *&c.*

AMO'RPHOUS [of *amorphus*, L. ἄμορφος, Gr.] without Form or Shape, ill-ſhapen.

AMO'RT [*amorti*, F. *ammortito*, It.] dead.

ALL AMORT, a Term uſed of a Perſon in a melancholy or dejected Mood, *q. d.* quite dead-hearted.

AMORTIZA'TION } [*amortiſſement*, F.] (in *Law*) the Act
AMORTI'ZEMENT } of turning Lands into Mortmain, *i. e.* of alienating or transferring them to ſome Corporation, Guild or Fraternity, and their Succeſſors. See *Mortmain*.

To AMORTI'ZE [*amortir*, F.] (in *Law*) to make over Lands and Tenements to a Corporation, *&c.*

To AMO'VE [*amovere*, L.] to take out of the Way, to remove.

AMO'TION [of *amotio*, L,] a Moving or putting away.

To AMOVE [*amovèr*, It. of *amovere*, L.] to move or put away.

To AMOUNT [*monter*, F. *montare*, It. *montàr*, Sp.] to riſe up in Value or Tenor.

A'MOUNT [*Montant*, F.] the Total of ſeveral Articles in an Account, the Produce of a Merchandiſe.

AMOU'RS [F. *amorazzi*, It. *amores*, L.] Love-concerns or Intrigues.

AMOU'SES [with *Chymiſts*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMPELI'TES [ἀμπελίτις of ἄμπελος, Gr. a *Vine*.] a kind of black or bituminous Earth, uſed about Vines to make them thrive the better; alſo to blacken the Eye-Brows and the Hair withal.

AMPELODE'SMOS [of Ἄμπελος and δέσμος, Gr. a *Band*] an Herb that the *Sicilians* uſed to tie their Vines with.

AMPELOLE'UCE [of Ἄμπελος and λευκός, Gr. white] the the white Vine or Herb Briony.

AMPELOME'LANA [of ἄμπελος and μέλαινα, Gr. black] blak Briony.

AMPELOS AGRI'A [of ἄμπελος and ἀγρία, Gr. wild] the Wild Vine, an Herb.

AMPELOPRA'SON [of ἄμπελος and πράσον, Gr. a Leek] Leek Vine, Bear's Garlick or Ramſons.

A'MPER, a ſort of Tumour or Inflammation.

AMPHEMERI'NUS [of ἀμφὶ about, and ἡμέρα a Day, Gr.] a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

A'MPHI [a Gr. *Prepoſition*] ſignifies in Compoſition *on every Side.*

AMPHIA'RTHROSIS [of ἀμφὶ and ἄρθρον a Joint] a neutral or dubious kind of Articulation, diſtinguiſhed from the *Diarthroſis*, in that it has no apparent Motion, and from the *Synarthroſis* in that it is not abſolutely devoid of Motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS [*amphibie*, F. *anfibio*, It. *amphibio*, Sp. *amphibius*, L. of ἀμφίβιος of ἀμφὶ in both, and βίος Life, *Gr.*] that lives both upon the Land and Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, *Bevers*, &c.

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS [of *amphibius*, L. of ἀμφίβιος, Gr.] amphibious Nature, living on Land and in Water.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES [ἀμφιβληστροειδὴς, of ἀμφίβληστρον, a Net, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] a ſoft, white, ſlimy Coat or Skin of the Eye, ſo called, becauſe if it be thrown in Water it will appear like a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL [*amphibologique*, F. *anfibologico*, It. *amphibologicus*, L. of ἀμφιβολογία, Gr.] doubtful.

AMPHIBO'LOGY [*Amphibologie*, F. *Anfibologia*, It. *Amphibologia*, L. of ἀμφιβολογία of ἀμφὶ and βόλος] a dark Speech that has a double Meaning.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY, doubtfully, with a double Meaning.

AMPHIBRA'CHIUS [of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and βραχὺς ſhort, *Gr.*] a Foot in a Verſe either *Greek* or *Latin*, that has a ſhort Syllable before and after, and a long one in the middle.

AMPHIBRA'NCHIA [of ἀμφιβράγχια of ἀμφὶ about, and βράγχια the Jaws, *Gr.*] certain Places about the Glandules in the Jaws that ſerve to moiſten the Throat, Stomach, *&c.*

AMPHIDÆ'UM [ἀμφιδαῖον, Gr.] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb.

AMPHIDRO'MIA [ἀμφιδρομία of ἀμφιδρομεῖν, Gr. to run round] a Feſtival obſerved in *Athens* by private Families upon the 5th Day after the Birth of a Child, it being the Cuſtom for the Goſſips to run round the Fire with the Infant in their Arms; and then having delivered it to the Nurſe, they were entertained with Feaſting and Dancing.

A'MHHILOGY [ἀμφιλογία, Gr.] an Ambiguity of eſpeech.

AMPHI'MACER [of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and μακρὸς long] a Foot in a Verſe that has a ſhort Syllable in the middle, and a long one on either Side, as æquitas.

AMPHIME'TRION [of ἀμφὶ about, and μητρα the Womb, *Gr.*] the neighbouring Parts of the Womb.

AMPHIPRO'STYLUS } [ἀμφιπρόστυλος] a Term in *Archi-*
AMPHIPRO'STYLE } *tecture*, uſed of thoſe Temples in ancient Times, which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and the ſame Number behind.

AMPHI'SCII [ἀμφίσκιοι of ἀμφὶ and σκίοι Shadows] thoſe People dwelling in Climates, wherein the Shadows at different Times of the Year fall both Ways, *viz.* both to the North Pole, when the Sun is in Southern Signs, and to the South Pole, when he is in Northern Signs. Theſe are thoſe who inhabit the Torrid Zone.

AMPHI'SMELA } [of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and σμιλὴ, a
AMPHI'SMILE } Scraping Knife, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument uſed in Diſſections of human Bodies, *&c.*

AMPHITANE [ἀμφιτανὴ] a precious Stone of a gold Colour, having the ſame Quality with the Load-ſtone; attracting Gold, as that does Iron.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [F. *anfiteatro*, It. *amfiteatro*, Sp. *amphitheatrum*, L. of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ and θεάομαι to behold, *Gr.*] an Edifice of the *Romans*, in Form either oval or round, which contained a great Number of Seats, one above another, ſo as ſome of them to hold 50, 60 or 80,000 Spectators of Shews, Sports, Fencers, Wild-beaſts Fighting, Sea-fights, *&c.*

AMPHORA [ἀμφορεὺς, Gr.] a Meaſure of liquid Things, a Veſſel a Foot ſquare, having two Ears or Handles; the *Attick Amphora* contained ſeven Gallons and a half, and the *Italian* five.

AMPHYCTIO'NES [ſo called of *Amphyction* the Son of *Helenus*, who firſt inſtitued them] Magiſtrates of the ſupreme Tribunal of *Greece*, or the Parliament of *Greece*; being the Preſidents of the Members which were ſent from the ſeven principal Cities of *Greece*, who determined both private and publick Diſputes.

A'mple [F. *ampio*, It, of *amplus*, L.] of a large Extent; alſo abundant; alſo noble.

A'mpleneſs [*amplitudo*, L.] Largeneſs of Extent.

Amplia'tion [F. *ampliazione*, It. of *ampliatio*, L.] Enlargement.

Ampliation [in *Law*] a deferring or putting off Judgment, till a Cauſe has been better examined.

To **Ampli'ficate** [*amplificatum*, L.] to amplify, augment or enlarge.

Amplification [F. *amplificazione*, It. *amplificación*, Sp. of *amplificatio*, *L.*] an enlarging.

Amplification [with *Rhetoricians*] an amplifying or enlarging upon an Argument, either by aggravating a Crime, heightening a Commendation, or enlarging a Narration by an Enumeration of Circumſtances, ſo as to excite the proper Emotions in the Souls of the Auditors, and in order to gain their Belief of what is ſaid.

To **A'mplify** [*amplifier*, F. *amplificare*, It. *amplificár*, Sp. of *amplificare*, L.] to enlarge, to dilate upon.

A'mplitude [*amplitudo*, L.] Greatneſs, Largeneſs.

Amplitude [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the true *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Point thereof, and the Center of the Sun or a Star at its Riſing or Setting.

Eaſtern **Amplitude**, is the Diſtance between the Point wherein the Star riſes, and the true Point of *Eaſt*, in which the Equator and Horizon interſect.

Weſtern **Amplitude** is the Diſtance of the Point wherein the Sun ſets, and the true Point of *Weſt* in the Equinoctial.

Amplitude, of the Range of a Projectile, is the Horizontal Line, ſubtending the Path in which it moved.

Ampli'vagous [*amplivagus*, L.] that wanders wide, or far and near, that ſtretches out far, having a large Scope.

A'mply, fully, largely, abundantly.

To **A'mputate** [*amputare*, L.] to cut off; in Gardening, to Lop or Prune.

Amputa'tion [F. *amputazione*, It. *amputación*, Sp. of *amputatio*, L.] a Cutting of.

Amputation [with *Gardeners*] a Cutting or Lopping.

Amputation [with *Surgeons*] is the Cutting of a corrupted or putrified Part of the Body, or any Member of it, to hinder the Infection from ſpreading though the whole Body.

Amsdo'rfians [of *Amsdorf* their Leader] a Sect in the ſixteenth Century, who maintained that good Works were not only unprofitable, but even oppoſite and pernicious to Salvation.

A'mulet [*amulette*, F. of *amuletum*, L.] a Sort of Phyſical Compoſition or Charm to wear about a Perſon's Neck, as a Preſervative againſt Plague, Poiſon, Enchantment, or to remove Diſeaſes, *&c.*

Amu'rca, the Mother, Dregs or Lees of Oil. *L.*

Amurco'sity [*amurcoſitas*, L.] the having Lees, Dregginess. *L.*

To **Amu'se** [*amuſer*, F.] to hold in Play, to ſtop or ſtay a Perſon with a trifling Story, to feed with vain Expectations.

To **A'muse** [among *Pickpockets*, &c.] is when one Rogue throws Duſt or Pepper into a Perſons Eyes, or tells an iddle Story to a Perſon in a Shop to decoy him out, while his Comrades play their Pranks.

Amu'sers [*Canting Term*] thoſe who are train'd up to theſe villainous Arts.

Amu'sement [*amuſement*, F.] the making of vain Promiſes, *&c.* to gain Time; a trifling Buſineſs or Employment to paſs away Time.

A'my [a *Law Word*] *Amy Prochein*, *i. e.* the next Perſon or Friend, who is to be intruſted for an Infant or Orphan, *F.*

Amy'gdala [ἀμυγδαλῆ, Gr.] the Almond Tree or its Fruit.

Amy'gdalæ [with *Anatomiſts*] the Almonds of the Ears; the ſame as *Pariſthmiæ* and *Tonſillæ*.

Amy'gdalate [of *amygdala* an Almond, L. ἀμυγδαλῆ, Gr.] artificial Milk made of blanched Almonds.

Amygdali'ne [*amygdalinus*, L.] the ſame as *amygdalitious*, i. e. of or pertaining to Almonds.

Amygdali'tes [ἀμυγδαλοειδὴς, Gr.] an Herb of the ſpurge kind, having Leaves like thoſe of the Almond-Tree.

Amy'ntica *emplaſtra* [in *Pharmacy*] defenſative, ſtrengthening Plaſters.

Amy'on [of *α* priv. and μῦς a Muſcle, *Gr.*] a Limb ſo emaciated that the Muſcles ſcarce appear.

An [an, *Sax.* en, *Dan.* een, *Du.* and L. G. ein, H. G.] The ſame as *a*, the indefinite Article, plac'd before all Nouns beginning with a Vowel or mute H. It is likewiſe moſtly found before Nouns beginning with an *h.* pronounc'd, tho', I think, wrong, the *n* being ſeldom or never pronounc'd, and the Euphony never requiring it.

A'na [in *Phyſicians* Bills] is uſed to ſignify that an equal Quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

Ana [with *Schoolmen*] as *Books* in *Ana* are Collections of the memorable Sayings of Perſon of Wit and Learning, much of the ſame kind with what we uſually call Table-Talk.

Ana, an *Indian* Coin, in Value 1*d.* $\frac{11}{16}$ *Engliſh.*

An jour and **waste**, ſee *Year* and *Day*.

Anaba'ptiston, ſee *Abaptiſton*.

Anaba'ptists [*Anabaptiſtes*, F. *Anabattiſti*, It. *Anabaptiſtas*, Sp. *Anabaptiſtæ*, L. of ἀνὰ again, and βαπτίζω, Gr. *i. e.* *Rebaptizers*] a religious Sect, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Tenet is, that Perſons are not to be baptized till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

Anabaptistry } the Religion or Principles of the Anabap-
Anabaptism } tiſts.

Anaba'sii, Couriers among the Ancients, who travelled either on Horſeback or in Chariots.

Anaba'sis [ἀναβάσις of ἀναβαίνω, Gr. to aſcend] an aſcending or getting up, an Aſcent or Riſe.

Anabasis [*Botany*] the Herb Horſe-hair, or Horſe-Tail, *L.*

Anabasis [with *Phyſicians*] the Growth or Increaſe of a Diſeaſe.

Anabiba'zon [in *Aſtronomy*] the Dragon's Head, or the Node of the Moon where ſhe riſes from *North* to *South* Latitude.

Anabrochi'smus ['Αναβροχισμὸς, of ἀνὰ upwards, and βρόχος, a Halter or Loop, *Gr.*] a particular Way or Method of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids, which are turned inwards, by a fine Silk doubled in a Needle, which the Hair is put through, and ſo drawn out.

Ana'brosis [ἀναβρωσις, ἀναβρώσσω to eat through, *Gr.*] a corroding or eating away.

Anabrosis [in *Surgery*] a conſuming or waſting away of any Part of the Body by ſharp Humours.

Anacæ'nosis [ἀνακα νωσις, Gr.] a Renovation.

Anacalypte'ria [of ἀνακαλύπτειν, *Gr.* to reveal] a Feaſt kept a Day after a Wedding, when the Bride put off her Veil, that all might ſee her Face, which till then was covered, *L.*

Anaca'mpseros [ἀνακάμψερος, Gr.] an Herb, which being touched, is ſaid to be efficacious in reconciling Lovers or Friends that are fallen out.

Anaca'mptical } [of ἀνακάμπτω, *Gr.* to reflect, com-
Anaca'mptick } monly ſaid of Echoes, which are Sounds produced anacamptically, or by Reflection] reflecting, bowing, or returning back or again.

Anaca'mpticks, are a Branch of *Opticks* call'd *Catoptricks*, a Science which finds out the Form and Dimenſions of Diſtance, and other Properties, by the Rays of ſome luminous Object.

Anaca'rdium, a Bean in *Malacca*, growing in the Form of a Sheep's Heart.

Anacatha'rsis [ἀνακαθάρσις, of ἀνα above, and καθαίρω to purge, *Gr.*] a Medicine that purges or diſcharges Nature by ſome of the upper Parts, *L.*

Anacatha'rtick *Medicines* [*Pharmacy*] ſuch as cauſe Vomiting.

Anacephalæ'osis [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Gr.] a brief Recapitulation or Summing up the Heads of any Matter, which is either ſpoken or written, a ſhort Repetition or Summary of what went before.

To **Anace'phalize** [of ἀνακεφαλαίω, Gr.] to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

Anachi'tes [of ἀνα and κινέω, *Gr.* to move] a Diamond, a ſort of precious Stone, ſaid to have the Virtue of driving away Diſtempers of the Mind, and to defend againſt Poiſon.

Anachore'ta [*Anacoreta*, It. *Anachorita*, Sp. *Anachoreta*, L. Ἀναχωρετὴς, *Gr.*] a Monk wo retires from Company, and leads a ſolitary Life by himſelf.

Anachro'nism [*Anachoriſme*, F. *Anacroniſmo*, It. of ἀνὰ and χρονίζω, *Gr.* to fix as a Time higher or backwards] a Fault or Error in Chronology, or a Computation of Time, when an Event is placed earlier than it really was.

Anaclati'cks [of ἀνὰ and κλίνω, Gr.] a Branch of *Opticks* that treats about all Sorts of Refractions, the ſame with *Dioptricks*,

Anaclete'ria [of ἀνὰ and κλέω, Gr. to call] Feſtivals in honour of Kings and Princes, when they took upon them the Adminiſtration of the State.

Anacolle'mata [of ἀνακολλάω, *Gr.* to glew together] a Medicine to be applied to the Forehead, Noſtrils, *&c.* in Diſeaſes of the Eyes, *&c.* or the Defluxions of Rheum; alſo that will conglutinate Parts, and produce Fleſh in a Wound or Ulcer.

Anaco'lython ['Ανακόλουθος of ἀνὰ and ἀκολουθέω, *Gr.* to follow] an Inconſequence, a Figure in *Rhetorick* when a Word is not expreſſed which is to anſwer another.

Anacreo'ntick *Verſe* [of *Anacreon*, a Lyrick Poet] a ſort of Verſe conſiſting of ſeven Syllables, and is not tied to any certain Rule, *&c.* of Quantity.

Anacto'rion ['Ανακτόρειον, Gr.] the Herb Sword-Graſs.

Anadendroma'lache [ἀναδενδρομάλαχη, Gr] the Roſe Mallow-tree.

Anade'sma [of ἀνὰ and δεσμὸς, Gr.] a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

Anadi'plosis [ἀναδίπλωσις, *Gr.* with *Rhetoricians*] a Redoubling, a Figure, when the ſame Word that ends a Sentence is repeated in the Beginning of the next, as

Anadiplosis [with *Phyſicians*] the Redoubling of Fits of Agues, Fevers, *&c.*

Ana'dosis [ἀνάδοσις, Gr,] a burſting forth, a bubbling as Water does.

Ana'dosis [with *Phyſicians*] the Conveyance of the Chyle through its proper Veſſels, alſo a Vomit.

Anaga'llis [ἀναγαλλὶς, Gr.] the Herb Pimpernel.

Anagallis *aquatica* [*Botany*] Sea-Purſlain or Brook-Lime.

Anagallis *Sylveſtris* [*Botany*] the Herb Calves-Snout.

Anagly'ptice [Ἀναγλυπτικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Engraving, Chaſing, or Imboſſing.

Anago'ge [Ἀναγωγὴ of ἀνὰ and ἄγω, Gr. to lead] a Rapture or Elevation of the Soul to Things Celeſtial and Eternal; an exciting or raiſing of the Mind, to ſearch out the hidden or myſterious Meaning of any Paſſage, eſpecially of the holy Scripture.

Anagoge'tical [*anagogeticus*, L.] pertaining to high Matters.

Anagoge'tical [*anagogeticus*, L.] pertaining to Myſteries, myſtical, myſterious, that has an exalted or uncommon Signification; alſo that exalts the Mind to divine Contemplations.

Anago'gical, myſterious, raiſing the Mind to Things eternal and divine.

Anagogically, myſteriouſly, *&c.*

A'nagram } [*Anagramme*, F. *Anagramma*, It.
Anagra'mmatism } *Anagráma*, Sp. *Anagramma*, L. Ἀναγράμμα ἀναγραμματισμὸς, Gr.] an ingenious and witty Interpretation of a Name or Title, *&c.* by tranſpoſing the Letters of it, in order to ſet forth ſomething to the Praiſe of the Perſon.

Anagra'mmatist [of ἀναγράφω, Gr. I write backwards] a Writer of Anagrams.

Anagra'phe [Ἀναγραφὴ, Gr.] a Recording or Regiſtring Affairs, a Commentary; alſo an Inventory, *&c.*

Ana'gyris [Ἀνάγυρις, Gr.] Bean Treſoil, an Herb.

Anaisthesi'a [of ἀνὰ and αἰσθησία, Gr.] a Loſs of, or Defect of Senſe, as in ſuch as have the Palſey or are blaſted:

Anale'cta [of Ἀνάλεκτα, Gr.] Fragments or Crumbs, gathered up from the Table, alſo Collections or Scraps collected out of Authors.

Anale'mma [Ἀνάλημμα of ἀναλαμβάνω to reſume, Gr.] a lofty Building, a Fort or Citadel.

Analemma [with *Aſtronomers*] an Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, on the Plane of the Meridian, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be at an infinite Diſtance, and either in the *Eaſt* or *Weſt* Points of the Horizon.

Analemma [*Aſtronomy*] an Inſtrument, a kind of Aſtrolabe, made either of Braſs or Wood, conſiſting of the Furniture of the ſame Projection, with an *Horizon* or Curſor fitted to it, uſed for finding the Sun's Riſing and Setting, *&c.*

Analep'ticks [Ἀναληπτικὰ, of ἀναλαμβάνω, to re-eſtabliſh or reſtore, *Gr.*] Reſtorative Medicines, ſuch as are good to reſtore the Body, when waſted and emaciated either by the want of Food, or the continuance of a Diſeaſe.

Ana'lgesy [*analgeſia*, L. ἀναλγησια, Gr.] an Indolency, a being free from Pain and Grief.

Ana'logical [*analogique* F. *analogo*, It. *anologico*, Sp. of *analogicus*, L.] Proportionable.

Analo'gicalness [of *analogique*, F. *analogicus*, L. of ἀναλογικὸς, Gr.] the being proportional.

Analo'gically, proportionably.

Ana'logism [Ἀναλογισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and λογίζω, to reaſon]

Analogism [with *Logicians*] a cogent or forcible Argument deducted from the Cauſe to the Effect, ſo as to imply an unavoidable Neceſſity.

Analogism [with *Phyſicians*] a Compariſon of Cauſes relating to a Diſeaſe.

Ana'logous [*analogus*, L.] pertaining to *Analogy*, anſwerable in Proportion, reſembling or bearing Relation to.

Ana'logy [*Analogie*, F. *Analogia*, It. Sp. and L. Ἀναλογία of ἀνὰ and λογίζω, Gr.] like Reaſon, Proportion, Correſpondence; Relation which ſeveral Things in other Reſpects bear to one another.

Ana'logy [with *Grammarians*] the Declining of a Noun, or the Conjugation of a Verb according to its Rule or Standard.

Analogy [with *Mathematicians*] the Compariſon of ſeveral *Ratio*'s of Numbers or Quantities one to another.

Ana'lysis [*Analyſe*, F. *Analiſia*, It. *Analyſis*, L. Ἀνάλυσις of ἀνὰ and λύσις, a Solution, *Gr.*] the dividing, parting or ſevering a Matter into its Parts.

Analysis [*Anatomy*] an exact and accurate Diviſion of all the Parts of a human Body, by a particular Diſſection of them.

Ana'lysis [with *Chymiſts*] the decompounding of a mix'd Body, or the reducing any Subſtance into its firſt Principles.

Ana'lysis [with *Logicians*] is the Method of finding out Truth, and *Syntheſis* is the Method of convincing others of a Truth already ſound out. It is the Attention the Mind gives to what it knows in a Queſtion, which helps to reſolve it, and in which the *Analyſis* principally conſiſts: All the Art lying in extracting a great many Truths, which lead us to the Knowledge of what we ſeek after.

Analysis [with *Mathematicians*] is the Art of diſcovering the Truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition, by ſuppoſing the Queſtion to be always ſolved, and then examining the Conſequences, till ſome known or eminent Truth is found out; or elſe the Impoſſibility of the preſent Propoſition is diſcovered.

Analysis *of finite Quantities* [*Mathematicks*] that which is called *ſpecious Arithmetick* or *Algebra*.

Analysis *of Infinites*, is the *Method of Fluxions* or *differential Calculus* called the *New Analyſis*.

Analysis, a Table or Syllabus of the principal Heads or Articles of a continued Diſcourſe, diſpoſed in their natural Order and Dependency.

Analy'tical } *analytique*, F. of *analyticus*, L. ἀναλυτι-
Analy'tick } κος, Gr.] pertaining to *Analyſis*, or the Method of reſolving Things.

Analy'tical *Method* [in *Logick*] is the Method of Reſolution, ſhewing the true Way by which the Thing was methodically or primarily invented.

Analy'tically [of *analytique*, F. *analyticè*, L. of ἀνάλυσις, Gr.] by Way of *Analyſis*.

Analy'ticks } [ἀναλυτικα, Gr.] a Name com-
Analy'tical Art } monly given to *Algebra*, as being nothing elſe but a general *Analyſis* of pure *Mathematicks*; or elſe becauſe it teaches how to ſolve Queſtions and demonſtrate *Theorems* by ſearching into the fundamental Nature and Frame of the Thing; which to that End is, as it were reſolved into Parts, or taken all to Pieces, and then put together again.]

Analyticks. the Doctrine and Uſe of *Analyſis*.

To **A'nalize** *Bodies* [with *Chymiſts*] is to reſolve or diſſolve them by means of Fire, in order to diſcover the ſeveral Parts of which they are compounded or made.

Ana'mnesis [Ἀνάμνησις, Gr.] Remembrance.

Anamnesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure, when the Orator mentions or calls to mind what is paſt.

Anamne'ticks [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines proper to reſtore a decay'd Memory.

Anamo'rphosis [of ἀνὰ and μόρφωσις, of μορφὴ, Gr. Form or Shape] a monſtrous Projection in Perſpective and Painting; or the Repreſentation of ſome Figure or Image, either upon a Plane or curv'd Surface in a deform'd Shape, which at a proper Diſtance, ſhall appear regular and in Proportion.

Ana'na [with *Botaniſts*] a fine *Indian* Fruit commonly called the Pine-Apple, becauſe of its Likeneſs to the Cone of a Pine. This Fruit grows on a Plant like the Fig-tree, and is about the Size of an Artichoke. It is adorned on the Top with a kind of Crown, and ſmall Bunch of red Leaves reſembling a Flame of Fire; the Pulp or Fleſh of it is fibrous, but diſſolves in the Mouth, and has the delicious Taſte of the Peach, the Quince, and the Muſcadine Grape. Theſe are brought to a very great Perfection in the Garden of Sir *Matthew Decker*.

Anancæi'on [ἀναγκεῖων, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric* that makes out the Neceſſity of a Matter.

Anantopo'doton [ἀνανταπόδοτον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when an Oration wants ſome Parts.

Anapæ'stus [with *Grammarians*] a Foot or Meaſure in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſes that have the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long; as Pĭĕtās.

Anapæ'stick *Verſes*, ſuch Verſes that have the forementioned Feet, three Feet being made uſe of in all Parts of the Verſe; uſual in Tragedies.

Ana'phora [ἀναφορὰ, Gr.] a Relation, a Repetition, *L.*

Anaphora [with ancient *Aſtronomers*] an Aſcenſion or Riſing up of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, from the Eaſt, by the daily Courſe of the Heavens.

Anaple'rosis [ἀναπλήρωσις, of ἀναπληρόω to fill up, *Gr.*] a filling up or ſupplying.

Anaple'rosis [with *Surgeons*] that Part of Surgery that reſtores either what Nature has deny'd, or is any other Way decay'd.

Anaplero'ticalness [of ἀναπλήρωσις, Gr.] the being of Quality to fill up.

Anaplero'ticks [ἀναπληρωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines proper to fill up Ulcers and Wounds with new Fleſh.

Anarchical, pertaining to Anarchy.

A'narchy [*Anarchie*, F. *Anarchia*, It. Sp. and L. ἀναρχία, of ἀνὰ without, and ἀρχὴ Gr. a Chief or Head] being without Rule, Want of all Government in a State or Nation, there being no ſupream Governor; ſo that all Affairs thereof are in Diſorder and Confuſion.

Anare'ta [probably of ἀναιρέω, Gr. to deſtroy] a Killer or Murderer.

ANARETA [in *Aſtrology*] the fatal Planet, the Threatener of Death in a Nativity.

ANARRHI'NON [of ἀνά and ῥὶν the Noſtril, *Gr.*] an Herb like Pimpernel, Calves-Snout.

ANARRHOE'A [ἀνάῤῥοια of ἀνὰ and ῥέω, *Gr.* to flow] a Species of Fluxion, oppoſite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upwards.

ANASA'RCA ['ανασάρκα, of ἀνὰ and σὰρξ Fleſh, *Gr.*] a certain Sort of Dropſy, being a white, ſoft, yielding Swelling of ſome Parts, or of the whole Body, that dents in when preſſed.

ANASTA'SIS [ἀναςάσις, Gr.] a Stretching or reaching.

ANASTASIS [in *Surgery*] the ſtretching out of the Body towards the upper Part.

ANASTOMA'TICKS [of ἀναςόμωσις, of ἀνὰ and ςόμα, *Gr.* the Mouth, or ἀναςομόω I open or unſtop] Medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Veſſels, ſo as to cauſe the Blood to circulate freely, and paſs eaſily out of the Arteries into the Veins; Or Medicines for the Opening of the Pores and Paſſages, as thoſe Medicines are that provoke Sweat, Urine, *&c.*

ANASTOECHIO'SIS [ἀναςοιχείωσις, Gr.] a Reſolution of mixt Bodies into their firſt Principles by Chymical Operations.

ANASTO'MOSIS [ἀναςόμωσις, Gr.] a Looſening or Opening, ſuch an Aperture in the Veſſels as lets out their Contents; alſo a mutual Opening of Arteries and Veins one into another, *L.*

ANASTOMOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] a Flux or Flowing out of the natural Humours of a human Body, *&c.* as *Blood*, *Chyle*, *Lympha*, at the Places where are ſuch Veſſels as are not well cloſed.

ANA'STROPHE [ἀναςροφὴ, Gr.] a turning the contrary Way or Inverſion, the contrary Way.

ANASTROPHE [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when that Word which ſhould follow is ſet foremoſt, as *Italiam contra.*

ANA'TASIS [ἀνάτασις, Gr.] a ſtretching, reaching out an Extenſion upwards.

ANATASIS [with *Surgeons*] an Extenſion of the Body towards the upper Parts.

ANA'THEMA [*Anatheme*, F. *Anatema*, It. and Sp. *Anathema*, L. of 'Ανάθεμα of ἀνατίθεμι, Gr.] the laſt Syllable but one ſhort, is a ſolemn Curſe or Sentence of Excommunication; alſo any Perſon, *&c.* cut off from the Communion of the Church.

ANATHE'MA ['Ανάθημα, of ἀνατίθημι, Gr.] the laſt Syllable but one long, is uſed for any Kind of Gift or Offering, given or ſet apart to God or the Church. Things that were by the Pagans conſecrated to mere Idols, were commonly hung on the Walls, *&c.* of their Temples.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY [of *antheme*, F. *anathema*, L. of 'Ανάθεμα, Gr.] in a curſing Manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE [*anathematiſer*, F. *anatematizare*, It. *anatematizàr*, Sp. of *anathematizare*. L.] to put under a Curſe, to excommunicate.

ANATHYMIA'SIS [of ἀνὰ and θυμιάμα, Gr.] a Perfume, Vapour or Exhalation.

ANA'TIC [of *ana*, L.] or pertaining to each *Medicament.*

ANATIFEROUS [of *Anates*, Ducks, and *fero* to bear. *L.*] producing Ducks.

ANA'TOCISM [ἀνατοκισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and τίκτω, Gr. to bring forth] Compound Intereſt, or Uſe upon Uſe, the renewing Uſe-Mony annually, ſo that the Intereſt becomes the Principal; *Intereſt upon Intereſt*; *Compound Intereſt.*

ANATO'MICAL [*anatomique*, F. *anatomico*, It. and Sp. *anatomicus*, L. of 'ανατομικός, Gr.] pertaining to Anatomy.

ANATO'MICALLY [*anatomicè*, L. of 'ανατομικὸς, Gr.] according to the Rules of Anatomy.

To ANA'TOMIZE [*anatomiſer*, F. *natomizzare*, It. *anatomizàr*. Sp. of *anatomizare*, L. of 'ανατέμνω, Gr.] to cut up, to cut to Pieces, or diſſect an human Body, in order to view the Parts of it.

ANA'TOMIST [*Anatomeſte*, F. *Notomiſta*, It. *Anatomiſta*, Sp, and L.] a Perſon well vers'd or skill'd in Anatomy.

ANA'TOMY [*Anatomie*, F. *Anatomia*, It. Sp. and L. of 'ανατομὴ, Gr.] a curious, dextrous and neat Diſſection, or taking to Pieces the ſolid Parts of an animal Body, for the Diſcovery of its ſeveral Parts, in order to explain the Original, Nature and Uſe, for the better Improvement of Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy.

ANATRI'PSIS [of 'ανα and τρίβω Gr. to wear, *&c.*] a rubbing againſt or upon, a bruiſing.

ANATRIPSIS [in *Surgery*] the bruiſing or breaking of a Bone, the breaking of the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder.

A'NATRON ['ανατρον, Gr,] a Sort of Salt extracted from the Water of the River *Nile*; alſo a nitrous Juice which condenſes in Vaults, Arches, and ſubterraneous Places; alſo a volatile Salt skimmed off the Compoſition of Glaſs when in Fuſion; alſo a compound Salt made of Quickſilver, Alum, Common Salt and Nitre.

ANAXY'RIS ['αναξυρὶς, Gr.] the Herb-Sorrel.

AN'BURY [with *Farriers*] a Sort of Wen or ſpongy Wart, full of Blood, growing in any Part of the Body of an Horſe.

A'NCESTOR, a Forefather, *L.*

ANCESTOR [in *Common Law*] the Difference between Anceſtor and Predeceſſor is this, *Anceſtor* is apply'd to a natural Perſon, as A B, and his *Anceſtors*, and *Predeceſſor* may be uſed of any Perſons that were prior in Time, as to a Corporation or Body Politick, as a Biſhop and his Predeceſſor.

ANCE'STREL [in *Law*] pertaining to Anceſtors, as *Homage Anceſtrel*, i. e. Homage done by Anceſtors.

ANCE'STRY, Extraction. Deſcent.

A'NCHOR [*Ancre*, F. *Ancora*, It. Sp. and Port. Ancker *Du.* and G. Ankar, Su. Ancer, Sax. *anchora*, L. of ἄγχυρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument to hold a Ship in the Place ſhe rides.

Of ANCHORS, there are ſeveral Sorts, as the *Sheet Anchor*, *Beſt-* and *ſecond- Bower-Anchor*, *Kedge-Anchor*, *Grapples*, *Creeper*. &c.

The Parts of an ANCHOR *are*, the *Shank*, the *Flooks*, the *Stock* and the *Ring.*

ANCHOR [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents Hope, Hope being as it were the Anchor that holds us firm to our Faith in Adverſity.

To Boat the ANCHOR, is to put it into the Boat.

The ANCHOR *is foul* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Cable by the turning of the Ship, is hitched about the Fluke.

The ANCHOR *is a Cock-bell* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when the Anchor hangs right up and down by the Ship's Side.

The ANCHOR *is a Peek* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when it is juſt under the Hauſe or Hoſe in the Ship's Stern, thro' which the Cable runs out, that belongs to it.

To boot an ANCHOR [*Sea Term*] is to take or put it into the Boot.

To let fall an ANCHOR }
To drop an ANCHOR } [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put or let it down into the Sea, in order to make the Ship ride.

The ANCHOR *comes Home* [*Sea Term*] uſed. when it cannot hold the Ship, but that it drives away by the Violence of the Wind or Tide.

To fetch Home the ANCHOR }
To bring Home the ANCHOR } [*Sea Term*] is to weigh or take it up out of the River, *&c.*

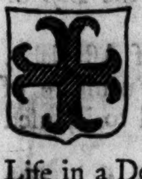
To ANCHOR [*ancrer*, F. *ancorar* Port.] to caſt anchor.

To ſhoo an ANCHOR [*Sea Term*] is to caſe the Flook of it with Boards, that it may better take hold in ſoft Ground.

A'NCHORAGE }
A'NCHORING } [*Ancrage*, F.] Ground apt or fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, ſo that ſhe cannot drive, but ride it out with Safety.

A'NCHORAGE [in *Law*] a Duty paid to the King for the Privilege of caſting Anchor in a Pool or a Haven.

ANCHORA'LIS *Proceſſus*, [with *Anatomiſts*] the Proceſs or ſhooting forth of the Shoulder Bones like a Beak call'd *Coracoides* and *Cornicularis.*



AN'CHORED [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs anchored is ſo called, becauſe the four Extremities of it reſemble the Flook of an Anchor.

A'NCHORET }
A'NCHORITE } *Anacorete*, F. *Anacoreta*, It.] an Hermit, *&c.* who leads a ſolitary Life in a Deſart, to be farther out of the Reach of the Temptations of the World, and to be more at Leiſure for Meditation.

ANCHO'VIES [*Anchois*, F. *Anciughe*, It. *Anchovas*, Sp. as ſome ſay, *Ancho* Fiſh, i. e. caught in the River *Ancho*] a ſmall Fiſh caught on the Coaſt of *Catalonia.* *&c.* which comes to us in Pickle, uſed in Sauces.

ANCHU'SA ['αγχȣ̃σα, Gr.] a kind of Bugloſs or Orchanet.

ANCHY'LE ['αγχύλη, Gr.] the back Part of the Knee; alſo the Contraction of a Joint, eſpecially of the Ham.

A'NCHYLOPS [ἀγχυλωψ, Gr.] a certain Swelling between the great Corner of the Eye and the Noſe. a Species or rather Degree of the *Fiſtula lacrymalis.*

A'NCIENT }
A'NTIENT } *ancien*. F. *anziano*, It. *anciáno*, Sp.] old, of former time, and particularly as oppoſed to late or modern.

ANCIENT *Demeſn* [in *Law*] a Tenure whereby all Manours appertaining to the Crown were held in the Times of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror.

A'NCIENT }
A'NSHENT } a Flag or Streamer, ſet up in the Stern of a Ship.

A'NCIENTLY [*anciènnement*, F.] in ancient Times.

A'NCIENTNESS [*ancienneté*, F.] the Oldneſs.

A'NCIENTS [in the *Middle Temple*] ſuch as are paſt their Reading, and do not read.

ANCIENTS [in *Gray's Inn*] the Society conſiſts of *Ancients*, *Barriſters*, *Benchers*, and *Students* under the Bar.

A'NCIENTY [*ancienneté*, F. *anzianità*, It. *Ancianìa*, Sp.] (in *Law*) Ancientneſs, Seniority, Elderſhip.

ANCLE }
ANKLE } [ancleop, *Sax.*] the lowermoſt Joint of a human Leg.

A'NCONE [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Boil, Sore, foul Ulcer, or Swelling, that breaks out in the fleſhy Parts.

A'NCON [ἄγκων, Gr.] the Elbow, the Top or Point of the Elbow.

A'NCON [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger ſhooting forth the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna.*

A'NCONE [with *Architects*] the Coins or Corners of Walls,

Walls; ſuch as Meetings or Bowing of Elbows; Croſs Beams, Raſters.

Anconæ'us *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] the ſixth Muſcle of the Elbow, ariſing from the lower and back Part of the *Os humeri*, and is inſerted to the lateral Part of the *Brachæus externus*, a little below the *Olecranium*; it helps to ſtretch the Elbow.

A'ncony [in the *Iron Mines*] is when Metal is wrought in the finery-Forge, from a four-ſquare Maſs or Bloom, to a Bar of any Shape, about three Foot in Length, leaving a ſquare rough Piece at each End, to be wrought at the Chafery.

Ancy'le [ἀγκύλη, Gr.] a Sort of Dart or Javelin.

Ancyle [with *Anatomiſts*] the bending either of the Elbow or the Hand; alſo the Contraction or drawing together of a Joint.

Ancyloble'pharum [ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, of ἀγκύλος, crooked, and βλέφαρον an Eyelid, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe when the Eyelids grow to the *Tunica Cornea*, or *Albuginea*, ſo that they cloſe and ſtick together.

Ancyloglo'ssum [ἀγκυλόγλωσσον, of ἀγκύλος and γλῶσσα, *Gr.* the Tongue] a being Tongue-ty'd, when the ſmall String which is under the Tongue is too ſtrait, which cauſes it to be difficult to utter Words.

Ancylo'glossus [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, Gr.] one who has an Impediment in his Speech; Tongue ty'd, *&c.*

Ancylo'mele [ἀγκύλος crooked, and μήλη a Probe, *Gr.*] a crooked Probe.

Ancy'losis, the ſame as *Ancylogloſſum*.

Ancylo'tomus [of ἀγκυλὴ and τομὴ, Gr.] a ſmall Knife to cut the String under the Tongue.

Ancyroi'des [ἀγκυροειδὴς of ἄγκυρα an Anchor, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] the Shooting ſorth or Proceſs of the Shoulder Bone, reſembling a Beak.

And [and, *Sax.* en or ende, *Du.* unnde, O. and L. G. und, H. G.] a Conjunction.

Andaba'tæ [among the *Ancients*] a Sort of Gladiators who fought Hood-wink'd.

Ande'na, a Swathe in mowing; alſo as much Ground as a Man could ſtride over at once.

Andirons (*q. d. Hand-Irons*) Irons placed before the Grates of a Kitchen Chimney, for the Spits to turn in, or in a Chamber to lay Wood on in the Chimney. The former are likewiſe call'd Racks, and the latter, Dogs.

Andovi'lle [in *French* Cookery] a Sort of Chitterlings, either of Calves or Hog's Guts, the one ſtuff'd with Pork, and the other with Udder, Calves Chaldron, *&c.*

Andoville't [*French* Cookery] Minc'd Veal, Bacon, and other Ingredients roll'd into Paſte, or of Eels and Carps Fleſh minced and pounded.

Andra'chne [ἀνδράχνη, Gr.] Purſlain.

St. A'ndrew was taken to be the Patron of *Scotland*, on account of a Viſion before a Battle, ſuppoſed to be won by the Picts againſt the *Engliſh* or *Northumbrian Danes*.

A'ndrew, as Knights of St. *Andrew*, an Order of Knighthood, eſtabliſhed by *Archiacus*, King of *Scotland*, *A. C.* 809, called alſo *Knights of the Thiſtle*.

Androda'mas [ἀνδροδάμας, of τῶ δαμάζειν ἄνδρας, *i. e.* of taming Men, *Gr.*] a kind of hard, heavy Blood-Stone, which is ſaid to bleed when rubb'd on a Whetſtone; alſo a precious Stone, bright as Silver, like a Diamond, in many Squares.

Andro'gynus [ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνὴ a Woman] an Hermaphrodite who is both Man and Woman, having the natural Parts of both Sexes; a Will-Jill or Scrat.

Androgynus [*Aſtrology*] ſuch a Planet as is ſometimes hot, and ſometimes cold.

Androi'des [of ἀνδρὸς of a Man, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] an Autometon in the Form of a Man, which by means of certain Springs, *&c.* juſtly contriv'd, walks, ſpeaks, *&c.*

Androle'psy [Ανδροληψία of ἀνὴρ a Man, and λαβεῖν, Gr. to take] a Cuſtom among the *Athenians*, that if an *Athenian* were kill'd by a Citizen of ſome other Place, and the City refus'd to deliver up the Citizen to Puniſhment, it was lawful to take three Inhabitants of ſuch City and puniſh the Homicide in them.

Andro'meda [*Aſtronomy*] a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of 27 Stars.

Andro'sæmon [ἀνδρόσαιμον, Gr.] St. *John*'s Wort, or Tutſan.

Ardro'sphynges [of Ανδρόσφυγξ of ἀνὴρ ἀνδρος a Man, and σφὺγξ a Sphynx, *Gr.*] Statues in the Form of a Man and a Sphynx.

Andro'tomy [of ἀνὴρ, gen. ἀνδρῶν, and τομὴ a Diſſection, *Gr.*] an anatomical Diſſection of human Bodies.

To Ane'al, to bake or harden Glaſs, Tiles, *&c.* in the Fire.

Ane'cdote, a ſecret Hiſtory, ſuch as relates the ſecret Affairs of Kings and Princes; ſpeaking with too much Freedom or too much Sincerity, of the Manners and Conduct of Perſons in Authority.

Ane'cdoton } [ἀνέκδοτον, Gr.] a Thing not given forth,
Ane'kdoton } produced or made publick.

Anela'cius, a ſhort Knife or Dagger.

Anemius *Furnus* [with *Chymiſts*] a Wind Furnace, for ſtrong Fires, for diſtilling or melting.

Anemo'meter [of ἄνεμος the Wind, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] an Inſtrument or Machine for meaſuring the Strength of the Wind.

Ane'mone [ἀνεμώνη, Gr.] the Emony or Wind-Flower.

Anemo'scope [of ἄνεμος the Wind, and σκοπέω to view, *Gr.*] a Machine or Device invented to ſhew the Change of the Air.

Anent [prob. of ἐναντίον, Gr.] over-againſt.

Anent, about, concerning, *it is properly a Scotch Prep.*

A'nes } the Spires or Beards of Barley, or any other
A'wns } bearded Grain.

A'nethum [ἄνηθον, Gr.] the Herb Dill.

Aneu'rism } [of ἀνευρύνω to dilate, *Gr.*] a ſtretching or
Aney'rism } burſting of the Arteries, ſo that they beat and ſwell continually, till they ſometimes become as large as an Egg; the Swelling yields if it be preſſed with the Finger, but quickly recoils.

A'new [of a neuw. *Du.* neu, *Ger.*] again.

Anew, over again, the ſecond time, *&c.*

Anfe'ldthyde } [anfeldthyde, *Sax.*] a ſimple or ſingle
Anfea'lthide } Accuſation. Thus it was among the *Saxons*, when the Oath of the Criminal and two more was ſufficient to diſcharge him; but his own Oath, and the Oath of five more, were required to free him from the *Triplex Accuſatio*.

Anfra'ctuousness [*anfractuoſité*, F. of *anfractus*, L.] the being full of Turnings and Windings.

Anfractures, Turnings and Windings.

Angari'a, the preſſing of Teams, Horſes, Men, *&c.* for publick Service.

Angaria [*Old Records*] any vexatious or troubleſome Service or Duty, done by a Tenant to his Lord.

Angeio'graphy [of ἀγγεῖον a Veſſel and γραφὴ a Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of Veſſels in the human Body, *i. e.* the Nerves, Veins, Arteries and Lymphaticks.

Angei'omonospermous *Plants* [of ἀγγεῖον a Veſſel, μόνος alone or ſingle, end σπέρμα, Gr. Seed] ſuch Plants as have but one ſingle Seed in the Seed Pod.

Angei'ospermous *Plants* [of ἀγγεῖον and σπέρμα, Gr.] ſuch as have Seed Pods.

Angeio'tomy [ἀγγειοτομία, of ἄγγεα Veſſels, and τομὴ of τέμνω, Gr. to cut] a cutting open the Veſſels, as in the opening a Vein or Artery.

A'ngel [Engl, *Teut.* Engel. *Dan. Du.* and G, *Ange*, F. *Angelo*, It. *Angel*, Sp. *Anjo* Port. Aggilus, or Aggilus, *Goth.* ἄγγελος, of ἀγγέλλω, Gr. to do a Meſſage, angel, *Sax.*] a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is moſt properly and generally apply'd to thoſe immaterial and intellectual Beings, which are uſed by God as his Miniſters to execute the Orders of Divine Providence.

Angel, a Gold Coin, in Value Ten Shillings, having the Figure of an Angel ſtampt on it.

Angel gold, Gold of the ſame Fineneſs as that of the coin'd Angels.

Angel shot, Chain Shot, being a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and the Halves being joined together by a Chain.

Angel *Bed*, an open Bed without Bed-poſts.

Ange'lica [*Botany*] an Herb.

Ange'lica [*angelique*, F. *angelico*, It. and Sp. of ἀγγελικὴ, Gr.] a famous Dance among the *Greeks*.

Ange'lical [*angelicus*, L.] pertaining to, partaking of the Nature of Angels.

Angelical *Garment*, a Monkiſh Garment, which Men put on a little before their Death, that they may receive the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks.

Ange'licalness [of *angelique*, F. *angelicus*, L.] the being angelical, angelical Nature, *&c.*

Ange'lici, a Sect ſo denominated from their yielding extravagant Worſhip to Angels.

Ange'licus *Pulvis* [*Pharmacy*] a Diſtinction that *Schroder* gives to *Mercurius vitæ*.

A'ngelot [*Cookery*] a certain Sort of ſmall *French* Cheeſe; alſo a Muſical Inſtrument ſomething like a Lute.

Anger [of angre. *Dan.* angra, *Su.* to *repent*, or as *Caſaubon* will of Αγειος, or ὀργὴ, Gr.] Ire, Wrath.

To Anger, to make or render angry, to put in a Paſſion.

Anger is deſcrib'd in Painting or Sculpture, by a Woman of a fierce Aſpect, in Armour, leading a Dragon which ſpits Fire, holding in one Hand a Sword, and in the other a flaming Torch. Or, according to others, with a Sword in her Hand, in a Poſture as if thruſting at Some-body; Cupid at the ſame Time preſenting her an Arrow. Near her a Table, upon which ſtand Bottles, Glaſſes, Dice and Cards, and at her Feet a Hedge-Hog.

Anger is alſo repreſented by a young Man, round ſhoulder'd, his Face bloated, with ſparkling Eyes, a round Brow, a ſharp Noſe; wide Noſtrils, he is armed, his Creſt is a Boar's Head; from which iſſues Fire and Smoke, a drawn Sword in one Hand

and a lighted Torch in the other, all in red. Youth is ſubject to *Anger*. The Boar is an Animal much inclin'd to Wrath The Sword intimates that Anger preſently lays hold of it; the puff'd Cheeks, *&c.* that Anger often alters the Face, by the boiling of the Blood, and inflames the Eyes. See *Plate*, *Fig.* 8.

ANGERLY, paſſionately.

ANGERO'NA [among the *Romans*, ſo called of *Angina* the Squinſey, as having cur'd the *Romans* of that Diſtemper] the Goddeſs of Patience or Silence, her Statue was plac'd on the Altar of Pleaſure.

ANGERONA'LIA, Feaſts celebrated to *Angerona*, the Goddeſs of Patience and Silence.

A'NGI [in *Surgery*] thoſe Swellings or Tumours in the Groin call'd Buboes.

ANGIGLO'SSI [of ἀγγὺς and γλώσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] Perſons who ſtammer in their Speech and Tongue, eſpecially ſuch as with great Difficulty pronounce the Letters, K, L and R.

A'NGILD [of an *and* ʒilꝺ, *Sax.* Payment] The bare ſingle Valuation or Compenſation of a Criminal; the Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing; a Mulct or Fine.

ANGI'NA [with *Surgeons*] the Quinſey, an Inflammation of the Jaws and Throat attended with a continual Fever, and a Difficulty of Breathing and Swallowing, *L.*

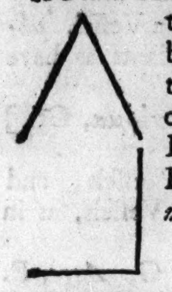
ANGINI LINI [*Botany*] Dodder.

ANGIO'LOGY [ἀγγειολογία, of ἀγγεία Veſſels, and λέγω Gr. to ſay] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of the Veſſels of a human Body, as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, *&c.*

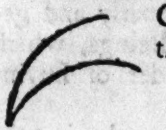
An ANGLE [F. *Angolo*, It. *Angulo*, Sp. **Angel**, *Du.* and *G.* Angel, *Sax.* *angulus*, L.] a Corner; alſo a Rod with Line and Hook for Fiſhing.

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines, which is either greater or leſs, as thoſe Lines incline to one another, or ſtand further diſtant aſunder, theſe Angles are either plain or ſpherical.

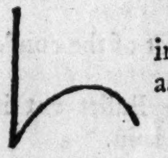
A Plain ANGLE [in *Geometry*] is the Diſtance or Opening of two Lines that touch one another in the ſame Plane; but ſo as not to make one ſtrait Line, and the Lines that form it are called Legs, as in the Figure annex'd; or it is a Space bounded by the Meeting of two Lines, which cut one another on a Plane, as in the Figure, and are either *right-lined*, *curvilinear*, or *mixed*, the firſt of which are the Angles annex'd.



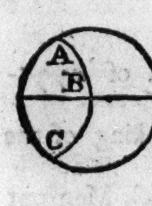
Curvilineal
Curvilinear ANGLE } [*Geometry*] or crooked-lined Angle, is made by the Interſection or mutual Cutting one another of two crooked Lines, as in the Figure.



Mixt ANGLE [*Geometry*] is made by the Meeting of a right Line with a crooked or curved Line, as in the Figure.

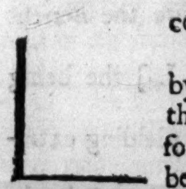


A *Spherical* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is an Angle made by the Meeting of two Angles of great Circles, which intercept or mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere, as the Figure ABC.



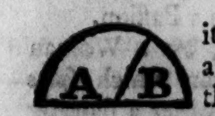
ANGLES, whether plain or ſpherical, may be conſidered, as right, acute and obtuſe.

A *Right* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is an Angle made by a Line falling perpendicularly on another, or that which ſubtends an Arch of 90 Degrees or a fourth Part of a Circle, as in the Figure, all Circles being commonly divided into 360 Parts, call'd Degrees.

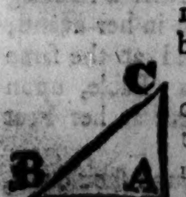


An *Acute* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is an Angle that is leſs than a Right Angle, or than 90 Degrees, as in the Figure, and is ſo call'd becauſe the angular Point is ſharp.

An *Obtuſe* ANGLE [*Geometry*] is one which has its angular Point blunt or broad, and is greater than a right one, its angular Point conſiſting of more than 90 Degrees, as in the Figure A, which is ſo much more than 90 Degrees, as B is leſs than 90, both together making a Semi-circle or 180 Degrees.



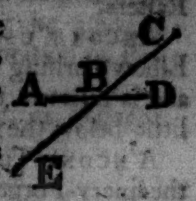
Right ANGLED *Triangle*, is one which has one right Angle, as the Angle A in the Figure, the other two B and C, being both acute, and making both together but 90 Degrees.



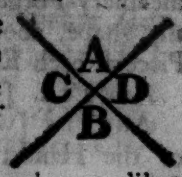
Oblique ANGLE, is a Name uſed in common to both acute and obtuſe Angles.

ANGLES have alſo ſeveral other Names according to their different Poſitions, their Relations to the reſpective Figures they are in, and the Lines that form them, as

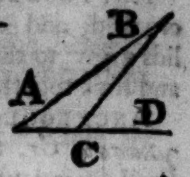
Adjacent
Contiguous ANGLES } [*Geometry*] which have one Leg, common to both Angles, and both taken together are equal to two right ones, as in the Figure the Angles ABC, CBD; CBD, DBE; DBE, EBA are contiguous Angles.



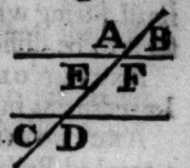
Oppoſite
Vertical ANGLES } [*Geometry*] are ſuch as are made by two Right-lines croſſing each other, and which only touch in the angular Point; they are Vertical, on Account of their being oppoſed *ad verticem*, or at the Top, as the Angles A and B are vertical or oppoſite Angles, as likewiſe C and D.



An ANGLE alſo in a Triangle is ſaid to be oppoſite to the Side that ſubtends it, as the Angle A is oppoſite to the Side B C, and the Angle C to the Side A B, and the Angle B to the Side A C, as in the Figure.



Internal
Oppoſite ANGLES } [*Geometry*] if a Line cuts two others that are parallel, the Angles C and D are called internal and oppoſite, in reſpect to the external ones A and B to which they are reſpectively equal, as in the Figure.

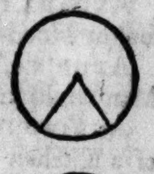


Alternate ANGLES [*Geometry*] are the Angles E and D, and F and C, which are reſpectively equal to one another.

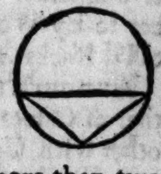
External ANGLES [*Geometry*] are the Angles of any right-lin'd Figure without it, when all the Sides are ſeverally produc'd and lengthened; and all being taken together are equal to four Right Angles.

Internal ANGLES [*Geometry*] are all Angles made by the Sides of any Right-lined Figure within.

ANGLE at the Centre of a Circle, is an Angle whoſe Vertex is at the Center of the Circle, and and whoſe Legs are two *Radii* of a Circle, as in the Figure.



An ANGLE *in the Segment of a Circle*, is that which is included between two Chords, that flow from the ſame Point in the Periphery, as in the Figure.



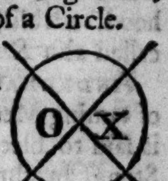
A Solid ANGLE [*Geometry*] is contain'd under more than two Planes or plain Angles, not being in the ſame Place and Meeting in a Point.

Equal Solid ANGLES [*Geometry*] are ſuch as are contain'd under plain Angles, equal both in Multitude and Magnitude.

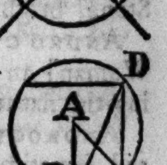
ANGLE *of Contact* [*Geometry*] is that which a Circle or other Curve makes with a Tangent at the Point of Contact.

Horned ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle made by a Right-line, either a Tangent or a Secant, with the Periphery of a Circle.

Homologous ANGLES [*Geometry*] are ſuch as in two Figures, retain the Order from the firſt in both Figures O X.



ANGLE *at the Periphery*
ANGLE *at the Segment* } [*Geometry*] is comprehended between the two Chords A B and B D, and ſtands on the Arch A B.



Ciſſoid ANGLE [*Geometry*] the inner Angle which is made by two convex ſpherical Lines interſecting each other.

Pelecoid ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle in the Shape and Figure of an Hatchet.

Siſtroid ANGLE [*Geometry*] an Angle in the Form of a *Siſtrum.*

ANGLES [in *Anatomy*] are underſtood of the Corner of the Eye or *Canthi*, where the upper Eye-lid meets with the under.

ANGLE *of a Wall* [*Architecture*] is the Point or Corner, where the two Faces or Sides of a Wall meet.

ANGLES [*Aſtrology*] Certain Houſes of a Scheme of the Heavens, the firſt Houſe or Horoſcope is called the Angle of the *Eaſt*, the ſeventh the Angle of the *Weſt*, the fourth Houſe the Angle of the *North*, the tenth Houſe the Angle of the *South.*

ANGLE *of Longitude* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian at the Pole of the Eclíptick.

ANGLE *of the ſame Poſition* [*Aſtronomy*] an Angle that is made by the Meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with an Arch of the Azimuth or any other great Circle that paſſes thro, the Body of the Sun.

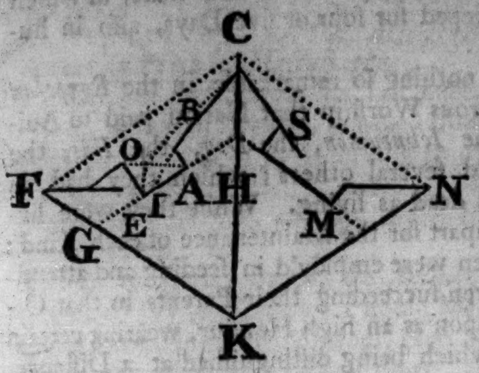
ANGLE *of Elongation* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true Place of the Sun, and the Geocentrick Place of the Planet.

ANGLE *of Commutation* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true Place of the Sun, ſeen from the Earth, and the Place of a Planet reduced to the Ecliptick.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is the leſſer Angle made by an incident Ray of Light with the Plane of a *Speculum* or if the *Speculum* be concave or convex with a Tangent in the Point of Incidence, or, as others define it, an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on a Body with any Tangent Line of that Body that is next the luminous Body.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by an incident Ray with a Lens or other refracting Surface.

ANGLE *of* or *at the Centre* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle G K F, which is formed by the Concurrence of two ſtrait Lines drawn from the Angles of the Figure F C.



ANGLE *of the Circumference* [in *Fortif.*] is the next Angle made by the Arch, which is drawn from one Gorge to the other.

ANGLE *of the Counterſcarp* [in *Fortification*] is formed by the two Sides of the Counterſcarp meeting before the middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE *of the Courtin* [in *Fortification*] or the Angle of the Flank B A E is is formed by or contained between the Courtin and the Flank in any Piece of Fortification.

ANGLE *of the Complement of the Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle proceeding from the Interſection of the two Complements the one with the other.

Diminiſhed ANGLE [in *Fortification*] is the Angle B C F, which is formed by the Meeting of the outermoſt Sides of the Polygon, and the Face of the Baſtion.

ANGLE *of the exterior Figure* [in *Fortification*] is the ſame as the Angle of the *Polygon*, and is the Angle FCN form'd at the Point of the Baſtion C, by the Meeting of the two outermoſt Sides or Baſes of the Polygon FC and CN.

ANGLE *of the interior Figure* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle GHM, which is formed in H the Center of the Baſtion by the Meeting of the innermoſt Sides of the Figure G H and H M.

ANGLE *Flanking* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle which is made by the two raſant Lines of Defence, *viz.* the two Faces of the Baſtion prolonged.

ANGLE *flanking upwards* [*Fortification*] is the Angle GLH formed by the flanking Line and the Courtin.

Flanked ANGLE [in *Fortification*] is the Angle B CS, which is made by the two Faces B C, CS, and is the utmoſt Part of the Baſtion, moſt expos'd to the Enemy's Batteries, and is therefore called by ſome *the Angle of the Baſtion*, or *the Point of the Baſtion*.

ANGLE *forming the Flank* [*Fortification*] is that which conſiſts of one Flank and one *Demi-gorge*; or it is compoſed by the Flank and that Side of the Polygon, running from the Flank to the Angle of the Polygon, and were it extended would croſs the Baſtion.

ANGLE *forming the Face* [*Fortification*] is an Angle made of one Flank and one Face.

ANGLE *of the Moat* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which is made before the Curtain where it is interſected.

Re-entring } ANGLE [*Fortification*] is an Angle which re-
Re-entrant } tires inwards towards the Place.

Saliant ANGLE [*Fortification*] is an Angle which advances its Point towards the Field.

ANGLE *of the Epaule* } [*Fortification*] is the Angle A B C,
ANGLE *of the Shoulder* } which is formed by the Lines of the Face B C and the Flank A B.

ANGLE *flanking outward* } [*Fortification*] is formed by the
ANGLE *of the Tenaille* } two Lines fichant in the Faces of the two Baſtions extended, till they meet in an Angle towards the Curtain, and is that which always carries its Point in towards the Work, and is called alſo the *Dead Angle*, or *Angle of the Moat*.

ANGLE *of Elevation* [in *Mechanicks*] an Angle comprehended between the Line of Direction of a Projectile, and a horizontal Line.

ANGLE *of Direction* [*Mechanicks*] an Angle comprehended between the Lines of Direction of two conſpiring Forces.

ANGLE [*of Incidence* [*Mechanicks*] an Angle made by the Line of Direction of an impinging Body in the Point of Contact.

ANGLE *of Reflection* [*Mechanicks*] an Angle made by the Line of Direction of a reflected Body, in the Point of Contact from which it rebounds.

ANGLES *of a Battalion* [*Military Affairs*] are made by the laſt Men at the Ends of Ranks and Files.

Front ANGLES [*Military Affairs*] the two laſt Men of the front Rank.

Rear ANGLES [*Military Affairs*] the two laſt Men of the Rear Rank.

ANGLE *of the Eaſt* [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compaſs that the Ship ſails upon.

Optick ANGLE, is that which is contain'd or included between two Rays drawn from the extreme Points of an Object to the Center of the Pupil.

ANGLE *of Inclination* [*Opticks*] is the Angle made by a Ray of Incidence, and the *Axis of Incidence*.

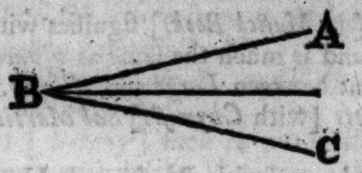
ANGLE of the *Interval* of two *Places* [in *Opticks*] an Angle that is ſubtended by the Lines directed from the Eye.

ANGLE of *Reflection* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle form'd by the reflected Ray, at the Point of Reflection, with the other Part of the Tangent Line.

ANGLE *refracted* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE *of Refraction* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Ray of Incidence, extended through another Medium (as out of the Air into the Water) and the Ray of Refraction.

Optick ANGLE } [in *Opticks*] is an Angle included between
Viſual ANGLE } two Rays, drawn from the two extreme Points in an Object to the Center of the Pupil, as ABC, which is comprehended between the Rays A B and B C.



ANGLE [in *Sciagraphy*, i. e. *Dialling*] an Angle that is made by the ſtrait Line, preceding from the Sun to the Dial Plane.

To A'NGLE [angelen, *Du.* angeln, *G.* of Angel, *Sax.* an Hook] to fiſh with an Angling Rod.

To ANGLE *with a Silver Hook*, to give a Bribe, or to beſtow more to obtain a Thing than it is worth.

A'NGLER [of Angel, *Sax.*] one who fiſhes with an Angle.

ANGLERS [among *petty Rogues*] are thoſe who go about the Streets with a Stick and a Hook at the End of it, to fiſh any Thing within Reach out of Shops or Windows.

A'NGLIA, that Part of *Great Britain*, called *England*.

A'NGLICISM [*Angliciſmum*, L.] a Diction in the *Idiom*, or a manner of Speech peculiar to the *Engliſh* Tongue.

ANGLICUS *Sudor*, *i. e.* the *Engliſh Sweat* [with *Phyſicians*] an Epidemical Colliquative Fever, riſe in *England*, ſuch as was once in the Time of *Henry* VII. *L.*

ANGOBER, a Sort of Pear.

ANGRILY, in an angry Manner.

ANGRY, moved with the Paſſion of Anger, *v. Anger.*

ANGRY, in Anger. in a Paſſion.

He that's ANGRY without a Cauſe,
Muſt be pleaſed without Amends.

And it is but reaſonable he ſhould be ſo, or not pleas'd at all.

As ANGRY as a Waſp.

It is ſaid a Waſp will ſting after it is dead: This is going too far; but that the hinder Part ſeparated from the Head and Body, will put forth the Sting with great Force after Separation, is affirm'd by many.

ANGUE'LLES [with *Falconers*] ſmall Worms ejected by ſick Hawks.

ANGUI'GENOUS [*anguigenus*, L.] ingendred or begotten of Serpents.

ANGUI'FER } [*Aſtronomy*] a Conſtellation or Cluſter of
ANGUI'TENENS } Stars, the Figure of which on a Globe repreſents a Man holding a Serpent.

ANGUI'NEAL [*anguineus*. L.] pertaining to an Eel.

ANGUI'NEAL *Hyperbola*, an Hyberbola of an Eel-like Figure, which cuts its Aſſymptote with contrary Flexions, and is produced both Ways into contrary Legs.

A'NGUISH [*angor*, L. *angoiſſe*, F. *Angoſcia*, It. Angſt, *Du.* and G.] exceſſive Pain of Body or Grief of Mind.

A'NGULAR [*angulaire*, F. *angolare*, It. of *angularis*, L.] pertaining to, or having Angles or Corners.

A'NGULARNESS [*angulaire*, F. *angularis*, L.] having Corners.

A'NGULAR *Motion* [*Mechanicks*] a Compound Sort of Motion, wherein the moveable both ſli des and revolves at the ſame Time.

ANGULAR *Motion* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Increaſe of the Diſtance of any two Planets, revolving round any Body as the common Center of Motion.

ANGULA'RITY [of *angularis*, L.] the Corneredneſs, the having Nooks and Corners.

ANGULO'SITY [with *Philoſophers*] the Quality of that which has ſeveral or many Angles.

ANGUST [*anguſto*, It. and L. of *anguſtus*, L.] narrow.

ANGU'STNESS, [of *anguſtus*, L.] Narrowneſs, Straitneſs.

ANGU'STITY [of *anguſtitas*, L.] Straitneſs or Narrowneſs of Place; alſo Straitneſs of Circumſtances, Poverty, *&c.*

ANHALTI'NA [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines that promote Reſpiration.

ANHELA'TION, a Panting, a Difficulty of Breathing; Shortneſs of Breath, *L.*

ANHELITUS, a Shortneſs and Thickneſs of Breath, as in an *Aſthma*, *L.*

ANHELO'SE [*anheloſus*, L,] fetching Breath quick and ſhort; Puffing and Blowing.

ANHELO'TE [in *Old Law*] a Term uſed to ſignify that every one ſhould pay his reſpective Part and Share, as *Scot* and *Lot*, according to the Cuſtom of the Country.

ANICE'TUM ['Ανίκητον, Gr.] Aniſe-ſeeds.

ANIE'NTED, made void. fruſtrated.

A-NIGHTS [of *a* and the Genitive Poſſeſſive, of Night, or of 'ſnachts, G.] by Night.

ANIL, the Plant from which *Indigo* is procured.

ANI'LENESS }
ANI'LITY } [*anilitas*, L.] the being a very old Woman.

A'NIMA, the Breath, alſo the Principle of Life in the *rational, ſenſitive* or *vegetative* Soul, *L.*

ANIMA *gummi*, an *Ethiopian* and *Indian* Gum, like Frankincenſe, *L.*

A'NIMA }
A'NIMATO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Life and Spirit, and is much the ſame as *vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [with *Chymiſts*] *Sal Martis*, i. e. Salt of Iron or Steel, *L.*

ANIMA *articulorum* [with *Phyſicians*] Hermodactyls, ſo called, becauſe of their Efficacy in Diſorders of the Joints. *L.*

ANIMA *Pulmonum* [with *Phyſicians*] *Crocus* or *Saffron*, ſo called on account of its being good for the Lungs, *L.*

ANIMA *Saturni* [*i. e.* the Soul of Lead] the Extract of Lead, *L.*

ANIMA *Mundi*, called by *Plato* ψυχὴ τοῦ κόσμου, the Soul of the *World*, or of the *Univerſe* [with *Naturaliſts*] is a certain pure, Ethereal Subſtance or Spirit, which is diffuſed through the Maſs of the World, which informs, actuates and unites the divers Parts of it into one great, perfect, organical or vital Body, *L.*

The modern *Platoniſts* explain the *Anima Mundi* to be a certain Ethereal, Univerſal Spirit; which exiſts perfectly pure in the Heavens, but pervading Elementary Bodies on Earth, and intimately mixing with all the minute Atoms of it, aſſumes ſomewhat of their Nature, and thence becomes of a peculiar kind.

Some again define it to be a certain ignifick Virtue, or vivifick Heat infus'd into the Chaos, and diſſeminated through the whole Frame of it, for the Conſervation, Nutrition and Vivification of it.

A'NIMABLE [*animabilis*, L.] that hath Life and Breath, or capable of being animated.

ANIMADVE'RSION [F. of *animadverſio* L.] a ſerious Conſideration and Reflection upon any Matter, alſo a Remark or Obſervation on a Book, *&c.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE [of *animadvertere*, L.] conſidering or reflecting.

ANIMADVER'SIVENESS [of *animus* and *advertere*, L.] the animadverſive Faculty.

To ANIMADVE'RT [*animadvertere*, L.] to turn or bend the Mind to any Thing; to obſerve, to take Notice of; alſo to remark.

A'NIMAL [F. Sp. Port. and L. *Animale*, It. *i. e.* a living Creature] is by ſome defined to be a Being, which beſides the Power of growing, increaſing, and producing its like (which Vegetables alſo have) is further endowed with Senſation and ſpontaneous Motion.

Others define *Animal* to be an organical Body, conſiſting of Veſſels and Juices, and taking in the Matter of its Nutriment by a Part called the Mouth, whence it is convey'd into other Veſſels called Inteſtines, having (as it were) Roots, whereby it draws in its Nouriſhment, after the Manner of Plants.

ANIMAL, *Adj.* [*animalis*, L.] pertaining to living Creatures, or to Life.

ANIMAL *Faculty* [with *Philoſophers*] is defined to be that Faculty by which a Man exerciſes Senſe, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind, as Imagination, Reaſoning, Memory.

ANIMAL *Secretion* [in *Medicine*] is the Act whereby the divers Juices of the Body are ſeparated or ſecreted from the common Maſs of Blood by Means of the Glands.

ANIMAL *Motion*, is the ſame that is called Muſcular Motion.

ANIMAL *Part of Man* [with *Moraliſts*, L.] the ſenſible fleſhy Part, in Oppoſition to the rational Part, which is the Underſtanding.

ANIMAL *Spirits*, a fine ſubtil Juice or Humour in Animal Bodies, ſuppoſed to be the great Inſtrument of Muſcular Motion, Senſation, *&c.*

ANIMAL *Functions*, are thoſe without which we cannot perceive, will, remember, *&c.* as Feeling, Seeing, Imagining, Judging, Paſſions, voluntary Motion, *&c.*

ANIMA'LITY }
A'NIMALNESS } [*animalitas*, L.] the animal Faculty.

ANIMA'LCULA [a Diminutive of *Animal*] a Minute Creature, ſcarce diſcernible by the naked Eye; but may be diſcovered by the help of a Microſcope in moſt Liquors, but there are prodigious Numbers in black Pepper Water, and Water in which Wheat, *&c.* have been ſteeped for four or five Days, alſo in human Seed.

A'NIMALS, there was nothing ſo remarkable in the *Egyptian* Religion, as the prepoſterous Worſhip that Nation paid to Animals, ſuch as the *Cat*, the *Ichneumon*, the *Dog*, the *Ibis*, the *Wolf*, the *Crocodile*, and ſeveral others; which they had in high Veneration, as well dead as living. While they were living, they had Lands ſet apart for the Maintenance of each Kind; and both Men and Women were employ'd in feeding and attending on them; the Children ſucceeding their Parents in that Office, which was looked upon as an high Honour, wearing certain Badges or Enſigns, by which being diſtinguiſhed at a Diſtance, they were ſaluted by bending of the Knee, and other Demonſtrations of Reſpect. To theſe, and to the Deities to which they were ſacred, the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Cities, where they were worſhipped, offered up their Prayers, and in particular for the Recovery of Children from Sickneſs, whoſe Heads they ſhaved all over, or in Part, and putting the Hair into one Ballance, and Silver into the other, when the Silver over-balanced, they gave it to the Keepers of the Animals, who therewith provided Food for them, which was uſually Fiſh cut in Pieces; but the *Ichneumons* and *Cats* were ſometimes fed with Bread and Milk. The extravagant Worſhip which the *Egyptians* paid to theſe Deities, as to the *Bulls* at *Memphis*, and *Heliopolis*, the *Goat* at *Mendis*, the *Lion* at *Leontopolis*, and the *Crocodile* at the Lake *Mœris*, and at many others, at different Places, exceeds all Belief. For they were kept in conſecrated Incloſures, and well attended on by Men of high Rank, who at a great Expence provided Victuals for them, which conſiſted of the greateſt Dainties. They were waſhed in hot Baths, anointed with the moſt precious Ointments, and perfumed with the moſt odoriferous Scents; they lay on the richeſt Carpets, and other coſtly Furniture, and that they might want nothing to make their Life as happy as poſſible, They had the moſt beautiful Females of the ſeveral Kinds provided for them, to which they gave the Title of their Concubines. When any of theſe Animals died, they lamented them as if they had been their deareſt Children, and frequently laid out more than they were worth in their Funeral. In the Reign of *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus* the *Apis* dying of old Age at *Memphis*, his Keeper beſtowed no leſs than 50 Talents of Silver, or almoſt 130000 Crowns over and above all his Subſtance, in the burying of him. And it is alſo related, that ſome Keepers of thoſe Creatures, have ſquandered away 100000 Talents, an immenſe Sum, in the Maintenance of them. The dead Bodies of the ſacred Animals were wrapped up in fine Linnen, and carried to be embalmed, and being anointed with Oil of Cedar, and other aromatic Preparations, to preſerve them from Putrefaction, were buried in ſacred Coffins.

To A'NIMATE [*animer*, F. *animare*, It. *animàr*, Sp. *animare*, L.] to give Life; to enliven or quicken; alſo to encourage, to hearten, to abet, egg, or ſet on.

A'NIMATED *Mercury* [with *Chymiſts*] Quickſilver impregnated with ſome ſubtil and ſpirituous Particles, ſo as to render it capable of growing hot, when mix'd with Gold.

ANIMATE [*animatus*, L.] animated, endued with Life, in Contradiſtinction to inanimate, or ſuch Things as have not Life.

ANIMATED *Needle*, a Needle touch'd with a Load-Stone.

ANIMATE *Power* [*Mechanicks*] is uſed to ſignify a Power in Man or Brute, in Contradiſtinction to an inanimate one, as that of Springs, Weights, *&c.*

A'NIMATENESS [of *animé*, F. *animatus*, L.] the being animated.

ANIMA'TION, the informing, furniſhing or ſupplying an Animal Body with a Soul. As a Fœtus or Child in the Womb, is ſaid to be come to its Animation, when it begins to act like a true living Creature; or after the Mother (according to the uſual Expreſſion) is quick. *F.* of *L.*

ANIMATIVE, having the Nature or Faculty to animate.

ANIME' [in *Heraldry*] is when the Eyes, *&c.* of any rapacious Creature, are born of a different Tincture from the Creature it ſelf.

ANIMO'DAR [with *Aſtrologers*] one of the Methods ſome uſe of rectifying Nativities, as to find out artificially the exact Minute aſcending at a Perſon's Birth.

Animo'se [*animoſus*, L.] couragious; alſo ſtomachful.

Animo'seness [*animoſité*, F. *animoſitas*, L.] the having an Animoſity.

Animo'sity [*animoſité*, F. *animoſità*, It. *animoſitàd*, Sp. of *animoſitas*, L.] Quarrel, Contention, Heart-burning, *&c.*

An jour and wast [*Law* Term] a Forfeiture, when a Man has committed *Petty Treaſon* and *Felony*, and has Lands held of ſome common Perſon, which ſhall be ſeized for the King, and remain in his Hands a Year and Day, next after the Attainder, and then the Trees ſhall be pulled up; except he, to whom the Lands ſhould come by Eſcheat or Forfeiture, redeem it of the King.

Anisca'lptor, *i. e.* the *Arſe-ſcratcher* } (*Anatomy*) a
Aniscalptoris *Muſculi par* } Muſcle called alſo *Latiſſimus dorſi*; from its Largeneſs, *q. d.* the broadeſt of the Back, a Pair of Muſcles, ſo called from that Action that is performed by the help of it, it ſerving to draw the Arm backwards and downwards.

A'nisum (*Anis*, F. and Sp. *Anice*, It. Ἄνισον, Gr.) Aniſe, a fragrant Herb, *L.*

Ani'se or Anise Seed, ſee *Aniſum*.

A'nker (at *Amſterdam*) a liquid Meaſure, the 4th Part of the *Aem*, containing two *Stekans*, each *Stekan* containing ſixteen *Mingles*, the *Mingle* two *Paris* Pints.

Ankle (Enckel, *Du.*) the Joynt between the Foot & the Leg.

A'nkred (*Heraldry*) a ſort of Croſs born in Coats of Arms, the Ends of which are in the Shape of the Flooks of an Anchor, ſee Anchored.

Anky'losis ['Ανκύλωσις of ἀνκύλη, *Gr.* a *Callus* in a Juncture] a Diſeaſe in the Junctures of an human Body, where the nervous Liquor, which ſhould lubricate the Bones, growing too thick clog, them up, and as it were cement them within one another.

Anna'les [F. *Annali*, It. *Análes*, Sp.] Hiſtories or Chronicles of Things done, from Year to Year, *L.*

Annales [*Old Records*] Yearlings or young Cattle of the firſt Year, *L.*

A'nnalist, a Writer of Annals.

A'nnals [*Annales*, L.] annual or yearly Chronicles, or a Chronological Account of remarkable Paſſages, that happen in a Kingdom or Republick from Year to Year. Annals are different from Hiſtory in this Reſpect, becauſe Hiſtory deſcants on the Events and the Cauſes of them. (This Subſtantive has no Singular Number.

A'nnats } [the Firſt-Fruits of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, being
Anna'tes } the Value of one Year's Profit, formerly paid to the Pope, but now to the King.

Anne'al [probably of on-ælan, *Sax.* to burn, *&c.*] a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, and uſed in Dying, Painting, *&c.*

Annea'ling, a Method or Art of baking Glaſs, ſo that the Colour may penetrate quite through it; alſo a particular Way of baking Tiles.

To Anne'x [*annexer*, F. *anexàr*, Sp. *annexum*, of *annectare*, L.] to join or unite one Thing with another.

Annexa'tion [in *Law*] the uniting of Land or Rents to the Crown.

Anented, ſee *aniented*.

Annihilable, capable of being annihilated.

To Anni'hilate [*annichilare*, It. *aniquilàr*, Sp. of *annihilatum*, L.] to reduce or bring any created Being to nothing; to utterly deſtroy it.

Annihila'tion [*annihilazione*, It. of *annihilatio*, L.] a reducing a Subſtance to nothing, &c. or a total deſtroying or taking away its Exiſtence, *L.*

Anni nubiles [in *Law*] the marriageable Age of a Virgin, before which Time ſhe is ſaid to be *infra nubiles annos*, the Time is at twelve Years of Age.

Annive'rsary [*anniverſaire*, F. *anniverſario*, It. and Sp. of *anniverſarius*, L.] done annually or every Year at a certain Time, celebrated every Year.

An Annive'rsary [with *Romaniſts*] a yearly *Obit* or Service ſaid by a Popiſh Prieſt once every Year, for a Perſon deceaſed.

Anniversary *Days* [with the ancient *Anglo-Saxons*] certain Days appointed to be obſerved ſolemnly, yearly in Commemoration of the Death or Martyrdom of Saints; alſo Days at the Return of the Year, on which People uſed to pray for the Souls of their Friends deceaſed; which Cuſtom the *Romaniſts* ſtill retain.

Anno Domini [*i. e.* in the Year of our Lord] that Computation of Time, from the Birth of our Saviour, which is uſed to form the Date of publick Deeds and Writings in *England*, with the Addition of the Year of the King's Reign.

Annoi'sance [in *Law*] Nuſance, a Hurt or Offence either to a public Place, as a high Way, Bridge or common River, or to a private one by laying any Thing that may breed Infection; by encroaching or the like.

Annoisance, the Name of a Writ brought upon this Tranſgreſſion.

Anno'lis [in *America*] an Animal about the Bigneſs of a *Lizard*, whoſe Skin is of a yellowiſh Colour. It continually proles about the Cottages for Food in the Day Time, and lies under Ground at Night, making a loud Noiſe.

Anno'sity [*annoſitas*, L.] Agedneſs.

Annota'tion [F. *annotatione*, It. *anotácion*, Sp. of *annotatio*, L.] an Obſervation, a Remark, *&c. L.*

To Annou'nce [*annoncer*, F. *annunziare*, It. *anunciàr*, Sp.] to declare, notify, pronounce, publiſh.

To Anno'y [probably of *nuire*, F. to hurt, damage, *&c.*] to endammage, hurt, prejudice, to be offenſive in Smell.

Annoy, Damage, Prejudice.

After Annoy comes Joy. H. G. Auf Schmertzen, Schertzen. After Rain, Sun-Shine, *Poſt nubila Phœbus.* A ſaying People are apt to comfort themſelves with in Trouble, upon a Suppoſition, that as Sun-Shine follows Rain, ſo good Fortune muſt neceſſarily ſucceed evil Fortune.

Annoy'ance, Offenſiveneſs in Smell; alſo Damage, Prejudice.

Annua'lia, Oblations made by the Relations of deceaſed Perſons, on the Day of their Deaths every Year, which Day our Forefathers called the *Year's-Day*, or *Years-Mind*, on which Maſs was ſolemnly celebrated.

A'nnual *Penſion* [in *Law*] a Writ by which the King, having an annual Penſion due to him from an Abbot or Prior for any of his Chaplains, uſed to demand it, *&c.*

A'nnual [*annuel*, F. *annuale*, It. *anuál*, Sp. of *annuus*, L.] that comes every Year, yearly.

Annual *Leaves* [*Botany*] ſuch as put forth in the Spring of the Year, *&c.* but periſh in the Winter.

Annual *Equation* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Equation of the mean Motion of the Sun and Moon, and of the Apogee and Nodes.

Annua'la, a yearly Stipend, anciently aſſigned to a Prieſt for obſerving the Anniverſary or ſaying continued Maſſes one Year for the Soul of the deceaſed Perſon.

Annually, yearly.

Annuals [with *Botaniſts*] Plants that are to be raiſed every Year, ſuch as die away in the Winter.

Annua'tes *Muſculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles ſo called, becauſe they cauſe the Head to nod directly forward, they are ſeated at the Root of the tranſverſe *Vertebræ* of the Back.

Annuitant, one who has an Annuity.

Annu'ity [of *annuus*, L. yearly] a yearly Income or Rent that is to be paid for Term of Life; an *Annuity* is different from a *Rent* only in this, that the former only charges the Granter or his Heirs, whereas a Rent is payable out of Land.

Dr. *Halley* in his Obſervations on the *Breſlaw* Bills of Mortality, ſhews that it is 80 to 1 a Perſon of 25 Years of Age does not die in a Year; that it is 5½ to one that a Man of 40 lives 7 Years; and that one of 30 may reaſonably expect to live 27 or 28 Years: So great a Difference there is between the Life of Man at different Ages; that it is 100 to 1, if one of 20 lives out a Year; and but 38 to 1, that one of 50 does ſo.

When and from ſome other Obſervations he has conſtructed the following Tables, ſhewing the Value of Annuities from every 5th Year of Life to the 70th.

Age	Y. Pur.	Age	Y. Pur.
1	10, 28	40	10, 57
5	13, 40	45	9, 91
10	13, 44	50	9, 21
15	13, 33	55	8, 51
20	12, 78	60	7, 61
25	12, 27	65	6, 54
30	11, 72	70	5, 32
35	11, 12		

To Annu'l, [*annullare*, It. *anulàr*, Sp. of *annuller*, F. of *nullus*, L. none] to aboliſh, to repeal, to make void.

A'nnular [*annularis*, L.] pertaining to a Ring.

Annular *Cartilage* [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Cartilage or Griſtle of the Top of the Wind-pipe or *Larynx*, encompaſſed by it, as it were by a Ring.

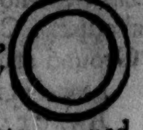
Annular *Ligament* [*Anatomy*] a ſtrong Ligament encompaſſing the *Carpus* or Wriſt after the manner of a Bracelet.

Annularis *Digitus*, the Ring Finger, that which is betwixt the Middle Finger, and the Little Finger, *L.*

Annularis *Proceſſus* (with *Anatomiſts*) a certain Bunch or Knob made by the meeting of the *Proceſſes* of the *Medulla oblongata*, under its Side, *L.*

Annularis *Protuberantia* (*Anatomy*) that Part of the hu-than Brain that lies between the *Cerebellum* and the two backward *Prominences* or Parts bunching out.

ANNULA'RY (*annularis*, L.) like, with or in the Form of a Ring.



A'NNULET (in *Heraldry*) a ſmall Ring, which, being a Mark of Diſtinction, the 5th Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms, as

ANNULETS (with *Architects*) are ſmall ſquare Parts, turned about in the *Corinthian* Capital, under the Quarter Round or *Echinus*, others define an *Annulet* to be a narrow flat Moulding, which is common to other Parts of a Column, the *Baſes*, &c. as well as the Capital; and is the ſame Member which ſometime is called the *Fillet*, a *Liſtel*, a *Coincture*, a *Liſte*, a *Tince*, a *Square*, a *Rabit* and a *Supercilium*.

To ANNU'LE to aboliſh an Act, Procedure, Sentence, &c.

To ANNU'MERA'TE [*annumerare*, L.] to reckon into the Number.

ANNUMERA'TION, a putting to the Number, *L.*

ANNUNCIA'DA, as Knights of the *Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood in *Savoy*, in Memory of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, inſtituted by *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, *Anno Dom.* 1350.

To ANNUN'CIATE [*annunciatum*, L.] to bring Tidings to:

ANNU'NTIATE } a Denomination that is common to ſeveral
ANNUNTIA'DA } Orders, both Religious and Military among the *Roman Catholicks*, ſo named on Account of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*.

ANNUNCIA'TION [F. *Annunziazione*, It. *Annunciació*, Sp. of *Annunciatio*, L.] the Delivery of a Meſſage, it is generally apply'd to the Tidings that the Angel brought to the Virgin *Mary*, concerning the Incarnation of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

The Feaſt of the ANNUNTIATION, *Lady-day, the 25th of March*.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Years 63 and 81, of which there went a Notion that Men muſt needs die; the two Numbers conſiſt of Nines, as ſeven times Nine is 63, nine times Nine is 81.

ANODY'NE [*anodin*, F. *anonymus*, L. ἀνωδύνη, of α privat. and ὠδύνη, Pain, Gr.] a Medicine which either alleviates or quite takes away Pain, called alſo a *Paregorick*.

To A'NOINT [*oindre*, F. *ugnere*, It. of *ungere*, L.]

ANOI'SANCE } [of *Nuiſance*, F.] any Injury, Damage or
NOI'SANCE } Hurt done to a publick Place, Bridge, High-
NU'SANCE } way, &c. or to a private one by Encroachment, by laying in it any Thing that may breed Infection, &c.

ANOMALI'SM [*anomal*, F. *anomalo*, It. and Sp. *anomalus*, L. ἀνομαλισμος, Gr.] an Irregularity.

ANOMALI'STICAL Year [*Aſtronomy*] is the Space of Time wherein the Earth paſſes through her Orbit.

ANO'MALOUS } [ἀνόμαλος, of α *neg.* and ὅμαλος equal]
ANO'MALAR } out of Rule, irregular, uneven, unequal, that deviates from the true Order and Method.

ANOMA'LY [ἀνομαλία, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declenſion of Nouns, &c. *Gram.*

ANO'MALY [with *Aſtrologers*] an Inequality in the Motions of the Planets.

ANO'MALY [in *Aſtronomy*] the Diſtance of a Planet from the *Aphelion* or *Apogee*; or an Irregularity of a Planet, whereby it deviates from the *Aphelion* or *Apogee*.

ANOMALY *of a Planet mean or equal* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is the *Area*, which is contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

Mean ANOMALY *of the Sun or Planet* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between the mean Place of it, and its Apogee. In the *Modern Aſtronomy* it is the Time wherein the Planet moves from the *Aphelion* to the mean Place or Point of its Orbit.

The *true* ANOMALY *of the Center* [*Aſtronomy*] an Arch of the Zodiack bounded by the true Motion of the Center, of the *New Aſtronomy* it is an Arch of the Eccentrick Circle, included between the *Aphelion*, and a Right Line, drawn through the Center of the Planet perpendicular to the Line of the *Abſides*.

True or equated ANOMALY [*Aſtronomy*] is the Angle at the Sun which a Planet's Diſtance from the *Aphelium* appears under; or it is the Angle at the *Area* taken proportional to the Time in which the Planet moves from the mean Place to its *Aphelion*.

ANO'MALY *of the Orbit* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Arch or Diſtance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

ANO'MEANS [of α and ὁμοῖος, ſimilar or like, *q. d.* diſſimilar, *Gr.*] a Name by which a Sect of pure *Arians* were call'd.

ANO'MPHALOS [of α privat. and ὀμφαλὸς, *Gr.* a Navel] one who is without a Navel, as our firſt Parents *Adam* and *Eve* are ſuppoſed to have been created, not ſtanding in need of Nouriſhent that way.

ANOMOEO'MEROS [of α neg. ὁμοῖος and μέρος, *Gr.* a Particle] that which conſiſts of ſeveral and different Particles.

A'NON, by and by, ſome time hence.

ANO'NIS [in *Botany*] the Herb Cammock, or Reſt Harrow, *L.*

ANO'NIUM, Archangel, or Dead Nettle, an Herb, *L.*

ANO'NYMAL } [*anonyme*, F. *anonimo*, It. *anónymo*, Sp.
ANO'NYMOUS } *anonymus*, L. of ἀνώνυμος, Gr.] nameleſs, or without a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS *Spirit* [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of Spirit that may be ſeparated from Tar, &c. and ſeveral ſorts of Wood, the ſame as *neutral* or *adiaphorous Spirit*.

ANOREXI'A [ἀνορεξία, of ὀρεχθέω to deſire, *Gr.*] a Want of Appetite, a loathing of Meat cauſed by an ill Diſpoſition of the Stomach.

ANO'THER [of an and oþeꞃ, *Sax.*] one more, not the ſame.

A'NS [is ſet as an Abbreviation of *Anſwer*. **Swar**, *Dan.* and *Su.* originally a *Word* to which the *Saxon*, and from them we have added the *Gothick* Particle **and**, *Teut.* **ant**, Gr. ἀντὶ, ſignifying *againſt*, *towards*, *to*, *in Contradiction to*, &c. *q. d.* a *Word*, *againſt*, *towards*, *to* or *in Contradiction* or *Reply to*. So in the *Gothick* we find **Andawaurd**, in the very ancient *Teut.* **Andwurt**, and in ſome Saxon Manuſcripts Anꝺpoꞃꝺ. The *Goths* have not this Compoſition in the Verb, tho' from **Waurd** (a Word) they deriv'd the Verb **waurd (an)** *to ſpeak*.

A'NSA, the Handle of a Cup or other Veſſel; *L.*

ANSA'TED [*anſatus*, L.] having Handles.

A'NSÆ } [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe apparently prominent
A'NSES } Parts of the Ring of the Planet *Saturn*, diſcovered the opening of it, and ſeeming like Handles to the Body of the Planet.

ANSERI'NA [*Botany*] Wild Tanſey.

A'NSCOTE [in ancient *Law* Books] the ſame as *Angild*.

ANSPESA'DES [of *lanſa ſpezzada*, Ital. *i. e*, a broken Lance] in the *French* Foot-Soldiery, a ſort of inferior Officers above common Centinels, yet below Corporals.

An A'NSWER [anꝺꞅpeꞃe, or anꞅpaꞃe, *Sax.*] a Reponſe.

To A'NSWER [anꝺꞅpaꞃian, or anꞅpeꞃian, *Sax.*] to give an Anſwer or Reponſe; alſo to be proportionate; alſo to be ſecurity for any Perſon, Action or Thing.

A'NSWERABLE [of anꝺꞅpeꞃe, *Sax.* and *able*] obliged to anſwer to a Thing; alſo accountable for or to; alſo that has the ſame Relation to; alſo proportionable.

A'NSWERABLY, proportionably.

ANT [æmeꞇ, *Sax.*] an Inſect ſo call'd, alſo an Emet or Piſmire. The *Ant* is an Emblem of Induſtry.

ANT-HILL, a little Heap of Earth in Form of an thill Thrown up by Ants.

AN'T [inſtead of *and it* or *if it*] as, *an't pleaſe you.*

A'NTA } [with *ancient Architects*] a ſquare Column or Pi-
A'NTE } laſter placed at the Corners of the Walls of Temples, &c.

ANTACHA'TES [of ἀντὶ ἀχάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Agate kind, which being burnt, ſends forth a Scent, Myrrh.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *Anti Acida*, i. e. againſt Acids] certain Things which deſtroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*Antagoniſte*, F. *Antagoniſta*, L. of ἀνταγωνιστὴς, of ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω, to ſtrive, *Gr.*] one that ſtrives for the Maſtery againſt, or out-vies another; an Adverſary; alſo a Diſputant who oppoſes another in arguing.

ANTA'GONIST } [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle that has an
ANTAGONI'STA } oppoſite Situation to another, or a contrary Function, as the *Adductor* of the *Cubitus*, which ſerves to pull the Arm back, and the *Abductor* that ſtretches it out.

ANTALGICS [of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἄλγος, *Gr.* Pain] Medicines good for a aſſwaging Pain.

ANTANA'CLASIS [ἀντανάκλασις of ἀντὶ and ἀνακλάω, to ſtrike back again, *Gr.*] a reflecting or beating back.

ANTANACLASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Word ſpoken in one Senſe is handſomely turn'd to another.

ANTANAGO'GE [ἀνταναγωγὴ, of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀγωγὸς a Leader, *Gr.*] properly a going forth to meet an Enemy; alſo a producing on the contrary Side.

ANTANAGO'GE [with *Rhetoricians*, &c.] a Figure when the Orator not being able to anſwer the Accuſation of an Adverſary, returns the Charge by loading him with the ſame Crime.

ANTAPHRODI'TICKS [of ἀντὶ againſt, and Ἀφροδίτη, *Gr. Venus*] Medicines againſt the Veneral Diſeaſe.

ANTAPHRODI'SIACK [of ἀντὶ and ἀφροδίσις, *Gr.* Venereal] Antiveneral; a Term apply'd to ſuch Medicaments as cool or extinguiſh Venereal Deſires.

ANTA'POCHA [of ἀντὶ and ἀποχὴ, Gr.] the Counter-part of a Deed or Writing; a Counter-bond.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [ἀνταπόδοσις, of ἀντὶ againſt, ἀπὸ from, and δίδωμι, *Gr.* to give] a returning or paying on the other Side, or by Turns.

ANTAPODOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] the Counter-part or Clauſe of a Similitude anſwering to the former, *as the Ground is improv'd by Tillage, ſo is the Mind by good Diſcipline.*

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK } [of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀποπληκτικὸς,
ANTIAPOPLE'CTIC } *Gr.*] good againſt an Apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK [of ἀντὶ and ἄρκτος, the Bear, *Gr.*] againſt over againſt or oppoſite to the Northern Conſtellation call'd the Bear.

Antartick *Pole* [*Aſtronomy*] the Southern Pole or End of the Earth's Axis, exactly oppoſite to the North or Arctick Pole.

Anta'res [with *Aſtronomers*] the Scorpion's Heart, a fix'd Star of the firſt Magnitude, in the Conſtellation *Scorpio*. in Longitude 45 Degrees, 13 Minutes, Latitude 4 Degrees, 27 Minutes.

Anta'rtick *Circle* [*antartique*, F. *antarcticus*, L.] (with *Aſtronomers*) one of the leſſer Circles of the Globe or Sphere, which is deſcribed 23 Degrees and a half from the Antartick or South.

Antarthri'ticks [of ἀντὶ and ἀρθριτικὸς, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Gout.

Antasthma'ticks [of ἀντὶ and ἀσθματικὸς, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Phthiſick or Shortneſs of Breath.

Ante, *L.* in the Compoſition of *Engliſh* Words, ſignifies, as in its Original, *before*.

A'nteacts [*Ante acta*, L.] Paſt Acts.

Anteambula'tion, a walking before, *L.*

Anteceda'neous [*antecedaneus*, L.] going before.

Antece'dence [*antecedens*, L.] a going before.

Antecedence [with *Aſtronomers*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the uſual Courſe or Order of the Signs of the Zodiack, it is ſaid to be in *Antecedence* or *Antecedentia*, as when it moves from *Taurus* to *Aries*; but if it moves from *Aries* to *Taurus*, and ſo to *Gemini*, they ſay it goes in *Conſequence* or *Conſequentia*.

Antece'dent [F. *antecedente*, It. and Sp. *antecedens*, L.] foregoing, going before in Time.

Antecedence [with *Grammarians*] a Word to which the Relative refers, as *the Man who*.

Antecedent [with *Logicians*] is the firſt Propoſition of an Enthymeme, or a Syllogiſm that conſiſts but of two Members.

Antecedent *Decree*, a Decree preceding ſome other Decree, or ſome Action of the Creature, or the Previſion of that Action.

Antecedents *of the Ratio* [with *Mathematicians*] is the firſt Term of Compariſon in a Proportion, or that which is compared to another. Thus if the Ratio or Proportion were of B to C, or 8 to 16, B or 8 is the Antecedent, and C or 16 the Conſequent.

Antecedent [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Signs or Symptoms of Diſorder that are obſerved before a Diſeaſe.

Antecede'ntia [*Aſtronomy*] when a Planet appears to move Weſtward, contrary to the Order or Courſe of the Signs, it is ſaid to move in *Antecedentia*.

Antece'ssor [*Anteceſſore*, It. *Anteceſſor*, L.] one who goes before, or leads another, *L.*

A'ntechamber }
A'ntichamber } [*Antichambre*, F. *Anticamera*, It. *Antecámara*, Sp. of *ante Camera*, L.] an outer Chamber before the principal Chamber of an Apartment, where Servants wait, and Strangers ſtay, till the Perſon is at Leiſure to whom they would ſpeak.

Antecu'rsor, a Forerunner, *L.*

A'ntedate [*antidate*, F. *antidata*, It.] an older Date than ought to be.

To Antedate [*antidatare*, It. of *ántedater*, F.] to date a Letter, Bond, or other Writing before the Time.

Antedilu'vian [*antediluvianus*, of *ante* before and *diluvium* the Flood, *L.*] pertaining to the Time before *Noah*'s Flood.

Antedilu'vians [*Antediluviani*, L.] thoſe Generations from *Adam* that were before *Noah*'s Flood; and *e contra*, the Deſcendants from *Noah* are called *Poſtdiluvians*.

Antediluvian Earth, is the Earth that then was, before it was deſtroy'd by the Flood, and which the ingenious and learned Dr. *Thomas Burnet*, conceives to have been very different from ours in Form, Conſtitution, Figure, and Situation, that it was round, ſmooth, even and uniform.

But Dr. *Woodward*, on the contrary, in his *Natural Hiſtory of the Earth*, undertakes to prove,

1. That the Face of the Earth was not as Dr. *Burnet* imagines, *ſmooth*, *even* and *uniform*, but as it now is, unequal, diſtinguiſhed into Mountains and Dales, and having a Sea, Lakes and Rivers; that the Sea was then ſalt as ours is; that it was then ſubject to Tides, and poſſeſs'd nearly the ſame Space that it now does; that the antediluvian Earth was ſtock'd with Animals, Metals, Minerals, *&c.* that it had the ſame Poſition with Reſpect to the Sun that our Earth now hath, and that of Conſequence there was the ſame Succeſſion of Weather, and the ſame Viciſſitudes of Seaſons that are at preſent.

Antejurame'ntum [in *Old Times*] an Oath which the Accuſer was obliged to take before the Trial, to proſecute the accuſed, and that the accuſed was obliged to make Oath on the very Day he was to undergo the Ordeal, that he was innocent of the Fact which he was charged with. If the Accuſer failed, the Criminal was ſet at Liberty; if the accuſed, he was ſuppoſed to be guilty.

A'ntelope, a kind of Deer that hath wreathed Horns.

Antemeri'dian [*antemeridiano*, It. *antemeridianus*, L.] pertaining to the Time before Mid-day or Noon.

Anteme'ticks [of ἀντὶ and ἐμετικὰ, Gr.] Medicines againſt Vomiting.

Antemundane [of *ante* before, and *Mundanus*, L. of *Mundus* the World] before the Beginning or Creation of the World.

Antendei'xis [of ἀντὶ and δείκνυμι, Gr.] a contrary Indication, Sign or Symptom of a Diſeaſe, forbidding that to be uſed which before ſeem'd to be proper by a former Indication.

Antepagme'nta }
Antipagme'nta } [with ancient *Architects*] the Jaumbs of a Door, the Lintels of a Window.

A'ntepast [*antipaſto*, It. of *ante* before, and *paſtus*, L. fed] a Fore-taſte.

Antepenu'ltima [with *Grammarians*] the third Syllable of a Word from the End, or the laſt Syllable but two.

Antepile'pticks [of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἐπιλεπτικὸς, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt Convulſions.

To A'ntepone [*anteponere*, L.] to put or ſet before.

Antepredi'caments [with *Logicians*] certain previous Matters neceſſary to be known before-hand, in order to the better underſtanding, or a more clear and eaſy Apprehenſion of the Doctrine of Predicaments or Categories, as Definitions of univocal, equivocal, and demonſtrative Terms.

Ante'rides [ἀντερείδες, Gr.] a Name given by ancient Architects to Buttreſſes againſt Walls, to bear up the Building.

Ante'rior }
Ante'riour } [*anterieur*, F. *anteriore*, It. of *anterior*, Sp. and L.] Something before another, eſpecially in Reſpect of Place.

Anterio'rity [*anteriorità*, Sp. *anteriorité*, F. of L.] Priority of Time.

A'nteros [probably of ἄντερος, Gr.] the beſt Sort of Amethyſt, a precious Stone.

A'ntes [*Huſbandry*] the foremoſt or uttermoſt Ranks of Vines, *L.*

A'ntes [with *Architects*] Pillars or vaſt great Stones ſet to underprop the Front of a Building, alſo thoſe Square Pilaſters which anciently were placed at the Corners of the Walls of Temples.

Ante'stature [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Retrenchment made of Paliſadoes, or Sacks of Earth ſet up in Haſte, in order to diſpute the Remainder of a Piece of Ground, Part of which hath already been gained by the Enemy.

Anthe'don [ἀνθήδων, Gr.] a kind of Medlar-Tree, which bears a Flower like that of an Almond-Tree, and is delicious Fruit.

Anthe'lix [of ἀντὶ and ἕλιξ, Gr.] the Protuberance or Knob of the Ear, or the inner Circle of the Auricle, called thus on Account of its Oppoſition to the outer Circle, called the *Helix*.

Anthelmi'nticks [of ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος, Gr. a Worm] Medicines which deſtroy Worms in human Bodies.

A'nthem [*Antienne*, F. *Anthema*, It. *q.* of ἀνθυμνὸς, Gr.] a Church Song, performed in a Cathedral, *&c.* by the Choriſters, divided into two Chorus's, who ſing alternately.

A'nthemis [ἄνθεμις, Gr.] the Herb Camomile.

A'nthera [in *Pharmacy*] the yellow Part that is in the middle of a Roſe; alſo a Salve of a bright orient Colour; alſo a kind of Medicine for a Sore.

A'ntheræ [in *Botany*] thoſe little Tufts or Knobs which grow on the Tops of the Stamina of Flowers.

Anthesphori'a [of ἄνθος a Flower, and φέρω I carry, *Gr.*] a Feſtival celebrated in *Sicily* in Honour of *Proſerpine*, in Memory of the Goddeſs being forced away by *Pluto*, while She was gathering Flowers in the Fields.

Antheste'ria [ἀνθεστήρια, Gr.] a Feſtival celebrated by the *Athenians* in Honour of *Bacchus*.

Antholo'gion ['ανθολόγιον, of ἄνθος a Flower, and λόγος, Gr.] a Church Book; alſo a Breviary or Maſs Book, with the Offices to *Chriſt*, the Virgin *Mary*, Saints and Martyrs.

Antho'logy ['ανθολογία, of ἄνθος a Flower, λόγος, a Word, or λέγω to gather, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe of Flowers, or a Collection of Flowers; alſo a Collection of *Greek* Epigrams.

Anthomani'a [of ἄνθος a Flower. and μανία, Gr. Madneſs] an expenſive and extravagant Fondneſs for curious Flowers, ſo as to give ten or 15 Pounds Sterling for a fine Tulip Root, which was once the Foible of ſome Floriſts.

St. A'nthony's *Fire*, See *Eryſipelas*.

Antho'ra }
Anti'thora } [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant Healing-Wolf's Bane.

A'nthos [ἄνθος, Gr.] a Flower, but appropriated by Way of Excellency to Roſemary Flowers.

Anthophy'lli [in *Botany*] a large Sort of Cloves.

Anthraci'tes [of ἄνθραξ, Gr.] a precious Stone in which appears as it were Sparks of Fire.

Anthraco'sis ['ανθράκωσις, of ἄνθραξ a Coal, Gr.] a Diſtemper in the Eyes cauſed by a corroſive Ulcer, accompany'd with a general Swelling of the Parts about the Eye.

Anthra'cothei'osaleni'trum [of ἄνθραξ a Coal, θεῖον

Sulphur, ἅλς Salt, and νίτρον Nitre, *Gr.*] all the Ingredients of Gunpowder.

A'NTHRAX [ἄνθραξ, Gr.] a live Coal; a Carbuncle Swelling ſurrounded with fiery, ſharp and painful Swellings, which as it were burns the Skin.

ANTHROPO'LOGY [of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and λόγος Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe, or a Deſcription of a Man's Body and Soul.

ANTHROPOLOGY [in *Theology*] a way of ſpeaking of God after the manner of Men, by attributing to him human Parts, as Hands, Eyes, *&c.*

ANTHRO'POMANCY [of ἄνθρωπος and μαντεία Divination, *Gr.*] Divination performed by the inſpecting the Viſcera of a deceaſed Perſon.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA [of ἄνθρωπος, aud μετρήω, Gr. to meaſure] the Conſideration of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHI'TICAL, of or pertaining to *Anthropomorphites.*

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES [ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, of ἄνθρωπος and μορφὴ, Gr. Form] Hereticks who attributed to God the Figure of a Man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHUS [ἀνθρωπομόρφος, Gr.] the Mandrake, a kind of Plant.

ANTHROPOPA'THY [ἀνθρωποπαθεία, of ἄνθρωπος and παθὴ, Gr. Paſſion] a being endued with the Affections and Paſſions of Men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI [ἀνθρωποφαγὶ, of ἄνθρωπος and φαγεῖν, Gr. to eat] Men-Eaters, Cannibals or Savages who eat Man's Fleſh.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, the Act of eating Man's or human Fleſh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of ἄνθρωπος and σοφὶα Wiſdom, *Gr.*] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHYPNO'TICS [of 'αντὶ and ὕπνος, Gr. Sleep] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACA [of 'αντὶ and ὑποχονδρία, Gr.] Medicines good againſt Diſeaſes of the Hypochondria.

ANTHYPOPHO'RA ['ανθυποφορα, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, in which the Objections and Inſinuations that an Adverſary may make, are fairly anſwered.

ANTHYSTE'RICKS [of 'αντὶ and ὑςερικὸς, Gr.] Remedies againſt Hyſterick Paſſions, or Fits of the Mother

ANTI [a *Greek Prepoſition*] in the Compoſition of Engliſh Words, ſignifies *againſt.*

A'NTI [in *Affairs of Literature*] Pieces written by way of Anſwer to others, whoſe Names are commonly annexed to the *Anti.*

ANTI'ADES ['αντίαδες, Gr.] the Glandules or Kernels uſually call'd the *Almonds* of the Ears, alſo an Inflammation in thoſe Parts.

ANTI'ADIAPHORISTS [of 'αντὶ and 'αδιαφορος of διαφερω, Gr. to differ] thoſe who are oppoſite to the Diaphoriſts.

ANTIAPHRODI'TICKS [of 'αντὶ and 'Αφροδίτη *Venus, Gr.*] Remedies for allaying the Heat of Luſt.

ANTIARTHRI'TICKS [of 'αντὶ and 'αρθρίτις, Gr. the Gout] Remedies againſt the Gout.

ANTIASTHMA'TICKS [of 'αντι and ἄσθμα, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Aſthma.

ANTIAXIO'MATISM [of 'αντὶ and ἀξίωμα, Gr.] that which oppoſes or contradicts any known Axiom.

ANTIBA'CCHUS [in ancient *Poetry*] a Foot that has the two firſt Syllables long, and the third ſhort.

ANTIBALLO'MENA [of 'αντὶ and βάλλω, Gr.] Medicines that are of alike or equal Strength.

ANTICA'RDIUM [of 'αντὶ and καρδία, Gr. the Heart] the little Hollow at the Bottom of the Breaſt, commonly called the Pit of the Stomach.

ANTICHACHE'CTICKS [of 'αντὶ and καχεξία, an ill Diſpoſition, *Gr.*] Remedies for correcting the ill Diſpoſition of the Blood.

ANTICA'RDIUM ['αντικάρδιον, Gr.] the Pit of the Stomach or Heart-Pit.

A'NTICHAMBET, See *Antechamber.*

A'NTICHEIR [of 'αντὶ inſtead of, *and* χειρὸς Gr. of the Hand] the Thumb, ſo called becauſe it is of as much Uſe as the reſt of the Hand.

ANTICHRE'SIS ['αντίχρησις, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn.

ANTICHRE'SIS [in the *Civil Law*] a Covenant or Convention between the Debtor and the Creditor, as to a Loan of Money upon a Mortgage or Pawn.

A'NTICHRIST [*Antechriſt*, F. *Anticriſto*, It. *Antechriſto*, Sp. *Antichriſtus*, L. of 'αντίχριςος, of 'αντὶ againſt, *and* Χριςὸς, Chriſt, *Gr.*] one who is an Adverſary to *Chriſt*, a Seducer, one who puts himſelf in the Room and Stead of *Chriſt.*

ANTICHRISTIAN [*antichretien*, F. *anticriſtiano*, It. of *antichriſtianus*, L.] of or pertaining to Antichriſt.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM [*antichriſtianiſme*, F. *antichriſtianiſmum*, L. Barb.] the Principles or Practices of Antichriſt.

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY } [of 'αντὶ againſt, and Χριςὸς, Gr.
ANTICHRI'STIANNESS } Chriſt] Oppoſiteneſs to the Doctrine of Chriſt, or the Principles, *&c.* of Chriſtians.

ANTI'CHTHONES, thoſe People which inhabited Countries oppoſite to each other. The ſame as *Antipodes.*

To ANTI'CIPATE [*anticiper*, F. *anticipar*, Sp. and It. *anticipare*, L.] to take up before hand, or before the Time, alſo to foreſtall, to prevent one.

ANTICIPATER, one who anticipates.

ANTICIPA'TION [F. *anticipazione*, It. of *anticipatio*, L.] the Act of preventing one, *&c.*

ANTICNE'MIUM [of 'αντὶ and κνήμη, Gr. the great Bone of the Leg] the Fore-part of the Leg.

A'NTICK [*antique*, F. *antico*, It. and Sp. *antiguo*, Port. of *antiquus*, L.] old, ancient.

An ANTICK, a Buffoon; alſo a Piece of Antiquity.

ANTICK } [with *Painters* and *Carvers*] a Device of
ANTICK *Work* } ſeveral odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Beaſts, Flowers, *&c.* form'd rudely one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artiſt, affording a grateful Variety to the Eye of the Beholder.

To dance ANTICKS, is to dance after an odd manner, making ridiculous Geſtures.

ANTICNE'MION [of ἀντὶ againſt, and κνήμη, Gr. the *Tibia*, or great Bone of the Leg] the Skin or Fore-part of the *Tibia.*

ANTICHO'LICA } [of ἀντιχολικὰ, of ἀντὶ and χολὴ, Gr.
ANTICO'LICA } Choler] Remedies againſt the Cholick.

ANTICHRO'NISM [ἀντιχρονισμὸς, of ἀντὶ and χρόνος Time] a falſe Chronology or Chronicling.

A'NTICOR [with *Horſe Doctors*] a dangerous Diſeaſe in Horſes.

ANTIDA'CTYLUS [of ἀντὶ and δάκτυλος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe contrary to a Dactyl, conſiſting of the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long, as Piĕtās.

ANTIDIA'PHORISTS [of ἀντί and διαφέρω, Gr. to differ] thoſe who are oppoſite to the Diaphoriſts.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANS [of ἀντὶ, or *Antidico*, and *Mary*] ſuch Perſons who were againſt, or ſpake againſt the Virgin *Mary*, aſſerting that ſhe had ſeveral Children by *Joſeph.*

ANTIDI'NICA [of 'αντὶ and δίνη, Gr. a Whirlwind] Remedies againſt Dizzineſs in the Head.

A'NTIDOTE [F. *Antidoto*, It. and Sp. *Antidotus*, L. ἀντίδοτος, of ἀντὶ and δίδωμι to give, *Gr.*] a Remedy againſt deadly Poiſon, a Counter-Poiſon.

ANTIDYSENTE'RICA [of ἀντὶ and δυσεντερικὸς, Gr.] Medicines that are efficacious againſt the Dyſentery or Bloody Flux.

ANTIELMI'NTHICKS [of ἀντὶ againſt, and ἕλμινθος a Worm, *Gr.*] Medicines efficacious in deſtroying Worms in human Bodies.

ANTIEME'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἐμέτικος, Gr.] Remedies that ſtop vomiting.

ANTIEPILE'PTICKS [of ἀντιεπιληπτικὸς, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Epilepſy or Falling-Sickneſs.

ANTIEPILEPTICK *Elixir* [*Pharmacy*] a Spirit of the human Head mix'd with an equal Quantity of the Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been diſſolved.

ANTIHE'CTICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἑκτικὸς, Gr.] Medicines againſt an Hectic Fever or Conſumption.

ANTIHE'CTICUM *Poterii* [with *Chymiſts*] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial Regulus of Antimony, and fixed with Salt-Petre.

ANTHYPNO'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑπνοτικὸς, of ὕπνος Sleep, *Gr.*] Medicaments that hinder Sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHO'NDRIACKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑποχονδρία, Gr.] Remedies againſt Melancholy.

ANTILEGO'MENA [ἀντιλεγόμενα, Gr.] Contradictions.

ANTILO'BIUM [of ἀντὶ againſt, and λόβος, Gr.] the Bottom of the Ear.

ANTILOE'MICA [of ἀντὶ and λοιμὸς, Gr. the Peſtilence] Medicines againſt the Plague.

ANTI'LOQUIST [*antiloquus*, L.] a Contradictor.

ANTILO'GARITHM [ἀντιλογαριθμὸς, of ἀντὶ, λόγος, and ἀριθμὸς, Gr.] is the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sign, Tangent or Secant, to 90 Degrees.

ANTI'LOGY [ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Paſſages in an Author.

A'NTILOPE, a Mungrel Creature, engender'd by a Hart and a Goat.

ANTILUMINARIES, Preceding Lights.

ANTIME'NSIA, a Sort of conſecrated Table Cloth, occaſionally uſed in the *Greek* Church, in Lieu of a proper Altar.

ANTIME'TRICAL [of ἀντὶ and μετρικὸς, of μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] contrary to the Rules of Metre or Verſe.

ANTIME'RIA [ἀντιμερεία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE [αντιμεταβολὴ, of ἀντὶ, μετὰ behind and βαλλω, Gr. to caſt or throw] a Rhetorical Figure, where there is a Repetition of Words in the ſame Sentence, in a different Tenſe, Perſon or Caſe, as *Non vivo ut edam, ſed edo ut vivam.*

ANTIMETA'STASIS [of ἀν]ὶ and μετάςασις, Gr. a Mutation] a tranſlating or changing to the contrary Part.

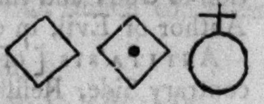
ANTIMONA'RCHICAL }
ANTIMONA'RCHIAL } [of ἀντὶ and μοναρχικὸς, Gr.] againſt Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS [of ἀν]ὶ and μοναρχικὸς, Gr.] the being againſt Government in a ſingle Perſon.

ANTIMO'NIALS, Preparations of Antimony, or ſuch Medicines wherein Antimony is the Baſis or principal Ingredient.

A'NTIMONY [*Antimoine*, F. *Antimonio*, It. and Sp. *Antimonium*, L.] a Mineral which conſiſts of a Sulphur like common Brimſtone, and of a Subſtance that comes near that of Metals. *Alchymiſts* call it the *Red Lyon*, becauſe it turns red, and alſo the *Philoſophers Wolf*, becauſe it conſumes all Metals except Gold; or as others define it, a Semi-Metal, being a Foſſil Glebe, compoſed of ſome undetermined Metal, combined with a ſulphureous and ſtony Subſtance. It conſiſts of three different Parts; 1. Common Sulphur; 2. Sulphnr which in the Fire yields a poiſonous Smoke, and renders Metals friable. 3. Metal, tho' of what kind is not certainly known. The third Character denotes Gold at Bottom, and a corroſive Acid at the Top.

A'NTIMONY [by *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters



Calx of ANTIMONY }
Ceruſe of ANTIMONY } is a white Powder, produc'd of the Regulus, diſtilled with Spirits of Nitre in a Sand Furnace.

Cinnabar of ANTIMONY, is prepared of a Mixture of Sulphur, Mercury and Antimony, ſublimed in a luted Bolt Head, and a naked Fire.

Crocus of ANTIMONY }
Liver of ANTIMONY } See *Crocus Metallorum.*

Butter of ANTIMONY, a white, gummous Liquor, prepared either of Crude, or Regulus of Antimony, and corroſive, ſublimate, pulveriz'd, mix'd, and diſtill'd by a gentle Heat.

Golden Sulphur of ANTIMONY }
Precipitate of ANTIMONY } is prepared from the Scoria, ariſing in preparing the *Regulus*, by boiling, Filtration, and adding diſtill'd Vinegar.

Magiſtery of Antimony, is a yellowiſh Powder prepared from crude Antimony, digeſted in *aqua regia*, which becomes an inſipid Matter, by many repeated Ablutions in Water.

Crude ANTIMONY, is the native Mineral *Antimony*, melted down, and caſt in Cones; called alſo *Antimony in Subſtance.*

Prepared ANTIMONY, is that which has paſt under ſome Chymical Proceſs, by which the Nature and Powers of it have been alter'd and abated.

Regulus of ANTIMONY, a ponderous, metallick Powder, which, upon fuſing ſome of that Mineral in its crude State, ſinks to the Bottom, leaving the Scoria or Impurities on the Top.

Glaſs of ANTIMONY, is the crude Antimony ground and calcined by a very vehement Fire, in an Earthen Crucible, till it leaves off fuming, and then vitrified in a Wind Furnace.

Flowers of ANTIMONY, are the volatile Pars that ſtick to the ſubliming Pot, after having been pulveriz'd and ſublim'd in Aludels.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Diaphoreticum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Medicine prepared of one Part of Antimony and three of Salt-petre, pulverized and mingled together, ſo that the Sulphurs being fixed by the Salt-peter, are hindered from operating any other Way, but by Sweat.

ANTIMO'NIUM *medicamentoſum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of five Ounces of Antimony, four Ounces of Salt-peter, and one Ounce of Salt of Tartar, flux'd together into a Regulus, which is afterwards pulveriz'd and waſh'd.

ANTIMO'NIUM *reſuſcitatum* [with *Chymiſts*] is a Compoſition of equal Parts of Antimony and *Sal Armoniack*, ſublimed together thrice; after which, it is waſhed with diſtilled Vinegar to get out the Salt.

ANTINEPHRI'CTICKS [of ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς, of νεφρὸς, *Gr.* a Kidney] Medicines good againſt Diſeaſes of the Reins and Kidneys.

ANTINOMASI'A [ἀντινομασία, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, a ſort of Metonymy, and is the applying the proper Name of one Thing to many others, as when we call a voluptuous Man a *Sardanapalus*, a cruel Man a *Nero*, becauſe *Nero* the Emperor was ſo; or on the contrary, when we apply a Name common to ſeveral to a particular Man, as the Orator for *Cicero.*

ANTINOMI'A [ἀντινομία, of ἀντὶ and νόμος, *Gr.* Law] the Repugnance or Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTINO'MIANS [of ἀντὶ and νόμ☉, *Gr.* a Law] a Sect whoſe Tenet is, that the keeping of the Law of *Moſes* is unprofitable under the Goſpel, and that there is no Sin in Children, and that good Works do not farther, nor evil ones hinder Salvation.

A'NTINOMY, a Contradiction between two Laws or two Articles of the ſame Law, ſee *Antinomia.*

ANTINO'US [*Aſtronomy*] a Part of the Conſtellation, named *Aquila* or the Eagle.

ANTIO'ECI, vide *Antoeci.*

ANTIPAGME'NTA [with *Architect.*] the Garniture of Poſts and Pillars.

ANTIPARA'STASIS [ἀντιπαράςασις, of ἀντὶ, παρὰ and ἵςημι, *Gr*, to ſtand] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one grants what the Adverſary ſays, but denies his Inference.

ANTIPARALY'TICK [of ἀντὶ and παράλυσις, *Gr.* the Palſy] efficacious againſt the Palſy.

ANTIPARASI'ASIS, a Rhetorical or Logical Figure, where one granting ſomething to his Adverſary thereby turns it to deny more ſtrongly.

ANTI'PASIS [with *Phyſicians*] the Revulſion or Drawing back of a Diſeaſe, when the Humours, which flow into one Part, are turned back and cauſed to take ſome other Courſe, as by opening a Vein in ſome remote Part.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, pertaining to Antipathy.

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS, the having an Antipathy, or antipathetical Quality.

ANTI'PATHY [*Antipathie*, F. *Antipatia*, It. and Sp. of *Antipathia*, L. of Ἀντιπάθεια, of ἀντὶ againſt, and πάθ☉ Paſſion] ſome ſay the Reaſon of Antipathy between Animals is, that by the Sight of ſuch Objects certain Impreſſions are tranſmitted thro' the Fibres of the Nerves into the Brains, which convey the animal Spirits into the Nerves; which upon the Blood being rarified, after another manner than is uſual, ſends into the Brains thoſe Spirits, which are adapted to the Fomenting or Cheriſhing of Terror. And again as *Effluvia* and Spirituous Steams proceed from the Bodies of all Creatures, ſome of which diſagree with others, they do excite Anger and Hatred in each other.

ANTIPATHY [Ἀντιπάθεια, of ἀντὶ and πάθη Affection, *Gr.*] a natural Averſion, a Contrariety of natural Qualities between ſome Creatures and Things.

ANTIPATHY [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] a Contrariety of Humours in the Body, alſo of Medicines; alſo a loathing any thing without a juſt Cauſe.

ANTIPE'LARGI [*Antipelargia*, L. of ἀντιπελαργία of πελαργ☉, Gr. a Stork, becauſe of the Gratitude of Storks, who are ſaid to feed their Sires or Dams when old] a mutual Thankfulneſs or Requital of a Benefit; but eſpecially a Child's nouriſhing a Parent in old Age.

ANTIPE'NDIUM, a large Silver Skreen, that hides the Front of an Altar in Popiſh Countries.

ANTIPENDIUM [with the *Romaniſts*] a Silver Skreen, which covers the Front of an Altar, which is hanged on with Screws upon a Feſtival Day.

ANTIPERISTA'LTICK, belonging to Antiperiſtaſis.

ANTIPERISTALTICK [of ἀντὶ, περὶ and ϛάλτικ☉, Gr. having the Power of compreſſing] Quibbling, Quivering, as the Antiperiſtaltick Motion of the Guts is the wormlike, wave-like, or quibbling Motion of them inverted, or an irregular Motion of them from the bottom to the top, contrary to their natural Courſe.

ANTIPERI'STASIS [*antiperiſtaſe*, F. *antiperiſtaſio*, It. *antiperiſtaſis*, L. ἀντιπερίςασις, Gr. of ἀντὶ againſt, περὶ about, and ἵςημι, to ſtand] a Repulſion on every Part, whereby either Heat or Cold is made more ſtrong in itſelf, by the reſtraining of the contrary; alſo when Heat invirons Cold, or Cold Heat, or one contrary Quality another. Hence Wells in Winter Time become warm, becauſe the Heat retires thither, giving Place to the Cold which poſſeſſes the upper Parts of the Earth, and Lime grows hot by pouring cold Water upon it.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, good againſt the Peſtilence.

ANTIPHA'RMACUM [of ἀντὶ and φάρμακον, Gr.] a Remedy againſt Poiſon or any Diſeaſe.

ANTI'PHONE [*Antifona*, It. *Antifona*, Sp. *Antiphona*, L. Ἀντίφονα, of ἀντὶ and φωνὴ, *Gr.* the Voice] a Singing by way of Anſwer, when the Choir on one Side anſwers to the Choir on the other, one Singing one Verſe and the other another.

ANTI'PHRASIS [*Antiphraſe*, F. *Antifraſe*, It. *Antiphraſis*, L. Ἀντίφρασις, of ἀντὶ and φράσις, of φράσσω to ſpeak] a Figure in Grammar, when a Word has a Meaning contrary to the original Senſe; alſo a figurative Speech that has a contrary Meaning to what it appears to be.

ANTIPHRA'STICALLY [of *antiphraſis*, L. of ἀντίφρασις, Gr.] by way of Antiphraſis.

ANTIPHTHI'SICA [of ἀντὶ and φθίσις, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Phthiſick or Conſumption.

ANTIPLEURI'TICUM [of ἀντὶ and πλευρῖτις, *Gr.* a Pleuriſy] a Medicine againſt the Pleuriſy.

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντὶ and ποδάγρα, *Gr.* the Gout] Medicines againſt the Gout.

ANTI'PODES [F. Sp. and L. *antipodi*, It. of ἀντὶ and πὲς ποδὸς, Gr. a Foot] Contrary or oppoſite as to the Foot.

ANTI'PODES [in *Geography*] ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth, who dwell in oppoſite Parallels of Latitude, and under the oppoſite half of the ſame Meridian, and walk with their Feet directly oppoſite one to another. The Antipodes have the ſame Length of Day and Night, but at contrary Times; when it is Noon with the one, it is Midnight with the other; and the longeſt Day with one is the ſhorteſt with the other; they have likewiſe the ſame Degree of Heat and Cold; they have likewiſe their Summer and Winter, the Riſing and Setting of the Stars quite contrary one to another.

A'NTIPOPE [*Antipape*, F. *Antipapa*, It. of ἀντὶ and *Papa*, *L.* the Pope] a falſe Pope ſet up by a particular Faction againſt one who is duly elected.

ANTI'PTOSIS [Ἀντίπτωσις of ἀντὶ and πτῶσις a Caſe] a Grammatical Figure, when one Caſe of a Noun is put for another.

ANTIPYRE'NDICUM } [of ἀντὶ and πυρετὸς a fiery Heat]
ANTIPYRE'TICUM } a Medicine that allays the Heat of Fevers.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM } a Remedy againſt Quartan or
ANTIQUA'RTIUM } Fourth-day Agues incluſive from Fit to Fit.

A'NTIQUARIES [*antiquaires*, F. *antiquarii*, L.] Perſons that are well s'kill'd in, or who apply themſelves to the Study of Antiquity or ancient Coins, Medals, Statues, Sculptures, Inſcriptions, *&c.*

To A'NTIQUATE [*antiquare*, L.] to aboliſh, repeal, or make void.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS [of *antiquatus*, L.] the being grown out of Uſe or Date.

ANTI'QUE [F. *antico*, It. and Sp. of *antiquus*, L.] ancient. *Antique* is chiefly uſed by Architects, Carvers, Painters, *&c.* and is apply'd to ſuch Pieces of Work as were perform'd at the Time when thoſe Arts were in the greateſt Perfection among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, or after the Time of *Alexander the Great* to the Irruption of the *Goths*, and alſo the *Intaglia's* within that Time, and is uſed in oppoſition to *Modern*.

ANTIQUE, is ſometimes uſed in Contradiſtinction to *Ancient*, which latter is uſed to ſignify a leſs Degree of Antiquity, when the Art was not in its utmoſt Purity.

ANTI'QUITY [*antiquité*, F. *antichità*, It. *antiquidà*, Sp. of *antiquitas*, L.] Ancientneſs, the State of old Things, old Times, *&c.* it is frequently uſed in Reſpect to the Remains and Monuments of the Ancients.

The great *Lord Bacon* (*de Augm. Scient.*) obſerves; that Antiquities may be look'd upon as the Planks of a Shipwreck, which induſtrious and wiſe Men, gather and preſerve from the Deluge of Time.

ANTI'QUO *Modern*, a Term uſed of old *Gothic* Buildings, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Roman* and *Greek* ones.

ANTI'RRHINON } [Ἀντίῤῥινον, Gr.] the Herb Calves-Snout
ANA'RRHINON } or Snap-Dragon.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS [of ἀντὶ and Σάββατον, Gr.] ſuch as are againſt the keeping of the Sabbath.

ANTI'SCII [Ἀντίσκιοι of ἀντὶ and σκιὰ, Gr. a Shadow] contrary as to Shadow.

ANTI'SCII [with *Geographers*] thoſe People who dwell in two Places oppoſite to one another, the one on the North-Side of the Equator, and the other on the South, ſo that their Shadows fall different Ways at Noon, one directly oppoſite to the other.

ANTI'SCIONS [with *Aſtrologers*] certain Degrees in the Zodiac which anſwer to one another.

ANTI'SCION SIGNS [in *Aſtrology*] Signs, which with Reference to each other, are equally diſtant from the two Tropical Signs *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; ſo that when a Planet is in ſuch a Station, it is ſaid to caſt its Antiſcion, *i. e.* to give a Virtue or Influence to another Star or oppoſite Sign.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS [*Antiſcorbutiques*, F. of ἀντὶ Gr. and *Scorbutum*, L. the Scurvy] Medicines againſt the Scurvy.

ANTISCO'RODON [of ἀντὶ aud σκόροδον, Gr.] a Sort of Garlick call'd *Allium Cyprium*.

ANTISI'GMA [of ἀντὶ and σίγμα, Gr.] a Note or Mark in the ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verſes is to be changed; alſo a Sigma reverſed.

ANTISO'PHIST [of ἀντὶ and σοφιϛὴς] a Counter-Sophiſter, one who diſputes on the contrary Part, or that argues and declaims againſt another.

ANTI'SPASIS [of ἀντὶ againſt, and σπάω, Gr. to draw] the Revulſion of any Humour into another Part.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS [of ἀντὶ and σπασμὸς, Gr. the Cramp] Medicines againſt the Cramp, ſhrinking of the Sinews or Convulſions.

ANTISPA'STICKS [of ἀντὶ and σπαϛικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which divert Diſtempers to other Parts.

ANTI'SPASTOS [Ἀντίσπαϛος, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, which has the firſt Syllable ſhort, the ſecond and third long.

ANTI'SPODA } [of ἀντὶ and σπόδιον, Gr.] certain Drugs
ANTISPODI'A } that have the ſame Quality, and perform the ſame Operation that *Spodium* has, and are uſed inſtead of it; alſo a Sort of Medicinal Aſhes made of certain Herbs.

ANTI'STERNON [of ἀντὶ oppoſite to, and ϛέρνον, Gr. the Breaſt] the Back-Bone.

ANTISTI'TIUM [*Old Writings*] a Monaſtery.

ANTI'STOICHON [Ἀντίϛοιχον, of ἀντὶ and ϛοιχεῖον a Rudiment] a Grammatical Figure, when one Letter is put for another, as *promuſcis* for *proboſcis*, when *m* is put for *b*, and *u* for *o*.

ANTI'STROPHE [Ἀντιϛροφὴ, of ἀντὶ and ϛροφὴ a Turning, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Turn or Change is made between two Terms, which have Dependence the one on the other, *q. d. the Maſter of the Work*, or *the Work of the Maſter*.

ANTISTROPHE, a Counter.turn. In Stage Plays among the Ancients, a Term uſed to ſignify the Turning of the *Chorus* or the Choir the contrary Way; the *Strophe* or firſt Turn of the Singers being on one Side of the Stage, and the *Antiſtrophe* or Counter-turn on the other.

ANTI'STROPHE [in *Lyric Poetry*] is uſed of an Ode, which is generally divided into its *Strophe* and *Antiſtróphe*, and is a Kind of Echo or Replication to the *Strophe*.

ANTITA'CTÆ [of ἀντιτάττω to oppoſe or be contrary to, *Gr.*] a Sort or Sect of *Gnoſticks*, who held that God the Creator of the Univerſe, was good and juſt; but that one of his Creatures had created Evil, and engaged Mankind to follow it, in Oppoſition to God; and that it is the Duty of Mankind to oppoſe this Author of Evil, in order to avenge God of his Enemy.

ANTITA'SIS [of ἀντιτάσσω, Gr.] an Extending on the contrary Side, Reſiſtance, Reluctancy.

ANTITASIS [with *Anatomiſts*] an oppoſite placing of Parts in the Body, as, that of the Liver and Spleen, *&c.*

ANTITHE'NAR [of ἀντὶ and θήναρ, Gr.] one of the Muſcles which extend the Thumb; it is alſo a Muſcle of the great Toe, ariſing from the inferior Part of the third *Os cuneiforme*, and paſſing obliquely is inſerted into the *Oſſa Seſſamoidea*.

ANTI'THESIS [*antitheſe*, F. *antiteſe*, It. *antitheſis*, L. of ἀντίθεσις, Gr.] a ſetting one thing againſt another, Oppoſition.

ANTI'THESIS, a Sort of Rhetorical Flouriſh, when Contraries are ingeniouſly oppos'd to Contraries in the ſame Period or Sentence, as, *He gain'd by loſing, and by falling roſe.*

ANTITHETA'RIUS, one that endeavours to diſcharge himſelf of a Fact of which he is accus'd by charging the Accuſer with the ſame Fact.

A'NTITHETS [Ἀντίθετα, Gr.] Contraries, Oppoſites.

ANTITRA'GUS [of ἀντὶ τράγος, Gr.] a little Knob of the Ear, ſeated at the lower End of the *Anthelix*, and oppoſite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, thoſe who deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Perſons in the Godhead.

A'NTITYPE [Ἀντίτυπον, of ἀντὶ and τύπος, Gr.] an Example or Copy like to the Pattern, or that which anſwers or is prefigured by a Type; as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is with Reſpect to the Paſchal Lamb or Jewiſh Paſſover, or as the *Sanctuary* is ſaid to be an Antitype of Heaven.

ANTITY'PICAL [of *antitypum*, L. ἀντίτυπον, Gr.] pertaining to Antitype.

ANTIVENE'REAL *Medicines* [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Venereus* of *Venus*] Medicines efficacious againſt the *French Pox*.

ANTIVENE'REALNESS [of ἀντὶ, *Gr.* and *Venereus*, L.] the being uſeful againſt Venereal Diſtempers.

A'NTLERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Starts or Branches of a Deer's Attire.

Bes ANTLER, the Start or Branch next above the Brow Antler.

Sur-ANTLER, the Top-Start or Branch.

Brow ANTLER, the Start or Branch next the Head.

A'NTOCOW [with *Horſe-Doctors*] a round Swelling about half as big as a Man's Fiſt, breaking out in the Breaſt of a Horſe, directly againſt his Heart.

ANTOE'CI } [of ἀντὶ over-againſt or oppoſite to, and οἰκέω
ANTIOE'CI } to dwell] a Name given by Geographers to thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth, who dwell under the ſame Meridian, but under oppoſite Parallels; ſo that they inhabit in the ſame Zone and the ſame Climate, but under different Poles, and have their Noon and Midnight at the ſame Time, but at different Seaſons, it being Summer with the one, while it is Winter with the other.

ANTONOMASI'A [Ἀντονομασία, of ἀντὶ inſtead of, and ὀνομάζειν to name, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative or common Name is uſed inſtead of a proper Name; as when it is ſaid the *Apoſtle* inſtead of *Paul*, the *Philoſopher* inſtead of *Ariſtotle*; or alſo when the proper Name of one Perſon or Thing is applied to ſeveral others; alſo on the contrary, when the Names of ſeveral Things are applied to one, as when any cruel Perſon is call'd a *Nero*, and a voluptuous Perſon a *Sardanapalus*.

A'NTRUM, a Cave or Den. *L.*

Antrum [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach, where its Coats are thickeſt.

Ant, an Emmet, a Piſmire, a ſmall Inſect well known.

Ants [*Hieroglyphically*] were uſed by the Ancients to repreſent laborious Perſons, diligent and induſtrious in their Callings. For Ants are very laborious, induſtrious Creatures, and alſo ready to give Aſſiſtance to their Fellows. And the *Egyptian* Prieſts, in order to ſignify a Country deſtroy'd by Sickneſs or War, put a few Ants near the Herb *Origanum*, the Scent of which they cannot endure. And it is related of the Eaſtern Farmers, that in order to preſerve their Corn from Ants, they were wont to cover it with *Origanum*.

A'nvil [Aenbeeldt, *Du.* Amboz, H. G. anfild, *Sax.* a maſſy iron Inſtrument on which Smiths, *&c.* hammer their Work.

A Riſing **Anvil**, an Anvil having two Nooks or Corners, for rounding any piece of Metal.

A'nus [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Inteſtinum rectum*, or the Orifice of the Fundament; alſo a ſmall Hole in the third Ventricle of the *Cerebellum*.

Anxi'ety [*anxieté*, F. *anſietà*, It. of *anxietas*, L. Angſt, D. G.] Anguiſh, Vexation, Sorrow, great Trouble of Mind. Anxiety is deſcrib'd in Painting and Sculpture by a Woman clod in red and green, holding in her right Hand a Torch, and in her Left a Spur.

Anxi'ferous [*anxifer*, L.] bringing or cauſing Anxiety.

A'nxious [*anxius*, L.] ſad, ſorrowful, much concerned, thoughtful, doubtful.

Anxiously, with Concern or Thought.

A'nxiousness [of *anxieté*, F. of *anxius*, L.] Anxiety.

A'ny [aniȝ, *Sax.* eenigh, *Du.* eenig, eenich, or yennich, O. G. eenig, L. G. einig, H. G.

A'ny-*where*, in any Place where ſoever.

Aonides [of *Aonia* in *Perſia*, where they were worſhipped] See *Muſes*.

A'orist [with *Grammar*. 'Αόριστος, Gr.] a Tenſe in the *Greek*, anſwering to the Preterperfect of the *Latin* and *Engliſh* Grammar.

Ao'rta [either of ἀίρω to lift up, or ἀὴρ, Gr. the Air, and τηρέω to keep] becauſe it receives the Air, the great Artery proceeding from the left Ventricle of the Heart, which beats continually, and conveys the Blood through the whole Body.

Apa'ce faſt, quick.

Apæresis [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when ſome Matter is called in Queſtion, which we willed the Judge to remember.

Apagma ['Απαγμα, Gr.] the thruſting of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place.

Apago'gical *Demonſtration* [with *Logicians*] is ſuch as does not prove the Thing directly; but ſhews the Impoſſibility and Abſurdy of it, or which ariſes from denying it; and thence it is called alſo *reductio ad abſurdum aut impoſſibile*.

Apago'reusis [ἀπαγόρευσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick called an Interdiction or Forbidding, *L.*

Apari'ne [ἀπαρίνη, Gr.] Clivers or Gooſe-graſs.

Apanage, *ſee* **Appannage**.

Apa'rt [of *a* and *partiri*, *L.*] aſide, ſeparate, *F.*

Apa'rthrosis [of ἀπὸ from, and ἄρθρον, Gr. a Joint] the ſame as *abarticulatio*.

Apa'rtment [*apartement*, F. *appartamento*, It.] that Part of a great Houſe, where one or more Perſons lodge ſeparately by themſelves.

Apathe'ticalness [of *apathia*, L. of ἀπαθία, Gr.] a Freedom from Paſſion, an Inſenſibility of Pain.

A'pathy ['Απάθεια of α and πάθος, Gr.] a being abſolutely void of all Paſſions or Affections; a moral Inſenſibility; alſo a Privation of all Perturbation of Mind.

Apatisatio, an Agreement or Contract made with another, *Old Rec.*

Apatu'ria [ἀπατούρια, Gr.] Feſtivals held in *Athens* in Honour of *Bacchus*; *Æthra* having made an Ordinance, that the *Troezenian* Virgins ſhould before Marriage offer up their Girdles to *Pallas Apaturia*.

Apa'ume [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies an Hand oppened or extended, with the full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers at full Length, *F.*

A'pe [apa, *Sax.* Aap, O. and L. G. Affe, H. G. Ap, Eppa, G. B.] a Monkey.

Ape [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed by the *Egyptians*, frequently to expreſs the Vices of Men; and they painted an Ape piſſing and covering his Excrements, to repreſent a Diſſembler or crafty Fellow, that would conceal the Vices and Weakneſſes of his Perſon: For this Animal is very careful to hide and bury his Excrements. An Ape is alſo a Symbol of an Impudent and wicked Fellow, and one who admires himſelf.

An **Ape** is an **ape**, a Varlet's a Varlet, tho' he be cloth'd in Silk or Scarlet. Or according to another Proverb: The higher the **Ape** goes, the more he ſhews his Tail. Fr. *Plus le Singe s'eleve, plus il decouvre ſon cul pelé.* That is, Dignities ſerve but to make Perſons ridiculous, who are not worthy of them, or don't know how to behave themſelves in them.

Apechema [of ἀπὸ and ἠχὼ, *i. e.* an Echo, Gr.] a Contrafiſſure, when a Blow is given on one Side, and the Fracture made on the other.

To **Ape** *one*, to imitate or mimick any One; either (as is generally ſuppos'd) of the Subſtantive *Ape*, becauſe that Creature is apt to mimick or imitate the Actions of Men, or perhaps with greater Probability (at leaſt originally) of ab, abe, af or afe, which in moſt of the ancient and ſome of the modern Northern Tongues is an Adverb of Similitude, from whence the *Germ.* have their Verbs ap (en) aff (en) to *imitate*. And thence the Subſtantive becauſe that Creature bears the greateſt Reſemblance to humane Kind.

A'pish, full of ridiculous Mimickry.

Apishly, ridiculouſly.

Ape'llitæ, *Hereticks* who taught that *Chriſt* left his Body diſſolved in the Air; and ſo aſcended into Heaven without it.

A'pepsy ['Απεψία, of α and πέπτω, Gr. to concoct] a Want of Digeſtion, a Defect in the Stomach.

Ape'riens *palpebram rectus* [with *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing in the Orbit of the Eye near the Entrance of the Optick Nerve, which paſſes over the attollent Muſcle of the Eye, and at laſt is inſerted to the whole ſuperior Part of the upper Eye-lid; the Uſe of it is to open it, *L.*

Aperie'ntia [in *Medicine*] aperient Medicines, Aperitives, ſuch as open the obſtructed Paſſages of the ſmall Veſſels, Glands and Pores, and by that Means promote a due Circulation of the contained Juices.

Aperient *Seeds* [in *Medicine*] are Graſs Madder, Eryngo, Capers and Cammock, called the Leſſer, Smallage, Fennel, Aſparagus, Parſley and Butcher's Broom callled the five greater ones.

Ape'rt [*apertus*, L.] open.

Ape'rtio *Portarum* [in *Aſtrology*] *i. e.* an Opening of the Gates; ſome great and manifeſt Change of the Air, upon certain Meetings of Planets and Configurations, *L.*

Ape'rtions } [with *Architects*] are the Openings in a
Ape'rtures } Building, as Doors, Windows, Chimneys, Stair-Caſes, Inlets or Outlets for Light and Smoke.

Aperture } [*apertura*, L] the Opening of any Thing,
Apertion } or a Hole cleft, in ſome Subject otherwiſe ſolid or contiguous.

Apertu'ra *Feudi* [in *Civil Law*] the Loſs of a Feudal Tenure, by the Default of Iſſue of him to whom the Fee was firſt given or granted, *L.*

Apertura *Tabularum* [*Law Term*] the breaking up of a laſt Will and Teſtament, *L.*

A'perture [with *Geometricians*] the Space left between two Lines, which mutually incline towards each other to form an Angle.

Aperture [in *Opticks*] the Hole next to the Object Glaſs of a Teleſcope or Microſcope, through which the Light and Image of the Object come into the Tube or Pipe, and are thence carried to the Eye; alſo that Part of the Object-glaſs it ſelf which covers the former, and is left pervious to the Rays.

Ape'talous [of α priv. and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] without the Leaves called *Petala*.

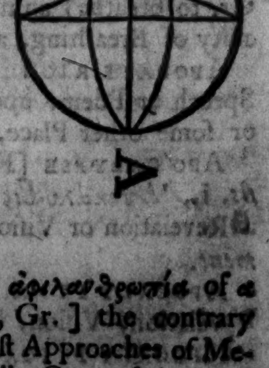
Apetalous Flowers [with *Floriſts*, &c.] ſuch as want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petala*; theſe are reckoned imperfect Flowers, and are alſo called ſtamineous.

Ape'talousness [of α priv. and πέταλον, Gr. a Leaf] being without Leaves.

A'pex, the Top, Point, Vertex, Summit or uppermoſt Part of any Thing.

A'pex [in *Geometry*] the Top of a Cone, or any ſuch like Figure, ending in a ſharp Point.

Aphæ'resis ['Αφαίρεσις, of ἀφαιρέω, Gr. a taking away] a grammatical Figure that takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit*.



Aphe'lion } ['Αφήλιον of ἀπὸ and
Aphe'lium } ἥλιος, the Sun, Gr.] a Name given by Aſtronomers to that Point of the Orbit of the Earth or a Planet, in which it is at the fartheſt Diſtance from the Sun that it can be; thus a Planet A in the Figure, is in its utmoſt Diſtance or *Aphelion*, S.

Aphe'ta [with *Aſtrologers*] the Name of the Planet, which they take to be the Giver or Diſpoſer of Life in a Nativity.

Aphe'tical, pertaining to Apheta.

Aphila'nthropy [*aphilanthropia*, L. ἀφιλανθρωπία of α priv. φίλος a Lover, and ἄνθρωπος a Man, Gr.] the contrary to the Love or Delight in Mankind; the firſt Approaches of Melancholy, when a Perſon firſt begins to diſlike Converſation and Company.

Aphoni'a [ἀφωνία of α priv. and φωνὴ, Gr. the Voice] a Loſs of Speech or Voice.

APHORI'STICAL, pertaining to an Aphoriſm.

A'PHORISM [*Aphoriſme*, F. *Aforiſma*, It. *Aforiſmo*, Sp. *Aphoriſmus*, L. of Ἀφορισμὸς of ἀφορίζω, Gr. to ſeparate] a Maxim, general Rule or Principle of any Art or Science, eſpecially ſuch as are experienced for a Truth, or relates to Practice; or a brief Sentence, comprehending a great deal of Matter in a few Words.

APHRODISI'A [of Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*] the Venereal Intercourſes of both Sexes.

APHRODISI'A *Phrenitis* [with *Phyſicians*] a violent and mad Love-Paſſion in Maids.

APHRODI'SIACKS [Ἀφροδισιακὰ, Gr.] Things that promote Venery or Luſt.

APHRODISI'ACAL, pertaining to *Venus* or Love.

APHRODISIUS *morbus*, the Venereal Diſeaſe, *L.*

APHRODITA'RIUM [with *Phyſicians*[a dry Medicine made of an equal Part of Frankincenſe, Pomegranate, Meal and Scales of Braſs.

APHROGEDA [with *Phyſicians*] Milk beat into an entire Froth.

A'PHRON [of ἄφρον, Gr.] a Sort of Poppy.

APHRONITRON [of ἄφρος Froth, and νίτρον, Gr. Nitre] a kind of Nitre ſuppoſed by the Ancients to be the Spume or ſubtileſt and lighteſt Part of it, emerging at the Top.

APHROSCO'RODON [ἀφροσκόροδον, Gr.] a Sort of large Garlick, *L.*

A'PTHÆ [ἄφθαι of α priv. and φθίω, Gr. to corrupt] the Thruſh, eſpecially in Children; certain Wheals, Ulcers or Pimples about the inward Parts of the Mouth, and other Parts.

APHYXI'A [of ἀφυξῶ, Gr. to draw out] a Ceſſation of the Pulſe through the whole Body, being the higheſt Degree of Swooning, next to Death.

APHTHARDOCITES [of ἀφθαρτὸς incorruptible, and δοκέω to think] &c. *Hereticks* who held that the Body of *Jeſus Chriſt* was incorruptible and impaſſible.

A'PIARY [*apiarium* of *apis* a Bee, L.] a Place where Bees are kept.

APIA'STRUM, Balm-gentle, Mint, *L.*

A'PICES *of a Flower* [*Botany*] ſmall Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina*, or fine Threads in the middle of the Flower, which are uſually of a dark purple Colour, *L.*

APICIAN *Art* [ſo called of *Apicius*, a famous Voluptuary] Voluptuouſneſs or voluptuous Cookery.

APIFACTURE [of *Apis*, a Bee, and *factura*, the making, L.] The Workmanſhip of Bees, *i. e.* the making Wax and Honey.

APIOS, the Horſe-Radiſh Root, *L.*

APIS was a God of the *Egyptians*. When the *Apis* died, and his Funeral Pomp was over, the Prieſts who had this Office, ſought out for another with the ſame Marks, and when they had found one, the Lamentations immediately ceaſed; and the Prieſts lead the Calf firſt into the City of *Nile*, where he was fed for 40 Days, from thence he was tranſported in a Veſſel with a gilded Cabin to *Memphis*, as their God, and turned into the Grove of *Vulcan*.

The Reaſon they gave for this Worſhip was, becauſe the Soul of *Oſiris*, as they pretended, tranſmigrated into a Bull of this Sort, and by a ſucceſſive Tranſmigration paſſed from one to another, at often as one died, and another was found.

The *Apis* was conſulted as an Oracle, the Manner of conſulting him, was by obſerving into which Chamber of the two that were prepared for him, he entered; his going into the one of them being conſtrued as a good Omen; and into the other, as a bad one: or elſe they offered him Food, and from his accepting or refuſing it, concluded the Anſwer favourable, or the contrary.

A'PISH [of Apa, *Sax.* an Ape] given to mimick, ridiculous.

APISHLY, ridiculouſly.

A'PISHNESS, Mimicalneſs, &c.

A'PIUM [*Botany*] the Herb Parſley, *L.*

APIUM *paluſtre* [*Botany*] Smallage, *L.*

APLANES [Ἀπλανὴς, Gr. *i. e.* ſettled, free from rambling] the fixed Stars, ſo called in Contradiſtinction to the Planets.

APNOE'A [Ἀπνοία, a want of Breath, from α priv. and πνέω, Gr. to breathe] an impairing, leſſening or utter Loſs of the Faculty of Breathing, at leaſt as to Senſe, as in Swoons, &c.

APOBATE'RION [of ἀποβαίνω to depart, Gr.] a farewel Speech or Poem, upon a Perſon's going out of his own Country or ſome other Place, where he had been kindly entertained.

APO'CALYPSE [F. *Apocaliſſe*, It. *Apocalypſi*, Sp. *Apocalypſis*, L. Ἀποκάλυψις of ἀποκαλύπτω, *Gr.* to reveal or diſcover] a Revelation or Viſion, the Name of a Book in the *New Teſtament*.

APOCALY'PTICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικὸς, Gr.] Pertaining to a Revelation, Viſion, &c.

APOCALY'PTICALLY [of ἀποκαλυπτικὸς, *Gr.*] by Way of Revelation.

APOCAPNI'SMOS [of ἀπὸ and καπνὸς, Gr. Smoak] Fumigation.

APOCHA'THARSIS [Ἀποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a purging both upwards and downwards.

APOCHYLI'SMA [of ἀπὸ and χυλισμος, Gr.] any Juice boiled or thickened with Honey or Sugar, into a hard Conſiſtence. It has other Names, as *Rob*, *Robob* and *Succago*.

APOCLA'SM [ἀποκλάσμα of ἀποκλάω, to break off, Gr.] a breaking off or aſunder, the breaking of any Part of the Body.

APOCO'METRY [of ἀπὸ and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Things at a Diſtance.

APO'COPE [Ἀποκοπὴ of ἀποκόπτω to cut off] a cutting off, a grammatical Figure, in which the laſt Syllable or Letter of the Word is cut off. as *vide'ne* for *videſne*.

APOCRI'SIA } [of ἀποκρίνομαι, Gr.] among Phyſicians ſig-
APOCRI'SIS } nifies a Voiding or Ejection of Superfluities out of the Body.

APOCRISIA'RIUS [of Ἀπόκρισις an Anſwer, of ἀποκρίνομαι to anſwer] a Surrogate, Commiſſary or Chancellor to a Biſhop, an Office firſt eſtabliſh'd in the Time of *Conſtantine* the Great.

APOCRO'USTICKS [*apocrouſtica*, L.] Medicines which obſtruct the flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and repel them that are beginning to flow.

APO'CRYPHA [*Apocryphes*, F. *Apocrifi*, It. *Apocrifas*, Sp. of *Apocrypha*, L. *q. d.* hidden or dark, of ἀποκρύπτειν, Gr. to hide] certain Books of doubtful Authority, not received into the Canon of the holy Scriptures.

APO'CRYPHAL [Ἀπόκρυφος, Gr.] hidden, unknown, doubtful; pertaining to thoſe Books or any others, whoſe Original is not known.

APOCRYPHALLY, hiddenly, doubtfully.

APO'CRYPHALNESS [of ἀπόκρυφος, *Gr.*] Hiddenneſs, Myſteriouſneſs.

APO'CYNON [ἀπόκυνον, Gr.] Dog's-Bane.

APO'CALISM, See *Apochyliſma*.

APODACRI'TICA [of ἀποδακρύω, Gr. to drop like Tears] Medicines which provoke Tears, *L.*

APODI'CTICAL [of ἀπόδειξις, of ἀποδείκνυμι, Gr. to ſhew clearly] an Apodictical Argument or Syllogiſm, is a Demonſtration or clear convincing Proof of a Thing.

APODI'OXIS [Ἀποδίωξις, *Gr.* an Expulſion] an expelling or drawing out.

APODIOXIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when any Argument or Objection is rejected with Indignation, as abſurd.

APODI'XIS [Ἀπόδειξις, Gr.] an evident Demonſtration or plain Proof.

APO'DOSIS [ἀπόδοσις of ἀπὸ and δίδωμι to reſtore, *Gr.*] a giving again, or recompenſing.

APO'DOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a Rhetorical Figure called Reddition, and is the Application or latter Part of a Similitude.

APOGÆUM [Ἀπόγαιον, of ἀπὸ from, and γαῖα or γῆν the Earth, Gr.] that Part in the Orbit of the Sun or a Planet which is fartheſt diſtant from the Earth.

Mean APOGE'E *of the Epicycle* [with *Aſtronomers*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above a Right-Line drawn from the Center of it, to the Center of the *Equant*, or that Point of the Epicycle moſt remote from the Earth.

APOGEE *of the Equant* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the fartheſt Diſtance of the *Equant* from the Earth, or the Point where the *Equant* is interſected by the Line of the *Apſes*, in the remoteſt Part of the Diameter.

APO'GRAPHON [ἀπόγραφον, Gr.] an Inventory of Goods, a Copy or Tranſcript of ſome Book or Writing, a Pattern or Draught.

A'POLEPSY [*Apolepſia*, L. of Ἀπολεψία, Gr. a receiving or recovering] an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEPSY [in *Medicine*] a Stoppage in the Courſe of the Blood or Animal Spirits.

APOLLINA'RIANS } [ſo called of *Apollinaris* of *Laodicea*,
APOLLINA'RISTS } their Leader] an ancient Sect of *Hereticks*, who denied that *Jeſus Chriſt* aſſumed true Fleſh; but a ſtrange kind of Fleſh, which they fancied exiſted from all Eternity.

APOLLINARIAN *Games* [with the *Romans*] ſolemn Games held annually in Honour of *Apollo*, on Account of a Shower of Darts and Arrows that (as the Tradition goes) fell on their Enemies, who ſuddenly invaded them, at the firſt Celebration of theſe Games, and by this Means the *Romans* being Victors, ſoon returned to their Sports.

APO'LLYON [Ἀπολλύον of ἀπὸ and ὀλλύω, Gr. to deſtroy] a Deſtroyer, a Scripture Name for the Devil.

APOLOGE'TICAL } [*apologetique*, F. *apologetico*, It. and Sp.
APOLOGE'TICK } *apologeticus*, L. ἀπολογητικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to an Apology or Excuſe, or to any Thing that is ſaid or written by Way of Excuſe.

APOLOGE'TICALLY [of ἀπολογητικὸς, *Gr.*] by Way of Apology.

APO'LOGER } [*Apologiſte*,, F. *Apologiſta*, It. *apologus*, L. of
APO'LOGIST } ἀπολογέω, *Gr.*] one who makes an Apology.

To Apo'logize [of *apollogizare*, L. of ἀπολογίζομαι, Gr.] to excuſe, or make a Defence for a Thing done.

Apolo'gue [F. *Apologo*, Sp. *Apologus*, L. ἀπόλογος of ἀπολέγω, to utter, Gr.] a Moral, an inſtructive Fable or a feigned Relation intended to reform and amend the Manners.

Apo'logy [*Apologie*, F. *Apologia*, It Sp. and L. ἀπολογία of ἀπολογέω, Gr.] a Defence or Excuſe; a Juſtifying anſwer.

Apo'lusis [ἀπόλυσις, Gr.] the Excluſion of any Thing, as of the Birth, the Fæces or the like; a kind of Relaxation, by Means of which the whole is debilitated.

Apomeco'metry [of ἀπὸ and μετρέω, Gr. to Meaſure] an Art ſhewing how to Meaſure Things at a Diſtance, or to find how far they are off from us.

Aponeu'rosis [ἀπονεύρωσις, Gr.] an Enervation. *L.*

Aponeurosis [with *Anatomiſts*,] the ſpreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon breadth-wiſe, after the Manner of a Membrane.

Apo'phasis [ἀπόφασις of ἀποφαίνω, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate, as, *I will not act againſt you with the utmoſt Rigor.*

Apopho'reta [ἀποφόρετα of ἀποφέρω, Gr. to bear away] Preſents anciently made at Feaſts to be carried away by the Gueſts.

Apophle'gmatick *Medicine* } [of ἀποφλεγματίζειν, to
Apophle'gmatisms } purge the Head of Phlegm] Medicines to be chewed, that have the Faculty to purge the Head and Brain of cold Phlegmatick Humours by the Noſe, Mouth, *&c.*

Apo'phthegm [*apophthegme*, F. *apotegma*, It. *apophtegma*, Sp. *apophthegma*, L. ἀπόφθεγμα of ἀποφθεγματίζειν, Gr. or ἀπὸ and φθέγγομαι, to pronounce] a ſhort, pretty, inſtructive Sentence; eſpecially of ſome eminent and grave Perſon.

Apo'phthora [ἀποφθορὰ of ἀποφθείρω, Gr. to corrupt] an Abortion, the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb.

Apophyge' [ἀποφυγὴ, Gr.] a Flight or Eſcape.

Apophyge [*Architecture*] that Part of a Column, where it begins to ſpring out of its Baſe, and ſhoot upwards, and is as a Protuberance commonly at the End of a Bone; but this Apophyge originally was really no more than the Ring or Ferril anciently faſtened at the Extremities of wooden Pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and which afterwards was imitated in Stone-work.

Apophyge [in *Anatomy*] a Protuberance at the End of a Bone.

Apo'physis [ἀπόφυσις of ἀπὸ from, and φύσις Nature, Gr.] a Proceſs or Part of a Bone growing out beyond its Surface; alſo a Knob in a Bone, made by the Fibres being lengthened.

Apo'physes *Mammillares* [*Anatomy*] are the Beginnings of the Olfactory Nerves, as far as the *Os Cribroſum*, where they divide into ſmall Fibres which paſs through thoſe Bones, and ſpread throughout the upper Part of the Noſe.

Apophysis *mammularis* } [*Anatomy*] one of the external
Apophysis *maſtoideus* } Eminences of the *Os petroſum.*

Apople'ctical } [*apoplectique*, F. *apopletico*, It. of ἀπο-
Apople'ctick } πλήττειν, Gr.] pertaining to or ſubject to the Apoplexy.

A'poplexy [*apoplexie*, F. *apopleſſia*, It. *apoplexia*, Sp. and L. ἀποπληξία of ἀποπλήττειν, to ſtrike or aſtoniſh] a Diſeaſe, which is a ſudden Privation of all the Senſes, and ſenſible Motions of the Body, thoſe of the Heart and Lungs being excepted, and is attended with a Depravation of the principal Faculties of the Soul, by Reaſon that the Paſſages of the Brain are ſtopt, and the Courſe of the Animal Spirits hindered.

A'pohe } ['Απόρον of α priv. and πόρος a Paſſage, Gr.]
Apo'rime } a Problem in the *Mathematicks*, which, though
A'poron } it is not impoſſible, is nevertheleſs very difficult, to be reſolved, and has not actually been reſolved, ſuch as the ſquaring of the Circle, *&c.*

Apori'a [ἀπορία, Gr.] an intricate Buſineſs, Perplexity of Mind, Doubtfulneſs.

Aporia [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure where the Orator is at a ſtand what to do; as, *ſhall I ſpeak out, or be ſilent?*

Aporia're [*Old Records*] To be brought to Poverty, alſo to ſhun or avoid.

Aporrho'e } [of ἀποῤῥέω, Gr. to flow out or down] ſul-
Aporrhoes } phureous Effluvia's or Exhalations, which are ſent forth from the Earth and ſubterraneous Bodies.

Aporrhoe [with *Phyſicians*] a ſteaming out of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Body.

Aporrhoe [with *Aſtrologers*] a Term uſed of the Moon, when ſhe ſeparates from one Planet and applies to another.

Aposca'sis [of ἀπὸ and σχάζω, Gr. to ſcariſy] a ſlight Wound in the Skin.

Aposceparni'smus [of ἀπὸ and σκεπαρνισμὸς, of σκεπαρνίζω, to ſtrike with a Hatchet, Gr.] a Sort of Fracture or breaking of the Scull, when ſome Part is apparently raiſed.

Aposiope'sis [ἀποσιώπησις of ἀποσιωπάω, to hold one's peace, Gr.] Silence, Reticency.

Aposiopesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure when the Orator, as in a Paſſion, leaves out ſome Word or Part of a Sentence, or breaks off in a Diſcourſe, but nevertheleſs ſo that it may be underſtood what he meant.

Aposphace'lis [of ἀπὸ and σφάκελος, Gr.] a Mortification.

Apospharnido'sis [ἀποσφαρνιδώσις, Gr.] a Puniſhment inflicted by the *Greeks* on Adulterers, by thruſting a Horſe-Radiſh Root up the *Anus.*

Apo'stacy [*apoſtaſie*, F. *apoſtasia*, It. *apoſtacia*, Sp. *apoſtaſia*, L. Ἀποστασία of ἀφίσταμαι, to depart, or ἀποστατέω, Gr.] a Revolting or falling away from the true Religion, *&c.*

Apospa'sma [ἀποσπάσμα, Gr.] Part of a Thing drawn or pulled off, *L.*

Apospasma [with *Surgeons*] the drawing off one Part from another, which naturally ſtuck to it; as when the Skin is ſeparated from a Membrane; a Membrane from a Muſcle, one Muſcle from another, *&c.*

Aposta're *Leges* } [*Old Latin Records*] wilfully to tranſ-
Apostata're *Leges* } greſs or break the Laws, *L.*

Apo'stasis [ἀπόστασις of ἀφίστημι, to revolt or fly off, Gr.] an Abſceſs; alſo ſome Fractures of the Bones where the Parts break off.

Opostata *capiendo*, a Writ which in ancient Times lay againſt one, who having entered into and made a Profeſſion of ſome religious Order, broke out again, and rambled about contrary to the Rules of that Order.

Apo'state [*apoſtat*, F. *apoſtata*, It. Sp. and L. ἀποστάτης of ἀποστατέω, Gr. to depart from] a Revolter from Religion.

Aposta'tical [of *apoſtata*, L. of ἀποστάτης, Gr.] of or pertaining to an Apoſtate.

To Apo'statize [*apoſtaſier*, F. *apoſtatar*, Sp. *apoſtatare*, L. of ἀποστατέω, Gr.] to deſert or abandon the true Religion.

Aposte'ma } [of ἀπόστημα of ἀφίστασθαι, Gr. to depart]
Aposte'me } a Preternatural Tumour or Swelling, cauſed
Apostu'me } by a corrupt Matter collected together in any Part of the Body commonly, called an *Impoſthume.*

To Aposte'mate } to turn to an Apoſthumation, ſee *Im-*
To Apo'stume } *poſthume.*

Aposte'ma *Hepatis*, an Apoſtume in the Liver, proceeding from a Fall or Bruiſe, or in Women from being two ſtrait lac'd.

Apo'stle [*Apôtre*, F. *Appoſtolo*, It. *Apóſtol*, Sp. *Apoſtolus*, L. Apoſtel, *Du.* and G. Ἀπόστολος of ἀποστέλλω, Gr. to ſend on an Errant] a Perſon ſent as a Meſſenger or Ambaſſador, or Diſciple of *Jeſus-Chriſt*, commiſſioned by him to preach the Goſpel, and propagate it in ſeveral Parts of the Earth.

Apo'stleship } [*Apoſtolat*, F. *Appoſtolato*, It. *Apoſtolado*,
Apo'stolate } Sp. of *Apoſtolatus*, L.] The Office, Dignity, or Miniſtry of an Apoſtle.

Aposto'lical } [*apoſtolique*, F. *appoſtolico*, It. *apoſtólico*,
Aposto'lick } Sp. of ἀποστολικὸς, Gr.] ſomething that belongs to Apoſtles, or deſcends from them.

Aposto'lically [*apoſtoliquement*, F. of Ἀπόστολος, Gr.] after the Manner of an Apoſtle.

Aposto'licalness, the being of Apoſtolical Appointment.

Apostolo'rum *unguentum* [with *Phyſicians*] an Ointment ſo named, becauſe it conſiſts of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apoſtles.

Apo'strophe [F. *Apoſtrofo*, It. *Apoſtrofe*, Sp. *Apoſtrophe* and *Apoſtrophus*, L. Ἀποστροφὴ a turning amay, of ἀποστρέφω, to turn away from] a Figure in Rhetorick whereby the Orator in an extraordinary Commotion turns his Diſcourſe from the Audience, and directs it to ſome other Perſon or Thing. In this Things animate or inanimate may be addreſs'd unto, as if ſenſible; Perſons abſent as well as preſent may be appeal'd to, as if they were preſent.

Apo'strophe [with *Grammarians*] an Accent or Mark that ſhews there is a Wowel cut off, and is expreſſed thus (') and ſet at the Head of the Letter, as *ev'n* for *even.*

To Apostrophe *a Word*, to put an Apoſtrophe over it.

Apo'syrma [ἀπόσυρμα of ἀποσύρω, Gr. to draw, pull or take off.] that which is drawn, ſhaved or pared off.

Apo'syrma [with *Surgeons*] a Shaving of the Skin or of a Bone.

Apota'ctitæ } [of ἀποτάσσω or ἀποτάττω I renounce,
Apota'ctici } Gr.] A Sect, who anciently affected to follow the Evangelical Counſels of Poverty, and the Examples of the Apoſtles and primitive Chriſtians, by renouncing all their Effects and Poſſeſſions.

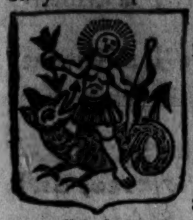
Apo'telesm [*apoteleſma*, L. of Ἀποτελέσμα, Gr.] a Declaration of the Signification of the Stars in a Nativity; a Calculation of a Nativity.

Apotelesma'ticks [*Apoteleſmatici*, L. of Ἀποτελεσματικοὶ of ἀποτελέω, Gr. to perfect] Mathematicians who calculate Nativities by the Stars, and hold all Things ſubject to the Power of the Planets.

Apo'thecary [*Apothicaire*, F. *Boticario*, Sp. and Port. of ἀποθήκη a Shop, *Gr.*] one who practiſes Pharmacy, or that Part of Phyſick which conſiſts in the Preparation and Compoſition of Medicines.

To talk like an APO'THECARY, to talk ſillily or idly.

APO'THECTS, the Medicines *&c.* which furniſh an Apothecary's Shop.



APO'THECARIES, having ſeparated themſelves from the ancient Society of *Grocers*, grew ſo much in favour with King *James* I. that he uſed to call them his Company, and gave them a Charter or Incorporation, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign. Their Arms are Argent. *Apollo* arm'd with a bow and arrow, ſurmounted a *Python.* Their ſupporters two Unicorns, and the creſt a Rhinoceros ſurmounting a torce and helmet. The motto, *Opifer per Orbem dicor.*

APOTHE'OSIS [ἀποθείωσις, Gr.] or a Conſecration of Emperors, the Manner of their performing which was as follows: When the Body of an Emperor had been buried according to the Cuſtom, his Effigies of Wax was placed at the Entry of the Palace, upon a large Bed of Ivory, ſumptuouſly adorn'd, and the Phyſicians vſited it for ſeven Days, treating it, as if it had been alive in a Fit of Sickneſs. In the mean while all the Senate and Nobility of *Rome* were preſent in Mourning Habits.. After the Expiration of theſe ſeven Days, he was held for dead, and then they removed him to a publick Place, where the Magiſtrates quitted their Offices.

There the new Emperor aſcended upon a high Pulpit call'd *Roſtra*, becauſe it was adorn'd with the Sterns of Ships, taken from the Enemies in Sea-fights; and thence he made a Funeral Oration in Praiſe of the Deceaſed.

When this was ended, they carried the Image of the deceaſed Emperor out of the City to the Field of *Mars*, where there was erected a ſtately Pile of aromatick Wood to burn it; the *Roman* Gentry having rid round the Pile ſeveral times in Order, the new Emperor with a Torch ſet Fire to the Pile of Wood: and then an Eagle was let fly from the Top of it, which was imagin'd to carry the Soul of this new God into Heaven: When an Empreſs was thus burnt, they let fly an Eaglet inſtead of an Eagle.

APOTHEOSIS, of an Emperor, was hieroglyphically repreſented on a Medal, by an Eagle aſcending up to Heaven out of the Flame of their Funeral Pile.

APOTHERA'PY [*Apotherapia*, L. of Ἀποθεραπεία, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick, that cures or prevents Wearineſs from too much Labour.

APO'THESIS [of ἀπὸ and τίθημι, Gr. to place] the Reduction of a diſlocated Bone.

APO'TOME [Ἀποτομία, of ἀποτέμνω, Gr. to cut off off] A Cutting off or away.

APOTOME [in *Mathematicks*] is the Remainder or Difference of two incommenſurable Quantities.

APOTOME [in *Muſick*] the Difference between the greater and leſſer Semitones or the Part of a whole Tone which remains, when a greater Semitone is taken from it.

A'POZEM [Ἀπόζημα of ἀποζέω to grow hot or boil, Gr.] a Phyſical Decoction, a Diet-drink made of Roots, Herbs, Woods, Barks, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.*

To APPA'LE [of *áppalir*, F. to make pale] to daunt, aſtoniſh or diſcourage, *O.*

APPA'LEMENT, Conſternation, Aſtoniſhment.

APPA'NAGE, ſee *Appennage.*

APPARA'TUS, a formal Preparation for ſome Action, ſolemn or publick; as the Apparatus of a Coronation, *&c.*

APPARATUS alſo is uſed to ſignifie the Utenſils pertaining to a Machine, as the Apparatus of a *Microſcope*, *Air-Pump*, &c.

APPARATUS [with *Surgeons*] the Bandages, Medicaments and Dreſſings of a Part.

APPARA'TUS *major* and *minor* [with *Lithotomiſts*] the greater and leſſer Preparation, two different Methods of cutting for the Stone, *L.*

High APPARATUS [with *Lithotomiſts*] is performed by making an Inciſion above the Groin along the *Linea alba* into the Fund of the Bladder; and thro' that they extract the Stone.

The Small or Low Apparatus, is performed by thruſting the two Fore-fingers up the Fundament till they touch or come againſt the Stone, and with them drive it to the Neck of the Bladder, and extract it from thence, thro' an Inciſion in the *Perinæum.*

APPA'REL [of *appareil*, F.] Clothing, Raiment, Habit.

APPAREL *of a Ship*, the Tackle, Sails, Rigging, *&c.*

To APPA'REL [*appareiller*, F.] to dreſs, fit or prepare, to clothe.

APPA'RENT [F. *apparente*, It. *aparente*, Sp. of *apparens*, L.] that appears, viſible, plain, manifeſt.

APPA'RENT *Heir*, one whoſe Title is clear beyond Diſpute or Contradiction.

APPA'RENT *Conjunction* [*Aſtronomy*] is when the right Line ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centers of two Planets does not paſs thro' the Center of the Earth, but thro' the Spectator's Eye.

APPA'RENT *Declination*, *ſee* Declination.

APPARENT *Horizon* [*Aſtronomy*] is that great Circle, which limits our Sight; or that Place where the Heavens and Earth ſeem to us to meet.

APPARENT *Place* of an Object [in *Opticks*] is that which appears, when ſeen thro' one or more Glaſſes, and differs from the real Place, being occaſioned by the various Refractions of the Rays.

APPA'RENT *Place of a Planet or Star*, [with *Aſtronomers*] is the viſible Place of it, or that Point of the Heaven in which it ſeems to be, by the right Line which proceeds from the Eye to it.

APPARENT *Colours* [according to the old natural Philoſophy] thoſe Colours that are often ſeen in Clouds, before the Riſing or after the Setting of the Sun; or thoſe in the Rainbow, *&c.* But theſe they will not allow to be true Colours, becauſe they are not permanent or laſting. Theſe are called alſo emphatical Colours.

APPA'RENTLY, viſibly, evidently, *&c.*

APPA'RENTNESS [*apparentia*, L.] Plainneſs to be ſeen.

APPARI'TION [F. *apparizïone*, It. of *apparitio*, L.] an Appearing; the Appearing of a Spirit, a Ghoſt, or *Spectre.*

APPARITION [with *Aſtronomers*] is the becoming viſible of a Star or other Luminary which before was hid.

APPA'RITORS } [in the *Spiritual Court*] Meſſengers who
APPA'RATORS } cite Perſons to appear.

APPARITOR [in the *Univerſity*] a ſort of Beadle, who carries the Mace before the Maſters, Faculties, *&c.*

APPA'RLEMENT [in *Common Law*] Likelihood, Likeneſs or Reſemblance, as *Apparlement of War.*

APPARURA [*Old Records*] Furniture and Implements, *L.*

APPARU'RA *Carruccarum* [*Old Law*] Plough-tackle, all manner of Implements belonging to a Plough, *L.*

To APPAY [prob. of *ad to* and payer *F.* to pay] as *well appaid*, contented, ſatisfied, *ill appaid*, the contrary.

To APPE'ACH, the ſame as to impeach, *i. e.* to accuſe one of any Crime.

APPE'AL [of *appellatio*, L. whence *appel*, F.] the removing a Cauſe from an inferiour Judge or Court to a ſuperior, in order to rectify ſomething amiſs in a Sentence paſs'd by an inferiour Judge; it is alſo an Accuſation or Declaration of the Crime of any Perſon; particularly the accuſing of a Murderer by a Perſon who is intereſted in the Party murthered.

APPEAL *by Bill* [in *Law*] is where a Man of himſelf gives up his Accuſation in Writing, offering to undergo the Burden of appealing the Perſon therein named.

APPEAL *by Writ* [in *Law*] is when a Writ is purchaſed out of Chancery by one to another, to the Intent he appeal a third Perſon of ſome Felony committed by him, finding Pledges that he ſhall do it.

APPEAL *of Mayhem* [*Law* Term] the accuſing of one who hath maimed another.

APPEAL *of wrong Impriſonment*, an Action of wrong or falſe impriſonment.

To APPEAL [*appeller*, F. *apelàr*, Sp. *appellare*, L.] to make ſuch Appeal, to ſubmit one's Caſe to a particular Court, Perſon, *&c.*

APPEALER, vide *appellant.*

To APPEA'R [*apparire*, It. *aparacer*, Sp. of *apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to ſhew one's ſelf, to be ready at hand; alſo to make a Shew or Figure; to look, to ſeem.

APPEARA'NCE [*apparence*, F. *apparenza*, It. *apparenzà*, Sp. *apparentia*, L.] the exterior Surface of a Thing; or that which firſt ſtrikes the Senſe or the Imagination.

APPEARANCE [in *Proſpective*] is the Repreſentation of a Figure, Body or the like Object, upon the perſpective Plane.

APPEARANCE [in *Law*] is the Defendant's engaging to anſwer to a Cauſe or Action, enter'd againſt him in ſome Court of Judicature.

APPEARANCES [with *Aſtronomers*] are more uſually call'd *Phœnomena.*

To ſave APPEA'RANCES, is ſeemingly to diſcharge one's Duty, or to acquit himſelf of the Formalities or Externals of it, ſo as to ſave his Character and avoid giving Offence or Scandal.

To APPEA'SE [of *appaiſer*, F.] to pacify or qualify, to allay or aſſwage; to calm, to ſuppreſs.

APPEASED, Part. Pret. pacified, *&c.*

APPEASEMENT, Pacification, *&c.*

APPEA'SABLE [of *appaiſer*, F.] that may be pacified.

APPEA'SABLENESS, Capableneſs of being pacified.

APPE'LLANT [in *Law*] he or ſhe that brings an Appeal againſt another; called alſo *Appellour* and *Approver.*

APPELLA'TION [F. *appellazione*, It. *Apelación*, Sp. of *appellatio*, L.] the naming or calling any thing by a particular Name; a Term, a Name, a Title.

APPE'LLATIVE or } [*appellatif*, F. *appellativo*, It. *apelati-*
Noun APPELLATIVE } *vo*, Sp. of *appellativus*, L.] (with *Grammarians*) a common Name, or a Name which is proper and applicable to all Things of that kind, in oppoſition to a proper Name, which belongs only to an individual.

APPELLATIVELY [*appellatif*, F. *appellativus*, L.] by way of Appellation.

APPELLE'E, one who is appealed againſt or accuſed.

APPELLOUR }
APPELLANT } [in *Old Law*] one who having confeſs'd a Crime appeals, *i. e.* accuſes others who were his Accomplices.

APELLOUR, alſo a Challenger.

To APPEND [*appendre*, F. *appendere*, L.] to hang up or to.

APPE'NDAGE [of *appendo*, L.] any thing which being conſidered as leſs principal is added to another.

APPE'NDANT [*appendens*, L.] hanging to.

APPENDANT [in *Law*] a Thing which by Preſcription depends on or belongs to another that is principal; as an Hoſpital may be appendant to a Manour, *&c.*

APPE'NDENT *Remedies* [in *Medicine*] are ſuch as are outwardly applied by hanging about the Neck.

APPENDI'CULA, a little Appendix, *L.*

APPENDICULA *Vermiformis* [*Anatomy*] the *Inteſtinum cæcum*, or *Blind Gut*, ſo called on account of its Figure and Situation; becauſe in ſome Creatures it hangs down like a Worm, and is not filled with Ordure as the others are.

APPENDI'TIA [*ancient Deeds*] the Appendages or Appurtenances of an Eſtate.

APPE'NDIX, a Thing acceſſory to or dependent on another. It is principally uſed in Matters of Literature for an additional Diſcourſe placed at the End of a Book or Treatiſe, either to explain ſome Things or to draw Concluſions therefrom.

APPENDIX [with *Anatomiſts*] a Part which is in ſome Meaſure detach'd from another Part to which it adheres.

APPE'NNAGE }
APPANNAGE } [*Apanage*, F,] the Fortune, or Portion which a Soveraign Prince gives to his younger Son or Children. The younger Sons of *England* have no certain Appennages, but only what the King is pleaſed to beſtow upon them; but in *France* the King's younger Sons have (by virtue of the Law of *Appannage*) Dutchies, Counties or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, the Reverſion reſerved to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality, as Coinage, levying Taxes, *&c.* Fr.

APPE'NSA, Things hanged up or weighed out, *L.*

APPENSA [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *Periapta*, Things hanged about the Neck of diſeaſed Perſons, to cure ſome Diſtempers.

APPENSU'RA [*Old Records*] the Payment of Money at the Scale or by Weight.

To APPERTAI'N [*appartenir*, F. *appartenere*, It. *pertenecér*, Sp. of *ad* and *pertineo*, L.] to have a Dependence upon, to belong to.

APPE'RTINANCES }
APPU'RTINANCES } [*appartenance*, F. *appartenenza*, It. *pertinéncia*, Sp. of *ad* and *pertinentia*, L.] Things both corporeal, *i. e.* belonging to another Thing as their Principal, as Court-yards, Drains, *&c.* to an Houſe; and incorporeal, as Liberties and Services of Tenants.

A'PPETENCY [*appetentia*, of *appetere*, L.] earneſt Deſire, great Inclination.

APPE'TIBLE [*appetibilis*, L.] that which may be deſired, deſirable.

APPE'TIBLENESS [of *appetibilis*, L.] Worthineſs to be deſired.

A'PPETITE [*appetit*, F. *appetito*, It. *apetito*, Sp. *appetitus* of *appeto*, L.] the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any Thing; inordinate Deſire, Luſt; alſo the Deſire of Nouriſhment or a Stomach to Victuals.

APPETITE [by *Philoſophers*] is defined a Deſire of enjoying ſomething wanted, or a Complacency in the Enjoyment of a Thing preſent. It is diſtinguiſh'd into *voluntary* and *natural.*

Voluntary APPETITE [with *Schoolmen*] is the Will itſelf acting under a competent Knowledge or Information of the Matter in hand, as the Deſire of *Happineſs.*

Natural APPETITE [with *Schoolmen*] a ſort of Inſtinct, whereby we are mechanichally puſhed on to conſult our own Preſervation.

A good APPETITE needs no Sauce. F. *A bon Appetit il ne faut point de Sauce.* The *Lat.* ſay: *Optimum cibi condimentum fames.* The *Germ.* **Hunger iſt der beſte Koch.** (Hunger is the beſt Sauce, or Cook.) The Meaning is, that a good Appetite makes our Food go down more ſavourily than the beſt Sauces, without it, and where the former is the latter ought to be avoided, as very deſtructive to our Conſtitution.

APPETI'TION, an earneſt Deſire, or eager Purſuit after.

APPETITIVE [*appetitivo*, It.] of or belonging to the Appetite.

APPETI'TUS *Caninus* [with *Phyſicians*] an inordinate, extravagant Hunger to the Degree of a Diſeaſe, ſo that Perſons devour every thing like Dogs.

To APPLAU'D [*applaudir*, F. *aplaudir*, Sp. of *applaudere*, L.] to commend highly, as it were, with clapping of Hands; to approve well of any Thing done.

APPLAU'SE [*applauſo*, It. *aplauſo*, Sp. of *applauſus*, L.] A Clapping of Hands as a Sign of Joy or Congratulation; publick Praiſe, great Commendation.

A'PPLE [**Appel**, O. and L. G. **Apfel**, H. G. **Apla**, *Su.* Apple, *Sax.*] *Botaniſts* give the Name of Apple not only to the Fruit of the Apple tree; but alſo to all ſorts of Fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees, that are round.

An APPLE, **an Egg, and a Nut,**
You may eat after a Slut.

L. *Poma, Ova atque Nuces, ſi det tibi ſordida, guſtes.* Becauſe the firſt is par'd, and the two latter are taken out of their Shells before they are eaten.

The APPLE (or *Ball*) of the Eye.

A'PPLE *of Love* [with *Botaniſts*] an Herb or Plant, a kind of Nightſhade.

APPLE, *Adj.* as Apple tree, pye, moiſe, gard, monger, *&c.*

APPLI'ABLE }
A'PPLICABLE } [*applicable*, F. *applicabile*, It. *aplicable*, Sp. of *applicabilis*, L.] that may be applied, that has relation to, conformable.

APPLICABLY, in a manner eaſily to be apply'd.

A'PPLICATE [with *Geometricians*] is a right Line drawn acroſs a Curve, ſo as to biſſect the Diameter. In a Conick Section; it is call'd the *Ordinate* or *Semi Ordinate.*

APPLICATE *Ordinate* [*Conick Sections*] is a right Line apply'd at right Angles to the Axis of a Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION [F. *applicazione*, It. *applicación*, Sp. of *applicatio*, L.] the Act of applying one thing to another, by approaching or bringing them together; alſo the making an Addreſs to a Perſon; alſo Attention of Mind, Diligence, Study.

APPLICATION [with *Divines*] is uſed for the Act whereby our Saviour transfers or makes over to us, what he had purchaſed by the Sanctity of his Life and Death.

APPLICATION [*Aſtrology*] the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

APPLICA'TION [with *Geometricians*] is ſometimes uſed for Diviſion.

To APPLY' [*appliquer*, F. *aplicár*, Sp. and Port. *applicare*, L.] to put, ſet, or lay one Thing to another; to have Recourſe to a Perſon or Thing; alſo to take to, or give one's ſelf up to; alſo to beſtow upon ſome Uſes.

To APPLY [by *Geometricians*] is uſed in ſeveral Senſes; to fit Quantities, the Areas of which are equal; but the Figures different, ſo that they ſhall conform one to another. Again,

To APPLY, is uſed for to transfer or inſcribe a Line given into a Circle or any other Figure, that it may be ſo fitted or accommodated there, as that its Extremities may touch the Circle.

To APPLY [with *Geometricians*] is uſed to expreſs *Diviſion*, and thus they ſay, *Applica* 8 *ad* 24, when they would have 24 divided by 8. And alſo,

APPLY is uſed for to multiply by the ſame Writers. Thus they ſay, *duc* 8 *in* 12, when they would have 12 multiplied by 8.

APPODIA'RE [*Old Word*] to lean on or prop up any thing.

To APPOI'NT [of *appointer*, F.] to commiſſionate or order; to ſet a Task; alſo to determine or deſign.

APPOINTE'E [in *France*] a Foot Soldier, who for his long Service and ſingular Bravery, not only receives more Pay than private Centinels, but ſtands fair for Promotion.

APPOI'NTMENT [of *appointement*, F.] the Act of appointing; an Order or Aſſignation; alſo a Penſion or Salary given by Princes and Noblemen to Perſons of Merit to retain them in their Service.

APPO'NERE [*Old Records*] to pledge or pawn.

To APPO'RT [*apportare*, L.] to bring or carry to.

APPO'RTION [of *ad*, *d mut. in p*, and *portio*, L.] to proportion, to divide into convenient Portions or Lots. *Law Term.*

APPO'RTIONMENT [*apportionamentum*, *Law Lat.*] A Dividing of Rent into two Parts or Portions, according as the Land whence it iſſues is divided among two or more: Thus if a Man have Rent Service iſſuing out of Land, and and he purchaſes Part of the Land, the Rent ſhall be apportioned according to the Value of the Land.

APPO'RTUM [*Old Records*] a Corrody or Penſion allowed out of a Religious Houſe; alſo the Revenue, Gain or Profit which a Thing brings unto its Owner.

APPO'SAL *of Sheriffs*, is the Charging them with Money received upon their Account in the Exchequer.

To APPO'SE [*appoſitum*, L. *ſup.*] to put to.

APPO'SER, an examiner.

A'PPOSITE [*appoſitus*, L.] well appointed, pat, or what is ſaid or done to the purpoſe.

APPOSITELY, in a proper manner.

APPOSI'TION [F. *appoſizione*, It.] a Putting to or Applying, a Laying a Thing by the Side of another, *L.*

APPOSI'TION [in *Grammar.*] is the putting two or more Subſtantives together in the ſame Caſe, and without any Conjunction Copulate between them.

APPOSITION [with *Philoſophers*] an Addition of Matter to any Body outwardly; but it is uſually applied to the Encreaſe of Bodies without Life; and is call'd alſo Accretion, and *juxta* Poſition.

A'PPOSITNESS [of *appoſitus*, L.] Fitneſs for the Purpoſe.

To APPRAI'SE [*apprezzare*, It. probably of *ad* and *pretium*, L. a Price, or of *apprecier*, F. [to value, rate, or ſet a Price on Goods.

APPRAI'SER, a Valuer of Goods.

APPRAI'SEMENT. the Valuation of any thing.

To APPREHEND [*apprehender*, F. *apprehendere*, L.] to lay hold of, ſeize or arreſt; to conceive, comprehend or underſtand; to ſuſpect or fear.

APPREHE'NSION [*apprehenſione*, It. of *apprehenſio*, L.] a Seizing, &c. alſo Perception, Conception, Underſtanding; alſo Suſpicion, Fear.

APPREHE'NSION [with *Logicians*] the firſt Idea, which the Mind forms of any thing abſtractly of its particular Qualities.

APPREHE'NSION, is painted as a young ſprightly and active Damſel, clad in white, and in a liſtning Poſture, holding in one Hand a Camelion, and in the other a Looking-glaſs. Youth denotes her Aptneſs to apprehend and learn; in white becauſe it is the Ground of all Colour; on tip-toe ſhews the readineſs ſhe is in to apprehend learn and underſtand; the Glaſs becauſe ſhe imprints on herſelf and makes all ſhe hears and ſees her own. See Plate I. Fig. 20.

APPREHE'NSIVE, quick of Apprehenſion, ſenſible.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS [of *apprehenſivus*, L.] Aptneſs to apprehend, Senſibleneſs.

APPREHE'NSIVELY, ſenſibly; alſo timorouſly.

APPRE'NDRE [in *Ancient Law Books*] A Fee or Profit to be taken or received.

APPRE'NTICE [*apprentiſſe*, F. probably of *apprehendere*, L. to learn] a Youth who is bound by Indenture, &c. to ſerve a Perſon for a Term of Years, to learn his or her Art and Myſtery.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, the Time of an Apprentice's Service.

To A'PRICATE [*apricari*, L.] to ſet or ſit abroad in the Sun.

To APPRI'ZE, to inform, to acquaint.

APPROACH [*approche*, F. *approccio*, It.] a coming near or advancing.

To APPROA'CH [of *approcher*, F.] to draw nigh to, or come near.

APPROA'CHLESS, that cannot be approached.

APPROA'CHABLE, that may be come near to.

APPROA'CHABLENESS [of *approcher*, F.] Eaſineſs of being approached.

APPROA'CHES [in *Fortification*] the ſeveral Works made by the Beſiegers for advancing or getting nearer to a Fortreſs or beſieged Place.

APPROBA'TION [F. *approbazione*, It. *Approbación*, Sp. of *approbatio*, L.] an Approving or Liking, *L.*

To APPRO'PERATE [*approperatum*, L.] to haſten to, to come nigh to, to approach.

To APPROPINQUATE [*appropinquarſi*, It. *apropinquàr*, Sp. of *appropinquare*, L.] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIA'RE *Communam* [in *Law*] ſignifies to diſcommon, *i. e.* to ſeparate or incloſe any parcel of Land, which before was common.

APPROPRIA'RE *ad honorem* [in *Law*] is to bring a Manour within the Extent and Liberty of ſuch an Honour.

APPRO'PRIATE } [*appropriatus*, L.] a Term uſed by
APPRO'PRIATED } Philoſophers of ſomething which is indeed common to ſeveral; yet in ſome reſpects is peculiarly attributed.

To APPRO'PRIATE [*approprier*, F. *appropriàr*, Sp. of *appropriare*, It. and L.] to uſurp the Property of a Thing; to ſet aſide any thing for the Uſe of any one; to claim or take to one's ſelf; to apply particularly.

APPRO'PRIATE [in *Law*] ſignifies a Church or Benefice, the Patronage of which is annexed to ſome Church-Dignity, ſo that the Perſon receives the Tithes.

APPRO'PRIATENESS [of *approprier*, F. *appropriatum*, L.] Fitneſs to ſome other Thing, &c.

APPROPRIA'TION [F. *appropriazione*, It. *appropriación*, Sp. of *appropriatio*, L. in *Law*] is when the Advowſon of a Parſonage or the Profits of a Church-Living, are made over to the proper and perpetual Uſe of ſome Biſhop, Dean, Chapter, College, Religious Houſe, &c, and their Succeſſors; ſo that the Body or Houſe are both Patron and Parſon, and ſome one of the Members officiates as a Vicar.

To APPRO'VE [*approvare*, It. *aprovàr*, Sp. and Port. of *approbare*, L. whence *approuver*, F.] to allow of, to like, to render one's ſelf recommendable.

To APPROVE [in *Common Law*] is to improve or increaſe.

APPRO'VABLE [of *approuver*, F. *approbare*, L.] that may be approved.

APPRO'VEMENT [*approveamentum*, *Law. Lat.*] is uſed for Improvement by ancient Writers.

APPRO'VEMENT *of Land* [*Law* Term] ſignifies the making the beſt Advantage of it by increaſing the Rent; alſo a Lord's incloſing Waſte Ground for himſelf, yet leaving ſufficient Ingreſs for the Commoners to the Common.

APPRO'VER [*approbator*, L.] one who approves or allows of.

APPROVER [in *Law*] a Felon who accuſes his Accomplices as guilty of the ſame Crime with himſelf.

APPRO'VERS, are alſo certain Perſons who are ſenr into ſeveral Counties, there to increaſe the Farms of the Hundreds, &c. which in ancient Times were ſet at a certain Rate to the Sheriffs, who let them to others.

APPROVERS [of the King] ſuch Perſons who in ſmall Manours have the letting of the King's Demeſns or Lands.

APPROVERS [*in the Marches of Wales*] thoſe Perſons who had Licenſe to ſell and buy Cattle in the Parts of *Wales*.

APPROXIMA'TION [*appro*ſſ*imazione*, It. of L.] a Coming or putting near to, *L.*

APPROXIMATION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual Approach nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity ſought, without a Poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPROXIMATION [in *Natural Magick*] is one of the Methods of Tranſplantation or the Removing a Diſeaſe from one Creature to another, or from an Animal to a Plant.

APPUI [with *Horſemen*] is the Stay upon the Horſeman's Hand, or the reciprocal Senſe between the Horſe's Mouth and the Bridle-Hand; or the Horſe's-Senſe of the Action of the Bridle in the Horſeman's Hand.

A *more than full* APPUI [with *Horſemen*] a Term they uſe of a Horſe that is ſtopt with ſome Force, but ſtill ſo that he does not force the Horſeman's Hand.

APPU'LSE [*appulſus*, L.] an Approaching or Coming to, an Arriving at.

APPULSE [with *Aſtronomers*] the Approach of a Planet to a Conjunction.

APPU'RTENANCE [*appurtenance*, F.] See *Appertinances.*

APPURTENANCE *of a Lamb*, a Lamb's pummace.

A'PRICOCK [*abricot*, F.] a Sort of Wall-Fruit that requires much Sun to ripen it.

APRICA'TION, a Basking or Lying in the Sun, *L.*

A'PRIL [*Avril*, F. *Aprile*, It. *Abril*, Sp. and Port. *Aprilis*, of *aperiendo*, L. opened, becauſe the Pores of the Earth are then opened] the fourth Month from *December*. The Ancients painted this Month like a young Man cloathed in green with a Garland of Myrtle, and Hawthorn Buds, winged, holding in one Hand Primroſes and Violets, and in the other the Celeſtial Sign *Taurus.*

APRIL **ſhowers bring forth May-Flowers.**
When APRIL **blows his Horn,**
(*i. e.* when it thunders)
It is good Both for Hay and Corn.

APRON [of aꝼoꞃan, *Sax.*] a Women's Garment to wear before them.

APRON [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Lead that covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

APRON, of a Gooſe, the Part between the Breaſt and the Neck.

A'PSIDES } [with *Aſtronomers*] two Points in the Orbit of a
ABSIDES } Planet, the higheſt of which is call'd the *Apogee* or *Aphelion*, and the loweſt the *Perigee* and *Perihelion.*

APSIDES [of Ἀψὶς, Gr. a Vault or Arch] ſo called becauſe vaulted over, a kind of private Oratories or Chappels in great Churches; alſo called *Doxalia* or *Doxologia*, and is uſed in the *Low-Countries* for a kind of Choir or Place beyond the Altar, where the religious ſit and ſing the Office without being ſeen by the People.

A'PSYCHY [*apſychia*, L. of α priv. and ψυχὴ, Gr. the Soul, &c.] a ſwooning or fainting away.

APSY'CTOS [of α and ψύχτος, grown cold, Gr.] a precious Stone, which, when hot, will keep ſo 7 Days.

APSYCTOS [with *Phyſicians*] the cold or ſhaking Fit of an Ague.

APT [*atto*, It. *apto*, Sp. of *aptus*, L.] fit, proper, meet, convenient, propenſe, or forwardly inclined to.

APTLY, properly, conveniently.

A'PTNESS [*aptitudo*, L.] Fitneſs, readineſs.

To A'PTATE [*aptatum*, L.] to make fit.

To APTATE *a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] is to ſtrengthen the Planet in Poſition of Houſe and Dignities to the greateſt Advantage, in order to bring about the deſired End.

APTHA, certain Ulcers which breed in the uppermoſt Part of the Mouth.

AP THANES [in *Scotland*] the higher Nobility, anciently ſo called in Diſtinction to the lower Sort or Under-Thanes.

A'PTITUDE [*attitudine*, It. *atitúd*, Sp. of *aptitudo*, L.] Fitneſs, a natural Diſpoſition to do any thing.

A'PTOTE [of α and πτῶσις, Gr.] a Noun which is not declined with Caſes.

APY'REXY [ἀπυρεξία, Gr.] the cooling, abating, or ſlackening of a Fever, the cold Fit of an Ague.

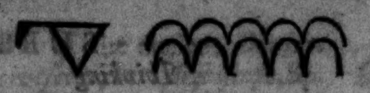
APY'ROTOS [ἀπυρωτὸς, Gr.] the beſt ſort of a Carbuncle which glows as tho' Burning, yet cannot be hurt by Fire.

APY'RUM *Sulphur* [in *Medicine*] Sulphur that has not felt the Fire, or has not been burnt.

A'QUA, Water, Rain; alſo wateriſh Humour.

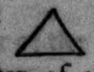
AQUA *Cœleſtis* [with *Chymiſts*] Heavenly Water, *i. e.* rectify'd Wine.

AQUA *Communis* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by theſe Characters.



AQUA DISTILLATA, *Diſtilled Water*, a Water drawn by the Diſtilling any kind of Herbs and Drugs.

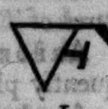
AQUA *Diſtillata* [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſs'd by this Character.



AQUA *omnium Florum* [with *Phyſicians*] *i. e.* Water of all Flowers; the Water diſtilled from the Dung of Cows when they go to Graſs, eſpecially in the Month of May.

AQUA FORTIS [i. e. *Strong Water*] a corroſive Liquor ſerving as a Menſtruum wherewith to diſſolve Silver, and all other Metals, except Gold. It is made of a Mixture of purify'd Nitre or Salt-peter, Vitriol calcin'd white, and Potters Earth or Clay, diſtilled in a cloſe Reverberatory. The Fumes condenſing in the Receiver are the *Aqua fortis*.

AQUA FORTIS [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this Character.



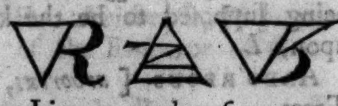
AQUA *intercus* [with *Phyſicians*] the Dropſy, *L.*

AQUA *Marina*, a precious Stone of a Sea-green Colour, *L.*

AQUA *Pericardii* [with *Phyſicians*] that Liquor or Humour that is collected about the Heart, ſerving to cool it.

AQUA *Regia* }
AQUA *Regalis* } i. e. *Royal Water*] a Liquor made by diſſolving Sal Armoniack in Spirit of Nitre, and ſo called becauſe it diſſolves Gold.

AQUA REGALIS [in *Chymical*] *Writings*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.



AQUA *Secunda* [with *Surgeons*] a Liquor made of common Water, and the Powder or Precipitate of Silver; it is uſed to cauſe an Eſcar to fall off in Shankers, and to conſume proud Fleſh, *L.*

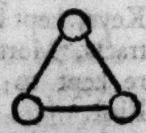
AQUA *Chryſulca*, ſee *Aqua Regia*.

AQUA *Stygia*, ſee *Aqua Regia*.

AQUA TETRACHYMAGOGON [of *aqua*, L. τέτεϱ ſeur and χυμ@ humour, and ἀγωγ@ a Leader, Gr.] a Medicine purging the 4 humours of the Body.

AQUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a ſort of cordial Liquor formerly made of brew'd Beer, ſtrongly hopp'd, and well fermented, now it is commonly underſtood of Spirits, Genevre, and the like.

AQUA VITÆ [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this Character.



A'QUABIBE [of *aqua*, Water, and *bibere* to drink, *L.*] a Water-drinker.

AQUÆDU'CT [*Aqueduc*, F. *Aquidotto*, It. *Aquatócho*, Sp. of *aquæductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Water by Pipes, a Conduit of Water; is a Conſtruction of Stone or Timber made on uneven Ground, to preſerve the Level of the Water, and convey it by a Canal from one Place to another.

AQUÆDUCT [with *Anatomiſts*] a Paſſage or Perforation, partly membranous, and partly cartilaginous, leading out of the bony Paſſage of the internal Ear into the Palate.

A'QUAGE [*aquagium*, L.] a Water-Courſe.

AQUAGIUM [*Old Records*] an Aquage or Water-Courſe.

AQUALI'CULUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the lower Part of the Belly or Paunch, called alſo *Hypogaſtrium*, L.

AQUA-MARINE, Sea-Water.

AQUA'RIANS, a Sect of Chriſtians who uſed nothing but Water in the Sacrament.

AQUARIUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a Conſtellation of the Zodiack marked thus ♒ and conſiſts of 99 Stars.

AQUARIUS [the *Water-Bearer*] this ſeems to be called *Aquarius* from its Form. He ſtands holding a Baſon in one Hand, and ſeems to pour out much Water. Some will have it, that this is *Ganymede*, and ſuppoſe that it is ſufficient Ground for that Conjecture, becauſe the Picture bears ſome Reſemblance to one pouring out Wine, and they bring the Poet for an Evidence, who ſays, that *Ganymedes* was ſnatch'd up to *Jupiter* to be his Cupbearer, and was by the Gods accounted worthy of the Office on account of his great Beauty, and becauſe he gave to Men Immortality, which was unknown to them before. That the pouring forth is ſuppoſed to reſemble *Nectar* (and that is the Drink of the Gods) and that this is the Reſemblance of that Drink. The Conſtellation has two obſcure Stars on the Head, one great one on each Shoulder, one on each Elbow, one bright one on the extreme Part of his Right Hand, one on each Pap, one on the left Hip, one on each Knee, upon his Right Leg one; in all ſeventeen. The pouring out of Water is on the Left Hand. It has thirty Stars, of which two are bright, the reſt obſcure.

AQUA'TICK }
AQUATI'LE } [*aquatique*, F. *aquatico*, It. and Sp. of *aquaticus*, and *aquatilis*, L.] growing, living or breeding in or about the Water.

AQUA'TICKS, Trees or Plants which grow on the Banks of Rivers and Marſhes and watery Plants.

AQUEDUCT, vide *Aquæduct*.

AQUEOUS *Ducts* [*Anatomy*] certain Ducts whereby the aqueous Humour is ſuppoſed to be convey'd into the Inſide of the Membranes which incloſe that Liquor.

A'QUEOUS [*aqueux*, F. *acquoſo*, It. of *aqueus*, L.] Wateriſh, like Water.

AQUEOUS *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] one of the Humours of the Eye, the outmoſt of the three Humours being tranſparent and of no Colour. It fills up the Space between the *Tunica cornea*, and *Chryſtalline Humour*.

A'QUEOUSNESS }
AQUO'SENESS } [of *aquoſitas*, L.] Wateriſhneſs.

AQUIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Holm Tree with prickly Leaves; alſo the Holly-Tree, *L.*

A'QUILA, an Eagle, *L.*

AQUILA *Alba* [with *Chymiſts*] the white Eagle, the ſame as *Mercurius dulcis*.

A'QUILA [*Aſtronomy*] the Eagle, a Conſtellation conſiſting of 70 Stars, according to the *Britiſh* Catalogue. This is the Eagle (according to the Poets) that carried *Ganymedes* up to Heaven, and preſented him to *Jupiter* to be his Cup-bearer, although he was placed among the Stars upon another Account, *i. e.* when the Gods made a Diſtribution of the Birds among themſelves, *Jupiter* he choſe the Eagle; and alſo becauſe he of all other Birds can fly againſt the Sun, and is not oppreſſed by his Rays, and therefore obtains the firſt Place among them. It is repreſented with expanded Wings, as tho' it were flying. *Aglaoſthenes* relates, that *Jupiter* was brought up in *Crete*, and when he was diligently ſought after there, he was caught up and carried to *Naxos*, and after he came to the Age of Manhood, took upon him the Kingdom of the Gods; and that going from *Naxos* on the Expedition againſt the *Titans*, he had the Eagle for his Companion, and it proving fortunate to him, he made the Eagle ſacred, and placed it among the Stars. And this is the Reaſon of the Honour that it obtained in Heaven. It has four Stars, the middlemoſt is a bright one.

A'QUILA *Philoſophorum* [with *Alchymiſts*] the Philoſopher's Eagle, is the reducing Metals to the firſt Matter.

AQUILE'GIA }
AQUILE'IA } the Plant Columbine, *L.*

AQUILI'NE [*aquilinus*, *L.*] ſomething belonging to an Eagle, as an *Aquiline Noſe*, i. e. a hooked Noſe like an Eagle's Beak, an Hawk's Noſe.

A'QUILO, the North, or North-Eaſt-Wind, *L.*

A'QUILO, a furious and extream cold Wind, by the Poets feign'd to be the Offſpring of *Æolus* and *Aurora*, was painted with the Tail of Serpent and hoary Hair.

AQUO'SE [*aquoſus*, L.] watery or like Water.

AQUOSI DUCTUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the watery Paſſages, the Channels of the Veins that carry the watery Humours, called *Lympha*, L.

AQUO'SITY [*aquoſitas*, L.] wateriſhneſs.

A'QUULA [in *Medicine*] a ſmall watery Bladder in the Liver, Spleen, or ſome other Bowel, *L.*

A. R. (as an Abbreviation) ſignifies *Anno Regni*; in the Year of the Reign.

A'RA, an Altar, a Sanctuary, *L.*

ARA [with *Aſtronomers*] an Altar, a Conſtellation containing 8 Stars.

ARABANT *ad Curiam Domini* [*Old Records*] a Phraſe uſed of thoſe who held by the Tenure of ploughing and tilling the Lord's Lands without the Manour, *L.*

ARABE'SK [ſo called from the *Arabs*, who uſed this kind of Ornaments, their Religion forbidding them to make any Images or Figures of Men or Animals] a Term apply'd to ſuch Painting, Ornaments of Freezes, *&c.* which conſiſted wholly of imaginary Foliages, Plants, Stalks, *&c.* without any human or animal Figures.

ARA'BIA [of ערב, *Heb.* Black, or of *Harabi*, *Heb.* a Thief or Robber] the one on account of their ſwarthy Complexion, and the latter on account of their thieviſh Diſpoſition. The *Arabians* having in all Ages been ſo addicted to this Vice, that, as *Martin del Rio* obſerves, it was as uſual with the *Jews'* to call a Thief an *Arabian*, as it was to call a Merchant a *Canaanite*, and a Mathematician a *Chaldæan*.

ARA'BIAN of or pertaining to *Arabia* or the *Arabs*.

A'RABICK *Figures* }
ARABICK *Characters* } [ſo called becauſe borrowed from the *Arabs*] are the Numeral Characters commonly made uſe of in large Computations, as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, not uſed in *England* till the 11th Century.

ARA'BICUM *Gummi*, a tranſparent kind of Gum brought from *Arabia*, a Gum which diſtils from a Species of *Acacia*, L.

A'RABIC [*Arabicus*, L.] belonging to the *Arabians*.

A'RABIS [*Botany*] an Herb called *Candy Thiſtle*.

A'RABISM, an Idiom or Manner of Speaking, peculiar to the *Arabs* or *Arabians*.

A'RABLE [*arabile*, It. *aráble*, Sp. of *arabilis*, L.] as arable Land is Land fit to be ploughed or tilled.

Arabus *Lapis.* a Stone white as Ivory, the Powder of which is a Dentrifice.

To **Aracs** [of *arracher*, F.] to raſe.

Ara'chne [ἀράχνη, Gr.] the Spider, an Inſect, alſo a Cobweb.

Arachnoi'des [ἀραχνοειδὴς, of ἀράχνη, and εἶδος, Shape, Gr. in *Anatomy*] a fine, thin, tranſparent Membrane, which lies between the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, and is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole Subſtance of the Brain; alſo the ſame as *Aranea Tunica.*

A'rack } a Spirit procured by diſtilling from a vegetable
A'rrack } Juice called *Toddi*, which flows from the Cocoa-nut Tree, having inciſions made in it, like our Birch Juice.

Aræo'meter [of ἀραιὸς thin, and μέτρον Meaſure, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument to meaſure the Denſity or Gravity of Fluids.

Aræo'stylos [of ἀραιὸς thin, and στῦλος, a Column, *Gr.*] a ſort of Building where the Pillars are ſet at a great Diſtance one from another.

Aræo'tics [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines which tend to open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large, for the morbifick Matter's being carry'd off by Sweat or inſenſible Perſpiration.

Ara'ho, as in *Arabo conjurare* [*Old Law*] to make Oath in the Church or ſome other holy Place.

Araigne'e, a Spider, *F.*

Araignee [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

Ara'lia [in *Doomſday Book*] arable or ploughed Land.

Ara'nea *Tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Coat of the Eye which ſurrounds and encloſes the cryſtalline Humour, ſo called from its light Contexture like that of *aranea*, L. a Spider's web.

Ara'neous [*araneoſus*, L.] full of Spiders.

Ara'neus [with *Phyſicians*] a low Pulſe, *Galen*; alſo a flaky Urine having Films in it like Cobwebs, *L.*

Ara'tory [*aratorius*, L.] belonging to Tillage.

Ara'trum *Terræ* [*Old Records*] as much Land as can be tilled with one Plough.

Ara'ture [*aratura*, L.] Ploughing, Tillage.

Ara'y } [probably of *arrayer*, O. F.] Dreſs, Garb,
Ara'ying } Raiment; alſo Order.

To **A'ray**, to ſet in Order, &c.

Aray'd, Dreſs'd, &c.

A'rbalet, a kind of Weapon vulgarly call'd a croſs Bow.

Arbaliſt, a croſs Bow; alſo an Archer.

A'rbiter [*arbitre*, F. *arbitro*, It. and Sp. of *arbiter*, L.] an Arbitrator, an Umpire; a Perſon choſen by mutual Conſent of two Parties to decide Controverſies.

A'rbitrable, that may be left to, or decided by Arbitration.

A'rbitrably, at Diſcretion.

A'rbitrage, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator, *F.*

A'rbitral [*arbitralis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Arbitrator or Arbitration.

A'rbitrarily [*ex arbitrio*, L.] after one's own Will.

A'rbitrariness [of *arbitrarius*, L.] acting merely according to his own Will and Pleaſure.

A'rbitrary [*arbitraire*, F. *arbitrario*, It. and Sp. of *arbitrarius*, L.] that which depends al-together on one's Will and Choice; without Controul; abſolute, free.

Arbitra'rious [*arbitrarius*, L.] voluntary or left to our own Choice.

To **A'rbitrate** [of *arbitrare*, L.] to award, give Sentence, to adjuge; to act as an Arbitrator.

Arbitra'tion, the Act of arbitrating; the putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators, *L.*

Arbitra'tor, a Perſon choſen indifferently by the mutual Conſent of two Parties to decide any Controverſy.

Arbitrator [with *Civilians*] is underſtood differently from an *Arbiter*. An Arbitrator being left wholly to act according to his own Diſcretion, without Solemnity of Proceſs or Courſe of Judgment; whereas an *Arbiter* is obliged to act according to Law and Equity.

Arbitra'trix, a ſhe Arbitrator.

Arbi'trement, a Power given by two or more Parties contending, to ſome Perſon to determine the Matter in Diſpute, to which Determination they are obliged to ſtand under a certain Penalty. It is the ſame as an Award.

A'rbor, a Tree, *L*,

Arbor *Dianæ*, *Diana*'s Tree, *L.* vide *Diana.*

Arbor *Martis* [with *Chymiſts*] Coral, it being ſuppoſed to grow like a Tree or Plant under the Water of the Sea, *L.*

Arbor [in *Mechanicks*] the principal Part of a Machine which ſerves to ſuſtain the reſt; alſo a Spindle or Axis on which a Machine turns, *L.*

Arbor *Genealogica*, *i. e.* the Tree of Conſanguinity; is uſed to ſignify a Lineage drawn out under the Form or Reſemblance of a Root, Stock, Branches, &c. *L.*

Arbor *Porphyriana*, otherwiſe called *Scala prædicamentalis* [with *Schoolmen*] a Scale of *Beings*, or a Figure that conſiſts of three Rows or Columns of Words, the middlemoſt of which contained the Series of *Genera* and *Species*, bearing ſome Analogy to the Trunk, and the Extreams contain the Differences of the Branches of the Tree thus, *L.*

SUBSTANCE
Thinking *Extended*
BODY
Inanimate *Animate*
ANIMAL
Irrational *Rational*
MAN
This *That*
PLATO.

A'rborary [*arborarius*, L.] belonging to Trees.

A'rborets, Little Arbours, *Milt.*

A'rborous [of *arbor*, L.] full of Trees or Arbours.

A'rborist, a Perſon well skill'd in the ſeveral Kinds and Natures of Trees.

Arbor *Vitæ* [*Botany*] *the Tree of Life*, a kind of Tree frequently planted for the Pleaſantneſs of its green Leaf, *L.*

Arbor *Vitæ*, a Medicine by the Efficacy of which, it was reported, that Life would ſhoot out again like a Tree. *Van Helmont*, L.

Arbor hermetis [*Hermes*'s Tree] a Chymical Proceſs in the Revivification of *Mercury*, L.

Arbor *Judæ* [*Judas*'s Tree] a Tree ſo called by *Botaniſts*, being ſuppoſed to be the kind of Tree *Judas* hanged himſelf upon, *L.*

Arbo'reous [*arboreus*, L.] of or like, or pertaining to Trees.

Arboreous [with *Botaniſts*] a Term apply'd to Muſhrooms or Moſſes that grow upon Trees, as *Agarick*, which grows on the Larch-tree, is called an arboreous Muſhroom.

A'rbour [*arboretum*, L. but *Skinner* derives it of Heꞃebeꞃᵹa, *Sax.* a Manſion] a Bower in a Garden, a ſhady Place made by Art to ſit in and take the Air.

Arbu'scle, a little Shrub.

Arbu'stine [*arbuſtino*, It. of *arbuſtinus*, L.] ſhrubby, like, or pertaining to Shrubs.

Arbu'teous [*arbuteus*, L.] of Crab-trees.

Arbu'tus, the Crab-tree, *L.*

Arca *Cyrographica*, a common Cheſt with three Locks and Keys, kept by certain *Chriſtians* and *Jews*, wherein all the Contracts, Mortgages and Obligations, belonging to the *Jews*, were kept to prevent Fraud, by Order of our King *Richard* the Firſt.

Arca'num, a Secret; a Name given by ſome Authors to Chymical Preparations, or Medicinal Compoſitions, that they have kept ſecret and not diſcovered.

Arcanum *Corallinum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of red percipitate, made by diſtilling it with Spirit of Nitre, and repeating the Diſtillation again and again, till a red Powder is procured.

Arca'num *duplum* [with *Chymiſts*] is prepared of the *caput mortuum* of *aqua fortis*, by diſſolving it in hot Water, filtrating and evaporating it to a Cuticle.

Arcanum *Joviale* } [with *Chymiſts*] is an Amalgama made
Arcanum *Jovis* } of equal Parts of Tin and Mercury, powdered and digeſted with good Spirit of Nitre: the dry Maſs being powdered again, after the Spirit has been drawn off in a Retort, and laſtly digeſted in Spirit of Wine, till the Powder is become taſteleſs.

Arc boutant [of *arc* and *bouter*, F. to abut] in Architecture ſignifies a flat Arch abutting againſt the Reins of a Vault, in order to ſupport it, and prevent its giving Way.

Arceonis [*Old Records*] a Saddle-bow.

Arceu'thos [*Botany*] the Juniper-tree.

A'rch, *Adj.* [probably of ἄρχος, Gr.] arrant or notorious, as

Arch [arg, G.] naughty, roguiſh, waggiſh, arrant, notorious.

A'rchness, Waggiſhneſs, Dexterouſneſs in Management, Craftineſs.

Arch *Augmentative Particle* [of Ἄρχων, Gr.] a Chief or Governour being prefixed to any Word, adds Chief or Prince to its Signification, as *Arch-angel*, *Arch-biſhop*, *Arch-duke*, &c. We like wiſe ſay *Arch-knave*, *Arch-traytor*, *Arch-wag*, *Arch-heretick*, &c.

A'rchal [Ertz, G. Æꞃce, *Sax.* wlth *Botaniſts*] *Derbyſhire*, Liver-wort.

Archa'ism [ἀρχαισμὸς, Gr.] the retaining old obſolete Words.

Archa'ngel [*Archange*, F, *Arcangelo*, It. *Arcángel*, Sp. *Archangelus*, L. Ἀρχάγγελος, of ἄρχων a Chief, and ἄγγελος an Angel] the Chief or Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is called.

Archange'lica [*Botany*] the Herb *Water-Angelica*, L.

ARCH CHA'NTER, the Chief or Preſident of the Chanters of a Church.

ARCH CHYMICK, as *Arch Chymick Sun*, the Chief Chymiſt the Sun, *Milt.*

ARCH DRUID, the Chief or Pontiff of the ancient *Druids.*

ARCHBI'SHOP [*Archevêque*, F. *Arciveſcouo*, It. *Arçbiſcopo*, Sp. and Port. *Archiepiſcopus.* L. of Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος of ἄρχων and ἐπίσκοπος, Gr.] a Chief Biſhop that has Power over other Biſhops.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK [*Archiepiſcopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Juriſdiction; alſo the Dignity and Benefice of an Archbiſhop.

ARCHDA'PIFER [of *Arch* and *Dapifer*, L.] the Principal Sewer, one of the Chief Officers of the Emperor of *Germany.*

ARCHDEA'CON [*Archidiacre*, F. *Arcidiacono*, It. *Arcediáno*, Sp. *Archidiaconus*, L. of Ἀρχιδιάκονος, of ἄρχων and διακονέω, Gr. to miniſter to] a dignified Clergyman, whoſe Office is to viſit two Years in three, and to reform Abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconat*, F. *Arcidiaconato*, It. *Arcedianásgo*, Sp. of *Arch* and *Diaconatus*, L.] the Extent of the Spiritual Juriſdiction of an Archdeacon.

ARCHIDEA'CONSHIP, the Office and Dignity of an Archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE [*Archiduc*, F. *Arciduca*, It. *Archiduque*, Sp. of *Archidux*, L.] one who has Pre-eminence above other Dukes.

ARCHDU'KEDOM, the Territory and Juriſdiction of an Archduke.

ARCHDU'TCHESS [*Archiducheſſe*, F. *Arciduceſſa*, It.] an Archduke's Lady; alſo a Daughter of the Emperor of *Germany.*

ARCH *Flamines*, the Chief Prieſts among the *Romans.*

ARCH *Heretick*, a Chief or Ring-Leader of *Hereticks.*

ARCH *Pirate*, a Principal Rover, a Chief or Principal Pirate.

ARCH PRESBYTER } *Archiprêtre*, F. *Arciprete*, It. *Ar-*
ARCH PRIEST } *chipréſte*, Sp. *Archipreſbyter*, L. Ertz-Prieſter, G.] a Chief Prieſt, or a Rural Dean.

An ARCH [of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending in Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] is a concave or hollow Building raiſed on a Mould, in Form of a Curve or Semicircle, and ſerving as the inward Support of any Superſtructure.

ARCH-WISE, in the Form or Manner of an Arch.

To ARCH [*arcuare*, L.] to raiſe or build an Arch.

ARCH } [*Geometry*] is any Part of the Circumference of a
ARK } Circle, or Curved Line lying from one Point to another, by which the Quantity of the whole Circle or Line, or ſome other Thing ſought after, may be gathered.

ARCH [in *Aſtronomy*] as the *Diurnal Arch of the Sun*, is Part of a Circle parallel to the Equator, which is deſcribed by the Sun in his Courſe between Riſing and Setting.

ARCH *of Progreſſion* } [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Zo-*
ARCH *of Direction* } *diack*, which a Planet ſeems to paſs over, when the Motion of it is according to the Order of the Signs.

ARCH *of Retrogradation* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Zodiack*, deſcribed while a Planet is retrograde, moving contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARCH *of Viſion* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Depth of the Sun below the Horizon, at which a Star begins to riſe again, which before was hid in his Rays.

Dean of the ARCHES } the Chief Judge of the Court of the
Officer of the ARCHES } Arches, who has a peculiar Juriſdiction over thirteen Pariſhes in the City of *London*, termed a Deanery, diſcharged from the Authority of the Biſhop.

ARCHES } [ſo called, becauſe it uſed to be kept in the
Court of ARCHES } Church of St. *Mary le Bow* in *Cheapſide*, the Top of the Steeple of which was in former Times raiſed with Stone Pillars, built Arch-wiſe like ſo many bent Bows] the Chief Conſiſtory belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

Similar ARCHES [*Geometry*] are ſuch as contain the ſame Number of Degrees of unequal Circles.

Semicircular ARCHES [*Architecture*] are thoſe which make an exact Semicircle, and have their Center in the middle of the Chord of the Arch.

Scheme ARCHES [*Architecture*] Arches that are leſs than a Semicircle, and of conſequence are flatter, containing 80, 70 or 60 Degrees.

ARCHES *of the third and fourth Point* [*Architecture*] are ſuch as conſiſt of two Arches of a Circle, ending in an Angle at the Top, and are drawn from the Diviſion of a Chord into 3 or 4 Parts at Pleaſure.

Eliptical ARCHES [in *Architecture*] conſiſt of a Semi-Elipſis, and have commonly a Key Stone, and Chaptrels or Impoſts, they were formerly much in Uſe for Mantle-Trees in Chimneys.

Strait ARCHES [*Architecture*] are Arches, the upper and under Edges of which are ſtrait; as they are curved in others, and alſo thoſe two Edges parallel, and the Ends and Joints all pointing to a Centre; they are uſed over Windows, Doors, &c.

To ARCH *over*, to cover with an Arch.

To ARCHE [Ἀρχὴ, Gr.] the Beginning, an Entrance.

ARCHE [in *Medicine*] the Beginning of a Diſtemper.

A'RCHED *Legs* [with *Farriers*, &c.] an Imperfection in a Horſe, when being in his natural Poſition, he has his Legs bent forward, and the whole Leg makes a kind of Arch or Bow.

Water ARCHER, an Herb.

ARCHERS, Perſons skill'd in Archery; a kind of Militia or Soldiery armed with Bows and Arrows, *F.*

A'RCHERY, the Art of Shooting in a Long-Bow; alſo an ancient Service of keeping a Bow for the Uſe of the Lord to defend his Caſtle.

A'RCHETYPE [*Archetype*, F. *Arcetipo*, It. *Archetypo*, Sp. *Archetypus*, L. of Ἀρχέτυπος, of ἀρχὴ the Original, and τύπος Pattern] a Pattern or Model by which any Work is formed, or which is copied after to make another like it.

ARCHE'TYPAL, pertaining to the great Original.

ARCHE'TYPAL *World* [with the *Platoniſts*] the World as it exiſted in the Divine Mind, or in the Idea of God before the Creation.

ARCHE'US [Ἀρχαῖος, Gr. ancient] it is uſed to denote the ancient Practice of Phyſick, concerning which a Treatiſe was writen by *Hippocrates.*

ARCHEUS [of Ἀρχὴ, Gr.] the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature; the ancient Chymiſts uſed by this Term to expreſs ſome certain Principle of Life and Motion; as the Cauſe of all the Effects obſervable in Nature, and it has been applied by them to very different Things; ſome uſe it to ſignify the Fire lodged in the Centre of the Earth, and aſcribe to it the Generation of Metals and Minerals, and ſuppoſe it alſo to be the Principle of Life in Vegetables; others underſtand by it a certain univerſal Spirit, which (as they imagine) is diffuſed throughout the whole Creation, and is the active Cauſe of all the Phænomena of Nature, others give it the Name of *Anima Mundi*, i. e. the Soul of the World; and ſome call it the *Vulcan* or *Heat* of the Earth; they ſuppoſe there is a Share of this *Archeus* in all Bodies, which when it is corrupted, produces Diſeaſes, which they ſtile *Archeal Diſeaſes.*

ARCHEUS [with *Chymiſts*] the higheſt and moſt exalted Spirit that can be ſeparated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHEZOSTIS [in *Botany*] the Herb White-wine.

ARCHIACO'LUTHOS [ἀρχιακόλυθος, Gr.] the Chief of the *Acolythi*, who were certain Miniſters in Cathedral Churches.

ARCHIALO'GICK [*archialogicus*, L. of ἀρχιαλογικὸς, Gr.] treating of or belonging to Archialogy.

ARCHIA'LOGY [*archialogia*, L. of ἀρχιαλογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Antiquities.

ARCHIA'TER } [ἀρχιάτρος of ἀρχὸς, and ἰατρὸς a Phyſi-
ARCHIATROS } cian, the Principal or Chief Phyſician to a King, &c.

ARCHIGENII *Morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] acute Diſeaſes.

ARCHIEU'NUCH [of ἀρχὸς and Εὐνοῦχος, Gr.] the Chief of the Eunuchs.

ARCHIGA'LLUS, the Chief of the Prieſts of *Cybele.*

ARCHIGRAMMATE'US, the Principal Secretary or Chief Clerk of an Office, *L.*

ARCHI'GRAPHER [Ἀρχίγραφος of ἀρχὸς, and γράφω to write] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHI'GRAPHY [*archigraphia*, L. of ἀρχιγραφία, Gr.] Secretariſhip.

A'RCHIPOTE [*archipota*, L] the Chief or Maſter Drinker.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL [of ἀργὸς and αἱρεσιάρχης, Gr.] heretical or falſe in the higheſt and moſt dangerous Degree.

ARCHILO'QUIAN *Verſes*, a ſort of Verſes whereof *Archilochus* was the Inventor.

ARCHIMA'NDRITE, the Superior of a Monaſtery, much the ſame as is now called an Abbot.

ARCHIMI'ME, an Arch-buffoon.

ARCHIPE'LAGO [either of ἀρχὸς Chief, and πέλαγος the Sea, or, as others ſay, a Corruption of Ἁγιοπέλαγος, *q. d.* the *Holy Sea*] a main Sea or large Gulph, containing a Cluſter of ſmall Iſlands one near another, and ſeveral little Seas which take their Names from thoſe Iſlands.

ARCH PRIOR, the Maſter of the Order of the Knights Templers.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [Ἀρχιστρατηγὸς of ἀρχὸς, and στρατηγὸς a Leader of an Army] the Generaliſſimo, Captain General or Lord General of an Army.

ARCHISYNAGO'GUS [Ἀρχισυναγωγὸς, Gr.] the Chief Ruler of a Synagogue.

A'RCHITECT [*architecte*, F. *architetto*, It. [illegible], Sp. *architectus*, L. of ἀρχὸς and τέκτων, an Artificer] a Maſter-Builder.

A'RCHITECTONICE [[illegible], Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Maſonry.

Architecto'nick, that builds a Thing up regularly according to the Nature and Properties of it.

Architecto'nick *Nature* }
Architectonick *Spirit* } [with *Philoſophers*] that forming Nature, Power or Spirit, that hatches the Ova or Eggs of Females into living Creatures of the ſame Kind.

A'rchitecture [F. *architettura*, It. *architetúra*, Sp. *architectura*, L. of 'Αρχιτεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Building, *i. e.* of erecting Edifices proper either for Habitation or Defence.

Civil **Architecture**, the Art of contriving and erecting commodious Buildings for the Uſes of Civil Life.

Military **Architecture**, diſcovers the beſt Way of raiſing Fortifications about Cities, Towns, Camps, Sea-Ports, *&c.*

Naval **Architecture**, an Art that teaches the Conſtruction of Ships, Gallies and other floating Veſſels for the Water; with Ports, Moles, Docks, *&c.* on the Shore.

Counterfeit **Architecture**, is that wherein the Projectures are painted either with black or white, or couloured after the Manner of Marble; alſo called Scene Work in the painting of Columns, *&c.* that ſeem to ſtand out in Relievo, in Theatres.

Architecture [in *Perſpective*] a Sort of Building, the Members of which are of different Meaſures and Modules, and diminiſh in Proportion to their Diſtance to make the Building appear longer and larger to the View than it really is.

Architecture is repreſented in Painting and Sculpture as a Woman ſitting upon a Piece of a Pillar, having all Sorts of Tools and Inſtruments about her, and looking earneſtly upon a Draught or Deſign which lies in her Lap. Behind her a Perſon repreſenting Reaſon, looking likewiſe upon the Draught, on her Head a Helmet, in her left Hand *Pallas*'s Shield, and in her right *Mercury*'s Caduceus.

Military **Architecture** is repreſented as a Woman in her beſt Years, her Raiment parti-colour'd, a Gold Chain, with a Diamond pendant about her Neck, holding in her right Hand a Swallow, and in her Left the Draught of a regular Fortification. At her Feet a Pick-Ax, Spade and other Inſtruments; the Explanation of theſe two are very eaſy and natural.

The Parti-coloured Veſtments denote the underſtanding of divers Contrivances in this Art; the Golden Chain and Diamond denotes Durability and Excellency; for Fortification is the beſt Jewel of Princes Security from Enemies; the Swallow is remarkable for the artificial building her Neſt. See *Plate* I. *Fig.* 23.

A'rchitrave [of ἀρχὴ, Chief, *Gr.* and *Trabs*, L. a Beam] that Part of a Column or Order of Columns that is above or lies immediately upon the Capital. It is the loweſt Member of the Frieze, and even of the whole Entablature; it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal Beam in Timber Buildings. It is ſometimes called the *Reaſon-Piece*, as in Portico's, Cloiſters, *&c.* the *Maſter-Piece* in Chimneys. and *Hyperthyron* over the Jambs of Doors or Lintels of Windows.

Architrave *Doors* [with *Architects*] ſuch as have an Architrave on the Jambs and over the Door, upon the Cup-piece, if ſtrait, or if the Top be curved on the Arch.

Architrave *Windows* [with *Architects*] are commonly an Ogee raiſed out of the ſolid Timber, with a Liſt over it.

Archiva'ult [*archivolte*, F.] the inner Contour of an Arch; or a Frame ſet off with Mouldings, running over the Faces of the Arch Stones, and bearing upon the Impoſts.

Archi'ves [F. *Archivos*, Sp. *archiva*, L. of 'αρχεῖον, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters or Evidences are kept, as the Office of the Maſter of the *Rolls* in *Chancery* or the *Exchequer*.

Archo'ntes [ἀρχώντες, Gr.] the chief Magiſtrates of the City of *Athens*, after the Kingly Government had been aboliſhed.

Archo'nticks [of *Archon* their Ring-Leader] *Hereticks*, A. C. 334. who denied the Reſurrection, and held the World to be the Work of Princes.

Arci-leu'to [in *Muſick* Books] an Arch or very large and long Lute, and but a little different from a Theorbo Lute, uſed by the *Italians* for playing a thorough Baſs.

Arci'tenent [*arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing.

A'rco [in *Muſick* Books] a Bow or Fiddle-ſtick.

Arco'nicum, Arſenick, a Mineral, *L.*

Arcta'tion, a ſtraitening, *L.*

A'rctick [*artique*, F. *artico*, Sp. *arcticus*, L. of ἀρκτικὸς of ἄρκτος, *Gr.* the Bear] Northern, Northward.

Arctick *Circle* [*Aſtronomy*] one of the leſſer Circles of the Sphere, diſtant 23 Degrees and a half from the North Pole.

Arctick *Pole* [*Aſtronomy*] the Northern Pole of the World, *i. e.* of both Earth and Heavens, ſo named of *Arctos*, a Cluſter or Conſtellation of Stars near it.

Arctos minor [in *Aſtronomy*] the leſſer Bear.

Arctophy'lax ['Αρκτοφύλαξ of ἄρκτος a Conſtellation called the Bear, and φύλαξ a Keeper] the Poets tells us, that *Arctophylax* was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Caliſtho*, an *Arcadian*, whom *Lycaon* cut in Pieces, and ſet before *Jupiter* to eat at a Banquet; and that *Juyiter* overthrew the Table, and out of Abhorrence to *Lycaon*'s Cruelty, burnt his Houſe with a Thunderbolt, but joining together the *Arcadian*'s divided Limbs, placed him among the Stars. *Eratoſthenes.*

Arctosco'rodon [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Ramſons.

Arctostaphy'los [with *Botaniſts*] the Bilbery.

Arctu'rus ['Αρκτοῦρος of ἄρκτος and οὐρὰ the Tail] a Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation [*Arctophylax* or Bootes.

Arcuati'le [*arcuatilis*, L.] bowed or bent.

Arcualia *Oſſa* [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Sinciput, or as ſome will have it, of the Temples, *L.*

Arcua'tion, a ſhaping or faſhioning like an Arch or Bow, *L.*

Arcuation [with *Gardeners*] the raiſing of Trees by Layers.

A'rculus [among the *Romans*] a Deity who oppoſed Thieving. whereas the Goddeſs *Laverna* was an Encourager of it.

Arcua'tion [in *Surgery*] the bending of Bones.

Arcu'ature [*arcuatura*, L.] the bowing or bending of an Arch.

Ard [Aꞃꝺ, *Sax.* Aerd, *Du.* Art, G.] natural Diſpoſition or Temper, as filial Affection, alſo Quality or Habit, as Drunkard, Dullard, *&c.*

A'rdency
A'rdentness } [of *Ardens*, L. of *Ardeo* to burn, or be very hot] Heat of Paſſion, Zeal, *&c.*

Ardentness [of *ardens*, L. burning] Heat; alſo Eagerneſs of Deſire, Warmth of Affection.

A'rdent [F. *ardente*, It. *ardente*, Sp. of *ardens*, L.] hot as it were burning, very hot; alſo vehement, eager, zealous.

A'rdent *Spirits* [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch Spirits as being diſtilled from fermented Vegetables, *&c.* will take Fire and burn as Brandy, *&c.*

A'rdently [*ardemment*, F. *ardenter*, L.] with Warmth or Paſſion.

A'rdor [*ardeur*, F. *ardore*, It. *ardor*, Sp. and L.] a burning Heat.

Ardor, Vehemence, Fervency, earneſt Deſire, *L.*

Ardor [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] a very great Heat raiſed in a human Body.

A'rdor *Ventriculi*, a Pain in the Stomach uſually called Heart-Burning, *L.*

Ardor *Urinæ*, a Sharpneſs of Urine, *L.*

Ardou'r [*ardeur*. F. *ardore*, It. *ardor*, Sp, and L.] Eagerneſs; ardent Affection; alſo great Zeal.

Ardu'ity [*arduitas*, L.] Height, Steepneſs; alſo Difficulty.

A'rduous [*arduo*, It. and Sp. of *arduus*, L.] difficult, alſo high.

A'rduousness (of *arduitas*, L.) Difficulty.

Are, See *To be.*

A're
Alami're } (in *Muſick*) the Name of one of the Eight Notes in the Scale.

A'rea, any plain Surface whereon we walk, *L.*

Area (in *Building*) the Extent of a Floor.

Area [with *Geometricians*] the Compaſs or ſuperficial Content of any Figure.

Area [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe that makes the Hair fall off.

A'rea [with *Gardeners*] a Bed or Quarter in a Garden.

A'rea [with *Aſtronomers*] a Circle about the Moon and ſome Stars, otherwiſe call'd *Halo*, L.

A'rea [in *Fortification*] the ſuperficial Content of any Rampart or other Work.

To **Aread**, to dedicate to, to inform, *Milton.*

Are'che [*Old Word*] to divulge.

To **Aree'd** [prob. of red (en) G. to ſpeak, ꞃeꝺeꞃe, *Sax.* a *Speaker*, or ꞃeꝺ or aꞃeꝺ, *Sax.* a *Sentence*] to award, *Milton.*

To **A'refy** [*arefacere*, L.] to make dry.

Are'gon [ἀρηγύν, Gr.] an Ointment of a diſſolving, looſening, and thinning Quality.

Are'na, Sand, Gravel, Grit, *L.*

Arena [with *Phyſicians*] Gravel bred in a human Body, which is made up of a great deal of Salt and Earth, and often grows into a Stone.

Are'na [Sand, ſo called becauſe the Place was ſtrewed with Sand to hide from the View of the People the Blood ſpilt in the Combat] the Pit or Space in the middle of the Circus or Amphitheatre of the *Romans*, where the Gladiators had their Combats, and ſometimes it was uſed for the *Circus* or Amphitheatre itſelf, and ſometimes for the *Campus* of the Soldiers and Army.

Arena'ceous [*arenaceus*, L.] ſandy, or like Sand.

Arena'ria [*Botany*] an Herb, a Sort of Buckthorn, *L.*

Are'nary [*arenarius*, L.] of or belonging to Sand or Gravel.

Arena'tion [with *Phyſicians*] a Sort of dry Bath, when the Patient ſits with his Feet upon hot Sand.

Areno'se [*arenoſus*, L.] full of Sand or Gravel.

Arenta're [*Old Records*] to rent out, or let at a certain Rent.

Are'nulous [of *arenula*, *L.* Grit] gritty, ſandy.

Are'ola, a little Bed in a Garden, a ſmall Court-Yard, *L.*

Areola *Papularis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Circle about the Nipple or Teat.

Areo'meter [of ἀὴρ the Air, and μετρέω, *Gr.* to meaſure] an Inſtrument uſually made of fine thin Glaſs, which having had as much running Quickſilver put into it, as will ſerve to keep it upright, is ſealed up at the Top: So that the Stem or Neck being divided into Degrees, the Heavineſs or Lightneſs of any Liquor may be found by the Veſſels ſinking more or leſs into it.

Areo'pagites } Judges of a Court in the *Areopagus* of
Areopa'gites } *Athens*, inſtituted by *Solon* for the Trial of Malefactors.

Areopa'gus [Ἀρειόπαγος of Ἄρης *Mars*, and πάγος a Town; ſo called from the God *Mars* being ſentenced there upon the Accuſation *Neptune* brought againſt him for killing his Son] the Senate Houſe of *Athens*, which ſtood on an Hill near the City.

Areo'style [ἀρεόστυλη, Gr.] a Building where the Columns ſtand a little too thick; or, as others ſay, at a convenient Diſtance.

Areotecto'nicks [of Ἄρης *Mars*, and τέκτονα, *Gr.*] that Part of Fortification which directs how to attack an Enemy ſafely and fight advantageouſly.

Areo'tick *Medicines* [of ἀραιὸς, *Gr.*] ſuch as open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large enough for Matter cauſing a Diſeaſe to be carried off by Sweat or inſenſible Perſpiration,

Are'risement [*Old Law*] Affright, Surprize.

Areto'logy [of ἀρετὴ Virtue, and λέγω, *Gr.* to diſcourſe] that Part of Moral Philoſophy that treats of Virtue, its Nature, and the Means of arriving at it.

A'rgal, Tartar, or hard Lees ſticking to the Sides of Wine Veſſels.

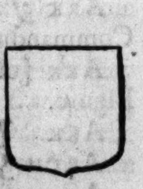
Arge'a } human Figures made up of Ruſhes, which the
Arge'i } Veſtal Virgins threw away annually into the River *Tiber*.

Arge'ma } [ἄργεμα, of ἀργὸς, *Gr.* white] a little Ulcer
Arge'mon } of the Eye in the Circle called *Iris*, having its Seat in a Part of the Black of the Eye.

Argemo'ne [ἀργεμώνη, Gr.] an Herb like a Poppy, good againſt the Argema; Wild Tanſey, Silver Weed.

Arge'nt [F. of *argentum*, L.] Silver.

Arge'ntine [*argentin*, F.] ſounding like Silver.



Argent [in *Heraldry*] is commonly white; all ſuch Fields being ſuppoſed to be Silver, and is one of the *Metals*, and charged with the Colours. In engraving of Armoury, the Field-Argent is repreſented by the Whiteneſs of the Paper, without any Strokes on it, as all other Colours have, as in the Margin.

Argent or *White*, ſignifies [of *Virtues* and *ſpiritual Qualities*] Humility, Purity. Innocence, Felicity, Temperance and Truth; *of worthy good Qualities*, Beauty and Genteelneſs of Behaviour; [of the *Planets*] the *Moon*; [of the four Elements] the Water; [of precious Stones] the Pearl and Cryſtal; [of human Conſtitutions] the Phlegmatick; [of Beaſts] the Ermin, which is all white without any Spot; [of the Parts of a Man] the Brain, and [of his Ages] the old.

Argent alſo ſignifies in a *Woman*, Chaſtity, in a *Maid* Virginity; in Judges, Juſtice; and in the *Rich* Humility.

Argenta'ngina, the Silver Quinſay, a Term made uſe of when a Counſellor that is to plead at the Bar being bribed, feigns himſelf ill, and not able to ſpeak.

Argenta'tion, a Gilding, *&c.* with Silver, *L.*

Argenti'na [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Silver-weed or Wild Tanſey, *L.*

Argenti'nus [among the *Romans*] the Deity of Silver Coin.

Argento'se [*argentoſus*, L.] full of Silver, white Earth like Chalk.

Arge'ntum, Silver, *L.*

Argentum *album* [in Doomſday Book] Silver Coin, Current Money, *L.*

Argentum *Dei* [God's Money] Money given as Earneſt upon making of a Bargain, *L.* Such Money being in many Countries, as in Holland and Germany, allways given to the Poor.

Argentum *vivum* [with *Chymiſts*] Mercury, Quick Silver, *&c.*

Argi'l [*argilla*, L.] white Clay.

Argilla'ceous [*argillaceus*, L. ἄργιλλος, *Gr.*] of or belonging to white Clay.

Argo navis [*Aſtron.*] *the Ship Argo*, a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 24 Stars.

Argoleti'ers, light armed Horſemen.

Argonau'ticks, Poems on the Expedition of *Jaſon* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece.

Argonau'ts, the Companions of *Jaſon*.

To A'rgue [*arguire*, It. *arguir*, Sp. of *arguere* or *argumentare*, L.] to reaſon or diſcourſe, to diſpute or debate, to make appear or ſhew.

To A'rgue *a priori* [with *Logicians*] is to prove Effects by their Cauſes, *L.*

To Argue *a poſteriori* [with *Logicians*] is to prove Cauſes by their Effects, *L.*

A'rgued, Part. Pret. of *Argue*.

A'rguing, Part. Preſ. or Noun Subſt.

A'rguer, the Perſon who argues, *&c.*

A'rgument [F. *argomento*, It. *argúmento*, Sp. of *argumentum*, L.] Reaſon or Proof; the Subſtance of a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe; alſo a Subject to ſpeak or write of.

Argument [with *Logicians*] a Probability invented to create Belief, or any Subject or Matter laid down, as a Foundation whereon to argue.

Argument [with *Painters*, &c.] the Perſons repreſented in a Landskip, in Contradiſtinction to the Country or Proſpect.

Argument *of the Moon's Latitude* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the Diſtance of the Moon from the Dragon's Head or Tail, *q. d.* where her Orb is cut by the *Ecliptick* in two Points diametrically oppoſite; by Means of which the Quantity of real Darkneſs in Eclipſes, or how many Digits are darkened, is diſcovered.

A'rgument [with *Aſtronomers*] an Arch, whereby we ſeek another unknown Arch, and proportional to the firſt.

Argument *of Inclination* [*Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Orbit intercepted between the aſcending Node and the Place of the Planet from the Sun, number'd according to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

A'rgument, a Kind of a Syllabus or Abridgment of the Subject of a Book.

Argume'ntal [*argumentalis*, L.] of or belonging to Argument.

Argumenta'tion [F, *argomentazione*, It. of *argumentatio*, L.] a Reaſoning or Proving by Arguments; a Diſproving for or againſt.

Argumenta'tion [*Logick*] the Art of inventing or framing Arguments; of making Inductions or drawing Concluſions.

Argume'ntative, convincing by Arguments or Arguing.

Argume'ntativeness [of *argumentari*, L.] Convincingneſs by way of Argument.

Argume'ntatively [of *argumentum*, L.] by way of Argument.

Argumento'se [*argumentoſus*, L.] full of Argument, Reaſon, Matter or Proof; pithy, full of Wit or Skill.

Argumento'sus [*Old Writings*] ingenuous.

A'rgus, having a Head full of Eyes [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented this great World, becauſe the Eyes of our Creator are every where, and all Things do, as it were, take Notice, and are Witneſſes of our Behaviour.

Arguta'tion, a Proving by Argument, a Diſputing for and againſt, a ſubtil Point of Reaſoning.

Argu'te [*arguto*, It. of *argutus*, L.] Subtile, witty, ſharp; alſo ſhrill.

Argyra'spides [of ἀργυρὸς and ἀσπὶς, *Gr.* a Buckler] Soldiers arm'd with ſilver Bucklers.

Argyri'tis [ἀργυρίτις, *Gr.*] the Scum or Foam which riſes from Silver or Lead, that is mixed with Silver in the refining Furnace.

Argyroco'me [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Cud-weed.

Argyroco'mes [ἀργυροκόμος, *Gr.*] a Comet of a ſilver Colour, differing very little from the *Solar Comet*, except that it is of a brighter Colour, and ſhines with ſo great a Luſtre as to dazzle the Eyes of Beholders.

Argyro'damas [of ἀργύρειον ſilver and ἄδαμας a Diamond] a precious Stone of a bright ſilver Colour.

Argyroli'thos [of ἀργύρειον and λίθος a Stone] Talk, a ſort of Mineral Stone.

Argyrope'a [of ἀργύρειον and ποιέω, *Gr.* to make] the Art of making Silver.

A'ria *Theophraſti* [with *Botaniſts*] the wild Service-tree with Aſh Leaves, *L.*

A'ria [*Muſick Books*] an Air, Song or Tune, *Ital.*

A'rianism, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Arius*, a noted Heretick in the Time of *Conſtantine the Great*, *A. C.* 315, who deny'd that the Son of God was Conſubſtantial and Coequal with his Father; he own'd that he was *The Word*, but deny'd that Word to have been Eternal.

A'rians, the Diſciples of *Arius*, ſuch as hold his Doctrines.

Arici'num [*Botany*] the headed Leek.

A'rid [*aride*, F. *arido*, It. and Sp. of *aridus*, L.] dry.

Ari'dity } [*aridité*, F. *aridità*, It. of *ariditas*, L.] Dry-
A'ridness } neſs.

Arierre-*Ban* [F. of *here* an Army, and *ban* an Edict, *Teut.*] a Pro-a Proclamation of the *French* King to ſummon all who hold of him to the Wars.

A'RIES, a Ram, *L.*

ARIES [in *Aſtronomy*] the firſt Sign of the Zodiack which the Sun enters, in the Figure of a Ram, and is a Conſtellation of nineteen Stars, and is commonly expreſs'd by this Character ♈.

The Poets feign that this Ram carried *Pyrrhus* and *Helle* through the Sea. It was alſo immortal, and was given to them by their Mother *Mephele.* It had a golden Fleece as *Heſiod* and *Pherecydes* write. But when it carried them over that narrow Sea, the Ram threw her into the Sea, and loſt his Horn. But *Helle* was ſaved by *Neptune*, who on her begat a Son called *Pæon*, and *Phryxus* eſcaping to the *Euxine* Sea came to *Æetes*, to whom he gave the golden Fleece in the Temple of *Jupiter*; that the Memory of it might be preſerved. But he aſcended up among the Stars, and is beheld but obſcurely.

To ARI'ETATE [*arietatum*, L.] to puſh or but like a Ram; alſo a battering.

ARIE'TTA [in *Muſick*] a little ſhort Air, Song or Tune, *Ital.*

ARIE'TUM *Levatio* [*Old Law*] a ſportive Exerciſe, as it ſhould ſeem, a Kind of Tilting or running at the Quintain, *L.*

ARI'GHT [of *a* and ꞃiȝhꞇ, aꞃehꞇ, *Sax.* reght or regt, O. and L. G. recht, H. G. *juſt* or *true*] well, truly, *&c.*

ARIOLA'TION, a Soothſaying, *L.*

ARIO'SE } [in *Muſick*] the Movement or Tune of a com-
ARIO'SO } mon Air, Song or Tune.

To ARI'SE [of aꞃiꞅan, *Sax.* riſen, *Du.*] to riſe up, to take Riſe or proceed from.

ARI'SEN, Part. Pret. of *Ariſe.*

ARO'SE (IRR. IMP.) did ariſe [aꞃaꞅ, *Sax.*]

ARISEN (*Irr. Port. P.*) is ariſen.

ARI'SING, Part. Preſ. of *Ariſe.*

ARI'STA [with *Botaniſts*] that long Needle-like Beard that grows out from the Husk of Corn or Graſs called alſo the *Awn*, L.

ARISTALTHÆ'A [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Marſh Mallows, or White Mallows.

ARISTI'FEROHS [*ariſtifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

ARISTO'CRACY [*Ariſtocracie*, F. *Ariſtocrazia*, It. *Ariſtocracia*, Sp. of *Ariſtocratia*, L. ἀριστοκρατεία, of ἄριστος beſt, and κράτος Power of κρατέω to command or govern, *Gr.*] a Form of Political Government where the ſupreme Power is lodg'd in Hands of the principal Perſons, Senators, *&c.*

ARISTOCRACY has been painted as a middle-ag'd Woman, richly cloath'd, ſitting with Majeſty on a Throne, in her right Hand a Bundle of Rods, and in her left a Helmet. At her Feet Heaps of Gold, Silver, Coins, Jewels, *&c.* and near them an Axe. By all which are repreſented her Dignity, Stability, and Power in Rewarding or Puniſhing. See *Plate* I. *Fig.*24.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL } [*ariſtocratique*, F. *ariſtocratico*, It.
ARISTOCRA'TICK } and Sp. *ariſtocraticus*, L. ἀριστοκρατικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to Ariſtocracy, or that Form of Government.

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS [of *ariſtocratique*, F. *ariſto craticus*, L. of ἀριστοκρατικὸς, of ἄριστος the beſt, and κράτος Dominion, *Gr.*] the being ariſtocratical or governed by the Nobility.

ARISTOLOCHI'A [of ἄριστος beſt, and λοχεία, *Gr.* bringing forth young] the Herb Birth-worth or Hart-wort.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, of or pertaining to *Ariſtotle.*

ARISTOTE'LIANISM, *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy, or the Dogma's and Opinions of that Philoſopher, which are contained in his four Books *de Cælo*, and his eight Books of *Phyſicks.*

ARISTOTE'LIANS, a Sect of Philoſophers following *Ariſtotle*, otherwiſe called *Peripateticks.*

ARITHMA'NCY [of ἀριθμὸς Number, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Soothſaying, or foretelling future Events by Numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL [*Arithmetique*, F. *Arithmetico*, It. *aritmetico*, Sp. *Arithmeticus*, L. of ἀριθμετικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL *Complement of a Logarithm*, is what that Logarithm wants of 100000000.

ARITHMETICAL *Progreſſion* } See *Progreſſion* and *Propor-*
ARITHMETICAL *Proportion* } *tion.*

ARITHMETICALLY, by Means of Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICIAN [*Arithmeticien*, F.] one ſkill'd in Arithmetick.

ARI'THMETICK [*Arithmetique*, F. *Aritmetica*, It. *Arithmética*, Sp. and Port. *Ars Arithmetica*, L. of ἀριθμετικὴ, *Gr.*] a Science which teaches the Art of accounting by Number, and ſhews all the Powers and Properties of Numbers, *&c.*

ARI'THMETICIAN, on verſed in Numbers or caſting up accounts.

Theoretical ARITHMETICK, is the Science of the Properties, Relations, *&c.* of Numbers conſider'd abſtractedly with the Reaſons and Demonſtrations of the ſeveral Rules.

Practical ARITHMETICK, is the Art of Computing; that is, from certain Numbers given of finding certain others, whoſe Relation to the former is known.

Inſtrumental ARITHMETICK, is that where the common Rules are performed by the means of Inſtruments contrived for Eaſe and Diſpatch, as *Napier's Bones*, &c.

Logarithmetical ARITHMETICK, is that which is performed by Tables of Logarithms.

Numeral ARITHMETICK, is that which gives the Calculus of Numbers, or in determinate Quantities, by the common Numeral Quantities.

Specious ARITHMETICK, is that which gives the Calculus of Quantities, by uſing Letters of the Alphabet inſtead of Figures.

Decadal ARITHMETICK, is that which is performed by a Series of ten Characters, ſo that the Progreſſion is from Ten to Ten.

Dyadic ARITHMETICK, is that where only two Figures, 1 and 0 are uſed.

Tetractic ARITHMETICK, is that wherein only the Figures 1, 2, 3, are uſed.

Vulgar ARITHMETICK, is that which is converſant about Integers and vulgar Fractions.

Sexageſimal ARITHMETICK, is that which proceeds by Sixties, or the Doctrine of Sexageſimal Fractions.

Decimal ARITHMETICK, is the applying of Arithmetick to Political Subjects, as the Strength and Revenues of Kings, Births, Burials, the Number of Inhabitants, *&c.*

ARITHMETICK *of Infinites*, is the Method of ſumming up a Series of Numbers, conſiſting of infinite Terms, or of finding the Ratio's thereof.

ARITHMETICK, is Iconologically deſcrib'd by a very beautiful but penſive Woman ſitting and having the Numeration Table before her, her Garment of divers Colours and ſtrew'd with muſical Notes, on the Skirts of it the Words: *Par & Impar* (Even and odd.) Her Beauty denotes that the Beauty of all Things reſult from her; for God made all Things by Number, weight and meaſure; her perfect Age ſhews the perfection of this Art, and the various Colours that ſhe gives Principles to all Parts of the Mathematicks. See *Plate* II. *Fig.* 1.

ARI'THMOMANCY, the ſame as *Arithmancy*, a Kind of Divination or Method of Foretelling future Events by means of Numbers.

ARK [Arche, *Dan.* Ark, *Su.* Eaꞃc, *Sax.* *Archo*, F. *Arca*, It. and Sp. of *arcus*, L.] a large Cheſt, as *Moſes*'s Ark; alſo *Noah*'s Beat.

ARK *of the Covenant*, the Cheſt in which the Tables of Ten Commandments, *&c.* were laid up.

ARK [of *arcus*, L.] a Part of a bowed or curved Line or Figure.

ARK } [with *Geometricians*] ſome Part of the Circumfe-
ARCH } rence of a Circle, Ellipſis, *&c.*

ARK *of Direction* } [with *Aſtronomers*] is that Ark of the
ARK *of Progreſſion* } Zodiac, which a Planet appears to deſcribe, when its Motion is forward according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK *of the Epicycle* [in the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*] is the ſame as before.

ARK *of the firſt and ſecond Station* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Arch which a Planet deſcribes in the former or latter Semi-circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears ſtationary.

ARK *of Retrogradation* [*Aſtronomy*] is that Arch a Planet deſcribes when it is retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARLE'S *Penny*, Earneſt Money given to Servants.

An ARM [Eaꞃm, *Sax.* arm, *Dan.* *Su* *Du.* and G. Arms, *Goth.*] a Member of the Body, adjoining to the Shoulder, and reaching to the Elbow.

Stretch your ARM **no farther than your Sleeve will reach.**

The *Lat.* ſay: *Metiri ſe quemque ſuo modulo ac pede verum eſt.* The H. G. Strecke dich nach der Decke. (Stretch your Legs according to your Coverlet.) The It. *Li biſogna tagliare il veſtito ſecondo il panno.* (We muſt cut our Coat according to our Cloth.) All Cautions againſt undertaking what we are not able to go thro' with, or ſpending beyond ones Incomes.

He is my right ARM, or what I have moſt to depend on.

ARM is uſed adjectively, as Arm-Hole, Arm-Pits, Arm-Full, *&c.*

The ARM-*Pit*, or Hole.

An ARM- (or *Elbow-*) Chair.

To ARM [*armer*, F. *armar*, Sp. and Port. *armare*, L.] to put into or furniſh with Arms.

To ARM *a Shot* [*Gunnery*] is to roll Okam, Rope-Yarn or old Clouts about one End of the Iron-Spike or Bar that goes through the Shot, that it may be the better ramm'd home to the Powder, and to prevent it catching in any Honey-Combs of the Piece to endanger its burſting.

Arm [*Figuratively*] is uſed to ſignify Power, as the *Secular Arm*.

Arm [with *Gardeners*] is uſed for Branch, in ſpeaking of Cucumbers, Melons, *&c.*

To Arm [in the *Manage*] is ſaid of a Horſe, when he endeavours to defend himſelf againſt the Bit, to prevent obeying or being check'd by it.

Arm [with *Geographers*] a Branch of a Sea or River.

A'rma *Dare*, to dub or make a Knight. *L.*

Arma *Moluta*, ſharp, cutting Weapons, in Diſtinction to thoſe that only break or bruiſe. *Old Rec.*

Arma *deponere* [*Law Term*] to lay down Arms. A Puniſhment enjoyn'd when a Man had committed an Offence. *L.*

Arma *Reverſata*, inverted Arms, as when a Man is found guilty of Treaſon or Felony *L.*

Arma'da [Sp. *Armata*, It.] a Navy well armed or mann'd.

Armadi'llio, a *Weſt Indian* Animal, whom Nature hath ſo armed with a Skin like Armour, that it cannot be wounded in any Part but the Flank.

A'rmament [of *armamenta*, L.] the Arms and Proviſions of a Navy.

Armame'ntary [*armamentarium*, L.] an Armoury or Store-houſe, where War Furniture is kept, a Magazine, an Arſenal.

A'rman [with *Farriers*] a Confection for Horſes, of white Bread, Cinnamon, Honey of Roſes, *&c.* to reſtore a loſt Appetite.

Arma'rium *Unguentum* [Weapon Salve] by which (it is ſaid) Wounds may be cured at a Diſtance, only by dreſſing the Weapon, *L.*

An A'rmary [*armaria*, L.] a Tower.

A'rmature [*armatura*, L.] Armour, Harneſs; alſo training of Soldiers; the Uſe of Weapons.

Armed [*armatus*. L. part.] furniſhed with Arms.

A'rmed [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed of Beaſts and Birds of Prey, when their Teeth, Horns, Feet, Talons, Beaks, *&c.* are of a different Colour from the reſt.

Armed [ſpoken of a *Load-ſtone*] is when it is caſed or capped, *i. e.* ſet in Iron, to add to its Weight and the better to diſtinguiſh the Poles.

Admed ship, one which is fitted out and provided in all Reſpects for a Man of War.

Arme'nian *Stone*, a kind of precious Stone, which nearly reſembles the *Lapis Lazuli*, except that it is ſofter, and intermix'd with Veins of Green inſtead of Gold.

Armenian *Bole*, a native Bole or Earth, brought from *Armenia*, commonly called *Bole Armoniack*.

Arme'nians [ſo called of *Armenia* the Country which they anciently inhabited] they are of two Sects; the one *Catholicks*, who have an Archbiſhop in *Perſia*, and another in *Poland*; the other make a peculiar Sect, and have two Patriarchs in *Natolia*:

Arme'ntal [*armentalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Drove or Herd.

Arme'ntine [*armentinus*, L.] belonging to a Herd of great Cattle.

Armento'se [*armentoſus*, L.] full of great Cattle; abounding with Herds or Beaſts.

Arme'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sweet-Williams.

A'rmiger [of *arma* and *gerere*, L. to bear] a Title of Dignity properly ſignifying an Armour-bearer to a Knight; an Eſquire, an Eſquire of the Body.

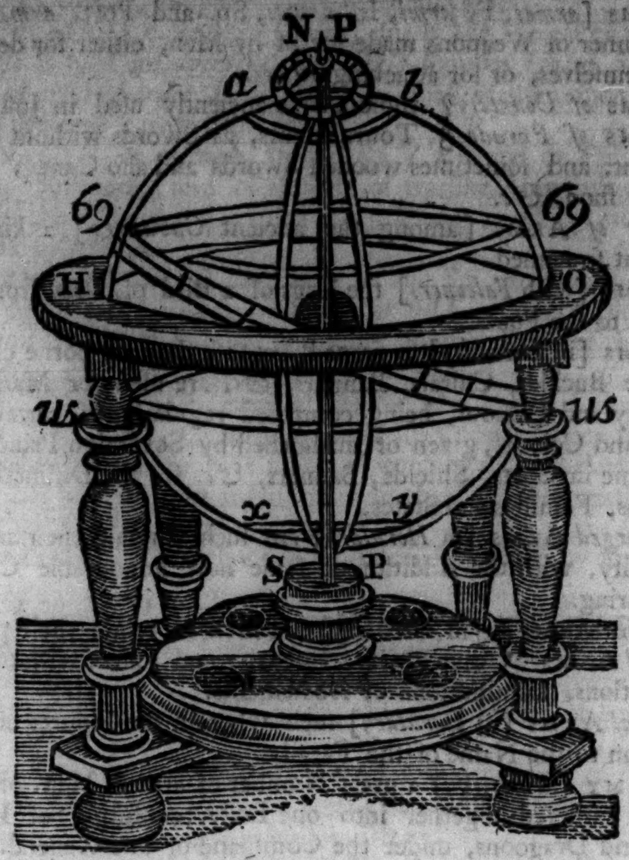
Armi'gerous [*armiger*, F.] a Bearing Arms or Weapons.

Armi'lla, a Bracelet or Jewel wore on the Arm or Wriſt. and alſo a Ring of Iron, a Hoop in a Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.

Armilla *Membranoſa* [*Anatomy*] the annular Ligament; a Ligament, Band or String, which comprehends the other Ligaments of the Hand in a Sort of Circle.

Armi'llar [*armillaire*, F. *armillare*, It. of *armillaris*, L.] of or like a Hoop or Ring.

Armi'llary *Sphere*, is when the greater and leſſer Circles of the Sphere being made of Braſs, Wood, *&c.* and put together in their natural Order, ſo as to repreſent the three Poſitions of thoſe Circles in the Heavens, as in this Figure, where N P repreſents the North Pole, and S P the South Pole, *a b* the North Circle, and *x y* the South Polar Circle, each 23° 29′ diſtant from its reſpective Pole; and the two Tropicks as far removed from the Equator, as the Polar Circles are removed from the Poles. The Tropick of *Cancer* is repreſented by ♋ ♋, and that of *Capricorn* by ♑ ♑; alſo the Horizon by HO. Thoſe Circles that paſs through both Poles are called Meridians. The Earth is repreſented by the ſmall Ball in the Center of the Sphere, and the Sphere it ſelf is made to turn round the Earth agreable to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem; and by this Sphere the Poſitions, *viz.* A Right Sphere, an Oblique Sphere, and a Parallel Sphere (which ſee under the ſeveral Words) are truly repreſented according as the ſeveral Inhabitants of the Earth enjoy them; alſo the ſeveral Problems belonging to the Sphere, *viz.* the Time of Riſing, Setting, and Culminating of the Planets in any Latitude, and conſequently the Length of their Days and Nights.



Armi'llated [*armillatus*, *L.*] wearing Bracelets.

Armilu'strium [among the *Romans*] a Feaſt wherein they ſacrificed armed at all Points.

A'rmings [in a *Ship*] the ſame as waſte Cloaths.

Armi'nianism [*Arminianiſme*, F.] the Doctrine of *Arminius*, a celebrated Proffeſſor in the Univerſity of *Leyden*, and of the *Arminians* his Followers. Their principal Tenet is, that there is an univerſal Grace given to all Men, and that Man is always free, and at Liberty to reject or accept of Grace.

Armi'nians, thoſe that embrace the Doctrines of *James Arminius*.

Armi'potence [*armipotentia*, L.] Puiſſance at Arms.

Armisa'lii [among the *Romans*] a Sort of Dancers in Armour, who danced the *Pyrrhick* Dance, keeping Time by ſtriking their Swords and Javelins againſt their Bucklers.

Armisca're [*Old Records*] any Sort of Puniſhment.

Armi'sonous [*armiſoncus*, L.] ſounding or ruſtling with Arms or Armour.

A'rmistice [F. *armiſtizio*, It. *armiſticie*, Sp. of *armiſtitium*, L.] a Ceſſation of Arms, a ſhort Truce.

A'rmlet, a little Arm, as of the Sea, *&c.* alſo a Piece of Armour for the Arm.

Armoma'ncy [of *armus*, L. a Shoulder, and *μαντεία*, Gr. Divination] Divination by the Shoulders of Beaſts.

Armo'niack } a Sort of volatile Salt, of which there are
Ammo'niack } two Sorts, ancient and modern.

Volatile Sal Armoniack, is made by ſubliming it with Salt of Tartar.

Flowers of Sal Armoniack, are made of it with Sea Salt decrepitated.

Armora'cia [among *Botaniſts*] Crow-flower. *L.*

Armora'ria [*Botany*] Horſe-Radiſh, *L.*

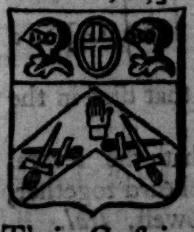
A'rmorist [with *Heralds*] a Perſon well skill'd in the Knowledge of Armory or Coats of Arms.

A'rmour [*armure*, F. *armadura*, It. of *armatura*, L.] Warlike Harneſs, defenſive Armour for covering the Body.

Coat Armour, there being, as it were, a kind of Sympathy between the Arms, and the Perſons to whom they belong, he who uſes or bears the Arms of any Perſon, that do not of right belong to him, ſeems to affront the Perſon of the Bearer,

Armor } [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man either wears for
Armour } his Defence, or that he takes into his Hand in his Fury or Rage to ſtrike or throw at another.

A'rmourer [*armainolo*, It. *armero*, Sp. *armamentarius*, L. *armurier*, F,] one that makes or ſells Armour.



The A'rmourers were incorporated in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VI. the King himſelf being pleaſed to be Free of their Company, their Arms are *Argent* on a Chevron *gules*, a Gantlet between four Swords in Saltire, on a chief *ſable*, a Buckler *argent*, charged with a Croſs, *Gules* betwixt two Helmets of the firſt. Their Creſt is a Man demi-armed at all Points, ſurmounting a Torce and Helmet.

A'rmoury } [*armarium*, L. *armoirie*, F. *armeria*, It. and
A'rmory } Sp.] a Store-houſe of Armour, a particular Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMOURY, a Branch of Heraldry, being the Knowledge of Coat Armour, as to their Blazons and various Intendment.

ARMS [*armes*, F. *armi*, It. *armas*, Sp. and Port. *arma*, L.] all manner of Weapons made uſe of by Men, either for defending themſelves, or for attacking others.

ARMS *of Courteſy* } thoſe Arms anciently uſed in Juſts and
ARMS *of Parade* } Tournaments, as Swords without Edge or Point, and ſometimes wooden Swords and alſo Canes; Lances not ſhod, *&c.*

Paſs of ARMS [among the ancient *Cavaliers*] a kind of Combat ſo named.

ARMS [with *Falconers*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey from the Thigh to the Foot.

ARMS [in *Heraldry*] ſo named, becauſe they are borne chiefly on the Buckler, Cuiraſs, Banners, *&c.* are uſed for Marks of Dignity and Honour, being compoſed regularly of certain Figures and Colours, given or authoriſed by Soveraign Princes to be borne in Coats, Shields, Banners, *&c.* for the Diſtinction of Perſons, Families and States.

Charged ARMS [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch as retain their ancient Integrity, with the Addition of ſome new honourable Charge or Bearing.

Intire ARMS } [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch as retain their primi-
Full ARMS } tive Purity, Integrity and Value, without any Alterations, Diminutions or Abatements.

Vocal ARMS [in *Heraldry*] ſuch wherein the Figures bear an Alluſion to the Name of the Family.

A'RMY [*armée*, F.] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiery, gathered together into one Body, conſiſting of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, under the Command of one General.

The *Vanguard*, *Body*, *Rear* and *Wings* of an ARMY.

ARNA'LDIA } [*Old Writ.*] a Diſeaſe which cauſes the Hair
ARNO'LDIA } to fall off, *L.*

A'ROBE [in *Portugal*] a Meaſure for Sugar containing Twenty-five Buſhels.

ARNO'DI [of ἀρνὸς a Lamb, and ᾠδὴ a Song, Gr.] the ſame with *Rhapſodi.*

ARNO'GLOSSUM [ἀρνόγλωσσον, Gr.] the Plant Rams-Tongue, or Rib-wort, *L.*

ARNO'LDISTS, a Sect ſo called of *Arnold* of *Breſſe*, who declaim'd againſt the great Wealth and Poſſeſſions of the Church, and preach'd againſt Baptiſm and the Euchariſt.

A'ROCUM [with *Botaniſts*] an Artichoke. *L.*

A'ROMA [ἄρωμα, Gr.] all Sorts of ſweet Spices, Drugs, and Grocery Ware.

AROMA'TICA *Nux*, a Nutmeg, *L.*

AROMA'TICAL } [*aromatique*, F. *aromatico*, It. and Sp.
AROMA'TICK } *aromaticus*, L. ἀρωματικὸς, Gr.] having a Spicey Smell, ſweet ſcented.

AROMA'TICALNESS } [*aromatique*, F. *aromaticus*, L.] Spi-
AROMA'TICNESS } cyneſs.

AROMA'TICUM *Roſatum* [in *Medicine*] a Compound officinal Powder made of red Roſes, Aloes, Liquorice, Spikenard, Ambergreaſe, Musk, and other Ingredients, uſed in Cordial and Cephalick Preſcriptions, *L.*

AROMATI'TES [ἀρωματίτης, Gr.] Hippocraſs, or ſweet Wine brew'd with Spices; alſo a ſweet Stone ſmelling like Spices, *L.*

AROMATIZA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling a due Proportion of aromatic Spices or Drugs with any Medicine.

To AROMATI'ZE [*aromatizo*, L.] to ſpice. to ſeaſon with Spices, to perfume.

A'RON [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wake-Robin.

A'ROT and MA'ROT, two of *Mahomet*'s admonitory Angels, whom the *Mahometans* believe to be the Diſſuaders of Men, from Murder, Violence and Exceſs. But theſe two being invited to Supper by a young Lady, drank Wine to Exceſs, and would have proceeded to Diſhoneſty with her; and therefore God forbad Wine to the *Mahometans*; but the Lady reſiſting their amorous Attempts, was turned into the Morning Star.

AROMATO'POLA [of ἄρωμα and πωλέω, Gr. to ſell] a Seller of Spices, a Grocer, a Druggiſt.

ARON } [Ἄρον, Gr.] the Herb Wake-Robin, Cuckoo,
ARUM } Pintle or Ramp.

AROSE, See *To ariſe.*

AROU'ND [of a and **ront**, *Dan.* **rondt**, *Du.* **rund**, *G.*] in a round, round about.

A'RPAGUS [in ancient Inſcriptions] a Child that died in the Cradle.

ARPE'GGIO [in *Muſick Books*] intimates that the ſeveral Notes or Sounds of an Accord are not to be heard together, but one after another, always beginning at the loweſt, *Ital.*

ARPENT [*Old Deeds*] an Acre or Furlong of Ground.

ARQUA'TUS *Morbus* [of *arquus* or *arcus cœleſtis*] the Jaundice, a Diſeaſe ſo named from its Colour, reſembling that of a Rainbow.

ARQUEBU'SE } [F. of *arcobuſio* or *arcuabuſa*, It. of *arco*
HARQUEBU'SS } a Bow and *buſió* a Hole, becauſe the Touch-hole of an *Arquebuſs* ſucceeds to the Uſe of the Bow among the Ancients] a large Hand-Gun ſomething larger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSADE [*archibuſata*, It.] a Shot of an Arquebuſe.

ARQUEBUSS *a croc*, a Sort of ſmall Fire Arm, which carries a Ball of about an Ounce and a half.

A'RRACE [*Botany*] an Herb of two Sorts, the firſt a Garden Herb, the other

Dog's ARRACH } ſtinking Arrach, or ſtinking Mother-
Goat's ARRACH } wort.

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum* [*Old Deeds*] the Arraying of Foot Soldiers, *L.*

To ARRAI'GN [*arranger*, F. to putting in order] to ſet a Thing in Order, or in its Place, *Law Term.*

To ARRA'IGN *the Aſſize* [*Law* Phraſe] is to cauſe the Tenant to be call'd to make the Plaint, and to ſet the Cauſe in ſuch Order, as the Tenant may be forced to anſwer unto it.

To ARRAIGN *a Priſoner* in a Court of Juſtice, is to bring a Priſoner forth in order to his Trial, and as he ſtands at the Bar to read his Indictment to him, and to put the Queſtion to him, whether he be guilty or not guilty.

ARRAI'GNMENT [*arrangement*, F.] the Act of arraigning a Priſoner,

A'RRAND } a Meſſage, as a ſleeveleſs Errand, *i. e.* a trifling
E'RRAND } Meſſage.

ARRA'NGEMENT, the Rangement or Diſpoſition of the Parts of the whole into a certain Order, *F.*

ARRANGES, Ranges or Arrangements, Ranks.

A'RRANT [probably of aꞃer *Sax.* Honour, *q. d.* famous among others of the ſame Stamp] mere, downright; as an *arrant Knave.*

A'RRAS *Hangings* [ſo called of the Town of *Arras* in the Provinde of *Artois* in *Flanders* where made] a Sort of rich Tapeſtry.

ARRA'Y [of *arraye*, O. Fr.] Order.

ARRAY [in *Common Law*] the Ranking or Setting forth of a Jury or Inqueſt of Men, impanelled upon a Cauſe.

ARRA'Y [*Military Art*] is the drawing up or ranking Soldiers in order of Battle.

To ARRA'Y [of *arroyer*, F.] to draw up and diſpoſe an Army in Order of Battle.

To ARRAY *a Pannel* [*Law Phraſe*] is to rank, order, or ſet forth a Jury empanelled upon a Cauſe.

To quaſh an ARRAY [*Law* Phraſe] is to ſet aſide the Pannel of the Jury.

ARRA'YERS } [of *Arraiatores*, F.] certain Offi-
Commiſſioners of ARRAY } cers whoſe Buſineſs it is to take care of the Arms of the Soldiery, and to ſee that they are duly accouter'd.

ARREA'RANCES } [*arrerages*, F.]are the Remainders of any
ARRE'ARS } Rents or Monies unpaid at the due Time; the Remainders of a Debt or Reckoning.

ARRE'ARAGES [in *Law*] is the Remainder of an Account of a Sum of Money in the Hands of an Accountant.

ARRECTA'RIA [in *Architecture*] Beams, Poſts, Pillars or Stones in Buildings, which ſtand erect or upright to bear the Weight among them, *L.*

ARRECTA'TUS [*Law Term*] ſuſpected, accuſed of, or charged with a Crime.

ARRENATUS [*Law Term*] arraigned or brought forth in order to a Trial.

ARRENDA'RE [in the Practick of *Scotland*] ſignifies to ſet Lands to any one for a yearly Rent.

ARRENTA'TION [of *arrendare*, Span.] a Licenſing one who owns Lands in a Foreſt to incloſe them with a low Hedge and a little Ditch, paying an Annual Rent, *Foreſt Law.*

Saving the ARRENTA'TIONS [*Law* Phraſe] ſignifies the reſerving a Power to grant ſuch Licenſes.

ARREPHORI'A [Ἀῤῥηφορία, *Gr.* of ἀῤῥητα φέρειν, of bearing myſterious Things] a Solemnity in Honour of *Minerva*, when four ſelect noble Virgins not under ſeven nor above eleven Years of Age, apparelled in white, and ſet of with Ornaments of Gold, had a Ball-court appropriated for their Uſe in the *Acropolis*, wherein ſtood a brazen Statue of *Iſocrates* on Horſe-back. It was the Cuſtom to chooſe out of theſe two to weave a Vail for *Minerva*, which they began on the 30th Day of *Panoplion.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.] ſnatch'd away; alſo crept in privily.

ARRE'ST [*arreſte*, F. *arreſto*, It.] a Stop or Stay.

ARREST [in *Law*] a Judgment, Decree, or final Sentence of a Court.

ARREST [in *Common Law*] A ſtopping or ſeizing of a Man's Perſon by Order of ſome Court or ſome Officer of Juſtice.

To ARRE'ST [*arreſter*, F. *arreſtare*, It. *arreſtàr*, Sp.] to ſtop or ſtay, to ſeize as above.

To plead in ARREST *of Judgment*, is to ſhew Cauſe why

Judgment ſhould be ſtaid, although a Verdict has been brought in.

Arre'sts [with *Farriers*] mangey Humours upon the Sinews of the Hinder-legs of a Horſe between the Ham and the Paſtern.

Arestandis *bonis ne diſſipentur*, a Writ which lies for him whoſe Cattle or Goods are taken by another, who during the Controverſy does make or is like to make them away, and will hardly be like to be able to make Satisfaction afterwards.

Arre'stando *ipſum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiſcendum in Obſequium Regis*, &c. a Writ which lies for the apprehending of him, who hath taken preſs'd Money for the King's Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go.

Arresto *facto ſuper Bonis Mercatorum alienigenorum, &c.* a Writ lying for a Demur againſt the Goods of Strangers of another Country found within this Kingdom, in Recompence for Goods taken from them in that Country, after he hath been denied Reſtitution there.

Arests, the ſmall Bones of a Fiſh.

Arre'tted [*arrectatus*, L.] ſummoned before a Judge, and charged with a Crime; and ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify *imputed or laid to*.

Arrha [ἀῤῥαβὼν, *Gr.*] an Earneſt, Money given in Part.

Arrhabonari'i [of ἀῤῥαβὼν, Gr. a Pledge] a Sect who held that the Euchariſt was neither the Real Fleſh and Blood of Chriſt, nor yet the Sign of them, only the Pledge or Earneſt of them.

To Arride [*arridere*, L.] to ſimper or laugh at, to look pleaſantly upon.

Arrie're, behind, or the *poſterior* Part of any Thing. The *Rear*.

Arriere ban [in the *French Cuſtoms*] is a general Proclamation, whereby the King ſummoneth to the Wars all that hold of him; both his own Vaſſals, *i. e.* the *Nobleſſe*, or Nobility, and their Vaſſals.

Arrier *Vaſſal* or *Tenant*, the Vaſſal or Tenant of another Vaſſal or Tenant.

Arriere fee, a Fee dependent on ſome other inferiour Fee.

Arri'sion, a Smiling upon, *L.*

Arri'val [of *arrivée*, F. *arrivo*, It. *arribóda*, Sp.] a Coming to.

To Arri've [*arriver*, F. *arrivare*, It. *arribáda*, Sp.] to come to the Bank or Shore; to come to a Place, to attain to, to compaſs a Thing.

To Arro'de [*arrodere*, L.] to gnaw about.

A'rrogance
Arrogancy
A'rrogantness } *arroganza*, It. *arrogáncia*, Sp. *arrogance*, F. of *arrogantia*, L.] Haughtineſs, Pride, Preſumption; Self-conceit.

Arrogance is Iconologically deſcrib'd by a Woman of a haughty diſdainful Aſpect, cloth'd in a green Garment with Aſſes Ears, as a Mark of Folly, becauſe ſhe aſcribes to herſelf what is not her due; with her right Arm extended, and pointing with her Fore-finger, to ſhew ſhe ridicules and deſpiſes every Thing but her own, and under her left Arm a Peacock, as an Emblem of Self-conceit. See Plate II. Fig. 2.

A'rrogant [F. *arrogante*, It. and Sp. of *arrogans*, L.] that aſſumes too much, proud, haughty.

Arrogantly, proudly, haughtily, *&c.*

To A'rrogate [*s'arroger*, F. *arrogarſi*, It. *arrogàr*, Sp. of *arrogare*, L.] to claim, challenge or attribute to one's ſelf; to take upon one.

Arroga'tion, a Claiming to one's ſelf, *L.*

Arrondi'e [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Arondie*, i. e. rounded. Is a Croſs, whoſe Arms are compoſ'd of Sections of a Circle not oppoſite to each other, ſo as to make the Arms bulge out thicker in one Part than another; but both the Sections of each Arm lying the ſame Way; ſo that the Arm is every where of an equal Thickneſs, and all of them terminating at the End of the Eſcutcheon, like the plain Croſs, *F.*

Arro'sed [*arroſus*, L.] gnawed or pilled.

Arro'sion, a Gnawing, *L.*

A'rrow [aꞃƿe, *Sax.*] a Dart.

A'rrow [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignifies Speed or Diſpatch.

A'rrow-head, a Water-plant ſo called, becauſe the Leaves of it reſemble the Head of an Arrow.

Arrura [*Old Records*] Days Works of Ploughing.

Arse [Eaꞃſ, *Sax.* Arſʒ, *Su.* Aers, *Du.* and L. G. Arſch, H. G. of ἄρχος, Gr.] the Breech or Fundament.

Lend you my Arse **and ſh—te thro' my Ribs.** A homely Refuſal to thoſe who deſire us to lend what we neceſſarily want and can't be without our-ſelves. It is ſaid to be of Ruſſian Extraction, and not improbably.

I have loſt the Key of my Arse, **and ſh,te thro' my Teeth.**

To hang an Arse, to be backward of one's Promiſe.

Arse *of a Block*, &c. [*in a Ship*] the lower End of that thro' which any Rope runs.

Arse foot, a Kind of Water-fowl, a Didapper.

Arse smart [with *Herbaliſts*] the Herb Water-Pepper.

Arse versy [of *Arſe* and *verſus*, L. turned] Heels over Head, topſy turvey, prepoſterouſly, without Order.

Arse verse [i. e. *avertere ignem*; for in the Dialect of *Tuſcany*, *Arſe* is uſed for *avertere*, and *verſe* ſignifies *ignem*, i. e. Fire, or of *arſus* of *ardeo*, L. to burn] a Spell written upon an Houſe to preſerve it from being burnt.

Arsenal [F. of *arſenale*, It, and Sp.] a Royal or Publick Store-houſe for Arms, and of all ſorts of warlike Ammunition; a Place for the making and keeping every Thing neceſſary either for Defenſe or Aſſault.

A'rsenick [*Arſenic*, F. *Arſenico*, It. and Sp. *Arſenicum*, L. of ἀνὴρ a Man, and νικάω to overcome or kill] a mineral Body which conſiſts of much Sulphur and ſome Cauſtick Salts of three Sorts, *white*, *red* and *yellow*.

Yellow
Native Arsenick } is of a yellow or Orange Colour, chiefly found in Copper Mines in a ſort of Glebes or Stones; it is found to contain a ſmall Portion of Gold, but ſo little, that it will not quit the Coſt of ſeparating it; it is thence called *Auripigmentum*.

Red Arsenick, the native yellow Arſenick rubified by Fire, called *Realgal*.

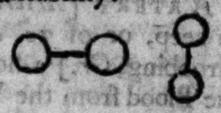
White Arsenick, is drawn from the yellow by ſubliming it with a Proportion of Sea-Salt, called *Cryſtalline Arſenick*.

Cauſtick Ore of A'rsenick, is a butyrous Liquor, prepar'd of Arſenick and corroſive ſublimate; it is like Butter of Antimony.

Regulus of Arsenick [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel and corroſive Sublimate, which prepared in Subſtance reſembles Butter.

Ruby of Arsenick [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of Arſenick with Sulphur or Brimſtone, by ſeveral repeated Sublimations by means of which it receives the Tincture of a Ruby. The ſmalleſt Quantity of any Arſenick being mixt with any Metal renders it foible and abſolutely deſtroys its Malleability.

Arsenick [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by one of theſe Characteres.



Arse'nical, of or pertaining to Arſenick.

Arse'nical *Magnet* [with *Chymiſts*] is a Preparation of Antimony with Sulphur and white Arſenick.

Arsenogo'non [ἀρσεναγόνον, Gr.] an Herb, which being ſteep'd in Wine and drank, is ſaid to procure the getting of a Male Child.

Arsenothe'lys [of ἄρσην a Male, and θῆλυς a Female] an Hermaphrodite, a Beaſt which is both Male and Female, *L.*

A'rsis [ἄρσις of αἴρω, Gr. to lift up] the raiſing of the Voice in Pronunciation.

Arsis *and* Thesis [with *Muſicians*] a Term uſed of Compoſitions: as when a Point is turned or inverted, it is ſaid to move *per Arſin* and *Theſin*; that is to ſay, when a Point riſes in one Part and falls in another; or *e contra*.

Arson [of *ardere*, L. to burn] Houſe burning.

Arsu'ra [*Old Latin Records*] the Trial of Money by Fire after it has been coined.

Art [F. *Arte*, It. Sp. and Port. of *Ars*, L. of ἀρετὴ Virtue, *Gr.* or, as others ſay, from ἄρος Profit] is variouſly defined. The School-men define it to be a Habit of the Mind operative or effective, according to right Reaſon; or a Habit of the Mind preſcribing Rules for the Production of certain Effects. Others define it a proper Diſpoſal of the Things of Nature by human Thought and Experience, ſo, as to make them anſwer the Deſigns and Uſes of Mankind; as that which is performed by the Wit and Induſtry of Men; alſo a Collection of Rules, Inventions and Experiments, which being obſerved, give Succeſs to our Undertakings in all manner of Affairs; or it is that to which belong ſuch Things as mere Reaſon would not have attained to.

Art, vide *to be*.

Ars *notoria*, a Way of acquiring Sciences (as is pretended) by Infuſion. without any other Application than a little Faſting and the Performance of a few Ceremonies.

St. Anſelm's Art, a ſuperſtitious Art, or (pretended) Method of curing Wounds by only touching the Linen wherewith thoſe Wounds had been covered.

Art *and* Part [in the North of *England*. &c.] is when a Perſon is charged with a Crime, they ſay, he is *Art* and *Part* commencing the ſame, *i. e.* he was both a Contriver and acted a Part in it.

A Term of Art, a Word that has a Meaning beyond its general or ſcientifical one.

Tranſcendent Art. This is alſo call'd *Raymond Lully's* Art. An Art by which a Man may diſpute whole Days on any Topick in Nature, without underſtanding the leaſt Tittle of the Thing in Diſpute. This *Art* chiefly conſiſts in diſpoſing the ſeveral Sorts of Beings into divers Scales or Climaxes, to be run down in a deſcending Progreſſion. As let the Subject be what it will, he will ſay, it is a *Being true, good, perfect*, and then it is either *created* or *uncreated*, and ſo on.

Angelick Art, a Method of coming to the Knowledge of any

Thing deſired by the means of an *Angel*, *Spirit*, or rather a *Demon*.

The Liberal **Arts** [*Artes Liberales*, L.] are thoſe which are noble and ingenuous, and worthy to be cultivated, without any Regard being had to Lucre or Gain: Theſe are Architecture, Grammar, Military Art, Muſick, Navigation, Painting, Poetry, *&c.* They are generally limited to ſeven, call'd the ſeven Sciences.

Mechanick **Arts** [*Artes Mechanicæ*, L.] are ſuch Arts wherein the Hand and Body are more concerned than the Mind, and which are generally cultivated for the Sake of the Gain or Profit that accrues from them, ſuch as Trades, Weaving, Turnery, Maſonry, *&c.*

The black **Art**, Magick.

Active **Arts**, ſuch as leave an external Effect after their Operation, as Carving, Graving, Painting, *&c.*

Factive **Arts**, ſuch as leave no external Effect behind them after their Operation, as Piping, Fiddling, Dancing.

Art, is repreſented in Painting or Sculpture by a comely Man, clad in a rich embroider'd Veſtment, leaning with his right Arm on a Ship's Rudder, and with his left Hand pointing at a Bee-hive.

Or, by ſome, as an agreable Woman with a pleaſing Aſpect, cloath'd in green, having in one Hand a Hammer, graving Inſtrument and Pencil; and with the other Arm leaning upon a Pale ſtuck in the Ground for the Support of a young Plant.

The agreableneſs of her Countenance declares the Charms of Art attracting all Eyes upon it, and cauſing the Author to be approv'd and commended, the inſtruments are for imitating Nature, the ſtake ſupplies Natures defects in holding up the tender Plant. See Plate II. Fig. 3.

Artful, done according to Art; alſo cunning.

Artfully, cunningly, ingeniouſly.

A'rtery [*Artere*, F. *arteria*, L. of ἀὴρ the Air, and τηρέω to keep, or of τοῦ ἀιρεῖν, becauſe of the continual beating or throbbing, *Gr.*] a hollow, fiſtulous Canal, appointed to receive the Blood from the Ventricles of the Heart, and to diſtribute it to all Parts of the Body, for the maintaining Heat and Life, and conveying the neceſſary Nonriſhment.

Arte'ria *aorta*
Arteria *magna* [in *Anatomy*] the great Artery, a Veſſel conſiſting of four Coats; and continually beating, which by its Branches carries the ſpirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart to all Parts of the Body.

Arteria *aſpera*
Arteria *trachea* [*Anatomy*] (*q. d.* the rough Artery) the Wind pipe, a griſtly Veſſel, conſiſting of ſeveral Parts and Rings; the Uſe of which is to form and convey the Voice, to take in Breath, *&c.* L.

Arteria *Venoſa* [*Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs, *L.*

Arterica *medicamenta* [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good againſt Diſeaſes of the Wind-pipe; and which help the Voice, *L.*

Arteri'ace [ἀρτηριακὴ, *Gr.*] a Medicine good for the Arteries, *L.*

Arte'riacks, the ſame as *arteriaca medicamenta.*

Arte'rial
Arte'rious [*arterial*, F. *arteriale*, It. of *arterialis*, L.] of, belonging to, or good for the Arteries.

Arterio'tomy [of Ἀρτηρία and τομὴ a cutting, of τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] a Chirurgical Operation of opening an Artery, or of letting Blood by the Arteries, uſed only in ſome extraordinary Caſes, being a very dangerous Operation.

Artha'mita [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sow-bread, *L.*

Arthel
Ardel [*old Britiſh*] a Vouchee to clear a Perſon of Felony.

Arthe'tica [*Botany*] the Cowſlip or Ox-lip, or Primroſe, a Flower, *L.*

Arthre'mbolus [of ἄρθρον a Joint, ἐν in, and βάλλω to caſt, *Gr.*] the Reduction of a Diſlocation.

Arthri'tis [ἀρθρῖτις of ἄρθρον, *Gr.* a Joint, the Chief Seat of the Diſtemper being in the Joints] the Gout.

Arthritis *planetica*
Arthritis *vaga* [with *Phyſicians*] the wandering Gout, which moves and flies about, cauſing Pain ſometimes in one Part, and ſometimes in another.

Arthri'tical
Arthri'tick [of ἀρθριτικὸς, *Gr.*] diſeaſed in the Joints; alſo of or pertaining to, or troubled with the Gout.

Arthrodi'a [Ἀρθρωδία of ἄρθρον, and δέχομαι, *Gr.* to receive] a Species of Articulation in *Anatomy*, wherein a flat Head of one Bone is received into the ſhallow Socket of another.

A'rthron [ἄρθρον, *Gr.*] a Joint, or joining together of Bones.

A'rthrosis [ἄρθρωσις of ἀρθρόω, *Gr.* to articulate] *Articulation*, as when the round Head of one Bone is received into the hollow of another; a Juncture of two Bones deſigned for Motion.

A'rtichoke [*Artichot*, F. Artiſock, *Du.* *artichocha*, Sp. or Artiſchock, Teut.] a Plant well known.

Jeruſalem **Artichoke**, a Plant, the Root of which reſembles a Potatoe, and has the Taſte of an Artichoke.

A'rticle [F. *Articolo*, It. *Articulo*, Sp. of *Articulus*, L.] a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Diſcourſe, Treatiſe, Account, *&c.* a Clauſe, or ſmall Member of a Sentence.

Article [with *Grammarians*] a ſmall Word ſerving to diſtinguiſh the Genders of Nouns, as *hic hæc hoc*, L. ὁ ἡ τὸ, Gr.

Definite **Article** [*Grammar.*] the Article (*the*) ſo called, as fixing the Senſe of the Word it is put before to one individual Thing.

Indefinite **Article** [*Grammar.*] the Article (*A*) ſo called becauſe it is applied to Names, taken in their more general Signification.

Article [with *Anatomiſts*] a Joint or Juncture of two or more Bones of the Body.

Article [with *Arithmeticians*] ſignifies 10, with all other whole Numbers that may be divided exactly into 10 Parts, as 20, 30, 40, 50, *&c.*

Articles [of the *Clergy*] certain Statutes or Ordinances, made concerning Eccleſiaſtical Perſons and Cauſes.

To **Article** [*articuler*, F.] to enter into, draw up or make Articles.

Article *of Faith* [*Theology*] ſome Point of Chriſtian Doctrine, which we are obliged to believe, as having been revealed by God himſelf, *&c.*

Article *of Death*, the laſt Pangs or Agony of a dying Perſon.

Arti'cled, [Part.] having entered into or ſigned Articles or Writings of Agreement.

Arti'cular [*articulàr*, Sp. of *articularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Joints.

Articularis *morbus* [in *Medicine*] a Diſeaſe of the Joints, the Gout, *L.*

Arti'culate [*articulé*, F. *articolato*, It. *articulàdo*, Sp. of *articulatus*, L.] diſtinct, as when Words or Sounds are ſo clearly pronounced, that every Syllable may be heard.

Articulate *Sounds*, thoſe Sounds that may be expreſſed by Letters, and compoſe Words.

Arti'culately, diſtinctly, *&c.*

Arti'culateness, Diſtinctneſs.

Arti'culus, a Joint in the Body of an Animal; a Joint or Knot in Plants or Vegetables; alſo a Knuckle of the Fingers, *L.*

Arti'culus, an Article or Condition in a Covenant, *&c.* alſo a Chief Head in a Diſcourſe, *L.*

Articulus [in *ancient Writ.*] an Article or Complaint preſented by Way of Libel in a Spiritual Court.

To **Articula'te** [*articuler*, F. *articolare*, It. *articolàr*, Sp.] to pronounce diſtinctly.

Articula'tion [*Anatomy*] a Junction or Connexion of the two Bones deſigned for Motion, *L.*

Articulation [with *Grammarians*] is that Part of Grammar that treats firſt of Sounds and Letters, and afterwards of the Manner of their Combination or joining together, to compoſe Syllables and Words.

Articulation [with *Botaniſts*] the Joints or Knots that are in ſome Hulls or Cods, as thoſe of the Herb *Ornithopodium Polygonaton*, &c.

Articulo'se [*articuloſus*, L.] full of Joints.

A'rtifice [*artificium*, L.] a Trick, Slight or Knack; a cunning Fetch or crafty Device, *F.*

Artifice a comely Man, whoſe Garment is richly embroieered, he lays his Hand upon a Screw of perpetual Motion, and by his right Hand ſhews a hive of Bees. He is nobly cloth'd, becauſe Art is noble of itſelf; his Hand upon the Screw ſhews that Engines have been contriv'd by Induſtry; that by that incredible Things, like the perpetual Motion have been perform'd; the Hive indicates the Induſtry of Bees, which tho' they are inconſiderable in themſelves are nevertheleſs great by their Conduct. See Plate II. Fig. 4.

Arti'ficer [*Artiſan*, F. *Artefice*, It. *Artifice*, Sp. *Artifices*, Port. of *Artifex*, L.] one who profeſſes ſome Art or Trade; a Workman, a Handicrafts-man.

Artifi'cial [*artificiel*, F. *artificiale*, It. *artificioſo*, Sp. of *artificialis*, L.] done according to the Rules of Art; ſomething made by Art, not produced naturally or in the common Courſe of Things.

Artificial *Day*, ſee *Day*.

Artificial argument [with *Rhetoricians*] all thoſe Proofs or Conſiderations that proceed from the Genius, Induſtry or Invention of the Orator.

Artificial *Lines* [on a *Sector* or *Scale*] are Lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the Logarithmetical Lines and Tangents, which by the Aſſiſtance of the Line of Numbers will ſolve all Queſtions in *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, &c.

Artificially, after an artificial Manner.

Arti'ficious, ſee *Artificial*.

Artifi'cialness [*artifice*, F. *artificium*, L.] Artfulneſs.

Artifi'cial *Numbers* [*Mathematicks*] are Logarithms or Logarithmetical numbers, relating to Signs, Tangents and Secants.

Arti'lleries, Warlike Engines.

Arti'llery [*artillerie*, F. *artigliera*, It. *artilleria*, Sp.] the heavy Equipage of War, comprehending all Sorts of great Fire Arms, with what belong to them, as Canons, Mortars, *&c.* the ſame that is called Ordinance.

Artillery [*Company of London*] a Band of Infantry or Company of Citizens, who train and practiſe Military Diſcipline in the *Ariillery-Ground.*

Park of Artillery [in a *Camp*] that Place ſet apart for the Artillery or large Fire Arms.

Train of Artillery, a Set or Number of Pieces of Ordinance, mounted on Carriages, with all their Furniture, fit for marching.

Artillery, is alſo uſed for what is called *Pyrotechnia*, or the Art of Fire-works, with all the Appurtenances of it.

Arti-natural [of *ars* and *naturalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Nature imitated by Art.

A'rtisan [F. *Artiſta*, It. and Sp.] an Artificer.

A'rtist [of *artiſte*, F.] a Maſter of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

Artless, plain, without Art.

Artlesly, plainly, naturally.

To A'rtuate [*artuatum*, L,] to divide by Joints, to quarter, to diſmember.

Artoty'rites [of ἄρτος Bread, and τυρὸς, *Gr.* Cheeſe] a Sect of Hereticks of the ſecond Century, who uſed Bread and Cheeſe in the Euchariſt.

Artuo'se [*artuoſus*, L.] ſtrong made, well jointed or limbed.

A'rval } Burial or Funeral Solemnity, hence *Arvil Bread*,
A'rvil } Loaves diſtributed to the Poor at Funerals.

A'rval [*arvalis*, L.] belonging to Land, Land that is ſowed.

A'rval brothers [among the *old Romans*] 12 Prieſts, who beſide their Office of performing Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land Marks.

Arula [with *Aſtronomers*] i. e. a little Altar, a Conſtellation (according to the Poets) this is that by which the Gods ſwore when *Jupiter* went on his Expedition againſt *Saturn*, and gaining their Point, placed it among the Stars, in perpetual Remembrance of it, alſo Men are wont to have this in their drinking Clubs, and to perform ſolemn Rites to it, who engage in Societies, they touch it with their Right-hands, and imagine that to be a Token of Remembrance. It has two Stars in the Fire-hearth, two on the Baſis, in all four, *Eratoſthenes.*

A'rum [Ἄρον, Gr.] the Herb Wake-Robin.

Arundina'ceous [*arundinaceus*, L.] of or like Reeds.

Arundini'ferous [*arundinifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

Arundi'neous [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

Arundine'tum [*Doomſday* Book] a Ground or Place where Reeds grow.

Arundino'se [*arundinoſus*, L.] full of or abounding with Reeds.

Arura [*Old Records*] a Days Work at Plough.

A'ruspice [*aruſpicium*, L.] a Soothſaying or Divination, by Inſpection into the Entrails of Beaſts.

Aru'spices [*aruſpicii*, It. of *aris inſpiciendis*, i. e. inſpecting the Altars] Soothſayers who predicted from the Entrails of Beaſts, offered in Sacrifice, and from the ſeveral Circumſtances of them, divined the Will of their Gods, and what might be hoped for; the Superſtition was firſt invented by the *Hetrurians*; but *Romulus* firſt inſtituted a College of *Aruſpices.*

Arytænoi'des [Ἀρυταινοειδὴς of ἀρύω to drink, and εἶδος Shape] two Cartilages, the third and fourth of the *Larynx*, ſituate under the *Thyroides*, called alſo *Gutturales*, they ſerve to render the Voice more ſhrill or deep; they are ſo called, becauſe when their Proceſſes are joined together, they repreſent the Mouth of an Ewe, or the indented Lip of a Cup or Veſſel.

Arytænoideus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles that ſerve to cloſe the *Larynx*, ſo called becauſe it derives its Origin from the poſterior and inferior Part of the *Arytænoides.*

Ary'thmos [Ἄρυθμος of α privat. and ῥυθμὸς the Pulſe, *Gr.*] a Sinking and Failure of the Pnlſe, ſo as it cannot be any longer felt, *L.*

A'rzel [with *Horſemen*] a Name or Title they give to a Horſe, that has a white Mark upon the Far-foot behind. Some are ſo ſuperſtitious as to fancy, that by an unavoidable Fatality ſuch Horſes are unfortunate in Battles, and therefore ſome Cavaliers are ſo biaſſed with Prejudice, that they do not care to uſe them.

As [*Du.* and G. **als**] an Adverb, ſo, accordingly, if, *&c.* it likewiſe implies Time of Action, as *as if*, *as though*, *as well as*, *as ſoon as.*

As, a *Roman* Pound Weight, containing 12 Ounces; or any Integer divided into 12 Parts; alſo a Copper Coin, in Value about three Farthings, *Engliſh* Money, *L.*

As [in *proper Names*] at the Beginning ſhews, that the Name owes its Original to the *Saxon* Word Æſc, an Aſh-tree, or indeed generally any Sort of Tree, as, *Aſhton*, *Aſton*, &c.

A'sa *Dulcis*, the Gum *Benzoin* or *Benjamin.*

Asa *fœtida*, a Gum, preſſed out of a Plant growing in *Perſia*, of a very ſtrong Scent.

Asaphi'a [Ἀσαφεία of α priv. and σαφὴς, plain, manifeſt or open, *Gr.*] a Hoarſeneſs or Lowneſs of Voice, proceeding from an ill Frame or Diſpoſition of the Organs of Speech.

Asaphi'a [Ἀσαφία, Gr.] Obſcurity, Uncertainty. *L.*

Asa'ppi } [among the *Turks*] Soldiers who are expoſed to
Asappes } the firſt Shock of the Enemies Fire, for this Purpoſe, that being fatigued, and their Swords blunted by them, the *Spahi*'s and *Janizaries* may fall on, and gain the eaſier Conqueſts; they are made ſo little Account of, that they are often made to ſerve as Bridges for the Cavalry to paſs over in bad Roads, and for Faſcines to fill up Ditches; they are for the moſt part natural *Turks*, and ſerve without Pay, only for what Plunder they can get.

Asaphatum, a Kind of Impetigo, Serpigo, or running Itch.

Asaraba'cca } [*Botany*] an Herb good to provoke Vo-
A'sarum } miting, *&c.*

Asa'roton [ἀσάρωτον, Gr.] a Sort of fine Pavement in the Dining Rooms of the *Romans*, made of ſmall Tiles of ſeveral Colours, ſo artfully contriv'd and inlaid, that the Room look'd as if it were ſwept, but that the Scraps were left on the Floor.

Asbe'stine, of the Nature or Quality of *asbeſtinum.*

Asbe'stinum [Ἀσβέστινον, of α privative anc σβεννύω, Gr. to extinguiſh] a Sort of Linnen or Cloth made of a Stone called *Cariſtices*, fit to be ſpun as Wool or Flax, of which the Ancients made Napkins, which when they were foul, they caſt into the Fire, and they became as white as they were before; but received no Injury by the Fire, and little or no Diminution. When the *Komans* burnt the Bodies of their Dead to preſerve their Aſhes, they wrapt them in this Sort of Cloth; which tranſmitted the Fire to the Bodies, and preſerved the Aſhes by themſelves.

Asbe'stos [ἄσβεστος, Gr.] a Stone of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waſte but very inconſiderably, though thrown iuto the Fire.

Ascalo'nia [of *Aſcalon*, a City of *Paleſtine*] a Scallion, a Sort of Onion.

Asca'rides [ἀσκαρίδης, of ἀσκίω, Gr. to move] Arſe-Worms, a kind of little Worms ſometimes found in the *Rectum*, which tickle it, and are troubleſome; alſo the *Bots* in Horſes.

Ascau'nce, See *Askaunce.*

To Asce'nd [*aſcendere*, L.] to go, get or climb up; alſo to riſe or fly upwards.

Ascendable, that may be aſcended or mounted.

The Asce'ndant [*aſcendens*, L.] as *to gain the Aſcendant of a Perſon*, is to obtain a Power over him, *&c.* to have an Over-ruling or powerful Influence over a Perſon.

Ascendant [with *Aſtrologere*] that Degree of the Equator, or that Part of the Heaven which riſes or is coming about the Horizon in the Eaſt, when any Perſon is born; called alſo the Angle of the firſt Houſe in a Scheme, or an Horoſcope.

Ascendant *Line* } [with *Genealogiſts*] ſignify ſuch Rela-
Ascendants } tions as have gone before us, or thoſe that were or are nearer the Root of the Family.

Ascendant [in *Architecture*] an Ornament in Maſonry and Joiners Work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. It differs according to the ſeveral Orders of Architecture, and conſiſts of three Parts, the *Top*, which is called the Traverſe, and the two Sides, which are called the Aſcendants. The ſame at *Chambranle.*

Asce'nding [with *Aſtrinomers*] ſignifies thoſe Stars or Degrees of the Heavens, *&c.* which are riſing above the Horizon in any Parallel of the Equator.

Ascending *Latitude* [*Aſtronomy*] the Latitude of a Planet, when going towards the Poles.

Ascending *Node* [*Aſtronomy*] is that Point of a Planet's Orbit, wherein it paſſes the Ecliptick to proceed to the Northward.

Ascending *Signs* [*Aſtrology*] are thoſe Signs which are upon the Aſcent or Riſe, from the Nadir to the Zenith.

Ascending [by *Anatomiſts*] a Term applied to ſuch Veſſels as carry the Blood upwards, or from the lower to the higher Parts of the Body.

Asce'nsion [F. *Aſcenſione*, It. *Aſcenſión*, Sp. of *Aſcenſio*, L.] a riſing, going, or getting up.

Ascension *Day*, a Feſtival obſerved ten Days before *Whitſuntide*, in Remembrance of our Saviour's aſcending into Heaven.

Ascensions *and Deſcenſions of Signs* [*Aſtronomy*] are Arches of the Equator riſing or ſetting with ſuch a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or with any Planet or Star that happens to be in it, and are either right or oblique.

Right ASCENSION [*Aſtronomy*] it that Degree of the Equator reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*, which riſes with either the Sign, Sun or Star, on the Horizon of a right Sphere; or it is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, that comes to the Meridian with the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens, on the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference* [*Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the right and oblique Aſcenſion, or it is the Space of Time the Sun riſes or ſets before or after ſix a Clock.

ASCENSO'RIUM, thoſe Steps by which a Perſon aſcends.

ASCE'NT [*aſcenſus*, L.] the Motion of a Body tending from below upwards, an aſcending or going up; alſo the Steepneſs of an Hill, a riſing Ground, *&c.*

A'SCENT [with *Logicians*] a Sort of Reaſoning, in which the Reaſoner proceeds from Particulars to Univerſals.

ASCENT *of Fluids* [with *Philoſophers*] is their riſing above their own Level, between the Surfaces of the nearly contiguous Bodies, or in ſlender capillary Glaſs Tubes, *&c.*

To ASCE'RTAIN [*aecertere*, It. of *ad* and *certus*, L. or perhaps of *acertener*, O. F.] to aſſert for certain, to aſſure, to fix or ſet a Price upon.

ASCE'TICK [ἀσκητικὸς, of ἀσκέω to exerciſe, *Gr.*] of or belonging to religious Excerciſes, as Meditation, Prayer; Monkiſh.

ASCE'TICS [Ἀσκηταὶ, Gr.] Perſons who in the Primitive Times devoted themſelves to the Exerciſes of Piety and Virtue, in a retired Life, and eſpecially to Prayer and Mortification.

ASCETE'RIUM [of ἀσκέω, Gr.] a Monaſtery.

ASCHYNO'MENE [of Αἰσχύνομαι, Gr. to be aſhamed] a Plant or Herb, that takes its Name from bluſhing; becauſe when any Perſon comes near it, it gathers in its Leaves.

A'SCII [Ἄσκιοι of α privat. and σκιὰ, Gr. a Shadow] thoſe Inhabitants of the Globe, who at certain Times in the Year, have no Shadow at 12 a Clock, ſuch are the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, by reaſon that the Sun is ſometimes Vertical to them.

ASCITÆ, See *Aſcodrigilles.*

A'SCITES [Ἀσκίτης of ἀσκὸς, Gr.] a Species of Dropſy; affecting chiefly the Abdomen or Lower-belly, and the depending Parts, proceeding from an Extravaſation and Collection of Water got out of its proper Veſſels, by Means of Obſtruction and the Weakneſs of the *Glands* and the *Viſcera*, a Water Dropſy, which cauſes the lower Belly, *Scrotum*, &c. to ſwell and ſtand out.

ASCI'TICK [in *Medicine*] pertaining to, or troubled with the Dropſy.

ASCLE'PIAS [with *Botaniſts*] Swallow-Wort, or Silken Cicely.

ASCLEPIA'DEAN *Verſe*, a Sort of Verſe either *Greek* or *Latin*, that conſiſts of four Feet, a Spondee, a Choriambus, and two Dactyls, as *Horat.* Lib. 1. Od. 1.

Mecænàs atavis edite regibus.

ASCO'LIA [Ἀσκώλια, Gr.] Feſtivals which the *Attick* Peaſants celebrated to *Bacchus*, in which they ſacrificed a Buck, as the Deſtroyer of their Vines, *&c.* they made a Bottle of the Victim's Skin, and filling it with Oil and Wine, endeavoured to leap upon it with one Foot, and he that firſt fixed himſelf upon it, had the Bottle for his Reward, *L.*

ASCODRI'GILES [of ἀσκὸς, Gr. a Bottle] Hereticks in the ſecond Century, who pretended they were repleniſh'd with *Montanus*'s Paraclete; they introduc'd the *Bacchanals* into their Churches, where having a Buck's Skin full of Wine, they danced round it; ſaying, *this is the Veſſel of the new Wine, ſpoken of in the Goſpel.*

ASCODROU'TES, a Sect in the ſecond Century, who rejected the Uſe of all Sacraments, on this Notion, that incorporeal Things cannot be communicated by viſible and corporeal Things.

To ASCRI'BE [*aſcrivere*, It. of *aſcribere*, L.] to attribute, to impute, to father a Thing upon one.

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS [*aſcriptitius*, L.] regiſtered, inrolled.

ASCY'RON [*Botany*] the Herb St. *Peter*'s *Wort.*

ASH [Acꞅe, *Sax.* **Aske**, Dan.] a Tree well known.

ASH [in *proper Names*] at the Beginning generally denotes that the Name was derived from the Aſh-tree, as *Aſhby*, *Aſhton*, &c. See *As.*

To ASHA'ME [of ꞅcamian, *Sax.* **ſchaem**(en) *Du.* **ſcham**(en) G.] to put to Shame, to cauſe to be aſhamed.

ASHAMED, baſhful, alſo having a Senſe of Shame.

Be not ASHAMED **at Table** (and ſome add) **or in Bed.**

L. *Apud menſam verecundari neminem decet.* The *Fr.* ſay, *Qui a bonte de manger, a bonte de vivre* (He who is aſham'd to eat, is aſham'd to live.) The *It.* with us. *A tauo la ed in letto non biſogna aver vergogne.* Some People are ſo over manerly, or ridiculouſly complaiſant, as to refuſe what is offer'd them at Table, till after ſeveral Invitations and to ſuch this Admonition is directed. In ſome Countries, as in *Holland*, *Germany*, *&c.* it is look'd upon as ill Manners to accept of any Thing at firſt offering: But the Freedom of the *Engliſh* Nation, has pretty well deliver'd us from the Tyranny of ſuch troubleſome Ceremonies. The *Germ.* ſay indeed as we **Bey tiſche ſoll man nicht ſchamhoft ſeyn.** But it would be a great Eaſe to them, if they practis'd it more.

ASHO'RE [of ꞅcaꞃe, *Sax.*] upon the Shore, Ground, or dry Land.

ASHES [**Aske**, *Dan.* **Aska**, *Su.* **Aſchen**, *Du.* **Aſche**, G. **Azco**, *Goth.* **Aska**, *Teut.* aꞅan or axan, *Sax.*] the Terrene or earthy Part of Wood, or other combuſtible Bodies, remaining after they are burnt; in Chymical Writers they are expreſſed by this Character. 🝗

This Subſtantive has no Singular Number.

We muſt eat a Peck of ASHES **before we die.**

A ſenſeleſs Saying, ſpoken when People are ſqueamiſh and ſhew an Averſion to any Thing that has the Appearance or is imagined not to be too cleanly.

ASH COLOUR, the Colour of Aſhes, or rather of the Leaves of an Aſh-Tree.

ASHEN [**Aeſch**, *G.* **Eſche**, *Du.* **Ask**, *Su.*] pertaining to an Aſh-Tree.

ASHEN, or Aſh, of the Wood of an Aſh-tree.

ASH FIRE [*Chymiſtry*] the mildeſt Fire uſed in Chymical Operations, when the Veſſel containing the Matter to be heated is covered underneath, and on all Sides, with Aſhes, Sand, or the Filings of Iron; the ſame is called *Sand Fire.*

ASHLAR [with *Maſons*] Free-Stones as they come out of the Quarry, of different Lengths, Breadths and Thickneſſes.

A'SHLERING [with *Builders*] is a Name given to quartering, to tack to in Garrets, in Height about 2 ½, or three Foot perpendicular to the Floor, up to the Inſide of the Rafters.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the firſt Day of Lent, ſo called from an ancient Cuſtom of the Church, of faſting in Sack-cloth with Aſhes on their Heads, as a Sign of Humiliation.

ASH'WEED, an Herb.

ASHY, full of Aſhes.

A'SIA, [*Aſie*, F. *Aſia*, It. Sp. Port. and L. of **As** in ſeveral of the ancient Northern Dialects *God*, q. d. the *Country of the Gods*] one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIA'TICKS, the Inhabitants of *Aſia.*

ASIA is repreſented in Painting by a Woman in a rich and embroidered Garment, and crown'd with a Garland of Flowers and Fruits; holding in her right Hand Sprigs of the ſundry Spices it affords, and in her Left a Cenſer ſmoaking with them. At her Feet a Camel.

The Garland denotes that *Aſia* produces delightful Things neceſſary for human Life; her Garments the great Plenty of thoſe rich Materials; the Sprigs of Spices, that ſhe diſtributes them to other Parts of the World; the Cenſer ſignifies the odoriferous Gums and Spices it produces. The Camel is proper to *Aſia.* See *Plate* II. *Fig.* 5.

ASI'DE [in a *Play*] is ſomething that an Actor ſpeaks apart, or as it were to himſelf.

ASIDE [**affſydes**, *Su.* **aen der zyde**, *Du.* **beyſeite**, or **auf der ſeite**, *G.*] on one Side, apart, alſo ſideling, awry.

A'SIMA [אשימא *Heb.*] a Deity of ſome of the ancient Eaſtern People, who was worſhipped, as ſome ſay, under the Image of an Ape, or, as others ſay, of a Goat or a Ram. They were wont to worſhip the Sign in the Zodiack called *Aries*, and on this Account the *Egyptians* abhorred the other Nations, who killed thoſe Creatures that they adored.

A'SINARY [*aſinarius*, L.] of or belonging to an Aſs.

ASINESIA, See *Acineſia.*

ASINI'NE [*aſininus*, L.] Belonging to an Aſs.

ASK [of the *Saxon Æꞅc*] as ſome Writers ſay, was the Name of the firſt Man, and thence ſignifies Mankind, as *Æſchwine* ſignifies a Friend to Man, *Eſcwig* a couragious Man, or a Leader of an Army.

To ASK [acꞅian, and axiᵹian, *Sax.* or according to *Caſaubon* of ἀξιόω, Gr.] to enquire, to demand, to require.

ASK **my Comrade whether I am a Thief.**

The *Germ.* ſay: **Eine Rabe hacket ſein andern kein Auge aus.** (One Raven won't pluck anothers Eyes out.) The meaning of it is, we are not to be too ready in giving Credit to what any one ſays in Juſtification of his Companion or Intimate. It is chiefly made uſe of in Anſwer to thoſe Perſons who refer to a Comrade or Friend for the Truth of what they aver.

To ASK *People in the Church*, to publiſh their Bannes.

To ASK *the Queſtion*, at Quadrille.

ASKER, a Sort of Newt or Eft. *Salamandra aquatica.*

To look ASKAU'NT } *i. e.* to look Sideways.
To look ASKAUNSE }

ASKE'W [of a and **ſchew**, *Teut.* Diſdain] diſdainfully, obliquely.

ASLEE'P [of a and ꞅlæpan, *Sax.* **ſlaep**(en), *Du.* **ſchlaff**(en), H. G. O. and L. G.] Sleeping, in Sleep.

ASLO'PE [a and **ſlap**, *Du.*] awry, ſlanting, on one Side.

Asmato'grapher ['Ασματογράφος, Gr.] a Composer of Songs.

Asmato'graphy [ᾆσμα a Song, and γράφω, Gr. to write] the Compoſition of Songs.

Asmodæ'us, an evil Spirit mentioned in the Apocryphal Writings, a Friend to Lechery.

Aso'matous [*aſomatus*, L. ἀσώματος, Gr.] incorporeal or without a Body.

Asoti'a ['Ασωτία, Gr.] Riotouſneſs, Intemperance, Prodigality, L.

Asp } *Aſpic*, F. *Aſpide*, It. and Sp. *Aſpid*, Port. *Aſpis*,
A'spic } L. ἀσπίς, Gr.] a ſmall Serpent, whoſe Bite is deadly.

Asp [𝔞ſpen. *Goth.*] the Aſpen-tree, a kind of white Poplar, the Leaves of which are ſmall, and always tremble.

Aspa'lathum } [ἀσπάλαθος, Gr.] the Wood of a
Aspa'lathus } prickly Tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the Taſte, of a ſtrong Scent, and a purple Colour.

Aspa'ragus [*Aſperge*, F. *Aſparago*, It. *Eſpárragos*, Sp. *Aſparagus*, L. ἀσπάραγος, of α and σπείρεσθαι to ſow, becauſe it grows for many Years without being ſown] a Plant well known.

Aspa'ragus, the firſt Sprout or Shoot of a Plant, that comes forth before the unfolding of the Leaves.

Aspa'ragus *Sylveſtris* [*Botany*] Wild Sperage, *L.*

A'spect [F. *aſpetto*, It. *aſpecto*, Sp. *aſpectus*, L.] Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

To Aspe'ct [*aſpectare*, L.] to look upon earneſtly or often, to look towards, or behold ſtedfaſtly.

A'spect [with *Aſtrologers*] is when two Planets are joined with or behold each other; or when they are placed at ſuch a Diſtance in the *Zodiack*, that they (as is it ſaid) mutually help or aſſiſt one another, or have their Virtues or Influences encreaſed or diminiſh'd.

Aspect [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies the Situation of the Stars or Planets in reſpect to each other; or certain Configurations or mutual Relations between the Planets ariſing from their Situation in the Zodiack.

Double Aspect [in *Painting*] *i. e.* when a ſingle Figure repreſents two or more different Objects.

Partile Aspects [*Aſtrology*] is when Planets are diſtant juſt ſuch a Number of Degrees, as 30, 36, 45, *&c.*

Platic Aspects [*Aſtrol.*] are when the Planets do not regard each other from theſe very Degrees; but the one exceeds as much as the other wants.

Aspe'ctable [*aſpectabilis*, L.] worthy to be look'd upon.

A'spen *Tree*. See *Aſp*.

A'sper, a Turkiſh Coin in Value about three Farthings.

To A'sperate [*aſperatum*, L.] to make rough.

Aspera'tion, a making rough, *L.*

Asperifo'liæ *Plantæ* [with *Botaniſts*] rough-leaved Plants, ſuch as have their Leaves placed alternately, or in no certain Order on the Stalks, and whoſe Flower is monopetalous, or but one ſingle Leaf cut or divided into five Partitions, as Comfry, Wild Bugloſs, Hounds-tongue, *&c.* L.

Asperifo'lious [*aſperifolius*, L.] having rough Leaves.

Asperifo'liousness [*foliorum aſperitas*] Roughneſs of Leaves.

A'spera arte'ria [with *Anatomiſts*] the rough Artery, the Wind-pipe, a griſtly Veſſel, which conſiſts of ſeveral Rings and Parts, the Office of which is to take in the Breath, and to form and convey the Voice, *L.*

Aspe'rity [*apreté*, F. *aſprezza*, It. *aſperidàd*, Sp. of *aſperitas*, L.] the Inequality or Roughneſs of the Surface of any Body; whereby ſome Parts of it ſtick out beyond the Body, ſo as to hinder the Hand from paſſing over eaſily and freely.

Asperity [with *Philoſophers*] the Roughneſs or Unevenneſs of the Surface of any natural Body; ſo that ſome Parts of it ſtick out ſo far above the reſt, as to hinder the Finger or Hand from paſſing over it eaſily and freely.

Asperna'tion, a Deſpiſing, *&c.* L.

To Aspe'rse [*aſperſum* of *aſpergere*, L.] to defame or ſlander, to ſpeak evil of, to caſt a Blemiſh on a Perſon's Reputation.

Aspersion [F. *aſperſione*, It. a *Sprinkling*, of *aſperſio*, L.] Slander, Calumny, falſe Imputation.

Aspe'rula [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wood-row or Woodroof, Liver-wort or Stare, *L.*

Asphalites [of α and σφάλλω. Gr. I ſupplant] the fifth *Vertebra* of the Loins.

Aspha'ltos ['Ασφαλτὸς, Gr.] a Sort of Bitumen or Pitch gathered off the Lake *Aſphaltites*, a Lake in *Judea* of ſo peſtelential a Quality, that the Vapours that ariſe out of it kill any Birds that fly over it, nor will the Waters ſuffer any Creature to live in it. This Lake is 580 Furlongs long, and 150 broad, and the River *Jordan* falls into it. It is ſurrounded by Hills, and is the Place where *Sodom* and *Gomorrha*, are ſaid to have been ſituated.

Aspha'ltum, a Sort of bituminous Stone found near the ancient *Babylon*, which, mixed with other Matters, makes an excellent Cement, impenetrable by Water, and incorruptible by Air, ſuppoſed to be that celebrated Mortar, of which the Walls of *Babylon* were built; it being firſt Liquid, hardens in the Air, and is brought to us in a firm conſiſtent Maſs.

Aspho'delus [with *Botaniſts*] the Flower call'd Daffodil, or vulgarly, Daffy-down-dilly, *L.*

Oil of Aspic [of *Spica*, L. an Ear of Corn] is an inflammable Oil drawn from a Plant reſembling *Lavender*.

Aspila'tes [ἀσπιλάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour, good againſt Lunacy.

Aspilogi'a [of ἀσπὶς, Gr. a Shield] a Treatiſe of Spears, or Shields, *Spelman*.

To A'spirate [of *aſpirare*, L.] to pronounce with an Aſpiration.

Aspira'tion [F. *aſpirazione*, It. *aſpiracion*, Sp. of *aſpiratio*, L.] Breathing, *L.*

Aspiration } [in *Grammar*] the Character (ʽ) over a *Greek*
A'sperate } Letter, which has the Force and Sound of an *b*.

To Aspi're [*aſpirer*, F. *aſpirare*, It. *aſpirár*, Sp. of *aſpirare*, L.] to blow upon, to pretend to, to ſeek ambitiouſly, to aim at Honour, to covet or deſire with Earneſtneſs; alſo to inſpire.

Aspiring *Subſt.* Ambition, *&c.*

Aspiring *Verb. adj.* ambitious, *&c.*

A'spis [ἀσπὶς, Gr.] an Aſpic or Aſp, a moſt venemous Serpent, whoſe Eyes are not in the Forehead, but in the Temples, one kind of them kills by Thirſt; another by Sleep; and a third by Bleeding; the Parties bitten by them, dying either of Thirſt, Sleeping, or Bleeding.

Asple'nion [ἀσπλήνιον, Gr.] the Herb Ceterach, Miltwaſte, or Spleen-wort,

Asporta'tion, a Carrying away, *L.*

Asprene'lla [*Botany*] the Herb Great Shave-graſs, or Horſe-tail.

Asps [*Hieroglyphically*] were uſed as an Emblem of Sacreddeſs; and accordingly the Kings of *Egypt* had them on their Crowns, to intimate the Sacredneſs of their Perſons; that none might preſume or attempt to diſhonour or injure them, without expecting a ſignal Puniſhment; as tho' they ſignified that he that roſe up againſt his Prince, did encounter with a Serpent, and was like to meet with nothing but deadly and venemous Repulſes,

Asquint, as to look *aſquint*, askew, or awry.

Ass [*Aſinus*, *Aſina*, L, *Ane*, *Aneſſe*, F. *Aſino*, *Aſina*, It. *Aſno*, *Aſna*, Sp. and Port. 𝔈𝔷𝔢𝔩, *Du*, 𝔈ſ𝔢𝔩, G. 𝔄ſ𝔢𝔫, *Dan.* 𝔄ſ𝔫𝔞, *Su.* 𝔈ſ𝔦𝔩, *Teut.* Aſſa, *Sax.* 𝔄ſ𝔦𝔩, *Goth.*] a Beaſt of Burden, well known.

> 𝔚𝔥𝔬 𝔡𝔯𝔦𝔳𝔢𝔰 𝔞𝔫 Ass 𝔞𝔫𝔡 𝔩𝔢𝔞𝔡𝔰 𝔞 𝔚𝔥𝔬𝔯𝔢,
> 𝔥𝔞𝔱𝔥 𝔓𝔞𝔦𝔫 𝔞𝔫𝔡 𝔖𝔬𝔯𝔯𝔬𝔴 𝔢𝔳𝔢𝔯𝔪𝔬𝔯𝔢.

The Fr. ſay: *Qui Femme croît* (believe a Woman) *&* *âne mene* (leads an Aſs) *ne ſera jamais ſans peine*. The Fr. Proverb is ſomething more unmannerly than ours: But the Deſign of both, is to ſhew how difficult it is to manage a ſtupid, ſtubborn, and incorrigible Perſon.

𝔄𝔫 Ass (Fool) 𝔪𝔞𝔶 𝔞ſ𝔨 𝔪𝔬𝔯𝔢 𝔔𝔲𝔢ſ𝔱𝔦𝔬𝔫𝔰 𝔦𝔫 𝔞𝔫 𝔥𝔬𝔲𝔯, 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔫 𝔞 𝔴𝔦ſ𝔢 𝔐𝔞𝔫 𝔠𝔞𝔫 𝔞𝔫ſ𝔴𝔢𝔯 𝔦𝔫 𝔞 𝔜𝔢𝔞𝔯.

L. *Plus rogabit Aſinus, quam reſpondeat Ariſtoteles.* H. G. 𝔈𝔦𝔫 𝔫𝔞𝔯𝔯 𝔨𝔞𝔫 𝔪𝔢𝔥𝔯 𝔉𝔯𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔫𝔰 𝔡𝔢𝔫𝔫 𝔷𝔢𝔥𝔫 𝔚𝔢𝔦ſ𝔢𝔫 𝔟𝔢𝔯𝔦𝔠𝔥𝔱𝔢𝔫. (One Fool can ask more Queſtions than ten wiſe Men can anſwer.)

𝔅𝔢𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯 𝔯𝔦𝔡𝔢 𝔞𝔫 Ass 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔱 𝔠𝔞𝔯𝔯𝔦𝔢𝔰 𝔪𝔢, 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔫 𝔞 𝔥𝔬𝔯ſ𝔢 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔱 𝔱𝔥𝔯𝔬𝔴𝔰 𝔪𝔢.

L. *Medio tutiſſimus ibis.* A Medium is in every Thing the ſafeſt and beſt.

An Ass [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed by the Ancients to repreſent a ſtupid and ignorant Fellow, an Enemy to Piety and Religion.

A'sses *Head* and Asses *Ears* on a human Body repreſented an ignorant Fellow, who was unacquainted with the World. For the *Egyptians* were wont to put the Heads of Animals on human Bodies, to expreſs the Inclinations and Diſpoſitions of thoſe Perſons who were like ſuch Beaſts.

Ass-herd, a Keeper or Feeder of Aſſes; alſo a Company of Aſſes.

Assa *Dulcis*. Gum Benzoin.

A'ssach } [in *Wales*] an ancient Way of Purgation, where
A'ssart } the Perſon accuſed of a Crime, clear'd himſelf by the Oath of 300 Men.

Assai' [in *Muſick Books*] is always joined with ſome other Word to weaken the Strength or Signification of the Word to which it is joined. Thus, for Example, when it is joined with the Words *Vivace*, *Allegro* or *Preſto*, all which denote a quick Movement, it denotes that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo brisk or quick, as each of theſe Words, if alone, would require: Again, being joined to either of the Words, *Adagio*, *grave* or *large*, which all denote a ſlow Movement, it intimates that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo ſlow, as each of thoſe Words, if alone, would require.

To Assai'l [of *aſſaillir*, F. *aſſalire*, It.] to aſſault, to attack, to ſet upon.

Assai'lant, one who aſſaults another, *F.*

Assapa'nick, a little Creature in *America*, a Sort of flying Squirrel.

A'ssart [*aſſartum*, L.] a Tree pulled up by the Roots.

Assart [of *aſſartir*, F. to make plain, which *Spelman* derives of *exertum*, L.] to pluck up by the Roots.

Assart [in *Law*] an Offence committed in the Foreſt by pulling up the Woods, which ſerve as Thickets or a Covert for the Deer.

Assart, a Parcel of Land aſſarted.

Assart *Rents*, Rents paid to the Crown for Lands aſſarted.

To Assart, to grub up Trees, Buſhes, *&c.*

Assasia're [*ancient Deeds*] to take Aſſeſſors or Fellow-Judges.

Assa'tion [in *Pharmacy*] the preparing or dreſſing of Medicaments in their own Juices, without the Addition of any foreign Moiſture.

An Assa'ssinate } [*Aſſaſſin*, F. *Aſſaſſino*, It. and Sp.] ab
An Assa'ssin } Aſſaſſinator. Some, as *Benjamin* the *Jew*, calls them אל אשי שין; as tho' from the Arabic אשיש an Inſidiator or lying in wait.

To Assa'ssinate [*aſſaſſiner*. F. *aſſaſſinare*, It. *aſſaſſinàr*, Sp.] to murder privately or barbarouſly,

Assassina'tion, ſuch a Murthering.

Assassinator [*aſſaſſinat*, F. *aſſaſſino*, It.] an Aſſaſſin.

Assassi'nians, a petty Government or Body of *Mahometan* Thieves, or Military Knights, who call'd their King the *Ancient of the Mountains*, who taught their Youth to *aſſaſſinate* whom they were commanded; they had ſix Cities in their Poſſeſſion, and were about 40000 in Number, and inhabited *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the Command of their chief Maſter they would refuſe no Pain or Peril, but ſtab any Prince he commanded them. They were ſubdued and their King put to Death by the *Cham* of *Tartary*, *An.* 1257. Hence, thoſe that are ready to execute bloody Deſigns are called *Aſſaſſins*.

A'ssarture [*aſſatura*, L.] a Roaſt, or roaſted Meat.

Assau'lt [*aſſaut*, F. *aſſalto*, It. *aſálto*, Sp.] Onſet, Attack.

Assau'lt [in a *Law* Senſe] a violent kind of Injury done to a Man's Perſon, by offering to give a Blow, or by threatening Words.

Assault [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack or Effort made upon a Place to gain it by main Force.

To Assault } [*Faire aſſaut*, and *aſſailir*, F. *aſſal-*
To make an Assault } *tare*, It. *aſſultar*, Sp.] to ſet upon, to attack.

To go Assault, to grow proud as Bitches do.

Assay [*Eſſai*, F.] Trial, Proof.

Assay *Maſter* [of the Mint] an Officer who weighs the Bullion, and takes care that it be Standard.

To Assay [*eſſoyer*, F. to try or prove.

Assaying [with *Muſicians*] a Flouriſhing before they begin to play.

Assay'er *of the King*, an Officer indifferently appointed between the Maſter of the Mint, and Merchants who bring Silver thither for Exchange, for the due Trial of Silver.

Asecta'tion, a Following, *L.*

Assecura're [*Old Records*] to make ſecure by Pledges or any ſolemn Interpoſition of Faith.

Assecu'tion, an Obtaining, *L.*

Asseda'tion [*Law* Term] a Taxing of the King's Farms.

Asse'mblage, an Uniting or Joining of Things together, or the Things ſo united or joined, *F.*

To Asse'mble [*aſſembler*, F. of *ad* to and *ſimul* together, *L.*] to call, come, meet, or get together.

Asse'mblee [in *Heraldry*] a Duſtail or more to hold the two Parts of the Eſcutcheon together, where the Partition Line is, being counter-charged, is ſome of the Metal and ſome of the Colour of the Eſcutcheon, *F.*

Asse'mbly [*aſſemblée*, F. *aſſemblea*, It. *aſſambléa*, Sp.] a Concourſe or Meeting together of People.

Unlawful Asse'mbly [in a *Law* Senſe] is the Meeting together of three or more Perſons for the committing of an unlawful Act, altho' they do not effect it.

Assembly [with *Military Men*] is a particular Beat of the Drum or Sound of the Trumpet, and is an Order for the Soldiers to repair to their Colours.

Assembly [with the *Beau Monde*] a ſtated and general Meeting of Perſons of both Sexes, for Converſation, Gaming, Gallantry, *&c.*

To Asse'nt [*aſſentiri*, L. *aſſentir*, Sp.] To conſent or agree to.

A'ssent [*aſſenſus*, L.] Conſent, Agreeing with, Approbation.

Actual Assent, is a Judgment whereby the Mind perceives a Thing to be true.

Habitual Assent conſiſts of certain Habits induced into the Mind by repeated Arts.

Assentamen, a *Virginian* Pink.

Assenta'tion, Compliance with the Opinion of another, out of Flattery or Diſſimulation, a Soothing and Cogging.

Assenta'tor, a Flatterer, *L.*

Assenta'tory [*aſſentatorius*, L.] belonging to Flatterers or Flattery.

Assenta'trix, a Woman Flatterer, *L.*

To Asse'rt [*aſſerire*, It. of *aſſerere*, L.] to affirm, to maintain, to hold.

Asse'rtion [F. *aſſerzione*, It. of *aſſertio*, L.] Affirmation, Concluſion; an Opinion produced and maintained, *L.*

Assertion [with *Scholaſticks*] a Propoſition which is advanced, which the Advancer avows to be true, and is ready to maintain in publick.

Asse'rtive [of *aſſerere*, L.] Affirmative.

Assertor, a Defender or Protector, L.

To Asse'rve [*aſſervire*, L.] to ſerve to.

To Assess, to rate, tax, or appoint what every one has to pay.

Asse'ssion, a ſitting down, at or by, or together, an aſſiſting.

Asse'ssment, the Act of aſſeſſing or rating, alſo the Rate it ſelf.

Assessor [*aſſeſſeur*, F. *aſſeſſore*, It. *aſſeſſòr*, Sp. and L.] one who ſits by and aſſiſts another in Office and Authority; a Judge Lateral or Aſſiſtant; alſo one who makes the Aſſeſſment or Rate for the Payment of publick Taxes; alſo an Officer in the Presbyterian Aſſemblies, *L.*

Asse'ssory [*aſseſſorius*, L.] belonging to Aſſiſtance; alſo ſitting at or by.

Asse'ssure [*aſſeſſura*, L.] a ſitting by, or being continually at.

A'ssets [*aſſez*, Fr. *i. e. Satis*, enough] Effects ſufficient to diſcharge the Burthen laid on an Executor or Heir for ſatisfying the Teſtators Debts or Legacies

Real Assets [in *Law*] are where a Man dies poſſeſs'd of Lands in Fee Simple.

Perſonal Assets [in *Law*] are where a Man dies poſſeſs'd of any Perſonal Eſtate.

Assets *per Deſcent* [in *Law*] are where a Man enters into Bonds, and dies ſeized of Lands in Fee Simple, which deſcend to his Heirs, and therefore chargeable as Aſſets in his Hands.

Assets *entre mains* [in *Law*] is when a Man dies indebted, leaving to his Executors ſufficient wherewith to diſcharge his Debts and Legacies, *F.*

Asseu } Spoken of a Cow when her Milk is dried up, or
Assew } becomes ſalt, ſome time before her Calving; then
Asew } ſhe is ſaid *to go aſſeu*, or that it is time to let her go *aſſeu*.

To Asse'verate } [*aſſeveratum*, L.] to avouch, to affirm
Asse'ver } boldly, to avow, to aſſure.

Assevera'tion [*aſſeverazione*, It. *aſſeveración*, Sp. of *aſſeveratio*, L.] an earneſt Affirmation or Avouching.

Assewia're [*Old Latin Writers*] to draw Water from marſhy Grounds.

Assi'deans [a Sect among the *Jews*, divided into חסרים the Merciful, and צריקים, *Heb.* the Juſt] the Fathers and Predeceſſors of the *Phariſees* and *Eſſenes*; they preferred their Traditions before the written Word, and ſet up for a Sanctity and Purity that exceeded the Law; but at laſt fell into the Error of the *Sadduces*, in denying the Reſurrection, Rewards and Puniſhments after this Life.

Asside'ntia *Signa* [according to *Galen*] thoſe Symptoms that are ſometimes preſent to a Diſeaſe, but not always ſo, *L.*

Asside're }
Assida're } [*Old Records*] to tax annually.

Assidu'ity [*aſſiduité*, F. *aſſiduità*, It. of *aſſiduitas*, L.] continual Care, conſtant Application or Attendance, great Diligence.

Assiduity, is emblematically deſcribed by an elderly Woman, holding an Hour-Glaſs in both Hands, and ſtanding by a Rock encompaſs'd with Ivy.

Her Age denotes, that Time and Labour are continually deſtroying us; and therefore ſhe holds an Hour Glaſs, which requires her Diligence in turning and often moving it, leſt it ſtop. See *Plate* II. *Fig.* 6.

Assiduity **makes all Things eaſy.**

It. *Aſſiduità genera Facilta.* The *Lat.* ſay: *Gutta cavat Lapidem.* (A Drop can hollow a Stone in Time.) The *Germ.* **Mit gemach gehen kimmt man auch weit.** (Fair and ſoftly goes far.) There is hardly any Thing, tho' at firſt Appearance it may ſeem ever ſo difficult, but what Time and Application will overcome; witneſs innumerable Particulars in the Sciences, as well as in the common Occurrences of Life, now made eaſy, which have been formerly thought impracticable.

Assi'duous [*aſſidu*, F. *aſſiduo*, It. and Sp. of *aſſiduus*, L.] diligent, cloſe at Buſineſs, *&c.*

To Assie'ge [*aſſieger*, F.] to beſiege.

Assie'nto [Sp. an *Agremeent*] a Contract between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, for furniſhing the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, with Negroe Slaves.

To Assi'gn [*aſſigner*, F. *aſſignare*, It. *aſſignar*, Sp. *aſſinar*, Port. of *aſſignare*, L.] to appoint, to allot; alſo to appoint or ſet forth.

To Assign [in *Law*] to make over a Right to another, alſo to appoint or ſet forth, as *to aſſign Errors*, is to ſhew where the Errors are committed.

Assign [*aſſigné*, F. of *aſſignatus*, L.] a Perſon who is appointed or deputed by another, either to perform any Buſineſs, or to enjoy any thing.

To Assign *falſe Judgment* [*Law* Phraſe] is to ſhew how and where the Judgment is unjuſt.

To Assign *the Ceſsor* [*Law* Phraſe] to ſhew how the Plaintiff has ceſſed or given over.

To Assign *Waſte* [*Law* Phraſe] is to ſhew eſpecially wherein the Waſte is committed.

Assi'gnable [of *aſſigner*, F.] that may be aſſigned.

Assigna'tion [F. *aſsegnazione*, It. *aſſignacion*, Sp. of *aſſignatio*, L.] a making over a Thing to another; alſo an Appointement, *in Engliſh*.

Assigne'e [*aſſignatus*, L.] a Perſon to whom a Thing is legally aſſigned or made over, or who is appointed to act for another, either by Law or Deed.

Assignee *in Law*, is a Perſon whom the Law makes ſo without any Appointment of the Perſon concerned; ſo an Executor is an Aſſignee in Law to the Teſtator.

Assignee *by Deed*, is one who is appointed by a Perſon, as when the Leſſee of a Term aſſigns the ſame to another, then he is Aſſignee by *Deed*.

Assi'gnment [*aſſignatio*, L.] the Act of Aſſigning or ſetting over the Intereſt of any Thing to another, as the *Aſſignment of a Leaſe*, &c.

Assignment *of Dower* [in *Law*] the ſetting out the Marriage Portion or Dower of a Woman by the Heir, according to the Eſtabliſhment before made.

To Assi'milate [of *aſſimilare*, L.] to render like, alſo to compare.

Assi'milateness [of *aſſimilis*, L.] Likeneſs.

Assimila'tion [*aſſimilazione*, It. of *aſſimilis*, L.] an Act whereby Things are render'd ſimilar or like to one another, *L.*

Assimilation [in *Philoſophy*] a ſort of Motion by which ſome Bodies are changed into other Bodies, aptly diſpoſed into a Nature like or homogeneous to their own; the Operation of Nature, by which the nutritious Juice is render'd like the Subſtance of that animal Body, into which it is to be changed and united; the Mutation of the Chyle into Blood.

Assimila're [*Old Records*] to put together, *L.*

Tp Assi'mulate [*aſſimulare*, L.] to feign or counterfeit.

Assimula'tion, a making the Likeneſs of, a Counterfeiting.

Assi'sa [in *Law*] originally ſignified a Court where the Judges heard and determined Cauſes; but now it is apply'd to other Courts of Judicature beſides the County Courts, which are held by Judges itinerant, which Courts are commonly called the *Aſſizes*.

Assi'sa *Cadere* [*Law Phraſe*] to be Nonſuited.

Assisa *Nocumenti* [*Phraſe* in *Law.*] Aſſize of Nuiſance, *L.*

Assisa *continuanda* [in *Law*] a Writ directed to the Juſtices to take an Aſſize for the Continuance of a Cauſe, where certain Records alledg'd cannot be procured by the Party in Time, *L.*

Assisa *Panis & Cereviſiæ* [*Law* Phraſe] ſignifies the Power or Privilege of adjuſting or aſſigning the Weight and Meaſure of Bread and Beer, *L.*

Assisa *Judicium* [*Law* Phraſe] ſignifies a Judgment of the Court given either againſt the Plaintiff or Defendant for Default, *L.*

Assisa *Propaganda* [*Law Phraſe*] a Writ directed to the Juſtices for the Stop of Proceedings, by reaſon of the King's Buſineſs, in which the Party is employ'd. *L.*

Assisa *cadit in Juratum* [*Law* Phraſe] is where the Thing that is in Controverſy is ſo doubtful, that it muſt of Neceſſity be try'd by a Jury.

Assisa *de utrum* [in *Law*] lies for a Perſon againſt a Layman, or *e contra* for Lands or Tenements, doubtful whether they be in Lay Fee or Free Alms.

Assisa *capi in modum Aſſiſee* [*Law* Phraſe] is when the Defendant pleads to the Aſſize without taking any Exception, to either the Court, Declaration or Writ, *L.*

Assi'sor, the ſame as *Aſſeſſor*.

Assi'sors [in *Scot.*] the ſame as Jurors in *England*.

To Assist [*aſſiſter*, F. *aſiſtir*, Sp. *aſſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand by, to help, to aid or ſuccour; alſo to be preſent.

Assista'nce [F. *aſſiſtenza*, It. *aſſiſtencia*, Sp.] Help, Aid, Succour.

Assistance has been deſcrib'd by an elderly Man cloth'd in white, with a Mantle of Purple, crown'd with Rays, a Heart hanging at a Chain of Gold round his neck; his right Hand ſtretch'd out, and open; on his left Side a Vine ſupported by a Stake, and at his right a Stork. His Age is an Emblem of Prudence, as his white Raiment and purple Mantle is of Sincerity and Power. His Chaplet of Olive ſhews his Tendency to Peace, the Rays it is inviron'd with the Aſſiſtance of the ſupream Being, and the Poſture of his Arm and Hand, his Readineſs; the Vine ſupported by a Stake is his Antitype, and the Stork an Emblem as well of paternal as filial Duty and Affection. Plate II. Fig. 7.

Assi'stant [*aſſiſtens*, L.] aſſiſting, aiding, helping, ſuccouring, *F.*

An Assistant [F. *aſſiſtente*, It. and Sp. of *aſſiſtens*, L.] a Stander by, a Helper; a Partner or Collegue in the Management of any Affair, *F.*

Assi'stata [with *Logicians*] Arguments or Aſſertions impoſſible to be true; as to accuſe an Infant of Adultery; to ſay a Perſon holds his Peace, and yet that he is talking.

Assisus *Lapis* [of *Aſſus* a Town of *Myſia* where they were digged] a ſort of Stone wherewith Coffins were made by the Ancients that waſted the dead Body.

Assi'sus [*Old Law*] demiſed or farmed out for a certain aſſeſſed Rent either in Money or Proviſions.

Assi'ze [*aſſizes*, F. of *aſſideo*, L. to ſit by or at] a Sitting of Juſtices by Virtue of their Commiſſion, to hear and determine Cauſes, and the Court ſo held is called *The Aſſize*.

Assi'ze } Assise } a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Recovery of Poſſeſſion of Things immoveable, of which yourſelf or Anceſtors have been diſſeiſed.

Assize [of *Bread*, *Ale*, &c.] a Statute or Ordinance relating to the Price, Weight, Meaſure or Order of ſeveral Commodities; alſo the Meaſure or Quantity itſelf; thus it is ſaid, when Wheat, *&c.* is of ſuch a Price, the Bread ſhall be of ſuch Aſſize.

Assise [in *Law*] a fourfold Writ for the recovering of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* of which one has been diſpoſſeſs'd; alſo the Jury ſummoned upon ſuch Writs.

To Assize [of *aſſiſe*, F. ſet] to adjuſt Weights and Meaſures.

Assize *of darreign Preſentment* [*Law* Term] a Writ lying where a Man and his Anceſtors have preſented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards, it being void by his Death, a Stranger preſents a Clerk to the ſame Church in Oppoſition to the former Patron.

Assise *of the Foreſt* [*Foreſt Law*] a Statute concerning Orders to be obſerved in the King's Foreſt.

Assize *de mort de Anceſtrel* [*Law Phraſe*] a Writ that lies where my Father, Brother, Uncle, *&c.* held in Fee Simple, and after their Death a Stranger abates.

Assizes were originally uſed for extraordinary Sittings of ſuperiour Judges in the inferior Courts depending on their Juriſdiction, to inquire whether the ſubaltern Judges and Officers did their Duty.

Assize *of Novel Diſſeizin* [in *Law*] a Writ lying where a Tenant in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Life, is lately diſſeis'd of his Lands or Tenements, Rent-Service, Rent-Seck or Rent-Charge, Common of Paſture, Common Way, *&c.*

General Assizes are thoſe held by the Judges twice a Year, in their ſeveral Circuits.

Special Assize, a particular Commiſſion granted to ſeveral Perſons, to take Cognizance of ſome one or two Caſes, as a Diſſeizin or the like.

Clerk of Assize, an Officer of the Court who ſets down all Things judiciarily done by the Juſtices of Aſſize in their Circuits.

Assi'zer *of Weights* and *Meaſures*, an Officer who has the Care and Overſight of thoſe Matters.

Asso'ciable [of *aſſociare*, L.] ſociable, that may be aſſociated with.

Asso'ciableness, Socialneſs, Fitneſs or Agreableneſs for Company or Converſation.

An Asso'ciate [*aſſocié*, F. of *ad* and *ſocius*, L.] a Companion, a Partner.

To Associate [*aſſocier*, F. *aſſociar*, Sp. of *aſſociare*, L.] to bring into ſome Society or Fellowſhip, to join or keep Company with.

An Associa'tion [F. *aſſociacion*, Sp. of *aſſociatio*, L.] an entering into Society with others, a joining with them to perform ſome Act.

Associa'tion [in *Law*] a Patent from the King to the Juſtices of Aſſize, to admit other Perſons for Collegues and Fellows in that Affair.

A'ssociation *of Ideas* [*Philoſophy*] is where two or more Ideas conſtantly and immediately ſucceed one another in the Mind, ſo that one ſhall almoſt infallibly produce the other; whether there be any natural Relation between them or not.

Asso'des [with *Phyſicians*] a continual Fever, when the outward

ward Parts are but moderately warm, but the inward Parts are in a great Heat, &c.

To Assoi'l } [*abſoudre*, F. *aſſolvere*, It. *abſolver*, Sp. of
To Assoy'l } *abſolvere*, L.] to abſolve, deliver or ſet free from an Excommunication.

A'ssonance, an Echoing.

Assonance [in *Rhetorick* and *Poetry*] is uſed where the Words of a Phraſe or Verſe have the ſame Sound or Termination, and yet make no proper Rhyme.

A'ssonant [*aſſonans*, L.] agreeing in Sound.

Assonant *Rhymes* [*Poetry*] a kind of Verſes common to the *Spaniards* where the Reſemblance of Sound ſerves inſtead of natural Rhymes.

Assuefa'ction, an accuſtoming one's ſelf to any Thing, *L.*

To Assu'me [*aſſumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's ſelf.

Assu'mpsit [in *Law*] a naked Contract, or a voluntary Promiſe by Word of Mouth, by which a Man aſſumes and takes upon him to perform and pay any Thing to another.

Assu'mption [*Aſſomption*, F. *Aſſumcion*, Sp.] of *Aſſumptio*, L.] an aſſuming or taking to ones ſelf; an Inference upon. *L.*

Assumption [with *Logicians*] the minor or ſecond Propoſition of a Syllogiſm:

Assumption [with *Roman Catholicks*] a Feſtival obſerved by them in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*'s being taken up into Heaven.

Assu'mptive, Taken, *L.*

Assumptive *Arms* [with *Heralds*] are ſuch as a Man hath a Right to aſſume to himſelf by Virtue of ſome Action; as if a Man, who is no Gentleman by Blood, and has no Coat of Arms, ſhall in War take a Lord, &c. Priſoner, he is entitled to bear the Shield of ſuch Priſoner, and to enjoy it to him and his Heirs.

Assu'rance [*aſſurance*, F.] Sureneſs, Certainty, Security, Safety, Confidence.

Assurance, the ſame as Inſurance.

Assurance is a Faculty of Poſſeſſion a Mans ſelf; or of Saying and doing indifferent Things without any uneaſineſs or Emotion of Mind. That which generally gives a Man Aſſurance is a moderate Knowledge of the World, but above all a Mind fix'd and determin'd in itſelf to do nothing againſt the Rules of Honour and Decency, and an open and aſſured Behaviour is the natural conſequence of ſuch a Reſolution. A Man thus armed, if his Words or Actions are at any Time miſinterpreted, retires with in himſelf, and from a conſciouſneſs of his own integrity aſſumes force enough to deſpiſe the little Cenſures of Ignorance or Malice.

Such an Aſſurance a Man ought to cheriſh and encourage in himſef.

Modeſt Assurance is the juſt mean between Baſhfulneſs and Impudence; and as the ſame Perſon may be both modeſt and aſſured. ſo it is alſo poſſible for the ſame Perſon to be both impudent and baſhful. *Spectat.*

Policy of Assurance, is a Contract whereby one or more Perſons oblige themſelves to make good any Damages that Goods, a Houſe, Ship, &c. may ſuſtain by Fire or the Sea, Pirates, &c.

To Assure [*aſſeurer*, F. *aſſicurare*, It. *aſſegurar*, Sp. and Port.] to affirm or aſſert; to warrant to promiſe or undertake a Thing.

Assurer, a Perſon who aſſures.

To Asswage [probably of *ad* and *ſuadeo*, L. to perſuade] to allay or appeaſe; to abate or grow calm.

Asta'ti [of *α* privat. and ἵστημι, *Gr.* to ſtand firm, *q. d.* unſtable] a Sect of Hereticks in the 9th Century, who received the Hereſy of the *Manichees*.

Astei'smus ['Αστεισμὸς, Gr.] Courteſy, Civility, Pleaſantry.

Astei'smus [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein ſome pleaſant Jeſt is expreſſed, a kind of Irony.

A'ster [*Botany*] the Herb Star-wort, Share-wort, or Codwort, *L.*

Astera'mium [*Botany*] the Herb Maſter-wort or Pellitory of *Spain*, L.

Asteri'as [ἀστερίας, Gr.] a precious Stone that ſhines like a Star.

Aste'ricum [*Botany*] the Herb Pellitory of the Wall.

Aster'ion ['Αστέειον, Gr.] the Herb Crow-Parſnip.

A'sterisk [*aſterique*, F. *aſteriſco*, It. and Sp. *aſteriſcus*, L. of ἀστερίσκος of ἀστὴρ a Star, *Gr.*] a little Mark in a Book, or writing in Form of a Star (*) ſet over any Word or Sentence to ſhew the Want of ſomething; or that ſomething is more eſpecially to be taken notice of, or to refer to the Margin.

A'sterism [*aſteriſme*, F. *aſteriſmus*, L. ἀστεεισμὸς of ἀστὴρ a Star, Gr.] a Conſtellation or Cluſter of Fixed Stars, which on Globes is commonly repreſented by ſome particular Figure of a living Creature, &c. in order to the more eaſily diſtinguiſhing of their Places, as *Aries* the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, and the reſt of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, as alſo *Urſa major*, and *Urſa minor* the two Bears.

Aste'rites [ἀστηειτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, a kind of Opal, which ſparkles with Beams like a Star.

Asthma [*aſthme*, F. *aſma*, It. *Aſthma*, L. of ἆσθμα of ἄω or ἄημι to breathe, or ἀζεῖν to blow] a frequent Breathing, or Difficulty in fetching Breath, together with a rattling Sound and a Cough; Shortneſs of Breath, a wheezing Phthiſick.

To Asti'pulate [*aſtipulatum*, L.] to contract or bargain with, to aſſent, to agree to, to accord.

Asthma'tical } *aſthmatique*, F. *aſmatico*, It. *aſthmaticus*,
Asthma'tick } L. ἀσθματικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to or troubled with an Aſthma; Purſy.

Asti'pulation, a Contract, &c. mutual Conſent or Agreement between ſeveral Parties, *L.*

To Asto'nish [*attonere*, L. *etonner*, O. Fr.] to cauſe an extraordinary Surpriſe and Admiration.

Asto'nishingness [*Etonnement*, F.] Surprizing Nature or Quality.

Asto'nishment [*Eſtonnement*, O. F.] extreme Surprize, Amazement.

Astou'nded, aſtoniſhed, amazed. *Milton.*

To Astro'logize, to prognoſticate or foretel future Events from the Motions and Aſpects of the Planets.

Astr. P. (is an Abbreviation) ſignifies *Aſtronomiæ Profeſſor* (Profeſſor of Aſtronomy)

Astra'ddle, with one's Legs acroſs any Thing. Vide *Straddle.*

Astræ'a, the Daughter of *Jove* and *Themis*, the Goddeſs of Juſtice, who came from Heaven to dwell upon the Earth; but the Impieties and Injuſtice of that Age forced her to return to Heaven, and become the Sign *Virgo* (or as others will have it, *Libra*) ſo Juſtice fled to Heaven. This Goddeſs was painted by the Ancients in a Crimſon Mantle trimmed with Silver, a Pair of Scales in one Hand, and a Sword in the other.

Astragal [with *Architects*] a Member or round Moulding like a Ring or Bracelet, ſerving as an Ornament on the Tops, and at the Bottoms of Columns, or a Ring that incircles the Baſes, Cornices or Architraves of Pillars, according to the ſeveral Orders; the *French* call it *Talon*, and the *Italians Tondino*.

Astragal [in *Gunnery*] the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

A'stragal [ἀστράγαλος, Gr.] the *Aſtragal* is uſed to ſeparate the *Faſciæ* of the Architrrve; in which Caſe it is wrought in Chaplets or Beads and Berries. It is alſo uſed both above and below the Liſts, adjoining immediately to the Square or Dye of the Pedeſtal

Astra'galus [with *Anatomiſts*] the Huckle-bone; alſo a Bone of the Heel, having a Convex Head, articulated with two Foſſils of the Leg, by the *Ginglymus*.

Astragalus [*Botany*] Peaſe-Earthnut.

Astragalus *Sylvaticus* [*Botany*] Wood-peas or Heath-peas.

A'stral *Year*. See *Solar Year*.

Astra'lish [with *Miners*] a Term uſed of that Ore of Gold, which as yet lies in its firſt State and Condition.

Astrapi'as [ἀστράπιας, Gr.] a precious Stone, whoſe Luſtre reſembles Flaſhes of Lightening.

Astray', out of the Way a wandering.

Astra'rius *hæres* [of *aſtre*, the Hearth of a Chymney] is where the Anceſtor by Conveyance hath ſet his Heir apparent and his Family in a Houſe in his Life-time, *Old Records*.

To go Astra'y [*aſtraviare*, It.] to ramble or wander out of the Way; alſo to take ill Courſes.

Astri'ction, a binding to, *L.*

Astricto'ria [in *Phyſick*] Medicines that are aſtringent or of a binding Quality, *L.*

Astri'ctory [*aſtrictorius*, L.] binding, apt to bind.

Astri'de } [of ꞅꞇꞃæꝺe, *Sax.*] aſtraddle, ſtraddling, one
Astra'ddle } Leg on one Side of a Horſe, &c. and the other on the other.

Astri'ferous [*aſtrifer*, L.] bearing Stars, *L.*

Astri'gerous [*aſtriger*, L.] bearing or carrying Stars.

Astrihi'lthet } [*Sax. Law* Term] a Forfeiture of dou-
Atrihi'lthet } ble the Damage.

To Astri'nge [*aſtringere*, L.] to bind to, to tye to, to knit or tye hard.

Astri'ngingness [of *aſtringens*, L.] Bindingneſs. &c.

Astri'ngent [F. *aſtringente*, It. of *aſtringens*, L.] binding or making coſtive.

Astri'ngents [*aſtringentia*, L.] thoſe Medicines which by the Thickneſs and Figure of their ſmall Parts, force and bind together the Parts of the Body.

Astro'bolas, a precious Stone reſembling the Eye of a Fiſh, taken by ſome to be the *Aſterias*.

Astro'bolism [ἀστροβολισμὸς of ἀστὴρ a Star, and βάλλω to caſt] a blaſting or Planet ſtriking.

Astroi'tes [ἀστερίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, a kind of Tecolite; alſo the Star-ſtone, ſo named, becauſe it is ſet off with little blackiſh Stars on all Sides.

Astrola'be [F. aſtrolabio, It. and Sp. aſtrolabium, L. of ἀστρολάβιον of ἀστὴρ a Star, and λαβεῖν, *Gr.* to take] a mathematical Inſtrument, chiefly uſed by Navigators, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars.

Astrolo'ge [*Botany*] the Herb Birthwort or Hartwort.

Astro'loger [*Aſtrologue*, F. *Aſtrologo*, It. and Sp. *Aſtrologus*, L. of Ἀστρολόγος, of ἄστρα Stars, and λόγος of λέγω, to ſay] one that profeſſes Aſtrology, or to tell Fortunes or future Events by the Stars.

Astrolo'gical [*aſtrologique*, F. *aſtrologico*, It. and Sp. *aſtrologicus*, L. of ἀστρολογικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to Aſtrology.

Astrolo'gically, by Aſtrology.

Astro'logy [*Aſtrologie*, F. *Aſtrologia*, It. Sp. Port. and L. of Ἀστρολογία of ἄστρον a Star, and λόγος Speech] the Speech or Language of the Stars, an Art that teaches or pretends to judge of the Influences or Effects of the Stars, and to foretel future Events from the Motions and Aſpects of the Planets, *&c.* one to another.

Natural Astrology, is the Art of predicting natural Effects from the Stars or heavenly Bodies, as *Weather*, *Winds*, *Storms*, *Floods*, *Earthquakes*, *Thunder*, *&c.*

Astrology is deſcrib'd in Painting and Sculpture, as a Woman crown'd with Stars, having on a rich Veſtment embroider'd with the ſame, a Sun upon her Breaſt, in her right Hand a Scepter, and in her left a Cœleſtial Globe; at her Feet an Eagle.

Astro'nomer [*Aſtronome*, F. *Aſtronomo*, It. and Sp. *Aſtronomus*, L. of Ἀστρονόμος of ἄστρα Stars, and νόμος a Law or Rule, *Gr.*] a Perſon skilled in the Science of Aſtronomy.

Astrono'mical [*aſtronomique*, F. *aſtronomice*, It. and Sp. *aſtronomicus*. L. of ἀστρονόμικος, Gr.] pertaining to Aſtronomy.

Astronomical *Calendar*, an Inſtrument that conſiſts of a Board, on which is paſted a Paper, engraven and printed, with a braſs Slider, which carries a Hair, and ſhews upon Sight the Meridian Altitude, right Aſcenſion, Amplitude and Declination of the Sun.

Astronomical *Houſes*, are ſuch as are reckoned from the Noon or Mid-day, to the Noon or Mid-night of another.

Astronomical *Place of a Star or Planet*, is the Longitude of the Star, or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs, or *in Conſequentia*.

Astronomical *Quadrant*, a mathematical Inſtrument curiouſly framed, having the Degrees divided exactly by Means of a Skrew on the Edge of the Limb, and fitted with Teleſcopes, *&c.* for taking Obſervations of the Sun, Moon and Stars.

A'stronomical *Year*. See *Year*.

Astrnomicals, *i. e.* Aſtronomical Numbers, being Sexageſimal Fractions, ſo named, becauſe formerly they were wholly uſed in Aſtronomical Calculations.

Astro'nomy [*Aſtronomie*, F. *Aſtronomia*, It. Sp. Port. and L. Ἀστρονομία, Gr.] a Science which treats concerning the heavenly Bodies or Stars; ſhewing the Magnitudes, Order and Diſtances of them; meaſuring and ſhewing their Motions, the Time and Quantities of Eclipſes, *&c.* In a more extended Senſe it is underſtood to ſignifie or comprehend the Doctrine of the Syſtem of the World, or Theory of the Univerſe and Primary Laws of Nature; but this ſeems rather a Branch of *Phyſicks*, than of the *Mathematicks*.

Astronomy, the Ancients uſed to paint Aſtronomy like a Goddeſs with a ſilver Creſcent on her Forehead, clothed in an azure Mantle, and a Watchet-ſcarf, ſpangled with golden Stars. She has been likewiſe painted in the ſame Manner as Aſtrology, (ſee above) only with a Table of Aſtronomical Figures in her left Hand, inſtead of a cœleſtical Globe. And ſometimes as a Lady in a ſtarry Habit; her Eyes looking up to Heaven, in her right Hand holding an Aſtrolabe, and in her left a Table of Aſtronomical Figures. Her Garment denotes the Night to be the moſt proper to ſee the Stars in; her Eyes and Thoughts always elevated and intent upon cœleſtial Bodies; the Aſtrolabe meaſures the Diſtance of them. See Plat. II. Fig. 8.

Astrono'mically [*aſtronomique*, F. of *aſtronomicus*, L. of ἀστρονομία, of ἄστρον and νόμος the Law or Rule, *Gr.*] by Aſtronomy.

Astro'scopy [of ἄστρον a Star, and σκοπέω, *Gr.* to view] the Obſervation of the Stars, or the Theory of the Planets, Poſitions of the Heavens, *&c.*

Astro'se [*aſtroſus*, L.] born under an unlucky Planet.

Astro-theology, a Demonſtration of the being and Attributes of God from the Conſideration of the heavenly Bodies.

A'strum [ἄστρον, *Gr.* a Star] a Conſtellation or Sign compoſed of ſeveral Stars.

Astrum [of *Aſtre*, *i. e.* the Hearth of a Chimney] in *Old Records* was uſed for an Houſe, Habitation or Place of Abode.

Astu'rco, an Ambling Nag, a *Spaniſh* Gennet.

Asty'lis [ἀστυλὶς, Gr.] a kind of Lettuce that reſtrains Venery.

Asy'lum, a Place of Refuge, built by *Romulus*, in the ſacred Grove, to which, Place if a Perſon guilty of a Crime did make his Eſcape, he was ſafe. The *Jews* had their Cities of Refuge, and the Popiſh Countries ſtill have them, their Churches being Sanctuaries, and alſo King's Palaces have been the Protection of ſuch as fled to them.

Asu'nder [of aꞅunꝺꞃan, *Sax.* ſonder, *Dan.* afſonder, *Su.*] in two Parts.

Asymbo'lical } [of ἀσύμβολος of α priv. and σύμβολον a
Asymbo'lick } Shot, or Part of a Reckoning] Shot-free. Scot-free.

Asy'mbolus [ἀσύμβολος, Gr.] one that goes Shot-free without paying his Reckoning.

Asy'mmetral [of ἀσυμμετρία, *Gr.*] the ſame as incommenſurable; thus Quantities are ſaid to be aſymmetral, when there is no common Meaſure between them.

Asy'mmetry [of α privat. and συμμετρία of σὺν with and μέτρον, *Gr.* Meaſure] a want of Symmetry or Proportion, Incommenſurableneſs.

Asy'mphony [ἀσυμφωνία of α priv. and συμφωνία, *Gr.* Harmony] a Diſorder a Diſagreement in Deſcant.

Asy'mptotes [ἀσύμπτοτες of α priv. σὺν and πτόω, to fall or coincide, *Gr.* *q. d.* that do not fall together;] they are Lines which continually draw near to each other; but if they were continued infinitely, would never meet. There are ſeveral Sorts of theſe, as the Curve of the *conchoid* or *ciſſoid* are the Aſymptotes in Conick Sections.

Asympto'tick } [in *Mathematicks*] pertaining to an A-
Asympto'tical } ſymptote.

Asy'ndeton [ἀσύνδετον of α priv. σὺν and δεσμὸς, a Band, or συνδέω to bind together, *Gr.*] a Grammatical Figure, implying a Deficiency or a Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure in which Comma's are put inſtead of Conjunctions, as *veni*, *vidi*, *vici*, where the Conjunction *et* (and) is left out.

Asy'staton [ἀσύστατον, *Gr.*] repugnant or contradictory, *&c.*

Asystaton [with *Logicians*] a trifling inconſiſtent Story, that does not hang together, but contradicts it ſelf.

At [æꞇ, *Sax.* at, in *Dan.* and *Su.* is *Signum Infinitivi*; as our *to*. at, *Goth.*] as at a Place. *In loco*, as a Diſtinction from *to*, which ſignifies *motionem ad locum*. It likewiſe is frequently us'd for about, according to, for, in, near, on or upon, and with.

At, in the proper Names of Places has the ſame Signification as *apud* with the *Latins*, as *At-hill*, ſuch a Place near or on a Hill, *At-wood* near or in a Wood, and Sirnames of Perſons are frequently taken from Places.

Ataraxi'a } [Ἀταραξία of ἀτὰρ and τάξις, Order, *Gr.*]
Atara'xy } a Stoical Term uſed to ſignifie that Calmneſs and Tranquillity, and that Firmneſs of Judgment, which ſets us free from any Agitations or Emotions of Mind, proceeding from Self-opinion, and that Knowledge we imagine our ſelves poſſeſſed of.

Ataxi'a [Ἀταξία, of α priv. and τάξις, *Gr.* Order] Irregularity, Want of Order.

Ataxi'a [with *Phyſicians*] the confounding of critical Days.

To Atchie've [*achever*, Fr. to finiſh] in ſpeaking of ſome notable Performance or Enterprize, ſignifies to perform, to execute, to compaſs or bring about.

Atchie'vement [*achevement*, Fr. a Finiſhing] a notable Exploit, a notable Performance.

Atchie'vement [in *Heraldry*] which is corruptly called Hatchment, is the Coat of Arms of a Nobleman, Gentleman, *&c.* duly marſhalled with Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Creſt, with Mantles and Hoods. Such as are hung out on the Fronts of Houſes, after the Death of noble Perſons.

Ate, vid. *to eat*.

Ate'chny [*atechnia*, L. of ἀτεχνία, *Gr.*] Ignorance, Unſkilfulneſs, Inartificialneſs.

Ategar [of aeꞇon, *Sax.* to fling or throw] a Weapon, a Sort of Hand-dart.

Atera'mna [of α priv. and τέραμνος] a kind of Pulſe that requires much boiling.

Atera'mnes, a Weed in fat Ground, that grows among Beans and kills them.

At Gaze [of ꝣeꞅean, *Sax.* to look upon] a gazing, ſtaring or looking earneſtly.

Athanasi'a [ἀθανασία of α privat. and θάνατος, *Gr.* Death] Immortality.

Atha'nati [ἀθάνατοι, *Gr.* immortal] a Body of *Perſian* Cavalry, conſiſting of 10, 000 Men, always compleat, becauſe when any one of them died, another was immediately put in his Place.

ATHA'NATOS [ἀθάνατος, *Gr.*] the Herb Roſe Campion.

A'THANOR אלתנור, of אל *Arab.* and תנור, *Heb.* an Oven, others derive it from ἀθάνατοι, *Gr.* immortal] becauſe of its durable Fire; a large digeſting Furnace, built with a Tower and ſo contrived, as to keep a conſtant Heat for near a Month, *&c.* or the Heat may be either encreaſed or ſlackened at Pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting the Regiſter.

ATHA'RER [with *Aſtrologers*] a Term uſed of the Moon, when it is in the ſame Degree, and Minute with the Sun.

ATHE [of Aꞇhe or Oꞇhe, *Sax.* an Oath] a Privilege of adminiſtering an Oath in ſome Caſes of Right and Property.

ATHEI'SM [*Atheiſme*, F. *Ateiſmo*, It. and Sp. *Atheiſmus*, L. of α privat. and Θεὸς, *Gr.* God] the Opinions and Practice of thoſe who deny the Being of a God.

A'THEIST [*Athée*, F. *Ateiſta*, It. and Sp. *Atheus*, L. of Ἄθεος, Gr.] one who denies the Being, and disbelieves the Exiſtence of God, or a Providence, and who has no Religion, true or falſe.

ATHEI'STICAL [*ateiſtico*, It. and Sp.] of or pertaining to an Atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICALLY, in an atheiſtical Manner.

ATHEI'STICALNESS [of *athée*, F. of *atheia*, L. of α privat. and Θεὸς, *Gr.* God] atheiſtical Notions.

A'THELING [Aꞇhelinᵹ, *Sax.* vide *Adeling*] a Title which in the *Saxon* Times was uſually given to the King's eldeſt Son, as that of Prince of *Wales* is in our Time.

ATHENATO'RIUM [with *Chymiſts*] a thick glaſs Cover fixed to a Cucurbit in ſome Sublimations.

ATHENÆ'A, See *Panathenæa.*

A'THENÆUM ['Αθηναῖον, Gr.] a Place in *Athens* in *Greece*, conſecrated to *Minerva* the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, where the *Greek* Poets uſed to make an Offering of their Works; The *Rhetoricians* declaimed, and the *Poets* rehearſed their Verſes.

ATHE'NIAN, of or pertaining to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; alſo curious after Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA [ἀθήρωμα of ἀθάρα, Pulſe or Pap, *Gr.*] a Swelling contained in its own Coat, proceeding from a thick and tough Humour, like ſodden Barley; which neither cauſes Pain nor changes the Colour of the Skin, nor yields eaſily to the Touch, nor leaves any Dent, when it is preſſed.

A'TIA [Α'ιτία, Gr.] a Writ of Inquiry, whether a Perſon be committed to Priſon on juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion.

A'TILIA [*Old Records*] Utenſils, or Country Implements.

ATHLET [*Athlete*, F. *Atleta*, It. *Athleta*, Sp. and L. of Α'θλητὴς, Gr.] a Champion, alſo a Wreſtler.

ATHLE'TICK [*Athleticus*, L. of ἀθλητικὸς, Gr.] Champion-like, pertaining to the Art of Wreſtling, luſty, ſtrong.

ATHWART, vide *Thwart.*

ATHYMI'A [ἀθυμία of α privat. and θυμὸς, Gr. the Mind] Dejection or Trouble of Mind, Sadneſs, Deſpondency, Deſpair.

ATHY'MIA [with *Phyſicians*] a Dejection or Lowneſs of Mind, or Spirits.

ATI'NIA [of *Atina* in *Italy*] a kind of lofty Elm-tree.

ATIZO'ES, a precious Stone found in *Judea* and *Perſia*, that ſhines like Silver.

ATLA'NTES, of *Atlas*, a King of *Mauritania.*

ATLANTE'AN, of or pertaining to *Atlas.*

ATLA'NTES [with *Architects*] certain Images of Men bearing up Pillars or ſupporting the Pile of Building.

ATLA'NTICK *Ocean*, the Ocean or great Sea lying between *Europe* and *Africa* on the Weſt, and *America* on the Eaſt.

ATLANTICK *Siſters* [*Aſtronomy*] the Stars and Conſtellation called the *Pleiades* or Seven Stars. *Milton.*

ATLA'NTIDES, the ſeven daughters of *Atlas*, whoſe Names were *Maja*, *Electra*, *Taygeta*, *Aſterope*, *Merope*, *Halcyone* and *Cæleno*, all which are ſtoried to have had children by heroick Princes or the gods themſelves. Their Sons were the firſt Anceſtors of ſeveral Nations, and Builders of many Cities. The *Atlantides* were in great Reputation for Wiſdom and Juſtice, and therefore were ador'd as Goddeſſes, and fix'd in the Conſtellation of the ſeven Stars and called *Pleiades.*

ATLA'NTIS, an Iſland ſpoken of by *Plato* and other Writers, with extraordinary Circumſtances, which the Controverſy among the Moderns concerning it, has rendered famous.

A'TLAS [of τλῆμι to carry, *Gr.*] the firſt Vertebra of the Neck which ſupports the Head.

ATLASSES [in *Architecture*] Figures or half Figures of Men uſed inſtead of Columns or Pilaſters to ſupport any Member of Architecture, as a Balcony, *&c.*

A'TMOSPHERE [ἀτμοσφαῖρα, of ἀτμὸς a Vapour, and σφαῖρα a Sphere, *Gr.*] that Region or Space round about the Earth, into which Exhalations and Vapours are raiſed either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by ſubterraneous Fire; or, as others define it, to be an Appendage of our Earth, conſiſting of a thin, fluid, elaſtick Subſtance call'd Air, ſurrounding the terraqueous Globe, to a conſiderable Height.

By Atmoſphere is generally underſtood the whole Maſs of ambient Air. But more accurate Writers reſtrain Atmoſphere to that Part of the Air next the Earth, which receives Vapours and Exhalations, and is terminated by the Refraction of the Sun's Light.

The higher Spaces, altho' perhaps not wholly without Air, are ſuppoſed to be poſſeſs'd by a finer Subſtance call'd *Æther*, and are thence call'd the Ethereal Region.

The Atmoſphere inſinuates it ſelf into all the Vacuities of Bodies and ſo becomes the great Spring of moſt of the Mutations here below, as *Generation Corruption*, *Diſſolution*, &c.

ATMOSPHERE *of conſiſtent Bodies* [according to Mr. *Boyle*] are *Effluvia*, or Particles of Matter which exhale or ſteam out from many, or probably all ſolid, firm and conſiſtent Bodies; as Glaſs, Stones and Metals, which being rubb'd againſt one another, ſtrongly emit ſenſible and often offenſive Smells.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, of or pertaining to the Atmoſphere.

ATOCI'A [of α priv. and τίκτω, *Gr.* to bring forth] Barrenneſs, a being without Children, *L.*

ATO'CIUM [ἀτόκιον, Gr.] any Medicament that prevents Conception or Birth.

A'TOM [*Atome*, F. *Atomo*, It. and Sp. *Atomus*, L. of ἄτομος of α privat. and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut or divide] a Corpuſcle, or Part, or Particle of Matter ſo minute or ſmall as to be indiviſible.

ATO'MICAL *Philoſophy*, the Doctrine of Atoms or the Method of accounting for the Origin and Formation of all Things from the Suppoſition of Atoms endued with Gravity and Motion, called alſo *Epicurean* or *Carteſian.*

A'TOMISTS, ſuch as adhere to the Principles of the Atomical Philoſophy.

To ATO'NE [*q. d. at one*, i. e. Friends again] to appeaſe the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATO'NEMENT, Reconciliation or Appeaſing of Anger.

ATONI'A [ἀτονία, *Gr.*] a Want of Tone or Tenſion, a Looſening of the Nerves and Sinews; a Failing or Decay of Strength, Infirmity, Weakneſs, Faintneſs.

ATRABILIA'RIOUSNESS [of *atrabiliarius*, L.] the being affected with the Humour call'd *atra bilis.*

A'TRA BI'LIS, black or aduſt Bile or Choler, Melancholy, *L.*

ATRA BILIS [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of ſulphureous, earthy Salt, which breeds in the Body of Animals, and is carried about in the Blood, where cauſing an undue Fermentation, it produces Melancholy, *&c.*

ATRAME'NTOUS [of *atramentum*, L. Ink] inky, like Ink.

ATRAPHA'XIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Orrach or Arrack.

A'TRETUS [ἄτρητος, Gr. *q. d.* not perforated] one whoſe Fundament or Privy Parts are not perforated.

A'TRIPLEX [with *Botaniſts*] Orrach or Golden Herb.

ATRIPLEX *Lutifolia* [*Botany*] the Herb Gooſe-foot or Sowbane.

ATRIPLEX *olida* } [*Botany*] ſtinking Orrach or Notch-
ATRIPLEX *fœtida* } weed.

A'TRITY [*atritas*, L.] Blackneſs.

A'TRIUM [*Old Records*] a Court before a Houſe; alſo a Church-yard.

ATRO'CIOUS [*atroce*, F. and It. *atroz*, Sp. of *atrox*, L.] cruel, barbarous.

ATRO'CIOUSLY, cruelly, barbarouſly.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS } [*atrocité*, F. *atrocità*, It. of *atrocitas*,
ATRO'CITY } L.] Heinouſneſs, Outragiouſneſs, Cruelty.

A'TROPHUS [ἄτροφος, of α priv. and τρήφω, *Gr*, to nouriſh] one that receives no Nouriſhment by his Food.

A'TROPHY [*atrophie*, F. *atrophia*, L. ἀτροφία, of α and τρέφω, Gr.] a Diſeaſe, a kind of Conſumption, when the Body or any particular Member of it, is not nouriſhed by Food, but decays and waſtes away inſenſibly.

A'TROPOS [ἄτροπος, Gr. *i. e.* unchangeable or inexorable] one of the three Deſtinies, who, as the Poets feign, cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

To ATTA'CH [*attacher*, F. to bind or faſten] to lay hold on, to apprehend; to ſeize or take by Power of a Writ or Precept, *Law Term.*

To ATTA'CH *a Perſon to one* [in a *Figurative Senſe*] to lay him under, and engage him to one's ſelf by good Offices.

ATTA'CH [*attaché*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Reſpect, Inclination.

ATTACHIAME'NTA *Bonorum* [*Old Law* Term] a Diſtreſs taken upon the Goods and Chattels of any one ſued for perſonal Eſtate or Debt, by the legal Attachers or Bailiffs as a Security to anſwer the Action.

ATTACHIAME'NTA *de ſpinis & boſco*, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Foreſt to take for their own Uſe, Thorns, Bruſh and Windfall, within that particular Precinct or Liberty committed to their Charge.

ATTA'CHMENT [in *Law*] is different from an *Arreſt*, an Arreſt lying on the Body of a Perſon; and it is different from a *Diſtreſs*, which ſeizes on Lands, Tenements or Goods; whereas an Attachment is ſometimes on both Goods and Body.

Foreign ATTA'CHMENT [*Law* Term] is the attaching the Goods of a Foreigner, found in ſome Liberty or City, to ſatisfy ſome Creditor of his within the ſame City, *&c.*

ATTA'CHMENT *of the Foreſt*, is one of the three Courts held in the Foreſt, it is the loweſt; the next or middle Swainmote; the higheſt, the Juſtice in Eyre's Seat.

ATTA'CHMENT *of Privilege*, is by virtue of a Man's Privilege to call another to that Court, to which he himſelf belongs, and in reſpect whereof he is obliged to anſwer ſome Action.

TO ATTA'CK [*attaquer*, F. *attaccare*, It. *atacàr*, Sp.] to charge or encounter, to ſet or fall upon.

ATTA'CK [*attaque*, F. *attacco*. It.] Onſet, Attempt, Charge, Encounter.

ATTA'CK [*Military Art*] the general Aſſault or Onſet that is made to gain a Poſt or upon a Body of Troops.

TO ATTA'CK *in Flank* [*Military* Term] is in a Siege to attack both Sides of the Baſtion.

ATTA'CK *of a Siege*, are the Works which the Beſiegers carry on, as Trenches, Galleries, Mines, *&c.* in order to take the Place by Storm.

Regular ATTACK, is an Attack made in due Form according to the Rules of Art, called alſo *Right* or *Droit*.

To gain a Place by right ATTACK, is to gain the Place by formal Attack and regular Works without a general Storm.

Falſe ATTACK, is an Effort of the Beſiegers, in order to make themſelves Maſters of the Place, but managed leſs vigorouſly than a true Attack; being deſigned only to give a Diverſion to the Beſieged.

TO ATTAI'N [*atteindre*, F. *attinere*, L.] to reach, to come to, to get or obtain, to compaſs a Thing.

ATTAI'NABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAI'NDER [*atteindre*, F.] a Word uſed of one on whom Judgment is paſs'd for Treaſon or Felony; for then his Blood is ſaid to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted, and if he were noble before, his Poſterity are hereby degraded and made baſe, nor can his Children be his Heirs.

ATTAI'NDER *by Appearance* [in *Law*] is either by *Battle*, by *Confeſſion*, or by *Verdict*.

ATTAI'NDER *by Battle*, is when the Party appealed by another rather chooſes to try the Truth by Combat than by Jury, and is vanquiſhed.

ATTAINDER *by Confeſſion*, is either by pleading guilty at the Bar before the Judges, and not putting himſelf upon the Trial by the Jury; or before the *Coroner* in Sanctuary, where in ancient Times he was obliged to abjure the Realm.

ATTAINDER *by Proceſs* } is when a Perſon flies and does
ATTAINDER *by Default* } not appear, after he has been
ATTAINDER *by Outlawry* } five times called into the County Court, and is at laſt pronounc'd outlaw'd.

ATTAINDER *by Verdict*, is when the Priſoner at the Bar pleads Not Guily to the Indictment, and is pronounced Guilty by the Jury.

Bill of ATTAINDER, a Bill brought into the Parliament for the attainting, condemning and executing a Perſon for High Treaſon, *&c.*

ATTAI'NMENT, an Obtaining; alſo a Thing attained or gotten.

ATTAI'NT [in *Law*] it is ſo called becauſe the Party that obtains it endeavours thereby to *ſtain* or *taint* the Credit of the Jury with Perjury. A Writ lying againſt a Jury who have given a falſe Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damages amount to more than forty Shillings; the Penalty of which is, that their Meadows ſhall be ploughed, their Woods grubb'd up, their Houſes pull'd down, and all their Lands and Tenements be forfeited to the King, and alſo their Perſons impriſoned.

ATTAI'NT [*atteint*, F.] is a Hurt or Knock on an Horſe's Leg.

TO ATTAI'NT [*atteindre*, F.] to taint, to corrupt, to ſtain the Blood, as is done by High Treaſon.

ATTAI'NTED, Found guilty of Treaſon or Felony.

ATTAI'NTURE, a Corruption of Blood, *&c.* by being attainted.

ATTAL *Sariſin* [*q. d.* the Leavings of the *Sariſins*, *Saſſins* or *Saxons*] the ancient Inhabitants and Miners of *Cornwall*, did thus call an old deſerted Mine given over.

TO ATTA'MINATE [*attaminatum*, L.] to defile.

ATTE'GIA [of *adtegendo*, L.] a little Houſe, *Old Rec.*

ATTELLA'NÆ [ſo called of *Attella*, a City of *Tuſcany*, where they were firſt repreſented] a kind of Comick and Satyrical Pieces preſented on the *Roman* Theatre, not ſo grave and ſerious as the *Greek* and *Latin* Comedies and Tragedies, and leſs ludicrous than the Farces on the *Engliſh* Stage.

TO ATTE'MPER [*temperer*, F. *temperare*, It. *attemperatum*, L.] to temper, to allay, to qualify, to moderate; to mix in a due Proportion.

TO ATTE'MPERATE [*attemperatum*, L.] to make fit or meet.

TO ATTE'MPT [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, It. *tentar*, Sp. of *attentare*, L.] to make an Attempt or Effort, to endeavour, to undertake, to try.

TO ATTE'ND [*attendere*, L. *attendre*, F. *to wait*, *atendér*, Sp.] to bend the Mind to; to give Ear or liſten to; to take heed or have regard to; alſo to wait on or for a Perſon, *&c.*

ATTENDANCE, attending, waiting, a Train of Servants, a Retinue.

ATTE'NDANT [*attendant*, F.] one who waits upon another, a Follower, a Servant.

ATTE'NDANT [in *Law*] one owing Duty or Service to, or who depends on another after ſome manner.

The ATTENDANTS (or *Effects*) of a Diſtemper.

ATTE'NTION [F. *attenzione*, It. *atencion*, Sp. of *attentio*, L.] Carefulneſs, Heedfulneſs, Diligence, Earneſtneſs.

ATTENTION *of Mind* [with *Moraliſts*] an Act of the Will by which it calls off the Underſtanding from the Conſideration of other Objects, and directs it to the Thing in Hand.

ATTENTION *as to Hearing*, is the ſtraining the *Membrana Tympani*, ſo as to make it more capable of receiving Sounds, and more prepared to catch even a weak Agitation of the Air.

ATTE'NTIVE [*attentif*, F. *attento*, It. *aténto*, Sp. of *attentivus*, L.] Hearkening diligently to, heedful, mindful; alſo intent or bent upon a Thing.

ATTENTIVELY, heedfully, mindfully.

ATTENTIVENESS [*attention*, F. of L.] heedful Attention.

TO ATTE'NUATE [*attenuer*, F. *attenuare*, It. *atenuár*, Sp. of *attenuare*, L.] to make thin, alſo to weaken or leſſen.

ATTENUA'NTIA, attenuating Medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as with their ſharp and viſcous Particles open the Pores of the Body, cut the thick and viſcous Humours, ſo that they can paſs eaſily through the Veſſels.

ATTENUA'TION [F. *attenuazione*, It. of *attenuatio*, L.] a Thinning, *&c.* the making any Fluid thinner and leſs conſiſtent than it was before.

ATTENUATION [in *Medicine*] is a leſſening the Power or Quantity of the Matter, cauſing Diſeaſes.

ATTER [of aꞇeꞃ, aꞇoꞃ or aꞇꞇꞃe, *Sax.* *Venom*] corrupt Matter.

ATTE'RMINING [of *attermine*, F.] a Time or Term granted for Payment of a Debt; the purchaſing or gaining a longer Time for Payment of a Debt, *Old Records*.

TO ATTEST [*atteſter*, F. *ateſtar* or *ateſtiguár*, Sp. *atteſtare*, L.] to witneſs, to certify, to aſſure, to vouch.

ATTESTA'TION [F. *atteſtazione*, It. *ateſtacion*, Sp. of *atteſtatio*, L.] an Affirming, Witneſſing, a Teſtimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing.

A'TTICISM [*atticiſme*, F. *atticiſmus*, L. of Ἀττικισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort conciſe Expreſſion or Manner of Speaking; ſo named from the People of *Attica*, or *Athens*, who uſed ſuch a Manner.

TO A'TTICISE [*atticiſſatum*, L.] to imitate the Speech of the *Athenians*, eſpecially in Elegancy.

ATTIC } [*Attique*, F. *Atticus*, L. of Ἀττικὸς, Gr.] of *At-*
A'TTICK } *tica* in *Greece*.

ATTICK [in *Architecture*] the Name of a Baſis, which the modern Architects have given to the *Doric* Pillar.

ATTICK [with *Engliſh* Architects] a ſmall Order placed on a larger, having only Pilaſters of a particular Form, inſtead of Pillars.

ATTICK [in *Architecture*] a kind of Building wherein there is no Roof or Covering to be ſeen; uſed at *Athens*.

ATTICK *Order* [*Architecture*] a Sort of ſmall Order raiſed upon another that is larger, by way of Crowning, or to finiſh the Building.

ATTICK *Baſe* [*Architecture*] a peculiar kind of Baſe, uſed by ancient Architects in the *Ionic* Order, and by others in the *Doric*.

ATTICK *of a Roof* [*Architecture*] a Sort of Parapet to a Terrace, Platform, *&c.*

ATTICK *continued* [*Architecture*] is that which encompaſſes the whole Pourtour of a Building, without any Interruption, following all Jets, the Returns of the Pavillions, *&c.*

ATTICK *interpos'd* [*Architecture*] is that which is ſituate between two tall Stories, and ſometimes adorned with Columns and Pilaſters.

ATTICK *Salt*, a delicate poignant Sort of Wit and Humour, peculiar to the *Athenian* Authors.

ATTICK *Muſe*, an excellent one.

ATTICK *Witneſs*, one incapable of being corrupted.

ATTI'GUOUS [*attiguus*, L.] joining or touching, lying near or by.

ATTI'GUOUSNESS [of *attiguus*, L.] the touching or joining.

A'TILIA } [*Old Rec.*] the Rigging of a Ship; alſo Imple-
A'TILE } ments and Tools pertaining to Husbandry: It was alſo ſometimes underſtood of warlike Harneſs or Accoutrements.

ATTILLATUS *Equus* [*Old Law Records*] a Hórſe dreſs'd in his Geers or Harneſs, for the Buſineſs of the Cart or Plough.

To ATTI'NGE [*attingere*, L.] to touch lightly or ſoftly.

ATTI'RE [of *attour*, F.] Women's Apparel, Dreſſes and Furniture.

To ATTIRE, to dreſs, to adorn.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Buck or Stag.

ATTIRE [with *Botaniſts*] the third Part belonging to the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the Empalement and the Foliation, and is call'd either *florid* or *ſemiform*.

Florid ATTIRE [*Botany*] is commonly call'd Thrums, as in the Flowers of *Marigolds*, *Tanſey*, &c. theſe *Thrums* Dr. *Grew* calls *Suits*, which conſiſt of two, but moſt commonly of three Pieces, the outer Part of the Suit is the *Floret*, the Body of which is divided at the top like the *Cowſlip* Flower into five Parts or diſtinct Leaves.

Semiform ATTIRE [*Botany*] this conſiſts of two Parts, *i. e.* the Chives (which by ſome are called *Stamina*) and *Semets* or *Apices*, one upon each Attire.

ATTI'RING, dreſſing, adorning.

ATTIRING [with *Sportſmen*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

A'TTITUDES [in *Painting*, *Statuary*, &c.] (*attitudini*, It.) the Poſture of a Figure or Statue; or the Diſpoſition of its Parts, by which we diſcover the Action it is engaged in, and the very Sentiment ſuppoſed to be in its Mind.

ATTO'LLENS, raiſing or lifting up, *L.*

ATTOLLENS *auriculam* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle that draws up the Ear; it is joined to that Part of the Membrane of the Scull, called *Pericranium*, and is inſerted to the upper Part of the ſecond Cartilage of the Ear, *L.*

ATTOLLENS *Nares* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Noſe, ſerving to draw up the Noſtrils. *L.*

ATTOLLENS *Oculum* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the ſix Pair of Muſcles of the Eye, alſo called *Superbus*.

ATTOLLE'NTES [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles, which acting both together draw the upper Lip intire, upward and outward; but if but one of them moves, one Side of the Lip only is drawn obliquely, *L.*

ATTO'NITUS *Stupor* } [in *Phyſick*] the Diſeaſe called an
ATTONITUS *Morbus* } Apoplexy; alſo a being blaſted or Planet-ſtruck, *7*.

ATTORNA'RE *Rem* [*Law* Term] to turn over Money or Goods; *i. e.* to appoint them to ſome particular Uſe or Service.

ATTORNA'TO *faciendo vel recipiendo* [*Law* Phraſe] a Writ which a Man, who owes Suit to a County or a Hundred, Wapentake, *&c.* and deſiring to conſtitute an Attorney to appear for him, obtains to command the Sheriff or other Officer to admit him.

ATTO'RNEY } [*Atturnatus*, L. of *ad* and *tourner*, of *tour*, F.
ATTURNEY } a Turn, *q. d.* every Man in his Turn] a Perſon appointed by another to do ſomething in his Stead, particularly to ſollicite and carry on a Law Suit.

ATTORNEY *General*, is one who is appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Community.

ATTO'RNEY *General* [of the *King*] one who manages all Law Affairs of the Crown, either in criminal Proſecutions or otherwiſe; eſpecially in Matters of Treaſon, Sedition, *&c.*

ATTORNEY *ſpecial* } is one who is employed in one
ATTORNEY *particular* } or more Cauſes particularly ſpecified.

ATTO'RNISHIP, Procuration; alſo the Office of an Attorney.

ATTORNY *of the Court of the Dutchy of* Lancaſter. The ſecond Officer in that Court, being for his Skill in Law placed there as Aſſeſſor to the Chancellor of that Court.

A Letter of ATTORNY, a full Power.

ATTO'RNMENT } [in *Law*] is when the Tenant attourns
ATTOU'RNMENT } to or acknowledges a new Lord; or a transferring thoſe Duties he ow'd to his former Lord to another.

TO ATTRA'CT [*attractum*, L.] to draw to one's ſelf, to allure, to entice.

ATTRA'CTION [F. *Attrazione*, It. of *Attractio*, L.] drawing to, the drawing of one Thing to another, *L.*

ATTRACTION [in *Mechanicks*] the Act of a moving Power, whereby a Moveable is brought nearer to the Mover. The Power oppoſite to *Attraction* is called *Repulſion*.

ATTRACTION [in *natural Philoſophy*] that univerſal Tendency that all Bodies have towards one another, from which a great many of the Surprizing Phœnomena of Nature may be eaſily accounted for.

ATTRA'CTIVE [*attractif*, F. *attrattivo*, It. *atrativo*, Sp. of *attractivus*, L.] apt to attract or draw.

ATTRACTIVE *Force* [in *Phyſicks*] is a natural Power inherent in certain Bodies, whereby they act on other diſtant Bodies, and draw them towards themſelves. This by *Peripateticks* is called the *Motion of Attraction*, and ſometimes *Suction*. But modern Philoſophers do generally explode the Notion of Attraction, aſſerting that a Body cannot act where it is not, and that all Motion is performed by mere Impulſion.

ATTRA'CTIVE *Power* [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] is a Power or Principle whereby all Bodies and the Particles of all Bodies mutually tend towards each other. Or *Attraction* is the Effect of ſuch Power whereby every Particle of Matter tends towards every other Particle.

ATTRACTIVE, *Subſt.* a Charm, Bait, or Allurement.

ATTRACTI'VELY, by Attraction.

ATTRA'CTI'VENESS [of *attractif*, F. *attractivus*, L.] the drawing or attracting Quality.

ATTRAHE'NTIA } [in *Phyſick*] attracting or drawing Medi-
A'TTRAHENTS } cines, ſuch as by their minute Particles open the Pores of the Body, ſo as to diſperſe the Humours, cauſe the Parts to ſwell and draw Bliſters in the Skin, *L.*

ATTRECTA'TION, a handling, feeling, *&c.* L.

A'TTRIBUTE [*attribut*, F. *attributo*, It. *atributo*, Sp. of *attributum*, of *attribuo*, L.] a Property which agrees to ſome Perſon or Thing; or a Quality which determines ſomething to be after a certain Manner.

ATTRIBUTES [with *Divines*] certain Properties or glorious Excellencies, aſcribed to God, to render us the more capable to conceive of him, as that he is *Eternal*, *infinitely Wiſe*, *Good*, *Almighty*, &c.

ATTRIBUTE [with *Logicians*] an Epithet given to any Subject, or it is any Predicate thereof; or whatever may be affirmed or denied of any Thing.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphyſicks*] a certain formal Reaſon ſubſequent to the Reaſon of the Subject, and proceeding from it; but yet ſo as not to be reaily diſtinct from the Subject.

To A'TTRIBUTE [*attribuer*, F. *attribuire*, It. *atribúir*, Sp. of *attribuere*, L.] to impute a Thing to one; to father it upon him.

Poſitive ATTRIBUTE, ſuch as gives a Thing ſomewhat, as when we ſay of Man, that he is *animate*.

Negative ATTRIBUTE, that which denies or takes away ſomewhat, as when we ſay of a Stone, that it is *inanimate*.

Common ATTRIBUTE, is that which agrees to ſeveral different Things, as Animal.

Proper ATTRIBUTE, ſuch as agrees to one Kind only; as *Reaſon* to Mankind.

A'TTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [with *Divines*] belonging to the divine Faculties of Acting, are *Power* and *Dominion*.

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [belonging to the divine Will] are *Juſtice*, *Goodneſs*, *Faithfulneſs*.

ATTRIBUTES *communicable* of God [belonging to the divine Underſtanding] are *Knowledge*, *Wiſdom*, *Providence*.

ATTRIBUTES *incommunicable* of God, are *Simplicity*, *Unity*, *Immutability*, *Infiniteneſs*.

ATTRIBUTES [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] are Symbols added to ſeveral Figures to intimate their particular Office and Character; as an Eagle to *Jupiter*. a Peacock to *Juno*, a Caduceus to *Mercury*, a Club to *Hercules*, and a Palm to *Victory*.

ATTRIBU'TION, Aſſignment, Delivering, Applying, *L.*

A'TTRITE [attritus, L.] worn, galled, fretted.

ATTRI'TENESS [of *attritus*, L.] the being much worn.

ATTRI'TION [F. *attrizione*, It. *atrición*, Sp. *attritio*, of *attero*, L. to rub together] a Rubbing, Fretting or Wearing; alſo that Motion of the Stomach that aſſiſts in Digeſtion.

ATTRITION [with *Divines*] a Sorrow or Regret for having offended God, ariſing from the Senſe of the Odiouſneſs of Sin, and the Apprehenſion of having incurred the Loſs of Heaven and Puniſhment; or, as others define it, the loweſt Degree of Repentance, a ſlight and imperfect Sorrow for Sin.

ATTRITION [in *Philoſophy*] a *Triture* or *Friction*, ſuch a Motion of Bodies againſt one another, as ſtrikes off ſome ſuperficial Particles whereby they become leſs and leſs.

ATTU'RNEY, ſee *Attorney*.

AVA'GE } [*Old Law*] a Rent or Duty which every Te-
AVI'SAGE } nant of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, paid to the Lord on St. *Leonard*'s Day, for Liberty of Pannage or feeding Hogs in his Wood.

To AVAI'L [*valere*, It. *avaliàr*, Sp. of *ad* and *valere*, L. *valoir*, F.] to be profitable, ſerviceable, or advantageous to.

AVAI'LABLE, that may be profitable, avail or turn to good Account.

AVAI'LABLY, profitably.

AVAI'LABLENESS [of *valoir*, F. or *ad* and *valere*, L.] Conduciveneſs, *&c.*

AVAI'LMENT, Uſefulneſs, Profit, Advantage.

AVANT [F. *avanto*, It.] before, forward.

AVANT [a Term of Diſdain] away, be gone, out of my Sight.

AVANT-FOSS [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch full of Water, running round the Counterſcarp on the outſide next the Counterſcarp on the outſide next the Country, at the Foot of the Glacis.

AVANT-MURE [*Avant-mur*, F. in *Fortification*] an outward Wall.

AVANT *Peach*, an early ripe one.

AVANT *Ward*, the Van-guard or Front of an Army.

AVANTA'GIUM, Profit or Advantage, *Old Records*.

A'VARICE [F. *avarizia*, It. *avaricia*, Sp. *avaritia* of *aveo*, L. to crave] Covetouſneſs, an inordinate Deſire of Money; alſo Niggardlineſs.

AVARI'CE is repreſented by a hideous, pale-fac'd old Woman, with a diſcontented and dejected Aſpect, and a ſwoln Belly, upon which ſhe lays one of her Hands as if in Pain, and in the other ſhe gripes a Purſe cloſe ty'd, on which her Eyes are fix'd; by her Side ſtands a meager Wolf, as an Emblem of Voracity. Her Paleneſs proceeds from her Envy, which torments her to ſee her Neighbours richer than herſelf; her Eyes are fix'd on her Purſe, it being her chief Delight. The Wolf denotes the voracious Humour of the covetous, who would have other Mens Goods by Hook or by Crook. *Plate* II. *Fig*.9.

AVARI'CIOUS [*avaricieux*, F. *avaro*, It. *avaricioſo*, Sp. of *avarus*, L.] covetous, cloſe-fiſted, niggardly, ſtingy.

AVARICIOUSLY, covetouſly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, covetouſneſs.

AVA'ROUS [*avarus*, L.] covetous, pinching, miſerable.

AVA'ST [probably of *baſta*, It. and Sp. of a and haeſtan, *Du. hold, it is enough*] make, haſte, diſpatch.

AVAST [*Sea* Word] hold, ſtop; ſtay.

AVAU'NGERS } [with *Huntſmen*] the ſecond Branches of a
AVAUNCHERS } Harts-horn.

AVAU'NT, Be gone, away, *Milton*.

AUBA'DE, Morning Muſick, ſuch as is play'd at Break of Day, before a Door or Window, a Serenade.

AUBAI'N [in *France*] the Act of inheriting after a Foreinger, dying in a Country where he is not naturaliz'd.

AU'BIN [with *Horſemen*] a broken Going or Pace of a Horſe between an Amble and a Gallop.

AU'BURN [perh. of *brun obſcur*, or *obſcur brun*, F.] a dark, brown or cheſnut Colour.

AU'CTION, an Increaſing, *L.*

AUCTION, any publick or open Sale of Goods, wherein the higheſt Bidder is the Buyer, *L.*

To AUCTION, to ſet to publick Sale.

AU'CTION [with *Phyſ.*] the Nouriſhment of a Body, whereby more is reſtored than was loſt or decay'd; an Increaſe of Vigour and Strength.

AUCTIONA'RII [*Old Records*] Regraters, Retailers of Commodities.

AUCTION'EER, one who ſells or manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPA'TION, a Fowling; catching Birds, *L.*

AU'CTIVE [of *auctus* of *augeo*, *L.* to increaſe] of an augmenting, increaſing Quality.

AUCTORA'TION, a binding one's ſelf an Apprentice or Servant, *L.*

AUCU'PABLE [*aucupabilis*, L.] fit for Birding and Fowling.

AUDA'CIOUS [*audace*, It. *audàz*, Sp. of *audax*, L. whence *audacieux*, F.] confident, ever-bold, daring.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, impudently, boldly, daringly.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS } [*audace*, F. *audacia*, It. and Sp. *auda-*
AUDA'CITY } *citas*, L.] Confidence, Sauacineſs; alſo Raſhneſs.

AU'DIBLE [*audibilis*, L.] that may be heard.

AU'DIBLY, in a Manner to be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS [of *audibilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being heard.

AU'DIENCE [F. *Audienza*, It. *Audiéncia*, Sp. of *Audientia*, L.] Hearing; alſo a Company or Aſſembly of People, hearkening to ſomething ſpoken.

AUDIENCE [in *Polit. Affairs*] the Ceremonies practiſed at Court at the admitting Ambaſſadors and publick Miniſters to a Hearing.

AUDIENCE *Court*, a Court appertaining to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, which, tho' inferior in Antiquity and Dignity to the *Court of Arches*, is of equal Authority.

AUDIENDO & *terminando* [in *Law*] a Writ or rather Commiſſion, directed to certain Perſons for the trying and puniſhing ſuch Perſons as have been concern'd in a riotous Aſſembly, Inſurrection or other heinous Miſdemeanour.

AUDIE'NTES } [Catechumens or Perſons newly inſtructed in
AUDITO'RES } the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion, and not yet admitted to be baptiz'd.

AU'DIT [he heareth, *L.*] a Hearing and Examining an Account.

To AUDIT *an Account*, to examine it.

AUDI'TA *Querela* [in *Law*] a Writ that lies againſt him who having taken a Statute Merchant, or Recognizance, or where Judgment is given againſt, *&c.* upon his Complaint, ſhewing ſome juſt Cauſe, why Execution ſhould not be granted; as a Releaſe or other Exception.

AUDI'TION, Hearing, *L.*

AU'DITOR [*Auditeur*, F. *Auditore*, It. *Auditor*, Sp. and L.] a Hearer, an Examiner of an Account; alſo a Hearer of a Lecture, Sermon, or publick Oration.

AUDITOR [in *Law*] an Officer of the King or ſome other great Perſon, who yearly examines the Accounts of Under-Officers accountable, and makes up a general Book with the Difference between their Receipts and Charges, and their *Allocations* or Allowances; alſo an Allowance paid by each Merchant, according to his Cargo, to a Maſter of a Ship upon ſpecial Occaſions, when he ſuffers Damages.

AUDITO'RIUS *meatus* [*Anatomy*] The Paſſage which conveys the Air to the Auditory Nerve.

AUDITORS *Conventual* } [Officers anciently appointed by
AUDITORS *Collegiate* } the Religious to examine and paſs the Accounts of the Houſe.

AUDITORS *of the Exchequer*, Officers who take the Accounts of thoſe who collect the Revenue, Taxes, *&c.*

AUDITORS *of the Mint*, thoſe Perſons who take the Accounts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS *of the Preſt or Impreſt*, Officers of the Exchequer, who make up the Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, the Mint, Cuſtoms Wardrobe, *&c.*

AUDITOR *of Receipts* [in the Exchequer] An Officer who files the Bills of the Tellers, enters them, *&c.*

AU'DITORY [*Auditorius*, *Auditores*, L.] pertaining to the Senſe of Hearing; alſo an Aſſembly of Hearers.

AUDITORY [*Auditoire*, F. *Auditorio*, It. and Sp. *Auditorium*, L.] a Place where Lectures, Orations *&c.* are heard.

AUDITORY *Nerves* [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Nerves, ariſing from the *Medulla oblongata*, and diſtributed the one to the Ear, the other to the Tongue, Eye, Noſe, Lips, *&c.*

AUDITORY, the Seat or Bench where a Magiſtrate or Judge ſits to hear Cauſes.

AU'DITRESS [*Auditrix*, L.] A Female hearer.

AVELLA'NA, the Filbert, a Nut, *L.*

AVELLA'NE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Avellane* is a ſort of Croſs, that is ſo call'd from its Figure, reſembling four Filberds in their Husk or Caſe, joined together at the great Ends.

AVE MARI'A [i. e. *Hail. Mary*] a Salutation of the Virgin *Mary*.

A'VENAGE [of *avena*, L. Oats,] a certain Quantity of Oats paid to a Landlord inſtead of ſome other Duties, or as a Rent by the Tenant.

To AVE'NGE [*avenger*, F.] to take Vengeance on an Offender.

AVE'NGERS [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the 4th Order of Angels, whoſe Prince is *Aſmodæus*, the Executioner of Juſtice.

A'VENOR, an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, an Undermaſter of the Horſe, who provides Oats, *&c.* and ſwears in all the Officers that belong to the Stables.

A'VENS [*Botany*] an Herb.

AVE'NTURÆ [in *ancient Writers*] voluntary Feats or Trials of Skill at Arms, Tournaments, or military Exerciſes on Horſeback.

AVE'NTURE } [in *Law*] a Miſchance, cauſing the Death
ADVENTURE } of a Man without Felony, as when he is drowned by falling into the Water or burnt by falling into the Fire accidentally.

A'VENUE [*avenue*, F.] a Paſſage, Entrance or Way lying open to a Place.

AVENUE [in a *Garden*] a Walk or Row of Trees, *&c.* or a Walk planted on each Side with Trees.

AVENUE [*military Art*] a Space left for a Paſſage into a Camp, Garriſon or Quarter; an Opening or Inlet into any Fort, Baſtion or other Work.

A'VER, a labouring Beaſt.

AVER *Corn*, a Rent anciently paid in Corn to religious Houſes, by their Tenants, *&c.*

AVER *Land*, ſuch Land as the Tenant did Plough and Manure, *cum averiis ſuis*, for the Uſe of a Monaſtery or the Lord of the Soil.

AVER *Silver*, a Cuſtom or Rent formerly ſo called, *Old Records*.

AVE'R *Penny*, a Contribution of Money towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be quit of that Duty.

To AVER [*averer*, F. *averare*, It. *averàr*, Sp.] to aſſert the Truth, to affirm or avouch, to prove.

AVE'RA [*Doom's-Day Book*] a Day's Work, or Ploughman's Wages, *i. e.* 8 Pence.

A'VERAGE [in *common Law*] that Service which the Tenant owed the Lord to be performed by Horſes or Carriages.

A'VERAGE [with *Huſbandmen*] Paſture or Fodder for Cattle, eſpecially the *Eddiſh* or Graſs after Mowing or Reaping.

AVE'RIA [of *avoir*, F. to have, or *aver* Cattle] in Law ſignifies Oxen and Horſes for the Plough; alſo ſome times any Cattle or perſonal Eſtate, as *Catalla* does all Good and Chattels.

AVERAGE [*Averia*, It. and Sp. Averie or Haverie, *Du.* and *Germ.* in *Navigation* and *Commerce*] ſignifies the Damage which the Veſſel or the Goods or Loading of it ſuſtains, from the Time of its Departure to its Return; and alſo the Charge or Contributions towards defraying ſuch Damages; alſo the Quota or Proportion which each Merchant or Proprietor in the Ship or Loading is adjuged upon a reaſonable Eſtimation to contribute to a common Average; alſo a ſmall Duty, which thoſe Merchants who ſend Goods in another Man's Ship, pay to the Maſter for his Care of them over and above the Freight.

AVERDUPOI'SE, ſee *Avoirdupoiſe*.

AVERIIS *Captis in Withernamium* [in *Law*] a Writ for the taking Cattle to his Uſe, who has had his Cattle illegally ſeized by another, and driven out of the County where they were taken, ſo that they cannot be replevied.

AVE'RMENT [*averamento*, It.] an Aſſertion of a Thing to be true, an affirming, *&c.*

AVERMENT [in *Law*] an Offer of the Defendant to make good or juſtify an Exception pleaded in Abatement or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

General AVERMENT [in *Law*] is the Concluſion of every Plea to the Writ, or in Bar of Replications or other Pleadings.

Particular AVERMENT [in *Law*] is when the Life of a Tenant for Life, or a Tenant in Tail is averred, and the *Averment* contains as well the Matter as the Form.

AVERNI [with *ancient Naturaliſts*] Lakes, Grottoes, and other Places which infect the Air with poiſonous Steams and Vapours.

AVERRUNCATION [in *Huſbandry*] a ſcraping, cutting or lopping off the ſuperfluous Branches of Trees. *L.*

AVERRU'NCI [among the *Romans*] a certain Order of Deities, whoſe Office was to avert Dangers and Evils.

AVE'RSE [*averſo*, Sp. of *averſus*, L.] that diſlikes or cannot endure a Thing; not inclined to.

AVE'RSION } [F. *averſione*, It. *averſion*, Sp. of *averſio*,
AVE'RSENESS } L.] a being averſe to or from, or having no Inclination for; alſo a turning or driving away from.

AVERSA'TION, a hating, abhorring, refuſing; a turning away from. *L.*

AVE'RSABLE [*averſabilis*, L.] to be or that may be turned away from.

AVE'RSENESS, Diſlike to,

TO AVE'RT [*avertere*, It. and L.] to turn away from, to drive or keep back.

AVE'RTI [in *Horſemanſhip*] a *French* Word us'd in the Manage, as applied to the Pace or Motion of a Horſe, that's enjoined, regulated and required in the Leſſons.

A'VERY [of *avena*, L. *Oats*] the Place where the Oats or Provender of the King's Horſes are kept.

AUFF } [probably of alf, Du.] a Fool or ſilly Fel-
ÆLF } low.

AUGA'R } [probably of aheger, Du.] a Carpenter or Coo-
AUGER } per's Tool for boring Holes.

AU'GE [with *Aſtronomers*] the *Apogæum*, or that Point of the Orbit of a Planet, in which a Planet being, is fartheſt diſtant from the central Body, about which it rolls, and is then ſloweſt in its Motion.

AU'GELOT [with *Vine Dreſſers*] as to plant Vines *à la Augelot*, is to dig ſmall Trenches in the Form of a little Trough, to place the Slips or Shoots, which are afterwards covered with Earth, *F.*

AUGE'A [*ancient Deeds*] a Ciſtern for Water.

AUGES [*Aſtronomy*] two Points in a Planet's Orbit, otherwiſe called *Apſides*.

AUGHT [ichte or ichtwas, G.] any Thing. *Milton.*

TO AUGME'NT [*augmenter*, F. *aumentare*, It. *augmentàr*, Sp. of *augmentare*, L.] to enlarge, to increaſe, to improve.

AUGMENTA'TION [F. *aumentamento*, It. *auménto*, Sp.] an Increaſe, Enlargement, an Improvement.

AUGMENTATION *Court*, a Court erected by King *Henry* VIII. for the Increaſe of the Revenues of his Crown by the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, *&c.*

AUGME'NTUM, Growth, Increaſe, *L.*

AUGMENTATIONS [in *Heraldry*] are additional Charges frequently given as a particular Mark of Honour, and generally borne either on an Eſcutcheon or Canton.

AUGMENTUM *ſyllabicum* [in *Gram.*] is when a Letter or Syllable is added at the Beginning of a Word, ſo that the Number of Syllables is increaſed, as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα, τέτυφα.

AUGMENTUM *temporale* [in *Grammat.*] is when a ſhort Vowel is changed into a long one, or a Diphthong into a longer.

AUGMENTUM *febricum* [with *Phyſitians*] a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has ſeized upon the whole Maſs of Blood, till it came to the Height.

AU'GURAL [*auguralis*, L.] of or belonging to an Augur or Soothſayer.

TO AU'GURATE } [*augurer*, F. of *augurare*, L.] to con-
TO AU'GURE } jecture or gueſs; to ſuppoſe, to ſurmiſe.

TO AU'GURIZE, to practiſe Divination by Birds.

AUGURS } [F. *Auguri*, It. *Augurs* were ſo called either
AUGURES } of *avium geſtu*, the Geſture or flying of Birds, or *avium garritu*, the Chirping and Chattering of Birds. *Romulus* the Founder of *Rome* was himſelf a great Proficient in the Art of *Augury*, and as he divided the City into three Tribes, ſo he appointed three Augurs, one for each Tribe. The Principal Order of their Prieſts, who divined by the Flight of Birds, their Manner was to ſtand on an high Tower, holding their *Lituus* or divining Staff in their Hand, and with that they by a Motion, as it were, dividing the Heaven into ſeveral Quarters, made their Obſervations, from which of theſe Quarters the Birds appeared, and on that Quarter offered Sacrifice and made Prayers, and afterwards gave their Judgment; they were at firſt but three, but afterwards were augmented to fifteen, their Perſons were inviolable, and their Character unimpeachable on any Crime or Cauſe whatſoever.

AUGU'RY [*augure*, F. *augurio*, It. of *augurium*, L.] divining by the Flight of Birds.

Good AUGURY is repreſented in Painting by a young Man cloth'd in Green, a Star over his Head, and he hugging a Swan. Green is a Token of Hope and conſequently of good Luck, becauſe Green promiſes a plentiful Crop; the Star denotes good Succeſs; the Whiteneſs of the Swan is a Sign of good Luck, as a black crow betokens bad. *Plate* II. *Fig.* 10.

AU'GUST [*Août*, F. *Agoſto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *Auguſtus*, L.] the ſeventh Month in the Year, ſo called from the Emperor, who having conquered *Egypt*, and put an End to the Civil War, entered that Month into his ſecond Conſulſhip. It was before call'd Sextile, being the 6th Month in the Courſe of the Year, beginning at March.

AUGUST, the Ancients painted *Auguſt* like a young Man, with a fierce Countenance, dreſſed in a flame-coloured Robe, having his Head adorned with a Garland of Wheat, and having a Basket of Summer Fruits on his Arm, and a Sickle at his Belt bearing a Victim.

AU'GUST [*Auguſtus*, L.] Imperial, Royal, Majeſtick, Sacred, Venerable.

AUGUSTA'LIA, Feſtivals inſtituted in Honour of *Cæſar Auguſtus*, on the 12th of *October*, becauſe in this Month he returned to *Rome*, adorned with Laurels of Victory and Conqueſt, having left all the Provinces of the Empire in Peace.

AUGU'STNESS [of *auguſte*, F. *Auguſtus*, L.] Royalneſs, Majeſticalneſs, Venerableneſs.

AUGUSTA'LIS [among the *Romans*] a Title given to the Pontif or Prieſt, who directed or ſuperintended the Games performed in Honour of *Auguſtus*.

AUGUSTA'LIS, a Title given by the *Romans* to all the Officers of the Emperor's Palace; alſo to certain Magiſtrates in Cities, alſo to the Leader of the firſt Ranks in an Army.

AUGUSTAN *Confeſſion*, a Confeſſion of Chriſtian Faith made by the Proteſtants in *Auguſta*, i. e. *Augsburg* in *Germany*, A. C. 1530.

AUGUSTIN *Friers*, a Sect of Black Friers, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*.

AUGUSTI'NIANS, *Hereticks* who held that the Gates of Heaven were not opened till the general Reſurrection.

A'VIARY [*aviarium*, L.] a great Cage or Place, where Birds are kept.

AVI'DITY [*avidité*, F. *avidità*, It. of *aviditas*, L.] Greedineſs, Eagerneſs, eager Deſire.

AVI'SO, Advice, Intelligence or Advertiſſement of ſomething to be made known.

A'VITOUS [*avitus*, L.] that which came to us by our Anceſtors, ancient, of long ſtanding.

AVISAME'NTUM, Advice, Counſel, *Old Rec.*

AVI'DULOUS [*avidulus*, L.] ſomewhat greedy.

AU'KWARD [æpeꞃd, *Sax.* croſs, perverſe, *&c.*] untoward or unhandy.

AWKWARDLY, untowardly, unhandily.

AUKWARDNESS [of Æpeꞃd, *Sax.*] Unhandineſs, *&c.*

AULETICK [*auleticus*, L.] belonging to Pipes.

Aula, a Court Baron, *Old Rec.*

Au'lick [in ſome foreign Univerſities] an Art which a young Divine maintains upon the Admiſſion of a new Doctor of Divinity.

Auln [in *France*] a Meaſure, at *Rouen* is equal to an Ell *Engliſh* at *Lions*, 1. 016. at *Calais* to 1. 52. and at *Paris* to 0 95.

Aumbry [*Armoire*, F. *Armaro*, It. of *Armarium*, L.] a Cupboard for Victuals.

No ſooner up, but the Head in the Aumbry. A Reprimand, particularly to Children and Servants who are eating as ſoon as they get out of Bed.

Aune } a *Germain* Meaſure of Rheniſh Wine, containing
Awme } 40 Gallons *Engliſh*.

Au'melet } [*Amelette*, F.] a Pancake made of Eggs, after
A'melet } the *French* Way.

Au'mone [*Law* Word] for Alms.

Tenure in Aumone [*Law* Term] is where Lands have been given to a Church or religious Houſe, on Condition that ſome Sort of Service be performed, as that Prayers be ſaid for the good of the Soul of the Donor.

Aumo'ner, a Diſtributer of Alms, an Almoner.

Au'ncel *Weight* [probably *q. d.* Handſale Weight] an ancient ſort of Weight or Balance, with Scales Pendant, or Hooks hanging to each End of a Beam, which being raiſed upon the Forefinger or Hand, ſhewed the Difference between the Thing weighed and the Weight. But this, by reaſon of Deceit uſed in it, was forbidden, and quite prohibited, 22 of King *Charles* II.

Au'nciatus, antiquated, *Old Records*.

Avoca'tion, a calling away, a Lett or Hinderance.

Avocato'ria, a Mandate of the Emperor of *Germany*, to a private Subject of the Empire, to ſtop his unlawful Proceedings.

Avo'catory [*avocatoire*, It. of *avocare*, L.] forbidding.

To Avoid [*vuider*, F. *To empty* or void, when it ſignifies to void or rather of *eviter*, F. which has exactly the ſame proper Signification; which is to ſhun *evitare*, It. *evitar*, Sp.] to ſhun, to quit or leave.

To Avoid [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] to diſcharge or caſt forth by Urine, Stool, *&c.*

Avoi'dance [in *Law*] is when a Benefit becomes void of an Incumbent, which is either in *Fact* or *Law*.

Avoidance [in *Fact*] is by the Death of the Incumbent.

Avoidance [in *Law*] may be by Ceſſion, Plurality, Deprivation, Deſignation, *&c.*

Avoir du pois [*i. e.* to have full Weight] a Weight of 16 Ounces to the Pound, commonly uſed in weighing Grocery and moſt Commodities that have Waſte, or Refuſe, it is in Proportion as 17 Ounces to 14 of *Troy* Weight.

Avoir du' pois [in *Law*] ſuch Merchandiſes as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy* Weight.

Avola'tion, a Flying away; [in *Chymiſtry* an Evaporating] *L.*

Avosetta, a Bird called a Scooper.

To Avouch [*avöuer*, F.] to vouch or anſwer for another; to affirm conſtantly, to aſſert or maintain.

Avou'chable, that may be avouched.

To Avo'w [*avouer*, F.] to own, confeſs, or acknowledge, to grant.

To Avow [in *Law*] to juſtify a Thing already done.

Avowee } [*avoué*, F. *Law* Term] he to whom the Right
Advowee } of Advowſon of any Church belongs, ſo that he may preſent thereto in his own Name; and is diſtinguiſhed from thoſe who preſent in another's Name as a Guardian for his Ward, *&c.*

Avowedly, openly, manifeſtly.

Avow'ry [*advouerie*, F.] is when a Diſtreſs has been taken for a Rent, *&c.* and the Party diſtrained, ſues a Replevin; the Taker ſhall have *Avowry*, or juſtify his Plea for what Cauſe he took it.

Avow'sal, a Confeſſion.

Avow'try [*Avolteria*, It.] Adultery.

Aupispaller, a Phraſe ſome times us'd by *Engliſh* Writers, to ſignify at the Worſt, *F.*

Aura, a gentle Gale or Blaſt of Wind; an airy Exhalation or Vapour a gentle Breeze, a cool Air.

Aura'ntium [of *aurum*, L. Gold] an Orange ſo called from its Colour.

Aurea *Alexandrina* [in *Medicine*] a Sort of Opiate or Antidote.

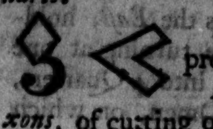
Aure'lia [*Botany*] the Herb golden Floramour or Gold *Stœchados*.

Aurelia [with *Naturaliſts*] the firſt apparent Change of the *Eruca* of any Inſect.

Aureola [with *Romiſh Schoolmen*] a ſpecial Reward beſtowed on Martyrs, Virgins, Doctors and other Saints, on account of their having performed Works of Supererogation.

Aureola [with *Painters*, &c.] a Crown of Glory with which Saints, Martyrs and Confeſſors are adorned, as a Mark of their having obtained Victory.

Auricha'lcum [ὀρείχαλκον. Gr.] a fictitious Metal commonly called Braſs made of Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*.



Aurichalcum [in *Chymical* Writers] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.

Aures, an ancient Puniſhment among the *Saxons*, of cutting off the Ears of Church Robbers and other Felons.

Auri'comum [*Botany*] a kind of Crowfoot, *L.*

Auri'cula, a little Ear, the outſide of the Ear, *L.*

Auricula [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Borage; alſo the Flower called *Bear's-Ear*, or commonly *Riccolus*.

Auricle [*Anat.*] the external Ear, or that Part of it that is prominent from the Head.

Auriculæ *Cordis* [with *Anatom.*] the two Auricles of the Heart, ſeated at the *Baſis*, over the Ventricles, their Uſe is to receive the Venal Blood from the *Vena cava* and *Pulmonaris*, and as it were to meaſure it into the Ventricles.

Auricula *Judæ* [*Pharmacy*] Jews-Ear, a Sort of Subſtance that grows on the Trunk of the Elder-tree, *L.*

Auricula *Leporis* [*Botany*] Hare's-Ear, or Scorpionwort, *Lat.*

Auricula *muris* [*Botany*] the Herb Mouſe-Ear, *L.*

Auri'cular [*auriculaire*, F. *auriculare*, It. *auriculàr*, Sp. of *auricularis*, L.] of or ſpoken in the Ear, as

Auricular *Confeſſion* [with *Roman Catholicks*] ſuch as they whiſper in the Ears of their Prieſts and Fathers Confeſſors.

Auricula'ris *digitus*, the Little-finger ſo called, becauſe it is uſed commonly to pick the Ear, *L.*

Auricularius, a Secretary, *Old Rec.*

Auriculum, a Caſe that contains Gold, or Gold calcin'd to Powder.

Auri'ferous [*aurifer*, L.] producing or bearing Gold.

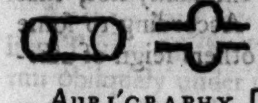
Au'riflam } the Purple Standard of St. *Denis*, borne
Au'riflambe } formerly in the Wars againſt *Infidels*, but loſt in *Flanders*.

Auri'ga, a Carter, a Waggoner or Charioter; alſo a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of 20 Stars.

Auriga'tion, the driving or guiding any Carriage, *L.*

Auri'go [with *Phyſic.*] the yellow Jaundice, *L.*

Auripigmentum, a ſort of Arſenick of a gold Colour, yellow orpiment or orpine, *L.*



Auripigmentum [with *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.

Auri'graphy [of *aurum* and γραφὴ Writing, Gr.] a writing with Gold.

Au'ris, an Ear, *L.*

Auriscа'lpium, an Ear-picker, *L.*

Auro'ra [of *Aura*, or Αὔρα, Gr.] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn or Break of Day; which begins to appear, when the Sun is come within 18 Degrees of the Horizon, and ends when it is riſen above it.

Aurora was feign'd by the Ancients the Daughter of the Sun and the Moon, and was painted a Virgin of a ruddy Complexion, having Wings, and with a yellow Garment. In one Hand holding a Torch, and with the other ſtrewing Flowers, generally ſitting in a Chariot of maſſive Silver. *Pl.* II. *Fig.* 11.

Aurora *borealis* [*i. e.* the Northern Twilight] an extraordinary Meteor of luminous Appearance, which is viſible in the Night-time, in the Northern Parts of the Heavens.

Auro'se [*auroſus*, *L.*] full of Gold.

Au'rulent [*aurulentus*, L.] flowing with Gold.

Au'rum, Gold, *L.*

Aurum *fulminans* [with *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* thundering Gold, a Powder made of Gold diſſolved in *Aqua regalis*, and precipitated with volatile Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* or Oil of Tartar, they call it alſo *Saffron of Gold*, and *Fulminans*, becauſe that being inflammable, not only by Fire, but by a gentle Warmth, heated over the Fire in a Spoon, it fulminates or gives a Report like Thunder, *L.*

Aurum *moſaicum* } [with *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition made
Aurum *muſivum* } uſe of by Painters and Statuaries, to lay on a Colour or Appearance. It is compounded of a Mixture of Quickſilver, Sal Armoniack, Tin and Sulphur ſublimed all together, *L.*

Aurum *potabile* [*i. e.* drinkable Gold] Gold rendered Liquid, or as ſome define it, a Medicine made of the Body of Gold, reduced (without any Corroſive) into a Subſtance, Blood Red, Gummy or like Honey, which gummy Subſtance, ſteeped in Spirit of Wine, acquires a ruby Colour, and is called *Tincture of Gold*.

Aurum *potabile* [with *Phyſicians*] ſome rich Cordial with Pieces of Leaf-gold in it. *L.*

AURUM *Reginæ* [*i. e.* Queen's Gold] a certain Revenue peculiar to a Queen, Conſort of *Great Britain*, L.

AUSCULTA´TION a hearkening or liſtening to, *L.*

AU´SPEX, a Diviner by Birds; the Manner of his performing this Divination was thus; the *Auſpex* ſtood upon a Tower with his Head covered with a Gown peculiar to his Office, which was called *Læna*, and turning his Face towards the *Eaſt*, holding a ſhort, ſtrait Rod in his Hand, only a little turning at one End, called *Lituus*; he marks out the Heavens into 4 Quarters, having done this, he ſtays and waits for the Omen, on which Quarter the Birds fly on.

AUSPI´CIA **AU´SPICE** } [of *Avis* a Bird, and *conſpicio* to behold or obſerve] Obſervations and Predictions taken from Birds.

Some of theſe *Auſpicia* or Omens were taken from the Chattering or Singing of Birds and others from their flying: The former they called *Oſcines*, the latter *Præpetes*; of the firſt Sort were Crows, Pies, Owls, *&c.* of the ſecond, Eagles, Vultures and the like.

Theſe *Auſpicia* were alſo taken from Chickens in a Coop, or Penn, and the Manner of Divining from them was as follows: The *Auſpex* or *Augur*, made his Obſervation early in the Morning, and commanding a general Silence, ordered the Coop to be opened, and threw down a Handful of Corn or Crumbs to them, and by their Actions afterwards took the Omens.

If the Chickens immediately ran fluttering to the Meat, if they ſcattered it with their Wings, if they paſt by it without taking Notice of it, or if they flew away; they accounted the Omen to be unfortunate, and to portend nothing but Danger or Miſchance.

But if they leaped immediately out of the Coop, and fell to picking up the Meat ſo greedily, as to let ſome of it drop out of their Mouths upon the Pavement, they looked upon it as an Omen, of aſſured Happineſs and Succeſs.

AUSPI´CIAL [*auſpicialis*, L.] pertaining to Soothſaying or Divination.

AUSPI´CIOUS **AUSPI´CIAL** } [*auſpicialis*, L.] Fortunate, happily begun, proſperous, favourable, lucky.

AU´SPICE [F. *auſpicio*, It. and Sp. of *auſpicium*, L.] a Kind of Soothſaying among the *Romans* by the Flight, Chirping, *&c.* of Birds; alſo protection.

AUSPI´CIOUSLY, proſperouſly.

AUSPI´CIOUSNESS [*auſpice*, F. *auſpicium*. L.] Proſperouſneſs, Happineſs.

AU´STER, the South-wind, alſo the South Part of the World, *L.* This Wind was feign'd by the Poets ſo extreamly hot, that it ſome times ſet Fire to Towns and Ships: According to ſome the Offſpring of *Aſtreus* and *Heribea*, and as others feign of *Æolus* and *Aurora*.

AUSTE´RE [F. *auſtero*, It. and Sp. of *auſterus*, L.] ſevere, crabbed, Stern of Countenance; alſo

AUSTE´RE *Taſte* [*auſterus*, L.] a Taſte, which leaves ſome Roughneſs on the Mouth and Tongue, as Vitriol, *&c.*

AUSTE´RELY, ſeverely, crabbedly.

AUSTE´RENESS **AUSTE´RITY** } [*auſterité*, F. *auſterità*, It. of *auſteritas*, L.] Severity, Strictneſs, Rigour; alſo Roughneſs in Taſte.

AUSTE´RULOUS [*auſterulus*, L.] ſomewhat harſh.

AU´STRAL [*auſtralis*, L.] Southern.

AUSTRAL *Signs* [*Aſtronomy*] are the ſix Southern Signs of the Zodiack, viz. *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*.

AUSTRI´NE [*auſtrinus*, L.] Southern, Southerly.

AUSTU´RCUS, a Goſhawk; hence a Falconer, who keeps theſe kind of Hawks, is called an *Oſtringer*.

AUTA´NGELIST [αὐτάγγελος, of αὐτὸς himſelf, and ἄγγελος a Meſſenger, *Gr.*] a Perſon who does his own Meſſage.

AUTER DROIT [F. *Law* Term] is where Perſons ſue or are ſued in another's Right, as Executors, Adminiſtrators, *&c.*

AU´TERFOIS *Acquit*, a Plea by a Criminal that he was heretofore acquitted of the ſame Treaſon or Felony, *F.*

AUTHE´NTICAL **AUTHE´NTICK** } [*authentique*, F. *autentico*, It. and Sp. *authenticus*, L. of αὐθεντικὸς, Gr.] that is of good Authority, generally approv'd or allow'd; alſo credible; alſo original.

AUTHE´NTICALNESS, Genuineneſs, the being ſupported by good Authority.

AUTHE´NTICKLY **AUTHE´NTICALLY** } credibly, ſolemnly.

AUTHE´NTICKS, the Name or Title of the third Volume of the *Roman* Civil Law, ſo termed becauſe it has its Autority from itſelf, as proceeding from the Mouth of the Emperor. It is a Tome of new Conſtitutions appointed by the Emperor *Juſtinian* after the Code, and introduced into the Body of the Law under one Book.

AU´THOR [*Auteur*, F. *Autore*, It. *Autor*, Sp. and Port. of *Author*, L.] one who is the firſt Cauſe of a Thing, alſo the Contriver, Inventor or Maker of a Thing; alſo the Compoſer or Writer of a Book; alſo the Head of a Party, Faction, *&c.*

AUTHO´RITATIVE, maintain'd or done by or having Authority.

AUTHORITATI´VELY, by, or with Authority.

AUTHO´RITATIVENESS [of *Authoritas*, L.] the acting by Authority, authoritative Appearance.

AUTHO´RITY [*authorité*, F. *autorità*, It. *autoridàd*, Sp. of *authoritas*, L.] Power, Rule, Preeminence; alſo Credit; alſo a Paſſage quoted out of an Author to make good or prove what was ſaid.

AUTHO´RITY is repreſented by a Woman half naked, holding in one Hand a Sphere, with the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; and in the other an Image, which holds in one Hand a Branch of Palm, and in the other a Garland.

Some times as a Matron, ſeated in a noble Chair, cloth'd with a Gold embroidered Garment, holding a Sword in her right Hand, and a double Trophy of Books and Arms by her Side. Her Age denotes Authority, as does alſo the throne; her ſplendid Habit the Preeminence Perſons in Anthority have over others; the Sword lifted up ſhews the ſovereign Power; the Seepter is alſo a Badge of Authority. See *Plate* II. *Fig.* 12.

To **AU´THORIZE** [*authoriſer*, F. *autorizzare*, It. *autorizàr*, Sp.] to impower, to give Power or Authority; alſo to Countenance.

AUTOCE´PHALUS [of αὐτὸς his own, and κέφαλος, *Gr.* Head] one who is his own Maſter.

AUTO´CHTHONESS [αὐτόχθωνες of αὐτὸς itſelf, and χθὼν the Earth, *Gr.*] the Original and firſt Inhabitants of any Country, *q.* ſprung out of the very Earth itſelf, and particularly the moſt ancient People of *Athens* in *Greece* were ſo named.

AUTO´CRASY [αὐτοκρατία, of αὐτὸς ſelf, and κράτος Power, *Gr.*] having Power in himſelf, Supremacy.

AUTOCRA´TICAL **AUTOCRATO´RIAL** } [of αὐτοκρατικὸς, *Gr.*] Selfpowerful, ſupreme.

AUTOGE´NEAL [of αὐτογενὴ, *Gr.* a Self-Birth] Self-begotten, produced by itſelf.

AUTOGRA´PHICAL, of or pertaining to a Perſon's own Writing.

AUTO´GRAPHY [*autographum*, L. αὐτόγραφον of αὐτὸς and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] the peculiar or own Hand Writing of any particular Perſon; alſo the Original of any Treatiſe or Diſcourſe in Diſtinction from a Copy of it.

AUTOKINE´SIA [αὐτοκινησία, of αὐτὸς and κινέω to move, *Gr.*] a free moving of itſelf to and fro.

AUTO´LOGY [αὐτολογία, Gr.] a ſpeaking of or to one's own ſelf.

AUTO´MATON [*automate*, F. *automato*, It. *automaton*, L. of αὐτόματον, of αὐτὸς and μαίομαι, or αὐτόματος ſpontaneous, *Gr.*] ſelf-moving Engine; a Machine which has the Principle of Motion within itſelf, going either by a Vice, Screw, Spring or Weight; any Piece of Mechaniſm that ſeems to move of itſelf, as Clock, Jack, Watch, *&c.*

AUTOMATON [with *Phyſic. Writers*] the Motion of the Heart, the Working of the Bowels.

AUTOMA´TICAL **AUTO´MATOUS** } [of αὐτόματος, *Gr.*] Self-moving.

AUTO´MATORY [*automatoria*, L.] the Art or Science of making Cloks, Watches, *&c.* and ſuch Machines as move of themſelves.

AUTO´NOMY [αὐτονομία, of αὐτὸς and νόμος Law, *Gr.*] the living according to one's Mind or Preſcription.

AUTO´PSY [*autopſia*, L. of αὐτοψία, of αὐτὸς and ὄπτομαι, *Gr.* to view] the View of any Thing taken by the Sight; or the ſeeing with one's own Eyes.

AUTO´PTICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTO´PHOROS [αὐτοφορὸς, of αὐτὸς and φέρω to bear, *Gr.* in the *Civil* Law] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or having the Thing he ſtole about him.

AUTOTHE´ISM, the Principle or Opinion of God's ſubſiſting of himſelf.

AUTOTHE´IST [of αὐτὸς and Θεὸς God, *Gr.*] one who believes God's Self-Subſiſtence.

AU´TUMN *Calvile*, a ſort of Apple.

AUTUMN [*Automne*, F. *Autunno*, It. *Otonno*, Sp. *Outono*, Port. of *Autumnus*, L.] Harveſt, the Time from the ſixth of *Auguſt* to the ſixth of *November*. The *Egyptians* us'd to expreſs Autumn [*Hieroglyphically*] by a Serpent diſtilling Venom into the Body of a Man.

AUTUMN, as an allegorical Deity, was repreſented by the Ancients as a Woman, comely, tho' ripe in Years, richly clad, crown'd with a Garland of Vine Leaves, having in one Hand a Bunch of Grapes, in the other a *Cornu Copiæ* fill'd with Fruit.

It is alſo repreſented by a Man in perfect Age, clothed like the Vernal, and likewiſe girt with a Starry Girdle, he holds in one

Hand a Pair of Scales equally poiſed with a Globe in each; in the other a Bunch of divers Fruits and Grapes. Moſt of theſe are declared in the Vernal, they being the ſame Age denotes the Perfection of this Seaſon, when Fruits are ripe. The Balance or Libra is one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

AUTUMN is likewiſe frequently repreſented by the Goddeſs *Pomona.*

AUTUMN [with *Alchymiſts*] the Time or Seaſon when the Operation of the Philoſopher's Stone is brought to Maturity.

AUTU'MNAL [*automnal*, F. *autumnale*, It. *otonàl*, Sp. of *autumnalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Autumn.

AUTU'MNAL *Point* [with *Aſtron.*] is one of the Equinoctial Points; being that from which the Sun begins to deſcend towards the North Pole.

AUTUMNAL *Equinox* [*Aſtron.*] the Time when the Sun is in the Autumnal Point.

AUTUMNAL *Signs* [*Aſtron.*] are thoſe thro' which the Sun paſſes during the Autumn Seaſon; they are *Libra, Scorpius* and *Sagittarius.*

AUTUMNA'LIA, thoſe Fruits of the Earth that are ripe in Autumn or Harveſt, *L.*

AUTU'MNITY [*autumnitas*, L.] the Time of Harveſt.

AUTU'RGY [*auturgia*, L. of αὐτὸς ſelf and ἔργον, *Gr.* Work] ſelf-working.

AVU'LSION, a pulling or plucking away or from, *L.*

AUX, ſee *Auge* or *Apogæum.*

AUXESIS [ἀυξἐσις, Gr.] Increaſe.

AUXESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a magnifying or enlarging upon any Thing too much.

AUXI'LIARY [*auxiliare*, F. *auſiliario*, It. of *auxiliaris*, L.] that come to aid or aſſiſt; helpful.

AUXILIARY *Verbs* [with *Grammar.*] are ſuch as help to form or conjugate others, as *to have*, *am*, *to be*, in *Engliſh*; *Eſtre*, *avoir*, Fr.

AUXI'LIARIES [in *Military Affairs*] *Auxiliary Forces*, Regiments raiſed in the City of *London* upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion, to aſſiſt the Trained Bands; alſo the Forces of a foreign Prince ſent to the Aſſiſtance of another.

AUXILIA'TION, Help, Aid, Succour, *&c. L.*

AUXI'LIUM, Aid, Help, Succour, Supply, *L.*

AUXILIUM [with *Phyſicians*] any Medicine that is good againſt a Diſeaſe, *L.*

AUXILIUM *Curiæ* [*Old Records*] a Precept or Order of Court, for the citing and ſummoning one Party at the Suit of another, *L.*

AUXILIUM *facere alicui in Curiâ Regis* (*i. e.* to be the Aſſiſter to and Sollicitor for another in the King's Court) an Office in ancient Times ſolemnly undertaken by ſome Courtiers for their Dependants, *L.*

AUXILIUM *ad filium militem faciendum, aut filiam maritandam.* a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County to levy or collect a reaſonable Aid towards Knighting the King's Son, or marrying his Daughter.

AUXILIUM *petere* [*Law* Term] to pray Aid or Suit in a Cauſe; as when an inferior Tenant is impleaded, and is incapable to defend the right in his own Name, he prays Aid of the ſuperior Lord to aſſiſt and juſtify his Plea. *L.*

AUXILIUM *Regis*, Money raiſed for the King's Uſe, and Service, *L.*

AUXILIUM *Vicecomitum*, the Aid or cuſtomary Duties paid to the Sheriff for the better Support of his Office. *L.*

AW } [probably of achte, *G.* Head, Care] Fear, Dread,
AWE } Obſervance, Reſpect.

To ſtand in AW, to be in Fear, have a great Reſpect for any one.

TO AW, to keep in Fear and Subjection.

AWAI'T [in *ancient Statutes*] a Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Miſchief.

TO AWAIT [of wachten, *Du.* or warten, or aufwarten, G.] to wait for, attend upon; alſo ready to befall one (ſpoken of Ill).

TO AWAKE [Irr. V. N. op-wecken, *Du.* aufwecken, *H. G.*] to come out of a Sleep, to be awake.

AWOKE [*Irr. Imp.*] did awake.

TO AWAKE } [apeccean, *Sax.* wecken, *Du.* and G.]
TO WAKE } to rouſe any one out of a Sleep. *NB.* This Verb Active is regular.

AWARD [of *a* and peaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* ward] is properly the Judgment or Determination of a Perſon who is neither appointed by the Law, nor by any Judge, to compoſe a Difference between Perſons; but choſen by the Perſons at Variance; a Sentence or Judgment of Arbitrators.

TO AWARD, to give a Judgment or determining Sentence.

TO AWARD (or *Bear off*) a *Blow*

AWARE [Ware, *Dan.* Gewaer, *Du.* Gewahr, G.] foreſeing, watchful, alſo inform'd of a Thing.

AWA'Y [apeᵹ, *Sax.* wech, *Du.* weg, G.] abſent, from, *&c.*

To Bear AWAY [æpeᵹ-bæꞃan, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To Drive AWAY [æpeᵹ ꝺꞃiꝼan, *Sax.*] to drive off or from a Place.

When the Cat is AWAY, the Mice play.

F. *Quand il n'y a point de Chat, les Rats ſe promenent à leur aiſe.* The *Lat.* ſay: *Oculus Domini ſaginat equum.* The *German*, Des Herrn Auge maſtet das Pferd. (The Maſters Eye makes the Horſe fat.) The *Span*, *Vânſe los Gâtos, eſtiendenſe los Râtos.*

Theſe Proverbs are apply'd to Servants who in their Maſters Abſence are but too apt to ſpend their Time in playing Junketting and Revelling.

An AWE-BAND, a Check upon one.

A'WFUL [of achte, *Teut.* and ꝼull, *Sax.*] apt to ſtrike a Terror into, terrible; alſo to be revered or reverenced.

AWFULLY, terribly, or in a Manner proper to awake a Terror or Aw.

A'WFULNESS, Reverendneſs, Terror-bringing Quality.

A'WKWARD [æpeꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] Unhandy at doing any Thing; alſo untoward.

AWL [æle, *Sax.* Ael, *Du.* Aal or Aale, G. *Alene*, F.] a ſharp-pointed Tool uſed by Shoemakers, *&c.*

AWN *of Wine*, 350 Pound; ſee *Auln.*

AWN } [with *Husbandmen*] the Spire or Beard of Barley, or
ANE } other bearded Grain; alſo the Beard that grows out of the Husk of Corn or Graſs.

A'WNING [on *Board of Ship*] a Piece of Tarpawling, Sail, *&c.* hung about the Decks, over any Part of a Ship, to skreen Perſons from the Weather, Sun, Rain, *&c.*

A'WNSEL *Weight*, See *Auncel Weight.*

AWOKE, vid. *To Awake.*

AWRY, not ſtrait, diſtorted, *&c.* vid. *Wry.*

AX } [acꞃe, *Sax.* Oxe, *Dan.* Axe, *Du.* and L. G. Axt,
AXE } G. *Akizi*, Goth. all of Egge or Aegge, *Celt.*] the Edge Point or Sharpneſs of a Thing. of ἀξίνη, Gr.] a Tool uſed by Carpenters, *&c.*

AXEL, or *Axel-Tree*, vid. *Axis.*

AX VETCH, an Herb.

AXI'LLA [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity under the upper Part of the Arm, commonly called the Arm-pit, *L.*

AXI'LLAR } [*axillaire*, F. of *axillaris*, L.] of or belonging
AXI'LLARY } to the Arm Hole or Pit.

AXI'LLARY *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the *Subclavian* Branches of the aſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, which is got out of the Cheſt, and paſſes into the Armpits.

AXILLARY *Veins* [*Anatomy*] the two Branches of the aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, called alſo *rami ſubclavii*, which run obliquely under the *Claviculæ*, and having paſſed them go up to the Arm-pits.

AXI'NOMANCY [*axinomantia*, L. of ἀξινομαντεία, *Gr.* of ἀξινη a Hatchet, and μαντεία, Gr.] Divination by an Ax or Hatchet, which they fixed ſo exactly upon a round Stake, that neither End might outpoiſe or weigh down the other; then they pray'd and repeated the Name of thoſe they ſuſpected; and the Perſon, at whoſe Name the Hatchet made any the leaſt Motion, was pronounced Guilty.

A'XIOM [*Axiome*, F. *Aſſioma*, It. *Axioma*, Sp. and L. of ἀξίωμα, Gr.] a ſelf-evident Truth, or a Propoſition whoſe Truth every Perſon perceives at the firſt Sight, a Maxim, a general received Ground, Principle or Rule in any Art or Science.

AXI'OMA [with *Logicians*] is the diſpoſing one Argument with another, where a Thing is ſaid to be or not to be.

AXIOMA'TICKS [*Axiomatici*, L. of ἀξιωματικοὶ. Gr.] Perſons worthy of ſome Dignity or publick Office.

A'XIS [*Axe* or *Aiſſieu*, F. *Aſſe*, It. *Exe*, Sp. *Eixo*, Port. *Axis*, L. Aſſhe, *Du.* O. and L. G. Achſe, G. Eax, *Sax.*] an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, Waggon, *&c.*

AXIS, properly ſignifies a Line or long Piece of Iron or Wood, paſſing through the Center of a Sphere, which is moveable upon the ſame.

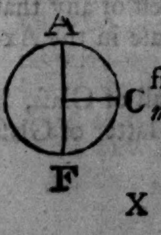
AXIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the third *Vertebra* or turning Joint from the Scull.

AXIS [with *Botaniſts*] (by a Metaphor taken from the Axis of a Wheel, which is that ſmooth Part about which is turns, is the ſmooth Part in the Center of ſome Fruits about which the other Parts are diſpoſed.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] a ſtraight Line conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or Top of a Figure to the Baſe.

AXIS *of the Earth* [*Geography*] is a right Line upon which the Earth perfoms its daily Rotation.

AXIS *of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is a right Line drawn thro' the Center of the Planet, and about which it revolves.



AXIS *of a Circle* } [*Aſtronomy*] is a ſtrait Line
AXIS *of a Sphere* } paſſing thro' the Center from one Side to another, and is the ſame as *Diameter.*

AXIS *of Rotation* } [*Geometry*] an ima-
AXIS *of Circumvolution* } ginary right Line, about

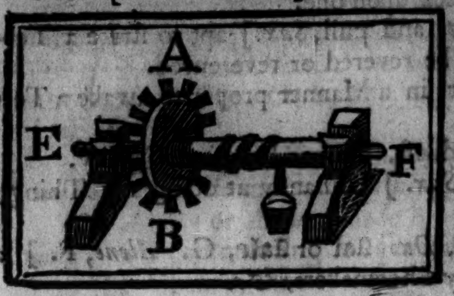
about which any plane Figure is conceived to revolve, in order to generate a Solid.

Axis [in *Geometry*] is otherwiſe called *Cathetus*, as

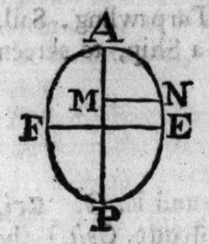
Axis [of the *Ionick Capital*] is a Line paſſing perpendicular through the middle of the Eye of the Volute.

Spiral **Axis** [*Architect.*] is the Axis of a twiſted Column drawn ſpirally, in order to trace the Circumvolutions without.

Axis *of a Magnet*, is a Line paſſing through the middle of a Magnet length-wiſe, in ſuch manner that however the Magnet is divided, the Loadſtone will be made into two Loadſtones, if the Diviſion be according to a Plane wherein ſuch Line is found.

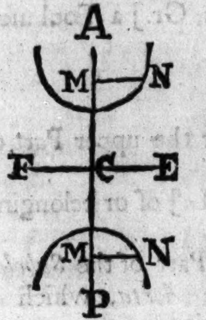


Axis [in *Peritrochio*] a Machine for the raiſing of Weights, conſiſting of a Cylindrical Beam which in the Axis, lying Horizontally, and ſupported at each End by a Piece of Timber, and ſomewhere about it, it hath a kind of Tympanum or Wheel which is called the Peritrochium, in the Circumference of which are made Holes to put in Staves (like thoſe of a Windleſs or Capſtan, in Order to turn the Axis round the more eaſily, to raiſe the Weight by a Rope that winds round the Axis.



Axis [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line that goes thro' the middle of the Figure, and cutting all the Ordinates at right Angles.

Tranſverſe **Axis** [of an *Ellipſis* or *Hyperbola*] is the Axis AP laſt defined. It is alſo called the *firſt* or *principal Axis*, in Contradiſtinction to the *Conjugate* or *Secondary Axis*.



Conjugate **Axis** } [of an *Ellipſis*] is the *Secondary* **Axis** } Line FE drawn from the Center of the Figure C, parallel to the Ordinate MN, and perpendicularly to the Tranſverſe Axis AP.

Axis *Determinate* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn between the Vertexes or Tops of the oppoſite Sections.

Axis *indeterminate* [of an *Hyperb.*] is a right Line, which divides into two equal Parts, and at right Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel to one another within the Hyperbola.

Axis [in *Mechanicks*] as the Axis of a Ballance, is the Line upon which it turns or moves.

Axis *of a Cylinder* [*Mechan.*] is that quieſcent right Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which by its Revolution forms the Cylinder.

Axis *of a Conick*, is the right Line or Side upon which the Triangle turns or makes its Motion in forming the Cone.

Axis [in *Opticks*] is the Ray, which of all that are ſent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which conſequently paſſes thro' the Center of the Eye.

Common **Axis** } [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the *Mean* **Axis** } Point of Concourſe of the two Optick Nerves, thro' the middle of the right Line, and joins the Extremity of the Optick Nerves.

Axis *of a Lens* [*Opticks*] is a right Line paſſing along the Axis of that Solid, whereof the *Lens* is a Segment.

Axis *of any Glaſs* [*Opticks*) is a right Line drawn perpendicularly through the Center of the Glaſs, and if it be a *Convex* Glaſs, thro' the thickeſt Part; or if it be a *Concave* Glaſs, thro' the thinneſt Part (which in each of them is termed the Pole of the Glaſs) directly on the Center of the Sphere, of which the Glaſs Figure is a Segment.

Axis *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a right Line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence perpendicularly to the refracting Surface.

Axis *of Refraction*, is a right Line continued from the Point of Incidence or Refraction, perpendicular to the refracting Subſtance, along the farther Medium.

Axis *of the World* [*Aſtronomy*] is an imaginary Line, ſuppoſed to paſs thro' the Center of the Earth from one Pole to the other.

Axis *of the Zodiack* [*Aſtronomy*] is a Line conceived to paſs thro' the Earth, and to be bounded in the Poles of the Zodiack.

Axu'ngia, a kind of Fat, the ſofteſt and moiſteſt of any that is in the Bodies of Animals; alſo the Swarf or Greaſe in the Axle-tree of a Wheel; Boar's Greaſe.

Axungia [*of Glaſs*] called alſo the Salt or Gall of Glaſs, is a Scum which is taken off from the Top of the Matter of Glaſs before it is vitrified.

Ay, Yes.

Aye, Ever, as *for Aye*, for ever.

A'yel [*Law* Word] a Writ that lies where the Grandfather dying poſſeſs'd of Lands or Tenements in Fee Simple, and a Stranger abates, ſo as to diſpoſſeſs the Heir.

A'yry [Eyer, *Du.* and *G.* Eggs, becauſe at that Time they are hatched of Eggs] a Neſt or Company of Hawks.

Ayzame'nta [in *Law*] Eaſements in Grants of Conveyance, including any Liberty of Paſſage, High-way, Water-Courſe, *&c.* for the Eaſe of the Tenant.

Aza'ldus [*Old Records*] a poor ſorry Horſe, a Jade.

A'zapes [in the *Turkiſh Army*] are the old *Muſſulmen* Bands, more ancient than the *Janizaries* themſelves, but very much deſpis'd; they are made uſe of as *Pioneers*, and are ſometimes merely a Bridge to the Horſe in Marſhy Grounds, and ſo many Faſcines to fill up the Ditches of a Place beſieged.

A'zerole [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Medlar-tree, the Leaves of which are like Parſley, the Flowers grow in Cluſters, and have ſeveral Leaves, which appear Roſewiſe, the Fruit is ſmaller than a Medlar, red, and of an agreable Taſte.

A'zimen *Degrees* [*Aſtrol. i. e.* lame or weak] certain Degrees in the Zodiack, ſo termed, becauſe they pretend that Perſons born when any of them aſcend, are commonly afflicted with Blindneſs, Lameneſs, or ſome other natural Imperfection, *Arab.*

A'zimuth [*Aſtronomy*] is alſo an Arch of the Horizon comprehended between the Meridian of the Place and any other Azimuth Circle.

Azimuth *Compaſs*, an Inſtrument uſed ad Sea for finding the Sun's Magnetical Azimuth.

Azimuth *Dial*, one whoſe Style or Gnomon is at right Angles to the Plane of the Horizon.

Magnetical **Azimuth** [*Aſtronomy*] is the apparent Diſtance of the Sun from the North or South Point of the Compaſs.

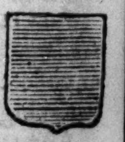
A'zimuths [in *Aſtronomy*] are great vertical Circles, which cut one another in the Points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*, as the Meridians or Hour Circles do in the Poles, and paſs through all the Degrees of the Horizon at right Angles.

A'zones [of Ζώνη, *Gr.* a Zone or Country] with *Mythologiſts*, ſuch Gods as were not private Divinities, of any particular Country, but were acknowledged as Gods in every Country, and were worſhipped by every Nation.

A'zores, Iſlands of the *Atlantick* Ocean in 40 Degrees of North Latitude, where ſome *Geographers* place the firſt Meridian for the Longitude.

Azoth [with *Alchymiſts*] the firſt Matter of Metals; alſo an univerſal Medicine; alſo the Mercury of a Metal.

A'zure [of *Azur*, F. *Azurro*, It. or *Azul*, Span. which ſignifies Blue, or of *Lazulus Lapis*, L.] the Colour of the Sky.



A'zure [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* Blue; this Colour, *Guillim* ſays, conſiſts of much red and a little white, and repreſents the Colour of the Sky in a clear, Sunſhiny Day, and in Engraving is expreſs'd by Lines drawn a-croſs the Shield, as in the Eſcutcheon.

This Colour ſignifies Juſtice, Chaſtity, Humility, Loyalty, and eternal Felicity; of Worldly Virtues, Beauty, Praiſe, Meekneſs, Humility, Victory, Perſeverance, Riches, Vigilance and Recreation; of the Planets *Venus* and *Jupiter*; of Metals, Tin; of precious Stones, the *Turky* Stone; of the Months of the Year, *September*; of the Days of the Week, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*; of Trees, the *Poplar*; of Flowers, the Violet; of four-footed Animals, the Cameleon; of Fowls, the Peacock; of human Conſtitutions, the Sanguine; and of the Ages, Youth.

The **Azure**, the Sky or Firmament, *Milton*.

A'zygos [ἄζυγος, Gr.] a notable Vein proceeding from the *Vena cava*, and paſſing to the Vertebra's of the Back; it takes its Name from its being ſingle.

A'zyma [of Ἄζυμος, *Gr.* of α without, and ζυμὴ, *Gr.* Leaven] the Feaſt of unleavened Bread obſerved by the *Jews* for ſeven Days before the Paſſover, during which Time it was unlawful to eat leavened Bread.

Azymi'tes [ἀζυμῖτες, Gr.] Perſons who communicate of the Euchariſt with unleavened Bread.

BRITISH MUSEUM

B.

B B *Roman*, *B b Italick*, 𝔅 𝔟 *Engliſh*, Β ϐ *Greek*, ב *Hebrew*, are the ſecond Letters of theſe Alphabets.

B, in *Engliſh* Words, is not heard or pronounced after *m*, in the ſame Syllable, as *climb*, *dumb*, *rhumb*, *thumb*, &c. and in ſome Words after *m*, it takes the Place of *e*, quieſcent, to lengthen the Syllable, as in *Climb*, *Comb*, *Womb*, &c.

B in the ſame Syllable before *t*, is likewiſe not pronounc'd; as *Debt*, *Debtor*, *Doubt*, &c.

B is uſed as an Abbreviation of ſeveral Words, as B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, a Batchelor of Arts; B. V. *Beata Virgo*, i. e. the Bleſſed Virgin, ſc. *Maria*.

B [in *Quotations of Authors*] ſtands for *Book*.

B [with the *Ancients*] a Numeral denotes 300.

B̄, with a Daſh over it, ſignifies 3000.

B [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *Baſs* or *Baſſo*.

B. C. [in *Muſick Books*] denote *Baſſo Continuo*, Ital.

B MI [in the Scale of *Muſick*] is the third Note.

Foreigners learning the *Engliſh* Tongue muſt take Care to diſtinguiſh very well between *p* and *b*; there being a great many Words of very different Significations, which have no other Diſtinction; as *Ball, Pall*; *Bear, Pear*; *Bill, Pill*; *Blot, Plot*; *Brawn, Prawn*; *Bull, Pull, &c.* The High Germans are very apt to confound theſe two Letters as they do in their own Tongue; and when they have Occaſion to name them for Fear of being miſunderſtood, they ſay hard *p.* or ſoft *b.*

BAA, the Cry of a Lamb or Shep.

BAALIM [בעלים, *Hebr.* i. e. *Lords*] ſome learned Writers underſtand by *Baalim* the deified Souls of Men, and ſome apply it to the *Semones* or *Semiaei*, i. e. to the half Gods of the *Pagans*. It is more probable, that they worſhipped the Sun and Stars, of which they did daily experience their Goodneſs and Power.

BA'ANITES [from one *Baanes* their Ring-leader] a Sect of Hereticks in the ninth Century, who taught the Errors of the *Manicheans*.

BA'ARD [*Old Records*] a ſort of Sea Veſſel or Tranſport Ship.

BABE } [deriv'd as ſome think of *Bambino*, It. or as others
BA'BY } of *Bab*, one of the firſt Words us'd by Children, and of an eaſy Prounciation; others fetch it from *Papa*, others from *Babia* a Syrian Goddeſs, ſuppoſed to have the Tutelage of young Children] a little or young Infant; Alſo the Form of a Child in Wood or Wax for Children to play with.

BABE } is by ſome deriv'd of **Poppe**, *Du.* **Puppe**, G. *Pou-*
BABY } *pée*, Fr. a Baby to play with. Others again derive it of *Baba*, Sp. Drivel or Slaver, or of *Babia*, Sp. Folly.

BA'BEWRIES, ſtrange, odd, antick Works.

BABOO'N [probably of *Babouin* and *Babion*, F. *Babbuino*, It. but others derive it of *Babe*, by the Termination *on* making it ſignify a great *Babe*, by Reaſon of its reſembling human Kind] a large kind of Monkey.

BA'BBLER, an Enemy to good Manners, and a profane Perſon [*Hieroglyphically*] were repreſented by *a* grunting Hog, the filthy Diſpoſition of which cauſed it to be hated by all the *Eaſtern* People, inſomuch that it was a great Crime for ſome Prieſts, who waited upon the Altars of their Gods, to touch a Hog.

Such a Perſon was likewiſe repreſented by a Woman holding a Graſs Hopper in one Hand, and in her other Arm a Child playing upon a Bagpipe.

To BA'BBLE [*babiller*, F. **babbelen**, *Du.* and O. G.] to prate or talk fooliſhly.

BA'BBLE [*babil*, F.] ſimple Talk.

BA'BBLER [*un Babillard*] a Prater, *&c.*

BA'CA, a Hook or Line of Iron, *Old Records*.

BA'CCA, a Berry, *L.*

BACCALAUREA'TUS, the Degree of a Batchelor, *L.*

BACCALAU'REUS [*i. e.* the Berry of a Laurel] a Batchelor of Arts in an Univerſity, as of Divinity, Law, Phyſick and Muſick, *&c.*

BACCA'TED [*baccatus, L.*] beſet with Pearls, alſo having many Berries.

BACCHANA'LIA, a Feſtival in Honour of *Bacchus*, celebrated with much Solemnity by the Ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*; theſe Feaſts were alſo called *Orgya*, of Ὀργὴ Fury or Tranſport, by reaſon of the Madneſs and Enthuſiaſm, that the People ſeemed to be poſſeſſed with at the Time of their Celebration.

A BACCHANA'LIAN, a riotous Perſon.

BA'CCHANALS [*Bacchanalia*, L.] the drunken Feaſts and Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

To BACCHANALI'ZE, to imitate the Bacchanals, to be riotous.

BACCHA'NTES } the Prieſteſſes and Prieſts of *Bacchus*, who
BA'CCHANTES } celebrated his Feſtivals with Cymbals, Drums, Timbrels, Noiſe and Shouts, running about in a frantick manner, crowned with Ivy, Vine Twigs, *&c.* and carrying in their Hands a Thyrſis or Staff wreathed with the ſame Plants, *L.*

BACCHA'TION, a rioting or revelling, *L*

BACCHAR [*Botany*] the Herb Lady Gloves, *L.*

BA'CCHARACH } [q. *Bacchi ara*, i. e. the Altar of *Bacchus*]
BACCARAG } a ſmall Town in the lower *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, about twenty four Miles Weſt of *Metz*, famous for excellent Wines call'd by that Name.

BA'CCHICK [*Bacchicus*, L.] pertaining to *Bacchus*, mad, frantick.

BA'CCHIUS [in *Gram.*] a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of three Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other two long, as Honeſtes.

BACCI'FEROUS *Plants* [*Botany*] ſuch Shrubs, *&c.* as bear Berries.

BACCI'NIUM, a Baſin, *Old Records*.

BACCI'VOROUS *Animals*, ſuch as feed on Berries.

BACCI'LLI } [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines of a Cylindrical
BA'CCULI } Figure like a Stick, long, round Lozenges.

BA'CHELER } [*Bacchelier*, F. *Baccalaureus*, L. *Baccelie-*
BA'CHELOR } *re*, It. *Bachillér*, Sp. in the Senſe of the
BA'TCHELOR } following Article] a ſingle or unmarried Man; anciently it ſignified an inferior Knight.

BACHELOR'S **Wives and Maids Children are allways well taught.** The Deſign of this Proverb is ironical againſt Bachelors and Maids, when the former undertake to direct married Men how to manage their Wives, and the latter pretend to teach Mothers how to bring up their Children.

BACHELOR *of Arts*, one who takes the firſt Degree in the Profeſſion of any Art or Science in an Univerſity.

BACHELOR [*of a Company*] a young Member riſing towards the State of thoſe who ſit in the Court of Aſſiſtants.

BACHELORS *Buttons*, an Herb, a kind of Crowfoot.

BA'CHELORSHIP [*baccalaureat*, F. *baccalaureatus*, L.] the Eſtate or Condition of a Man never married.

BACHILE'RIA [*ancient Deeds*] the Commonalty, in Diſtinction to the Nobility.

BACI'LLI, little Staves or Sticks, *L.*

BACCI'NA, See *Baccinium*.

BA'CCIFER } [with *Botaniſts*] which bears Berries,
BACCI'FERA } *L.*

BACCI'FERÆ } [with *Botaniſts*] bearing Berries, *L.*
BACCI'FERI }

BACK [BAC, *Sax.* Bac or Boce] the hinder Part of the Body, or of any Thing elſe.

BACK, ſeems to be the ſame with **Bach**, *G.* in *Dutch* **Beke**, a Brook or Rivulet, and ſo it is ſtill uſed in the North of *England*.

BACK, *Adv.* as back again, [**bag**, *Dan.* **baack**, *Du.*]

What is got over the Devil's
BACK, **is ſpent under his Belly.**

The *French* ſay: *Ce qui vient par la Flute, s'en retourne par le Tambour.* (What is got by the Flute, goes by the Drum.) Or, Lightly come, lightly go. The *Italian* ſay: *Beni malamente acquiſtati non fanno pro.* (Ill gotten Goods never thrive.) And ſo the *French*: *Le Bien mal acquis, s'en va comme il eſt venu.* Theſe Proverbs explain one another.

To BACK *a Horſe*, to mount or ride him.

To BACK *a Perſon or Deſign*, to aſſiſt, ſupport, abet, and ſuſtain the Perſon that undertakes it.

BACK BEAR [in *Foreſt Law*] one of the four Caſes wherein a Foreſter may arreſt an Offender againſt Vert and Veniſon, when he is found bearing it on his Back.

To BACKBI'TE [of Bac and Bitan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak ill of a Perſon abſent.

BACK BI'TER, on who ſpeaks ill of or ſlanders a Perſon behind his back.

BACKBI'TING, Slandering, *&c.*

BACK-BOARD [with *Navigators*] as *to leave a Land on Backboard*, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK GAMMON, a Play or Game at Tables, with Box and Dice.

BACK SINEWS, the Sinews of the Paſtern.

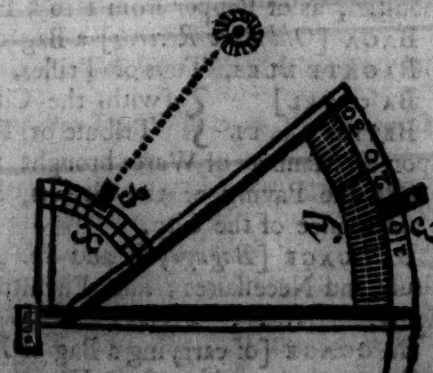
BACK SINEWS, of an Horſe. Sinews at the Paſtern.

To BACKSLI'DE [of Back and ꞅlidan, *Sax.*] to fall off from the true Religion, *&c.*

BACKSLI'DER, one who falls off from the true Religion.

BACKSLI'DING, falling away from, *&c.*

BACK-STAFF }
BACK QUADRANT } [in *Navigation*] an Inſtrument by the *French*, called the *Engliſh* Quadrant, invented by Captain *Davis*: Being the ſimpleſt and exacteſt Inſtrument hitherto invented for taking the Sun's Zenith Diſtance at Sea, by the Help of which the Latitude is preſently known.



It conſiſts of two Arches, the Arch *x* of the leaſt Radius contains 60 Degrees, and that of *y* having the largeſt Radius contains three Degrees. It has alſo three Vanes; the Vane at *b* is called the Horizon Vane, that at *S* the Shadow Vane, and the Vane at *E* is called the Sight Vane.

BA'CKWARD } [Bacpeɲd, *Sax.*] on, at, or towards the Back
BA'CKWARDS } Part; alſo unwilling, loath to; alſo late.

BA'CKWARDNESS [Bacpeaꞃꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] an Unreadineſs or Unwillingneſs; alſo a Defectiveneſs in Proficiency in any Attainment.

BACK STAYS [in a *Ship*] certain Ropes or Stays pertaining to the Main and Fore-maſt, which go down on either Side of the Ship, and ſtay the Maſt from pitching forward or over-board.

BACK-BERI'ND } [Bac-beꞃonꝺ, *Sax.*] the ſame as *Back-*
BACK-BERO'ND } *bear.*

BA'CO [*Old Writings*] a fat Hog or Bacon Hog.

BA'CON [of *Baco* **Bach, Backe** or **Baecke**, *Teut.* originally the Back of a Hog or Swine, but after taken *Pars pro toto*, the whole Beaſt whence: or of **Baccwn**, Cambr. Br. or elſe; of Becen, *Sax.* a Beech-tree, becauſe Hogs are fatted with Beech-Maſt] Hogs Fleſh ſalted and dry'd.

A Flitch (or *Side*) of BACON.

A Gammon [*Jambon*, F.] or *Leg*, of BACON,

To ſave one's BACON, or to look to one's ſelf, alſo to come off unhurt.

The BACK (or *private*) *Stairs*, thoſe leading to a Prince's or great Man's Appartment.

BA'CTILE [of *baculum*, L. a Stick] a Candleſtick.

BA'CULE } [in *Fortification* a Swipe, *Fr.*] a Gate ma-
BA'SCULE } de like a Pit-fall with a Counterpoiſe, and ſupported by two large Stakes; a ſort of Portcullice; it is uſually made before the *Corps de Garde*, advancing near the Gates.

BACULO'METRY [either of *Baculus*, L. or βάκτρον, a Staff, and μέτρον Meaſure, *Gr.*] the Art of meaſuring Diſtances or Lines, acceſſible or inacceſſible, by one or more Staves.

BACULUS *Divinatorius* [*i. e.* a divining Staff or Rod] a Branch of Hazel-tree forked and uſed for the Diſcovery of Mines, Springs, &c.

BAD [baꝺ, bæꝺ, *Sax.* **baud**, Goth.] evil, the oppoſite of good, naught, *&c.*

WORSE, WORST, (*Irr. Comp.* and *Sup.*)

A BAD **Buſh is better than the open Field.** That is: it is better to have a Friend, tho' he be able to afford us but little Help, than to be left quite deſtitute to the wide World.

A BAD **Shift is better than none.** That is: It is better to do a Thing tolerably, or as well as we can, if we can't do it as it ſhould be, than to leave it quite undone.

BAD, vide *To Bid.*

BADGE [*incert. Etym.*] a Cogniſance or Coat of Arms worn by ſome Servants of Noblemen; alſo now by Pariſh-Penſioners; alſo a Sign or Token, as white is the Badge of Innocence.

BA'DGER [ſome derive it of **Back**, *Dut.* and *Goth.* the Cheek or Jaw-bone, *q.* **Backer** a Beaſt with ſtrong Jaws, it being a biting Animal] an amphibious Creature living in Holes in the Sides of Rivers, and often feeding on Land.

BADGER, probably of *bagagier*, F.] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADGER [in a *Law* Senſe] a Huckſter who has a Licence to buy Corn or other Proviſions in one Place and to carry them to another to ſell.

BADLY, evilly.

BADGERS [among the *Canting Crew*] deſperate Varlets, who rob and murder near any River, into which they throw the dead Bodies after they have ſtript them.

BADNESS [baꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Quality, naughtineſs.

To BA'FFLE [probably either of *befler*, F. to ſupplant or cheat, to mock or banter or *baffoüer*, F. to abuſe or affront] to confound by Reaſons, to put to a Nonplus; alſo to diſappoint or baulk; to fool, to ſham.

BA'FFLE, a Sham or Trick.

To give one the BAG *to hold*, to over-reach one, [*perh.* of **Bagge**, *Du.* a *Jewel* or *Medal.*

A BAG [Belᵹe, *Sax.* probably of *Bulga*, L.] a Sack, a Pouch, *&c.*

BAG [in *Traffick*] a particular Quantity of ſome ſort of Commodities, as of Pepper from 1 to 3 Hundred Weight, *&c.*

BAGA [*Old Law Records*] a Bag or Purſe.

BAGATE'LLES, Toys or Trifles, *F.*

BA'GAVEL] } [with the Citizens of *Exeter*] a certain
BETHU'GAVEL } Tribute or Toll granted to the Citizens upon all Manner of Wares brought to that City to be ſold, towards the Paving of the Streets, Repairing of the Walls, and Maintenance of the City.

BA'GGAGE [*Bagage*, F. and Sp. *Bagaglio*, It.] Soldiers Furniture and Neceſſaires; alſo Furniture and Neceſſairies for an Army.

BA'GGAGE [of carrying a Bag or Knapſack] a Soldier's Trull; a Camp-whore; alſo a ſorry Wench.

BA'GNIO, a hot Houſe, a Place with Conveniences for Bathing, Sweating, *&c.*

BAGNOLE'NSES } [of *Bagnols* a City of *Languedoc*] a Sect of
BAGNOLIANS } Hereticks in the Eighth Century, in reality *Manichees*; they rejected the *Old Teſtament* and Part of the *New*, maintain'd that God foreſaw nothing of himſelf, and that the World had no Beginning, and that God did not create the Soul, when he infuſed it into the Body.

BAG-PIPE, a muſical Wind-Inſtrument.

BAGUE'TTE [with *Architect.*] a ſmall, round Moulding leſs than an Aſtragal, ſometimes carved and inriched with Foliages, Ribbands, Laurels, *&c.*

BAHA'DUM, a Cheſt or Coffer, *Old Records.*

BA'HAR [in the *Eaſt Indies*] a Weight of 386 l. *Avoirdupois* at *Mocha*, the leſſer 625 at *Molucca*, and the greater 6250 Pound.

BAJARDOU'R [in *ancient Writings*] one who bore or carried any Burden.

BAIL [*Bail*, F. a *Leaſe* or *Farming*, or of *bailler*, F. to *deliver up*] the freeing or ſetting at Liberty one arreſted or impriſoned (upon any Action either Civil or Criminal) by Sureties taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place appointed, *F.*

BAIL [in a *Foreſt*] a Limit or Bound, according as a Foreſt is divided into the particular Charges of ſeveral Foreſters.

BAI'LABLE, that may be ſet at Liberty by Bail or Sureties.

BAIL [with *Mariners*] Hoops to ſet up over the Stern of a Boat to ſupport a Tilt.

To BAIL [*bailler*, F. to give or deliver up] to ſet a Perſon arreſted, impriſon'd, *&c.* at Liberty by being Sureties for him.

To BAIL *a Boat.* ſee *Bale.*

BAI'LIFF [*Bailli*, or *Bailif*, F. *Baylio*, Sp. prob. of *bailler*, O F. to give, to reach or deliver] an Officer of every Hundred, or Wapentake, or Town Corporate.

BAI'LIFF } [originally ſignified a Guardian, *F.*] a ſort of
BAI'LY } Magiſtrate or Officer appointed within a particular Province or Precinct to keep the Peace, and ſecure the People from Wrongs and Vexations.

BAILIFFS [of *Huſbandry*] thoſe who gather the Profits for Lords of Manours, *&c.* and give an Account, diſpoſe of Under-ſervants.

BAILIFFS, are alſo Officers, who arreſt Perſons for Debt.

BAILIFFS *Errant*, Sheriffs Officers appointed by him to go about the County to ſerve Writs, to ſummons County Seſſions, Aſſizes, *&c.*

BAI'LIFFS [of *Franchiſes*] Officers appointed by every Lord to do ſuch Offices within his Liberty or Precinct, as are done by the Bailiff Errant in the County.

BAI'LIWICK [of *bailly*, F. and pic *Sax.*] the Place of the Juriſdiction of a Bailiff within his Hundred or the Lord's Franchiſe. It is not only taken to ſignify the County, but generally that Liberty, which is exempted from the Sheriff of the County, over which the Lord of the Liberty appointeth a Bailiff, with ſuch Powers within his Precinct, as an Under-ſheriff exerciſeth under the Sheriff of the Country.

BAI'LMENT [*Law* Term] the Delivery of Things, as Writings, Goods, *&c.* ſome times to be deliver'd back to the *Baillor*; ſome times to the Uſe of the *Baillée*; and ſome times to a third Perſon.

BAILLE'E [in *Law*] the Perſon to whom ſuch Goods are deliver'd.

BAI'LLOR [in *Law*] the Party who delivers ſuch Goods.

BAIN, a Bath or Hot-houſe, *F.*

BAI'RAM [among the *Turks*] a Feſtival which they celebrate after the Faſt of *Ramazan* for three Days together, in which no Work is done; but Preſents are ſent from one to another with Manifeſtations of Joy. At the celebration of this Feaſt, after numerous Ceremonies or rather ſtrange Mimickeries in their Moſques, They conclude with a ſolemn Prayer againſt the Infidels, that Chriſtian Princes may be rooted out, or that they may be armed one againſt another, that they may extend the Bounds of the Obſervation of their Law.

BAI'RMAN (*q. d.* a bare or naked Man) a poor, inſolvent Debtor left bare and naked, who was obliged to ſwear in Court, that he was not worth above five Shillings and five Pence.

To BAIT [probably of Baꞇan, *Sax.* to allure] as to put a Bait on an Hook; alſo to allure or entice by a Bait.

A BAIT, an allurement, *&c.*

To BAIT [of Baꞇan, *Sax.* or Biꞇan, *Sax.* to bite, or of **baitzen**, *H. G.* to hawk or ſet Hawks a Flying at other Birds] to ſet Beaſts a Fighting together; alſo to vex or teaze.

A BAITING, a teazing Vexing; alſo a Fighting with as a Bull-baiting.

To BAIT [of Baꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſtop upon a Journey to drink, eat, or take ſome Refreſhment, *&c.*

A BAIT, a Refreſhment on a Journey.

To BAIT [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a Hawk, who when ſhe claps her Wings or ſtoops at her Prey, is ſaid *to bait.*

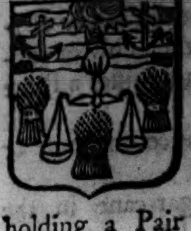
BAI'VA, a Deity of the *Laplanders*, which ſome take to be the Sun, and others the Fire; being worſhipped as the Lord of Light and Heat.

BAIZE [probably either of **bay**, Teut. or *Baſe*, Engl. *q. d.* coarſe Cloth] Freeze of the Town of *Baia* in *Naples*, or *Colcheſter* in *England.*

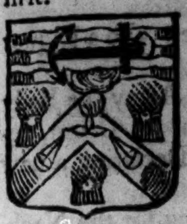
To Bake [of Bacian *and* becan, *Sax.* backen, *Du.* and *G.* baka, *Su.* beken, *Teut.* all which *Wachter* derives from Bek, Phryg. *Bread*, from whence like wiſe Wek is in ſome Parts of Germany us'd for ſome particular ſorts of Bread.] to prepare Dough and other Victuals, for eating, in an Oven.

Ba'ker [of Bacian, *Sax.* Backer, *Du.* Becker, *G.* Bakare, *Su.* Bekers, *Teut.*] a Maker of Bread.

Baker-*legg'd*, ſtraddling with the Legs bowing outwards.



White Ba'kers, this Company is of great Antiquity: They were a Company the firſt of *Edward* II. had a new Charter 1. *Henry* VII. confirmed by *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James*. Their Arms are *Gules*, three Garbs *or* on a Chief, an Arm iſſuing out of a Cloud proper, holding a Pair of Scales *or*, between three Garbes of the firſt.



Brown Bakers were incorporated the 19th of King *James* I. Their Arms are *Gules*, a Hand iſſuing out of the Clouds proper, holding a Pair of Balance, an Anchor in a Chief, barry wavy *or* and Azure on a Cheveron *Gules*, between three Garbes.

Bala'nated [*balanatus*, L.] anointed with the Oil of Ben.

Ba'lance }
Ba'llance } [probably of *bilanx*, L. or *balance*, F. *bilancia*, It.] one of the ſix ſimple Powers in *Mechanicks*, uſed principally for determining the Equality or Difference of Weight in heavy Bodies; they are of ſeveral Forms, as Scales, Steel-yards, *&c.*

Balance }
Ballance } [with *Aſtronomers*] call'd in Latin *Libra*, of which this ♎ is the Characteriſtick, is one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters at the autumnal Equinox in *September*; the Conſtellation conſiſts of 8 Stars repreſented on a Globe by the Form of a Balance or Pair of Scales.

Balance [of the *Air*] the Weight of that Fluid, whereby, according to its known Property, it preſſeth where it is leaſt reſiſted, till it is equally adjuſted in all Parts.

Balance [of *Trade*] is the Difference or Exceſs between the Value of Commodities imported from Foreign Countries, and the Value of thoſe of our own native Production exported to thoſe Countries.

To Balance [*balancer*, F.] to poiſe or make even Weight; to make an Account even; alſo to conſider or weigh in Mind.

Balance *of a Watch*, &c. the Part of it that by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

Balance [in *Merchants Accounts*] is when a Debtor and Creditor are made even.

Bala'ni [with *Naturaliſts*] certain Excreſcences which uſually grow or ſtick to the Shells of Sea-fiſh of the larger kinds.

Balani'ne [*balaninus*, L.] of the Fruit of the Oak.

Balani'tes [βαλανίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone, greeniſh, and ſomewhat reſembling *Corinthian* Braſs.

Balani'tis [of βάλανος, Gr.] a Kind of round Cheſnut.

Bala'nus [βάλανος of באלון, *Hebr. i. e.* of an Oak] a kind of Maſt or Acorn; alſo any Fruits which have round Heads, as a Walnut, *&c.*

Balanus [with *Phyſic.*] a Suppoſitory in the Shape of an Acorn, for looſening the Belly, *L.*

Balanus [with *Anatomiſts*] the Nut of the Yard of a Man or the Clitoris of a Woman, *L.*

Balanus *Myrepſica* [in *Pharmacy*] the Fruit call'd *Ben*; but others take it for the Nutmeg.

Bala'ssius, the Balaſs Ruby, a precious Stone of a faint red Colour.

Ba'last, ſee *Ballaſt*.

Balatro'nes [*Balatrones*, Hor.] an ancient Name given to wicked and lewd Perſons, from *Servilius Balatro*, a debauch'd Libertine, whence probably the *French* have deriv'd their *Poltron*.

Balau'stium [Βαλαύστιον. Gr.] the Wild Pomegranate-flower or the Tree itſelf, *L.*

To Balbu'cinate } [*balbucinatum*, L. } to ſtutter in ſpeaking.
To Balbu'tiate } [*balbutiatum*, L. }

Balbu'ties, ſtammering Speech, *L.*

Balco'ny [*balcon*, F. and Sp. *balcone*, It.] a Frame of Iron, Wood or Stone before the Window of a Room, commonly on the firſt Floor, to take the Air in, and to ſee at a Diſtance.

Ba'ld [Bald, *Sax.* bold, *balle*, F. *bala*, Port. Bale, *Du.* Ball, *G.* probably of bal. C. Brit. tho' *Minſhew* rather chooſes to derive it of bald, *Teut.* quick; becauſe old Men are prone to Boldneſs, *&c.*] having no Hair on the Head, *&c.* it alſo ſignifies bold, the ſame, as the Latin *Audax*, and is ſtill ſo uſed in the Northern Counties of *England*, and thence comes *Baldwin*, and by Tranſpoſition *Winbald*, i. e. a bold Conqueror, *Eabald*, happily bold; *Ethelbald*, nobly bold, *&c.*

Bald, or thread bare.

Bald, ſimple, mean, poor.

Ba'ldacum }
Baldaquin } [with *Architects*] an Edifice or Piece of Architecture in the Shape of a Canopy or Crown ſupported by or ſet over ſeveral Pillars, as a Covering to an Altar; alſo a Canopy carried over the Hoſt by the *Romaniſts*. Some alſo uſe it to ſignify a Shell over the Front-door of a Houſe.

Baldachin or *Baldaquin*, F. a Canopy.

Ba'lderdash [probably of bald, *Sax.* bold, and *daſh*, to mingle, *q. d.* any thing jumbled together without Judgment] a Mingle-mangle, rude Mixture, alſo a paltry confus'd Diſcourſe.

To Ba'lderdash to mix or adulterate any Liquor.

Baldly, poorly, meanly.

Ba'ldmony, an Herb.

Baldness [Baldneſſe, *Sax.*] not having *Hair*; alſo in regard to Speech Unpoliteneſs.

Ba'ldric [*baudier*, F.] a long Belt.

Bale, a Bundle or Pack of Commodities of different Sorts and Quantities, as Silk, Cloth, *&c.*

To Bale [probably of *balayer*, F. to ſweep] to ſcoop or lade Water out of the Hold of a Ship with Buckets, or out of a Wherry with an old Hat.

To Bale [*embeller*, F. *imballare*, It.] to make up into a Bale.

Bale [Bæl, *Sax.*] Grief, Miſery, Sorrow.

When Bale is higheſt, Boot (help) is nigheſt.
This Proverb is very ancient; The Signification of it is: That when Things are at the worſt they will mend.

Baleu'ga [*ancient Deeds*] a Territory, a Precinct.

Ba'leful [of Bæl-full, *Sax.*] ſorrowful, woful.

Ba'lefully, ſorrowfully, wofully.

Bali'vo *amovendo*, a Writ for removing a Bailiff out of his Office, for Non-reſidence in his Bailiwick.

To Balk [probably of *valicare*, L. to paſs by] to diſappoint, to fruſtrate, to paſs by or take no notice of; alſo to diſcourage.

A Balk, a Ridge of Land left between two Furrows, or a Piece of Ground left unploughed.

Balk }
Bawk } [Balck, Du. and G. among *Bricklayers*] a great Beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; alſo a Poll or Rafter over an Out-houſe or Barn.

Balkers [in *Fiſhery*] Men who ſtand on a Cliff or high Place on the Shore, and give a Sign to the Men in the Fiſhing-boats, which Way the Paſſage or Shole of Herrings is.

Balk-*Staff*, a Quarter-Staff.

Ball [Bal, *Du.* Ball, G. Ball or Boll, Su. *Palla*, It. *Pela*, Port. *Pila*, L.] any round Thing.

Ball [*Bal*, F. *Ballo*, It. of *ballare*, It. to dance] a publick Dancing Meeting.

Balls [in *Heraldry*] a common Bearing in Coats of Arms; but always by Heralds call'd by other Names, according to their different Colours, as Oggreſſes, Beſants, Golps, Guzes, Hurts, Pellets, Plates, Pomeis, Orenges, Torteauxes; which ſee in their proper Places.

Ball *and* Socket [with *Mathemat.*] a Device made of Braſs with a perpetual Screw, for holding any Teleſcope, Quadrant, or other Inſtrument on a Staff, for Aſtronomical Uſes, Surveying, *&c.*

The Ball (or *Palm*) of the Hand.

The Ball of the Foot.

The Ball (or *Whirl-bone*) of the Knee.

Ba'llance, ſee *Balance*.

Ba'llad }
Ba'lad } [*balad*, F. *ballata*, Sp.] a Song.

Ba'llast [Ballaſt, Du. *and* G.] a Quantity of Gravel, Sand or Stones, or any Weight laid in the bottom of a Ship to make it ſail ſteddy or right, and to keep it from over-ſetting.

To trench the Ballast [*Sea* Phraſe] is to divide or ſeparate it.

Ballast *Shot* [*Sea* Term] us'd of a Ship, when the Ballaſt has run from one Side to another.

To Ballast *a Ship*, to furniſh it with Ballaſt.

Balli'stæ *Os* [of βάλλω, *Gr.* to caſt, and *Os*, L. a Bone] the Sling Bone, the ſame with *Aſtragalus*.

Ba'llister }
Ba'lluster } [*baluſtre*, F. *balauſtro*, It.] the Lateral or Side Part of a Scroll, which forms the Curl-Tuft in the Capital of a Pillar of the *Ionick* Order.

Ballister }
Ballu'ster } [*Architecture*] alſo a little Pillar or Rail, ſuch as are on the Outſide of Cloiſters, Terraſſes, Galleries, *&c.*

Ba'llisters [in a *Church*] an Incloſure of Pillars which rails in the Communion Table.

To BA'LLISTER, to incloſe with Balliſters.

BALLISTICKS [of Balliſtæ Croſs Bows or Engines for caſting Javelins great Stones, *&c.* L.] the Art of making ſuch Engines.

BALLI'VA [*Old Deeds*] a whole County under the Juriſdiction of a Sheriff; alſo a Hundred with reſpect to the Chief Conſtable, or a Manor, with reſpect to the Steward.

BA'LLIUM, a ſort of Fortreſs or Bulwark.

BA'LLOCKS [Bellucaƿ, *Sax.* or of *Balls, Engliſh*, becauſe of their Roundneſs] the Cods of Man or Beaſt.

BA'LLON }
BALLO'ON } [*ballon*, F. *ballone*, I.] a Foot-ball; alſo a large Ball uſed to play withal by Noblemen.

BALLOON [with *Chymiſts*] a large round Mattraſs, or Veſſel for receiving what is diſtilled or drawn off by the means of Fire.

BALLON [with *Archit.*] a round Globe placed on the top of a Pillar, by Way of Ornament.

BA'LLOT [*balote*, F. *balota*, Sp] a little Ball uſed in giving of Votes, being put into a Box or Urn.

To BALLOT [*balloter*, F. *pallotare*, It.] to vote in ſuch Manner.

BALLOTA }
BALLOTE } [Βαλλοτὴ, *Gr.*] the Herb Stinking Hore-hound, *L.*

BALLOTA'TION }
BA'LLOTING } a particular Method of Voting at Elections, by Means of little Balls of ſeveral Colours, when every one who has a Vote puts in ſuch a Ballot according to the Diverſity of the Candidates.

BA'LLUSTRADE [*baluſtrade*, F.] a Row of Balliſters or ſmall turned Pillars, of ſuch a Height as a Man may lean his Elbow upon them; fixed upon a Terrace Walk or Top of a Building to divide it into two or more ſeparate Parts.

BALM [*beaume*, F. *balſamo*, It. and Sp. of *balſamum*, L.] the Juice or Oil of a certain Tree, growing in *Paleſtine* or *Egypt*, very precious and of a very ſanative Quality.

BALM }
BALM-MINT } [in *Botany*] an Herb of a fragrant Smell.

BALM-APPLE *and* GENTIL. a Plant.

BALMY, of the Nature of, or reſembling Balm.

BA'LNEARY [*balnearius*, L.] belonging to Baths, *&c.*

BAL'NEARY [*balnearium*, L.] a Bath or Stove.

BALNEATORY [*balneatorius*, L.] belonging to a Bath or Stove.

BA'LNEUM, a Bath, a Waſhing Place, a Bain, Hot-houſe or Stew, *L.*

BALNEUM [with *Phyſicians*] a bathing of the whole Body or the Lover Parts only.

BALNEUM *arenæ* }
BALNEUM *arenoſum* } [with *Chymiſts*] a Sand-bath, when Flowers, Fruit and other medicinal Ingredients, are put into a Cucurbite and infuſed, the Veſſel being ſet in hot Sand, *&c.*

BALNEUM *Mariæ* [with *Chymiſts*] is when a Cucurbite that contains any Matter to be diſtill'd, being ſtopp'd cloſe, is ſet in a Veſſel of Water ſo as to be gently and gradually heated. Some corruptly call it *Balneum Maris, i. e.* a Sea-bath.

BALNEUM *Vaporis* }
BALNEUM *Vaporoſum* } [with *Chymiſts*] the vaporous Bath is when the Veſſel that contains the Matter is ſet in another, half full of Water boiling hot, and is heated by the Vapours or Steams that ariſe from it.

BALNEUM *ſulphureum*, a Bath having the Virtues of Brimſtone.

BALOTA'DES [in *Horſemanſhip*] are the Leaps of a Horſe between two Pillars, or upon a ſtrait Line made with Juſtneſs of Time, with the Aids of the Hands, the Calves of the Legs, and in ſuch a manner, that when his Fore-feet are in the Air, he ſhews nothing but the Shoes of his Hinder-feet without yerking out.

BA'LSAM [*βάλσαμον, Gr.* of בעל שמן, *i. e.* the Prince of Oils, *Baum*, F. *balſamico*, It. the Juice of the Balſam or Balm, and ſome other natural Balſam, as of *Toli*, *Peru*, &c.

BALSAM [with *Chymiſts*] the Preparation of ſome Salts, as

BALSAM *of* Saturn, a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni, i. e.* Sugar of Lead, made with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, and digeſted till the Matter has aſſumed a red Tincture.

BALSAM *of ſulphur* [with *Chymiſts*] the oily Parts of common Brimſtone diſſolv'd in Oil of Turpentine, or ſome other diſtill'd Oil.

BALSAM [in *Pharmacy*] certain Liquors extracted or drawn from Gums and roſiny Subſtances, as Nervous Balſam, Sciatick Balſam.

Apoplectick Balſam, a ſweet-ſcented ſpirituous Subſtance of the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, a Perfume.

BALSA'MICK [*balſamique*, F.] pertaining to or having the Quality of Balſam.

BA'LSAMATED [*balſamatus*, L.] anointed with Balſam.

BALSAME'LLA }
BALSA'MINA } [of *βάλσαμον, Gr.*] the Herb of which Balſam is made.

BALSA'MINA *Mas* [with *Botaniſts*] the Male Balſam-Apple, *L.*

BALSA'MINA *Fæmina* [with *Botaniſts*] the Female Balſam-Apple, *L.*

BALSA'MITA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Coſtmary.

BA'LSAMO, It. and Sp. 𝔅𝔞𝔩ſ𝔞𝔪, *Goth.*

BA'LSAMUM [*βάλσαμον, Gr.* of בעל־שמן, *Hebr.* i. e. the Lord of Oil] the Balſam or Balm Tree, or the Juice that drops from it, that is of a moſt fragrant Scent, *L.*

BALSA'MITOR, an Herb, ſo named of its Balſamick Smell.

BAM, at the Beginning of the Names of Places in *Great Britain*, denotes the Quality of the Place that is either now or formerly was woody, from the *Saxon* Beam, which ſignifies a Piece of Timber, as *Bamfield*, *Bambridge*, *Bambury*.

BAM, a Sham, or Cheat, or knaviſh Contrivance to amuſe or deceive.

BAMBOO [*bambou*, F. *bamboccia*, It.] a Sugar-cane in the Weſt-Indies.

To BAMBOOZLE, to ſham, cheat or deceive.

BA'MMA [*ἔμβαμμα, Gr.*] a Tincture or Dye; alſo a Liquor in which any thing is dipped or ſoaked, *L.*

BAN, a Proclamation made at the Head of an Army or Body of Troops, either by Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, requiring the Obſervance of Martial Diſcipline for Declaring a new Officer, or for puniſhing a Soldier.

BAND [Banꝺ, *Sax.*] an Ornament or Cloathing for the Neck, Head hat, *&c.*

𝔄 𝔤𝔬𝔬𝔡 𝔉𝔞𝔠𝔢 𝔫𝔢𝔢𝔡'𝔰 𝔫𝔬 BAND.

That is it wants no Ornament to ſet it off. Some are ſo ill natur'd as to add to this Proverb: *And a bad one deſerves none.*

To BAND [Banꝺen, *Sax.*] to bandy, to gather into or conſpire with a Faction.

Nave BANDS [with *Gunners*] Hoops of Iron binding the Nave of a Gun Carriage at both Ends.

BAND, any Piece or Stuff cut long and narrow, as the Swathe Bands for Infants.

Arriere BAN, ſee *Arriere.*

BA NCAL [in *Eaſt India*] a Weight containing $\frac{9}{10}$ Drams Averdupoiſe.

BANCA'LIA [in *ancient Writers*] Cuſhions or ſuch like Coverings for Benches, *&c.*

BA'NCUS, a Bench, Table or Stall, on which Goods are expoſed to Sale, *L.*

BAND [*bande*, F. *banda*, It.] a Troop or Company.

BAND *of Penſioners* [of the *King*] a particular Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, and attending the Perſon of the King upon ſolemn Occaſions.

Train BANDS }
Trained BANDS } [of a *City*, &c.] certain Regiments compoſed of the Inhabitants of it, trained up to bear Arms, and inſtructed in Military Diſcipline.

BA'NDAGE, the Bands that bind any Thing up.

BANDAGE [with *Surgeons*] a Linnen Cloth conveniently fitted for the binding up and dreſſing Sores, broken Bones or Wounds; alſo the Application of a Fillet, Roll, or Swathe to any Part, *L.*

BA'NDELET, a ſmall Fillet, Band or String.

BANDELET [with *Architects*] any Line or flat Moulding, as that which crowns the *Dorick* Architrave; it encompaſſes a Pillar quite round about like a Ring, is greater than a Liſt, but leſs than a Platband.

BAND [in *Architecture*] any flat, low Member, which is alſo called Face.

BANDI'TTI [*bandit*, F. of *bando*, Ital.] outlaw'd Perſons in *Italy* turned Robbers; Highwaymen, Cut-Throats.

BANDEE, an *Iriſh* Meaſure two Foot in Length.

BA'NDILEERS }
BA'NDOLEERS } [*bandoulieres*, F. *bandoliere*, It. *bandoléras*, Sp.] ſmall wooden Caſes covered with Leather, each of them containing Powder that is a Charge for a Musket, which hang to the Number of twelve on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BA'NDOG [of *band* and *dog*] a Dog kept in a Band or Chain; alſo a Maſtiff or Houſe-dog; alſo a Dog for baiting Bulls, Bears, *&c.* alſo, among the vulgar, a Bailiff or his Follower; a Sergeant or his Yeoman.

BA'NDORA [*Pandore*, F. *Pandora*, It. *Bandúrria*, Sp. *Pandura*, L *πανδȣ̃ρα, Gr.*] a kind of muſical Inſtrument with Strings.

BA'NDROL [*banderol*, F. *bandernola*, It. *banderilla*, Sp.] a little Flag or Streamer; alſo the little fringed ſilk Flag, that hangs on a Trumpet.

BA'NDY [prob. of *bending*] a Club or Stick turned round at bottom to play at Ball, and with Bandies.

To BA'NDY [*bander*, F. or of *to bandy*, to toſs, puſh, or beat to and fro] to make up a Party at the Play of Bandy Wicket; to gather into a Faction; to toſs to and fro; alſo to debate or canvaſs.

BANDY *Legged*, having crooked or bowed Legs.

BANDY (or crooked) *legg'd.*

BANE [of Bana, *Sax.* a Murderer] Poiſon, great Miſchief, Ruin, Deſtruction, alſo the Peſt.

BA'NE-WORT, the Herb Night-ſhade.

Ba'neful, poiſonous, deſtructive.

Ba'nefulness, Poiſonouſneſs, Deſtructiveneſs.

Ba'neret, *ſee* Knight.

Ba'nes [*bans*, F.] the Publication of Matrimony.

Bang, a Blow.

To Bang [Bancke, *Dan.* or of Bengel, *Goth.* a Cudged] to beat with a Cudgel.

Ba'ngle *eared*, having long and broad flapping ears.

To Ba'nish [abannan, *Sax.* *bannir*, F. *bandire*, It. *bandir*, Sp. bannen, *Du.* verbannen, G. vide *to bann*] to ſend or turn out of his native Country to foreign Parts; to drive or chace away.

Ba'nishing ill thoughts, is repreſented emblematically by a Man holding a little Babe by the Legs, as if he had a Mind to daſh it againſt a Rock, and below are ſome dead that have been ſo daſh'd; the Infants intimate that we ſhould drive away bad thoughts, while they are *young* by *daſhing* them againſt the rock *Chriſt*.

Ba'nishment, [*banniſſement*, F.] the being ſent away into a foreign Country on Account of having been found guilty of ſome Crime or Miſdemeanour.

The State of Ba'nishment was repreſented by the Ancients by a Man in Pilgrim's Habit, in his right Hand a Pilgrim's Staff, and in his left a Falcon.

Bank [banc, *Sax.* Banck, *Du.* and G. *banco*, Sp.] a little Hill or riſing Ground, alſo the Side of a River or of the Sea, or Shelf in the Sea.

Bank [*banque*, F. *banco*, It. and Port. Banck. *Du.* and G.] a Place where great Sums of Money are taken in and let out on Intereſt, &c. alſo a Stock of Money.

Bankers [*banquier*, F. *banchiere*, It. *banquéro*, Sp.] Traders in Money or thoſe that keep a Bank or give Bills for the Payment of Money from Place to Place; Money-Goldſmiths *vulgar y*.

Ba'nkrupcy, } the Act of breaking, *i. e.* becoming inſol-
Ba'nkruptcy } vent in Trade.

Ba'nkrupt [*banqueroute*, F. *banquerota*, Sp. of *bancus ruptus*, L. the Bank or Stock being broken or exhauſted] a Tradeſman who breaks and goes aſide, pretending an Inability to pay his Debts; or one who having got into his Hands other Mens Goods, conceals himſelf with Intention to defraud his Creditors.

Bann [*bando*, It. bann, *Sax.* Ban, *Teut.* a Cry] a publick Proclamation.

Banns } of Matrimony [of Ban, a Cry] is the Publiſhing
Banes } of Marriage Contracts in the Church before the Performance of the Ceremonies at Church.

To Bann [bannen, *Du.* verbannen, G. banna, *Su.* ȝebannian, *Sax.* all which, as well as *bannum*, L. Barb. *bandire*, It. and *bannir*, F. *Wachter* derives from Fan, *Goth.* the Lord, Head or Chief of a People or Republick, who alone could compel by Commanding, which was the original Signification of the Verb bannen.] To curſe, to exclaim againſt.

Ba'nner [Banner, C. B. *Banniere*, F. *Bandiera*, It. *Bandéra*, Sp. Bannier, G. Pannier, *Teut.* Panner, Goth.] an Enſign, Flag, Streamer or Standart.

The Banner [of *Mother Church*] was a Croſs given to a Felon or Murderer, who having recovered a Church or Church-yard, before he was apprehended, could not be taken out thence to take his Trial at Law, but having confeſſed his Crime before the Juſtice or Coroner, and abjured the Kingdom, was to carry this Croſs in his Hand through the Highways till he was got out of the King's Dominion; but this Privilege and the Uſe of Sanctuaries was taken away in the 21ſt of K. *James* I.

Ba'nneret, a Knight made in the Field, *ſee* Knight.

Ba'nnian, a Man's Veſtment for an undreſs, inſtead of a Morning-gown; ſuch as is worn by the Bannians.

Bannians [a Name which in the *Indian* Language ſignifies *innocent People, and without Guile*] a religious Sect among the *Indians*, who believe a Tranſmigration of Souls, and therefore eat no living Creature, nor will kill even noxious Animals; they are ſo cautious of having Communication with other Nations, that if one of a different Religion has drank out of or touched their Cup, they break it. If one of themſelves happens to touch another, they waſh and purify themſelves before they eat or drink, or enter into their Houſes: they wear about their Necks a Stone called *Tamberau*, about the bigneſs of an Egg, which is perforated, and has three Strings run in it; this Stone they ſay repreſents their great God, and upon this Account the *Indians* ſhew them very great Reſpect.

Banniatus *foris* [*Old Rec.*] one judicially baniſhed or outlaw'd.

Bannimus, *i. e.* we baniſh [in the Univerſity] which is done by paſting up the Sentence in ſome publick Places.

Bannitus [*old Deeds*] a baniſhed Man, an Outlaw.

Bannock, a kind of Oaten Cake, mixed with Water and baked under the Embers.

Ba'nnum } [*Old Records*] the utmoſt bounds of a Manour
Banle'gua } or Town.

Ba'nquet [*banquet*, F. *banchetto*, It. *banquete*, Sp.] a Feaſt or Entertainment.

Banquet [of a *bridle*] is that ſmall Part of the branch of a bridle that is under the Eye, which is rounded like a ſmall Rod, and gathers and joins the Extremities of a bit to the branch, ſo that the banquet is not ſeen, but is covered by the Cap, or that Part of the bit that is next the branch.

Banquet line [of a *bridle*] is an imaginary Line drawn by bit-makers along in form of a bit, and prolonged upwards and downwards to adjuſt the deſigned Force or Weakneſs of a branch, in order to make it ſtiff or eaſy.

Banque'tte [in *Fortification*] a Foot-bank of Earth about the height of a Foot and a half, and three broad, raiſed at the Rampart at the Foot of the Parapet for the Soldiers to mount on to fire over.

To Ba'nquet [*banqueter*, F. *banchettare*, It. *banquetear*, Sp.] to feaſt or junket.

Ba'nstickle, a ſmall Fiſh called a Stickle-back.

A Ba'nter, a jeering, a rallying, by way of diverſion, &c.

To Banter, to jeſt or jeer, to play upon; to amuſe.

Ba'ntling, a young Child, an Infant. Some diſtinguiſh by this Word a Child born before Marriage.

Ba'ptism [*bapteſme* or *bâtême*, F. *batteſmo*, It. *bantiſmo*, Sp. *baptiſma*, L. of Βάπτισμα, *Gr.*] a plunging or waſhing; alſo a dipping or ſprinkling; a Sacrament whereby Perſons baptized, are admitted into the Communion of the Chriſtian Church.

Baptism [in *Sea Language*] is a Ceremony performed in Merchants Ships, which paſs the Tropick or Line for the firſt Time, both upon Ships and Men. The *Baptiſm of Ships*, is only the waſhing them throughout in Sea Water.

The Baptism of Paſſengers is performed with many Ceremonies; but in performing either of them, the Ships Crew are generally made drunk, for the Sailors pretend to a cuſtomary Right to cut off the Beak-head of the Ship, unleſs the Captain or Maſter redeem it.

The Ceremony is as follows: The eldeſt of the Ship's Crew, who has paſt the Line or Tropick, having dreſſed himſelf fantaſtically, with a Groteſque Cap on his Head, his Face black'd, comes carrying in his Hand a Waggoner or ſome other Sea Book, followed by the reſt of the Sailors, diſguiſed like himſelf, each of them bearing in his Hand ſome Kitchen Utenſil, with Drums beating; the Leader places himſelf very gravely on a Seat prepared on the Decks, at the Foot of the Main Maſt; and each Sailor or Paſſenger ſwears before this antick Magiſtrate, that he will ſee that this Ceremony be performed, whenever it comes to his Turn. The Sailors are commonly heartily drenched with whole Buckets of Water poured upon them; but Paſſengers and thoſe that will give a little Money, are more favourably treated, being only ſprinkled with a little Water; Ship Boys are commonly put into a Cage and drenched at Diſcretion, and are afterwards obliged to whip one another, which they uſually do very ſmartly.

Bapti'smal [F. *bapteſimale*, It. of *baptiſmalis*, L.] of or pertaining to Baptiſm.

Ba'ptist [*Baptiſte*, F. *Battiſta*, It. *Bautiſta*, Sp. *Baptiſta*, L. Βαπτιςής, Gr. *i. e.* a Baptizer] St. *John* the Forerunner of our Saviour; alſo one whoſe Principle is, that Baptiſm ought to be performed by dipping the Adult, and not ſprinkling Infants.

Bapti'stery [Βαπτιςήριον, *Gr.*] a Font for the ſprinkling or baptizing Infants, alſo a Veſſel to waſh the Body in, a Bath.

To Bapti'ze [*baptiſer* or *bâtiſer*, F. *battezzare*, It. *bautiſàr*, Sp. *baptizare*, L. of βαπτίζω, Gr.] to Chriſten, to adminiſter the Sacrament of Baptiſm, either by dipping or plunging the Party ſo baptized in Water in the Name of *the Father*, *Son*, and *Holy Ghoſt*.

A Bar [*Barreau*, F. *Sbarra*, It.] a long narrow Piece of Wood or Iron for various Uſes.

From whence Bar is often us'd for the Law, or Lawyers.

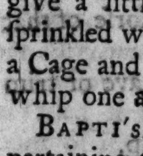
Bar. is the uſual Abbreviation for *Baron*.

Bart. [*as an Abbreviation*] ſtands for *Baronet*.

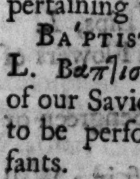
Bar [of a *Court of Judicature*] a Place bounded by a Bar, where the Council and Serjeants at Law ſtand to plead Cauſes, as alſo where Priſoners ſtand to be tried.

Bar [in a *Law Senſe*] is a peremptory Exception againſt a Demand or Plaint, or a Plea ſufficient to deſtroy the Action of the Plaintiff.

Bar *to common intendment* [in *Law*] is a general or ordinary Bar, which uſually diſables the Plaintiff's Action or Plea.



Bar [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Members of a Coat of Arms, which is divided by it into two equal Parts; it goes croſs the Eſcutcheon like the Feſs, but contains only the 5th Part of the Field.



Bar Gemel [in *Heraldry*] is a double Bar, or Bars that ſtand by couples, as in the Figure annexed.

A Bar [or *Ingot*] of Gold and Silver.

BAR [*Heraldry*] is alſo a Fiſh called a Barbel.

To BAR *a Vein* [with *Farriers*] is to ſtrike it or open it above the Skin, and after it has been diſengaged, and tied above and below, to ſtrike between the Ligatures.

To fall foul of the BAR [with *Horſemen*] is when a Horſe ſtanding in a Stable, entangles his Legs upon the Partition-bar that is placed to ſeparate two Horſes.

Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the Caſe in Hand upon ſome ſpecial Circumſtance of the Fact.

BAR FEE, a Fee of 1 Shilling and 8 Pence, which every Priſoner; acquitted of Felony, uſed formerly to pay to the Goaler.

BAR [*Sea Word*] a Rock lying before a Harbour, that Ships cannot ſail over but upon the Flood.

BAR *of the Port* [in a Ship] a Billet or Stake for faſtening up the Port-holes.

BAR [in *Muſick*] a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines to bar in or compriſe a certain Number of Notes.

To BAR [*barrer*, F.] to ſhut or faſten with a Bar; alſo to hinder, prevent or put a Stop to, likewiſe to debar or keep from, to forbid, to deny.

BAR or Leaver.

BAR, excepting, as *Bar* Wine, England abounds in every Thing.

BAR of a publick Houſe, an open Cabinet or Cloſet, near the Door, where ſomebody ſits to keep Account of and receive Reckonings.

BAR, Hinderance.

BARATTA, a ſort of Balſam brought from the *Weſt-Indies.*

BARA PICKLET, a ſort of Bread made of fine Flour and kneaded up with Yeaſt or Barm.

BARALI'PTON [with *Logicians*] an imperfect Syllogiſm of two Univerſals, and a particular Affirmative.

BARALLO'TS, a Sect of Hereticks at *Bologne* in *Italy*, who had all Things in common, even their Wives and Children.

BARANGS [among the *Greeks* of the lower *Empire*] Officers who ſtood at the Door of the Emperors Bed-chamber and Dining-room, armed with Axes; others ſay, they were Officers who kept the Keys of the Gates of the City where the Emperor reſided, and ſuppoſe they were *Engliſhmen*, who were ſo called of the *Engliſh* Word to *bar*, *i. e.* to ſhut faſt.

BA'RATRY [in *Comm. Law*] is where the Maſter of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Inſurers, either by running away with the Ship, or embezzling the Goods.

A BARB [*barbe*, F. *barbaro*, It. of *Barbary*] a Horſe of that Country, much eſteemed for Vigor and Swiftneſs.

To BARB [*barbe*, F. of It. and of *barba*, L.] to ſhave or trim the Beard.

To BA'RB a *Lobſter* [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

BA'RBA, a Beard, the hairy Part of the Chin and Lips, *L.*

BARBA *caprina*, [i. e. *Goat's Beard*] an Herb, the Flowers of which reſemble the Beard of a Goat, *L.*

BARBA *Jovis* [i. e. *Jupiter's-beard*] the Herb Sengreen or Houſleek, *L.*

BA'RBACAN [*barbacane*, It.] a Canal or Opening left in a Wall for Water to come in and go out at, when Buildings are erected in Places liable to be over-flowed, or to drain the Water off a Terraſs.

BA'RBACAN [*barbacan*, F.] a Watch-Tower.

BARBARA' [with *Logicians*] a Syllogiſm in *Babara* is one, all the Propoſitions of which are univerſal and affirmative, the middle Term being the Subject in the firſt Propoſition, and the Attribute in the ſecond.

BARBARE'A [*Botany*] Rochet or Winter Creſſes, *L.*

BARBA'RIANS [*Barbares*, F. *Barbaros*, Sp. *Barbari*, It. and Βαρβαροὶ, *Gr.*] *Barbarians*, wild or rude People.

BA'RBARISM [*Barbariſme*, F. *Barbariſmo*, It. and Sp. *Barbariſmus*, L. Βαρβαρισμὸς, *Gr.*] an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeneſs in Language.

BARBA'RITY [*Barbarie*, F. and It. *Barbaridad*, Sp. *Barbaries*, L. Βαρβαρότης, *Gr.*] Inhumanity, Cruelty.

BA'RBAROUS [*barbare*, F. *barbaro*, It. Sp. and Port. βάρβαρος, Gr. *barbarus*, L.] ſavage, wild, rude; alſo cruel fierce; alſo improper with reſpect to Speech.

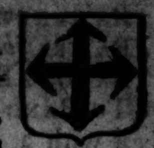
This Word in it's Original, if, according to ſeveral German Gloſſographers, it be deriv'd of Barbar, *Teut.* and that be a *Vox hybrida*, or Word made of two Languages, *viz.* Bar, *Celt.* a Man, and BAR, *Syriack*, made or procreated abroad ſignifies no more than *foreign* or *extraneous*.

BA'RBAROUSLY, cruelly, inhumanly, *&c.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS [*barbaries*, L.] Outrageouſneſs, Cruelty, Clowniſhneſs, Unpoliteneſs, want of good Breeding.

BA'RBARY *Falcons*, a kind of Hawks commonly taken in *Barbary*, they making their Paſſage through that Country; this Bird is leſs than the Tiercel gentle, but very bold, it is plumed with red under the Wings, and is armed with long Talons and Stretchers.

BARBE, the Armour of the Horſes of the ancient Knights and Soldiers who were accoutred at all Points.



BARBE'E [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix barbée*, F. i. e. *barbed-Croſs*, being at the Extremities like the barbed-irons that are uſed for ſtriking Fiſh, or other Weapons or Inſtruments commonly called barbed, which being ſtruck into any Thing, cannot be drawn out again, without cutting a hole to make a Paſſage for the beards, as in the Figure.

BARBE, a beard, *F.*

BARBE *Robert* [*Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Hog's Ears.

To fire en BARBE [*Military Term*] ſignifies to diſcharge the Cannon over a Parapet, inſtead of putting it through the Loop-holes.

BARBS, a ſort of Armour for Horſes, which covered the Neck, Breaſt and Crupper.

BARBES } [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, uſually
BARBLES } known by two Paps under the Tongue, which when inflamed proves hurtful.

BARBES [with *Husbandmen*] a Diſtemper in black Cattle, known by a ſuperfluous Piece of Fleſh on their Tongues, which ſometimes hinders them from eating their Meat.

BA'RBED [*barbelé*, F. of *barba*, L.] covered with Barbs, bearded like a Fiſh-hook, as a barbed Dart or Arrow; alſo trimmed or ſhaved.

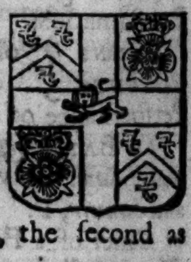
BARBED *and* CRESTED [in *Heraldry*] is in plain *Engliſh* wattled and combed, and ſignifies the Comb and Gills of a Cock, when particulariz'd for being of a different Tincture from the Body.

BA'RBEL [*barbeau*, F. *barbio*, It. *barbo*, Sp.] a Fiſh ſo named from a Beard that is under its Chaps or Noſe.

BA'RBER [*Barbier*, F. *Barbiere*, It. *Barbero*, Sp. *Barbeyro*, Port. of *barba*, L. Barbier, *Du.* Balbierer, G. All which the German Gloſſographers derive from the *Scythian Berber*, yet us'd in the *Perſian* Tongue] one who ſhaves or trims the Beard.

BA'RBERIES [*berberi*, It. *berberis*, Sp. and L.] the Fruit of the Barberry-tree or Shrub.

BARBERRY *Tree* [*Berbero*, It.] a prickly Shrub, bearing a red Berry of a ſharp Taſte.



BARBER, *Chirurgeons.* They were incorporated by King *Edward* IV. but confirmed by moſt Kings and Queens ſince with Enlargements. Their Arms are a Croſs quartered *Gules*, a Lion paſſant, gardant *or*, in the firſt Quarter a Chevron between three, in the ſecond *Party per pale Argent & vert*, a Roſe crown'd with an Imperial Crown, the firſt as the fourth, the ſecond as the third.

BA'RBICAN [buɼᵹ kenninᵹ, *Sax.* *q.* the ſurveying Place of the City, *&c.*] a Fortreſs built on a Eminence to overlook a City; alſo any Outwork belonging to a Building.

BARBI'GEROUS [*barbiger*, F.] bearded, or wearing a Beard.

BA'RBICANAGE [*Old Rec.*] Money given for the Maintenance of a *Barbican* or Watch-tower.

BARBOTI'NE [in *Medicine*] a Grain, otherwiſe called Worm-ſeed.

BARBOTINE, a Sort of Grain otherwiſe call'd *Semen Santonicum.*

BARBS [*barbes*, F.] a ſort of Armour for Horſes, anciently in uſe.

BARCA'RIA [*Old Records*] a Barkary or Tan-houſe.

BA'RCARIE [*bergerie*, F.] a Sheep-cote, a Sheep-walk.

BA'RCO *longo*, a little low long Sea Veſſel, without a Deck, uſing both Oars and Sails, *Span.*

BARDOANA } [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant Burdock, *L.*
BARDANA }

To BARD } to cut off the Head and Neck from the reſt of
To BEARD } the Fleece.

BARDS [Bardd, *C. Brit.* ſo called of *Bardus* the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*] certain Poets among the ancient *Gauls* and *Britains*, who ſet forth in Verſe the brave Actions of the great Men of their Nation.

BARDA'CH } [*bardache*, F. *bardaſcio*, It.] a Boy kept for
BARDA'SH } Pleaſure, to be abuſed contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, ſo called of *Bardeſanes* of *Meſopotamia*, who having embraced Chriſtianity, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his Knowledge in Philoſophy, but afterwards adhered to the Errors of the *Valentinians*, adding to them others of his own; and aſſerted that the Actions of Mankind depended on Fate.

BARDS [in *Cookery*] are thin, broad Slices of Bacon, with which Capons, Pullets, *&c.* are covered, in order to be roaſted baked or ſtewed, *&c.*

BARDA'NA [in *Botany*] the Burdock, *L.*

BARDE'LLE [with *Horſemen*] a Sort of Saddle made in the Shape of a great Saddle, but only of Cloth ſtuffed with Straw, and tyed tight down with Packthread, without either Wood, Lead or Iron, *Bardella*, Ital.

Ba'rdous [*bardus*, L.] blockiſh, fooliſh, ſtupid; alſo deſtitute, ſimple, only, mere.

Bare [baꞃe, *Sax.* and *Dan.* Baar, *Su.* of the Gothick Termination Bar or Baer, yet in Uſe with the Germans, which being added to a Word denotes its being, open, evident or manifeſt] naked, uncovered, plain.

A **Bare**, a Place free from Graſs, made even and ſmooth to bowl in, eſpecially in the Winter.

To make **Bare** [baꞃian, *Sax.* bearn, Goth.] to make naked, to uncover.

A **Bare** *Pump* [on *Ship-board*] a Piece of hollow Wood or Metal, to pump Beer or Water out of a Cask.

Bare Walls make giddy (or rather *idle*) Houſewives. That is, when Women have no Work at Home they are apt to gad abroad in Queſt of Diverſion; and ſo in Time contract a Habit of Idleneſs. The *French* ſay: *Vuides Chambres ſont les Dames folies*; much to the ſame Purpoſe. The *Lat.* ſay: *Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obſtat res anguſta domi.*

Bare, vide *to bear.*

Barely, but juſt, but even ſo much or many, merely.

Ba'reness [of Abaꞃian, *Sax.* to make bare] the being bare or naked.

A **Bargain** [bargen, *C. Brit.*] a Contract or Agreement concerning the Sale of ſomething; alſo the Thing bought or ſold.

A **Bargain**, *as much as to ſay* done, agreed.

A **Bargain** is a **Bargain**. What is done cannot be undone. The *Germans* ſay: Was geſchehen, iſt geſchehen. The *Fr. Ce qui eſt fait eſt fait.* (What is done is done.) As the Ital. *Quel ch' è fatto è fatto.* Theſe Proverbs are ſpoken to People who after having made any Agreement or Promiſe are for Retracting their Word.

A good **Bargain** is a Pick-purſe. Fr. *Bon marché tire l'argent hors de la bourſe.* That is (tho' it may ſeem a Paradox) what is cheap is dear, becauſe (according to the French) it draws our Money out of our Pockets, and often tempts us to buy what we don't want. The *Germ.* ſay as the *Fr.* Ein wohlfeiler Kauf locket einem das Geld aus dem Beutel. And the *Ital. Il buon mercato vuota la borſa.* (A cheap Bargain empties the Purſe.

Make the beſt of a bad **Bargain**, or *What can't be cur'd muſt be endur'd.* It is to be ſure prudent to turn every Misfortune or Diſappointment to the beſt Advantage one can; and not by indolently repining at what can't be help'd to make bad worſe.

To ſell one a **Bargain**, to put a Sham upon one.

Bargain *and* **Sale** [*Com. Law* Term] a Contract or Agreement made for Manours, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* and alſo a transferring the Property of them from the *bargainer* to the *bargainee.*

Bargaine'e, he or ſhe who accepts ſuch a Bargain.

Bargainer [*barguigneur*, F. to haggle or chaffer] the Perſon who profers or makes ſuch a bargain.

To **Ba'rgain** [of bargen, *C. Britan.* or *barguigner*, F.] to contract or make an Agreement either in buying or ſelling Wares.

Barge [*barque*, F, *barca*, It.] a ſort of large fine Boat, commonly uſed for State; alſo a larger Luggage Veſſel, uſed in carrying Goods, *&c.*

Barge *couples* [with *Architects*] a Beam, *&c.* mortiſed into another to ſtrengthen the Building.

Barge course [in *Architecture*] that Part of the Tiling of an Houſe that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin-head.

Bargh *Maſter* [at the *Mines*] a Surveyor.

A **Bargh** *Mote* [of Beꞃᵹ an Hill and ᵹemot an Aſſembly, *Sax.*] a Court held to manage the Affairs of Mines.

Bark [*barque*, F. *barca*, It. and Sp.] a ſmall ſort of Ship or Sea Veſſel, with but one Deck.

Bark [barck, *Dan.* barck or borck, *D.* O. and L. G. and Su.] the Rind or outermoſt Coat of a Tree.

To **Bark** [prob. of barcker, *Dan.*] to pull off the Bark of a Tree.

To **Bark** *as a Dog* [beoꞃcan, *Sax.*]

To **Bark** [ſaid of *Foxes*] to make a Noiſe at Rutting Time.

To **Bark** at the Moon, or

To **Bark** *where one cannot bite.*

F. *Aboyer à la Lune.* The Deſign of this Proverb is to expoſe the Folly of thoſe, who are given to threaten or rail at their Superiours, or thoſe who are out of their Reach, to as little Purpoſe as it is for a Dog, to pretend, to inſult, to terrify the Moon by Barking.

Barking Dogs ſeldom bite. Fr. *Tout Chien qui aboye ne mord pas.* Lat. *Canes timidi vehementiùs latrant quàm mordent,* Ital. *Can chi abbaia non morde.* H. G. Ein bellender Hund beiſſet nicht leicht. All which imply that huffing, hectoring, bouncing Fellows, who are ever Quarelling and Inſulting, where they think they ſhall meet with no Oppoſition, are rarely or never endow'd with a true generous Courage; but are generally Cowards and puſillanimous Souls, who dare hardly look a Man of Honour in the Face.

Bark, *burning* [in *Husbandry*] a Diſtemper in Trees, commonly cured by ſlitting or cutting along the Grain of the Bark.

Bark *Fat* [with *Tanners*] a Tub.

Bark ga'lling [in *Husbandry*] an Injury received by Trees being bound to Stakes.

Barkers, Saleſmen ſervants who walk before their Shops and invite Cuſtomers.

Barley [probably of בר, *Heb.* Bread-corn] a ſort of Grain well known.

Barley *Corn*, is the leaſt of our long *Engliſh* Meaſures, three of which are ſuppoſed to make an Inch.

Barm [beoꞃm, *Sax.*] Yeaſt, the Head or Workings out of Ale or Beer.

Ba'rmote [in the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Darbyſhire*] a Court held for the Regulation of the Affairs of the Miners.

Barn [beꞃn, *Sax.*] a Place or Houſe for laying up any ſort of Grain, Hay or Straw, *&c.*

Barn [*Bearn*, Scot. *Born*, Dan. Barn, *Su.* beaꞃn, *Sax.* Barn, *Goth.*] a Child.

The **Barn** *is full*, or, ſhe is with Child.

Barn, *Teams*, Broods of Children.

Ba'rnabites, a Sect of religious or regular Prieſts of the Congregation of St. *Paul*; their Office is to inſtruct, catechize and ſerve in Miſſions.

Ba'rnacle, a kind of Bit or Curb for an Horſe.

Barnacle [prob. of beaꞃn, *Sax.* a Child, and aac, *Sax.* an Oak] a *Soland* Gooſe, ſaid to be bred out of the rotten Wood of Trees in *Scotland.*

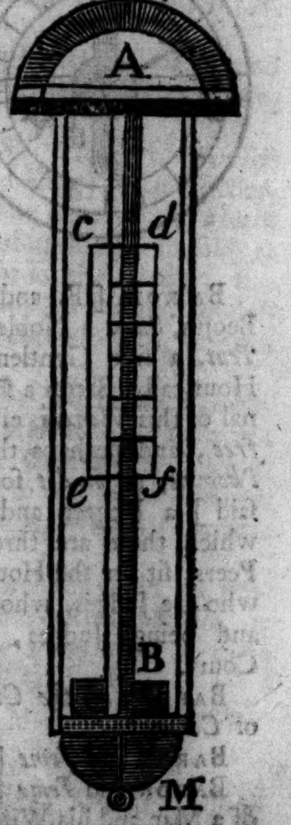
Barnacle [with *Mariners*] a long red Worm in the Sea that will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship, if it be not ſheathed.

Barnacles [prob. of beaꞃn, *Sax.* to bear and *Neck*] Irons put on Horſes Noſes to cauſe them to ſtand quietly.

Barnacles [among the *Canting Crew*] Irons, Fetters.

Baro'co [with *Logicians*] one of the barbarous Words by which they expreſs the Syllogiſtick Moods, and in this Mood the firſt Propoſition muſt always be an univerſal Affirmative, and the others Particular and Negative, and the middle Term the Attribute of the two firſt.

Baro'meter [*Barometre*, F. *Barometro*, Sp. βαρόμετρον, of βάρος heavy, and μέτρον, *Gr.* Meaſure] an Inſtrument for eſtimating the Weight or Pillar of the Atmoſphere, and the ſeveral minute Variations of the Weight of that Pillar; by which Variations the various Changes of the Weather are determined.



The firſt Inventor of it was *Torricelli* at *Florence*, in 1643. from whence Father *Merſenne* brought it into *France* the Year following 1644. and *Monſieur Paſcal* tried it in 1646. and gave an Account of it in a Piece printed in 1647; the Uſes of this Inſtrument are to diſcover the Gravitation of the incumbent Atmoſphere (one of the nobleſt philoſophical Diſcoveries) the Changes of the Weather, *&c.*

The Mechaniſm of the Barometer is as follows: A Glaſs Tube A B, hermetically ſeal'd in A, having its Diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and its Length at leaſt thirteen Inches, is filled with Mercury ſo juſtly as not to have any Air over it, nor any Bubbles adhering to the Sides of the Tube, which is beſt done by means of a Glaſs Funnel, with a Capillary Tube; the Orifice of the Tube, filled after this manner, ſo as to overflow, is cloſely preſſed by the Finger, ſo as to exclude any Air betwixt it and the Mercury, and thus immerged in a wooden Veſſel of a convenient Diameter, ſo, however as not to touch the bottom: at the diſtance of 28 Inches from the Surface of the Mercury, are fix'd two Plates, *c e*, and *d f*, divided into Inches, and theſe again ſubdivided into any Number of ſmaller Parts: Laſtly, the Tube is incloſed in a wooden Frame, to prevent its being broke, and the Baſon open, though ſecured from Duſt.

Many Attempts have been made to render the Changes in the Barometer more ſenſible, and ſo to meaſure the Atmoſphere more accurately; which has given Riſe to a great Number of Barometers of different Structures. Hence comes the Wheel Barometer, Diagonal Barometer, Horizontal Barometer, Pendant Barometer, *&c.*

A Marine **Barometer** being only a double Thermometer for Conveniency at Sea. *See* Thermometer.

Obſervations for the Uſe of the BAROMETER.

I. The Motion of the Mercury in the Tube does not exceed 3 Inches in its riſing and falling.

II. The riſing of the Mercury generally preſages fair Weather, and its falling foul; as *Rain*, *Snow*, *high Winds* and *Storms*.

III. The falling of the Mercury in very hot Weather preſages Thunder.

IV. The riſing of the Mercury in Winter, foreſhews Froſt, and if the Mercury falls 3 or 4 Diviſions in froſty Weather, a Thaw will certainly follow; but if the Mercury riſes in a continued Froſt, Snow will follow.

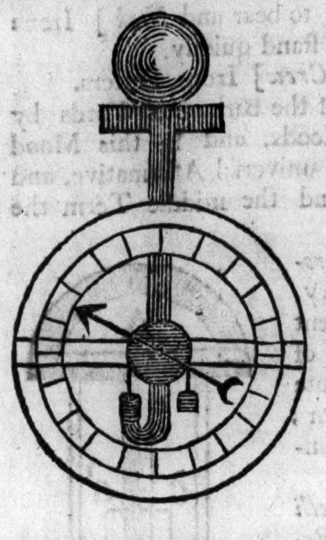
V. If ſoon after the falling of the Mercury foul Weather enſues, there will be but little of it; and on the contrary, if the Weather proves fair ſoon after the Mercury has riſen, the ſame will happen.

VI. If the Mercury riſe much and high in foul Weather, and continues ſo for 2 or 3 Days before the foul Weather is over, then continued fair Weather will enſue.

VII. If the Mercury falls much and low in fair Weather, and continues ſo for 2 or 3 Days before the Rain comes, then you may expect a great deal of wet, and very probably high Winds.

VIII. If the Mercury be unſettled in its Motion, it denotes uncertain and changeable Weather.

IX. As to the Words that are graved near the Diviſions of the Inſtrument, though for the moſt part the Alterations of the Weather will agree with them, yet they are not ſo ſtrictly to be minded, as in the riſing and falling of the Mercury according to the foregoing Obſervations; for if the Mercury ſtands at much Rain, and then riſes up to Changeable, it then foreſhews fair Weather, although not to continue ſo long, as it would have done if the Mercury were higher; ſo Places which are more Northerly have a greater Alteration of the Riſe or Fall of the Mercury, than thoſe that are more Southerly.



Wheel BAROMETER is a Contrivance for the applying an Index to the common Barometer, which Index ſhews the Variation of the Altitude of the Mercurial Cylinder, which at moſt does not exceed 3 Inches, which nevertheleſs may be made as diſtinguiſhable as if it were 3 Foot or 3 Yards, or as much more as is deſired; the Form of it is as here deſcribed.

BA'RON [F. and Sp. *Barone*, It. *Barão*, Port. *Baro*, L. Beoꞃn, *Sax*. a Nobleman; and all of Bar, Baaren or Baren, *Teut*. a free Gentleman, Free-born. The *Germans* to this Hour call a Baron a Freyherr, a free Gentleman. The Original of this Word is either of Bar, *Celt*. a *Man*, or of bar, *Teut*. *free*, and perhaps the *French* Termination *on* for *homme*, or *l'homme*, as *on dit* for *homme dit*, man ſays, men ſay, or it is ſaid] a Degree and Title of Nobility next to a Viſcount, of which there are three Sorts, *Barons of the Realm*, who being Peers, ſit in the Houſe of Lords, two *Barons of the Exchequer*, who are Judges, whoſe Office is to look to the King's Accounts, and being Judges, determine all Cauſes belonging to that Court.

BARONS *of the Cinque Ports*, that have a Place in the Houſe of *Commons*.

BARON and *Feme* [in *Law Books*] a Man and his Wiſe.

BARON and *Feme* [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed when the Coats of a Man and his Wiſe are borne *per pale* in the ſame Eſcutcheon, the Man's being always on the dexter Side, and the Woman's always on the ſiniſter, *Fr*.

BA'RONAGE, the Title or Dignity of a Baron; alſo a Tax or Subſidy of Aid to be raiſed for the King's Uſe out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BA'RONESS [*Baronne*, F. *Baroneſſa*, It. *Baroneza*, Sp. and Port. of *Baroniſſa*, L. vide *Baron*] a Baron's Lady.

BA'RONET [F. *Baronetto*, It. of *Baron*, and *et*, Diminutive Termination] the loweſt Degree of Honour that is Hereditary; it is below a *Baron*, and above a *Knight*; and has the Precedency of all other Knights, except the Knights, of the Garter. It was firſt founded by King *James* I. A. D. 1611. *ſee* Knights.

BA'RONY [*Baronnie*, F. *Baronia*, It. Sp. and L. Beoꞃny, *Sax*.] that Honour or Lordſhip, that gives Title to a Baron, and comprehends not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons; but alſo of Lords Spiritual or Biſhops.

BA'ROSCOPE [of βάρος heavy, and σκοπέω to view, *Gr*.] the ſame as *Barometer*.

BARR [barr, *C.Brit*.] a Piece of Iron, Wood, &c. for faſtening Doors, Windows, &c. or for ſtopping up a Way or Paſſage.

BA'RRACAN [*Bouracan*, F.] a ſort of coarſe Camlet.

BA'RRACH } [*barraque*, F. *baracca*, It. *barraca*, Sp.] a
BA'RRACK } Hutt or Cottage for Soldiers to lodge in a Camp, when they have no Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather; now Barracks are Edifices or ſeveral Houſes built contiguous with Conveniencies of lodging Soldiers at home.

BA'RRATOR } [of *barratter*, O. Fr.] a common Wrangler,
BA'RRETOR } an Exciter of Differences; one who ſets Perſons at Variance, wrangling and brawling with others, one who is continually unquiet.

BARRATOR [in a *Law* Senſe] a Stirrer up or a Setter forward and Maintainer of Law-ſuits and Quarrels.

BA'RRATRY } [in *Commerce*] is the Maſter of a Ship's cheat-
BA'RRETRY } ing the Owners or Inſurers, either by running away with the Ship, ſinking of her, or embezzling her Cargo.

BA'RREL [Barril, *C. Brit*. and F. *barile*, It. *barril*, Sp. and Port.] a liquid Meaſure containing of Ale 32 Gallons, of Beer 36, of Oil and Wine 31 Gallons and a half.

BARREL [a *Dry Meaſure*] of *Eſſex* Butter contains 106 Pound, of *Suffolk* 256.

BARREL *of the Ear* [with *Anatom*.] a large Cavity behind the Tympanum of the Ear, in Depth about three or four Lines, in Width five or ſix, covered with a very fine Membrane, on which are ſeveral Veins and Arteries.

BARRELS *of Earth* [in an *Army*] a ſort of half Hogſheads filled with Earth, which are uſed as breaſt-works for covering the Soldiery; alſo to break the Gabions made in the Ditch, and alſo to roll into Breaches.

BARREL *of a Watch*, ſee *Fuzee*.

BARREL (or *Tube*) of a Gun.

Thundering BARRELS [with *Gunners*] Barrels filled with Bombs, Granadoes, and other Fire-works, to be rolled down a Breach.

To BARREL *up*, to put into a Barrel.

BA'RREN [unbeꞃenꝺ, *Sax*. unbearing, tho' *Caſaubon* chuſes rather to derive it of βαρῖνος, *Gr*. a Fiſh remarkable for its barreneſs] unfruitful; alſo empty, dry, ſorry, poor.

BARREN *Ivy*, the Herb creeping Ivy.

BARRENLY, unfruitfully.

BA'RENNESS [of Unbeꞃenꝺ, *Sax*.] Unfruitfulneſs, a not bearing.

BARREN SIGNS [with *Aſtrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Leo* and *Virgo*, ſo called, becauſe when the Queſtion is ask'd, whether ſuch a Perſon ſhall have Children or not? If one of thoſe Signs be upon the Cuſp, or firſt Point of the firſt Houſe, they take it for granted, that the Perſon inquiring ſhall have none.

BARRICA'DOE [*barricade*, F. *barricata*, It.] a kind of Intrenchment or Defence, made in Haſte, of barrels filled with Earth, Carts, Trees cut down, &c.

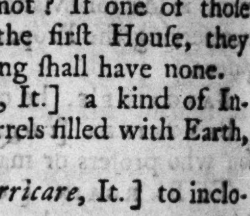
To BARRICA'DE [of *barricader*, F. *barricare*, It.] to incloſe or ſhut up with bars or barricadoes.

BARRICA'DOES [in regular *Fortification*] are Trees cut with ſix Faces, and croſs'd with Battoons of the length of half Pikes bound with Iron at the Feet, to be ſet up in Paſſages or Breaches, to keep back either Horſe or Foot.

BA'RRIERS [*barrieres*, F. *barriere*, It.] Bars ſerving for a boundary of defence.

BARRIERS [*barrieres*, F.] a ſort of warlike Exerciſe or Sport of armed Men fighting with ſhort Swords, within certain bars or rails, ſet up for ſeparating them from the Spectators.

BA'RRIERS [in *Fortification*] are great Stakes, ſet up about ten Foot diſtant one from another, and about four or five Foot high, having tranſoms or overthwart Raſters, to ſtop ſuch as would violently force their Way in. Theſe are uſually erected in void Spaces between a Citadel and the Town, in half Moons and other Works.



BA'RRISTERS [of a *Bar* at which they plead] are Pleaders at the Bar of a Court of Judicature, and are of two ſorts, either *outward* or *utter*, or *inner*.

Outward BARRISTER } [one who after long Study of
Utter BARRISTER } the Law, at leaſt ſeven Years, is called to publick Practice, and admitted to plead, ſtanding without the Bar.

Inner BARRISTER, one who being a Sergeant at Law, or elſe an Attorney of the King or Prince, or any of the King's, &c. Council, are allowed out of Reſpect to plead within the Bar.

VACATION BARRISTERS, Pleaders newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exerciſe of the Houſe for the ſix following Vacations, *viz*. in *Lent* and *Summer*.

BA'RROW-*Hog*, a Boar-hog, that has been gelded.

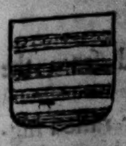
BA'RROW [Beaꞃpe, *Sax*. a Grove] whether it ſtands ſingly by it ſelf, or is added to the Name of a Place, ſignifies ſomething relating to a *Grove*; and ſeveral Words beginning with *bar*, ſeem to have been anciently written *barrow* ſo that *Bartons* ſeems to be but a Contraction of *Barrow-town*, *i. e.* a *Town in* or *near* a *Grove*.

Barrow [Beorȝ, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth, ſuch as are caſt up in ſeveral Parts of *England*, and are ſuppoſed to be *Roman* burying-places.

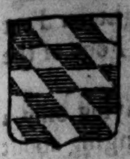
Barrow [*Barella*, It. **baar**. G.] an Inſtrument to carry Stones, Earth. *&c.*

A Hand-**Barrow**, ſuch an Inſtrument to carry in the Hand.

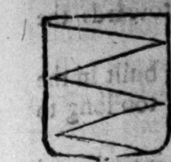
A Wheel-**Barrow**, the like drove upon one Wheel.



Barry [in *Heraldry*] we underſtand it to be a Shield divided tranſverſe into 4 or 6, or more equal Parts, and conſiſting of 2 or more Tinctures interchangeably diſpoſed; as in the Figure.



Barry bendy [in *Heraldry*] is a Shield equally divided into 4, 6, or more equal Parts, by Lines drawn tranſverſe and diagonal, interchangeably varying the Tinctures of which it conſiſts, as in the Figure.



Barry *Pily* [in *Heraldry*] another particular way of blazoning or dividing a Coat Armour, which is to conſiſt of ſix or more Pieces, as in the Eſcutcheon.

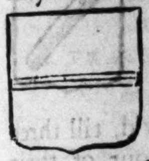
To **Barter** [*barater*, F. *barrattare*, It.] to truck or exchange one Commodity for another of a different kind.

Ba'rtlemies, q. d. *Bartholomew* Days, ſo named from the Cruelties, Slaughters and Maſſacres, that have been committed upon them.

Ba'rton, a Coop for keeping Poultry; alſo a Back-ſide, Out-houſe, *&c.*

Ba'rton [in *Devonſhire*, and elſewhere] the Demeſne Lands of a Manour, and ſometimes the Manour Houſe it ſelf; and alſo Out-houſes, Fold-yards and Back-ſides.

Ba'rules, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that our Saviour had only a Phantom of a Body.



Ba'rulet [in *Heraldry*] is a fourth Part of the Bar, or half of the Cloſet, as in the Eſcutcheon.

Barycoi'a [of *βαρὺ* dully, and *ἀκούω*, *Gr.* to hear] a Dulneſs, Thickneſs, Hardneſs of hearing.

Baryco'calon [with *Botaniſts*] the Thorn-apple.

Baryphoni'a [*βαρυφωνία*, *Gr.*] a Difficulty of ſpeaking.

Bas, low, ſhallow, mean, *F.*

Bas chevaliers, low or inferior Knights, by a Tenure of a bare military Fee, ſo called in Diſtinction from Bannerets and Baronets, who were ſuperior Knights: Whence, it is probable, comes our Knights Batchelors; and it is not improbable that the Name of Batchelor's Degree in the Univerſity had the ſame Riſe.

Basa'ltes [*βασάλτης*, *Gr.*] a ſort of Marble of an Iron Colour; alſo the hardeſt black Marble.

Basa'nites [of *βασανίζω*, *Gr.* to examine diligently] a Touchſtone or Whetſtone.

Base [*bas*, F. *baſſo*, It. *baixo*, Port.] mean, low, vile; alſo ſhameful, knaviſh, diſhoneſt; alſo cowardly, ſneaking; alſo cloſe-fiſted, ſtingy.

Base *Coin*, Money of leſs value than it ought to be.

Base [with *Gunners*] the ſmalleſt Piece of Ordnance, 4 Foot and a half long, the Diameter at the bore 1 Inch 1 Quarter, it weighs 200 Pounds, carries a ball 1 Inch 1 8th Diameter, and 5 or 6 Ounces Weight.

Base [in *Architecture*] the Foot of a Pillar, which ſupports it, or that Part which is under the Body, and lies upon the *Zocle* or Pedeſtal.

Base [in *Fortification*] is the level Line on which any Work ſtands, and which is even with the Campaign.

Base [in an *Eſcutcheon*] is the lower Part, conſiſting of the dexter, middle, and ſiniſter baſe Points.

Base *diſtinct* [in *Opticks*] is that preciſe diſtance from the Pole of a convex Glaſs, in which the Objects, which are beheld through it, appear diſtinct, and well defined; and is the ſame with what is called the *Focus*.

Base *Ring* [of a *Canon*] is the large Ring next to, and juſt behind the Touch-hole.

Base *Court* [*Law* Term] an inferior one, which is not a Court of Record; as the Court Leet, Court-Baron, *&c.*

Base *Eſtate* } [in *Law*] Lands or Tenements held at the
Base *Fee* } Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Base *Tenants*, Tenants that perform Service in Villenage to their Lord.

Base *Tenure* [*Law* Term] is holding by Villenage or other cuſtomary Service, in Diſtinctiou from the higher Tenure *in Capite*, or by Military Service.

Base, a Fiſh, otherwiſe called the Sea-Wolf.

Base [of a *Conick Section*] a right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, ariſing from the common Interſection of the Secant Plane, and the Baſe of the Cone.

Base *of a ſolid Figure* [*Geometry*] is the lowermoſt Side or that on which it ſtands.

Base *of a Triangle* [with *Geometr.*] is any Side of it; but uſually and moſt properly that Side, which lies parallel to the Horizon.

Bashful [of *abaſh'd*, made aſhamb'd and *full*] ſhameſac'd, timorous, modeſt.

Bashfully, ſhameſacedly, timorouſly, modeſtly.

Bashfulness, Shameſacedneſs, Timorouſneſs, Modeſty.

Bashfulness was painted by the Ancients as a Virgin, cloath'd in white, as a Token of Chaſtity, veil'd, to ſhew that a virtuous Woman ought not to expoſe her Beauty; in her Hand a Lilly as the Emblem of Modeſty; and ſtanding on a Tortoiſe, to ſhew that chaſte Women ſhould not be given to rambling.

Ba'sil [*baſilic*, F. *baſſilico*, It. *baſilico*, Sp. *baſilica*, Port.] the Herb Sweet Baſil.

Basil [in *Joynery*] the ſloping Edge of a Chiſſel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

Basila're *Os* [in *Anatomy*] See *Sphenoides*.

Basi'lica } [with *Anat.*] the inner Vein of the Arm,
Ba'silick *Vein* } the Liver Vein.

Basilick [*baſilique*, F. *baſilica*, It. and Sp. *βασιλικὴ*, *Gr.*] a large Hall having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Iſles or Wings with Galleries over them. Theſe *Baſilicks* were at firſt made for the Palaces of Princes, and afterwards converted into Courts of Juſtice, and at laſt into Churches; whence a *Baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent Church, as the *Baſilick* of St. *Peter* at *Rome*.

Basi'lical [*Βασιλικὸς*, *Gr.*] King-like, royal.

Basi'lick [*βασιλικὴ*, *Gr.*] a ſtately Church.

Basilick *Conſtitutions*, an Abridgment and Reform of the Emperour *Juſtinian*'s Laws, made under *Baſilius* and *Leo*, whence they were named.

Basi'licon [*βασιλικὸν*, *Gr.*] an Ointment, called alſo *Tetrapharmacon*.

Basi'licus [*Aſtron.*] a fixed Star in the Conſtellation *Leo*, called *Cor Leonis*.

Basili'dians [of *Baſilides* their Ring-leader] in the ſecond Century, they held that Chriſt was only a Man in Appearance, and that his Body was a Phantom, *&c.*

Ba'silisk [*Baſilic*, F. *Baſiliſco*, It. Sp. and Port. *Baſiliſcus*, L. of *βασιλίσκος* of *βασιλεὺς*, *Gr.* a King] a kind of Serpent called alſo a Cockatrice, having a white Spot on the Head, as a ſort of Diadem or Crown, that rolls not up himſelf in folds as others do, but bears his body erect, as far as the middle; this Serpent is ſaid to drive away all others with his hiſſing, to deſtroy Animals and Fruits, *&c.* by his infectious breath, to burn Herbs and to break Stones.

A **Basilisk**, having the Head and Eyes of a Hawk [*Hieroglyphically*] among the ancient *Egyptians* was uſed to repreſent the Providence of God, becauſe no other Creature is fuller of Spirit and Vigour. This Creature is ſaid to kill at a diſtance, only by ſending out of its Eyes a ſecret Poiſon, which it conveys to the Creature with whom it is diſpleaſed.

Basilisks were frequently placed by the Ancients in the Preſence of their Gods, either at their Feet, about their Middle, or winding their Tails about their Heads, as a Symbol of their Immortality, becauſe this Serpent is very long-lived.

Basilisk [*Baſilic*, F. *Baſiliſco*, It.] a long Piece of Ordnance.

Ba'sinets, an Herb.

Basioglo'ssa [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the *Baſis* or Root of the bone *Hyoides*, which ſerve to depreſs or keep down the Tongue, *L.* of *Gr.*

Basis [with *Anat.*] the upper and broader Part of the Heart oppoſite to the *Mucro* or Point; alſo the bottom of the bone *Hyoides* at the Root of the Tongue.

Ba'sis [*baſe*, F. *baſa*, It. and Sp. *baſis*, L. of *βάσις*, *Gr.*] a

Basis [in *Architect.*] the Foot that ſupports a Pillar.

To **Bask** [perhaps of **backaren**, *Du.*] to keep or lie in a Place expoſed to the Sun.

Ba'sket [**bagawd**, C. Br. *baſcauda*, L.] an Utenſil well known.

Ba'snetum [*Old Law*] an Helmet.

Ba'son [baſin, Fr. *bacino*, It. *baſia*, Sp. *bacia*, Port.] a Veſſel for waſhing Hands in, and other Uſes.

Bason, a Place near the Sea where Ships may lie in Safety.

Ba'son [with *Anatom.*] a round Cavity in the Form of a Tunnel, ſituate betwixt the anterior Ventricles of the brain, and ending at the Point of the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

Basons *of a Balance*, two Pieces of braſs of other Matter, faſtened to the Extremities of the Strings, the one to hold the Weight, and the other to be weighed.

Bason *of a Jet d'Eau*, a Reſervatory of Water.

Bass [*Baſſe*, F.] low, mean.

Bass [in *Muſick*] the loweſt of all its Parts, which ſerves as a Foundation to the other.

BASS } a ſort of Cuſhion made of Straw, uſed in Chur-
BASSOCK } ches to kneel on.

BASSA *Tenura* [*Old Deeds*] baſe Tenure, or holding by Villenage, or other cuſtomary Service, in Diſtinction from *alta Tenura*, the higheſt Tenure *in Capite, i. e.* in Chief, or by Military Service, *&c.*

BASS *Violin*, a muſical Stringed Inſtrument, of the ſame Form with the Violin, but much larger.

BASSA′ } [among the *Turks*] a Governour or Magiſtrate
BASHA′W } of a particular Place; alſo a Commander in Chief of a Body of Soldiers.

BA′SSET [*Baſſetta*, It.] a ſort of Game at Cards.

BASSE′TTO [in *Muſick Books*] a Baſs Viol or Violin of the ſmalleſt Size, ſo called in Diſtinction from Baſs Viols, or Violins of a larger Size.

BASS, a Collar for Cart-Horſes made of Straw, Ruſhes, Sedge, *&c.*

BASSE *Enceinte* } [in *Fortification*] the ſame as falſe Bray,
BASSE *Incloſure* } *Fr.*

BA′SSO [in *Muſick*] for the moſt Part ſignifies the Baſs; but ſometimes in Pieces of Muſick for ſeveral Voices, the ſinging Baſs is more particularly ſo called, *It.*

BASSO *Concertante* [in *Muſick*] the Baſs of the little Chorus, or the Baſs that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO *Continuo* [in *Muſick*] the thorough Baſs or continual Baſs, which is commonly diſtinguiſhed from the other Baſſes by Figures over the Notes in Muſick Books, which Figures are proper only to the Organ, Harpſichord, Spinet, and Theorbo-Lute.

BASSO *Recitante* [*Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Baſſo Concertante.*

BASSO *Repieno* [in *Muſick*] the Baſs of the Grand Chorus, or the Baſs that plays now and then in ſome particular Places, *Ital.*

BASSO *Viola* [*Muſ.*] a Baſe Viol, *Ital.*

BASSO *Violino* [*Muſick Books*] the Baſs for the Baſs Violin, *Ital.*

BASSO *Relievo* [in *Maſonry, Carving, Caſting,* &c.] i. e. *Baſs* or *Low Relief*, or imboſſed Work, is when only half the Bodies or Figures are repreſented, or when the Work is low, flat, or but a little raiſed; as when a Medal or Coin has its Figure or Impreſs low, thin, and hardly diſtinguiſhable from the Plane, it is ſaid that the Relief is low and weak; but when it is much raiſed, the Relief is ſaid to be bold and ſtrong.

BASSOO′N [*Baſſon*, F. *Baſſone*, It.] a Muſical Inſtrument, a Hautboy.

BAST. Lime-tree-wood made into Ropes.

BA′STARD [*bâtrd*, F. of *Baſe* and **tardon**, C. Br. *qu.* baſely deſcended, *baſtardo*, It. Sp. and Port.] born out of Wedlock; alſo not true or genuine, counterfeit, falſe.

BA′STARD [in *Law*] one born of a Woman unmarried, ſo that the Father is not known by the Order of the Law.

BASTARD **Brood is allways proud.** How far this Proverb is true I ſhall not undertake to determine: but, where it is ſo, the Reaſon is probably, becauſe ſuch People knowing themſelves expos'd to publick Reproach, they, for their own Eaſe, get the Maſtery of Shame and Modeſty, to which Pride and Inſolence naturally follow.

To BA′STARDISE [*abâſtardir*, F. *imbaſtardine*, It.] to make a Baſtard; alſo to counterfeit, to corrupt.

BA′STARDY [*bâtardiſe*, F.] the Condition of a baſtard; the Defect of Birth objected againſt a Perſon born out of Wedlock.

BASTARDY [*baſtardigia*, Ital. *baſtardia*, Sp.] an Inquiry, Examination or Trial at Law, whether one be a Baſtard or not.

To BASTE, to moiſten Meat with Butter or Dripping, while roaſting.

To BASTE [*bâtir*, F. *imbaſtine*, It.] to ſew ſlightly with Stitches.

To BASTE [of *bâtonner* or *battre*, F.] to beat or bang ſoundly with a Cudgel.

To BASTE **a Flint with Butter.** That is, to do a Thing to no Purpoſe, for baſte is as long as you will it never will be ſoft.

BASTI′LE [in *Paris* in *France*] the Name of a Priſon.

BASTINA′DO [*baſtinade* or *baſtonnade*, F. *baſtonata*, It. *baſtonada*, Sp.] Blows given with a Stick, a Cudgelling, or beating with a Cudgel.

To BASTINADE [*bâtonner*, F. *baſtonare*, It.] to beat with a Stick or Cudgel.

BASTION [F. and Sp. *Baſtione*, It. in *Fortification*] a Maſs of Earth, and ſometimes fac'd or lined with Stone or Brick, and ſometimes with Sods, which generally advances towards the Campaign, the bounding Lines of it being two Faces, two Flanks and two Demigorges, *Gr.*

BASTION *compoſed* [*Fortific.*] is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal, which cauſes that the Gorges alſo are very unequal.

BASTION *Cut* } [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion, the Point of
BASTION *with a Tenaille* } which is cut off, ſo as to make one Angle inwards, and two Points outwards; this is done, when Water, *&c.* obſtructs the carrying on the Baſtion to the full Extent of it, or when it would otherwiſe be too ſharp.

BASTION *deformed* } [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion that wants one of
Irregural BASTION } its Demigorges, by Reaſon that one Side of the interior Polygon is very ſhort.

Demi BASTION [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion which has but one Face and Flank, and is commonly raiſed before the Horn or Crown Work, called alſo an Eſpaulement.

A Knight of the BATH, *vide* Knight.

BASTION *detached* [*Fortif.*] one that is ſeparated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION [*Fortif.*] one which has another raiſed higher on the Plain of the great Baſtion, twelve or eighteen Feet being left between the Breaſt-work of the lower, and Foot of the higher.

Hollow BASTION } [*Fortification*] a Baſtion having only a
Voided BASTION } Rampart and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces; ſo that a void Space is left towards the Centre.

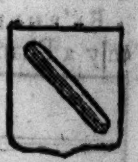
Flat BASTION } [*Fortification*] a Baſtion which is built in the
Plat BASTION } middle of a Curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the Baſtion at its Extremes.

A regular BASTION [*Fortif.*] a Baſtion filled up intirely and has the Earh equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space towards the Center.

BA′STON } [of *bâton*, F. a Staff] one of the Wardens of
BATTOO′N } the Fleet; being and Officer, who attends the King's Courts with a red Staff, for committing ſuch to Ward, who are committed by the Court.

BASTOON } [in *Architecture*] the ſame as *Torus*, a round
BATTOON } Member encompaſſing the baſe of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *Liſt.*

BASTONADO, vide *Baſtinado.*



BA′STON } [in *Heraldry*] does not go from Si-
BA′TON } de to Side as the Bend or Scarf
BATOO′N } does, and is in the Form of a
BATU′NE } Truncheon, and a Note of Baſtardy, and ought not to be born of any Metal, unleſs by the Baſtards of Princes; nor ought it to be remov'd, till three Generations, with which they bear the Coat Armour of their Fathers, and when they leave it off, they muſt bear ſome other Mark, according as the King of Arms thinks fit, or elſe he may alter the whole Coat.

A BAT [batt, *Sax.*] a ſmall Bird that bears ſome Reſemblance to a Mouſe; that flies only by Night.

BAT [either of bat, *Sax.* or *batuere*, F. to ſtrike] a Club to ſtrike a Ball with at the Play call'd Cricket.

BAT *as Brick Bat*, a Piece of Brick.

BAT *Fowling*, a particular manner of Bird-catching in the Night-time, while they are at Rooſt, upon Perches, Trees or Hedges; they light Torches or Straw, and then beat the Buſhes; upon which the Birds flying towards the Flames, are caught either with Nets or otherwiſe.

BA′TABLE *Ground*, i. e. diſputable Ground, Land which lies between *England* and *Scotland*, which it was in Queſtion to whom it belonged before the Union of the two Kingdoms.

BATARDI′ER [in *Husbandry*] a Place in a Garden prepared for the placing of Fruit-Trees, a Nurſery, *F.*

BATA′VIANS [of *Batavia*, *L.*] the People of *Holland.*

BA′TCHELOR, See *Bachelor.*

BATCHELOR, the Original of this Word is much controverted by Criticks; ſome derive it from *Bacca laurea*, L. *i. e.* Laurel Berry, in Alluſion to the ancient Cuſtom of Crowning Poets with Laurel, *Bacca lauri*; others, of *baculus* or *bacillus*, L. a Staff, becauſe (they ſay) a Staff was put into the Hand of Batchelors at their Commencement, as a Symbol of their Authority, of their Studies being finiſhed, and of the Liberty they were reſtored to. Hence the Title of *Bachelor of Arts, Divinity, Muſick,* &c.

BATCHELOR, in ancient Times, was alſo a Title given to a young Cavalier who had made his firſt Campaign, and received the military Girdle.

BATCHELOR [of *baculus*, L. a Staff] a Title given to young military Men, on account that the young Cavaliers exerciſed themſelves with Staffs and Bucklers; hence they were called *Bacculares* and *Baccularii*, in the Time of King *Richard* II. by *Odorick* and *Walſingham.* Hence

BATCHELORSHIP, the State or Condition of a Batchelor.

BATCHELORS *of Arms*, was a Title anciently given to thoſe who came off Victors in their firſt Engagement.

BATCHELOR [is by others derived of *bas Chevaliers*, F. *q. d.* Knights of the lower Order] *See* Knights Batchelors, *in K.*

BATE [probably of beatan, *Sax.* to beat] Strife, Contention; as a *Make-bate.*

To BATE [*rabate,* F.] to abate or take off from a Reckoning or Price of a Commodity ſold, *&c.*

To BATE [with *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to *bate* or *baid,* when ſhe flutters with her Wings either from Perch or Fiſt; as it were ſtriving to get away.

BATEMENT [in *Carpentry*] the Waſte of a Piece of Stuff in Forming it to a deſigned Uſe.

BATE, the Texture of Wood.

BATH [Bæth, *Sax.* **Badt,** *Du.* **Bad;** G. **Badh,** *Su.*] a Place to waſh in, or Spring of Medicinal Waters.

A Knight of the BATH, vide *Knight.*

To BATHE [bathian or baþan, *Sax.* **baden,** *Du.* and G.] to waſh, to ſoak, to ſupple.

BA'THING [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is made to waſh herſelf either in a ſmall River or Brook; or at home in a baſon to ſtrengthen her, ſharpen her appetite, and render her more bold and hardy.

BATHMIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a bone, the ſame as *Troclea*; a cavity in the bone of the Arm or Shoulder on each ſide one, that receives the Proceſs of the undermoſt and leſſer of the two bones of the Cubit, when the whole Hand is ſtretched out and bent.

BA'THRUM [βάθρον, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument contrived for the Eaſe and Security of laxated Joints after they have been reduced.

BATHYPI'CRON [with *Botaniſts*] broad-leav'd Worm-wood.

BA'TMA [at *Smyrna*] a Quantity containing ſix Oaks, each Oak weighing 400 Drams.

BATON [in *Architect.*] a large Ring or Moulding in the baſe of a Column, otherwiſe called the *Tore.*

BATON [in *Heraldry*] ſee *Baſton.*

BATRACHI'TES [βατραχίτης, *Gr.*] a Stone in Colour and Shape, nearly reſembling a green Frog.

BATRA'CHIUM [of βάτραχος, *Gr.*] the Flower Crow-foot, Gold-knap or Yellow-craw.

BA'TRACHOMY'OMA'CHY [*batrachomyomachia,* L. of βάτραχος a Frog, μῦς a Mouſe, and μάχη, *Gr.* a Fight] the battle between the Frogs and Mice.

BATTAIL [in *Common Law*] an ancient trial by combat, which the defendant might chuſe in an Appeal of Murder, Robbery or Felony, in Order to fight a Duel with the Accuſer or Appellant, to prove whether he was guilty or not. This practice was founded on this notion, that if the accuſed Perſon was guilty, he would be ſlain or overcome by the Appellant, but if innocent, not; but this is now wholly laid aſide, *Fr.*

BATTA'LIA [of *battaille,* F. *battaglia,* It. *batalia,* Sp.] battle array, or Order of battle.

BATTA'LLION [*batallion,* F. *battaglione,* It. *batallion,* Sp.] a body of Foot-Soldiers conſiſting of 6, 7, or 800 Men, two thirds of which are commonly Muſqueteers ranged on the left and right Wings, and the other third were wont to be Pike-Men poſted in the middle.

To draw up BATALLIONS [*Milit.* Term] is to range a body of Foot in the moſt avantageous Place and Form for engaging an Enemy.

BA'TTEL } [*battaille,* F. *battaglia,* It. *batalla,* Sp. *batalha,*
BA'TTLE } Port. all prob. of bat or bat, *Sax.* a Club or Cudgel, from whence likewiſe the Fr. *bâton*] the Engagement or general Fight of two Armies.

MAIN BATTLE [*Milit.* Term] the Main body of an Army, the ſecond of the three Lines, the *Van* being the firſt, and the *Rear* or *Reſerve* the third.

BATTLE *Array* } [in *Cock-Fighting*] a battle or fight be-
BATTLE *Royal* } tween three, five or ſeven Cocks, all engaged together, ſo that he that ſtands the longeſt gets the Victory.

To BA'TTEL, to feed as Cattle do; alſo to grow fat.

BA'TTELDORE [*battoir,* F.] An Inſtrument to play at Shuttle-cock or Tennis with.

A BATTLEDORE, or Horn-book, becauſe it has much the ſame Shape.

BA'TTELER [in an *Univerſity*] a Student that *battles* or goes on Score for his Diet.

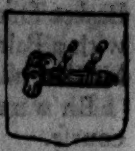
To BA'TTEN [*q. d.* to fatten, or of **batten,** *Teut.* to benefit] to welter or roll about in; alſo to fatten or get Fleſh.

A BATTEN [in *Carpentry*] a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff from two to four Inches broad, and and about an Inch thick.

BA'TTER [with *Builders*] a Term us'd to ſignify that a Wall, a Piece of Timber or the like, does not ſtand upright; but leans from you ward; but when it leans towards you, they ſay it over hangs or hangs over.

BATTER [q. d. *matter,* or of *batuere,* L. to beat] Water, Flour, Eggs, Salt, Spice, *&c.* mixed together for making Pancakes, *&c.*

To BA'TTER [*battre,* F. of *batuere,* L.] to beat down or demoliſh.



BA'TTERING *Rams,* were uſed by the Ancients before the Invention of Gunpowder, for battering the Walls of Places beſieged. They were large beams of Timber with great Iron Horns like thoſe of a Ram at the End, which were ſlung to a Height proportionable to the Wall to be batter'd, ſo that they could ſwing forward and backward, which was done by the main Strength of a great many Men.

BA'TTERY [*batterie,* F. of *batuere,* L.] a violent beating or ſtriking of any Perſon or Thing.

BATTERY [*batterie,* F. *bateria;* Sp. *Fortification*] a Place raiſed to plant great Guns to play upon the Enemy.

BA'TTERY *Maſter* [in an *Army*] an Officer whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee to the raiſing of the batteries, which Office is now ſuppreſs'd in *England,* but is ſtill kept up elſewhere.

BATTERY *of a Camp* [*Military* Term] a Place where Cannon are planted, being commonly ſurrounded with a Trench, and Pallizadoes at the bottom, and with a Parapet on the Top, having as many Holes as there are Cannon; they have alſo Redoubts on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms for covering the Soldiery appointed to defend it.

BATTERY *d'Enfilade* [*Fortif.*] a battery which ſcours or ſweeps the whole Length of the Line.

BATTERY *en Echarpe* [*Fortific.*] a battery that plays on a Work, obliquely or ſideways.

BATTERY *de Revers* [*Fortif.*] a battery that beats upon the back of any Place, called alſo a murdering battery.

Joint BATAERY } [*Fortific.*] is when ſeveral Can-
BATTERY *par ecamerade* } non fire upon the ſame Place at one Time.

Sunk BATTERY } [*Fortific.*] is a Battery, the Platform of
Buried BATTERY }. which is ſunk into the Ground, ſo that Trenches muſt be cut in the Earth againſt the Muzzles of the Cannon, to ſerve as Loop-holes to fire out at; theſe batteries are us'd to beat down the breaſt-work of a Place, at making the firſt Approaches; the *French* call it *en terre* and *ruinante.*

Croſs BATTERIES [*Fortific.*] a Couple of batteries at a conſiderable Diſtance from each other, which play athwart one another at the ſame time; and upon the ſame Point forming right Angles; where what one bullet ſhakes, the other beats down.

BATTERY *en Rouage* [*Fortif.*] a battery uſed to diſmount the Enemy's Cannon.

BATTERY [in *Law*] an Act that tends to the breach of the Peace of the Realm, by violently ſtriking or beating a Man; who may therefore indict the other Perſon or have his Action of Treſpaſs, or Aſſault and battery.

BATTEURS *d'Eſtrade* [*Military* Term] Scouts, Horſe ſent out before and on the Wings of an Army, two or three Miles to make a Diſcovery, and give an Account to the General, *Fr.*

BA'TTING *Staff,* an Inſtrument uſed to beat Linen.

BATTITU'RA [in *Smithery*] the Flakes or Scales of Iron, which fly off from it, when it is either firſt taken out of the Fire, or beaten on an Anvil.

To BA'TTLE, to take up Victuals, *&c.* in the College Book at the Univerſity of *Oxford.*

BA'TTLEMENTS [probably of *battle*] Indentures or Notches on the Top of a Wall, breaſt-work, or other Edifice in the Form of Embraſures to be look'd thro'; alſo the Turrets of an Houſe.

BATTO'LOGIST [βαττολόγος, *Gr.*] a vain babbler.

BATTO'LOGY [of *Battus* a pitiful Poet, and λόγος, *Gr.*] a needleſs Repetition of Words over and over; a multiplying Words unneceſſarily.

BATTOO'N [*bâton,* F.] a ſhort thick Stick or Club; alſo a Truncheon or Marſhall's Staff. See *Baſton.*

BATTU'TA [*Muſick*] the Motion or beating of the Hand or Foot, in beating and directing the Time, *Ital.*

BA'TUS [*Old Records*] a Boat.

BATUS, an *Hebrew* liquid Meaſure containing ſeventy two Sextaries.

BAU'BEE, a Farthing, N. C.

BAU'CIA [with *Botaniſts*] the wild Parſnip.

BAUD } [of *baude,* F. *impudent*] a lewd Woman, a Pro-
BAWD } cureſs, who makes it her Buſineſs to debauch others for Gain.

To BAULK [*Incert. Etym.*] to croſs, to diſappoint.

A BAULK, a Diſappointment.

BA'VINS, a larger ſort of Bruſh Faggots.

BA'WBLE [*babiole,* F.] a Trifle, a Play-thing.

To BAWD, to act the Part of a bawd, to procure *Spectator.*

BA'WDILY, filthily, lewdly, ſmuttily.

BA'WDINESS, Lewdneſs, obſcene Diſcourſe or Action.

BA'WDRICK, a Cord or Thong for a Bell Clapper; alſo a Sword Belt; alſo an old faſhioned Jewel.

BA'WDRY, the Employwent or Trade of a bawd.

This infamous Profeſſion was repreſented by the Ancients as an old Woman having a Letter-caſe at her Girdle, and at her Feet a

Basket fill'd with Flowers, Jewels and other Toies : Blowing up with a Pair of Bellows two Hearts, which Cupid is kindling with his Torch.

Ba'wdy, ſmutty, filthy, lewd ; alſo filthy Words or Diſcourſe.

Bawdy-house, a bordel, a Brothel-Houſe, a Houſe that keeps and entertains whores.

To **Bawl** [probably of *balare*, L. to bleat as a Sheep, or according to *Caſaubon*, of *βοάω*, *Gr.*] to make a great Noiſe or Cry.

Ba'wrel [with *Falconers*] a kind of Hawk, as to Size and Shape like a Lanner, but has a longer body and Tail.

Ba'wsin, a badger, an amphibious Animal.

Bay [byȝe, *Sax.* baeye, Du. *baye*, F. *baya*, Sp.] an Arm of the Sea that comes up into the Land, and ends in a Nook ; alſo a ſmall Gulf near ſome Harbour bigger than a Creek, where Ships may ride ſafely.

Bay [with *Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Pheaſant by barking till ſhe be ſhot, he is ſaid *to keep her at Bay*.

Bay [with *Architects*] a Space left in a Wall for a Gate, Door or Window ; alſo a round Window, or one made Archwiſe; alſo a Part of a barn at the End, where Corn, *&c.* is laid ; thus if a barn conſiſts of a Floor and 2 Heads, where they lay Corn, they ſay a barn of 2 Bays.

Bay *of Joiſts* [with *Architects*] the Space betwixt two beams.

Bay [in *Fortif.*] an Hole in a Parapet to receive the Mouth of a Cannon.

Bay *Colour* [F. *bajo*, It. *báyo*, Sp. probably of *φαιὸς*, *Gr.* Aſh-coloured] a light-brown, reddiſh Colour in Horſes, *&c.*

Bay, a Pond-Head raiſed a great Height, to keep in Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron or Hammer-Mill.

Bay-*Tree* [*abbajane*, It. *βαῖον*, *Gr.*] the Female Laurel.

To **Bay** [of *abbayer*, F.] to bark as a Dog, to cry or bleat as a Lamb.

To **Bay** [*beeler*, F. *beelare*, It.] to cry or bleat as a Lamb.

To **Bay** [*Hunt.* Term] uſed of Deer who are ſaid to *Bay*, when having been hard run they turn Head againſt the Hounds.

To keep at **Bay**, to amuſe.

Bay'ard [of bay end eard Nature, *Teut.*] a Bay Horſe.

Bay'onet [*bayonnette*, F. *bajonetta*, It. *bayonéta*, Sp.] a broad Dagger without a Guard, with a Tube or Handle to fix on the End of a Musket, uſed inſtead of a Pike to receive a Charge of Horſe.

To play } *at the* **Bays**, an Exerciſe uſed at *Boſton* in *Lincoln-*
To run } *ſhire*.

Bayz, a ſort of woollen Cloth, having a long Nap ſometimes fuzzed on one Side and ſometimes not.

Bays, the making of *Bays*, *Says*, *Serges*, &c. was brought into *England* by the *Flemings*, who fled hither to avoid the Perſecution of the Duke of *Alva*, about the fifth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Ba'zar [in *Perſia*] a Market-place.

Bde'llium [בדלח, *Hebr.*] the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Size of an Olive Tree, reſembling Wax, of a bitter Taſte, but a ſweet Smell. Its Virtues are to mollify hard Swellings, and the Stiffneſs of Sinews, and it is us'd againſt the Biting of venemous Beaſts.

Be, a Prepoſition common to the *Teutonic*, *German*, and *Saxon*, &c. Dialect ; alſo now to the *Engliſh*.

To **Be** [beon, *Sax.* irreg. Verb. all probably of bar, *Celt.* a Man, the beard being the Sign of Virility ; or from the ſame Reaſon *of* beran, *Sax.* to evince or manifeſt] to exiſt. The Signification and Uſe of this Verb have ſo vaſt a Latitude, that it would too tedions to exemplify it here.

It is remarkable that this Verb Subſtantive is the moſt irregular of any in all the modern as well as the Latin and ſeveral other Tongues, and yet more ſo, that even in this Irregularity they diſcover a certain Affinity or Analogy one to the other. In the *Engliſh* Tongue it is the only Verb which is irregular in the firſt Perſ. *Sing.* of the *Præſ.* Tenſe of the *Indic. Mood.* The Irregularity being ſo remarkable I ſhall here give the ſimple Tenſes with the Derivation of each Perſon *Sing.*

PRÆS. INDIC.

I am [eom, eam *or* am, *Sax.* Εἰμὶ, Gr.] *Thou* art [eaꞃt *or* aꞃth, *Sax.*] *He* is [yꞅ *or* iꞅ, *Sax.* is, *Du.* O. and L. G. iſt, H. G.] Pl. *We, you, they* are [aꞃon, *Sax.* ere, *Dan.* are, Su.

Imperfectum.

I was [pæs, *Sax.*] *Thou* wast wareſt or warſt, G.] Which is better and more regular than wert [waert, *Du.*] He was [paꞅ or pæꞅ, *Sax.* was, *Du.*] *We, you, they* were [pæꞃnn, *or* pæꞃon, *Sax.* ware, *Dan.* waren, Du. and G.] By this Tenſe is to be obſerv'd that tho', as in other Verbs, we ſpeak to ſingle Perſons with the Pronoun in the Plural, yet we often take the Verb in the Singular, as *you was*, for *you were*.

PRÆS. CONJ.

Is in *Engliſh* irregular.

Imperfectnm.

I *&c.* were in all Perſons and both Numbers [pæꞃe, *Sax.* bar, *Dan.* ware, *Du.* waere, G.] Some uſe wert in the ſecond Perſon *Singul.* but as it makes the Verb irregular without a Cauſe it is to be avoided.

The *Perfect* and *Pluſquamperfect* tenſes of this Verb *have*, and not as the *Germans* and Italians, with the *Preſent* and *Imperfect* tenſes of itſelf.

Been (*Irr. Part. P.*) have been, [either *of* beon, *Sax.* the *Infinitif*; or of ben, *Du.* or bin, G. the firſt Perſon *Preſ.*

Beach, a Cape or Point.

A **Beach**, the Shore or a landing Place on it.

Bea'con [*of* beacen, *of* ken, to diſcover and by an Habitation, or *of* beconian, *Sax.* to ſhew by a Sign ; baken, *Du.* baak, L. G.] a long Pole ſet upon a riſing Ground near the Sea Coaſts, on which Pitch barrels are fixed, to be ready to be fired, or cauſe a Smoak by Night, in order to give Notice of the Approach of an Enemy, or to prevent Shipwrecks, *&c.*

Bea'conage, Money paid for the maintaining beacons.

Bead [beaꝺ, *Sax.*] a Prayer ; alſo a little round ball of which necklaces are made.

Bead [in *Joinery*] a little round Moulding on the Edge of a Shelf, *&c.*

Bead [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding in the *Roman* and *Corinthian* Orders, carved in ſhort Emboſſments like beads of Necklaces.

Bead's *Man* } [ȝebeꝺman, of biꝺꝺen, *Sax.* to pray] Per-
Bead's *Woman* } ſons who in a Chantry or Religious Houſe (in Popiſh Times) ſaid a certain Set of Prayers for Patrons, having an Allowance for performing the ſaid Office.

Bead roll } a Catalogue or Liſt of thoſe that were wont
Bed roll } to be pray'd for in the Church.

Bead roll, now is uſed to ſignify any long, tedious Liſt, or a confuſed Reckoning up of many Things together.

Bead-*Tree*, a certain Shrub bearing white berries.

Bea'dle [byꝺel, *Sax.* *Bedeau*, F. *Bidello*, It. *Bedel*, Port. Boedel, *Dan.* Badel, *Su.* Bedell and Buttel, G. the Latter generally ſignifies a Hangman] a Meſſenger or Apparitor of a Court, who ſummons Perſons to appear there ; alſo a Pariſh Officer who acts under the Churchwarden ; alſo an Officer in an Univerſity.

Beadle [of a *Foreſt*] an Officer who makes Garniſhments for the Courts, as alſo Proclamations there, and executes all the Proceſſes there.

Beadle [of a *Company*] an Officer or Meſſenger who carries Summons for the Members to meet, *&c.*

Bea'gle [probably of *bigle*, of *beugler*, *Fr.* to low or make a Noiſe] a ſort of Hunting Dog that makes a great Noiſe and Cry.

Beak [Beck, *Du.* *bec*, F. *becco*, It. *pico*, Sp.] the Bill of a Bird.

Beak [in *Architecture*] a little Fillet left on the Edge of a Larmier, which forms a Canal, and makes a kind of Pendant.

Chin **Beak** [in *Architecture*] a Moulding the ſame as the Quarter round, except that its Situation is inverted.

Beaked [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed to expreſs the beak or bill of a bird, and when the beak and Legs of a Fowl are of a different Tincture from the body, in blazoning, it is common to ſay beaked and membred, or armed.

Beak [with *Falconers*] the upper and crooked Part of the bill of an Hawk.

Beak } [of a *Ship*] that Part of it, which is without,
Beak *Head* } before the Fore-caſtle, that is faſtened to the Stem, and ſupported by the main Knee, and is the chief Ornament and Grace of the Ship.

The **Beak** *of an Alembick.*

Bea'ker [probably of beker, *Du.* becker, G. baker, *Teut.* whence *bacrio*, L.] the bill or Nip of a bird ; alſo a Drinking-Cup.

> *And into Pikes and Muſqueteers*
> *Stampt* **Beakers**, *Cups and Porringers.* Hud.

Bea'king [with *Cock-Fighters*] a Term uſed of the fighting of Cocks with their bills ; or their holding with their bills, and ſtriking or ſpurring with their Heels.

A **Beal** [*bolla*, It.] a Whelk, Puſh or Pimple.

To **Beal**, to gather Matter as a Sore does.

Beam [beam, beom, *Sax.* boom, *Du.* O. and L. G. baum, H. G.] a great Piece of Timber uſed in buildings ; alſo the Pole of a Waggon or Coach.

The BEAM (or Travers) of a Ballance.

The Sail-BEAM of a Windmill.

BEAMS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe large croſs Timbers, that hinder the Sides of the Ship from falling together, and alſo bear up the Decks.

BEAM [of a *Deer's Head*] that Part of it that bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAM [beam, *Sax.*] a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun or any other luminous body.

BEAM [in *Heraldry*] is uſed to expreſs the main Horn of a ſtag or buck.

BEAM, a ſort of fiery Meteor in Shape of a Pillar.

BEAM, a Fiſh, a Sea Monſter reſembling a Pike, a terrible Enemy to a Man, whom he ſeizes like a blood-hound, and holds him faſt, if he ever catches hold; the Teeth of this Monſter are ſo venomous, that the leaſt Touch is mortal, except ſome Antidote be apply'd immediataly.

BEAM *Antler* [of a *Deer*] the ſame as *Brow Antler*.

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longeſt Part of an Anchor, called alſo the Shank.

BEAM *Compaſſes* [with *Dialliſts*] a wooden or braſs Inſtrument with ſliding Sockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting Points for drawing ſeveral Circles with long Radii for large Projections, or the Furniture on Wall Dials.

BEAM *Feathers* [with *Falconers*] the long Feathers of the Wing of a Hawk.

BEAM *Filling* [with *Architects*] the filling up the vacant Space between the Raiſon and Roof with ſtones or bricks, laid betwixt the Rafters or the Raiſon, and plaſter'd on with Loom.

BEAMY, radiant, ſhining, caſting, beams or rags.

BEAN [bean, *Sax.* **Boone**, *Du.* **Bohn**, G. **Boena**, *Su.*] an edible Pulſe well known; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, as common beans, Horſe beans, Kidney or French beans.

BEAN *Caper*, a Fruit.

BEAN *Treſſel*, an Herb.

Every BEAN has it's black.

This Proverb is an Emblem of human Frailty and Imperfection; and intimates, that it is as natural for every Man to have his Failings, as it is for a bean to have it's black Eye, Experience has in all Ages but too ſufficiently evinc'd the Truth of it in the wiſeſt and beſt of Men. The *Latins* ſay: *Nemo ſine crimine vivit.* With which agrees the Fr. *Il n'y a perſonne ſans défaut.* But *Hor.* goes farther, and comes nearer to our Proverb: *Vitiis nemo ſine naſcitur.* (No one is born without Vice.) Gr. Παίσησι κορυδάλοισι χρῆ λόφον ἐγγυέθαι. The *Germ.* ſay: **Es iſt kein Menſch ohne ein Aber.** (No Man is without a but, or an Exception.) or: **Auch die Sonne hat ihre Flecken.** (Even the Sun is not without Spots.) vid. *Black.*

BEAR [beaꞃ, beꞃa, *Sax.* **Beyr**, *Du.* **Baer**, O. and L. G. **Bær**, H. G. **Beœrn**, *Su.* all of **Bar** or **Bær**, *Celtick* or *Scyth.* which ſignified in general a Beaſt, wild or tame, whence by various Flexions, Changes and Additions, φὴρ, Gr. *Fera*, *Verres*, *Aper*, *Porcus*, L. the ſeveral Northern Words for a *Bear*, as above, as likewiſe **Barch**, **Borch**, or **Bork**, *Teut.* *Porcus*, L. *Pork*, Engl. *&c.* in all which there is an Affinity in Sound, and Signification. Nor are we to wonder, that the various Names of ſo many different Animals are deriv'd from the ſame Spring Greater Variations than this are to be found in almoſt every Tongue.] a wild Beaſt well known.

You dare as well take a BEAR *by the Tooth.* That is, You dare not attempt it.

If it were a BEAR *it would bite you.* Spoken to thoſe who ſay they can't find a Thing tho' it be cloſe by them.

To go like a BEAR *to the Stake*; that is, very unwillingly.

He has as many Tricks as a dancing BEAR. That is, he is full of idle, ridiculous, fantaſtical Tricks.

BEAR [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was us'd by the ancient *Egyptians*, to repreſent a good Proficient, whom Time and Labour has brought to Perfection, becauſe bears are ſaid to come into the World with miſhapen Parts, and that the Dams do ſo lick the young, that at laſt the Eyes, Ears, and other Members appear.

BEARS, are ſaid to ſearch much after bee Hives; but this, as ſome are of Opinion, is not from a Deſire of the Honey, ſo much as it is to provoke the bees to ſting their bodies and let out the corrupt blood that troubles them.

To ſell the BEAR's Skin before he is caught. Ital. *Vender la pelle del Orſo inanzi che ſia preſi.* H. G. **Die Bæren-Haut verkauffen ehe der Bær geſtochen.** The *Lat.* ſay; *Ante lentem auges ollam.* We ſay likewiſe: *To reckon the Chickens before they are hatcht.* The *Fr.* ſay: *Vendre le peau de l'Ours avant qu'il ſoit pris*; or, *Conter ſans l'Hôte.* (To reckon without the Hoſt.) Theſe Proverbs are all deſign'd to expoſe the Folly of building upon, or bragging of uncertain Things to come, than which nothing is more deceiving.

BEAR *Garden*, a Place ſet a Part for baiting of bears, *&c.* or the Diverſion ('tis be hop'd) chiefly of the Vulgar; for which and ſome other the like barbarous Entertainements, the *Engliſh* Nation is by Foreigners eſteem'd cruel.

BEAR-*Garden-Diſcourſe*, vulgar rude; alſo filthy Talk.

BEAR } [bere, *Teut.*] a Thing made uſe of to carry a dead
BIER } Corps upon.

To BEAR [beaꞃan, *Sax.*] to carry, to ſupport or hold up; alſo to yield or bring forth; alſo to ſuffer.

To BEAR [beaꞃan, *Sax.*] to bring forth Children, **gebairan**, Goth. **beran**, *Francon.* **Thu ſcalt beran einan Alaunaltentan**, (Thou ſhalt bear an Almighty;) whence perhaps *parere*, L. and probably all of **bar**, *Goth.* open, manifeſt, vid *bare*, for what is bearing or bringing forth, but bringing to Light. It was likewiſe in it's Original us'd for the Action of Man in Procreation: **Abraham gibar** (*begot*) **Iſaken**, **Iſak gibar** (*begot*) **Jacoben**, *&c.*

To BEAR up againſt, to ſuſtain.

To BEAR one in Hand, to keep him in Suſpence or Expectation.

To BEAR witneſs; alſo to bear a Grudge, to bear ones Charges.

To BEAR Date, to be dated.

To BEAR a Body [with *Painters*] a Colour is ſaid to bear a body, when it is capable of being Ground ſo fine and mixing with the Oil ſo intirely as to ſeem only a very thick Oil of the ſame Colour.

BEARS [in *Aſtronomy*] two Conſtellations called *Urſa major* and *minor*.

BEAR's *breech*, the Herb Brank Urſin.

BEAR's *Ears*, Flowers called Auricula, or vulgarly *Riccoluſſes*.

BEAR's *Foot*, an Herb called alſo Setterwort.

To BEAR [in *Heraldry*] as one who has a Coat of Arms is ſaid *to bear* in it the ſeveral Charges or Ordinaries, that are contained in his Eſcutcheon, as *to bear three Lions rampant.*

To BEAR [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid to *come to bear*, when it lies right with or directly againſt the Mark.

To BEAR *a good Sail* [*Sea* Term] is ſaid of a Ship when ſhe ſails upright in the Water.

To BEAR *Ordnance*, to carry great Guns.

To BEAR *in with the Harbour* [*Sea* Term] uſed when a Ship ſails into the Harbour before the Wind, or with the Wind large.

The Ship BEARS [ſpoken as to her Burthen] when ſhe having too lean or ſlender a Quarter, ſinks too deep into the Water, her Fraight being light, and ſo of conſequence can carry but a ſmall Burden.

To BEAR *in with Land* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when ſhe is ſailing towards the Shoar.

To BEAR *under another Ship's Lee* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when a Ship, which was to the Windward, comes under another Ship's Stern, and ſo gives her Wind.

To BEAR *off from Land* [*Sea* Phraſe] is when a Ship keeps off from it.

To BEAR *up round* [*Sea* Term] is a Direction to let the Ship go between her two Sheets, directly before the Wind.

To BEAR [ſpoken of Places] to be ſituate, as ſuch a Cape bears off ſo and ſo from ſuch a Cape.

BEAR *up the Helm*, a Direction to the Steerſman to let the Ship go more at large before the Wind.

BEARD [beaꞃd, *Sax.* **baert**, *Du.* **bahrt**, O. and L. G. **bart**, H. G. *barbe*, F. *barba*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] Hair on the Chin, *&c.*

A BEARD *Pique d'avant*, a Pique-beard.

To BEARD *Wool*, is to cut off the Head and Neck from the reſt of the Fleece.

To BEARD (or affront) one, to do or ſay an Injury to his Beard or Face.

To BEARD, a Perſon to affront him.

BEARD [with *Botaniſts*] the Under-lip of a labiated Flower, and in Corn or Graſs that Hair or Briſtle, which ſerves to defend the Ear, as in Barley.

BEARD [of a *Horſe*] or Under-beard, is the Chuck or that Part under the lower Mandible, on the Outſide, and above the Chin, which bears the Curb of the Bridle.

BEA'RDED-*Husk* [with *Floriſts*] as that of a Roſe, or other ſuch Husk, being hairy on the Edges.

BEARDED *Creeper*, a ſort of Herb.

BEA'RDLESS [beaꞃdleaꞅ, *Sax.*] having no beard.

BEA'RERS [of baꞃan, *Sax.*] Perſons that carry any Thing; alſo ſuch as carry the dead to burial.

BEARERS [in *Architect.*] Poſts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between two Ends of a Piece of Timber to ſhorten its bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] ſee *Supporters*.

BEARERS [in a *Law* Senſe] Perſons that bear down or oppreſs others, Maintainers or Abettors.

Bearing [in *Carpentry*] the bearing of a Piece of Timber is the Space between the two fixed Ends of it, when it has no other ſupport; which is called *bearing at length*: or between one End and a Poſt, Brick-wall, *&c.* trimmed up between the Ends to ſhorten its bearing.

Bearing [in *Geography* and *Navigation*] the Situation of one Place from another, that is, with Reſpect to the Degrees of the Horizon, which by Navigators are divided into thirty-two equal Parts called Points of the Compaſs, therefore when they have found what Point of the Compaſs will carry them from one Place to another, they call that the Bearing of that Place with Reſpect to the other.

Bearing *Claws* [with *Cock-fighters*] the foremoſt Toes of a Cock on which he goes, ſo that if they happen to be hurt or gravell'd he cannot fight.

Bearing [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Charge*, and ſignifies thoſe things which fill the Eſcutcheon.

Bea'rn [beaꞃn, *Sax.*] a Child.

Beast [veeſt, *Du.* beſtie, G. *beſtia*, It. Sp. and L.] a brute Creature void of Reaſon; alſo metaphorically a lewd, filthy, or inhuman Man or Woman.

Beast [with *Gameſters*] a Game at cards like *Loo*.

Bea'stlily, naſtily, *&c.*

Bea'stliness [*beſtialité*, F. *beſtialitas*, L.] the being like a beaſt, beſtiality.

Beastly, brutiſh, naſty.

Beasts *of Chace* [in *Foreſt Law*] are five; the *Buck*, *Doe*, *Roe*, *Fox* and *Wolf*.

Beasts *of the Foreſt* } are five in Number; the *hart*, *hind*,
Beasts *of Venery* } *hare*, *boar* and *wolf*.

Beasts *and Fowls of Warren* [*Foreſt Law*] are the *hare*, *coney*, the *pheaſant* and *partridge*.

Beat [Irr. Imp.] did beat.

Beat or Beaten [Irr. Part. P.] have or am beat or beaten.

To Beat [beatan, *Sax.* *battre*, F. *battere*, It. *batir*, Sp. *batuere*, L.] to ſtrike or knock, to bang, to overcome or get the better of, either at fighting or play.

To Beat, to pound in a Mortar.

To Beat down a Price, to diminiſh or lower it.

To Beat upon the Hoof, to go a Foot.

To Beat or *tap* [with *Hunters*] hares or coneys are ſaid to beat or tap when they make a Noiſe at rutting time.

To Beat *up and down* [*Hunting* Phraſe] is to run firſt one way, and then another.

To Beat *the Hoof*, to walk on Foot.

To Beat or cry like a Hare.

To Beat *an Alarm* [*Military* Phraſe] is to give notice by beat of Drum of ſome ſudden danger, that the Soldiers may be all in readineſs.

To Beat *to Arms* [*Milit.* Phraſe] is to beat a Drum for Soldiers that are diſpers'd to repair to their Arms

To Beat *a Charge* [*Milit.* Phraſe] a beat of Drum that is a Signal to charge or fall upon the Enemy.

To Beat *a March* [*Milit.* Term] is to beat a Drum to give notice to the Soldiers actually to move.

To Beat *a Parley* [*Military* Term] to make a Signal to demand a conference with the Enemy.

To Beat *a Retreat* [*Milit.* Phraſe] to give a Signal to draw off or Retreat from the Enemy.

To Beat *the General* [*Milit.* Phraſe] is to give notice to the Forces that they are to march.

To Beat *the Reveille* [*Milit.* Phraſe] to give leave to come out of Quarters at break of Day.

To Beat *the Tat-too* [*Mil.* Phraſe] to order all to repair to their Quarters.

To Beat *the Troop* [*Milit.* Phraſe] is to order the Soldiery to repair to their Colours.

To Beat *upon the Hand* [with *Horſemen*] is when a Horſe toſſes up his Noſe, and ſhakes it all of a ſudden to avoid the Subjection of the bridle.

To Beat *the duſt* [with *Horſemen*] is when a Horſe at each time or motion does not take in Way or Ground enough with his Fore-legs.

One Beats the buſh, and another catches the bird. The *Lat.* ſay: *Alii ſementem faciunt, alii metunt.* (One ſows, and another reaps.) The *Germ.* ſay: Der eine macht beutel, der andere ſchneidet ſie ab. (One makes the Purſe, and another cuts it off. Or, Einer pflantzet den baum, und der andere iſſet die Aepffel. (One plants the Tree, and another eats the Apple.

Beaten, vid. *to beat*.

Beaten *Road*, one much frequented by travellers.

Weather Beaten defaced by the Weather.

Beaters [with *Printers*] Ink-balls, with which they beat the Letters in the Chace or Forme.

Beati'fic } [*beatifique*, F. *beatifico*, It. and Sp. *beatifi-*
Beati'fical } *cus*, L. of *beatus* and *facio*, L.] making
Beati'fick } happy or bleſſed; alſo belonging to the bleſſed.

Beatifica'tion [F. *beatificatione*, It. of *beatificatio*, L.] a making or rendering happy or bleſſed.

Beatification [with *Romaniſts*] the Act whereby the Pope declares a Perſon to be bleſſed after his Death.

To Bea'tifie } [*beatificare*, It. and L.] to make bleſſed; to
To Bea'tify } inroll among the bleſſed.

Beati'lles [in *Cookery*] *Tit* or *tid-bits*, ſuch as Cocks-combs, Gooſe-giblets, ghizzards, livers, *&c.* to be put into pies and pottages.

Bea'ting *in the Flanks* [with *Husbandmen*] a diſtemper incident to black cattle.

Bea'titude [*beatitudo*, L.] bleſſedneſs, happineſs, bliſs, bliſsfulneſs.

Sundry Beatitudes have been repreſented in Painting and Sculpture as Follows.

The Beatitude *of the poor in Spirit*, by a young Child clad in a ſhort Veſtment, with his Eyes lift up to Heaven, and holding a Scroll, in which were written the following Words: *Beati pauperes ſpiritu.* (Bleſſed are the Poor in Spirit)

The Beatitude *of thoſe who mourn*, by a Youth upon his Knees weeping, near him a Croſs, the Tables of the Decalogue, and a Deaths-head.

The Beatitude *of the Meek*, by a young Lad holding in one Hand a Sprig of Olive, and with the other Hand preventing another Youth who is about to draw his Sword.

The Beatitude *of thoſe who hunger and thirſt after Juſtice*, by a Woman holding a Croſs, upon which are a Pair of Scales in equal Ballance. Behind her a Stag panting for Thirſt.

The Beatitude *of the Merciful*, by a Woman with a friendly and pleaſing Aſpect diſtributing Alms, holding in her Hand a Branch of a Pomegranate-tree with the Pomgranates upon it; and leaning on a Table on which are Loaves of Bread, and a Diſh with Money in it.

The Beatitude *of the Pure in Heart*, by a Damſel weeping over a Heart, and laying a Croſs of Thorns upon it; a Lily growing out of the Heart with the Inſcription: *Beati mundi corde, quoniam ipſi Deum videbunt.* (Bleſſed are the Pure in Heart for they ſhall ſee God.

The Beatitude *of the Peaceable*, by a Woman treading ſundry Weapons under her. At her Feet a Man in Armour, holding a flaming Torch, which ſhe endeavours to extinguiſh by pouring Water on it; in her left Hand a Branch of Palm.

The Beatitude *of the Perſecuted*, by a Woman upon her Knees taking up her Croſs, behind her an Amazon ready to diſcharge her Arrow at her, and a hideous meager Woman, with Serpents inſtead of Hair, and a flaming Torch in her Hand, ready to ſtrike her with it.

The Beatitude *of the Faithful*, by a Woman clad in white, her Boſom bare, crown'd with Myrrh and Pomegranate-flowers, and laying her right Hand on her Head.

Beats [in a *Watch* or *Clock*] are the ſtrokes made by the fangs or palates of the balance ſpindle, or of the pads in a royal pendulum.

Beau, a ſpruce Gentleman, a Spark, a Fop, a finical Fellow, *French*.

Beauish, ſpruceiſh, ſpariſh, *&c.*

Beau *Monde*, the fair Sex; alſo the gay Part of Mankind.

Bea'ver [*Bievre*, F.] an amphibious four-footed Animal.

Beaver, a Hat made of the Hair or Wool of this Animal.

The Beaver (Viſor or Sight-piece) of a Helmet.

Beau'teous } [of *beauté*, F. and ꝼull, *Sax.*] handſome,
Beau'tiful } comely, fair, fine.

Beautifulness, handſomneſs, *&c.*

Beautifully, handſomely, finely.

To Beau'tify [of *beauté*, F. and *fio* or *facio*, L.] to render beautiful, to ſet off, to adorn, to ſet out, to grace.

Beauty [*beauté*, F.] comelineſs, handſomneſs; alſo delicacy, curiouſneſs; alſo pleaſantneſs; alſo excellency.

Beauty, is repreſented in Painting and Sculpture as a Virgin, of a comely Aſpect and well proportioned Limbs, with her Head in the Clouds and her whole Body ſurrounded with Rays of Light, which render her viſible by Reaſon of the Splendor that invirons her. She ſtretches her Hand out of the Light holding a Lily, and holds out a Ball and compaſſes with the other. Her Head in the Clouds ſhews that nothing is more impoſſible to be obſcur'd, nor nothing leſs known than Beauty, it being a Ray of Divinity. The Lily denotes Beauty; the Ball and Compaſſes denote that Beauty conſiſts in Stature, Meaſure and Proportion. The Flower moves the Senſes and recreates the Heart, ſo does love move the Soul to Enjoyment.

Beauty is no Inheritance. H. G. Schœnheit iſt kein Erb-guth. Or, Schœnheit verliehrt ſich bald. (Beauty is but a bloſſom, and ſoon fades.) The Inſtability of Beauty ought to be a Leſſon to the fair Sex, not to fix all their Hopes and Views on the Power or Succeſs of that alone, as but too many, do but conſtantly to endeavour at ſuch other Qualities as are more durable, and will ſtand them inſtead, when their Beauty is no more.

Heavenly BEAUTY has been repreſented by an exceeding fine Woman naked, ſtanding upright, with her Hand reaching the Clouds and encompaſs'd with Rays, holding in one Hand a Lily, and in the other a cœleſtial Globe.

BEAUTY [with *Architects*] is that agreeable Form and pleaſing Appearance, that a building repreſents to the Eye of the beholder.

A BEAUTY [*une beauté*, F.] a very beautiful, fair, comely, charming Woman, *&c.*

BEAVY, ſee *Bevy*.

BECABU'NGA, the Herb Sea-purſlain or brook-lime, *L.*

To BECA'LM [probably of be and kalm, *Du.*] to render calm, to appeaſe.

To BECALM [*Sea* Term] uſed by Sailors when any Thing keeps the Wind off a Ship, but eſpecially when the Shore does ſo. Alſo one Ship is ſaid to becalm another, when ſhe comes up with her on the Weather-ſide.

BECA'LMED [with *Sailors*] a Term uſed when the Water is ſo very ſmooth, that the Ship has ſcarce any Motion, or at beſt but a very ſlow one.

BECA'ME (Irr. Imp,] did become.

BECO'ME } [Irr. Part. P. becomen, *Sax.*] are become.
BECO'MEN }

BECCAFI'CO [*q. d.* the Fig-eater] a bird like a Wheat-ear, or a kind of *Ortolan*, Sp.

BECAUSE [*à cauſe*, F. or *by cauſe* of] by Reaſon of *&c.*

BECAUSE is a Woman's Reaſon. Spoken to thoſe People, who being aſk'd why they did ſuch a Thing, anſwer *becauſe* they would and nothing elſe.

BE'CCHICKS [probably of βήττω, *Gr.* to cough] Medicines proper for Eaſing or Curing a Cough.

BECK [beek or beke, *Du.* bach, G.] a ſmall River or brook.

BECK [becn, *Sax.*] a Nod or Sign made by the Motion of the Head.

To beat any one's BECK, to depend on him or her.

To BE'CKON [*of* becennan *or* beacnian, *Sax.*] to make Signs by the Motion of the Finger, Head, *&c.*

BECLI'PPING [*of* be clyppan, *Sax.*] Embracing, Encompaſſing, Surrounding, *&c.*

To BECO'ME [*of* be *and* cpeman, *Sax.* to pleaſe, or bequemen, G. to adapt or make fit, or bequem, *G.* fit, or of bekommen, *G.* to thrive or agree with] to befit, to adorn; alſo to be made or done.

BECO-MINGNES [*of* cpeman, *Sax.* to pleaſe] decency, ſuitableneſs either of dreſs, geſture or manners.

BED [bed, *Sax.* bedde, *Du.* bedd, O. and L. G. bette, H.G. bad, *Goth.*] a Conveniency to lie or reſt on.

BED *mouldings* [with *Architects*] the Members of a Corniſh that are placed below the Coroner or Crown.

BED [with *Gardeners*] a Piece of made Ground, raiſed above the Level of the Reſt.

BED [with *Maſons*] a Courſe or Range of Stones.

BED *of Minerals*, certain Strata or Thickneſſes of them diſpoſed over each other.

BED [of a *Mill*] the nether Milſtone.

The BED (or Channel) of a River.

BEDS are of ſeveral Sorts, as a *Pallet-Bed*, *Truckle-Bed*, *Settle-Bed*, *Canopy-Bed*, *Couch-Bed*, *Table-Bed*, tho' theſe are properly ſo many Kinds of *Bed-ſteads*.

Of BEDS there are *Straw beds*, *Flock-beds*, *Feather-beds*, *Down-beds*.

BED-RIDDEN, a Term uſed of a Perſon who is ſo weak, by old Age or Sickneſs, as not to be able to riſe from the bed.

BED *of a Mortar* [with *Gunners*] is a ſolid Piece of Oak in the Form of a Parallelopepid, hollow'd a little in the middle to receive the breech and half the Trunnions.

BED *of a Gun* [with *Gunners*] a Piece of a Plank, laid within the Cheeks of a Carriage upon the middle Tranſum, for the Gun to reſt on.

BED *of Snakes*, a Knot of young ones.

To BED *with a Perſon*, is to lie together in the ſame bed; ſaid of new married Perſons the firſt Night of Marriage.

To BED [with *Hunters*] a Term made uſe of concerning a Roe, when ſhe lodges in a particular Place.

To BEDA'GGLE [of bedeaʒan, *Sax.* to *dye* or *colour*] to dip or dirty the bottom or Skirts of a Garment.

To BEDA'SH [probably of daſh, *Du.* a blow or Stroke, or דוש, *Heb.* to threſh] to daſh or wet by beating Water, *&c.* on one.

BED ALE } a friendly Appointment, or the Meeting of
BID ALE } Neighbours at the Houſe of a bridegroom or bride, or other poor People, that, drink and be merry, by a Contribution made by the Gueſts.

To BEDAWB, ſee *to dawb*.

BE'DDER } the nether Stone of an Oil-Mill.
BEDE'TTER }

BEDEA'DED [*of* be *and* dead, *Sax.*] made dead, having the Force taken away.

To BEDE'W [*of* be *and* deapian, *Sax.*] to wet or ſprinkle with dew.

BEDE-*Houſe* [*of* bede, *Sax.* a Prayer] an Hoſpital or Almshouſe for *Bede's* People or poor People, who were to pray for their Founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL } [bydel, *of* bidden, *Sax.* to bid or ſummons] a
BE'DLE } beadle, alſo a Cryer or Apparitor.

BE'DELAR, the Juriſdiction or Precinct of a beadle.

To BE'DIZEN, to dreſs, to adorn or trim humorouſly or ſlatternly.

A BE'DLAM } [of *Bethlehem*, an Hoſpital in *Moorfield's*
A BE'DLAMITE } for mad Folks] a Perſon who is mad or diſtracted.

BED-MOULDING [in *Joinery*] thoſe Members below a *Cornice* which are below the Coronet or Crown. As 'tis now common for Joiners to have their *Bed-moulding* to conſiſt of theſe 4 Members, *viz.* 1. below an O G. 2. a Liſt. 3. a large *Boultin*, and 4. another Liſt under the *Coronet* C. This is what they call a *Bed-moulder*.

BEDRO'PP'D [of droppan, *Sax.*] beſprinkled, diſtinguiſh'd or adorned with round Spots like drops.

To BEDU'NG [*of* be *and* dinʒan, *Sax.*] do dawb or foul with dung.

To BEDU'ST [*of* be *and* duſt, *Sax.*] to ſprinkle or bedawb with duſt.

BEE [*of* by *Sax.* a Dwelling-place] added to the End of a Name, denotes a Habitation, as *Applebee*, &c.

BEE, Flower, Wort, *&c.* certain Plants.

A *Gad* BEE, a Gad Flie.

BEE-EATER, a Bird.

BEE-HIVE, a Manſion for Bees.

A BEE [beo, *Sax.* bie, *Du.* biene, G. by, *Su.* of byan, *Teut.* and *Sax.* to dwell] an Inſect well known.

BEES [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſent a Kingdom or Subjects obedient to their lawful Sovereign. For they have amongſt them a moſt ingenious Commonwealth, and a good Government; for they are all obedient to their King, and never revolt from his Authority. They ſubmit to his Sentence, obey his Commands, follow his Motions and Conduct.

Where BEES are there will be Hony. That is, where there are induſtrious People there will be riches: For the Hand of the Diligent makes a Nation wealtly. The Truth of this Saying is very viſible in all trading Nations, who live in Affluence and Plenty, while their indolent, lazy Neighbours are ready to periſh for Want.

BEECH [bece, *Sax.*] a beech-tree.

BEECHEN, of beech.

BEEF [of *beuf*, F. *bovis*, L.] was firſt ordered to be ſold by weight in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1523, at a Half-penny per Pound, and Mutton at three Farthings.

BEEF *alamode* [in *Cookery*] Beef well beaten, larded and ſtew'd with Lemon, Pepper, Muſhrooms, white Wine, *&c.*

BEEF-*Eaters*, a Nick-name given the Yeomen of the Guard, becauſe their Commons is beef, when on waiting.

BEEN [of beon, *Sax.* to be] as had been.

BEER [bere, *Sax.* bier, *Du.* and G. *Biere*, F.] a Drink well known.

BEER [with *Weavers*] 19 Ends of Yarn, running all together out of the Trough, all the length of the Trough.

BEE'SOM [beſm, *Sax.* beſem, *Du.* beſen, G.] a broom to ſweep with.

BEE'STINGS } [of byſting, *Sax.*] the firſt Milk of a Cow
BEE'ASTINGS } after Calving.

BEET [*beta*, L.] a Garden-herb and Root.

BEE'TLE [bitel, *Sax.*] an Inſect.

BEETLE, Head, a Dull, ſtupid Perſon.

As blind as a BEETLE (or Mole.) Lat. *Cæcior talpâ.* Fr. *Avoir les yeux au talon.* (To have one's Eyes in one's Heels.) to be very blind, or ſee but very little.

BEETLE [bytel, Sax.] a wooden Inſtrument uſed for driving Piles, Stakes, Wedges, *&c.*

BEETLE, a wooden Iuſtrument us'd by Paviors to drive the Stones.

BEETLE-*Brow'd*, whoſe Eye-brow's joyn, or figuratively, ſour-look'd out of Humour.

BEETLE [for *Military* Uſes] a great Sledge or Hammer for driving down of Paliſadoes, or for other Uſes in Fortification.

BEET *Raves* } [a Sort of Red-beets whoſe Roots are uſed
BEET *Radiſhes* } in Sallets and Garniſhing diſhes.

To BEFA'L [befeolan, *Sax.* or of be and vallen, *Du.* or fallen, G. *to fall*] to happen, to fall out.

To BEFIT, to adorn, to become, to fit or agree to.

To BEFOO'L [*of be* and *fool*, Engl. or *folle*, F.] to make a fool of; alſo to call fool.

BEFO'RE [beforan, *Sax.* forend, for, and foer, *Dan.* voor, *Du.* vor, befor, G. denotes Priority of Time, Order, Rank, Situation, *&c.* it likewiſe ſignifies Preference of all Kinds, alſo, over againſt, near, beyond, rather or ſooner on the Fore-part, *&c.*

He that looks not BEFORE **finds himſelf behind.** The Man who has no Fore-caſt in the Management of his Concerns, nor conſiders the Event of Things till they befall him, will in the End *find himſelf* (as the Proverb ſays) *behind*; that is, behind Hand in the World. It is commendable, and no more than our Duty to truſt to and depend upon Providence; but we are nevertheleſs bound to be vigilant, and to ſtudy foreſeeing the Conſequences of Things for our Guidance.

To BEFOU'L [beꝼolan, *Sax.*] to make foul, to dawb, to dirty.

To BEFRIEND, to favour.

To BEG [**beggeren**, Teut.] to aſk, to crave with entreaty.

BEG **from Beggars and you'll never be rich.** Spoken when we aſk that from a Perſon, who is deſiring the ſame from another.

BE'GAN (*Irr. Imp.*) did begin.

To BEGE'T (*Irr. V.*) [beʒettan, *Sax.*] to generate, to produce.

BE'GGAR [probably of **beggeren**, or **beggar**, of **bag**, *Sax.* becauſe of their putting the victuals given them in bags] he or ſhe that begs for Alms.

The BEGGAR **may ſing before a Thief.** *Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator*, Lat. Becauſe he has nothing to loſe. But the Cuſtom of modern Street-robbers and High-way-men beating thoſe who are ſo cautious as to go empty, ſpoils the Proverb; It is therefore prudent to carry as much about one as will amuſe theſe hungry Gentlemen, and beſpeak their Favour.

Set a BEGGAR **on Horſe-back, and he'll ride to the D. . . . L.** Lat. *Aſperius nihil eſt humili cùm ſurgit in altum.* Fr. *Il n'eſt orgueil que de pauvre enrichi.* (There is no Pride comes up to that of a Beggar who is grown rich.) *Il vilan nobilitado non connoſce il parentado.* It. (A Beggar enobled forgets his own Kindred.) **Kein Meſſer ſchaerffer ſchiert, als wann ein Bau'r ein Edelmann wird.** H. G. [No Razor can ſhave cloſer (be more impoſing) than a Peaſant turn'd Gentlemen.] Sp. *Quando el villano eſtá en el mulo, non conoze a diós, ni al mundo.* (When a poor Man, is got upon a Mule he knows neither Heaven nor Earth.) Theſe Proverbs explain one another.

It is one BEGGARS **Wo, to ſee another by the Door go.** Καὶ πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονέει, Heſ. *Etiam mendicus mendico invidit.* L. The *Lat.* ſay likewiſe: *Figulus Figulo invidet, Faber Fabro.* (The Potter envies the Potter, the Smith the Smith.) Or as we ſay: *Two of a Trade can never agree.* Which ſufficiently explains the Foregoing.

BEGGARS **muſt not be Chooſers.** Sp. *A qui en dan no eſcóge*; A Reproach to thoſe who find Fault with what is given them. We ſay likewiſe in the ſame Senſe: *We muſt not look a gift Horſe in the Mouth*; that is, enquire after his Age.

BEGGARS **Breed and rich Men feed.** Fr. *Les Gueux font les Enfans, & les Riches les entretiennent.* (Beggars get Children, and rich Men maintain them.) But it may as well be underſtood, that poor Men being by neceſſity confin'd to a temperate Courſe of Living, are the beſt qualify'd to procreate, whereas the Rich by Intemperance or Overfeeding deſtroy, or at leaſt debilitate the procreative Faculty.

A Haughty BEGGAR is repreſented by a Damſel with a lofty Countenance, in a pompous, red Mantle, adorn'd with ſeveral Jewels, under which is a poor ragged Petticoat; having a Peacock, holding up her Left, ſtanding with one Foot upon a Bowl, and with the other ſeemingto precipitate herſelf.

The red Garment denotes the Heat of Blood, cauſing Ambition: the pitiful ragged Petticoat that the haughty at the Bottom are nothing worthy of Eſteem. Her Poſture ſhews the ticklish Place ſhe ſtands on, being ready to fall into Miſery.

To BEGGAR, to reduce, to beggary.

BE'GGARLINESS, extreme Poverty.

BEGGA'RLY, poor, mean deſpicable.

BEGGARY, the loweſt Degree of Poverty.

To BEGI'N [aʒinnan, *Sax.* **beginnen**, Teut.] to make a Beginning.

A good BEGINNING **makes a good Ending.** Fr. *De commencement à bon fin.* At leaſt it is always a fair Step towards it.

The Ancients repreſented the BEGINNING emblematically, by a reſplendent Ray, in the ſtarry Sky, enlightening the Earth, adorn'd with Plants; ſurrounding a Youth, with a Cloth covering his privy Members; holding in one Hand the Figure of *Nature*, and in his left a Square, in which is the Letter A *Alpha*. The Ray denotes the Power of *God*, he being the firſt Agent; the Stars the Power of the Planets, the Principle of Generation, Nature the Beginning of *Motion* and *Reſt*. The Alpha the Beginning of the Vowels, without which no Word can be expreſt.

BE'GLERBEG [*i. e.* Lord of *Turks*] the Chief Governour of a Turkiſh Province, who has the Command of the Baſſa's, Sangiacks, and other inferior Officers.

To BEGI'RT [*of* be *and* ʒyꞃdan, *Sax.*] to gird about.

BEGO'T }
BEGA'T } [*Irr. Imp.*] did beget.

BEGOT }
BEGOTTEN } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have begot or begotten.

BEGOT }
BEGOTTEN } vid. *to beget.*

To BEGREA'SE [of *be* and *graiſſer*, F.] to dawb or ſmear with Greaſe.

To BEGRI'ME [of **begrommeln**, *Du.*] to draw or ſmear with Grime, as the black of a Porridge-pot, Chimney-ſoot, &c.

To BEGUI'LE [probably of beʒalian, *Sax.* to bewitch, or *be* and *wile*, Engl. nothing being more common than to change *gu* into *w* and *vice verſâ.*] to deceive, cheat or couzen.

BEGUI'NES [of St. *Begga*] an Order of Religious Women, who without any vow or obligatory Profeſſion agreed to live together in Charity and Devotion.

There are yet Societies of them in ſeveral of the Proteſtant Parts of *Germany*, particularly at *Bremen*.

BEGU'N [*Irr. Part. P.*] beʒunnen, *Sax.* **begunnen**, Germ.] did have or had begun.

BEGU'N, vid. *to begin.*

BEHA'LF [of be *and* halꝼ. *Sax.*] Part, Side, Intereſt.

To BEHA'VE [*of* be *and* happan, *Sax.* **hebben**, *Du.* and L. G. **haben**, H. G.] to carry or demean one's ſelf.

BEHA'VIOUR [*of* be *and* happan, *Sax.*] carriage or demeanour, either as to Perſon or Manners.

To BEHE'AD [*of* beheaꝼdian, *Sax.*] Beheading was firſt uſed in *England*, in the Year 1072, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, *Waltheof* Earl of *Huntington* being the firſt Nobleman that was beheaded here.

BEHE'LD [*Irr. Imp.*] did behold.

BEHE'LD [*of* behealdan, *Sax.*] looked upon, or did behold.

BE'HEMOTH [בהמות, *Heb.*] a wonderful Creature, deſcrib'd in the Book of *Job*, which ſome take for the Whale, others for the River-horſe.

BE'HEN }
BEN } [*Botany*] the Root of either red or white *Valerian*; alſo a Kind of Fruit.

To BEHEST, to promiſe.

BEHE'STS [*of* be *and* heꞅe, *Sax.*] Commands; alſo Promiſes.

BEHI'ND [*of* be *and* hinꝺan, *Sax.*] backwards, on the backpart; the Direct oppoſite to before.

BEHOLD, an Adverb. of Shewing or of Admiration.

To BEHO'LD (*Irr. V.*) [behealꝺan, *Sax.*] to look upon.

BEHO'LDEN }
BEHO'LDING } [*of* be *and* healꝺan, *Sax.* to hold, *q. d.* holding of another] under an Obligation to a Perſon for Favours beſtow'd.

BEHOO'F [*of* behoꝼan, *Sax.* **behof**, *Dan.* need] bounden duty, Obligation; alſo Advantage, &c.

To BEHOO'VE, to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHOO'VABLE }
BEHOO'FFUL } [*of* behoꝼan, *Sax.* and *able*] becoming, to be done as a Duty; alſo profitable, uſeful.

BE'ING, a Dwelling or Manſion, as Houſe and Home.

BE'ING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is diſtinguiſhed into *Complex* or *Incomplex*, *Rational* or *Real*, *Actual* or *Potential*.

A Poſitive BEING, is that which has a real Exiſtence in the Cauſe of Nature.

A Negative BEING, deſtroys this Exiſtence, and if it deſtroys it abſolutely, it is a perfect *Negative Being*.

A *Privative* BEING, is that which only prevents its being in a Subject, which was capable to receive it.

A Rational BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the mere Product of Reaſon, and has no exiſtence, but in the Mind in *Idea*; and ceaſes to be, when it is not thought upon.

A Real BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a *Being* that is not produced by the ſtrength of Imagination or Fancy; but has a real Exiſtence in Nature before any thought or Conception of the Mind.

An Actual BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a *Being* that actually does exiſt in the Order of Nature, whether it depends upon any Cauſe in Order to produce it, as an *Infant*; or whether it be before all Cauſe, as *God*.

A Potential BEING [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a *Being* that may be produced by the power of ſome agent.

BEING, a *Conj.* ſince or ſeeing that, &c.

To BELA'BOUR [*of* be and *laborare*, L.] to beat or bang ſoundly.

To BELA'CE [*Sea* Term] to faſten any Rope.

To BELACE, the ſame as to belabour.

BELA'GGED, left behind.

To BE'LAM [probably of **lamin**, *Du.* and G. to make lame] to beat or bang ſoundly.

BELA'NDE }
BELA'NDRE } a kind of Sea-Veſſel having Sails and tackle like a Hoy; but broader and flatter, ſeldom above 24 tun, and uſed to carry Merchants Goods, *French.*

BELA'TED [*of* be *and* laꞇe, *Sax.*] late in Time.

To BELA'Y [*of* belepen, *Sax.* to betray; or *of* be *and* lay] to way-lay or lay wait for.

To Belay [*of* be *and* lay] to faſten any running rope ſo, that when it is haled it cannot run out again.

To Belch [balcettan, *Sax.*] to break wind upwards, to caſt forth with Violence.

Belch (among the *Vulgar*) any Sort of Malt-liquor.

Be'ldam [of *belle* and *dame*, a Lady, *Fr.*] a fine Lady; but it is now uſed ironically for an old Woman, either ugly, decrepit or ill behaved.

To Bele'aguer [belegeren, *Du.* belageren, G.] to lay ſiege, to a town.

Belea'guered, beſieged, afflicted, oppreſſed, as *beleaguered with Poverty or Sickneſs.*

Bele'mnites [of βέλος, *Gr.* a Dart] the Arrow-head or Finger-ſtone, a kind of Stone of a whitiſh and ſometimes a Gold-colour, ſo named becauſe of its Reſemblance to the Point of an Arrow.

Belemnoi'des [of βέλεμνον a Dart, and εἶδος Shape] a bone fixed in the baſis of the ſkull, the ſame as *Styloides.*

Bel-esprit, a Genius refin'd by Converſation, Reflection and the Reading of the moſt polite Authors, *Fr.*

Be'lfry [either of *beuffroy.* F. a Watch-tower, or bell, *Sax.* and *ferre*, L. to bear] that Part of a Steeple in which the bells hang.

Be'lgæ, the Inhabitants of *Belgium*, or the *Low Countries.*

Be'lgæ, the Name of the ancient Inhabitants of that Part of *England* now, call'd *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*, ſo named, becauſe they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica.*

Be'lgian } pertaining to *Belgia* or the *Low Countries.*
Be'lgick }

Be'lgium, the *Law Countries*, the ſeventeen United Provinces of the *Netherlands.*

Beli *Oculus* [i. e. *Belus*'s Eye] a Kind of precious Stone that reſembles an Eye, *L.*

Belie'f [ȝeleaꝼ, *Sax.* Geloove, *Du.* Glaube, H. G.] Truſt, Credit or Opinion; alſo the Creed.

He would make me Believe the Moon is made of Green Cheeſe. That is, He would perſuade me black is white, or any other incredible or impoſſible Thing.

To Belie've [ȝeleaꝼan *or* ȝelieꝼan, *Sax.*] gloven, or geloven, O. and L. G. glauben, H. G. [to have Faith, to think or truſt; all of galauben, *Goth.*] to have Faith, to think or truſt in or depend upon.

Bell-savage, a Sign of a Man ſtanding by a Bell. The Spectator tells us he was formerly very much puzzled upon the Conceit of it, till he accidentally fell into the Reading of an old Romance, tranſlated out of the *French*, which gives an Account of a very beautiful Woman, who was found in a Wilderneſs, and is call'd in the French *la belle Sauvage*, and is every where tranſlated by our Country Man the *Bell Savage.*

Bel, ſee *Baal.*

Bell *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] a pleaſant Flower, of which there are ſeveral Sorts called alſo Blew-bells.

Bell *Metal*, a Metal made by a Mixture of Copper and Tin for caſting bells.

Bell *Pear*, a Pear call'd alſo a Gourd Pear.

Bell [of belle, *Du.* bielle, Su. bell, of bellan, *Sax.* bellen, G. to roar] a Muſical Inſtrument or loud ſounding Veſſel of Metal, well known.

Bellassi'se [*Belle aſſiſe*, F.] a pleaſant Situation.

Bella'city [*bellacitas*, L.] warlikeneſs.

Bellado'na [with *Botaniſts*] deadly Night-ſhade, *L.*

Belles, the fair Sex, *F.*

Belles lettres, Literature, the Knowledges of Languages and Sciences alſo.

Billico'se [*bellicoſus*, L.] valiant in Arms, warlike.

Belli'ferous [*bellifer*, L.] that bringeth war.

Belli'gerous [*belliger*, L.] making or waging war.

To Belli'gerate [*belligeratum*, L.] to make or wage war.

Belling [*Hunting* Term] ſpoken of a Roe, when ſhe makes a Noiſe at rutting Time.

Be'lial [בליעל of בלי and יעל he profited, *Hebr.*] wicked, vain, light, unprofitable; alſo the devil.

Belli'potent [*bellipotens*, L.] mighty or potent in war.

Be'llis [*Botany*] the white Daiſey, *L.*

Be'llitude [*bellitudo*, L.] fairneſs, fineneſs.

Bellona'ria, Sacrifices offer'd to *Bellona*, which her Prieſts offer'd to her in their own blood, cutting their Shoulders, and running about with their drawn Swords as being mad and tranſported.

Bello'se [*belloſus*, L.] warlike, *&c.*

To Be'llow [bellan, *Sax.* bellen, G.] to make a Noiſe as bulls, Oxen and Cows do; ſome alſo ſay the Hart-bellows.

Be'llows [blæſt-belȝ, *Sax.* i. e. blaſt bag, Blaes-balck, *Du.* Blaſe-balg, G.] a Machine for blowing.

Bells, are proclaimers of joyful Solemnities, and are commonly affixed to Churches, where, beſides their uſe for the Service of God, by calling People to it, they are by ſome ſuppos'd to have a Virtue to diſpel Storms and Tempeſts, which ſome attribute to their breaking the Air by their Sound; but others will have it to be inherent to their being bleſſed. They were firſt ordained to call People together in the Year 603.

The ſound of bells plac'd on a plain may be heard further than thoſe on *Hills*, and thoſe in Vallies farther than on Plains; the Reaſon of which is not difficult to be aſſign'd, becauſe the higher the ſonorous Body is, the rarer is the Medium (*i. e.* the Air) and conſequently it receives the leſs impulſe, and the Vehicle is the leſs proper to convey it to a Diſtance.

The *City* of *Nankin* in *China* has been famous for its bells; one of which is 12 Foot high, and computed to weigh 50000 Pounds. And at *Pekin*, Father *le Compte* ſays, there are ſeven bells, each of which weighs 120000 Pounds; but the Sounds of them are very poor, being ſtruck with a wooden Clapper.

Bells [bell, *Sax.*] the firſt Ring of bells that was completed in *England* was at *Croyland* Abbey; for *Turketule*, Abbot of that Place, having cauſed a bell of prodigious Largeneſs to be made, which he called *Guthlac*; *Egel* ſucceeding him, did about the Year 976. add two large ones, called *Bartholomew* and *Bertelin*, and alſo two mean ones, call'd *Turketule* and *Tolwin*, and alſo two little ones call'd *Pega* and *Bega*, being ſeven, which being made of proportionable Sizes, made together a moſt delightful Harmony not to be equall'd in the whole Kingdom.

To bear the Bell, that is, to rule, govern or lead, as the bell-weather does the whole Flock.

Wiſdom bears the Bell; that is, Wiſdom bears a Superiority over every Thing, or (like the bell-weather) is, or ought to be, our Guide in all our Actions and Motions.

Bellui'ne [*belluinus*, L.] of or pertaining to beaſts, beaſtlike.

Be'llum, War, the State of War, *L.*

Bellum [in a *Law Senſe*] an old cuſtomary Way of Tryal by Arms, a Combat or Duel, *L.*

Be'lly [bæliȝ, *Sax.*] that Part of the Body that contains the Guts, bladder, Liver, *&c.* belly is alſo uſed of inanimate Things, as belly of a bottle, Lute, *&c.*

Belly *Fretting* [in *Horſes*] is the Fretting of that Part with the Fore girt; alſo a great Pain in a Horſe's belly cauſed by Worms, *&c.*

Belly *bound* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe.

Belly *timber*, Food, Victuals, meat and drink.

Belly *God*, an Epicure, a gluttonous or luxurious Perſon.

To Belly } to ſtrut, to jut or put forth the belly.
To Belly *out* }

The Belly has no Ears. [From *Venter non habet aures*, L. The *Fr.* ſay: *Ventre affamé n'a point d'Oreilles.*] This Proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of Impatience and Anger: It is a prudent Caution not to contend with hungry Perſons, or contradict their quarrelſome Tempers, by ill tim'd Apologies or Perſuaſions to Patience: It is a Lecture of Civility and Diſcretion, not to diſturb a Gentleman at his repaſt. There is one Reaſon, why the belly ſhould have no Ears, ſince neither Words, nor even Muſick will ſatisfy it. The *Germans* ſay: Gute Worte machen einen nicht ſatt.

When the Belly is full the Bones would be at reſt. That is, after Meals, or when we are ſatisfy'd with Food, we are drouſy and heavy, or inclinable to ſleep.

Your Eyes are bigger than your Belly. Spoken to thoſe who overload their Plates, or covet more of any Thing than they can eat.

A Bellyfull is a Belly full. Whether it be of Dainties or plain, wholeſome Food, and the Latter is beyond Diſpute moſt conducive to Health.

A Belly *Friend*, a Paraſite.

To Belly, to grow fat.

Be'lomancy [βελομαντεία, of βέλος a Dart and μαντεία, *Gr.* Divination] a Kind of Divining or Foretelling future Things by Arrows.

Belonoi'des [of βελονοειδὴς of βελόνη a Needle, and εἶδος form] two ſmall bones iſſuing from the Temples, which are like Needles.

To Belo'ng [belangen, *Du.* anbelangen, G. to concern] to appertain.

Belo'ved [*of* be *and* loꝼian, *Sax.* to love] loved by or dear to another.

Below, *Adv.* [*of* be *and* laegh, *Du.* low] the Oppoſite of above.

Below, *Præp.* [*of* be *and* laegh, *Du.* low] undeneath, or beneath, vid. *beneath.*

Bellswa'gger, a bully, a ſwaggering Fellow, a hectoring blade.

Belt [belt, *Sax.* Belle, *Du.* Belte, Su.] a Girt to hang a Sword in; alſo a Diſtemper in Sheep.

Belts [in *Aſtronomy*] two Girdles or *Faſcia*, obſerved in the Body of the Planet *Jupiter*.

Belvidere [*i. e.* pleaſant to behold] the Name of a Place in *Rome* belonging to the Pope, *L.*

Belvidere [*Botany*] the Herb Broom-toad flax, *L.*

Belu'lcum [of βέλος a Dart, and ἕλκω, to draw, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument to draw out the Head of an Arrow from a Wound.

To Bely' [beleeȝan, *Sax.* beliegen, *Du.* belügen, G.] to ſpeak falſely of.

To Bemi're [*of* be *and* moyer, *Du.*] to dawb or befoul with mire.

To Bemo'an [*of* bæmœan, *Sax.*] to make moan or lament.

Ben } the Fruit of a Tree reſembling the Tamariſk, about
Behn } the Size of a Filberd; which Perfumers bruiſe to get an Oil out of; this Oil, tho' not very ſweet of it ſelf, is apt to receive any kind of ſcent.

A Bench [bænce, *Sax.* Benck, *Dan.* Bænck, *Su.* Banck, *Du.* and G. *Banc*, F. *Banco*, It. Sp. and Port.] a Seat to ſit on.

The King's-Bench, a Court of Juſtice at Weſtminſter, and a Priſon in Southwork.

Be'ncher [*of* bænce, *Sax.*] a Lawyer of the firſt Rank in the Inns of Court.

To Bend [*Irr. V.* bendan, *Sax.*] to bow or crook, to ſtretch out; to yield or ſtoop.

It is beſt to Bend, while it is a Twig.

Fr. *Ce qui Poulain prend en jeuneſſe,*
Il le continuë dans la vieilleſſe.

(What the Colt learns the Horſe ſeldom forgets.) This Proverb is deſign'd as a Leſſon to Parents to bring up their Children (as Solomon ſays) in they Way they are to go, while they are young, and not by a ſupine Neglect or a too eaſy Carriage towards them, to ſuffer them to contract evil Habits, which it will be very difficult to break them of, or to imbibe Principles, which won't be eaſily effac'd in more advanced Years.

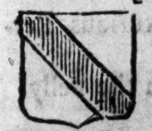
To Bend *the Mind*, to incline to, to be earneſt in or ſtudious in any Thing.

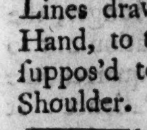
To Bend *the Cable to the Anchor* [*Sea* Phraſe] is to make it faſt or ſure it to the Ring of the Anchor with Ropes.

To Bend *two Cables* [*Sea* Language] is to tie them together, and ſo to make their own Ends faſt upon themſelves.

To Bend *the Main Sail* [with *Mariners*] is to make it faſt to the Yard in its proper Place.

Bend [in *Heraldry*] is one of the ten honourable Ordinaries, which contains a third Part of the Field when charged, and a fifth when plain. When it is expreſs'd in blazoning *Bend*, without any Addition, it is always ſuppos'd to be the *Bend Dexter* : Tho' the Word *Dexter* is generally expreſs'd to prevent Miſtakes; becauſe there is alſo a *Bend Siniſter*, this *Bend Dexter* is formed by two Lines drawn from the upper Part of the Shield on the right Hand, to the lower Part on the left diagonally or athwart. It is ſuppos'd to repreſent a Shoulder-belt or Scarf, worn over the Shoulder.





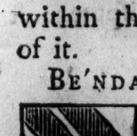
Bend *Siniſter* [in *Heraldry*] is like the former, only that it comes from the left Side of the Shield to the right, as the Dexter does from the right to the left, as in the Figure.

In Bend [in *Blazonry*] is a Term uſed when any Thing borne in Coat-armour is placed obliquely, or athwart, from the upper Corner to the oppoſite lower, as the *Bend* lies.

Per Bend [in *Blazonry*] or *Party per Bend* ſignifies being parted from the upper Corner to the oppoſite lower by a diagonal Line, and *per Bend* without any Addition ſignifies the ſame.

Bend *voided* [in *Heraldry*] is when two ſtrait Lines drawn within the Bend, run nearly parallel to the outward Edges of it.

Be'ndable [of bendan, *Sax.*] that may bended.



Be'ndlets [in *Heraldry*] are the half of a Bend in breadth, but extending the whole Length. Theſe the *French* call *Cotiſes*, ſee the Figure annex'd.

Bends [of a *Ship*] the outermoſt Timbers of the Side, to ſet the Feet on in climbing up, *&c.*

Be'ndy [in *Blazonry*] ſignifies the Field divided into 4, 6, or more Parts diagonally, or as is ſaid above in the *Bend* and varying in Metal and Colour. It is the general Practice in *England* to make an even Number; but in other Countries, they do not regard whether the Number be even or odd.

Be'dwith, an Herb.

Benea'ped [*of* be *and* neap, *Sax.* ſcarce, ſcanty, beneden, *Du.* benetten, O. and L. G.] a Ship is ſaid *to be beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring her off the Ground over a bar or out of a Dock.

Benea'th [beneoþ *or* benyþan, *Sax.*] under, below. It is generally us'd as an Oppoſite to above in Reſpect to Place or Situation; It likewiſe denotes Inferiority of Condition in any Kind.

It is Beneath him (or he would ſcorn) to do ſo.

Benedicta laxativa, a purging Electuary.

Benedicti'nes, an Order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict.*

Benedi'ction [*Benedizione*, It. *Benedicion*, Sp. of *Benedictio*, L.] Bleſſing, eſpecially that given by Parents to Children.

Benefa'ctor [*Bienfaiteur*, F. *Benefattore*, It. of *Benefactor*, L.] a Doer of good Offices, a Patron.

Benefa'ctress [*Bienfaitrice*, F. *Benefattrice*, It.] a female Benefactor.

Be'nefice [F. *beneficio*, It. and Sp. of *beneficinm*, L.] originally was uſed to ſignify Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for their Services; but in Time it paſſed into the Church, and ſignified Funds given for the Subſiſtence of the Clergy; a Church-living, whether a Dignity or not.

Bene'ficence [*beneficenza*, It. *beneficéncia*, Sp. of *beneficentia*, L.] the Doing of good Offices, a Delight in doing Good to others. Kindneſs, Liberality.

Bene'fiçence is emblematically deſcrib'd by a Damſel of an agreeable pleaſant Aſpect; young, becauſe the Remembrance and Acknowledgment of Benefits ſhould never grow old; beautiful, becauſe Beneficence charms every one; naked to ſhew it ought to be without Intereſt or Oſtentation; holding in one Hand a Bag of Gold, and Variety of Jewels, as ready to diſtribute them, and in the other a Chain of Gold, to ſignify that Beneficence ties and obliges.

Simple Benefices, are ſuch where the Perſons are only obliged to read Prayers, *&c.*

Sacerdotal Benefices, are ſuch, where they are charged with the Cure of Souls, *&c.*

Bene'ficence [ſay the *Moraliſts*] is the higheſt and utmoſt ſtrain of Humanity, when a Man out of a pure Inclination that ariſes either from a native Generoſity of Soul, or from Pity and Compaſſion to a Perſon in Diſtreſs, is at ſome pains or charge in beſtowing freely upon another, what may relieve his Neceſſity or promote his Advantage. The Virtue that anſwers to Benefice in the Giver is Gratitude in the Receiver.

Benefi'cial [*beneficialis*, L.] that yields benefit, advantageous, profitable.

Benefi'cially, advantageouſly, profitably.

Benefi'ciary [*beneficiarius*, L.] a Perſon who is obliged or benefited by one, a Penſioner.

Benefi'cio *primo eccleſiaſtico habendo*, a Writ directed from the King to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, to beſtow the Benefice that ſhall firſt fall in the King's gift, being either above or under ſuch a Value, upon a particular Perſon.

Benefi'cium *Cedendarum Actionis* [*Civil Law*] is the right which one Surety hath, who is ſued for the whole Debt, to force the Creditor to aſſign over his Action to the Reſt of the Sureties, or elſe he ſhall not force that one to pay the Debt, *L.*

Beneficium *Diviſionis* [*Civil Law*] is a Right by which the Creditor ſhall be forced by way of Exception to ſue each ſurety for their Share and Proportion, eſpecially when the Reſt of the Sureties are under the Juriſdiction of the ſame Judge, and are able to pay, *L.*

Beneficium *Ordinis & Excuſſionis* [*Civil Law*] a Right by which the Surety can, by way of Exception, force the Creditor to ſue the principal Debtor before he ſhall recover againſt him as the Surety; except the Surety was given judicially in a Cauſe depending.

Be'nefit [*bienfait*, F. *beneficio*, It. and Sp. Kindneſs, Favour, of *beneficium*, L.] Kindneſs, Advantage, Profit, Favour.

Benefit *of the Clergy*, a Privilege that was formerly peculiar to Clerks, but in after-times made common alſo to Lay-men, who were convicted of certain Crimes, and eſpecially of Manſlaughter. The Mode of this Privilege was thus: The ordinary gives the Priſoner at the bar a *Latin* Book in a black *Gothick* Character, and puts him to read a Verſe or two. And if the Ordinary, who ſtands by, ſays, *legit ut Clericus*, i. e. he reads like a Clergyman or Scholar, he is only burnt in the Hand, otherwiſe he muſt ſuffer Death.

Benefit or *Benefit ticket*, that which wins a Prize.

Benefit at the Play-Houſe, is when an Actor or Poet has the Profit of a Play.

To Benefit, to profit, to take Advantage of.

Bene'mpt, named, bequeathed, *Spencer*.

Beneplacity [*beneplacitum*, L.] well-pleaſing.

Bene'rth, [*Law* Term] a Service which anciently the Tenant render'd to his Lord with his Plough and Cart.

Bene'volence } [*bienveillance*, F. *benivolenza*, It. *be-*
Bene'volentness } *nevolência*, Sp. of *benevolentia*, L.] Good-will, Favour; that Kind of Love that diſpoſes one Man to confer a Kindneſs upon another. A voluntary Gratuity; or a Preſent given by Subjects to their Soveraign.

Bene'volent [*benivolente*, It. *benévolo*, Sp. of *benevolens*, L.] well-willing, bearing good Will, favourable, kind; friendly, affectionate.

Benevolent *Planets* [*Aſtrology*] ſuch as afford a favourable Influence; as *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benevolentia *Regis habenda*, the Form in ancient Fines and Submiſſions to purchaſe the King's Pardon and Favour in Order to be reſtored to Eſtate, Title or Office.

Bengal [of *Bengala* in the *Eaſt Indies*] a Sort of Silk, *&c.*

Be'njamin }
Be'nzoin } [*Benjoin*, F.] a Gum or congealed Juice of the Herb *Laſer-wort*, growing in *Africa*; but as others ſay the Product of an *Indian Tree*. A Drug much in Uſe with Perfumers, and in making ſweet Bags. *&c.*

Beni'gn [*benin*, F. *benigno*, It. and Sp. of *benignus*, L.] kind, good-natur'd, courteous; alſo favourable, eſpecially apply'd to the Influence of the Stars.

Beni'gn *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſicians*] is a favourable one, that has no irregular or dreadful ſymptoms; but only ſuch as are agreeable to Nature.

Benign *Medicines*, are thoſe which are gentle and harmleſs.

Beni'gnity }
Beni'gness } [*benignité*, F. *benignidàd*, Sp. of *benignitas*, L.] Sweetneſs of Diſpoſition, Goodneſs, Kindneſs, Courteſy.

Beni'ghted [*of* be *and* nihte, *Sax.*] overtaken by the Night or Darkneſs; alſo darkened, blinded.

Be'nison, Benediction.

Be'nnet, an Herb.

Be'nneting, the Cooing or Courting of Pigeons.

Bent [of bendan, *Sax.*] prone, inclined to, reſolved upon; alſo bowed, crooked.

Bent, *Subſtant.* Inclination.

Bent, of Mind, Inclination.

Bent, a ſort of Ruſh.

To **Benu'm** }
To **Benu'mb** } [benyman, *Sax.*] to render numb.

Benu'mmedness, a being benumbed.

Be'orn [beorn, *Sax.* a Prince or other Chief-man] it is a poetical Word, and from it proceeds *Beornred* Chief in Counſel, *Beornnod* a princely Mind.

To **Be'piss** [of *be* and piſſer, *Da.* piſſen, *Du.* and *G.*] to piſs upon.

Be'pist [of *be* and piſſer, *Dan.*] wetted with piſs.

To **Beque'ath** [*of* be *and* cƿeþan, *Sax.* to ſay] to give or leave by laſt Will or Teſtament; or by Word of Mouth only.

Beque'athment, a Legacy.

Beque'st [in *Law*] a Legacy.

To **Be'ray** v. *to Bewray.*

Be'rberis [with *Botaniſts*] the Barberry-Tree.

Berca'ria }
Berce'ria } [in *Old Writings*] a Sheep-fold, Sheep pen or any ſort of Incloſure for keeping Sheep.

Berco'vet [in *Ruſſia*] ten Pood or 137 l. ⅓. *Avoir du Pois.*

To **Bere'ave** *Irr. V.* [bereafian, *Sax.* berooben, *Du.* berauben, O. and L. G. berauben, H. G. berofwa, *Su.*] to deprive or rob one of a Thing; to take from one.

Berea'vement, a Deprivation, or being bereav'd or ſtript of any Thing.

Berecy'nthia [ſo called of *Berecynthius*, where ſhe was worſhipped] ſhe appears in her greateſt Magnificence, when ſhe makes her Progreſs through the Cities of *Phrygia*, riding in her Chariot drawn by Lyons, her Head crowned with Towers, and adorn'd with all the beauteous Objects the Earth produces, attended by an hunred celeſtial Gods, being all of them her divine Offspring, whence ſhe is called *Mater Deorum*, alſo *Rhea* and *Veſta*, which ſee.

Bereft [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did bereave, have or am bereft.

Berg }
Borg }
Burg }
Byrg } [of πύργος, G. with the ancient *Phrygians* πέργη, according to Mr. *Baxter*] ſignifies a Caſtle of a City or a Mountain fortified with a Caſtle, a City, any Place of Habitation, a Seat, vid. *Burgh* and *Borough*.

Bere'nices hair [*Aſtron.*] a Conſtellation call'd *Coma Berenices* in the Northern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of Stars in the Lion's Tail.

Bergamo't [*Bergamote*, F. *Bergamotto*, It.] a Sort of Eſſence drawn from a fruit produced by ingraffing the lemon-tree on a Bergamot-pear.

Bergmote [of Berg a Mountain, and mote a Meeting, *Sax.*] a Court vulgarly call'd *Barmote*, held on a hill for Deciding Controverſies betwixt the *Derbyſhire* Miners.

Bergh-master [Bergmeiſter, H. G.] the Bailiff or Chief-Officer among the Miners in *Derbyſhire*.

Be'ria }
Be'rea } [*Old Lat. Records*] a Flat, wide Plain or Heath; and from hence ſeveral large Meadows or open Grounds are ſtill called *Beries* or *Berifields*. Hence the Terminations of many Names, as *Thornbery* and *Bury*.

Be'rlin, a ſort of travelling Carriage, Chair, Chariot, *&c.* ſuch as is uſed at *Berlin* in *Pruſſia*.

Berm [in *Fortification*] is a ſmall Space of Ground four or five Foot wide, left without, between the Foot of the Rampart and Side of the Moat, to receive the Earth that rolls down from thence, and to hinder it from falling into the Moat, the ſame as *Foreland*, *Pas de Souris*, *Relais*, and *Retraite*.

Be'rnard's *College* [in *Oxford*] a College rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, afterwards named St. *John the Baptiſt's*.

Berna'rdiness [of *Bernard* a *Ciſtercian* Monk] a certain religious Order among the *Romans*.

Be'rry [Berian, *Sax.* Baer, *Su.* Beere, G. [by *Botaniſts*] is defined to be a ſmall Fruit, containing one or more Seeds, in a ſoft Pulp, as in the Elder, Holly, *&c.*

Berry, the ſame as *Borough*.

Be'rithatch, Litter for Horſes.

Berryin-*Head*, a threſhing Floor.

Be'rsa [*Old Rec.*] a Limit, Bound, or Compaſs.

Bersa're [*Old Record*] to ſhoot, *Teut.*

Bersa'trix [prob. *q. d. Verſatrix*] one who rocks young Children in the cradle, *Old Records*.

Bersele'tta [*Old Rec*] a Hound or Hunting dog.

Berth [with *Mariners*] convenient Sea Room to moor a Ship, that it may ride ſafely at Anchor.

Be'rthinseck }
Berdinseck } [*Scotch Law*] a Privilege that a Man ſhall not be hanged for Stealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack.

Be'rton [barton, *Sax.*] a great Farm, alſo a great Barn for barley.

Bertona'rii, Farmers or Tenants of *Bertons*.

Bertram, an Herb.

Bertying *a Ship* [*Sea Language*] the raiſing up of the Sides of it.

Berwi'ca [*Dooms-day-book*] a Village.

Beru'lians, *Hereticks* in the 12th Century, who affirmed that all human Souls were created in the Beginning of the World.

Be'ryl [*beril*, F. *beri lo*, It. *berilo*, Sp. *beryllus*, L. of βήρυλλος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a faint green Colour.

Bes }
Bessis } [with the *Romans*] the weight of 8 Ounces, being ⅔ of the *As* or Pound; alſo a *Roman* long Meaſure the 8th Part of an Acre, divided into 12 Parts, *L.*

Besa'ile [of *biſayeul*, F. one's Grand-father's Grand-father] a Writ for an Heir, whoſe Grand-father dying poſſeſſed of Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple, a Stranger abates and enters upon the premiſes, and to keeps out the ſaid heir.

Be'sants }
Besanti'nes } [of *Byzantium*, i. e. *Conſtantinople*, where coined] an ancient Gold coin, of long Time out of Uſe. and the Value unknown.

Besca [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a Spade or Shovel, as *una beſca terræ*, *i. e.* a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade, *L.*

To **Besee'ch** [ſecan or geſecan, *Sax.* or rather of *be* and verſoecken, *Du.* erſuchen, G. to entreat] to pray or humbly entreat.

To **Besee'm** [probably of beziemen, *Teut.*] to become, to appear fit.

To **Bese't** [beſittan, *Sax.* beſetten, *Du.* beſetzen, H. G.] to encompaſs, to ſurround.

Besetments, thoſe Things that befal a Perſon.

To **Beshi'te** [of *be* and ſcittan, *Sax.* beſchyten, *Du.* O. and L. G. beſcheiſſen, H. G.] to beſoul with Dung or Ordure.

To **Beshre'w** [probably of beſchreyen, *Teut.* to inchant] to curſe or uſe Imprecations.

Beshre'w *your Heart*, i. e. ill luck attend you.

Besi'de [of *be* and ſide, *Sax.* Zyde, *Du.* Syde. O. and L. G. Seite, H. G.] on the Side or near to.

Beside himſelf; out of his Senſes, diſtracted.

Besi'des [of *be* and ſide, *Sax.*] over and above, more than, that.

To **Besmo'ak** [of *be* and ſmacian, *Sax.* ſmuycken or ſmoocken, *Du.*] to make ſmoaky or ſmoaked.

Besi'dery, a Kind of baking-pear.

To **besie'ge** [of *be* and *aſſieger*, F.] to inveſt or ſurround a City, *&c.* with military Forces, Ammunition, *&c.*

Besie'ged [in *Aſtrol.*] a Planet is by them ſaid ſo to be, when placed between the bodies of the two Malevolent, ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*.

Bespo'ke [of *be* and ſpecan, *Sax.*] ſpoken for; alſo enchanted.

To **Besmea'r** [of *be* and ſmerian, *Sax.* beſchmeeren, *Du.* beſchmieren, H. G.] to daub or ſmear over.

To **Besmu't** [beſmitan, *Sax.* beſmetten, *Du.* beſchmutten, O. and L. G. beſchmutzen, H. G.] to daub or ſmear over with Smut.

To **Beso't** [of *be* and ſot, *Sax.* beſotten, *Du.*] to render or make ſottiſh, ſtupid, *&c.*

Besought, vid. *to beſeech*.

Besought [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did beſeech, have beſought.

To **Bespa'tter** [of *be* and ſpætan, *Sax.* beſprietelen, *Du.* beſprütten, O. and L. G. beſprützen, H. G.] to daſh or dawb with Dirt, to defame or ſlander.

To Bespau'l [of *be* and ſpeyen, *Teut.*] to ſpit about or make filthy by ſpitting.

To Bespe'ak [of *be* and ꞅpæcan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak for ſomething; to give Order for it to be made; alſo to inchant.

To Bespe'ckle [of ꞅpecce, *Sax.* a Spot] to adorn or ſet off, with Speckles or Spots.

To Bespi't [of *be* and ꞅpiꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſpit upon.

Bespo'ke [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did beſpeak, have beſpoke.

Bespo'ke, vid. *to beſpeak.*

To Bespo't [probably of *be* and ſpot, Teut. *ignominy*] to cauſe ſpots on, *&c.*

To Bespri'nkle [probably of *be* and ſprenken, Teut. ſprengen or ſprenckelen, *Du.* ſprengen, G.] to ſprinkle upon.

To Bespu'e [of *be* and ſpouwen, *Du.* ſpeyen, G.] to ſpue upon.

To Bespu'tter [of *be* and *ſputare*, L.] to ſpirt or flirt ſpittle upon.

Beste'ad, beſet, born hard upon.

Best [beꞅꞇ, *Sax.* beſte, *Du.* and G.] the choiceſt, the moſt excellent or valuable.

Best is Best-cheap, L. G. (Beſt is beſt koop.) The *Fr.* ſay: *On n'a jamais bon marché de mauvaiſe Marchandiſe.* (Bad Goods are never cheap.) And Good ones always bring to the Buyer moſt Credit and moſt Service.

Be'stial [*beſtialis*, L.] pertaining to a Beaſt, beaſtly, brutiſh, *F.* of *L.*

Bestai'l [*Fr. L. Term.*] all kinds of Beaſts or Cattle.

Bestial *ſigns* [with *Aſtrologers*] are Signs of the *Zodiack* called *Aries*, *Leo*, *Taurus*, *Capricornus* and *Sagittarius*; becauſe they are on Globes repreſented by four footed Beaſts.

Bestia'lity } Bea'stliness } [*beſtialidad*, Sp. *beſtialitas*, L.] the Copulation of a Man or Woman with a Beaſt; alſo beaſtly Quality, Filthineſs.

Bestia'rii [among the *Romans*] thoſe Men who combat with wild Beaſts.

To Besti'r [of *be* and ꞅꞇiꞃꞃan, *Sax.*] to move about briskly, to labour ſtrenuouſly.

To Besto'w [of *be* and ꞅꞇop, *Sax.* a Place, ſtrooyen, *Du.* ſtreuen, G.] to lay up or place; to employ ones ſelf; to give, to lay out.

Bestrau'ght, diſtracted, mad.

To Bestre'w [of ꞅꞇꞃepian, *Sax.*] to ſtrew, to ſcatter about.

Bestri'd [*Irr. Imp.*] did beſtride.

Bestride } Bestridden } [*Irr. Part. Pret.*] have beſtrid or beſtridden.

To Bestri'de [of *be* and ꞅꞇꞃæꝺen, *Sax.*] to get aſtride upon a Horſe, *&c.*

To Bet [wetten, G.] to lay wagers when gameſters are at play, in favour of one Side againſt the other.

Bet, a Wager.

Be'ta [βῆτα B, β. Gr] the ſecond Letter of the *Greek* Alphabeth; alſo the Herb Beet.

To Beta'ke [beꞇæcan, *Sax.* batage, *Dan.* betacnia or betaga, *Su.*] to take to, to apply to.

Beta'ken [*Irr. Part. P.*] have betaken.

To Bethi'nk [bethencan, *Sax.* bedencken, *Du.* and G. betæncke, *Dan.*] to recall to mind.

Betho'ught [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part.* of bethencan, *Sax.* did bethink, have bethought] did call to mind.

Be'thlehemites [of *Bethlehem* of בית לחם, the Houſe of Bread, *Heb.*] certain Friers who wore the Figure of a Star on their Backs.

To Beti'de [of *be* and ꞇiꝺ, *Sax.*] to befal, to happen to.

Beti'mes [of *be* and ꞇima, *Sax.*] early, ſoon, in ſeaſon.

Betle } Be'tre } an *Indian* Plant called Water-pepper.

Be'tony [*betoine*, F. *bettónica*, It. *betónica*, Sp. and Port. *betonica*, L.] a medicinal Herb.

Beto'ok [*Irr. Imp.*] did betake.

To Beto'ken [of *be* and ꞇacnian, *Sax.* or beteeken, *Teut.*] to ſhew by Tokens or Signs.

Betoo'k, vid. *to betake.*

To Betra'y [betrager, *Dan.* *traibir*, F. *tradire*, It. *trayſionar*, Sp. *trayſoar*, Port. *tradere*, L.] to be falſe, to deliver up treacherouſly; to diſcover or diſcloſe.

To Betro'th [probably of betrouwen, *Dutch*, or be and troth, O. and L. G. bezeichnen, H. G.] to give one Party to another by a ſolemn matrimonial Contract; to make ſure, or Promiſe in Marriage.

Be'ttee [probably *q. d. Betty*] an Inſtrument made uſe of by Houſe-breakers to break open Doors and Windows.

Better [beꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* bedre, *Dan.* batter, or battre, *Su.* beter, *Du.* beeter, O. and L. G. beſſer, H. G.] more good, excellent, advantageous, convenient, *&c.*

Better never begun than never ended. A Thing begun and not accompliſh'd expoſes a Man not only to needleſs Expence, but to Ridicule.

Better hold at the Brim, than hold at the Bottom. It is better to be ſparing while we have ſomething, than to ſpend all prodigally and want afterwards. The *Lat.* ſay: *Sera eſt in fundo parſimonia.*

Better wiſe than wealthy, or

Better Wit than Wealth. Tho' very few now a Days can believe ſo: Every Man's Endeavour is after Wealth, but few in Compariſon ſeek after Wiſdom.

There is another Proverb, the Reverſe of this:

Better be happy than wiſe; us'd by thoſe who place Happineſs in Wealth.

The Better Day, the Better Deed. Fr. *Bon jour, bon Oeuvre.* What the Bent or Deſign of this Proverb is, ſeems not very eaſy to conceive, no more than how a good Day can juſtify an evil Action.

Better one Word in Time than afterwards two. To know how to place our Words right is one of the grand Arts of Life, which we can't too much ſtudy the Attainment of.

Better one Eye than quite blind. Lat. *Princeps luſcus inter cæcos.* (Among the Blind the one-ey'd is a Prince) Of a Thing ſo valuable as Sight the very leaſt Share is infinitely preferable to none at all.

Betters, as our *Betters* or Superiors.

To Better [betre, *Dan.* bættra, *Su.* beteren, O. and L.G. beſſern, H. G.] to mend or render better.

Betterment, the making or being rendred better.

Betty, half a Flask of Florence Wine.

Betwee'n [beꞇƿynan, or beꞇƿeon, *Sax.*] in the Middle or Midſt of two Things, Times and Places. It likewiſe ſerves to denote Society or Union, alſo a Partaking and a Privacy.

To be Between *Hawk and Buzzard*, that is, at an Uncertainty; alſo to be in a dangerous Situation.

Betwixt [beꞇƿyx, or beꞇƿeox, *Sax.*] between. vid. *between.*

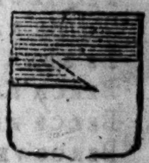
Be'tula [with *Botaniſts*] the Birch-tree, *L.*

Be'vel [with *Architects*] an Inſtrument for Adjuſting Angles.

Be'vel [with *Maſons*, *Joyners*, &c.] a kind of ſquare, one leg whereof is frequently crooked according to the Sweep or Arch of a Vault.

Bevel *Angle*, ſignifies any Angle that is neither 90 nor 45 Degrees.

Bevel [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies broken or opening like a Carpenter's rule, as in the Eſcutcheon annexed. As he bears *Argent* a Chief *Bevile vert* by the Name of *Beverlis.*



Be'ver [probably of *Bevere*, It. to drink] a ſmall Collation betwixt Dinner and Supper; alſo the Viſor or Sight of an Headpiece.

Be'verage [*Beveraggio*, It. *Beverage*, Old Fr.] a mingled drink.

To pay Beverage [*Phraſe*] to give a Treat of Wine, Drink, *&c.* upon wearing a new ſuit of cloths; alſo Garniſh Mony in a Priſon.

Beverches [*Old Rec.*] cuſtomary Services done at the Bidding of the Lord by his inferior Tenants.

Bevy of *Roe Bucks* [with *Hunters*] a herd of them.

Be'vy *Greaſe*, the fat of a *Roe Buck.*

Bevy of *Patridges* [with *Fowlers*] 3 in a flock.

Bevy of *Quails* [*Fowling*] a flock or brood of them. *Hence*,

Bevy [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] is a Knot or Company of Perſons, as a *Bevy of Goſſips*, *of Knaves*, &c.

To Bewi'lder [of *be* and ƿilꝺeꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.* a Wilderneſs] to put into confuſion, to purrle.

To Bewail [*of* be *and* ƿail, *of* ƿanian, *Sax.*] to lament for.

Bewailable, that may or deſerves to be bewailed.

Bewa're of had I wiſt. (or known.)

Beware of the Geeſe when the Fox preaches. H. G. Wenn der Fuchs prediget ſo nimm die Gaenſe in acht. When the wicked Man preaches up Righteouſneſs it is a ſure Sign he has Miſchief in Hand.

To Bewa're [bewara, *Su.* bewahren, H. G.] to keep, to take Care, or be upon one's Guard.

Bewi'ts [with *Falconers*] Pieces of Leather made broadiſh, to which the hawk's bells are faſtened, and buttoned on their legs.

To Bewi'tch [of *be* and ƿicce, *Sax.*] enchanted, *&c.*

To Bewra'y [of beƿꞃeᵹan, *Sax.*] to diſcover, reveal, as a Secret; alſo to be foul with Ordure.

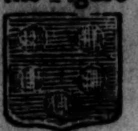
Beyond [of biᵹeonꝺan, or beᵹeonꝺ, *Sax.*] farther. It likewiſe denotes Superiority and Exceſs, alſo over, on the other Side, in which Senſe it's Oppoſite is behither, or on this Side.

Bey, a Governor of a maritime Town or Country in the *Turkiſh Empire.*

Bezoar, a medicinal Stone brought from both the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, accounted a ſoveraign Counter-poiſon, and an excellent Cheerer of the Heart: It is found mingled with the dung of an Animal called *Parau*, of the goat kind.

BEZA'NTLER [in *Blazonry*] ſignifies the ſecond branch of a horn of a Hart or Buck, that ſhoots out from the beam, or main horn, being next above the Antler.

BE'ZANTS } [in *Heraldry*] are round and flat Pieces of bul-
BE'SANTS } lion without impreſs. In Form as the Figure annexed, and repreſent the current Coin of *Bizantium*, now called *Conſtantinople*. Theſe are introduced in Coat-armour (as is ſuppoſed) by thoſe who were in the holy war; but ſince, they ſhew the riſe of honeſt Treaſurers, Receivers of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* they are always of Metal, and when blazon'd (according to the Cuſtom of foreign Heralds) ought to be expreſly ſaid to be *Or* or *Argent*, tho' with us they are always of Gold; but Foreigners have them of Silver alſo.



BEZANTY' [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs *Bezanty*, is a Croſs made of Bezants.

BE'ZEL } the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, which en-
BE'ZIL } compaſſes and faſtens the Stone in it.

BEZE'STAN [among the *Turks* and *Perſians*] a Burſe or Exchange.

BE'ZOAR, a Stone of excellent Virtue in Medicine, of the Bigneſs of an Acorn, found in the Stomach or Belly of ſundry Animals.

Oriental **BE'ZOAR**, is that which comes from ſeveral Parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Occidental **BEZOAR**, is what is brought from the *Weſt Indies* from *Peru*, and is found in the Belly of ſeveral Animals peculiar to that Country.

German **BEZOAR**, is found in the Stomach of ſome Cows, eſpecially in the *Chamois* and *Iſard*. Some weigh 18 Ounces, but is not of much Eſteem in Medicine.

BEZOAR *Animale* [with *Chymiſts*] the Livers and Hearts of Vipers dried in the Sun and pulveriz'd.

BEZOAR *Minerale* [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony fixt by Spirit of Nitre, and pulverized.

BEZOA'RDICK } *Remedies* [in *Medicine*] cordial Remedies,
BEZOA'RTICK } or Antidotes againſt Poiſon or infectious Diſtempers.

BEZOA'RDICUM *Joviale* [*Medicine*] Bezoar of *Jupiter*; a Regulus made by melting of 3 Ounces of Regulus of Antimony, and 2 of Block-tin, which being reduced to a Powder and fixed with corroſive Sublimate and diſtilled off in a kind of Butter; this Butter is afterwards diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre, and the Solution is diſtilled 3 Times till the *Bezoar* remain at the Bottom.

BEZOARDICUM *Lunale* [*Chym.*] or *Bezoar of the Moon*, is made by mixing 8 Ounces of rectified Butter of Antimony, and one of fine Silver, which is diſſolved by pouring it in freſh and freſh on Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition ceaſe, after which the Spirit is drawn off, and the *Bezoar* is powdered, waſhed and mingled with Spirits of Wine till it grows inſipid.

BEZOARDICUM *Martiale* [*Chym.*] a Solution of *Crocus Martis*, made by a Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then Spirit of Nitre is poured on it, and the further Procedure is that of other bezoardick Preparations.

BIA'NGULATED [*biangulatus*, L.] two-cornered.

BIA'NGULOUS [*biangulus*, L.] having two Corners.

BIA'RCH [*biarchus*, L. of βίαρχος, of βίος life and ἀρκεῖν to ſupply] a Caterer, who provides Victuals. a Suttler.

BIA'RCHY [*biarchia*, L. of βιαρχία, *Gr.*] the Office of Caterer, *&c.*

To **BE'ZZLE** [*q. d.* to beaſtle] to tipple, to guzzle, to drink hard.

BI'AS [*biais*, F.] a Weight fixed on one Side of a playing Bowl, turning the Courſe of the Bowl that way to which the Bias inclines; a Bent, an Inclination of Mind.

To **BI'AS** [*biaiſer*, F.] to ſet a Bias upon, to incline or prepoſſeſs a Perſon.

BIATHA'NATOI [of βία Violence, and θάνατος Death] Perſons taken away by a violent Death.

To **BIB** [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or ſip often.

BIB [probably of *bibere*, L. or of *babadero*, Sp.] a Garment of Linen for the Breaſt of a Child.

BIBA'CITY [*bibacitas*, L.] great or hard drinking.

BIBA'CIOUS [*bibax*, L.] much given to drinking.

BI'BBER [*biberon*, F. *bibo*, L.] a Toper of Liquors.

BIBERO'T, minced meat, of the breaſts of partridges and fat pullets, *&c.*

BIBE'SY [*bibeſia*, L.] a too earneſt Deſire after Drink.

BI'BITORY *Muſcle* [with *Anatom.*] a Muſcle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup.

BI'BLE [F. *Biblia*, Sp. Port. and L. Bibel. *Du.* and G. of βίβλος, *Gr.* *i. e.* a Book] the Collection of the Books of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*, ſo called by way of Eminency.

The firſt Tranſlation of the Book of the *Old Teſtament* was out of the *Hebrew* into the *Greek*, by the LXXII. Interpreters, and thence is called the *Septuagint*, and from the *Septuagint* it was tranſlated into *Latin*, which is called the old *Latin* Verſion.

The *Latins* have various modern Verſions; but two that are ancient as that which is called the *Italick*, and that of St. *Jerome*, which is called the *Vulgar*; becauſe it was confirmed by the Council of *Trent* for vulgar Uſe.

The Bible was tranſlated into the *Engliſh Saxon* Tongue about the Year 940, and was firſt tranſlated into *Engliſh* by *William Tindal*, in the 21 Year of the Reign of *Henry* VIII, and then printed.

It was again tranſlated in the Reign of King *James* I. about the Year 1603; the Diviſion of the Bible into Chapters was in the Year 1252.

BIBLIO-ICONO-CLAST [of βιβλίον a Book, εἰκὼν an Image, and κλάσης a Breaker] a Deſtroyer of Books with Pictures in them.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER [βιβλιόγραφος of βίβλος a Book, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] a Writer of Books, a Copiſt.

BIBLIOPO'LIST [βιβλιοπώλης of βίβλος and πωλέω, *Gr.* to ſell] a Bookſeller.

BIBLIOTA'PHIST or [*bibliotaphus*. L. of βιβλιοτάφος, of βίβλος a Book, and ταφὴ a Sepulchre, *Gr.*] an Hider or Burier of Books.

BIBLIOTHE'CA [βιβλιοθήκη, *Gr.* of βίβλος and θήκη, a Repoſitory] a Place where Books are kept, a Library, a Study; alſo the Books themſelves, *L.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL [*bibliothecalis*, L.] of, or belonging to a Library.

BIBLIOTHE'CARY [*bibliothecarius*, L.] a Library-keeper.

BIBO'SE [*biboſus*, L.] much given to drink.

BI'BULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] given to bibbing or drinking much or often; ſucking up, as a Spunge. the Sea-ſand, *&c.*

BICAPSULA'RIS } [with *Botaniſts*] a Plant is ſaid to be ſo,
BICAPSULA'TUS } whoſe ſeed Veſſel is divided into two Parts, as in *verbaſcum*, *mullein*, *ſcrophularia*, *figwort*, *euphraſia*, *eye-bright*, &c. *L.*

BICE, a ſort of painting Colour, either green or blue.

BI'CEPS [*Anatomy*] a Name given to ſeveral Muſcles ſo called from their having two Heads, *L.*

BI'CEPS *cubiti* [with *Anatom.*] a Muſcle of the Elbow ſo named, becauſe it has two Heads, the outmoſt or firſt ariſing from the upper part of the brink of the *acetabulum ſcapulæ*, and being both united, make a large fleſhy Belly, and are inſerted to the Tubercle at the upper Head of the Bone *Radius*.

BICEPS *femoris* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, which alſo has two Heads, of which the upper and longeſt has its Riſe from a Knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and the other from the *Linea aſpera* of the *Os femoris*, immediately beneath the End of the *Glutæus maximus*; theſe being united go on to the outward Appendix of the thigh Bone, and are implanted to the upper Apophyſis of the *Fibula*.

BI'CEPS *Tibiæ* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo called on account of its having two Heads, the one proceeding from the Tuberoſity of the *Iſchium*, and the other from the Middle of the *Linea Aſpera*, both which unite and are inſerted by one tendon in the ſuperior and external Part of the *Perone*. The Uſe of it is to help to bend the *Tibia*, and turn the Leg, foot and toes outward when a Perſon ſits down.

BICI'PITAL [of *biceps*, L. two-headed] having or pertaining to that which has two Heads.

To **BI'CKER** [probably of bitre, *C. Brit.* or perhaps of bickeln, *Du.* to play at Dice, which often gives Occaſion to wrangling and quarrelling] to tilt, to ſkirmiſh; alſo to wrangle, to quarrel, *&c.*

BICO'RNE, the Bone of the Tongue called alſo *hyoides*.

BICO'RNOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two horns, forked.

BICO'RPORAL [of *bis* and *corporalis*, L.] having two Bodies.

BICO'RPORAL *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] ſuch Signs of the Zodiack that have double Bodies.

To **BID** [*Irr. V.*] beodan, *Sax.* gebieden, *Du.* bieten or gebieten, G. bindan, *Goth.*] to bid battle, to bid the Banes, to bid Defiance, to bid prayer, to bid good morrow, to bid welcome, to bid farewell or adieu, to recommend, to invite.

To **BID** *Money for any goods*, &c. [of biddan, *Sax.*] to offer Money.

BID } [*Irr. Imp.* bead, *Sax.*] did bid.
BAD }

BID } [*Irr. Part. P.* budne, *Dan.*] have or am bid, or
BIDDEN } bidden.

BI'DALE, an Invitation of Friends to drink at the Houſe of a poor Man, and there to contribute Charity.

BIDE'NTALS [among the *Romans*] Prieſts inſtituted for the Performance of certain Ceremonies on Occaſion of a Thunderbolt's falling on any Place. They were ſo called of *Bidental* (*i. e.* a Sheep of two Years old having teeth on each Side) which they offered in Sacrifice.

BIDDING *of the beads*, a Charge or Warning anciently given by Pariſh Prieſts to their Pariſhioners, at ſome particular Prayers, for the Soul of ſome deceaſed Friend.

To **BID** *a Boon*, to make a Requeſt.

BIDDEN, vid. *to Bid*.

BIE'NNIAL [*biennis*, L.] that is of two Years Continuance, two Years old.

Bi'er
Bee'r } [bape or beep, *Sax.* Barr, *Su.* Bere, Teut. *Biere*, F.] ſignifies a Coffin, a wooden Frame to carry a dead Body upon to burial.

Bifa'rious [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two Ways.

Bifi'dus
Bifida
Bifidum } [with *Botaniſts*] a Leaf, &c. of a Plant is ſo called when it is cut or divided into two Parts, *Lat.*

Bifo'lium [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Twoblade, *L.*

Bi'ferous [*biferus*, L.] bearing double; alſo bearing Fruit twice a Year.

Bi'fidated [*bifidatus*, L.] cut or cleft into two Parts, cloven into two Parts.

Bifo'rmed [*biformis*, L.] having two Forms or Shapes.

Bifo'rous [*biforis*, L.] that has double Doors.

Bifu'rcated [*bifurcus*, L.] having two Forks or Prongs.

Big [buce, *Sax.* a Belly, buyck, *Du.*] great, large.

Bi'ga [*Old Rec.*] a Cart with two Wheels, *L.*

Bi'gamy [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, It. Sp. and L. of *bis*, L. twice, and γάμος, *Gr.* Marriage] the having two Husbands, or two Wives at the ſame Time.

Bi'genous [*bigens* and *bigenus*, L.] born of Parents of two different Nations; alſo of Parents of different Kinds.

Bigamy [in *Common Law*] an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, on account that he has been twice married.

Bigat, an ancient *Roman* Coin, ſtamped with the Figure of a Chariot drawn by two Horſes abreaſt, in Value equal to the *Denarius*, or ſeven Pence Half-penny *Engliſh* Money.

Bigge, a Pap or Teat, *O.*

Bigger, greater.

Biggest, greateſt.

Bigarra'de, a kind of great Orange, *F.*

Bi'ggin [*Beguin*, F.] a Sort of Linnen Coif or Cap for a young Child.

Bight
Bite } [*Sea Word*] any Turn or Part of a Cable or Rope that lies compaſſing or rolled up.

To hold by the Bight [*Sea* Phraſe] is to hold by that Part of the Rope that is coiled or rolled up.

Bight
Bought } *of an Horſe*, is the inward Bend of the Chambrel, and alſo the Bend of the Fore-knee.

Bigness, Largeneſs, Greatneſs, Magnitude.

A Bi'te, a Trick or Cheat upon a Perſon; alſo the Perſon who tricks or cheats.

Bi'tes
Biters } a Race of Men who are perpetually employ'd in Laughing at thoſe Miſtakes, which are of their own Production, ſuch as are the making *April* Fools every Day in the Year. *Spectator.*

Bi'got [in *Religion*] a ſuperſtitious Perſon, one whoſe Devotion is over-ſtrained, a Zealot.

Bigo'tted, become a Bigot, zealouſly and obſtinately adhering to a Party or Principle in Religion.

Bi'gottism, a ſtiff Adherence to a Party or Opinion, though without or againſt Reaſon.

Bigo'ttick, of or pertaining to Bigottry.

Biju'gous [*bijugus*, L.] yoked or coupled together.

Bijugus
Bijuga
Bijugum } [with *Botaniſts*] a Plant is ſo called, when two Leaves are joined to the ſame Stalk at the ſame Place over againſt one another, as in the *Mint*, the *Lychnis*, &c.

Bila'nciis *deferendis*, a Writ directing the Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh the Wool that a Perſon has Licence to export, *L.*

Bi'lander, ſee *Belandre.*

Bila'rius *ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Channel with which the *Ductus cyſticus* makes the *Ductus communis choledochus*, which paſſes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *duodenum*, or Beginning of the *jejunum*: it is called alſo *Ductus hepaticus*, L.

Bi'lberries, the Fruit of a ſmall creeping Buſh, about the Bigneſs of *Juniper-berries*, but of a purple Colour, and ſharp though ſweetiſh taſte.

Bi'lboes [*Sea Word*] a ſort of Puniſhment at Sea, by laying the Offender in Irons, or putting him in a ſort of Stocks.

Bile [Bile, *Sax.* of *Bilis*, L.] the Gall or Choler; an Humour of the Body partly ſaline, which is ſeparated from the Blood of Animals in the Liver, and is received into and diſcharged by two Veſſels or Paſſages, *viz.* the Gall-bladder, and the *Porus biliarius.*

Bi'les, ſee *Boils.*

Bi'lge
Bi'llage } [with *Mariners*] the Bottom of the Floor of a Ship.

Bilge *Pump, the ſame as Burr-pump.*

Bilge *Water* [*Sea* Term] that Water which by reaſon of the breadth of the Ship's bilge cannot come to the well in the hold of the Ship.

Bi'lged
Bu'lged } [with *Mariners*] a Ship is ſaid to be bilged, when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her timber againſt a rock.

Bili'nguis [in *Law*] is uſed of a Jury that is impannelled on a Foreigner, of which part are *Engliſh*, and part thoſe of his own Country.

Bili'nguous [*bilinguis*, L.] that can ſpeak two Languages; double-tongued, deceitful.

Bilis atra [with *Phyſicians*] black choler, or Melancholy, *L.*

Bi'lious [*bilieux*, F. *bilioſo*, It. and Sp. of *bilioſus*, L.] full of Bile or Choler, cholerick.

To Bilk [probably of bilk, *Teut.*] to diſappoint or deceive, to gull, to bubble.

To Bilk *a W---re*, to balk her of her expected Reward.

To Bilk *a Coach-man*, to ſharp him of his Hire.

Bill [Bill, *Sax.*] a Sort of edged tool for lopping of trees, &c. in hedging, &c. if ſhort, called a hand-bill; if long, an hedging bill.

Bill [*Billet*, F. *Biglietto*, It.] a Note or Writing, of various Sorts, as

Bill [in *Law*] a Proceſs or Declaration, in Writing, that expreſſes the Grievance or Injury the Plaintiff has ſuffered by the Defendant, or ſome Fault the Perſon complained of has committed againſt ſome Statute or Law of the Realm.

Bill *of Debt* [in *Commerce*] is the ſame as a Bond or Writing obligatory; only being drawn in *Engliſh*, it is called a Bill; but when in *Latin* a Bond; or a Bill is a ſingle Bond without any Condition annexed; whereas a Bond has a Penalty and Condition.

Bill [of *Entry*] in *Commerce*, is a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe, both inward and outward.

Bill [of *Exchange*] a ſhort Note, ordering the Payment of a certain Sum of Money in one Place to any Perſon appointed by the Remitter in Conſideration of the like Value paid to the Drawer in another Place.

Bill of *Divorce*, ſee *Divorce.*

Bill of *Lading*, a Deed or Inſtrument ſigned by the Maſter of a Ship, acknowledging the Receipt of the Merchants Goods, and obliging himſelf to deliver the ſame in good Condition, at the Place to which they are conſigned. Of theſe Bills are three, one given to the Merchant, one to the Factor, and the other is kept by the Maſter of the Ship.

Bill of *Parcels* [with *Tradeſmen*] a particular Account of the Quantities, Sorts and Prices of Goods bought, given by the Seller to the Buyer.

Bill of *Reviver*, ſee *Reviver.*

Bill of *Review*, ſee *Review.*

Bill [in *Parliament*] a Paper containing Propoſitions offered to the Houſes to be paſſed, and then preſented to the King to paſs into an Act or Law.

Bill [of *Sale*] is when a Perſon having Occaſion for a Sum of Money, delivers Goods as a Security to the Lender, to whom he gives this Bill, impowering him to ſell the Goods, in caſe the Sum of Money borrowed is not repaid with Intereſt at the Time appointed.

Bil [of *Store*] a Sort of Licence granted at the Cuſtom-houſe to Merchants, to carry ſuch Stores and Proviſions as are neceſſary for their Voyage, cuſtom-free.

Bill [of *Sufferance*] a Licence granted at the Cuſtom-Houſe to a Merchant, to give him a Permiſſion to trade from one *Engliſh* Port to another.

Billa *vera* [in *Law*] *i. e.* a true Bill, ſignifies the Indorſing or Writing on the Backſide of a preſentment by the grand Jury, when they find the Matter probably true, and deſerving further Conſideration.

Bill (or Beak) of a Bird.

A Bill, or Halbert.

To Bill, as Pigeons do.

Bi'llage [*Sea Word*] the Breadth of a Ship's-floor, when ſhe lies on Ground.

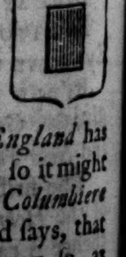
Bi'llard, an imperfect or baſtard Capon.

Billements [i. e. *habiliments*] Womens appared, Ornaments, &c.

Bi'llet [*Billot*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fewel; alſo an Ingot of Gold or Silver.

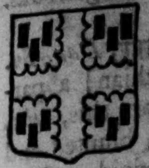
Billet [*billotte*, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; alſo a Letter or Note folded up.

Bi'llets, little *Iſlands.*



Bi'llets [in *Heraldry*] *Bilettes*, F. *Guillim* is of Opinion, that thoſe repreſent *Billets Doux*; but moſt Authors take them for Bricks, and ſay that many *Engliſh* Families ſettled in *France*, bear them to denote their Extraction from *England*, where ſo many Bricks are made; but to this others object, that *England* has never been famous in the World for Brick-making, and ſo it might as well ſuit many other Countries as *England.* But *Columbiere* mentions *Briques* or Bricks ſeparately from *Billets*, and ſays, that the Difference between them is, that *Briques* are drawn ſo, as to repreſent Thickneſs, whereas the Billets have only a flat ſuperficies, which plainly intimates, that billets repreſent Letters or folded Papers, whether of love or otherwiſe.

Bi'llete } [in *Blazonry*] ſignifies that the Eſcutcheon is all
Bi'llety } over ſtrewed with billets, the Number not aſcertained; for if it be, the Number muſt be expreſſed, and their Poſition, and then the Term *Billety* is not uſed.



Billetty [in *Heraldry*] a bearing in Form of a long Square, billets were anciently of Pieces of Cloth of Gold, or Silver, longer than broad, placed at a Diſtance by Way of Ornament on Clothes, and afterwards tranſlated to Coat-Armour.

Bi'lletted [in *Heraldry*] charged with billets, as he bears *Argent Billette*, F. a Croſs ingrailed Gules, as in the Eſcutcheon above.

Bi'llet *Doux*, a ſhort Love-Letter, ſent by a Gallant to his Miſtreſs, or a Lover to his Sweet-heart, and *e contra*.

To Billet *Soldiers*, is to order them to be quartered in particular Houſes by billet or Ticket.

Bi'lliards [of *Billard*, F. of *billa*, L. the balls made uſe of] a Game played on an oblong Table covered with Cloth, with ivory balls, which are ſtruck or driven with Sticks made bending, on purpoſe to drive the balls into Holes, called Hazards, on the Edge and Corners of the Table.

Bi'lliting [among *Hunters*] the Ordure or Dung of a Fox.

Bi'llon [in *Coinage*] a Sort of baſe Metal either of Gold or Silver, in the Mixture of which Copper predominates.

Bi'llion [q. d. *bimillions* or Millions twice] a Term uſed by *Arithmeticians* in Numeration, intimating that the Word Millions is twice mentioned as 666666600000

Bi'llow [probably of **bellen** to roar, or **bilg**, *Teut.* a Wave] a Surge of the Sea, a great rolling Wave.

Bi'marical } [*bimaris*, L.] of or pertaining to two Seas.
Bi'marian }

Bi'medial [with *Mathematicians*] is two medial Lines as BC and CD commenſurable only in power, containing a rational Rectangle, are compounded, the whole Line BD ſhall be irrational, and is called a firſt bimedial Line.

C
B |———|———| D

Bina'rious [*binarius*, L.] of or pertaining to two.

Bi'nary *Arithmetick*, an Arithmetick, in which, inſtead of the ten Figures in the common Arithmetick, and the Progreſſion from 10 to 10 only two Figures are uſed, the two Figures are 0 and 1, and the Cypher multiplies every Thing by 2, as in common Arithmetck by 10. Thus 1 is one, 10 2, 11 3, and 100 4, &c.

Binary *Number*, one compoſed of two Units.

Binary *Meaſure* [in *Muſick*] is a Meaſure wherein you beat equally, or the Time of Riſing is equal to that of Falling.

Bind, a Stalk of Hops.

To Bind (*Irr. V.*) [bindan, *Sax.* **binde**, *Dan.* **binda**, *Su.* **binden**, *Du.* and G, **bindan**, Goth.] to tye up or together; alſo to obligate, to bind by bond, to bind an apprentice, &c.

A Bind [of *Eels*] two hundred and fifty.

Bind weed, an Herb.

Bi'nding [with *Falconers*] is a tiring or when a Hawk ſiezes.

Binding *Joiſts* [in *Architecture*] joiſts in a floor, into which the trimmers of ſtair-caſes, and chimney-walls, are framed.

Binn [binne, *Sax.* a Manger] a great Cheſt to put Corn, &c. in.

Binna'rium [*Old Records*] a ſtew or pond for the keeping or breeding of Fiſh.

Bi'nocle [q. d. *bini oculi*, a pair of Eyes, *L.*] in *Opticks*, a double Teleſcope, *i. e.* conſiſting of two Tubes joined together, by which a remote Object may be view'd with both Eyes at once.

Bino'mial *Root* [in the *Mathematicks*] is a Root compoſed of two Parts joined by the Sign +: Thus x+y, or a+b, or 3+4 is a *Binomial* Root, conſiſting of the Sum of two Quantities: If it has three Parts as x+y+z, it is called a *Trinomial*, and any Root conſiſting of more than three Parts is called a *Multinomial*.

Bino'minous [*binominis*, L.] that hat two Names.

Bio'grapher [of βίος liſe, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] one who writes the Lives of eminent Perſons.

Bio'grapay, the Writing of the Lives of eminent Perſons.

Bioly'chnium [of βίος Life, and λύχνος a Candle, *Gr.*] the vital Flame, natural Heat or Life of Animals, particularly that which is communicated to a Child in the Womb.

Bio'vac } [in the *Art of War*] an extraordinary Guard,
Bihovac } kept by the whole Army, when it is drawn out every Evening from their Tents or Huts, either at a Siege, or lying before an Enemy; and they continue all Night under Arms before the Lines or Camp to prevent a Surprize.

To raiſe the Biovac [*Milit.* Term.] is to order the Army to return to their Tents ſome time after break of Day.

Bi'parous [*biparus*, L.] that hath brought forth twice.

Bipa'rtient [with *Arithmeticians*] a Number which divides another equally into two Parts, leaving no remainder; ſo 4 to 8, 6 to 12, 8 to 16 are bipartients.

Biparti'te [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

Biparti'tion, a Dividing into two Parts, *L.*

Bipa'tent [*bipatens*, L.] lying open on both Sides.

Bipe'dal [*bipedalis*, L.] of two Foot long, wide, &c.

Bipeda'lity [*bipedalitas*, L.] the Length of two Foot.

Bipeda'neous [*bipedaneus*, L.] two Foot thick, deep or hollow within the Ground.

Pipe'talous [of *bis*, L. twice, and πέταλον, *Gr.* a flower Leaf] conſiſting of two flower Leaves.

Bipine'lla [with *Botaniſts*] Saxifrage or Pimpernel, *L.*

Biplicity [*biplicitas*, L.] Doubleneſs.

Bipu'nctual [*bipunctualis*, L.] of two Points.

Biqua'drate, *i. e.* a double Quadrate or Square.

Biqua'drate } [*in Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] the fourth
Biquadra'tick } power ariſing from the Multiplication of a ſquare Number or Quantity by itſelf; ſo 9 the Square of 3 multiplied by itſelf produces the biquadrate 81.

Biqui'ntile [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the new Aſpects, ſo called becauſe it conſiſts of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or 144 Degrees.

Birch [birce, *Sax.* **Bercken**, *Du.* **Bircken**, G.] a Tree well known with us.

Bird [probably of bredan, *Sax.* to breed, or of bird, *Sax.* the Young of any tame beaſt or bird] a Fowl ſmall or large.

Birds **of a Feather flock together.** The *Lat.* ſay: *Pares cum paribus facillimè congregantur.* To which agrees the H. G. **Gleich und gleich geſellet ſich gern.** And the *F. Chacun cherche ſon ſemblable.* (Every one ſecks his Fellow.) It is in *Engliſh* chiefly us'd in a taunting Manner; when People addicted to ſome particular Vice, or of the ſame bad Character on any Account take a Pleaſure in being together. Tho' we ſay: Young Men delight in the Company of the Young; Old of Old; Learned of Learned; Wicked of Wicked, &c. The *Lat.* ſay likewiſe: *Cicada cicadæ chara; Formica formicæ.* (The Graſshopper loves the Graſshopper, the Ant the Ant. And the *Greeks*: Αἰεὶ κολοιὸς πρὸς κολοιὸν ἱζάνει.

A Bird **in the Hand is worth two in the Buſh.** The *Lat.* ſay: *Ego ſpem pretio non emo.* (I won't give ready Money for Hopes. The *French*: Un *Tien vaut mieux que deux tu l'auras.* (One Thing in Poſſeſſion is better than two in View.) Ital. *E megglio haver hoggi un uovo, che dimani una gallina.* (Better an Egg to Day than a Hen to morrow.) *Gr.* Νήπιος ὃς τὰ ἕτοιμα λιπὼν τ' ἀνέτοιμα διώκει. Heſ. *He that leaves a Certainty and ſticks to chance, when fools pipe may chance to dance.* All thoſe Proverbs are ſo many Leſſons of Caution not to neglect preſent Offers or Opportunities, for uncertain future Proſpects. The *Germans* ſay: **Ein Vogel in der Hand iſt beſſer als zehen über Land;** (*ten in the Field*) or, **Beſſer ein Spatz** (a Sparrow) **in der Hand, als ein Storch** (Stork) **auf dem Dache.** (on the Houſe-top. v. *Buſh.*

Bird's *Eye, Foot, Tongue, Neſt*, ſo many different kinds of Herbs.

Birds nest, an Indian Compoſition put into Soups.

Bi'rding, bird catching.

Birga'nder, a kind of wild Gooſe.

To Bird, to go a birding, or catching of birds.

Birth [beorþe, or birt, *Sax.*] a being born, Extraction, Deſcent.

Birth **is much but Breeding more.** L. *Nobilitas ſola eſt atque unica virtus.* H. G. **Tugend für dem Adel gehet: Adel mit Tugend gantz beſtehet.** And indeed great birth without breeding makes but a ſcurvy Figure. The *Fr.* ſay: *Nourriture paſſe Nature.* The *Ital.* *La vera Nobilità ſon i Coſtumi.*

Birth [*Sea* Term] convenient Sea Room for Ships at Anchor, or a fit Diſtance for Ships under Sail to keep clear, ſo as not to fall foul on one another.

The Birth *of a Meſs* [on *Shipboard*] the proper Place for a Meſs to put their Cheſts in.

Birth-*Word*, an Herb.

Bi'rthing [with *Ship Builders*] is ſaid of Ships when their Sides are raiſed or brought up.

Bi'rthright [of beorþe, and riht, *Sax.*] the Honour or Eſtate belonging to the Firſt-born or Prior in birth.

Bire'ttus, the Cap or Coif of a Judge or Sergeant at Law, *Lat.*

Bi'scot [q. d. *double Scot.*] a Fine of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on default of repairing banks, Ditches, &c.

Biscoti'n [*Confect.*] a Confection made of fine Flower, powder'd Sugar, Marmalade, the Whites of Eggs, &c.

To Bise'ct } [of *bis* and *ſecare*, L.] to cut into two.
To Bi'ssect }

Bise'ction, a cutting into two equal Parts, *L.*

Bise'gment [in *Geometry*] one of the parts of any integer divided into two equal Parts.

Bi'shop [biſcop, *Sax.* of Ἐπίσκοπος, *Gr.* **Biſchop**, *Du.* and L. G. **Biſchoff**, H. G. **Biſkop**, *Su.*] a Chief Officer of the Church who has the Charge of a Dioceſe.

Suffragan Bishop } one who has the Title and Style of a
Titular Bishop } Biſhop, and is conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of the Province to execute ſuch power, Juriſdiction and Authority, and to receive ſuch Profits, as are ſpecify'd in his Commiſſion.

Bi'shopick [of biſcop and ric, a Kingdom, *Sax.*] the Province or Juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Bishoping [with *Horſe Courſers*] the Sophiſtications us'd by them to make an old Horſe appear young, a bad one good, &c.

Bi'shop's *Leaves*, an Herb.

Bi'shop's *Wort*, the Plant called alſo *Catharine*'s Flower.

Bisk [*Biſque*, F. in *Cookery*] a rich kind of Pottage made of Quails, Capons or Pullets.

A Bisk *of Pigeons*, a Diſh of Pigeons dreſs'd after that Manner.

Bisi'liquus } [with *Botaniſts*] Plants are ſo called, whoſe
Bisi'liqua } Seed is contained in two diſtant Pods ſuc-
Bisi'liquum } ceeding one Flower, as in *Apocynum* Dogsbane, *Pervinca* Periwinckle, &c.

Bisk } [*biſque*, F.] odds at tennis-play, a ſtroke allow'd
Bisque } as gained to the weakeſt Player, to render both Parties equal.

Bi'squet [probably of *bis* twice, and *coctus*, baked, or *biſcuit*, F. *biſcotto*, It. which have the ſame Signification] a Sort of hard baked Bread or Cake.

Bi'sket } [with *Confectioners*] *biſcuit*, F. *biſcottino*, It.
Bi'squet } *biſcocho*, Sp.] a Compoſition of fine Flower, Eggs, Sugar, &c.

Bi'smuth, a mineral Body, half metallick, compoſed of the firſt Matter of Tin, while yet imperfect, and found in Tin Mines, called alſo Tin Glaſs; it is a Species of that Sort of Marcaſite, that approaches neareſt to the Nature and Colour of Silver, uſed by Pewterers to beautify their Work.

To Bissect, ſee *Biſect*.

Bisse'xtile [*biſſextilis*, of *bis* twice, and *ſextilis*, of *ſextus*, L. the ſixth] Leap year which happens every fourth year, ſo called, becauſe among the ancient *Romans*, the ſixth of the Calends of *March*, or twenty-fourth of *February*, was twice counted. And thence once in every four years a day is added to make up the ſix hours, by which the courſe of the Sun annually exceeds the number of 365 days; this day is inſerted after the 24th of *February*.

Bi'ster } [with *Painters*, &c.] a Colour made of the ſoot of
Bi'stre } chimneys boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, to waſh their deſigns.

Bi'stort [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Snake-weed, Adder's-wort, *Engliſh* Serpentary, Oſterich or Paſtions.

Bi'sus, or *Panis Biſius* [ancient *Deeds*] a brown Loaf, or brown Bread, *L.*

Bisu'lcous [*biſulcus*, L.] cloven-ſooted, forked.

Bit [bita, *Sax.*] a little Piece.

All to Bits, broken to Pieces.

Bit by Bit, *i. e.* piece-meal.

Bit [bitole, *Sax.* **Gebit**, *Du.* **Gebiſz**, G.] the Bridle of an Horſe.

Bit [*Irr. Imp.*] vid. *Bite.*

Bit [**beeten**, *Du.* **beyten**, O. and L. G. **biſzgen**, H. G.] a little Piece of any Thing.

A Bit **in the Morning is better than nothing all Day.** The Truth of which is not diſputable; but it is generally made uſe of as an Excuſe for taking unneceſſary Bits or Whets at unreaſonable or improper Times.

To Bite *on the Bicdle*, to be reduc'd, to ſtreights.

To Bite [bitan, *Sax.* **byten**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **beiſzen**, H. G.] to preſs with the Teeth.

If you cannot Bite **never ſhew your Teeth.** Fr. *A quoy bon montrer les dents, quand on ne peut pas mordre.* The Meaning is, that it is a Folly to threaten, when we want power to execute our Threats.

Bit } [*Irr. Part. Pr.*] have or am bit or bitten.
Bitten }

Bitten, vid. *to bite.*

A Bite, an hurt made by the Teeth; alſo a Quantity bitten off at once; alſo a cheat, a tricker; alſo a ſharping trick, &c.

To Bite, to trick, ſharp or cheat.

Bitt, a Piece of Silver in *Barbadoes* current at ſeven Pence Half-penny.

Bitch [bicce, *Sax.*] a female kind of the Dog, Fox, Wolf, &c. alſo an abuſive Word to Women.

A Salt Bitch, one that is prond.

Bi'tingness [of bitan, *Sax.*] ſharpneſs of taſte or pungency of Words, &c.

Bit-mouth [with *Horſemen*] a Piece of Iron forged in order to be put into a Horſe's Mouth, to keep him in Subjection.

Bitt [with *Horſemen*] in general ſignifies the whole Machine of a Bridle, as the Bit-mouth, the Branches, the Curb, the ſevil Holes, the Tranchefil, and the Croſs-chains; ſometimes it is uſed only for the Bit-mouth in particular.

Bi'ttacle [in a *Ship*] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage, where the Compaſs is placed.

Bi'tter [biter, *Sax.*] of an unpleaſant taſte; alſo grievous.

Bitterly, grievouſly.

Bi'tterness [of biter and neſſe, *Sax.* **bitter**, *Dan. Su. Du.* and G. **baitraba**, Goth. *bither*, Perſian *of* Scythian] a particular Flavour or Senſation, ſuppoſed to reſult from this, *viz.* that all the Particles of the bitter Body are broken, blunted and diminiſhed, ſo that none of them remain long and rigid; which Notion is confirmed by this Experiment, that Foods being burnt, and their Particles much comminuted and broken by the Fire, become bitter.

Bitter *Sweet*, the Herb Night-ſhade.

Bitter *End* [of a *Cable*] that Part which is round about the Bits when the Ship lies at Anchor.

Bits [in a *Ship*] two Main-pieces of Timber that ſtand Pillarwiſe behind the Manger in the Loof of the Ship, which ſerve to belay or faſten the Cable, when the Ship rides at Anchor.

Bi'ttern [in the *Salt Works*] a certain Liquor which remains at the Top after the laſt has ſunk to the Bottom, and after it has ſtood to cool twelve Hours after boiling.

Bi'tumen, an inflammahle Matter fat and unctuous, which Naturaliſts diſtinguiſh into three Sorts, hard, ſoft and liquid or oily; ſome Bitumens are foſſils, others are found floating on lakes, and others ſpring out of the Earth like Fountains, one kind of it is a ſort of Slime, clammy like Pitch, and ſmelling ſomething like Brimſtone. The Ancients uſed it inſtead of mortar for building, and alſo inſtead of oil for lamps. It is an imperfect fatty Sulphur, conſiſting of an Oil and a vague acid combined.

Bitumen *Judaicum*, ſee *Aſphaltos*.

Bitu'minous [*bituminoſus*, L.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Quality or Nature of Bitumen.

Bi'valve [*bivalvis*, L.] a Term uſed of Sea-fiſhes that have two Shells.

Bivalve [with *Botaniſts*] Seed-pods of thoſe Plants which open all their whoſe Length to diſcharge their Seeds, as Peas, Beans, &c.

Biva'lvular, being bivalved, having two Valves.

Bive'nter [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſixth Muſcle of the Jaw, and laſt of thoſe that ſerve to open it; it is called Biventer on Account of its having as it were two Bellies for its two Extremities, and a Tennon in the Middle.

Bi'ventral [of *bis* and *venter*, L. the Belly] having two Bellies.

Bix-wort, an Herb.

To Blab [probably of **blapperen**, *Teut.* to prattle] to tell or diſcover any Thing that ought to be concealed.

Blab, a prating Follow, one who tells all he knows.

Black [blac, or blæc, *Sax.* **Black**, L. G. *Ink*] a Colour.

Black is ſomewhat opaque and porous, which imbibing all the light falling on it reflects none, and for that Reaſon exhibits no Colour.

He that wears Black **muſt hang a Bruſh at his Back.** This Saying has little more in it than the Jingle; and if People could be contented with the natural Colour of the Hair of their Heads or Perukes there would be leſs.

A Black **Plumb is as ſweet as a white.** And a black Woman as agreeable (at leaſt to ſome, for Beauty is juſt what Fancy makes it) as a fair one.

A Black **Hen lays a white Egg.** And ſo may a black Woman bear a fair Child.

As Black **as the Devil.** Upon a Suppoſition of his being ſo.

To give under Black *and white*, to give in Writing, or under one's Hand.

To Blacken [blaccian, *Sax.*] to make black; alſo to aſperſe.

Black-*guard*, dirty tatter'd Boys, who ply the Streets to clean ſhoes.

Black-*Jack*, a Leather Jug to drink out of.

Bla'ckness [blacneſſe, *Sax.*] ſeems to ariſe from ſuch a peculiar Texture and Situation of the ſuperficial Parts of any black Body, that doth as it were deaden and abſorb the light falling upon it, and reflects none or very little of it outwards to the Eye.

Black Bird, a Bird well known.

Black Book, a certain Book kept in the Court of Exchequer.

Black *Berries* [of blæce-berian, *Sax.* or as *Caſaubon* will of ἀβλαστής, Gr. *barren*] the Berries of the black Thorn.

Black Mail, a link of mail or ſmall pieces of Money; alſo Rents anciently payd in Proviſions of Corn or Fleſh.

Black Mail [in the *Northern Counties*] a certain Payment of Rent in Corn, Cattle or Money, to ſome Perſons in Power, who dwell upon the borders, in Alliance with moſs Troopers or known Robbers, to be protected from their Ravages.

Black *Monday*, *Eaſter* Monday in the Year 1359, when hailſtones kill'd both Men and Horſes in the Army of our King *Edward* III, in *France*.

Black *Sulphur* [with *Chymiſts*] is expreſſed by this Character. ‡ o|o

Black *Rod*, the Uſher who belongs to the Order of the Garter, ſo named from a black Rod with a golden Lion at the Top, which he carries in his Hand. He attends on the King's Chamber, and the Houſe of Lords in Parliament; and all Noblemen, who are called in Queſtion for any Crime are committed to his Charge.

To Bla'cken [of blacian, *Sax.*] to make or grow black; to ſcandalize, *&c.*

Black-smith [*of* blac *and* Smith, *Sax.*] a Worker in Iron.

Blacks, a Nation of People, alſo called Negroes from the Colour of their Skin.

Blada'rius [*Old Records*] a Corn-chandler or Meal-monger.

Bla'dder [blaꝺꞃ, blæꝺꞃ, of blaƿan, *Sax.* to blow] a skinny Subſtance which receives the Urine of Animals, to keep it and diſcharge it, as Nature, *&c.* requires.

Bladder *Nut*, a Plant bearing Leaves like Elder-flowers, and after them bladders of a greeniſh Colour containing one ſmall Nut.

Blade [blæꝺ, *Sax.* a Leaf, Bladt, *Du.* Blatt, G.] the cutting part of a Sword or Knife; alſo a blade of Corn.

Blade [blæꝺ, *Sax.*] a Leaf with *Botaniſts*, the firſt Sprout of a Plant, that comes out of the Ground, ſo long as it is eaſy to be cropp'd.

Blade, a bravo, an Hector; alſo a Spruce fellow, a beau.

To Blade *it*, to go flaunting or vapouring.

Bla'dier [*Old Law*] an Engroſſer of Corn.

Blæ'sus [*βλαισὸς*, *Gr.*] a particular kind of Diſtortion of the Feet, much the ſame as *Valgus*, L. *Anat.*

Blain [Bleyne, *Du.* bleᵹene, *Sax.*] with *Surgeons*, an Angry-Puſh ſomewhat reſembling the ſmall Pox, but redder and much painfuller, and is one of the Symptoms of the Plague.

Blain [in *Cattle*] a Diſtemper, being a bladder full of Wind and Water, riſing from the Root of the Tongue, which grows large, and will at laſt ſtop the breath of the beaſt.

Blakes [*biaſmare*, It.] Cow-dung dry'd for fuel.

To Blame [*blamer*, F.] to find fault with.

Blame, Imputation, Scandal, Reproach, *Fr.*

Bla'meable [*blamable*, F.] that may be blamed, or deſerving of blame.

Bla'meableness, the deſerving blame.

Bla'meless, without blame.

Blamelesly, in a Manner without blame, innocently.

Bla'melesness, the not deſerving blame.

Blank *Manger* [*Cookery*] a ſort of yelly made of Calves-feet and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, *&c.*

To Blanch [*blanchir*, F. *bianchire*, It.] to whiten or render white; to blanch almonds, is to take off the Skins.

Blanch [i. e. *white* or *fair*] a Chriſtian Name of Women.

A Bla'ncher [*blanchiſſeur*, F.] a Whitener.

Bla'nchers [*of the Mint*] Workmen who anneal, boil and cleanſe the Money.

Bla'nching [*blanchement*, F.] a Whitening.

Blanch-lyon [i. e. *white Lyon*] the Title of one of our Pourſevants at Arms.

Blandi'loquence [*blandiloquentia*, L.] a fair and flattering Speech; courteous Speech; Compliment.

To Bla'ndish [*blandire*, L.] to flatter or ſooth up with fair Speeches.

Bla'ndiment [*blandimentum*, L.] a Thing pleaſantly done or ſpoken.

bla'ndishments [*blandiſſement*, F.] alluring Careſſes, Cajoles, Wheedles.

Blank [*blanc*, F.] pale, wan; alſo out of Countenance.

Bla'nkness, paleneſs, *&c.* a being out of Countenance or abaſhed.

Blank (*Caſaubon* derives it of *ἀβακὴς*, Gr. *mute*) ſilent, out of Countenance.

Point Blank, down-right.

A Blank [*blanque*, F. *bianca*, It. *blanco*, Sp.] a void Space left in Writing; alſo a Ticket in a Lottery not Entitling to any benefit.

Blank [in the *Mint*] a Piece of Metal ready for Coining.

Blank *Verſes*, Verſes without Rhimes.

Bla'nket [*blanchet*, F.] a Covering, *&c.* for a bed, *&c.*

Blanket [with *Printers*] a woollen Cloth uſed to cauſe the Letters to appear in proofs.

Blanquet *Pear*, a ſort of Pear.

To Blare [prob. of blaren, *Du.* blarren, *G.* to weep] to ſweal or melt away as a Candle.

Blapsigoni'a [*βλαψιγονία*, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in bees when they do not breed, or their Young ones miſcarry.

Blapse'cula [of *βλάπτω*, *Gr.* to hurt] the *Cyanus* of blue bottle, ſo named becauſe it turns the Edge of the mower's ſcythe.

Blas, the Motion of the Stars, *Van Helmont*.

Blase, ſee *Blaze*.

To Blasphe'me [*blaſphemer*, F. *blaſfemar*, Sp. *blaſphemare*, L. of *βλασφημεῖν*, Gr.] to ſpeak evil of good or holy Things, to revile, to curſe.

Blasphematoriness, blaſphemouſneſs.

Blasphe'matory } [*blaſphematoire*, F. *blaſfemo*, Sp. *blaſ-*
Blasphe'mous } *phemus*, L. of *βλάσφημος*, Gr.] pertaining to or full of blaſphemy.

Blasphe'mer [*blaſphemateur*, F. *blaſfemador*, Sp. *blaſphemador*, L.] one who ſpeaks blaſphemy.

Bla'sphemy [*blaſpheme*, F. *blaſfemia*, Sp. *blaſphemia*, L. of *βλασφημία*, Gr.] an Uttering of reproachful Words tending to the Diſhonour of God, *&c.* vile, baſe Language.

This Crime was repreſented by the Ancients in Painting by a Woman with a diſmay'd Countenance, holding in her left Hand a flaming Torch, and with her right dragging by the Hair a naked Child, which at the ſame Time lifted up it's Hands to Heaven. At her Feet a Baſilisk.

Bla'sphemously, in a blaſphemous Manner.

Blasphe'mousness [*blaſpheme*, F. *blaſphemia*, L. of *βλασφημία*, Gr.] blaſphemy.

To Blast [blæꞅtan, *Sax.* blaſten, *Teut.*] to ſpoil or cauſe Fruits to wither; alſo to diſappoint a Deſign or Undertaking; alſo to ſpoil or marr any Thing; alſo to wound or ruin a Perſon's Reputation.

Blast [blaꞅt, *Sax.*] a Puff of Wind; alſo a blaze of Fire.

Bla'sted *Corn*, Corn that is poor and thin in the Ear, having but little Flour in it.

Bla'stings, Winds and Froſts which immediately ſucceed Rain, and are deſtructive to Fruits.

Bla'ta bizantia [of *Byzantium*, L. *Conſtantinople*, the Place from whence brought] the upper Part of a Shell, call'd by the *Latins Conchilium*: theſe Shells are of different Sizes, but the Form of them univerſally, is that of the Claw of a wild beaſt. It is uſed in Phyſick.

Bla'tant [prob. of *blato*, L. a babbler] bawling, railing, as a blatant Expreſſion or Writing.

Blatera'tion, a babbling, *L.*

Blatta'ria [*Botany*] the Herb Moth-Mullen, *L.*

A Blaze [blæꞅe, *Sax.*] a light Flame or Fire; alſo a White in a Horſe's Face.

To Blaze [blæꞅian, Sax.] to flame or make a ſhining Light; alſo to publiſh or ſpread abroad.

A Blazing, a Star or Comet.

Bla'zon [in *Heraldry*] is an obſolete Word, and a certain Author ſays ſignifies the blowing or winding of an Horn, and is introduced into Heraldry from an ancient Cuſtom, that the Heralds (who were Judges at Juſts and Tournaments) practiſed of winding an Horn, when they explain'd and recorded the Atchievements of thoſe Knights that exerciſed, and by Cuſtom the Word has obtain'd to ſignify Deſcription in Heraldry; for to blazon is to deſcribe the Things born in Coat-armour as they ought to be, with their proper Significations and Intendments.

To Bla'zon [*blaſonner*, F.] to deſcribe or paint Coats of Arms.

Bla'zonry, [*blaſon*, F.] ſignifies the ſame as *Blazon*, of which the moſt general rules are.

I. To name the Metal or Colour of the Field, as *Or*, *Argent*, *Gules*, *Sable*, &c.

II. The Manner of the Diviſion of the Eſcutcheon by Line, whether it be downright or bendwiſe, *&c.* and alſo the Difference of the Line, viz. *Indented*, *Ingrail'd*, &c.

III. The Charge that is on the Field.

IV. Name the principal Part of the Field firſt, if there be more than one occupied by the Charge.

V. Name the Charge that is in the Chief part of the Field firſt, if there be more than one kind of Charge in it.

VI. Uſe no Repetition of Words in blazoning the ſame Coat, eſpecially theſe Words, *of*, *or*, *and*, *with*.

VII. There are three Forms of *Blazon*.

1. By Metals and Colours for Gentlemen, who have no Title of Dignity.

2. By precious Stones for Nobility, as Dukes, Earls, *&c.*

3. By Planets, for Emperors, Kings and Princes; however the *French*, from whom we had our Heraldry, and all other Nations, reject this Variety of Forms, and uſe none but Metals and Colours for all Degrees.

VIII. You muſt obſerve, that Metal upon Metal, and Colour upon Colour, is falſe Heraldry. Yet there is an Exception to this Rule, as in the Arms of *Jeruſalem*, which are *Argent*, a *Croſs potent between four Croſlets Or*; being Metal upon Metal.

Ble }
Blea } [in *Chirurgery*] the inward Bark of a Tree, or that Part of the wood, which was laſt form'd.
Blee }

To BLEACH [probably of **bletſen**, *Teut.* **bleeten**, *Du.* or æblecen, *Sax.*] to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

BLEAK [probably of **bleech**, *Du.* cold, **bleich**, G. *pale*, **bleek**, *Su.*] chill or cold; alſo pale, wan.

A BLEAK, a little Fiſh, called alſo a blay.

BLEAKY, palely.

BLEA'KNESS, Paleneſs.

BLEAKNESS, Coldneſs of the Wind.

BLEAR-*Ey'd*, having the external Covering of the Eyes red and turned outwards.

To BLEAT [blæꞇan, *Sax.*] to cry like a Sheep, &c.

BLEA'TING [of blæꞇan, *Sax.*] the Crying of Sheep.

A BLEB, a bliſter, a blain; alſo a bubble or bladder in the Water.

BLE'CHNON [βλῆχνον, Gr.] a kind of ſern or brake; alſo wild penny-royal.

BLED [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did bleed, have bled.

To BLEED [*Irr. V.* blæꝺan, *Sax.* **bloeden**, *Du.* and L. G. **bluten**, H. G.] to evacuate or loſe blood; alſo to take away or let blood; alſo to yield; as the Corn bleeds well, *i. e.* yields well in Threſhing.

To BLEED *freely*, to part with one's Money freely.

BLEE'DING [of blæꝺan, *Sax.*] ſending or letting out of blood.

BLEEDING *Cull* [among *Sharpers*] one who, when he is once ſtuck, *i. e.* has loſt ſome Money in gaming, will not give over till he has loſt all.

BLEIT } [of **blœd**, G. and that of **ploden**, *Teut.* to fear]
BLATE } baſhful, *N. C.*
BLEAT }

A toom (empty) **Purſe makes a** BLEIT (ſhamefac'd) **Merchant.** This Proverb is Scottiſh, as are the Words *toom* and *bleit*; but it is very natural to conclude a Man will have little Courage in buying, when he has no Money to pay.

A BLEIT **Cat makes a proud Mouſe.** That is, when Parents or Maſters are too moderate in reproving their Children or Servants, it generally makes the former unruly and diſobedient, and the latter ſaucy and impertinent.

BLE'MMYES [of בלי־מוכ, *Heb.* without brain, Bochart] a People, mentioned by ancient Authors, ſuppos'd to be without Heads, and to have their Eyes and Mouth in their breaſt.

To BLE'MISH [prob. of *blemir*, F. to grow pale] to ſtain or ſpot; to wound or prejudice a Perſon's Reputation or good Name.

A BLE'MISH [prob. of *bleme*, F. pale] a Stain or Spot; a Fault or Diſgrace, a Reproach.

BLEMISH [with *Hunters*] a Term uſed, when the Hounds or beagles having found where the Chace has been, only make a Proffer and Return.

BLENCH [in the *Scotch Law*] as *to hold Land in Blench*, *i. e.* to hold it by the Payment of a Sugar-loaf, a couple of Capons, a Bever hat, a Roſe or ſuch like Thing, if demanded.

To BLEND [blenꝺan, *Sax.* **blenda**, *Dan.* **blenda**, *Su.*] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND *Water*, a diſtemper incident to black cattle.

BLE'NNA [βλέννα, *Gr.*] thick ſnot, which comes from the brain, and diſtils through the ſmall holes of the Noſtrils or Palate.

BLEPHA'RIDES [of βλέφαρον, *Gr.*] that Part of the Eye-lids where the Hair grows, *Anatom.*

BLE'PHARO [of βλέφαρος, *Gr.*] one who has great brows or Eye-lids, beetle-brow'd.

BLE'PHARON [βλέφαρον. *Gr.*] an Eye-lids.

BLEPHAROXI'STUM [of βλέφαρον and ξύω to ſcrape off, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument for pulling Hairs out of the Eye-lid.

BLE'RA [*O. L. Records*] pete or earth digged up and dry'd for fuel.

To BLESS [of bleꞅꞇian, *Sax.*] to make happy, felicitate.

BLE'SSEDNESS [bleꞅꞇian, *Sax.*] Felicity, beatitude.

The BLESSEDNESS *of a marry'd State* has been repreſented by a very beautiful Woman, having on her breaſt, inſtead of a Jewel, two Hands holding a flaming Heart, and in her right Hand a Yoke, which ſhe looks upon with a friendly Aſpect.

BLESSEDLY, happily.

BLESSING, *Subſt.* Happineſs.

BLEW *Mantle* } a Title peculiar to one of the Purſuivants or
BLUE *Mantle* } Marſhals at Arms.

BLEW. ſee *to blow.*

BLEY'ME [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a kind of Inflammation, proceeding from bruiſed blood, between the Sole and the bone of the Foot.

BLIGHT } a Diſeaſe incident to plants, that affects them va-
A BLAST } riouſly, the whole plant ſometimes, and at other times only the leaves.

BLIND [blinꝺ, *Sax.* **blind**, *Dan. Su.* and G. **blindt**, *Du.* **blinda**, *Goth.*] deprived of ſight; alſo dark.

A Man's BLIND-*Side*, his Foible or Weakneſs.

To BLIND [blinꝺan, *Sax.* **verblenden**, G.] to make blind; alſo to deceive.

When the D. . . . is BLIND, or never.

BLINDLY, without ſeeing or conſidering.

BLIND *Veſſels* [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch as have no opening but on one Side.

BLINDS [in *Fortification*] are bundles of oſiers bound at both ends, and ſet up between two ſtakes; alſo branches of Trees or pieces of wood laid acroſs upon the trenches to bear up the bavins or hurdles laid upon earth, which ſerve to cover them, and ſometimes canvaſs, and ſometimes planks erected, to obſtruct the enemy's proſpect, *Fr.*

BLI'NDFOLD [of blinꝺ and ꝼealꝺan, *Sax.*] having the Eyes covered.

BLIND *Cancer*, ſee *Primitive Cancer.*

BLIND *Nettle*, an Herb.

BLIND, a Feint, Shift, or Artifice; to make a Perſon believe a Falſity.

BLIND **Men can't judge of Colours.** It. *Il cieco non giudicadi colori.* The *Greeks* ſay: Τὶ τυφλῷ ϗ κατόπτρῳ. The *Lat.* ſay: *Quid cæco cum ſpeculo?* (What has a blind Man to do with a Looking-Glaſs.) We ſhould not be forward in giving our Opinions on Things we can't be ſuppos'd to have any Skill in, leſt this Proverb be hit in our Teeth. The *Germans* ſay: **Ein Blinder kan von der Farbe nicht urtheilen.**

Who ſo BLIND **as he that will not ſee?** Spoken of thoſe who pretend, they can't ſee what they have no Mind to ſee.

BLI'NDNESS [blinꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] want of ſight, a privation of the ſenſation of ſight, ariſing from a total deprivation of the Organs of it, or an involuntary Obſtruction of their Functions.

BLINDNESS or Infatuation of Sinners has been repreſented in Painting by a blind Man, having a Chain at his Leg and by another blind Man, holding a Scrol in his Hand: over their Heads Flaſhes of Lightning.

BLINDNESS of *Heart in general* has been repreſented by a Woman clad in Green, ſtanding in the Midſt of a Meadow, in which are all Sorts of beautiful Flowers, with which ſhe is ſo delighted and taken up, that ſhe don't obſerve the Danger of a Snake under her Feet, nor her own State by a Mole among the Flowers. The Mole intimates *Blindneſs*; her Head inclin'd towards fading Flowers *worldly Delights*; which allure and buſy the Mind to no purpoſe: for whatever the flattering World promiſes, yet all is but a Clod of Earth, cover'd, not only under the falſe Hope of ſhort Pleaſures; but with many Dangers all our daies.

To BLINK [**blinck**, *Su.*] to wink or twinkle with the Eyes.

BLI'NKARD [of **blinker**, *Dan.*] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To BLINK *Beer* [probably of blinnan, *Sax.*] to keep it unbroach'd till it is grown tart or ſharp.

BLINKS [with *Hunters*] boughs Torn from Trees and Caſt overthwart the Way where a Deer is likely to paſs, to ſtop his Speed.

BLISS [bliꞅꞅe, of bliꞅꞅan, *Sax.* to rejoice] Gladneſs, Joy, Happineſs.

BLI'SSFUL, happy, joyous.

BLI'SFULNESS [of bliꞅꞅe and ꝼull, *Sax.*] Happineſs.

To BLI'SSOM, to leap as a Ram does upon an Ewe.

BLI'SSOMING, the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLI'STER [**bluyſter**, Du. *bleſtar*, F. *bleſter*, It. *bliſtor*, Sp.] a Riſing in the Skin.

To BLI'STER [**bluyſter**, *Du.*] to raiſe bliſters.

BLITES, a kind of beet, an herb that has ſcarce any taſte or ſcent.

BLITH [blithe, *Sax.*] yielding Milk; alſo pleaſant, jocund, merry.

A BLITH **Heart makes a bloomy Viſage.** The Joy of the Heart is eaſily diſcover'd in the Countenance; as on the contrary, *Triſtitia corrugat vultum.* Sorrow wrinkles the Face.

BLI'THNESS } [of blithneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a being very plea-
BLI'THSOMNESS } ſant or merry.

BLITHLY [of be and liꝼ, *Sax.* life] briſkly, readily, faſt, apace.

BLOACH, a Puſtule, wheal or ſmall Swelling.

BLOCK [**block**, *Du.* and *Goth.* *bloc*, F.] the Stump or Stem of a Tree.

BLOCKS [of a *Ship*] are a kind of wooden pullies having ſhivers in them, *i. e.* little Wheels fixed with a cock and a pin, on which running ropes go.

BLOCK, a Piece of Marble as it comes out of the Quarry.

BLOCK [with *Falconers*] the Perch whereon the Hawk is kept.

BLOCK *Land*, a Piece of Land anciently, that which is now called Free-hold Land.

Double BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as are uſed when much ſtrength is required, becauſe they will purchaſe with more eaſe than ſingle blocks, tho' much ſlower.

BLOCK *and* BLOCK [*Sea Term*] a Phraſe us'd when two

Blocks meet, in haling any *Tackle* or *Hallyard*, having ſuch Blocks belonging to them.

FISH-BLOCK [in a *Ship*] is a Block hung in a Knot at the End of a Davit; the Uſe of it is to hale up the Flooks of the Anchor to a Ship's brow.

SNATCH-BLOCK [in a *Ship*] is a large Block with a Shiver in it and a Notch cut through one of its Cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any rope. It is uſed for the Fall of the winding Tackle.

BLOCKA'DE [*Blocus*, F. *Bloccato*, It. *Military Art*] a Sort of Siege, when armed Troops are poſted at all the Avenues or Paſſages leading to the Place, ſo that no Supplies or Proviſions can be brought into the Place; it being the Deſign of the Beſiegers to ſtarve it out; and not to take it by regular Attacks or Storm.

To BLOCKA'DE or *block up* [*bloquer*, F. *bloccare*, It. *Military* Term] to ſtop or ſhut up all the Avenues and Paſſages, and hinder all Intelligence being ſent into or out of the Town or Fort; ſo that it may receive no Relief.

BLO'CKHEAD [of Block, *Teut.* and heaꝼoꝺ, *Sax.* the Head] a ſtupid, ignorant Fellow, *&c.*

BLOCK-HOUSE, a ſort of Fort.

BLO'CKISH [of block, Teut.] ignorant, ſtupid.

BLO'CKISHLY, ignorantly, ſtupidly.

BLO'CKISHNESS, Stupidity, *&c.*

BLO'MARY [at the *Iron Mills*] the firſt Forge, through which the Metal paſſes, after it has been melted out of the Mine.

BLOOD [bloꝺ, *Sax.* *Su.* and *Dan.* Bloed, *Du.* O. and L. G. Blut, H. G. Bloth, *Goth.*] a warm, red Liquor or Humour, circulating by means of Arteries and Veins, through every Part of the Body; by Microſcopes the Blood appears to conſiſt of little red Globules ſwimming in an aqueous Liquor, ſuppoſed to be the *Cruor* and *Serum.*

To BLOOD, or let Blood.

BLOO'DLESS [bloꝺleꞅ, *Sax.*] having no Blood.

BLOO'D HOUNDS, a Kind of Hunting-Dogs, ſo called for their moſt exquiſite Scent; for tho' the Game happen to be dead, or if wounded it makes its Eſcape from the Huntſman, or if it be kill'd and never ſo clearly removed away, yet they will find their Way to it.

BLOOD *Strange* } two Sorts of Herbs.
BLOOD *Wort* }

BLOO'DINESS [*of* bloꝺiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a being bloody in Body; alſo bloody-mindedneſs.

BLOOD *Shed*, the Spilling of Blood, Murder, Slaughter.

BLOOD *red hot* [with *Smiths*] the laſt Degree of Heat given to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOOD *running itch* [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes proceeding from an Inflammation of the Blood; caus'd by being hard rid or over-hard labour'd; ſo that the Blood gets between the Skin and the Fleſh, and if not cured will turn to a Mange.

BLOOD *ſhotten*, a Diſtemper of the Eyes, when the Blood Veſſels are very much extended, ſo as to make the Eyes appear red.

BLOOD *Spavin* [with *Farriers*] a Diſtemper in Horſes, being a ſoft ſwelling, that grows through the hoof, and is uſually full of Blood.

BLOOD *Stone*, a Stone effectual in ſtopping Bleeding.

BLOOD *Wit* [*of* bloꝺ *and* ƿita, *Sax.*] an amerciament or cuſtomary fine, paid as a compoſition and atonement for the ſhedding or drawing of Blood.

Like BLOOD, like Good. This ſhort proverbial Rhime alludes to Equality in Marriage, and teaches us, that where People of a different State or Condition (we may add Age, Temper, Religion, Principles, *&c.*) come together, nothing but Jarring and Uneaſineſs enſues. The *Lat.* ſay: *Æqualem Uxorem quære*. Or according to *Ovid*: *Si qua voles aptè nubere, nube pari.* *Juvenal* cenſures the Marrying a Woman ſuperiour in Riches as an unſufferable Evil. *Intolerabilius nihil eſt quàm fæmina dives.*

BLOO'DILY, in a bloody or cruel Manner.

BLOO'DING, a blood or black pudding.

BLOO'DY [bloꝺiᵹ, *Sax.* blutig, H. G.] dawbed or beſmeared with Blood.

BLOODY *Hand* [*Foreſt Law*] the Crime of a Treſpaſſer in a Foreſt againſt Veniſon, when he is taken with Hands or other Parts bloody, by which he is judged to have kill'd a Deer, altho' he is not found chaſing or hunting.

BLOODY *Flux* [with *Phyſitians*] an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Ejections.

BLOOM [probably of bloem, *Du.* or bloꞅm, *Sax.* bluhum, G.] a Bloſſom or Flower of a Tree, *&c.* a Contraction of Bloſſom.

To BLOOM, to put forth Blooms or Bloſſoms.

A BLOOM [in the *Iron Works*] a Piece of Iron wrought to a ſquare maſs, two foot long.

BLOOMERS, Blooming buds.

BLOO'MING } [*of* bloꞅm *and* bloꞅꞇmian, *Sax.* bloeſſemen,
BLOO'MY } *Du.*] bloſſoming or in Bloſſom.

To BLO'SSOM [bloꞅꞇmian. *Sax.* bloeſſemen, *Du.*] to put forth Bloſſoms as a Tree.

A BLO'SSOM [bloꞅm, *Sax.* bloeſſem, *Du.*] the Flower of a Tree or Plant.

BLO'SSOMLESS, without Bloſſoms.

BLO'SSOM *Colour* [in a *Horſe*] is ſuch, as when the Hair is white, but intermix'd all over with ſorrel and bay Hairs.

BLOT, a Spot or Stain with Ink.

A BLOT *in Back-gammon* [Bloet, L. G.] when a ſingle Man lies open to be taken up.

A BLOT is no BLOT till it is hit. That is, a Fault is no Fault till it be found out.

To BLOT, or ſpot with Ink or any Thing elſe.

To BLOT (or Stain) a Man's Reputation.

To BLOT *out*, to eraſe.

To BLOT *out* of one's Memory, to forget.

BLOTCH, a Puſtule, Wheal, or Bladder on the Skin.

To BLOTE, to ſwell, to puff up; alſo to ſit ſmoaking or drying by the Fire as bloted Herrings.

BLO'TED *Herrings*, Herrings dry'd in the Smoke, red Herrings.

BLOTED. puffed up, ſwell'd.

To BLOW [*Irr. V.* bloƿan, *Sax.*] as the Wind.

To BLOW [bloƿan, *Sax.*] to open as a Flower.

A BLOW [blowe, Dut.] a Stroke; alſo an Accident.

BLOWN *Milk*, ſkimm'd or flotten Milk.

BLO'WER, a Kind of Whale, which ſpouts forth a great Deal of Water,

BLOWN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or is blown.

BLOWN [bloƿan, *Sax.*] having the Flower-leaves open.

BLOWN [*boiling of Sugar*] is when the Sides of the Copper-pan, in which the Sugar has been boiled for a conſiderable Time, is beaten with the Skimmer; and a Perſon blowing thro' the Holes of it from one Side to the other, certain Sparks or ſmall Bubbles fly out, which is an Indication that the Sugar is come to that Degree of boiling.

BLO'WING *Houſes* [at *Tin Works*] Furnaces where the Tin Oar is melted and caſt.

BLO'WING *Snake* [of *Virginia*] a Kind of Viper, which blows and ſwells the Head exceedingly, before it gives the Bite.

BLOWN *upon*, divulg'd, ſeen by ſeveral, deſpis'd, ſlighted.

It is BLOWN, it is diſcover'd, or made publick.

BLOW'ZE, a fat red-faced, bloted Wench, or one whoſe Head is dreſs'd like a Slattern.

BLU'BBER, the fat of a Whale before it is boiled.

To BLU'BBER, to cry or ſwell the Cheeks with weeping or Tears.

BLUBBER LIP'D, having great or ſwell'd Lips.

BLU'DGEON, an oaken ſtick or club.

BLUE [prob. of l'*Eau*, F. the Water, becauſe it reſembles it in Colour, or *bleu*, F. blaȝame, *Du.* blau, G. blaa, *Su.* bleo *or* bleoh, *Sax*] a Colour well known.

BLUE BOTTLE, a Flower; alſo a large Sort of Fly.

BLUE *as a Razor*, corrupt for *blue as Azure.*

BLUE *Mantle*, the Title of one of our Purſevants at Arms.

Turnſole BLUE, a Blue uſed by Painters by boiling a Quarter of a Pound of Turnſole in a Pint and half of Water.

BLU'ING *of Metals* [with *Gilders*] is the Heating any Metal till it has aſſumed a blue Colour.

BLUFF, as, *to look* BLUFF or big.

To BLUFF, to blindfold or hoodwink.

BLUFF-*headed* [*Ship*] one whoſe Rake is ſmall forward on, and her Stern too ſtraight up.

BLU'NDER, a Miſtake, Fault or Overſight.

BLU'NDERER, one apt to make miſtakes, or to ſtumble or go careleſly.

BLU'NDER-BUSS [Donder-buſs, *Dut.*] a ſhort braſs gun of a large Bore; alſo a careleſs Perſon who commits Miſtakes and Blunders.

BLU'NKET, a ſort of light blue Colour.

BLUNT, [*Caſaubon* derives it of ἀμβλὺς, *Gr.*] having a dull Edge or Point.

To BLUNT, to dull the Edge or Point of any Thing.

BLU'NTISH, ſomething blunt, not very ſharp.

BLUR, a Blot or Stain with Ink, *&c.* or a Blemiſh upon a Man's Reputation.

To BLUR, to blot or ſtain Paper with Ink.

To BLURR a *Trumpet*, to make a hoarſe jarring Sound.

To BLURT *out*, to ſpeak raſhly and inconſiderately.

To get a BLUSH [or Glimpſe] of a Thing.

To BLUSH [prob. of bloſen, *Du.*] to redden in the Face, either by Reaſon of Modeſty, Shame or Surprize.

BLUSH } a Redneſs in the Face proceeding from Mo-
BLU'SHING } deſty.

BLU'SHING, a *Phænomenon* in the animal œconomy excited from a ſenſe of ſhame, *&c.*

To BLU'STER [probably of blæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* q. d. *Blaſter*] to make a Noiſe, as a boiſterous Wind; alſo to keep a Stir or make a great Noiſe.

A **Blu'string** *Fellow*, a rude rattling, troubleſome Fellow.

Bo, as he can't ſay *Bo* to a *Gooſe*, ſpoken of a ſimple, baſhful Perſon.

Bo'a, a Kind of Serpent, that follows herds of Cattle and ſucks the dugs of cows, ſome of which have grown to that largeneſs, that a young Child was found in the Belly of one in the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*.

Boa [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe, wherein red pimples ariſe in the Fleſh like the Meaſles or Small-pox, *L.*

Boane'rges [בנו רעמא *i. e.* Sons of Thunder] a Title which our Saviour gave to the Apoſtles *James* and *John*.

A **Boar** [baꞃ, *Sax.*] a male Swine.

To **Boar** } [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to boar or bo-
To **Bore** } re, when he ſhoots out his Noſe as high as he can.

A **Board** [boꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a Plank, a Table.

To **Board**, to cover or lay with boards; alſo to diet or entertain; alſo to be dieted.

Board [*bord*, F. *bordo*, It.] Ship, as

To go a (or on) **Board** [*aborder*, F.] to enter into a Ship.

Board-*Wages*, Money given Servants in Lieu of their Diet.

To go a **Board** [*border*, F. *abbordare*, It.] to enter into a Ship.

To **Board** [*Sea* Phraſe] ſignifies to draw nigh to a Ship during a Fight, and to enter Men in any Part of her.

Board *and* **Board** [*a Term uſed*] of two Ships lying cloſe together, or Side by Side.

To be within **Board** [*Sea* Term] is to be within a Ship.

To be without **Board**, is to be without the Ship.

To throw over **Board**, is to throw out of the Ship into the Sea, *&c.*

To ſlip by the **Board**, is to ſlip down by the Ships Side.

Boa'rder [of boꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] one who diets or tables with another.

To *make a* **Board** } [*Sea* Phraſe] to turn the Ship up to the
To **Board** *it up to* } windward, ſometimes on one tack and ſometimes on another.

To *make a good* **Board** [*Sea* Phraſe] uſed of a Ship, when ſhe has advanced much to the windward at one tack or turning.

Boa'rishness [of baꞃiꞅc *and* neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſwiniſh Diſpoſition.

To **Boast** [prob. of **boſno**, *C. Brit.* or boan, *Sax.*] to brag, vaunt, *&c.*

A **Boast** [**boſt**, *C. Brit.* bounꝺ, *Sax.*] a brag, vaunt, or bounce.

Boa'stful, jactantious, bragging, *Milt.*

A **Boat** [baꞇe, *Sax.* **boot**, *Du.* **Bot**, G. **Baat**, *Su.* *Bateau*, F. *Batelle*, It.] a River or Sea-Veſſel well known.

Great **Boast**, **ſmall Boaſt.** *Briareus eſſe apparet, cùm ſit Lepus*, Lat. Βριάρεος φαίνεται, ὢν λαγὼς, Gr. *Grands Venteurs, petits Faiſeurs*, Fr. (Great Boaſters, little Doers) **Viel Prehlens und nichts dahinter.** or, **Groſz Prahlin aber kein Bezahlen.** (Great boaſt but no Payment.) The *Ital.* ſay: *Gran Vigna e poca Uva.* (A great Vine Yard, but few Grapes.)

Boa'sting is repreſented by a Woman puff'd up with Pride, in a tawdry Dreſs, adorn'd with Peacocks Feathers; her right Hand erected as in the Action of proclaiming her own Praiſe, and holding in the left a Trumpet. The Feathers denote *Pride*, the Mother of boaſting; the Trumpet *Boaſting of one's ſelf*; it is blown by ones *own* breath; for vain boaſters take delight in Publiſhing their own Actions.

Boa'sting, bragging, vaunting.

Boa'stingly, in a boaſting, vaunting Manner.

Boats are of many ſorts, as a *Ship-Boat* or Skiff, a *Long-Boat*, a *Ferry-Boat*, *&c.* ſome have likewiſe the Name of boats which go to Sea; as, a *Paſſage-Boat*, *Packet Boat*, and *Advice-Boat*, *Fly-Boat*, &c.

To *fend the* **Boat** [*Sea* Phraſe] is to keep her from daſhing or beating againſt the Rocks, Ship's Side or Shore.

Free the **Boat** [*Sea* Term] is to caſt Water out of her.

Man the **Boat** [*Sea* Term] is to put the Men into her, that are called the boats-gang.

To *ſwift the* **Boat** [*Sea* Language] is to make faſt a rope round about the boat by the Gunwale, and to faſten the boat-rope to it in Order to ſtrengthen the boat to endure her tow.

Boat *Rope* [with *Sailors*] that rope, by which the Ship tows her boat at the Stern.

To *trim a* **Boat**, is to keep her even.

To *wind a* **Boat**, is to turn her Head about.

Boa'stwain *of a Ship* [*Boſſeman*, F. of **Bootſman**, *Du.* and L. G. baꝺꞅpan, *Sax.*] an Officer who has Charge of her rigging Ropes, Cables, Anchors, Sails, Flags, Colours, Pendants, *&c.* He alſo takes care of the Long-boat and her Furniture, and ſteers her. He calls out the ſeveral Gangs on board to their Watches, Works, *&c.* and is alſo a ſort of Provoſt-martial for Puniſhing Offenders, ſentenced either by the Captain or a Court-martial of the Fleet.

bob [or Short] Periwig.

Bob, a Pendant or Ear-ring.

To **Bob**, to ſtrike; alſo to cheat.

Bo'bbed, trick'd, cheated.

A dry **Bob**, a Taunt or Scoff.

Royal **Bob**, the ſtrong Water call'd *Geneva*.

Bob-*tail* [with *Archers*] is the Steel of an Arrow or Shaft, that is ſmall-breaſted and large towards the Head.

Bob-*tail* (among the *canting Crew*) a light Woman, alſo a Eunuch or impotent Fellow.

Bo'bbins, little Tools uſed in making bone-lace; alſo for winding Silk or Worſted, *&c.* for throwing.

Bo cardo' [with *Logicians*] the fifth Mode of the third Figure. In a Syllogiſm in *Bocardo*, the firſt Propoſition is particular and negative, the ſecond univerſal, and the middle Term the Subject in the two Propoſitions, as

1. *Some Animal is not Man.*
2. *Every Animal is endued with Senſation.*
3. *Therefore there is ſomething endued with Senſation beſides Man.*

Boccasi'ne. a Sort of Linnen Cloth, a fine buckram.

Bo'chia [with *Chymiſts*] a Glaſs-Veſſel with a great belly like a Cucurbite.

Bo'ckelet } [in *Falconry*] one of the Kinds of long-winged
Bo'ckeret } Hawks.

Bo'ckhord [boc-hoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a book-hoard, a Place where books, Writings, *&c.* are laid.

Bo'ckland [boc-lanꝺ, *Sax.* *i. e.* book land] land held by Charter or Inſtrument in Writing, and not to be made over to another, either by ſale or gift, but left intire to the next heir; an hereditary Eſtate.

To **Bode** [boꝺian, *Sax.*] to declare, to ſhew; now uſed to ſignify to foretell, as *this Bodes me no good.*

Bo'dies } [of boꝺiꝣe, *Sax.* the Stature or Body] Women's
Bo'dice } Stays or boddice.

Bo'dily (*Adject.* and *Adverb.*) corporal, corporally.

Bo'diless, that has no body.

Bo'dkin [boꞇekin, prob. *C. B.*] a long Sort of Pin, on which Women uſed to roll their Hair; and alſo a ſharp pointed Inſtrument with a Handle to make holes in hard Things.

Bo'dkin *Work*, a Sort of Trimming, anciently uſed for Womens Gowns, which was made of Tinſel or Gold Threads, *Purfle.*

Bodle'ian *Library* [in *Oxford*] a Library founded by Sir *Thomas Bodley*, and famous thorough all *Europe*, for its prodigious Stock of books and Manuſcripts.

Bo'dy [boꝺige, *Sax.*] as defin'd by *Naturaliſts* a ſolid, extended, palpable Subſtance, compos'd of *Matter*, *Form* and *Privation*, according to the *Peripateticks*: 2. Of an Aſſemblage of hooked, heavy Atoms, according to the *Corpuſcularians* and *Epicureans*; of a certain Quantity of Extenſion according to *Des Cartes*; of a Syſtem or Aſſociation of ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable Particles, ranged or diſpoſed in this or that Manner, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*; whence reſult bodies of this or that Form, diſtinguiſh'd by this or that Name; others define body to be that which has Extenſion, Reſiſtance, and is capable of Motion.

Body, with regard to Animals, is uſed in Oppoſition to the ſoul, *viz.* for that Part compoſed of bones, Muſcles, Canals, Juices, Nerves, *&c.* in which Senſe the Body makes the Subject of Anatomy.

Body is likewiſe us'd of ſundry other Things, as the principal Part, or as a Collection of them: e. g.

The **Body** (or Hull) *of a Ship*, the *Body of a Coach*, the *Body of a Fortreſs*, the *Body* (or Globe) *of the Sun or Moon*, the *Body of the Church*, the *Body of a Tree*, &c. a *Body* (or Society) *of People*, a *Body politick*, the *Parliament in a Body*, a *Body of the Civil Law*, a *Body of Divinity*, &c.

Body [with *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude that has three Dimenſions, *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*.

Regular **Body** [in *Geometry*] one which has all the Angles and Sides; as alſo all the Planes which compoſe the Surface, alike and equal; of which there are no more than five Kinds: the *Dodecaedron* conſiſting of 12 Pentagons, the *Hexaedron*, *Icoſaedron* of 20, *Octaedron* of 8 Pentagons, and *Tetraedron* of 4 Angles and the Cube of 6 Squares, Theſe are called *Platonick* bodies.

Irregular **Bodies** [in *Geometry*] are ſolids which are not bounded by equal and like Surfaces.

Mix'd **Bodies** [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch bodies as naturally grow and increaſe; as Metals, Minerals, Animals and Plants.

Body [*of Wine*, &c.] as Wine, *&c.* of a good body, of Conſiſtence, Strength.

Boedromi'a [βοηδρομία of βοηδρομεῖν, Gr. *i. e.* coming to help] an *Athenian* Feſtival, inſtituted in Memory of *Jon*, the Son of *Xuthus*, who came to the Aſſiſtance of the *Athenians*, in the Reign of King *Erectheus*, when they were invaded by the Son of *Neptune*.

Bog [ſome derive it of **baagen**, *Dut.* to bend, becauſe it gives way when it is trod upon, or *quayg*, Engl. or rather ꝣꞃæꝣ, *Sax.* and ꝣuac, armoric, tender and ſoft, *Baxter*] a Marſh-ground full of Water and Mud.

Bog-*Landers*, a Nick-name given Iriſh-men.

Bog-*trotters*, formerly Scotch or North-Country Troopers or High-way-men, now uſed as a Nick-name for Iriſh-men.

Bog house, a neceſſary Houſe, a Houſe of Eaſement.

To Bo'gole [perhaps of bog] to waver, to be uncertain what to do, to ſcruple.

Bo'ggle-boe, a bugbear to fright Children, a ſcare crow.

Bogomi'les [of *Bog* God and *milia*, have mercy in the *Bulgarian* Languages, according to *Du Cange*] a Sect who were Anthropomorphites, Antitrinitarians, held that the World was created by evil Angels, and that it was the Arch-Angel *Gabriel* that became incarnate. They rejected the books of *Moſes*, admitted but 7 books of Scripture, and held that there was no Reſurrection but Repentance.

Boi'ars [in *Muſcovy*] certain great Lords of the Czar's Court, who adminiſter Juſtice, try Cauſes, and are the Miniſters of State.

Boicini'nga, an Animal [in *America*] call'd the Rattle-Snake, whoſe bite is deadly, except a ſpeedy Remedy be applied.

To Boil [*boullir*, F. *bollire*, It. *bullire*, L.] to bubble or ſeeth as a Pot does.

A Boil } [of *bilis*, L. Choler] a ſort of Swelling or
A Bile } Sore.

Boi'lary } [at the S*alt Works*] a Place where the Salt is
Bu'llary } boiled ; a Salt-Houſe, a Salt-pit.

Boi'ling [in *Phyſicks*] the Agitation of a fluid body, ariſing from Fire being applied to it.

Boi'sterous [as *Minſevus* ſuppoſes of biſpen, *Sax*. a Tempeſt ; or as *Caſaubon* of βοστρέω, Gr.] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, vehement, unruly, fierce.

Boi'sterously, tempeſtuouſly, vehemently, fiercely.

Boi'sterousness, tempeſtuouſneſs, unrulineſs.

To Bo'ke, to belch ; alſo to make a Motion as if a Perſon would ſpue ; to nauſeate. *N. C.*

Bo'lbonach [*Botany*] the Plant Satten-flower.

Bole } [with *Husbandmen*] the main body or ſtock of a
Boal } tree.

Bold [baud, *C. Brit.* bald or beald, *Sax.* *baldenzoſo*, Ital.] courageous, undaunted, ſtout; alſo impudent.

Boldly, courageouſly, undauntedly, fiercely, *&c.*

Boldness [baldneſſe, *Sax.*] Undauntedneſs ; alſo Impudence.

Bole [in *Medicine*] is uſed in general for ſeveral Kinds of Earth that are uſed in Galenical Preparations.

Bole armoniack [in *Medicine*] a ſort of Earth of great Efficacy and Virtue.

ÆB Bole *Armena* [with *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this Character.

Bole'tus [βωλίτης, Gr.] the richeſt and beſt ſort of Muſhroom, *L.*

Bo'llandists, certain Jeſuits of *Antwerp*, who have been many Years, and are ſtill, employ'd in collecting the Lives of *Romiſh* Saints.

Boll, a round Stalk or Stem, as *a Boll of Flax* ; alſo the Seeds of the Poppy.

Bolled, as bolled Flax.

Bo'lly-mong } a Kind of Grain call'd buck-wheat ; alſo a
Boll-mong } Medley of ſeveral Kinds of Grain together, called alſo *Maſlin* or Mong-Corn.

Bolo'nian *ſtone* [ſo call'd of *Bologna* in *Italy* where found] a weighty, grey, ſoft, ſulphureous Stone, which is about the Size of a large Walnut, which when it is broken has a Kind of Cryſtal or ſparry Talk within it. A Shoomaker having found ſome of theſe Stones at the Foot of Mount *Palermo*, calcin'd them, hoping to extract Silver out of them ; but tho' he was diſappointed in this his Expectation, yet he diſcovered this ſtrange Phœnomenon, that when the Stone was expoſed to light, it would retain it, and afterwards ſhine in the dark.

If theſe Stones after Calcination be expos'd to the light in the air, as in one's Hand out of a Window (but not to the Sun-beams) for the ſpace of a Minute, and then carried into a dark place, they will appear like kindled coals for ſometime without any ſenſible heat. This light will gradually abate, but may be renewed again by being expoſed again to the light of the day as before ; and this quality they will retain for three or four years. And when loſt is may be renewed again by calcination.

And if any Figures be drawn on paper with the white of an egg, and the cruſt of this calcined ſtone powder'd be ſtrew'd on it while wet, and afterwards dry'd in the ſhade, and the picture put in a frame with glaſs before it, and be afterwards expoſed to the light with the glaſs cover on, it will at any time ſhine, if removed into a dark place.

Bo'lster [bolſter, *Sax.*] a Sort of a Cuſhion to lay the head on in bed.

To Bolster *up a Perſon*, to bear up, ſtay or ſupport him.

The Bolster of a Saddle.

A Bolster for a Wound.

The Bolt of a Lock.

Bolt, a Dart or Javelin.

A Thunder Bolt.

He has ſhot his Bolt, he has ſayd what he has to ſay, or he has done his Worſt.

A Fool's Bolt is ſoon ſhot. Fr. *Un Foll a bientôt dit ſa Penſée.* Ital. *Un Matto dice preſto quei che penſa.* (Indiſcret Perſons are generally too free in diſcovering their Minds.

A Bolt [bolt, *Sax.*] an iron faſtening to a door.

Bolt [*Old Records*] a narrow Piece of Stuff.

A Bolt [of *Canvas*] contains 28 Ells.

A Bolt *Boat* [with *Mariners*] a ſtrong boat that can well endure a rough Sea.

Bolt *Ropes* [on *Shipboard*] thoſe Ropes on which the Sails are ſew'd or faſten'd.

Bolt sprit } a ſort of Maſt ſtanding at the Head of a Ship,
Bow sprit } ſtooping and pointing forwards.

Bolt head [with *Chymiſts*] a long, ſtrait-necked Glaſs Veſſel for Diſtillations, which being fitted to the Noſe of an Alembick, or Still, is called a *Receiver* ; and when the Neck of one is well joined to the Neck of another, it is called a double Veſſel.

Fend Bolts } [in a *Ship*] are a ſort of bolts made with
Fender Bolts } long and thick Heads, and ſtruck into the uttermoſt Wales or bends of the Ship, to ſave the Sides of her from hurts, gallings and bruiſes.

Set Bolts [in a *Ship*] are a ſort of bolts uſed for forcing the Planks and other Works, and bringing them cloſe together.

Ring Bolts [in a *Ship*] are bolts made uſe of for bringing to of the Planks, and thoſe Parts, to which the breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are faſtened.

Tranſum Bolts [with *Gunners*] are bolts which go betwixt the Cheeks of a Gun-carriage to ſtrengthen the *Tranſums*.

Priſe Bolts [with *Gunners*] large Knobs of Iron on the Cheek of a Carriage, which prevent the Handſpike from ſliding, when it is poiſing up the breech of the Piece.

Traverſe Bolts [with *Gunners*] two ſhort bolts, put one into each End of an *Engliſh* Mortar-carriage, which ſerve to traverſe the Mortar.

Bracket Bolts [which *Gunners*] bolts, which go thro' the Cheeks of a Mortar, and by the Help of the Coins keep it fix'd to the Elevation given her.

Rag Bolts [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as have Jags or barbs on each Side to keep them from flying out of the Hole, in which they are.

Clench Bolts [in a *Ship*] bolts that are clenched with a rivetting-hammer, at the End where they come through.

Drive Bolts [in a *Ship*] are long Pieces of Iron, which are uſed to drive out other bolts, Tree-nails or the like.

Forelock Bolts [in a *Ship*] are thoſe, which have a Forelock of Iron at the End driven in to keep it from ſtarting back.

To Bolt [of bold, *Sax.*] to faſten a Door or Window with a bolt.

To Bolt [with *Bakers*] to ſift Meal in a bolting Mill to ſeparate it from the bran, *&c.*

To Bolt (ſift or pump) a thing out of any Body.

To Bolt (or jump) *in or out on a ſudden.*

To Bolt [*Hunting* Term] uſed of a coney, which is ſaid to be bolted, when ſhe is firſt raiſed or ſtarted.

Bolt-*Augur*, a large borer or Piercer us'd by Ship-Carpenters to bore the Holes for the bolts.

A Bo'lter, a bag or cloth for bolting or ſifting meal.

Bolting [in *Gray's-Inn*] a Kind of Exerciſe of Arguing Caſes among the Students.

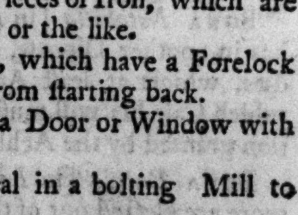
Bo'lting *Hutch* [with *Mealmen*, &c.] a ſort of Trough or Cheſt to bolt Meal in.

Bo'lus [βῶλος, Gr.] a Gobbet or Morſel ; a mouthful, a bit ; alſo a Clod or Maſs of Earth ; a Lump of Metal.

Bolus [with *Phyſicians*] a Medicine prepared of a Conſiſtence, ſomewhat thicker than honey ; being a Quantity that can be taken on the Point of a Kniſe at one mouthful, is cordial, drying, healing and cooling.

Bolus [according to Dr. *Grew*] a ſort of Earth, ſuppoſed to be a bed, and as it were the *prima materia* of Stones and Metals.

Bolus *Armoniacus*, i. e. *Bole Armoniack*, a ſort of crumbling Earth or Stone found in *Armenia*, uſed by *Phyſicians* and *Painters*.



Bombs [*Bombes*, F. *Bombe*, It. *Bomber*, Sp.] *Gunnery*, large ſhells of caſt iron, having large vents to receive the Fuſees B are made of wood, and drove full of a Compoſition made of metal powder, ſulphur and Salt-peter. After the bomb has been fill'd with this powder, the fuſee is driven into the vent within an inch of the head, and pitch'd over to preſerve it, they uncaſe the fuſee E, when they put the bomb into the

mortar

mortar and ſalt it with meal-powder, which having taken fire by the flaſh of the powder in the chamber of the mortar, burns all the time the bomb is in the air, and the compoſition in the fuſee being ſpent, it fires the powder in the bomb, which breaks the bomb with a great force, blowing up whatever is about it, and the great height it goes in the air, and the force with which it falls, makes it go deep in the earth.

A Bomb [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents *Calumny*, becauſe it ſpares none.

Bomb *Cheſt* [with *Gunners*] a wooden Cheſt filled with Gunpowder and bombs, ſunk under Ground in Order to blow up into the air thoſe, that happen to come on the Place under which it is buried.

Bomb-ketch, a ſmall Ship or Veſſel, built or ſtrengthned with large beams for carrying and uſing Mortars at Sea.

Bo'mbard [It. *Bombarde*, Fr. *Bombarda*, L. Barb.] a great Gun.

To Bomba'rd [*bombarder*, F. *bombardare*, It. *bombardear*, Sp.] to ſhoot bombs into a beſieged Place, to annoy the Inhabitants, blow up the Magazines; *&c.*

Bomba'rdeers, they are 25 in Number, one Chief and 24 under him, eſtabliſh'd in the Office of Ordnance at a yearly Salary; their Employment is about the Mortars, they drive in the Fuſee, fire the bomb, load and fire the Mortars, work with the Fire-workers on all Sorts of Fire-Works.

Bomba'rdo [in *Muſick Books*] a muſical Inſtrument, much the ſame with our baſſoon, or the baſs to an Hautboy, *Ital*.

Bo'mbasin [F. *Bambagino*, It.] a ſort of Stuff for Garments.

Bomba'st [with *Botaniſts*] the Cotton-plant whoſe ſeed is like the Treddles or Dung of a Rabbet, uſed in Phyſical Compoſitions.

Bomba'st, a Kind of Stuff made of Cotton.

Bombast [in a *figurative Senſe*] affected Language; Swelling, bluſtering nonſenſe.

To Bomba'ste, to beat or bang ſoundly.

Bomba'stick [of *bombaſum*, L.] pertaining to bombaſt.

Bombi'cinous [βομβύκινος, Gr.] made of Silk.

Bombyci'ne, Silk Yarn or ſilken Cloth, made of Silk, ſilken.

Bombila'tion, the humming of bees. *L.*

Bon *Chrêtien* [with *Fruiterers*] an excellent large *French* Pear.

Bon goust, good or fine Taſte, *F.*

Bon mien, good behaviour and Addreſs, *F.*

Bona *Fide* [i. e. *with* or *in good Faith*] an Expreſſion uſed when a Thing is done really, without Fraud or Deceit; alſo a Kind of Oath, *L.*

Bona *Notabilia* [in *Law*] ſuch Goods as a Man, when he dies has in another Dioceſe, at ſome Diſtance from that in which he dies, which at leaſt Amount to the Value of five Pounds; in which Caſe his will muſt be proved before or at the Adminiſtration granted by the Achbiſhop of the Province, *L.*

Bona *Patria* [in *Law*] a Term uſed, when twelve Men or more are elected out of the County to paſs upon an Aſſize, theſe are alſo called *Jurors* or *Juratores*, L.

Bona roba, a Harlot or common Whore, *It.*

Bona tota [wtih *Botaniſts*] the Herb All-good or *Bonus Henricus*.

Bona'na *Tree* [with *Botaniſts*] a Tree that grows in moſt of the *Caribbee* Iſlands belonging to *America*, in height 5 or 6 Yards, whoſe Leaves are 4 Foot and a half long, and a Foot and half broad; the Fruit of it has a medicinal Quality.

Bo'nasus [Βόνασος, Gr.] a wild Beaſt that has the Head of a Bull, and the body and Mane of an Horſe, which, when hunted, ſaves himſelf by his Ordure, which he throws out in ſuch Abundance, and ſo noiſome that the Hunters are obliged to leave off the Purſuit.

Bonave'nture [of *bona Aventura*, L.] good Luck.

Bonaventure *Miſſen* [in a *Ship*] a ſecond Miſſen Maſt, added in ſome large Ships, and ſtands next the Poop

Bond [bonꝺ, *Sax.*] an Obligation or Covenant.

Bond [in *Carpentry*] as *to make good Bond*, ſignifies to faſten two or more Pieces together, either with tenoning or mortiſing or dove-tailing.

Bo'ndage [of bonꝺ, *Sax.*] Servitude, Slavery.

Bo'ndman, one bound for another.

Bo'ndmen, who have bound themſelves by covenant to ſerve their Lord or Maſter.

Bond socome [*Common Law*] a Cuſtom of the Tenants being bound to grind their Corn at the Lord's Mill.

Bone [ban, *Sax.* Been, *Dan. Su. Du.* O. and L. G. Bein, H. G.] a ſimilar Part of the Body, white, hard and brittle, not diſtendible and void of Senſation; affording ſupport and form to the whole Fabrick.

Bone *Breaker*, a Kind of Eagle.

Bone *Spavin* [with *Farriers*] a Diſtemper in Horſes, being a large Cruſt, growing on the Inſide of the Hoof or on the Heel; as hard as a bone, and frequently cauſes Lameneſs.

To carry a Bone *in her Mouth* [*Sea* Phraſe] uſed of a Ship which is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe makes the Water foam before her in ſailing.

Bones, a ſort of bobbins made of trotter bones for weaving *bone-lace*.

Bone-fire, a Fire of Joy.

Bone-lace, Lace made with ſuch bobbins.

To Bone, or pick out the *Bones* of any Creature.

Bone-ace, a Sort of Game at Cards.

He made no Bones (or Scruple) *of it.*

The nearer the Bone, the ſweeter the Fleſh.

There's a Bone *for you to pick*, that is a Queſtion to anſwer, or a Difficulty to overcome.

Bo'neless [of banleaſ, *Sax.*] without bones.

Bongo'miles [ſo called of *Bongomilus* a Monk] he held that God had a human Form, made no Account of the Sacrament, called Churches the devil's Temples, and pretended that they Could conceive and bring forth the Word, as well as the Virgin *Mary*.

Bo'ngrace [of *bonne Grace*, F.] a Kind of Skreen or Shelter, which Children uſed to wear on their Heads to keep them from tanning.

Bongrace [in a *Ship*] is a Frame of old Ropes or Junks of Cables, commonly laid out at the bows, Sterns and Sides of Ships that go into cold Latitudes to prevent them from being injured or fretted by the great Flakes of ice, which float about in theſe Northern Seas, *&c.*

Bonis *non amovendis*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of *London*, &c. to require of them that one condemned by Judgment in an Action, and proſecuting a Writ of Error, be not permitted to remove his goods till the error be try'd.

Bonhommes [*i. e.* good Men.

Bo'nity [*bonté*, F. *bontà*, It. of *bonitas*, L.] Goodneſs.

Bo'nnet [F. *bonéte*, Sp. and Port.] a Sort of Cap.

Bonnet [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Work, that is compoſed of two Faces, having only a breaſt-work, with two Rows of Palliſadoes, about ten or twelve Foot Diſtance: theſe are uſually raiſed before the ſaliant Angle of a Counterſcarp, and have a Communication with the covert Way.

Bonnets [in a *Ship*] ſmall Sails ſet upon the Courſes or Main-ſail and Fore-ſail, when they are too Narrow or too Shallow to clothe the Maſt.

The Ship has her Courſe and Bonnet *abroad* [*Sea* Phraſe] is as much as to ſay, ſhe has the bonnet added to her Courſe, which before ſhe had not.

Bonnet *à Prêtre*] the Prieſt's-cap, an Outwork which has three ſaliant Angles at the Head, and two inwards.

Bo'nnily, prettily, cleverly.

Bo'nny [bonny *Scotch*] genteel, ſpruce, fine.

Bonny [with *Miners*] a bed of Oar diſtinct, which hath no Communication with any Vein.

Bonny-*Clapper* [*in ſome Countries of England*] ſour butter-milk.

Bonniform, of a good Form or Shape.

Bo'nniness [of *bonus*, L.] Spruceneſs, Cleverneſs.

Bonus Henricus [i. e. *Good-Henry*] the Herb Mercury.

Bony, full of bones.

Bo'nyness, a being bony or full of bones.

Boo'by [not improbably of *bouvier*, F. a Cow Herd, or *Bobolco*, It. one who plows with Oxen] a great ſilly Fellow, for ſuch are commonly very clowniſh and ignorant; or of *bobo*, Ital. a Fool.

Book [boc, probably of bocce, *Sax.* a beech tree, the Ancients uſing to write on plates of beech, bog, *Dan.* book, *Sued.* boeck, *Du.* O. and L. G. buch, H. G. boc, or boec, *Sax.* bok or boks, *Goth.*] a Thing to read in well known.

Book *of Rates* [of *Cuſtoms*] a book ſhewing what value goods that pay poundage ſhall be valued at, in order to pay for Exportation or Importation at the Cuſtom-houſe.

To learn without Book, or by Heart.

To be in any one's Book s, or to be in their Debt.

Book-*Worm*, a little Inſect which breeds in books; or figuratively, a Perſon who is always poring over books.

To Book *a Debt*, to note it down in a book.

Boo'kishness [of boc, *Sax.*] diſpoſition to read books much.

Boom [probably of beam, *Sax.* a Tree, boom, *Du.* boem, O. and L. G. baum, H. G.] Whence

Boom [in *Sea* Language] is a long Pole to ſpread out the Clew or Corner of the ſtudding Sail; alſo a Pole with buſhes or baskets ſet out as a Mark directing how to ſteer into a Channel.

Boom [of a *Haven*, &c.] a Cable ſtretch'd athwart the Mouth of a Harbour or River, with Yards, Top maſts, battlings, Spars, *&c.* of Wood, laſh'd to it to hinder an Enemy's Ship from coming in.

Boo'ming [*Sea*-Term] uſed of a Ship when ſhe makes all the Sail ſhe can, and is then ſaid *to come booming*.

A Boon [*bonum*, L. bene, *Sax.*] Favour, Requeſt, good turn, as *to ask a boon*.

Boon, *Adj.* [*bon*, F. *buon*, It. of *bonus*, L.] good, as a

Boon *Companion*, (*bon Companion*, F.) a good Companion.

A Boor [ᵹebuꞃ, *Sax.* bawer, *Teut*, boer, *Dut.*] Country clown, an Husbandman.

Boo'rish [bawriſch, *Teut.*] clowniſh, rude, country-bred.

Boo'rishly, clowniſhly, rudely.

Boo'rishness, clowniſhneſs

Boo'se, an Ox-ſtall or Cow-ſtall.

Boot [boꞇe, *Sax.* a Compenſation] Aid, Help, Succour, now uſed for Overplus or Advantage.

Boot *Haler*, a Free-booter or Robber.

Boots, the Plant call'd alſo Marigolds.

Bootes [βȣ̃ς an Ox, and ὠθέω to drive, *i. e.* the Oxdriver] the Name of a Northern Conſtellation, containing 34 Stars, called alſo *Arctophylax*, and in Engliſh, King *Charles's Wain*.

Boot *tree* } two pieces of boot made in the ſhape of a leg
Boot *laſt* } to be driven into boots, to ſtretch and widen them.

Boots [as ſome think of boot, *Du.* a Foot; others of *boteau*, F. a Wreath, becauſe in ancient unpoliſh'd Times they uſed to wreathe ſtraw about their legs inſtead of boots, *bottes* or *bottines*, F. *botae*, Sp. *bottas*, Port.] coverings for the legs in travelling.

Boot, a Kind of Torture for Criminals to extort a Confeſſion from them, by means of a boot or ſtocking of parchment wetted and put on the leg, and then brought near the Fire, in ſrinking it ſqueezes violently and cauſes intolerable pain.

Boot [in *Scotland*] a ſort of rack by putting an iron bar on the leg of a Criminal, and driving an iron peg on his ſhin bone; alſo four thick, ſtrong boards, bound round with Cords; of which two are put between the legs of an Offender, and the two others placed one on one ſide and the other on the other, ſo that the legs being ſqueezed by the boards with cords break the leg. This is now left off in *England*, but continues in *Scotland*.

The Boots (or Entrances) of a Coach.

To Boot, or, into the Bargain, as
What will you give me to Boot?

To Boot [boꝺen, *Sax.* bothan, *Goth.*] to make or yield Amends, to ſupply a Defect; alſo to aid or ſuccour.

Boo'ting, ſee *Boot*.

Booting *Corn* [of boꞇe, *Sax.* a Recompence] certain Rent-corn anciently paid, and ſo called, probably becauſe Tenants paid it as a Recompence to their Lord for Signing their Leaſes.

Boo'tless [boꞇeleaꞅ, *Sax.*] unprofitable, vain.

Boot'y [*butin*, F. or of beute, or bute, *Du.* byte, *Su.*] prey, ſpoil, pillage, prize.

To play Booty, to prevaricate, to play, a loſing Game to draw in others to play.

Booth [boꝺe, *Sax.* bloth, *C. Brit.* boede, *Du.* O. and L. G. bude, H. G. bodb, *Su.*] a ſmall Cottage or Place erected with boards, *&c.* for Selling Wares at Fairs, for Shews, *&c.*

To Booth-*hale*, to pillage, to ſteal, or rob. *N. C.*

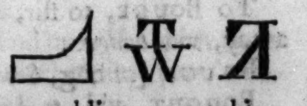
Bopeep, ſee *Bo*.

Bora'chio, a certain Wine-veſſel made of the Skin of a Pig or Hog with the Hair turned inwards, or dreſſed with Roſin and Pitch, uſed to bring down the Wine from the Top of the Mountains in *Spain*.

Bo'rage [*bourache*, F. *borrágine*, It. *burraja*, Sp. *borragems*, Port. of *borago*, L.] an Herb well known.

Bo'rax. a Mineral, hard and ſhining like green Earth, uſed by Goldſmiths, *&c.* in ſoldering, brazing and caſting of Metals. It is a native Salt of a very extraordinary Kind, it is very fuſible by Fire, and in cold coagulates again and ſhoots into Globes of a priſmatic Figure.

Bo'rax [in *Chym. Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.

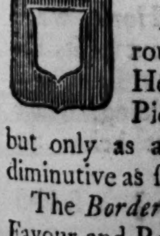


Borbory'gmus [βοϱβοϱυγμὸς, *Gr.*] a rumbling or croaking of the Guts.

Bord *Service*, a Tenure of bord lands, where the Tenants are to pay ſo much per Acre, in lieu of finding Proviſions for their Lords board or Table.

Bo'rdage [*bordagium*, L.] the Tenure or Manner of holding bord-lands.

Bord lode [boꞃꝺ-loꝺe, *Sax.*] the Quantity of Food or Proviſion, which was paid by the *Bordarii* or *Bordmen* for their *Bordlands*.



Bo'rder, *Engl.* } [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary,
Bo'rdure, *Fr.* } ſo called becauſe it borders round, and as it were hems in the Field. The *French* Heralds reckon this the 9th among their honourable Pieces; but the *Engliſh* Heralds don't admit it as ſuch, but only as a Difference, though they do allow of the *Orle* its diminutive as ſuch, and is repreſented as in the Figure.

The *Border* or *Bordure* is accounted the Symbol of Protection, Favour and Reward, and is beſtowed by Kings on ſuch as they have a Value for, as a ſure Defence againſt their Enemies.

Border [*Bordure*, F.] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, *&c.*

Border [with *Printers*] an Ornament of Flowers, Scrolls, *&c.* ſet about the Edges of ſmall Compoſitions.

Border [with *Floriſts*] are the middle Leaves that ſtand about the Thrum of Flowers.

Borders [with *Gardeners*] the Edgings of Garden-beds, made with box, Thriſt, *&c.*

To Border [*border*, F.] to ſet any Thing either for Uſe or Ornament about the Edges or Skirts of any Thing.

To Border *a Paſty* [with *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

To Border upon, to lie or be ſituate contiguous to or near.

Borderers, ſuch as inhabit the borders or outmoſt bounds of any Country.

Bord *Half-penny* [*Old Cuſtom*] a Duty paid in Fairs and markets for ſetting up Boards, Stalls, *&c.* for vending Wares.

Bord lands [boꞃꝺ lanꝺ, *Sax.*] the Demeſnes or Eſtate which Lords of Manours kept in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Boards or Tables.

Borda'ria [of boꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a Cottage.

Borda'rii, ſuch Tenants as poſſeſſed bord-lands; a ſort of meaner Farmers, who had a bord, *i. e.* a Cottage allowed them.

Borde'llo [It. *Bordel*, Fr. boꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] at firſt was uſed to ſignify any ſmall Cottage, ſome of which being become infamous by being made common Ale-houſes, and Bawdy-houſes, and Harbours for Strumpets; by Tranſpoſition was made *Brothel* from *Bordel*, and uſed to ſignify a Stew or Bawdy-houſe. On the South bank of the River of *Thames*, weſtwards of the Bridge, and next to the bear-garden, was ſometimes the Bordello or Stews, a Place ſo called of certain Stews or Houſes privileged there for incontiuent Men to repair to incontinent Women, for which Privilege there was an Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King *Henry* II. in which theſe were ſome of the Orders: That no Stew-holder or his Wife ſhould hinder any ſingle Woman from going and coming freely at all Times when they liſt; nor to keep any Woman at board; but that ſhe ſhould board abroad at her Pleaſure: That they ſhould take no more for the Woman's Chamber than 14 Pence a Week. That they ſhould not keep open their Doors on holy Days. That no ſingle Woman ſhould be kept againſt her Will. That they ſhould not receive any Woman of Religion, nor any Man's Wife. That no ſingle Woman take Money to lie with any, but ſhe may lie with him all Night till the morrow. That no Stew-holder keep any Woman that hath the perilous Infirmity of burning; nor ſell bread, Ale, Fleſh, Fiſh, Wood, Coal, or any Victuals, *&c.* Theſe Stew-houſes were permitted in the Time of King *Henry* VI. but were inhibited in the Reign of King *Henry* VII. and the Doors ſhut up; but ſet open again; but were put down in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. in the Year 1546.

To Bore [boꞃian, *Sax.* boren, *Du.* bohren, G. bora, *Su.*] to make an Hole.

To Bore (ſpoken of a Horſe) to carry his Noſe near the Ground.

Bore [with *Gunners*] the Hollow on the Inſide of a Piece of Ordnance.

Bore, vid. *to bear*.

Bore *Tree*, a Kind of Shrub.

Bo'ree, a Sort of *French* Dance.

Bo'real [*borealis* of *boreus*, L.] Northern.

Boreal *Signs* [*Aſtronomy*] the 6 Northern Signs of the Zodiak, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*.

Bo'reas [βοϱέας, Gr.] the North Wind. By the Poets feign'd the Offspring of *Aſtreus* and *Heribea*, and repreſented as a Boy with Wings and Buskins, covering his Face with a Cloke.

Borea'smoi [βοϱεασμοὶ, Gr.] an *Athenian* Feſtival in Honour of *Boreas* (*i. e.* the North-wind) who had an Altar in *Attica*, and was thought to bear ſome Relation to the *Athenians*, having married *Orithya*, the Daughter of *Erectheus*; for which Reaſon, when in a Sea-fight, a great Many of their Enemies Ships were deſtroy'd by a North Wind, the *Athenians* imputed it to the Kindneſs *Boreas* had for his Wife's native Country.

Bori'th [ברית, *Heb.*] an Herb or Sort of a Soap which Fullers uſe in ſcouring Cloths.

Born, vide *to bear*.

Born [boꞃen or ᵹeboꞃen, *Sax.* gebohren, G.] come into the World; alſo deſtin'd.

He that is Born to be hang'd will never be drowned.

He that is Born under a three-penny Planet will never be worth a Groat. The firſt ſpoken either when any untoward Perſon has actually eſcap'd drowning or any other imminent Danger, or in general ironically when any Perſon has either eſcap'd, or is in Fear, or in the Way of Danger, intimating that his Deſtiny will bring him to the Gallows at laſt. The latter when nothing a Perſon undertakes proſpers, laying the Fault upon Fate, when in Reality it is owing to his own Miſmanagement.

Still-Born, born dead.

Borough } [boꞃhoe and buꞃᵹ, boꞃu, byꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* *Bourg*,
Bu'rrow } F. *Borgo*, It. *Burgo*, Sp.] a corporate Town that is not a City; a large Village that ſends a Burgeſs to Parliament.

Bo'rough *Maſter* [boꞃhoe, mæꝫꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a Mayor Bailiff or Governour of a Town.

Borough *Head* [boꞃhoe, heaꝼoꝺ, *Sax.*] anciently ſignified a Member of Parliament.

Borough *Engliſh* [at *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*] ſignifies a cuſtomary Deſcent of Lands or Tenements, in ſome Places to the younger Son; or if the owner have no Iſſue, to the younger brother.

Bo'rough *Holder* } the ſame with the *Borough-head* or
Bo'rsholder } *Head-borough*, who was anciently choſen by the reſt to ſpeak and act in their behalf.

To Bo'rrow [boꞃꝫian, *Sax.* borgen, *Du.* and G. borgan, *Su.*] to take Money, *&c.* upon Credit, to pay or return it again.

He that goes a **Borrowing** goes a ſorrowing. H.G. Borgen macht Sorgen. The *Lat.* ſay: *Æris alienis atque litis comes miſeria eſt.* (The Companion of Debt and Strife is Miſery.) The unhappy State of a Man in Debt is very livelily repreſented in one of the Spectators. And indeed only to Mention one Circumſtance, what can be more ſhocking to a Man of any Honour, than to be aſhamed to look any Perſon in the Face, or to be afraid of walking the Streets, leſt he ſhould meet ſuch a Perſon; which is generally the Caſe, where it ought to be leaſt ſo, that is, with honeſt undeſigning Debtors, who are driven to that State by Incidents no Ways owing to themſelves: who have always Reaſon, on their Side where withall to ſatisfy any conſiderate Man.

Bory'ptes, a Gem or Jewel of a black Colour, with Spots of red and white.

Bo'scage [Sp. *Bocage*, F. *Boſechetto*, It. *Boſcagium*, Law Lat.] a Grove or Thicket, a Place ſet with Trees.

Boscage [*Foreſt Law*] maſt, ſuch food as trees and woods yield to cattle.

Boscage [with *Painters*] a Picture repreſenting much Wood and Trees.

Boscus *Old Law*] all Manner of Wood.

Bo'sky, half or quite fuddled.

Bo'som [boꞅm, *Sax.* Boeſem, *Du.* Buſem, G.] that Part of the belly that incloſes the Heart, *&c.*

Bo'sphorus [βόσφορ☉, of βῦς an Ox, and πορεία a Paſſage, *q. d.* a Paſſage paſſable by Oxen, or of φέρω to bear, from the poetical Fable that *Ino* being transformed into a Cow, paſſed this Strait] a Strait or narrow Neck of the Sea, which ſeparates two Continents; by which Means a Gulf and a Sea or two Seas have a Communication one with another.

Boss [*Boſſe*, F.] a Knob, a bunch, a Stud.

Bossed, ſludded, emboſſed.

Bo'tha [*Old Law*] a booth or Tent, erected in Fairs and Markets.

Bo'thagium [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid to the Lord of the Manour for ſetting up booths in Fairs, *&c.*

Bo'rrower [of boꞃꝫian, *Sax.*] one who borrows.

Bo'sse [probably of *Boſſe*, F.] a Conduit built after the Manner of a gor-bellied or tun-bellied Figure.

Bo'ssage [with *Arthitects*] is a Term uſed of any Stone that has a Projecture, and is laid in its Place in a building uncut, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, capitals, *&c.* alſo that which is called a ruſtick Work, and conſiſts of Stones, ſeeming to advance beyond the nakedneſs of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the Joinings.

Bostrychi'tes [of βόςρυχ☉, *Gr.* a buſh of Hair] a Gem or Jewel repreſenting a Lock or buſh of a Woman's Hair.

Bota [*Old Law*] a boot, ſuch as the Monks did wear.

Bota'nical } [*botanique*, F. *botanicus*, L. βοτανικὸς, of
Bota'nick } βοτανὴ, *Gr.* an Herb, of βο]ὸς victuals, of βόω I feed] pertaining to Herbs Plants.

Bo'tanist [*Botaniſte*, F. *Botaniſtà*, It. *Botanicus*, L.] an Herbaliſt.

Bota'nicks } [βοτανικὴ, Gr.] the Science of Simples, which
Bota'ny } teaches how to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Kinds of Plants, as Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, *&c.* one from another; and their ſeveral Kinds, Forms, Virtues and Uſes.

Botano'logy [βοτανολογία, of βοτανὴ and λέγω, Gr.] a Deſcription of Herbs and Plants.

Bota'nomancy [ϐοτανομαντεία, of βοτανὴ an Herb, and μαντεία Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by Herbs, and eſpecially by thoſe of Sage or the Fig-Tree. The Perſons that conſulted, wrote their own Names and their Queſtions upon Leaves, which they expoſed to the Wind, and as many of the Letters as remained in their own Places were taken up, and being joined together, were accounted an anſwer to the Queſtion.

Botano-sophists, Perſons ſkilld in Botany or the Knowledge of Plants, *&c.*

Bota'rgo [*botargue*, F. *bottarga*, It. *botarga*, Sp.] a Sauſage made of Eggs, and the blood of a Sea Mullet.

A Botch, a Piece of Stuff ſew'd to old Clothes; alſo a clumſey Piece of Work.

To Botch [probably of boetſen, *Du.* to mend] to mend Cloths or other Things by patching; alſo to do work ill-favouredly and clumſily.

A Botch [probably of *Boſſe*, F. a bliſter] a pocky Ulcer or Sore; eſpecially in the Groin.

A Botcher, a clumſey Workman; alſo a Mender of old Cloths.

Bote [boꞇe, *Sax.*] Compenſation, Recompence or Amends.

Botescarl [baꞇe-caꞃl, *Sax.*] a boatſwain.

Both [of buꞇu, *q. d.* be *and* ꞇu, *Sax.* two, bade, *Dan.* baore, *Su.* beyde, *Du.* and G. ba or bai, *Goth.* tho', ſome will derive it of *ambo*, L.] the one and the other.

Botha [*Old Law*] a booth or Tent ſet up in a Fair or Market.

Botha'gium [*Old Law*] Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour for ſetting up booths.

Bothe'na [*Old Law*] a Barony, Lordſhip, a Sheriffwick.

Bothor [in *Medicine*] certain Pimples in the Face which ſpread about, but ſoon ſuppurate, run with Matter, and diſappear; alſo Pimples in other Parts; the ſmall Pox or Meazles, *L.*

Bo'thrion [βόθειον of βόθρ☉ a Ditch, *Gr.*] a Kind of hollow, narrow and hard Ulcer in the *tunica cornea*; alſo the Socket of the Teeth.

Bo'trys [βοτρὺς, Gr.] the Herb Oak of *Jeruſalem.*

Bo'ttle [*bouteille*, F.] a Veſſel for containing Liquors.

To Bottle Liquor, to put it into bottles.

Bottle of Hay or Straw, a Truſs or the Weight of 56 Pounds.

Bottom [boꞇm, *Sax.* Bodem, *Du.* Boden, G. Botn, *Su.*] the Ground of any Thing.

To Bottom off [a *Drinking Term*] to drink the laſt Draught of a Pot of Drink, or the laſt Draught of a bottle of Wine.

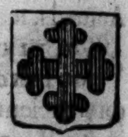
To Bottom, to lay a bottom.

Bottom, a Valley.

Bottom [or Roll] of Thread, Worſted, *&c.*

Bo'ttomless [of boꞇm, *Sax.*] having no bottom.

Bottomry' } [in *Commerce*] is when a Maſter of a Ship
Bo'ttomage } borrows Money on the bottom or Keel of it, to be paid with Intereſt of 20, 30 or 40 *per Cent*, at the Ship's Safe return; but if the Ship miſcarry, the Lender loſes his Money.



Botone' [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs *Botoné* terminates at each End in three buts, Knots or buttons, reſembling in ſome Meaſure the three-leaved Graſs; by ſome *French* Authors ſo called *Croix Treſſle*, as in the Figure.

Botts [witth *Furriers*] Worms or Grubs that breed in the ſtrait gut of an Horſe, near the Fundament; alſo Worms, *&c.* that deſtroy the Graſs in bowling-greens, *&c.*

Bova'ta *Terræ* [*Old Law*] as much Land as one Ox can till, or 28 Acres, an *Ox gate.*

Bouche *of Court* } [*Law Term*] a certain Quantity of Pro-
Bowge *of Court* } viſions allowed to a Servant in a Prince's Palace; alſo an Allowance of Victuals, *&c.* from the King or Noblemen to their Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* who attended them in any warlike Expedition, *Fr.*

Bou'chet, a Sort of Pear like the beſidery.

Bo'ugons [with *Cooks*] Stakes of Veal with Thin Slices of fat bacon and Gammon rolled up together.

Bouds, Inſects that breed in Malt, called alſo *Weevils* or *Popes.*

Bove'ria } [in *Old Writings*] an Ox-Houſe or Ox-Stall;
Bove'rium } a Neat-Houſe, or Cow-Houſe.

Bove'ttus [*Old Law*] a young Steer, or cut bullock, *L.*

To Bo'uge *out* [probably of *bouge*, F. of *bulga*, L. a *Bag*] to ſtick out rounding with a belly.

Bou'ges, the Middle or Belly of a Cask, *Fr.*

To Bouge, to ſtir, as don't *bouge*, don't Stir, or don't go away, vid. *budge.*

Bo'ugh [of boꝫ, *Sax.*] a branch of a Tree.

Bought, vid. *to buy.*

Bovi'llans [with *Cooks*] ſmall Pies made of the breaſts of roaſted Capons minced with Calves-udder, *&c.* *Fr.*

Bovi'llon [with *Farriers*] is a Lump of Fleſh or Excreſcence, growing either upon or juſt by the Fruſh, which makes the Fruſh ſhoot out like a Lump, which is called the Fleſh blowing upon the Fruſh, and makes a Horſe halt, *Fr.*

Boui'llon, broth made of ſeveral Sorts of boil'd meat, *Fr.*

Boulder *Walls* [*Architect.*] certain Walls built of round Flints or Pebbles, laid on a ſtrong Mortar; uſed where the Sea has a beach Caſt up, *&c.*

Boulete [with *Horſemen*] a Term uſed of a Horſe, when the Fetlock or paſtern Joint bends forward, and out of its natural Situation, *Fr.*

Boulti'ne [with *Architect.*] a convex Moulding, whoſe Convexity is but ¼ of the Circle, and is placed next below the Plinth in the *Tuſkan* and *Dorick* Capital.

A Bounce [perh. of bounꝫ, *Sax.* Oſtentation] a ſudden Noiſe, as of Gun-powder, *&c.* alſo a boaſt.

To Bounce, to brag, to vapour or ſpeak boaſtingly; alſo to make a Crack with a very loud Noiſe, as Gun-powder.

To Bounce (or knock hard) *at a Door.*

To Bounce (or force) *a Door open.*

A Bouncing *Laſs*, a luſty, jolly Girl.

Bound [of bindan, *Sax.*] obligated; alſo tied.

To Bound [probably of *boudir*, F.] to rebound or leap back; alſo to limit or ſet bounds to.

To Bound (or border) upon.

Bound, *going* [prob. of abunden, *Sax.* ready] a Metaphor taken from Soldiers, who when they are about to march, bind or truſs up their baggage] *Whither are you bound?* a Phraſe uſed as to voyages or journies by Land.

Bounds, Marches of a Country.

Bou'ndary, that which ſerves to ſet out the Limits or bounds of a Country.

Bou'nden [of bond, *Sax.*] pertaining to Obligation, *&c.*

Boundless, unlimited.

Bo'undlesness [of bondleaſ, *Sax.*] having no bounds or Limits.

Boungrace [with *Seamen*] a bongrace.

Bou'nteous } [probably of *bonus*, L.] generous, liberal, free.
Bou'ntiful }

Bou'nteousness [of *bonté*, F. *bontà*, It. *bondàd*, Sp. of *bonitas*, L.] a Giving plenteouſly.

Bou'nteously } generouſly, liberally.
Bou'ntifully }

Bou'ntifulness, Fulneſs of bounty, Liberality.

Bou'nty [*bonté*, F. *bonitas*, L.] Liberality, Generoſity.

Bou'nty is repreſented emblematically by a noble Lady, cloth'd in a Garment of sky Colour, ſtanding by an Altar enflam'd, preſſing the Milk out of her breaſts with both Hands plentifully, of which ſeveral Animals drink, and ſome upon the kindled Altar. The Squeezing of her breaſts denote the bountifulneſs of her Diſpoſition, and ſome of it falling on the Flames of the Altar denote that bounty ought to be ſhewn in Imitation of God himſelf.

To Bourgeon [*bourgeonner*, F.] to bud, to ſhoot, to put forth buds.

Bourn [**Bourn**, *Du*, or boꝛn, *Sax.* **Brunn**, G.] the Head of a Fountain or Spring; a Rivulet or brook] whence ſeveral Towns ſituated on brooks add *Burn* to their Names, as *Sittingbourn.*

Bourgeoi'se [in *Cookery*] as Veal dreſſed *à la bourgeoiſe*, i. e. after the City Faſhion, Veal Stakes larded, ſpiced, and ſtewed with thin Slices of bacon, *&c.*

To Bo'use, ſee *to bowſe.*

Bou'tefeu, an Incendiary, a wilful Firer of Houſes; a Sower of Strife and Diſſenſion; a Fire-brand of Sedition, *F.*

Bouton, a *Button for a Garment*; alſo a bud of Plants, alſo a Pimple or Riſing in the Skin, *F.*

Bou'ton [*Cookery*] a Diſh of bards of bacon, covered with a Farce and Ragoo, and baked between two Fires, *Fr.*

Bout [of beŧan, *Sax.* to beat, **buyten**, *Du.* **buten**, L. G.] ſtroke, blow, attempt, trial, time.

Bout [with *Horſemen*] a Term uſed of a Horſe, when he is over-done, and quite ſpent with fatigue.

Bouts-rimes [in *French Poetry*] a Term ſignifying certain Rhimes diſpos'd in Order, and given to a Poet together with a Subject, to be fill'd up with Verſes ending in the ſame Word and in the ſame Order.

Bow [boȝa, of byȝan, *Sax.* to bend, **Boghe**, *Du.* **Bogen**, G. **Boge**, *Su.* Βιὸς, Gr.] an Inſtrument for ſhooting Arrows.

A Croſs-Bow, a bow to ſhoot a bullet with.

Bow [with *Mathematicians*] an Inſtrument formerly uſed in Navigation to take the Height of the Sun.

Bow [with *Shipwrights*] a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews that direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any part, commonly uſed to make draughts of ſhips, *&c.*

Bow *of a Ship* [with *Shipwrights*] is her broadeſt Part before, beginning at the Loof, and compoſing Ends of the Stern, and ending at the ſternmoſt Part of the Forecaſtle.

A bold Bow [of a *Ship*] is a broad bow.

Lean Bow [of a *Ship*] is a narrow thin bow.

Bow *Pieces* [in a *Ship*] are the Pieces of Ordnance at her bow.

Bow *Anchors* } Anchors that are carried in the Shi'ps bower.
Bowers }

Bow-bearers [in a *Foreſt*] certain Officers.

The Bow (or Stick) to play upon a Violin.

A Bow, or Reverence.

A Bow **long bent grows weak at laſt.**

Lat. *Arcus nimis intenſus rumpitur.*

Ital. *L' arco ſi rompe ſe ſtà troppo teſo.*

This may be apply'd either to the Body or the Mind, for too much Labour weakens the one, and too much Study impairs the other.

Otia corpus alant, animus quoque paſcitur illis.
Immodicus, contra, carpit utrumque labor.

This Proverb is likewiſe applicable to inanimate Bodies, for whatever is ſtrained beyond it's Strength will ſuffer. The *Germans* ſay: **Wenn man den Bogen zu harte ſpannt ſo bricht er.** The *Ital. Chi troppo l' aſſotiglia, la ſpezza.* (Strain a Thing to much, and it will break.

He has two Strings to his Bow Fr. *Il a deux cordes à ſon arc.* The *Lat.* ſay. *Duabus anchoris nititur.* (He is moor'd with two Anchors.) The *Germ.* **Er hat eine Fick-Mühle.** (He has got a Pocket-Mill.) The *Span.* ſay: *Mas valendos camiſones que uno.* (Two Frocks are better than one.) Spoken when a Man has more than one Dependance.

To Bow [buȝan, *Sax.* **boye** or **bucke**, *Dan.* **buygen**, *Du.* **beugen, biegen** and **bücken**, G.] to bend, likewiſe to make a Reverence; alſo to ſtoop.

Better to Bow **than to break.** Fr. *Il vaut mieux plier que rompre.* Ital. *Vel meglio piegarſi che romperſi.* That is, it is better to ſubmit to the Will or Opinion of another, than by obſtinately Perſiſting in our own to break of or ruin any Tranſaction or Undertaking, tho' even in this the Conſequences are to be conſider'd, before we give way to what may be of Prejudice to our ſelves or others.

To Bowel [of *bóuyau*, F. or *botulus*, L. a Pudding] to take out the bowels.

Bow'els [of *bouyau*, F. or of *botulus*, L. a Pudding] the Guts; alſo figuratively, Compaſſion, Commiſeration.

Bow'er [of Buꝛ or buꝛe, *Sax.* a Parlour] an arbour made or covered with trees or greens interwoven.

The *Celeſtial* Bower, the Sky or Firmament.

Bow'ers } [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk ſo called, when ſhe draws any Thing out of her Neſt, and covets to clamber up the boughs.
Bow'et }

Bowge [with *Mariners*] a Rope faſtened to the Middle of the Outſide of a Sail, ſerving to make it ſtand cloſer to the Wind.

A Bowge *of Court*, ſee *Bouge.*

A Bowl [prob. of *Bulla*, L. a bubble. or of βῶλος, *Gr.* a round Clod, or *boule*, F. or **boll**, *Du.*] a round ball of Wood for the Play of bowls.

To Bowl [*jouer à la boule*, F.] to play with bowls on a bowling-green, *&c.*

A Bowl [bolla, *Sax.* *boule*, F.] a Veſſel or Cup of Wood, Metal or earthen Ware to drink out of.

The Bowl or Head of a Tobacco-pipe.

The Bowl or broad and hollow end of a Spoon.

Bowl [of a *Ship*] a round Space at the Head of the Maſt for the Head to ſtand in.

Sharp the Bow-line [*Sea Term*] ſignifies hale it tight, or pull it hard.

Hale up the Bow-line [*Sea* Term] ſignifies hale it harder, forward on.

Check the Bow-line } [*Sea* Terms] which import, let it be more ſlack.
Eaſe the Bow-line }
Run up the Bow-line }

Bow-line } [*bouling*, F. *bolina*, Sp. with *Mariners*] a Rope made faſt to the leetch of the Outſide of a Sail, by 2, 3 or 4 other Ropes, like a Crow's-foot, which is called the *Bowling-bridle.* Its Uſe is to make the Sails ſtand ſharp or cloſe by a Wind.
Bowling }

Bo'wling Green, a Place to play at bowls in.

Bo'wling *Knot* [with *Sailors*] a ſort of Knot that will not ſlip, by which the bowling bridle is faſtened to the Crengles.

Bowl [with *Gunners*] a box to fill with ſmall Shot and Fire out of a Cannon at the Enemy, when near at Sea.

To Bowlt a *Coney* [*Hunting term* of *bouter*, F. to put up] to ſtart or put up a Coney.

To Bowse [ſome derive it of **bayten**, *Du.* others of φυσάω, to blow up the Skin; but *Voſſius* of *buo*, L.] to drink hard, or ſtoutly.

Bowsy, Drunk.

Bow-*waugh*, a Word invented to expreſs the barking of a Dog.

Bowse *away* [with *Sailors*] a Term uſed, when they would have all the Men, haling at any Rope, pull together.

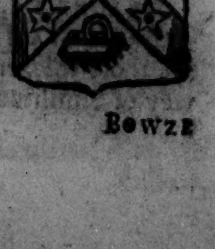
Bow'ser [*bourſier*, F.] the Purſer or Treaſurer of a College in an Univerſity.

Bow'sing [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk drinks frequently; but yet is continually thirſty.

Bow'sing *upon the Tack* [with *Sailors*] ſignifies haling upon the Tack.

Bow'yer [prob. of boȝa, *Sax.*] a Maker of Bows and Arrows.

Bowyers, this Company was incorporated *Anno* 1622; but had been a Fraternity long before; and the Company doubtleſs more eminent when the long Bow was more in Uſe, before the Invention of Gun-powder. Their Arms are *Argent* upon a Chevron between three Floats, as many Mullets.



BOWZE (with the Vulgar) any Sort of ſtrong Liquor.

BOX [boxe, *Sax.* *boite*, F.] a wooden Veſſel, ſmall and great, as a Money-box, a Cheſt, *&c.*

BOX [box-ꞇꞃeop, *Sax.* *Bouis*, F. *Boſco* or *Buſſo*, It. *Box*, Sp. *Buxo*, Port. *Buxus*, L. **Buſſe**, *Du.* **Buchs**, G.] the BOX-tree, or BOX-wood.

BOX [in *Traffick*] certain different Quantities and Weights of certain Commodites.

BOX *and Needle* [with *Mathematicians*] a ſmall Compaſs apply'd to a Theodolite or other ſuch Inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, *&c.* to find out how any Place is ſituated, by the Point of a Needle touched with a Loadſtone, pointing towards the *North.*

A BOX or Lodge in a Play-houſe.

A BOX or little Cabinet or partitioned Seat in a publick Houſe.

A BOX or BLOW on the Ear.

To be in the wrong BOX, to be miſtaken or deceived..

To BOX, to fight with the Fiſts.

BOY [prob. of παῖς, *Gr.* but *Minſevus* derives it of **Bube**, *Teut.*] a male Child, a Lad.

BOYISH, childiſh.

BOYISHLY, childiſhly.

BOYS **will have Toys.** H. G. **Kinder haben kindliche Anſchlæge.** This Proverb has little in it but the Jingle, unleſs it be us'd tauntingly to a Perſon who is guilty of childiſh Actions.

BO'YAU, a BOWEL, a Gut, *Fr.*

BOYAU [in *Fortifications*] a Gut or BRANCH of the Trenches, or a Ditch covered for a Parapet, ſerving for a Communication between two Trenches: alſo a Line drawn winding about in Order to incloſe ſeveral Tracts of Ground, or to attack ſome Works.

BOY'ISHNESS, the Acting like a BOY.

Bp. is uſed as an Abbreviation for Biſhop.

BRABBLING **Curs never want ſore Ears.** That is, Men who are given to quarrelling muſt expect BLOWS and Hurts.

To BRA'BBLE [of **brabbelen**, *Du.*] to wrangle, or brawl.

BRA'BANT, ſo called of *Brabo* a noble *Roman*, and Relation to *Julius Cæſar*, who attended him in his *Gallick* Expedition. A Dutchy. The People of *Antwerp* tell you a Story of a Giant that was vainquiſhed by *Brabo*, that had a Caſtle where *Antwerp* is now built, who uſed to cut off the Hands of all that he took, and throw them into the *Scheld*, whom *Brabo* ſerved in the ſame Manner.

BRA'CCO [*Old Law*] a large Fleet-hound, or hunting Dog.

BRA'CE [prob. of *embraſſer*, F.] to tie, bind, or encompaſs and draw tight together with ſome Cord-ſtring, *&c.*

BRACE [a *Hunting term*] a Couple or Pair, as of Bucks, Dogs, Foxes, Hares; we ſay alſo a Brace of Piſtols, a Brace of hundred Pounds, *&c.*

BRACE [at *Milan*] a Meaſure equal to two or three Ells *Engliſh.*

BRACE [at *Venice*] a Meaſure equal to 1, 96 Ells *Engliſh.*

BRA'CE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber fram'd in BEVIL Joints to keep the Frame, *&c.* from ſwerving either way.

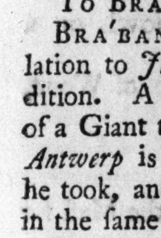
BRACES [with *Archit.*] are irons that faſten beams or cramp-irons to hold Stones together.

BRACES [in a *Ship*] are ropes which belong to all the yards, 2 to each yard, except the *Miſſen*, the uſe of which is to ſquare the yard, *i. e.* to ſet it ſquare, or even acroſs the Ship.

BRACES [of a *Coach*] thick thongs of leather on which it hangs.

To BRA'CE *the Yard* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to bring the Yard to either Side.

BRA'CED, faſtened together, or joined with a BRACE; alſo buckled.



BRACED [in *Heraldry*] the Intermingling of three Cheveronels, as *Azure*, a Chief *Or* and three Cheveronels, braced in the BASE of the Eſcutcheon.

BRA'CELET [*braſſelet*, F. *bracalete*, It. of *brachium*, L. the Arm] an Ornament for the Wriſts of Women.

BRA'CELET [in *Military Affairs*] a Piece of defenſive Armour for the Arm, *Fr.*

BRACE'LETS [*Old Records*] Hounds or Beagles of the ſmaller and ſlower Kind.

BRACENA'RIUS [*Ant. Deeds*] a Huntſman or Maſter of the Hounds.

BRACH [*braque*, F.] a Bitch or female Dog.

BRACE'TUS' } [*Old Law*] the Beagle or ſmaller Hound,
BRACHETUS }

BRACHE'TA, a Bitch, *Old Law.*

BRA'CHIA [in *Botanick Writers*] the Arms of Trees, *&c.* are thoſe thicker BRANCHES into which the Trunk is divided, by way of Similitude, taken from the Arms of an human BODY, L.

BRA'CHIÆUS *Externus* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Cubitus*, which ſeems to be the third BEGINNING of the *Gemellus*; and which is inſerted with it in the Cavity of the Shoulder-bone which receives the *Olecranium*, L.

BRACHIÆUS *Internus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Elbow, ariſing from the inner Part of the Shoulder-bone, at the Inſertion of the *Deltoides* and *Coraco-brachialis* Muſcles, is implanted to the upper and Fore-part of the BONE *Ulna*, L.

BRACHIALE, the Wriſt; alſo a BRACELET or BRACER, a Wriſt-band, *L.*

BRACHI'OLUM, a little Arm.

BRACHIOLUM [with *Mathematicians*] a Member of an Inſtrument uſed upon Aſtrolabes, *&c.* and uſually made of BRASS, with ſeveral Joints, that the End or Point may be ſet to any Degree of the Aſtrolabe ſometimes called a *creeping Index.*

BRACHIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] a Member of the BODY, conſiſting of the Arm, properly ſo called, the Elbow and the Hand.

BRACHIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Arm or BOUGH of a Tree, a BRANCH, *L.*

BRA'CHMANS } [ſo called of *Brachman* or *Bramba*, the Pre-
BRA'MENS } ſcriber of their Rights or Laws] Prieſts or
BRA'MINS } learned Men in *Eaſt India*, anciently a Sort of Philoſophers, which from their going naked were called Gymnoſophiſts, and were to the *Indians*, as the *Chaldees* to the *Aſſyrians*, and the *Magi* to the *Perſians*, and the *Druids* to the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*. They were had in great Reverence by the People, living for the moſt Part auſtere and ſolitary Lives, in Caves and Deſerts, feeding upon Herbs, being poorly apparelled, and for a Time abſtaining from carnal Pleaſures; Their Opinions were, that the God *Achari* or *Wiſtau* created the World by the Adminiſtration of three perfect Beings, whom he had firſt made for that deſign: Theſe three are *Bramba*, *i. e.* Penetration, by this he created the Univerſe; by *Breſcheu*, *i. e.* Exiſting in all Things, he preſerves it; and by *Mehaddia*, *i. e.* the great Lord, he will deſtroy it. They pretend to have received four Books from *Bramba*, in which Books all Knowledge is comprehended, and they hold the *Metempſychoſis* or Tranſmigration of Souls, thro' ſeveral human BODIES and BEASTS, before they can arrive at Pleaſure, and being purely ſpiritual; and for this Reaſon they teach, that it is not lawful to kill, and eat any Thing that is killed, and none of their Tribes do eat any, but their Soldiers; they alſo hold the Fleſh of Cows and Peacocks as ſacred, and therefore they abſtain from it, and build Hoſpitals for lame and decayed BEASTS, and buy birds of the *Mahometans* to ſet them at Liberty. By their auſtere Lives, great Faſtings, teaching the People, and expounding the Myſteries of their Religion to them, they have gotten a very great Awe over the People, all over the *Indies*, and eſpecially upon the *Malabar* Coaſts, and the BRIDES are committed to the *Bramens* to be bleſſed by them, that the Marriage may be happy.

BRACHERIUM, a Truſs uſed in Ruptures.

BRA'CHIAL [F. of *Brachium*] pertaining to the Arm.

BRACHIA'TED, having Arms or wearing Sleeves.

BRA'CHYCA'TALE'CTON, [βραχυκαταλῆκτον, Gr.] a Kind of Verſe that wants a Syllable at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [βραχυγραφία, of βραχὺς Short, and γραφὴ Writing] the Art of Short-hand Writing or Characters.

BRACHY'LOGY [βραχυλογία, of βραχὺς and λόγος, Gr.] Brevity, Shortneſs of Speech or Conciſeneſs of Expreſſion.

BRACK [of bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break] a Flaw or ſomething broken in any Thing.

BRACI'NUM, the Quantity of Ale brew'd at one Time.

BRA'CKET [*braciello*, It.] with *Carpenters*, a Sort of Prop or Stay for a Shelf, *&c.*

BRACKETS [on *Ship-board*] ſmall Knees of Timber which ſerve to ſupport the Galleries; alſo thoſe Timbers which ſupport the Gratings at the Head.

BRA'CKISH [prob. of **brack**, *Du.* ſaltiſh or briniſh like Sea-water] ſaltiſh, ſomewhat Salt.

BRA'CKISHNESS [of **brack**, *Du.* Salt] ſaltiſhneſs.

BRADS, a Sort of ſlender Nails without Heads.

BRADYPEPSI'A [βραδυπεψία of βραδὺς ſlow, and πεψία, *Gr.* Digeſtion] a too ſlow Digeſtion proceeding from a depraved Diſpoſition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

To BRAG [prob. of *braguer*, F. or **braggeren**, *Du.* to walk in ſtate] to boaſt or vaunt.

BRAG's **a good Dog, but Holdfaſt's a better**
This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggadochio's*, who talk big, boaſt and rattle: Is is alſo a Memento for ſuch who make plentiful Promiſes to do well for the future, but are ſuſpected to want Conſtancy and Reſolution to make them good.

The *Germ.* ſay: **Verſprechen iſt gut, aber halten iſt beſſer.** (Promiſing is good, but Performing better.

BRAG's **a good Dog if he well be ſet on.** That is, if it have a good Foundation, or a Capacity to ſupport it.

BRA'GGARD } [braggaert, *Dut.*] a bragging, Vaunting,
BRAGGADO'CHIO } vain glorious Fellow, a Coward.

BRA'GGET [bragod, *C. Br.*] a Sort of Drink made of Spices, *&c.*

BRAID [bredd, *Sax.*] a ſmall Lock or Weft of Hair; alſo a Sort of edging or narrow Lace.

To **BRAID** [breyden, *Dut.*] to weave or plait the Hair; alſo to curl.

BRAI'DED, faded, having loſt its Colour.

BRAIL or Pannel of an Hawk.

BRAILS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Ropes, put through Blocks or Pulleys, faſtened on either Side of the Ties, ſo that they come down before the Sails: the Uſe of them is to hale up the Bunt, when the Sail is acroſs, that it may either be taken up or let fall the more readily.

Hale up the **BRAILS** } [*Sea Phraſe*] is a Command to hale
BRAIL *up the Sails* } up the Sails in Order to be furled or bound up cloſe to the Yard.

BRAIN [bꞃæᵹan, *Sax.* bregen, O. and L. G.] that large, ſoft, whitiſh Maſs, incloſed in the *Cranium* or Scull, wherein all the Organs of Senſe terminate; and the Soul is ſuppoſed principally, to reſide; and perceives and judges of the Senſation of all the ſentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, and diſcharges them into the Nerves and Sinews, the Brain is compoſed of the *Cerebrum*, *Cerebellum* and *Medulla oblongata.*

To **BRAIN**, to daſh out the Brains.

BRAIN [*metaphorically*] is uſed for Wit and Judgment.

To break one's **BRAINS** (or diſorder one's Senſes) *with too much Study.*

Hair-**BRAIND**, heedleſs.

Crack-**BRAIN'D**, diſorder'd in the Mind.

Shuttle **BRAINED**, unconſtant, fickle, wavering.

BRA'NCA *urſina Botany*] Brank-*urſine*, or Bears-foot, *L.*

BRA'INLESS [of Breyne, *Du.* bꞃæᵹen, *Sax.* the Brain] Witleſs.

BRAI'N-SICK, crazy headed, alſo fickle, unconſtant.

BRAISES [in *Cookery*] Meat dreſs'd *à la braiſe*, is either Meat broiled upon the Coals, or elſe baked in a campaign Oven between two Fires, one above and the other below. *F.*

BRA'IT [with *Jewellers*] a rough Diamond.

BRA'KE } [bꞃachan, *Sax.*] female Fern.
BRA'KEN }

BRA'KE [Braeck, *Dut.*] an Inſtrument for dreſſing Flax or Hemp, alſo the Handle of a Ship's Pump; alſo a Baker's kneading Trough; alſo a ſharp Bit or Snaffle for Horſes.

BRA'KE, v. *break.*

BRA'MBLE [bꞃæmble, *Sax.*] a prickly Shrub.

BRAMBLE *Net* [with *Fowlers*] a Sort of Net for catching Birds.

A **BRA'MBLING**, a Kind of Bird, a mountain Chaffinch.

BRA'N [brann, *C. Brit.*] the Husk of Ground Corn.

BRAN [of boꞃn, *Sax.* a River] at the Beginning or End of the Names of Places, denotes it to be a Place at or near a River, as *Branſton.*

BRANCH [*branche*, F.] a Bough of a Tree; alſo of a Stock of a Pedigree; alſo a Horn of a Stag's-head; alſo a Shoot or Part of a branched Candleſtick.

BRANCH [by *Botaniſts*] is defined to be the Diviſion of a Stalk of a Plant; in Trees it is often called a Bough.

To **BRANCH** *out*, to ſpread or divide into Branches.

To **BRANCH** *Stand* [with *Falconers*] to make a Hawk to take the Branch, or Leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog ſprings the Partridge.

BRA'NCH, a Canary-bird, of the firſt Year, brought up by the Old one.

A *Fruit* **BRANCH** [with *Gardeners*] that which ſhoots out of the Cut of the preceeding Year, and is naturally of a conſiderable Thickneſs.

A **BRANCH** *half wood* [with *Gardeners*] is one that is too groſs for a Fruit Branch, and too ſlender for a Wood Branch.

Spurious Wood **BRANCHES** [with *Gardeners*] are ſuch as come otherwiſe than from the Cuts of the preceeding Year; becauſe Branches ſhould never come, but from thoſe of the laſt Cut.

BRA'NCHED [in *Heraldry*] denotes any Thing ſpread into Branches.

BRA'NCHER [*Branchier*, F.] a young Hawk or other Bird newly out of the Neſt, and that flies from one Branch to another.

BRA'NCHES [with *Architects*] the Arches of *Gothick* vaults, which Arches traverſe from one Angle to another, diagonal-wiſe from a Croſs between the other Arches, which make the Sides of the Square, of which the Arches are diagonals.

BRA'NCHIA [βράγχια, Gr.] the Gills of Fiſhes which are compoſed of Cartilages and Membranes in the Form of a Leaf which ſerve inſtead of Lungs to reſpire by.

BRANCHILE'T, a ſmall Branch.

BRA'NCHINES, the Fulneſs or Spreading of Branches.

BRAND [bꞃand, *Sax. Su.* and G. Brant. *Du.*] a Piece or Stick of burning Wood; alſo a Mark made with a red hot Iron; a Note of infamy or Diſgrace.

BRAND *Iron*, an Iron to brand or ſet a Mark upon a ſentenc'd Malefactor; alſo a Trevet or other Iron to ſet a boiling Veſſel over the Fire.

BRAND *Gooſe* } [brand-gans, *Du.* *q. d.* a greyiſh Gooſe]
BRANT *Gooſe* } a kind of wild fowl ſomewhat leſs than a common Gooſe, ſo called from its dark colour, like a burnt coal on the breaſt and wings.

To **BRAND** [of bꞃandan, *Sax.*] to mark with a hot Iron, to ſet a Mark upon; alſo to defame.

BRA'NDEUM, a little Bit of Cloth, wherewith the Bodies of Saints and Martyrs had been touch'd, put in a Box, and ſent as a Relick to ſuch as deſire it; or a Piece of the *Corporal* on which the Euchariſt or Hoſt had been laid. This Superſtition was introduced as early as the Year 600.

To **BRA'NDISH** [*branler*, F. *brandire*, It.] to ſhake to and fro in the Hand as a Sword; to make glitter with Shaking.

BRA'NDLING [with *Anglers*] a ſmall Worm, called alſo the Dew Worm.

BRA'NDRITH, a Rail or Fence about a Well; alſo a Trivet, or other Iron to ſet any Thing on over the Fire.

BRA'NDY [*brande vin*, F. prob. of branden, *Dut.* to burn, Brande-wyn, *Du.* Brantwein, G.] a ſtrong Water or ſpirituous, inflammable Liquor diſtilled off from the Lees of Wine, *&c.*

To **BRA'NGLE** [prob. of abælᵹen, *Sax.* or balgen, *Teut.* to be angry] to bicker, quarrel, ſcold or brawl.

BRA'NGLING } a Bickering, Quarrelling, Scolding or
BRA'NGLEMENT } brawling.

BRANK, the Grain or Plant called alſo *Buck-wheat.*

BRANK *Urſin*, ſee *Branca Urſina.*

BRA'SED [*Heraldry*] ſaid of three Kids paſſing one another croſswiſe, ſee *Braced.*

BRASIA'TOR [*Old Statutes*] a Brewer. *L.*

BRASIA'TRIX, a Woman-brewer, *L.*

BRA'SIL, or Braſil-wood.

BRASI'NA } [*Old Statutes*] a Brewhouſe.
BRASINA'RIA }

BRASMA'TIAS, a Kind of Earthquake, when the Earth moves directly upwards.

BRASS [bꞃæꞅ, *Sax.*] a factitious Metal made of Copper melted with *Lapis Calaminaris.*

BRA'SSETS, Armour for the Arms, *Fr.*

BRA'SSICA [*braſſarts*, F. *braccialetti*, It. *braçales*, Sp.] *Botany*, Cole wort; alſo Colly-Flower, *L.*

BRA'SSICOURT } [with *Horſemen*] an Horſe whoſe Fore-
BRA'CHICOURT } legs are bended naturally.

BRA'SSINESS [of bꞃæꞅineꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a being braſſy.

BRASSUNDERS, Braſs Scales.

BRAT [bꞃatt, *Sax.*] a young Child, ſo called by way of contempt; a Child born of mean Parentage; alſo a coarſe Apron.

BRAVA'DO [*bravade*, F. *bravata*, It. *bravàda* Sp.] a vain glorious Boaſting, Vaunting, Daring or Vapouring.

BRAVE [F. *bravo*, It. and Sp.] couragious, ſtout, gallant, excellent, *Fr.*

A **BRAVE** } [*un faux Brave*, F.] a Bully, a hectoring Blade,
A **BRAVO** } a ſwaggering Fellow.

To **BRAVE** *it* [*braver*, F. *bravare*, It. *bravear*, Sp.] to act the Bravo, to dare, to hector, to affront.

BRAVELY, courageouſly, gallantly, *&c.*

Oh **BRAVE**! [*bravo*, It.] bravely done.

BRAVERIES, brave Actions, noble Exploits.

BRA'VERY [*braverie*, F.] Courage, Valour; alſo Finery, Galantry.

BRAUGH-WAM, a Lancaſhire Diſh made of Cheeſe, Eggs, Bread and Butter boil'd up together.

BRAURO'NIA [Βραυρωνία, Gr.] an *Athenian* Feſtival celebrated to *Diana*, called *Brauronia*, of *Brauron* an *Athenian* Borough, where was the famous Statue of this Goddeſs, which was brought from *Scythia Taurica* by *Iphigenia*. The Victim offered in Sacrifice was a Goat, and certain Men ſung one of *Homer's Iliads*. The moſt remarkable Perſons at this Solemnity were young Virgins, about ten Years of Age, habited in yellow Gowns, and conſecrated to *Diana*. Theſe were called Ἄρκτοι, *i. e.* Bears, for the following Reaſon. There was a Bear among the *Phlauidæ*, the Inhabitants of a Borough of *Attica*, which was ſo far diveſted of its natural Fierceneſs, that it became ſo tame and tractable, that they uſually admitted it to eat and play with them, and it did them no harm; but a young Maid once unluckily happening to be too familiar with it, the Bear tore her to Pieces, and was afterwards ſlain by the Virgin's Brethren. After this a dreadful Peſtilence happen'd in *Attica*; as a Remedy of which, they were adviſed by an Oracle to appeaſe the Anger of *Diana* for the Bear, by Conſecrating Virgins to her in Memory of it. The *Athenians* punctually executed this Command, and enacted a Law, that no Virgin ſhould be married till ſhe had performed this Ceremony.

To **BRAWL** [probably of braeler, *Dan.* or brullen, *Dut.* to bellow, or of *brailler*, F.] to chide, wrangle or ſcold aloud.

BRAWL [*braule*, F.] a Sort of Dance.

To BRAWL [*brouiller*, F.] to make a ſcolding Noiſe, to wrangle, *&c.*

BRAWL [*brouillerie*, F.] a Squabble, a Wrangling, a noiſy Scolding; alſo a Dance.

BRAWL [very prob. of baꞃꞃun, of baꞃ a Boar, and ꞃun, *Sax.* hard, *q. d.* the hardeſt and firmeſt Fleſh of a Boar] the Fleſh of a Boar ſouſed or pickled.

BRA'WNINESS [of *Brawn*, of baꞃ and ꞃun, *Sax.*] Sinewineſs, Hardneſs and Strongneſs.

BRA'WNY [prob. of baꞃꞅuninᵹ, *Sax.*] full of Brawn or Sinews; fleſhy, luſty, ſtrong.

To BRAY [of bꞃacan, *Sax.* to bruiſe, or *broyer*, F.] to pound in a Mortar; alſo to temper Ink as Printers do.

To BRAY [*barriere*, L. *braire*, F.] to make a Noiſe or Cry like an Aſs, an Elephant, *&c.*

Falſe BRAY [*fauſſe Bray*, F. *falſa Braga*, Sp.] a falſe trench to hide a real one.

BRAY, in the ancient *Gauliſh* Language, ſignifies wet or marſhy Ground, and is found in many *French* Names of Places, as *Follunbray*, *Guibray*, *Vaunbray*, &c.

To BRAY **a Fool in a Mortar**; or according to another Proverb: **To waſh a Blackamoor white.** The *Fr.* ſay: *Laver la tête à un âne.* (To waſh an Aſſes Head.) The *Ital.* ſay: *Peſtar l'aqua nel Mortajo.* (To beat Water in a Mortar.) The *Germ.* ſay: **In die Lufft ſchlagen, or einen Lufft-Streich thun.** (To beat the Air.) The Signification of all which is, to do a Thing to no Purpoſe, or to attempt doing an Impoſſibility.

BRA'YER [with *Printers*] an Inſtrument to temper the Ink.

BRAY [in *Falconry*] a Pannel or Piece of leather Slit, to bind up the Wings of an Hawk.

To BRA'ZE [of bꞃæꞅ, *Sax.*] to cover or ſolder with Braſs.

BRA'ZED [in *Heraldry*] as three Cheverons *brazed*, i. e. one claſping another, it is derived of the *French* Word *Bras*, which ſignifies an Arm; Mens Arms being often folded one with another.

BRA'ZEN, made of Braſs; alſo impudent.

To BRAZEN *out a Thing*, to perſiſt in a Thing impudently.

BLA'ZENNESS [of *Braſs*] appearing like Braſs; alſo Impudence.

BRA'ZIER, one who makes or ſells Braſs-ware.

BREACH [of bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break] a breaking of Peace or Friendſhip, a Falling out; alſo a Breaking of the Bank of a River, *&c.*

BREACH [in *Fortification*] the Ruin of any Part of the Works or Walls beaten down by Cannon, or blown up by Mines, in Order to take the Place by Aſſault or Storm.

BREAD [bꞃeaꝺ or bꞃeoꝺ, of bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* to nouriſh, **Broedt**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **Brodt**, H. G. **Brodh**, *Su.* or of βρωτὸν, *Gr.* Food] a common edible made of corn, needing no Deſcription.

BREAD *of Treet* [Stat. of Aſſize 51 *Henry* III.] Houſe-hold Bread.

BREAD *Room* [in a *Ship*] the Room where the Biskets or Bread is kept.

He knows on which Side his BREAD *is butter'd.* That is, he knows what he has to do, or his own Intereſt.

No Butter will ſtick on my BREAD. This Proverb is us'd generally by People when they meet with no Succeſs in their Undertakings, or when nothing will thrive with them.

To BREAD [bꞃæꝺan, *Sax.* **breeten**, G.] to ſpread abroad. *N. C.*

BREADTH [bꞃaꝺnyꞅꞅe, *Sax.* **Breedte**, *Du.* **Breite**, G.] Broadneſs, Wideneſs.

To BREAK [bꞃecan, *Sax.* **brecken**, *Du.* **brechen**, G. **brœcka**, *Su.* of **brecan**, *Goth.*] to part or divide forcibly aſunder or in Pieces.

A BREAK, a turning Bankrupt, a being or pretending to be inſolvent.

BREAK *of Day*, the Aurora.

A BREAK or Interruption.

A BREAK (or Space) in Printing.

To BREAK (or violate) the Sabbath.

To BREAK *Ground*, to open the Trenches.

To BREAK, to fall out.

To BREAK (or open) the one's Mind.

To BREAK up at School, to leave off going to School for ſome Time.

To BREAK with Age, Sorrow, *&c.* to decline in Youthfulneſs and Livelineſs of the Countenance.

BREAK-*faſt*, the firſt or Morning-Meal.

To BREAK-*faſt*, to take the Morning-Meal.

To BREAK *Bulk* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to take Part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To BREAK *Ground* [*Military* Phraſe] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying the Siege of a fortified Place.

To BREAK *a Deer* [with *Carvers*] is to cut up that Piece of Veniſon brought to the table.

To BREAK *a Horſe in Trotting* [with *Horſemen*] is to make him tight upon the Hand by trotting, in order to make him fit for a Galop.

BREAK **my Head and give me a Plaſter.** The *Scotch* ſay: *Break my Head and draw on my Hoo* (Night-cap) prob. of **Hiwe**, L. G. a Womans Cap.) They are both taunting Proverbs, ſpoken to ſuch as pretend Favour and Kindneſs to us after they have done us a greater Prejudice, and more Harm than they are able to make Amends for.

BREAK is likewiſe us'd in various Senſes. as to break the Heart, Sides, Wind, Company, Faſt, a Jeſt, one's Mind, *&c.*

The Froſt or Weather BREAKS.

The Day-BREAKS i. e. *begins to appear.*

A BREAKING *out*, i. e. into Scabs or Pimples.

BREAM [*bremine*, F. *abramo*, It. **Braſem**, G.] a Kind of Fiſh.

BREAST [bꞃeoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **Borſt**, *Du.* **Burſt**, L. G. **Bruſt**, H. G. **Bryſt**, *Dan.* **Broſt**, *Su.* **Bruſts**, *Goth.*] a prominent fleſhy Part on the Outſide of the *Thorax*, of a human Body, whoſe Uſe in Women is to ſeparate the Milk; and it is alſo one of the three Venters or hollow Spaces in an animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST *Caſkets* [with *Mariners*] the largeſt and longeſt Caskets, which are a Sort of Strings placed in the Middle of the Yard.

BREAST *Faſt* [in a *Ship*] a Rope faſten'd to ſome part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like.

BREAST *Hooks* [with *Shipwrights*] are the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen her ſtem and all the fore-part of the Ship.

BREAST *Pain* [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

BREAST *Plough* [with *Husbandmen*] a Plough uſed for parting Turf for *Denſhiring* Land, and driven by the Breaſt.

BREAST *Ropes* [*Sea* Term] thoſe Ropes in a Ship which faſten the Yards to the Parrels, and with the Parrels hold the Yards faſt to the Maſt.

BREAST *Work* [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Parapet*, which ſee.

BREATH [bꞃathe, or bꞃethe, *Sax.*] the Air received and diſcharged by human or animal Bodies, by Dilation and Compreſſion of the Lungs.

Spare your BREATH *to cool your Pottage*, that is, you may as well hold your Tongue.

To BREATHE [prob. of bꞃathian, *Sax.*] to receive and diſcharge the Air as above.

To BREATHE or open a Vein, to let Blood.

To BREATH Linnen, is to Air, or dry it at the Fire.

BREATHABLE, that may be breathed or drawn into the Lungs by breathing as a *breathable Air.*

BREA'THLESS, void of breath, dead.

BRE'CCA, a breach, decay, or any other want of repair, *O. L. Deeds.*

BRECK [prob. of bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break] a gap in an hedge.

BRED [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did breed, have or am bred.

What is BRED **in the Bone, will never out of the Fleſh.** according to Father *Tarteron*:

Quand, la Fourche à la main, Nature on chaſſeroit,
Nature, cependant, toûjours retourneroit.

From *Hor. Naturam expellas furcâ licet uſque recurret.* Ital. *Chi l'ha per natura fin alla foſſa dura.* (What a Man has by Nature laſts to his Grave.) The *Greeks* ſay likewiſe: Οὔποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν. *Ariſt.* You will never teach a Crab to go Strait forwards. The *Germ.* ſay: **Arth læſzt von Arth nicht.** (There is no oppoſing Nature.) Or: **Die Katze læſzt das Mauſen nicht.** (The Cat won't leave off Mouſing.)

BRE'DWITE [bꞃeaꝺ ƿiꞇe, *Sax.*] an Impoſition of Amerciaments or Fines for Defaults in the aſſize of bread.

BREECH [prob. of bꞃecce, or of **broek**, *Du.* aud L. G.] the backſide or arſe.

The BREECH (or But-end) of a Cannon.

His BREECH **makes Buttons.** Spoken to People who are ſuppos'd to be under great Fear, which is apt to cauſe a Relaxation of the *Sphincter ani.* And the Word Buttons in Alluſion to the Form of the Excrements of ſome Animals, which they get from the Cells of the Colon.

Between two Stools the BREECH **falls to the Ground.** Fr. *Entre deux Selles le Cu à Terre.*

To BREECH, to whip.

BREECH, the hindermoſt Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREE'CHES [of bꞃecce, *Sax. Du.* and L. G.] Clothing, or a Garment for Men's thighs from the Waiſt to the Knees. This Subſtantive has no Singular Number.

Wine wears no BREECHES. Fr. *Le Vin n'a point de Chauſſure.* That is, it diſcovers a Man's Nakedneſs.

To *wear the* BREECHES, or have the Maſtery.

Bree'chings [*Sea* Term] Ropes in a Ship, by which the Guns are laſh'd faſt to the Sides of the Ship.

To **Breed** [bꞃedan, *Sax.*] to produce as Animals; alſo to be produced; alſo to nouriſh, to educate.

Breed [with *Horſemen*] a Place where mares for breed and ſtallions are kept in order to raiſe a ſtud

Breeding [of bꞃedan, *Sax.*] producing, nouriſhing; alſo education.

Breez [*briſe*, F. *brezza*, It.] a freſh gale of Wind blowing from the Sea or Land alternately for ſome certain hours of the day or night, only ſenſible near the coaſt.

Breez [bꞃioza, *Sax.*] an Inſect called the Gad-fly or Horſe-fly.

Bre'gma [βρέγμα, of βρέχω to water, becauſe thoſe Parts are generally obſerved to be moiſt] the Fore-part of the Head; or, as ſome ſay, the Forehead Bone, or the Side and ſhelving Bone of the *Cranium* on each Side of the *Sagittal Suture*.

Breho'ne [in *Ireland*] a Judge, whence the *Iriſh Law* is called the *Brehone Law*.

Bre'photrophy [*brephotrophia*, L. of βρεφοτροφία, of βρέφος a Babe, and τροφὴ, *Gr.* Nouriſhment] an Hoſpital for Orphans; alſo a bringing up of Orphans.

Brest [*Architecture*] that Member of a Column called alſo the *Thorus* or *Tore*.

Brest *Summers* [*Archit.*] pieces in the outer parts of timber-buildings, and the middle floors, into which the girders are framed.

Bret [*bretoneau*, F.] a kind of fiſh of the turbot kind, called alſo *Burt* or *Brut*.

Brete'sse [in *Heraldry*] is in *French*, what they frequently call *des Baſtonades*, and the *Engliſh* call embattled, counter-embatteled, that is embatteled on both Sides.

Brethren, vid. *Brothers*.

Bretoy'se, the Law of the Marches anciently uſed among the *Britons* or *Welſh*.

Breve [in *Law*] a Writ directed to the Chancellor, Judges, *&c.* ſo termed becauſe it is expreſs'd in Few Words.

Breve [in *Muſick*] a Note or Character of Time, in the Form of a Diamond ſquare, without any Tail, and equivalent to two Meaſures or Minims.

Breve *Perquirere*, to purchaſe a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court, whence ariſes the Cuſtom of Paying ſix Shillings and eight Pence, if the Debt be forty Pounds; ten Shillings and eight Pence if an Hundred, and ſo upwards.

Breve *de recto* [in *Law*] a Writ of Right, or a Licence for an ejected Perſon to ſue for the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate that is detained from him.

Breve *Vas* [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſhort Veſſel or Vein, which paſſes from the Stomach to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

Bre'viary [*Breviaire*, F. *Breviario*, It. and Sp. *Breviarium*, L.] a Kind of Popiſh Maſs-Book.

Bre'viate [*breviatum*, L.] an Extract or Copy of a Proceſs, Deed or Writing, compriz'd in Few-words.

Bre'viature, an Abbreviation. *&c.*

Bre'vibus *& rotulis liberandis* [in *Law*] a Mandate or Writ directed to a Sheriff, requiring him to deliver the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, *&c.* pertaining to that Office, to the new Sheriff that is choſen in his Room.

Brevie'r, a ſmalll Sort of Printing Letter.

Bre'vis } [in *Botanick* Writers] ſhort, *brevi*, *brevibus*, with
Bre've } ſhort.

Bre'vior } ſhorter, *breviore*, *breviori*, *brevioribus*, with
Bre'vius } ſhorter, *L.*

Bre'vis *Muſculus* [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Radius*, which ariſes from the ſuperior and poſterior Part of the *Humerus*, and help's to ſtretch out the Hand forward, *L.*

Brevis *Palmaris* [with *Anatomiſts*] lies under the *Aponeuroſis* of the *Palmaris*, ariſing from the Bone of the *Metacarpus*, which ſuſtains the little Finger, and paſſes traverſly from the Bone and that of the *Carpus*, which lies above the Reſt, and is inſerted into the eighth Bone of the *Carpus*. The Uſe of it is to make the Palm of the Hand concave or hollow.

Brevis *Radii* [*Anat.*] comes from the outward and ſuperior Part of the *Ulna*, and paſſes round the *Radius*, and is inſerted into the ſuperior and fore-part of it below the Tendon of the *Biceps*. Its Uſe is to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards.

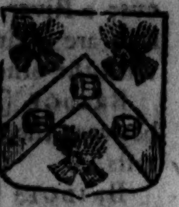
Brevi'loquence [*breviloquentia*, L.] ſhort or conciſe Speaking.

Brevi'ssimus *Oculi* [*Anatomy*] the ſhorteſt Muſcle of the Eye call'd *Obliquus inferior*. *L.*

Bre'vity [*brevité*, F. *brevità*, It. *brevedad*, Sp. of *brevitas*, L.] Briefneſs, Conciſeneſs or Shortneſs of Expreſſion.

To **Brew** [bꞃipan, or bꞃopan, *Sax.* **brouwen**, *Du.* **brauen**, H. G.] to make Ale, Beer, *&c.*

As you Brew you ſhall drink. Lat. *Ut Sementem feceris, ita & metes.* F. *Vous recueillerez ſelon vous aurez ſemé.* H. G. **So geſæet ſo gemæhet.** It. *Qual ſemini, tal mieterai.* (As you ſow, you ſhall reap.) or, *Chi la fà, la paga.* (He that does it muſt pay for it.)



Bre'wers were incorporated *Anno* 1424, the ſixth Year of *Henry* VI. and confirm'd the ſecond of Queen *Elizabeth*; their Arms are *Gules*, on a Chevron *Argent* between three Saltires of Garbs, or as many Tuns *Sable*.

Their Hall is ſituate on the Northſide of *Addle-Street*.

Brewe'ss } thin Slices or thick Cruſts of Bread ſoaked in fat
Brewi'ss } Pottage.

Bribe, a Gift given to corrupt a Perſon, or to gain him to one's Intereſt.

A Bribe enters without knocking. Fr. *La Porte n'eſt jamais fermé aux Preſens.* That is, he who comes with a Bribe in his Hand, needs never fear a Denial. It is indeed generally ſo; But there is no Rule without an Exception.

To **Bribe** [prob. of βραβεῖον, *Gr.* a Reward or Prize, or of *briber*, F. from *bribe* a Piece of Bread, or of *bribar*, Sp. *to beg*, Bribes being always attended with ſome Requeſt] to corrupt with Gifts.

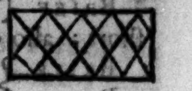
Bri'bery, the Act of Bribing or Tampering.

Bribery [in *Law*] is when any Man belonging to a Court of Juſtice, or great Officer takes any Fee, Gift or Reward for doing his Office, of any Perſon except of the King only.

Bri'bors } [in *Law*] ſuch Perſons as Pilfer, Filch, or em-
Bri'bours } bezzle the Goods of other Men.

Brick [**Bricke**, *Du.*] a claiey Earth, tempered, moulded into a long Square and burnt; it is uſed in Building.

Brick [with *Chymical* Writers] is expreſs'd by this Character.

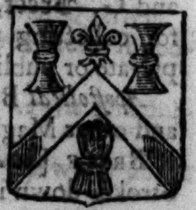


Brick, a Penny-Loaf almoſt in the Form and Size of a Brick.

Bri'ckbat [prob. of **bricke**, *Du.* or bꞃyc, *Sax.* and *batu*, F. beaten or broken off] a broken Brick.

Brick-kiln [of **bricke**, *Du.* and Cyln, *Sax.*] a Place for burning Bricks.

To **Brick**, or lay Bricks.



Bricklay'ers were incorporated *Anno* 1586. Their Armorial Enſigns are *Azure*, a Chevron *Or* between a *Flower de Lys Argent* between 3 Brickaxes in chief and a Bundle of Lathes in Baſe *Or* creſt and armed holding a Brick-ax, *Or*. Their Motto, *In God is all our Truſt*.

Brico'le } at *Tennis-play*] the rebouud of a ball after a Side
Brico'll } ſtroke.

Brico'ls, Engines anciently uſed for battering the Walls of Towns or Caſtles, *F.*

To **Brico'le** [*bricoler*, F. *briglia*, It. *brida*, Sp.] to give a Bricole, to paſs a Ball, to toſs it ſideways.

Bri'dal, pertaining to a Bride.

Bride [bꞃiꝺ, perhaps of bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* to cheriſh or keep warm, **brude**, *Dan.* **brudh**, *Sw.* **bruydt**, *Du.* **bruht**, O. and L. G. **braut**, H. G. **bruth**, *Goth.* **brut**, Teut.] a new-married Woman.

Bride-groom [of bꞃiꝺe and ᵹꞃoom, *Sax.* a Servant; becauſe upon the Wedding-day it was the Cuſtom for him to ſerve at Table, or of **bruynegom**, *Du.* and L. G. **bræutigam**, H. G. **brudgommen**, *Dan.* **brudhgumme**, *Sw.* Bꞃyꝺᵹuma, *Sax.*] the Spouſe or Husband of a Bride.

Bride-men } Young Men and Maidens attending the Bri-
Bride-maids } de and Bridegroom on the Wedding-day.

Bridge [Bꞃiᵹᵹe, *Sax.* **Brugge**, *Du.* **Brücke**, G.] a Paſſage of Wood or Stone, *&c.* made over a River.

The **Bridge** *of the Noſe*, the Griſtle which parts the Noſtrils.

The **Bridge** (or Supporter of the Strings) in a Lute, and other String-Inſtruments.

Bridge *of Boats* [in *Milit. Affairs*] are Boats made of Copper and joined Side by Side, till they Reach croſs a River, which being covered with Planks, are marched over by the Soldiery.

Bridge *of Ruſhes* [*Milit. Art*] one that is made of great Bundles of Ruſhes bound faſt together, over which Planks being laid and faſten'd, are laid over Marſhy Places to be paſſed over either by Foot or Horſe.

Draw **Bridge** [in *Fortification*] one that is faſtened with ſtrong Hinges at one End only, ſo that the other may be drawn up, and then the Bridge ſtands upright to obſtruct the Paſſage either of a Ditch or Moat.

Flying **Bri'dges** [in an *Army*] are alſo Boats with Planks and Neceſſaires for joining and making a Bridge in a very ſhort Time, being two ſmall Bridges laid over one another, in ſuch Manner that the Uppermoſt ſtretches or runs out by certain Cords running thro' Pullies placed along the Sides of the Under-bridge, which puſh it forwards, till the End of it reach to the Place it is deſigned to be fixed in. It is alſo made of large Boats, with Planks laid over them, and other Neceſſaires.

Bridge *of Communication* [in *Fortification*] is a Bridge made over a River, by means of which, two Armies or two Forts, that are ſeparated by the River, have a free Communication one with the other.

BRIDGE [with *Gunners*] the two Pieces of Timber, which go between the two Tranſums of a Gun-carriage, on which the bed reſts.

BRIDGES [in *Heraldry*] may intimate that the bearers have formerly obtain'd them for their Arms, either for having built bridges for the Service of the Publick, or in Alluſion to the Name, as *Trowbridge.*

Floating BRIDGE [*Military Art*] a bridge made in Form of a Work in Fortification call'd a Redoubt, conſiſting of two boats covered with Planks, which are ſolidly framed, ſo as to bear either Horſe or Cannon.

To BRI'DLE [briꝺelian, *Sax.* breydelen, *Du. brider*, F.] to keep in a Horſe with the bridle or Reins; alſo to draw up the Chin in Order to look ſtately, as Women do; alſo to curb or keep under our Paſſions.

A BRI'DLE [briꝺle, breyꝺel, *Sax.*] a Head-ſtall with Reins to hold in and guide an Horſe.

To ſwallow the BRIDLE } [with *Horſemen*] are Terms uſed
To drink the BRIDLE } of a Horſe that has too wide a Mouth and too narrow a bitmouth, ſo that the bit riſes too high and gathers and furls the Lips, and miſplaces itſelf above that Place of the bars, where the Preſſure ſhould be, by which means the Curb is miſplaced and ſhov'd too high.

BRIDLE *Hand* [in *Horſemanſhip*] the left Hand.

BRIEF [*brief*, F. *breve*, Ital. and Sp. of *brevis*, L. ſhort] ſhort; alſo common or riſe.

BRIEF } [in *Law*] a Writ, whereby a Man is ſummoned or
BREVE } attach'd to anſwer any Action; or it is taken in a larger Senſe, for any Writ in Writing iſſued out of the King's Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, whereby any Thing is commanded to be done, in Order to Juſtice, or the Execution of the King's Command.

BRIEF [*Bref* or *Brevet*, F. *Brieve* or *Breve*, It. Brief, *Du.* and G. Breef, *Su.*] Letters Patent, or Licence to any Sufferer for collecting the charitable benevolence of the People, for any private or publick Loſs.

Apoſtolical BRIEF, a Letter which the Pope ſends to Princes and other Magiſtrates concerning any publick Affairs.

BRIEF [in *Muſick*] a Meaſure of Quantity, which contains two Strokes down in beating Time, and as many up, and is thus marked (1).

BRIE'FLY, in Few Words.

BRIE'FNESS [of *brief* or *brevite*, F. *brevis* or *brevitas*, L. *brevità*, It. *brevedàd*, Sp.] brevity.

BRIAR [bꞃæꞃ, *Sax.* ſuppos'd of bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break, becauſe it ſcars the Skin] a pricky Plant.

He is in the BRIARS, or, overwhelmed with Trouble.

BRIE'ZE [*briſe*, F. *brezza*, It.] a chilly or cool Wind.

BRIEZ *of Wind*, a ſoft, gentle Gale of Wind.

BRI'GA [*brigue*, F. *briga*, It. *Old Law*] Contention, Quarrel.

BRIGA'DE [F. *Brigata*, It. *Brigadà*, Sp. *Military Art*] a Party or Diviſion of a body of Soldiers, whether Horſe or Foot, *Fr.*

BRIGADE [of *Horſe*] is a body of 8, 10, or 12 Squadrons.

BRIGADE [of *Foot*] a body of 4, 5, or 6 battalions, commanded by a brigadier.

BRIGADEE'R } [*Brigadier*, Fr. *Brigatiere*, Ital. *Brigadèro*,
BRIGADIE'R } Sp.] an Officer in an Army who commands a brigade.

BRI'GAND, a Highway-man, a Robber; alſo a Vagabond.

BRI'GANDINE, a Coat of Mail, or a Sort of ancient defenſive Armour, conſiſting of thin, joined Scales or Plates, pliant and eaſy to the body, *F.*

BRIGANTI'NE [F. *Brigantino*, It. *Bergantìn*, Sp. probably of *Brigand*, becauſe firſt us'd by Pyrates] a ſmall, flat open, light Veſſel, going both with Sails and Oars, either for fighting or giving Chaſe.

BRI'GBOTE } [of bꞃiᵹᵹe and boꞇe, *Sax.*] a Contribution
BRU'GBOTE } towards repairing or building of bridges.

BRIGHT [beoꞃhꞇ, bꞃyhꞇ, *Sax.* bairht, *Goth.* Cambr. Br. bercht, *Teut.* brecht, of brechen, a very ancient *Teut.* Word ſignifying to *ſhine*, *glitter* or *gliſter*] lucid, ſhining, light.

To BRI'GHTEN, to make bright.

BRI'GHTLY, lucidly, ſhiningly.

BRI'GHTNESS [bryᵹhtneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Shiningneſs, Lucidneſs.

BRI'GIDIANS, an Order of Religious Perſons founded by *Brigidia*, a Princeſs of *Sweden.*

BRI'LLANT [with *Lapidaries*] a Diamond cut artificially.

BRILLANT [F. *brillante*, It. *brilhante*, Port.] glittering, ſparkling, bright, ſhining, *Fr.*

BRI'LLANT [with *Horſemen*] a briſk, high-mettled, ſtately Horſe, that has a raiſed Neck, a high Motion, excellent Haunches, upon which he riſes tho' never ſo little put on, *F.*

BRILLA'NTE [in *Muſick*] intimates that they are to play in a briſk, lively Manner.

BRILS, the Hair on the Eye-lid of an Horſe.

BRILLIAN'CY } glitteringneſs, ſparklingneſs.
BRILLIANTNESS }

BRIM [bꞃimme, *Sax.*] the utmoſt Edge, as of a Hat, Glaſs, Plate, Cup, Flower, *&c.*

To BRIM, as *to go to Brim*, ſaid of a Sow, when ſhe is ready or inclined to take the boar.

BRIM [*q.* a Contraction of brimſtone] a common Strumpet.

A BRIMMER, a Glaſs or Cup filled up to the brim with any Liquors.

There is no Deceit in a BRIMMER. The Meaning I ſuppoſe is when a Glaſs is full, there can be no more in it, and ſo a Man can't be deceiv'd of his Quantity; otherwiſe brimmers ſeldom fail of deceiving Men into Drunkenneſs and Folly.

BRIMFUL [of bꞃimme and full, *Sax.*] full up to the Brim.

BRI'MMING, the Act of Generation between a boar and a Sow.

BRI'MSTONE [of bꞃyn and ꞅꞇan, *Sax.* a Stone] a Mineral well known.

BRI'MSTONE *Flour*, a Plant.

BRI'MSTONY, dawbed with or of the Nature of Brimſtone.

BRI'NDED } variegated, or being of divers Colours.
BRI'NDLED }

BRI'NDICE } [*brinde*, F. *brindiſi*, It. [a Health, as to drink
BRE'NDICE } a brindice or Health to one.

BRI'NE [of bꞃyne, *Sax.* the Salt Sea] Salt Liquor or Pickle; alſo uſed by the Poets for the Sea; alſo a Salt Water of which Salt is made.

To BRING [bꞃingan, *Sax.* brengen, *Du.* bringen, H. G. bringa, *Su:* all of briggan or briccan, *Goth.*] to cauſe to come, to conduct, to fetch to a Perſon or Place.

To BRING *in a Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is to keep down the Noſe of a Horſe that bores, and toſſes his Noſe up to the Wind.

To BRING *up* [with *Bricklayers*] ſignifies to raiſe or build; as *bring up the Wall.*

BRI'NGERS *up* [*Military* Term] the whole laſt Men in a battalion drawn up, or the laſt Men in every File.

BRI'NISH } [of bryne, *Sax.*] pertaining to or of the Quality
BRI'NY } of brine.

BRI'NINESS [of bryneneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Saltneſs, like the Sea.

BRINK [brinck, Su.] Edge, *&c.* as the brink of a Well, Precipice, *&c.*

To be upon the BRINK (or Point) of one's Ruin.

BRI'ONY, ſee *Briony.*

BRISE [*Husbandry*] a ſort of Ground which has lain long untilled.

BRISE [in *Blazonry*] a *French* Term, which ſignifies broken, and in their Way of *Blazon* implies an Ordinary, that has ſome Part of it broken off.

BRISK [prob. of friſch, Teut.] vigorous, lively, ſprightly, merry, jovial.

BRI'SKET [*brisket*, F.] that Part of the Breaſt which lies next to the Ribs.

BRISKET *of a Horſe*, is the Fore-part of the Neck at the Shoulder.

BRISKLY, vigorouſly, livelily, *&c.*

BRI'SKNESS [probably of friſch, *Teut.*] livelineſs, ſprightlineſs.

BRI'STLE [bꞃiꞅꞇl, *Sax.* borſtel, *Du.* borſte, G.] ſtrong Hair ſtanding erect on a boar's back.

BRISTLE *Tails*, a Kind of Flies.

BRISTLY [of briꞅꞇl, *Sax.*] having or full of briſtles.

To BRISTLE [briꞅꞇlian, *Sax.* borſtelen, *Du.* borſten, G.] to erect the Hairs on the back like an enraged boar.

BRI'STOL *Milk*, ſherry Wine or Sack of *Xeres.*

BRISTOL *Stones*, a Kind of ſoft Diamonds found in a Rock near the City of *Briſtol.*

BRI'SURE [of *briſer*, Fr. to break] in *Fortification*, a Line of 4 or 5 Fathom, in length, parallel to the Line of Defenſe, which, according to *Vaubone*, is for making a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank, that the Enemy's Guns may not overturn the Guns placed upon the concealed Flank.

BRISURE [in *Blazonry*] is in *French* derived from *briſer*, to break, becauſe they ſeem to break the principal Figure, what the *Engliſh* expreſs by Differences, and is us'd to diſtinguiſh between the elder and younger brothers and baſtards in a Coat of Arms, as a Label, half Moon, *&c.*

BRITA'NICA [*Botany*] the great Water dock, *&c.*

To BRITE } [among *Husbandmen*] barley, Wheat, Hops,
To BRIGHT } *&c.* are ſaid to brite when they grow over-ripe or ſhatter.

BRI'TISH, of or pertaining to *Great Britain.*

BRI'TTLE [briꞇenꝺ, *Sax.*] apt to break, weak, frail.

BRI'TTLENESS [of briꞇenꝺ, *Sax*] aptneſs to break.

BRI'ZA, the Plant Dinkle-thorn.

BRI'ZES, ſee *Briezes.*

BRIZE *Vents* [in *Gardening*] Shelters on the North Side of Melon beds, where there are two Walls.

BROACH or Wind Inſtrument.

BROACH, a Muſical Inſtrument, the Sounds of which are made by turning round a Handle.

A BROACH [*broche*, F.] a Spit for roaſting Meat on.

BROACH [with *Hunters*] a Start of the Head of a young Stag, growing ſharp like the End of a Spit.

To BROACH [*brocher*, F.] to ſpit Meat; alſo firſt to publiſh or ſet abroad; alſo to tap BEER; likewiſe to invent a Story, Doctrine or Hereſy.

BROAD [bꞃoaꝺ, bꞃaꝺ, *Sax.* **bred**, *Dan.* **bredh**, *Su.* **breedt**, *Du.* **breid**, O. and L. G. **breit**, H. G. all of **brait**, *Goth.*] wide, large in breadth.

BROAD *Piece*, a golden Coin ſome worth 23 ſhillings, and others 25.

BROAD *Side* [with *Printers*] a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page printed.

To give a BROAD *Side* [q. d. *Board Side*, or from the whole Side of the Ship, *bordée*, Fr. *bordata*, It.] *Sea* Language, is to diſcharge all the great Guns that are one Side of the Ship at once.

BROAD (or quite) awake.

BROADLY, as to ſpeak broadly, or in a coarſe Dialect, likewiſe to ſpeak openly or freely.

BROCA'DO } *brocard*, F. *broccato*, It. *brocado*, Sp.] a Stuff
BROCCA'DO } or Cloth of Gold, Silver or Silk, raiſed and enriched with Flowers, Foliages or other Figures.

BROCCA'RII [*Scotch* Law] Mediators in any Affair, BUſineſs, BARgain or Tranſaction.

BROCE'LLA [*Old Records*] a Thicket or Covert of BUſhes; thence comes the *Brouſing* of Cattle, and BROUſe of Wood.

BROCH } an old faſhioned piked Ornament of Gold ancient-
BROOCH } ly worn.

BRO'CHA, an Awl, a large packing Needle.

BROCHE'TTE, a Skewer to ſtick on or in Meat.

BROCHETTE [*Cookery*] a particular Way of frying Chickens.

BRO'CHIA [*Old Law*] a large Can or Pitcher.

BROCK [brock, *Sax.*] a BAdger.

BROCK } [*brocart*, F.] a BUck or Hart of two Years
BRO'CKET } old, or of the third Year.

BRO'CKET'*s* *Siſter*, a Hind of the third Year.

BRO'COLI, an *Italian* Plant of the Colly-Flower Kind, *Ital.*

BRO'DE HA'LFPENNY } an Exemption from paying a certain
BRO'DHALPENY } Toll to the Lord of the Manour, *&c.* for ſetting up BOards in a Fair or Market.

To BROGUE } [prob. of *brouiller*, F. to trouble] to fiſh
To BROGGLE } for Eels by troubling the Water, becauſe by doing ſo they are the more eaſily taken.

BROGUES, Wooden Shoos worn by the *Iriſh*.

BROGUE *on the Tongue* [prob. of the *Iriſh Brogues*, a Sort of Shoos] and at firſt was apply'd moſt uſually to them who are very tenacious of their *Iriſh* idioms, *&c.* is a defect Incident to moſt Foreigners in pronouncing the *Engliſh* Tongue, or other acquired Language, either with the Accent, Idiom, Phraſe, or Air of their own Tongue.

To BROI'DER [*broder*, F.] to embroider.

BROI'DERER [*un Brodeur*, F.] an Embroiderer.

To BROIL [either of bꞃoel, *Sax.* a Wood, or of *brailler*, F. *i. e.* to roaſt Meat on the Coals.

BROIL [*brouillerie*, F. *imbroglio*, It.] Diſturbance, Trouble, Falling out, a Quarrel.

BRO'CAGE } the Hire, Pay or Reward of a BRoker, *i. e.*
BRO'KERAGE } one who ſells Goods for another; alſo the BUſineſs or Trade.

BROKE } [bꞃæc, *Sax.* **brach**, G. *Irr. Imp.* did break.
BRAKE }

BRO'KE } [bꞃocan, *Sax.* **gebrochen**, G. *Irr. Part. P.*]
BRO'KEN } I have or am broke.

BRO'KEN [of bꞃacan, *Sax.* to break, **gebrochen**, G.] parted by breaking.

BROKEN *Radiation* [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking of the beams of light, as ſeen through a glaſs that is cut into ſeveral panes or pieces.

BRO'KEN RAY [in *Dioptricks*] *Ray of Refraction*, is a right Line, whereby the Ray of Incidence chuſes its Rectitude or Straitneſs, and is broken in paſſing thro' the ſecond Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [prob. of *Procurator*, L. on Account of their procuring Chapmen to others, and *e contra*, or of bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break, becauſe in former Times none but BAnkrupts were permitted to follow that Employment] a Kind of Factor employ'd by Merchants, *&c.*

Exchange BROKERS, are ſuch who make it their BUſineſs to be acquainted with the Courſe of Exchange, to give Information to Merchants how it goes, and to notify to ſuch Perſons who have either Money to receive or to pay beyond Sea, who are proper Perſons to negotiate the Exchange with; their Premium is two 8ths *per Cent.*

Pawn BROKERS, are ſuch as lend Money to neceſſitous People upon pawns; alſo ſuch as buy and ſell old Houſhold Goods are called *Brokers*.

Stock BROKERS, are ſuch as buy and ſell ſhares of joint Stocks of a Company or Corporation for other Perſons, as the *Bank*, *South Sea*, *Eaſt India* Company, *&c.*

BRO'MAS [βρόμος, Gr.] a Sort of Grain called Wild-Oats.

BRO'NCHANT [in *Blazonry*] is a *French* Term, and ſignifies Surmounting or Appearing, as *Bronchant ſur le tout*, is ſtanding out or ſhewing itſelf over all. As when an Eſcutcheon is *ſemé*, or ſtrew'd all over with *Fleurs de Lis*, or the like, and over them a Beaſt and other Things, that ſeems to cover ſo many of thoſe Things, that the Eſcutcheon is ſuppoſed to be ſtrew'd with all over; but that they are hid by that other bearing which ſtands before them.

BRO'NCHIA [βρόγχια, Gr.] certain hollow Pipes diſperſed thro' the Lungs which are BRanches of the Wind-pipe.

BRO'NCHIALE [with *Anatomiſts*] a particular Artery of the Lungs.

BRONCHOCE'LE [of βρογχὸς the Wind-pipe, and κήλη a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture of the Throat, a Tumour with a large Neck riſing on the *Bronchial* Part of the *Tracheæ*.

BRO'NCHICK *Muſcles*, the *Sternothyroides*.

BRONCHO'TOMY [βρογχοτομία, of βρογχὸς the Wind-pipe, and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] an Operation of cutting into the Wind-pipe, in a membraneous Part berween two Rings, to prevent ſuffocation, *&c.* in a Squinancy.

BRO'NCHUS [βρόγχος, Gr.] the middle fiſtulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the Forepart of which is compoſed of ſo many little Rings.

BRONTE'A, a braſs Engine in Theatres, by which they imitate the Thunder.

BRO'NTES [of βροντὴ, *Gr.* Thunder] one of the *Cyclops* or *Vulcan*'s Journeymen, who made thunderbolts for *Jupiter*.

BRONTEU'S [of βροντὴ, *Gr.*] an Appellation of *Jupiter*, and alſo of *Bacchus*, on Account of the Noiſe of drunken Quarrels.

BRO'NTIAS [of βροντὴ, *Gr.*] a Sort of precious Stone ſuppoſed to fail with Thunder.

BRONTO'LOGY [βροντολογία, of βροντὴ and λογία Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of Thunder.

BROOCH [*broche*, F.] a Collar of Gold formerly worn about the Necks of Ladies.

BROOCH [with *Painters*] a Painting all in one Colour.

BROOD [bꞃoꝺ, of bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* **broedinge** or **broedſel**, Du. **brüte**, G.] a Company of Chickens hatch'd by or going with one Hen; alſo Offspring.

To BROOD [of bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* to cheriſh, **broeden**, *Du.* **brüten**, G.] to ſit on Eggs, as a Hen or Fowl does, to hatch them.

To BROOK [bꞃooc, *Sax.* to digeſt, **bruge**, *Dan.* **bruka**, *Sued.* **bruycken**, *Du.* **bruchen**, L. G. **brauchen**, H. G. to uſe have Occaſion, or bear with] as *to brook an affront*, *i. e.* to bear it with Patience, to put it up.

BROOK-LIME [of bꞃooc lim, *Sax.*] an Herb.

BROOM [beꞃm, *Sax.*] an Utenſil for ſweeping a Houſe, Stable, *&c.* ſo called of the Shrub it is made of

BROOM [bꞃom, *Sax.* **Brem**, *Du.*] a Shrub ſo call'd.

BROOM *Rape*, a Plant whoſe Root is like that of a Turnip growing at the Root of BRoom.

BROO'MING } [a *Ship*] is a burning off the filth ſhe hath
BREA'MING } contracted on her ſides with broom, ſtraw, reeds, *&c.* when ſhe is on a careen, or on the ground.

BRO'SSUS [*Old Law*] bruiſed or hurt with blows, bruiſes, or other caſualties.

BROTH [bꞃoth, *Sax.* *brodo*, It. or of βρῶτον, *Gr.* Food] the Liquor in which Fleſh, *&c.* is boiled and thicken'd with Oatmeal, *&c.*

As good eat the D . . . l, as the BROTH **he is boil'd in.**

That is, it is the ſame Thing to be actually guilty of a Fact, as to be acceſſary to it.

A BRO'THEL [*bordel*, F. *bordello*, It. *burdél*, Sp.] a BRothel-houſe, ſee *bordello*.

BROTHE'LRY [of *bordel*, F.] Debauchery.

BRO'THER [bꞃother, of bꞃeeꝺ, or of bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* *q. d.* of the ſame brood, **brodre**, *Dan.* **broder**, *Su.* **broer** or **brueder**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **bruder**, H. G. all of **brothr** or **brothar**, *or* Brader, *Perſ.* of *Scyth.*] a Male by the ſame Father and Mother.

BROTHER [in *Law*] Irr. Pl. *Bretheren*, tho' ſeldom otherways than in a theological Senſe.

Conſanguineous BROTHERS, are BRothers who have only the ſame Father, but two Mothers.

Uterine BROTHERS, are ſuch as are only deſcended by the ſame Mother, but not the ſame Father.

BROTHER *of the will*, properly a BRother Author or Writer; but taken in general for one of the ſame Profeſſion or Fraternity as the Perſon ſpeaking be it who it will.

BROTHER-*Starlings*, two who ly with the ſame Woman.

BROTHER *of the String*, an itinerary, ſtrolling Muſician.

BRO'THERLY, like or pertaining to a brother, fraternal.

BRO'THERHOOD, a Society of Bretheren.

BROUGHT, to bring.

BROUI'LLER [with *Horſemen*] a Word uſed in the *French* riding Academies, to ſignify that a Horſe plunges, traverſes, and appears in Diſorder, when he is put to any Manage.

BROU'VETS, Soops made of Meat, *F.*

BROW [bꞃopa, *Sax.* brouwe, *Du.* braun, or Aug-braun, G.] the Eye-brow, that Part of the Face, or the Row of Hairs that is above the Eye; alſo Confidence.

BROW *of an Hill* [of bꞃopa, *Sax*] the Top of an Hill hanging over.

BROW *Antler* [*Hunting Term*] the firſt Start that grows on the Head of a Stag, to which the beam Antler is the next.

To BROW *beat* [of bꞃopa-beoꞇan, *Sax.*] to look diſdainfully or haughtily upon; to ſnub or keep under.

BROW *Poſt* [with *Carpenters*] an overthwart or croſs beam.

BROWN [*brun*, F. *bruno*, It. and Sp. bꞃun, *Sax.* brun, *Su. Dan.* and L. G. braun, H. G.] an obſcure dark Colour.

BROWN *George*, Ammunition-bread.

To be in a BROWN *Study*, or Penſive.

BROWN [of bꞃunna, *Sax.* a River or Fountain] ſignifies a River, or the Place or Perſon to be denominated from a River or Fountain.

BRO'WNNESS [of bꞃun, *Sax.*] the being of a brown Colour.

BROWNISH, ſomething brown.

BRO'WNISTS [ſo called from one *Robert Brown*] a Sect in *England* who held Opinions ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Donatiſts*.

BRO'WSE } [prob. of *broſſe*, F. a Twig, or rather of
BRO'WSEWOOD } *broute*, F. which has the ſame Signification] the young Sprouts of Trees which ſhoot forth early in the Spring.

To BROWSE [βρώσχω, *brouter*, F. *bruſcare*, Ital.] to feed as cattle, by nibbling or knapping off the young Sprigs of Trees.

BRUCHBOTE } See *Brigbote*.
BRUGBOTE }

BRUE'RIA [*Old Records*] bruſh, heath, briars or thorns.

BRUILLE'TUS [*Old Rec.*] a ſmall Copſe or Thicket, a little Wood.

A BRUI'SE [bꞃyꞅe, *Sax.*] a Contuſion.

To BRUISE [of bꞃuiꞅan, *Sax.* *broyer*, F.] to injure or ſpoil the Form of a Thing, by any blow or hard Compreſſure.

BRUISE WORT, an Herb.

Much BRUIT, little Fruit. *A great Cry and a little Wool, &c.* ſee Under-Wool.

A BRUIT, a Report, Rumour, common Talk.

To BRUIT, to report or ſpread a Thing abroad.

BRU'MAL, [*brumalis*, L.] pertaining to Winter.

BRUMA'LIS [of *Brumus*, a Name of *Bacchus*] a Feſtival among the *Romans* obſerv'd the 18th of *February* and 15th of *Auguſt* in Honour of *Bacchus*.

BRUMA'LIA [of *Bruma*, L. Winter, or of *Bromius*, the Name of *Bacchus*] a Feaſt of *Bacchus*, celebrated by the *Romans* for thirty Days, beginning on the 24 of *November*, and ending the 26th of *December*.

BRUN [of bꞃuna, *Sax.* a River or Fountain] intimates the Place to be call'd from a River or Fountain as *Brunburn*.

BRU'NION [*brugnon*, F. *prugna*, It.] a Sort of Plum.

BRUNT [probably of brunſt, *Teut.* heat] Aſſault, onſet, bruſh, croſs accident.

BRU'SCUM [with *Botaniſts*] a bunch or knob in a maple-tree; alſo an arbour or hedge made of briars and thorns bound together.

BRU'SCUS, a ſhrub, of whoſe twigs bruſhes were made in ancient times.

To BRUSH [probably of *broſſer*, F.] to cleanſe with a bruſh.

To BRUSH *off*, to run away.

BRUSH [of burſtle, *Teut.* a briſtle, becauſe bruſhes are made of hog's briſtles, or *broſſe*, F.] an Utenſil for cleanſing Things from Duſt, *&c.*

BRUSH, a bundle of ſmal Sticks to light a Fire.

BRUSH, a brunt, Puſh or Fight.

BRUSH [*Hunting* Term] a Drag, the Tail of a Fox.

BRU'SHMENT } ſmall wood or ſmall ſticks for fewel.
BRUS'HWOOD }

BRUSK [in *Heraldry*] a kind of tawny Colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

BRUSO'LES [in *Cookery*] Veal Stakes, or thoſe of other Meat well ſeaſoned, ſtew'd between thin Slices of bacon and between two Fires, with Ragoos, *&c.*

To BRU'STLE [of bꞃuꞅꞇlian, *Sax.* borſtelen, *Du.* borſten, G. *q. d.* to erect the briſtles like an enraged boar] to go vapouring up to one; to ruſtle as Armour, Stiff Garments, Silk, *&c.* do.

BRU'TAL } [*brutal*, F. *bruto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *brutalis*,
BRU'TISH } L.] irrational, ſenſeleſs, inhuman, beaſtly.

BRUTA'LITY } [*brutalité*, F. *brutalità*, It. *brutalidàd*,
BRU'TISHNESS } Sp. of *brutalitas*, L.] beaſtlineſs, Inhumanity; Savageneſs.

BRUTISHLY, in a brutal Manner.

BRUTE [*brute*, F. *bruto*, It. *brutus*, L.] a beaſt, an Animal that wants the Uſe of Reaſon.

BRY'A [βρύα, Gr.] a little Shrub like birch, with which bruſhes and brooms were made.

BRYA *ſilveſtris* [*Botany*] ſweet broom, heath or ling, *L.*

BRY'ONY [*brioine*, F. *brionia*, It. *bryonia*, L. of βρυωνίας *Gr.*] the Herb White-vine.

BUB [of *bibere*, L.] drink.

To BU'BBLE [prob. of *bulla*, L.] to chouſe or cheat.

BU'BBLE [prob. of *bolla*, It. *babiya* or *borbollòn*, Sp. of *bulla*, L.] a bladder in Water.

BU'BBLE, a ſilly Fellow or Cully.

BUBBLE, a Cheat, a tricking Project to deceive and draw in the Unwary, by a falſe Proſpect of Gain. In the Year 1720 the City of London, and almoſt all the trading Cities of Holland and ſeveral other Parts, were ſo full of them, and the Minds of the People ſo intent on them, and infatuated with them, that fair Trading ſeem'd to be hardly worth their Care.

To BUBBLE [*brouillonner*, F. *bollire*, It. *barbullàr*, Sp.] to riſe up in bubbles or bladders.

BU'BBLING, a riſing or ſwelling up in bubbles; alſo a Chowſing or Cheating.

BU'BBLES [in *Commerce*] a Name given to certain Projects in the Year 1720, of raiſing Money on imaginary Funds.

BU'BBLES [in *Phyſicks*] little round Drops or Veſſicles of any Fluid, filled with Air, and formed on its Surface upon the Addition of more of the Fluid, as in raining; or in its Subſtance upon a vigorous inteſtine Commotion of its Parts.

BU'BBY, a Woman's breaſt.

BU'BO [βύβων, *Gr.*] the Groin, that Part of the body from the bending of the thigh to the private parts.

BUBO [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of boil or blotch in the glandulous or kernerly Parts of the body, as the *Groin, Armpits*, &c.

Peſtilential BUBO, a Plague-ſore or botch.

Venereal BUBO, a groſs Impoſthume or ſwelling Ariſing in the Groin occaſioned by the *French* Pox.

BUBO'NA [among the *Romans*] the tutelar Goddeſs of greater cattle.

BU'BONOCE'LE [βυβονοκήλη of βυβὼν and κήλη a Tumour] a Tumour ariſing in the Groin, cauſed by the Deſcent of the Epiploon or Inteſtines.

BU'CANIERS } [is ſaid to be derived from the Inhabitants of
BOU'CANIERS } the *Caribbee* Iſlands, who uſed to cut the Priſoners taken in War in Pieces, and lay them on Hurdles of *Brazil* Wood erected on Sticks, with Fire underneath, and when ſo broiled or roaſted to eat them, and this Manner of dreſſing was called *Boucaning*.] Hence our *Boucaniers* took their Name, in that they hunting dreſs'd their Meat after their Manner. Certain Pirates in the *Weſt Indies*, Free-booters, Rovers, that uſed at firſt to go a Pirating on the *Spaniards* only; alſo the ungovernable Rabble of *Jamaica*.

BU'CCA, the hollow inward Part of the Cheek that ſtands out by being blown, *L.*

BUCCA'LES *Glandulæ* [*Anatomy*] Glands diſpers'd over the inner Side of the Cheeks and Lips, which ſeparate a ſpittle ſerviceable in Maſtication and Digeſtion.

BUCCELLA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a Dividing into Gobbets.

BUCCIN'ATOR, a Trumpeter, one that ſounds a Trumpet or winds a Horn.

BUCCINA'TOR [with *Anat.*] a round circular Muſcle of the Cheeks, ariſing from the Fore-part of the *Proceſſus coronæ* of the lower Jaw, and ſticking to the Gums of both Jaws, is inſerted to the Corner of the Lips. It is called buccinator from its forcing out the breath of Trumpeters.

BU'CCULA [with *Anatomiſts*] the fleſhy Part under the Chin, *L.*

BUCENTAURUS [βουκένταυρος of βου an augmentative Particle, and κένταυρος a Centaur] a Sort of carrack or huge Ship having the Sign or Figure of a Centaur.

BUCENTO'RO [βουκένταυρος, &c.] the Name of a large Veſſel or ſtately Galley, uſed by the *Venetians* in the Ceremony of Eſpouſing the Sea, when the *Doge* and Senate go annually on *Aſcenſion-Day* with much Pomp, and throw a Ring into it.

BUCE'PHALUS [of βοῦς an Ox, and κέφαλος the Head, *i. e.* Bulls Head] the Horſe of *Alexander the Great*, ſo call'd on Account of having the Mark of a Bull's Head upon his Shoulder: when he had his Saddle on and Harneſs, he would ſuffer none but *Alexander* to ride him, and would as it were kneel down to take him up, and being wounded in the battle with *Porus*, he carried the King to a Place of Safety, and immediately dropt down dead. *Alexander* built a magnificent Tomb for him, and

founded

fonded a City to his Memory calling it *Bucephalia*, in the Place where he firſt fell, which is ſuppoſed to be now called *Labor* the Capital of *Pengab* in *Indoſtan* or *Rauci*, now a fine populous City.

Bu'ceras [*βȣ́κερας, Gr.*] the Herb Fœnugreek.

Bu'cinam [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb King's Conſound.

Buck [bucca, *Sax.* *bouc*, F. *becco*, It. bock, *Su.* and G. a *He-goat*] a male deer, rabbet, goat, *&c.* but if ſet alone it ſignifies only the firſt.

To take **Buck**, to admit the buck to copulation.

Buck [*bucato*, It.] a lie made of aſhes.

To **Buck** *Cloths* [*imbuccutare*, Ital.] to waſh Linnen with Lie.

Buck *of the firſt head* [*Hunting* Term] a buck in the fifth Year.

A great **Buck** [with *Hunters*] one in the ſixth Year.

Buck *Maſt*, the Maſt of the beece-tree.

Buck *Stall*, a Deer Hay, a Toil, a large Net to catch Deer in. *Old Law.*

Buck *Thorn*, a Shrub, whoſe berries are of a purging Quality.

Buck *Weed*, an Herb.

Buck *Wheat*, a Sort of Grain that is excellent Food for Swine and Poultry.

Bucks *Horn*, a ſallet Herb.

Buckanee'r, ſee *Bucaniers*.

Bu'cket [of buc, *Sax.* a Flagon, or *baquet*, F.] a Kind of Pail made of Leather and commonly uſed for carrying Water to quench fires in Houſes ; alſo a Pail of Wood with an Handle.

Bucket *Rope* [on *Shipboard*] a Rope faſtened to the bucket for drawing Water up the Sides of the Ship.

Bu'ckle [*boucle*, F. buckel, *Teut.* prob. of buᵹan, *Sax.* to bend] a ſquare or round Hoop with a Tongue faſtened with a Thong or Strap of Leather, for Saddles, Shoos and other Uſes; alſo a Curl of Hair.

To **Buckle** [of *boucler*, F. or buᵹan, *Sax.*] to faſten with buckles; alſo to condeſcend or ſubmit to ; alſo to put Hair into buckle.

To keep **Buckle** *and Tongue together*, or to make both Ends meet ; that is, to have juſt where withal to ſubſiſt, no more.

Bu'ckler [*bouclier*, F.] a Sort of defenſive Armour to skreen the body from the blows of the Enemy ; *figuratively*, Defence, Protection.

Bu'ckler *of beef*, a Piece cut off from the Surloin.

Buckler *Thorn*, an Herb.

Bu'ckram [*bougran*, F. *buckerame*, Ital.] a Sort of ſtrong Linen Cloth ſtiffened with Gum, uſed by Tailors, Stay-makers, *&c.*

Bu'ckrams, an Herb.

Bu'cksom [of bucca, *Sax.* a male Deer, on Account of their Luſt in rutting Time] propenſe or forward to Amour, amorous, wanton, *&c.*

Bu'cksomely, amorouſly, wantonly.

Bu'cksomness, propenſity to Amour, *&c.*

Buco'licks [*bucoliques*, F. *buccolice*, It. *βȣκολικὰ* of *βȣκόλος*, *Gr.* a Cow-herd] paſtoral Songs or Poems in which Herdſmen and Country ſwains, *&c.* are repreſented diſcourſing concerning their Amours or Love Intrigues.

Bucra'nium [*Botany*] the Herb Calves-ſnout, *L.*

A **Bud** [*bouton*, F. *bottone*, Ital. *botòn*, Sp.] a bloſſom or young ſprout ; alſo a weaned Calf of the firſt Year, ſo called becauſe its horns are in the bud.

My Dear **Bud** (my Deary, Hony, *&c.*) an endearing Expreſſion from a Wife to her Husband. See the Play call'd *the Country Wife.*

To **Bud** [*boutonner*, F.] to put forth buds as Trees do ; alſo to inoculate or graft.

To **Bu'ddle** [*Mining* Term] to waſh and cleanſe *Lapis Calaminaris.*

Budge, the dreſs'd Skin or Furr of Lambs.

To **Budge** [*bouger*, F.] to move or ſtir.

Budge, *Adj.* brisk, jocund.

Budge *Batchelors*, a Company of poor old Men clothed in long Gowns lin'd with Lambs Furr, who attend on the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, at the Solemnity of the publick Shew on the firſt Day that he enters upon his Office. Every Freeman call'd upon the Livery and refuſing it, under the Pretext of Incapacity, is oblig'd to make one of the Number, if requir'd.

Budge *Barrel* [in *Ships*] a ſmall tin barrel to hold Gunpowder, having a Caſe or Purſe of Leather covering the Head, to hinder the Powder from taking Fire.

Bu'dget [*bougette*, F.] a bag or Snapſack.

Buff [of *buffle*, F. ſo called from the Likeneſs it bears to the Skin of an Ox] a Sort of thick tanned Leather uſed for Sword-belts and Coats for military Men.

Buff (ſtout, reſolute) as to ſtand buff againſt all Misfortunes. prob. from the Toughneſs of that Leather.

Buff }
Bu'ffle } [*bouffle*, F. *bufolo*, It. *bufalo*, Sp.] a wild Ox or wild Beaſt like an Ox very numerous in *America*.
Buffa'lo }

A **Bu'ffet**, a Repoſitory or Sort of Cupboard for Plate, Glaſſes, *China*-Ware, *&c.* alſo a large Table in a dining Room, called a Side-board for the Plates, Glaſſes, bottles, *&c.*

To **Buffet** [*abofatear*, Sp.] to beat or box.

Bu'ffet [*bofetáda*, Sp.] a blow or box on the Ear, or Slap on the Face.

Buffle-Head, a ſenſeleſs ſtupid Fellow.

Buffoo'n [*bouffon*, F. *bouffone*, It. *bufon*, Sp. but *Salmaſius* chuſes to derive it from *bufo*, L. a Toad, becauſe ſuch Perſons in their buffoonery ſwell themſelves like Toads] a common Jeſter, a Droll, a Merry Andrew.

Buffoo'nery [*bouffonnery*, F. *buffoneria*, It. *bufoneria*, Sp] jeſting, drolling.

Bufo'nius *Lapis*, the Toad-ſtone, a ſtone falſly imagined to be bred in the Head of a Toad, *L.*

Bug, an Inſect that infects bedſteads, *&c.*

May **Bug** [*bruco*, It.] a flying Inſect.

Bu'gbear, an imaginary Monſter, a Terriculament to frighten Children with.

To **Bu'gger** [*bougeronner*, F. *bujaronneàr*, Sp.] to copulate with a beaſt; alſo with a Man or Woman after an unnatural Manner.

Bu'ggerer [*bougre*, F. *bujarròn*, Sp.] one who copulates beaſtlily.

Bu'ggery [*bougerare*, L. or *bougeronner*, F. but *Menagius* chuſes to derive it from *Bulgarians*, a People infamous for unnatural Luſt] the Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with a beaſt.

Bu'gginess, the having bugs.

Bu'ggy, full of bugs.

Bu'gle, a Kind of Herb.

Bugle, [of *bucula*, L. an Heifer] a Kind of wild Ox.

Bu'gles, a Sort of Glaſs beads.

Bugle *Horn* [of *bucula* an Heifer, *L.* and Horn] a Sort of hunting Horn.

Bu'gloss [*bugloſe*, F. *bugloſſa*, It. *buglóſa*, Sp. *bugloſus*, L. of *βȣ́γλωσσον, Gr.*] the Herb Ox-tongue.

Bu'glossum *Vinum*, Wine made of bugloſs, and us'd in Medicine.

To **Build** [byldian, *Sax.*] to erect or make Houſes, barns, Churches, *&c.* alſo to rely upon, *Irr. V.*

Regular **Bui'lding**, one whoſe Plan is ſquare, its oppoſite Sides equal, and its Parts diſpoſed with Symmetry.

Irregular **Building**, that which is not contained within equal and parallel Lines, and whoſe Parts have not a juſt Relation one to the other in the Elevation.

Inſu'ated **Building**, one which is not attach'd, join'd or contiguous to any other, or is ecnompaſſed with a Square, as the Monument, St. *Paul's*, &c.

Engaged **Building**, one encompaſſed, having no Front towards any Street or publick Place, nor Communication but by a narrow Paſſage.

Interred **Building** }
Sunk **Building** } ſuch, the *Area* of which is below the Level or Surface of the Place on which it ſtands, and of which the loweſt Courſes of Stone are hidden.

Bu'ilt *for Building*, as the Built of a Ship, *&c.* the make Form or Faſhion.

Built [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did build, has or is built.

Fools Build Houſes, and wiſe Men buy them. Becauſe ſo many People ruin themſelves with the Itch of building, that buyers ſeldom fail of an Opportunity of buying at half Coſt. The *Italians* ſay : *Caſa fatta, e Vigna poſta, non ſi pàga quanto coſta.* (A Houſe when it's built, and a Vine-yard when planted, never anſwers the Coſt.

Bula'pathum [*βȣλάπαθον, Gr.*] the Herb Patience or Great Dock.

Bulb [*bulbe*, F. *bulbo*, It. *bulbus*, L. of *βολϐὸς, Gr.*] the round Root of a Plant that is wrapped about with many Coats, Peels or Skins one over another, as an Onion; or elſe ſet round with many little Scales, and ſending out many Fibres from the bottom of the Root.

The **Bulb** (or Apple) of the Eye.

Bulba'ceous [*bulbaceus*, L.] full of little round Heads in the Root.

Bulbi'ce [with *Herbaliſts*] a Herb having Leaves like Leeks and a purple Flower, Dog's Leek.

Bulboca'stanum [*βȣλϐοκάϛανον, Gr.*] Earth-nut or Pig-nut.

Bu'lbous [*bulbeux*, F. *bulboſo*, It. *bulboſus*, L.] Plants whoſe Roots have round Heads are called bulbous Plants.

Bulbs [with *Floriſts*] the round ſpired beards of Flowers.

Bu'lga, a budget, Mail or Portmanteau, *Old Lat.*

Bu'lged [ſpoken of a *Ship*] when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her Timber upon a Rock or Anchor, and ſprings a Leak.

Bu'limy [*bulimie*, F. *bulimia*, It. βυλιμία, of βȣ̃ς an Ox and λιμὸς Hunger] called alſo *bovina fames*, or *canina fames*, L. and *κυνορεξία*, *Gr.*

Bulk [buce, *Sax.*] bigneſs, Size.

Bulk [*bulto*, Sp. Buick, Bulg or Bolg, the Belly or Rounding of a Ship] the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold.

To break Bulk [*Sea* Term] is to take out Part of the Ship's Cargo or lading out of the Hold.

Bulk heads [in a *Ship*] are Partitions made athwart a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is divided from another.

Bulk, a Stall before a Shop.

Bulk of Goods the whole Parcel.

Bulk *head afore* [in a *Ship*] a Partition between the Forecaſtle and Grating in the Ship's Head.

To Bulk (or jetty) out.

Bu'lkiness [of buce, *Sax.*] Bigneſs.

Bu'lky [of buce and neɲɲe, *Sax.*] big, groſs, maſſy.

Bull [Bull or Bullence, *Sax.* bolle, or bulle, *Du.* Bull-Ochſe, L. G.] a Beaſt well known.

Bull [bull, *Du.* or *bulla*, L.] properly a golden Ornament for Children; but ſome derive it from βυλὴ, *Gr.* Counſel, becauſe anciently Bulls were iſſued out by a Council of State] a Letter diſpatched from the *Roman* Chancery, ſealed with Lead, anſwering to the Edicts, Letters Patents, *&c.* of ſecular Princes. If theſe Bulls be Letters of Juſtice and Executory, the Lead is hung on a hempen Cord; but if Letters of Grace, the Lead is hung on a ſilken Thread.

To Bull *a Cow.*

He who Bulls the Cow muſt keep the Calf. That is, he who begets a Baſtard muſt keep it; or, he who lies with a Woman is in Danger of being oblig'd to keep the Child, whether he be the Father or not.

Bull } a Name given opprobriouſly to Whore-maſ-
Town Bull } ters.

To look like Bull-*beef*, to look big.

Bull or *Bulla Cœnæ Domini*, a Bull of Excommunication and *Anathema*, Read on holy *Thurſday* againſt all that the *Papiſts* call Hereticks, after which the Pope throws a Torch as his Thunder. Thoſe Crimes which are condemned by this Bull are not to be abſolved by any but the Pope.

Golden Bull, an Ordinance or Statute made by the Emperor *Charles* V. *A. D.* 1536. it Treats concerning the Form or Manner of Electing an Emperor of *Germany*. It is ſo called from a golden Seal which hangs to it.

Bull, or Pope's Brief.

Bull, or Impropriety of Speech, or Blunder.

Bull *Feaſt*, a Feſtival obſerved in *Spain* and *Portugal*, at which wild Bulls are encounter'd by Men on Horſeback, armed with Lances.

Bull-head, an Inſect.

Bulla'ted [*bullatus*, L.] boiling and bubbling.

Bu'll-finch, a Bird.

Bull *Weed*, an Herb.

Bu'llace [prob. *q.* Bulls-eye] a Plum.

Bull-*Beggar*, [*q. d.* Bold Beggar] a Terriculament to frighten Children.

Bu'llary, a Salt-houſe, Salt-pit, or other Place where Salt is boiled.

Bu'llen, ſtalks of Hemp pilled.

Bu'llenger [*Old Saxon*] a Sort of little Sea-Veſſel or Boat.

Bu'llet [*boulet*, F. prob. from *bolus*, L. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Iron or Lead for Cannon, Musket, *&c.*

Red hot Bullets [in the *Art of War*] Bullets heated red hot in a Forge, and then put into a Piece of Ordnance, that has had a good Stopple or Turf firſt rammed down it, to be diſcharged into a beſieged Town to fire the Houſes, *&c.*

Bu'llimong } a Mixture of ſeveral Sorts of Grain together,
Bu'llimony } as Peaſe, Oats, Vetches, *&c.*

Bu'llion [prob. of βῶλος, *Gr.* a Lump of Earth, or as *Minſevus* will, of *billon*, F. or *bellon*, Span. Copper with ſome Silver in it to make Money] Gold or Silver in the Maſs, or Billet; alſo the Place where they are brought to be try'd and exchanged for the King.

Bullion [of *Copper*] is Copper ſet on by Way of Ornament on the Breaſt-plates and Bridles of Horſes.

Bu'llock [bullence, *Sax.*] a Bull-gelt.

Bu'lly } [probably *q. d.* Bull-ey'd, or of *burly* or *bulky*
Bully rock } and *rock*] a ſwaſh Buckler, a Perſon that attends Strumpets, and defends them in their Night rambles.

A Bully-*Fly*, or horned Beetle.

Bu'lrush [bull-ɲiɲe, *Sax.*] a Plant.

Bu'ltel, the branny Part of Meal that has been boulted or dreſſed.

Bu'lwark [*q. d.* round Work, of boll and werck, G. bolwerk, Su. *balvarte*, Sp.] a Baſtion, Rampart or Fort.

Bum [prob. of bodem, *Du.* the bottom, or bomm, *Dut.* a Drum] that Part of the Body that Perſons ſit on.

Bum, a Bailif or Sergeant.

Bum *fodder*, Paper or a neceſſary Uſe.

Bumbasi'n [*bombaſin*, F. *bambagino*, It.] a Kind of Stuff made of Silk and Cotton.

Bumba'st [of *bombaſin*, F.] Linen interwoven with Flax, Linſey-woolſey.

To Bumba'ste [of *bum* and *baſte*, *i. e.* to beat] to beat or bang.

Bumbast *Words or Stile*, a high flown, unintelligible Way of Expreſſion; *Jargon*.

Bumice'lli [among the *Africans*] a Sect of *Mahometans*, ſaid to be great Sorcerers, who pretend to fight againſt the Devil, and frequently run about covered with Blood and bruiſes in a terrible Fright. Sometimes they counterfeit a Combat with him at Noon-day, for the Space of 2 or 3 Hours, and that in the Preſence of Numbers of People, uſing Darts, Javelins and Scimitars, *&c.* laying about them in a deſperate Manner, till they fall down on the Ground, as oppreſſed by Blows. And having reſted a little, recover their Spirits and walk off.

Bump, a Riſing or Swelling, a ſtanding out of a Thing beyond the level Surface.

Bu'mpkin [Dr. *Henſham* derives it of *pumpin* or *pompions*, or other ordinary Fare, as the meaner ſort of Country People eat; others chuſe to derive it of boomken, *Du.* a little Tree, and a Blockhead in *Latin* is called *Stipes* the Stock of a Tree] a Country clown.

Bunch [probably of *bugno*, It. a Knot or Wen] a Bump or Knob; alſo a Cluſter, as a *Bunch of Grapes*.

Bunch [in *Surgery*] an outward disjointing of the *Vertebræ* or turning joints of the Back.

Bu'nched *Cods* [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe Cods that ſtand out in Knobs, and in which the Seed is lodged.

Bu'nched *Roots* [*Botany*] all ſuch round Roots as have Knobs or Knots in them.

Bu'nches, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, Knobs, Warts and Wens, cauſed by eating foul Diet.

Bu'nchiness, the being in Bunches.

Bu'ndle [of bundle, *Du.* bündel, G. bindela, *Su.* Bindela, *Sax.*] a Parcel of any Thing rolled or bound up together, as a Bundle of Hemp, *&c.*

To Bundle (or truſs) *up in Parcels.*

Bundles [*Law* Term] a Sort of Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls, as the Files of Bills and anſwers in Chancery, *&c.*

Bung [probably of Bunȝ, *Sax.* *Bondon*, Fr. but in another Senſe] a Stopple of the Hole in the upper Part of a Barrel.

To Bung [*bondonner*, F.] to ſtop up with a Bung.

To Bu'ngle, to do any Thing awkwardly or clumſily, to cobble, to botch.

Bu'ngler [bwngler, *Welſh*] an awkward cobbling Workman, *&c.*

Bu'nglingly, awkwardly, cobblingly, *&c.*

Bu'nglingness, the Awkwardneſs of doing a Thing, *&c.*

Bu'nias [βȣνιὰς, *Gr.*] the Turnip-root.

Bunn [prob. of *bunnélas*, Sp. a Sort of Fritters, or of *bonus*, L. good; *q. d.* a well reliſhed Cake] a Sort of Cake-bread.

Bunt *of a Sail* [in a *Ship*] the Pouch or middle Part of it, which ſerves to catch and Keep the Wind.

The Bunt *holds much leeward Wind* [*Sea* Term] i. e. the Middle of the Sail hangs too much to the leeward.

Bunt *Lines* [in a Ship] ſmall Lines faſtened to the Bottom of the Sails in the middle Part of the Bolt Ropes, uſed to hale up the Bunt of the Sail, in Order to furl it up the Better.

Bu'nting, a Bird, a Sort of Lark.

A Goſs-hawk ſtrikes not a Bunting. The *Lat.* ſay: *Aquila non capit muſcas.* (An Eagle don't catch Flies.) The *Germ.* ſay: Groſze Leute verachten klaine Schmach. (Great Perſons deſpice ſmall Affronts.) The Meaning is that great and generous Perſons think it beneath them to take Notice of or reſent every little Injury offer'd them, by ſuch who are as much inferior to them in Character, Reputation, or parts as a Bunting, or the leaſt of Birds, is inferiour to an Eagle.

Bu'nter, one who picks up Rags about the Streets.

Buoy [*boye*, F. *boya*, Sp.] a Piece of Wood or Cork, and ſometimes an empty Caſk or Barrel at Sea, ſo faſtened as often to float directly over the Anchor, knowing where it lies; alſo upon ſands as a Sea-mark.

To ſtrain the Buoy [*Sea* Term] to let the Anchor fall, while the ſea has way.

To Buy *one up* [in a *Figurative* ſenſe] to uphold, encourage or ſupport him.

To Buoy *up a Cable* [*Sea* Term] is to make faſt a Piece of Wood to it pretty near the Anchor, ſo that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is ſuſpected to be ſoul or rocky, to hinder it from being fretted or cut.

Bu'oyant [of *boye*, F.] buoying or bearing up.

Bu'phonon [βȣ́φονον, Gr.] the Herb Chamæleon.

Bu'phthalmus [βȣ́φθαλμος, *Gr.*] the Herb Ox-eye or wild Camomil.

The [illegible]r *of a Beef*, &c. the ſweet bread.

Bur } vid. *Burr.*
Burdock }

Bur, a broad Ring of Iron, behind the Hand or the Place made for the Hand on the Spears, that were us'd by Knights or Eſquires formerly in Tilting, which bur was brought to reſt when the Tilter charged his Spear, and ſerved there to ſecure it and make it the more eaſy.

Burbot, a Fiſh full of Prickles.

Bu'rden } [byꞃthen, *Sax.* byrde, *Dan.* bürde, G. boerde, *Su.* burthon, *Teut.* which *Wachter* derives
Bu'rthen }
from *borden*, *Perſ.* of *Scythian* to bear] a Load or Weight of any Thing, as much as a Man, Horſe or any Thing can carry.

No one knows the Weight of anothers Burden. To which anſwers another Engliſh Proverb: *None knows where the Shoe pincheth ſo well as he that weareth it.* Generally us'd when People make Light of others Misfortunes, or think them not ſo great as they in Reality are.

The Burden (or Repetition of the latter Part) of a Song.

To Burden [of bürden, H. G.] to load.

Bu'rden *of Gad-ſteel*, 180 Pound weight.

Bu'rden [of *burdon*, F. a Staff or a Pipe in the Form of a Staff] in ſome muſical Inſtruments the Drone or the Baſe, and the Pipe that plays it; hence that Part of a Song that is repeated at the End of every Stanza, is called the burden of it.

Bu'rden [of a *Ship*] ſo many Tun weight as ſhe will ſtow or carry in Quantity of Goods.

Bu'rdensome, heavy or troubleſome.

Bu'rdensomness [byꞃðenꞅomneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Heavineſs or Troubleſomneſs to bear.

Bu'reau } [*Bureau*, F.] a Cabinet or Cheſt of Drawers or
Bu'roe } Scrutoir for Depoſiting Papers of Accounts; alſo a buffet for ſetting Plate, *China* Ware, *&c.*

Burelle' [in *Blazonry*] is a *French* Term, which, as *Columbiere* ſays, ſhould be called *Barry* of 19 Pieces. But if there be more than 10, the Number is to be expreſs'd, and the Pieces in burelle muſt be even Numbers; for if the Number be odd, and the Field have more Parts than are in the Charge, then the Pieces that are charged in the Field muſt be called by the Name of Trangles.

Burg [of berg, G. borge, *Du.* a Mountain] ſignifies a City, Town, Caſtle or Camp, becauſe anciently Towns were built upon Hills. Hence, our Hiſtories inform us that the Inhabitants have often remov'd their Towns from Hills, on which they had been firſt built, into Vallies, where they now ſtand for the better conveniency of Water. Of which *Salisbury*, formerly called *Salesburg*, is a remarkable Inſtance.

Bu'rgage [*bourgage*, F. in *Law*] a Tenure by which the Inhabitants of Cities, Burroughs and Towns held their Lands and Tenements of the King or ſome Lord for an annual Rent.

Bu'rganet } [*Bourguinete*, F.] in *Heraldry*, ſo call'd
Bu'rgonet } from the *Burgundians* wearing it. A Sort of Steel-cap formerly worn by Foot-Soldiers in battle.

To Bu'rgeon [of *bourgeon*, F. a tender Twig] to grow big about or groſs, ſpoken of Trees.

Bu'rgership } [buꞃh-ꞅcipe, *Sax.* burgerſchafft, G.] the
Bu'rgesship } Dignity or Privilege of a burger.

Bu'rgess [of buꞃȝh, *Sax.* *bourgeois*, F. *borgeſe*, It. borger, *Du.* burger, G.] an Inhabitant of a burgh or borough; alſo one who ſerves in Parliament for a burgh.

Burgh [buꞃȝh, *Sax.*] a borough, a large Village, a Commonalty; anciently a Town having a Wall or ſome incloſure about it.

Burgh bote [of buꞃȝ and boꞇe, *Sax.*] a Contribution towards repairing of Caſtles; alſo an Exemption from paying it.

Burgh brech [buꞃȝhbꞃyce, *Sax.*] a Fine impoſed on the Community of a Town for breach of the Peace, *&c.*

Bu'rgher [burer, *Teut.*] a Citizen, a Townſman.

Bu'rghgrave } [burgraff, *Teut.*] a Title of Honour in
Bu'rgrave } *Germany*, a Count or Chief Governour of a City or Caſtle.

Bu'rghmaster } [*Bourgue-maître*, F. *Burgo-maeſtro*, Ital.
Bu'rgomaster } borgermeeſter, *Du.* burgermeiſter, G.] a Chief Magiſtrate of the Towns in the *Low Countries*, and other Places in *Germany*.

Bu'rghmote [buꞃȝ-ȝemoꞇ, *Sax.*] a Court of a borough or City.

Bu'rghware, a burgeſs or Citizen.

Bu'rglar [of buꞃȝ a Caſtle, and *latro*, L. or *larron*, F. Thief, *q. d.* a Thief in a Caſtle; every Man's Houſe being his Caſtle] a breaker of Houſes in the Night Time.

Bu'rglary, a breaking dwelling Houſes or Ware-Houſes in the Night Time (*i. e.* after the Day Light is ſhut in in the Evening, and before it appears in the Morning) with a felonious Intent.

Bu'rial [of byꞃiȝian, *Sax.*] a funeral Solemnity or Interment.

Bu'riable [prob. of byꞃiȝneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] that may be fit to be buried.

Buri'n, a Graver or ingraving Tool, *F.*

To Burl, to dreſs Cloths, as Fullers do.

To Burl, or pick out the Straws or Threads of Cloth which have not taken the Dye as Cloth-drawers do.

Burling-*Iron*, a Sort of Pinchers or Nippers for that Uſe.

Burl'esk] } [*burleſque*, F. of *burleſco*, It. and Sp.] a Kind
Burle'sque } of Poetry, Merry, Jocular, and bordering on Ridicule, is a Sort of Verſe proper for lampoon; but it is a Manner of Verſifying harder to be acquired, than that which is moſt harmonious and beautiful. The more the feet hobble in moſt places, the more perfect is the meaſure; as for harmony, that is little minded in Burleſque.

Burle'sked, turned into Burleſque.

Bu'rliness [*q.* of boor, *Du.* a Peaſant] bigneſs, Largeneſs of body, *&c.*

Bu'rly [prob. of boor like, and ȝebuꞃ-like, *Sax.*] comely; big, groſs, heavy.

Burn [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] a Solution of the Continuity of the Parts of a body, made by the Impreſſion of Fire; alſo a Mark remaining upon the Thing burnt.

To Burn [byꞃnan and bæꞃnan, *Sax.* burnen, *Du.* brennen, G. *Irr. V.*] to hurt, marr, conſume or deſtroy with Fire; to ſcorch.

A Burn [*Surgery*] an Impreſſion of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains much heat with bliſters and ſometimes an eſcar, according as the Fire has had more or leſs Effect.

Burn [buꞃna, *Sax.* a River or Fountain] at the beginning or End of a Word, ſignifies the Place to take its Name from a River or Fountain, as *Burnham.*

Burn *beating* [*Husbandry*] a Method of manuring Land by cutting off the Peat or Turf, and then laying it on heaps and burning it to Aſhes.

A Burnt Child dreads the Fire. This Proverb intimates that it is natural for all living *Creatures*, whether rational or irrational, to conſult their own Security, and Self-Preſervation; and whether they Act by Inſtinct or Reaſon, it ſtill tends to ſome care of avoiding thoſe Things that have already done them an Injury, and there are a great many Old Sayings in ſeveral Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The *Hebrews* ſay מן רנכתיה חיויא חבלא מרחיל ליה: The *Greeks*: Παθὼν δὲ νήπιος ἔγνω. The Latins: *Piſcator ictus ſapit.* And the *French* ſay: *Chien échauffé craint l'Eau froide.* The *Ital.* *Con ſcoltoto da l' aqua calda ha paura poi della fredda:* (The ſcolded Dog fears cold Water.) Span. *Gata eſcaldado del aqua fria hamiedo.* (The ſcalded Cat fears cold Water.)

Bu'rnet [of *burn*, Engl.] the Herb Pimpernel.

Thorny Bu'rnet, a Kind of Shrub.

Bu'rning [of byꞃnenȝ, *Sax.*] violent hot; inflamed, conſuming in Fire.

Bu'rning *the Dead.* Tho' the Cuſtom of burying the Dead was the moſt ancient, yet that of burning ſucceeded very early, and is ſaid to have been introduced by *Hercules.* And it appears that burning the Dead was uſed by the *Greeks*, in the Time of the *Trojan* War.

The Philoſophers were divided in their Opinions concerning burning: Thoſe who were of Opinion, that human bodies were compounded of Water, Earth or the four Elements, were for having them buried or committed to the Earth. But *Heraclitus* and his Followers, imagining Fire to be the firſt Principle of all Things, eſteemed burning as the moſt proper; for every one thought it the moſt reaſonable Method, and the moſt agreeable to Nature, ſo to diſpoſe of bodies, as they might ſooneſt be reduced to their firſt Principles.

Euſtachius aſſigned two Reaſons why burning came to be of ſo general Uſe in *Greece.* The firſt is, becauſe bodies were thought to be unclean after the Departure of the Soul, and therefore were purified by Fire: and the ſecond, that the Soul, being ſeparated from the groſs unactive Matter, might be at Liberty to take its Flight to the heavenly Manſions. The Manner of burning the bodies was thus: the body was placed upon the Top of the Pile, but was rarely burnt without Company; for beſides the various Animals they threw upon the Pile, Perſons of Quality were ſeldom burnt without a Number of Slaves or Captives; they alſo poured into the Fire all Sorts of precious Ointments and Perfumes; and they alſo covered the body with the Fat of beaſts, that it might conſume the Sooner; for it was looked upon as a ſingular bleſſing to be quickly reduced to Aſhes.

It was alſo the Cuſtom to throw into the Fire the Arms of thoſe that were Soldiers, and the Garments that the Deceaſed had worn while living; and the *Athenians* were very profuſe, in ſo much that ſome of their Law-givers were forc'd to reſtrain them by ſevere Penalties from Defrauding the Living by their Liberality to the Dead. The funeral Pile was commonly lighted by ſome of the Deceaſed's neareſt Relations, who made prayers and vows to the Winds to aſſiſt the Flame, that the body might quickly be reduced to Aſhes.

At the Funerals of Generals and great Officers, the Soldiers with the Reſt of the Company made a ſolemn Proceſſion three Times round the Pile, to expreſs their Reſpect to the Deceaſed; during the Time the Pile was burning, the Friends of the deceaſed Perſon ſtood by pouring forth Libations of Wine, and calling upon the Deceaſed. When the Pile had burnt down, and the Flame had ceaſed, they extinguiſhed the Remains of the Fire with Wine, which having done, they collected the bones and Aſhes. The bones were ſometimes waſh'd with Wine and anointed with Oil.

To diſtinguiſh the Reliques of the body from thoſe of the beaſts and Men burnt with it, this was done by placing the body of the Perſon in the Middle of the Pile; whereas the Men and the beaſts burnt with it, lay on the Sides. Theſe bones and Aſhes thus collected, they put into Urns, made either of Wood, Stone, Earth, Silver or Gold, according to the Quality of the Perſon deceaſed.

Burning *of Women*, it was the Cuſtom of the ancient *Brittains*, that when any great Man died (if there was any Occaſion to be ſuſpicious as to the Manner of his Death) his Relations made enquiry among his Wives concerning it, and if any of them were found guilty they were puniſhed with Fire and other Torments.

Burning [with *Philoſophers*] is defined to be the Action of Fire upon ſome *Pabulum* or Fuel, whereby the Minute or very ſmall Parts of it are torn from each other, put into a violent Motion, and aſſuming the Nature of Fire itſelf, fly off *in orbem*, &c.

Burning, a Name formerly given to an infectious Diſeaſe, gotten in the Stews, by converſing with lewd Women; ſuppos'd to be the ſame with that now call'd the Pox.

Burning *Glaſs*, a Machine ſo wrought, that the Rays of the Sun are collected into a Point, and by that means the Force and Effect of them is heightened to that Degree, ſo as to burn ſuch Objects as it is placed againſt.

To **Bu'rnish** [*brunir*, Fr. *brunir*, Ital. *brunnir*, Sp.] to ſmooth, poliſh or brighten any Metal, *&c.* by a violent rubbing it with any Thing.

Bu'rnisher [*bruniſſeur*, F. *Brunitore*, Ital. *Brunidor*, Sp.] one who poliſhes, *&c.* alſo a Tool uſed by Engravers, *&c.* to ſmooth their Plate.

To **Burnish** [with *Hunters*] a Term uſed of a Hart's ſpreading its Horns after they have been fray'd or new rubb'd.

Burnt [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did burn, have or is burnt.

Burnt, vid. *to burn*.

Burnt-*Offering*, a Sacrifice in which the whole Victim was conſum'd with Fire.

Burr [prob. of *burre*, F. a Lock of Wool] the round Knob of Horn next a Deer's Head; alſo the burr of the Ear.

Burr [*Bardane*, F.] the Plant called alſo *Burdock*.

Burr *Pump* [in a *Ship*] a Pump by the Side of the Ship, into which a Staff 7 or 8 Foot long is put, having a burr of Wood at the End, which is drawn up by a Rope faſtened to the Middle of it, this is called a *Bilge-Pump*.

Burr *Seed*, the Herb bur-flag.

Bu'rras *Pipe* [with *Goldſmiths* and *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument uſed to keep corroding Powders in, as *Vitriol*, *precipitate*, &c.

Burrel *Fly*, an Inſect.

Bu'rrel *Shot* [with *Gunners*] ſmall bullets, Nails, Stones, Pieces of old Iron, *&c.* put into Caſes, to be diſcharged out of the Ordnance or murdering Pieces; Caſe-ſhot.

Bu'rrow [of buꞃe a Parloir, or byꞃᵹena, *Sax.* a Sepulchre, or of **verborgen**, *G.* hidden] a Rabbet-hole, *&c.* in a Warren.

Bu'rsa pastoris [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Shepherd's-Purſe or Pouch, *L.*

Bu'rrock, a ſmall Wear or Dam, where wheels are laid in a River for the catching of Fiſh.

Bursa'lis [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Inſide of the Thigh, ſo called from its Reſemblance to a Purſe, in *Latin Burſa*.

Bursa'ria [in *Ant. Deeds*] the Treaſury of a collegiate or conventual Church; the Place of Accounting, Receiving and Paying by the Burſers.

Bursa'rii, the burſers of a Monaſtery or College.

Bu'rsars, Youths in *Scotland*, ſent once a Year as Exhibitioners to the Univerſities, by each Presbytery; by whom they are allowed at the Rate of 100 l. *Scots* for 4 Years.

Bu'rse [*bourſe*, F. **borſe**, *Du.* boꞃꞅ, *Sax.* of *burſa*, L. a Purſe, *βυρσα*, *Gr.* all of **burs**, **boers**, *Teut.*] the Sign of which was formerly ſet over ſuch Places where Merchants meet, as the *Royal Exchange*.

To **Bu'rst** [of buꞃꞅtan, *Sax.* **borſte**, *Dan.* **berſten**, *Du.* and G.] to break aſunder.

Burst [*Irr. Imp.*] did burſt.

Burst } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or is burſt or burſten.
Bursten }

Bu'rst, a flat Fiſh.

Bu'rt-wort, an Herb.

Bu'rthen, vid. *Burden*.

Bu'rstness, a being broken aſunder.

Bu'rton [on *Shipboard*] a ſmall Tackle to be faſtened any where at Pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle Pullies; the Uſe of it is to hoiſt ſmall Things in and out.

Bu'ry } [of buꞃᵹh, *Sax.*] a dwelling Place or Court, and
Be'rry } is a Termination added to the Names of many Places, as *Aldermanbury*.

To **Bu'ry** [byꞃiᵹian, or biꞃian, or of biꞃiᵹen, *Sax.* **bergen**, *G.* to hide] to interr a dead Corps.

Bu'sch } [*Old Law Records*] bruſh-wood, Under-wood.
Bu'scus }

Buse'linum [*Βυσέλινον*, *Gr.*] a Kind of great Parſly, *L.*

Bu'sh [prob. of **buſch**, *Teut.* or *buiſſon*, F, **busk**, *Dan.* **bos**, *Du.*] any Sort of Shrub, as a *Gooſeberry-buſh*, &c.

Bush [*Hunting* Term] the Tail of a Fox.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the **Bush**. This Proverb intimates, Poſſeſſion is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a *certain Loſs* for an *uncertain Gain:* and teaches us that FUTURITIES are liable to *Diſappointements*; no depending on *ſhall* or *will* HEREAFTER, and no commanding *Things out of our Hands* five Tenſes *diſtant* from *Fruition*. It ſeems to have been borrowed either of the *Hebrews*, who ſay, פורחום טבא עפורתא בכפא ממאה or *Greeks*, who ſay, Νηπιος ὃς τα ἑτοιμα λιπὼν τ' ἀ ἑτοιμα διώκει, *Heſiod.* and the *Romans* peremptorily ſay, *Spem pretio non emo*; and the *French*, *Mieux vaut un tenez, que deux vous l'aurez*.

Bu'shel, an *Engliſh* Dry Meaſure, containing four Pecks or 8 Gallons Land Meaſure, and 5 Pecks Water Meaſure.

To meaſure another Man's Corn by one's own **Bushel**. The *French* ſay: *Meſurer les autres à ſon aune.* The *Ital. Miſurare gli altri col ſuo baſſetto.* (To meaſure others with one's own Ell.) All ſignifying to judge of another Man Actions or Circumſtances by one's own.

Bu'shels [*of a Cart wheel*] certain Irons within the Hole of the Nave, to preſerve it from Wearing.

Bu'shiness [of *buiſſon*, F. a buſh] the being buſhy.

Bu'shy, full of buſhes.

Bu'siness [of byꞅᵹian, *Sax.*] Employment, Work, *&c.*

Bu'sk [prob. of *buſque*, Fr.] a Sort of Stick of Whalebone, Iron, Wood, *&c.* worn formerly by Women to keep down their Stomachers.

Bu'skin [prob. either of *Borzacchino*, It. or **brosken**, *Du.* *Brodequin*, F.] a Sort of boot or Stocking in the Manner of a little boot, covering the Foot and Mid-leg, and tied beneath the Knee, uſed anciently by Tragedians.

Bu'skined, wearing buskins.

Buss [**buſs**, *Du.*] a ſmall Ship or Sea Veſſel, uſed by the *Dutch* in the Herring-Fiſhery.

To **Buss** [prob. of *baciare*, It. *besàr*, Sp. *baſiare*, L. whence *baiſer*, F. and **boeſen**, *Du.*] to kiſs.

Bu'st [*buſte*, F. *buſto*, It.] a Term in Sculpture uſed for the Figure or Portrait of a Perſon in *Relievo*, ſhewing only the Head, Shoulders and Stomach, the Arms ſeeming to have been lopt off, uſually placed on a Pedeſtal.

Bu'st [*buſtum*, L.] a Pyramid or Pile of Wood, whereon anciently the bodies of the Dead were placed in Order to be burnt.

Bu'stal [*buſtalis*, L.] of or belonging to Graves or Tombs.

Bu'stcoat, ſoft bread, eaten with butter.

Bu'stard [*Outarde*, F. *Ottarda*, It. *Abutarda*, Sp.] a Fowl of a ſluggiſh Nature.

To **Bu'stle** [prob. of bꞃuꞅtlian, *Sax.* to ruſtle in Armour] to make a Stir, Noiſe or hurry about.

Bu'stle, Stir, Noiſe or Hurry.

Bu'strophe } [of *βοῦς* an Ox, and *στροφὴ*, *Gr.* a Turn-
Bustro'phedon } ing] *qu. d.* the Turning of Oxen in ploughing Ground] a Term uſed to expreſs a Manner of Writing of the ancient *Romans*, which was as it were in Furrows, the firſt Line began at the left Hand, and ended at the right, and the ſecond Line began at the right, and proceeded to the left, ſo that the whole bare a Repreſentation to ploughed Land.

Bustua'rii, a Kind of Gladiators among the *Romans*, who fought about the *Buſtum* or funeral Pile of a Perſon deceas'd in the Ceremony of his Obſequies.

To **Bu'sy** [byꞅᵹian, prob. of biꞅa, *Sax.* a Throng, *q. d.* a Throng of buſineſs] to employ ſedulouſly.

As **Busy** **as a Bee.** This Proverbial Simily is very adequate.

As **Busy** **as a Hen with one Chicken.** Spoken of People who make a great Deal of Work and ſtir about very trivial Affairs.

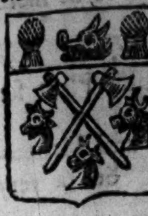
who more Buſy than they who have leaſt to do. They who have no buſineſs of their own are generally buſtling about and troubling themſelves with other Peoples. According to another Proverb

Busy **Folks are always meddling.** Spoken of thoſe officious Perſons who are always thruſting themſelves into other Peoples Concerns. The Character of ſuch a one is very well expreſs'd in a Play call'd the buſy body.

Bu'sy } [byꞅy, ȝebyꞅȝoꝺ, *Sax.*] ſedulouſly employ'd.
Bu'sied }

Bu't [buꞇe, *Sax.* *i. e.* none beſides or except him] except, beſides.

Bu t [*boute*, F. the End] the extreme and thick Part, as of a Musket.



Bu'tchers. this Company was not incorporated till the 3d of King *James* I. then they were made a Corporation by the Name of Maſter, Wardens, and commonalty of the Art and Myſtery of *Butchers*; yet the Fraternity is ancient; their Arms *Azure*, two Axes ſaltirewiſe *Argent* between three Bulls Heads cowped, attired *Or*, a Boars Head Gules, betwixt two Garbes *vert*.

Bu'tcher [*boucher*, F.] a Killer of Cattle, and Seller of their Fleſh.

Bu'tcher's *Broom*, an Herb.

Butcher-ro'w [*boucherie*, F. *beccheria*, It.] a Row of butcher's-ſhops, a Shambles.

Bu'tcherliness, butcherly Nature or Action.

Bu'tchery [*bouchery*, F. *beccheria*, It.] a great Slaughter.

Bu'tler [*bouteiller*, F.] an Officer in Noblemens and Princes Houſes, who keeps the Wine, beer, and Houſhold-Stores.

Bu'tlerage [in *Law*] a certain Impoſt upon Sale-Wines imported, which the King's butler might Require of every Ship containing leſs than 40 Tun.

Bu'tlership [of *bouteiller*, F.] the Office of a butler.

Bu'tsecarl } [buꞇeꞅcaꞃl, *Sax.*] a boatſwain or Mariner.
Bute' carl }

A Bu'tt [buꞇꞇe, *Sax.* **boht**, G. *botte*, F. and It.] a large Veſſel for Liquids of Wine 126 Gallons, of currans from 15 to 22 C. Weight.

A Butt [probably of buꞇꞇe, *Sax.* or of *bute*, or *but*, F.] a Mark to ſhoot at.

To Butt [*buttare*, Ital. **botten**, *Dut.* *bouter*, F. to thruſt from] to puſh at or againſt with the Horn, as Bulls, Goats, *&c.*

A Butt [*Sea Word*] the End of any Plank which joins to another on the Outſide of the Ship under Water.

To ſpring a Butt [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to *ſpring a butt*, when a Plank is looſened at one End.

Butts ſays the *Spectator*, are a particular Sort of Men, who are ſuch provokers of Mirth in Converſation, that it is impoſſible for a Club or merry Meeting to ſubſiſt without them; by which ſays he I mean, thoſe honeſt Gentlemen, that are always expos'd to the Wit and Raillery of their Well-wiſhers and Companions; that are pelted by Men, Women and Children, Friends and Foes, and in a Word ſtand as *Butts* in Converſation for every one to ſhoot at that pleaſe. I know, ſays he ſeveral of theſe Butts, who are Men of Wit and Senſe, tho' by ſome odd turn of Humour, ſome unlucky caſt in their Perſon or behaviour, have always the Misfortune to make the Company merry. The Truth of it is, ſays he, a Man is not qualified for a *Butt*, who has not a great Deal of Wit and Vivacity, even in the ridiculous Side of his Character.

A ſtupid Butt is only fit for the Converſation of ordinary People: Men of Wit require one that will give them play, and beſtir himſelf in the abſurd Parts of his behaviour.

A Butt with theſe Accompliſhments frequently gets the Laugh on his Side, and turns the ridicule upon him that attack's him.

B'uttens } [*Hunting* Term] the Burrs or Knobs of a Deer's
Butto'ns } Head, called otherwiſe Seals.

Bu'tter [*beure*, F. *butiro*, It. **Botter**, O. and L. G. **Butter**, G. **Boter**, *Du.* buꞇꞇeꞃe, *Sax.* *βυτύρον*, *Gr.* whence *butyrum*, L.] a Food made of the Cream of Milk churned.

They who have good Store of Butter **may ſpread much on their Bread.** Lat. *Cui multum eſt piperis etiam oleribus immiſcet.* The Meaning is, that they who have enough and to ſpare of any Thing may be freer in the Uſe of it, than thoſe who are but ſparingly provided.

His Money melts like Butter **in the Sun.** That is, he ſpends it prodigally. The *French* ſay: S*a bourſe a le Flux*. (His Purſe has a Looſeneſs.) The *Ital.* ſay: *La ſua borſa non hà fondo.* (His Purſe has no bottom.)

Butter-*Boxes*, a Nick-name given the *Dutch*, becauſe they are great Butter-eaters.

Butter **is Gold in the Morning, Silver at Noon, Lead at Night.** This Saying is very common, but what Grounds there are for it I ſhall leave undetermin'd.

To Butter [with *Gameſters*] to double and continue doubling the Bet or Wager in Order to recover all Loſſes at once.

Bu'tter *of Antimony* [*Chymiſtry*] a Mixture of the acid Spirits of ſublimate Corroſive with the Regulus of Antimony.

Bu'tter *of Tin* [with *Chymiſts*] a Compound made of one Part of Tin reduced to Powder, and three Parts of ſublimate corroſive. This Compoſition has this ſtrange Property, that it is continually ſending forth fumes.

Bu'tter-fly [buꞇꞇeꞃe ꝼleȝe, *Sax.*] an Inſect.

Bu'tter-teeth, [buꞇꞇeꞃ-ꞇoꞇhaꞃ, *Sax.*] the Great, broad Fore-teeth.

Bu'tter-wort [ſo called becauſe it feels as if it were ſmeared with butter] the Plant *Yorkſhire* Sanicle.

Bu'ttery [of buꞇꞇeꞃe, *Sax.*] a Place where Victuals are ſet up.

Bu'ttes, the Ends or ſhort Pieces of ploughed Lands lying in Ridges and Furrows.

Bu'ttock [Dr. *T. Henſh* derives the Word of **bout**, *Du.* the bolt of the bone, and Hoh, *Sax.* the Hough] the breech or Haunch.

Buttock [*of a Ship*] is that Part of her which makes her breadth, right a Stern from the Tuck upwards.

Broad Buttock [of a *Ship*] one built broad at the Tranſum.

Buttock, a vulgar Name for a common Whore.

Buttock-*Ball*, a vile Aſſembly of rakiſh People of both Sexes, who meet under the Pretext of holding a Sort of Ball.

Bu'tton [*bouton*, F. *buttone*, It. *butòn*, Sp. *botom*, Port.] a Faſtening for Garments.

To Bu'tton [*boutonner*, F. *abbottonare*, Ital.] to faſten with Buttons.

Bu'ttress [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Butment built archwiſe, or a Maſs of Stone or Brick ſerving for the Support of the Sides of a Building, Wall, *&c.*

Bu'ttress } [with *Farriers*] an Inſtrument for piercing
Bu ttrice } the Hoof or the Sole of an Horſes Foot that is over-grown, or for paring the Hoof, in Order to ſhoo it.

Bu'twink, a Bird.

Buty'rum *Saturni* [with *Chymiſts*] Butter of Lead, a chymical Preparation called ſweet Liquor of Lead.

Bu'xeous [*buxeus*, L.] of or like Box.

Buxi'ferous [*buxifer*, L.] bearing Box.

By'ssine [*Byſſinus*, L.] ſilken, like Silk.

Bu'xum [bocꞅom, prob. of buȝen, *Sax.* to bend] flexible, amorous, wanton, vid. *Buckſome*.

Bu'xomely, wantonly, amorouſly.

Bu'xus [*Botany*] the Box-tree or Wood, *L.*

To Buy [bycȝean, *Sax.*] *Irr. V.* to purchaſe with Money,

The Buyer **wants 100 Eyes, the Seller but one.** It. *Chi compra hà biſogno di cent' occhii, chi vende u' hà aſſai di uno.* Or, according to the Lat. *Caveat emptor.* (Let the Buyer look to himſelf.) The Seller knows the good or bad Qualities of his Commodities, and has more Need of his Tongue than his Eyes. Whereas the Buyer can't be too watchful in this deceiving Age, in which Tricking in Trade is but too much look'd upon as warrantable Cunning, and Over-reaching paſſes for Wit.

Better Buy **than Borrow.** When a Man can; but when Money is wanting. he muſt either borrow or go without, unleſs he be ſo vile to do worſe.

He that Buys *Land* Buys *many Stones*;
He that Buys *Fleſh* Buys *many Bones*;
He that Buys *Eggs* Buys *many Shells*;
But he that Buys *good Ale* Buys *nothing elſe.*

A favourite old proverbial Rhime among Topers.

To Buy **a Pig in a Poke.** To buy a Thing without ſeeing or looking on it. The *French* ſay: *Acheter Chat en poche.* The *Ital.* ſay: *Comperar la gatta in ſacco.* (To buy a Cat in a Bag.) That is, to buy a Thing without looking at it, or enquiring into the Value of it.

Bu'zo [*Old Records*] the Shaft of an Arrow, before it is feathered.

To Buzz [a Word derived from the Similitude of the Sound to the Action] to make a Noiſe like Bees, *&c.* to whiſper often, or ſpeak often to a Perſon about the ſame Thing, to inculcate; to ſpread abroad privately.

Bu'zzard [*buſard*, F. *bozzago*, It. **Buſart**, G.] a Kind of large Hawk or Kite; alſo a ſtupid ſenſeleſs Fellow; as *a blind buzzard*.

To be between Hawk and Buzzard. Some interpret this Proverb to ſignify being a Trimmer or Time ſerver; others, to be wavering or unſettled in one's Mind; and again others the Being in a dangerous Situation, or being environ'd with Dangers on all Sides.

A Buzzing [*bourdonnement*, F.] a humming Noiſe like that of Bees.

By [bi, *Sax.* **by**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **bey**, H. G.] beſide or nigh; alſo with, as by which; alſo whilſt, as by Day; alſo *on* as by (*i. e.* on) his Example; likewiſe the efficient Cauſe, the

Motive and the Means. It is alſo us'd for at, in and thro'.

BY *the* BY, privately.

BY BY, Sung by Nurſes to lull their Children aſleep. (*Caſaubon* derives it of *βαυϐᾶν*, *Gr.* to *ſleep*.)

BY BY, us'd familiarly and chiefly to Children, inſtead of *Good b'y*, or *God be with you*.

BYE [of By, *Sax.* a dwelling Place, **by**, *Dan.* **byy**, *Su.* a Town] at the End of a Name ſignifies a Habitation, as *Southerby*, *&c.*

BY LAWS, Laws made in Courts leet, or Courts Baron, or by particular Companies or Corporations, for their better Regulation of Affairs.

BY WORK, *ſee* Landskip.

BY'LANDER [ſo called on Account of its Coaſting or Sailing near the Land] a Kind of ſmall ſwift ſailing Veſſel uſed in *Flanders*, &c. for exporting *Merchandiſes* to *England*, &c.

BY-BLOW, a merry begotten Child, a Baſtard.

BY-ENDS, ſelfiſh Ends or Deſigns.

BY'NE [*βύνη*, *Gr.*] Barley ſteeped, Malt.

BY'RAM [among the *Turks*] a ſolemn Feſtival, a Sort of Carnaval.

BYRA'MLICK [among the *Turks*] a Preſent in the Nature of a *News-Year-Gift*, given at the Time of that Feſtival.

BY-LAW [in the Practick of *Scotland*] a Law eſtabliſhed by the Conſent of Neighbours unanimouſly elected in the Courts called

BY-LAW *Courts*, Courts ſomething reſembling our Courts Leet, or Courts Baron.

BY-STANDERS, Lookers on.

The BY-STANDER ſees more than the Gameſter. Fr. *Un Regardant vaut plus qu'un Joueur.* A Gameſter very often overlooks his Game by a too great Attention, or perhap's by being ruffl'd or diſcompoſed at Fortun'es going againſt him, whereas a Perſon, who looks on with Unconcern has his Thoughts and Mind freer to obſerve and conſider every Circumſtance and Incident.

BYZA'NTINE of *Byzantium*, i. e. *Conſtantinople.*

BYZA'NTINUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botanick* Writers] growing about *Conſtantinople.*

C.

C c, Roman, *C c*, *Italick*, 𝕮 𝔠, *Engliſh*, are the third Letters; and Κ *κ*, *Greek*, the tenth; and כ, *Hebrew*, the eleventh of their reſpective Alphabets.

C [in *Engliſh*] before the Vowels *a*, *o* and *u*, is generally pronounced as *k*; as *Cap*, *Corpſe*, *Cup*, &c.

C [in *Engliſh*] before *e*, *ce*, *i*, *ie*, and *y*, is ſounded like *s*; as *Cellar*, *City*, *exceed*, *Ceiling*, *Cyprus*.

C [in *Engliſh*] generally goes before *k*; as *back*, *beck*, *thick*, *lock*, *muck*; but if a Vowel follows *k*, the *c* is not ſet before it; as *cake*, *peke*, *ſtrike*, *ſtroke*, *duke*.

It is better to expreſs the French *que* by *ck*, than as ſome do *publique* and not *publick*; *Muſique* and not *Muſick*; tho others chuſe to leave the *k* quite out and to write *public*, *Muſic*, and indeed the *k* is ſuperfluous.

C [in the Titles of Books, Inſcriptions on Tombs, under Statues, *&c.*] is an Abbreviation of *centum*, *Latin* an 100, and is repeated for each Hundred, as CCCC, 400.

C is alſo an Abbreviation of *Chriſti*, as A C, i. e. *Anno Chriſti*, L. in the Year of Chriſt.

CC, are Abbreviations of *Corporis* or *Corpus Chriſti*, L. i. e. of the Body of Chriſt, as a Student of *CC*, *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*.

CAB [קַב, *Heb.*] a Meaſure of the *Hebrews*, containing about three Pints *Engliſh*, or the 18th Part of the *Ephah*.

CABALA [*cabale*, F. *cabala*, It. and Sp. קבלה receiving, of קבל he received] a traditional or myſterious Doctrine among the ancient *Jews*, which they ſay was delivered by Word of Mouth to *Moſes*, and by him to the Fathers, and ſo tranſmitted from Generation to Generation; and at Length about the Time of their Captivity in *Babylon*, collected into a Body called *Miſhnaoth*, which, with the Commentaries and Gloſſes of their Doctors and Rabbies, compoſe the Work called the *Talmud*, being 7 Volumes in *Folio*.

CA'BBALA [by *Chriſtians*] is taken for the Uſe or rather abuſe, which Magicians made of ſome Part of the Paſſages of Scripture, and all the Words, Magic Figures, Letters, Numbers, Charms, *&c.* and alſo the Hermetical Science, are comprized or underſtood under this Name *Cabala*.

A CABA'L, a Meeting together or Conſultation, privately on ſome Party Matters; alſo the Perſons caballing.

To CA'BAL [*cabaler*, F.] to make Parties, to plot privately.

CA'BALIST [*cabaliſte*, F. *cabaliſta*, It. Sp. and L.] a Perſon verſed in the *Jewiſh* Cabala.

CABALI'STICAL } [*cabaliſtique*, F. *cabaliſtico*, It. and Sp.
CABALI'STICK } *cabaliſticus*, L. B.] of or pertaining to the *Cabala*.

CABA'LLER [*caballeur*, F.] one who joins in Cabals; a Party Man.

CABALLI'NE [*caballinus*, L.] of or belonging to an Horſe.

CABALLINE *Aloes* [of *caballinus*, L.] a coarſer Sort of Aloes uſed in Medicines for Horſes.

CABA'LLUS [*according to the Poets*] the winged Horſe *Pegaſus*, who as he flew to the Mount *Helicon*, by a Blow of his Hoof, cauſed a great Fountain to riſe out of a Rock, which was thence called *Hippocrene*. This Fountain was conſecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muſes*; and thence it is, that it is feigned, that the Poets drank of that Water, to make their Poems to be more admired and improved.

CA'BARICK, an Herb, otherwiſe called *Harlewort*.

CA'BBAGE [prob. of *cavolo cabuccio*, Ital.] an edible Plant for the Pot, well known.

CABBAGE, whatever is purloin'd by Taylors and Mantua-Women from the Rayment they are to make up. See a very ludicrous Account of it in the *Tale of a Tub*.

CABBAGE *of a Deer's Head* [with *Hunters*] the Burr which Parts where the Horns take their Riſe.

CABBAGE *Worm*, an Inſect.

To CABBAGE (or purloin) in the making of Cloths; alſo to gather to a Head.

CA'BBIN [*cabane*, F. *cuppana*, It.] a Cottage, Hut or Booth.

CABBINS [in a *Ship*] little Rooms or Cloſets to lie in, Lodgings or Appartments for Officers.

CA'BINFT [F. *gabinetto*, It. *gavinéte*, Sp. *gabinete*, Port.] a Cloſet in the King's Palace, or in the Houſe of a Nobleman; alſo a Sort of Cheſt of Drawers; alſo a Kind of little Trunk to put Things of Value in.

The CABINET (ſecret or cloſed) *Council.*

CABINET *Organ*, a ſmall portable Organ.

CABI'RIA, Feaſts held by the *Greeks* of the Iſland of *Lemnos* and *Thebes*, In Honour of ſome *Samothracian* Deities, called *Cabines*.

CA'BLE [F. and Sp. **Kabel**, *Du.* and L. G.] a great Rope, with three Strands, which is faſtened to the Anchor to hold a Ship faſt, when ſhe rides.

To unbend the CABLE [S. T.] to take it away.

To ſerve the CABLE } [S. T.] is to bind it about with Ro-
To keckle the CABLE } pes or Clouts, in Order to keep it from Galling in the Hoſes.

To pay cheap the CABLE [*Sea* Term] is to put or hand it out a Pace.

Pay more CA'BLE [with *Sailors*] is to let it more out from the Ship, that the Boat that carries the Anchor may the more eaſily drop it into the Sea.

The CABLE *is well laid* [*Sea* Term] ſignifies it is well wrought or made.

Veer more CABLE [with *Mariners*] ſignifies to put more out.

Shot of a CABLE [with *Sailors*] is two Cables ſpliced or faſtened together.

Sheet Anchor CABLE [*of a Ship*] is the largeſt Cable that belongs to it.

CABLES *Length* [with *Sailors*] 120 Fathom.

CABLE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Cablée*, is a Croſs made of two Ends of a Ship's Cable.

To quoil the CABLE [*Sea* Phraſe] is to roll it up round in a Ring.

To ſplice a CABLE [*Sea* Term] is to join or make two Pieces faſt together, by working the ſeveral Strands of it into one another.

CA'BLISH [*Foreſt Law*] Bruſh-wood or Wind fallen-wood.

CA'BLE *Tire* [*Sea* Term] the ſeveral Rolls of a Cable, as they lie one upon another.

CABLED *Flutes* [*Architect.*] ſuch Flutes as are filled up with Pieces in Form of Cables.

CABO'CHED } [in *Heraldry*] is when the Heads of Beaſts are
CABO'SSED } born in an Eſcutcheon, without any Part of the Neck, full-faced. Of the *French*, *Caboche*, a Head.

CA'BURNS [with *Sailors*] ſmall Lines made of Rope-yarn or Spun-yarn, which ſerve to bind the Cable of a Ship, and to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms.

CACAFUE'GO [i. e. *Shite Fire*] a Boaſter, a bragging or vapouring Fellow, *Span.*

CACA'O, a Tree like an Orange-tree, as to its ſize and ſhape of its Leaves. The Fruit of it is like a Melon, but full of ſmall Nuts, leſs than an Almond, and is called *Cacao*. Of this *Chocolate* is made.

CACATO'RIA *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a Sort of intermitting Fever, attended with a violent Looſeneſs, *&c.*

CACE'MPHATON } [κακέμφατον of κακῶς evilly, and φημὶ
CACE'PHATON } to ſay, *Gr*] an harſh ſound of words, as

when *n* begins the next Word after *cum*, or when a following Word begins with the ſame Syllable that the preceding ended.

CACHE'CTUS } [κακεκτὸς, *Gr.*] one having an ill habit of
CACHE'CTICUS } body.

CACHE'T, a Seal, *Fr.* thence *Lettre de Cachet*, a ſeal'd or ſecret Letter.

CACHE'XY [κακεξία of κακὸς evil, and ἕξις Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Habit or Diſpoſition of Body, when the Nutrition is depraved through the whole Habit at once.

CACHINNA'TION, a great and unmeaſurable Laughter, *L.*

CACHOU, an aromatick Drug, reckoned among Perfumes, called alſo *Terra Japonica.*

CA'CHRYS [κάχρυς, *Gr.*] the catlin that grows on nut-trees, goſlins on willows, *&c.* maple-chats or aſh-keys.

To CACK [kacken, *Du.* and G. *cacare*, L.] to eaſe the Body by going to ſtool.

CA'CKEREL [of *cacare*, L.] a Fiſh of a looſening Quality.

To CA'CKLE [prob. of kackelen, *Du.*] to make a Noiſe or cry as a hen does, when ſhe has laid an egg.

CA'CKLER, a Prater, a Tell-tale, a noiſy Perſon; alſo a humorous word for capons or fowl.

CACOCHY'LIA [of κακὸς bad, and χυλὸς, *Gr.* chyle] a bad chylification, when the humour called chyle is not duly made.

CACOCHY'MY [*cacocimia*, It. *cacochymia*, L. κακοχυμία of κακὸς bad, and χυμὸς humour, *Gr.*] abundance of corrupt humours in the body cauſed by bad nouriſhment or ill digeſtion.

CACODÆ'MON [κακοδαίμων of κακὸς, and δαίμων, *Gr.* a Spirit] an evil Spirit, a Devil.

CACODÆMON [*Aſtrology*] the 12th Houſe of a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, ſo termed on Account of the dreadful Significations of it, as great Loſſes, Impriſonment, *&c.*

CACOE'THES [κακοηθὴς, *Gr.*] an evil cuſtom or manner.

CACOE'THES [with *Surgeons*] a Boil, Botch or Sore, hard to be cured; a malignant Diſeaſe.

CACO'LOGY [of *cacologia*, L. of κακὸς and λόγος a Word] an evil Speaking.

CA'COPHAGY [κακοφαγία, *Gr.*] a Devouring.

CA'COPHONY [*cacophonie*, F. *cacofonia*, Ital. *cacophonia*, Lat. κακοφωνία of κακὸς and φωνὴ, *Gr.*] a bad tone of the voice proceeding from the ill Diſpoſition of the Organs or Inſtruments.

CACOPHY'XY [*cacophyxia*, L. of κακὸς and φυξὴ the Pulſe, *Gr.*] a bad pulſe.

CACOPHRA'GY [with *Phyſicians*] an Indiſpoſition of Body, particularly in thoſe Parts that convey the Nouriſhment.

CACORY'THMUS [of κακὸς bad, and ῥυθμὸς the Pulſe, *Gr.*] an unequal Pulſe.

CACOSI'STATA [with *Logicians*] Arguments propoſed between two Perſons, that will ſerve as well for the one as the other; as, *you ought to forgive him becauſe he is a Child*——— *No, for that Reaſon I will beat him, that he may be better hereafter.*

CACOSTO'MACHUS [of κακὸς and ςομαχὸς, *Gr.*] one who has a bad Stomach.

CACOSY'NTHETON [κακοσυνθεσία of κακὸς and σύνθεσις, *Gr.*] a faulty compoſition or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTRO'PHY [κακοτροφία of κακὸς and τροφὴ Nouriſhment] a bad Nutriment proceeding from a Depravation of the Blood.

CACOTE'CHNY [*cacotechnia*, L. of κακὸς and τεχνὴ, Art, *Gr.*] a hurtful Art or Invention.

CACOTY'CHE [with *Aſtrologers*] *i. e.* bad Fortune; the ſixth Houſe of an aſtrological Figure.

CACOPHY'XIA [κακοφυξία, *Gr.*] a bad Pulſe.

CACOZE'LIA [κακοζηλία of κακὸς and ζῆλος, *Gr.* Zeal] an evil Zealouſneſs.

CACOZE'LIA [*Rhetor.*] perverſe Imitation, Affectedneſs.

CACOZE'LUM [a Term uſed by *Rhetoricians*] when a Speech is faulty by Impropriety of Words, Want of Coherence, Redundancy, Obſcurity, *&c.*

CA'CTOS [κάκτος, *Gr.* a Kind of Thiſtle] an Artichoke.

CACU'BALUM [κακούβαλον, *Gr.*] an Herb good to heal the Biting of Serpents, chickweed.

To CACU'MINATE [*cacuminatum*, L.] to make ſharp or copped.

CADA'VER, a dead Carcaſs.

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaveroſus*, L.] of, or like, or belonging to a dead Carcaſs.

CADA'RIANS [of קדר, *Arab.* power] a Sect of Mahometans who attribute the Actions of Men to Men alone and not to any ſecret Power, determining the Will; contrary to the Reſt of the *Muſulmen*, who are ſtrict Predeſtinarians.

CADBATE *Fly* } an Inſect which is a good Bait for a Trout.
CAD *Worm* }

CADE [of *cadus*, L.] a Sort of Barrel or cask.

CADE *Lamb*, a young Lamb, weaned and brought up by hand in a Houſe.

CADELE'SHER } [among the *Turks*] a chief Magiſtrate, the
CADELI'SHER } one over *Leſſer Aſia*, and the other over *Greece.*

CA'DENCE [F. *cadenza*, It. *cadencia*, Sp. *cadentia*, L.] the End or Fall of a Period or Sentence.

CADE'NCES [in *Singing*] are the ſame with Points and *Virgula's* in Diſcourſe.

CADE'NCE [with *Horſemen*] is an equal Meaſure or Proportion obſerved by a Horſe in all his Motions, when he's thorougly managed, and works juſtly at-gallop, *terra a terra*, and the air's, ſo that his Motions or Times have an equal Regard to one another, that one does not embrace or take in more Ground than the other, and that the Horſe obſerves his Ground regularly.

CADENCE [in *Dancing*] is when the Steps follow the Notes and Meaſures of the Muſick.

CADENCE [with *Orators*] when the Sounds end agreeable to the Ear.

CADE'NCE, in Verſe or Proſe, is formed by the Difference of Time in pronouncing; this is more diſtinguiſhable in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, than in the living Languages; but there can be no Verſe, where cadence does not ſhine, if there be any Poetry without it.

CADENCE [with *Poets*] a certain Meaſure of Verſe varying as the Verſe varies.

CADENCE [in *Muſick*] is a Kind of Concluſion of the Tune, which is made of all the Parts together in ſeveral Places of any Key. See *Cloſe.*

CA'DENT [*cadens*, L.] falling down.

CADE'NT *houſes* [with *Aſtrologers*] are the third, ſixth, ninth and twelfth Houſes of a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens; they being thoſe that are next from the Angles.

CADE'T } a younger Brother of a Family, who ſerves in the
CADEE' } Army without being enter'd in the Liſt, nor receives any Pay, *Fr.*

CA'DEW, a Straw-worm.

CADIZADELI'TE, a Kind of Stoick Sect among the *Mahometans*, who affect an extraordinary Gravity in Word and Action. They avoid Feaſting and Diverſion. Thoſe of them who inhabit on the Frontiers of *Hungary* &c. agree in many Things with the *Chriſtians.* They read the Bible in the *Sclavonick* Tranſlation, as well as the Alcoran; and hold that *Mahomet* was the Holy Spirit, who deſcended on the Apoſtles in the Day of Pentecoſt.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried by the cadgers in order to be ſold.

CA'DI [among the *Turks*, &c.] a Magiſtrate, or Sort of Juſtice of Peace.

CADILE'SHER [among the *Turks*] a chief Juſtice.

A CA'DMA, the leaſt Pig which a Sow has at one Fare.

CA'DMIA [καδμία, *Gr.*] a Mineral, whereof there are two Sorts, *natural* and *artificial.*

Natural CADMIA, is either that which contains metallick Parts and is called *Cobalt*, or that which contains none, call'd *Lapis Calaminaris.*

Artificial CADMIA, is prepared from copper in furnaces, and is of five Sorts. The firſt is called *Botrytis*, being in Form of a Bunch of Grapes; the ſecond *Oſtricitis*, becauſe it reſembles a Sea Shell; the third *Placetis*, becauſe it reſembles a cruſt; the fourth *Caprillis*; and the fifth *Calamites*, which hangs round the iron Rods, with which they ſtir the Copper in the Furnace.

CADMIA *Officinarum*, Tutty.

CADMITES, a precious Stone having blue Specks in it.

CADRI'TES, a Kind of Religious among the *Mahometans*, who live a kind of monaſtick Life. On Friday nights they paſs the greateſt Part of the Night in running round, holding each others Hands, inceſſantly crying out *Hhai*, i. e. *Living*, one of the Names of God, in the mean Time one of their Number plays on the Flute. They are allow'd to quit their monaſtick Life, and marry if they pleaſe; but upon condition of wearing black Buttons on their Garment to diſtinguiſh them.

CADU'CA *Bona* [*Civil Law*] Eſcheats, goods fallen or forfeited to the King, *L.*

CADU'CEAN, of or pertaining to the Caduceus or Mercury's Wand.

CADU'CEUS, a Staff or white Wand, which Heralds or Ambaſſadors carried when they went to treat of Peace, *L.*

CADUCEUS, the Wand or Rod that *Apollo* gave to *Mercury*, in Exchange for the ſeven-ſtringed Harp. The Poets to this Rod aſcribe the Virtue of appeaſing Differences; and alſo two other Properties, as conducting Souls to Hell, and delivering them from thence, and to cauſe and diſturb Sleep. But as to the firſt of its Virtues or Properties, *Mythologiſts* ſay, that it means no more than the Power of Eloquence, which ſatisfies the Mind, compoſes the Heart, and brings Men firſt to Reaſon, and then to Peace.

CADU'CUS *Morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the falling Sickneſs, a Diſeaſe ſo named, becauſe thoſe affected with it fall down on a ſudden.

CADU'KE [*caduque*, F. *caduco*, It.] Crazy.

Cæ'cum *Inteſtinum* [*Anat.*] the blind Gut, ſo called becauſe one End of it is ſhut up, ſo that the ordure and chyle both paſs out and come into the ſame Gut.

Cælia'ca, the Arteries of the Stomach, which accompany the Branches of the Gate-vein.

Cæli'colist [*cælicola*, L.] a Saint, an Inhabitant of Heaven.

Cæli'ferous } [*cælifer*, L.] bearing or upholding heaven.
Cæli'gerous } [*cæliger*, L.]

Cæli'potent [*cælipotens*, L.] heavenly mighty.

Cælo'stomy [*κοιλοςομία*, of *κοῖλος* hollow, and *ςόμα* the Mouth, *Gr.*] is when the Word is as it were obſcured or pent within the Mouth, as in a cave, and is heard in the receſs.

To Cæ'ment [with *Paracelſians*] is to calcine after a peculiar Manner with corroſive Liquors; but *Van Helmont* more properly calls it luting.

Cæpa, an *Onion*, L..

Cæru'leous [*cæruleus*, L.] of a blue azure colour, like the Sky.

Cæ'sar [of *cæſura*, L. a cutting] a Title or Name given to the twelve Emperors of *Rome* who ſucceeded *Julius Cæſar*.

Cæsa'rian *Operation* } [in *Surgery*] a cutting open the bel-
Cæsarean *Section* } ly of the mother in order to the taking out the child, becauſe *Cæſar* was thus born.

Cæ'sura, a cut, a gaſh, a notch, *L.*

Cæsura [in *Greek* and *Lat.* Poetry] a Figure, when there remains an odd Syllable after a Foot, and that Syllable ends the Word. This Figure is ſo neceſſary, that few Verſes can be made to run ſmooth without it, and it is fourfold; *Triemimeris*, *Penthemimeris*, *Hephthemimeris* and *Ennemimeris*.

Ca'ftan, a Perſian Veſt or Garment.

Cag [of *caque*, F.] a Veſſel of Wood containing about 4 or 5 Gallons.

Cage [F. prob. of *cavea*, L. a Pit, *gabbia*, Ital. *Jau'a*, Sp. *gayola*, Port.] a Device for keeping Birds in.

Cage-*Work* [in a *Ship*] the uppermoſt carved Work of the Hull.

Ca'gia [*Old Records*] a Bird-cage or coop of hens.

To Cajo'le [*cajoler*, F.] to flatter, to coaks, to ſooth.

To Cajole, to flatter, coax, wheedle, court or fawn upon.

Cajo'ler, a Wheedler, coaxer, &c.

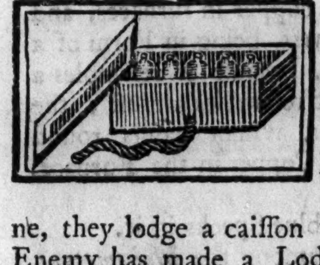
Cajo'lerie [*cajolerie*, F.] a Fawning upon, vain Praiſe, Flattery.

Cai'macam } [in the *Ottoman* Empire] a Lieutenant, an
Caimacan } Officer of great Dignity, of which there are three: one attends the Grand Signior, another the Grand Vizier, and the third is Governour of *Conſtantinople*.

Cai'man, a crocodile.

Cai'nites, ſo called of *Cain*, becauſe they eſteemed him as their Father; a Sect of ancient Hereticks.

Cai'sson, a covered Waggon or carriage for Proviſions and Ammunition for an Army.



Cai'sson [*Gunnery*] a wooden cheſt, containing 4 or 6 Bombs; or filled only with Powder, which the Beſieged bury under Ground, in order to blow up a Work that the Beſiegers are like to be Maſters of. Thus after the Bonnet has been blown up by the Mine, they lodge a caiſſon under the Ruins of it, and when the Enemy has made a Lodgment there, they fire the *Caiſſon* by the help of a saucis, and blow up that Poſt a ſecond Time.

Cai'tif [*cattivo*, It. *chetif*, F. vile, deſpicable] a miſerable Slave, a lewd Wretch; a pitiful, ſorry Fellow.

Cai'tifly, wickedly, &c.

Cake [**kacken**, *C. Brit.* **kag**, *Dan.*] a Kind of Bread, or flat Loaf, made with Fruit, Spice, Milk, &c.

To Cake, join or melt together into one, as coals do in burning.

Ca'laber, the Fur of a ſmall Creature in *Germany*, called a *Calaber*.

Cala'de [with *Horſemen*] is the deſcent or ſloping declivity of a riſing manage ground; being a ſmall entrance upon which a Horſe is rid ſeveral times down, being put to a ſhort gallop, with his fore-hams in the Air, to make him learn to ply or bend his Haunches; and for his ſtop upon the aids of the calves of the legs, and the ſtay of the bridle and caveſſon ſeaſonably.

Cala'en, an *Eaſt Indian* Mineral, lately found.

Calamary [*calemar*, F. *calamajo*, It.] a Sort of Fiſh.

Calama'grostis [*καλαμάγρωςις*, Gr.] the Herb Sheer-Graſs. *Gramen Tomentoſum.*

Calame'lanos, ſweet Mercury.

Calamina'ris *Lapis*, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with copper, changes it into a yellow Metal called Braſs, and adds a weight to it; but diminiſhes its malleability; it is found in veins or ſeams running between rocks, and is dug like lead ore.

Ca'lamine [*calamine*, F. *calamina*, It.] the ſame as *Lapis calaminaris*.

Ca'lamint [*calament*, F. *calamento*, It. *calamintha*, L. *καλαμίνθη*, Gr.] the Herb Mountain-mint.

To Calami'strate [*calamiſtratum*, L.] to curl or frizzle the hair.

Cala'mites (or *Rana viridis*) a green Frog.

Cala'mitus [*Old Law*] a Gag to be put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder them from barking.

Cala'mitous [*calamiteux*, F. *calamitoſo*, It. and Sp. of *calamitoſus*, L.] miſerable, wretched.

Cala'mitousness, fulneſs of calamity.

Ca'lamus *aromaticus*, a Kind of Ruſh growing in the *Levant* about the Bigneſs of a Gooſe-quill, called alſo Acorus.

Cala'mity [*calamité*, F. *calamità*, It. *calamidàd*, Sp. *calamitas*, L.] Miſery, Wretchedneſs, Affliction.

No Calamity ſo grievous as to be without Mony. Sp. *No ay mal tan laſtimero, cómo no tenér dinéro.* This Proverb is probably founded upon a Suppoſition that Money can purchaſe every Satisfaction, and remove every Inconveniency; But as there are ſeveral calamities which all the Money in the World can't remedy, they are more grievous than the Want of Money it-ſelf.

Calamus *ſcriptorius*, a writing Pen, *L.*

Calamus *ſcriptorius* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Space or Dilatation about the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, ſo called becauſe the Form of it reſembles that of a Quill.

Cala'ngium [*Ant. Writers*] challenge, claim or diſpute.

Cala'sh } [*caleche*, F. *caleſca*, It.] a ſmall open chariot.
Calo'ch }

Calathia'na [*Botany*] a Sort of violet Flower, which has no Scent, and ſpringing in *Autumn*, L.

Calca'neus } [*Anatomy*] the Heel-Bone, it lies under the
Os Calcis } *Aſtragalus*, to which it is articulated by the *Ginglimus*, and behind it is a large Tuberance that makes the Heel.

Calca'nthum, Vitriol rubefied, *L.*

Ca'lcar, a Spur, *L.*

Calcar [with *Chymiſts*] a calcining furnace.

Calcar [with *Botan.*] is when the Bottom of a Flower runs out into a Point, as *Delphinium*, Larks-heel, &c.

Calcatripha [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Lark-ſpur. *L.*

Calce'a [*Ant. Deeds*] a Road or High-way maintained with Stones and Rubbiſh.

Calcea'rum *Operatio* [*Old Records*] the Work of repairing high Ways, done by ſervile Tenants.

Calcea'ta } [*Old Deeds*] a cauſey or cauſeway.
Calce'tum }

Ca'lceated [*calceatus*, L.] Shod, or fitted with Shoos.

Calcedo'nius, a Sort of precious Stone.

Calchoide'a [in *Anat.*] are three little Bones in the Foot, which with others, make up that Part of the Foot ſucceeding the Ankle, the ſame that *Fallopius* calls *Cuneiformia*, becauſe they are ſhaped like Wedges.

Calci'fraga [of *calculus*, a Stone, and *frango*, L. to break] a Kind of Herb, a Sort of Saxifrage, *L.*

Calcina'tion [F. *calcinazione*, It.] is the Solution of a mixt Body into Powder by the Help of Fire, or any corroding Things, as *Mercury*, *Aqua Fortis*, &c.

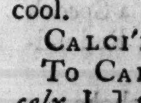
Calcination *Philoſophical*, is when Horns, Bones, Hoofs, &c. are hanged over boiling Water (or other Liquor) till they have loſt their Mucilage, and will eaſily be powdered.

Calcination [of *Flints*, &c.] is performed by melting the Lead in an earthen Pan unglazed, keeping it ſtirring over the Fire with a Spatula, till it is reduced into a Powder.

Calcination [of *Tin*] is performed by putting the Metal into a large earthen Pan unglazed in a great Fire, ſtirring it from Time to Time for 36 Hours, then taking it off and letting it cool.

Calci'natory, a Veſſel to calcine Metals in.

To Calci'ne [*calciner*, F. *calcinare*, It. *calcinàr*, Sp. of *calx*, L.] to burn to a *Calx* or cinder.


To Calcine [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this Character.

Calcitra'pa [with *Botaniſts*] the Star-Thiſtle.

To Ca'lcitrate [*calcitratum*, L.] to kick.

Calcitro'se [*calcitroſus*, L.] kicking or ſpurning much.

Calco'graphist [of *καλκόγραφος*, of *κάλκος* Braſs, and *γράφω* to engrave, *Gr.*] an Engraver in Braſs.

Calco'graphy [*καλκογραφία*, Gr.] engraving in Braſs.

To Ca'lculate [*calculer*, F. *calcolare*, Ital. *calculàr*, Sp. *calculare*, L.] to caſt Accounts, to compute or reckon; alſo to model or frame a Diſcourſe.

Calcula'tion [*calcul*, F. *calcolo*, It. *calculo*, Sp. of *calculatio*, L.] is a caſting of Accounts, Reckoning, and is either Algebraical or Numerical.

Ca'lculi [*Anatomy*] little Stones in the Bladder and Kidneys, *L.*

Calculo'se [*calculoſus*, L.] full of Stones or Gravel.

CALCULA'TORY, pertaining to calculation.

CALCULO'SITY [*calculoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of Stones, *&c.*

CA'LCULUS, a ſmall Pebble or Gravel Stone; alſo a Counter to caſt Account with; alſo the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys of a human Body, *L.*

CALCULUS *Situs* [with *Mathematicians*] a new Kind of *Calculus* founded on the conſideration of the Situation of Quantities, and not of their Magnitudes.

CALCULUS *Exponentialis* [with *Mathemat.*] a Method of differing exponential Quantities, and ſumming up the Differentials or Fluxions of exponentials.

CALCULUS *differentialis* [with *Mathematicians*] is a Method of differencing Quantities; or of finding an infinitely ſmall Quantity, which being taken infinite Times, ſhall be equal to a given Quantity.

CALCULUS *Integralis* [with *Mathem.*] is a Method of integrating or ſumming up Fluxions or differential Quantities, *i. e.* from a differential Quantity given to find the Quantity from whoſe Differencing the given differential Reſults.

CALCA'RIA [*Old Records*] a cauldron or copper.

CALDRON, ſee *Cauldron.*

CALEFA'CTION [*calefazione*, It. of *calefactio*, L.] a heating or warming, *L.*

CALEFACTION [with *Philoſophers*] is the exciting or producing heat in a mixt Body.

CALEFACTION [in *Pharmacy*] is a Way of preparing ſimple or compound Medicines by a moderate Heat of the Sun, Fire, *&c.*

CALEFA'CTIVE, cauſing Warmth.

CALEFA'CTORY [of *calefactio*, L.] warming, heating.

A CALEFA'CTORY [*calefactorium*, L.] a Room in a Monaſtery where the religious Perſons warm themſelves.

CALEFA'CTORINESS [of *calefactio*, L.] warmth, a being made hot.

To CA'LEFY [of *calefacere*, L.] to heat or make warm.

CA'LENDAR [*calendrier*, F. *calendario*, It. and Sp. **Calender**, *Du.* and G. is derived of *Calendæ*, L. *i. e.* the firſt Days of every Month] it is an annual Book commonly call'd an *Almanack*, wherein the Days of the Month, the Feſtivals, the Sign the Sun is in, the Sun's Riſing and Setting, the changes of the Moon, *&c.* are exhibited.

There have been ſeveral corrections and reformations of the Calendar, the firſt was made by *Numa Pompilius*, and this was afterwards much improv'd by *Julius Cæſar*, and thence was called the *Julian* Account, which is Still retained in *England* and ſome other Places, and is called *Old Stile.*

It was again reform'd by Pope *Gregory* XIII, which Account he commanded to be received, and it is in moſt *Roman* Catholick countries, and is called the *Gregorian* Calendar, and by us *New Stile*; and it now begins eleven Days before ours.

CALENDER [*calendre*, F.] a little Inſect.

CALENDER, an Engine to calender with.

To CA'LENDER [*calendrier*, F.] to preſs, ſmooth, and ſet a Gloſs upon Linnen, *&c.* alſo the Engine itſelf.

A CA'LENDRER, the Perſon whoſe trade it is.

CA'LENDS [*calendes*, F. *calendi*, It. *calendas*, Sp. *calendæ*, L. of καλέω, *Gr.* to call] the firſt Day of every Month among the *Romans*, who anciently counting their Months by the Motion of the Moon, had a Prieſt appointed, whoſe Buſineſs it was to obſerve the Times of the New Moon, and when he had ſeen it, gave Notice to the Preſident over the Sacrifices, who called the People together, and declared to them how they were to reckon the Days until the *Nones*, pronouncing the Word καλέω five Times, if the *Nones* happen'd on the fifth Day, or ſeven Times if they happen'd on the ſeventh Day of the Month.

This Subſtantive has no Singular Number.

At the Greek CALENDS. Lat. *Ad Græcas Calendas*, Or, according to our *Engliſh* Proverbs: *At latter Lammas. When the Devil is blind*; or, *When two Sundays come together.* That is, never. The *Germans* ſay: **An St, Nimmermehrs-Tage.** (On St. Never's Day.) or, **Zu Pfingſten auf dem Eyſe.** (At Whit-Suntide on the Ice.) or, **Wenn der Teufel fromm wird.** (When the D---l becomes righteous.)

CALE'NDULA [among *Botaniſts*] Marygolds.

CALENTU'RE [with *Phyſ.*] an inflammatory Fever, attended with a Delirium, in which the diſeaſed Perſons fancy the Sea to be green Fields, and, if they are not hinder'd will leap over Board.

CALE'SH, ſee *Calaſh.*

CALF [calꝼ, *Sax.*] the Young of a Cow.

CALF [*Hunting* Term] a male Hart, or a Hind of the firſt Year.

Sea-CALF, a large Fiſh with a Velvet ſpotted, black Skin, the Fleſh of which is like that of a ſucking Pig.

He who will ſteal a CALF **will ſteal a Cow.** H. G. **Wer ein Kalb ſtiehlt, ſtiehlt auch eine Kuhe.** We ſay likewiſe: *He that will ſteal a Pin will ſteal a Pound.* That is: He, whoſe Conſcience will let him take any Thing unjuſtly, tho' of never ſo ſmall a Value, won't boggle at ſtealing Things of a greater Value, if they fall in his Way.

CALI'BER [*calibre*, F.] the Bore of a Gun.

CA'LIBRED [in *Gunnery*] meaſured with caliber or caliper compaſſes.

CA'LICE [in *Botanick* Writers] with a Cup; *Calicibus*, with cups.

CA'LICO [of *Calicut* in the *Eaſt-Indies*] a ſort of cotton cloth brought from thence.

CA'LID [*caldo*, It. of *calidus*, L.] hot.

CALI'DITY } [*calidità*, It. *caliditas*, L.] heat.
CA'LIDNESS }

CA'LIDUCT [*caliductus*, L.] pipes and canals to convey heat, diſpoſed along the walls of houſes and rooms, to convey heat to ſeveral remote Parts of the houſe from one common furnace.

CA'LIDUM *innatum* [in the *modern Philoſophy*] or innate heat, is that Attrition of the Parts of the Blood, which is occaſioned by its circular Motion, and eſpecially in the Arteries.

CALIGA'TION, Dimneſs of Sight, Blindneſs, *L.*

CALI'GINOUS [*caliginoſus*, L.] full of Obſcurity or Darkneſs, Dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS, Darkneſs, Fullneſs of Obſcurity.

CALI'PER } [with *Gunners*] the Bigneſs, or rather the Dia-
CALI'VER } meter of a Piece of Ordnance, or any other Fire Arms, at the Bore or Mouth.

CA'LIPERS [in *Gauging*] an Inſtrument like a ſliding Rule to embrace two Heads of any cask to find the Length.

CA'LIPER *Compaſſes* [*Gunnery*] an Inſtrument for finding the Diameter of a Ball, and Bore of a Gun.

CA'LIPH, the firſt eccleſiaſtical Dignity among the *Saracens*, or the Name of a ſoveraign Dignity among the *Mahometans*, veſted with abſolute Power over every Thing relating both to Religion and Policy.

CALIPO'DIUM [*Old Records*] a ſort of Galoſhes, or caſes to wear over ſhoes.

CALI'VER, a ſmall Gun uſed at Sea.

CA'LIX [with *Botaniſts*] the green cup out of which comes the Flower, *L.*

CALI'XTINS [among the *Roman Catholicks*] a Name given to ſuch of them as communicate of the Sacraments in both Kinds, and alſo to thoſe of the Sentiments of *Calixtus.*

To CALK } [*calfader*, F. *calafatare*, It. *calafatear*, Sp. **hal-**
To CAUK } **faetern**, *Du.* and L. G.] with *Shipwrights*, is to drive Oakum or ſpun Yarn into all the Seams, Rends, *&c.* of a Ship, to keep out the Water.

CA'LKING *Irons* [with *Shipwrights*] a Sort of iron chizzels, which being well laid over with hot Pitch, are uſed to drive the Oakum into the Seams between the Planks.

To CALL [**kalder**, *Dan.* prob. of καλέω, *Gr.*] to exhort or require a Perſon to come; alſo to name.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] a Sort of artificial Pipe made for catching Quails, *&c.*

CALL, a calling, Invitation, Vocation.

CALL, a Sort of Whiſtle us'd by Boatswains on Board of Ships.

CALL [with *Hunters*] a Leſſon blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALLAI'S, a precious Stone like a Sapphire, of a Bright, green colour.

CA'LLIBER } [with *Architects*] the Bulk, Thickneſs,
CA'LLIBRE } Volume or Diameter of any round Thing.

CALLIBLE'PHARUM [of κάλλος Beauty, and βλέφαρα the Eye-brows, *Gr.*] a Medicament with which Women uſe to make their Eye-brows black, to render them more beautiful.

CALLICRE'AS } [καλλιχρέας, } Gr. } [with *Anatomiſts*]
CALLICRE'ON } [καλλιχρέον, } } a glandulous Subſtance in the Meſentery, lying near the Bottom of the Stomach: In a Hog it is called the Sweetbread, in Beaſts the Burr, *L.* See *Pancreas.*

CA'LLID [*callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLI'DITY } [*calliditas*, L.] craftineſs, cunningneſs.
CALLI'DNESS }

CALLI'GONON [καλλίγονον, Gr.] the Herb Knot-Graſs.

CALLI'GRAPHY [καλλιγραφία, of καλλὸς fair, and γραφὴ Writing, *Gr.*] fair, handſome Writing.

CALLI'LOGY [*callilogia*, L. of καλλιλογία, Gr.] an Elegancy of Diction.

CALLI'OPE [Καλλιόπη, of καλλὸς fair good, and ὂψ Voice, Gr.] the Mother of *Orpheus*, and one of the Muſes, ſuppos'd to be the Preſident of heroick Verſe.

CALLI'PPICK *Period*, a Period or Cycle of 76 Years, which was invented by *Calippus* to improve that of *Meton.*

CALLO'SITY [*calloſità*, It. *caloſidàd*, Sp. *calloſitas*, L.] callouſneſs, hardneſs and thickneſs of the Skin, produced commonly by much labour.

CA'LLITHRIX [among *Botaniſts*] the Herb Maiden-hair.

CA'LLOUSNESS [*calloſitas*, L.] hardneſs, brawnineſs.

CA'LLOUS [*calleux*, F. *calloſo*, It. of *calloſus*, L.] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CA'LLOW, unfledg'd, *i. e.* not covered with Feathers, ſpoken of Birds.

CA'LLUS, hard fleſh; alſo brawn or hardneſs of skin.

CALLUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of Nodus or Ligature, which joins the extremities of a fractur'd bone, a ſort of glewy ſubſtance, which grows about broken bones, and ſerves to ſolder them.

CALM [*calme*, F. *calmo*, It.] quiet, ſtill.

A CALM
A *Stark* CALM } [*Sea* Term] uſed when there is not a breath of wind.

TO CALM [*calmer*, F. *calmare*, It. *acalmar*, Sp.] to appeaſe, to ſtill, to quiet, to pacify.

CALMLY, quietly, ſtilly.

In a CALM Sea every Man is Pilot.

That is, where there is no want of skill every Man has enough, or every one has knowledge enough till he be put to the Trial. It is generally made uſe of to thoſe, who are ever bragging of their great skill, where they know they can't be diſprov'd, or where there is no Opportunity of trying them.

CA'LMNESS [*calme*, F.] ſtilneſs, compoſure of mind.

CA'LOMEL, *Mercurius dulcis*, or ſweet ſublimate.

CALORI'FICK [*calorificus*, L.] making hot.

CALO'TTE, a cap or coif of hair, ſattin or other ſtuff, now uſed as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in *France*; a red Calottte is the badge of a Cardinal.

CALOTTE [with *Architects*] a round cavity or depreſſure in form of a cap, lathed and plaiſtered, to leſſen the riſing of a moderate chapel, *&c.* which elſe would be too high for other pieces of the apartment.

CALO'YERS
CALOGERS } Monks or Religious in *Greece*, and elſewhere, who live a retired, auſtere life, faſt much, eat no bread till they have earn'd it, and ſpend moſt of the night in weeping.

CA'LSOUNDS, a ſort of linen-drawers worn by *Turks*.

CA'LTHA [κάλθη, Gr.] the plant called a marigold.

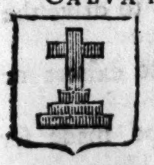
CA'LTROPS [colꞇꞃæppe. *Sax.* *Chauſſe-traps*, F.] See *Chauſſe-traps*.

CA'LTROPS, an herb.

CA'LQUING
CA'LKING } [with *Painters*] is where the backſide of any deſign is covered with a black or red colour, and the ſtrokes or lines are traced through on a copper plate, wall, or any other matter.

CA'LVA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Scarf or upper part of the head, ſo named becauſe it firſt grows bald.

CALVA'RIA, the ſame as *Calva*.



CA'LVARY [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs calvary, is ſet on ſteps to repreſent the Croſs on which our Saviour ſuffered on Mount *Calvary*, as here annexed.

To CALVE, to bring forth a Calf.

CALVES SNOUT, a kind of herb.

CA'LVINISM [*calviniſme*, F. *calviniſmo*, It.] the doctrine and ſentiments of *Calvin* and his followers, as to matters of religion.

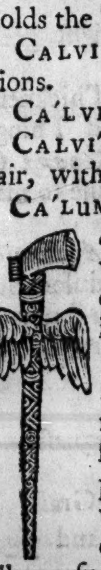
CA'LVINIST [*calviniſte*, F. *calviniſta*, It. and Sp.] one who holds the Tenets of *John Calvin*.

CALVINI'STICAL, of or pertaining to *Calvin* or his Opinions.

CA'LVITY [*calvitas*, L.] baldneſs of the Head.

CALVI'TIES [in *Medicine*] baldneſs, the falling off of the hair, without being able to grow again.

CA'LUMET, or *Pipe of Peace* [among the *Virginian Indians*] is a large tobacco-pipe made of red, black, or white marble; the head is finely poliſhed, and the quill which is commonly two foot and a half long, is made of a pretty ſtrong reed or cane, adorn'd with feathers of all colours, interlaid with locks of womens hair: They tye to it two wings of the moſt curious birds they can find, which makes their Calumet ſomething reſemble *Mercury*'s wand. This pipe is a paſs and ſafe-conduct among the allies of the Nation who has given it. and in all embaſſies the ambaſſador carries it as the ſymbol of peace; and they are generally perſuaded that a great misfortune would befall them, if they violated the publick faith of the Calumet.



All their enterpriſes, declarations of war or concluſions of peace, as well as all the reſt of their ceremonies, are confirmed with this *Calumet*; they fill that pipe with the beſt tobacco they have, and then preſent it to thoſe with whom they have concluded any great affair, and then ſmoke out of the ſame after them.

To CALU'MNIATE [*calomnier*, F. *calunniare* It. *caluniar*, Sp. *calumniare*, L.] to accuſe or charge falſely, to alledge maliciouſly againſt a perſon, to ſlander.

CALUMNIA'TOR [*calumniateur*, F. *calonniatore*, It. of *calumniator*, L.] a ſlanderer, *&c.*

CALU'MNIOUS [*calomnieux*, F. *calumnioſo*, It. of *calumnioſus*, L.] full of cavils and malicious accuſations, falſe.

CALUMNIOUSLY, falſely, ſlanderouſly.

CA'LUMNY [*calomnie*, F. *calunnia*, It. *calumnia*, Sp. and L. called by the *Greeks* Διαβολὴ, whence comes the *Latin*, *Diabolus*, and *Devil* in *Engliſh*, the father of all calumny] an *Athenian* Deity, in honour of whom they built a temple. *Lucian* tells us, that *Apelles*, being accuſed by a Painter for having conſpired againſt *Ptolemy*, having cleared himſelf of the accuſation, *Ptolemy* to make him amends, gave him 100 talents, and delivered his accuſer into his hands to do what he pleaſed with him: Upon this, *Apelles* to be reveng'd on *Calumny*, painted a prince with large ears ſitting upon a throne, with *Suſpicion* and *Ignorance* near him; the prince ſitting thus in ſtate, and reaching forth his hand a great way off to *Calumny*, which he repreſented having a face very bright and ſparkling, with extraordinary charms and incitements, and advancing towards the prince, holding a torch in her left hand, and with her right, dragging an innocent young man by the hair, he holding up his hands to heaven and imploring aid. Before *Calumny* was painted *Envy*, with a pale countenance and ſquinting eyes, which ſerv'd to ſet off *Calumny*, and make her appear the more acceptable. After her comes *Repentance*, repreſented by the figure of a lady in a mourning habit, with her garments rent, and turning her head towards a figure reſembling *Truth*, weeping for ſorrow and ſhame.

This picture *Apelles* gave to *Ptolemy*, and it was eſteemed the beſt piece in the whole world.

The moral of this picture is, that *Calumny* worries and afflicts *Innocence*, which by means of a fooliſh or malicious *Credulity*, proceeding from *Ignorance* or *Suſpicion* is received. The *Calumniator* dreſſes up, and orders all things by the aſſiſtance of *Impoſture*, and by flattery inſinuates himſelf into the good opinion of the hearer; but *Truth* appearing ſooner or later, diſcovers the malice of the *Falſhood*, and ſo there is nothing left to *Calumny* for her labour, but a bitter Repentance.

CALX, chalk, burnt lime, mortar, *L.*

CALX *viva*, Quick-lime, uſed in cauſtick Medicines.

CALX VIVA [in *Chymical* Writers] is expreſſed by this character, C.

CALX [in *Chymiſtry*] a kind of aſhes, or fine friable powder, which remains of metals, minerals, *&c.* after they have undergone the violence of fire for a long time, and have loſt all their humid parts.

CALX [with *Anatomiſts*] the heel, or the ſecond bone in that part of the foot which ſucceeds the ankle.

CA'LYCLE [*calyculus*, L.] with *Botaniſts*, a ſmall bud of a plant.

CALYX [with *Botaniſts*] the cup of the flower of a plant; alſo the ſmall green leaves on the top of the ſtalks of herbs, which firſt cover the bloſſom, and afterwards incloſe the ſeed; it is alſo taken for the flower itſelf, when the ſhape of it is like that of a roſe bud, before the leaves are ſpread out.

CAMAI'EU [of *camechuia*, with the *Aſians*, who ſo call the *Onyx* when they find it preparing for another colour, *q. d.* a ſecond ſtone] a ſtone on which is found various figures and repreſentations of landskips.

CAMAI'EU [ſome derive it of χαμαί, Gr. low, becauſe *Baſſo Relievo*'s are commonly expreſſed by it] ſo Painters call ſuch paintings in which there is but one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are made on a ground of gold or azure.

CAMA'IL [F. *camaglio*, It.] a purple Ornament which a Biſhop wears over his Rochet.

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Archit.*] a riſing with an arch or vault, *L.*

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a blow or fracture upon the Scull, whereby ſome part of the bone is left hanging up or ſtruck into the form of an arch. So call'd of καμάρα, Gr. a vaulted Roof.

CA'MARADE
CO'MRADE } [F. *camerata*, It. of *camera*, L. a chamber] a chamber-fellow, a fellow-ſoldier, an intimate companion, *F.*

CA'MBER *Beam* [with *Architects*] a piece of timber cut arch-wiſe, or with an obtuſe angle in the middle, commonly uſed in platforms.

CA'MBERING
CA'MBING } [*Sea* Term] uſed of a deck when it does not lie level, but higher at the middle than at either end.

CA'MBIUM, the exchanging or bartering commodities; alſo an exchange-place where merchants meet.

CAMBIUM [in *O. Phyſic. Writ.*] one of the three humours which nouriſh the body, the other being called *Gluten* and *Ros.*

CA'MBREL
CA'MBREN } [**cambr**, *C. Brit.*] a crooked ſtick with notches in it, on which butchers hang carcaſſes of mutton, *&c.*

CA'MBRIA [of *Camber*, Son of *Brutus*] *Wales*.

CA'MBRICK [of *Cambray* in the *Low Countries*] a ſort of fine linnen cloth.

CA'MEL [*chameau*, F. *camello*, It. and Sp. *camelo* Port. **Kemel**, *Du.* **Kameel**, *G.* camell, *Sax.* *camelus*, L. of κάμηλος,

λος, Gr.] a beaſt of burthen, common in *Aſia*, that is able to carry 1000 pound weight, and ſubſiſt ten or twelve days without eating or drinking.

Camel [*Hieroglyphically*] was us'd to intimate filial reverence, becauſe it has that reſpect for its parents, that it refuſes copulation with them: It is alſo uſed to ſignify a rich man and a good ſubject, that ſubmits to the command of his ſuperior, being an animal very ſtrong, laborious and docile.

Came'leon [F. *cameleonte*, It. *cameleon*, Sp. of *χαμαιλέων*, of *χαμαὶ* on the ground, and *λέων* a lion, *Gr.*] a little creature reſembling a lizard; but that the head of it is bigger and broader, it is a quadrupede, having on each foot three toes, and a long tail, by which it will faſten itſelf upon trees, as well as by its feet. It frequents the rocks, lives upon flies, gnats, *&c.* and lays eggs; the common colour of it is a whitiſh grey, but if it be expoſed to the ſun, or ſet upon other colours, ſome parts of the skin change their colour after a pleaſant manner.

Cameli'ne [*camelinus*, L.] of or belonging to a camel.

Cameli'na [with *Botaniſts*] treacle or wormſeed, *L.*

Camel's hay, a ſort of ſweet-ſmelling Ruſh, growing in the *Eaſtern Countries.*

Camelopa'rdalis } [*καμηλοπάρδαλις*, of *κάμηλος* a
Camelopa'rdus } camel, and *πάρδαλις* a panther, *Gr.*] a beaſt that has the ſhape of a camel, and is ſpotted like a panther, *L.*

Camelopo'dium [of *κάμηλος* and *πȣ̃ς* a foot] a plant, a ſort of hore-hound.

Came'ra [in *Archit.*] a vault, roof, or upper gallery, *L.*

Ca'merated [*cameratus*, L.] vaulted, cieled, arched.

Came'ra obscura [in *Opticks*] a room darken'd every where, but only at one little hole, in which a glaſs is fixed to convey the rays of objects to a frame of paper or white cloth. Alſo a machine for taking proſpects in drawing, *&c.*

Camera [in *Old Records*] any winding or crooked plat of Ground.

Camera [in the title of *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies chamber-muſick, or muſick for private conſorts, in diſtinction to muſick uſed in chapels and publick conſorts.

Camera'tion, a vaulting or arching.

Cameration [with *Surgeons*] is a term uſed when ſome part of the bone of the ſcull is left ſuſpended like an arch, by a blow upon it.

Cameronians [in *Scotland*] Field-conventiclers, great outward Zealots.

Ca'mery, a diſeaſe in horſes, call'd alſo the Frounce, when ſmall warts or pimples ariſe in the palate of the mouth.

Cames [with *Glaziers*] the ſmall, ſlender rods of caſt lead, of which they make their turned or milled lead, for joining the panes or quarrels of glaſs.

Ca'mica [*Old Law*] camelot, or a ſort of fine ſtuff made of camel's hair,

Camiſa'do [*camiſade*, F. *incamiciata*, It. *encamiſáda* Sp.] an attack made upon an enemy by night, the ſoldiers having their ſhirts over their apparel and arms.

Camiſa'rd, a *French* Calviniſt of the *Cevennes.*

Camiſa'ted [*camiſatus*, L.] cloathed with a linnen garment, ſurplice or ſhirt.

Ca'mlet } [*camelot*, F. *ciambellato*, It. *camelote*, Sp.
Came'lot } prob. of *Zambelot*, a term uſed in the *Levant* for ſtuff made of goat's hair] a ſort of ſtuff made of camel's hair, ſilk, *&c.* mix'd.

Camlettee } a Sort of fine worſted camlets or came-
Camleteen } lots.

Ca'mmock [cammoc, *Sax.*] the herb Reſt-harrow.

Ca'momile [*camomille*, F. *camamilla*, It. *camomila*, Port. *camomila*, L. of *χαμαίμηλον*, *Gr.*] a fragrant Herb.

Camp [*campo*, It. and Sp. campe, *Sax.* of *campus* L. a field. all of **Kamp, Kampe** or **Kampf** *Teut.* and that of **Camp**, *Celt.* a Fight, and not, as ſome will, of *κῆπος*, *Gr.* a Garden. It is not the caſe of the *Latin* word *Campus* alone; a vaſt number of other *Latin* words have a double ſignification, one very ancient, but by degrees obliterated, and the other more modern, and properly owing to the *Auguſtan* Age. And theſe Significations are very eaſily diſtinguiſh'd, as *Perizonius* in his Anſwer to *Kuſter* very well obſerves] a ſpot of ground where an army reſts, intrenches itſelf, or plants a piquet watch, that they may lodge ſecure in tents or barracks.

Camp *Volant*, a flying camp, a ſtrong body of horſe or dragoons, and ſometimes foot, always in motion both to cover a garriſon, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. It is commanded by a Lieutenant General.

To Camp [*camper*, F. *accamparſi*, It. *acampàr*, Sp.] to incamp, to form a camp.

Campai'gn } [*campagne*, F. *campagna*, It. *campanna*, Sp.]
Campai'n } a plain, a champion or open country.

Campain [in *Military Affairs*] the ſpace of time during which an army is kept in the field; a ſummer's war.

Campaign oven, a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about three or four inches high, being raiſed on feet, ſo that fire may be kindled underneath; and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire alſo.

Campana'logy [of *campana*, i. e. a Bell, and *λόγος* *Gr.* Speech] a treatiſe concerning the art of caſting and ringing of Bells.

Campanifo'rm [with *Botaniſts*] ſhaped ſomething like a bell, *campanula*, *convolvulus*, &c.

Campa'nula [*Botany*[the herb Rope-weed or Woodbind, *L.*

Campanula *Sylveſtris* [*Botany*] the flower Blue-bell, or *Canterbury* Bells, *L.*

Campa'nulate *Flower*, the ſame as *Campaniform.*

Campa'rium [*Old Law*] any part or portion of a larger piece of ground.

Campe'chio, a *Weſt Indian* Wood, Logwood.

Campe'stral } [*campeſtris*, L.] belonging to a plain
Campe'strian } field or champion country.

Ca'mphor } [*campbre*, F. *canfora*, It. and Sp. *camphora*,
Ca'mphire } L.] the gum or roſin of a tree call'd *Capur*, much like a walnut-tree, that grows on ſome mountains near the Sea in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and alſo in the iſland *Borneo*, and to ſuch a degree of largeneſs that an hundred men may ſtand under the ſhade of it. This gum after tempeſts and earthquakes flows in great abundance.

Ca'mphorata [with *Botaniſts*] the herb lavender cotton or garden-cypreſs.

Camphora'ted [*camphoratus*, L.] mixed with camphire.

Ca'mpions [among *Botaniſts*] an herb that bears a pretty flower.

Rose campion, a kind of *Lychnis*, or Batchelor's-buttons.

Ca'mpulum [of *κάμπτω*, *Gr.* to twiſt about] a diſtortion of the eye-lids.

Ca'mpus *Martii* } [in *Ancient* cuſtoms] an anniverſary aſſem-
Ca'mpus *Maii* } bly of our anceſtors on *May* day, where they confederated together to defend the kingdom againſt foreigners and all enemies.

Ca'mus, a perſon with a low, flat noſe, hollowed or ſunk in the middle.

Can, a defective and irr. Verb, which has only the Preſent and Imperfect Tenſes [can, *Sax.* **kand**, *Dan.* **kan**, *Du.* and *G.*

Could [*Ir. Imp.*] was able.

Can [*Irr.* 3. *Pars.* Sing. *of the Preſent Tenſe*] is able.

They who can't **do as they will, muſt do as they** can.

According to the *Lat.* of *Terence*: *Quoniam id fieri, quod vis, non poteſt, velis id quod poſſit*; or as the Fr. ſay. *Quand on ne peut pas faire comme on veut, il faut faire comme on peut.* This Proverb teaches us not only that it is prudent *to make a Virtue of Neceſſity*, for, *there is no kicking againſt the Pricks*, but that a Non-compliance frequently in the Sequel turns to our own Diſadvantage, according to another Proverb:

He that will not when he may,
When he will he ſhall have nay.

The *Germ.* ſay: **Wenn Man keine Kautzen hat, muſs man mit Eulen baitzen.** (He that has no Coats, muſt hawk with Owls.) The latter *Engliſh* Proverb is an Admonition not to let ſlip an Opportunity when it is offer'd us, leſt it be refus'd us when we would be glad to accept of it.

Ca'nal [F. *canale*, It. *canàl*, Sp. *canalis*, L.] an artificial river or long pond in a garden or park.

Canal [with *Anat.*] a conduct or paſſage thro' which any juices of the body flow.

Canal *of a Larmier* [in *Architecture*] the hollow platfond or ſoffit of a cornice, which makes the pendant mouchette.

Canal *of the Volute* [*Archit.*] this is the face of the circumvolutions incloſed by a liſt in the *Ionic Capital.*

Cana'les *Semicirculares* [*Anat.*] three canals in the Labyrinth of the ear.

Canai'lle, the mob or rabble, the dregs of the people, F.

Canali'culated [*canaliculatus*, L.] channelled, made like a pipe or gutter.

Cana'lis *Arterioſus* } [*Anatomy*] a veſſel obſerved in Fœ-
Canali'culus } tus's, but which after delivery grows uſeleſs and diſappears. It is a ſmall tube, which joining the pulmonary Artery and Aorta, ſerves to convey the blood out of one into the other, without paſſing thro' the lungs.

Canaria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb called Hounds-graſs, with which Dogs provoke vomit.

Canaries, ſo called of *Canes* dogs, becauſe many dogs were found in it when firſt diſcovered. Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Sea, anciently called the *Fortunate Iſlands*, from whence come the *Canary* wines.

Canary *Bird*, an excellent ſinging bird of a green colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries* and no where elſe. Now bred in great Numbers in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, eſpecially about *Nurenburg.*

Canary-*bird*, an arch, knaviſh Fellow.

Cana'ry *Graſs*, an herb.

Ca'ncamum, an *Arabian* gum, much like Myrrh.

To Ca'ncel [of *cancellare*, L. of *canceller*, F. *cancelar*, Sp.]

to cancel is properly to bar an obligation by paſſing the pen acroſs it, or from top to bottom, which makes a kind of latice or chequer, which the *Latins* call *cancelli*; to raze, croſs or blot out; to deface, to make void, to ſtint or ſet bounds to.

C'ANCELLER [with *Falconers*] is when a light flown hawk in her ſtooping turns two or three times upon the wing to recover her ſelf before ſhe ſeizes.

CANCE'LLI, are lattices, windows made with croſs bars of wood or iron: balliſters or rails, to compaſs in the bar of a court for proceedings in law; alſo the chancel of a church.

CA'NCELLING [ſome derive it from κιγκλίζω, *Gr.* to encompaſs or pale a thing round] in the *Civil Law*, is an act whereby a perſon conſents that ſome former act be render'd null and void.

CA'NCER, a crab-fiſh, *L.*

CANCER [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in the month of *June*; the characteriſtick of it with *Aſtrologers*, *&c.* is this (♋), and is repreſented on the celeſtial globe by the figure of a crab-fiſh.

CANCER, or *Aſelli* and *Præſepe*, *Cancer* is ſaid to have been placed among the Stars by the good offices of *Juno*, becauſe when *Hercules* had conquered the *Hydra*, and was aſſiſted by *Iolaus*, *Cancer* alone leaping out of the lake, bit *Hercules* on the foot, as *Panyaſis* relates in *Heraclea*. But *Juno* doing *Cancer* great honour, put him into the number of the twelve Signs. There are in this conſtellation ſtars which the *Greeks* call ὄνοι, *i. e.* aſſes, which *Bacchus* placed among the ſtars; they have alſo adjoined to them *Præſepe*, *i. e.* the manger.

Tropick of CANCER [with *Aſtronomers*] an imaginary line in the heavens. parallel to the Equinoctial, thro' the beginning of which line the ſun paſſes in *June*, and makes our longeſt day; it is called the Northern Tropick.

CANCER [ſo called becauſe its puffed veins reſemble the feet of a crab] a hard, painful and ulcerous ſwelling, ſometimes full of puffed up veins, and is of two ſorts, primitive and degenerate.

Primitive CANCER, is one which comes of itſelf, appearing firſt about the bigneſs of a pea, cauſing an inward, continual pricking pain.

Degenerate CANCER, a cancer which ſucceeds an impoſthume or ſwelling that is either obſtinate or ill-dreſs'd, and has never been an occult or blind one.

CANCER *of the Bone* [with *Surgeons*] a diſeaſe in a bone cauſed by a ſharp humour, and ſucceeded by an ulcer of the fleſh and skin.

Ulcerated CANCER [with *Surgeons*] is a cancer when it has grown larger than a primitive one, and has been opened.

Blind CANCER
Latent CANCER
Occult CANCER } [with *Surgeons*] is a primitive cancer, before it is grown large and opened, which is one that comes of itſelf, and appears at firſt about the bigneſs of a pea, cauſing an internal, continual and pricking pain.

To CA'NCERATE [*canceratum*, L.] to ſpread abroad cancerouſly, *L.*

CANCERA'TION, a ſpreading abroad cancerouſly, *L.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS [of *cancer*, L.] the being cancerated.

CANCRI'NI *Verſus* [with *Gram.*] *Latin* verſes which may be read either backwards or forwards, and are the ſame as

Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor.

CANDELA'RIA, the plant called torch-herb or wood-blade, long-wort or mullens, *L.*

To CA'NDEFY [*candefacere*, L.] to make white or whiten.

CA'NDENT [*candens*, *L.*] waxing white, ſhining clear; alſo glowing.

CA'NDICANCY [*candicantia*, L.] a whitening or making fair, *&c.*

CA'NDICANT [*candicans*, L.] waxing white.

CA'NDID [*candidus*, L.] ſincere or upright, favourable, kind, courteous, free, open.

CA'NDIDATE [*candidat*, F. *candidato*, It. *candidado*, Sp. *candidatus*, L. ſo called from their wearing a white habit at their aſſemblies] one who ſtands for ſome poſt or aſpires after an office, or to be a member of any body or ſociety.

CA'NDIDNESS [*candide*, F. of *candidus*, L. *candido*, It. and Sp.] Sincerity.

CA'NDIDLY, ſincerely, uprightly, *&c.*

CANDISA'TION, the candying and chryſtallizing of ſugar, after it has been diſſolved in water and purified.

CANDITEERS [in *Fortification*] a ſort of frames to lay faggots and bruſh-wood upon, for covering the men while at work..

CANDLE [candle, *Sax.* *chandelle*, F. *candeya*, Port. *candela*, It. Sp. and L.] a long roll or cylinder made of tallow, wax, *&c.* for giving light.

The CANDLE **burns at both Ends.**

Said when Husband and Wife are both Spendthriſts.

His CANDLE **burns in the Socket.**

That is, he is an old Man. It is common to compare Man's Life to the burning of a Lamp or Candle; becauſe the vital Heat is always preying upon the radical Moiſture, which when quite conſum'd the Man dies

CANDLEMAS-*day* [canꝺelmæꞅꞅe ꝺæᵹ, *Sax.*] the feſtival obſerved in commemoration of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, on the ſecond of *February*, ſo named on account of the candles conſecrated on that day to ſerve the whole year.

CA'NDLESTICK [canꝺelꞅtæꝼ, *Sax.* *chandellier*, F. *candelliere*, It. *candelerò*, Sp. *candieiro*, Port. of *candelabrum*, L. but the *Engliſh* moſt probably of *Candle* and *Stick*, to ſet it upon, which, tho' improperly ſaid of a braſs or ſilver candleſtick, is no more than to ſay a braſs or ſilver inkhorn.] a Machine to ſet or ſtick a candle in.

CA'NDOUR [*candeur*, F. *candore*, It. *candor*, L.] ſincerity, uprightneſs, plain-dealing; alſo frankneſs; alſo courteſy.

TO CANDY [*candefacere*, L.] properly ſignifies to make any thing white; to thicken and chryſtallize ſugar on fruits as Confectioners do; alſo to grow mouldy. as ſtale ſweet-meats do.

CANDY *Alexander*, a kind of herb.

CANDY *adj.* [*candi*, F.] as Sugar-candy.

CANE [*canne*, F. *canna* It.] a walking Stick.

To lay CANE *upon Able*, a ſenſeleſs ſaying, alluding to the Names of *Cain* and *Abel-* which ſignifies to beat a Man heartily.

To CANE, to beat with a cane.

CANE [*canne*, F. *canna*, Sp. It. and L.] an *Indian* Reed.

CANE [of *Genoa*] for ſilk is nine palms, 100 of which make 26 yards *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Genoa*] for linen and woollen, is 10 palms, which make 2, 7-8 yards *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Leghorn*] is 4 braces- which make 2 ells *Engliſh*, and 8 braces is 5 yards *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Marſeilles*] is 2 yards and half *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Meſſina*] is 2 yards and half *Engliſh*.

CANE [of *Rome*] contains 8 palms, and 30 canes is 55 ells and half *Engliſh*.

CANEL [*canelle*, F. *canela*, L.] a Spice.

CA'NEL BONE [with *Anat.*] the neck or throat bone, ſo termed from its reſemblance to a canal or gutter.

CANE'LLA, the ſpice called cinnamon, *L.*

CANE'LLE [in *Heraldry*] ſee *Invected*.

CANEPHO'RA [of κανηφόρος, Gr.] a young maid who in the ancient ſacrifices bore a basket, wherein was contain'd all things neceſſary for the ſacrifice.

CANEPHO'RIA [κανηφορία, Gr.] a ceremony among the *Athenians* which made part of a feſtival, which the maids celebrated on the eve of their marriage day.

CANESTE'LLUS [*Old Records*] a Basket.

CA'NIA [*Botany*] a ſmall ſtinging nettle, *L.*

CA'NIBALS, Men-eaters, a people in the *Weſt-Indies* anciently inhabiting the *Caribbee* Iſlands, who uſed to feed on man's fleſh.

CANI'CULA, a little dog or bitch; alſo the dog-fiſh, *L.*

CANICULA'RES [with *Aſtronomers*] the Dog-days, commonly called *Dies caniculares*, L. are days wherein the Dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun; during which time the weather is very ſultry and hot; Theſe *Dog-days* begin about the 24th of *July*, and end the 28th of *Auguſt*.

CANICULA'RIS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Henbane.

CA'NIFORM [*caniformis*, L.] ſhaped like a dog.

CANINA FAMES, a dog's appetite, a diſeaſe; an inordinate hunger attended with looſeneſs and vomiting, *L.*

CANINE [*caninus*, It. and Sp. of *caninus*, L.] belonging to or like a dog, *F.*

CANINI DENTES [among *Anatomiſts*] the dog teeth, two teeth in each jaw, one on each ſide the *Inciſivi*.

CANINUS [among *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the lip, ſerving to draw it upward.

CANIS *Major* [with *Aſtronomers*] a conſtellation call'd the Greater Dog, conſiſting of 18 ſtars, and is drawn on the globe in the form of a Dog.

CANIS *Minor* [the Leſſer Dog] a conſtellation painted in the form of a dog, in the mouth of the Greater Dog; it has a bright ſtar in his neck, and another in his thigh, call'd *Procyon*.

CA'NITUDE, hoarineſs, *L.*

CANK, dumb, *C. B.*

CANK *Heath.* i. e. the heath of the people call'd *Ceangi*.

CANKDORE, a woful caſe, *O.*

CANKER [*chancre*, F. *canchero*, It. *cancer*, L.] an eating, ſpreading ſore; alſo the ruſt of iron, braſs, *&c.* alſo a diſeaſe in trees.

CANKER-WORM, an inſect which deſtroys corn and herbs.

CA'NKERED, eaten with ruſt or the canker.

A CANKERED *Fellow*, a croſs, ill-condition'd fellow, *C.*

CANN [canne, *Sax.* perhaps of *cantharus*, L. **kanne**, *Du.* and *G.*] a kind of cup or veſſel to drink out of.

CANN-BUOY [*Sea Term*] a large buoy or barrel thrown out upon the ſhoals for a ſea-mark.

Cann-hook, an iron hook made faſt to the end of a rope, whereby weighty things are taken in and out of a Ship.

Ca'nna major [in *Anatomy*] the greater bone of the leg, call'd alſo *Focile majus* and *Tibia.*

Canna minor, the leſſer bone of the leg, the ſame with *Focile minus* and *Fibula.*

Cannæ, vide *Canna major*, &c.

Cannaba'ceous } [*cannabaceus*, L. } of κανναβινος,
Cannabi'ne } [*cannabinus*, L. } Gr.] of hemp or hempen.

Cannington in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called from the *Cangi*, a ſmall people of the *Belgick Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

Ca'nnions [of *canon*, F.] boot-hoſe, an old-faſhioned garment for the legs.

Ca'nnister, an inſtrument us'd by coopers in racking off wines.

Ca'nnister } *of Tea* [*caniſtrum*, L.] a quantity from 75
Ca'nister } to 100 Pound Weight.

Tea **Cannister**, a ſmall veſſel of ſilver, tin, *&c.* to hold Tea.

Cannon [*canon*, F. *canone*, It. *cannon*, Sp. *canâm*, Port.] a piece of Ordnance, or great gun, of which there are different ſizes; as Demi-cannon, Whole-cannon, &c. The firſt that was uſed was on the coaſt of *Denmark*, in the year 1304, and afterwards became common in the wars between the *Genoeſe* and *Venetians*, in the year 1380; and in 1386 were uſed in *England*, the firſt being diſcharged at the ſiege of *Barwick.*

Cannon *Royal* } a great gun 12 foot long, of 8000
Cannon *of Eight* } pound weight.

To **Cannonade** [*cannonare*, It. *acannoneàr*, Sp. *cannoner*, F.] to batter with cannon.

Cannona'de [*cannonata*, It. *cannonada*, Sp. *cannonade*, F.] cannon ſhot.

A **Cannonee'r** [*cannonier*, F. *cannoniere*, It. *cannonéro*, Sp.] a gunner who diſcharges the cannon.

Cano'e, a little veſſel or boat uſed by the *Indians*, made all of one piece of the trunk of a tree hollowed.

Canon [in *Muſick*] is a ſhort compoſition of one or more parts, in which one part leads and the other ſollows.

Canon [among *Horſemen*] is that part of the horſe-bit which is let into the mouth.

Canon [with *Printers*] a large ſort of Printing Letter.

Canon [among *Surgeons*] is an inſtrument us'd in ſowing up wounds.

Canon, rule, ruling, *Spencer.*

Canon *of the Scripture*, is that body of books of the Holy Scripture, which ſerves for a rule of faith.

Canon [in *Trigonometry* and *Algebra*] a general rule for the ſolution of all caſes of a like nature with the preſent inquiry.

Paschal Canon, a table of the moveable feaſts, ſhewing the day of *Eaſter*, and the other feaſts depending upon it for a cycle of nineteen years.

Natural **Canon** [in *Trigonom,*] is the canon of natural ſines, tangents and ſecants taken together.

Artificial **Canon**, is the canon of artificial ſines, tangents and ſecants taken together. *i. e.* coſines, cotangents, *&c.*

Cano'nical [*canonique*, F. *canonico*, It. and Sp. of *canonicus*, L. of κανονικὸς, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to the canons or church-laws.

Canonical *Hours*, times appointed by the canons of the church for divine ſervice.

Canonically, in a canonical manner.

Cano'nicalness, agreeableneſs or conformity to the canons of the church.

Ca'non } [*canoniſta*, It. *canonicus*, *L.* *canoniſte*, F.] a
Ca'nonist } profeſſor or doctor of the canon law.

Canoness [with the *Romaniſts*] a maid who enjoys a prebend, affected by the foundation to maids, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

Canoniza'tion [*canoniſation*, F. *canonizazione*, It. *canonizacion*, Sp. of *canonizatio*, L.] the act of canonization or ſainting.

To **Ca'nonize** [*canoniſer*, F. *canonizzare*, It. *canonizàr*, Sp. of *canonizare*, L.] to examine by rule; alſo to pronounce and declare one to be a ſaint.

Canons *Regular*, are canons who ſtill live in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profeſſion of vows.

Canons *Secular*, are lay cannons, ſuch among the laity as out of honour and reſpect have been admitted into ſome chapters of canons.

Ca'nonship [*canonicatus*, L.] the title of a benefice profeſs'd by a canon.

Ca'nonry, the benefice filled or ſupply'd by a canon.

Canon law, a rule of eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, and particularly a decree of a council; or it is a collection of eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, definitions and rules taken from the ancient councils, the writings of the fathers, the ordinances of the popes, *&c.*

Cano'pus, a fabulous God of the *Egyptians*, much adored by the common people.

Ca'nopy [κωνωπεῖον, of κώνωψ, Gr, a gnat, *&c. q.* ſome net or thin thing ſpread over the face to defend it from gnats or flies] a cloth of ſtate borne over the heads of kings or great perſons; alſo a teſtern and curtains for a bed.

The **Canopy** *of Heaven*, the Sky, the Firmament.

Cano'rous [*canorus*, L.] ſhrill, loud ſinging, high-ſounding.

Cano'rousness [of *canorus*, L.] loudneſs. *&c.*

Cant, Gibberiſh, Pedlar's *French.*

Cant [kant and kantig, L. G. uppiſh] ſtrong, luſty, *N. C.*

Cant } an Hypocrite, a Diſſembler, a whining Perſon,
Canter } ſaid to be deriv'd from one *Andrew Cant*, a Cameronian Preacher in *Scotland*, who was wont to harang his Audience in ſuch a Tone and thro' the Noſe, and in ſuch a Dialect that he was underſtood by none, but thoſe of his own Congregation, and not by all of them. But ſince M. *Cant*'s Time, ſays the *Spectator*, it has been underſtood in a larger Senſe, and ſignifies all ſudden Exclamations, Whinings, unuſual Tones in Praying, Preaching, *&c.*

To **Cant**, to talk obſcurely, after the manner of gypſies, rogues, *&c.* ſo as not to be underſtood by others; to uſe an affected kind of ſpeech.

To **Cant** [in *Carpentry*] ſignifies to turn, as when a piece of timber comes the wrong way, they ſay *cant it*, i. e. *turn it about.*

Cant, Auction, as to ſell by *Cant* or *Auction.* Sc.

Canta'bile [in *Muſ. Books*] is to play in a kind of a chanting or ſinging manner.

Cantabrica [of *Cantabri* in *Spain*, where it was firſt found] the wild Gilliflower.

Canta'o [at *Alicant*, &c.] a meaſure containing three gallons *Engliſh* wine meaſure.

Cantali'vers [in *Architecture*] pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſide of a houſe, to ſuſtain the mouldings and eaves over it.

Cantaliver *Cornice*, is a cornice with cantalivers or modilions under it.

Ca'ntar [in *Arabia*] is 15 Fracelloes, every fracelloe being 25 pound 12 ounces.

Cantar [at *Conſtantinople*] is 120 pound *Engliſh.*

Cantar [at *Meſſina*] about 127 pound *Engliſh.*

Cantar [in *Spain*] wine meaſure, is about two gallons.

Cantar [in *Turky* in *Aſia*] 100 rotelloes, about 418 pounds averdupoiſe.

Ca'ntar [at *Tunis*] 114 pound.

Canta'ta [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies a piece of vocal muſick, for 1, 2, 3, or more voices, and ſometimes with one or more muſical inſtruments of any kind, compoſed after the manner of Opera's, and conſiſting of grave parts and airs, intermixt with one another.

Canta'tion, a ſinging, *L.*

Ca'ntel [*Law Term*] a lump or maſs.

Cantel [prob. *q. d. Quantillum*, how little] a little piece.

Canterbury *Bells*, a flower.

Cantha'rius [of κανθαρὸς, Gr. a beetle] a ſtone having the figure of a beetle on it.

Cantha'rides [κανθαρίδης, Gr.] certain venomous green flies which breed on the tops of olive and aſh-trees, and are us'd for raiſing bliſters, *Spaniſh Flies.*

Ca'ntherus [with *Carpenters*] a treſſel or horſe to ſaw or cut timber on, *L.*

Ca'ntherus [in *Architecture*] a rafter or joiſt of a houſe that reaches down from the ridge to the eaves; a tranſum, a ſpar; alſo a leaver, *L.*

Ca'nthus [κανθὸς, Gr.] the angle or corner of the eye, and is either the external or leſſer, or internal or greater.

Ca'nthus [with *Chymiſts*] the lip, or that part of the mouth of a veſſel which is a little hollowed or depreſs'd for the eaſy pouring out of a liquor.

Ca'nticles [*cantiques*, F. *canticbe*, It. *canticos*, Sp. *cantatiuncula*, L.] the book of *Solomon*'s Songs.

Canting-*Coins* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall, ſhort pieces of wood cut with a ſharp ridge to lie between the caſks, and prevent them from rolling one againſt another.

Canting-*Crew*, Beggars, Gypſies and Vagabonds, who make uſe of a particular Jargon, or canting Speech.

A **Ca'ntle** [probably of *canton*, F.] a piece of any thing, as a cantle of bread and cheeſe, *&c.* alſo an heap.

To **Ca'ntle** *out*, to divide or diſtribute into parts or parcels.

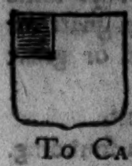
Ca'nto [in *Muſick Books*] a ſong or the treble part of it; alſo a diviſion in any heroick poem; as a chapter or ſection in proſe.

Ca'nto *concertante* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the treble of the little chorus, or the part which ſings throughout, *Ital.*

Ca'nto *Ripieno* [in *Muſick Books*] is the treble of the grand chorus, or that which ſings only now and then, in ſome particular places, *Ital.*

Ca'nton [F. *Cantone*, It.] a diviſion or part of a Country in form of a province, as the XIII *Cantons of Switzerland.*

Ca'nton, a ſort of additional curtain to a bed,



Canton [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a corner, *F.* and is one of the nine Ordinaries, and of great Eſteem, and is expreſſed as in the Eſcutcheon here annexed.

To Canton [*ſe cantonner*, F. in *Military Affairs*] is to retire into a canton or quarter; to fortify one's ſelf in a place.

Ca'ntoned [in *Architecture*] is when the corner of a Building is adorned with a Pilaſter; an angular column, *ruſtick Quoins*, or any Thing that projects beyond the Naked of a Wall.

Canto'ne [in the *Molucca* Iſlands] a Meaſure of about five half Pints Engliſh Meaſure.

Cantone'e [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by the *French*, to expreſs the Poſition of ſuch Things as are borne with a croſs, &c. between them.

To Ca'ntonize, to divide into cantons or quarters.

Ca'ntred } [of **kant** any Hundred, and **treff** a Town,
Ca'ntreff } *C. Brit*] is the ſame in *Wales* that in *England* is called an hundred, an hundred Villages.

Ca'ntus, a Song. *L.*

Cantus [in *Muſick Books*] the mean or counter-tenor.

Ca'nvass [*canevas*, F, *canavaccio*, It. *canamázo*, Sp. **Kamhaſ**, *Du.* **Kanebaſz**, G. *cannabis*, L.] a ſort of coarſe, linen cloth.

C'anvass [among the *French*] is a Word uſed to ſignify the Model or firſt Words whereon a Piece of Muſick or Air is compoſed and given to a Poet to regulate and compleat.

Ca'nvass *Bags* [in *Engineery*] Bags of Earth for raiſing a Parapet in Haſte, or to repair one that has been beaten down.

To Ca'nvass [*cannabaſſer*, F.] to beat Hemp, which being very laborious, it is uſed to ſignify to ſearch diligently into; to ſcan, ſift or throughly examine a Matter; alſo ſometimes is uſed for to put in, ſue or ſtand for an Office.

Ca'nula } [with *Surgeons*] a little Tube or Pipe, which
Ca'nnula } they leave in Wounds or Ulcers, that they either dare not, or chuſe not to heal up.

Ca'num } [in the *Scotch Law*] a Duty paid to a Superior or
Ca'na } Lord of the Land; eſpecially to Biſhops and churchmen.

Canzone' [in *Muſick Books*] a Song or Tune.

Canzone, added to a Piece of Inſtrumental Muſick ſignifies much the ſame as *Sonata*.

Canzone, added to a Piece of Vocal Muſick ſignifies much the ſame as *Cantata*.

Canzone, added to any Part of a *Sonata*, is much the ſame as *Allegro*, and only denotes that the Movement of the Part to wich it is put, ſhould be after a gay, briſk, lively Manner.

Canzone't [*Canzonetta*, It.] a little Song or Tune, one of the Diviſions of *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every ſeveral Stanza anſwers both as to the Number and Meaſure of the Verſes, tho every *Canzonet* varies in both at Pleaſure.

Cap [cæppe, *Sax.* the Head or *Capitium*, a Hood or Night-cap, probably of *caput*, L.] a covering for the Head of various Sorts.

Cap *of a Gun*, a Piece of Lead laid over the Touch Hole of a Piece of Ordnance to preſerve the Prime from being ſpilt or waſted.

Cap *of Maintenance* [**Kap**, *Du.* **Kappe**, *G.* a Hood] is one of the *Regalia* or Ornaments of State, carried before the King of *Great Britain* at the Coronation and other great Solemnities; alſo before Mayors of ſeveral Cities in *Britain*.

If his Cap be made of Wool. This Saying is very ancient. In former Times Caps of Wool were the common Wear, and Hats of Rabbits or Bevers Fur were hardly known. So that it ſignify'd no more than moſt certainly; or as ſure as the Cloths on his Back.

Cap [in a *Ship*] a ſquare Piece of Timber placed over the Head or upper End of a Maſt, in which is a round Hole to receive the Maſt or Flag-Staff; ſo that by theſe Caps, the Top-Maſt and Top-gallant-maſts are kept ſteady and firm in the Treſſel-trees.

Cap a pee' } [*de pié au Cap*, F.] from Head to Foot; as
Cap-a-pe } arm'd *cap-a-pe*, or from Head to Foot. q. d. *a capite ad pedem*, L. from Head to Foot.

To Cap [*Sea* Term] uſed of a Ship, in the Trials of the running or ſetting of currents.

Cap *Merchant*, the Purſer of a Ship, who has the charge of all the Merchandiſe or cargo.

To **Cap** *one*, to put him to a non-plus.

To **Cap** *Verſes*, an Exercize of the Memory for School-boys, when ſtanding in a Row or Ring one repeats a *Latin* Verſe, and the next to him is oblig'd immediately to repeat another, beginning as the former ended, and ſo on.

Cap *Paper*, a Sort of thick brown Paper.

Cap [*in the Quotation of Authors*] ſtands for *Caput* (Chapter.

Ca'pable [F. *capace*, It. *capaz*, Sp. and Port. of *capax*, L.] that is in a condition or qualified to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

Ca'pableness } [*capacité*, F. *capacità*, It. *capacidàd*, Sp.
Capa'city } of *Capacitas*, L.] Ability, Sufficiency, Skill, reach of Wit; (in a *Logical* Senſe) an Aptitude, Faculty or Diſpoſition to retain or hold any Thing.

Capa'cious [*capax*, L.] capable to receive or hold; alſo ſpacious, vaſt, large.

Capa'ciousness [of *capacitas*, L.] Largeneſs, Ability to receive.

To Capa'citate [*capacitare*, It.] to render capable.

Capa'city, capableneſs. See above.

Capa'city [in a *Logical* Senſe] an aptitude, Faculty or Diſpoſition to retain or hold any Thing.

Capa'city } [in a *Law* Senſe] is when a Man or Body po-
Capabi'lity } litick is able or has a Right to give or take Lands or Tenements, &c. or to ſue Actions; as an Alien born, has a ſufficient capacity to ſue in any perſonal Action; but not in a real one.

Capa'city [in *Geometry*] is the ſolid content of any body, and thence our hollow Meaſures for beer, wine, ſalt, &c. are called meaſures of capacity.

Capa'rison } [*caparaſſon*, F.] a Sort of Trappings or Fur-
Cap'arason } niture of a Horſe.

To Capa'rison [*caparaſſonner*, F. *caparaſonàr*, Sp.] to adorn or dreſs with Trappings, &c.

Cape [*cap*, F. *capo*, It. *cábo*, Sp. *caput*, L.] a Head Land, any Mountain, Point or Tract of Land, running out into the Sea; a Promontory.

Cape [*i. e.* take] a judicial Writ relating to plea of Lands or Tenements, and is of two Sorts, *viz. grand cape* and *petit cape*, both which take hold of Things immoveable, and differ chiefly in this, that *grand-cape* lies before Appearance, and *petit-cape* after it.

Cape *parvum*, a Writ lying where the Tenant is ſummoned in Plea of Land, and comes at the Summons and his Appearance is recorded; and at the Day given him prays the View, and having it granted makes Default.

Cape *ad valentiam*, a kind of *grand cape*, or a Writ of execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and he vouches to warrant another; but the Vouchee does not come at the Day given. Then if the Demandant recover againſt the Tenant, he ſhall have this Writ againſt the Vouchee.

Capele', a Diſeaſe in Horſes when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more ſwelled than ordinary.

Capeli'ne, a Woman's Hat or cap, adorn'd with Feathers.

Capeli'ne [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of Bandage uſed in the Operation of cutting off the Leg.

Cape'lla, a chapel or church, *L.*

Capella [with *Aſtronomers*] the little Goat, a Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*, L.

Capella [in *Muſick Books*] either the Muſick or Muſicians belonging to a Chapel or Church.

Capella *de floribus* [*Old Writings*] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers for the Head.

Cape *magnum*, is where a Man hath brought a *præcipe quod reddat* of a Thing that touches plea of Land, and the Tenant makes Default at the Day to him given in the original Writ; then this Writ ſhall be for the Thing to take the Land into his Hands; and if the Tenant comes not by the Day given him in the Writ, he loſes his Land.

Ca'pers [*capres*, F. *Capperi*, It. *alcapàras*, Sp. *capparis*, L. *καππαρὶς*, Gr.] are the Flowers or Buds of a Shrub growing in *Spain*, &c. pickled.

A Caper [*capre*, F. probably of *caper*, L. a Goat, a miſchevious creature, or of *capio*, L. to take] a Privateer or Pirate-Ship.

A Caper [*cabriolo*, F. *capriola*, It. *cabrióla*, Sp. of *caper*, L. a Goat, a friſky Creature] an agile or briſk and high leap in dancing.

To Caper [*cabrioler*, F. *capriolare*, It. *capriolar*, Sp. of *capriſſare*, L.] to cut a caper, to leap briſkly, high and wantonly.

Ca'perated [*caperatus*, L.] wrinkled like a Goat's Horn.

Ca'phar [in *Aleppo*, &c.] a Poll or Duty impos'd on Chriſtian Merchants, who carry or ſend Merchandiſes from Aleppo to Jeruſalem.

Capi Aga, the chief Groom of the Grand Signior's Bedchamber, and Introducer of private Addreſſes.

Ca'pias, a Writ, of which there are two Sorts; one before Judgment called *Capias ad reſpondendum* in a perſonal Action, where the Sheriff, upon the firſt Writ of Diſtreſs, returns *Nihil habet in Balliva noſtra*; and the other a Writ of Execution after Judgment.

Capias *conductos ad proficiſcendum*, a Writ lying for the taking up ſuch Soldiers, as having received preſs'd Money to ſerve the King, ſlink away and do not come at the Time.

CAPIAS *pro fine*, is where one being by Judgment fined to the King upon ſome Offence againſt a Statute, does not diſcharge it according to the Judgment; and by this Writ therefore his Body is to be taken, and committed to Priſon till he pay the Fine.

CAPIAS *ad ſatisfaciendum*, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment; that lies where a Man recovers in an Action perſonal, as for Debt, Damage, *&c.* and he againſt whom the Debt is recovered, has no Lands or Tenements, nor ſufficient Goods, whereof the Debt may be levied: in which caſe this Writ iſſues to the Sheriff, commanding him to take the Body of him againſt whom the Debt is recover'd, and to keep him in Priſon till he make Satisfaction.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum*, a Writ lying againſt one outlaw'd upon any Action, perſonal or criminal; by which the Sheriff apprehends the Party outlaw'd for not appearing on the Exigent, and keeps him in ſafe cuſtody till the Day of the Return; when he preſents him to the Court to be there further ordered for his contempt.

CAPIAS *Utlagatum & inquiras*, &c. a Writ the ſame with the Former, but that it gives a farther Power to the Sheriff, beſides the Apprehenſion of the Body of the Offender, to enquire of his Goods and chattels.

CAPIAS *in Withernam*, &c, a Writ which lies for cattle *in Withernam*.

CAPIAS *in Withernamium*, &c. *homme*, &c. *a* Writ which lies for a Servant *in Withernam*.

CAPI'LLAMENT [*capillamenta*, L.] a Buſh of Hair, a Peruke.

CAPI'LLAMENTS [*capillamenta*, L.] with *Botaniſts*, the Strings or Threads about the Roots of Herbs, or thoſe fine threads or hairs, called *ſtamina*, which grow up in the Middle of a Flower and are adorned with little Knops at the Top.

CAPI'LLAMENTS *of the Nerves*, are the fine Filaments or Fibres, whereof the Nerves are compoſed.

CA'PILLARIA *Vaſa*, vide *Capillary*.

CA'PILLARIES, *See* Capillary Plants and Veſſels.

CA'PILLARINESS [*capillaire*, F. of *capillaris*, L.] hairineſs, likeneſs to hairs.

CAPILLA'RIS [with *Botaniſts*] *Venus*-Hair, Maiden-hair, *Lat.*

CA'PILLARY [*capillaris*, L.] pertaining to, or like Hair.

CAPI'LLARY } *Plants* } [*Botany*] are ſuch as have no prin-
CAPILLACEOUS } cipal Stock or Stem with Branches; but grow to the Ground as Hairs to the Head; and which bear their Seeds in ſmall Tufts and Protuberances, on the Backſide of their Leaves, and have no Flowers.

CAPILLARY *Tubes* [in *Anatom.*] are little Pipes, whoſe canals are the narroweſt that poſſibly can be, or ſuch whoſe Diameter does not exceed that of a common Hair.

CAPILLARY *Veſſels* [with *Anatomiſts*] are the leaſt, minuteſt Ramifications of the Veins and Arteries, like Hairs, which, when broken or cut, yield but very little Blood, ſo call'd of *capillus*, L. the Hair of the Head, by Reaſon of their Smalneſs.

CAPILL'ATION, hairineſs, making a Thing hairy, *L.*

CAPILLA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Fracture or Breaking of the Scull, ſo ſmall that it can ſcarce be found, yet often occaſions death.

CAPI'LLATURE [*capillatura*, L.] a Buſh of Hair; alſo a Frizzling of the Hair.

CAPILLO'SE [*capilloſus*, L.] hairy, abounding with Hair.

CAPILLUS *Veneris* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Maiden-Hair, *Lat.*

A CAPIROTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a French Diſh, made of ſeveral Remnants of Meat; alſo a Kind of minced Meat, *Fr.*

CAPI'STRATED [*capiſtratus*, L.] muzzled, bridled.

CAPI'STRUM [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage for the Head.

CA'PITAL [F. *capitale*, It. *capital*, Sp. of *capitalis*, L.] principal, chief or great; alſo heinous, worthy of death.

CAPITAL *Lees* [with *Soap-boilers*] the ſtrong Lees made from Pot-Aſhes.

CAPITAL [*Architecture*] the uppermoſt Port of a Column or Pilaſter, ſerving for the Head or crowning of it, placed immediately over the Shaft and under the Entablature.

CA'PITAL *Medicines*, are the principal Preparations of the Shops of Apothecaries, as *Venice* Treacle, *&c.*

CA'PITAL *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Baſtion, or from the Point of the Baſtion to the Middle of the Gorge.

Angular CAPITAL [*Architecture*] is that which bears the returns of the Entablature at the corner of a Projecture of a Frontiſpiece.

CAPITAL *of a Balluſter* [*Archit.*] that Part that crowns the Balluſter, ſomething reſembling the *Ionick* Capitals.

CAPITAL *of a Triglyph* [*Architecture*] a Plat-Band over the Triglyph.

CAPITAL *of a Niche* [*Archit.*] a Sort of ſmall canopy over a ſhallow Niche, covering a Statue.

CAPITAL *Letters* [with *Printers*] are the initial Letters, wherein Titles, *&c.* are compoſed, and all Periods, Verſes, *&c.* commence; all proper Names of Perſons, Places, Terms of Arts, Sciences and Dignities begin.

CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] is a principal and eſſential Part of an Order of Columns or Pilaſters; and is different in different Orders, and is that which chiefly diſtinguiſhes and characterizes the Orders.

The *Corinthian* CAPITAL, is much the richeſt, it has no *Ovolo*, and its *Abacus* is very different from thoſe of the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Tuſcan*. It has its Face circular, hollowed inwards, having a Roſe in the Middle of each Sweep. It has only a Brim, and a Vaſe inſtead of an Ovolo and Annulets; the Neck being much lengthen'd and inrich'd with a double Row of eight Leaves in each, bending their Heads downwards, ſmall Stalks ariſing between, from whence the Volutes ſpring; but they reſemble not thoſe of the *Ionick* Capital, which are 16 in this inſtead of 4 in the *Ionic*, on each Side 4 under the 4 Horns of the *Abacus*, where the 4 Volutes meet in a ſmall Leaf, which turns backwards towards the corner of the *Abacus*. Theſe Leaves are divided each making three Ranges of leſſer Leaves, whereof they are compoſed; again each leſſer Leaf is ſometimes parted into three called Laurel Leaves, but generally into 5 called Olive Leaves. The middle Leaf, which bends down, is parted into eleven. In the Middle over the Leaves is a Flower, ſhooting out between the Stems and Volutes, like the Roſe in the *Abacus*. The Height of this Capital is 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ modules, and its Projecture 1 $\frac{2}{8}$.

The Tuſcan CAPITAL, is the moſt ſimple and unadorned. Its Members or Parts are no more than three; an *Abacus*, and under this an *Ovolo* or Quarter-round, and under that a Neck or *Collarine*.

Compoſite CAPITAL, takes its Name from its being compoſed of Members borrowed from the Capitals of other Columns. See *Plate Architecture*.

From the *Dorick*, it takes a Quarter-round or *Ovolo*; from the *Ionick*, an Aſtragal under this, together with Volutes or Scrolls: from the *Corinthian*, a double Row of Leaves, and in moſt other Things reſembles the *Corinthian*, generally conſiſting of the ſame Members and the ſame Proportion.

There is a Flower in the Middle of the *Abacus*, and Leaves which run upwards under the Horns, as in the *Corinthian*. It has Flowers inſtead of Stalks in the *Corinthian*, lying cloſe to the Vaſe or Bell, which twiſt themſelves round towards the Middle of the Face of the capital. The Height of this capital is two Modules $\frac{1}{3}$, and its Projecture one module $\frac{2}{3}$, as in the *Corinthian*. See *Plate Architecture*.

The *Dorick* CAPITAL, beſides an *Abacus* and an *Ovolo*, and a Neck in common with the *Tuſcan*, has three Annulets or little ſquare Members underneath the *Ovolo*, inſtead of the Aſtragal in the *Tuſcan*, and over the *Abacus*, a Talon, Cima or Ogee with a Fillet. The Height of this capital is one Module, and its Projecture 37 Minutes and half. See *Plate Architecture*.

The *Ionick* CAPITAL, is compoſed of three Parts, an *Abacus* which conſiſts of an Ogee and a Fillet; and under this a Rind which produces the Volutes or Scrolls, which is the moſt eſſential Part of this Capital. The Aſtragal, which is under that Ovolo, belongs to the Shaft, and the middle Part is called a Rind or Bark, becauſe of its bearing ſome Reſemblance to the Bark of a Tree laid on a Vaſe, the Brim of which is repreſented by the Ovolo, and ſeems to have been ſhrunk up in drying, and to have twiſted into the Volutes; the Ovolo is adorned with Eggs ſo called from their oval Form. The Height of this Capital ſome reckon 18 Minutes, its Projecture one Module $\frac{4}{18}$.

CAPITAL *Crime*, is ſuch a crime as ſubjects the offender to the loſs of either head or life.

CAPITAL *Stock* [in *Trade*, &c.] is the Stock or Fund of a Trading Company, or the Sum of Money they jointly contribute to be employ'd in Trade.

CAPITAL *City*, the principal City of a Kingdom.

CAPITAL *Ship*, a Ship of War of the Line.

CA'PITALNESS [of *capital*, Fr. *capitalis*, L.] the being great, chief.

CA'PITALLY, in a capital Manner.

CAPITATÆ *Plantæ* [whith *Botaniſts*] are ſuch Plants whoſe Flowers are compoſed of many edged and hollow little Flowers, and Mr. *Ray* calls them by this Name, becauſe their ſcaly Calix moſt commonly ſwells out into a large and round Belly, containing within it a pappous Seed, as *Carduus*, *Centaury*, &c.

CAPITA'TION [F. *capitazione*, It. of *capitatio*, L.] a Tax or Impoſition on each Perſon in conſideration of his Labour, Induſtry, Office, rank, *&c.* *Poll* Money.

CAPITATUS, *a*, *um* [with *Botanick Writers*] is uſed of Plants, whoſe Flower is compoſed of like hollow Flowers, riſing out of a round, ſcaly Head or Button, as *Jacea*, *Knapweed*, *Cyanus*, &c. *Lat.*

CA'PITE [*Botan.*] with a round Knob called *Caput*, L.

CA'PITE [in *Law*] a Tenure by which a Perſon held of the King immediately, as of his Crown, either by Knight's Service or Soccage; and not of any Honour, caſtle, or Manour belonging to it. But by a Statute 12 *Charles* II. all ſuch Tenures are aboliſhed.

CA'PITOL [*Capitole*, F. *Campidoglio*, It. *Capitólio*, Sp. of *Capitolium*, L.] the *Capitol* at *Rome* was conſecrated to *Jupiter Imperator*, was built upon the *Tarpeian* Mountain; was a very famous Structure, the richeſt and moſt noted in all *Italy*.

It was beautified with the Statues and Images of all the Gods, with the crowns of Victory, and ſpoils of the Nations which the *Romans* had conquered.

It was erected by *Tarquinius Priſcus* and *Servius Tullius*, two Kings of *Rome*, and afterwards enlarged by following Generations.

CAPITOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing capons, Partridges and other Sorts of Fowls.

CAPITOLINE *Games*, combats inſtituted in Honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

CAPI'TULA AGRI [*Old Latin Writers*] the Had-lands or Head-lands, that lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows.

CAPITULA *Ruralia*, chapters or Aſſemblies held by the rural Dean and Pariſh Clergy, within the Bounds or Precincts of every reſpective Deanery.

CAPI'TULAR [*capitulaire*, F. *capitularis*, L.] pertaining to a Chapter.

CAPI'TULARS, Ordinances or Injunctions of either Kings or Biſhops, concerning eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

To CAPI'TULATE [*capituler*, F. *capitolare*, It. *capitulàr*, Sp. of *capitulatum*, L.] to treat upon Terms, make Articles of Agreement, to parley or treat with a Beſieger about the Surrendry of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULA'TION [F. *capitulazione*, It. *capitalación*, Sp. of *capitulatio*, L.] ſuch an Agreement.

CAPI'TULUM [*Architect.*] a little Head, the chapiter or top of a Pillar.

CAPITULUM, a chapter or Aſſembly of a Dean and Prebends, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

CAPITULUM [with *Floriſts*] the Flowering Top of of a Plant, which is compoſed of many Flowers and Threads cloſely joined together in a globular, circular or diſcous Figure, as the Flowers of Blue-bottles, carduus, ſcabious, *&c.*

CAPI'TZY } Officers which guard the Gate of the Grand Si-
CAPI'GY } gnior's Palace.

CAPNI'AS [καπνίας, Gr.] a Kind of Jaſper, ſo called becauſe it ſeems as if it were blackened by ſmoke.

CAPNI'TIS [καπνίτις, Gr.] a ſort of cadmia or braſs-ore.

CA'PNOMANCY [of κάπνος ſmoke and μαντεία divination] a divining or ſoothſaying by ſmoke, ariſing from an Altar, where Incenſe and Poppy Seed is burnt; the Rule was, when the ſmoke was thin and light, and roſe ſtrait up, it was a good Omen; when the contrary, an ill one.

CA'PNOS [κάπνος, Gr.] the Herb Fumitory.

CA'PO, the Head, *Ital.*

CA'PON [Sp. *chapon*, F. *cappone*, It. *capani*, Port. *capo*, L. *κάπων*, Gr. all probably of **Caphan**, *Teut.* and that of **kappen**, to cut off, and **han**, a cock, *Teut.*] a cock cut to brood, cover and lead chickens; ducklings; or elſe to be fatted for the Spit. Whence

CAPON [in a *Figurative* Senſe] an effeminate Fellow, ſo called by way of deriſion; alſo an Eunuch.

To CAPON [*chapponer*, F. *capponare*, It. *capàr*, Sp.]

CAPON *Faſhion* [with *Archers*] See *Bob-tail.*

CA'PON's *Tail*, an Herb.

CA'PONER, a young Capon.

CAPONNIE'RE [F. *capponiera*, It.] in *Fortification*, a covered Lodgment 4 or 5 Foot Broad, encompaſs'd with a ſmall Parapet about two Foot high, ſerving to ſupport ſeveral Planks laden with Earth. This Lodgment is uſually placed at the End of the counterſcarp, being wide enough to receive 20 or 30 Musketeers, who fire thro' Loop-holes made on the Sides.

CAPO'T [F. *capotta*, It. *capóte*, Sp.] at the *Game of Picket*, is when all the tricks of cards are won.

To CAPOT [at the *Game of Picket*] to make one *Capot*.

CAPOUCH, a Monk's Hood.

CAPPADI'NE, a Sort of Silk wherewith the Shag of ſome Rugs is made.

CAPPARI's [καππαρις, Gr.] the Shrub that bears the Fruit called *Capers*.

CA'PRA, a She-goat; alſo a conſtellation, *L.*

CAPRÆ SALTANTES [with *Metereologiſts*] a fiery Meteor or Exhalation, which ſometimes appears in the Atmoſphere, and is not fired in a ſtrait Line, but with windings and inflections in and out, *L.*

CA'PREA, a Roe, Roe-buck or Deer, *L.*

CAPREOLA'RIA *Vaſa* [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe Veſſels that twine about like the *Capreoli*, or Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood Veſſels in the Teſticles, *&c. L.*

CAPREO'LATE *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch Plants as turn, wind and climb along the Surface of the Ground, by means of their Tendrils; as *Cucumbers*, *Gourds*, *Melons*, &c.

CAPREO'LUS, a young Buck, a chevrel, *L.*

CAPREOLUS [with *Botaniſts*] is the claſp or Tendril, by which Vines and other creeping Plants faſten themſelves to thoſe things which are intended for their ſupport.

CA'PRICE } [*caprice*, F. *capricio*, It. *capricho*, Sp.] a foo-
CAPRI'CHIO } liſh Fancy, Whimſey, Freak, or Maggot.

CA'PRICE } Pieces of Poetry, Painting and Muſick, where
CAPRI'CHIO } the Force of Imagination goes beyond the Rules of Art.

CAPRI'CIOUS [*capricieux*, F. *capriccioſo*, It. *capricbóſo*, Sp.] humourſome, fantaſtical, freakiſh, whimſical.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, fantaſtically, whimſically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, fantaſticalneſs, *&c.*

This Diſtemper of the Mind has been repreſented in Painting by a young Man in a very whimſical Dreſs, having on his Head a Plume of Feathers of various Colours, a Symbol of Inconſtancy; in his right Hand a Pair of Bellows, to ſhew capricious Perſons are apt to flatter the Virtues of others; and in the left a Spur, becauſe, on the other Side, they are given to condemn their Vices in picquant Terms.

CA'PRICORN [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the Signs of the Zodiack, marked thus ♑, repreſented on Globes in the Form of a horned Goat, the Sun enters this Sign in the Midſt of Winter about the 11th of *December*.

CAPRIFICA'TION, a Dreſſing of wild Fig-trees, *L.*

CAPRI'FICUS [with *Botaniſts*] a wild Fig-tree, *L.*

CAPRIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Shrub Wood-bind or Hony-ſuckle, *L.*

CAPRIGENOUS [*caprigenus*, L.] born of a Goat, or the Goat-Kind.

CAPRIO'LA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Dog's-tooth, *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPRIO'LE, a caper or leap in dancing, a goat-leap, *F.*

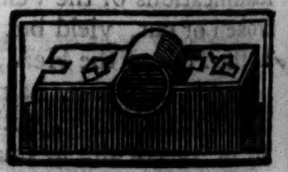
CAPRIOLES [with *Horſemen*] are leaps of *firma a firma*, or ſuch as a Horſe makes in one and the ſame Place, without advancing forwards, and that in ſuch a Manner, that when he is in the Air, and at the Height of his Leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder Legs even and near.

CA'PRIPEDE [*capripes*, L.] having Feet like a Goat.

CAPRI'ZANT *Pulſe* [*pulſus caprizans*, L.] an uneven or leaping Pulſe.

To CAPRI'ZATE [*caprizatum*, L.] to leap like a Goat.

CA'PSTAN } [prob. of *cabeſtan* or *capeſtan*, F. or cop and
CA'PSTERN } ſtæng, *Sax.* a Bar] a large Piece of Timber inſtead of a Windlaſs, placed next behind the Main-maſt; the Uſe of which is to weigh Anchors, to hoiſe up, or ſtrike down Top-maſts, to heave any Thing that is weighty, or to ſtrain a Rope that requires great Force.



CAPSQUA'RES, a Term in *Gunnery* given to that ſtrong Plate of Iron which comes over the Trunnions of a Gun, and keeps her in her carriage; it is faſten'd by a Hinge to the Prize-plate, that it may lift up and down; it forms a Piece of an Arch in the Middle to receive a third Part of the Trunnions, for two thirds are let into the carriage, and the other End is faſten'd by two iron Wedges, which are called the *Forelocks* and *Keys*.

CAPSTAN *Bars*, the Bars or Pieces of Wood put in the capſtan holes.

Main CAPSTAN, is the Machine or capſtan placed behind the Main-maſt.

CAPSTAN *Barrel*, is the Main-poſt of it.

Jeer CAPSTAN, is the Machine placed between the Main-maſt and the Fore-maſt; it is made uſe of to heave upon the Jeer-Rope or upon the *Viol*, and to hold off by, when the Anchor is weighing.

Come out CAPSTAN } [*Sea* Term] is uſed when the Mari-
Launce the CAPSTAN } ners would have the cable that they heave by ſlacked.

Paul the CAPSTAN [*Sea* Term] is to place ſo many Men at it, as can ſtand to heave and turn it about.

Spindle of a CAPSTAN, is the Main-body of it.

Whelps of a CAPSTAN, are ſhort Pieces of Wood made faſt to it, to hinder the cable from coming too nigh in turning it about.

CAPSULA, a little coffer or cheſt, a casket, *L.*

CAPSULA *communis* [*Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that comes from the *Peritonæum*, and incloſes both the *Porus biliarius* and the *Vena portæ* in the Liver, *L.*

CA'PSULA CORDIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Skin that encompaſſes the Heart, the ſame as *Pericardium*, *L.*

CA'PSULA *Seminalis* [with *Botaniſts*] that little cup, caſe or husk, which contains the Seed of any Plant *L.*

CAPSULÆ *Atrabiliariæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain glandulous Bodies ſituated above the Reins, for the Reception of the Juice call'd *Lympha*, with which the Blood in its return from the Reins, being too thick and deſtitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly.

CAPSULÆ *Seminales* [*Anatomy*] the utmoſt cavities or hollow parts of the Veſſels, which convey the *Semen* into the Body of an Animal.

CAPSULA [with *Chymiſts*] an earthen Veſſel in Form of a Pan, wherein Things, which are to undergo a violent Operation by Fire, are put.

CAPSULA [with *Botaniſts*] a Seed-Veſſel, *L.*

CAPSULA [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a Seed-veſſel, *L.*

CA'PSULAR [*capſularis*, L.] pertaining to a coffer, cheſt or casket.

CA'PSULATE *Pods* [with *Herbaliſts*] the little ſhort Seed-veſſels of Plants.

CA'PSULATENESS [of *capſulatus*, L.] the being incloſed in any Thing, as a Walnut in its green Husk.

CA'PTAIN [*capitaine*, F. *capitano*, It. *capitán*, Sp. *capitam*, Port. 𝔆𝔞𝔭𝔦𝔱𝔢𝔶𝔫, *Du.* 𝔆𝔞𝔭𝔦𝔱𝔞𝔦𝔫, G. probably of *caput*, L.] a Head Officer, the Commander in Chief of a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horſe or Dragoons; alſo of a Ship of War at Sea.

CAPTAIN *Reformed* [*Milit.* Term] one who upon the Reduction of Forces loſes his Company; but yet is continued Captain, either without Poſt, or as ſecond to another.

CAPTAIN *Lieutenant* [*Milit.* Term] the commanding Officer of the Colonel's company, or Troop in every Regiment; and commands as youngeſt captain.

Lieutenant CAPTAIN, the Captain's Second, or the Officer who commands the Company under the Captain, and in his Abſence.

CAPTAIN *General* [*Milit.* Term] is the General or Commander in Chief of an Army.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming Houſe*] one who is to fight any Man who is out of Humour, or peeviſh at the Loſs of his Money.

CAPTAIN [of a *Merchant-Ship*] the Maſter of it, who has the command or direction of the Ship, crew, lading, *&c.*

CA'PTAINSHIP, the dignity or office of a captain.

CA'PTATION, a catching at; alſo Ambition, as *Captation of popular Favour.*

CA'PTION, a taking, *L.* [in *Law*] is when a commiſſion is executed, and the commiſſioners names ſubſcribed to a certificate, declaring when and where the commiſſion was executed.

CA'PTIOUS [*captieux*, F. *captioſus*, L.] apt to take exceptions, cenſorious, quarrelſome; alſo full of craft or deceit.

CA'PTIOUSLY, craftily, deceitfully.

CA'PTIOUSNESS [of *captioſus*, L. *captieux*, F.] aptneſs to take exception, or to find fault with.

CAPTIVA'TION, the making one a captive.

To CA'PTIVATE [*captiver*, F. *cattivare*, It. *cativàr*, Sp. of *captivatum*, L.] to take captive, to enſlave; a Word uſually apply'd to the Affections of the Mind, as *captivated in love.*

CA'PTIVE [*captif*, F. *cattivo*, It. *cautivo*, Sp. *captivo*, Port. of *captivus*, L.] one who is taken by an Enemy, a Priſoner of War.

CAPTI'VITY [*captivité*, F. *cattività*, *It.* *cautividàd*, Sp. of *captivitas*, L.] the condition or ſtate of a captive, ſlavery.

CA'PTOR, one that makes a Prize or capture.

CA'PTURE [F. *cattura*, It. *captura*, L.] a Prize, a Prey, a Booty.

CAPTURE [in *Law*] a Taking, an Arreſt, a Seizure.

CAPU'CHE [*capuchon*, F. *cappuccio*, It.] a Monk's Hood or cowl.

CAPU'CHED, covered with a Monk's Hood.

CA'PUCHIN *Capers*, the Plant called alſo Naſturces.

CA'PUCHINS [*Capucins*, F. *Capuccio*, It.] ſo called from their *Capuch* or *Hood* ſewed to their Habits, and hanging down their *Backs*] an Order of *Franciſcan* Friers. The firſt convent of their Order was built by the Dutcheſs *Catharina Cibo* at *Camerino*; they were received into *France* in the Reign of *Charles* IX, and at that Time had nine Provinces in that Kingdom, and a great Number of Monaſteries.

CAPUCHO'N [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a Hood, and it differs from Chaperon, in that it is not open as the other is, but all cloſed every Way, *F.*

CA'PUT, the Head, a Part of the Body; the Sum or principal Point of a Diſcourſe; an Article or clauſe, a character, *L.*

CAPUT *Anni* [*Old Law*] the Head of the Year, *i. e. New-Years-day. L.*

CAPUT A'RGOL [*Aſtronomy*] a malignant Planet of Fortune.

CAPUT BARO'NIÆ [*Old Deeds*] the chief Manſion-houſe of a Nobleman, *L.*

CAPUT *Draconis* [*Aſtron.*] the *Dragon*'s Head, the Name of the *Moon's* Aſcending node, *L.*

CA'PUT *Gallinaginis* [in *Surgery*] *i. e.* cock's-head, a kind of ſeptum or ſpongious border at the extremities or apertures of each of the *veſiculæ ſeminales*; ſerving to hinder the ſeed coming from one Side, from ruſhing upon and ſo ſtopping the diſcharge of the other.

CA'PUT *mort* } [with *Chym.*] the *fæces* of any body, re-
CAPUT *mortuum* } maining after all the volatile and humid parts, *viz.* phlegm, ſpirit, Salt, *&c.* have been extracted from it by force of fire.

CA'PUT *mortuum* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character, (').

CAPUT PU'RGIA [in *Medicine*] Purgers of the Head, *Lat. Bar.*

CAR, a Kind of rolling Throne, uſed in Triumphs, and the ſplendid Entries of Princes.

CAR, is a contraction of 𝔎𝔞𝔢𝔯, *Brit.* and ſignifies a City, as *Carliſle*, *Carleon*, &c.

CAR ſignifies a low watery Place, where Elders grow; or a Pool; as *Cardew.*

CARABE', yellow Amber reduced to Powder.

CARABI'NE } [F. *carabina*, It. and Sp. 𝔆𝔞𝔯𝔞𝔟𝔦𝔫𝔢𝔯, G.] a
CARBI'NE } Fire Arm or little Harquebuſs, a Sort of ſhort Gun between a Musket and a Piſtol, *F.*

CARABINEE'RS [*carabinéros*, Sp.] Horſemen who carry carabines.

CA'RACK [*caraque*, F. *caracca*, It. *caráca*, Sp.] a large *Portugueſe* Ship.

CA'RACOL [with *Architects*] a Stair-caſe in a helix or ſpiral Form.

CA'RACOL [F. *caracolla*, It] with *Horſemen*, is an oblique Piſte or Tread, traced out in Semi-rounds, changing from one Hand to another, without obſerving a regular Ground. Sometimes in an Army, when the Horſe advance to charge the Enemy, they ride up in *Caracols*, with a Deſign to perplex them and put them into doubt, whether they deſign to charge them in Front or Flank.

CA'RACOL [with the *Spaniards*] ſignifies a Motion, which a Squadron of Horſe makes, when in an Engagement, aſſoon as the firſt Rank has fired their Piſtols, wheeling one to the Right, and the other to the Left, along the Wings of the Body to the Rear to give Place to the next Rank to fire, and ſo on.

To CARACO'LE [*caracollare*, It. *caracolear*, Sp. with *Horſemen*] is to go in the Form of half-rounds.

CA'RAGE, of Lime 64 Buſhels.

CA'RAITES [of קרא, *Heb.* he read] a Sect among the *Jews*, ſo called from their ſtrict Adherence to the Letter of the 5 Books of *Moſes*, rejecting all Interpretations, Paraphraſes and commentaries of the *Rabins.*

CA'RAMEL [with *Confectioners*] the ſixth and laſt Degree of Boiling of Sugar, when, if a little of it be taken up with the Tip of the Finger and put between the Teeth, it will break and crackle without ſticking to them at all; alſo a curious Sort of Sugar-work.

CARAMOU'SEL, a large Ship of Burthen.

CA'RAT *of Gold* [F. *carato*, It.] is properly the weight of 24 Grains, or one Scruple 24 carats make one Ounce. If the Gold be ſo fine that in purifying it, it loſes nothing, or but very little, it is ſaid to be Gold of 24 carats; if it loſes one carat, it is ſaid to be Gold of 23 carats, *&c.*

CARAT [in weighing of *Diamonds*, &c.] is a weight conſiſting of 4 Grains.

CARAVA'N [*caravane*, F. *caravana*, It. and Sp.] properly ſignifies the company of Pilgrims of *Turky* that travel to *Mecha*, of which there are 5 caravans who go to viſit the Tomb of *Mahomet* at *Medina* and the *Moſque*, at his Birth-place *Mecha*; one of which ſerves them of *Egypt* and the Neighbourhood of *Conſtantinople*, goes from *Grand Cairo.* Another is that of the *Magrebins* that ſerves thoſe of *Barbary*, *Fez* and *Marocco*; another for the Pilgrims of *Syria* goes from *Damaſcus*, one from *Perſia*, and that of the *Indies*: the caravans travel in the Night, and reſt in the Day, to avoid the exceſſive Heats: The *Emir* of *Adge* is the commander of them, and has about 1500 camels to his Baggage, or to ſell or hire to thoſe that have Occaſion for any, for many of them die in their Journey.

CARAVA'N [of *Merchants*] a great company of Merchants that meet together at certain Places, and at certain Times to travel together for their greater Safety; becauſe of Robbers that infeſt thoſe countries through which they are to paſs, they have commonly about 1000 camels, and 7 of them are under the conduct of one camel-driver; the Travellers or Merchants habit themſelves agreeable to the countries into which they travel; they have a captain that orders their marches, and decides controverſies of any Differences which ariſe in the Journey.

CARAVA'NSERA, an Inn or Houſe of Entertainment among the *Turks* and *Perſians.*

Carava'nſeraskire, the Director, Steward or Intendant of a caravanſera.

Ca'ravel } [*caravelle*, F. *caravella*, It. *caravéla*, Sp.] a
Ca'rvel } light round Ship with a ſquare Poop, rigged like a Gally, of about 120 Tuns Burthen.

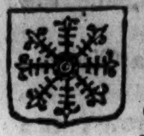
Cara'nna, a hard, brittle, reſinous Gum, of an aromatick Flavour, brought from the *Weſt-Indies.*

Ca'raways [*carve*, F. and It. *alcaravéa*, Sp. *carravéa*, Port.] a Plant bearing an aromatic Seed.

Carbo, vid. *Carbuncle.*

Carbona'do [*carbonade*, F. *carbonata*, It. *carbonáda*, Sp. of *charbon*, F. or *carbone*, It. coals] a Steak broiled on the coals.

Ca'rbuncle [*eſcarboucle*, F. *carbunculo*, It. and Sp. *carbúncolo*, Port. of *carbunculus*, L. of *carbo*, *L.* a live coal] a precious Stone of the colour of a burning coal, a large Ruby.



Carbuncle [in *Heraldry*] one of the precious Stones. It was repreſented by the Ancients in an Eſcutcheon, as in this annexed, deſigning thereby to expreſs the Beams or Bays, that iſſue from the center, which is the tranſcendent Luſtre of the Stone.

Ca'rbuncle [with *Surgeons*] a fiery Botch or Plague-ſore, with a black cruſt or ſcab, which falling off leaves a deep and dangerous ulcer, called alſo *Anthrax.*

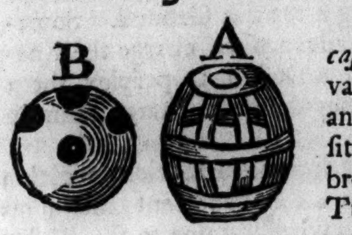
Ca'rbuncular, of or belonging to a carbuncle ; alſo red or of the colour of a carbuncle.

Carbuncula'tion [in *Horticulture*] the Blaſting of new ſprouted Buds of Trees, proceeding either from exceſſive cold, or exceſſive heat, *L.*

Carbunculo'se [*carbunculoſus*, L.] full of Sores.

Ca'rcanet [of *Carcan*, F.] a chain for the Neck.

Ca'rcase } [*carcaſſe*, F. *q. d. caro caſſa, vitâ,* i. e. Fleſh
Ca'rcass } without Life] a dead Body.



Ca'rcassess [*carcaſſes*, F. *carcaſſe*, It. *carcaſſos*, Sp.] a Sort of Oval-Form made with Ribs of Iron, and afterwards filled with a compoſition of Meal Powder, Salt-peter, broken Glaſs, ſhavings of Horn, Pitch, Turpentine, Tallow, Linſeed Oil, and afterwards coated over with a Pitch-cloth, and being primed with Meal Powder and Quick-Match, is fired out of a Mortar, in Order to ſet Houſes on Fire: there is alſo another Sort for Sea Service, which is the ſame as a Bomb, only that it hath 5 Holes in it all primed with Powder and Quick-match, and being diſcharged out of the Mortar burns violently out of the Holes. See *Bomb.*

Ca'rcass [in *Carpentry*] the Timber-work, as it were Shell of an Houſe , before it is lathed and plaiſtered.

Ca'rcelage [of *carcer*, L. a Priſon] Priſon-fees.

Ca'rchedony [of καρχηδών, Gr.] ſo called becauſe firſt brought out of the *Indies* to *Africa.*

Carche'sium [in *a Ship*] the Tunnel on the Top of a Maſt, above the Sail-yards.

Ca'rchessum [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage, conſiſting of two Reins that may be equally ſtretched out.

Carci'nethron [καρκίνεθρον, Gr.] the Herb Knot-graſs, *Lat.*

Carcino'des [καρκινώδης, of καρκῖνος, *Gr.* a Crab-Fiſh] a certain Tumour like a cancer.

Carcino'ma [καρκίνωμα, of καρκῖνος a cancer, and νέμια, Gr. to feed upon] the cancer a ſwelling, ſo called before it comes to an Ulcer ; alſo a Diſeaſe in the horny coat of the Eye.

Card [**Kaerd**, *Du.* **Karte**, G. *carte*, F. and It. *cartas*, Sp. and Port. *charta*, L.] to play with.

Card [*charta*, L.] a Sea-chart.

To Card [*carder*, F. *cardare*, It. *cardàr*, Sp.] to tieze wool with cards.

Cardama'ntida [Καρδαμάντη, Gr.] ſee *Naſturtium*, L.

Cards [*cartes*, F.] Inſtruments with Wire teeth to toze or work Wool.

Cardami'ne, a Plant, a Kind of Water-creſſes called alſo Lady's-ſmock, *L.*

Cardamo'mum [καρδάμωμον, *q. d.* καρὰ δαμᾶ, taming the Head, *Gr.*] a ſpicy ſeed of a pleaſant hot taſte, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies* ; one Kind of which is called Grains of Paradiſe.

Ca'rdamon } [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Garden-creſſes.
Ca'rdamum }

Ca'rdia [καρδία, Gr.] the Heart, one of the principal Parts of an Animal Body appointed for the circulation of the Blood.

Cardi'aca [with *Anatomiſts*] the Median or Liver-vein, *Lat.*

Cardi'aca [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Mother-wort, good in hypochondriacal Diſeaſes, *&c.*

Cardi'aca [with *Phyſicians*] a Suffocation or Stuffing of the Heart by a *Polypus* or ſome clotted Blood.

Cardi'acal } [*cardiacus*, L. of καρδιακὸς, of καρδία, Gr.
Ca'rdiack } the Heart] pertaining to, or good for the Heart ; alſo cordial.

Cardiace [καρδιακη, *Gr.*] a precious Stone in the Shape of a Heart.

Cardi'acum, a cordial Medicine, that comforts or ſtrengthens the Heart.

Cardi'ack *Line* [in *Palmiſtry*] the Line of the Heart which incircles the Mount of the Thumb ; which is alſo called the *Line of Life.*

Cardiacks [in *Medicine*] thoſe which are good for the Heart, cordials.

Cardi'acus *Dolor*, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach, which is alſo called the *Heart-burn. L.*

Cardi'acus *plexus* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the *Par vagum* or 8th Pair of Nerves, which about the firſt and ſecond Rib is ſent from its deſcending Trunk, and beſtowed upon the Heart with its Appendage. *L.*

Cardia'lgy [*cardialgia*, L. of καρδιαλγία, of καρδία and ἄλγος, *Gr.* Pain] a Gnawing at the Stomach, ſo that the Heart being ſtraitened by conſent with that Part, ſometimes occaſions a ſwooning.

Cardio'gmus, [καρδιωγμὸς, Gr.] a Pain at the Heart or Stomach ; the Heart-burn.

Ca'rdinal [F. *cardinale*, It. *cardinalis*, of *cardo*, L. a Hinge] Principal, chief.

Cardinal [F. **Cardinael**, *Du.* **Cardinal**, G. *cardinale*, It. *cardenal*, Sp. of *cardinalis*, L.] a high Dignity in the *Romiſh* church, of which there are 70 in Number.

Cardinal *Numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the Numbers of Things, as *one, two, three*, &c.

Cardinal *Points* [with *Aſtrologers*] are the firſt, fourth, ſeventh and tenth Houſes in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens.

Cardinal *Points* [of the *Compaſs*] are the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North* and *South* ; alſo the equinoctial and ſolſtitial Points of the Ecliptick.

Cardinal *Points* [in *Coſmography*] are the four Interſections of the Horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle.

Cardinal's *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] a Flower that is very red, like a cardinal's robe, a Sort of Bell-flower or Throatwort.

Cardinal *Winds*, thoſe winds that blow from the 4 cardinal Points of the compaſs.

Ca'rdinal *Vertues* [with *Moraliſts*] are *Prudence*, *Temperance*, *Juſtice* and *Fortitude* ; ſo called by *Ethic* Writers from *cardo*, L. a Hinge ; becauſe they conſider them as Hinges, upon which all other Virtues turn.

Ca'rdinalship [*Cardinalat*, F.] the Dignity of a Cardinal.

Cardinamentum, ſee *Ginglymus.*

Cardiognostick [καρδιογνωστικὸς, of καρδία the Heart, and γινώσκω, *Gr.* to known] knowing the Heart.

Ca'rdo, a Hinge of a Door, *L.*

Cardo [with *Anat.*] the ſecond Vertebra of the Neck, ſo termed becauſe the Head turns upon it.

Cardoo'n [*cardon*, F. *cardone*, It. *cardon*, Sp. of *carduus*, L.] a Plant which ſomething reſembles an Artichoke, the Leaves of which being whited, are eaten as a Sallet.

Ca'rdoon *Thiſtle*, an Herb, the Stalk of which is eatable.

Ca'rduus [with *Botaniſts*] the Thiſtle or Fuller's-thiſtle, *Lat.*

Carduus *Benedictus* [*i. e.* bleſſed or holy Thiſtle] a Plant which bears yellow Flowers, ſurrounded with red Prickles. *L.*

Care [cape, capa, *Sax.* *cura*, It. and L.] Heed, Warineſs, *&c.*

Care, tho' it generally makes People look old, is repreſented in Painting by a comely Woman, becauſe it is very becoming Perſons of all Ages and conditions, wing'd to denote the Swiftneſs of Thought ; in each Hand an Hour-glaſs as Symbols of Aſſiduity ; at her Feet a Cock, the Emblem of Watchfulneſs, and in Sight the riſing Sun, to ſhew care is unwearied.

Care will kill a Cat. That is, will in the End kill even thoſe who ſeem the beſt Able to withſtand it ; for a Cat is ſuppos'd to have nine Lives. The *Lat.* ſay : *Cura facit canos.* The *Germ.* ſay: **Die Sorge machet vor der Zeit grau.** (Care makes a Man grey before his Time.

A Pound of Care will not pay an Ounce of Debt. It. *Cento carre di penſieri* (A hundred cart-loads of Thoughts) *non pageranno un uncia di debito.* H. G. **Ein Pfund Sorgen bezahlet kein Quintgen Borgeu.**

By *Care* in this Proverb is meant unreaſonable Trouble, Vexation and Concern, ſuch as are rather a Hinderance than a Furtherance to Buſineſs ; and by no means Aſſiduity and Induſtry, which are the propereſt means to bring a Man out of Debt.

Care'ful [caɲeful, *Sax.*] heedful, wary, cautious.

Care'fulness [caɲefulnyſſe, *Sax.*] heedfulneſs, warineſs, cautiouſneſs; alſo anxiouſneſs.

Care'efully, heedfully, warily, cautiouſly.

Carebaria, a Diſtemper, the Heavineſs of the Head.

Carecta }
Carectata } [*Old Rec.*] a cart, or a cart load.

Ca'rectata *Plumbi* [*Old Records*] a Pig or Maſs of Lead, weighing 128 Stone, or 2100 Pound.

To Caree'n *a Ship* [of *carina*, L. a Keel, *cariner*, F.] is to fit or trim the Sides or Bottom, to caulk her Seams, or to mend any Fault ſhe has under Water; a Ship is ſaid to be *brought to a Careen*, when the greateſt part of her lading being taken out, ſhe is made ſo light, that by means of another lower veſſel laid near her, ſhe may be brought down on one ſide, to the 3d, 4th or 5th ſtrake, as low as occaſion requires, and there kept by ballaſt to be caulked, trimmed, *&c.*

A half Careen, is when they cannot come at the bottom of the Ship, and ſo can only careen half of it, *F.*

Caree'nage, a careening place; alſo the pay for careening, *F.*

Caree'r [*carriere*, F. *carriera*, It. *carrèra*, Sp.] a courſe a race, a running full ſpeed.

Ca'reless, heedleſs, negligent.

Ca'relesly, heedleſsly, negligently.

Care'lesness, heedleſsneſs, negligence.

To Care'ss [*careſſer*, F. *accarezzare*. It. *acariciar*, Sp. and Port.] to make much of, to treat very obligingly; to court, to ſooth, to uſe endearing expreſſions, *&c.*

Caresses [*careſſes*, F. *carezze*, It.] endearing expreſſions of love and friendſhip; extraordinary complements.

Ca'ret [i. e. *it wanteth*] a character in printing or writing in this form (^) which denotes there is ſomething to be inſerted or included, which ought to have come in where the character is placed.

Carfax, a place where four ſeveral ſtreets or ways of ſtreets meet together, particularly the name of the market place at *Oxford.*

Carve [*Husbandry*] Ground unbroken or untilled.

Cargaiso'n, a cargo, *F.*

Carco [*carico*, It. *cárga*, Sp.] the lading or freight of a ſhip; alſo an invoice of the goods, wherewith a ſhip is laden; alſo the loading of a horſe of 300 or 400 pounds.

Cariatides, See *Caryatides.*

Caribbee *Iſlands*, ſeveral Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, the chief of which are *Barbadoes*, St. *Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, *&c.* now in the poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, called alſo *Canibal Iſlands*, from the ancient inhabitants feeding on man's fleſh.

Ca'rica, a kind of dry fig, a *Lenten* fig *L.*

Caricous *Tumour* [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling reſembling the figure of a fig.

Caries, rottenneſs; properly in wood that is worm-eaten, *L.*

Caries [with *Surgeons*] a Kind of rotteneſs peculiar to a bone, a gangreen or Ulcer, when the ſuſtance is putrified.

Carina, the keel or long piece of timber that runs along the bottom of the ſhip from head to ſtern, *L.*

Carina [*Anatom.*] the beginning of the entire *vertebræ*, or turning joints; the firſt rudiments or embryo of a chick, when in the ſhell.

Carina [*Bot.*] the lower *Petalum* or leaf of a papilionacious flower.

Caristia, ſee *Chariſtia.*

Cari'nated [with *Botaniſts*] bending or crooked like the keel of a ſhip, of *carina*, L. ſo the leaves of the *Aſphodelus* are ſaid to be.

Cark, a quantity of wool, 30 of which make a ſarplar.

Ca'rkanet }
Ca'rknet } [of *carcan*, F.] a Bracelet or Neck-lace, an iron collar, put about a Perſon's Neck as a Puniſhment.

Ca'rking [of caɲe, *Sax.* care] anxious.

Ca'rkingness, anxious care.

Carl [ceoɲl, *Sax.*] a churl, a clown.

A Carl-*Cat* [of caɲle, *Sax.* male, and cat] a boar or he-cat. *N. C.*

An old Carle [either of Cerl, *C. Brit.* or ceoɲl, *Sax.* Kerl, G. a churl] an old doting, covetous hunks, a ſurly Niggard.

Ca'rlishness, churliſhneſs.

Carline *Thiſtle*, a plant ſo named by the Emperor *Charles* the Great, whoſe army was preſerved by the root of it from the plague, and is ſaid to have been diſcovered to him by an angel.

Ca'rlings [in a *Ship*] timbers which lie along fore and aft from one beam to another, and bear up the ledges on which the planks of the deck are faſtened.

Ca'rling *Knees* [in a *Ship*] are timbers going athwart the ſhip, from the ſides to the hatch way, ſerving to ſuſtain the deck on both ſides.

Ca'rmel, a Military Order of Knighthood, inſtituted by the Emperor *Henry* IV. under the Title of our Lady of *Carmel.*

Ca'rmelites, a certain Order of Monks founded by *Almerius*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, A. 1122.

Ca'rmelus, the God of Mount *Carmel* in *Judea*, *Tacitus* makes Mention of him, and relates how his Prieſt foretold *Veſpaſian* that he ſhould be Emperor.

Carmenta'lia, Feaſt Days in Honour of *Carmenta* the Mother of *Evander*.

Ca'rmine, a red colour, very vivid, made of the cochineal meſtique.

Carmina'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] carminative medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as are efficacious in diſperſing and driving out wind *Lat.*

Carmi'natives [*carminativa*, L. *carminativi*, It. of *carmen*, a Verſe, ſo termed becauſe ſome pretenders to phyſick pretended to cure windy diſtempers by *carmina*, verſes, invocations or inchantments, tho' others derive it from *carmino*, L. to card wool, and cleanſe it] medicines which diſperſe the wind.

Carmou'sal, a *Turkiſh* Merchant-ſhip.

Ca'rna }
Ca'rnea } a *Heathen* Deity, to whom they aſcribed the preſervation of the inward part of Men.

Carna'doe, a *Spaniſh* coin, of which ſix make a *Marveid*, and 54 *Marveids* a Ryal, equal in value to 6 *d. Engliſh.*

Ca'rnage [of *caro*, L. Fleſh] a Maſſacre or great Slaughter, *Fr.*

Carnage [*carnagio*, It. with *Hunters*] that fleſh that is given dogs after the chace, *F.*

Ca'rnal [*charnel*, F. *carnale*, It. *carnal*, Sp. of *carnalis*, L.] pertaining to the fleſh, fleſhly, ſenſual.

Ca'rnalism, one given to carnality.

Ca'rnalness }
Carna'lity } [*carnalità*, It. *carnalidàd*, Sp. of *carnalitas*, L.] fleſhlineſs, a being given to fleſhly luſts.

Carna'lly, ſenſually, fleſhly, *&c.*

Carna'tion [of *caro*, L. fleſh] a fleſh colour; alſo a flower of that colour.

Carna'tion [among *Painters*] the naked fleſh; and when the bare-fleſh is expreſſed to the life, and naturally coloured, they ſay, *the Carnation is very good.*

Ca'rnaval [*carnavale*, It. either of *carnis intervallum*, L. or *Carn-a-val*, by reaſon that fleſh then is plentifully devoured to make amends for the abſtinence enſuing] a ſeaſon of mirth and rejoicing obſerved with great ſolemnity by the *Italians* and *Venetians*, it commences from XIIth Day, and holds till *Lent*. Feaſts, Balls, Opera's, concerts of Muſick and Intrigues, *&c.* are held in that Time.

Ca'rnel a ſmall *Spaniſh* Ship, which goes with miſſen inſtead of main ſails.

Ca'rnel *Work* [with *Ship-wrights*] the Building of Ships firſt with their Timbers, and afterwards bringing on the Planks, is ſo called in Diſtinction to clinch Works.

Ca'rneol, a Sort of precious Stone; alſo a kind of herb.

Ca'rney [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe by which their Mouths become ſo furred and clammy that they cannot feed.

To Carni'ficate [*carnificatum*, L.] to quarter, to cut in Pieces as a Hangman.

Carni'vorous [*carnivorous*, L.] feeding upon or devouring Fleſh.

Carno'se [*carnoſus*, L.] full of Fleſh, fleſhy.

Carno'sity [*carnoſité*, F. *carnoſità*, It. *carnoſidàd*, Sp. of *carnoſitas*, L.] Fleſhlineſs; alſo a Piece of Fleſh growing in and obſtructing any Part of the Body; alſo a Tubercle or Excreſcence in the Urethra, Neck of the Bladder or Yard.

Ca'rnousness, Fleſhineſs, fulneſs of Fleſh.

Carnou'se [with *Gunners*] the Baſe-ring about the Breech of a Gun.

Ca'rnulent [*carnulentus*, L.] fleſhy, full of Fleſh.

Ca'ro [with *Anatomiſts*] the Fleſh of Animals, which they define to be a ſimilar, fibrous, body, ſoft and thick Part, which together with the Bones is the main prop of the Body.

Caro *muſculoſa quadrata* [*Anatomy*] the Muſcle more commonly called *Palmaris brevis.*

Ca'ro [with *Botaniſts*] the Subſtance under the Peel or Rind of Trees; the Pulp or ſoft Subſtance contained within any Plant or its Fruit; as the Pulp of *Caſſia*, *Tamarinds*, *Prunes*, &c.

Carob, a ſmall weight the 24th part of a grain.

Carob *Bean*, a Sort of Fruit, whoſe taſte is like that of cheſnuts.

Ca'rol [*carolle*, or of ceoɲl or caɲl, ruſtick, *q. d.* a rural Song; or, as others will have it, of χαρὰ Joy] a Sort of Hymn or Song ſung at *Chriſtmas*, in Honour of the Birth of our bleſſed Saviour.

To Carol, to ſing Carols.

Carola [*Old Rec.*] a little Pew or Cloſet.

Caroli [in *Surgery*] Venereal Excreſcences in the private Parts.

Caroli'nes, the IV Books compoſed by the Order of *Charlemaign* to refute the 2d Council of *Nice.*

Ca'rolina *Hat*, a ſort of felt or cloth hat.

Caroline [of *Naples*] a coin equal to a *Julio*.

Carolus, a broad piece of gold made by King *Charles* I. for 20 ſhillings; but is worth 23 ſhillings in proportion to guineas at 21 ſhillings.

Ca'ros [κάρος, Gr.] a lethargy or deep ſleep, in which the perſon affected, being pulled, pinched, or called, ſcarce diſcovers any ſign of feeling or hearing: this diſtemper is without a fever, being in degree greater than a lethargy, but leſs than an apoplexy.

Caro'ta [with *Botaniſts*] the Plant called Wild-carot, *L.*

Carote'el of Mace, about three Pound, of Nutmegs; from 6 to 7 Pound and a half; of currants, from 5 to 9 Pound weight.

Ca'rotiness [of *carot* a Red-root] being red haired.

Caro'tides [καρωτίδες, Gr.] two Arteries of the Neck, one on each Side, ſerving to convey the Blood from the *Aorta* to the Brain; ſo called, becauſe when they are ſtopt, they preſently incline the Perſon to ſleep.

To Carou'se [*carouſſer*, F. or of 𝔊𝔞𝔯𝔞𝔲𝔰𝔷, *Teut.* to fill it all out] to drink plentifully, to quaff, to drink Hand to fiſt.

A Ca'rouse [*carouſſe*, F.] a drinking bout.

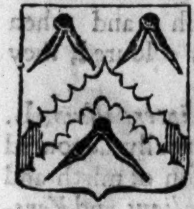
Carp [*carpe*, F. *carpione*, It. *carpa*, Sp. and Port. 𝔎𝔞𝔯𝔭𝔢, *Du.* and L. G. 𝔎𝔞𝔯𝔭𝔣𝔣𝔢, H. G. *carpio*, L.] a freſh-water Fiſh.

Carp *Stone*, a Stone of a triangular Form, found in the Palate of a Carp.

To Carp [*carpere*, L.] to cenſure or blame; to cavil, to find fault with.

Ca'rpenter [*carpentier*, F.] an Artificer or Worker in Wood, a Builder of Houſes, *&c.*

Ca'rpentry [*charpenterie*, F. *carpintero*, Sp. *carpintegro*, Port. prob. of *carpentum*, L. carved Work] the Trade of Art of a Carpenter.



Ca'rpenters were incorporated *Anno* 1476. Their Arms are *Argent*, a Cheveron ingrayl'd between three Pair of Compaſſes pointing towards the Baſe, and a little extended. Their Hall is ſituated on the North-ſide of *London-wall*, over againſt *Bethlehem*.

Carpentum [with *Aſtrologians*] the Throne or Seat of a Planet, when ſet in a Place where it has moſt Dignities, *L.*

Carpe'sium [of κάρφος. *Gr.* a Beam] a kind of Plant called *Cubebs*.

Carphos [κάρφος, Gr.] the Herb Fœnugreek.

Ca'rpet [*carpetta*, Ital. 𝔎𝔞𝔯𝔭𝔢𝔱, *Du.*] a covering for a Table.

To be under the Carpet, *i. e.* to be under conſideration.

To ſhave the Carpet [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to gallop very cloſe or near to the Ground.

Ca'rpeted, covered with a carpet.

Ca'rpmeals, a kind of coarſe cloth.

Carpi'neous [*carpineus*, L.] made of Horn-Beam.

Ca'rpinus [with *Botaniſts*] Hedge-beech or Horn-beam, a kind of Oak, Plane-tree or Maple, *L.*

Carpoba'lsamum [καρποβάλσαμον, Gr.] the Fruit of *Balm* or *Balſam*-tree, very much like that of the Turpentine, in Shape, ſize and colour.

Carpocra'tians [ſo called of *Carpocrates* their Ring-leader, *A. D.* 120.] a Sect of *Hereticks*, who owned one ſole Principle and Father of all Things; held that the World was created by Angels, they denied the Divinity of Chriſt, but owned him a Man poſſeſſed with uncommon Gifts, which ſet him above other creatures; taught a community of Women; and that the Soul could not be purified till it had committed all kinds of Abominations.

Carpophy'llon [καρποφύλλον, Gr.] a kind of Laurel, *L.*

Carpopho'rous [καρποφόρος. Gr.] fruit-bearing.

Ca'rpus [with *Anatomiſts*] the Wriſt conſiſting of eight Bones which the Cubit or Elbow is joined to the Hand, *L.*

Ca'rpy [*carpinus*, L.] the horn beam-tree.

Ca'rrack } [*carracco*, *carrico*, It.] a vaſt large ſhip, a ſhip
Ca'rrick } of burthen.

Carrat, carrect, See *Carat*.

Carre, a hollow Place where Water ſtands.

Carree'r [*carriere*, F.] a riding or driving a chariot, *&c.* full ſpeed.

Ca'rbel [*Old Rec.*] a cloſet or pew in a Monaſtery.

Carre'tta } [*Old Law*] a cart or waggon load.
Carre'cta }

Ca'rriage [*chariage*, F.] a vehicle for carrying of goods and merchandiſes; alſo a kind of covered waggon.

Carriage, Mien, Behaviour.

Carriage [of a *Cannon*] a ſort of a long narrow cart for marching of cannon.

Block Ca'rriages [with *Gunners*] a ſort of ſtrong carts for carrying mortars, and their beds from one place to another.

Truck Ca'rriages [with *Gunners*] are two ſhort planks of wood borne by two Axle-trees, having four wooden trucks or wheels about a foot and a half, or two foot diameter for carrying mortars or guns upon a battery, where their own carriages can't go.

Carriage [in *Husbandry*] a furrow cut for the conveyance of water, to overflow ground.

Ca'rrier [in the *Manage*] a place incloſed with a barrier wherein they run the Ring.

Carrier [in *Falconry*] a flight or tour of the bird 120 yards; if it mount more, it is called a double carrier.

Carrier [*carriere*, F.] one who conducts or drives waggons from country to town, *&c.*

Carrie'ring, running or paſſing full ſpeed. *Milton.*

Ca'rrion [*charogne*, F. *carogna*, It. *caronna*, Sp.] the ſtinking fleſh or carcaſs of a dead beaſt.

𝔑𝔬 Carrion 𝔴𝔦𝔩𝔩 𝔨𝔦𝔩𝔩 𝔞 𝔈𝔯𝔬𝔴. That is, no Meat is to courſe for them who are us'd to it.

Carroo'n, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of *London*.

Carrou'sel [F. *caroſello*, It.] a magnificent Feſtival, made uppon Occaſion of ſome publick Rejoycing, conſiſting of a cavalcade or ſolemn Riding on Horſe-back of great Perſonages, richly arrayed, 'courſes of chariots and horſes, publick Shews, Games, *&c.* L.

To Ca'rry [*charier*, F.] to bear or remove.

To Carry *it high*, to be proud.

To Carry (or win) a cauſe or ſuit.

To Carry *the Day*, to obtain the Victory.

To Carry *Coals, to newcaſtle*, to carry or ſend Things where they are plenty.

To Carry [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a Hawk that flies away with the Quarry.

To Carry [with *Hunters*] a Hare when ſhe runs on rotten Ground, or on Froſt, and it ſticks to her Feet, they ſay ſhe carries.

To Ca'rry *a Bone* [*Sea* Term] is ſaid of a Ship, when ſhe makes the Water foam before her.

To Ca'rry *well* [with *Horſemen*] is a Term uſed of a Horſe, whoſe Neck is raiſed or arched, and who holds his Head high, without conſtraint, firm and well placed.

To Ca'rry *low* [with *Horſemen*] is a Term uſed of a Horſe that has naturally a ſoft, ill-ſhaped Neck, and lowers his Head too much.

𝔋𝔢 Carries 𝔉𝔦𝔯𝔢 𝔦𝔫 𝔬𝔫𝔢 𝔋𝔞𝔫𝔡 𝔞𝔫𝔡 𝔚𝔞𝔱𝔢𝔯 𝔦𝔫 𝔱𝔥𝔢 𝔬𝔱𝔥𝔢𝔯. Lat. *Alterâ manu fert Aquam, alterâ Ignem.* Gr. Τῆ μερὸ ὕδωρ φερει, &c. *Plut.* Fr. *Il porte le Feu & l'Eau.* Plaut. ſays, *Alterâ manu fert lapidem, alterâ panem oſtentat.* (In one Hand he carries a Stone, and in the other ſhews Bread.) This Proverb gives the character of a fawning deceitful Perſon who ſpeaks us fair, while he is machinating Miſchief againſt us in his Heart. Or, according to another Proverb: *Who laughs in one's Face and cuts one's Throat.*

Cart [*charette*, F. *carretta*, Ital. *carreta*, Sp. *chæretta*, Port. *carrus*, Lat. cꞃaꝺ, *Sax.*] a conveniency of carriage well known.

𝔗𝔬 ſ𝔢𝔱 𝔱𝔥𝔢 Cart 𝔟𝔢𝔣𝔬𝔯𝔢 𝔱𝔥𝔢 𝔋𝔬𝔯ſ𝔢. Fr. *Mettre la charette devant le Bœuf.* Lat. *Currus bovem trahit.* H. G. 𝔇𝔦𝔢 𝔓𝔣𝔢𝔯𝔡𝔢 𝔥𝔦𝔫𝔱𝔢𝔯 𝔡𝔢𝔫 𝔚𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔫 ſ𝔭𝔞𝔫𝔫𝔢𝔫. Ital. *Metter il carro inanzi a i buoi.* This Proverb is chiefly us'd when any one ſpeaks improperly, or places his Words in a wrong conſtruction: And we are apt to apply it to Foreigners, who in Learning the Engliſh Tongue place our Words in the ſame Order and conſtruction, as is natural to them.

Cart-*rut*, the Track made by a cart-wheel.

Cart-*Takers*, Officers of the King's Houſhold, who when the court travels have charge to provide carts, waggons, *&c.* for carrying the King's baggage.

Carte *Blanche*, a blank paper, ſeldom uſed but in this Phraſe, to ſend one a *Carte blanche*, ſignified to fill up with what conditions he pleaſes.

Cartel [*chartel*, F. *chartello*, It. of *chartula*, L.] a challenge to a duel, a letter of defiance; alſo an agreement between perſons at war for the exchange and redemption of priſoners.

Carter [*charretier*, F. *carrettiere*, It. *carretero*, Sp. *carroeiro*, Port.] one who drives a cart.

Carte'sian, of or pertaining to *Carteſius*, a modern famous *French* Philoſopher, who oppoſed *Ariſtotle*.

Ca'rthamus [with *Botaniſts*] wild or baſtard ſaffron.

Carthu'sians, and order of monks founded by *Bruno*, a canon of *Rheims* *A. D.* 1100.

Ca'rtilage [*cartillage*, F. *cartilagine*, It. of *cartilago*, L. by *Anatom.*] is defined to be a ſimilar, white part of an animal body, which is harder and drier than a ligament, but ſofter than a bone, the uſe of it is to render the articulation or joining of the bones more eaſie, and defends ſeveral parts from outward injuries.

Cartilagino'ſe } [*cartilagineux*, F. *cartilaginoſo*, It. of
Cartila'ginous } *cartilaginoſus*, L.] of, belonging to; alſo full of; alſo like Griſtles.

Cartilago *enſiformis* [with *Anat.*] the Tip or Extremity of the *Sternum*, L.

Cartilago *innominata* [*Anat.*] the ſecond cartilage of the *Larynx*, L.

Cartilago *ſcutiformis* [*Anat.*] a cartilage, the prominences of which are diſcernible outwardly in the Throat; and take their name from their reſemblance to an helmet.

Ca'rton } [*carton*, F. and Sp. *Paſtboard*, in *Painting*] a
Cartoo'n } deſign made on ſtrong paper, to be afterwards calked through; and transferred on the freſh plaiſter of a Wall to be painted in freſco, a pattern for working in tapeſtry, *Moſaick*, &c. the *Cartoons* of *Raphael Urbin* at *Hampton-Court*, are ſaid to be for tapeſtry, but uncoloured.

Cartoo'ſe } [*cartouche*, F. *cartoccio*, It. *cartucho*, Sp.] the
Cartou'ch } charge or load of a Fire-arm, wrapped up in a thick paper, *&c.* to be conveyed into the piece the more readily.

Cartou'ſe } [*cartoccio*, It.] an Ornament in *Architecture*,
Cartouch } *Sculpture*, &c. repreſenting a Scroll of Paper; it is moſt commonly a flat Member with Wavings, on which is ſome Inſcription or Device, cypher, Ornament of Armory, *&c.*

Cartou'zes [with *Architects*] much the ſame as *Modilions*, except that theſe are ſet under the corniſh in wainſcotting, and thoſe under the corniſh at the eaves of a houſe, they are ſometimes called *Dentiles* or teeth.

Cartwright, v. *Wheelwright.*

Ca'rtularies, papers wherein the contracts, ſales, exchanges, privileges. immunities, exemptions and other acts that belong to the churches and monaſteries are collected and preſerved.

Caru'ca [*Old Law*] a Plough.

Caruca'ge } [in *Agriculture*] the Ploughing of Land.
Carua'ge } [in *Law*] a certain Tax laid on a *Carve* of Land; alſo an Exemption from that Tribute.

Caruca'te [of *charue*,, F. a plough] a plough land, or as much land as may be ploughed in a year by one plough; alſo 4 cart load.

Carucata'rius [*Old Law*] one who held lands by carve or plough tenure.

Ca'rve } [*Old Law*] carve land, the ſame with *Carucata.*
Carve }

Caruca'ta *boum* [*Old Law*] a Team of Oxen for ploughing or drawing.

To **Ca'rve** [of ceoꞃꝼan, *Sax.* or kerben, *Teut.*] to cut up, to divide Fowls or other Meat into Portions.

To **Carve** [of ceoꞃꝼan, *Sax.* &c.] to cut Wood or Stone into Forms of Animals, Flowers. *&c.*

Ca'rver, a cutter or divider of wood; a maker alſo of figures in wood, in ſtone, *&c.*

Ca'rviſt [with *Falconers*] a Hawk in the beginning of the Year; ſo termed from its being carried on the fiſt.

Caru'ncle [*caroncule*, F. *caruncula*, L.] a little piece of fleſh; it is either preternatural, as thoſe ſmall excreſcencies in the urinary paſſages in venereal caſes; or natural, as the

Caru'nculæ *cuticulares* [*Anat.*] the Nymphæ, *L.*

Caru'nculæ *lachrymales* [among *Anat.*] caruncles of the eye, certain glandules or kernels placed at each corner of the eye; which ſeparate moiſture for moiſtening it; the ſame with tears. They are alſo called *carunculæ oculi.*

Caru'nculæ *myrtiformes* [*Anat.*] a wrinkling of the *vagina* or paſſage of the womb.

Caru'nculæ *papillares* [*Anat.*] ten ſmall bodies or little protuberances on the inſide of the *Pelvis* of the kidneys, made by the extremities of the tubes, which bring the *Serum* from the glands in the exterior parts to the *Pelvis.*

Ca'rus } [κάρος, Gr.] a ſleep, in which, if the perſon af-
Ca'ros } fected be pulled, pinched, and called, he ſcarce ſhews any ſign either of feeling or hearing.

Carya'tides [*q. d.* Women of *Carya* in *Peloponneſus*, who being taken captive by the *Greeks*, after all the male Inhabitants had been put to the ſword, and the city burnt, were carried in triumph, for having treacherouſly joined with the *Perſians* againſt their own country] in Architecture they are an order of pillars ſhaped like the bodies of women with their arms cut off, clothed in a robe reaching down to their feet, and ſet to ſupport the entablature.

Caryocaſti'num [with *Apothecaries*] an Electuary ſo denominated from its Ingredients, *viz. Cloves* and *Coſtos*, which is chiefly uſed for the Gout and pains in the Limbs.

Caryophilla'ta [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb *Avens*, L.

Caryophi'llum [with *Floriſts*] the clove July-flower, *L.*

Caryophi'llum *aromaticum*, the clove, an *Indian* Spice, *L.*

Caryptis [*Botan.*] a kind of Spurge.

Ca'ſcabel, the Pummel or hindermoſt round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, called the *Caſcabel Deck.*

Caſca'de [F. *caſcata*, It. *caſcada*, Sp.] a Fall of Waters from a Rock into a lower Place, or an artificial Water-fall ſuch as is made in Gardens.

Caſca'nes [in *Fortification*] cavities in form of wells, made in the *terreplein*, hard by the rampart, whence a gallery dug under ground is conveyed to give air to the mine of an enemy.

Caſcari'lla, the Bark of an Indian-tree.

Case [*cas* F. *caſo*, It. *cauſa*, L.] Thing, Matter, Queſtion.

Case [*caſſe*, F. *capſa*, L.] a little box or covering of any thing.

Case [of *caſa*, It. an houſe, or as being a caſe to contain] a houſe where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, houſe-breakers, highway-men, and all the looſe, idle, furacious crew meet and drink, ſing, dance, and revel.

Case-Hardened, obdurate, hardened in impiety.

Case-Hardening, a method of making the outſide of iron hard by a particular method of putting it into a caſe of loam, mixt with dried hoofs, ſalt, Vinegar, *&c.* and heating it red hot in the forge, and afterwards quenching it in Water.

To **Case** *harden*, to make or become obdurate.

Case-ha'rdenedness, obduracy, impudence, *&c.*

Case *of Glaſs* [of *Normandy*] conſiſting of 120 foot.

Case *of Conſcience*, a queſtion or ſcruple about ſome matter of religion, which the perſon that is diſſatisfied, is deſirous to have reſolved.

To **Case**, to put into caſes.

Cases *reſerved* [with *Romaniſts*] Sins of conſequence, the Abſolution of which are reſerved for the Superiors or their Vicars.

Cases [in *Gram.*] are the accidents of a *Noun*, that ſhew how it varies in declining. They are ſix in Number, *viz.* the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accuſative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*, which ſee in their proper places alphabetically.

It is a great Happineſs and Eaſe to Foreigners in learning the Engliſh Tongue, that the caſes of our Subſtantives in both Numbers are expreſs'd by two or three plain eaſy Signs, which are the ſame in all; and ſo they need not burden their Memory with a Number of different Terminations, as in the Greek, Latin, German and ſome other Tongues: And tho' ſome have objected, that as our Accuſative Caſe has no Sign by which it can be diſtinguiſh'd from the Nominative, it would be better if it chang'd it's Termination, to prevent a doubtful Senſe, when plac'd before the Verb, as it often is: But as that is an unnatural Conſtruction and contrary to the Idiom of the Engliſh Tongue, it is but keeping to the true natural Conſtruction, and all is right ſome times. And when this can't be done, (as in Poetry) the Context ſeldom fails of pointing out which is the Nominative, and which the Accuſative.

To **Case** *a Hare* [*Carving*] is to flea and take out the Bowels.

Ca'se *Shot*, ſmall Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Lead, Iron, *&c.* put into caſes to be ſhot off out of murdering Pieces.

Ca'ſemate [F. *caſamatta*, It. *caſamáta*, Sp.] is alſo a Well with ſeveral ſubterraneous Branches, dug in the Paſſage of a Baſtion, till the Miner is heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine.

Ca'ſemate [in *Fortification*] a kind of Vault of Maſon's-work, in that Part of the Flank of a Baſtion next the curtain, ſerving for a Battery, to defend the Face of the oppoſite Baſtion, and the Moat or Ditch.

Ca'ſement [*caſamento*, It. a large houſe] a part of a window that opens upon hinges to let in air.

Ca'ſerns } [*caſernes*, F. *caſérnas*, Sp.] little rooms, apart-
Ca'zerns } ments or lodgments erected between the ramparts and houſes of fortified towns, or on the ramparts themſelves, to ſerve as lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, to eaſe the garriſon.

Caſh [of *caiſſe*, F. a cheſt, *caſſa*, It. *caixa*, Port. Kaſſe, *Du.* Kaſten, G.] the ſtock of money which a merchant, *&c.* has in his cuſtody, or at his diſpoſal to trade with.

Ca'ſhier [*caiſſeur*, F. *caſſiere*, It. *caixèiro*, Port. caſſierer. G.] a caſh-keeper of a merchant or ſociety.

To **Caſhire** [*caſſer*, F. *caſſar*, Sp. and It. of *caſſare*, L.] to diſband or diſcharge Soldiers; to turn out of Office, Place or Employment.

Ca'ſhoo [*cachou*, F. *caſciu*, It.] the Gum or Juice of an *Eaſt-Indian* Tree,

Caſing *of Timber Work*, is the plaſtering the Houſe all over with Mortar, and ſtriking it while wet with a corner of a Trowel by a Ruler, to make it reſemble the Joints of Free-Stone,

Caſings, dry'd Cow-dung for Fewel.

Caſk [*caſſis*, L. *caſque*, F.] an Helmet.

Caſk [*cadus*, L. *caſque*, F.] a Barrel or Veſſel for containing Liquor.

Caſket [*caſette*, F. *caſſetta*, It. *coxa*, Sp.] a little cabinet or cheſt.

Breaſt **Caſket** is [in a *Ship*] the longeſt of the caskets, in the middle of the yard, juſt between the ties.

Caſque [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies an Helmet, F.

To Ca'ssate } [*caſſatum*, L.] to render void, to abrogate,
To Cass } to diſannul.

Cassa'tion [F. *caſſazione*, It. of *caſſatio*, L.] a making null or void.

Cassa'tum } [*Old Law*] a Houſe with Land belonging to
Cassa'ta } it, ſufficient to maintain one Family.

Cassa've, an *American* Root, of which, though the Juice is rank Poiſon, yet the Subſtance being dried, is the common Bread of the Natives.

Ca'ssaware, a very large Bird with Feathers, like the Hairs of a Camel.

Cass-weed [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Herb.

Casserd'le, a copper Stew-Pan, *L.*

Casserole [*Cookery*] a Loaf ſtuffed with a farce of Chickens or Pullets, and dreſſed in a Stew-Pan, *F.*

Ca'ssia *Fiſtula*, *Caſſia* in the cane, a Reed of a purging Quality, *L.*

Cassia *Lignea*, the ſweet wood of a tree much like cinnamon, *L.*

Cassia *Flos* (or prepared *Caſſia*) a harmleſs and gentle Purge.

Ca'ssidony [with *Botaniſts*] a Plant called Caſt-me-down, and *Levandar*, Fr.

Cassia'go, the Herb Plantane, *L.*

Cassi'ne, a Farm-Houſe, where a number of Soldiers have poſted themſelves, in order to make a ſtand againſt the Approaches of an Enemy.

Cassi'que, a chief Governour or ſoveraign Lord of a particular Diſtrict or Country in ſome Parts of *America.*

Ca'ssock [*caſaque*, F. prob. *a wide Coat. Caſacca*, It. of *caſa*, L. an houſe, *q. d.* a long veſtment to be worn *in caſa*, within Doors, or of *caſula.* L. of כסה, *Heb.* he covered] a certain Sort of Gown, commonly worn by Clergymen.

Cassona'de } cask ſugar, ſugar put up into casks or cheſts,
Castonade } after the firſt purification.

Cassu'ta [*Botany*] the Weed, Dodder, *L.*

To Cast [prob. of **kaſter**, *Dan.*] to fling or throw; alſo to think or contrive, as to caſt in mind.

Cast [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did caſt, have or am caſt.

Cast, convicted of any crime, alſo having loſt a civil Proceſs.

Cast (of the Eye] an Ogle, alſo Squinting.

To be at the laſt Cast, or at one's Wit's End.

To be cast *down*, to be afflicted.

A Cast, a throw.

A Cast [*Falconry*] a couple or ſet of Hawks.

To Cast *a Point in Traverſe* [in *Navigation*] is to prick down on a chart any point of the compaſs that any land bears from you, or to find what way the ſhip has made, or on what point the ſhip bears at any inſtant.

Cast *of the Country* [with *Miners*] the colour of the earth.

To Cast *a Hawk to the Perch* [*Falconry*] to put her upon it.

Casta'nea, a cheſnut-tree or fruit, *L.*

Castane'ts [*caſtagnettes*, F. *caſtagnette*, It. *caſtannétas*, Sp.] a ſort of Snappers, which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers, to keep Time with when they dance.

Castellai'n [*chatellain*, F. *caſtellano*, It. and Sp.] a conſtable or keeper of a caſtle.

Caste'llament [*Confect.*] a march-pane caſtle.

Caste'llan [in the *Weſt-Indies*] a piece of money, in value ſomething more than a ducat.

Caste'llany [*chatellenie*, F. *caſtellania*, It.] the manour appertaining to a caſtle, the extent of its land and juriſdiction.

Ca'stellated. incloſed within a building of ſtone, &c. as a fountain, conduit or ciſtern caſtellated.

Castella'tio [*Law Term*] the building of a caſtle without the leave of the king.

Castello'rum *Operatio* [*Old Records*] ſervice of work and labour, to be done by inferior tenants for the repair or building of caſtles.

Castle *Ward* } an impoſition or tax laid upon ſuch as
Castle *Guard* } dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle towards the maintaining of thoſe who watch and ward in the ſame; alſo the circuit itſelf inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this ſervice.

Caster [of *caſtrum* a camp, or *caſtellum*, L. a camp or caſtle] ſet at the end of a name of a place, intimates there had in that place been a camp, caſtle, &c. of the *Romans.*

Casti'fick [*caſtificus*, L.] making chaſte.

Ca'stigable [*caſtigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chaſtized.

To Ca'stigate [*caſtigare*, It. *caſtigar*, Sp. *caſtigatum*, L.] to chaſtiſe.

Castiga'tion [L. *caſtigatione*, It. *caſtigatio*, L.] chaſtiſement.

Castiga'tory, of or pertaining to chaſtiſement, of a chaſtening or chaſtiſing quality.

Ca'sting *of Drapery* [in *Painting*] ſignifies a free, eaſy, negligent way of cloathing any figure.

Casting *of Timber Work.* See *Caſing of Timber Work.*

Casting [in *Foundery*] is the running of melted metal into a mould prepared for that purpoſe.

Casting [in *Falconry*] is any thing given an hawk to purge and cleanſe his gorge.

Casting [with *Joiners*] wood is ſaid to caſt or warp, when it ſhoots or ſhrinks by moiſture, air, ſun, &c.

Ca'stle [*caſtellum*, L. *chateau*, F. *caſtello*, It. *caſtillo*, Sp. *caſtell*, Port.] a ſtrong place fortified by nature or art, or both, to keep the people in awe againſt an enemy.

To build Castles **in the Air.**

L. *In ſumma inanitate verſari.* F. *Faire des Chateaux en Eſpagne* (in *Spain*) H. G. **Schloeſſer in die Luft bauen.** It. *Far caſtelli in aria.* That is, to have our Dependance on Impoſſibilities or at leaſt Improbabilities. Or to form vain Projects which have no Grounds, and to build our Hopes of Succeſs on ſuch unſtable Foundations.

To Castle, a term us'd at Cheſs play.

Prow Castle [in a *Ship*] is the riſe or elevation of the Prow over the uppermoſt deck towards the mizzen.

Stern Castle [in a *Ship*] the whole elevation that ranges on the ſtern over the laſt deck, where the officers cabins and places of aſſembly are.

Castles [in *Heraldry*] are emblems of grandeur and magnificence; they alſo denote ſanctuary and ſafety; they are given for arms to ſuch as have reduced them by main force, or have been the firſt that mounted their walls; either by open aſſault or by eſcalade: alſo to one that has defeated ſome enemy or taken ſome priſoner of note, who bore them in his banner or ſhield.

Ca'stling, the young of any beaſt brought forth untimely.

Castor [F. Sp. Port. and L. *caſtore*, It] a wild beaſt, a beaver; alſo a fine hat made of the furr of a beaver, *L.*

Castor [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in *Gemini.*

Casto'reum [in *Pharmacy*] a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bag that is next the beaver's groin; good in convulſions,

Castrameta'tion, a pitching of tents, or the art of encamping an army, *L.*

Castra'ngula [with *Botaniſts*] the herb brown-wort or water-betony. *L.*

To Ca'strate [*chatrer*, F. *caſtrare*, It. *caſtràr*, Sp. of *caſtratum*, L.] to geld or cut out the ſtones of an animal; alſo to take away part from an author's work.

Castra'tion, a gelding, a taking away the teſticles of a living creature; alſo the taking away from an author's work.

Ca'strature [*caſtratura*, L.] a caſtration or gelding.

Ca'strel } [*cercerelle*, F.] (with *Falconers*) a kind of hawk,
Ka'strel } which in ſhape does very much reſemble a *Lanner*; but as to ſize is like the *Hobby.* The game proper to it is the *Growſe*, a Fowl common in the north of *England*, and elſewhere.

Castre'nsian [*caſtrenſis*, L.] belonging to a camp.

Ca'su *conſimili* [in *Law*] a writ of entry granted where a tenant in courteſy, or tenant for term of life, or for the life of another, alienates or makes over land in fee, or in tail, or for the term of another's life, *L.*

Casu *matrimonii prælocuti* [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt a man for refuſing in reaſonable time to marry a woman, who hath given him lands upon that condition.

Ca'su *proviſo*, a writ of entry given by the ſtatute of *Gloceſter*, in caſe where a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or in tail, and lies for him in reverſion againſt the alien, *L.*

Ca'sual [*caſuel*, F. *caſuale*, It. *caſuàl*, Sp. of *caſualis*, L.] happening by chance, accidental.

Casually, accidentally, by chance.

Casu'alness [of *caſualis*, L.] accidentalneſs.

Casualty [of *caſus*, or *caſualis*, L.] an unforeſeen accident, that falls out merely by chance.

Ca'sualty [with *Tinners*] a ſtrong matter which is ſeparated from tin ore by waſhing.

Casule } [*chaſuble*, F.] a veſtment for a Maſs-Prieſt.
Casuble }

Ca'suist [*caſuiſte*, F. *caſuiſta*, It. and Sp.] one ſkill'd in reſolving caſes of conſcience.

Casuistical, of or pertaining to a Caſuiſt, &c.

Ca'sure [*caſura*, L.] a falling.

Cat [*Catus*, L. *Chat*, F. *Gatto*, It. *Gato*, Sp. and Port. **Katte**, *Du.* and L. G. **katz**, H. G.] a domeſtick creature that kills mice.

When Candles are out, all Cats **are grey.** F. *Dans la Nuit tous Chats ſont gris.* It. *Ogni Cuffiia* (coife for Women) *é buona per la Notte.* (is good in the dark) This Proverb is generally meant of Women, intimating that in the dark all are a like.

A ſcalded Cat **fears cold Water.** F. *Chat échauffé craint l'Eau froide*, or, *A burnt Child dreads the Fire.* vid. *burnt.*

You can have no more of a Cat **than her Skin.**

That is, you muſt not expect more of a Perſon than he is capable of performing.

A muffled Cat is no good Mouſer. *Gatta guantata non piglia ſorice.* It. Spoken to them who ſet about their Work with their Gloves, or any Thing elſe on that is cumberſome.

The Cat loves Fiſh, but ſhe is loth to wet her Feet.

F. *Le chat aime le poiſſon, mais il n'aime pas à mouiller le patte.* Taken from the Obſervation of Cats being very cautious of treading in wet Places.

A Cat may look at a King.

This is a ſaucy Proverb, generally made uſe of by pragmatical Perſons, who muſt needs be cenſuring their Superiors, take things by the worſt Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds, for tho' Peaſants may look at and honour *Great Men, Patriots* and *Potentates*, yet they are not to ſpit in their Faces.

Before the Cat *can lick her Ear*, that is, never.

Cat, a Veſſel ſo call'd.

To turn Cat *in Pan*, to change Party.

Cat-a-mount, a Mongrel or wild Cat.

A Cat [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents falſe Friendſhip, or a deceitful flattering Friend.

Cat [in *Heraldry*] is an emblem of liberty, becauſe it naturally hates to be ſhut up, and therefore the *Burgundians, &c.* bore a cat in their banners to intimate that they could not endure ſervitude. It is a bold and daring creature, and alſo cruel to its enemy, and never gives over till it has deſtroy'd it if poſſible. It is alſo watchful, dexterous, ſwift, pliable, and has ſuch good nerves, that if it falls from a place never ſo high, it ſtill alights on its feet, and therefore may denote thoſe who have ſo much foreſight, that whatſoever befalls them they are ſtill upon their guard. In coat armour they muſt always be repreſented full-fac'd, and not ſhewing one ſide of it, but both their eyes and both their ears. *Argent* three cats in pale *ſable*, is the coat of the family of *Keat* of *Devonſhire*.

Cat-call, a very diſagreable ſort of pipe or whiſtle, of late years but too well known at the play-houſes.

Gib Cat, a boar cat.

Cat-head [in a *Ship*] a piece of timber with ſhivers at one end, with a rope and iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the fore-caſtle.

Cat-mint [with *Botaniſts*] a plant which cats much delight to eat.

Cats-foot [with *Botaniſts*] an herb, otherwiſe called *Alehoof*.

Cat-pear, a pear in ſhape like a hen's egg, which ripens in *October*.

Cats-tail [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of long, round ſubſtance, which in winter-time grows upon nut-trees, pine-trees, *&c.* alſo a kind of reed, which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat; which ſome call reed mice.

Cats, naturaliſts have made this obſervation, that cats ſee beſt as the ſun approaches, and that their the eye-ſight decays as it goes down in the evening. With the ancient *Ægyptians*, a cat was the hieroglyphick of the moon; and on that account cats were ſo highly honoured among them, as to receive their ſacrifices and devotions, and had ſtately temples erected in their honour.

Cataba'ptist [of κατὰ againſt, and βαπτιςης a baptiſt, *Gr.*] one averſe from, or that refuſes baptiſm.

Catabiba'zon [in *Aſtronomy*] *i. e.* deſcending, the ſouth-node or dragon's-tail, ſo call'd, becauſe it goes down exactly againſt the dragon's tail.

Catacatha'rticks [of κατὰ καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

Catacau'stick [of κατὰ and καυςικα, Gr.] cauſticks by reflection.

Catacau'stick *Curve* [in *Catoptricks*] a curve or crooked line, which is formed by joining the points of concourſe of ſeveral reflected rays.

Cata'chresis [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when for want of a proper word, the orator takes one that is near it; as when one that kills the king is called a *Parricide*, which properly ſignifies one that kills his father; or when one is uſed of a quite contrary ſignification, as when a perſon ſays a ſilver ink-horn.

Catachre'stical [καταχρεςικὸς, Gr.] abuſive.

Cata'clasis [κατάκλασις of κατακλάω, Gr. to break] a fracture; it is ſometimes us'd for a diſtortion, and ſometimes for a convulſion of the muſcles of the eye.

Catacleis [of κατὰ below, and κλεὶς, Gr. the Scapula] the firſt rib ſo called becauſe of its ſituation near the *Clavicula*.

Cata'clida [in *Anatomy*] the rib, otherwiſe called the ſubclavian.

Ca'taclysm [κατακλυσμὸς, Gr.] a deluge. an inundation or overflowing with water.

Ca'tacombs [of κατὰ and κομβὸς, a hollow or receſs; or of κατακοιμῶμαι. Gr. to cauſe ſleep] certain Grottoes about three leagues from *Rome*, where the primitive chriſtians are ſaid to have hid themſelves in time of perſecution; and there alſo to have buried the martyrs; and on that account they are now viſited out of a principle of devotion.

Catacou'sticks [of κατὰ and ἀκυςικὰ of ἀκύειν, Gr. to hear] a ſcience which treats of reflected ſounds, or that explains the nature and properties of echoes.

Catadio'ptrical *Teleſcope* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the ſame as a reflecting teleſcope.

Ca'tadrome [*catadromus*, L. of κατάδρομος, Gr.] a tilt or place where horſes run for prizes; alſo an engine like a crane, anciently uſed by builders in raiſing or letting down any great weight.

Ca'tadupes [κατάδυπα, Gr.] places where the waters of a river fall with a great noiſe.

Catafa'lco [in *Painting* or *Sculpture* of Architecture] a decoration rais'd on a ſcaffold of timber, to ſhew a coffin or tomb in a funeral ſolemnity.

Cata'gma [with *Surgeons*] the breaking of bones, or a ſeparation of the continuity of the hard parts of the body, which is performed by means of ſome hard inſtrument.

Catagma'ticks [καταγματικὰ. Gr] remedies proper for the conſolidating and knitting broken bones.

Ca'tagraph [καταγραφὴ, Gr.] the firſt draught of a picture.

Catale'ctick *Verſe*, a *Greek* or *Latin* verſe, wanting one ſyllable.

Catale'psis [κατάληψις, Gr.] comprehenſion.

Catalepsis [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe very much like an apoplexy, by means of which all the animal functions are aboliſhed; but yet ſo, that the faculty of breathing remains, and the patient returns to the ſame habit of body that he had before he was ſeized with the diſtemper, *Gr.*

Cata'lla [in *Law*] chattels.

Cate'llis *captis nomine diſtrictionis*, a writ lying for rent due in a borough or houſe, and warrants a man to take the gates, doors or windows by way of diſtreſs, *L. L. T.*

Catallis *reddendis*, a writ which lies, where goods having been delivered to any perſon to keep for a time, are not delivered upon demand at the day appointed.

Ca'talogue [*catalogus*, L. κατάλογος, Gr.] a liſt of names either of perſons or things, as of books, *&c.*

Catame'nia [καταμήνια, Gr.] Womens monthly Courſes or Terms.

Ca'tamite [*Catamitus*, L. of κατὰ and μισθὸς, Gr. Hire.] an Ingle, a Boy kept for ſodomitical practices.

Catapasm [καταπασμα of καταπασσω, Gr. to water] a mixture of powders fortifying and apply'd to the Stomach, Heart, Head, *&c.* or eſcharrotick for eating off dead Fleſh.

Catapelta [among the *Ancients*] an inſtrument of puniſhment. It conſiſted in a kind of preſs, compos'd of planks, between which the criminal was cruſh'd.

Cataplasm [*cataplaſme*, F. *cataplaſmo*, It. *cataplaſmus*, L. κατάπλασμα, Gr.] a Poultice.

Catapho'nicks. See *Catacauſticks*.

Cata'phora, a dead Sleep.

Cata'phora [καταφορὰ, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the Head, which cauſes heavineſs and deep ſleep. the ſame as *Coma*.

Cataphrygians, Hereticks who held *Montanus* for a Prophet, and *Priſcilla* and *Maximilia* for true propheteſſes, to be conſulted on all religious matters; as ſuppoſing the holy ſpirit had abandoned the church.

Cataphry'gians [ſo called of *Phrygia* their country] they held many extravagant Opinions broach'd by *Montanus, &c.* baptiz'd their dead, forbid ſecond marriages, *&c.*

Cataputium [καταπότιον, Gr.] a mixture to be ſwallowed without chewing, a purging pill.

Cata'ptosis [κατάπτωσις, Gr.] a diſeaſe like, or a ſymptom of, the Falling-Sickneſs.

Catapu'lta, a military machine uſed among the ancients for throwing large darts or javelins.

Catapu'tia [in *Botany*] a medicinal plant called the leſſer Spurge.

Cataract [καταράκτης, Gr.] a high, ſteep place or precipice in the channel of a river, cauſed by rocks or other obſtacles ſtopping the courſe of its ſtream, ſo that the water falls with great impetuoſity and noiſe; as the cataracts of the *Nile, Danube, &c.* alſo a flood-gate, a ſluce or lock in a river.

Cataract [with *Oculiſts*] is a ſuffuſion of ſight, ariſing from a little film, or ſpeck, which ſwimming in the aqueous humour of the eye, and getting before the Pupil, intercepts the Rays of light; and is of two ſorts, either

Incipient Cataract, or *beginning*, is only a Suffuſion, when little Clouds, Motes and Flies ſeem to hover before the Eyes.

Confirmed Cataract, is when the Apple of the Eye is either wholly, or in part, covered and overſpread with a little thin Skin, ſo that the Rays of Light cannot have due admittance to the Eye; alſo a Diſeaſe in the Eyes of a Hawk.

Cata'rrh [*catarrhus*, L. of κατάῤῥος, of καταῤῥέω, *Gr.* to flow down] a Flux or Defluxion of a ſharp, ſerous Humour from the Glands about the Head and Throat, upon the Parts adjacent.

CATARRH *of the Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the marrow of the back bone, happening when certain lymphatick veſſels are broken, which ſurround that bone.

CATA'RRHUS *Suffocatorius*, a ſuffocating Rheum, ſeated in the *Larynx* and *Epiglottis*, which it conſtringes, ſo that the Glandules about the Throat are ſwelled, whereupon a Difficulty of breathing enſues, and Danger of being ſtifled.

CATASA'RCA [κατασάρκα, Gr.] a kind of Dropſy, the ſame as *Anaſarca*.

CATASCHASMOS [of κατὰ and σχάζω, *Gr.* to ſcarify] a Scarification.

CATATA'SIS [in *Anatomy*] an Extenſion or Stretching out of an animal Body towards the lower Parts.

CATA'STASIS [κανάςασις, *Gr.*] the third Part of the ancient *Drama*; being that wherein the Intrigue or Action ſet on Foot in the *Epitaſis* is ſupported, carried on and ripened till it be ripe for the unravelling in the cataſtrophe.

CATA'STASIS [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is applied by *Galen* to the Seaſons of the Year, the Diſpoſition of the Body or of the Time; but according to *Hippocrates* is the Conſtitution or State of any Thing; or is an Extenſion or Stretching out of an animal Body towards the Lower-parts.

CATA'STEMA [κατάςημα, Gr.] ſtate or condition, eſpecially of the air.

CATA'STROPHE [καταςροφὴ, of καταςρέφομαι, Gr.] the change or revolution of a dramatick poem, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and terminates the piece; the end or iſſue of a buſineſs, the fatal or tragical concluſion of any action; or of a man's life.

CATATHU'MPTON } an humerous word us'd by way of ridicule to ſignify a ſtrong or forcible argument.
KATATHUMPTON }

CATATYPO'SIS [καταλυπώσις, Gr.] a figure of *Rhetorick*, when one thing is done by the example of another, *L.*

CATACO'NUM [in *ancient Architecture*] a term uſed when the chapiter of a pillar is not of height proportionable to its breadth.

To CA'TCH [prob. of *captare*, L. or of **ketſen**, *Dut.* to purſue cloſely] to lay hold of, to ſnatch; to overtake; to ſurprize or come upon unawares. *Irr. V.*

A CATCH [prob. of *capio*, L.] a prize or booty; alſo a ſhort and witty ſong.

A CATCH, a ſort of ſwiſt ſailing ſea veſſel, leſſer than a hoy, ſo built that it will ride in any ſea whatſoever.

CATCH-FLY, a flower, the ſtalks of which are ſo clammy, that they are frequently a trap for flies.

CATCH *and* HOLD [with *Wreſtlers*] a running and catching one another.

CATCH *Land* [in *Norfolk*] ſome ground ſo called, becauſe it is not known to what pariſh it belongs; and that miniſter that firſt gets the tithes of it, enjoys it for that year.

CATCH-*Poll*, a Sergeant or Bailiff.

CATCH-*Word* [a Term in *Printing*] the laſt or ſingle Word at the Bottom of a Page, which begins the next Page.

CATCHES [in a *Clock*] thoſe parts that hold by hooking and catching hold of.

CATCHING, contagious; as a catching or contagious diſtemper.

Mocking is CATCHING. A Reprimand of Mockery.

CATECHE'TICAL, pertaining to catechiſing.

CATECHE'TICALLY [of *catechiſme*, F. of *catechiſmus*, L. of κατηχισμὸς, *Gr.*] by way of queſtion and anſwer, &c.

CA'TECHISM [*Catechiſme*, F. *Catechiſmo*, It. *Catacíſmo*, Sp. *Catechiſmus*, L. Κατηχισμὸς, of κατηχίζω, Gr.] a ſhort Syſtem of Inſtructions of what is to be believed and practiſed in Religion.

CA'TECHIST [*Catechiſte*, F. *Catechiſta*, Sp. and L. Κατηχιςὴς, Gr.] one who catechiſes or inſtructs in the Catechiſm.

To CA'TECHISE [*catechiſer*, F. *catechizzare*, It. *catechisàr*, Sp. *catechiſare*, L. κατηχίζειν, of κατά and ἠχέω, to echo or ſound to the ſound of another] to inſtruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of Faith.

CA'TECHU, a Juice preſſed out of ſeveral *Eaſt-Indian* Fruits of an aſtringent Quality; called alſo *Terra Japonica*.

CATECHUME'NICAL, of or belonging to catechumens, or the places were the catechumens ſtood.

CATECHU'MENS [*catechumenes*, F. *catecumini*, It. *catecumènos*, Sp. *catechumeni*, L. καταχȣ́μενοι, Gr.] in the ancient chriſtian church were *Jews* and *Gentiles*, who were inſtructed and prepared to receive the ordinance of Baptiſm. Theſe perſons were inſtructed by Perſons appointed by the church for that ſervice; and alſo had a particular place in it called the *Place of the Catechumens*. When theſe had been inſtructed ſome time, they were admitted to hear Sermons, and then were called *Audientes*; and afterwards were allowed to be preſent, and concerned in ſome parts of the Prayers, and then were called *Orantes* and *Genuflectentes*; and there was alſo a fourth degree of *Catechumens*, who were ſuch as deſired Baptiſm, and were called *Competentes*.

CATEGO'REM [κατηγόρεμα, of κατηγορέω, Gr.] the ſame as Predicament.

CATEGOREMA'TICAL *Word* [with *Logicians*] is a Word that ſignifies ſomething of itſelf; as a *Man*, a *Horſe*, an *Animal*.

CATEGO'RICAL [*categorique*, F. *categorico*, It. and Sp. *categoricus*, L.] poſitive, affirmative, to the Purpoſe.

CATEGO'RICAL *Syllogiſm* [with *Logicians*] is a Syllogiſm wherein both Propoſitions are categorical or poſitive; as for example:

Every vice is odious.
Drunkenneſs is a Vice.
Therefore Drunkenneſs is odious.

CATEGO'RICALLY, poſitively, &c.

CA'TEGORY [*categorie*, F. *categoria*, It. Sp. and L. κατηγορία, of καταγορέω, *Gr.* to accuſe] an Accuſation; a Term in *Logick* for Order or Rank, Predicament.

CA'TEGORIES [of κατεγόρεμα, *Gr.*] are reckoned by *Logicians* 10. *Subſtance*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Acting*, *Suffering*, *Where*, *When*, *Situation*, *Having*.

CA'TENA [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle, otherwiſe call'd *Tibialis anticus*.

CATENA'RIA [in *mechanical Geometry*] is the curve or crooked Line, which a Rope, hanging freely between 2 Points of Suſpenſion, forms it ſelf into.

To CA'TENATE [*catenare*, L.] to chain.

CATENA'TION, a chaining, *L.*

CATER *Point* [on *dice*] the Number 4.

CATER [*quatre*, F.] four at cards or dice.

To CA'TER [probably of *acheter*, F. to buy] to provide victuals, &c.

CA'TERER [*Minſhew* chuſes to derive it from **cates**, *Goth.* dainties, or rather of *acheteur*, F. a Buyer] a Pourveyor or Provider of Victuals or other Neceſſaries in a King's or Nobleman's Houſe.

CATER-*couſins*, as, *they are not Cater-couſins*, that is, they are not good Friends.

CA'TERPILLAR [prob. of *chair peleuſe*, F. *i. e.* hairy Fleſh, or of *chatte peleuſe*, F. hairy as a Cat] an Inſect that devours Leaves and Fruits of Trees, Flowers, &c.

CATERPILLER [in a *figurative Senſe*] an envious Perſon that does Miſchief without Provocation.

CATERPILLER [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of plant which is eſteemed for its ſeed veſſels, which reſemble green worms or caterpillars.

CATERWAULING, as, to go a *Caterwauling*, ſpoken either of Men or Women who go in ſearch of love intrigues, and taken from the Noiſe made by Cats, when after the ſame chaſe.

CATES [**Cates**, Goth] Delicacies, Dainty Victuals, Niceties.

CATHÆ'RESIS [of καθαίρω, *Gr.* to purge] a kind of conſumption of the body, which happens without any manifeſt evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a Sect of *Hereticks* that held themſelves pure and free from Sin.

St. CA'THARINE'S *Flower*, a Plant.

CATHA'RISTS, a Branch of the *Manichees*.

CA'THARMA [κάθαρμα, Gr.] a Sacrifice to the Gods to avert Peſtilence.

CATHA'RPINGS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes running in little Blocks or Pulleys from one Side of the Shrowds to the other near the Deck; the chief Uſe of them is to ſet the Shrowds taught or ſtiff, for the caſting and ſecuring the Maſts when the Ship rolls.

CATHA'RTICALNESS [of *catharticus*, L. of καθαίρω, *Gr.* to purge] purging Quality.

CATHA'RTICKS [καθαρτικὰ, of καθαρεύω, *Gr*, to purge] ſuch Medicines as work downwards, and purge by ſtool only.

CATHE'DRAL [*Cathedrale*, F. *Cattedrale*, It. *Catedràl*, Sp. and Port. of *Cathedra*, L.] the epiſcopal Church of any Place, or a Church wherein is a Biſhop's See or Seat.

CATHEDRAL *Adj. in the modern Tongues as the Subſtantive.* [*cathedralis*, of *cathedra*, L. a Seat or Chair] of or pertaining to a Cathedral.

CATHEDRA'TICK [*Law Word*] the Sum of two Shillings paid by the inferior Clergy to the Biſhop, in token of Subjection.

CATHE'DRATICK *Medicines* [of καθαιρέω, *Gr.* to deſtroy] ſuch as conſume carnoſities ariſing in Wounds, as proud Fleſh, &c.

CATHEMERI'NA *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a quotidian or ague that comes every Day.

CATHERE'TICKS [of καθαίρω, *Gr.* to make pure] Medicines which take away Superfluities.

CATHERPLUGS, the ſame as *Catharpings*.

CATHE'TER [καθητὴρ, *Gr.*] a kind of probe or fiſtulous Inſtrument to thruſt up the yard to provoke urine, when ſuppreſſed by the ſtone or gravel; or for conveying another inſtrument called *Itinerarium*, to find out the Stone in the Bladder.

Cathe'terism, the Operation of injecting or ſquirting any medicinal Liquor into the Bladder by a catheter or ſyringe.

Cathe'ti [in *Trigonometry*] are the 2 Legs of a right-angled Triangle, including the right Angle.

Cathe'tus [κάθετος, *Gr.*] a Side; alſo a Perpendicular.

Ca'thetus [in *Architecture*] is taken for a Line, ſuppoſed directly to traverſe the Middle of a cylindrical Body; as of a Baluſter or Pillar.

Cathe'tus [of an *Ionick Capital*] a Line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing through the center of the *Voluta*.

Cathetus *of Obliquation* [in *Catoptricks*] a right Line drawn perpendicular to the *Speculum* in the Point of Incidence or Reflection.

Cathe'tus [in *Catoptricks*] is a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glaſs or poliſhed Body.

Cathe'tus [in *Geometry*] a Line of a Triangle that falls perpendicularly; the Bottom being called the Baſe, and the other Leg the Hypothenuſe, *L.*

Cathe'tus of *Incidence*, is a right Line drawn from a Point of the Object perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

Cathetus *of Reflection* } is a right Line drawn from the
Cathetus *of the Eye* } Eye perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

Cathidru'sis [of καθιδρύω, *Gr.* to place together] the Reduction of a Fracture.

Catho'licism [*catholiciſmus*, of καθολικὸς, Gr.] univerſalneſs; the *Roman Catholick* Profeſſion.

Ca'tholick [*catholique*, F. *cattolico*, It. *católico*, Sp. *catholicus*, L. of κατὰ and ὅλον the Whole, *Gr.*] univerſal, general.

Catholick, *Subſt.* is generally us'd (tho wrong) for a Perſon adhering to the church of *Rome*.

Ca'tholick *Furnace* [with *Chymiſts*] a little Furnace, ſo diſpoſed as to be fit for all Operations, except ſuch as are done by a violent Fire.

The Catholick *King*, a Title the King of Spain aſſumes.

Catho'licon [καθολικὸν, *Gr.*] an univerſal Remedy; as a purging Electuary proper for diſperſing all ill Humours; alſo, as well properly as figuratively, a Plaiſter for all Sores.

Cathy'pnia [of καθυπνόω, *Gr.* to ſleep ſound] a Deep or profound Sleep, ſuch as Perſons are in by taking Opiates, or in a lethargy.

Ca'tias [of καθίημι, Gr.] an Inſtrument to pull a dead child out of the Womb.

Ca'tkins [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Subſtance that grows on Nut-trees, Pine-trees, Birch-trees, *&c.* in Winter-time, and falls off when the Trees begin to put forth their Leaves.

Ca'tling [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of diſmembering Knife uſed in the cutting off any corrupted Member or Part of the Body.

Ca'tlings [in *Botany*] the Down or Moſs growing about Walnut-trees, reſembling the hair of a cat.

Ca'tlings, ſmall-cat-gut Strings, for Muſical Inſtruments.

Cat *Mint*, an Herb.

Catocatha'rticks } [of κάτω downwards, and καθαρ-
Catore'ticks } τικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which purge by Stool.

Cato'nian [of *Cato* the *Senator*] grave.

Cato'psis [κάτοψις, Gr.] the Science of reflex Viſion; that Part of the Science of *Opticks*, which ſhews after what Manner Objects may be ſeen by Reflection; and explains the Reaſon of it.

Cato'pter [κατόπτερον, Gr.] an Optical Inſtrument us'd in reflex Viſion.

Cato'ptrical *Ciſtula*, a Machine or Apparatus, whereby little Bodies are repreſented large; and near ones extremely wide and diffus'd through a vaſt Space, and other agreeable Phænomena, by means of Mirrors diſpoſed by the Laws of catoptricks in the concavity of a kind of cheſt.

Cato'ptrical *Dial*, one which exhibits objects by reflected rays.

Cato'ptrical *Teleſcope*, a Teleſcope that exhibits Objects by Reflection.

Cato'ptromancy [of κάτοπτρον, a Speculum or Looking glaſs, and μαντεία, *Gr.* Divination] Divination by looking in a Looking-glaſs.

Cato'ptron [κάτοπτρον, Gr.] a kind of Optick Glaſs.

Catore'ticks, the ſame as Catharticks.

Catothe'rica [in *Phyſick*] Medicines which purge the Reins and Liver from vicious Juices by Urine.

Catt } [in a *Ship*] a large Piece of Timber faſtened
Catt *Head* } aloft over the Hawſe, in which are two Shivers at one End, which is put through a Rope with a Block or Pulley, having a great iron Hook call'd a Cat-hook, the Uſe of it is to hoiſe up the Anchor from the Hawſe to the Fore-caſtle.

Cat's head' a large Apple.

Cat holes [in a *Ship*] certain holes above the gun-room ports, through which, upon occaſion, a Ship is heaved a-ſtern by means of a ſtern-faſt, to which a cable or hawſer is brought for that purpoſe.

Catt hook [in a *Ship*] a hook to raiſe or hoiſe up the anchor from the top of the fore-caſtle.

Catt *Rope*, a rope uſed in haling up the catt.

Catta'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb cat-mint, L.

Catta [of *Bantam*] thin plates of lead on a ſtring, 200 of which make a ſata, which is in value 3 farthings *Engliſh*.

Cattee [of *Bantam*] 200 7-8ths ounces *Engliſh*.

Cattee [of *China*] 16 tail, about 20 ounces, 3-4ths averdupois.

Cattee [of *Japan*] about 21 ounces averdupois.

Cattee [of *Siam*] 26 tail, or 1 ad 1-2 ounce *Liſbon*.

Cattee [of *Sumatra*] 29 ounces averdupois.

To Catter-wawl [probably of *Gutter-wawl*, i. e. to cry among gutters] to cry or make a noiſe as cats do when they are proud.

Cattle *Beaſts*, but generally underſtood of horned Beaſts.

Catuli'tion, a going a ſault, or being proud as bitches.

Catulo'tica [of κατουλόω, *Gr.* to ſkin over] medicines which cicatrize wounds.

Catzu'rus [*Old Records*] a hunting horſe.

Cava vena [in *Anatomy*] i. e. the hollow vein, the largeſt vein in the body, deſcending from the heart. It is ſo named from its large cavity, and into it, as into a common channel, all the leſſer veins, except the *Pulmonaris*, empty themſelves.

Cavalca'de [F. *cavalcata*, Ital. *cavalgáda*, Sp.] a formal pompous march or proceſſion of horſemen, carriages, *&c.* by way of parade or ceremony.

To Cavalca'de, to ſkirmiſh as they march, and firing at one another by way of diverſion.

Cavalcado'ur [at the court of *France*] the Equerry that is maſter of the horſe.

Cavalee'r } [*cavalier*, F. *cavaliere*, It. *cavallero*, Sp. of
Cavalie'r } *caballus*, L. a horſe] a horſeman, or perſon mounted on horſe-back.

Cavali'er [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed in the manage for one who underſtands horſes, and is well practiſed in the art of riding them.

Cavalier [in *Fortification*] a terrace or platform that commands all around the place, being a heap of earth raiſed in a fortreſs to lodge the canon for ſcouring a field, or oppoſing a commanding-work.

Cavalie'rly [*cavalierement*, F.] in a free genteel manner.

Cavaliers [in the *Civil Wars*] a name by which the party of King *Charles* I. was diſtinguiſhed from the Parliament party.

Ca'valry [*cavalerie*, F. *cavelleria*, It. and Sp.] ſoldiers that ſerve and fight on horſe-back; a body of horſe in an army.

To Ca'vate [*cavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

Cava'teneſs } [of *cavatus*, L.] hollowneſs.
Ca'vouſneſs }

Cavazi'on [with *Architects*] the hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allow'd to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building.

Cau'calis [καυκαλὶς, Gr.] the herb baſtard-parſley, or herb-parſley, *L.*

Caucon, the herb horſe-tail, *L.*

Cau'da lu'cida [with *Aſtronomers*] the lion's-tail, a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, *L.*

Cauda *Terræ* [in *Ancient Deeds*] a land's end; the bottom or outmoſt part of a ridge or furrow in plough'd lands.

Caudebeck [*caudebec*, F.] a ſort of hats.

Cau'dle [*chadeau*, of *chaud*, F. hot] a drink made of ale, wine, eggs, ſugar, and ſpice boiled.

Cave [*cave*, F. a cellar, *cuéva*, Sp. of *cavea*, L.] a den, or dark hollow place under ground.

Cavea [in *Palmiſtry*] a Hollow in the Palm of the Hand, in which three principal Lines call'd the cardiack, cephalick and hepatick make a Triangle.

Ca'veat [*i. e.* let him beware] a caution or warning, *L.*

Caveat [with *Civilians*] a Bill entred into the eccleſiaſtical court, to ſtop the proceedings of ſuch, who would prove a will to the prejudice of another party, *&c.*

Ca'vedoc [of *Perſia*] the longeſt is an Inch longer than the *Engliſh* yard; the ſhorteſt is 3-4ths of the longer.

Ca'vern [*caverne*, F. *caverna*, It. Sp. and L.] a natural cave or hollow place in a rock or mountain; a den or hole under ground.

Ca'vernated [*cavernatus*, L.] made in caverns.

Caverno'se [*cavernoſus*, L.] full of caverns or holes.

Caverno'sa *corpora* [with *Anat.*] two cavernous bodies of an undeterminate length and thickneſs, whereof the penis is principally compoſed.

Caverno'sa corpora *clitoris* [with *Anatomiſts*] are two nervous or ſpongy Bodies, like thoſe of the Penis; having their Origin from the Lower-part of the *Os Pubis*, on each

Side and uniting together, conſtitute the Body of the *Chitoris.*

CAVERNOSUM *corpus urethræ* [*Anat.*] a third ſpongious Body of the *Penis*; ſo called becauſe the *Uretora* or urinary Paſſage of the *Penis* is incloſed therewith.

CAVE'RNOUS [*cavernoſus,* L.] full of caverns.

CAVE'RNOUSNESS [of *cavernoſus,* L.] fulneſs of holes.

CAVERS, Robbers of Mines.

CA'VESSON [with *Horſemen*] is a Sort of Noſe-band, ſometimes of Iron, ſometimes of Leather or Wood, ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted, which is clapt upon a Horſe's Noſe to wring it, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of the Horſe.

CAVE'TTO [with *Architects*] a Moulding containing the Quadrant of a circle, the Effect of which is juſt contrary to that of a Quarter round.

CAUGHT, vid. *To Catch.*

CA'VIARY } [*caviare,* F. *caviero,* It.] a Sort of eatable made
CAVE'ER } of the Roes of ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh pickled; but eſpecially of the Spawn of Sturgeons, taken in the River *Volga* in *Muſcovy,* which both in colour and ſubſtance looks much like green Soap.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who ſteal Oar out of the Mines.

CAUF, a cheſt with holes to keep Fiſh under water.

To CA'VIL [*cavillari,* L.] to argue captiouſly, to play the Sophiſter, to wrangle, to find fault with.

A CA'VIL [*cavilla,* L.] a captious Argument, a Quirk, a Shiſt.

CAVILLA'TION, a Wrangling, *L.*

CAVILLATION [*cavillazione,* It. *cavillaciòn,* Sp. of *cavillatio,* L.] with *School-men,* a ſophiſtical and falſe Argument; a particular Manner of Diſputing, grounded on nothing but quirks and contentious niceties.

CA'VIN, a hollow Way, *F.*

CAVIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place proper to favour the Approaches of a Fortreſs, ſo that men may advance therein to the Enemy under covert, at is were in a Trench.

CA'VITY [*cavité,* F. *cavità,* It. *concavidàd,* Sp. of *càvitas,* L.] Hollowneſs.

CA'VITIES [with *Anatomiſts*] great hollow Places in the Body containing one or more principal Parts.

Greater CA'VITIES *of the Body* [with *Anat.*] the Head for the Brain, the cheſt for the Lungs, *&c.* the lower Belly for the Liver, Spleen and other Bowels.

Leſſer CA'VITIES *of the Body*] with *Anat.*] the Ventricles of the Heart and Brain; alſo the hollow Parts of Bones.

CAU'KING [with *Architects*] dove-tailing a-croſs.

CAUL [prob. of Caul, *Camb. Brit.*] a Membrane in the Abdomen, covering the greateſt Part of the Guts; alſo a Part of a Womans Head Dreſs, or of a Peruke.

CAUFF, a cheſt with holes at the top, to keep fiſh alive in the Water.

CA'ULDRON [*chaudron,* F. *calderone,* It. *caldaròn,* Sp.] a kind of large Kettle, copper or boiling Veſſel.

CAU'LEDON [with *Surgeons*] a Term uſed for the Breaking of a Bone a-croſs, when the Parts of it are ſeparated ſo, that they will not lie ſtrait, *L.*

CAULI'CULI [in *Botany*] little Stalks.

CAULI'COLI [with *Architects*] little carved Scrolls under the *Abacus* of the *Corinthian* capital.

CAULI'COLES } [with *Architects*] are 8 leſſer Stalks or Bran-
CAULI'CULI } ches ſpringing out from the four principal *Caules* or Stalks in the *Corinthian* capital.

CAULI'FEROUS *Plants* [*Botany*] are ſuch as have a true *Caulis* or Stalk, which a great many have not.

CAU'LIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Stalk of a Plant; *Caule,* with a Stalk; *Caulibus,* with Stalks, *L.*

CAULO'DES [καυλώδης, Gr.] a kind of broad-leaved colewort.

CA'VOUS, hollow.

CAU'PES } [in the *Scotch Law*] any Gift that a Man gives in
CA'PES } his own Life-time to his Patrons; eſpecially to the Head of a Clan or Tribe for his Maintenance and Protection.

To CAU'PONATE [*cauponatum,* L.] to ſell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*cauſalis,* L.] pertaining to a cauſe.

CAU'SAL *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are Propoſitions containing two Propoſitions joined together by a conjunction cauſal (becauſe, or to the End that) as *bleſſed are the Peace-makers, becauſe they ſhall ſee God.*

CAUSA'LITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Action or Power of a cauſe in producing its Effects.

CAU'SALTY [with *Tin-miners*] the Earth, a ſtony Matter, which is ſeparated from the Tin Ore in the Stamping Mill, *&c.* by waſhing before it is dry'd, and goes out to the crazing Mill.

CAUSAM *nobis ſignifices,* a Writ that lies to the Mayor of a Town or city, who being formerly commanded by the King's Writ to give the King's grantee Poſſeſſion of any Lands or Tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to ſhew cauſe, why he ſo delays the Performance of the command,

CAUSA *Matrimonii prælocuti,* a Writ lying where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Fee-ſimple, to the Intent he ſhould marry her, and he refuſes ſo to do in a reaſonable Time, the Woman requiring him ſo to do, *L.*

CAU'SATIVE [*cauſativus,* L.] that expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CAUSE [in *Term*] a Trial or an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and diſputed.

CAUSE [*cawza,* Port. It. and Sp. of *cauſa,* L.] cauſe is that which produces an effect. or that by which a Thing is. Cauſes are divided into four kinds.

Efficient CAUSE, is that which produces another cauſe; alſo an external cauſe from which any Thing derives its being or eſſence by a real Action. There are of this ſeveral Species.

A diſtant CAUSE, ſo is a Grandfather in Reſpect to his Grandſon.

An equivocal CAUSE, is that which is of a different Kind and Denomination from its Effect; as God, with Reſpect to his creatures.

An inſtrumental CAUSE, the Inſtrument with which a Piece of Work is done.

An intellectual CAUSE, a Man with Reſpect to what he does with Judgment.

A free CAUSE, ſuch is a Man who walks.

A natural CAUSE, the Sun.

A neceſſary CAUSE, the Fire that burns Wood.

A proper CAUSE, as the Sun of Light: ſo alſo the Sun giving Light to a chamber, the Window is but the conditional cauſe, without which the Effect would not have been; *conditio ſine qua non.*

The Phyſical CAUSE, is that which produces a ſenſible corporeal Effect; but in Things immaterial, as Repentance is the cauſe of Forgiveneſs.

A Total CAUSE, is that which produces the whole Effect, as God in creating *Adam,* becauſe nothing concurred with him in it.

Partial CAUSE, is that which concurs with ſome other in producing the Effect, the Father and Mother of a child; becauſe both the one and the other were neceſſarily concerned in the Generation of it.

Accidental CAUSE, as the Sun that kills a Man by its Heat, becauſe he was ill diſpoſed before.

Productive CAUSE, is the Mother of her child.

A preſerving CAUSE, is the Nurſe of her child.

An univerſal CAUSE, is that which by the Extent of its Power may produce all Effects, as a Father in Reſpect to his children, becauſe they are like him in Nature.

Univerſal CAUSE, the Air that enters an Organ, is ſo of the Harmony of that Organ.

A particular CAUSE, is that which can only produce a ſingle Effect; or a certain kind of Effects.

The particular CAUSE *of the Harmony of an Organ,* is the Diſpoſition of each Pipe, and he who plays.

Theſe are all Diſtinctions that ſome *Logicians* make of the efficient cauſe.

The final CAUSE [among *Logicians*] is the End for which a Thing is, or the Motive which induced a Man to act. This again is diſtinguiſhed into principal Ends and acceſſory Ends. The principal Ends are thoſe that are principally regarded, and the acceſſory Ends are conſidered only as over and above.

CAUSE [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an active principle influencing the thing cauſed.

Internal CAUSE, is that which partakes of the Eſſence of the thing cauſed, viz. *Matter* and Form.

External CAUSE, is that which has an outward Influence, *viz. Efficient* and *Final.*

The material CAUSE [among *Logicians*] is that out of which Things are formed; as Silver is the Matter of a Silver cup.

The formal CAUSE [with *Logicians*] is that which makes a Thing what it is, and diſtinguiſhes it from others; as a Stool, a Table, *&c.*

Firſt CAUSE, that which acts by it ſelf, *&c.* and from its own proper force and virtue; as God is the firſt cauſe.

It is a bad CAUSE which none dare ſpeak in.

To CAUSE [*cauſer,* F. *cauſare,* It. *causàr,* Sp. of *cauſari,* L.] to be the cauſe of, to effect.

CAU'SELESS, *Adj.* } without cauſe.
CAU'SELESLY, *Adv.* }

CAU'SEY } [probably of *cauſſie,* O. F. *chauſſée,* F. kaſſye,
CAU'SWAY } *Du.* kaſſyen, to pave] ſtrewed with chalk or flint]

flint] a high way, a bank raiſed in marſhy ground for foot paſſage.

Causi'dicks [*cauſidici*, L.] Lawyers or Pleaders of Cauſes.

Causo'des [καυσώδης, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, *Lat.*

Cau'son } [καῦσος of καίω, *Gr.* to burn] a burning fever,
Cau'sus } one attended with greater heat than other continued fevers, an intolerable thirſt and other ſymptoms, which indicate an extraordinary accenſion of the blood.

Cau'stick [*cauſtique*, F. *cauſtico*, It. and Sp. *cauſticus*, L. καυστικὸς, Gr.] burning or corroding.

Cau'stick *Stone* [with *Surgeons*] a compoſiton of ſeveral ingredients for burning or eating holes in the part to which it is applied.

Caustick *Curve* [in the higher *Geometry*] a curve formed by the concourſe or co incidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from ſome other curve.

Cau'stickness [of *cauſticus*, L. *cauſtique*, F. of καύστικος of καίω, Gr. to burn] cauſtick quality.

Cau'sticks [in *Surgery*] things which burn the skin and fleſh to an eſcar; as burnt iron, braſs, *&c.*

Cau'telous [*cauteloſo*, It. and Sp. *cauteleux*, F. *cautus*, L.] wary, cautious, heedful.

Cauteriza'tion, an artificial burning made by a cautery.

Cautelously, warily, cautiouſly.

To Cau'terize [*cauteriſer*, F. *cauterizzare*, It. *cauterizar*, Sp. *cauteriſare*, L. καυτηριάζειν, Gr.] to apply a cautery.

Cau'tery [*cautere.* F. *cauterio*, It. and Sp. καυτήριον, of καίω, Gr. to burn] a burning operation.

Actual Cautery [ſo called becauſe it has an actual power of burning any thing, and has an immediate operation] fire, or an inſtrument made of gold, ſilver, copper or iron heated in fire.

Potential Cau'tery [ſo called, becauſe it has a certain power of burning, *&c.* and produces the ſame effect but in a longer time] a cauſtick-ſtone, or compoſition made of quicklime, ſoap, calcin'd tartar, *&c.*

Silver Cautery [ſo called, becauſe made of ſilver, diſſolved in three times the weight of ſpirit of nitre, and prepared according to art] this is accounted the beſt ſort of cautery, and will continue for ever, if it be not expoſed to the air, and is otherwiſe called the infernal ſtone.

Cau'ting *Iron* [with *Farriers*] an iron to burn or ſear the parts of a horſe which require burning.

Cau'tion, heed, warineſs, heedfulneſs; alſo warning or notice before-hand, *F.* of *L.*

Cau'tionary [of *cautio*, L.] given as pledge or pawn, as cautionary towns.

Cautio'ne *admittenda*, a writ lying againſt a biſhop, holding an excommnnieate perſon in priſon for contempt, notwithſtanding that he offers ſufficient caution or pledges to obey the commands of the church for the future.

To Cau'tion [*cautioner*, F.] to give notice of, to adviſe.

Cau'tious [*cautus*, L. *cauteleux*, F.] provident, heedful, wary, well adviſed.

Cautiously, heedfully, adviſedly.

Cautiousness [of *cautio*, L.] warineſs, circumſpectneſs.

Cawking *Time* [with *Falconers*] the treading time of hawks.

Cawk *Stone*, a kind of mineral, a-kin to the white, milky mineral juices of lead mines.

Caya [of cæg, *Sax.* Kaey, *Du.* Key, *G.*] a key or water-lock, *Old Law.*

Caya'gium, a toll or duty paid for landing goods at ſome key or wharf.

Cay'man, a kind of crocodile.

Ca'zimi [with *Aſtrologers*] the center of the ſun. A planet is ſaid to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 70 degrees diſtant from the body of the ſun.

To Cease [*ceſſer*, F. *ceſſar*, Sp. and Port. *ceſſare*, L.] to leave off or give over, to forbear or diſcontinue; to be at an end.

Cea'seless, without ceaſing, *Milton.*

Ce'ca [at *Corduba* in *Spain*] a religious houſe, from whence the *Spaniards* have framed this proverb, to go from *Ceca* to *Meca*, i. e. to turn *Turk* or *Mahometan.*

Ce'dar [*cedre*, F. *cedro*, It. and Sp. ceder, G. of *cedrus*, L. of κέδρος, Gr.] a large tree, ever green, delighting in cold and mountainous places, the wood is of a very bitter taſte, and by reaſon of its bitterneſs is diſtaſteful to worms, and is by that means almoſt incorruptible.

Ce'dmata [κέδματα, Gr.] humours that fall into the joints, eſpecially about the hips, *L.*

Ce'drated [*cedratus*, L.] anointed with juice or oil of cedar-trees.

Cedrela'te [Κεδρελάτη, Gr.] the large ſort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir-tree, and yields roſin or pitch as that does.

Ce'dria [Κεδρία, Gr.] the roſin or pitch that runs out of the great cedar.

Cedri'ne [*cedrinus*, L.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

Ce'drium, the oil or liquor that iſſues out of the cedar-tree, with which the ancients uſed to anoint books and other things to preſerve them from moths, worms and rottenneſs; the *Ægyptians* uſed it for embalming dead bodies.

Ce'drostis [Κεδρωστὶς, Gr.] the white vine which grows in hedges, briony, *L.*

Ce'drus, the cedar-tree, L.

Ce'duous [*cæduus*, of *cædo*, L. to lop or cut trees] as ceduous trees, are ſuch as are us'd to be cut or lopp'd.

Ce'gina [*Aſtronomy*] a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Bootes.*

Cei'ling [prob. of *Cælum*, L. Heaven] the upper part or roof of a lower room; or a lay or covering of plaiſter over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joiſts that bear the floor of an upper room, *&c.*

Celandine [*Celidonia*, It. *Chelidonia*, Sp. and L. χελιδόνια of χελιδόνες, Gr. ſwallows] the herb otherwiſe called ſwallow-wort, on account of a tradition that ſwallows make uſe of it as a medicine for the eye-ſight.

Celare'nt [with *Logicians*] a Syllogiſm, whoſe ſecond propoſition is an univerſal Affirmative, and the reſt univerſal Negatives.

Ce'lastros, the Staff-tree, a Plant.

Ce'lature [*cælatura*, L.] the art of engraving or cutting in Metals.

Celebrable [*celebrabilis*, L.] that may be or worthy to be perform'd with much Solemnity.

Cele' [κήλη, Gr.] a tumour or ſwelling in any part of the Body, eſpecially in the Groin.

To Ciel } to cover with a Cieling.
To Ceil }

To Ce'lebrate [*célébrer*, F. *celebrare*, It. *celebrar*, Sp. *celebratum*, L.] to honour a perſon with praiſes, inſcriptions, monuments or trophies; to keep an ordnance or feſtival.

Ce'lebrated [*celebrato*, It. *celebrádo*, Sp. of *celebratus*, L.] high. honoured; renownedly famous; alſo ſolemnized.

Ce'lebratedness } [*celebritas*, L. *celebrité*, F.] famouſneſs, renownedneſs.
Celebra'teness }
Cele'briousness }

Celebra'tion [F. *celebrazione*, It. *celebracion*, Sp. of *celebratio*, L.] the act of celebrating, the doing a thing with ſolemnity and ceremony.

Cele'brious [*celebris*, L. *celebre*, F. and It.] famous, *&c.*

Celebriously, famouſly.

Cele'brity [*celebrité*, F. *celebrità*, It. of *celebritas*, L.] famouſneſs, publick repute; magnificence, pomp.

Cele'rity [*célérité*, F. *celerità*, It. *celeridàd*, Sp. of *celeritas*, L.] ſwiftneſs, expedition, ſpeed.

Celerity is emblematically repreſented by a Damſel of a brisk, ſprightly Countenance, holding in her right Hand Thunderbolts, a Dolphin in the Sea on one Side of her, and on the other a Hawk in the Air; all Emblems of Swiftneſs.

Celerity [in *Mechanicks*] is an affection of motion; by which any moveable runs through a given ſpace in a given time.

Cele'rrimi *deſcenſus linea* [with *Mathematicians*] is the curve of the ſwifteſt deſcent of any natural body; or that curved or crooked line, in which an heavy body, deſcending by its own gravity or weight, would move from one given point to another, in the ſhorteſt ſpace or time.

Ce'lery [*celeri*, F. *Selleri*, It.] an Herb much uſed in Winter Sallets.

Cele'stial [*celeſte*, F. *celeſtiale*, It. *celeſtial*, Sp. of *coeleſtis*, L.] heavenly, divine, excellent.

Celestially, divinely, excellently. *&c.*

Cele'stialness [of *coeleſtis*, L.] heavenlineſs.

Cele'stines, an order of monks founded by one *Peter* a *Samnite*, who was afterwards Pope by the name of *Celeſtin* V.

Ce'liac *Paſſion* [of κολία, Gr. the Belly] a kind of flux of the Belly, wherein the food does not indeed paſs perfectly crude, but half digeſted.

Ce'libacy } [*Celibat*, F. *Celibato* It. and Sp. *cælibatus*, L.]
Ce'libate } the ſtate or condition of unmarried perſons, a ſingle life.

Ce'libateness } [of *cælibatus*, L. *celibat*, F.] batchelorſhip.
Ce'libateship }

Celi'coli [i. e. *Heaven-worſhippers*] certain vagabonds condemned in the reſcripts of the Emperor *Honorius* amongſt Heathens and Hereticks, *A. D.* 408.

Cell [*Cellule*, F. *Cella*, It. *Celda*, Sp. of *Cella*, L.] the Apartment of a Monk or Nun in a Monaſtery or Cloiſter.

Ce'lla [ſome derive it of בלא *Heb.* a Priſon, or where any thing is ſhut up] a cell, a privy chamber, a partition in a Monaſtery, where a Monk lies, *&c.* L.

Ce'llar [*Cellier*, F. *Celle*, It. Kelder, *Du.* and *Dan.* Keller, G.

ler, G. **Kellerio**, *Teut.* Store-Houſes. *cellarium*, L.] an Appartment in the loweſt part of a Building under Ground.

Ce'llarage, cellar-room; alſo the rent to be paid for the uſe of a cellar.

Ce'llarist [*Celerier*, F. *Cellarius*, L.] one who keeps a cellar or buttery; the butler in a religious houſe or monaſtery.

Cells [with *Anatomiſts*] are little bags or bladders where fluids or matter of different ſorts are lodged, common both in Animals and Vegetables.

Cells [with *Botaniſts*] are the partitions or hollow places in the husks or pods of plants, in which the ſeed is contained.

Cells, [*cella*, L.] the little diviſions or Apartments in honey-combs, where the young bees, *&c.* are diſtributed.

Ce'llulæ, a little cell or buttery, *L.*

Ce'llulæ *adipoſæ* [*Anatomy*] the *loculi* or little cells wherein the fat of bodies that are in good habit is contained.

Cellulæ *inteſtini coli* [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavities or hollow ſpaces in the gut *colon*, where the excrements lodge for ſome time, that they may cheriſh the neighbouring parts with their heat, and digeſt any crudities.

Celotomi'a [of κήλη a rupture, and τομὴ, Gr. a cutting] the operation of the *Hernia*.

Ce'lsa [a barbarous term of *Paracelſus*] a ſmall collection of vagrant ſpirits that endeavour to make their exit by their continual motion at any part of the body.

Ce'lsitude [*celſitudine*, It. *celſitudo*, L.] height, highneſs, tallneſs.

Ceme'nt [of *ciment*, F. *cimiénto*, Sp. *cementum*, L.] a ſtrong, cleaving ſort of mortar or ſolder.

Ceme'nt [commonly pronounced *Simmon*] a compound of pitch, brick-duſt, plaiſter of *Paris*, &c. uſed by chacers, repairers and other artificers to be laid under their work to make it lie firm to receive impreſſions made by punches.

Cement [with *Chymiſts*] any lute or loam, by which veſſels us'd in diſtillation are joined or cemented together.

Ce'ment *Royal*, a particular manner of purifying gold, by laying over it beds of hard paſte, made of a compoſition of one part of *Sal Armoniack*, and two of common ſalt, and four of potters earth or brick-duſt, the whole being moiſten'd well with urine.

Cement [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character Z.

To **Ceme'nt** [*cimenter*, F. *cimentàr*, Sp. of *cementare*. L.] to ſolder, to join, to faſten together: to fill with cement or *Simmon*.

Cementa'tion, a cementing or cloſe joining with cement.

Cementation [with *Chymiſts*] the purifying of gold made up into thin plates with layers of royal cement.

Ce'nchrias [κήγχεον, Gr. Millet] a ſpreading inflammation, called Shingles or Wild-fire, call'd *Cenchrias* from its figure reſembling the ſeed of Millet or Hirſe, and is the ſame with *Herpes Miliaris*.

Cenchris [*cencro*, It.] a green Snake.

Cenchri'tis [κεγχρίας, Gr.] a precious ſtone, all ſpeckled as it were with millet-ſeeds

Ce'nchros [κέγχεον, Gr.] Millet or Hirſe, a ſmall grain.

Cencrius [κεγ'χρος, Gr.] a Species of *Herpes*.

Ce'ndulæ [in *Old Latin Rec.*] Shendles or Shingles, ſmall pieces of Wood to cover the Roof of an Houſe, inſtead of Tiles.

Ceneangi'a [κενεαγγία, of κενόω to empty and ἄγγος a Veſſel, Gr.] an evacuation of Veſſels by opening a Vein; a letting Blood.

Cene'llæ [*Old Law*] Acorns.

Cenobite. See *Coinobite*.

Cenosis [κένωσις, Gr.] an emptying or voiding.

Cenosis [in *Medicine*] a diſcharging of Humours out of the whole or ſome part of the Body.

Ce'notaph } **Cenota'phium** } [κενοτάφιον, Gr.] an empty Tomb, ſet up in Honour of the Dead; eſpecially when the body is buried in another Country.

Censa'ria [*Old Rec.*] a Farm or Houſe let *ad cenſum*, *i. e.* at a ſtanding Rent.

Censa'rii [in *Doomſday Book*] ſuch Perſons as may be aſſeſſed or taxed.

To **Cense** [*q. d.* to incenſe, *encenſer*, F. *incenſare*, It. *incendere*, L. to burn] to perfume with incenſe.

Ce'nser [*q. d.* incenſer, *encenſoir*, F. *incenſiore*, It. *encenſario*, Sp.] a Perfuming-Pan, a Veſſel to burn Incenſe in.

Ce'nsor (*cenſeur*. F. *cenſore*, It. *censòr*, Sp. and L.) a Maſter of Diſcipline, a Judge or Reformer of manners, L.

Censor, a Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, who valu'd and tax'd Men's Eſtates, *L.*

Censo'rious [*cenſorius*, L.] apt to cenſure, find fault with or reprove; critical, nice.

Censoriously, after the manner of a Cenſor or Reprover.

Censo'riousness (of *cenſorius*, L.) aptneſs to cenſure.

Cen'surable, liable to be cenſured.

Ce'nsurableness, liableneſs to be cenſured.

Ce'nsural, pertaining to Aſſeſsments or Valuation.

Ce'nsural *Book*, a Regiſter of Taxations.

Ce'nsure (F. *cenſura*. It. Sp. and L.) Reproof, correction made by a Superior; alſo criticiſm, judgment, whereby any Book or other Thing is condemned.

To **Censure** (*cenſurer*, F. *cenſurare*, It.) to criticize or judge, to find fault with.

Censure (in ſome Manors in *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*) a cuſtom whereby all the Reſiants above the age of 16 are required to ſwear Fealty to the Lord, to pay two pence *per* Poll, and one penny *per Annum*.

Cent (F. a *Hundred*, or an abbreviation of *centum*. L. an hundred) as *Money lent at 5 per Cent*, i. e. 5 pounds for the uſe of 100.

Ce'ntaur (with *Aſtron.*) a ſouthern conſtellation repreſented on a globe in that form, and conſiſting of 40 ſtars.

Centaurs (*Centaures*, F. *Centauri*, It. *Centauros*, Sp. of κεντεῖν τὴν αὔραν, becauſe *Ixion* begot them on a cloud; or as others ſay, of κεντεῖν to prick or puſh, and ταῦρος an Ox] fabulous Monſters, half Men and half Horſes, which, according to the Poets, were the Sons of *Ixion* and the Night.

Pliny affirms, that he ſaw one of thoſe Monſters embalm'd at *Rome*, and *Plutarch* avers the ſame in his Feaſt of the 7 Sages; but *Palæphatus* is of Opinion the Fable was invented upon this, that when *Ixion* reigned in *Theſſaly*, a Herd of Bulls on Mount *Pelius* ran mad, and render'd all the reſt of the Mountain inacceſſible; the Bulls alſo coming down on the cultivated Lands, ſhook down the Trees and Fruit, and were very injurious to the labouring Beaſts. Upon which *Ixion* iſſued out a Proclamation, that he would give a great Reward to any one that ſhould rid the Place of theſe Bulls. Upon which, certain young Men dwelling at the foot of the Mountain in a Village called *Nephele*, contrived to teach Horſes. For before that time riding upon Horſes was unknown, and they were only uſed in Chariots, *&c.* Theſe young Men mounting the Horſes, rode up towards the Bulls- and making an Incurſion into the middle of the Herd, wounded them with Darts, and when the Bulls ran at them they fled from them, for the Horſes were too ſwift for the Bulls. And when the Bulls made a ſtand, they turn'd back and attack'd them again, and by this Means kill'd them; and thence they were called *Centaurs*, becauſe they attacked the Bulls with ſharp-pointed Inſtruments, Upon this, theſe *Centaurs* having received their Money of *Ixion* for the Exploit they had done, and ſo becoming wealthy, they grew arrogant, boaſting and contumelious, and committed many Diſorders. *Palæphatus.*

Centau'ry (*Centauria*, L.) an Herb of great virtue for the Spleen or Liver, *L.*

Cente'nar } **Ce'ntar** } (**Centenaer**, *Du.* **Centner**, *G.*) a foreign Weight of 100, 112, 125, 128, 132, 140 pound weight.

Centena'rious (*centenarius*, L.) belonging to 100 years.

Ce'ntenary (*centenaire*, F. *centinario*, It. of *centenarius*, L.) of or pertaining to an hundred.

Center, *v. Centre.*

Ce'ntesm, in the decimal diviſions of Degrees, Feet, *&c.* is the hundredth part of an Integer.

Centici'pitous (*centiceps* of *centum* and *caput*, L.) having 100 Hands.

Centi'fidous (*centifidus*, L.) divided into an hundred parts or ways.

Centifo'lious (*centifolius*, L.) having or producing 100 leaves.

Centinel (*Sentinelle*, F. *Sentinella*, It. *Centinela*, Sp. *Sentinela*, Port.) a ſoldier appointed to watch at a certain poſt or place.

Ce'ntinody (*centinodia*, i. e. hundred knots) an Herb.

Ce'ntipede (*centipes*, L.) a Worm, *&c.* having 100 or many feet.

Ce'ntnar (at *Lubeck*) is 8 Liſpounds, and a Liſpound is 28 pound.

Ce'nto, a patch'd Garment made up of divers Shreds, *L.*

Cento, a Poem compos'd of ſeveral pieces pick'd up and down out of the works of other perſons.

Centona'lis (with *Botaniſts*) wild Rue, *L.*

Centona'rii (among the *Romans*) were Officers, whoſe Buſineſs was to provide Tents and other warlike Furniture, called *Centones*; or elſe Officers whoſe Buſineſs it was to quench the Fires that the Enemies Engines had kindled in the Camp.

Ce'ntral (F. *centralis*, L.) of or pertaining to, or ſeated in the center or middle.

Ce'ntral *Fire* (with *Chymiſts*) that fire which they imagine to be in the center of the Earth, the fumes and vapours of which make the metals and minerals, and ripens and brings them to perfection.

Ce'ntral *Rule*, a Rule invented by Sir *Thomas Baker*, to find the center of a circle, deſign'd to cut the parabola in as many points as an equation to be conſtructed has real Roots.

Centration (with *Paracelſians*) the principal root or

Foundation of any Thing; as God is the Centre of the Univerſe; the Brain the center of the Spirits, and the Heart the center of Life.

CE'NTRE [*centre*, F. *centro*, It. and Sp. of *centrum*, L.] the middle *Point* of any Thing, eſpecially of a circle or Sphere from whence all Lines drawn to the circumference are equal.

CENTRE *of a Sphere*, is a Point from which all the Lines drawn to the Surface are equal.

CENTRE *of a Dial*, is that Point where the Axis of the World interſects the Plane of the Dial; and ſo in thoſe Dials that have centers, is that Point, wherein all the Hour Lines meet. If the Dial Plane be parallel to the Axis of the Earth, it will have no centre at all; but all the Hour Lines will be parallel to the Stile and to one another.

CENTRE *of a Conick Section*, is the Point where all the Diameters concur.

CENTRE *of the Equant* [*Old Aſtron.*] is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, being ſo far diſtant from the centre of the *Eccentrick* towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the centre of the *Eccentrick* towards the *Perihelion*.

CE'NTRE *of an Ellipſis* } [*Geometry*] a Point in that Figure,
CENTRE *of an Oval* } where the two Diameters, called the *Tranſverſe* and the *Conjugate*, interſect mutually one another.

CE'NTRE *of an Hyperbola*, is a Point in the Middle of the *Tranſverſe Axis*, which is without the Figure, and common to the oppoſite Section.

CENTRE *of the Gravity of two Bodies* [*Geometry*] is a Point in a right Line, which joins their centres together, and ſo placed in that Line, that the Diſtances from it ſhall be reciprocally as the Weight of thoſe Bodies is. And if another Body ſhall be ſet in the ſame right Line, ſo that its Diſtance from any Point in it be reciprocally as the Weight of both the former Bodies taken together, that Point will be the common centre of Gravity of all three, *&c.*

CENTRE *of Oſcillation*, the centre of the Swing of a Pendulum; ſo that if the Pin of the Pendulum, faſtened above, be taken for the center of the circle, whoſe circumference divides the Ball or Bob into two equal Parts, the middle Point of the Arch, ſo dividing the Ball, is the *Centre of Oſcillation*.

CENTRE [with *Maſons* &c.] a wooden Mould to turn an Arch.

CENTRE *of the Body*, the Heart, from which, as from the middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the other Parts.

CENTRE *of Magnitude of a Body* [with *Geometr.*] a Point about which a Body being faſten'd, is as equally as poſſible from its Extremities or Ends.

CENTRE *of Gravity* [in *Mechanicks*] a Point on which a Body being ſuſpended or hung up from it, all its Parts will be in an equal Ballance one to the other.

CENTRE *of heavy Bodies*, in our Globe is the ſame as the centre of the Earth, towards which all ſuch Bodies naturally endeavour to deſcend.

CENTRE *of a regular Polygon, &c.* is the ſame with the center of a circle or Sphere drawn within ſuch a Body, ſo as to touch all its Sides.

CENTRE *of a Parallelogram*, the Point wherein its Diagonals interſect.

CENTRE *of a Baſtion*, a Point in the Middle of the Gorge of the Baſtion, whence the capital Line commences.

CE'NTRE *of a Batallion*, the Middle of a Batallion, where there is uſually a ſquare Space left.

CENTRE *of Attraction* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] that Point to which the revolving Planet or comet is attracted or impelled by the Force or Impetus of Gravity.

CENTRE *of Percuſſion* [with *Philoſophers*] is that Point of a Body in Motion, wherein all the Forces of that Body are conſidered as united in one.

CENTRE *of a Curve of the higheſt kind*, is the Point where two Diameters concur.

To CENTRE, to meet as it were in a Point.

CENTRE-FISH, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

CENTRIFU'GAL *Force* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Endeavour of any Thing to fly off from the center in the Tangent. For all moving Bodies endeavour after a rectilinear Motion, becauſe that is the eaſieſt, ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple. And if ever they move in any curve, there muſt be ſomething that draws them from their rectilinear Motion, and detains them in the Orbit, whenever the centripetal Force ceaſes, the moving Body would ſtrait go off in a Tangent to the curve in that very Point, and ſo would get ſtill farther from the center or Focus of the Motion.

CENTRIPE'TAL *Force* [with *Philoſophers*] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down or tends towards the centre of its Orbit; and is much the ſame with Gravity.

CENTROBA'RICAL, of or pertaining to the center of Gravity.

CENTROBA'RIC *Method* [in *Mechanicks*] a certain Method of Determining the Quantity of a Surface or Solid by means of the centre of Gravity of it.

CENTROPHAGI'A [with *Botaniſts*] Penny-royal, *L.*

CENTRO'SE [*centroſus*, L.] full of Knots and Knurs.

CE'NTRUM, a center, L.

CE'NTRUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb clary, *L.*

CENTRUM *Phonicum* [in *Acouſticks*] is the Place where the Speaker ſtands in polyſyllabical Echoes.

CE'NTRUM *Phonicampticum*, is the Place or Object that returns the Voice in an Echo.

CENTRUM *tendinoſum* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Point or centre wherein the tails of the muſcles of the diaphragm meet; this centre is perforated towards the right ſide for the *Vena cava*, and towards the left backwards: the fleſhy part of it gives way to the *Gula*. Between it and its two inferior proceſſes the deſcending trunk of the great artery, thoracick duct and *Vena Azygos* do paſs.

CE'NTRY [probably contracted of *Sanctuary*] a centinel or private ſoldier, poſted ſo as to prevent being ſurpriz'd by an enemy.

CENTRY [with *Architects*] a mold for an arch.

CE'NTRY *Box*, a wooden hutch, to ſcreen a centinel from the injuries of the Weather.

CE'NTUM, an hundred, *L.*

CENTUMGE'MINOUS [*centumgeminus*, L.] an hundred-fold.

CENTU'MVIRI [among the *Romans*] a court of 100 Judges, they were at their firſt inſtitution 105 in number, and this number was afterwards augmented to 180; but yet always retained the ſame name.

CENTU'MVIRAL, of or pertaining to the centumvirate.

CENTUNCULA'RIS } [with *Botaniſts*] the herb cudweed,
CENTU'NCULUS } chaff-weed, periwinkle or cotton-weed, *L.*

CENTU'PLE [F. *centuplicato*, It. of *centuplex*, L.] an hundred-fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, L. to fold] to fold or double an hundred-fold.

CENTU'RIÆ [among the *Roman* People] certain Parties conſiſting each of a hundred Men. Thus divided by *Servius Tullius* the ſixth King of *Rome*, who divided the People into ſix claſſes. The firſt claſs has 30 centuries, and they were the richeſt of all; the ſecond, third and fourth conſiſted each of 20 centuries, and the ſixth claſs was counted but one century, and comprehended all the meaner ſort of people.

To CENTU'RIATE [*centuriatum*, L.] to divide into hundreds, or diſtribute into Bands.

CENTURIA'TORS [of *centuria*, L.] four Proteſtant divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided the Church-hiſtory into centuries of years.

CENTU'RION [F. and Sp. *centurione*, It. of *centurio*, L.] a commander or captain over an hundred ſoldiers.

CE'NTURY [*centuria*, L.] an age containing 100 years; a Band of hundred foot ſoldiers.

CE'PA } [with *Botaniſts*] an Onion, *L.*
CE'PE }

CEPÆ'A [κηπαία, Gr.] Sea-purſlain or Brook-lime, *L.*

CEPHALI'A [κεφαλαία, Gr.] an obſtinate Head-ach, *L.*

CEPHALA'LGICA [κεφαλαλγικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good for the Head-ach.

CE'PHALALGY [*cephalalgia*, of κεφαλαλγία of κεφαλὴ the Head, and ἄλγος Pain, Gr.] any Pain in the Head; but ſome appropriate it chiefly to a freſh Head-ach; one that proceeds from intemperance or an ill Diſpoſition of the Parts.

CEPHALA'RTICKS [of κηφαλὴ the Head, and καθαρτικὸς purging] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHA'LICA [with *Anatomiſts*] the cephalick Vein, is the outermoſt Vein that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muſcles, it is called the *Cephalick Vein* from κεφαλὴ, *Gr.* a Head, becauſe the Ancients uſed to open it rather than any other for Diſeaſes of the Head; but ſince the Diſcovery of the circulation of the Blood, it is accounted equal, whether the Blood be taken from the *Cephalica*, *Mediana* or *Baſilica*, L.

CE'PHALICK [*cephalique*, F. *cefalico*, It. *cephâlico*, Sp.] belonging to the Head.

CE'PHALICK *Line* [in *Chiromancy*] the Line of the Head or Brain.

CE'PHALICK *Medicines* [with *Surgeons*] Medicines apply'd to Fractures of the Head.

CE'PHALICKS, Medicines good for Diſtempers in the Head.

CEPHALOI'DES [in *Botany*] a Term by ſome who aſcribe Virues to Plants from their Signatures, apply'd to thoſe Plants which bear any Reſemblance to a Head; as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, &c.

CE'PHALOMANCY [*cephalomantia*, L. of κεφαλομαντεία, *Gr.* of κέφαλος the Head, and μαντεία Divination] a Divination by the Head of an Aſs, which they broiled on the coals, and after having muttered a few prayers, they repeated the perſons names or the crime, in caſe only one was ſuſpected, at which if the jaws made any Motion and the teeth chattered againſt one another, they thought the perſon that had done the ill deed ſufficiently diſcovered.

CE'PHALON [with *Botaniſts*] the Date-tree, *L.*

CE'PHALOPHARYNGÆI [with *Anatomiſts*] are the firſt Pair of Muſcles of the upper part of the gullet; they proceed from beſide the head and neck, and are more liberally beſtow'd upon the coat of the gullet, *L.*

CE'PHALOPHARY'NGÆUM [with *Anatomiſts*] is a Muſcle ariſing from that Part, where the Head joins to the firſt Vertebra of the Neck, from whence it deſcends down and ſpreads with a large *Plexus* or Fold of Fibres about the *Pharynx*, and ſeems to make its Membrane, *Gr.*

CEPHALOPO'NY [of κεφαλὴ and πόνος Pain, *Gr.*] a Pain or Heavineſs in the Head.

CEPI *Corpus* [*Law* Term] a Return made by the Sheriff that upon an Exigent, or other Proceſs, he has taken the Body of the Party ſued.

CEPIONIDES, certain precious Stones as clear as Cryſtal, in which a Perſon may ſee his Face.

CEPI'TES, a precious Stone of the Agate kind.

CERACHA'TES [κεϱαχάτης, Gr.] an Agate-ſtone of a Wax-colour.

CERAMI'TES [κεϱαμίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of the colour of a Tile.

CERA'SUM [κεράσιον, Gr.] a cherry, *L.*

CERA'SUS [κέϱασος, Gr.] a cherry-tree.

CERATACHA'TES [of κέϱας an Horn, and ἀχάτης an Agate, Gr.] a Sort of Agate-ſtone, the Veins of which reſemble the Shape of an Horn.

CERATAMA'LGAMA [of κηϱὸς Wax, *Gr.* and *Amalgama*] a mollifying compoſition made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CE'RATE [*ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle compoſition, between an Ointment and a Plaſter, a cere-cloth.

CERA'TED [*ceratus*, L.] covered with Wax.

CERA'TIAS [κερατιας, Gr.] the plant capers.

CERATI'NE [*ceratinus*, L. of κέϱας, *Gr.* a Horn] horned, cornuted; alſo ſophiſtical.

CERATI'NE *Arguments* [with *Logicians*] ſophiſtical, ſubtile or intricate Arguments, as *what a Man has not loſt he has; but he has not loſt Horns*, ergo *he has horns.*

CERA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the Rendering of a Subſtance fit to be melted or diſſolved.

CERATI'TES [with *Botaniſts*] the horned Poppy.

CERATOI'DES *Tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] the horny coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLO'SSUM [of κέϱας, an Horn, and γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] the proper Pair of Muſcles which belong to the Tongue, proceeding from the Horns of the Bone call'd *Hyoides*, and are join'd to the Sides of the Tongue.

CERA'TIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Tree *Caract* or *Carob*, or the Fruit of it, *L.*

CERATONI'A [with *Botaniſts*] the Carob-Tree, or Bean-Tree, *L.*

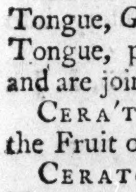
CERA'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a cerate or cere-cloth.

CERA'TURE [*ceratura*, L.] a Dreſſing.

CERAU'NIAS [κεϱαύνιον, Gr.] the Thunder-ſtone.

CERAU'NIUM [κεϱαύνιον, Gr.] a kind of Puff or Muſhroom, ſo call'd becauſe it grows plentifully after Thunder, *L.*

CERAUNOCHRYSOS [of κεϱαυνὸς Thunder, and χϱυσὸς, *Gr.* Gold] a Sort of chymical Powder.



CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Cercele*, is a croſs which opening at the end turns round both ways, like a ram's horn, as in the figure annexed.

CE'RCHNOS [with *Phyſicians*] a Roughneſs in the Throat, when it feels as if there were berries ſticking in it, and occaſions a little dry cough, *L.*

CE'RCIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond Bone of an Elbow, otherwiſe call'd *Radius*, and both from its Shape reſembling a Weaver's Shuttle, or the Spoke of a Wheel.

CE'RCLE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies within a circle or Diadem.

CERDO'NIANS [ſo call'd of *Cerdo* their Ring-leader.]

CE'RCOSIS [of κέρκος, *Gr.* a Tail, a Piece of Fleſh, growing out of the Mouth of the Womb.

CEREA [of κέϱας, *Gr.*] a Horn reſembling a Tail] a Sort of Itching Scab, the ſame as *Achor*; alſo the Horns of the Womb in Brutes, in which the *Fœtus*, or Young, is uſually formed.

CE'REAL [*cerealis*, L.] pertaining to *Ceres*, or Bread-corn; to ſuſtenance, or food.

CEREA'LIA, ſolemn Feaſts to *Ceres*. In the Feſtival of *Ceres*, her Worſhippers ran up and down with lighted Torches in their Hands, becauſe that ſhe is related to have ran about the World in this Manner to ſeek for her Daughter *Proſerpina*.

The Inhabitants of *Eleuſis* in *Greece* appointed this ceremony, which was to be acted only by Women, who in the Temple of *Ceres* acted a thouſand ſhameful Pranks: and becauſe *Ceres* did not reveal her Secrets, nor diſcover her Deſign, until ſhe heard of the welfare of her Daughter, it was not lawful to declare what was acted in her Temple during the Feſtival.

CERE'BELLUM [*Anat.*] the leſſer Brain, or the hinder-part of the Brain, which conſiſts (as the Brain it ſelf does) of an aſh-coloured, barky Subſtance, and a white marrowy one; wherein the animal Spirits are ſuppoſed to be generated, which perform involuntary or mere natural Actions.

CE'REBRATED [*cerebratus*, L.] having his Brains beat out.

CEREBRO'SE [*cerebroſus*, L.] brain-ſick, mad-brained, wilful, ſtubborn.

CEREBRO'SITY, Brain-ſickneſs.

CE'REBRUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the Brain properly ſo called, which takes up the fore-part of the cavity of the Skull, and is divided by the Skin called *Meninges*, into right and left Parts. The Subſtance of it is of a peculiar Sort to itſelf, and is wrought with many turnings and windings, in which thoſe animal Spirits are ſuppoſed to be generated, on which voluntary Actions do chiefly depend. This is the Seat of Imagination, Judgment, Memory and Reminiſcence, and Sleep is alſo there managed.

CE'REBRUM *Jovis* [with *Chymiſts*] burnt Tartar.

CE'RE-*Cloth*, vid. *Cerotum.*

CEREFA'CTION, a Making of Wax, *L.*

CEREFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the high chervil, *L.*

CERELÆ'UM [of *cera* Wax, and *oleum* Oil, *L.*] an Ointment made of Wax and Oil.

CEREMO'NIAL [*céremonial*, F. *ceremoniale*, It. of *ceremonialis*, L.] pertaining to, or conſiſting of ceremonies.

CEREMO'NIALNESS [of *ceremoniel*, F. *ceremonialis*, L.] the being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremonieux*, F. *ceremonioſo*, It. and Sp. of *ceremonioſus*, L.] full of, or fond of ceremonies.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS [of *ceremonieux*, F.] fulneſs or fondneſs of ceremonies.

CE'REMONY [*ceremonie*, F. *ceremonia*, It. Sp. and L.] the outward Part of Religion or Worſhip, a ſacred Rite or Ordinance; alſo compliment; alſo ſolemnities.

To make no CEREMONY, of a Thing is to do it without Heſitation, or much Entreaty.

CE'RIGON, a wild creature in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its Young ones.

CERI'LLA [with *Printers*] a Mark ſet under the Letter *c* in *French*, *Spaniſh* or *Port.* (*ç*) to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*.

CERI'NTHIANS, ancient *Hereticks*, who took their Name from *Cerinthus*, who was cotemporary with St. *John.*

CE'RINTHE [κηϱινθὴ of κηϱὸς, *Gr.* Wax] an Honey-ſuckle that has the Taſte of Honey and Wax, *L.*

CERNU'LIA, a Feſtival of *Bacchus*, in which they danced on one Foot upon blown Bladders, that by falling down they might cauſe laughter, *L.*

CERO'GRAPHY [*cerographia*, L. of κηϱογϱαφία, Gr.] a Painting or Writing in Wax.

CE'ROMA [κήϱωμα, Gr.] a compoſition of Oil and Wax, with which Wreſtlers anciently anointed their Bodies, to make their Limbs more ſleek, pliable and fit for Exerciſe, *L.*

CE'ROMANCY [*ceromantia*, L. κηϱομαντεία of κήϱος Wax, and μαντεία Divination] Divination by Wax. The Manner was thus: they melted Wax over a Veſſel of Water, letting it drop within three definite Spaces, and obſerved the Figure, Situation, Diſtance and concretion of the Drops.

CEROMA'TICK [*ceromaticus*, L.] anointed with *Ceroma.*

CERO'STROTUM [κηϱόστϱωτον, Gr.] a kind of Inlaying, when many Pieces of Horn, Ivory, Timber, *&c.* of divers colours, are inlaid in cabinets, cheſs-boards, *&c.*

CERO'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a Plaſter made moſtly with Wax, a cere-cloth, *L.*

CERT *Money* [prob. *pro certo letæ*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the court-leet] a common fine paid yearly by the Inhabitants of ſeveral Manors to their Lords.

CE'RTAIN [F. *certo*, It. and Port. *cierto*, Sp. of *certus*, L.] ſure, undoubted; alſo confident or aſſured; alſo fixed or ſettled; regular; likewiſe ſome.

CE'RTAINLY, ſurely, undoubtedly.

CE'RTAINNESS } [*certitudo*, L.] full Aſſurance, Sureneſs.
CE'RTANTY }

He who leaves CERTAINTY and ſticks to Chance,
When Fools pipe will ſurely dance.

The *Scots* ſay: *It is good te be ſure, quoth the Miller, when he moulter'd* (took Toll) *twice.*

CERTA'TION, debate, ſtriving, contention, *L.*

CERTIFICA'NDO *de Recognitione*, &c. a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, *&c.* requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, between ſuch and ſuch, in the caſe where the Party himſelf detains and refuſes to bring it.

CERTI'FICATE [*certificat*, F. *certificato*, It.] a Teſtimony given in Writing of the Truth of a Thing.

CERTIFICA'TION *of Aſſize of Novel Diſſeiſin*, a Writ granted for the re-Examining of a Matter paſſed by Aſſize before any Juſtices.

To CE'RTIFY [*certifier*, F. *certificàr*, Sp. and Port. *certificare*, It. and L.] to aſcertain, declare for certain, or aſſure; alſo to acquaint with a Thing.

CERTIORA'RI, a Writ iſſuing out of *Chancery* to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cauſe depending there, upon complaint made by Bill, that the Party who ſeeks the ſame Writ hath had hard uſage in the ſaid court.

CE'RTITUDE [F. *certitudine*, It. *certinidàd*, Sp. of *certitudo*, L.] is properly a Quality of the Judgment of the Mind, importing an Adheſion of the Mind to the Propoſition, we affirm; or the Strength wherewith we adhere to it.

CERTITUDE *Metaphyſical*, is that which ariſes from a metaphyſical Evidence; ſuch an one as a Geometrician has of the Truth of this Propoſition, that the three Angles of a Triangle are equal to two right ones.

CERTITUDE *Moral*, is ſuch a certitude as is founded on moral Evidence, ſuch as that a criminal has, who hears his ſentence read.

CERTITUDE *Phyſical*, is that which ariſes from phyſical evidence, ſuch as a Perſon that has fire on his hand, when he feels it burn, or ſees it blaze.

CE'RVELAS } [in *Cookery*] a large Sort of Sauſage, eaten
CE'RVELAT } cold, or in Slices.

CE'RVICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Throatwort, *L.*

CE'RVICAL, belonging to the Neck.

CERVICAL *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] are the Arteries and Veins, which paſs thro' the Vertebræ and Muſcles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CE'RVIX [with *Anatomiſts*] the hinder part of the Neck.

CE'RUMEN, the Wax or Excreſcence of the Ear, *L.*

CE'RURA, a Mound or Fence, *Old Law.*

CERUSS [*ceruſe*, F. *ceruſſa*, It. and L.] a Preparation of Lead with Vinegar, commonly call'd white Lead.

To CESS [of *ceſſum*, ſup. of *cenſere*, L.] to aſſeſs or tax.

A CESS [*cenſus*, L.] a Tax.

CESARIAN *Section*, ſee *Cæſarian.*

CESSA'TION [F. and Sp. *ceſſazione*, It. of *ceſſatio*, L.] a leaving or giving over; a leaving off.

CESSATION [of *Arms*] is when a Governor of a Place beſieged, finding himſelf reduced to the laſt Extremity, ſo that he muſt either ſurrender, or himſelf, Garriſon, and Inhabitants would be ſacrificed, or at leaſt lie at the Mercy of the Enemy, erects a white Flag on the Breach, or beats a *Chamade* for a capitulation, at which both Parties ceaſe firing, and all other Acts of Hoſtility ceaſe, till the Propoſals made are heard, and either agreed to or rejected.

A CESSA'VIT, a Writ lying againſt one who has neglected to perform ſuch Service, or to pay ſuch Rent, as he is bound to by his Tenure, and has not ſufficient Goods or chattels to be diſtrained.

CESSE } [*Law* Term] an exacting proviſions at a certain
CEASSE } rate for the family of a deputy or ſoldiers of a garriſon.

CESSIBI'LITY, a Liableneſs or Aptneſs to ceaſe.

CE'SSION [F. and Sp. *ceſſione*, It. of *ceſſio*, L.] a Giving up, Reſigning or Yielding.

CESSION [in *Law*] is an Act whereby a Perſon ſurrenders up, and tranſmits to another Perſon a Right which belong'd to himſelf.

CESSION [in the *Eccleſiaſtical Law*] is when an Eccleſiaſtick takes a Benefice without a Diſpenſation, or otherwiſe unqualified, in which caſe the Benefice is ſaid to become Void by ceſſion.

CESSION [in the *Civil Law*] a voluntary and legal Surrender of ones Effects to his creditors, to avoid an Impriſonment.

CE'SSMENT, an Aſſeſſment, a Tax.

CE'SSIONARY *Bankrupt* [*ceſſionaire*, F.] *Law* Term, one who has yielded up his Eſtate to be divided among his creditors.

CE'SSOR, a cenſor, aſſeſſor or impoſer of taxes.

CESSOR [in a *Legal Senſe*] one who ceaſes or neglects too long to perform his Duty, that by ceaſing he is become liable to a Suit, and may have the Writ *Ceſſavit* brought againſt him.

CE'SSURE [in *Law*] a Giving over, or Giving up.

CE'STRON [κέστρον, Gr.] the Herb Betony, *L.*

CE'STUI *qui truſt* [*Common Law*] one who has a Truſt in Lands or Tenements committed to him for the Benefit of another.

CE'STUI *qui vie* [in *Com. Law*] one for whoſe Life any Land or Tenement is granted.

CESTUI *qui uſe* [*Common Law*] he to the Uſe of whom another Perſon is infeoffed in, or admitted to, the Poſſeſſion of any Lands or Tenements.

CE'STUS (κέστος, Gr.) a Marriage-girdle, that of old Times the Bride uſed to wear, and the Bridegroom unlooſed on the Wedding-night; alſo a leathern Gauntlet garniſhed with Lead, uſed by combatants, or in the Exerciſes of the *Athletæ*; alſo the Girdle of *Venus* and *Juno*, according to the Poets.

CETA'CEOUS [*cetacée*, F. of *cetaceus*, L.] of or belonging to a Whale, or of the whale kind.

CE'TUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 23 Stars.

CEVADO, or *Cobit* [of *India*] the Shorter for Silk and Linnen 27 Inches *Engliſh*.

CEVADO *leſſer* (of *Agra Delli*) contains 32 Inches.

CEVADO *leſſer* (at *Cambaia*) 35 Inches.

CEVADO *leſſer* (at *Surate*) 35 Inches.

CH have a particular Sound in *Engliſh* Words, as *Arch*, *March*, *Rich*, *Roch*, *Tench*, *Perch*, *Ditch*, *Dutch*, *Change*, *Charge*, &c.

The *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* have the ſame Sound in their *ch* likewiſe, and the *Italians* in their ſimple *c*, when plac'd before *e*, or *i*; to the *French* it is beſt explain'd by putting a *t* before *ch*, and to all the *Northern* Nations by putting a *t* before *ſch*.

CH at the End of a Syllable, has often a *t* before it, as ſome ſay to harden the Sound, tho' properly ſpeaking it makes no Alteration in the Sound, and ſeems only but to ſhew the Syllable is ſhort, as in *Notch*, *Botch*, *Catch*, *Hatch*, &c.

CH is us'd as an Abbreviation for *Chapter*.

CH, in ſome Words of a *Greek* Derivation, is ſounded as before, as *Archbiſhop*, *Architecture*, &c. In ſome others it is ſounded like K, as *Archangel*, &c.

CH, in Words of a *Hebrew* Derivation, is moſt commonly ſounded as K, as *Cham*, *Rachab*, *Michael*, *Nebuchadnezzar*; but in ſome it is ſounded as in *Engliſh*, as *Chittim*, *Rachel*, &c.

CHACE, the Gutter of a croſs-bow.

A good CHACE (*Sea* Term) a Ship is ſaid to have a good chace, when ſhe is built ſo forward on or a Stern, as to carry many Guns, to ſhoot right forward or backward.

Foot in CHACE (*Sea* Term) to lie with a Ship's Fore-foot in the chace, is to ſail the neareſt courſe to meet her, and to croſs her in her Way.

TO CHACE (*chaſſer*, F. *catciare*, It. *caçar*, Sp.) to follow; to hunt, to give chace to.

A CHACE (of the Verb *to chace*) a Station for the wild Beaſts in a Foreſt, larger than a Park, which yet may be poſſeſs'd by a Subject, which a Foreſt cannot.

CHACE (with *Gunners*) is the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the Inſide.

To give CHACE *to a Ship* (*Sea* Term) is to follow, purſue, or fetch her up.

CHACE *Guns* } thoſe Guns, which lie either in the Head or
CHACE *Pieces* } Stern of a Ship, the one of uſe when ſhe is purſued, and the other when ſhe purſues.

TO CHACE (at *Tennis-play*) is when the Ball falls in a part of the court, beyond which the oppoſite Party muſt ſtrike the Ball the next Time to gain the Stroke.

TO CHACK [with *Horſemen*] a Term uſed of a Horſe that beats upon the Hand, when his Head is not ſteady; but he toſſes up his Noſe, and ſhakes it all of a Sudden, to avoid the Subjection of the Bridle.

CHACKSHIRES } (among the *Turks*) a Kind of Breeches that
SHACKHIRES } reach from the waiſt down to the heels.

CHACONDE } (of *ciacona*, It.) a Dance in the Air of a Sara-
CHACOON } band, borrowed from the *Moors*.

CHAD, a Fiſh called a Shad.

CHÆREPHY'LLUM (χαιρόφυλλον, Gr.) the Herb chervil or ſweet cicely.

TO CHAFE (of *chauffer*, F. *to make hot*, and that probably of *calfacere*, L.) to make hot with rubbing, to rub with one's hand; alſo to grow hot or angry; alſo to gall, fume or fret.

TO CHAFE (among *Mariners*) a rope is ſaid to chafe, when it galls or frets by rubbing againſt any rough or hard thing; as *the cable is chafed in the hawſe*, ſignifies it is fretted, or begins to wear out there.

CHAFE *Wax*, an officer in the court of chancery, who prepares the wax for the ſealing of writs, and other inſtruments to be ſent out.

CHA'FER, an Inſect, a kind of Beetle.

CHA'FERY (of an *Iron-Mill*) a Sort of Forge, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [ceaꝼ and ceaꝼa, *Sax.*] the Refuſe of winnowed corn.

Old Birds are not caught with CHAFF. Old, experienc'd and wary People are not eaſily to be impos'd on, or will not bite at every Bait.

CHAFF-WEED, a Sort of Herb.

CHA'FFERS [*Old Law*] Wares or Merchandiſes.

TO CHAFFER [probably of **Kauffer**, *Teut.*] to buy and ſell, trade or traffick; alſo to beat down the Price.

CHA'FFERN [*Eſchaufferre*, F.] a Veſſel for heating Water in.

CHA'FFINCH, a Bird ſo named for delighting to eat chaff.

CHA'FFY, full of chaff.

CHA'FING *Diſh* [of *échauffer*, F. to warm or heat] an Utenſil for warming Meat, *&c.*

CHA'GRIN, commonly and better, becauſe it retains the ſound of the original, called Shaggreen, [F. *cigrino*, It.] a Sort of grained Leather chiefly uſed for the covers of pocket-books, letter-caſes, *&c.* alſo a Sort of Silk.

CHAGRIN, Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Melancholy, Sadneſs, Sorrow, a being out of Humour, *F.*

To CHAGRIN *a Perſon* [*chagriner*, F.] to vex, to put out of Humour; alſo to trouble, to grieve.

CHAIN [*chaine*, F. *cadena*, Sp. and that of *catena*, It. and L.] Links of Iron, *&c.* for various Uſes.

CHAINS [in a *Figurative Senſe*] ſignify Bonds, Bondage or Slavery.

CHAINS *of a Ship*, are ſtrong iron Plates bolted into the Sides of a Ship, by the Timbers called *Chain-wales*, to which the ſhrowds are faſtened.

CHAIN *Pumps* [in a *Ship*] a Sort of Pumps made of chains of Burrs or Spunges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN-*Wales of a Ship*, Broad Timbers jutting out of its Sides, ſerving to ſpread the Shrowds, that they may the better ſupport the Maſts.

To CHAIN, or faſten with chains.

CHAIR [*chaíre*, F. *cedégra*, Port. probably from *cathedra*, L.] a Seat with a Back; alſo a Sort of open chaiſe; alſo a Sedan.

CHAI'RMAN, a carrier of a Sedan; alſo the Preſident of a committee, Society, club, *&c.*

CHAISE [*chaiſe*, Fr.] a Sort of light, open chariot, drawn uſually by one Horſe. The *ch* retains the Sound of the Original.

CHALA'STICKS [χαλαςικὰ, Gr] ſuch Medicines which by their temperate Heat comfort and ſtrengthen the Parts they are apply'd to; or they are ſuch as have the faculty of ſoftening or relaxing the Parts, which on account of their extraordinary Tenſion or ſwelling, occaſion pains.

CHA'LAZA [χάλαζα, *Gr.* hail] the Treadle of an Egg, which are ſomething longiſh Bodies more concrete than the white, and knotty; have ſome ſort of light, as hail, whence they take their name; becauſe the *Chalazæ* (for there are two of them) conſiſt as it were of ſo many hail-ſtones, ſeparated from one annother by that white. EVERY Egg (as has been ſaid) has two of them, one in the acute, and the other in the obtuſe end; one of them is bigger than the other, and further from the yolk; the other is leſs, and extends itſelf from the yolk towards the acute end of the egg; the greater is compoſed of two or three knots, like ſo many hail ſtones, which are moderately diſtant from each other, the leſs in order to ſucceed the greater.

CHALAZA
CHALAZION } [of χάλαζα, Gr.] a little Swelling in the Eye-lids like a Hail-ſtone.

CHALAZOPHY'LACES [of χάλαζα hail, and φυλάσσω to preſerve, *Gr.*] certain Prieſts among the *Grecians*, who pretended to divert Hail and Tempeſts, by Sacrificing a Lamb or a chicken; or if they had not theſe, by cutting their Finger, and appeaſing the Anger of the Gods by their Blood.

CHA'LBOT
CHA'BOT } [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Fiſh called a Miller's Thumb or Bull-head.

CHALCEDO'NIUS [with *Jewellers*] a Defect found in ſome precious Stones; when in turning them they find white Spots, or Stains, like thoſe of the chalcedony.

CHA'LCEDONY [*calcedoine*, F. *calcidonio*, It. *chalcedo*, L. of χαλκεδὼν, Gr.] a ſort of Agate or Onyx-ſtone.

CHA'LCANTHUM [χάλκανθος of χαλκὸς copper or vitriol, and ἄνθος the Flower] vitriol or copperas.

CHALCANTHUM *rubefactum* [with *Chymiſts*] Vitriol calcined to a Redneſs.

CHALCI'TES [χαλκίτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of the colour of Braſs.

CHALCITIS [χαλκῖτις, Gr.] Braſs, or the Stone out of which Braſs is tried; alſo red Vitriol.

CHALCI'DICK [with *ancient Architects*] a large ſtately Hall belonging to a court of Juſtice.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς, Braſs, and γραφεὺς an Engraver] an Engraver in Braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [χαλκογραφία, Gr.] engraving in Braſs.

CHA'LDERN
CHA'LDRON } a Quantity of Coals, containing 36 Buſhels heaped Meaſure; alſo the Entrails of a calf.

CHALCOLI'BANUM [χαλακολίβανον, Gr.] a Sort of fine Braſs, *L.*

CHA'LCIDIC
CHA'CIDICUS } [of χαλκὸς Braſs, and δίκη, *Gr.* Juſtice] a magnificent Hall belonging to a Tribunal or court of Juſtice.

CHALCO'PHONUS [χαλκόφωνος, Gr.] a black Stone that ſounds like Braſs.

CHALCOSMA'RAGDUS [χαλκοσμάραγδος, Gr.] the baſtard Emerald.

CHA'DRON, v. *Chaldron.*

CHA'LICE [*calice*, F. and It. *cáliz*, Sp. of *calix*, L. **Kelck**, *Du.* **Kelch**, G. calic, cælc *or* cælic, *Sax.* **Kalcke**, *Dan.* and *Su.*] a Communion-cup uſed at the Sacrament of the Euchariſt.

CHA'LLENGE [in *common Law*] an Exception againſt. A Priſonner at the Bar may except againſt Jurors or Jurymen upon Suppoſition of their being partial.

Principal CHA'LLENGE
Peremptory CHALLENGE } is what is allowed by Law, without cauſe alledged or further Examination, and the Priſoner may except againſt 21, and in caſes of high-treaſon 35.

CHALLENGE *upon Reaſon*, is when the Priſoner does alledge ſome Reaſon for his Exception, and ſuch as is ſufficient, if it be true

To CHA'LLENGE [*challenger*, Old Fr.] to make or give a Challenge or Defiance; to except againſt, to accuſe or claim.

To CHALLENGE [with *Hunters*] a Term uſed when hounds or beagles, at firſt finding the ſcent of their game, preſently open or cry.

CHA'LLENGED, *Cock-fighting*, is when the Sport is managed with 10 Staves of cocks, and to make out of them 21 Battles, more or leſs, the odd Battle to have the Maſtery.

CHALLENGE, a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance; alſo a claim.

CHALK [*chaux*, F. of *calx*, L. **Kalck**, *Du.* and G. *Lime.* cealc, *Sax.* **Kalck**, *Su.*] a kind of white Foſſil, of which Lime is made.

It is no more like than CHALK **is like Cheeſe.** Said when two Things have no manner of reſemblance.

CHALK [*calx*, L.] the ſimpleſt and drieſt of all Earths, as having no diſcernible Share of Fatneſs at all; it is by ſome accounted a Stone; but wants much of the weight and conſiſtence of a real Stone.

CHALY'BEATE [of *chalybs*, L. Steel] of or pertaining to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALY'BEATE *Cryſtals* of *Tartar* [with *Chymiſts*] ſee *Cream* of *Tartar*.

CHALY'BEATES [in *Medicine*] Preparations or Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM, the Title of the Emperor or ſoveraign Prince of *Tartary.*

CHAMA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] a Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet, which is given the Enemy as a kind of Signal to inform them concerning ſome Propoſition to be made to the Commander, either to capitulate, to have leave to bury their Dead, or make a Truce, *&c.*

CHAMÆA'CTE [χαμαιάκτη, Gr.] a kind of low Elder-tree, the Plant Wall-wort, or Dame-wort.

CHAMÆBA'LANUS [of χαμαὶ the Earth, and βάλανος Gr.] Peas or Earth-nut.

CHAMÆ'BATOS [χαμαίβατος, Gr.] the Heath-bramble.

CHAMÆBUXUS [with *Botaniſts*] baſtard dwarf-box, *L.*

CHAMÆCE'DRYS, female ſouthern-wood, *Gr.*

CHAMÆCI'SSUS [of χαμαὶ, and κίσσος, Gr.] ground-ivy, hare's-foot periwinkle.

CHAMÆCY'PARISSUS [χαμαικυπάρισσος, Gr.] the dwarf cypreſs-tree or heath.

CHAMÆDA'PHNE [of χαμαὶ and δάφνη the Laurel, *Gr.*] a Sort of Laurel or Lowry.

CHAMÆ'DRYS [of χαμαὶ, and δρῦς an Oak, Gr.] the Herb Germander or *Engliſh*-Heath. *L.*

CHAMÆFI'LIX, female-dwarf-fern, ſtone-fern, *L.*

CHAMÆI'RIS, dwarf Flower-de-luce.

CHAMÆI'TEA, Dwarf-willow, *L.*

CHAMÆ'LEON [χαμαιλέων of χαμαὶ the Ground, and λέων a Lion, Gr.] a little Beaſt like a Lizard, which for the moſt Part lives on the Air or flies, *&c.* L. ſee *Chamelion.*

CHAMÆ'LEON [with *Botaniſts*] a Thiſtle which is ſaid to change colour with the earth it grows in, like that animal below mentioned, *L.*

CHAMÆLE'UCE [of χαμαὶ and λεύκη, Gr.] the Herb colt's-foot, or Aſſes,foot.

CHAMÆLI'NUM [of χαμαὶ, and λίνον, Gr.] dwarf Wild-Flax.

CHAMÆME'LON [of χαμαὶ and μῆλον an Apple, Ground-apple, *Gr.*] the Herb chamomil. *L.*

CHAMÆME'SPILUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Dwarf Medlar, *Lat.*

CHA'MÆMORUS [with *Botaniſts*] the knot Berry-buſh, *L.*

CHAMÆPERICLY'MENUM, the Dwarf Hony-ſuckle, *L.*

CHAMÆPI'TIS [of χαμαὶ and πίτυς, Gr.] the Herb Ground-pine; alſo the Herb St. *John*'s-wort, *L.*

CHAMÆPLA'TANUS [with *Botaniſts*] the dwarf Roſe-bay, *Lat.*

CHAMÆRODE'NDROS [*Botany*] the dwarf Roſe-bay, *L.*

CHAMÆSY'CE [with *Bot.*] Spurge-time, *L.*

CHA'MBER [*chambre*, F. *cámera*, Sp. *camera*, It. and L. of χαμάρα, Gr. Kamer, *Du.* O. and L. G. Kammer, H. G.] an Appartment or Room in a Houſe.

CHAMBER [with *Gunners*] that Part of a Piece of Ordnance, as far as the Powder and Shot reach when it is loaded; alſo a charge made of Braſs or Iron, to be put in at the Breech of a ſling or murdering Piece.

The CHAMBER (or Treaſury) *of the City of London.*

To CHAMBER *a Gun*, is to make a chamber in it.

Bottled CHAMBER [of a *Mortar Piece*] that Part where the Powder lies, being globical, with a Neck for its communication with the cylinder.

CHAMBER [of a *Mine*] the Place where the Powder is confined, and is generally of a cubical Form.

Powder CHAMBER [on a *Battery*] a Place ſunk into the Ground, for holding the Powder or Bombs, *&c.* where they may be out of Danger, and preſerved from Rain.

CHA'MBERDEKINS [*i. e.* chamber deacons.] certain *Iriſh* Beggars, who being clothed in the Habit of poor Scholars in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, frequently committed Robberies and Murders in the Night, and were baniſhed by Stat. 1. *Henry* V.

CHAMBERS *of the King* [*Old Rec.*] the Ports or Havens of *England.*

CHA'MBERING, Debauchery, Rioting, Effeminacy, Luxury.

CHA'MBERLAIN [*chambellan*, Fr. *camerlingo*, Ital. *camerèro*, Sp.] a Name given to ſeveral Officers.

Lord great CHA'MBERLAIN *of England*, an Officer who has the Government of the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, and provides all Things for the Houſe of Lords during the Sitting of the Houſe, with Livery and Lodging in the King's court.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN *of the King's Houſhold*, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the under-Officers, and has the Overſight of the Phyſicians, Surgeons, the Sergeants at Arms, Chaplains and Apothecaires, *&c.*

CHA'MBERLAINS *of the Exchequer*, two Officers who formerly uſed to have the controlment of the Pells of Receipts, and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treaſury and Records.

CHAMBERLAIN (or *Waiter above Stairs*) of an Inn.

CHAMBERLA'RIA }
CHAMBERLANGE'RIA } [in *Old Latin Records*] Chamberlainſhip or Office of a Chamberlain.

CHAMBER-LYE, Urine.

CHAMBRA'NLE [in *Architecture*] an Order in Maſonry and Joiners Work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows and Chimneys. It is different, according to the different Orders of *Architecture*, and is compoſed of three Parts, *viz.* the Top called *Traverſe*, and the two Sides called the *Aſcendants.*

CHA'MBREL [of an *Horſe*] the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON, ſee *Chamæleon.*

CHAME'LION [in *Hieroglyphicks*] repreſents an Hypocrite, and a Time-ſerver, one that is of any Religion, and takes any Impreſſion that will ſerve his preſent Turn; for it is related of this creature, that it can change it ſelf into any colour but white and red.

CHAME'LOT }
CA'MLET } [*camelot*, F. of *camelus* a camel, *L.*] camlet, a Stuff made of camel's hair.

To CHA'MFER [*cambrer*, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAMFER }
CHAMFRET } [with *Architects*] a ſmall Furrow or Gutter on a Pillar, an Ornament conſiſting of half a *Scotia.*

CHAM'FERED [with *Botaniſts*] the ſtalks of ſome plants are ſaid to be *chamfered*, when they have impreſſions upon them like furrows.

CHAMFERING }
CHAMFRAINING } [in *Carpentry*, &c.] is the cutting the Edge or End of any Thing aſlope or bevel.

CHAMOYS *Leather*, commonly called Shammy, the Skin of a kind of Wild-goat.

CHAMOS }
CHEMOSH } [חמוש, *Hebr.*] an Idol of the *Moabites*; which, according to the Opinion of ſome, was the ſame with *Baal-Phegor* or *Priapus*; but others take it to be *Bacchus.*

To CHAMP [*champayer*, O. F.] to chew or bite upon, as a Horſe does the bit.

CHA'MPAIN }
CHA'MPION } [of *champagne*, F. *campagna*, It.] a large plain, open down, or fields without any incloſure, woods or hedges.

A Point CHAMPAI'N [in *Heraldry*] an Abatement or Mark of Diſhonour in the coat of one who inhumanly kills a Priſoner of War in Field, after he has craved Quarter.

CHAMPA'RTY }
CHAMPE'RTY } [probably of *champ*, a Field, and *partir*, F. to divide] a Term uſed in the common Law for the Maintenance of a Perſon in a ſuit depending, upon condition to have part of the Lands or Goods when recovered.

CHAMPE'RTORS [in *Common Law*] thoſe who move Law ſuits at their proper coſts, to have part of the Lands or Gods ſued for, or part of the Gain.

CHA'MPAIN [*champagne*, F.] open, plain, even, not encloſed; as a champion country.

CHA'MPAIN *Lychnis* [*Botany*] a kind of Roſe, in colour either red or white.

CHAMPI'GNION, a red gill'd, edible Muſhroom, *F.*

CHA'MPION [F. *campione*, It. *campiòn*, Sp. prob. of cempa, *Sax.* a Soldier, of Kaemper, *Teut.* Kaempffer, H. G. a Dueliſt or Prize-fighter, of kaempen, kaempffen, to fight. From whence likewiſe, prefixing Sieg, *Teut.* a *Victory*, the *Sicambri*, a warlike People dwelling formerly on the Banks of the *Rhine*, *q. d.* Sieg-kampffer or Fighters for Victory. vid. *Camp.*] one who fights a Duel for another; alſo one who fights ſtoutly in his own cauſe.

CHA'MPION *of the King*, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is at the coronation of a King of *England.* to ride into *Weſtminſter-hall*, armed *cap-a-pe*, while the King is at Dinner, and to throw down his Gauntlet by way of challenge; proclaiming by a Herald, that if any Man ſhall deny or gainſay the King's Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it in ſingle combat, *&c.* which done, the King drinks to him, ſending him a gilt cup with a cover, full of Wine, which the Champion drinks, and has the cup for his Fee.

CHANCE, Hazard or Fortune; a Term we apply to Events, to denote that they happen without any neceſſary cauſe, *F.*

CHANCE [as an allegorical Deity with the Ancients] was confounded ſometimes with Deſtiny, and ſometimes with Fortune, and repreſented as a God.

CHANCE [in *Metaphyſicks*] many Things happen by chance in the world, with regard to ſecond cauſes; but nothing at all happens by chance in reſpect to the firſt cauſe (God) who diſpoſes and pre-ordains all things from all eternity. For chance and fortune are only to be ſaid properly, in reſpect to him that is ignorant of the intention of the director. And inaſmuch as the divine intention is hid from man till the thing is done; therefore the ſame, with reſpect to man, is ſaid to happen by chance; but not in reſpect to the firſt cauſe.

CHANCE, is alſo uſed for the manner of deciding things, the conduct or direction whereof is left at large, and not reducible to any determinate rules or meaſures, or where there is no ground or pretence, as at cards, dice, *&c.*

CHANCE MEDLEY [in *Law*] the accidental killing of a man, not without fault of the killer; but without any evil intent. It is alſo termed *Manſlaughter* by *Miſaventure*; for which the offender ſhall have his pardon of courſe, in caſe he was doing a lawful Act; but if an unlawful one, it is Felony.

To CHANCE or happen.

CHA'NCEL [probably of *cancelli*, L. *Grates*] is properly an incloſed or ſeparated Place, ſurrounded with Bars to defend Judges and other Officers from the preſs or crowd of the People.

CHA'NCEL [prob. of Cantſel, *Du.* Cantzel. G. a Pulpit, or Place elevated from whence any Thing is read or publiſh'd] (of a *Church*) Part of the choir between the Altar and Communion-table, and the Balluſtrade or Rails that incloſe it, where the Miniſter is placed at the celebration of the Communion.

CHA'NCELLOR [*Chancellier*, F. *Cancelliero*, It. *Chancillèr*, Sp. Cancelier, *Du.* Cantzler, G. *Cancellarius*, L. whence *Cancelier*, F.] an Officer ſuppoſed originally to have been a Notary or Scribe under the Emperor, and named *Cancellarius*, becauſe he ſat behind a Lattice, to avoid being preſſed upon by the People.

Lord High CHANCELLOR [of *Great-Britain*] the chief Perſon next to the Soveraign for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in civil Affairs; who has an abſolute Power to moderate and temper the Written Law according to Equity: he is conſtituted by the King's Delivering to him the Great Seal, and by taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer conſtituted to qualify Extremities, and order Matters in that court; he has alſo Power with others to compound for Forfeitures upon penal Statutes, Bonds and Recognizances, acknowledged to the King.

CHA'NCELLOR [of the *Dutchy of Lancaſter*] is the chief Officer in that Court, conſtituted a Judge to try and determine all cauſes and controverſies between the King and the Tenants of the Dutchy Land, and otherwiſe to direct all the King's Affairs pertaining thereto.

CHANCELLORS, there are alſo a Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, a Chancellor of an Univerſity, a chancellor of the firſt fruits, of a Dioceſs, *&c.*

A CHA'NCELLOR [of an *Univerſity*] ſeals the Diploma's or Letters of Decrees, Proviſion, *&c.* given in the Univerſity.

CHANCELLOR [of *Oxford*] is their Magiſtrate, whom the Students themſelves elect, his Office is to govern the Univerſity *durante vitâ*, to preſerve and defend the Rights and Privileges of it, to call together Aſſemblies, and to do Juſtice among the Members under his Juriſdiction.

Vice CHANCELLOR [of *Oxford*] is nominated annually by the Chancellor, and elected by the Univerſity in convocation to ſupply the Abſence of the Chancellor.

Pro Vice CHANCELLORS, 4 Perſons choſen out of the Heads of colleges, by the Vice-chancellor, to one of which he deputes his Power to act in his Abſence.

CHANCELLOR [of *Cambridge*] much the ſame with the Chancellor of *Oxford*, ſaving that he does not hold his Office *durante vitâ*, but may be elected every three Years.

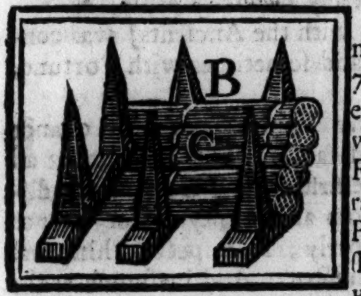
Vice CHANCELLOR [of *Cambridge*] is annually choſen by the Senate out of two Perſons nominated by the Heads of Colleges and Halls.

CHA'NCELLOR [of the *Order of the Garter*] an Officer who ſeals the commiſſions of the chapter, and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter, and delivers the acts under the ſeal of the order.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP [of *cancelier*, F. *cancellarius*, L.] the office or dignity of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY [*chancellerie*, F. *cancelleria*, It. *chancelleria*, Sp. of *cancelli*, L. **Cantzley**, G.] the grand court of equity and conſcience inſtituted to moderate the rigour of the courts, which are ty'd down to the ſtrict letter of the Law.

CHA'NCERY-*Court*, was firſt ordained by *William* the *Conqueror*, who alſo appointed or inſtituted the courts of Juſtice, which always removed with his court.



CHA'NDELEER [*Gunnery*] a Frame of Wood of 2 large Planks, 6 or 7 Foot aſſunder, but parallel, on each of which is raiſed 2 Pieces of wood perpendicularly between which Faſcines are laid, which form a Parapet; they are made moveable from Place to Place, according as there ſhall be occaſion, in order to cover workmen.

CHA'NDLER [of *candela*, L. a candle, whence *chandelier*, F. *candiéyro*, Sp.] a ſeller of candles; as alſo of ſeveral Sorts of ſmall Wares, as a Ship-chandler.

CHA'NDRY, an Appartment in the Houſe of a King or Nobleman, where candles, *&c.* are kept.

CHANFRAIN BLANC [with *Horſemen*] is a white Mark upon a Horſe, deſcending from the Fore-head almoſt to the Noſe, *F.*

CHANFRIN [with *Horſemen*] is the Fore-part of a Horſe's Head, extending from under the Ears along the Interval, between the Eye-brows down to the Noſe.

CHA'NGE [*changement*, F. *cangiamento*, It.] Alteration, Variety, Turning.

CHANGE, v. *Exchange*.

CHANGE, or a Return of ſmall Money out of a Piece of greater Value given.

To CHA'NGE [*changer*, F. *cangiare*, It. of *cambiare*, L. and that of **cham**, (vid. *Lex. Sal.*) **ham, han, hand**, the Hand: And ſo the *Germ.* of **hand habe kandeln**, to trade or deal, Bargains being anciently confirm'd by joining Hands.] to alter, to transform, to exchange or barter.

CHANGE [*Hunting* Term] is when a Stag, met by chance is taken for that which has been diſlodged and purſued ſometime before.

CHA'NGEABLE, apt to change or alter; unconſtant, fickle, uncertain.

CHA'NGEABLY, unconſtantly.

CHANGELING, a Child changed; a fool or ſilly Fellow, *&c.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS [of *changeant*, F.] liableneſs or aptneſs to change.

CHA'NGER, an Officer of the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

Money CHA'NGER, a Banker, one who deals in the Receipt and Payment of Money.

CHA'NNEL [*canal*, F. and Sp. *canale*, It. *cannel*, Port. **Canael**, *Du.* **Canal**, G. *canalis*, L.] the Middle or deepeſt Part of any Sea, Harbour or River; alſo a Straight between two Lands, *&c.* as that of St. *George* between *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

CHA'NNEL [of a *Horſe*] is the Hollow between the two Bars or the nether Jaw Bones, in which the Tongue is lodged.

CHA'NNEL [with *Architects*] a Gutter or Furrow of a Pillar.

CHANNEL [*in Architecture*] a channel in the *Ionick* chapiter, is a part which lies ſomewhat hollow under the *Abacus*, and open upon the *Echinus*, and hath its contours or turnings on each ſide to make the *Voluta's* or *Scrolls*.

CHANNEL *of the Larmier*, is the *Soffit* of a cornice, which makes the pendant *Mouchette*.

CHA'NNEL *of the Volute* [in the *Ionick Capital*] is the Face of its circumvolution.

CHA'NT [*cantus*, L.] the vocal Muſick of churches.

To CHANT [*chanter*. F. *cantàr*, Sp. *cantare*, It. and L.] to ſing.

CHA'NTER [*chanteur*, F. *cantore*, It. *chântre*, Sp. of *cantator*, L.] the chief ſinger in a cathedral church or chapel, the maſter of a choir.

CHA'NTICLEAR [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or ſhrill] a Name ſometimes given to a Cock, on account of his clear Voice.

CHA'NTLATE [in *Architecture*] a piece of wood faſtened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall for ſupporting 2 or 3 rows of tiles, to prevent the rain-water from trickling down the ſides of the wall.

CHA'NTRY [*chanterie*, F.] a chapel anciently joined to ſome cathedral or pariſh church, and endowed with annual revenues for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, to ſing maſs daily for the ſouls of the founders and others.

CHAO'LOGY [of χαὸς and λέγω, *Gr.*] the hiſtory or deſcription of the chaos.

CHA'OMANCY [of χαὸς and μαντεία, *Gr.* Divination] the skill of prognoſticating by obſervations made on the air.

CHAOMA'NTICA *Signa* [with *Paracelſians*] prognoſticks which were taken from obſervations made of the air.

CHA'OS [χαὸς. Gr.] a gap or hiatus; according to the heathen philoſophers, a dark and rude maſs of matter, or an irregular ſyſtem of the Elements, and all ſorts of particles mixt and jumbled together; out of which they ſuppoſe the World to have been formed at firſt; alſo a confuſed or diſorderly heap of things.

CHA'OTIC [of or belonging to a chaos] a dark and rude maſs.

To CHAP [probably a corruption of to **gape**] to gape or open as the ground does in a great drought; alſo to chink, crack or flaw.

A CHAP, a chink, hiatus or opening.

A CHAP [of ceapan, *Sax.* to buy] a chapman.

CHAPE [*chapa*, Sp. a thin Plate of any metal] a ſteel or ſilver tip or caſe that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword.

CHAPE [with *Hunters*] the tip at the end of the tail of a fox.

CHA'PEAU, a cap or hat, *F.*

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a cap of ſtate of velvet, of a ſcarlet colour, lined with ermines, worn by Dukes. The creſt of Noblemens coats of arms is born on this cap as on a wreath, and is parted by it from the helmet; which no creſt muſt immediately touch.

CHA'PELETS [with *Horſemen*] a couple of ſtirrup leathers, each of them mounted with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which being adjuſted to the rider's length and bore, they are made faſt to the ſaddle.

CHA'PEL [*chapelle*, F. *cappelle*, It. *capillà*, Sp. *capella*, Port. **Capel**, *Du.* **Capelle**, G. *capella*, L. prob. of καπελεία, *Gr.* tents or booths] a ſort of little church ſerved by an incumbent, under the denomination of a chaplain.

CHA'PEL *of Eaſe*, is a chapel that ſtands at a diſtance from the Pariſh Church, where the Pariſh is large; being built for the Eaſe of the Pariſhioners that live a great diſtance from the Mother-Church, and is ſerved by a Curate at their charge.

Free CHAPEL, is a chapel of eaſe, which has a ſettled revenue for the perpetual maintenance of the curate, ſo as not to be any charge either to the rector or the Pariſhioners.

CHAPEL [with *Printers*] a work-room or Printing-Office, ſo called becauſe Printing in *England* was firſt performed in a chapel at *Weſtminſter*-Abby.

CHAPELO'NIANS, the members or workmen pertaining to a Printing-Office, who have paid a certain fine, *&c.*

CHA'PELRY [*chapelerie*, F.] the juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, a Hood or Cap; eſpecially that worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order, *F.*

CHA'PERON [of a *Bit-mouth*] a Name which Horſemen give to Scatch-mouths, and all others that are not canon-mouths, and ſignifies the end of the bit that joins to the branch, juſt by the blanket, *F.*

CHA'PITER [*chapiteau*, F. *capitello*, It. *Architect.*] the head, crown, or upper part of a pillar.

CHA'PITERS *with Mouldings* [in *Architecture*] are thoſe that have no ornaments, as the *Tuſcan* and *Dorick*.

CHA'PITERS *with Sculptures* [in *Archit.*] are thoſe which are ſet off with leaves and carved works, the fineſt of which is that of the *Corinthian* order.

CHAPITERS [in *Law*] certain articles, comprizing a ſhort account of ſuch matters as are to be enquired into, or preſented before the juſtices of the peace of aſſize, or eyre, in their ſeſſions.

CHA'PLAIN [*chapelain.* F. *cappellano*, It. *capellan*, Sp. *capelam*, Port. **cabellan**, G. *capellanus*, L.] he who performs divine ſervice in a chapel.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, the office of a chaplain.

CHA'PLAIN } [in a *Law Senſe*] is one who attends
CHA'PELLAINE } upon the king or other perſon of quality, in order to inſtruct him and his family in matters of religion.

CHA'PLET [*chapelet*, F.] a wreath or garland, or the tuſt of feathers on the head.

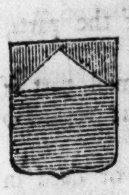
CHAPLET [*Architecture*] a kind of ornament, a fillet.

CHAPLETS [with *Roman Catholicks*] a certain number of beads threaded like a bracelet, by which they count their daily *Pater-Noſters* and *Ave-Maria*'s.

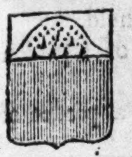
CHAPMAN [**Koopman**, *Du.* O. and *L. G.* **Kauffman**, *H. G.* **Kobmand**, *Dan.* **Koepman**, *Su. all which ſignify a Merchant.* of ceapan, cypman, copeman or ceepman, *Sax.*] a buyer, *&c.*

CHA'PMANRY (of ceapman and ꞃic, *Sax.* a kingdom] the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or ſeller.

CHAPMANSHIP, the occupation of buying or ſelling.



CHA'PPE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies cloaked, and is repreſented by dividing the chief by lines drawn from the center, at the upper edge to angles below into three parts. The ſections on the ſides being of a different metal or colour from the reſt, as in the figure annexed. Some call it a *Chief Party per Bend Dexter or Siniſter*, or both.



CHA'PPERONNE [in*Heraldry*] ſignifies hooded, of *Chapperonne*, an hood, which covers the head, ſuch as friars wear, with as much hanging down as covers the ſhoulders, and part of the arms cloſed every way, as in the figure annexed.

CHAPPERO'ONS } are thoſe little ſhields containing death's-
SHAFFERO'ONS } heads, and other funeral devices, placed on the fore-heads of horſes that draw hearſes at funerals. The reaſon of their being ſo called, is becauſe theſe devices were anciently faſtened to the *Chapperonnes*, that thoſe horſes uſed to wear with their other coverings of ſtate.

CHAPOURNET, a little hood, the figure of which is uſed by heralds, for a bearing in a coat of arms.

CHAPS [prob. of **gaping**] the mouth, lips, cheeks, *&c.*

CHA'PTER [*Chapitre*, F. *Capitolo*, It. *Capitulo*, Sp. **Capittel**, *Du.* **Capitel**, *G.* of *caput*, L.] a diviſion or part of a book.

CHAPTER [*Civ.Law*] the whole body of the clergymen appertaining to a cathedral, collegiate or conventual church; or the place of their aſſembly.

CHAPTER *Houſe*, a building contiguous to or near a cathedral or collegiate church, where the chapter is held.

CHA'PTRELS [with *Architects*] the ſame as impoſts, *i. e.* thoſe parts on which the feet of arches ſtand.

CHAR [in the *Britiſh Tongue*] is uſed for **Caer**, which ſignifies a city, and being adjoined to the names of places, ſignifies the city of that place.

To CHAR, to make charcoal of wood of oak, alder, limetree, *&c.* by cutting it into convenient lengths, and piling it up in the form of a pyramid in a deep pit, made in the ground for that purpoſe, having a little hole to put in the fire.

CHA'RACTER [*caractére*, F. *carattere*, It. *caráter*, Sp. *character*, L. of *χαρακτὴρ*, *Gr.*] a certain manner of air or aſſemblage of qualities, which reſult from ſeveral particular marks, which diſtinguiſh a thing from any other, ſo as it may be thereby known, as we ſay the character of *Alexander*, *Cicero*, &c.

CHARACTER [with *Poets*] is the reſult of the manners, or that which is proper to each perſon, by which he is ſingular in his manners, and diſtinguiſhable from others.

CHA'RACTER [with *Romiſh Divines*] a certain indelible mark or impreſſion, which is left behind them by certain ſacraments in thoſe that receive them.

CHARACTER, is alſo uſed for certain viſible qualities which claim reverence or reſpect from thoſe that are veſted with them, as the character of a biſhop, of an ambaſſador, *&c.*

Nominal CHARACTERS, are thoſe properly called letters, which ſerve to expreſs the names of things.

Real CHARACTERS, are ſuch as expreſs things and idea's inſtead of names.

Emblematical CHARACTERS, are ſuch as not only expreſs the things themſelves; but in ſome meaſure perſonate them and exhibit their form; ſuch as the *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks.

CHARACTER [with the *Canting Crew*] ſignifies burnt in the Hand, as, *he has got the Character*; that is, he has been burnt in the Hand.

CHARA'CTERISM [*χαρακτηρισμὸς*, *Gr.*] the deſcription or ſetting out of a perſon by a character.

CHARACTERISTIC } [of a *Logarithm*] is the ſame as the
CHARACTERI'STICK } *Index* or *Exponent* of it.

CHARACTERI'STICK *Letter* [in a *Greek* verb] that conſonant which immediately precedes the varying termination.

CHARACTERI'STICK [*characteriſtique*, F.] pertaining to a character; alſo a mark or ſign.

CARACTERISTIC *Triangle of a Curve* [in the *higher Geometry*] is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whoſe hypothenuſe is a part of the curve, not ſenſibly different from a right line.

CHARACTER'ISTICALNESS [of *characteriſticus*, L. *characteriſtique*, F. of *χαρακτὴρ*, *Gr.*] having characteriſticks, or being characteriſtical.

To CHARACTERI'ZE [*caractériſer*, F. *caratterizzare*, It. of *chàracterizare*, L.] to give a character or deſcription of.

CHARAG, the tribute which *Chriſtians* and *Jews* pay to the Grand Seignior.

CHAR } [probably of cæꞃne, *Sax.* care] a job or ſmall
CHARE } piece of work; alſo the name of a fiſh.

CHA'RBON [with *Horſemen*] is that little black ſpot or mark which remains after a large ſpot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horſe, about the 7th or 8th year, when the cavity fills, and the tooth being ſmooth and equal, is ſaid to be raſed.

CHA'RCOAL [of **kerkolen**, *Du.* *q. d.* coals brought in carts in diſtinction to ſea-coals, which are carried to the *Dutch* in ſhips, *Minſhew*] coal made of wood burnt.

CHARDS *of Artichokes* [with *Gardeners*] the leaves of fair artichoke plants, wrapt up and bound in ſtraw till they loſe ſome of their bitterneſs and grow white.

CHARDS *of Beets* [with *Gardeners*] are white beets, being tranſplanted into beds prepared for them where they produce large tops, with a great, white, downy main ſhoot.

CHARE *Woman*, a woman hired by the day to do houſhold work.

CHARE'A [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a charr, carr, or cart.

CHARGE [F. *Carico*, It. *Cargo*, Sp. and Port.] a burden or load; alſo management or care; alſo office, employ or truſt; alſo an accuſation, impeachment; alſo an engagement, fight or onſet; likewiſe expence or coſt.

CHARGE [with *Painters*] an exaggerated repreſentation of a perſon, in which the likeneſs is preſerved, but at the ſame time ridiculed, called alſo an over-charge.

CHARGE [in *Painting*] call'd alſo *over charge*, is an exaggerated repreſentation of any perſon; wherein the likeneſs is preſerv'd but ridicul'd; by picking out and heightening ſomething already amiſs in the face; whether by way of defect or redundancy: Thus *v. gr.* If a man has a noſe a little larger than ordinary, and the Painter makes it extravagantly long; or if very ſhort, the Painter makes it a mere ſtump, and the like of any other part.

To CHARGE [*charger*, F. *caricare*, It. the *Ital.* however only in the laſt ſenſe. *carrear*, Port.] to command or give orders; alſo to accuſe or lay to one's charge; to load or burden.

To CHARGE *an Enemy*, is to attack, encounter or fall upon him.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain meaſure of powder proportionable to the ſize of the fire-arms for which it was alotted.

CHARGE [with *Farriers*] an external remedy apply'd to the body of an horſe or other beaſt.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatſoever is born in the field of an eſcutcheon, whether it be an animal, a plant or any other repreſentation or figure; but ſome give the name of charges to thoſe things that ſerve to expreſs rewards or additions of honour in a coat of arms, as *Cantons*, *Flasks*, *Gyrons*, *Quarters*, &c.

CHARGE *of Lead*, 36 pigs, each containing 6 ſtone, wanting two pound.

CHARGE [*Sea Term*] a veſſel is ſaid to be a ſhip of charge, when ſhe draws much water or ſwims deep in the ſea; ſometimes it is uſed of an unwieldy ſhip, which will not ware or ſteer.

CHA'RGEABLE, coſtly; alſo burdenſome.

CHA'RGEABLENESS [of *caritas*, or *cher* dear, or *charger*, F.] coſtlineſs, dearneſs.

CHA'RGED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the figures repreſented on an eſcutcheon, by which the bearers are diſtinguiſhed one from another. Too many charges in an eſcutcheon are not accounted ſo honourable as fewer.

CHA'RGED *Cylinder* [with *Gunners*] is that part of a cannon or piece of ordnance, which contains the powder and ſhot; and is the ſame as *Chamber*.

CHA'RGER, a large ſort of diſh.

CHARIENTI'SMUS [*χαριεντισμὸς*, Gr.] gracefulneſs or a good grace in ſpeaking; pleaſantneſs of ſpeech.

CHARIENTISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure in which a taunting expreſſion is ſoftened with a jeſt or pleaſant piece of raillery.

CHA'RILY [*carè*, L.] with a great deal of regard and care, warily.

CHA'RINESS [of *cher*, F, *carus*, L.] choiceneſs, ſparingneſs, tenderneſs.

CHARIOCK, a kind of herb.

CHA'RIOT, [*Charette*, F. *Carreta*, It. **Kerre**, *Su.*] a ſort of light coach.

CHARIOTEE'R, a chariot driver.

CHA'RIS'TIA [among the *Romans*] a feſtival ſolemniz'd on the 11th of the Calends of *March*.

CHARI'STICARY, *commendatory* or *donatory*, a perſon to whom the enjoyment of the revenues of a monaſtery, benefice, *&c.* were given.

CHARISTOLOCHI'A [with *Botaniſts*] Mugwort, *L.*

CHA'RITABLE [F. *caritatevole*, It. *charitativo*, Sp. and Port.] loving, kind, bountiful, liberal.

CHARITABLY, lovingly, kindly, liberally.

CHA'RITATIVE [in *Canon Law*] as charitative *Subſidy*, *Aid*, &c. a moderate allowance granted by a council to a biſhop, to bear his expences to a council.

CHARITES [Χάριτες, *i. e.* the Graces] *Aglaia*, *Thalia* and *Euphroſyne*, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Autonoe*, or of *Jupiter* and *Eurynome*. One of theſe was painted with her back towards us, and her face fromward as proceeding from us; and the other two with their faces towards us, to denote that for one benefit done we ſhould receive double thanks; they are painted naked, to intimate that good offices ſhould be done without diſſembling and hypocriſy; they were repreſented young, to ſignify that the remembrance of benefits ſhould never wax old; and alſo laughing, to ſignify that we ſhould do good to others with chearfulneſs and alacrity. They are repreſented linked together arm in arm, to inſtruct us that one kindneſs ſhould provoke another, ſo that the knot and bond of love ſhould be indiſſoluble. The poets tell us, that they uſed to waſh themſelves in the fountain *Acidalius*, becauſe benefits, gifts and good turns, ought to be ſincere and pure, and not baſe, ſordid and counterfeit.

CHA'RITY [*Charité*, F. *Caritò*, It. *Charidàd*, Sp. *Caridade*. Port. *charitas*, L.] the ancients uſed to paint the virtue charity, as a goddeſs in yellow robes, ſitting in an ivory chair, having on her head a tire of gold ſet with precious ſtones.

CHA'RITY, is the love of our brethren, or a kind of brotherly affection of one towards another. The rule and ſtandard, that this habit is to be examin'd and regulated by among Chriſtians, is the love we bear to ourſelves, or that *Chriſt* bore to us; that is, it muſt be unfeigned, conſtant, and out of no other deſign but their happineſs.

CHARITY is likewiſe us'd for Alms.

CHARITY **begins at Home.**

F. *Charité bien ordonnée* (well diſpos'd) *commence par ſoimeme*. The L. ſay: *Omnes ſibi malunt meliùs eſſe quam alteri*. Or, *Proximus ſum egomet mihi*. Ter. Gr. φιλεῖ δὲ ἑαυτȣ͂ μᾶλλον ȣ̓δεὶς ȣ̓δένα, &c. *Eraſm. Ad.* all Apologies for ſerving our ſelves before our neighbours, We ſay likewiſe in the ſame Senſe; *The Prieſt chriſtens his own Child firſt*. The *Germ.* ſay; **Ein jeder iſt ihm ſelbſt das beſte ſchuildig** (Every one ows himſelf the beſt.) We have ſeveral other Proverbs to the ſame Purpoſe in Engliſh, as. *My Coat is nearer than my Cloak. The Shift is nearer than the Petticoat. Near is my Shirt, but nearer is my Skin*, &c. The *Germ.* ſay: **Das Hemd iſt naeher als der Rock.** (The Shirt is nearer than the Coat.)

CHARITY [in *Hieroglyphicks*] is repreſented by a *Pelican*, becauſe ſhe nouriſhes her young with her own Blood.

CHARITY is generally repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by a beautiful Woman of a friendly Aſpect, clad in red, a Flame proceeding from the Crown of her Head. A Child ſucking at her Breaſt, and one on each Side of her, embracing her with ſeemingly pleas'd countenances. *Beautiful* becauſe no character is more ſo in either Sex, of a friendly Aſpect, becauſe true *Charity* and Friendlineſs are inſeparable; the Garment of red ſhews her Sprightlineſs, as the Flame does her Activity. The Number of Children are limited to three, to ſignify the triple Power of *Charity*, for without her, we are taught, that Faith and Hope are nothing.

To **CHARK**
To **CHARR** } to burn wood to make charcoal.

CHA'RLATAN, a mountebank, or quack; a coaxing cheat, *F.*

CHA'RLATANRY [*Charlatanerie*, F.] wheedling, cheating or cogging, ſair words; alſo quirks, tricks.

CHARLE'S's *Wane*, a northern conſtellation, the ſame as *Urſa major*.

CHA'RLOCK, a kind of herb.

To **CHARM** [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch; alſo to pleaſe or delight extremely, to tickle the ear; alſo to allay pain.

CHARM [*charme*, F. of *carmen*, L. a verſe] an enchantment, ſpell, allurement, bait; alſo Beauty.

CHARMS [*charmes*, F.] certain verſes or expreſſions, which by ſome are ſuppos'd to have a bewitching power; alſo certain particular graces in writing, as the charms of *Eloquence*, of *Poetry*, *&c.*

CHA'RMER [*charmeur*, F.] a perſon who charms, inchants or bewitches.

CHA'RMING [of *charmant*, F.] engaging, alluring, delighting.

CHA'RMINGNESS, charming, delighting quality.

CHA'RNEL-*houſe* [of *caro*, fleſh, *L.* *charnier*, F.] a place where the ſculls and bones of the dead are laid up.

CH'ARRE
CHA'RE } a kind of fiſh, reſembling a trout, which breeds only in *Winnandermere* lake, and ſome few other places in the north.

CHARRE *of Lead*, a quantity conſiſting of 30 pigs, weighing ſix ſtone, wanting two pound, and every ſtone weighing 12 pound.

CHARTS [*chartæ*, L. papers] deſcriptions or draughts of any place, hydrographical maps, or projections of ſome part of the ſea in Plano.

Chorographick **CHARTS**, are a deſcription of particular countries.

Geographick **CHARTS**, general draughts of the whole globe of the earth upon a plain, commonly call'd maps of the world.

Heliographick **CHARTS**, deſcriptions of the body of the ſun, and of the *Maculæ* or ſpots obſerved in it.

Reduced **CHART**, is that wherein the Meridians are repreſented by right lines, converging towards the Poles; and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but unequal.

CHARTS *Hydrographick*
CHARTS *Marine*
Sea **CHARTS** } are ſheets of large paper, on which ſeveral parts of the land and ſea are deſcribed, with their reſpective coaſts, harbours, ſounds, flats, ſhelves, ſands, rocks, *&c.* together with the longitude and latitude of each place, and the points of the compaſs.

Selenographick **CHARTS**, particular deſcriptions of the parts, appearances and *Maculæ* of the moon.

Topographick **CHARTS**, are draughts of ſome ſmall part of the earth only, or of ſome particular places without regard to its relative ſituation, as *London*, *York*, &c.

CHARTA, paper, *L.* [in *Old Records*] a charter or deed in writing, alſo a ſignal or token by which an eſtate is held.

CHARTA *pardonationis ſe defendendo*, the form of a pardon for killing another man in his own defence. *L.*

CHARTA *pardonationis utlagariæ*, the form of a pardon of an outlaw'd man. *L.*

CHARTA *ſimplex*, a deed-poll, a ſimple or ſingle deed or inſtrument. *L.*

CHA'RTEL [*cartel*, F.] a letter of defiance or challenge to a duel, uſed in ancient times, when combats were allowed for the determination of difficult controverſies in law.

CHA'RTER [*chartre*, F.] an inſtrument or written evidence of things done between one party and another; but eſpecially a writing or *Letters patent*, whereby the King grants privileges to towns, corporations, *&c.*

CHARTERS, were firſt confirm'd by the broad ſeal in the time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, who was the firſt King of *England* that made uſe of that large and ſtately impreſſion.

CHARTER [of the *Foreſt*] an inſtrument in which the foreſt laws are compris'd and expreſs'd particularly.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a deed or inſtrument by which one is forgiven of a felony or other offence, committed againſt the King's crown or dignity.

CHARTER-*houſe* [*Chatreux*, F.] a convent of *Carthuſian* monks; now a college founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq;

CHA'RTER *Party* [q. *charta partita*] an indenture between merchants or owners and maſters of ſhips, containing the particulars of their covenants and agreements.

CHARTER *Land*, [in *Law*] ſuch land as a man holds by charter, *i. e*, evidence in writing, otherwiſe call'd *Freehold*.

CHA'RTERER, a Freeholder.

CHARTIS *reddendis*, a writ that lies againſt one who is intruſted with the keeping of charters of Feoff, and refuſes to deliver them.

CHA'RTREUX, *Carthuſian* Monks, ſee *Charter-houſe*.

CHA'RTULARY [*chartularius*, L.] a keeper of a regiſter-roll, *&c.*

CHA'RVIL. See *Chervil*, *&c.*

CHA'RY [of *carus*, L. dear] tender, ſparing of.

CHARY'BDIS, a rock in the ſtraits of *Sicily*. The poets relate that this *Charybdis* was a woman of a ſavage nature, who ſet upon all paſſengers to rob them. And ſhe having ſtole *Hercules*'s oxen, *Jupiter* kill'd her with his thunderbolts, and turn'd her into a furious monſter, and caſt her into a gulph that bears her name.

To **CHASE** [*chaſſer*, F. *cacciare*, It.] to hunt, to purſue, to drive or fright away.

To **CHASE** [in *Law*] to drive cattle to or from a place.

CHACE [*Sea Term*] the ſhip chaſed.

To **CHASE** [*enchaſſer*, F.] with *Goldſmiths*, &c. is to work plate after a particular manner, called chaſed-work.

CHA'SER [*Sea Term*] the ſhip in purſuit of the chaſe.

Stern **CHASE** [*Sea Term*] is when the chaſe is right a head with the chaſer.

To lie with a Ship's fore-foot in the **CHASE** [*Sea* Term] is to ſail the neareſt way to meet her, and ſo to croſs her in her way.

A Ship of a good forward **CHASE** [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip that is ſo built forward on a ſtern, that ſhe can carry many guns, to ſhoot right forwards or backwards; called alſo a ſhip of a good ſtern-chaſe.

CHASE *Guns* [of a *Ship*] are ſuch whoſe ports are either in the head (and then they are uſed in chaſing of others) or in the ſtern, and are uſed only when they are chaſed or purſued by others.

CHA'SEABLE, that may be chaſed or hunted.

CHASM [χάσμα, *Gr.*] a wide gap or opening of the earth or firmament, an empty ſpace.

CHASMA'TICAL, of or belonging to a chaſm.

CHA'SSERY, a kind of pear like the ambret, ripening in *December*.

CHAST *Wood*, a plant or herb ſo called.

CHA'ST [*chaſte*, F. *caſto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *caſtus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled, pure.

To CHASTI'ZE [*châtier*, F. *caſtigare*, It. *caſtigàr*, Sp. and Port.] to inflict puniſhments.

CHA'STISEMENTS [with *Horſemen*] are corrections of the ſevere and rigorous effects of the aids; for when the aids are given with ſeverity they become puniſhments.

He who CHASTISES one amends many.

For one being by reproof and chaſtiſement amended, will give a good example, and thereby amend many others. This conſideration ought to be of great weight to parents and maſters, not to be too ſupine in this duty.

CHASTISEMENT [*chatiment*, F.] puniſhment, correction.

CHASTELE'T, the common goal or ſeſſions-houſe of *Paris* in *France*.

CHA'STELAIN, a governour of a caſtle, *&c.*

To CHA'STEN } [*caſtigare*, L. *châtier*, F.] to correct or pu-
To CHASTI'SE } niſh ſuch as have committed a fault, *&c.*

CHA'STNESS } [*Chaſteté*, F. *Caſtità*, It. *Caſtidàd*, Sp. *caſti-*
CHA'STITY } *dadi*, Port. of *caſtitas*, L.] a chriſtian, moral virtue, in abſtaining from unlawful pleaſures of the fleſh, and uſing lawful ones with moderation.

CHASTITY is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a Woman of a modeſt aſpect, holding in one hand a whip, as a mark of chaſtiſement, clad in white like a veſtal, to ſhew her purity and innocence. At her feet cupid blinded, and his bow and arrows lying broken by him, to denote that ſhe has ſubdued concupiſcence, and that the paſſion of love has no more dominion over her.

Or, her face cover'd with a veil of lawn, holding in her right hand a ſcepter, and in her left two turtle-doves.

With others ſhe has been repreſented by the Goddeſs *Pallas*, keeping down cupid (who is ſtriking fire into a heart) with a yoke; At her feet an ermin.

Conjugal CHASTITY, by an agreable damſel, whoſe robe is embroidered with lillies; holding in one hand a ſprig of laurel, and in the other a turtle dove.

CHASTLY, purely, undefiledly.

CHA'SUBLE, a prieſt's cope uſed at maſs, *F.*

To CHAT [*caquetter*, F.] to chatter or talk like a jay, alſo to prate.

CHAT [*caquet*, F.] prating, childiſh, idle talk.

CHAT *Wood*, ſmall ſticks fit for fuel.

CHA'TTELS [**katheyls.** *Du*,] all goods moveable and immoveable, but ſuch as are in the nature of a freehold.

CHA'TTELS *perſonal*, are ſuch goods as being wrongfully withheld, cannot be recovered but by perſonal action; or ſuch as appertain immediately to a man's perſon, as a horſe, *&c.*

CHA'TTELS *real*, goods which do not belong to the perſon, but depend upon ſome other thing, as apples upon a tree; a box containing charters of lands; *&c.* or ſuch as iſſue out from ſome moveable thing pertaining to a perſon, as a leaſe or rent for a term of years, *&c.*

To CHATTER [probably of *caqueter*, F. or **quetteren** *Du.* to prate or babble] to make a noiſe, as birds do; to prate, to prattle.

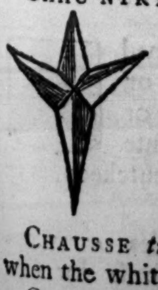
To CHA'TTER [probably of **citteren**, *Du.* or **Zitteren**, H. G. to tremble or ſhake] to hit one againſt the other, as the teeth do when a perſon ſhivers with cold.

CHA'TTER *Pie*, a mag-pie.

CHATS [with *Botaniſts*] the keys of trees. as aſh-chats, ſycamore-chats, *&c.*

CHA'VENDER } a fiſh call'd otherwiſe a chub.
CHE'VIN }

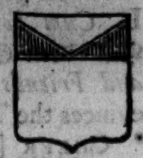
CHAU'NTRY. See *Chantry*,



CHAU'SSE TRAPS [in *Mil. Affairs*] machines of iron having four points of about three or four inches long, ſo made, that which ever way they fall, there is ſtill a point up, they are to be thrown upon breaches or in paſſes, where the horſe are to march, to annoy them, by running into their feet and laming them.

CHAUSSE *trop haut* [with *Horſemen*] a white-footed horſe, when the white marks run too high upon his legs, *F.*

CHAUSSE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies *ſhod*, and in *Blazon* denotes a *Section in Baſe*, the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the baſe, and aſcending to the ſide of the eſcutcheon, which it meets about the *Feſſe-point*; as if a chief had ſhoos, the ſame being a diviſion made in it by lines drawn from the center of the lower line of the chief, to the middle parts of the ſides thereof, and ſo is ſaid to repreſent ſhoos, as Emanche is ſaid to repreſent ſleeves, as the figure annexed.



CHAUSSE [in *Fortification*] the level of the field, the plain ground.

CHEAP [of ceapan *Sax.* to buy or ſell] denotes the places name, to which it is added, to be or have been a market town or place, as *Cheapſide*, *Eaſtcheap*, *Weſtcheap*, &c.

CHEAP [ceap of ceapan *Sax.* to *buy*, ſignifies Price in general, as do **Koop**, *Du.* **Kaep**, *O. and L. G.* **Kauff**, *H. G.*] ſold for a ſmall price.

They buy good CHEAP who bring nothing home.

Or who buy nothing at all. Spoken to Perſons who to ſhew their Skill are finding Fault with the Prices of what every one elſe but themſelves buy. The *Lat.* ſay; *Nullus emptor difficilis bonum emit opſonium*. The Buyers of Bargains hinted at in this Proverb are but too apt, according to another Saying, to bely their own Pockets, that is to ſay, they have bought Things cheaper than they have.

CHEAP *Gild* [*Old Law Term*] a reſtitution made by the hundred or county for any wrong done by one who was in *Plegio*, or for the good behaviour of whom ſureties were put in.

To CHEA'PEN [ceapan *Sax.* **koopen**, *Du.* and *L. G. to buy*] to ask; alſo to beat down the price of a commodity.

CHEAPNESS, ſmallneſs of price.

CHEAR [*chere*, F.] gladneſs, joy, courage, heart.

CHEAR, See *Cheer*.

To CHEAR *up*, to encourage.

CHEA'RFUL, brisk, lively, pleaſant.

CHEARFULLY, briskly, pleaſantly.

CHEA'RFULNESS } [of *chere*, F. of χαίρη, *Gr.*] light-heart-
CHEA'RINESS } edneſs.

A CHEAT [probably of cetta, *Sax.*] deceit, ſham, knavery; alſo a deceitful perſon, who makes it his buſineſs to cheat, chowſe or cozen.

CHEA'TINGNESS [of cetta, *Sax.*] defraud, or defrauding quality,

CHEATHI'NQUAMINS } an *Indian* fruit reſembling a cheſ-
CHECHI'NQUAMINS } nut.

CHECK [*echec*, F.] loſs, fatal blow, misfortune; alſo cenſure or reproof, remorſe of conſcience; alſo a term uſed at cheſs-play.

To CHECK [of *echec*, F.] to overlook; to reſtrain or curb, to interrupt; alſo to chide or taunt.

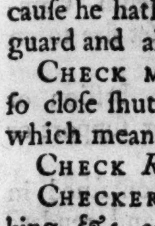
CHECK [with *Falconers*] is when rooks, pies, or other birds, come within view of the hawk, and ſhe forſakes her natural flight to follow them.

Clerk of the CHECK, an officer of the court, ſo ſtiled becauſe he hath the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard and all uſhers belonging to the King, Queen, or Prince.

CHECK MATE [at *Cheſs Play*] a term uſed when the king is ſo cloſe ſhut up, that there is no way left for his eſcape, by which means an end is put to the game.

CHECK *Roll* } a roll or book which contains the names of
CHECKER *Roll* } ſuch as are in attendance and pay to the king, *&c.* as their houſhold ſervants.

CHECKY [in *Heraldry*] is one of the moſt noble and moſt ancient figures that are uſed in armoury, and a certain author ſays, ought to be given to none but valiant warriers, in token of their nobility. For the cheſs-board repreſents a field of battle, and the pawns and men on both ſides repreſent the ſoldiers of the two armies, which move, attack, advance or retire, according to the two gameſters that are their generals, ſee the figure annexed. This figure is always compoſed of metal and colour, and ſome authors would have it reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of furs.



CHECKA'LATON, a ſort of checkered ſtuff.

CHE'CKER *Work* [of *échequier*, F.] work that is checkered or ſet out with divers colours.

CHECKERE'LLI *panni* [*Old Law*] cloth checkered or diverſified in weaving.

CHE'DDER *Cheeſe*, *Chedder Cheeſes* [ſo called from the place near *Wells* in *Sómerſetſhire*, where they are made] are ſo large as ſometimes to require more than one man to ſet them on the table; it is ſaid they are ſo large that the whole town contribute their milk to make one of thoſe cheeſes.

CHEEK [chece, ceac or ceoca, *Sax.* tho' *Caſaubon* will force it from γένυς, *Gr.*] a part of the face and other things.

CHEEK BY JOLE. cloſe together, ſide to ſide.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two pieces of timber on each ſide of the maſt to ſtrengthen it at the top.

Cheer [*there*, F. probably of *χαρὰ*, *Gr.* joy] entertainment, good fare.

When good Cheer is lacking, Friends will be packing. L. *Cum Fortuna perit, nullus amicus erit.* And ſo the *Germ.* **Mit dem Glucke verſchwinden aüch die Freunde** *(Fortune and Friends diſappear together.)* Daily Experience ſo ſufficiently evinces the Truth of this Proverb, that it needs no Illuſtration.

Cheer [in *Sea Language*] to fare, as how chear you, how fare you? what chear? what ſtate of health, *&c* are you in?

Cheese [ceꞅe, *Sax.* *cacio*, It. *queſo*, Sp. *queſſjo*, Port. *caſeus*, L.] an eatable well known.

Would you make me believe the Moon is made of green Cheese?

The *Scots* ſay: *Would you make me trow* (believe) *that Spade-Shafts bear Plumbs?* Both made uſe of when any one would groſsly impoſe upon our Senſes, and endeavonr to perſuade us Things which are impoſſible in their Nature. The *Lat.* ſay; *Nil intra eſt Oleum, nil extra eſt in Nuce, duri.* The *Germ.* ſay; **Er will mich bereden das Waſſer laufft den Berg hinnen.** *(He would perſuade me the Water flows up Hill.)* The Fr. *Que les Etoiles ſont de Papillotes*, (*That the Stars are Spangles*).

Cheese-*Cakes*, a ſort of cakes made of curds and other ingredients.

Cheese *Running*, the herb Red-ſtraw.

Chee'slip, an inſect, a ſow or hog-louſe.

Cheeslip [cyꞅlib, *Sax.*] a bag in which rennet for cheeſe is made and kept; being the ſtomach-bag of a young ſucking-calf that has never taſted any other food but milk, when the curd was indigeſted.

Chef]in *Heraldry*] the ſame as chief, *F*,

Chelido'nia [*Botany*] celandine or ſwallow-wort, *L.*

Chei'locace [of χεῖλος a lip, and κακὸς, evil] a canker in the mouth or lips.

Che'lmer [corruptly for **kill mar,** *Brit.* i. e.] the reflux of the Sea.

Chelo'ne [of χελώνη, *Gr.* a tortoiſe] an inſtrument to make a gradual extenſion in any fractur'd member, in which motion it reſembles the ſlowneſs of a tortoiſe.

Chelo'nion [of χελωνὴ, *Gr.*] a hump-back, ſo called from its reſemblance to a tortoiſe.

Cheloni'tes [of χελιδὼν, Gr. a ſwallow] a ſtone found in the bellies of young ſwallows, good againſt the falling-ſickneſs.

Chema } [χήμης Gr.] a meaſure among the ancients, con-
Cheme } taining two ſmall ſpoonfuls.

Chemi'a [ἀπὸ τοῦ χύω, Gr.] the ſam. as *chymia.*

Che'mice, the art of caſting figures in metals.

Chemi'n, way or road, *F.*

Chemin *des rondes* [in *Fortificat.*] the way of the rounds, a ſpace between the rampart and the lower parapet, for the rounds to go about. See *Falſe Bray.*

Che'mise. a ſhirt or ſhift, a lining or a caſing with ſtone; *F.*

Chemi'se [with *Maſons*] the ſolidity of a wall from the *Talus* or ſlope to the ſtone-row, *F.*

Fire Che'mise [of χήμη, a hiatus or gaping, Gr.] a piece of linnen cloth ſteeped in a compoſition of oil of Petreoleum, Camphor and other combuſtible matters, uſed at ſea to ſet fire to an enemies veſſel.

Chemise [in *Fortification*] a wall with which a baſtion or any work of earth is faced or lined for its greater ſupport or ſtrength.

Chemistry, is an art whereby ſenſible bodies contained in veſſels (or at leaſt capable of being contain'd therein and rendred ſenſible) are ſo changed by means of certain inſtruments, and eſpecially fire, that their ſeveral powers and vertues are thereby diſcovered; with a view to the uſes of medicine, natural philoſophy, and other arts and occaſions of life.

Che'mosis, a ſwelling of the white coat of the eye, called *albuginea tunica*, that makes the black of it appear hollow, and is a violent inflammation with extreme pain, the eye-lids being turned inſide out.

Cheno'pus [χηνόπους, Gr.] the herb Gooſe-foot.

Che'rif, a title of dignity among the *Saracens* and *Moors*, one who is to ſucceed the Calif or ſoveraign Prince.

To Cherish [*cherir*, F.] to make much of, to maintain; alſo to nouriſh,, to keep warm.

Che'risher [of *cherir*, F.] one who cheriſhes.

Che'rmes, a kind of berry. See *Kermes.*

To Chern. See *to Churn.*

Cherni'tes [χερνίτης. Gr.] a ſtone like ivory, uſed by the ancients to preſerve dead bodies in.

Che'rry [*ceraſum*, L. *ceriſe*, F. *ciriegia*, It. *cereza*, Sp. *cereije*, Port.] a berry or fruit well known.

Cherse'tum [*Old Latin Records*] any cuſtomary offering made to the pariſh prieſt, or to the appropriators of a benefice.

Chersone'se [in *Geography*] a peninſula, a tract of land almoſt encompaſſed with the ſea.

Che'rub } [כרוב, *Heb.* i. e fulneſs of knowledge] the
Che'rubim } ſecond of the nine orders of angels.

Cherubi'mical, of pertaining to, or like a cherubim.

Che'rvil [*cerfeüil*, F. *cerfoglio*, It. *chærefolium*, L. **karbel,** G. ceꞃville, *Sax.*] an herb.

To Che'rwit, to cry like a partridge.

Che'slip, a ſmall vermin that lies under ſtones or tiles.

Che'snut [cyꞅꞇbean, *Sax.* *caſtanea.* L. *chataigne*, F. *caſtagnea*, It. *caſtanna*, Sp. *caſtanhas*, Port.] a nut well known.

Chess [*echecs*, F.] a game performed with little round pieces of wood, on a board divided into 64 ſquares, where art and ſagacity are ſo indiſpenſably requiſite, that chance ſeems to have no place; and a perſon never loſes but by his own fault. Each ſide has 8 men and as many pawns, which are to be moved and ſhifted according to certain laws and rules of that game.

Che'ss-trees [in a *Ship*] two ſmall pieces of Timber on each ſide of it, a little before the loof; having a hole in them, through which the main tack runs, and to which it is haled down.

Chest [cœꞅꞇ, ciꞅꞇe or cyꞅꞇe, *Sax.* **kiſte,** *Du.* and *Dan.* **kiſta,** G. *caiſſe*, F. *caſſa*, It. *ciſta*, L. *kirz.* *Perſ.* of *Scyth.*] a ſort of box, coffer or trunk.

Chest [in *Anatomy*] the breaſt, that hollow part of a human body, which contains the heart and lungs.

Chest *rope* [with *Mariners*] a rope added to the breaſt-rope when the boat is tow'd at the ſtern of the ſhip to keep her from ſhearing or ſwinging to and again.

Chesting, the filling dead bodies with ſpices to preſerve them.

Chest *Traps*, boxes or traps for catching pole-cats and other vermin in.

Chest *foundering.* See *Foundering.*

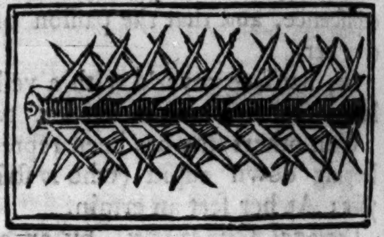
Che'vage } [of *chef*, F. the head] a ſum of money paid by
Chi'vage } villains to their lords as an acknowledgment of their ſubjection, *L. T.*

Cheva'ler [with *Horſemen*] is when a horſe in paſſaging upon a walk or trot, his far fore-leg croſſes or overlaps the other fore-leg every time or motion, *F.*

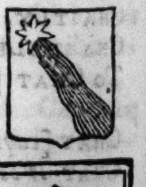
Che'valry [of *chevalier*, F.] knighthood

Cheva'ntia [*Old Law*] a loan of money upon credit.

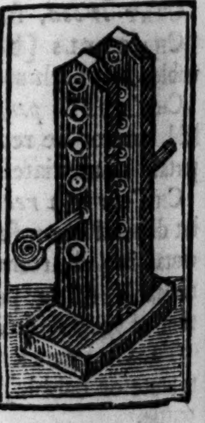
Cheval } [*Military Affairs*] a ſort of turn-
Chevaux de frize } pikes, being ſpars of wood, about ten or twelve foot long, and a foot diametter, cut into 6 faces, and bored through; each hole is arm'd with a ſhort ſpike, ſhod with iron at each end about an inch diameter, 6 foot long and 6 inches diſtant one from another; ſo that it points out every way, and is uſed in ſtopping ſmall overtures or open places, or placed in breaches, alſo as a defence againſt horſe.



Cheve'lle [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſtreaming *i. e.* a ſtream of light darting from a comet or blazing ſtar, vulgarly called the Beard, according to the figure annexed.



Chevre'tte [in *Mil. Affairs*] an engine for raiſing guns or mortars into their carriages; it is made of two pieces of wood about four foot long, ſtanding upright upon a third which is ſquare; they are about a foot aſunder and parallel, being pierced with holes exactly oppoſite to one another, with a bolt of iron, which being put thro' theſe holes higher or lower at pleaſure, ſerves, with a hand ſpike, which takes its poiſe over this bolt, to raiſe the gun or mortar.



Cheveleu'res [with *French Botaniſts*] the fibres or ſtrings of trees or plants.

Cheveril *Leather*, a ſort of ſoft tender leather made of the skin of wild goats.

Cheveri'llus [*Old Law*] a young cock or cockling.

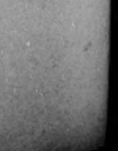
Che'vils [in a *Ship*] ſmall pieces of timber nailed on the inſide of it to faſten it to the ropes called ſheets or tacks.

Che'vin [*chevesne* F.] the Chub-fiſh.

Chevisa'nce [of *chevir* or *viſier a chef*, F.] a bargain or contract; alſo an unlawful contract in point of uſury, or a compoſition between debtor and creditor, *F. L. Term.*

Chevi'tiæ } [*Old Law Records*] heads of ploughed lands.
Chevisæ }

Che'vron } in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary formed
Che'veron } of a twofold line, ſpire-wiſe or pyramidical, the foundation being in the dexter or ſiniſter baſe-points of the eſcutcheon, and the acute point of the ſpire, near to the top of the eſcutcheon, as in the figure annexed.



This ordinary reſembles a pair of barge-couples or rafters, ſuch as carpenters ſet on the higheſt part of a houſe for ſupporting the roof, and betokens the atchieving ſome buſineſs of moment, or furniſhing ſome chargeable or memorable work.

Some ſay it repreſents *Protection*, others ſay *Conſtancy*; ſome the ſpurs of knights.

Per CHEVRON [in *Heraldry*] or *Party per Chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two ſingle lines, riſing from the two baſe-points and meeting in a point above, as the Chevron does.

CHE'VRON *abniſs'd* [*Heraldry*] is when its point does not approach the head of the chief, nor reach farther than the middle of the coat.

CHE'VRON *broke*, is when one branch is ſeparated into two pieces.

CHE'VRON *cloven*, is when the upper point is taken off, ſo that the two pieces only touch at one of the angles.

CHE'VRON *couched*, is when the point is turned downwards on one ſide of the eſcutcheon.

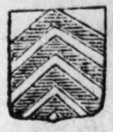
CHEVRON *divided*, is when the branches are of ſeveral metals, or when metal is oppoſed to colour.

CHEVRON *inverted*, is when the point is towards the point of the coat, and its branches towards the chief.

CHEVRON *mutilated*, is when it does not touch the extremes of the coat.

CHE'VRONED [in *Heraldry*] is when it is filled with an equal number of chevrons.

Counter CHEVRONED [in *Heraldry*] is when a chevron is ſo divided, that colour is oppoſed to metal.



CHEVRONE'L [in *Heraldry*] is the diminutive of chevron, and as ſuch contains only half of the chevron, as in the figure annexed.

CHEVRONNE' } CHEVRONNY' } ſignifies the parting of the ſhield ſeveral times chevron-wiſe, as in the figure above.

To CHEW [ceopian, or ceapen, *Sax.* **kaüwen**, *Du.* **kauen**, G.] to grind or break the food between the teeth.

To CHEW *the Cud upon a Thing*, that is, to conſider or reflect upon a thing.

CHEWD MEAT, a name given to minc'd Pyes.

CHEW'ING *Balls* [with *Farriers*] certain balls compoſed of ſeveral ſorts of drugs, to be chewed by horſes for the recovery of loſt appetite.

CHIARO OBSCURO. *See Claro obſcuro.*

CHIA'VE [in *Muſick Books*] is a cliff, a term or character of Muſick, *Ital.* a *Key.*

CHIAU'S, an officer of the *Turkiſh* court, who does the duty of an uſher; and alſo an ambaſſadour to foreign courts.

CHIBOL [*ciboule*, F. **zippel**, L. G. **zwiebel**, H. G.] a ſmall ſort of onion.

CHICA'NE } CHICA'NRY } [of *cicum* the skin of a pomegranate, according to *menage*; whence the *Spaniards* derive their *chico*, little, ſlender: chicane, being converſant about trifling things] in *Law* it is an abuſe in judiciary proceedings, either with a deſign to delay the cauſe, or to impoſe on the judge or the contrary party; a wrangling, crafty manner of pleading a cauſe with tricks, quirks and fetches; the perplexing or ſplitting a cauſe, petifogging, *F.*

CHICA'NE } CHICA'NRY } [in the *Schools*] is uſed to import vain ſophiſms, ſubtleties and diſtinctions, with deſign to obſcure truth and protract diſputes.

To CHICA'NE [*chicaner*, F.] to perplex or puzzle a cauſe; to uſe quirks; tricks or fetches.

CHICHAR [ככר, *Heb.*] a talent of ſilver, worth 375 pound, of gold, 4500̂.

CHI'CHLINGS, the pulſe called everlaſting peas.

A CHICK } A CHICKEN } [cicen, *Sax.* **kiecken**, *Du.*, **kuchen**, L. G. **kuchlein**, H. G. or, as *Caſaubon* will, of Κικκὸς, Gr. a cock] the young of a hen. Alſo (metaphorically) a feeble, mean-ſpirited creature, a Daſtard.

Tho the Fox runs, the CHICKEN **has Wings.**

That is, as wiſe as the Deceitful may think themſelves, Innocence is ſeldom ſo unguarded, but it has ſome Defence or Protection; and if no other, always that of Providence.

To reckon one's CHICKENS **before they are hatch'd.**

L. *Ante Victoriam Encomium canere*, Pl. in Lyſ. (To ſing Triumph before the Victory) and ſo the Fr. *Chanter le Triomphe avant la Victoire.* The G. ſay: **Jh rufft Haaſe, ehe dann er im Netze liegt.** (You cry out Hare, before he is in the Net.) To be too forward in one's Dependance.

Children and CHICKEN **muſt always be picking.**

That is, muſt eat often (becauſe the Body growing requires a continual Nouriſhment) and but a little at a Time. (not to oppreſs their weak Stomachs, and extinguiſh the natural Heat, as too much Oil will quench a Flame, when a little and often repeated, nouriſhes and keeps it alive.

To CHIDE, *Irr. V.* [ciꝺan, or chiꝺan, *Sax.*] to rebuke or taunt at; alſo to brawl or brangle.

CHID [*Irr. Imp.* ciꝺ or chiꝺ, *Sax.*] did chide.

CHID } CHIDDEN } [*Irr. Part. Pr*] have or am chid or chidden.

A CHIDER [ciꝺeꞃe, *Sax.*] a reprehender, a rebuker.

CHIDING [of ciꝺan *Sax.*] rebuke, *&c.*

Wo to the Houſe where there is no CHIDING.

Where the Maſters or Heads of Families or Parents of Children, are ſo remiſs as never to find fault or correct, Libertiniſm will gradually creep into and get the upper Hand, and in ſuch Families Woe will as certainly enſue.

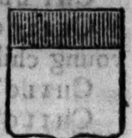
CHIEF [*chef*, F] firſt, principal, ſoveraign.

Lands held in CHIEF. See *Capite.*

CHEIF [in *Mil. Affairs*] a commander in chief, a general.

A CHIEF [in *Heraldry*, *chef*. F.] is an honourable ordinary, and that which takes up the upper part of the eſcutcheon, and repreſents a man's head, and the ornaments us'd both by ancients and moderns.

The *Chief*, as all other honourable ordinaries do, muſt take up juſt one third part of the eſcutcheon, eſpecially if they be alone in the ſhield; but if there be more of them they muſt be leſſened in proportion to their number, and the ſame when they are canton'd, attended and bordered upon ſome other figures.



In CHIEF, ſignifies any thing born in the chief part or top of the eſcutcheon.

A CHIEF *Chevron'd, bended or paled*, is when it has a *Chevron*, *Pale*, or *Bend* contiguous to it, and of the ſame colour with itſelf.

A CHIEF *ſupported*, is when the two thirds at the top are of the colour of the field, and that at bottom of a different colour.

CHIEF *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the uppermoſt part of an eſcutcheon, and is three fold *Dexter* middle, and *Siniſter* chief Point.

CHIEF *Pledge*, the ſame as Headborough.

CHI'EFLY [of *chef*, F.] principally.

CHIE'FTAIN, a captain or general.

CHIE'GO [among the *Barbadians*] a ſmall inſect that gets into the feet, and is very troubleſome.

CHIE'RE [with *Floriſts*] the *leucoium luteum*, or wall-flower.

CHIE'SE [in *Muſick Books*] is a mark ſet to muſick to diſtinguiſh that deſign'd for churches, from that which is deſigned for chambers or private conſorts, as *Sonata di Chéeſa*, is a *Sonata* for the chapel, or church. *Ital.*

CHI'LBLAIN [of *chill* and *blain*] a ſort of ſwelling occaſioned by cold.

A CHILD [cilꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſon or daughter.

He has neither CHILD **nor Chick**

F. *Il a ni Enfans ni Suivans.* That is, he is a ſingle Man.

The CHILD **ſaid nothing but what he heard at the Fire.**

To which pretty nearly anſwers another Proverb.

What CHILDREN **hear at Home ſoon flies abroad.**

Thoſe Proverbs are both deſign'd as Warnings to us, to be cautious how we talk of any thing, we would have kept in private, before Children.

CHI'LDHOOD [cilꝺ-haꝺ, *Sax.*] the ſtate of a child.

CHILDERMASS-*day*, [of cilꝺ, a child, and mæꞅꞅ, *Sax.* the maſs] a feaſt obſerved on the 28th of *December*: in commemoration of the children of *Bethlehem*, murthered by *Herod.*

CHI'LDING. bringing forth children, childbearing.

CHILDING [with *Botaniſts*] a term uſed of plants, when their offspring exceeds the number of their ordinary kind, as childing daiſies, *&c.*

CHILDINGNESS [cilꝺ, *Sax.* a child] the frequent bearing children.

CHI'LDISH [cilꝺiꞅc, *Sax.*] like a child, imprudent, ſilly.

CHILDISHLY, ſillily, imprudently.

CHILDISHNESS [cilꝺiꞅcneꞅ, *Sax.*] ſimplicity, unexperiencedneſs.

CHILDREN, *Irr: Pl.*

CHILDREN **are poor Men's Riches.**

That is, e'en as they prove, and this in a great Meaſure, as they are educated. Let a Man be ever ſo poor, he is at leaſt capable of giving good Inſtruction, and ſetting a good Example.

CHILDREN **are certain Cares, uncertain Comforts.**

The truth of this Proverb, it is to be fear'd, is but too well grounded.

CHILDREN, **when little, make Parents Fools, when great. mad.**

The firſt, becauſe we are apt to be fond of them even to Folly and ridicule; the latter, by their Diſobedience and Untowardlineſs.

CHI'LDWIT [*Sax. Law Term*] a power to take a fine of one's bond woman, that has been gotten with child without one's conſent; this was 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* in the manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex.*

Chi'liad [χιλιὰς, Gr.] the Number of 1000, whence Tables of *Logarithms* are alſo called chiliads.

Chi'liarch [χιλίαρχος, of χιλιὰς and ἄρχος, *Gr.*] a Governour, a commander of 1000 Men, a colonel.

Chi'liasts [*chiliaſtæ*, L. of χιλιὰς, Gr.] a Sect of Chriſtians called from the *Latin Millenaries*, who hold that after the laſt or general Judgment, Chriſt ſhall come and reign perſonally 1000 Years with his Saints on the Earth.

Chilia'gon [χιλιὰς a Thouſand, and γωνία, *Gr.* a corner] a plain Figure, having 1000 Sides and Angles.

Chiliody'name [of χίλιας a Thouſand, and δύναμις Power or Virtue, *Gr.*] an Herb having 1000 Virtues, a Sort of *Gentian*.

Chiliophy'llon [χιλιόφυλλον, of χίλιας 1000, and φύλλον, *Gr.* a Leaf] the Herb Milfoil, Yarrow or Thouſand Leaf, *L.*

Chill } [of cele, *Sax.* **kühl**, G.] cold, or ſenſible of
Chi'lly } cold.

Chi'lliness, coldneſs, or ſenſibility of cold.

Chiloca'ce [in *Surgery*] a canker in the mouth, frequent in young children.

Chilo'nian } [of *Chilo*, one of the 7 wiſe Men of *Greece*,
Chilo'nick } whoſe Sentences were very ſhort] a brief compendious way of writing as a *Chilonick* Stile.

Chimb or Chine, the End of a Barrel, Tub, *&c.* as chine Hoop.

Chimæra [*chimere*, F. *chimera*, It. Sp. and L. of χίμαιρα, Gr.] a Monſter feigned to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent; alſo a Mere Whimſey, a caſtle in the air, an idle fancy.

Chimæ'ra [χιμαιρα, Gr.] a Vulcano or Mountain of *Lycia*, that vomited Fire; the Truth of the Fable is, the Top of it being inhabited by Lions, the Middle abounding with Paſtures for Goats, and at the Bottom by Serpents: This gave Place to the Fable, that *Chimæra* was a Monſter that vomited Flames, had the Head and Breaſt of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Dragon; and becauſe *Bellerophon* rendered this Mountain habitable, he is ſaid to have ſlain the *Chimæra*. Others ſay this *Chimæra* was a Mountain oppoſite to the Sun, which cauſing Reflections and fervid Heats in the Summer-time, being diſperſed through the Fields made the Fruits wither, and that *Bellerophon* perceiving what was the cauſe of this Miſchief cut away the Part of the Precipice that moſt of all reflected. *Pliny* ſays the Fire of the Mountain or Vulcano would kindle with Water, and be extinguiſhed by nothing but Earth or Dung.

Chime'rical, pertaining to ſuch a chimera, imaginary, that has no ground of truth.

Chime'rically, whimſically, imaginarily.

Chime'ricalness [of *chimerique*, F. of *chimera*, L. χίμαιρα, Gr.] imaginarineſs, whimſicalneſs.

Chime [prob. of *gamme*, F.] a tune ſet upon Bells or in a clock; a kind of periodical Muſick, produced at certain Seaſons of the Day, by a particular *Apparatus* added to a clock; likewiſe a Set of Bells.

To Chime *in with a Perſon*, to ſay as he ſays.

Chimin, vid. *Chemin.*

Chi'minage [of *chemin*, F. a Way] a Toll paid for Paſſage, through a Foreſt, *Old Law.*

Chi'mmar } a Kind of Veſtment without Sleeves, worn
Simar } by Biſhops between their Gown and their Rochet.

Chi'mny [*caminus*, L. whence *cheminée*, Fr. *cammino*, Ital. *chiminea*, Sp. *chimenée*, Port. of *caminus*, L. **Kamin**, G.] a Fire-hearth, Funnel, *&c.* for the conveyance of Smoak.

Chi'mny-*Money*, a Impoſition or Tax of 2 *Shill. per annum*, formerly laid upon every Fire-hearth, *&c.*

Chin [**Kinne**, *Du.* **Kinn**, G. **Kind**, *Dan.* and *Su.* tho' *Caſaubon* chuſes to derive it of γένειον, *Gr.* cinne, *and* chinne, *Sax.*] the lower Part of the Face.

He has good ſwimming who is held up by the Chin. That is. It is no Wonder if a Man thrives, who is ſupported and aſſiſted by others who have both the Will and the capacity to do it.

Chin *Scab*, a ſcabby Diſeaſe in Sheep, the ſame that is by Shepherds called the Dartars.

China *Ware*, a Sort of fine earthen Ware made in *China*, a Part of the *Eaſt-Indies*. See *Porcelain.*

China *Root*, a medicinal Root, brought to us from both the *Indies.*

Chinch [*chinche*, Sp.] a Sort of Inſect; a Bug.

Chine [*Echine*, F.] the Back-bone or Ridge of the Back of a Horſe.

To Chine *a Beaſt* [*echiner*, F.] to cut him down quite through the Back-bone.

A Chine *of Pork*, a certain Joint ſo cut.

Chine-*Cough* } [probably of **kin-khoeſt**, *Du.*] a violent
Chin-*Cough* } cough to which young children are incident.

Chink [cink, *Sax.*] a chink in a wall, board, *&c.* alſo (in a canting Senſe) Mony, ſo call'd becauſe it chinks in the Pocket.

To Chink, to make a Noiſe as Money or Pieces of any Metal do when ſhaken.

Chints, a fine *Indian* painted *Calico.*

A Chip, a bit chipt off from wood.

A Chip **of the ſame Block.** That is, a Son who is like his Father, either in Perſon or Qualities; tho' it is almoſt always taken in an ill Senſe.

Like a Chip **in Potage.** That is, does neither Good nor Harm.

To Chip, to cut to chips.

Chip [from cyppan, *Sax.* to buy and ſell] ſhews that the place, to which it is added, either is or was a market-town, as *Chipnam*, *Chippenham*, &c.

Chi'pping [of cyppan or ceapan, *Sax.* to buy or ſell] ſignifies the place, to the name of which it is added, to be or have been a market-town or place, as *Chippin-Norton*, *Chipping-Wicomb*, &c.

Chipping or chirping-merry, that is, very pleaſant over a Glaſs of good Liquor.

Chique' [at *Smyrna*] a weight for weighing of goat's-wool, containing 500 drams or 2 okes, which is 5 pound 10 ounces, 7 drams.

Chira'gra [χειράγρα, of χεὶρ a hand, and ἄγρα a capture or ſeizing] the gout in the hands.

Chira'grical, belonging to having the gout in the hands.

Chira'psy [χειραψία, of χεὶρ a hand, and ἅπτω, *Gr.* to touch] a touching or feeling with the hand.

Chirchege'mote } [*Old Law*] a certain eccleſiaſtical
Circgemo'te } court.

Chi'rograph } [χειρόγραφον, of χεὶρ a hand, and γρά-
Chiro'graphum } φω to write, *Gr.*] a hand-writing, a bond or bill of one's own hand.

Chiro'graphum [with the *Engliſh Saxons*] a publick conveyance or deed of gift.

Chiro'grapher [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who engroſſes the fines acknowledged in that court.

Chiro'graphy [*chirografo*, It. *chirographus*, L. χειρογραφία, *Gr.*] a writing under one's own hand.

Chiro'logy [χειρολογία, of χεὶρ a hand, and λόγος a ſpeech, *Gr.*] a talking by ſigns made with the hands.

Chi'romancer [*chiromancier*, F.] one who pretends to tell fortunes by the hand, or by that art which is commonly called *Palmiſtry.*

Chi'romancy [*chiromancie*, F. *chiromanzia*, It. *chiromancia*, Sp. *chiromantia*, L. χειρομαντεία, of χεὶρ and μαντεία, Gr.] a ridiculous kind of Divination, whereby they pretend to diſcover the conſtitution and Tempers of Perſons, and to predict future Events by the Lines, Wrinkles and Marks in the Hand.

Chiroma'ntical, of or pertaining to chiromancy.

Chirones [of χειρὲς, *Gr.* the hands] a ſort of wheals ariſing in the palms of the hands, the ſame as *Sirones.*

Chironia *Vitis* [*Botany*] the wild or blank vine briony, ſo called from *Chiron.*

Chironion, the herb centaury.

Chironium *Ulcus*, a boil or ſore, which comes eſpecially on the thighs and feet, ſo named becauſe it has need of ſuch an one as *Chiron* to cure it.

Chiro'nomy [*chironomia*, L. of χειρονομία, of χεὶρ the hand, and νόμος law, *Gr.*] a geſture with the hand either in orators or dancers, *&c.*

Chiro'thesy [*chirotheſia*, L. of χειροθήσια, Gr.] a laying on of the hands.

Chirotoni'a [χειροτονία, Gr.] the impoſition of hands in conferring any prieſtly orders.

To Chirp [prob. formed from the likeneſs of the ſound] to make a noiſe as birds do.

Chi'rping *Cup* [*i. e.* a cheering-cup] a cup of good Liquor.

Chirrichote, a Word uſed by the *Spaniards* in Deriſion of the *French*, who pronounce *chirri* for *kyry.*

Chirurgeon [*chirurgien*, F. *chirurgo*, It. *cirujano*, Sp. *chirurgus*, L. χειροῦργος, *Gr.*] one who practiſes the Art of chirurgery.

A good Chirurgeon **muſt have an Eagles** (or *piercing*) **Eye, a Lion's** (or *undaunted*) **Heart, and a Lady's** (or *ſoft*) **Hand.** Theſe three natural Qualities are certainly, if not abſolutely requiſite, yet very proper and of great Uſe in the Practice of Surgery.

Chiru'rgery [χειρουργία, of χεὶρ a hand, and ἔργον work, Gr.] is the third branch of the curative part of medicine, and teaches how ſundry diſeaſes of the body of man may be cured by manual operation. It is by ſome divided into 5 parts: 1. *Syntheſis*, a ſetting together of things that are ſeparated. 2. *Diæreſis*, a ſeparating of things that were continued before. 3. *Diortheſis*, a correcting of things ſqueezed together. 4. *Exereſis*, a taking away of what is ſuperfluous. 5. *Anapleroſis*, a filling up that which was deficient; it is vulgarly pronounced and written *Surgery.*

Chiru'rgick [*chirurgique*, F. of *chirurgicus*, L.] pertaining to the Art of Surgery.

Chi'sel } [*ciſello*, It. *ciſeau*, F. prob. of *ſcindere*, to cut,
Chi'zzel } q. *ſciſſellum*] a tool uſed by carpenters for cutting and ripping.

To Chit [with *Husbandmen*] ſpoken of Seed, which is ſaid to chit, when it firſt of all ſhoots its ſmall Root into the Earth.

A Chit [probably either of *cito*, Ital. a little Boy, or of kitten, a young cat] a little ſniveling Boy or Girl; alſo a Freckle.

Chit chat, triffling or goſſipping talk.

A Chit *Lark*, a Bird.

Chi'tteface [either of *chiche*, F. meagre, or *chiche-faci*, chaucer] a meagre, ſtarveling child, a puny child with a little face.

Chi'tterlings [prob. for *Shitterlings*, becauſe the excrements are contained in them, or of kuttels, *Teut*. the inwards] Hogs Guts dreſſed for Eating; alſo a Sort of Pudding or Sauſage.

Chi'tty, freckly, having freckles.

Chitty-*face*, one having a little face, or opprobriouſly a ſimple body, an ideot.

Chi'valry [*chevallerie*, F. *cavalleria*, It. and Sp.] Knighthood, Horſemanſhip, Valour, as *Deeds* of *Chivalry*, i. e. mighty feats of arms, notable exploits.

Chi'valry [in a *Law Senſe*] a particular Tenure or Manner of holding Lands, by which the Tenant is obliged to perform ſome noble or military Office to his Lord; a Tenure by Knights Service.

Chi'ves } [with *Botaniſts*] the fine threads of flowers, or
Chieves } the little knobs, which grow on the tops of thoſe threads.

Chi'ves [*cives*, F.] a ſort of ſmall Onions.

Chi'ves *tipt with Pendants* [*Botany*] is when the horn or thread of a flower has a ſeed hanging and ſhaking at the point of it, as in tulips, *&c.*

Chi'vets [with *Botaniſts*] the ſmall parts of the roots of plants, by which they are propagated.

Chleuasmus [of χλευάζω, *Gr.* to jeer] a laughing to ſcorn, a mocking, a jeering or ſcoffing, a rhetorical figure uſed to that purpoſe.

Chlo'ritis [χλωρίτις, Gr.] a precious Stone green as Graſs

Chloro'sis [χλωρότης, of χλωρίζω, *Gr.* to appear green] the Green-ſickneſs, a Diſeaſe in young Girls, which ſeems to be a kind of phlegmatick Dropſy, proceeding from a Stoppage of the *Menſes*, and a Want of Fermentation in the Blood.

Choa'ne [of χοάνη, *Gr.* a Funel] a kind of Tunnel in the Baſis of the Brain, by which the ſerous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles to the primary Glandule; alſo the Pelvis or Baſon of the Reins.

Choa'spites [of χοασπίτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a green colour, that glitters like gold.

To Chock } [probably of *choquer*, F. to ſtrike, daſh or
To Chuck } beat againſt] to give a perſon a light touch with the fingers under the chin, as a token of kindneſs; alſo to play at pitching money, *&c.* into a hole.

Cho'colate [F. and Sp. *chioccolato*, It.] a drink made of the *Indian Cocoa-nut.*

Choe'nicis [of χοίνιξ, Gr.] v. *Terebellum.*

Choe'ras [of χοῖρος. *Gr.* a hog] the *Struma*, ſo named becauſe hogs are ſubject to that diſtemper.

Choe'nix [of χοῖνιξ, Gr.] a meaſure in uſe among the Antients, containing 2 ſextaries or 3 *Engliſh* pints.

Choice [*choix*, F.] election, the act of chooſing; alſo rare, choſen out from others.

Hobſon's Choice that or none. This Proverb is ſaid to have had it's Riſe from one *Hobſon*, an Innkeeper at one of the Univerſities, who let Horſes to Students, but would always oblige them to take that Horſe which was next in Turn, were he good or bad, or would let them none.

Choice, emblematically repreſented. v. *Election.*

Choice, *Adject.* rare, excellent, choſen and preferable to others.

Choi'cely, dearly, preciouſly, with great care.

Choi'ceness [of *choix*, F.] rareneſs, excellency.

Choi'r [*chorus*, L. of χορός, Gr.] the quire of a church, that place where divine ſervice is ſaid or ſung.

To Choke [ceocan, probably of ceoca, *Sax.* the Cheek.bone, becauſe the halter is fixed under the cheek-bone of criminals] to ſtop the breath, to ſtop up, to ſtifle or ſtrangle.

Choke-*Pear*, a rough taſted pear; alſo (in a *figurative Senſe*) a ſhock or rub in ones way.

Cho'lagogues [*cholagoga*, L. χολαγωγός of χολή, choler, and ἄγω, *Gr.* to draw] ſuch medicines as purge the bile or choler, and diſcharge it downwards.

Chole'dochus *Ductus* [of χολή bile, and δέχομαι, *Gr.* to receive] is the uniting of the *Ductus bilarius* with the *Ductus cyſticus* into one paſſage; this paſſage goes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, and conveys the gall to thoſe parts.

Cho'ler [*collera*, It. and Port. *chólera*, Sp. *cholera*, L. of χολέρα, Gr.] a hot and dry, yellow humour, contained in the gall bladder, which is very uſeful in the fermentation of the juice called chyle, and bringing it to perfection.

Cho'lera *Morbus*, a diſeaſe in the ſtomach and guts, whereby the dregs of that humour are voided in great abundance both upwards and downwards.

Cho'lerick [*collerico*, Ital. *colérico*, Sp. of *cholericus*, L.] abounding with choler; alſo haſty, paſſionate, prone to anger

A Cholerick *Complexion* or *Temperature* is emblematically repreſented by a meager Youth of a ſallow colour and haughty Aſpect, almoſt naked; in his right Hand a naked Sword, and in his left a Shield, upon which is ſeen a Flame of Fire, in a running Poſture, and a fierce Lion accompanying him.

His colour ſhews his complexion, his being lean, that Heat predominates in him, the Flame on his Shield his fiery Temper; his drawn Sword his Readineſs, his Neglect of himſelf to give Way to his Paſſion, and the Lion his Animoſity.

Cho'lerickness [of *cholericus*, L. of χολέρα, Gr. paſſionateneſs, being troubled with choler.

Choliambi, a Sort of jambick Verſe, having a Spondee in the 6th or laſt Place.

Cho'lick, *vid.* colick.

Cho'mer } [חומר, *Heb.*] a meaſure containing 75 wine
Cho'rus } gallons.

Chondri'lla [χονδρίλλη, Gr] ruſh or gum ſuccory, wild endive.

Cho'ndris [in *Bot.*] the herb falſe or baſtard dittany.

Chondroglo'ssum [with ſome *Anatomiſts*] a very ſmall pair of muſcles of the tongue.

Cho'ndros [χόνδρος, Gr.] a grain, as of ſalt, frankincenſe, *&c.*

Chondros [with *Anat.*] a cartilage or griſtle, the moſt earthy and ſolid part of the body, next to a bone.

Chondrosy'ndesmos [χονδροσύνδεσμος, Gr.] a cartilaginous ligament, or the joining of bones together by means of a cartilage or griſtle.

To Choose [of *choiſir*, F. or ceoſan, *Sax.* kieſen, *Du.* and G. keeſa, *Su.*] (*Irr. V.*) to make choice of, to ſelect, to pick out.

Chose [*Irr. Imp.*] did chooſe.

Chose } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am choſe or choſen.
Chosen }

To Chop [*couper*, F. prob. of κόπτω, *Gr.* to cut] to cut, to cut ſmall or mince.

To Chop [prob. of koopen, *Du.* to buy] to make an exchange, barter or truck.

To Chop *upon*, to light or happen upon.

The Chops or Jaws.

A Chop, a cut, alſo a cutting of a loin of mutton.

Chop-*Church* [*Old Law* Term] an exchanging of benefices of churches between two perſons.

A Chopin, a meaſure that contains a pint *Wincheſter* meaſure.

Cho'ppings, a Sort of *Venetian* Shoos with very high Heels.

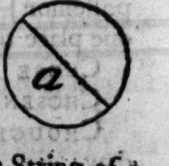
A Chopping *Boy* [either *q.* a ſtout boy, *q. d.* a boy fit to be ſold for ſervice] a luſty boy.

To Chop [pop or come] *in ſuddenly.*

The Wind Chops or turns, [*Sea* Teem] *about.*

Cho'ral [*choralis*, L.] pertaining to the choir of a church; as a *choral Vicar*, i. e. one who is admitted to ſit in the choir and ſerve God.

Chord [*chorda*, L. of χορδή, Gr.] a right Line in *Geometry*, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a circle, otherwiſe called a Subtenſe, or it is one right Line that cuts a circle into two Parts, as in the Figure.



Chorda [χορδή, Gr.] a Bowel, a Gut; alſo the String of a muſical Inſtrument made of a Gut.

Cho'rda [with *Anatomiſts*] a Tendon or Nerve, alſo a painful Extenſion of the *Penis*, when its Head is drawn towards the *Perinæum.*

Chorda *membranæ Tympani* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Nerve that comes from the third Branch of the fifth Pair, and is extended above the Membrane of the *Tympanum* or Drum of the Ear, *L.*

Chorda'psus [χορδαψός, Gr.] griping or wringing Pains of the ſmall Guts; ſo that they being twiſted, or their periſtaltick or worm-like Motion being inverted, the Ordure is thrown up at the Mouth only. This Diſtemper is alſo called by the Names of *Ileus*, *Iliaca Paſſio*, *Volvulus* and *Miſerere mei.*

CHO'RDATA *Gonorrhæa* [with *Surgeons*] a Malady, when, together with the Effuſion of the *Semen*, the *Urethra* or urinary Paſſage is bent like a Bow with Pain, *L.*

CHORDE'E [in *Surgery*] an Inflammation and contraction of the *Frænum* of the *Penis* or Yard, that holds the Glands downwards, and prevents Erection without Pain.

CHORE'A *Sancti Viti* [i. e. St. *Vitus*'s Dance] ſo called becauſe this frenzy often ſeized on thoſe People that uſed annually to pay a Viſit to the chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the city of *Ulm* in *Sweden*; a Sort of Madneſs which anciently was very common among ſome People, thoſe who were affected with it ran up and down dancing Night and Day till they died, if they were not hindered by Force.

CHOREPI'SCOPI [of χῶρος the country, and ἐπίσκοπος a Biſhop] rural Biſhops anciently appointed by the prime Dioceſan.

CHORE'US [χορεῖος, Gr.] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of 3 ſhort Syllables, or elſe of 2 Syllables, the one ſhort, the other long.

CHORIA'MBICK [of χορίαμβος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe conſiſting of 4 Syllables, two long at each End, and two ſhort in the Middle, as *Ebrietas.*

CHO'RION [χόριον, Gr.] the outmoſt Membrane or Skin that covers the *Fœtus* or child in the Womb, being pretty thick and ſmooth within, but tough on the Outſide, where the Placenta ſticks.

CHO'RISTER [*choriſta*, L.] a ſinging man or boy in a cathedral, a queriſter.

CHO'RO } [in *Muſick Books*] is when all the ſeveral Parts of
CHO'RUS } a Piece of Muſick are performed together, which is commonly at the concluſion.

CHOROBA'TES [of χωροβατεῖν, *Gr.* to over-run a country] a Level uſed by the Ancients with a double Square in the Form of a T.

CHORO'GRAPHER [*chorographer*, F. *corografo*, It. *chorographus*, L. of χωρογραφεὺς, *Gr.*] a deſcriber of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL [of χωρογραφία, *Gr.*] according to the art of chorography, *i. e.* the deſcription of countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY [of χόρος a country, and γράφω to deſcribe] according to the art of chorography.

CHORO'GRAPHY [*chorographie*, F. *corografia*, Ital. and Sp. *chorographia*, L. of χωρογραφία, *Gr.*] a Part of Geography which treats of the deſcription of particular countries, or of one country or province.

CHOROGRA'PHY, in Painting or Sculpture is repreſented by a Woman in a Habit of a changeable colour, plain and ſhort; in her right Hand a meaſuring Square, and in her left a Pair of compaſſes. By her Side a Globe, with ſome Part of it deſign'd.

Her changeable Habit denotes the different Taking of Situations, as the Shortneſs of it does their being taken briefly. The uſe of the inſtrument and compaſſes are obvious.

CHOROI'DES *Plexus* } [of χόριον, and εἶδος form, *Gr.*] the
CHOROEI'DES } folding of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the *Glandula pinealis*; alſo the *Uvea tunica*, which makes the apple of the Eye.

CHORO'METRY [χωρομετρία, of χόρος a country, and μετρέω, *Gr.* to meaſure] the Art of Surveying.

CHO'RUS [L. of χόρος, Gr.] the company of ſingers and dancers in a ſtage-play, or of perſons ſinging together in conſort; a choir or quire; alſo what is ſo ſung.

CHOSE *in Action* [*Law* Term] a thing that has not a body; being only a right; as an annuity, a covenant, a bond, *&c.* *Choſe in Action* may alſo be called *Choſe in ſuſpence*, as having no real exiſtence, and not being properly in poſſeſſion.

CHOSE *local* [*Law* Term] a thing fixed to a Place, as a mill, *&c.*

CHOSE *tranſitory* [*Law* Term] this is likewiſe called *Choſe in Suſpence*, as having no real exiſtence, and not being properly in poſſeſſion] a thing that is moveable, or that may be carried from one place to another.

CHOSE } [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.* of *to choſe*] *v.* to chooſe.
CHOSEN }

CHOUGH [*choucas*, provincial *Fr.*] a kind of crow or jackdaw.

To CHOUSE } [probably of *gauſſer*, F. to banter] to cheat,
To CHOWSE } to cozen, to defraud, trick, *&c.*

A CHOUSE } a cheat, ſham or trick; alſo a ſilly fellow,
A CHOWSE } who may eaſily be impoſed upon, a mere bubble.

To CHOWTER, to mumble and mutter as ſtubborn children do.

CHRISM [*chriſma*, L. of χρίσμα, *Gr.* an unguent] a compoſition of oil and balſam conſecrated by a popiſh Biſhop, to be uſed in the ceremonies of Baptiſm, confirmation, extreme Unction, coronations, *&c.*

CHRISMA'LE [*Old Rec.*] a chriſom cloth laid over the face of a child at Baptiſm.

CHRI'SMATIS *Denarii*, chriſom-pence, money paid to a Biſhop by the pariſh clergy for their chriſm, which is conſecrated at *Eaſter* for the year enſuing, *L.*

CHRI'SMATORY, a veſſel in which the chriſm is kept.

CHRI'SOM [of χρίσμα, *Gr.*] an unction of infants, an ancient cuſtom of anointing children as ſoon as they were born, with ſome aromatick unguent, and putting on their heads a cloth dawbed with it, this was worn till they accounted them ſtrong enough to endure Baptiſm, which being performed, it was left off. Hence in the *Bills* of *Mortality* ſuch infants who die before Baptiſm are called chriſoms.

CHRI'SOM } the Face-cloth or Piece of Linnen, laid
CHRYSOM CLOTH } upon the Head of a child that was newly baptized, which of old Time was a cuſtomary due to the Prieſt of the Pariſh.

CHRI'SOM *Calf*, a calf killed before it is a month old.

CHRISOMS, ſet in the Bills of Mortality as a Diſtemper, to ſignify children that die within the month.

CHRIST [ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Gr. *i. e.* anointed] the proper Name of the ever bleſſed Redeemer of the World.

CHRIST'S, or *Criſs-croſs-row*, the Alphabet, becauſe in childrens horn-books a croſs is generally put before it.

To CHRI'STEN [cꞃiꞅtnian, *Sax.*] to baptize a Perſon, to enter into the communion of the chriſtian church.

CHRI'STIAN [*chrétien*, F. *criſtiane*, It. *chriſtiáno*, Sp. *chriſtianus*, L. of χριστιανὸς, Gr.] one who profeſſes the chriſtian Religion.

A CHRI'STIAN *Name*, the Name which is given to a Perſon in Baptiſm.

CHRISTIAN, *Adj.* [deriv'd as the *Subſt.*] of or pertaining to Chriſtianity.

CHRI'STIANISM } [*chriſtianiſme*, F. *chriſtianitas*, L.] the
CHRISTIA'NITY } Doctrine, Principles and Religion of Chriſtians.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS *Curia* [*Old Law* Term] the court chriſtian, or eccleſiaſtical adminiſtration, in oppoſition to the civil court or lay tribunal, alſo ſtiled *Curia Domini Regis.*

CHRISTIANLY, after a chriſtian Manner.

CHRI'STENDOM [q.d. *Chriſti Dominatio*, L. *i. e.* the Empire or Domination of Chriſt, or rather of *Chriſtian* and the Termination *dom*] all thoſe countries through-out the world, where the chriſtian Religion is profeſſed.

CHRIST'*s-Thorn* } a Plant that flouriſhes about *Chriſt-maſs.*
CHRIST'*s-Wort* }

CHRI'STMASS [q. d. *Chriſti Miſſa*, *i. e.* the Maſs of Chriſt] a Feſtival celebrated on the 25th Day of *December*, in commemoration of the Birth of Chriſt.

CHRYSTICOLIST [*chriſticola*, L.] a Worſhipper of *Chriſt*, a Chriſtian.

CHRI'STOPHORI'ANA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Saint *Chriſtopher.*

CHRISTO'LYTES [of χριστὸς and λύω to reſolve, *Gr.*] *Hereticks*, ſo called from their deſtroying Chriſt, by Maintaining that he deſcended into hell body and ſoul, and that he left both there, aſcending to heaven with his divinity alone.

CHRO'MA [χρῶμα, Gr.] colour.

CHROMA [in *Muſick*] a graceful way of ſinging with quavers and trilloes.

CHROMA [with *Rhetoricians*] a colour, ſet off or fair pretence.

CHROMATIC [in *Painting*] the colouring.

CHROMATICK [*chromatique*, F. *cromatico*, Ital. *chromatico*, Sp. *chromaticus*, L. of χρωματικὸς, Gr.] whoſe colour never alters, that never bluſhes; alſo delightful, pleaſant. (In *Muſick*) which conſiſts in keeping the intervals cloſe, ſo as to make the melody the ſofter and ſweeter.

CHROMA'TICKS [*chromatica*, L.] a delightful and pleaſant ſort of Muſick.

CHRO'MATISM [χρωμάτισμος, *Gr.*] the natural colour and tincture of any thing.

CHRO'MATISM [with *Phyſicians*] the natural tincture or colour of the blood, ſpittle, urine, *&c.*

CHROMATO'GRAPHY [χρωματογραφία, of χρῶμα colour, and γράφω, *Gr.* to deſcribe] a treatiſe of colours; alſo the art of painting in colours.

CHROMATOPO'IA [χρωματοποιία, Gr.] the art of making or mixing and compounding colours.

CHRO'NIC [*chronicus*, L. of χρονικὸς Gr.] of or pertaining to time, or that is of long continuance.

CHRO'NICAL [*chronique*, F. *cronico*, Ital. *chronicus*, L. of χρονικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to time, or that is of long continuance.

CHRO'NICAL *Diſeaſes* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſuch diſtempers as do not come preſently to a height; but come at certain times by fits, but in which the patient lingers on and continues many years, as the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Dropſy*, &c.

CHRO'NICALNESS [of *chronique*, F. *chronicus*, L. of χρόνος, *Gr.* time] being of long continuance.

CHRO'NICLE [*chronique*, F. *cronica*, It. *chrónica*, Sp. Chronyck, *Du.* Chronick, G. *chronicon*, L. of χρονικὸν, Gr.] a hiſtory according to the order of times, or of things done from time to time.

To CHRO'NICLE [*chroniquer*, F.] to write or enter down in ſuch an hiſtory.

CHRO'NICLER, a writer of chronicles.

CHRO'NICLES [χρονικὰ of χρόνος, *Gr.* time] the Name of two Books in the *Old Teſtament.*

CHRO'NODIX [χρόνος and δείκνυμι, Gr. to ſhew] a Sort of Dial or Inſtrument to ſhew the paſſing away of time.

CHRO'NOGRAM [of χρόνος time, and γράμμα, Gr. a letter] a Sort of Verſe in which the figurative Letters being joined together, make up the year of our Lord.

CHRONO'LOGER } *chronologiſte*, F. *cronologiſta*, It. *chrono-*
CHRONOLOGIST } *logiſta*, L. of χρονολόγος, of χρόνος and λέγω, Gr.] one skilled in, or a Writer of chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL [*chronologicus*, L.] pertaining to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, according to chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICKS [*chronologica*, L.] books which treat of chronology.

CHRONO'LOGY [*chronologie*, F. *cronologia*, It. and Sp. *chronologia*, L. of χρονολογία, of χρόνος and λόγος a Word, *&c.*] the Art of computing Time from the creation of the World for hiſtorical Uſes, and preſerving an Account of remarkable Tranſactions, ſo as to date truly the Beginnings and Ends of the Reigns of Princes, the Revolutions of Kingdoms and Empires, ſignal Battels, *&c.*

CHRONO'METRUM [χρόνος and μέτρος, Gr.] the ſame as a Pendulum to meaſure Time with.

CHRO'NOSCOPE [of χρόνος Time, and σκόπος a Mark] the ſame as a Pendulum to meaſure Time.

CHRY'SALIS [with *Naturaliſts*] properly the ſame as *Aurelia*, the ſame as the *Nympha* of Butterflies and Moths.

CHRYSA'RGYRUM [of χρυσὸς and ἀργύρειον, Silver] a Tribute anciently levied on courteſans, *&c.*

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM [χρυσάνθεμον, Gr.] a Plant having ſhining yellow Flowers, crow-foot or gold knaps.

CHRYSELE'CTRUM [of χρυσὸς and ἤλεκτρον, *Gr.* Amber] Amber of a golden or yellow colour.

CHRY'SEUS [χρυσεῖος, Gr.] a Sort of comet.

CHRY'SITIS [χρυσίτις, Gr.] gold foam, the foam that ariſes from refined lead, being of a yellow colour like gold.

CHRYSITIS, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow, *L.*

CHRYSOBERI'LLUS [χρυσὸς and βηρίλλος, Gr.] a Sort of chryſtal Stone that ſhines like Gold.

CHRYSO'CARPUM [χρυσόκαρπον, Gr.] a Kind of Ivy, whoſe Berries are of a golden colour.

CHRYSOCERAU'NIUS *Pulvis* [with *Chymiſts*] a Powder made of Gold, the ſame as *Pulvis fulminans.*

CHRYSOCO'LLA [of χρυσοκόλλα, of χρυσὸς and κόλλα, Gr.] gold ſolder, a mineral like a pumice ſtone, found in copper, gold and ſilver mines; one ſort of which is called *Borax*, and uſed for ſoldering gold.

CHRYSO'COME [of χρυσὸς and κόμη, Gr. the hair] the Herb Milfoil.

CHRYSOLA'CHANUM [χρυσολάχανον, Gr.] a kind of Orach.

CHRYSO'LAMPIS [χρυσόλαμπις Gr.] a precious ſtone which ſhines by Night like a Fire, but looks pale by Day.

CHRYSO'LITHES [*chryſolite*, F. *griſolito*, It. *criſolità*, Sp. and Port. of χρυσόλιθος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a tranſparent gold colour with green; a chryſolite.

CHRYSOPOE'IA [of χρυσὸς and ποίεω, Gr. to make] the art of making gold.

CHRYSO'PRASUS [χρυσόπρασος, of χρυσὸς and πράσον, Gr. a leek] a precious ſtone of a green colour, yielding a golden luſtre.

CHRYSO'PTERUS [of χρυσὸς and πτέρον, Gr.] a kind of Topaz.

CHRYSO'SPASTUS [χρυσόσπαστος, Gr.] a precious Stone, ſprinkled as it were with gold Sand.

CHRYSO'SPERMON [χρυσόσπερμον, Gr.] the Herb *Semper vivum*, L.

CARYSO'PSIS [of χρυσὸς and ὄψ, Gr.] a precious ſtone like gold.

CHRYSOSPE'RME [of χρυσὸς Gold, and σπέρμα, Gr. the Seed] the Seed of Gold.

CHRYSO'RCHIS [with *Phyſicians*] an Abſconding of the Teſticles in the Belly.

CHRYSO'THALES [*Botany*] the leſſer ſort of wall penny-royal, penny-wort.

CHRYSTAL, vid. *Cryſtal.*

CHRYSTAL [in *Heraldry*] in Blazonry by precious Stones is ſometimes allow'd a Place among them, tho' it is not properly one; and is uſed inſtead of Argent or Silver, and moſt frequently Pearl.

CHRYSTALLI'NUS *Humour* [of χρύσταλλος, of χρυσὸς Gold, Gr.] the tranſparent Humour of the Eye.

CHRYSU'LCA [of χρυσὸς Gold, and ἕλκω to draw, Gr.] a Water with which Refiners waſh Gold off when mixed with other Metals; *Aqua fortis*; alſo a chymical Liquor which diſſolves Gold.

CHUB [cob, *Sax.*] a jolt-head, a great-headed, chub-cheek'd Fellow; likewiſe [among *Sharpers*] an ignorant, unexperienc'd Gameſter.

CHUB, a Sort of Fiſh that has a great Head.

CHU'BBEDNESS [of cob. *Sax.*] the having full cheeks.

CHUBMESSA'HITES, a *Mahometan* Sect, who believe that *Jeſus Chriſt* is God and the true Meſſiah, the Redeemer of the World, but without rendring him any publick or declared Worſhip.

CHUCK [among *Boys*] a play as chuck farthing.

To CHUCK [prob. of ceocan, *Sax.*] to ſtroke under the chin; alſo to cry like a partridge.

To CHU'CKLE, to burſt out every now and then into laughter, to laugh by fits and ſtarts.

A CHUCKLE } a noiſy, rattling, empty Fellow.
CHUCKLE *Head* }

A CHUFF, a clowniſh Fellow.

CHUFFY, rough, clowniſh, rude.

CHU'FFINESS, clowniſhneſs, ſurlineſs.

CHUM, a chamber-fellow to a ſtudent at the Univerſity.

CHUM [among the *Vulgar*] Tobacco to chew.

CHUMP, a thick, ſhort block or piece of wood.

CHURCH [Kerck, *Du.* and L. G. Kirche, H. G. Kyrichia, *Su.* Chirich, *Teut.* cyꝛic, *Sax.* of κυριακὴ, Gr. ſcil. οἰκία,] a Temple built and conſecrated to the Honour of God, ſet apart for divine Worſhip: alſo a particular Aſſembly or congregation of chriſtian People under the care of a Miniſter.

CHURCH *Militant*, the Aſſemblies of the faithful through-out the Earth.

CHURCH *Triumphant* the church or company of the faithful already in Glory.

Greek CHURCHES } the churches of all thoſe countries
Eaſtern CHURCHES } formerly ſubject to the *Greek* or *Eaſtern* Empire.

Latin or *Weſtern* CHURCHES, comprehends all the churches of *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Africa*, the *North*, and all other churches where the *Latins* carried their Language.

CHURCH [in *Architecture*] a large building, extended in length with nave, choir, iſles, ſteeple, belfroy, *&c.*

Catholick CHURCH, the whole Body of the faithful throughout the whole World, of which Chriſt is Head.

Simple CHURCH, one which has only a nave and a choir, with iſles; that which has a row of porticoes in form, with vaulted galleries, and has a chapel in its pourtour.

CHURCH *in a Greek croſs*, one the length of whoſe croſs is equal to that of the nave, in which form moſt of the *Greek* churches are built.

CHURCHESSET } [*q. d.* churches ſeed] a certain meaſure of
CHURCH-SCOT } ſeed, which anciently every man ought to give to the church on St. *Martin*'s day.

CHURCH *Service*, the common-prayer, collects, *&c.* uſed in the church.

CHURCH *Service*, was firſt ſung in *Engliſh* in the time of king *Edward* VI. in the year 1548, who purſuing the Reformation his father had begun, commanded it ſo to be.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, officers annually choſen by the miniſters and veſtry, to take care of the church, church-yard, pariſh accounts, *&c.* to take notice of the behaviour of the pariſhioners, and to preſent ſuch perſons as commit offences, appertaining to the Juriſdiction of the eccleſiaſtical court.

The nearer the CHURCH the farther from God.
Fr. *Près de l'Egliſe, loin de Dieu.* Spoken to thoſe who neglect an Advantage when they might eaſily have it. The *Italians* ſay likewiſe: *Vicino alla Chieſa, lontana da Dio.* It is likewiſe hit in the Teeth of thoſe who living near the church, or having every Opportunity of frequenting divine Service, do yet neglect it.

To CHURCH *a Woman*, to return Thanks after the Form of the church, for a Woman recover'd out of childbed.

CHURL [caꝛl, or ceoꝛl, a clown, *Sax.* Karel, *Du.* Kerl, H. G. or as *Caſaubon* will of κοῦρος, Gr. a Youth] an ill-natured, moroſe, ſilly, ſelfiſh perſon, a covetous perſon; with our *Saxon* Anceſtors, a free tenant at will.

To put the CHURL (carl. or clown) upon the Gentleman,
To drink Small Beer after ſtrong, or Ale after Wine.

CHU'RLISH [ceoꝛliꞅc, *Sax.*] clowniſh, ill natured, ſurly.

CHURLISHLY, clowniſhly.

CHU'RLISHNESS [cyꝛliꞅneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſurlineſs, ill-naturedneſs.

To CHURN [ceꝛnan, *Sax.* kernen or keernen, *Du.* O. and L. G.] to agitate Milk in a churn, in Order to make Butter.

A Churn [ceꞃene, *Sax.* Kerne, or Keern, *Du.* O. and L. G.] a Veſſel wherein Butter is made.

Churr *Worm* [of cyꞃꞃan, *Sax.* to turn] an Inſect that turns about nimbly.

To Chuse, v. *To chooſe.*

Chyle [F. *chilo*, It. *puilo*, Sp. *chylus*, L. of χυλὸς, Gr.] (with *Naturaliſts*) is a white Juice in the Stomach and Bowels, which poceeds from a light and eaſy Diſſolution and Fermentation of the Victuals. This Juice mingling and fermenting with the Gall and pancreatick Juice, firſt paſſes the *lacteal Veins*, *&c.* and at laſt is incorporated with the Blood.

Chylifa'ctous [of *chyle* and *facio*, L.] cauſing chylification.

Chylifica'tion [F. *chilificazione*, It.] and Action or Faculty of changing the Food into chyle.

Chylo'sis [in *Phyſick*] the Action whereby the Aliment is converted into chyle or chyme in the Stomach.

Chyme [χυμὴ, Gr.] the ſame as *Chyle*, though ſome diſtinguiſh between chyle and chyme, and reſtrain *Chyme* to the Maſs of Food while in the Stomach before it is ſufficiently comminuted and liquefied to paſs the *Pylorus* into the *Duodenum*, and from thence into the lacteals to be further dilated and impregnated with the pancreatick Juice, where it becomes *chyle*.

Chyme re, a kind of coat or jacket; alſo a Herald's coat of Arms.

Chy'mia [of χύω to melt, Gr.] is a Reſolution of mixt Bodies into their Elements; and again, when it can be done, coagulation or redintegration of the ſame Elements into the Bodies, which they conſtituted before; there are two Parts of it, *Solution* and *Coagulation*; by the Addition of the *Arabick* Particle *al*, it is called *Alchymy*.

Chy'mica
Chymica'lia } [of χύμα, of χύω, Gr.] Medicines prepared by *Chymiſts*, to be taken in a leſs or more grateful quantity.

Chy'mical [*chymique*, F. *chimico*, It. *quimico*, Sp. *chymicus*, L.] pertaining to chymiſtry.

Chymical *Flowers*, the ſubtiler Parts of Bodies ſeparated from the more groſs by Sublimation in a dry Form.

Chy'mist [*chymiſte*, F. *alquimiſta*, Sp. *chymicus*, L.] one that practiſes or is verſed in the Art of *Chymiſtry*.

Chy'mistry [χυμία, of χυμὸς, *Gr.*] a Juice or the purer Subſtance of a mixed Body, or, as ſome will have it, from χύειν, *Gr.* to melt] an Art which teaches how to ſeparate the different Subſtances that are found in mixt Bodies; as Animals, Plants, Metals or Minerals, and to reduce them to their firſt Principles.

Chy'mosis
Che'mosis } [of χαίνω, *Gr.* to gape] a Diſtortion or drawing Awry of the Eye-lids cauſed by an Inflammation; alſo an Inflammation in the *Tunica cornea* of the Eye.

Chymosis, the Art of preparing or making *Chyme*, or the ſecond concoction made in the Body.

Chymus [χυμὸς, Gr.] any kind of Juice, but eſpecially that of Meat, after the ſecond Digeſtion, which, being mixed with the Blood, runneth through the Veins, and repairs the Waſte of every Part.

Ciaco'na [in *Muſick Books*] a chacoon, a particular kind of Air always in triple Time, containing a great Variety of Humour, contrived to a Baſs to 8 Bars, play'd ſeveral Times over; but not ſo confined as the Baſs of a Ground, is allowed to vary every Time, to humour the Triple, and ſometimes to imitate it. Theſe Airs are commonly play'd in a briſk, lively Manner.

Ciba'rious [*cibarius*, L.] pertaining to meat or food.

Cibo'l [*ciboule*, F. Zippel, L. G. Zwiebel, H. G.] a kind of ſmall degenerate Onion.

Ciboule't, a young cibol.

Ci'catrice [Fr. and Ital. *cicatrix*, L.] a Scar, Seam, or Mark, remaining after a great Wound or Ulcer is healed.

Cicatrico'se [*cicatricoſus*, L.] full of, or having many Scars.

Cicatri'sive [with *Phyſicians*] deſiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix.

Cicatri'cula [with *Naturaliſts*] a little Scar, a ſmall whitiſh Speck in the coat of a yolk of an egg, where the the firſt change towards the formation of the chick appears in a hatched egg, and is commonly called the *Treddle*.

Ci'catrix [with *Surgeons*] a Scar of a Wound.

Cicatrisa'ntia [with *Surgeons*] ſuch things as by drying, binding and contracting, fill up ulcers with Fleſh and cover them with a Skin.

To Ci'catrize [*cicatriſer*, F. *cicatrizzare*, It. *cicatriſâr*, Sp. of *cicatricare*, L.] to cloſe up a wound, to bring it to an eſcar.

Ci'cely or *Sweet Ciſely* [with *Botaniſts*] an Herb.

Ci'cer
Ci'cera } [in *Botany*] a ſort of Pulſe, like chichlings; chiches or vetches, *L.*

Cicera *Tartari*, Pills made of Turpentine and cream of Tartar, *L.*

Cicerbi'ta, a Plant, a Sort of Sow-thiſtle, *L.*

Cicero'nian *Stile*, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical Stile or Manner of Expreſſion, ſuch as *Cicero* the *Roman* Orator uſed.

Cich [*chiches*, *Pois chiches*, F. *cece*, It. Cicers, *Du.* Kicher, G.] a ſort of Pulſe called cich-peas.

Ci'chlings, little ciches.

Ci'chory
Su'ccory } [*Chicorée*, F. *Cicorea*, It. *Chicorin*, Sp. *Chicorea*, Port. *Cichorea*, L. χιχώειον, Gr.] the Plant wild Endive.

To Ci'curate [*cicuratum*, L.] to make tame.

Cicu'ta, an Herb much like our Hemlock. L.

Cicutaria, common Hemlock, cow-weed or Cicely, *L.*

Cid, a valiant Man, a great captain.

Cider [*cidre*, F. *cidra*, It. and Port. *ſidra*, Sp.] a Wine or Drink made of Appels.

Ci'derist, one who deals in or manages cider.

Ci'derkin [of *cider* and *kin*, a *diminutive Termination*, q. d. *little* or *ſmall cyder*] a Liquor made of the groſs matter or cores and rinds of apples, after the cider is preſſed out.

Cida'ris, a cap of State, uſed among the ancient *Perſians*.

Cieling, ſee *Ceiling*.

Cierge, a Wax Taper, ſuch as are burnt in ſome churches, *F.*

Cile'rie [with *Architects*] drapery work on pillars like the tops of leaves.

Ci'lia [*Anatomy*] the Eye-brows or Eye-lids, *L.*

Cilia're *Ligamentum*
Cilia'ris *Proceſſus* } [with *Anatomiſts*] a collection of ſmall, ſlender filaments or threads, that take riſe from the *Tunica uvea* of the eye, and run thence towards the bunching out part of the cryſtalline humour, which they compaſs in and join to it.

Cili'cian [of *cilicium*, Lat.] of or pertaining to Hair-cloth.

Cilium [in *Anatomy*] the Eye-lid, properly the utmoſt edge of it, out of which the hairs grow.

Ci'ma [with *Architects*] a moulding ſomething like an S, what is now called an O. G.

Cima'tium
Cima'tum } [with *Architects*] an O. G. with the hollow downwards, part of the ornament of the *Dorick* capital; it ſtands juſt above the ſquare, or hath a fillet over it.

Cime'liarch [κειμηλιάρχης, Gr.] the chief keeper of plate, veſtments, *&c.* belonging to a church; a church-warden.

Cime'liarchy [*cimeliarchium*, L. κειμηλιάρχιον, Gr.] a jewel houſe; alſo a veſtry in a church.

Cime'lium [κειμέλιον, Gr.] a repoſitory for medals.

Cimica'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Flea-bane, *L.*

Ci'meter, a crooked ſword in uſe among the *Turks*.

Cimmerian, obſcure, dark that ſees no Sun, ſo called from the *Cimmerii* a People in *Scythia*, ſo invironed with Hills and Woods and thick clouds, that the Sun never penetrated to them; whence comes the Proverb *Cimmerian Darkneſs*, *i. e.* great Obſcurity.

Cina
Cinæ } the ſame as *Quinquina* or the Jeſuits Bark.

Ci'nara
Cy'nara } [κινάει, *Gr.*] the artichoke, *L.*

Cinca'ter
Cinqua'ter } [*quinquaginta*, L.] a Man of 50 Years of Age.

Ci'ncture [*ceinture*, F. *cintura*, It. *cinctura*, L.] a girdle or girding.

Cincture [in *Architecture*] a ring, liſt or orlo at the top and bottom of a column, dividing the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, and at the bottom from the capital.

Ci'nder [Sinꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* or of *cendres*, F. *ceneri*, It. *cenira*, Sp. *cineres*, L. Aſhes] embers or burnt coals.

Cinefa'ction
Cinera'tion } [with *Chymiſts*] a reducing into, or burning to aſhes.

Cineres *claviculati* [in *Chymiſtry*] Aſhes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

Cineri'tia, the ſame as cineritious Subſtance.

Cineri'tiousness [of *cineritius*, L.] aſhineſs, likeneſs to aſhes.

Cineri'tious *Subſtance* [in *Anatomy*] the outward, ſoft, glandulous Subſtance of the Brain, ſo named from its aſhy colour.

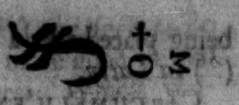
Cine'rulent [*cinerulentus*, L.] full of Aſhes.

Ci'ngle [*ſangle*, F. *cinghia*, It.] a Horſe-girth.

Ci'ngulum *Veneris* [in *Chiromancy*] the girdle of *Venus*, the Figure of a Semicircle drawn from a Space between the middle Finger to the Space between the middle Finger and Ring-Finger.

Ci'nnabar [*cinnabre*, F. *cinabro*, Ital. Zinober, G.] red Lead, a kind of Mineral; alſo Vermilion; a Mineral conſiſting of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*.

CINNABAR [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by theſe characters.



CINNABAR *Native*, is a Mineral, which, while it is in the Lump, is of a browniſh colour; but when pulverized, is of a very high red colour, and called Vermilion. It is found in all Quick-ſilver Mines, and it alſo has Mines of its own, it may be eſteemed the Marcaſite of Quick-ſilver.

CINNABAR *Artificial* [with *Chymiſts*] is a compoſition of Brimſtone and Quick-ſilver ſublimed together.

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, a Mixture of equal Parts of powdered Antimony and ſublimate corroſive chymically prepared

CI'NNAMOM [קנמון, *Heb.* κιννάμωμον, Gr. *cinnamomum*, L. *cenamo*, It.] a Spice, the ſecond Bark of a Tree growing in ſome Iſlands near *China*.

CINQUAI'N [*Military* Term] is an ancient Order of Battle, by drawing up five Battallions ſo as to make eight Lines, viz. *van*, *main body* and *rear* in manner following, the ſecond and fourth Battallions form the van, the firſt and fifth the main body, and the third the rear guard or body of reſerve, *F.*

C'INQUE, the Number of 5 on dice, *F.*

CINQUE *Foil*, five-leaved graſs, of *cinq* and *feüilles*, F.

CINQUEFOILS [in *Heraldry*] are five-leaved Graſs, and ſignify *Vert* or *Green*.

CINQUE PORT, a ſort of fiſhing net, ſo named from the five entrances into it; being very convenient to be us'd in any river or pond of ſwift or ſtanding Water.

CINQUE *Ports*, five remarkable Havens lying on the Eaſt Parts of *England* and oppoſite to *France*, viz. *Dover*, *Haſtings*, *Hithe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*, to which are added as Appendages, *Rye* and *Winchelſea*. They are under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of *Dover* caſtle. *William* the *Conqueror* firſt eſtabliſhed theſe for the Security of the coaſt, and the Inhabitants of them have many Immunities and Privileges; as that they are exempted from paying Subſidies; Law-ſuits are try'd within their own Liberties; their Mayors and Barons carry the canopy over a King, *&c.* at coronations; and are placed at a Table on the King's right Hand, for the greater Dignity.

Lord Warden of CINQUE PORTS, a Governour of thoſe Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and iſſues out Writs in his own Name.

CI'ON [*Scion*, F.] the ſame as the *Uvula* or little fleſhy cover of the orifice of the Windpipe.

CION [with *Gardeners*] a young Sprout, Sprig or Sucker.

CI'PEROUS, a kind of Bulruſh.

CI'PHER [*chifre*, F. *ciphra*, L. **Zyyher**, *Du.* **Ziffer**, G. of כפרה, *Heb.* a Number] expreſs'd thus (o), a Note or character which ſignifies nothing of itſelf, yet being ſet after any other Figures it increaſes their Value by Tens.

To CI'PHER [*chiffrer*, F.] to number or caſt up Accounts.

CIPHRES, Flouriſhes of Letters compriſing a Perſon's Name or ſome ſhort Sentence; alſo a ſecret character agreed on between two Perſons for the Writing of Letters to give Intelligence, *&c.*

CIPHER [with a *ſingle Key*] is one in which the ſame character is conſtantly uſed to expreſs the ſame Word or Letter.

CIPHER [with a *double Key*] is one in which the Alphabet or Key is changed in each Line or each Word, and wherein are inſerted characters of no ſignificancy to amuſe or perplex the Meaning.

CI'PPUS [with *Architects*] a Pillar with an Inſcription or Grave-ſtone. *L.*

CI'PPUS [with *Antiquaries*] a little, low column erected in great Roads or other Places with an Inſcription to direct the Way to Travellers, or to preſerve the Memory of ſomething remarkable.

CIPPUS [in *Antiquity*] a wooden Inſtrument wherewith criminals and Slaves were puniſhed.

CIRCE'NSIAN *Games*, certain exerciſes or Plays, exhibited by the Ancients in the *Circus* at *Rome* in Imitation of the *Olympick* Games in *Greece*.

To CI'RCINATE [*circinatum*, L.] to make a circle with a Pair of compaſſes.

CI'RCINATED, turned or compaſſed round.

CIRCINA'TION, a circling or turning round.

CI'RCIUS, one of the Winds.

CIRCLE [*cercle*, F. *circulo*, It. and Sp. **Circkel**, *Du.* **Zirkel**, G. ciꞃcol, *Sax.* *circulus*, L.] a compaſs or Ring.

CIRCLE [in *Geometry*] a plain Figure bounded with one only Line, and to which all the Lines that can be drawn from a Point in the Middle of it are equal to another.

CIRCLE *of perpetual Apparition*, one of the leſſer circles parallel to the Equator, being deſcrib'd by any Point of the celeſtial Sphere, which toucheth the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal Motion; all the Stars included within this circle never ſet, but are always viſible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE *of the Equant* [in the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*] a circle deſcribed in the center of the Equant; the chief Uſe of which is to find the Variation of the firſt Inequality.

CIRCLES *of Excurſion*, are circles parallel to the ecliptick, and at ſuch a Diſtance from it, that the Excurſions of the Planet towards the Poles of the Ecliptick may be included within it; which are fixed at ten Degrees.

CIRCLES *of Altitude*, otherwiſe called *Almicanters*, are circles parallel to the Horizon, having their common Pole in the Zenith, and ſtill diminiſhing as they approach the Zenith.

CIRCLES *of Latitude*, are great circles parallel to the Plane of the Ecliptick paſſing through the Poles of it, and through every Star and Planet.

CIRCLES *of Longitude* [on *Globes*] are great circles paſſing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptick, where they determine the Longitude of the Star, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*. On theſe circles are reckoned the Latitudes of the Stars.

Horary CIRCLES [in *Dialling*] are the Lines which ſhew the Hours on Dials, tho' theſe are not drawn circular, but nearly ſtrait.

CIRCLES *of Poſition*, are circles paſſing through the common Interſections of the *Horizon* and *Meridian*, and through any Degree of the Ecliptick, or the centre of any Star or other Point in the Heavens, and are uſed for finding out the Situation and Poſition of any Star.

CIRCLE *of perpetual Occultation* [*Aſtronomy*] a circle of a like Diſtance from the Equator, and contains all thoſe Stars which never appears in our Hemiſphere.

Diurnal CIRCLES [*Aſtronomy*] are immoveable circles ſuppoſed to be deſcrib'd by the ſeveral Stars and other Points of the Heavens in their diurnal Rotation round the Earth.

Polar CIRCLES [*Aſtronomy*] are immoveable circles parallel to the Equator, and at a Diſtance from the Poles equal to the greateſt Declination of the Ecliptick.

Parallel CIRCLES, are ſuch as are deſcribed with the ſame Point, as a Pole in the Superficies of the Sphere, the greateſt of all theſe Parallels is a great circle, and the nearer they are to one of their Poles, the leſs they are.

Vertical CIRCLES [in *Aſtronomy*] are great circles of the Heavens, interſecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and conſequently are at right Angles with the Horizon.

CIRCLE *of the Heavens* [*Hieroglyphically*] was adored by the ancient *Egyptians* as an Expreſſion of the Divine Majeſty. The Roundneſs of the Elements being a Reſemblance of his Power and Perfections; the Light of his Wiſdom, and the celeſtial Heat of the Tenderneſs of his Love.

CIRCLE [in *Phyſicks*] is underſtood among the *Schoolmen* of the Viciſſitude of Generations ariſing one out of another.

CIRCLE [in *Logick*] the Fault of an Argument that ſuppoſes the Principle it ſhould prove, and afterwards proves the Principle by the Thing it ſeem'd to have proved.

CIRCLES *of the Empire*, are the Provinces or Diviſions of the Empire of *Germany*, of which there are 10 in Number.

Formal CIRCLE [in *Logick*] is that which in two reciprocal Syllogiſms begs the *Medium*, which is the next cauſe of the greater extreme.

The material CIRCLE [in *Logicks*] conſiſts of two Syllogiſms, the Former whereof proves the cauſe by the Effect; and the Latter the Effect by the cauſe.

CIRCLE *at Court*, the Aſſembly of Gentlemen or Ladies who ſurround the King or Queen at their *Levée*, or in the withdrawing Room.

A CIRCLE is a proper Emblem of the Duration of Things.

CI'RCLET, a kitchen utenſil to ſet a diſh on the table.

CIRCOCE'LE [κιρκοκήλη, *Gr.*] a ſwelling of the ſeed-veſſels in the Scrotum.

CI'RCOS [κίρκος, Gr.] a Dilatation or Swelling of the Veins crooking or winding, and ariſing in one or more Parts of the Body, ſo much that the Veins threaten a Rupture.

CI'RCUIT [F. *circuito*, It. and Sp. *circuitus*, L.] a going about, a compaſs; alſo the journies of the Judges twice a year to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral counties.

CIRCUIT, the circuits of the Judges were firſt appointed by King *Henry* II, who in the 21ſt Year of his Reign divided the whole Kingdom into ſix circuits, appointing three Judges to every circuit, who ſhould twice every Year ride together, and hear and determine cauſes; which cuſtom is ſtill obſerved, tho' there is ſome Alteration in the Number of the Judges, and ſhires of the circuits.

CIRCUI'TION, a fetching a compaſs, or going about, *L.*

CIRCU'ITY *of Action* [*Law* Term] a longer courſe of proceeding than is neceſſary to recover any Thing ſued for.

CI'RCULAR [*circulaire*, F. *circulare*, It. *circulàr*, Sp. *circularis*, L.] round, that is in the Form of a circle.

CI'RCULAR *Letters*, Letters directed to ſeveral Perſons who have the ſame Intereſt in the ſame Affair.

Ci'rcular *Sailing*, is that which is performed in the Arch of a great circle.

Circula'rity, circularneſs.

Circular *Lines* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch ſtrait Lines as are divided in the Diviſions made in the Arch of a circle, ſuch as *Sines*, *Tangents*, *Secants*, &c.

Circular *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe Powers end in the Roots themſelves, as 5 whoſe Square is 25 and cube 125, and 6 whoſe Square is 36 and cube 216.

Circular *Velocity* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] a Term ſignifying that Velocity of any Planet, or revolving Body, that is meaſured by the Arch of a circle.

Circularly, in a circular Manner.

To Ci'rculate [*circulatum*, L.] to go or move round.

Circula'tion [F. *circolazione*, It. of *circulatio*, L.] the Motion of that which circulates.

Circulation [with *Chymiſts*] a particular Motion given to Liquors; which is excited by Fire, and cauſes the Vapours to riſe and fall to and fro.

Circula'tion *of the Blood*, a continual Motion of it, paſſing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

Circulatorium [with *Chymiſts*] a Glaſs-veſſel wherein the Liquor infuſed, by its Aſcending and Deſcending, rolls about as it were in a circle, *L.*

Ci'rculatory [*circulatorius*, L.] that circulates thro' the Veins.

Circulatory *Letters*, the ſame as circular Letters.

Circula'tum *Minus* [with *Chymiſts*] the Spirit of Wine.

Ci'rcularness [of *circularis*, L. *circulaire*, F.] Roundneſs.

Ci'rculus [with *Chymiſts*] a round Inſtrument made of Iron for the cutting off the Neck of Glaſs-veſſels. The Operation is performed thus. The Inſtrument being heated, is applied to the Glaſs-veſſel, and is kept there till it grows hot, and then with ſome Drops of cold Water, or a cold Blaſt upon it, it flies in Pieces. And this is the Way they cut off the Necks of Retorts and cucurbits.

Circulus *decennovenalis* [with *Aſtronomers*] the golden Number, or a Period or Revolution of 19 Years, invented to make the lunar Year agree with the ſolar; ſo that at the End of it the new Moons happen in the ſame Months, and on the ſame Days of the Month, and the Moon begins again her courſe with the Sun. This is called *Circulus Metonicus*, from *Meton* the Inventor of it, and ſometimes *Ennedecateris*.

Circum, is a Latin Prepoſition uſed in the compoſition of Engliſh Words, and ſignifies about, as in the following Examples.

Circumage'ntes *Muſculi* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain oblique Muſcles of the Eyes, ſo called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

Circuma'mbient [*circumambiens*, L.] encompaſſing round, or flowing about, an Epithet moſt commonly applied to the Air and other Fluids.

Circuma'mbientness, the encompaſſing round.

To Circuma'mbulate [*circumambulatum*, L.] to walk round about.

Circumce'llio, a Vagrant, *L.*

Circumcellio'nes, a Sect of Chriſtians in *Africa* in St. *Auguſtin*'s Time, who ſtrolled about from Place to Place, and in order to gain repute, would either lay violent hands on themſelves, or get others to kill them.

To Ci'rcumcise [*circoncire*, Fr. *circoncidere*, It. *circuncidàr*. Sp. *circumciſum*, L.] to cut round about.

Circumci'sion [*circonciſion*, F. *circonciſione*, It. *circunciſiòn*, Sp. of *circumciſio*, L.] a cutting round about, commonly uſed for the cutting away a part of the prepuce or double skin, which covers the *Penis*, a ceremony in uſe among the *Jews* and *Turks*.

Circumclu'sion, a ſhutting or encloſing all about, *L.*

Circumdu'ctile [*circumductilis*, L.] eaſy to be let about.

Circumdu'ction, a leading about.

Circumerra'tion, a wandering about, *L.*

Circumference [*circonference*, F, *circonferenza*, It. *circumferéncia*, Sp. of *circumferentia*, L.] circuit or compaſs.

Circumference [in *Geom.*] is the outermoſt bounding line of any plain figure; but it more properly belongs to the perimeter of a circle.

The Circumference *of every Circle* [among *Geometricians*] is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 equal Parts call'd Degrees, which are ſuppos'd to be divided into 60 equal Parts call'd Minutes.

Circumfere'ntor, an Inſtrument uſed in in ſurveying of Land.

Ci'rcumflex [*circonflexe*, F. *circonfleſſo*, It. *circumflexe*, Sp. of *circumflexus*, L.] bowed or bended about.

A Circumflex [with *Grammarians*] an Accent which being placed over a Syllable makes it long, as (῀) in *Greek*, and (^) in *Latin*.

Circumflu'ent } [*circumfluens*, or *circumfluus*, L.] flowing about.
Circumflu'ous }

Circumflu'ousness [of *circumfluus*, L.] the Flowing round about.

Circumfora'neous [*circumforaneus*, of *circum* about and *forum* a Market, *&c.* L.] that which goes or is carried about Markets, *&c.*

Circumfu'sed [*circumfuſus*, L.] poured or ſhed round about.

Circumfu'sion, a pouring round about.

Circumgyra'tion, the wheeling Motion of any Body round a centre.

Circumja'cent [*circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

Circumince'ssion [in *Theology*] a Term uſed to expreſs the reciprocal Exiſtence of the three Perſons of the Trinity in each other.

Circumjovia'lists [with *Aſtronomers*] *Jupiter*'s *Satellites*, certain Stars that attend on the Planet *Jupiter*.

Circumition, a going about. *L.*

Circumliga'tion, a Binding or Tying round about, *L.*

Cicumossa'lis, the ſame as *Perioſtæum*.

Circumlocution [*circonlocution*, F. *circonlocuzione*, Ital. *circumlocuciòn*, Sp. of *circumlocutio*, L.] a circuit or tone of words uſed, uſed either when a proper term is not at hand to expreſs a thing naturally and immediately by, or when a Perſon chooſes not to do it out of reſpect, *&c.*

Circumplica'tion, a folding, winding or rolling round about.

Circumpo'lar *Stars* [with *Aſtronomers*] are ſuch Stars as being pretty near our North Pole, move round it, and in our Latitude do never ſet or go below the Horizon.

Circumposi'tion, a laying round about, *L.*

Circumposition [in *Gardening*] a kind of laying, when the mould is born up to the bough, which is to be taken off by an old hat, root or ſtrong piece of old coarſe-cloth.

Circumpota'tion, a Drinking round from one to another, *Lat.*

Circumra'sion, the thruſting forward of bodies; which are moved by thoſe that lie round them.

Circumresi'stency, a round reſiſting, or a Reſiſtance round about.

To Circumscribe [*circonſcrire*, F. *circonſcrivere*, It. of *circumſcribere*, L.] written or drawn round about.

Circumscribed [with *Geometricians*] a Figure is ſaid to be circumſcribed, when either the Angles, Sides or Planes of the outward Figure touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inſcribed.

To be Circumscribed *locally* [with *Philoſophers*] is ſaid of a Body, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or *Place*, with reſpect to the circumambient or encompaſſing Bodies. It is the ſame as *to be in Place circumſcriptively*.

Circumscri'bed *Hyperbola* [with *Mathematicians*] an *Hyperbola* that cuts its own *Aſymptotes*, and contains the parts cut off within its own proper ſpace.

Circumscri'bedness [of *circum* and *ſcriptus*, L.] the being circumſcribed.

Internal Circumscri'ption, is that which appertains to the eſſence and quality of every body, whereby it hath a determinate extenſion, bound and Figure.

Circumscription [*circonſcrizione*, It. of *circumſcriptio*, L.] the Act of circumſcribing.

Circumscription [with *Philoſophers*] is the termination, certain limits or bounds of any natural body.

External Circumscri'ption, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confined, and is otherwiſe termd *local*.

Ci'rcumspect [*circonſpect*, F. *circonſpetto*, It. *circonſpe* Sp. of *circumſpectus*, L.] conſiderate, wary, wiſe.

Circumspe'ction [*circonſpection*, F. *circonſpecion*, It. of *circumſpectio*, L.] a looking round about, warineſs, a marking and conſidering diligently.

Ci'rcumspectly, conſiderately, warily.

Ci'rcumspectness [*circumſpection*, F.] circumſpection.

Circumspe'ctively, as a thing is ſaid *to be in a Place circumſpectively*, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or *Place*, with reſpect to the circumambient or encompaſſing bodies.

Circumsp'icuous [*circumſpicuus*, L.] to be ſeen on a ſides.

Ci'rcumstance [*circonſtance*, F. *circonſtanza*, It. *circu ſtáncia*, Sp. of *circumſtantia*, L.] a particularity that accompani any action, as time, place, *&c.*

Circumstanced, that is under or attended with circumſtances.

Circumstances, the incidents of an event, or the par cularities that accompany an action.

Circumstances [with *Moraliſts*] ſuch things, that th they are not eſſential to any action, do yet ſome way affect it.

CIRCUMSTANCES *properly moral* [in *Ethicks*] are ſuch as do really influence our actions, and render them more good or evil than they would be without ſuch circumſtances. Which writers of *Ethicks* ſum up in this verſe,

Quis, quid, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando.

CIRCUMSTANCES *purely phyſical* [in *Ethicks*] ſuch as do not connect any moral good or evil with the action; as, if a perſon kills another, whether he kills him with the right hand or the left.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL [*circumſtancial*, Sp.] relating to, or attended with circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, particularly, attended with circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY
CIRCUMSTA'NTIALNESS } the quality of that which is circumſtantial.

To CIRCUMSTAN'TIATE [*circonſtancier*, F.] to deſcribe a thing by or with its circumſtances.

De CIRCUMSTANTIBUS, [i. e. of thoſe ſtanding about] a term uſed for the ſupplying and making up the number of juries, in caſe any of thoſe empanelled do not appear, or thoſe who do appear are challenged by either proſecutor or Priſoner. *Law Term.*

CIRCUMVA'GANT [*circumvagans*, L.] wandering about.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE [*circumvallo*, It.] to intrench round about.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION [*circonvallation*, F. *circonvallazione*, It. *circunvalacion*, Sp. of *circumvallo*, L.] in *Fortification*; as *the line of Circumvallation*, is a line or trench uſually about 12 foot wide and 7 foot deep, cut by the beſiegers and bordered with a parapet or breaſt-work, ſo as to encompaſs all their camp, to defend it againſt any army that may attempt to relieve the place, and alſo to ſtop deſerters.

CIRCUMVE'CTION, a carrying about, *L.*

To CIRCUMVE'NT [*circonvenir*, F. *circonvenire*, It. *circumventum, Supine*, L.] to come about; alſo to over-reach, to deceive, to diſappoint.

CIRCUMVE'NTION [*circonvention*, F. *circonvenzione*, It. of *circumventio*, L.] a diſappointing, over-reaching, deceiving, cheating; cozenage, deceit.

To CIRCUMVE'ST [*circumveſtire*, L] to clothe about.

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION, a flowing or rolling round about after the manner of waves.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, a flying round about *L.*

To CIRCUMVO'LVE [*circumvolvere*, L.] to roll or turn round about.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION [*circumvolution*, F. *circonvoluzione*, It. of L.] a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

CIRCUMVOLUTIONS, [in *Architecture*] the turns of the ſpiral line of the *Ionick* order.

CIRCUS [in *Rome*] a ſpacious place between the mounts *Palatine* and *Aventine*, invironed with buildings in the form of a circle, for the exhibition of publick plays; round it was the amphitheatre, in which were galleries and boxes for the ſpectators to ſit or ſtand in. This was firſt begun to be built by *Tarquinius Priſcus*; but was afterwards adorn'd and render'd more ſtately and beautiful by the emperors *Claudius*, *Caligula* and *Heliogabalus*.

CI'RRI, curls or locks of hair curled or frizzled; alſo the creſt of feathers on the heads of ſome birds, *L.*

CIRRI'GEROUS [*cirriger*, L.] bearing curled locks or creſts of feathers.

CIRRI [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe fine hairs or ſprigs by which ſome plants faſten themſelves, in order to ſupport them in creeping along, as ivy, *&c.*

CIRSOCE'LE [κιρσοκήλη, of κιρσὸς a dilatation of a vein, and κήλη a rupture, Gr.] a dilatation of the ſpermatick veins, or a ſwelling of the veſſels about the teſticles, that prepare the *Semen*; ſo that it ſometimes appears like a third teſticle.

CI'RSOS [κίρσος, Gr.] a crooked ſwollen vein, a ſort of ſwelling, when a vein by reaſon of the ſoftneſs of its coat, is ſtretched out with much thick blood, and ſeems as if it would burſt.

CISA'LPINE, on this ſide of the *Alps*.

CISARS
CISERS } [*ciſeaux*, F. *ceſoje*, It] a known Inſtrument of Steel, for cutting. It has no ſingular Number.

CISSI'TES [κισσίτης, Gr] a white and ſhining precious ſtone, having the figure of ivy-leaves all over it.

CISSA'METHOS [with *Bot*] the herb called *Helxine*, L.

CISSA'NTHEMUS [κισσάνθεμος, Gr.] the herb briony or wild-vine, *L.*

CISSOI'D [in *Geometry*] an algebraick curve, peculiarly called the *Ciſſoid* of *Diocles*, its inventor.

CI'SSOS [κίσσος, Gr.] the herb ivy; eſpecially that which grows without a ſupport, *L.*

CI'STA, a cheſt or coffer, *L.*

CISTA
CIST
CI'STUS } [with *Surgeons*] a tumour, where the obſtructed matter collects as in a bag, which may be all taken out at once.

CISTA GRATIÆ [*Old Law*] *i. e.* the cheſt of grace, a church-coffer where the alms-money was kept.

CISTE'RCIAN *Monks*, an order of monks founded in the year 1098.

CI'STERN [*ciſterne*, F, and G. *ciſterna*, It. Sp. and L.] a place under or in the ground for the preſerving of rain-water; alſo a veſſel of lead to keep a ſtock of water for houſhold uſe; an utenſil to put bottles or glaſſes in.

CISTERN [with *Confectioners*] a portable inſtrument in form of a box, into which creams or jellies are put, in order to be iced over.

CIT, for *Citizen*, generally uſed opprobriouſly.

CI'TADEL [*citadella* It, *citadelle*, F. *ciudadéla*, Sp. citadell, G.] a fort of 4, 5, or 6 baſtions, erected near a city on the moſt advantageous ground, that it may command it, in caſe of a rebellion.

CITA'TION, a citing or quoting a paſſage out of a book, *&c.*

CITATION [F. *citazione*, It. *citacion*, Sp. of *citatio*, L.] in *Law*, is a ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge.

To CITE [*citare*, L. *citer*, F. *citàr*, Sp.] to quote; in *Law*, to ſummons to appear at an eccleſiaſtical court.

CITIZEN [*civis*, L. *cittoyen*, F. *cittadino*, It. *cindadano*, Sp. *cidadam*, Port.] an inhabitant of a city, or a freeman of it.

CI'TIZENSHIP, the dignity or privilege of a citizen.

CITRA'GO, the herb Balm.

CITRI'NE [of *citrinus*. L.] of or pertaining to, or of the colour of a *Pome-citron*.

CI'TRON [F. *cedrone*, It. *cidron*, Sp. *cidram*, Port. *citrum*, L.] a large kind of lemon.

CI'TRUL [*citrouille*, F. *citrulum*, L.] a large kind of pumkin, or cucumber of a pumkin colour.

CITRUS [in *Botany*] the citron-tree.

CI'TTERN [*ciſtre*, F. *cetâra*, It. *citola*, Sp. cyſter, *Du.* citnar, G. of *cithara*, L.] a kind of muſical inſtrument.

CI'TY [*civitas*, L. *cité*, F. *citta*, It. *ciudàd*, Sp. *cidada*, Port.] a great walled town, but it is more eſpecially applied to a corporate town, that has a biſhop's ſee and a cathedral church. This diſtinction between city and town is not always obſerv'd; for we ſay, the Town of *Ely*, tho' a Biſhop's See; and the city of *Weſtminſter*, tho' none.

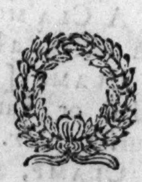
CI'TTA [with *Phyſicians*] a fault in the appetite, as when women long for things that are not fit to be eaten, as chalk, coals, *&c.* the green-ſickneſs.

CI'VES, a ſort of wild-leeks.

CI'VET [*civette*, F. *zibetto*, It. cibet, *Du.* zibet, G. of *zibethum*, L.] a perfume like muſk, made of or being the excrement of the *Civet-Cat*.

CIVET [with *French Cooks*] a particular way of dreſſing chickens, hares *&c.* firſt frying them brown in lard, and then ſtewing them in broth.

CI'VICK [*civique*, F. *civio*, It. *civicus*, L.] belonging to a city.



CIVICK *Crown*, a garland that was given by the *Romans* to a brave ſoldier who had ſaved the life of a fellow citizen, or reſcued him after he had been taken priſoner. This crown was made of oaken leaves, with the acorns on them, if they could be had. becauſe that tree was dedicated to *Jupiter*, who was eſteemed the protector of cities and their inhabitants.

CIVIL, a term oppoſite to criminal and eccleſiaſtical.

CI'VIL [F- Sp. and Port. *civile*, It. of *civilis*, L.] courteous, kind, well-bred.

CIVIL, in its general ſenſe is ſomething that reſpects the policy, publick good or repoſe of the citizens, city or ſtate.

CIVIL *Day* [with *Aſtronomers*] is one that contains juſt 24 hours, reckoned from 12 a clock at noon or night to 12 a clock the next noon or night; in which ſpace of time the equinoctial makes daily one revolution on the poles of the world.

CIVIL *Death*, is when a Perſon is cut off from civil Society by being ſentenced to perpetual Baniſhment, to the Gallies, or to working in the Mines.

CIVIL *Law* [in a *proper Senſe*] is the peculiar Law of any State, country or city.

CIVIL *Law* [in its *general Senſe*] is underſtood of a Body of Laws, compoſed out of the beſt of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Laws, which in the main was received throughout all the *Roman* Dominions for upwards of 1200 years, and is ſtill obſerved in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*. This Body of the *Civil Law* is divided into 3 Volumes; *viz.* the *Pandects* or *Digeſts*, the *Code* and the *Inſtitutes*, to which the *Authenticks* are added, theſe Authenticks were the Inſtitutions of the Emperor *Juſtinian*.

CIVIL *War*, a War carried on between two Factions in the ſame Kingdom or State.

CIVIL *Year*, is the legal Year, or that which is appointed by every State to be uſed within its Dominions, ſo termed in contradiſtinction to the natural Year, which is exactly meaſured by the Revolution of the heavenly Bodies; and thus the Year begins with us at the 25th of *March*, and always contains 365 civil

Days, except in the *Leap-year*, which contains 366.

CIVI'LIAN, a Doctor, Profeſſor or Student of the civil Law.

CIVI'LITY } [*civilité*, F. *civilità*, It. *civilidàd*, Sp. of
CI'VILNESS } *civilitas*, L.] courteous Behaviour, Gentleneſs; Behaviour like fellow citizens.

The Ancients repreſented Civility, or a courteous Behaviour, by a child ſitting on a Dolphin; or by a Woman handſomely and modeſtly cloath'd, and her Face cover'd with a Veil.

CIVILISA'TION [*Law* Term] a Law Act of Juſtice, or Judgment which renders a criminal Proceſs, civil.

To CI'VILIZE [*civiliſer*, F. *civilizare*, It.] to make civil, courteous or tractable; to ſoften or poliſh Manners.

CIVILLY, courteouſly, kindly.

To CLACK [**cleſtian**, *C.Brit.* *claquer*, F. **quaeckelen**, *Du.*] to rattle, ſnap or make a ſhrill Noiſe.

CLACK GEESE, ſee *Barnacles*.

A CLACK, a Prattler, a talkative Perſon.

To CLACK *Wool*, is to cut off the Sheeps Marks, by which it weighs leſs, and yields leſs cuſtom.

The CLACK of a Mill.

CLAD, V. *to cloath*.

CLA'DUS [*Old Rec.*] a Wattle or Hurdle, *L.*

To CLAIM [*clamer*, O. F. now only us'd in compoſites, of *clamare*, L to cry aloud] to lay claim to, to challenge or demand.

A CLAIM, a challenge or demand.

A CLAIM [in *Law*] a challenge of Intereſt to any Thing, that is in the Poſſeſſion of another; a claim made from Time to Time within a Year and a Day to Land or other Thing, which on ſome Accounts cannot be recovered without Danger.

CLAI'MABLE, that may be claimed.

chiaroscuro

CLAIR OBSCURE [F. ~~claroſcuro~~, It.] a Term uſed in Painting, for the Art of diſtributing to advantage the Lights and Shadows of a Picture, both as to the caſting of the Eye, and the Effect of the whole Piece; alſo a particular Sort of Graving.

To CLA'MBER [of clyman, *Sax.*] to climb or get up.

CLAME'A *admittenda in itinere*, &c. a Writ whereby the King commands the Juſtices in *Eyre* to admit one's claim by an Attorney, who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Perſon.

CLA'MMY [of clamean, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy Matter] gluiſh, ſticking.

CLA'MMINESS [of clamean, *Sax.*] a being clammy.

CLA'MOROUS [*clamoſus*, L.] noiſy, full of clamour.

CLA'MOROUSLY, in a noiſy manner.

CLAMOROUSNESS, [of *clamor*, L.] Noiſineſs.

To CLA'MOUR [*clamare*, L.] to make a noiſe, complain of, or cry out againſt.

A CLA'MOUR [*clameur*, F. *clamore*, It. *clamor*, L.] a noiſe, an outcry, a bawling.

CLAMP [in a *Ship*] is a Piece of Timber applied to a Maſt or Yard to ſtrengthen it, and hinder the Wood from burſting. *Fr.*

CLAMP, a little Piece of Wood, in the Faſhion of a Wheel, uſed inſtead of a Pulley in a Mortice.

CLA'MPING [with *Joiners*] a particular manner of letting boards one into another to keep them from warping.

CLAMPONIE'R [with *Horſemen*] a long jointed Horſe, one whoſe paſterns are long, ſlender and over-pliant.

CLAN [not improb. of **klann**, *C. Brit.* a plat of ground, *i. e.* thoſe that dwell upon the ſame ſpot of ground] a family or tribe among the *Scots*.

CLA'NCULAR [*clancularius*, L.] ſecret, private.

CLANDE'STINE [*clandeſtin*, F. *clandeſtino*, Ital. and Sp. of *clandeſtinus*, L.] done in ſecret, private, or hugger mugger, without the knowledge of parents or ſuperiors, contrary to the prohibitions of the Law.

CLANDE'STINELY, privately, contrary to Law or cuſtom.

A CLANG [*clangor*, L.] the ſound of a Trumpet.

To CLANG [*clangere*, L.] to ſound like a Trumpet.

CLANK, a heavy, dead Noiſe like that of Fetters or Irons.

To CLANK, to give or make ſuch a Noiſe.

To CLAP [clappan, *Sax.* **klappen**, *Du.* **kloppen**, O. and L. G. **klopffen**, H. G. **klappa**, *Su.*] to beat with the Hand; to make a noiſy Sound by hitting againſt any Thing.

To CLAP *one*, to clap the Hands by way of Applauſe; alſo to give one the venereal Diſeaſe.

To CLAP (or lay) *any Thing on*, or *together*.

To CLAP *up*, or *haſten any Thing*.

A CLAP, a ſwelling in the groin and privities.

A CLAP, a noiſe by hitting againſt.

A CLAP [with *Falconers*] the nether part of the beak of an hawk.

CLAP BOARD, a board ready cut for the cooper's uſe.

CLAP *net*, &c. a device for catching of larks.

A CLAP *Trap*, a name given to the rant and rhimes that dramatick poets, to pleaſe the actors, let them go off with; as much as to ſay, a trap to catch a clap by way of applauſe from the Spectators at a play.

CLAPPERDUGEONS, Beggars born and bred ſo.

CLA'PPERS *of Coney* [*Clapier*, F.] a place underground, where rabbets breed.

CLAPPER [**Klepel**, *Du.* **Kloeppel**, G.] a Hammer or Striker of a Bell.

The CLAPPER [**Klapper**, G.] *of a Mill*.

CLAPPING [of clappan, *Sax.*] a ſtriking together of the hands, &c.

CLARENCIE'UX, the ſecond King at Arms appointed by King *Edward* IV. on the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, his Office is to Marſhal and diſpoſe the Funerals of all Knights and Eſquires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLA'RET [*clairet*, F. prob of *clarus*, L. clear] a general name of the red wines in *France*.

CLARE'TUM [*Old Law*] a Liquor made of Wine and Honey, clarified by Boiling.

CLA'RICORDS, a kind of muſical Inſtrument.

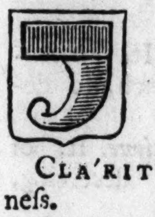
CLARIFICA'TION [*chiarificazione*, It. *clarificacion*, Sp. of *clarificatio*, L.] (in *Pharmacy*) is the making of Liquors and Juices clearer.

To CLA'RIFY [*clarifier*, F. *chiarificare*, It. *clarificar*, Sp. of *clarificare*, L.] to render Liquors, Syrups, &c. clearer; alſo to grow clear.

CLARIGA'TION [in the *Roman Law*] a Demand of Satisfaction for an Injury offered or done, and a Proclaiming of War thereupon; alſo a Letter of Mart or Repriſal, *L.*

CLARINE [in *French Heraldry*] a Term us'd to expreſs a collar of Bells round the Neck of any Beaſt.

CLA'RION [*clairon*, F. *chiarina*, It. *clarîn*, Sp. of *clario*, L.] a ſort of ſhrill Trumpet.



CLA'RION [in *Heraldry*] ſee the Figure.

CLA'RITY [*chiarità*, It. of *claritas*, L.] clearneſs, brightneſs.

CLARMA'RTHEN [*Scotch Law*] a Term uſed for the Warranting ſtolen Goods.

CLARO OBSCURO, the ſame as *clair obſcure*; alſo a Deſign conſiſting of only two colours, black and white, or black and yellow.

CLARY [*clarea*, It. and Sp.] a ſort of Herb.

To CLASH [**kleſten**, *Du.* not improbably of κλάζω, *Gr.*] to make a confuſed Noiſe, to beat againſt; to wrangle, to diſagree.

CLA'SIS [of κλάω, *Gr.* to break] a Fracture, *Anat.*

CLA'SHING, a Noiſe of two Swords, &c. one hitting againſt another; alſo a Diſagreement.

To CLASP [prob. of cleopan, *Sax.* or of **geſpen**, *Du.* to buckle] to buckle; alſo to embrace.

A CLASP [**geſpe**, *Du.* a Buckle] a ſort of faſtening for a garment, a ſleeve, &c. as a Buckle.

CLA'SPERS [with *Botan.*] thoſe tendrels, ligaments or threads wherewith certain plants take hold of trees or other things near them, for their ſupport.

CLASP *Nails*, Nails whoſe heads are brought into a narrow compaſs, ſo that they will ſink into the wood.

CLASS [*claſſe*, F. It. and Sp. of *claſſis*, L,] a form in a ſchool; an order or rank; alſo a diſtribution of perſons and things according to their ſeveral degrees and natures; alſo an aſſembly of divines in the proteſtant church of *France*.

CLA'SSICK } [*claſſique*, F. *claſſico*, It. and Sp. of *claſſicus*,
CLA'SSICAL } L.] of or pertaining to a degree or claſs.

CLAS'SICAL *Authors*, ſuch as are of credit and authority in the ſchools.

To CLA'TTER [prob. of **klatteren**, *Du* **kloeteren**, O. and L. G.] to make a rattling noiſe; alſo to prattle or diſpute.

A CLA'TTER [of cleaꝺuꞃ, *Sax.* **klater**, *Du.* **kloeter**, O. and L. G.] a rattling noiſe.

CLA'TTERING [claꝺꞃunᵹe, *Sax.*] a clatter or rattling noiſe.

CLARISO'NOUS [*clariſonus*, L] ſounding loud or ſhrill.

CLA'RITUDE [*claritudo*, L.] clearneſs, ſplendour, brightneſs.

CLA'THRATED [*clathratus*, L.] croſs-barred.

CLAU'DENT [*claudens*, L.] ſhutting or cloſing.

CLAUDENT *Muſcles* [*Anatomy*] certain Muſcles which ſhut the eye-lids, being placed between the inner membrane of that part, and the fleſhy membrane.

CLAU'DERE [in *ancient Deeds*] to turn open fields into cloſes or incloſures.

To CLAUDICA'TE [*claudicare*, L.] to halt, to limp.

CLAUDICA'TION, a halting or going lame, *L.*

CLA'VE, V. *To cleave.*

CLAVECY'MBAL [*clavio-cymbalo*, It.] a harpſichord.

CLAVELLA'TUS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb trinity or hearts-eaſe, *L.*

Cla'ver *Graſs* }
Clo'ver *Graſs* } [clœfen-pyrt, *Sax.* Klever, *Du.* Klee, or Klee-blaot, or Klee-Graſz, G.] a kind of 3 leaved Graſs, that bears a Flower.

Cla'ves *Inſulæ* [*q. d.* the Keys of the *Iſland*] a Term uſed in the *Iſle* of *Man*, for 12 Perſons to whom all doubtful and weighty caſes are referred.

Clavi'a, a Mace, as *Serjentia claviæ* [*Old Law*] the Sergeancy of the Mace.

Cla'vicles [with *Anatom. claviculi*, L.] the 2 channel bones; 2 ſmall bones which faſten the ſhoulder-bones, and breaſt-bone, and are as it were a key ſituated at the baſis or bottom of the neck, above the breaſt.

Clavicula [with *Botaniſts*] the tendril or young ſhoot of a vine, which takes hold of any thing it can reach, *L.*

Clavi'culæ [with *Anatomiſts*] two little bones that are ſituated at the baſis of the neck above the breaſt, on each ſide one.

Clavi'gerous [of *clava* a club, or *clavis* a key, and *gero*, L.] bearing a club; bearing a key.

Cla'vis, a key; alſo the direction to the opening and decyphering a cypher, or any ſecret writing.

Clavis [with *Phyſicians*] a pain in a ſmall part of the head, uſually a little above the eyes, which ſeems as if the part were bored with an augre.

Clavus, a nail or ſpike, *L.*

Clau'se [F. *clauſula*, It. and Sp. *clauſa*, L.] an article or concluſion, a proviſo or condition made in a contract, or put into any Inſtrument.

Clause *Rolls*, certain rolls or deeds laid up in the *Tower* of *London*, and containing ſuch records as were committed to cloſe writs.

Clau'sick }
Clau'sike } the claw-ſickneſs or foot-rot in ſheep.

Clau'stral [F. *clauſtrale*, It. *clauſtralis*, L.] pertaining to a cloiſter.

Claustu'ra [*Old Law*] bruſh-wood for fences or hedges.

Clau'sum *fregit* [*Law* Term] which ſignifies as much as an action of treſpaſs, and ſo ſtiled, becauſe in the writ ſuch an one is ſummoned to anſwer, *quare clauſum fregit*, why he committed ſuch a treſpaſs, as to break an incloſure.

Clausum *Paſchæ* [*Old Statutes*] the *Utas*, or eighth Day after *Eaſter*; ſo called becauſe it finiſhes or cloſes that Feſtival.

Clau'sure [*clauſura*, L.] an incloſure, *&c.*

Cla'vis [with *Oculiſts*] a little hard ſwelling in the corner of the eye.

Clavus [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *Clavis.*

Clavis [among the *Romans*] a Band or Fillet of Purple, either broader or narrower, according to the Dignity of the Perſon.

To Claw [clapan, *Sax.* klauwen, *Du.* kleyen, G. klaa, *Su.*] to ſcratch or tear.

To Claw *it off* (or *away*) to do any thing briſkly or with diligence.

A Claw [clape, *Sax.* klau, G. klauw, *Du.* of klo or kloe, *Teut.*] the nail of a fowl's-foot.

Cla'wa [*Old Rec.*] a cloſe or ſmall incloſure.

Claw-*Back*, a Flatterer.

Cla'y [*Glaiſe*, F. kley, *Du.*] a ſort of fat clammy earth.

Cla'yes [in *Fortification*] a ſort of wattles made of ſtakes interwoven with oſiers, *&c.* having earth heaped upon them to cover lodgments; they are alſo laid in ditches that have been drained, and on marſhy grounds to render them firm and paſſable.

To Cleam [clamian, *Sax.*] a word very much in uſe in *Lincolnſhire*, ſignifying to glue together or faſten with glue.

To Clean, ſee *To cleanſe.*

Clean [clæne, *or* clen, *Sax.* *Caſaubon* chuſes rather to derive it of κενὸς, *Gr.* empty, void; becauſe we uſe it ſometimes in that ſenſe] pure, free from filth.

He has lick'd himſelf Clean. That is, he has manag'd a bad bargain, ſo as to get off without loſs.

Cleanness [clænneſſe, *Sax.*] Pureneſs, Freeneſs from Filth.

Cleanly [clænlic, *Sax.*] clean, pure.

Clea'nliness [clæanicneſſe, *Sax.*] cleanneſs.

To Cleanse [clænſian, *Sax.*] to make clean or free from Filth.

Clear [*clair*, F. *chiaro*, It. *claro*, Sp. and Port. of *clarus*, L. tranſparent klaer, *Du.* klar, G. and *Dan.*] fair, fine, pure.

As Clear (or tranſparent) *as Chryſtal.*

As Clear (in Sound) *as a Bell.* That is, giving a Sound without any Jarring or Harſhneſs.

As Clear (or evident) *as the Sun at Noon Day.* L. *clarior* (clearer) *Sole meridiano.*

Clear [with *Architects*] the inſide work of an houſe.

To Clear [*éclaircir*, F. *ſchiarire*, It. *aclarar*, Sp. of *clarare*, L.] to make clear.

To Clear, to get rid of, to free from, or to make free.

To Clear [*Milit.* Term] as, to clear the Trenches, is to beat out thoſe that guard them.

Clear *ſighted*, which has a quick ſight; alſo that is of a ſharp ready wit, or a piercing judgment.

Clear *Viſion* [in *Opticks*] is cauſed by a great quantity of rays in the ſame pencil, inlightening the correſpondent points of the image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

Clearance (or *Clearing*) of a ſhip at the Cuſtom-houſe.

Clearly, wholly, plainly.

Clea'rness [*clarté*, F. *claritas*, L.] a being clear, perſpicuity, pureneſs.

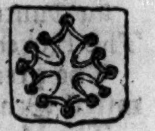
Clearness is deſcrib'd by a Youth of an agreeable Aſpect, naked, ſurrounded by bright Rays of Glory, and holding the Sun in his right Hand.

Cle'at [in a *Ship*] a piece of wood faſtened on the yard arm, to prevent the ropes from ſlipping off the yards.

To Cleave, *Irr. V.* [cleoꝼan, *Sax.* in the latter Senſe klieben, *Du.* in the latter kleben, *Du.* kleben, *G.* in the firſt Senſe klyfwa, *Su.*] to ſtick faſt; alſo to ſplit in pieces.

Cle'aver [of cleoꝼan, *Sax.*] one who cleaves; alſo a butcher's chopping-knife.

Clea vers, an herb, called alſo clivers.



Cle'che }
Cletche'e } [in *Heraldry*] a *Croſs Cletchee*; ſome ſay it is an ordinary pierced throughout, *i. e.* when the whole Figure is ſo perforated, that the chief Subſtance is loſt, and nothing is viſible but the very Edges: but *Colombiere* ſays, it is a croſs, ſpreading from the center towards the extremities, which are very wide, and then end in an angle, in the middle of the extremity, by lines drawn from the two points that make the breadth, till they come to join, as repreſented in the figure annexed.

Cle'donism [of κληδὼν, *Gr.* a rumour, and *avis*, L. a bird] a ſort of divination among the Ancients, ſuppoſed to be much the ſame as *Ornithomancy.*

Clees, the two parts of the foot of beaſts, which are cloven-footed.

Cleft, v. *To Cleave.*

Cleft }
Cloven } (*Irr. Part. P.*) have or is cleft or cloven.

A Cleft, a cleaved place, an opening or chink.

Cleets [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe in the heels.

Clei'des [κλεῖδες, Gr.] keys.

Clei'des [in *Anatomy*] the *Clavicles* or channel-bone, joined on each ſide to the top of the breaſt, and to the ſhoulder-blade; the neck or throat-bone.

Clei'dion [κλειδίον, Gr.] the ſame as *clavicula.*

To Clem, to ſtarve with hunger.

Cle'ma }
Clemati'tis } [κλῆμα, Gr.] a twig or ſpray of a tree, a young branch or ſhoot.

Clematitis [with *Botaniſts*] is more eſpecially applied to ſeveral plants that are full of twigs as the vine, *&c.*

Cle'matitis *Daphnoides* [*Botany*] the herb periwinkle.

Clemati'tis *Paſſa Flora*, the Paſſion flower, *L.*

Clemati'tis [κληματῖτις, Gr.] an herb, whoſe leaves are like ivy, a ſort of birth-wort, *L.*

Cle'mency [*clemence*, F. *clemenza*, It. *clemencia*, Sp. of *clementia*, L.] gentleneſs, graciousneſs, mercifulneſs.

Cle'mency, has been iconologically deſcrib'd by a beautiful Virgin, crown'd with a crown of gold, over which was ſeen a radiant Sun; holding in her Arms a Pelican.

Cle'mency [*clementia*, L.] was eſteem'd as a Goddeſs, and the *Roman* Senate ordered a Temple to be dedicated to her after the Death of *Julius Cæſar.* The Poets deſcribe her as the Guardian of the World; ſhe is repreſented holding a Branch of Laurel, and a Spear, to ſhew that Gentleneſs and Pity belong'd principally to victorious Warriers.

Cle'ment [F. *clemento*, Ital. and Sp. of *clemens*, L.] mild, gentle, courteous.

Cle'mentness [*clemence*, F. *clementia*, L.] gentleneſs, courteſy.

Cle'mentine, one who has been 9 years a Superior, and afterwards ceaſes to be ſo, and becomes a private Monk under a Superior.

Cle'mentines, a certain body of the canon-law, being certain Decretals or conſtitutions of Pope *Clement*, enacted in the council of *Fienna*, and added to the End of the third Volume called *Sextum.*

To Clench, to bend or faſten by beating down the Point of a Nail, Bolt, *&c.*

Clench *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] iron Pins clenched at the End where they come through.

Clench *Nails*, a Sort of Nails, that will drive without ſplitting the Board, and alſo draw without breaking.

Clench, a Pun or Quibble, alſo a Thing well tim'd.

Cleo'ma [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Spear-wort or Bane-wort, *L.*

CLEP [*Scotch Law* Term] a Form of claim, libel or petition.

CLE'PED [of clepian, *Sax.* to call] called or named.

CLEPSY'DRA [κλεψύδρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument anciently in Uſe to meaſure Time, by the gentle running of Water through a Paſſage out of a Veſſel into an Hour-glaſs.

CLERGY [*Clergé*, F. *Clero*, It. *Clerezla*, Sp. *Clerus*, L. of κλῆρος, Gr. Lot or Patrimony] the whole body of the churchmen, who take upon them the miniſterial function.

CLERGY [in *Law*] the appeal of a clerk or clergy, or his appeal to an indictment; for in ancient times a clergy-man being convicted of felony before a ſecular judge, was allowed the privilege *to pray his Clergy*; that is, to pray that he might be delivered to his ordinary to clear himſelf; but this privilege afterwards was allowed to all Perſons convicted of ſuch felony, as this benefit was granted for. This privilege was, that if the priſoner being ſet to read a verſe or two in a *Latin* book, in a *Gothick* black character, commonly called a neck-verſe, and the ordinary of *Newgate* anſwered to the court, *Legit ut Clericus*, i e. he reads like a clerk or ſcholar, he was only burnt in the hand and ſet free; by a late act of parliament, the *Clergy*, or *Benefit of the Clergy*, has been taken away in moſt caſes, except *Bigamy* and *Manſlaughter*.

An Ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a Pound of CLERGY. This Proverb is *Scottiſh*; in *Engliſh* we ſay:

The greateſt CLERKS (or *Scholars*) **are not always the wiſeſt Men.**

The Meaning is, that natural Parts, without Learning are by much to be prefer'd to Learning without a good natural Genius; for the latter can at beſt but produce a learned Pedant. The *Lat.* ſay: *Merus Scholaſticus, merus Aſinus.* (A mere ſcholar, a mere aſs.

CLE'RICAL [*clericus*, L.] of or pertaining to a clergyman.

CLERICAL *Crown*, anciently a round Liſt of Hair ſhaved off around the Head.

CLE'RICO *admittendo*, a Writ directed to the Biſhop for the admitting of a clerk to a benefice upon a *re-admittas*, tried and found for the party who procured the writ.

CLE'RICO *capto per ſtatutum*, &c. a Writ directed to the Biſhop for the delivery of a clerk out of priſon, who is in cuſtody upon the breach of a ſtatute merchant.

CLERICO *convicto commiſſo*, &c. a Writ for delivering a clerk to his ordinary, who was formerly convicted of felony, by reaſon his ordinary did not challenge him according to the privileges of clerks.

CLERICO *infra ſacros ordines*, &c. a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, &c. who have thruſt a Bailiwick or Beadleſhip upon one in holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him.

CLE'RICUS, a clerk or clergy-man.

CLERICUS, ſometimes ſignified a ſecular Prieſt, as diſtinguiſhed from a religious or regular one.

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Pariſh-clerk or inferior Aſſiſtant to the Prieſt, who formerly uſed to take an Oath of Fidelity from ſuch a Servant.

CLERK [*Clerc*, F. *Clérigo*, Port. clepic, or clepoc, *Sax.* **Klark**, *Su.* of *Clericus*, *L.*] a Title appropriated firſt to the clergy-men or miniſters of the church; ſecondly, to ſuch as by their function or courſe of life uſe their pen in any courts or elſewhere.

The CLERK **forgets that ever he was Sexton.** Lat. *Honores mutant mores* H.G. **Anderer Stand, andere Sitten.** (Honours change Manners.) People rais'd out of the Duſt to high Stations are very apt to forget their former conditions, as well as their former Friends and Acquaintance. They think Grandeur conſiſts in a haughty carriage, and lording it over thoſe who perhaps before were their Superiours. Unhappy is the condition of a Man of Honour who is under a Neceſſity of having any Sort of Dependances on ſuch deſpicable Wretches, who having no Merit themſelves, but what their Riches and Power give them, are blind to all real Merit in others.

CLERK *attaint* [in *Law*] a clerk who has his clergy allowed him, having prayed it after Judgment.

CLERK *Convict*, is one who prays his clergy before Judgment.

CLERK [in a *Gaming-houſe*] one who is a check upon the puff, to take care that he ſinks none of the money given him to play with.

CLERK [of the *Acts* belonging to the *Navy*] an Officer, who receives and enters the commiſſions and warrants of the Lord Admiral, and regiſters the acts and orders of the commiſſioners of the Navy.

CLERK [of *Aſſize*] an Officer who writes all things judicially done by the Juſtices of Aſſize in their circuit.

CLERK *of the Check* [in the *King's-Court*] an Officer who has the check and controllment of the yeomen of the guard, and all other ordinary yeomen or uſhers belonging to the King, &c. either giving leave or allowing their abſence or attendance, or diminiſhing their wages.

CLERK [*of the Crown*] an Officer of the court of *King's Bench*, who frames and records all indictments againſt Traitors, Felons and other Offenders there arraigned upon any publick crime.

CLERK *of the Crown* [in the court of *Chancery*] an Officer who continually attends upon the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, either in his proper Perſon or his Deputy, upon ſpecial Matters of State: as all general Pardons upon Grants of them at the King's coronation; or at a Parliament. The Writs of Parliament, &c. are returned into his Office; he alſo makes ſpecial Pardons, and Writs of Execution upon Bond of Statute ſtaple forfeited.

CLERK *of the Errors* [in the *King's Bench*] an Officer who tranſcribes and certifies the Records of ſuch cauſes in that court, into the *Exchequer*, if the cauſe or Action were by Bill.

CLERK *of the Eſtreats* [in the Office of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who receives the Eſtreats out of the Lord *Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office*, and writes them out to be levy'd for the King.

CLERK *of the Hamper* }
CLERK *of the Hanaper* } [in the *Chancery*] an Officer who receives all Money due to the King's Majeſty for the Sales of charters, Patents, commiſſions and Writs; and likewiſe Fees due to the Officers for Enrolling and Examining the ſame. He is obliged to attend on the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, in Term Time dayly, and at all Times of Sealing.

CLERK *of the Juries* }
CLERK *of the Curata Writs* } [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an Officer who makes out the Writs called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Diſtringas* for the Appearance of the Jury either in Court or at the Aſſizes, after that the Jury is impannelled or returned upon the *Venire facias*.

CLERK *Marſhal* [of the *King's Houſe*] an Officer who attends the Marſhal in his court, and records all his Proceedings.

CLERK *of the Market* [of the *King's Houſe*] an Officer whoſe Duty is to take charge of the King's Meaſures, and to keep the Standards of them; that is, Examples of all the Meaſures that ought to be through the Land.

CLERK *of the Nichils* [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who makes a Roll of all ſuch Sums as are nichiled by the Sheriff, upon their Eſtreats of green Wax, and delivers them into the Office of the Lord *Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, in order to have Execution done upon them for the King.

CLERK [of the *Parliament*] one who records all things done in the court of Parliament, and engroſſes them fairly in Parchment Rolls, for the better Preſerving them to Poſterity. There are two of theſe, one of the *Houſe of Lords*, and the other of the *Commons*.

CLERK *of the Outlawries* [in the court of *Common-Pleas*] an Officer who is Deputy to the King's Attorney general, for making out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*.

CLERK *of the Peace* [belonging to the *Seſſions of the Peace*] an Officer who in the Seſſions reads the Indictments, enrolls the Acts, draws the Proceſs, &c.

CLERK *of the Pell* [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who enters Tellers Bills into a Parchment-roll called *Pellis Receptorum*, and alſo makes another Roll of Payment called *Pellis Exituum*, in which he enters down by what Warrant the Money was paid.

CLERK *of the Petty Bag* [in *Chancery*] of theſe Officers there are three, and the Maſter of the Rolls is their chief; their Office is to record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire; all Liveries granted in the court of Wards, all *ouſter les mains*, to make all Patents for cuſtomers, gaugers, controllers, &c, Summons of the Nobility and Burgeſſes to Parliament; Commiſſions to Knights of the Shire for Seizing of Subſidies, &c.

CLERK *of the Pipe* [in the *Exchequer*] is an Officer who receives all the Accounts and Debts due to the King, being drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, and enters them down into the great Roll, and writes Summons to Sheriffs to levy the ſaid Debts.

CLERK *of the Pleas* [in the *Exchequer*] is an Officer in whoſe Office the Officers of the Court upon ſpecial Privileges belonging to them ought to ſue or be ſued upon any Action.

CLERK [of the *Privy Seal*] of theſe Officers there are four who attend the *Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal*, or the principal Secretary, if there be no privy Seal; and alſo makes out *Privy Seals* upon any ſpecial Occaſion of his Majeſty's Affairs.

CLERK [of the *Sewers*] an Officer belonging to the Commiſſioners of Sewers, who is to write down all things that they do by virtue of their commiſſion.

CLERK [of the *Signet*] an Officer who continually attends upon the principal Secretary of State, and has the cuſtody of the privy Signet, which is as well for ſealing his Majeſty's Letters, and alſo ſuch Grants as paſs his Majeſty's Hand by Bills ſigned; of theſe there are four.

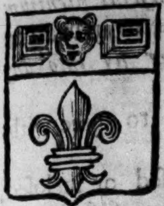
Clerk *of the King's Silver* [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who receives all the fines, after they have been with the *cuſtos brevium, &c.*

Clerk *of the Treaſury* [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who has the charge of keeping the records of *Niſi prius*, has the fees due for all ſearches, the certifying of all records into the king's bench, when writs of error are brought; makes out writs of *ſuperſedeas de non moleſtando*,

Clerk *of the King's great Wardrobe*, an officer of the King's houſe that keeps an account in writing of all things belonging to the King's wardrobe.

Clerk *of the Warrants* [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant, and enrolls all deeds of indentures of bargain and ſale, acknowledged in court or before any judge of the court.

Clerk *of the Superſedeas*, an officer of the court of *Common Pleas*, who makes out writs of *Superſedeas* (upon the defendant's appearing to the exigent) whereby the ſheriff is forbid to return to the exigent.



Clerks, the company of clerks called *Pariſh Clerks*, is ancient, and ſtands regiſtred in the books of *Guild-hall*. They were incorporated the 17th of *Henry* III. Their arms are *azure*, a flower-de-luce *or*, on a chief *gules*, a leopard's head betwixt two books *or*: Their creſt an arm extended, ſurmounted on a torce and helmet, holding a ſinging book open.

Clerkship, the office of a clerk,

Cle'romancy [of κλῆρος and μαντεία divination, Gr.] a ſoothſaying or fortune-telling by lots.

Clero'nomy [*cleronomia*, L. of κληρονομία, *Gr.*] an heritage.

Cleve ⎫
Clie or ⎬ at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be a rock or ſide of a hill, as
Clive ⎭ *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*

Clever [probably of *leger*, F.] who has the knack of doing or deviſing a thing; ſkilful, ingenious, neat-handed.

Clever *Fellow*, one that has a knack at doing or deviſing any thing dexterouſly, ingeniouſly, *&c.*

Cleverly, ſkilfully, ingeniouſly.

Clew [clype, *Sax.* klouwe, *Du.*] a bottom of yarn, thread, *&c.*

To have a great **Clew** [*Sea Term*] ſaid of a ſail, when it comes goaring or ſloping off by degrees, and is broader at the clew than at the earing, which is the end of the bolt-rope, in which the ſail is ſew'd.

To ſpread a great **Clew** [*Sea Term*] is ſaid of a ſhip that has a very long yard, and ſo takes up much canvaſs in her ſails.

Clew *Garnet* [in a *Ship*] a rope which is made faſt to the clew of a ſail, and from thence runs in a block or pully faſten'd to the middle of the main and fore yard; the uſe of it is to hale up the clew of the ſail cloſe to the middle of the yard, in order to its being furled,

Clew *Line* [in a *Ship*] is the ſame to the top-ſails and ſprit-ſails, that the clew-garnet is to the main and fore-ſail.

Cley, a hurdle for penning and folding of ſheep.

Cley'es [*q.* claws, or of χηλωὶ, Gr. crabs claws] the claws of a lobſter.

To **Click** ⎫ [probably of klicken, *Du.*] to make a
To go **Click** *clack* ⎭ noiſe, as a watch, *&c.* does.

Cli'cker, a ſervant to a ſaleſman, ſhoo-maker, *&c.* who ſtands at the ſhop-door to invite cuſtomers.

Cli'cket [*cliquet*, F.] the knocker of a door; alſo a lizard's clapper.

Cli'cketing [with *Hunters*] a term us'd of a fox, who is ſaid to go a clicketing when he is deſirous of copulation.

Client [F. *Clientolo*, It. *Cliente*, Sp. Cliente, *G. Cliens*, L.] one that retains a lawyer on proceſs to plead his cauſe.

Client, a *Roman* citizen, who put himſelf under the protection of ſome great man, who was ſtiled his patron.

Cliente'ls, perſons who were under protection and vaſſalage.

Cliff ⎫ [clip, *Sax.* of *clivus*, L.] the ſide or pitch of a
Clift ⎭ hill, a cragged mountain or broken rock on the ſea-coaſts.

Cliff [in *Muſick*] a certain character or mark placed on one ſide of the lines, from the ſeat of which the proper places of all other notes in any tune or ſong are diſcovered by proving the ſaid notes from thence, according to the ſcale of the *Gam-ut*, in which are contained three ſeptenaries of letters, G. A. B. C. DEF. Which letters ſet at the beginning of every rule and ſpace, ſerve to expreſs as many *cliffs* or *keys*; but only four of theſe are uſed, and placed at the beginning of the ſtaves of every leſſon.

F Faut **Cliff** [in *Muſick*] is the firſt cliff, and is marked thus 𝄢, being only proper for the baſs or lower part.

C Sol Faut **Cliff** [in *Muſick Books*] is marked thus 𝄡 and is the ſecond cliff, and is peculiar to the inner or middle parts, as the tenor or counter-tenor.

G. Sol Reut **Cliff** [in *Muſick Books*] is the third cliff, and is thus marked 𝄞 on the loweſt line but one, which belongs only to the treble or higheſt part.

B **Cliff** ⎫ is applied to all parts indifferently,
B Fa Bemi **Cliff** ⎭ its property being only to ſhew when notes are to be ſung or play'd flat, or when ſharp. The *B--fa* or *B--flat*, is diſtinguiſhed by this character (♭), and the *B--mi* or *B--ſharp*, is thus expreſſed ♯.

Clift [with *Horſemen*] is a deficiency in the new, ſoft and rough, uneven hoof, that grows on horſes feet upon the hoof-caſt.

Climacte'rical [*climaterique*, F. *climatterico*, It. *climaterico*, Sp, *climactericus*, L. κλιμακτηρικὸς, Gr.] aſcending like a ladder.

Climacte'rical *Years*, are certain critical years, wherein according to *Aſtrologers*, there is ſome very notable alteration in the body to ariſe, and a perſon ſtands in great danger of death, as the 7th year, the 21ſt (made up of 3 times 7) the 27th (made up of 3 times 9) and the 81ſt (made up of 9 times 9) Thus every 7th or 9th year is ſaid to be climacterical.

Grand **Climacte'ricks**, are the 63d and 81ſt years, wherein, if any ſickneſs happens, it is look'd upon to be very dangerous.

Clime ⎫ [*clima*, It. Sp. and L. *climat*, F. of κλίμας,
Cli'mate ⎭ Gr.] a part or portion of the earth lying between two circles parallel to the equator; and where there is half an hour's difference in, the longeſt day in ſummer.

Clime ⎫ [with *Aſtronomers*] for the diſtinction of places
Climate ⎭ and different temperature of air, according to their ſituation, the whole globe is divided into 48 climates, 24 northern, and 24 ſouthern, according to the increaſe of half an hour in the longeſt day in ſummer.

Clima'tias [κλιματίας, Gr.] a kind of earthquake that moves ſidelong, and lays all flat that is before it.

Climax [κλίμαξ Gr. a ladder] a Rhetorical figure call'd in *Latin*, *Gradatio*, *i. e.* a proceeding ſtep by ſtep or gradually from one thing to another, as that of *Cicero* to *Cataline*, *Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas; quod ego non audiam, quod ego non videam planeque ſentiam.*

To **Climb** [clyman, or clymban, *Sax.* klimmen, *Du.*] to creep up by little and little, or ſtep by ſtep.

A high **Climbing**, a ſteep coming down.

F. *Aprés grande Montée, grande Vallée.*

The *Italians* have a very good Proverbial Rhime to the ſame Purpoſe.

Ai voli alti e repentini
Sogliono i precipizi eſſer vicini.

(High and haſty Flights are generally attended with precipitate Falls.

Thoſe that riſe ſuddenly from a mean State to Riches or Honour, generally fall as precipitately; and one great Reaſon perhaps is, becauſe ſo ſudden a Change is apt to beget Pride and raſh Folly, and that to produce Envy and Enmity: It is therefore prudent to think of another Saying;

He who never **climb'd** never fell. And they who never attempt at higher Things than becomes them in their Stations they generally advance by Degrees, or at leaſt ſtand their Ground.

Virginian **Climber** [with *Botaniſts*] a ſhrub, the *Virginian* Ivy.

To **Clinch** [probably of *clingere*, L,] to gripe hard with the fiſt.

Clinch, a ſmart and witty expreſſion.

Clinch [of a *Cable*] that part of a cable which is ſeized or made faſt to the ring of the anchor.

Clincher, an ingenious, witty perſon, who makes ſmart repartees.

Clincher [*Sea Term*] a ſmall ſhip, bark or boat, whoſe planks are laid one over another.

Cli'nching [*Sea Term*] the ſlight calking of a veſſel, when foul weather is expected about the harbour, which is by driving a little oakam into the ſeams to keep out the water.

To **Cling**, *Irr. V.* [of klinger, *Dan.* klinge, *Su.* of *clingere*, L.] to ſtick cloſe to.

Clung [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did cling, have clung.

Cli'nging ⎫
Clingy ⎭ [of *clingens*, L.] apt to cling, clammy.

Cli'nic [of κλίνη, Gr. a bed] it is now uſed for a quack or nurſe, who pretends to have learnt the method of curing diſeaſes by attending on the ſick.

Cli'nice [of κλίνη, Gr.] that part of phyſick that reſpects bed-rid people.

Cli'nical ⎫ [κλινικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to bed-rid
Cli'nick ⎭ people.

Cli'nick [κλινικὸς, Gr. a phyſician or nurſe who attends bed-rid perſons, alſo a bearer who carries the dead to the grave.

To **Clink** [**klincken**, *Du.* **klingen**, G] to ring or ſound like metal.

Clinker, a crafty, tricking Fellow.

Clinkers [with the *Canting Crew*] Fetters.

Clinkers, thoſe bricks which by having much nitre in them, and lying next the fire in the clamp or kiln, by the violence of the fire. run and are glazed over.

Clinoi'des *Apophyſes* [of κλίνη a bed, and εἶδ☉, form, Gr.] are four proceſſes on the middle of the *os ſphenoides*, forming a cavity, called *Sella Turcica*, in the middle of that bone in which the *glandula pituitaria* is ſeated.

Clinopo'dium [of κλίνη a bed, and πȣ̃ς, Gr. the foot] the herb Puliol.

Cli'o [Χλειὼ. Gr.] one of the nine muſes, feigned to be the firſt inventreſs of hiſtory and heroick poetry.

To **Clip** [clippan, *Sax.* **klippon**, *Du.* **klippa**. *Su.*] to cut about, or to cut ſmall.

To **Clip** (or diminiſh) Coin.

To **clip** *the King's Engliſh*, not to ſpeak plain, as People who are drunk or learning a Language.

To clip any one's Wings,

L. *Pennas incidere alicui*, To keep any one from ſoaring too high. The *Fr.* ſay likewiſe; *Rogner les Ailes a quelqu'un.*

Cli'ppings, ſmall pieces clipt off from any thing.

Clito'ris [with *Anatomiſts*] a part in the *pudendum mulicbre*, about the ſize of the *uvula*, which is ſeated before, and whoſe ſubſtance conſiſts of two ſpongy bodies, like thoſe of the *Penis*; the end of it being alſo called *Præputium*.

Cli'vers, an Herb.

Clivo'se [*clivoſus*, L.] full of cliffs, ſteep and hanging downwards.

Clivus, the ſteep deſcent of an hill; a clift, *L.*

Cloak } [*Minſhew* derives it from καλύπτω, Gr. to cover;
Cloke } but *Skinner* of Lach, *Sax.*] an upper looſe garment, worn over the clothes in rainy, cold weather; alſo a colour, blind or pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of ſeveral Ranks and Degrees, to balance *Accounts* betwixt their *Expences* and their *Incomes*, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we ſay, *To out-run the Conſtable*: and ſo ſay the *Latins*, *Sumptus cenſum ne ſuperet*; and the *French*: *Fol eſt qui plus deſpend, que ſa rente ne vaut.* Or, *La dépenſe ne doit pas excéder la recepte.* (Our Expences muſt not exceed our Income.) Or, *Selon le pain il faut le couteau.* (Our Knife muſt be according to our Bread.) The *It.* ſay according to the ſecond *Fr.* Prov. *Facciamo la ſpeſa ſecondo l' entrata.* Or as we; *Biſogna tagliare il Veſtito ſecondo il Panno*: or in a Proverbial Rhime; *Amico mio corteſe, ſecondo l' Entrate fattê le Speſe.*

To **Cloke**, to palliate or hide.

To **Cloath** } *Irr. V.* [of claꝺ, *Sax.* **kleeden**, *Du.* *O.* and
To **Clothe** } *L. G.* **kleiden**, *H. G.* **klade**, *Dan.* **klada**, *Su.*] to furniſh or cover with cloaths.

Clad, *Irr. Imp. and Part. P.* [claꝺeꝺ, *Sax.* **klad**, *Dan.* **kladd**, *Su.*] did cloath, have cloathed.

To be **Cloathed** [ſpoken of a *Maſt*] is when the ſail is ſo long as to reach down to the gratings of the hatches, ſo that no wind can blow below the ſail .

Cloaths [prob. of *Cloth*, the matter ſome are made of] Garments of all Sorts. It has no ſingular number, at leaſt not in this Senſe.

Clock [cluᵹᵹa, *Sax.* **Klocke**, *Dan.* **Klocke**, *Du.* and *G.* **Klacke**, *Su.* *cloche*, F. **glocke**, *Teut.* a bell] a machine for meaſuring of time.

Clock-*making* [cluᵹᵹa ꞅmithcꞃaꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] the art.

A **Clock**, an inſect, a cock-chafer, a beetle or dor.

The **Clock** of a Stocking.

A **Clod** [cluꝺ, *Sax.* **Klupt**, *Du.* **Klot**, *L*, *G.* **Kloſʒ**, *H. G.*] a lump.

Clo'ddiness [cluꝺꝺineꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] being full of clods.

Clod *Salt* [at the *Salt Works*] a cake that ſticks to the bottom of the pan, and is taken out once in 24 hours.

To **Clod**, to gather into clods or lumps.

Clof }
Clough } [of clouᵹh, *Sax.* a fiſſure or open paſſage in the ſide of a mountain] being added to the name of
Clow } a place, intimates it to have been ſuch a ſort of a place, as *Cloughton*.

Clog [prob. of *log*] a piece of wood, *&c.* faſtened on the legs of beaſts to prevent them from running aſtray.

Clog [in a *Figurative Senſe*] a load, a let, a hindrance.

To **Clog**, to hinder, *&c.*

Clo'gginess }
Clo'gginginess } a being apt to clog or hinder.

Clogs, a ſort of pattens without rings.

Cloi'ster [*cloitre*, F. *chioſtro*, It. *cláuſtro*, Sp. **cloſter**, *H. G.* **kloſter**, *Su.* **kloſter**, *Dan.* **klooſter**, *Du.* of *clauſtrum*, L.] a place in a monaſtery with piazza's round it; alſo the monaſtery itſelf.

To **Cloister** *up*, to ſhut or pen up; to confine in a place.

Cloisterial, belonging to a cloiſter.

Cloke. See *Cloak*.

Clomb } [of clyman, *Sax.*] climbed or got up.
Clo'mben } *Milton.*

Close, thick, near, as houſes are; dark, hidden, reſerved.

Close ſits my Shirt, but cloſer my Skin.

That is, my friends are dear to me, but I love my ſelf better. *vide. Charity begins at Home.*

A Close Mouth catches no Flies.

That is, a man who can't ſpeak for himſelf will never gain his point: And this is the caſe of many a deſerving man, who by a falſe modeſty is chain'd down to miſery all his life-time; and as an addition to his misfortune, has the mortification of ſeeing worthleſs wretches, who have nothing to recommend them but their impudence, ſtep in before him, and run away with his due. We ſay likewiſe, to the ſame purpoſe: *Dumb Folks get no Land.* Or *Spare to ſpeak and ſpare to ſpeed.* The L. *Amyclas ſilentium perdidit.* The *Germ.* ſay; **Es flengt einem keine gebratene Tauben ins Maul.** (*Roaſted Pidgeons will never fly into any Man's Mouth.*)

To **Close** [clyꞅan, *Sax.*] to conclude or end; to agree with; alſo ſpoken of a wound, to tend to healing.

Close [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies any thing cloſed or incloſed, and is uſed to ſignify the cloſe bearing of the wings of ſuch birds as are generally addicted to flight, as the eagle, falcon, *&c.* But it is not uſed of the peacock, dung-hill-cock, *&c.* It is alſo uſed of horſe-barnacles or bits, when they are not extended, as they are uſually born, as a barnacle-cloſe; and alſo of an helmet, as an *helmet-cloſe*, *i. e.* with the viſor down.

To **Close** *a paſſage juſtly* [with *Horſemen*] is when a horſe ends a paſſade with a demivolt in good order, well narrowed and bounded, and terminates upon the ſame line, upon which he parted; ſo that he is ſtill in a condition to part from the hand handſomly, at the very laſt time or motion of his demivolt.

A **Close**, concluſion. end or iſſue.

Closed *behind* [in *Horſes*] an imperfection in the hind quarters.

A **Close** [*clos*, F.] a piece of ground fenced or hedged about.

Close [in *Muſick*] is either the end of an imperfect ſtrain, which is called an *imperfect cloſe*; or the end of a leſſon or tune, called a perfect cloſe.

Close *Fights* [in a *Ship*] are bulk heads put up fore and aft in a cloſe fight, for the men to ſtand behind them ſecure.

To **Close** *an account*, is to make an end of it or ſhut it up, by drawing a line, *&c.* when no more is to be added to it.

Closely, ſecretly, privately, diſſemblingly.

Clo'seness [of clyꞅan, *Sax.* to cloſe] the being cloſe.

Clo'set [probably of *cloſe*] a ſmall apartment in or adjoining to a room.

Closet [in *Heraldry*] is the half of the bar,; and the bar ſhould contain the fifth part of the eſcutcheon.

Clo'setting, private conſultations or intrigues of the cabinet council of a king, *&c.*

Closh [with *Huſbandmen*] a diſtemper in the feet of cattle, alſo called the *Founder*.

Closh [*Old Statutes*] the game called nine-pins, forbidden by a ſtatute, *anno* 17 of King *Edward* IV.

Clot [cluꝺ, *Sax.*] a clod or lump. v. *Clod.*

Clo'tted, in clods or lumps.

Cloth [clath, *Sax.* **kleed**, *Du.* **klade**, *Su.*] the material of which garments are made.

It is one of the moſt advantageous woollen manufactures of *England*, firſt taught us by the *Flemings*, tho' we now far outdo them.

It's a bad Cloth will take no Colour.

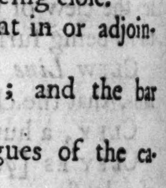
It. *Cattiva è quella lana che non ſi puo tingere.* vid. *It is an ill Cauſe that none dare ſpeak in*; *vide* under *Cauſe*.

Cloth [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to *ſpread much cloth*, when ſhe has broad ſails.

Clot-burr }
Cloth-burr } [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of plant.

Clo'thier [of clathian, *Sax.* to clothe] a clothworker.

Clo'tho [of κλώθω, Gr. to ſpin] one of the three deſtinies, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of man's life.



Cloth-workers were incorporated the 22d of king *Henry* VIII. *Anno* 1530. and is the 12th company of the city of *London*. Their arms are *ſable*, a chevron *ermin* in chief, two crabbets *argent*, in beiſe or beazel *or*. Their ſupporters are two griffins, their creſt a ram on a torce and helmet; their motto, *My truſt is in God alone.* Their hall is on the eaſt-ſide of *Mincing-Lane*, *London*.

Clo'ttered [**klottren**, *Du.*] concreted, as blood, *&c.* when cold.

Clouds [whence they take their name is not certainly determined; *Somnerus* derives them of clud, *Sax.* a lump or clod, *q. d.* clodded vapours; but *Minſhew* of *claudere*, L. to ſhut up, becauſe they ſhut up the ſun from us. *Caſaubon* chuſes rather to derive this Word from *Caligo*, L. of Ἀχλὺς, Gr. *Darkneſs, Obſcurity.*] It is a queſtion among philoſophers, whether clouds or thick fogs are compounded alike, or whether there is ſomething more in the clouds than there is in the thick fogs: Some are of opinion, that the clouds are groſſer than all fogs, and that they are compoſed of flakes of ſnow, rather than particles of water, ſuch as fogs are made of. Others again are of opinion, that the clouds are only a cloſer ſort of fogs. And indeed thoſe fogs that hang on the tops of very high hills, appear to people that are on plains to be all one with the clouds; tho' thoſe that are at them perceive nothing but a thick fog. Clouds then are formed of vapours raiſed from water or moiſture, or thoſe exhalations that aſcend from the earth, and are no more than ſmall bubbles detach'd from the waters by the power of the ſolar or ſubterraneous heat, or both. And being lighter than the atmoſphere, are buoy'd up thereby till they become of an equal weight therewith in ſome of its regions aloft in the air, or nearer to the earth.

The clouds then are higher than fogs, and hang in the air, and are carried about in it by the Winds. They are alſo of various figures; ſometimes ſo thin, that the ſun's rays paſs through them; they alſo appear of ſeveral colours, as white, red, *&c.* and alſo ſometimes of very dark colours.

As to their hanging in the air, it ſeems a matter of ſome difficulty to account for that; becauſe all watery particles, of which clouds conſiſt, are heavier than air, ſo that were nothing to hinder they would fall to the earth. But there are two things that are ſuppoſed to bear them up. The firſt is the winds, which blow from all parts under the region of the clouds, and do with them bear about many lighter ſort of bodies; eſpecially if thoſe contain but a ſmall quantity of ſolid matter under a broad ſuperficies. Thus it is commonly ſeen how eaſily boys paper-kites are kept up by the wind, when they are mounted pretty high, and in like manner the particles of water very much rarefied may eaſily be ſuſpended at that height. 2dly, There are new exhalations and vapours perpetually fuming out of the earth, and by their motion upwards hinder the clouds from falling or deſcending unleſs the denſity of the clouds preponderates. And ſo we ſee, that the vapour of the fire carries lighter bodies up the chimney; nay, the ſmoke of a fire in a chimney is able to turn about a thin plate of iron, that is artfully placed in it, ſo ſtrongly, as to turn about a ſpit, and roaſt a piece of meat of a conſiderable weight.

As to the colours of the clouds they are varied according to the ſituation of the ſun, and way of reflecting its light in reſpect to us. The denſity of the clouds proceeds from the cloſeneſs of the vaporous particles one to another, and their thinneſs from the diſtance of thoſe particles one from another, of which there are ſeveral cauſes. When they are very thin, they leave ſo many interſtices, that the rays of the ſun dart thro' them in many places, but are intercepted in others.

As to the figures or forms of the clouds, all their variety ariſes from their plenty of vapours, and the influence of the ſun and wind. For it is impoſſible for them to be variouſly condenſed, rarefied and carried about in the air, and their figures not to be changed.

Clouds are ſuſpended in the air, becauſe they conſiſt of water rarefied by the heat of the ſun into ſteam, which ſteam being lighter than air is carried up by it into the colder regions, where it is again condenſed into water, and from that into ice and ſnow, which becoming too heavy for the air to ſupport, breaks into pieces, and deſcends by their ſuperior weight.

And clouds ſwim in the air as ſhips at ſea; for the air being thicker near the earth, and the particles of a cloud but thin, they are eaſily born up; but, according to the greater or leſſer weight of a cloud, and the ſetting of the wind, it ſinks or riſes.

When the particles of the clouds are ſo thick that they can no longer be kept up by the reſiſtance of the air, then are they condenſed into water and fall down in rain. See *Condenſation* and *Vapour.*

After Clouds fair Weather.

L, *Poſt nubila Phœbus*, or, *Non, ſi malè nunc, & olim ſic erit.* or *Flebile Principium melior Fortuna ſequatur.* We ſay likewiſe; *Cloudy Mornings may turn to clear Evenings.* And ſo the *Germ.* **Auf einen trueben morgen folget ein heiterer Abend.** The *Fr.* ſay as we; *Apres la Pluyes le beau Tems.*

Clouds-berry, a plant growing on *Pendle-hill* in *Lancaſhire*, ſo called as if it came out of the clouds.

Cdou'dy, overcaſt with clouds; alſo looking moroſely.

Clove [cluꝼe, *Sax.*] a head or partition of a head of garlick, lilly-roots, *&c.*

Cloves [cluꝼe, *Sax.* *Clavo*, Sp. or of *Clou, Clou de Giroſle*, perhaps of *Clou*, F. a nail, from the reſemblance it bears to it.] ſpice, the fruit of an *Eaſt-Indian* tree.

Clove [in *Eſſex*] the weight of eight pound of butter an cheeſe; of wool ſeven pound.

Clove }
Clo'ven } [of cleoꝼan, *Sax.*] cleft, divided; *v. To Cleave.*

Clover *Graſs* [clœꝼaꞃ, of clæꝼꞃa, *Sax.* violets, becauſe of the violet ſcent of its flower] a kind of graſs.

Clough, an allowance of two pound to every 300 weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

Clough [clouᵹh, *Sax.*] a village between two ſteep hills.

A **Clout** [cluꞇ, *Sax.*] a piece of cloth. a rag; alſo linnen made uſe of to keep children dry.

Money is Welcome in a dirty Clout.

L. *Lucri bonus eſt Odor ex Re qualibet.* Juv. (The Smell of Gain is agreable whenceſoever it proceeds) The *Fr.* ſay to the ſame Purpoſe; *L' argent eſt toujours bon, ae quelque maniere qu'il vienne*, (whatever way it comes.) *Veſpaſian*, the 10th *Roman* Emperor gave this Anſwer to thoſe who found fault with his laying a duty upon cloacas, common-ſewers, *&c.* The ſame Emperor, reprimanding his ſon for making the ſame complaint, held a piece of money to his noſtrils and ask'd him if he perceiv'd any ill ſmell in it, and upon his anſwering no, reply'd: *Atqui è Lotio eſt.* (And yet it is the Product of Urine.

To **Clout**, to patch.

Clou'terly [probably of **kluut**, *Du.* a clod] great, ill-ſhapen; alſo bungling.

Clout *Nails*, ſuch nails as are uſed for the nailing on of clouts to the axle-trees of carriages.

Clouts [with *Gunners*] thin iron plates nailed on that part of the axle-tree of a gun-carriage which comes thro' the nave.

Clouts [in *Huſbandry*] are iron plates nailed on the axle-tree of a cart or waggon, to ſave it from wearing, and the two croſs-trees which hold the ſides of a cart, *&c.* together.

A **Clown** [probably of *colonus*, L. a husbandman] a country fellow; alſo a clowniſh unmannerly fellow.

Clow'nish, like a clown, unmannerly, rude.

Clownishly, rudely.

Clowns *Muſtard* [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of herb.

Clowns *Treacle*, garlick.

Clow'nishness }
Clow'nery } [of *colonus*, L,] ruſtick behaviour.

To **Cloy** [*Caſaubon* derives it of Εγγλύσσω, *Gr.*] to give one his fill, to glut, to ſatiate.

Cloy'ed }
Accloy'ed } [with *Farriers*] is ſaid of a horſe when he is prick'd with a nail in ſhooing.

Cloyed [with *Gunners*] is ſaid of a piece of ordnance, when any thing is got into the touch-hole.

A **Club** [**klueppel**, *Du.* and *G.* **klubbe**, *Su.* **club**, *Teut.* clubbe, *Sax.*] a large or thick ſtick; alſo a company or ſociety of perſons, who meet together to drink, *&c.* alſo one of the four cards.

Club *Law* [prob. of clubbe. *Sax.* or of cleoꝼan, *Sax.* to cleave] the payment of an equal ſhare of a reckoning; alſo a fighting with clubs.

To **Club**, to pay one's ſhare.

To **Cluck** [cloccan, *Sax.* **gluchen**, *G.*] to cry as a hen does in calling her chickens together: metaphorically it is us'd to expreſs the propenſity of a woman to male converſation, ſhewn by her romping, ſportful carriage; of ſuch a one it is ſaid, *ſhe clucks.*

Clump [**klomp**, *O.* and *L. G.*] a heap or lump.

Clu'mper [prob. of clympꞃe, *Sax.* metal] a clot or clod.

Clumpered, clotted together in little lumps.

Clu'mperton, a clown, or clowniſh fellow.

Clu'mps [probably of **klump**, *G.*] a numpskull, one void of common ſenſe.

Clumsily, awkwardly, unhandily.

Clu'msiness, ſhortneſs and thickneſs, awkwardneſs.

Clu'msy [**lompſch**, *Du.* ſtupid] ſhort and thick: alſo awkward, unhandy.

Clunch }
Blue **Clunch** } [at *Wedneſberry* in *Staffordſhire*] a Subſtance which is found next the coal in ſinking the coal-pits; a clumſy awkward Fellow.

Clung [of clunᵹan, *Sax.*] ſhrunk up with leanneſs, half ſtarved, ſtuck cloſe together; alſo withered as fruits.

To **Clung**, to dry as Wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut.

Clu'niack *Monks*, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Berne* Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy.*

Clush *and ſwollen Neck* [in *Cattle*] a Diſtemper, when their Neck is ſwelled and raw.

Clu'ster [cluꞅꞇeꞃ, or clyꞅꞇen, *Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, *&c.* alſo a Heap of ſeveral Things.

Clu'stering, producing cluſters, *Milton.*

Clu'stery [of cluꞅꞇeꞃicᵹ, *Sax.*] in cluſters.

Clu'ta [*Old Law*] clouted Shoos, or Horſe-ſhoos; alſo Stakes of Iron with which cart wheels are ſhod.

Cluta'rium [*Old Law*] a Smithery or Forge where ſuch Shoos are made.

To Clutch [of *clingere*, L.] to gripe with the fiſt.

Clu'tches, the Hands clutched; alſo falſe poſſeſſion.

Clutch *fiſted*, having great clumſy Hands.

To Clu'tter [Klattern, *Du.* Kloettern, K. G.] to make a noiſe or rattling or hurly burly.

A Clu'tter } [cleadun, *Sax.*] a making noiſe, buſtle
A Clu'ttering } or ſtir.

Cly'don [κλύδων, Gr.] a floating in the ſtomach.

Cly'menos } [κλύμενον, Gr.] Water-betony; alſo Soap-
Cly'menon } wort, Tutſan or Park-leaves, *L.*

Clypeifo'rmis [with *Meteorologiſts*] a ſort of comet reſembling a ſhield in form, *L.*

Cly'sma } [κλυσμὸς, Gr.] a Purgation or Waſhing, a
Cly'smus } clyſter.

Cly'ssus [prob. of κλύζω, Gr. to waſh away] is as follows, if you have 4 or 5 Bodies, and from each of them draw a Tincture or Extract, and mix theſe together it is call'd a *Clyſſus*; or according to ſome, a *Clyſſus* conſiſts of a Number of the efficacious Principles drawn from one and the ſame Bodies purified and then recompounded or mixt again; as when the ſeveral Species of the ſame Things ſeparately prepared are mixed again; as Salt, Sulphur, Oil, Spirit and Mercury are again brought to coaleſce into one Body.

Cly'ssus [with *Chymiſts*] one of the Effects or Productions of that Art, conſiſting of the moſt efficacious Principles of any Body extracted, purified, and then remix'd.

Clyssus, alſo a long Digeſtion and Union of oily Spirits (eſpecially Mineral ones) in order to make a compoſition of them; alſo a Medicine made of the moſt active Parts of any Ingredient.

Cly'ster [*cluſtere*, F. Cliſterie, *Du*, Cliſtier, G. of κλυςὴρ, Gr.] a fluid Medicine or Decoction to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament.

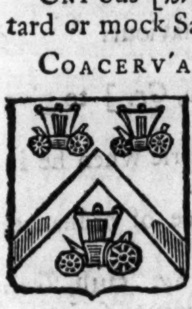
To Clysteri'ze, to give a clyſter.

Cly'to, a Title of Honour, anciently given to the Son of a King of *England*.

Cnemoda'ctylus [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle, otherwiſe called *Extenſor tertii internodii digitorum*.

Cni'cus [κνίκος, Gr.] the Herb Saffron of the Garden, baſtard or mock Saffron.

Coacerv'ation, a heaping up together, *L.*



Coach-makers, are of a late Incorporation. They have for their armonial Enſigns *Azure*, a chevron between three coaches *Or*. The creſt is Phœbus drawn in a chariot all of the ſecond, and the Supporters two Horſes *Argent*, armed *Or*. Their Motto *Poſt nubila Phœbus*. Their Hall is that of the *Scriveners*.

Coach [*coche*, F. Sp. and Port. Koetſe, *Du.* Kutſche, G.] a large ſort of chariot.

Coach-*wheel* [with the *Canting Crew*] a crown or half crown diſtinguiſh'd the former by a *Hind* and the latter by a *Fore-coach-wheel*.

Coach [on board a *Flag-ſhip*] the council-chamber.

To Coach, or put any one into coach.

Coa'ction, compulſion, conſtraint, force, *L.*

Coadju'tor [*Coadjuteur*, F. *Coadjutore*, It. of *Coadjutor*, Sp. and L.] a Fellow-helper, an Aſſiſtant.

Coadju'ment [*coadjumentum*, L.] to help or aſſiſt together.

Coaduna'tion, an Uniting or Gathering together into one.

Coæta'neous [*coætaneus*, L.] which lives in the ſame Age with one.

Coæte'rnal [*coæternus*, L.] coeternal, equally eternal.

Coævous [*coævus*, L.] of the ſame Age with another.

Coagmenta'tion [in *Chymiſtry*] the melting down a matter by caſting in certain powders, and afterwards reducing the whole into a concrete or ſolid.

To Coa'gulate [*coaguler*, F. *coagulare*, It. of *coagulatum*, L.] to turn into curds.

Coagula'tion [*coagulazione*, It. of *coagulatio*, L.] is the condenſing or thickening of a fluid matter, without its loſing any of the ſenſible Parts, which caus'd its fluidity; as in blood, milk, *&c.*

Coagula'tion [with *Chymiſts*] is a giving a conſiſtence to liquids, by drawing out ſome part of them in vapours by the means of Fire; or elſe by mingling liquors of a different nature together.

Coagulation [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by theſe characters H E.

Coa'gulum, whatever ſerves to join things together, *L.*

Coagulum [with *Surgeons*] the thick part of the blood, that floats in the ſerum, when it is cold.

To Coaks, to fawn upon, to flatter, to ſooth.

Coal [col, *Sax.* and *Teut.* Kole, *Du.* Kohle, G. Kul, *Dan.* Koli, *Su.*] a mineral fuel, a black, ſulphureous, inflammable matter.

Coal-*Fire*, a heap or pile of fire-wood for ſale; ſo much as will make a load of coals when burnt.

Coal *Mouſe*, a Bird.

To blow the Coals, to raiſe Differences between Parties.

To Coale'sce [*coaleſcere*, L.] to grow together, to cloſe together again.

Coale'scence } [with *Philoſophers*] a cleaving or uniting
Coale'scency } together of the ſmall, fine particles of matter that compoſe any natural body.

Coale'scence [with *Surgeons*] the cloſing of a wound; the growing together again of any parts, which were before ſeparated.

Coali'tion, a re-union, or growing together of parts before ſeparated.

Coa'ltern [*coalternus*, L.] reciprocal, mutual, by turns.

Coaltern *Fevers*, are ſuch as when two come together periodically, the one invades, as the other goes off alternately.

Coa'mings *of the Hatches* [in a *Ship*] are the planks or frame which raiſes the hatches above the decks.

Co'an [of the Iſland *Coos*] is often applied to *Hippocrates*, or any Thing that relates to him or his Writings, he having been born in it.

Coarcta'tion, a Straitening or Preſſing together, *L.*

Coarse, not fine.

Coast [*côte*, F. *coſta*, It. and Sp. Kuſt, *Du.* Cüſte, G.] a country lying on the ſea-ſhore; alſo the Sea-ſhore.

Coast [of *coſtæ*, L. the Ribs] a Breaſt and Neck of Lamb, Mutton, Veal, *&c.*

To Coast *it*, to ſail along by the Sea-coaſt.

Coasting, Sailing within ſight of Land, or within ſoundings between them.

Coasting [with *Husbandmen*] is the tranſplanting trees and planting the ſame ſide to the South, Weſt, Eaſt, *&c.* which ſtood that way where it grew before.

Coat [cote, *Sax.* Kot, *Du.*] a fold for ſheep; alſo a hut for cattle.

Coat [*cotte*, F. *cotta*, It.] a Garment worn commonly uppermoſt; alſo the Outſide of Fruit; alſo a thin covering laid or done over any Thing, as a coat of fine mould, *&c.*

Coat [of cot, *Sax.* Kot, *Du.* Kante, L. G. an hut, a cottage, *&c.* denotes that the place, to which it is added, was denominated from a cottage, *&c.* in that place.

Coat *of Mail*, a Piece of Armour made in the Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many iron Rings.

Coat [in a *Ship*] is Pieces of canvas done over with Tar, put about the Maſt at the Partners; and alſo about the Pump at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

Coat [with *Anatomiſts*] a membranous cover of any Part of the Body, as the coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, *&c.*

Cob, a rich miſer; alſo a foreign coin.

Cob [coppe, *Sax.*] a Sea-fowl.

Cob, a forced harbour for ſhips, as the cob of *Lime* in *Dorſetſhire*.

Cob, a *Spaniſh* coin, the ſame as a *Piaſter*.

Coba'les, a Sort of *Dæmons* in human Shape, who were call'd *Satyrs*, and ſaid to be attendants of *Bacchus*. Some relate, that there are at this Day many of them in *Sarmatia*, who hide themſelves in Houſes, and are ready to do any Offices, for the People that entertain them, that are to be expected from the beſt of Servants.

Co'baltum [in *Medicine*] a ſort of mineral of a blackiſh colour, or rather grey, ſhining ſtone, and a cauſtick quality; it conſiſts of ſilver and arſenick, and is, at it were, the mother of it. The arſenical part being exhaled leaves behind it a metalline calx; Its fumes are violently poiſonous and affect the Lungs. It is found in the mines of *Hermacituria*.

To Cobble [prob. of Kobbelen, *Du.* or Kobler, *Dan.* and that of *copulare*, L. to join together] to botch, or to do Work bunglingly.

A Co'bbler [Kobler, *Dan.* to mend ſhoos] a mender of old ſhoos; alſo a bungling Workman.

Cobler **Keep to your Laſt.** Lat. *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.* Fr. *Chacun a ſon Metier.* (Every one to his Trade.) The known Story of *Apelles*, who would not ſuffer the cobler to judge of his Picture beyond the Slipper, gave Riſe to this Proverb.

Co'blingness [of Kobler, *Dan.*] Bunglingneſs.

Cobs, balls or pellets with which fowls are crammed.

Co'bweb, a web made by ſpiders, very probably anciently call'd *Cobs*.

A Cobweb (or *trivial ſlight*) Pretence.

A certain noted clergy-man preaching againſt the Diſpenſation, allow'd Quakers from taking an Oath, and mentioning the Act of Parliament which authoris'd it, call'd it a *Cobweb Argument*.

Co'ca } [*Old Law*] a cogger or ſmall boat.
Co'quia }

Co'cacle [about *Shrewsbury*] a device for fiſhing, made of ſallow-twigs, ſplit and covered next the water with an ox-hide, in which the fiſherman ſits, rows with one hand, and manages his net, or any other fiſhing tackle, with the other.

Co'cao *Nut* } an *Indian* nut of which chocolate is made.
Ca'cao *Nut* }

Cocci'ferous [of *coccus*, *L.* a grain or berry, and *fero*, L. to bear] all ſuch plants of trees that bear berries.

Coccy'ges *Os* } [in *Anatomy*] a cartilaginous kind of bone
Co'ccyx } joined to the extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, ſo named, becauſe in ſhape it is ſomething like a *Cuckow's* bill.

Co'ccism, the old, ſilly tune of a cuckow.

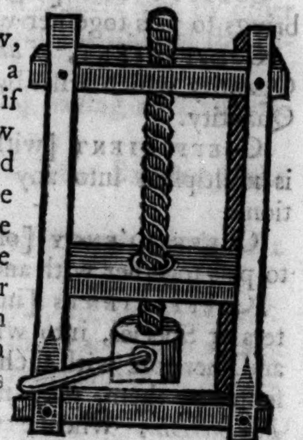
Coch [in *Doctors Bill*] ſtands for *cochleare*, i. e. a ſpoonful.

Cochine'al *Worm*, an Inſect engender'd in the fruit of a ſhrub five or 6 foot high, called *Tonna*, there are whole plantations in *Guatimala* and other parts of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; on the top of the fruit grows a red flower, which, when mature, falls on the fruit, which opening diſcovers a clift two or three inches diameter. The fruit then appears full of little red inſects, having wings of a ſurprizing ſmallneſs. The *Indians* ſpread a cloth under the tree, and ſtake it with po'es, till the inſects are forced to quit their lodging, and fly about the tree; but not being able to do it long, they tumble down dead into the cloth.

Cochineal *Grain*, is a red berry growing in *America*, found in a fruit, reſembling that of the cochineal-tree or *Tonna*, the firſt ſhoots produce a yellow flower, the point whereof, when ripe, opens with a cleft of three or four Inches. This fruit is full of kernels or grains, which fall on the leaſt agitation, and which the *Indians* carefully gather up; eight or ten of theſe fruits yield about an ounce of grain.

This berry yields a dye almoſt as beautiful as that of the Inſect, and is ſo like, that a perſon may eaſily be deceived in them.

Cochlea [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavity or hollow part of the ear, reſembling the ſhell of a ſnail.



Co'chlea [in *Mechanicks*] a ſcrew, one of the ſix mechanick powers; it is a ſtrait cylinder furrowed ſpiral-wiſe; if the furrowed ſurface be convex, the ſcrew is ſaid to be male: if concave, it is called a female ſcrew. Where motion is to be generated, the male and female ſcrew are always joined; that is, whenever the ſcrew is to be uſed as a ſimple engine or mechanical power, when joined with an axis in *Peritrochio*, there is no occaſion for a female; but in that caſe it becomes part of a compound engine.

Co'chlea [in *Architecture*] a winding ſtair-caſe.

Cochlea'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Spoon-wort or Scurvy-graſs, *L.*

Cochlea're, a Spoon [in *Medicine*] a ſpoonful, *L.*

Cock [*Coc*, F. cocce, *Sax.* **Kock**, *Dan.*] a dunghil fowl of the male hind; alſo the pin of a ſun-dial or gun; alſo the needle of a balance; alſo the wrought piece that covers the balance in a watch.

Every Cock is proud on his own Dunghill.

Lat *Gallus in ſuo ſterquilinio plurimum poteſt.*
Fr. *Chien ſur ſon Fumier eſt hardy.*
Sp. *Cada Gâllo cânta* (crows) *en su muladar.* It is a ſign of cowardice, and by no means of true courage, when any one ſtruts, looks big or inſults, when he knows he is ſure of protection, or out of the reach of his antagoniſt.

Cock [with *Her.*] *Guillim* ſays of the cock, that as ſome account the hen the queen and ſwallow or wagtail the lady, ſo may I term this Knight among birds; being both of noble courage, and always prepared for the battle, having his comb for an helmet, his ſharp and hooked bill for a faulcheon to ſlaſh and wound his enemy, and as a complete ſoldier, armed *cap-a-pe*, he has his legs armed with ſpurs, giving an example to the valiant ſoldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight.

The *Cock*, ſay others, is the emblem of ſtrife, of quarrels, of haughtineſs and of victory, becauſe he rather chooſes to die than yield, and therefore he is called the Bird of *Mars*.

He is likewiſe an emblem of jealouſy and vigilancy.

The *Cock* crows when he is conqueror, and gives notice of his conqueſt. If he be vanquiſh'd, he ſhuns the light and ſociety of men.

The Ancients dedicated the cock to *Apollo*, becauſe he gives notice of his approach and of the break of day. They alſo dedicated him to *Mercury*, as being the emblem of watchfulneſs, ſummoning men to their buſineſs by his crowing. The cock is generally placed on the tops of ſteeples, and called the weather-cock, to intimate to prelates, that they are to watch over their flocks. The *Cock* is the herald of the day and the centinel of the night, and is born in coat-armour by many families. The *Gauls* took the cock for their firſt ſtandard, and wore it on their helmets for a creſt.

A Cock [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignifies a noble diſpoſition of mind, there being no bird of a more generous and undaunted courage at the ſight of imminent danger.

Cock-fighting, the original of this ſport is ſaid to have derived from the *Athenians*, on the following occaſion: When *Themiſtocles* was marching his army to fight the *Perſians*, he by the way eſpying two cocks fighting, cauſed his army to behold them, and made the following ſpeech to them: *Behold, theſe do not fight for their houſhold-gods, for the monuments of their anceſters, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor ſafety of their children; but only becauſe the one will not give way to the other.* This ſo encouraged the *Gre.ians*, that they fought ſtrenuouſly and obtained the victory of the *Perſians*; upon which cock fighting was by a particular law ordained to be annually practiſed by the *Athenians*; and hence was the original of this ſport in *England* derived.

Cock-horse [of coc, in the language of the *Brigantines*, high] a high horſe

Cock *of Hay* [*q. d.* cop a heap] a large heap of hay.

Cock *a Hoop* [*Coque-a-Hupe*, Fr. *i. e.* a cock with a cope-creſt or comb] ſtanding upon high terms all upon the ſpur.

Cock *on Hoop* [*i. e.* the cock or ſpiggot being laid upon the hoop, and the barrel of ale ſtumm'd, *i. e.* drank out without intermiſſion] at the height of mirth and jollity.

Co'ckal, a ſort of play.

Cock-*Ale*, pleaſant Drink, ſaid to be provocative.

Cock-*Bawd*, a Pimp.

Cock-*ſure*, very ſure.

Cockarouse [among the *Virginian Indians*] is one that has the honour to be of the King's council with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great ſhare in the adminiſtration, and muſt paſs through the *Huskanau* before he can arrive at this honour or be of the number of the great men, See *Huskanau.*

Co'ckatrice [*coquatris*, or *cocatrix*, F. *coccodrillo*, It. *cocadriz*, Sp.] a kind of ſerpent otherwiſe called a baſiliſk.

Cocks-comb [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb alſo called yellow Rattle-graſs.

Cock-brained, giddy-brained, hair-brained, raſh.

Cock-*Feather* [in *Archery*] that Feather of the Shaft that ſtands upright in due notching, and if it be not obſerved, the other Feathers running on the Bow will ſpoil the Shot.

Cock-loft [probably of cock-high, or גג, *Heb.* a roof] an upper loft or garret.

Cock-pit, a place made for cocks to fight in.

Cock-pit [in a *Ship of War*] is a place on the lower floor or deck behind the main capſtan, lying between the platform or orlope and the ſteward's room, where are ſubdiviſions or partitions for the purſer, the ſurgeon and his mates.

Cock-*roads*, a net for the catching of woodcocks.

Cock-*roaches*, a ſort of inſects.

Cocks [with *Mariners*] are ſmall ſquare pieces of braſs with holes in them, which are put into the middle of large wooden ſhivers, to prevent them from ſplitting and galling by the pin of the block or pulley on which they turn.

Cock-*Weed* [with *Botaniſts*] an Herb.

Cock-swain } [of a *Ship*] an Officer who has the charge of
Coxon } the cock-boat, barge or ſhallop, with all its furniture, and is in readineſs with his crew to man the boat upon all occaſions; (of *coquet*, F. a *ſmall Boat* and *Swain*, of ꞅpan, *Sax.*)

Cock-*thioppled Horſe* [with *Farriers*] a Horſe whoſe Thropple or Wind-pipe is ſo long, that he cannot draw his breath with that eaſe that others do which are Looſe-throppled.

Cock's *Walk* [with *Cock-fighters*] a place where a cock is bred, and where commonly no other cock comes.

Cock is us'd to expreſs ſeveral other Things, as the *Penis*; the *Cock* (or Pin) of a Sun-dial; the *Cock* (or Turn up) of a Hat; the *Cock* of a Gun; the *Cock* of a Pipe, *&c.* It is likewiſe us'd as a Verb, as

To Cock up a Hat, to cock up Hay, *&c.*

To Co'cker, to make much of, to be over-fond of or to dandle.

Cocker, one ſkill'd in, or a great Lover of the Sport of cock-fighting.

Co'cket [probably of *Cock*] briſk, malapert.

Cocket } a Cuſtom-houſe ſealed Bill; alſo a Parchment
Coket } ſealed and delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtoms to Merchants as a warrant that their Goods are cuſtomed.

Cocket *Bread*, the fineſt Sort of wheaten Bread.

Cockettata *Lana* [*Old Law*] wool duly entered at the cuſtom-houſe, and cocketed or allowed to be exported.

Cockettum } the Office at the Cuſtom-houſe where the
Cocketum } Goods to be exported are to be enter'd.

Cocking *Cloth* [with *Fowlers*] a Frame made of coarſe canvas, about an ell ſquare, tanned, with two ſticks ſet acroſs to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the noſel of a ſhort gun through, for the ſhooting of Pheaſants, *&c.*

Cockish [of *cock*] wanton, uppiſh.

Cockishness, Wantoneſs, Uppiſhneſs.

Cockle [coccle. *Sax. coquille*, F. a ſmall ſhell, as of ſnails, or ſuch ſmall fiſhes] a weed that grows among corn, otherwiſe called *Corn-roſe*; alſo a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Cockle *Stairs*, a ſort of winding ſtairs.

To Cockle, to pucker, ſhrink or wrinkle, as ſome cloth does.

Co'ckney, a nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the city of *London*; ſome derive it from the tale of a citizen's ſon, who knew not the language of a cock, but called it *neighing*; others again of *coquin*, F. an idle Perſon, citizens generally living a leſs active life than country people; others again, from to *cocker* or *fondle*.

Cockrel, a young cock bred for fighting.

Coco, an *Indian* tree reſembling a date-tree, the nut of which contains a ſweet liquor like milk or cream, and of a pleaſant taſte; the inner rind of which may be eaten like artichokes, and of the outward are made large cables.

Co'ckquean } [q. *Coqueman*, of *coqua*, Lat. or *coquine*,
Cotquean } F.] a Man that cots or acts the Part of a cook among Women, or concerns himſelf in Kitchen Affairs.

Co'cquet, a beau, a gallant, an amoroſo or general Lover; alſo a wanton Maiden, who keeps ſeveral Lovers in Suſpence, *F.*

Co'ctible [*coctibilis*, L.] eaſy to be boiled.

Co'ctile [*coctilis*, L.] ſodden or baked.

Coctilla'tion, a poaching, as eggs, &c. *L.*

Co'ction [F. *cocione*, It. of *coctio*, L.] a Boiling; alſo a Digeſtion in the Stomach.

Co'cyla } [*Old Law*] a ſmall drinking cup in the ſhape of
Co'culum } a Boat.

Co'culus *Indicus*, a poiſonous narcotick Berry, made uſe of by poachers to intoxicate Fiſh, ſo that they may be taken out of the Water with the Hand; called alſo *Baccæ piſcatoriæ*, *i. e.* Fiſhers-berries.

Cod [codde, *Sax.* and *Du.*] a Pillow, a as Pin-cod, a Pincuſhion.

Cod [codda, *Sax. coſſe*, F.] the Husk or Shell of Peaſe, Beans, &c.

Cod, a kind of large Fiſh.

Cods *Sounds*, certain inward Parts of a cod-fiſh.

Cods [codde, *Sax*] the Teſticles of an Animal, or rather the Bag which contains them.

Cod-ware, Grain or Seed contained in cods, as Beans, Peas, &c.

Codders, Gatherers of Peaſe or Peaſe-cods.

Cod's *Head*, a Fool, a Block-head.

Cod-*Piece*, the Fore-part of a Man's Breeches.

To Coddle [of *coquere*, L. or cod, *Sax.*] to ſcald or parboil.

To Coddle, to boil up ſlowly.

Co'ddy [coddiȝ, *Sax.*] having Pods or Shales, as Peas, Beans &c.

Code [of *caudex*, L. the Trunk of a Tree, becauſe anciently their Books were made of Bark or Wood] a Book or Roll. See *Codex*.

Code [of *codex* a Book, of *caudex* the Trunk or Timber of a Tree, becauſe the Books of the Ancients were made of Wood, and their Leaves were ſomething like our Table-books] a Volume or Book.

Code [among *Lawyers*] a certain Book or Volume of the ancient *Roman* Law. In old Time, the Pleas and Anſwers of the Lawyers where in looſe Scrolls or Sheets of Parchment or Paper. Theſe the Emperor *Juſtinian* having collected and compiled into a Book, called it *Codex*, and ever ſince, this Book by way of Eminence has been called the *Code*, and is accounted the ſecond Volume of the *Roman* Civil Law, and contains twelve Books.

The Matter of it, eſpecially as to the firſt 8 Books, is pretty near the ſame with the *Digeſts*; but in theſe Things it differs, firſt, as to the Stile, which is not ſo pure; 2. Its Method is not ſo accurate as that of the *Digeſt*. 3dly, In that it diſcuſſes Matters of more common Uſe; whereas the more abſtruſe and ſubtle Queſtions of the Law are diſcuſs'd in the *Digeſts*, and there are the Opinions of the ancient Lawyers upon them, and ſo contains more polite, fine, witty Arguing, than of Uſe to the Generality of Mankind.

And for this Reaſon *Juſtinian* compos'd the Code, becauſe he found the *Digeſt* in many Places too fine and ſubtle for common Uſe, and alſo very defective and imperfect as not deciding many caſes that did daily occur.

This *Code* was compiled from the Anſwers and Determinations of 56 Emperors and their Councils, many of which were learned and ſkilful Lawyers, as the famous *Papinianus* and ſome others, from the Time of the Emperor *Adrian* to *Juſtinian*'s own Time. And in this *Code* there are abundance of Things fully and diſtinctly determined, which before were either omitted or too briefly handled.

The Theodoſian Code, is of good Uſe to explain the other *Code*, which cannot well be underſtood without it. This was held in great Eſteem, and was uſed in the *Weſtern* Parts of *Europe* for ſeveral hundred Years, as Mr. *Selden* relates, after that Law was in a Manner diſuſed and forgotten; but now the *Theodoſian Code* is alſo grown much out of Uſe.

Co'dia [with *Botaniſts*] the top or head of any Plant; but more eſpecially that of a Poppy.

Co'dicil [*codicille*, F. *codicillo*, It. and Sp. of *codicillus*, L.] a Supplement to a Will or other Writing; eſpecially an Addition to a Teſtament, when any Thing has been omitted which the Teſtator would have added, explained, altered, or recalled.

Codi'niac [*codignac*, F. *cydoniatum*, L.] Quiddeny or Marmalade of Quinces.

Co'dlin [of *coddle*,] an Apple proper to be coddled or boiled.

Co'dling [of cod, *Sax.*] an Apple very good for Parboiling.

Codosce'læ [according to *Fallopius*] venereal Buboes in the Groin.

Coe [with *Miners*] a little Lodgment they make for themſelves under Ground as they work lower and lower.

Coe'cum [in *Anatomy*] the blind Gut, the firſt of the thick Inteſtines, ſo called becauſe made like a Sack, having but one Aperture, which ſerves it for both Entrance and Exit, *Lat.*

Coeffi'cient [*coefficiens*, L.] that which makes, cauſes or brings to paſs together with another.

Coefficient, *of any generating Term* [in *Fluxions*] is the Quantity which ariſes by dividing that Term by the generating Quantity.

Coefficient [with *Algebraiſts*] the known Quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown Terms of an Equation.

Coeffici'ency [of *coefficiens*, L.] the cauſing or bringing to paſs together with another.

Coefficients [in *Algebra*] are Numbers præfix'd to Letters or Species, into which they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied; and therefore with ſuch Letters, or with the Quantities repreſented by them, they make a Rectangle or Product, *coefficient Production*; whence the Name, thus 6*ab* implies that the Quantities repreſented by *a b*, are multiplied into the coefficient 6, and that out of theſe 2 the Rectangle or Product 6*ab* is formed.

Coe'lia [κοιλία, Gr.] (with *Anatomiſts*) ſignifies any kind of original cavity in an animal Body; and hence Diſeaſes ſeated in the cavities or venters of the Body, are called *Cæliack Affections*.

Coeliack [of κοιλία, *Gr.* the Belly] of or belonging to the Belly.

Coeliac *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] is that which ariſes from the Trunk of the *Aorta* after it enters the *Abdomen*, and ſpreads into two Branches; the firſt on the right Hand named *Gaſtrica dextra*, and the other on the Left, called *Splenica*.

Coeliac *Paſſion*, a kind of Flux or Looſeneſs, wherein the chyle or nutritious part of the food paſſes off along with, or inſtead of urine.

Coeliac *Vein*, that which runs into the *Inteſtinum rectum*, or blind Gut.

Coeli'genous [*cæligena*, L.] heaven born.

Coe'loma [κοίλωμα, Gr.] a hollow round Ulcer in the *Tunica cornea*, or horny coat of the Eye, *L.*

Coe'lum *Heaven* [with *Anat.*] the cavity of the Eye towards the corner, *L.*

Coe'metery [*cimetiére*, F. *cimiterio*, Ital. *cementerio*, Sp. *cæmeterium*, L. of κοιμητήειον, Gr.] a burying Place, a church-yard.

Coe'mption, a buying up of Things, *L.*

Coe'nobites [of κοινὸς common, and βίος Life] a Sect that had all Things in common by way of religious converſation.

Coeno'biarch [of κοινοβιαρχὴς, of κοινὸς and ἄρχων, Gr.] a chief Governour, the Prior of a Monaſtery.

Coenobi'tick of or pertaining to *Cænobites*, or to the way of living in common.

Coe'noby [*cænobium*, L. of κοινὸς and βίος, Gr.] a living in common or like Monks, &c.

Coeno'se [*cænoſus*, L.] filthy, muddy.

Coeno'sity [*cænoſitas*, L.] Filthineſs, Muddineſs.

Coenota'phium **Cenotaphium** } [of κενὸς empty, and τάφος, *Gr.* a Sepulcher] an empty Tomb or Monument erected in Honour of ſome illuſtrious Perſon deceaſed, who periſhing in Shipwreck, Battle or the like, his Body could not be found to be depoſited in it.

Coe'qual [*coégal*, F. *coeguale*, It. *coæqualis*, L.] equal to one another, as Fellows and Partners are.

Coequa'lity **Coe'qualness** } [of *coæqualis*, L.] a being equal with.

Coe'rcible [*coercibilis*, L.] that may be held in or reſtrained.

Coe'rcive [*coercitif*, F.] keeping in or reſtraining.

Coe'rciveness [of *coercere*, L.] compulſiveneſs.

Coe'rcion, a reſtraining, a keeping in good order.

Coeru'leous [with *Botanick* Writers] of a blue colour.

Cosse'ntial [of *con* and *eſſentialis*, L.] of the ſame Eſſence.

Cossè'ntialness **Coessentia'lity** } [of *con* and *eſſentia*, L.] the being of the ſame Eſſence with.

Coeta'neous [*coetaneo*, It. of *con* and *ætas*, L.] of the ſame Age; alſo living together at the ſame Time.

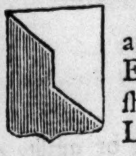
Coeta'neousness [of *con* and *ætas*, L.] the being of the ſame Age with.

Coete'rnal [*coèternel*, F. *coeterno*, Ital. and Sp. of *con* and *æternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

Coete'rnalness **Coete'rnity** } [of *coéternel*, F.] the being eternal with.

Coe'val [of *con* and *ævum*, L. an Age] of the ſame Age or Duration.

Coeva'lity, the being of the ſame Age or Duration.



Coeur [in *Heraldry*] as *Party en cœur*, ſignifies a ſhort Line of Partition in pale in the center of the Eſcutcheon, which extends but a little Way, much ſhort of Top and Bottom, and is there met by other Lines, which ſorm an irregular Partition of the Eſcutcheon.

Coexi'stent [of *con* and *exiſtens*, L.] having an Exiſtence together at the ſame Time.

Coexi'stence [of *con* and *exiſtentia*, L.] the Exiſting at the ſame Time with.

Co'ffee [*choava*, Arab.] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought from *Turkey* and other Places.

Co'ffer [coffen, *Sax.*] *coffre*, F. *cofre*, Sp. and Port. *coffano*, It. Koffer, *Du.* Coffer, G.] a cheſt or Trunk; alſo a long ſquare Box, or Trough, in which Tin Oar is broken to Pieces in a ſtamping Mill.

Coffer [in *Fortification*] a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

Co'ffer [with *Architects*] the lowermoſt Part of a cornice, or a ſquare Depreſſure or Sinking in each Interval, between the Modillion of the *Corinthian* cornice, uſually filled with a Roſe, Pomegranate or other Inrichment.

Co'fferer [in the *King's Houſhold*] the ſecond Officer next under the Comptroller, who has the Overſight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

Co'ffin [cofe, *Sax.* a Hole, a coffer, a cheſt, or perhaps of *coffano*, It.] a caſe or Box, commonly of Wood, to put a dead Body in, in Order to burial.

Co'ffin [of a *Horſe*] is the whole Hoof of the Foot above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, the Sole and the Fruſh.

Coffin-bone [of a *Horſe*] is a ſmall ſpungy Bone, incloſed in the Middle of the Hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole Form of the Foot.

Coffin *of Paper*, a triangular Piece, ſuch as Grocers put up Pepper, &c. in Form of a cone.

To **Cog** [*cajoler*, F.] to ſooth up, coaks or flatter; alſo to cheat at dice-play.

To **Cog** *a Die*, to conceal a Die, or by Art to make it come up what Number one will have.

Cogs, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; alſo a Sort of Boats uſed on the River *Humber*.

Co'gent [*cogens*, L.] preſſing, inforcing, ſtrong.

Co'gency **Co'gentness** } [of *cogens*, L.] the being cogent, or of a compelling quality.

Co'gently, preſſingly, ſtrongly.

Co'gga **Co'ggo** } [*Old Law*] a Sort of Sea-veſſel or Ship, a cock-boat.

Co'gitable [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

Cogi'tabund [*cogitabundo*, Sp. *cogitabundus*, L.] full of thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

Cogita'tion [*cogitazione*, It. of *cogitatio*, L.] the Art of thinking, thought, the reflection of the Mind.

Cogitation [with the *Carteſians*] whatever a Man experiences in himſelf, and of which he is conſcious; as all the Operations of the Underſtanding, Will, Imagination and Senſes.

Cogita'tive [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

Co'ggle-*Stone*, ſuch as children play with.

Cogna'tion [kindred, affinity, alliance.

Cognation [in *Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both deſcended from the ſame Father.

Cognisa'ble [*connoiſſable*, F.] that may be known; alſo ſubject or liable to as cogniſable to the Law.

Co'gnisance **Cognizance** } [*connoiſſance*, F. *conoſcenza*, It. *cognitio*, L.] knowledge.

Cognisance, a Badge of Arms on a ſerving Man, or Waterman's Sleeve, ſhewing that he belongs to a particular Maſter or Society.

Cognisance [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the ſame as creſt, which in any Atcheivement helps to Marſhal, and ſet off a coat of Arms.

Co'gnisance [in *Law*] ſometimes is uſed to ſignify the confeſſion of a thing done, an acknowledgment of a fine; alſo an audience or hearing a matter judicially.

Co'gnisance *of a Plea* [in *Law*] is a Privilege granted by the King to a City or Town corporate, to hold a Plea of all contracts and of Land within the Bounds of the Franchiſe; ſo that if any Perſon is impleaded upon ſuch an Account at the King's or Mayor's court, or the court of the Bailiff of ſuch Franchiſe, he may ask *Cogniſance* of the Plea, *i. e.* that the Matter may be determined before them.

Cognisee' **Connisee'** } [*Law Term*] the Perſon to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cogniso'r **Conniso'r** } one who acknowledges or paſſes a Fine of Lands or Tenements to another.

Cognitio *præjudicialis* [in *Civil Law*] is a Debating of a Point that happens accidentally before the principal cauſe can have an end, *L.*

Cogni'tion, knowledge.

Cognitio'nibus *admittendis*, a Writ to a Juſtice or other Perſon, who has Power to take a Fine, and having actually taken an Acknowledgement of it, defers to certify it into the Court of *Common-Pleas*, requiring him to do it.

Cogno'scence [*connoiſſance*, F. *conoſcenza*, It. of *cognoſcere*, L.] knowledge.

Cogno'scitive [*cognoſcitivo*, Ital.] pertaining to knowledge.

Cogrital *Line* [in *Fortification*] a Line drawn from the Angle of the center to that of the Baſtion.

Cog *Men*, Dealers in *Cogware*.

Cog *Ware*, coarſe cloths, anciently uſed in the *North* of *England*.

Cogue, a ſmall cup or dram of Brandy.

To **Cogue**, to drink Brandy.

To **Coha'bit** [*cohabitàr*, Sp. *cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, eſpecially as Man and Wiſe do.

Coha'bitant, one who inhabits with another.

Coha'bitance **Cohabita'tion** } [F of *cohabitare*, L.] a cohabiting or dwelling with,

Co'heir [*coheritier*, F. *coerede*, It. of *cohæres*, L.] a Joint-heir with another.

Cohei'ress, a female Joint-heir with another.

To **Cohe're** [*cohærere*, L.] to ſtick or cleave to, to hang together well; to agree.

Cohe'rence **Cohe'rency** } [*coerenza*, It. *cohærentia*, L.] a ſticking, cleaving or hanging together; an Agreement.

Cohe'rent [*coerente*, Ital. of *cohærens*, L.] agreeing together.

Coherent *Diſcourſes*, are ſuch Diſcourſes in which there is a connexion and Agreement between their Parts.

Coherent *Propoſitions*, ſuch that have ſome Relation or Agreement the one with another.

Cohe'sion [*cohæſio*, L.] a ſticking or cleaving together.

Cohesion, *of the Parts of Matter* [with *Philoſophers*] is a certain Quality from whence ſoever it ariſes, by which the Parts of all ſolid Bodies adhere or ſtick cloſe to one another.

Cohesi'veness [of *cohærere*, L.] coheſive Quality.

Cohoba'tion [with *Chymiſts*] a repeated Diſtillation by pouring it on again upon the Dregs remaining in the Veſſel, commonly performed to open mixed Bodies, or to render Spirits volatile.

Co'hort [*coborte*, F. and Sp. *coorte*, It. *cohors*, L.] a Band of Soldiers among the *Romans*, ordinarily conſiſting of 500 Men, or the 10th Part of a Legion.

Cohorta'tion, an Exhortation or Encouraging, L.

Coif [*coiffe*, F.] a Sort of Hood or cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the **Coif**, a Title of Sergeants at Law, given them from the wearing a coif of lawn on their heads.

Coiffure, a coif or head-dreſs; alſo the badge of a Serjeant at Law.

Coil, a Noiſe, clutter, Tumult; alſo the Breech of a great Gun.

To keep a **Coil** [prob. of kottern, *Teut.* to chide] to make a Noiſe, Diſturbance, *&c.*

To **Coil** *a Cable* [*Sea* Term] is to wind it about in form of a ring, the ſeveral circles lying one upon another.

Coi'ling *of the Stud*, ſignifies the firſt making choice of a colt or young horſe for ſervice.

Coin [*coin*, F. the Dye or Stamp with which Money is coin'd, perhaps of *cuneus*, a Wedge, or as others ſuppoſe of εἰκὼν an Image, *Gr.*] becauſe it has commonly the Figure of the Princes Head upon it; or probably of *Cunnar*, Sp. to coin] any ſort of ſtamped Money, or a Piece of Metal converted into Money by impreſſing certain Marks or Figures on it

Much **Coin** much Care. L. *Creſcem ſequitur cura pecuniam.* Horat. Fr. *Plus on a d'Argent, & plus on a de Souci.* H. G. Viel Geld, viel Sorgen. Tho' Riches and the Obtaining of them is almoſt every Man's greateſt care, yet they are not always the happieſt Men who attain them. They at beſt require a conſtant Sollicitude to Employ and ſecure them, and often beget ſuch an inſatiable Thirſt after more, as hinders us from enjoying thoſe we have; not to mention innumerable Misfortunes they frequently draw Men into. It is true with a prudent Uſe of them they procure us a great many Advantages, and ſupply moſt temporal Wants; but the Queſtion is whether the greater Part of thoſe Advantages and Wants are not more imaginary than real.

To **Coin**, or ſtamp Money, alſo invent Words or Stories.

Coina'ge. the making of money; alſo the charges of making it.

Coi'ncidence
Co'incidentness } [*coincidentia*, L.] a falling or happening together.

Coi'ncident [*coincidens*, L.] a Happening together, a falling in with; Happening at the ſame Time. Thus,

Coincident *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another.

Coi'ncluded [of *con* with, and *incluſus*,] included together with another.

Coindica'tions [with *Phyſicians*] are Signs that do not indicate or diſcover by themſelves, but together with other things and circumſtances do aſſiſt the phyſician, to form a judgment of the diſeaſe.

Coins
Quoins } [*encogneures*, F. either of *coigner*, F. to drive or thruſt in, or of *coins*, F. corners] (with *Architects*) the corners of walls; or a kind of dies cut diagonal-wiſe, after the manner of the flight of a Stair-caſe, ſerving at bottom to ſupport columns on a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature ſupporting a vault.

Coins
Quoins } [in *Gunnery*] great wooden wedges with ſmall handles at the ends for the levelling of a piece of Ordinance at pleaſure.

Coins
Quoins } [with *Printers*] certain ſmall wedges uſed to faſten the whole compoſure of letters in the chaſe or frame, *F.*

Coins
Canting **Coins** } [in a *Ship*] are ſmall ſhort Pieces of Wood, cut with a ſharp Ridge to lie between the casks to keep them from rolling one againſt another, *F.*

Standing **Coins**, Pipe-ſtaves, or Billets to make Casks faſt, or to keep them from rolling.

Coi'nobite
Ce'nobite } [κοινόβιτης, of κοινὸς common, and βίος, *Gr.* Life] a religious Perſon who lives in a convent, *&c.* under a certain rule, contrary to an hermit or anchorite who lives in ſolitude.

Coi'strel, a young Lad.

Coi'tion [of *coitus*, L.] au Aſſembling or Meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies towards one another, as of the Iron and Loadſtone; alſo carnal copulation or intercourſe between Male and Female.

Coition *of the Moon* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the Moon is in the ſame Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack* with the Sun.

Coits
Quoits } a ſort of broad rings of iron or horſe-ſhoos to play withal.

Coke, Pit-coal, or Sea-coal, burnt into a kind of charcoal.

Co'ker, a Boat-man or Water-man.

Co'kers, Fiſhermens Boats.

A **Cokes**, a meer fool, a ninny.

Col, is a common Abbreviation for *Colonel.*

To **Colaphi'ze** [*colaphizo*, Lat. of κολαφίζω, Gr.] to buffet.

Cola'ptice [of κολάπτω, *Gr.* to carve] the art of carving Figures in Stone.

Colarba'sians, ſee *Colorbaſians.*

Co'larin [in *Architecture*] the little frize of the capital of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* column, placed between the aſtragal and the annulets; alſo the *Orlo* or ring on the top of the ſhaft of the column, next to the capital.

Cola'tion, a ſtraining, a paſſing through a Sieve.

Co'lature [in *Pharmacy*] the Separation of a Liquor from ſome Mixture or Impurity, by ſtraining it through the narrow Pores of a Cloth, Paper, *&c.* or that which is ſo ſtrained.

Colberteen, a Sort of Lace.

Co'lcotal [in *Chymiſtry*] the dry Subſtance remaining after the Diſtilliation of Vitriol, which is commonly called *caput mortuum.*

Co'lchicum [with *Botaniſts*] Meadow-ſaffron, *L.*

Co'lcothar
Colcotal } [with *Chymiſts*] Vitriol burnt or calcin'd over a ſtrong Fire for a good While; which is effectual in ſtanching Blood; alſo the Dregs or Remains left at the Bottom of the Veſſel, after the Diſtilation of Vitriol.

Natural **Co'lcothar**, is a red *German* Vitriol, form'd from the common green Vitriol, calcin'd naturally by ſome ſubterraneous Fire.

Artificial **Colcothar**, is a green Vitriol, calcin'd a long Time by an intenſe Fire; and by that means reduc'd to the Redneſs of Blood.

Cold [cealꝺ, *Sax.* kold, *Dan.* O. and L. G. kout, *Du.* kalt, H. G. and *Su.*] is one of the primary Qualities of Bodies, and is ſuch a State of the Minute (very ſmall) Parts of any Body, in which they are more ſlowly or weakly agitated than thoſe of the Organs of Feeling; ſo that cold is only a relative Term; the very ſame Body being liable to be pronounced either hot or cold, according as its Particles are in a greater or leſſer Motion than thoſe of the ſenſitory Organs.

As **Cold** as Charity. Which, it is to be fear'd is cold enough.

Cold, the contrary of hot; alſo reſerv'd, indifferent.

Coldish, ſomewhat cold.

Coldly, reſervedly, indifferently.

A **Cold** or Rheum.

Cold *Tea*, Brandy.

Co'ldnes [cealꝺneſſe, *Sax.*] the being cold, or quality of cold.

Col'dness *Potential*, is a relative Quality, which Plants, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to have. Thus a Plant is ſaid to be cold in the 2d or 3d Degree; not that it is actually cold to the Touch; but in its Effects or Operations, if taken inwardly.

Co'ldshire *Iron*, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold.

Co'len's *Earth*, a ſort of colour uſed by Painters.

Co'let, that Part of a Ring wherein the Stone is ſet.

Cole-*Worts* [*col*, Sp. and wurt, *Teut.* or of coƿlƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*

Co'liberts, Perſons of a middle condition, between ſervants and freemen.

Co'libus [κόλλυβος, Gr.] the humming Bird, which makes a Noiſe like a Whirl-wind, though it be in ſize no bigger than a Fly; it feeds on dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, and a Scent as ſweet as that of Musk or Ambergreaſe.

Co'lic [*colique*, F. *colica*, It. *cholica*, Sp. and Port. of *colica*, L. of κολικὴ, Gr.] a violent gnawing Pain in the *Abdomen*, that takes its Name from the Gut *Colon*, which anciently was ſuppoſed the principal Part affected.

Wind **Colic**, is produc'd by windy Vapours, which ſwell and diſtend the Inteſtines in which they are incloſed, is vagous, never ſtaying in any fixed Place.

Nephetric **Colic** [from νεφρὸς, *Gr.* the Rein] is ſo call'd becauſe it is felt particularly in the Reins.

Bilious **Colic** [of *Bilis*, L.] proceeds from certain ſharp bilious, ſtimulating Humours, which are diffus'd through the Inteſtines and villicating their Fibres, occaſion a Senſation of Pain.

To **Coll** [*accoller*, F. of *collum*, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

Co'lla [κόλλα, *Gr.*] Glew, any glutinous Matter, or of the Nature of Glew.

Collabefa'ction, a Deſtroying, Waſting or Decaying, *Lat.*

To **Colla'befy** [*collabefacere*, L.] to break, to deſtroy, to waſte.

Colla'psion, a falling down together, *L.*

Co'llar [*collier*, F. *collare*, It. *collàr*, Sp. of *collare*, L.] the upper Part of a Doublet or Band; alſo a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, *&c.* alſo Harneſs for a cart or draught-horſe.

To ſlip one's Neck out of the **Collar**, to get out (or clear) of a bad Buſineſs.

Collar [in a *Ship*] is a Rope faſtened about the Beak-head, unto which is fixed a Pulley called the Dead-man's-eye, that holds the main ſtay; alſo another about the head of the main maſt, called the collar or garland, which is wound about there to prevent it from galling.

Collar of SS's, an Ornament of the Knights of the Garter, worn about their Necks.

Collar-*Days*, certain publick Days or Holidays on which the Knights of the Garter appear in their Collars.

To COLLAR [with *Wreſtlers*] is to lay hold on the collar of the antagoniſt.

COLLAR BEAM [*Carpentry*] a beam framed croſswiſe, betwixt two principal rafters.

COLLAR *Days*, are feſtival days on which the knights of the garter wear their collars of SS.

COLLARAGE, a tax or fine laid on collars of horſes that draw carts of wine.

To COLLA'TE [*collatum*, L. *colleter*, F.] to beſtow a ſpiritual living.

To COLLA'TE *Books* [*collationner*, F. *collazionare*, It. of *collatus*, L.] to examine them by the ſignature, to ſee that they are perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [F. *collaterale*, It. *colateral*, Sp. of *collateralis*, L.] that hangs and depends on the ſides, or that comes ſide-ways, not directly, but on one ſide; thus *collateral preſſure* is a preſſure ſide-ways.

COLLATERAL [in *Geography*] any place, country, *&c.* ſituate by the ſide of another.

COLLATERAL *Points* [in *Coſmography*] are the immediate points, or thoſe between the cardinal points.

Primary COLLATERAL *Points*, are ſuch as are removed by an equal angle on each ſide, from two cardinal points.

Secondary COLLATERAL *Points*, are either thoſe which are equally diſtant from a cardinal and firſt primary; or equally diſtant from ſome cardinal or primary, and firſt ſecondary.

COLLATERAL *Deſcent*, is ſpringing out of the ſide of the whole blood, as grandfather's brother. *&c.*

COLLATERALS [in *Genealogy*] are ſuch relations as proceed from the ſame ſtock, but not in the ſame line of aſcendants or deſcendants; but being as it were aſide of each other. Thus uncles, aunts, neices, couſins, are collaterals, or in the collateral line.

COLLA'TERAL *Aſſurance*, is a bond, which a man, that covenants with another, enters into for performance of the covenants.

COLLATERAL *Security* [in *Law*] that which is given over and above the deed itſelf, as if a man covenants with another, and enters into a bond for the performance of his covenants, the bond is ſtiled a collateral aſſurance.

COLLATERA'LIS *Penis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle, otherwiſe call'd *Erector Penis*.

COLLA'TION [F. *Collazione*, It. *Colación*, Sp. of *Collatio*, L.] a handſome treat or entertainment, between dinner and ſupper; alſo among the *Romaniſts* a meal or repaſt on a faſt-day, in lieu of a ſupper.

COLLATION [in a *Logical Senſe*] a comparing one thing well with another.

COLLATION [in *Common Law*] the compariſon or preſentation of a copy to its original, to ſee whether they are both alike; alſo the report or act of the officers who made the compariſon.

COLLATION [of a *Benefice*] is the beſtowing of a church-living by a biſhop, who has it in his own gift or patronage.

COLLATION *of Seals* [*ancient Deeds*] was when one ſeal was ſet on the reverſe or back of another upon the ſame label or ribband.

COLLATIO'NE *facta*, &c. a writ directed to the juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, enjoining them to ſend out their writ to a biſhop for the admitting a clerk in the place of another, preſented by the king, who died during the ſuit between the king and biſhop's clerk.

COLLATIO'NE *Hermitagii*, a writ by which the king uſed to confer the keeping of an hermitage upon a clerk.

COLLATI'TIOUS [*collatitius*, L.] done by the conference or contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [*collativus*, L.] conferred together.

A COLLATIVE [*collativum*, L.] a benevolence of the people to the king, *&c.*

COLLEA'GUE [*collega*, L. *collegue*, F. *collega*, It.] a companion, partner or aſſociate in the ſame office or magiſtracy.

A CO'LLECT [*collecte*, F. *colletta*, Sp. *collectum*, L.] a ſhort prayer, particularly ſuch as are appointed with the epiſtles and goſpels in the publick ſervice of the church of *England*.

To COLLE'CT [*collectum*, L. *Sup.*] to gather, to pick up; to levy or raiſe taxes.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [*collectaneus*, L.] gathered and ſcraped up together; pick'd up out of divers works.

COLLECTA'NEOUSNESS [*collectaneus*, L.] the being collected out of ſeveral.

COLLE'CTION [F. *collexione*, It. *coleción*, Sp. of *collectio*, L.] a gathering together or picking up; alſo the things gathered together or picked up; as a collection of books, papers, *&c.*

COLLE'CTION [with *Logicians*] an inference or concluſion.

COLLE'CTION *of Light* [with *Aſtrologers*] is when 4 principal ſignificators behold not one the other; but both of them caſt their ſeveral aſpects to a more momentary planet than themſelves, whom they each of them receive in ſome of their eſſential dignities; ſo that the planet, which does thus collect their lights, ſignifies in their judgment, the accompliſhing of a buſineſs in hand between two perſons by the mediation of a third.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [*collectitius* L.] pick'd up of all ſorts.

COLLE'CTIVE [*collectif*, F. *collettivo*, It. *coletivo*, Sp. of *collectivus*, L.] pertaining to gathering, *&c.* comprehenſive, apt to gather.

COLLECTIVE *Nouns* [in *Gram.*] are nouns or words which comprehend many perſons or things in the ſingular number; as a people, a multitude, a company. *&c.*

COLLECTIVELY, in a collective ſenſe.

COLLECTS [*collecta*, L.] things collected from the works of other perſons.

CO'LLEGE [F. *collegio*, It. *colegio*, Sp. of *collegium*, L.] a name anciently given to certain ſocieties, corporations or companies of workmen, tradeſmen, *&c.* a company or ſociety of thoſe who are of the ſame profeſſion, who [among the *Romans*] had their reſpective patron or governour; but eſpecially ſtudents in an univerſity, *&c.* alſo the place or publick building in which they dwell.

COLLEGE [among *Rogues* and *Pickpockets*] Newgate or any other Priſon.

COLLE'GATARY, [*Civil Law*] a perſon to whom a legacy is left in common with one or more perſons.

CO'LLEGER } [*collegatus*, L.] a fellow-member or ſtudent
COLLEGIATE } of a college.

COLLE'GIAL [*collegialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a college.

COLLE'GIATE *Church*, a church which is built and endow'd for a ſociety, or body corporate of a dean or other preſident, and ſeveral canons or prebendaries, as thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, *Windſor*, &c.

COLLEGIATES [with *Rogues* and *Pickpockets*] the Priſoners of Newgate or any other Priſon.

CO'LLERED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies wearing a collar, as a dog collered, *&c.*

CO'LLERY, a ſtore-houſe for coals.

CO'LLET [of a *Ring*] that part of it in which the ſtone is ſet, the *Bezil*.

COLLE'TICKS [in *Medicine*] medicines which are of a gluing or cloſing quality, which ſerve to faſten the parts, and make them firm.

COLLI'CIÆ [with *Anat.*] the joining of the *puncta lacrymalia* into one paſſage on both ſides, for conveying the moiſture of the eyes into the cavity of the noſtrils.

COLLICOLUM [*Anat.*] the ſame as *nympha*, L.

To COLLI'DE [*collidere*, L.] to hit, ſtrike, daſh or knock together, or one againſt another.

CO'LLIER, a dealer or worker in coals; alſo a ſhip to carry coals.

COLLIERY, the coal-pits, alſo the coal-trade.

COLLIFLOWERS [*Coliflor*, Sp. *Cavolfiore*, It. *Caûve de flor*, Port. but more prob. of copl, *Sax.* cole or cabbage, and *fleur*, F. flower, the flower of cabbage, as it is call'd in all the modern tongues.] a ſort of fine cabbage plant, brought to a great perfection now in *England*.

COLLIGA'TION, a gathering or tying up together, *L.*

COLLIMA'TION, an aiming at.

COLLINEA'TION, a levelling at, or aiming to hit the mark, *L.*

CO'LLINESS [of *Coal*] a being blacked or dawbed with coals, ſoot, *&c.*

COLLIQUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

CO'LLIQUANS *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] is one of the kinds of burning fevers, but ſuch a one as they ſay, by its exceſſive heat, ſuddenly melts the fat, fleſh and ſubſtance of the ſolid parts of the body; nay, ſometimes even the very blood in the veins, and diſcharges it by inſenſible tranſpiration, as ſweat, urine or ſtool, *L.*

CO'LLIQUANT, [*colliquans*, L] conſuming, waſting.

To CO'LLIQUATE [*colliquatum*, L] to melt, to conſume or waſte.

COLLIQUA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of dangerous flux or ſcouring.

CO'LLIQUATIVE *Fever*, one which is attended with a *Diarrhœa*, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluid. See *Colliquans*.

CO'LLIQUATIVENESS [of *colliquativus*, L.] waſtingneſs, conſumingneſs.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, a melting down, *L.*

COLLIRI'DIANS, a ſect of hereticks, who paid adoration to the virgin *Mary* as a goddeſs, and offered ſacrifice to her.

COLLI'SION, a daſhing or ſtriking of one body againſt another, *F.* of *L.*

COLLISTRI'GIUM [in the *Practick* of *Scotland*] a pair of ſtocks.

To CO'LLOCATE [of *collocatum*, L.] to place, to ſet, to appoint to a place.

COLLOCA'TION, a placing or ſetting in order, *F.* of *L.*

COLLOCK, a pail with one handle.

COLLOCU'TION, a talking together, *L.*

TO CO'LLO'GUE [of *colloqui*, L. to talk with] to decoy with fair words; to flatter or ſooth up, to fawn upon.

CO'LLOP [prob. of κολαϐὸς, *Gr.* a flat piece of fleſh] a cut or ſlice of meat.

Scotch COLLOPS, a ſavoury diſh made of ſlic'd veal, bacon, forc'd meat and ſeveral other ingredients.

He has loſt a COLLOP; that is, he is fallen away, he is grown lean.

CO'LLOQUY [*colloque*, F. *colloquio*, It. *colóquio*, Sp. of *colloquium*, L.] a diſcourſe, a feigned conference or talking together of ſeveral perſons, as the colloquies of *Eraſmus*.

COLLUCTA'TION }
COLLUC'TANCY } a ſtruggling or wreſtling together.

To COLLU'DE [*colludere*, L.] to play together; [in *Law*] to plead by covin, with intent to deceive.

CO'LLUM, a neck, *L.*

COLLUM *minus uteri* [*Anat.*] the cavity of the womb next its internal orifice, where it is more contracted than it is at the bottom, *L.*

COLLU'SION [F. *colluſione*. It. *coluſiòn*, Sp. of *colluſio*, L.] a juggling or playing booty; a hunting with the hound and running with the hare.

COLLUSION [in *Law*] a fraudulent or deceitful compact or agreement between 2 or more parties, to bring an action one againſt the other for ſome deceitful end, or to the prejudice of the right of a third perſon.

COLLU'SORY [*colluſorius*, L.] done by covin and colluſion.

COLLU'THEANS, certain hereticks in the 4th century, who confounded the evil of puniſhment with the evil of ſin, ſaying, that the former proceeded not from God any more than the latter.

TO CO'LLY [of cole, *Sax.*] to dawb with ſoot or black proceeding from coals.

CO'LLY, the black or ſoot on the outſide of a pot, kettle, the chimney, *&c.*

TO COLLY [ſpoken of a *Hawk*] a term uſed when ſhe ſtretches out her neck ſtrait forward.

COLLY-FLOWER, See *Colliſlower*.

COLLYRI'DIANS [of κολλυρα, *Gr.* a cake] a ſect who out of an extravagant devotion to the *Virgin Mary*, met on a certain day in the year to celebrate a ſolemn feaſt, and render divine honour to her as a goddeſs, eating a cake, which they offer'd in her name.

COLLY'RIUM [κολλύϱιον, Gr.] any liquid medicine deſigned to cure diſeaſes in the eyes. It was formerly uſed for a tent to dreſs a *fiſtula* with; a peſſary or ſuppoſitory.

COLO'BOMA [κολόϐωμα, Gr.] a growing together of the lips, eye-lids or noſtrils; or a preternatural cleaving of the ears to the head.

COLOCASI'A [κολοκασία, Gr.] the *Egyptian* Bean.

COLOCY'NTHIS [κολοκυνθὶς, Gr.] a kind of wild gourd, whoſe apple is called *coloquintida*.

COLOMESTRUM [*Botany*] the herb dog-bane.

CO'LON [κῶλον, *Gr.* a member] a member of the body, eſpecially a foot or arm.

COLON [in *Gram.*] a point marked thus (:) being a middle point of diſtinction between a *Comma* and a period in ſentences.

COLON [with *Anat.*] is one of the thick guts, and the largeſt of all, being in length about 8 or 9 hands breadth, and full of little cells, ſometimes ſtuffed with wind and other matters, which cauſe pains in the colic.

COLONA'DE }
COLONNADE } [*colomnade*, F. *colonnato*, It.] (*Architecture*) a range of pillars running quite round a building, and ſtanding within the walls of it, or a portico of pillars, ſuch as is before St. *Peter*'s church at *Rome*.

Polyſtyle COLONADE, is one whoſe number of columns is too great to be taken in by the eye at a ſingle view.

CO'LONEL [*Colonello*, It. *Colonel*, F. *coronel*, Sp. and Port.] the commander in chief of a Regiment of Horſe, Dragoons or Foot Soldiers.

COLONEL *Lieutenant*, one who commands a Regiment of Guards, whereof the King, Prince or other Perſon of the firſt Eminence is Colonel.

Lieutenant COLONEL, is the ſecond Officer in the Regiment, which is the Captain, and commands in the Abſence of the Colonel.

Lieutenant COLONEL of Horſe or Dragoons is the firſt Captain of the Regiment.

CO'LONY [*Colonie*, F. *Colonia*, It. Sp. and L.] a plantation, a company of people removed from one country or city to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; alſo the place of their ſettlement.

COLOPHO'NIA }
COLOFONIA } [of *Colophon*, a city of *Ionia*] the Herb Scammony.

COLOPHONI'A [with *Chymiſts*] (of κολοφὼν, *Gr.*] the top of a Thing, the chief, the end, *L.* the *Caput mortuum*, or groſs Subſtance of Turpentine. the more liquid Part being diſtilled into Oil.

COLOPHONIA *reſina*, a Kind of Roſin iſſuing out of the Pine-Tree.

COLOPHONY, is alſo a Roſin ſtill farther exhauſted of its volatile Part; being Pellucid, Friable, and approaching near to the Nature of Glaſs.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a bitter Taſte.

COLORA'TION [*colorazione*, It- of L.] a colouring.

COLORI'FICK [*colorificus*, L.] making colour, colouring.

COLORA'TION [with *Chym.*] the brightening of Gold or Silver, when it is ſullied with any ſulphureous Vapour.

COLORBASSIANS [of *Colorbaſius*, their chief] a branch of the Gnoſticks, who improv'd on the viſions of the Gnoſticks who preceded them.

COLORISA'TION }
COLORA'TION } [in *Pharmacy*] the changes of colour which Bodies undergo, by the various Operations either of Nature or Art, as by calcinations, coctions, *&c.*

COLOSS See *Coloſſus*.

COLOSSE'AN, large like a *Coloſſus*.

COLOSSE'UM [at *Rome*] an Amphitheatre built by the Emperor *Veſpaſian*, capacious enough to contain 100000 Spectators to ſit round the *Area*, *i. e.* the Place where the Beaſts were let looſe, and was the Place where St. *Ignatius* was expoſed to the Lions.

COLOSTRA'TION, a Diſeaſe happening to young Ones, ſucking the Milk of the Dam within 2 Days after the Birth.

COLO'SSUS, a ſtatue of prodigious ſize, as that of *Apollo* or the *Sun* in the harbour of the iſland *Rhodes*. That at *Rhodes* was made by *Chares* of *Aſia the Leſſer*, and was the work of 12 years, and was dedicated to the *Sun*. It coſt about 44000 pounds *Engliſh* money. It was placed at the entrance of the harbour of the city, with the right foot ſtanding on the one ſide of the land, and the left on the other. The talleſt ſhips with their maſts ſail'd into the haven between the legs of it, and when it was thrown down to the gronnd by an earthquake, few men were able to embrace the little finger of this prodigious ſtatue, the braſs of which it was made, loaded 900 camels.

CO'LOUR [*couleur*, F. *colore*, It. *color*, Sp, and L.] is a Quality inherent to natural Bodies, which are ſaid to be ſo and ſo coloured; or as others define colour, an Accident that happens to them by the Reflection of Light; alſo Complexion, Looks; alſo Pretence or Shew.

COLOUR [in *Law*] is a Plea that is probable, tho' in Reality falſe, put in with Intent to draw a Trial of the Cauſe from the Jury or Judges.

COLOUR [in *Heraldry*] colours are generally red, black, blue and purple, which are called as follows: the *red* is called *Gules*; the *blue azure*; the *black Sable*; the *green Vert* or *Sinople*; and the *purple*, *purpure* or *tawney*, and *ſanguine* ſometimes, but this is not common; and theſe colours are ſometimes otherwiſe expreſs'd; *gules* is called *Mars*; *azure Jupiter*; *ſable Saturn*; *vert Venus*; *purpure Mercury*; *tenny*, the *Dragon's head*; and *ſanguine* the *Dragon's tail*.

In precious ſtones, *gules* is called *ruby*; *azure ſapphire*; *ſable*, *aimant*; *vert emerald*; *purpure amethyſt*; *tawney hyacinth*: and *ſanguine ſardonix*.

COLOUR [in *Philoſophy*] a Property inherent in Light, whereby, according to the different Sizes or Magnitudes of its Parts, it excites different Vibrations in the Fibres of the Optick Nerve; which being propagated to the *Senſorium*, affects the Mind with different Senſations.

COLOUR *of Office* [*Law* Phraſe] an evil or unjuſt Act done by the countenance of Office or Authority.

To COLOUR [*colorer*, F. *colorare*, It. *colorār*, Sp. of *colorare*, L.] to give a colour to; to cloak, to excuſe; alſo to bluſh.

To COLOUR *Stranger's Goods*, is when a Freeman allows a Foreigner to enter Goods at the Cuſtom-houſe in his Name.

CO'LOURABLE, ſpecious, falſe, feigned.

CO'LOURING [with *Painters*] the manner of applying and conducting the colours of a Picture; or the mixture of Lights and Shadows form'd by the various colours employ'd in a Painting.

COLOURS [in *Military Affairs*] the Standard, Enſign or Banner of a company of Soldiers.

COLOURS [in a *Ship*] the Enſigns or Flags, *&c.* placed on the Stern or Poop, to ſhew of what Part or Country they are.

Emphatical COLOURS [according to the ancient *Natural Philoſophy*] are (as they term it) thoſe apparent colours frequently ſeen in the clouds, before ſun-riſing or after its ſetting; or the colours that appear in the rain-bow, *&c.* theſe they will not allow to be true colours, becauſe they are not permanent or laſting.

Field COLOURS, are ſmall Flags of about a Foot and half ſquare, carried along with the Quarter-Maſter general, for marking out the Ground of the Squadrons and Battalions.

CO'LOURABLENESS, plauſibleneſs.

COLPA'RE *arbores* [*Old Law*] to lop or top Trees.

COLPATU'RA }
CULPATU'RA } [*Old Law*] the cutting or lopping of Trees; a Treſpaſs within a Foreſt.

Colpi'cia Samplars or young Poles in the Woods, which when they are cut down make *Levers*, which the Inhabitants of *Warwickſhire* call Colpices.

Co'lpindach } [according to the *Practick* of *Scotland*] a
Cow'dach } young Cow or Heifer.

Colt [colt, *Sax. Caſaubon* derives it of Κέλης, *Gr.* a Race-Horſe] a young Horſe, Mare or Aſs.

Coltish, frolickſome, or wanton.

He has a Colt's Tooth in his Head,

Spoken of old Men when they are wanton or frolickſome. The *Scots* ſay; *You breed of* (are like to) *the Leek, you have a white Head and a green Tail.* The Sp. *Viéjo amadór, in viérno con Flor.* (An amorous old Man, like Flowers in Winter.)

When you ride a young Colt, ſee your Saddle be well girt.

Or, as they are generally skittiſh, he may chance to throw you. This Proverb is ſpoken ludicrouſly to a Man who is about to marry a brisk, jolly young Woman, as an Advice to conſult his own Vigour·

A ragged Colt may make a good Horſe.

F. *Mechant* (a bad) *Poulain peut devenir bon* (a good)) *Cheval.* It. *Un cattivo Puledro puo divenire vn buon Cavallo.*

The general Uſe of this Proverb is to ſignify that an untoward Youth may make a good Man; tho' it is ſometimes us'd to denote, that Children who are not handſome when young, may be ſo when grown up The Reverſe of this Proverb is, *Fair in the Cradle and foul in the Saddle.* Tho' this is chiefly, or perhaps wholly in the latter Senſe.

Colts-foot [with *Bot.*] an Herb good in Diſtempers of the lungs, *&c.*

Colt *Evil* [with *Farriers*] a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of a Horſe.

Colter [culꞇoꞃ, *Sax.*] a Piece of Iron belonging to a Plough that cuts the Ground.

Colu'brina [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Briony or White-Vine, *L.*

Colubri'ne [*colubrinus*, L.] of or belonging to a Serpent; alſo wily, crafty.

Colu'mbary [*columbier*, F. *columbaja*, It. of *columbarium*, L.] a Dove or Pidgeon-Houſe.

Columbi'na [*colombine*, F. *colombina*, It. of L.] (with *Botaniſts*) the Herb Baſe or Flat Vervain.

Co'lumbine [*columbine*, F, *colombino*, It. *columbino*, Sp. *columbinus*, L.] of, like, or pertaining to a Pigeon; alſo a colour,

Colume'lla [with *Surgeons*] an inflammation of the *Uvula* when it is extended in length, like a little column.

Co'lumn [*colomne* or *colonne*, F. *colonna*, It. *colúna*, Sp. of *columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building; or for a Monument of ſome notable Event.

Column [in *Architecture*] in a ſtrict ſenſe is that long, round cylinder, or part of a pillar, which is called the *Shaft* or *Trunk*, and contains the body of it from the ſpire to the baſe, or from the aſtragal of the baſe to the chapiter.

Tuſcan Column, is the ſhorteſt and moſt ſimple of all the columns. its height according to *Scammozzi* is 15 modules, to *Vitruvius, &c.* 14.

Doric Column, is ſomething more delicate, its height from 14 to 15 modules, and is adorned with flutings.

Corinthian Column, is the richeſt and moſt delicate of all, its height is 19 modules, its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves and with caulicoles, from whence volutes do ſpring out.

Ionick Column, is more delicate than the *Dorick*, its height is 17 or 18 modules, it is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by the volutes in its capital, and by its baſe.

Compoſite Column, its height is 19 and half or 20 modules, it has two rows of leaves in its capital like the *Corinthian* and angular volutes like the *Ionic.*

Column [*Mil. Art*] is a long file or row of troops, or of the baggage of an army in its march.

Column [with *Printers*] is a part of a page divided by a line, as the pages of this book are into two columns, and others into 3, 4, *&c.*

Cylindrical Column, a column that has neither ſwelling nor diminution.

Attic Column, a pilaſter inſulated, having four equal faces or ſides and of the higheſt proportion.

Angular Column, is an inſulated column placed in the coin or corner of a portico, or inſerted into the corner of a building.

Doubled Column, is an aſſemblage of two columns, joined in ſuch a manner as that the two ſhafts penetrate each other, with a third of their diameter.

Fuſible Column, is a column made of ſome metal or matter caſt.

Hydraulick Column, a column from the top of which a *Jet d'eau* proceeds, to which the capital ſerves as a baſon, whence the water deſcends by a little pipe, which turns ſpirally around the ſhaft.

Legal Column, a column whereon the fundamental laws of the ſtate were engraven.

Moulded Column, is one made by impaſtation of gravel or flints of divers colours, bound together with a cement, which grows perfectly hard, and receives a poliſh like marble.

Tranſparent Column, a column made of ſome tranſparent matter, as of cryſtal, tranſparent alabaſter, *&c.*

Water Column, one whoſe ſhaft is form'd of a large *Jet d'eau*, which ſpouting out water forcibly from the baſe drives it within the tambour of the capital, which is made hollow, thence falling down again it has the effect of a liquid cryſtal column.

Column *of Joinery*, is made of ſtrong timber boards, joined, glued and pinned together, is hollow turned in the lath, and uſually fluted.

Incruſtated Column, is made of ſeveral ribs or thin ſhells of fine marble or other rare ſtone, cemented upon a mold of ſtone, brick or the like.

Aſtronomical Column, a kind of obſervatory in form of a high tower, built hollow and with a ſpiral aſcent to an armillary ſphere, placed at the top for taking obſervations of the courſes of the heavenly bodies.

Carolitick Column, is one that is adorned with foliages or leaves or branches turned ſpirally around the ſhaft; or in crowns and feſtoons.

Diminiſhed Column, is one that begins or diminiſhes from the baſe in imitation of trees.

Cantoned Columns, are ſuch as are engaged in the four corners of a ſquare pillar, to ſupport four ſprings of an arch.

Coupled Columns, are ſuch as are diſpos'd by two and two, ſo as almoſt to touch each other at their baſes and capitals.

Chronological Columns, are ſuch as bear ſome hiſtorical inſcription digeſted according to the order of time.

Geminated Co'lumn, a column whoſe ſhaft is formed of three ſimilar and equal ſides or ribs of ſtone, fitted within one another, and faſtened at bottom with iron pins, and at the top with cramp-irons.

Column *of Maſonry*, is made of rough ſtone, well laid and coloured with plaſter, or of bricks moulded triangularwiſe and covered with *ſtuc.*

Column *with Tambours*, is one whoſe ſhaft is formed of ſeveral courſes of ſtone or blocks of marble leſs high than the diameter of the column.

Column *in Truncheons*, conſiſts of 3, 4, or 5 pieces of ſtone or metal, differing from the tambours, being higher than the diameter of the column.

Fluted Column, is one whoſe ſhaft is adorned with flutes or channellings, either from top to bottom, or only two thirds of its height.

Cabled Columns, are ſuch as have projectures in form of cables in the naked of the ſhaft, each cable having an effect oppoſite to a fluting, and accompanyed with a little liſt on each ſide.

Cabled and fluted Column, one whoſe flutes are filled up with cables, reeds or ſtaves, beginning from the bottom of the ſhaft, and reaching one third of its height.

Fluted Column *enrich'd*, a column whoſe flutings are filled up with ornaments of foliages, rinds, ribbands, *&c.* inſtead of cables.

Coloſſal Column, a column of an enormous ſize, too large to enter any ordonnance of architecture.

Gothick Column, a round pillar that is either too ſhort for its bulk, or too ſlender for its height.

Hermetick Column, a ſort of pilaſter in manner of a *terminus*, having the head of a man inſtead of a capital.

Hiſtorical Column, is one whoſe ſhaft is adorned with a *Baſſo relievo*, running in a ſpiral line its whole length, and containing the hiſtory of ſome great perſonage.

Hollow Column, is one that has a ſpiral ſtair-caſe on the inſide for aſcending to the top.

Indicative Column, one which ſerves to ſhew the tides, *&c.* along the ſea-coaſts.

Itinerary Column, a column erected in the croſs-ways in large roads, having ſeveral faces, which by the inſcriptions ſerve to ſhew the different routs.

Lactary Column, a column in the herb-market at *Rome*, having a cavity in its pedeſtal, where young children were put, being abandoned by their parents either out of poverty or inhumanity.

Limitrophous Column, one that ſhews the bounds and limits of a country conquered.

Luminous Column, a kind of column formed on a cylindrical frame, mounted and covered over with oiled paper, *&c.* ſo that lights being diſpoſed in ranks over each other, the whole appears to be on fire.

Manubiary Column [of *manubiæ*, L. ſpoils of an enemy] a column adorn'd with trophies in imitation of trees, on which the ancients hung the ſpoils of the enemy.

Median COLUMNS, are two columns in the middle of a porch, whoſe intercolumniations are larger than the reſt.

Maſſive COLUMN, one that is too ſhort for the order whoſe capital it bears.

Memorial COLUMN, a column raiſed on account of any remarkable event.

Phoſphortical COLUMN, a hollow column, or a light-houſe built on a rock or the top of a mole to ſerve as a lanthern to the port.

Roſtral COLUMN, a column adorned with beaks or prows of ſhips, and galleys with anchors and graphels erected to preſerve the memory of ſome notable ſea-fight.

Sepulchral COLUMN, a column erected on a tomb or ſepulchre, with an inſcription on its baſe.

Statuary COLUMN, one which ſupports a ſtatue.

Symbolical COLUMN, a column repreſenting ſome particular country by ſome attribute peculiar to it, as the *Fleur-de-lis* for *France*.

Grouped COLUMNS, are ſuch as are placed on the ſame pedeſtal or *ſocle*, either by 3 and 3, or by 4 and 4.

Gnomonick COLUMN, a cylinder on which the hour of the day is repreſented by the ſhadow of a ſtyle.

Nich'd COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft enters with half its diameter into a wall, which is hollowed for its reception.

Paſtoral COLUMN, one the ſhaft of which is formed in imitation of the trunk of a tree, with bark and knots.

Polygonous COLUMN, one that has ſeveral ſides or faces.

Oval COLUMN, one whoſe ſhaft has a flatneſs; the plan of it being made oval to reduce the projecture.

Funeral COLUMN, one which bears an urn in which the aſhes of ſome deceaſed hero are ſuppoſed to be incloſed; and the ſhaft of which is ſometimes overſpread with tears or flames, which are ſymbols of ſorrow and immortality.

Inſerted COLUMN, is one that is attach'd to a wall by a third or fourth part of its diameter.

Inſulated COLUMN, one that ſtands free and detach'd on all ſides from any other body.

Serpentine COLUMN, a column formed of three ſerpents twiſted together, the heads of which ſerve as a capital.

Swelled COLUMN, is one which has a bulging or ſwelling in proportion to the height of the ſhaft.

Twiſted COLUMN, is one whoſe ſhaft is twiſted round in manner of a ſcrew, with ſix circumvolutions, and is for the moſt part of the *Corinthian* order.

Twiſted, fluted COLUMN, is a column whoſe flutes follow the contour of the ſhaft in a ſpiral line throughout the whole length.

COLUMN *twiſted and inriched*, is a column of which one third of its ſhaft is fluted, and the reſt adorned with branches and other inrichments.

Triumphal COLUMN [among the *Ancients*] a column erected in honour of an hero; of which the joints of the ſtones or courſes were adorn'd with as many crowns as he had made military expeditions.

Zophorick COLUMN [of ζωοφόρος, *Gr*. bearing living creatures] a ſtatuary column, on which the figure of ſome animal is placed.

COLUMNA *naſi* [with *Anatomiſts*] the fleſhy part of the noſe, jutting out in the middle near the upper lip.

COLUMNA *cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the muſcles and tendons, by which the heart is contracted and dilated.

COLUMNA *oris* [with *Anat.*] the *Uvula*, or that little piece of fleſh that is in the palate of the mouth.

COLUMNÆ *carneæ* [*Anatomy*] ſeveral ſmall muſcles in the ventricles of the heart, detach'd as it were from the *Parietes* of the ventricles, and connected by tendinous extremities to the valves of the heart.

COLUMNÆ *Herculis*, the pillars of *Hercules*, two mountains oppoſite one to another at the mouth of the ſtreight of *Gibralter*; one near *Cadiz*, anciently called *Calpe*; and the other near *Ceuta*, call'd *Abyla*. Thoſe pillars are ſaid to have been ſet up by *Hercules*, to ſerve for the limits of his exploits, and the boundaries of the weſtern world.

COLUMNA'RIOUS [*columnarius*, L.] having many pillars.

COLUMNI'FEROUS [*columnifer*, L.] bearing or ſupporting pillars.

CO'LURES [*colures*, F. *coluri*, It. *coluros*, Sp. *coluri*, L. *κόλουροι*, Gr. *q. d.* maimed in the tail] (with *Aſtronomers*) are two great imaginary circles which interſect one another at the poles of the world at right angles; one of which paſſes thro' the two ſolſtitial points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*.

COLURE *of the Equinoxes* [ſo called becauſe it marks the equinoctial point on the ecliptick] is that which paſſes thro' the north and ſouth pole, with the firſt degrees of *Aries* and *Libra*, making the ſeaſons *Spring* and *Autumn*.

COLURE *of Solſtices*, in like manner ſhews the ſolſtitial points, cutting the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in order to make ſummer and winter.

CO'LUS *ruſtica* [in *Botany*] white, baſtard ſaffron, *L.*

COLUTE'A, the hather or tree-foil tree; alſo baſtard *Senna*, *L.*

COLY'BA [κολύϐα, Gr.] an offering of grain and boil'd pulſe, made in honour of the ſaints, and for the ſake of the dead.

COM, an inſeparable Prepoſition, *v. Con.*

COM } [of the *Britiſh* word Kum, which ſignifies low]
COMB } at the beginning of the name of a place, intimates
COMP } that the place ſtands low as *Comton* or *Compton*.

CO'MA [κόμη, Gr.] the hair of the head, a buſh of hair; *L.*

COMA [κῶμα, Gr.] deep ſleep, *L.*

COMA [*Somnulentorum i. e.* the deep ſleep of the drowſy] a deep ſleep, not ſo great as a lethargy, and not attended with a fever, out of which when the patient is awaked, he anſwereth to any queſtions that are aſked him, but preſently falls into a deep ſleep again, with his mouth open, and under jaw fallen, *L.*

COMA *vigil* [*i. e.* a waking drowſineſs] a diſeaſe the patient that is affected with it has a continual inclination to go to ſleep, but can ſcarcely ſleep; but nevertheleſs is troubled with a great heavineſs or drowſineſs of head, a ſtupidity of all his ſenſes and faculties, and very frequently with a delirium or frenzy, *L.*

COMA'TUS [*Botany*] a wilding, the crab-tree, *L.*

COMB [camb, *Sax.* Kum, *Dan.* Kam, *Du.* Kamm, G. Kamb. *Su.*] an inſtrument for untangling and trimming locks of wool, the hair of the head, *&c.* alſo the creſt of a cock.

To COME [cæmban, *Sax.* kammer, *Dan.* kemmen, *Du.* kammen, *G.* kamba, *Su.* all of Cham, Ham, Han, Hand, the *Hand*, the ancienteſt and moſt natural comb. *comare*, L.] to untangle wool, hair, *&c.*

COMB [comb, *Sax*] a valley between two hills, or a valley ſet with trees on both ſides.

COMB [in a *Ship*] a ſmall piece of timber ſet under the lower part of the beak-head, near the middle, with two poles in it, to bring the ropes, called foretacks, aboard.

CO'MBA *terræ* [*Old Charters*] a low piece of ground.

COMBARO'NES [*Old Law*] fellow-barons, or the commonalty of the cinque-ports.

CO'MBATANT [*Combatant*, F. *Combattente*, It. *Combatiente*, Sp. Kaempfer, *G.* of Kaemper or Caemper, *Teut.*] a Champion or Fighter.

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] a figure drawn like a ſword-player ſtanding upon his guard, or when two lions rampant are borne in a court of arms, as it were in a fighting poſture, their faces being toward one another.

CO'MBATE [*combat*, F. *combattimento*, It. *combate*, Sp. and Port. of *combattre*. F.] a battle or trial of ſkill with arms.

COMBATE [in *Law*] is a formal trial of a doubtful caſe, by two champions with ſwords.

To CO'MBAT [*combatre*, F. *combattere*, It. *combatir*, Sp. kaempfen, *G.* of caempen, *Teut*] to fight, to oppoſe, to withſtand, to reſiſt.

CO'MBER [kommer, *Du.* kummer, G.] perplexity, incumbrance.

COMBINA'TION [*combinaiſon*, F. *combinacion*, Sp. of *combinatio*, L.] a joining together, a conſpiracy.

COMBINATION *of Quantities*, the many ſeveral ways that may be taken in any number of quantities, without having any reſpect to their places.

COMBINATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the art of finding how many different ways a certain given number of things may be varied, or taken by 1, and 1, 2, and 3, *&c.* And thus the combinations of the 24 letters of the alphabet, firſt taken 2 by 2 and 3 by 3, and ſo on, has been calculated to be 139,172,428,888,725,999,425,128,493,402,200,139 millions of millions of millions; and ſo on.

COMBINATION [with *Rhet.*] a figure when the ſame word is immediately repeated, as *Ego, Ego adſum*.

COMBINATION [in *Law*] is the entring of ſeveral perſons into a conſpiracy, to put in practice ſome unlawful deſign.

To COMBINE [*combinare*, It. and L. *combiner*, F. *combinar*, Sp.] to join, or to be joined together, to plot together.

COMBU'RGESS [of *con*, L. with, and *Bourgeoiſe*, F.] a fellow-citizen.

COMBUST } [with *Aſtronomy*] (*i. e.* burnt or ſcorch-
In COMBUSTION } ed) a planet is ſaid to be *Combuſt*, when he is not above eight degrees thirty minutes diſtant from the ſun, till he is removed 17 degrees: this, as they pretend, indicates that the party ſignify'd thereby, is in great fear, and much over-powered by ſome great perſon.

COMBUST *way* [with *Aſtrologers*] is the ſpace of the half of *Libra*, and all *Scorpio*, ſo called upon account of ſeveral violent and ill-boding ſtars, that, as they pretend, are fixed there; ſo that they account it unfortunate and weakening to any planet that happens to be in it.

COMBU'STIBLE [F. and Sp. *combuſtibile*, It. of *combuſtibilis* L.] aptneſs to take fire, to burn.

COMBU'STIBLENESS [of *combuſtibilis*, L.] aptneſs to take fire or burn.

COMBU'STION (*combuſtion*, F. *combuſtione*, It. of *combuſtio*, L.] properly a burning; with us a hurly-burly, an uproar.

Combuſtion [of *Money*] a method among the ancients of trying baſe or mix'd money, by melting it down.

Come [with *Malſters*] the ſmall ſtrings or tails of malt, upon its firſt ſhooting forth.

Come [in *Botany*] the herb Goat's-beard.

To Come, *Irr. V.* [coman, *Sax.* **komme**, *Dan.* **komma**, *Su.* **komen**, *Du.* **kommen**, *G.*] to draw nigh, to approach ; to attain to, to accoſt, to amount to, to end, to be the conſequence of, to ſucceed, to agree to.

Came, (*Irr. Imp.*) [**komm** *G.*] did come.

Come (*Irr. Part. P.*) [**gekommen**, *G.*] have or am come.

Come **and welcome, go by and we ſha'nt quarrel.** That is, you are entirely at liberty to do whether you pleaſe, neither will give offence. It is however us'd either to perſons with whom we are very familiar, or thoſe we ſlight.

Firſt Come **firſt ſerv'd.**

It ought to be ſo; and ſo the F. *Proverb* expreſſes it; *Les premiers venus doivent etre les premiers ſervis.* And ſo the *Italians*; *I primi Venuti, devouo eſſer i primi Serviti.*

Come ſopra [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies as above, or that part above over-again ; which words are uſed when any foregoing part is to be repeated. *Ital.* as above.

Comedian [*comœdus*, L. *comedien*, F. *commediante*, It. *comediánte*, Sp. **comoediant**, *G.*] either a writer or actor of comedies. a ſtage-player.

Comedio'grapher [of κωμῳδία and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] a writer of comedies.

Comediography [of κωμῳδία and γραφὴ, *Gr.* a deſcription or writing] the writing of comedies.

Co'medy [*Comedie*, F. *Comedia*, It. Sp. and Port. *Comœdia*, L. **Comedie**, *Du.* **Comoedie**, G of κώμη a village, and ᾠδὴ a ſong; becauſe comedies were firſt acted in country villages] is an agreeable repreſentation of the actions of human life. It is reckoned part of the great poetry on account of its end, which is inſtruction as well as pleaſure. For men will ſooner be laugh'd out of their follies than beat out of them ; and therefore comedy will arrive at the end of dramatick poetry ſooner than tragedy. The three unities of action, time and place are requiſite in this, and therefore whatever action is compound, whatever time above what is neceſſary for the repreſentation, whatever ſcene is removed from one ſtreet to another, or one houſe to another, break the rules or are againſt nature.

That which diſtinguiſhes our comick poetry from all others,and gives it the advantage over both the ancients and moderns, is humour, which Mr. *Dryden* thus defines. It is the ridiculous extravagance of converſation, wherein one man differs from all others.

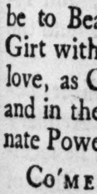
Some have fancied that the excellence of comedy conſiſts in the wit of it ; others confine it to the intrigue, and turns of incidents ; and others to the humours. But indeed the excellence lies in the juſt mixture of the whole.

Comedy was repreſented by the Ancients as a Nymph holding in the one Hand a Flute, and in the other a Mask, and a Label with the Words : *Deſcribo mores hominum.* (I repreſent the Manners of Men.)

Co'meliness, gracefulneſs, beauteouſneſs.

Comeliness has been deſcrib'd in Painting and Sculpture as a Nymph of an agreeable and graceful Aſpect, tho' not of a ſurprizing Beauty, becauſe a Perſon may be comely without being beautiful, and fair without being comely ; as *Suetonius* ſays of *Nero*, that he was *vultu pulchro magis quàm venuſto.* (in his countenance more fair than beautiful.) Comelineſs being ſaid to be to Beauty as Salt to Meat, proper to give it a better Reliſh. Girt with the Girdle of Venus which had the Virtue to beget love, as Comelineſs will likewiſe. In one Hand a Mary-gold, and in the other a Wagtail, both being ſuppos'd to have the innate Power of exciting amorous Thoughts.

Co'mely [either of *become*, Engl. neat ; or, as *Caſaubon* will, of κομμὸς, *Gr.* or cƿeman, *Sax.* to pleaſe] handſome, beautiful, graceful.



Co'met [in *Heraldry*] as *Guillim* ſays, is not of an orbicular form as other celeſtial natures are ; but protracts its light at length like a beard, or rather dilates it in length like an hairy buſh, and thence grows taper-wiſe like the tail of a fox. That it contracts its matter or ſubſtance from a ſlimy exhalation, and was not originally in the creation ; nor is number'd among natural things, mentioned in the hiſtory of *Geneſis* ; but is ſomething preternatural, and is placed with heavenly bodies, becauſe they ſeem to be of their kind. Many are of opinion, that they prognoſticate dreadful and horrible events of things to come ; but others hold that they are as much ſtars as any other, and only draw nearer to us at the time they appear, and do not forebode any accidents whatſoever. The figure annexed is azure, a comet, or blazing-ſtar ſtreaming in bend *Or*.

Cometic }
Cometical } [of *Cometa*, L.] of or pertaining to comets.

Cometo'grapher [of κομήτης and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] one who writes concerning comets.

Cometo'graphy, a Deſcription or Treatiſe concerning comets.

Co'mets [*comette*, F. *cometta*, Port. *cometa*, Sp. It. and L. of κομήτης, *Gr.* ſo called becauſe of their Figure which ſeems to be as it were hairy] are an imperfect Subſtance, which conſiſts of a thick fat Vapour, that is ſuppoſed to be enkindled in the upper Region of the Air ; they ſeem hairy or to ſhed Hairs, eſpecially on that Side which is oppoſite to the Sun, but after a various Manner . ſome drag a Tail after them, and are called *Crinita* ; others have a long Beard, and are called *Barbata* ; others appear ſomething in the Shape of a Roſe, having thoſe Hairs ſcattered round them ; others are in the Shape of a Sword, and are called *Enſiformes.* Comets compaſs the whole Earth in the Space of 24 Hours, and are never of very long appearance. The comet of the longeſt continuance that ever was in the World, was in the Time of *Nero*, which was viſible for ſix Months.

Co'mfit [*confit*, or *confitures*, F. *confetti*, Ital. *confites*, Sp. of *confectio*, L.] Sweet-meats, Fruits and other Things preſerved dry.

To Co'mfort [*confortare*, It. and L. *comforter*, F. *comfortàr*, Sp.] to ſtrengthen or inſtruct with advice or counſel.

Co'mfort [*conforto*, It. *comforte*, Sp. *conſolation*, F.] eaſe, Pleaſure, Enjoyment.

Co'mfortable, bringing or producing comfort, refreſhing.

As Comfortable **as Matrimony.** It is hard to determine whether this Saying be to be taken in a literal or ironical Senſe.

co'mfortableness [of *comfort*, F.] pleaſantneſs, refreſhing quality.

Comfortably, pleaſantly, refreſhingly.

Co'mfortless, a being without comfort.

Co'mfortlesness, the being without comfort.

Co'mfrey a good Herb for Wounds.

Co'mical [*comique*, F. *comico*, Ital. and Sp. *comicus*, L. of κωμικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to or fit for comedy ; pleaſant, merry, jocoſe ; alſo humorous.

Co'mically [of *comique*, F. *comice*, L.] pleaſantly with mirth, *&c.*

Co'micalness, pleaſantneſs, diverting quality.

A Co'ming *Wench* [of cƿeman; *Sax.* to pleaſe] a Maiden of a free Behaviour.

Co'ming (or breeding) *Women*.

Comita'tu *& caſtro, &c.* a Writ whereby the charge of the county together with the keeping of a caſtle is committed to the ſheriff.

Comitatu *commiſſo*, a Writ or Commiſſion by which the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the charge of the county.

Comitatus, a Retinue, a Train of Attendants or Followers, L.

Comitatus [in *common Law*] a county or ſhire ; alſo a roll or liſt of dead farms and deſperate debts, anciently made every year and read upon the account of ſheriffs in their reſpective counties.

Comi'tia [among the *Romans*] an Aſſembly, either in the *Comitium* or *Campus Martius*, for the Election of Magiſtrates or conſulting of other important Affairs of the State.

Comi'tial [*comitialis*, L] pertaining to the Aſſemblies of the People of *Rome*.

Comitia'lis *Morbus* [ſo called becauſe if any Man was ſeiz-with it in the midſt of the publick Aſſemblies, the council was broke up for that time] the falling-ſickneſs.

Comi'tium, a large Hall in the *Roman Forum*.

Co'mity [*comitas*, L.] courteſy.

Co'mma [κόμμα, Gr.] one of the Points or Stops uſed in Writing, thus marked (,) implying only a ſmall Reſt or little Pauſe, *L.*

Comma [in *Muſick*] is the ninth Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To Comma'nd [probably of *con* and *mandare*, L. or *commander*, F. *comandare*, It. *mandàr*, Sp.] to order, charge or bid ; to have the management or government of.

Command **your Man and do it your ſelf.** Us'd when any one enjoyns another, who is under no Dependance on them or Obligation to them, to do a Thing which they may as well, or which it would be more proper for them to do themſelves.

Command [*commandement*, F. *comando*, It.] charge, government, management, rule.

Comma'nder [*Commandeur*, F. *Comandante*, It. and Sp.] one who has the command, a general or chief officer.

Commander, a governour of a commandry, or order of religious knights.

Commander [with *Paviors*] a beetle or rammer.

Comma'nding *Ground* [in *Fortification*] is a riſing Ground that overlooks any Poſt or ſtrong Place.

Front **Commanding** *Ground* [in *Fortif.*] is a Height or Eminence oppoſite to the Face of the Poſt, and plays upon the Front of it.

Reverſe **Commanding** *Ground*, is an Eminence that can play upon the Back of any Poſt.

Enfilade **Commanding** *Ground* ⎫ is an Eminence, which
Courtin **Commanding** *Ground* ⎭ with its ſhoot ſweeps or ſcours all the Length of a ſtrait Line.

Commanding *Signs* [*Aſtrology*] the firſt 6 Signs of the Zodiack, *viz. Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*.

Commandment [*commandement*, F. *comandamento*, It. *mandamiénto*, Sp. probably of *con* and *mandatum*, L.] a divine Precept, Ordinance or Law.

Comma'ndment [in *Fortific.*] is the Height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

Commandment [in *Law*] is when either the King or Juſtices commit a Perſon to Priſon upon their Authority.

Comma'ndry [*commanderie*, F.] a Manour or chief Meſſuage with Lands and Tenements belonging to the Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, now called St. *Jones*'s near *Clerkenwell*.

Commate'rial [of *con* and *materialis*, L.] that which is made of the ſame Matter or Subſtance with another.

Commateria'lity, the Quality of being of the ſame Matter, *&c.* with another.

Commeatu'ra [*Old Law*] a commandry, or portion of houſe and land ſet apart for the Uſe of ſome religious Order, eſpecially the knights templars.

Comme'morable [*commemorabilis*, L.] worthy to be mentioned or remembered.

To **Comme'morate** [*commemorare*, It. *comemoràr*, Sp. *commemoratum*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the memory and acts of a worthy perſon.

Commemora'tion [F. *commemorazione*, It. *comemoraciòn*, Sp. of *commemoratio*, L.] a mention or remembering; a ſolemn remembrance of ſome remarkable action; the remembrance of a perſon, or ſomething done in honour of his memory.

To **Comme'nce** [*commencer*, F. *cominciare*, It. *comênçàr*, Sp. *começar*, Port.] to begin; alſo to proceed in a ſuit at Law; alſo to take a degree in an Univerſity.

To **Commence** *a Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is to initiate him in the manage, or to put him to the firſt leſſons in order to break him.

Comme'ncement [F. the *Beginning*] the time when degrees are taken in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and anſwering to the act at *Oxford*.

To **Comme'nd** [*commendare*, It. and L. *recommender*, F. in the laſt Senſe] to praiſe or ſet forth, to ſet off with advantage; to commit or give in charge; to commit to one's protection, favour or care; alſo to recommend.

Comme'ndable [*recommendable* F. *commendabile*, It. *commendabile*, L.] that is to be commended, praiſe-worthy.

Comme'ndableness [of *commendabilis*, L.] worthy to be commended.

Commenda'bly, with honour, in manner worthy of praiſe.

Comme'ndam [*commende*, F.] a void benefice commended to an able clerk, till it be otherwiſe diſpoſed of, *Law* Term.

Comme'ndam [in *Law*] when the King makes a Perſon a Biſhop, his Benefice is reſigned by the Promotion; but if he is impowered by the King to retain his Benefice, then he ſtill continues to be Parſon of it, and is ſaid *to hold it in Commendam.*

Commenda'tion, a praiſing or ſetting one forth, *L.*

Comme'ndatory [*commendatorius*, L.] one who has a church living *in Commendam.*

Commensurabi'lity, an equal proportion or meaſure of one thing with another.

Comme'nsurable [F. and Sp. *commenſurabile*, It. of *con* and *menſurabilis*, L.] equal in meaſure and proportion.

Commensurable *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as may be meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure.

Commensurable *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] whether integers or fractions, are ſuch as have ſome other number, which will meaſure or divide them, without leaving any remainder; thus 6 and 8 $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are reſpectively commenſurable numbers.

Commensurable *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have ſome common aliquot part, or which may be meaſured by ſome common meaſure, ſo as to leave no remainder in either.

Commensurable *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch Surds as being reduced to their leaſt Terms, become true figurative Quantities, and are therefore as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

Commensurable *in Power* [with *Geometricians*] right Lines are ſaid to be commenſurable in Power, when their Squares are meaſured by one and the ſame Space or Superficies.

Comme'nsurate [*commenſurato*, It.] of the ſame or equal meaſure.

Comme'nsurateness, the quality of the being of the ſame or equal meaſure.

Commensura'tion, equality of meaſure, or the meaſuring of one thing with another.

To **Comment** [*commenter*, F. *comentare*, It. *comentàr*, Sp. of *commentari*, L.] to write notes upon, to expound or gloſs; to criticize or find fault with.

Co'mment [*commentum*, L.] an Expoſition of an Author's Text, an Explanation or Gloſs.

Co'mmentary ⎫ *commentaire*, F. *commento*, It. *comentario*,
Co'mment ⎭ Sp. *commentarium*, L.] a continued Interpretation or Gloſs on the obſcure and difficult Paſſages in an Author to render them more intelligible.

Co'mmenta'ries [with *Hiſtorians*] are Hiſtories written by thoſe Perſons who had the greateſt Hand or Share in the Actions there related, as *Cæſar*'s *Commentaries.*

Commenta'ries, alſo are ſuch as ſet forth a naked continuance of the events and actions, without the motives and deſigns, the councils, ſpeeches, occaſions and pretexts, with other paſſages.

Commenta'tor [*commentateur*, F. *comentatore*, It. *comentadòr*, Sp. of *commentator*, L.] a maker or writer of commentaries.

Commenti'tious [*commentitius*, L.] deviſed at pleaſure, feigned, forged, counterfeit.

Commenti'tiousness [of *commentitius*, L.] counterſeitneſs, forgedneſs.

Co'mmerce [F. *commerzio*, It. *comèrcio*, Sp. of *commercium*, L.] trade or traffick in buying and ſelling; alſo intercourſe of ſociety, converſe or correſpondence.

Commerce, a game at cards.

Commercial, of or pertaining to commerce.

Comme'ticks [of *κομμόω*, *Gr.* to paint] ſuch things as give beauties not before in being; as paints to the face; they differ from *Coſmeticks*, in that they are only for the preſervation of beauties already in poſſeſſion.

Commigra'tion, a going from one place to dwell in another, *L.*

Commination [F. *comminaciòn*, Sp. of *comminatio*, L.] a ſevere threatening.

Commina'tory [of *comminari*, L.] of or pertaining to threatening.

A **Commina'tory** [*comminatoire*, F. *cominatério*, Sp.] a clauſe in a law, *&c.* importing a puniſhment to delinquents, which however is not executed in the rigor of it.

Comminution [with *Surgeons*] is when a bone is broken into many ſmall parts.

To **Commi'serate** [*commiſerare*, It. of *con* and *miſerere*, L.] to pity, to have compaſſion on.

Commisera'tion [F. *commiſerazione*, It. *comiſeraciòn*, Sp. of *commiſeratio*, L.] compaſſion, pity.

Co'mmissary [*commiſſaire*, F. *commeſſario*, It. *comiſſario*, Sp.] an Officer who ſupplies the Place of a Biſhop in the Exerciſe of his eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in the out or remote Parts of his Dioceſe; or elſe in ſuch Pariſhes as are peculiar to the Biſhop, and exempted from the Viſitation of the Arch-deacon.

Commissary *of Stores* [in *Military Affairs*] an Officer of the Artillery who has the charge of all the ſtores.

Commissary *General* [of the *Muſters*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength of every Regiment, and reviews them; ſeeing that the Horſe be well mounted and the Men well armed and accoutered.

Commissary *of Horſes* [in *Military Affairs*] an Officer belonging to the Artillery, who has the Inſpection of the Artillery Horſes to ſee them muſtered, and to ſend ſuch orders as he receives from the commanding Officer of the Artillery, by ſome of the *Conductors* of Horſes, of which he is allowed a certain Number for his Aſſiſtants.

Commi'ssion [F. *commiſſione*, It. *comiſſiòn*, Sp. of *commiſſio*, L.] a Power given by one Perſon to another of Doing any Thing.

Commi'ssion, a Warrant for an Office or Place; a charge to buy or to do any Act for another.

Commi'ssion [in *Law*] a Delegation or Warrant by Letters Patents for the Hearing or Determining any cauſe or Action.

Commission [in *Military Affairs*] is the Authority by Virtue of which every Officer Acts in his Poſt, ſigned by the King or his General.

Commission [in *Commerce* or *Traffick*] the Order by which a Factor or any Perſon trades for another.

Commission, commiſſion-money, the wages or reward of a Factor.

Commi'ssion *of Anticipation*, a commiſſion under the great Seal to collect a Tax or Subſidy before the Time appointed.

Commission *of Aſſociation*, is a commiſſion under the great Seal to aſſociate two or more learned Perſons with the ſeveral Juſtices in the ſeveral circuits and counties in *Wales*.

To Commi'ssion } [of *committere* or *commiſſum*, L.] to
To Commi'ssionate } give a commiſſion, to appoint; to appoint or impower one to act for another.

Commi'ssion *of Bankruptcy*, a commiſſion under the great Seal of *England*, directed to five or more commiſſioners, to enquire into the particular circumſtances of a bankrupt; they are appointed to act for the benefit of the creditors, according to ſeveral ſtatutes enacted for that purpoſe.

Commission *of Rebellion*, a Writ ſent out againſt a man that has not appeared after proclamation has been made by the Sheriff, upon an order of chancery, to preſent himſelf at the court on a certain day, to cauſe the party to be apprehended as a rebel and deſpiſer of the King's Law wherever he is found.

Commi'ssioner, one who has received a commiſſion; or acts by virtue of it.

Commissioner [in the *Senſe of the Law*] one who has a commiſſion, as letters patents or any other legal warrant, to execute any publick office.

The King's High Commissioner [in *Scotland*] the title of that nobleman who repreſents the King of *England*'s perſon in the kingdom of *Scotland*, &c.

Commi'ssure [*commiſſura*, L.] a Joint of any Thing, a joining cloſe or couching of things together; a ſeam or cloſure.

Commissure [with *Anatomiſts*] the mold of the head.

Commissure [in *Architecture*] a cloſe joining of planks, ſtones or any other materials.

Commissures [in *Natural Philoſophy*] the ſmall pores. meatus's or interſtices of bodies, or thoſe little cavities, ſpaces or clefts, that are between the particles of any body; eſpecially when thoſe particles are broadiſh or flattiſh, and lie cloſe one to another like very thin plates.

To Commi't [*commettre*, F. *commettere*, It. *cometèr*, Sp. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to put, to refer or leave the management of an affair to.

Commi'ttee, Perſons to whom the Examination or Ordering any Affair is referred by ſome court or conſent of parties to whom it belonged.

Committee [of the *King*] the Widow of the King's Tenant, anciently ſo called as being committed by the Law of the Land to the King's protection.

Commi'tment [of *commettre*, F. *committere*, L.] a being committed or ordered to priſon; alſo the doing an undecent or illegal action.

Commi'xt [*commixtus*, L.] mingled together.

Commi'xtion } a mingling together, *L.*
Commi'xture }

Co'mmodate, is a kind of a *Loan*, yet is different from a *Loan* in that things which conſume by uſe or time cannot be the objects of a *Commodate* but of a *Loan*, in that they may be return'd in kind, tho' not in identity.

Commodate [*Civil Law*] the loan or free conceſſion of any thing moveable or immoveable for a limited time, on condition to reſtore the ſame individual at the expiration of that time.

Commo'de, a ſort of head-dreſs for women, *F.*

Commo'dious [*commode*, F. *comodo*, It. and Sp. of *commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, uſeful.

Commo'diously [*commodement*, F. *commode*, L.] advantageouſly, conveniently.

Commo'diousness, convenientneſs, &c.

Commo'dity [*commodité*, F. *comodità*, It. *comodidàd*, Sp. of *commoditas*, L.] conveniency, profit, advantage; alſo wares or merchandize.

Commodo're, a kind of admiral, or commander in chief of a ſquadron of ſhips at ſea.

Commoi'gne [*Old Law* Term] a brother Monk, reſiding in the ſame convent.

Co'mmon [*commun*, F. *commune*, It. *comun*, Sp. *comum*, Port. of *communis*, L. **gemein**, *Du.* and *G.*] ordinary, uſual, publick.

Co'mmon [*communis*, L.] that which belongs to all alike; own'd or allow'd by all, and not affected to this more than that.

Common [with *Grammarians*] that gender of nouns that is equally applicable to both ſexes, male and female.

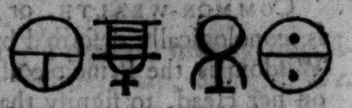
Common [in *Geometry*] is apply'd to an angle line or the like, which belongs equally to two figures or makes a neceſſary part of both.

Common, common paſture ground.

Common [according to the *Law Definition*] that ſort of water the uſe of which is common to a particular town or lordſhip; alſo as *common of paſture* for feeding of cattle; *common of fiſhing*, &c. *common of turbary*, *i. e.* a liberty of digging turf.

Common [in *groſs*] a liberty to have commons alone, that is without any land or tenement in another man's land, to himſelf for life, or to him and his heirs.

Common *Salt* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by theſe characters.



Common *Bench*, the court of *Common Pleas*, ſometimes ſo called from the controverſies or pleas try'd there between common perſons.

Common *Council* [of *London*] was firſt conſtituted in the reign of King *John*, who ordained that 35 of the moſt ſubſtantial citizens ſhould be choſen, and he alſo gave the city liberty to chuſe a new Mayor and Sheriffs every year, which before held their places during life.

Common *appendant* } a liberty of common appertaining to
Common *appurtenant* } or depending on ſuch a freehold, which common muſt be taken with beaſts commonable, as *Horſes*, *Oxen*, &c. and not of *Goats*, *Geeſe* and *Hogs*.

Common *Diviſor* [with *Arithmeticians*] is that number which divides exactly any other two numbers, and leaves not any remainder.

Common *Fine* [in *Law*] a certain ſum of money which the inhabitants of a manour are obliged to pay to the lord, towards the charge of maintaining the court-leet.

Common *Hunt* [of the city of *London*] the chief huntſman to the lord mayor and city.

Common *Intendment* [in *Law*] the common underſtanding, meaning or conſtruction of any thing, without ſtraining it to any foreign, remote or particular Senſe

Common *Law*, 1. is uſually underſtood of ſuch laws as were generally received as the laws of the realm before any ſtatute was made to alter them; 2. for the laws of *England* ſimply conſider'd, without the addition of any other law or cuſtomary uſages whatſoever; 3. it is taken for the King's courts, as the *King's-bench* and *Common-pleas*, in diſtinction to baſe-courts, as *Courts-Baron*, *Country-courts*, *Courts-leet*, &c.

Common *Law* [of *England*] had its original from *Edward* the Confeſſor, who out of the *Daniſh*, *Saxon* and *Mercian* Laws, collected one univerſal and general Law about the year 1045.

Common *Places* [among *Rhetoricians*] are general advertiſements, which help thoſe that conſult them to remember all the ways by which a ſubject may be conſidered. Tho' there are many more ways by which a thing may be conſidered; yet the authors of topics have ſettled ſixteen common places; which are, the *Genus*, the *Difference*, the *Definition*, the *Diviſion* or *Diſtribution*, the *Etymology*, the *Contraries*, the *Oppoſites*, the *Compariſon*, the *Antecedents*, the *Adjuncts*, the *Conſequents*, the *Effect* and the *Cauſe*. Theſe are ſufficient to furniſh with ample matter for a diſcourſe, and to make the invention of a barren underſtanding fruitful.

To Common-*Place*, to note or bring to common-place.

Common *Pleas*, one of the courts now held in *Weſtminſter-hall*, but in ancient times was moveable. It was appointed by King *Henry* III. for the trial of all civil cauſes both real and perſonal.

Common *par cauſe de voiſinage* [*i. e.* by a reaſon of neighbourhood, *F.*] a liberty that the tenants of one Lord in one town have to a *Common* with the tenants of another Lord in another town.

Common *Ray* [in *Opticks*] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes, thro' the middle of the right line, which paſſes by the centre of the apple of the eye.

Common *Receptacle* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain veſſel, ſo called, becauſe it receives the Juices, *Chyle* and *Lympha*, promiſcuouſly.

Common *Senſory* [with *Naturaliſts*] the common perception of all ſenſations; or that faculty that receives the images of ſenſible things or the impreſſion made by the objects upon the nerves, ſo that according to theſe impulſes, it determines the will and performs other animal actions.

Common *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are *Virgo*, *Gemini*, *Sagittarius* and *Piſces*, ſo called becauſe that being at the end of each quarter of the year, they do more or leſs partake of both quarters, as the Sun in *Piſces* not only ends the winter, but alſo begins the ſpring.

Common *Time* [in *Muſick*] is the ſame as double time.

Common (or Convent) *Garden-Gout*, the French Diſeaſe, becauſe very frequently got there, or in the Neighbourhood.

Common *Women*, thoſe who ply the Streets there and thereabouts.

To Common, to board, or be at table.

Commonalty [*Communauté*, F *comunità*, It. [in *Law*] are the middle ſort of the King's ſubjects, ſuch of the commons, as being raiſed above the ordinary peaſants, arrive at having the management of offices, and are one degree inferior to burgeſſes.

COMMON-WEALTH [of *communis*, L. and pelan, *Sax.*] any State or Government in general, eſpecially as it is diſtinguiſhed from a Monarchy.

COMMON-WEALTH, or *the Government of a Common-Wealth*, is iconologically deſcrib'd by the Goddeſs *Minerva*, to ſhew that Wiſdom is the Principle of good Government, with a Helmet on her Head, to ſignify that all Republicks ought to be prudently and defenſively ſecur'd againſt all foreign Attempts; holding in one Hand an Olive Branch and a Shield, and in the other a Javelin, to denote that Common-wealths muſt be prepar'd in all Events, either for War or Peace, and that both in their turns are advantageous to it; War, becauſe by Experience Valour is attain'd, and Peace to give Leiſure for acquiring Prudence to govern.

COMMON-WEALTHS *Man*, a member of a common-wealth; alſo a ſtickler for a government by a common-wealth; alſo one who acts for the good of the common-wealth.

COMMONA'GE, the Right of Paſture.

CO'MMONER, a member of a college in an univerſity, or a ſtudent enter'd on the foundation of the houſe of commons in parliament.

The COMMONS [of *England*] the knights, burgeſſes, *&c.* in parliament; one of the three eſtates of the realm, called the *Houſe of Commons.* In this Senſe it has no Singular Number.

COMMONLY, uſually, vulgarly.

COMMONS, a proportion of victuals, eſpecially at colleges in an univerſity, or particular ſocieties.

To be at ſhort COMMONS, to have but a poor or ſparing meal.

COMMONI'TION, an admonition or warning, an advertiſement, *L.*

COMMO'TE } [in *Wales*] a Part of a Shire, hundred or
COMMOI'TH } cantred, containing 50 Villages; alſo a great Lordſhip or Signiory which may include one or more Manours.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying, abiding or dwelling in a place.

COMMO'RIENTS [*commorientes*, L.] perſons dying together, at the ſame time.

COMMO'TION [F. *commozione*, It. of *commotio*, L.] tumult, uproar, hurly-burly; an inteſtine motion or luctation in the parts of any thing.

COMMO'VED [of *commoveo*, L.] moved together with ſome other.

COMMU'NA, the common of paſture, *Law* Term.

COMMUNAU'NCE } a title anciently given to the commo-
COMMAU'NCE } ners or tenants, and inhabitants that had the right of common or commoning in open fields or woods.

COMMONA'RE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the right of common.

To COMMU'NE [*communiquer*, F. *comunicare*, It. *comunicàr*, Sp. *communicare*, L.] to talk or diſcourſe together.

COMMU'NIA *cuſtodia*, a writ for that Lord whoſe tenant dies and leaves his ſon under age, againſt a ſtranger who entereth the land.

COMMUNIA *placita non*, *&c.* a writ directed to the treaſurer and barons of the *Exchequer*, forbidding them to hold plea between two common perſons in that court, where neither of them belong to it.

COMMU'NIBUS *annis*, ſignifies the ſame Thing in regard to time as *communibus locis* does to places, taking the years one with another.

COMMU'NIBUS *locis*, a term often uſed by *Writers* for ſome medium or mean relation between ſeveral places, *i.e.* as taking one place with another.

COMMU'NICABLE [F. *comunicabile*, It. *comunicable*, Sp. of *communicabilis*, L.] that may be communicated or imparted.

COMMU'NICABLENESS [of *communicabilis*, L.] eaſineſs to be communicated or to communicate.

COMMUNICABI'LITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when one being may partake of another.

COMMU'NICANT [*communiant*, F. *comunicante*, It. *communicans*, L.] one who receives the communion of the Lord's Supper.

TO COMMU'NICATE [*communiquer*, F. *comunicare*, It. *comunicàr*, Sp. *communicatum*, L.] to receive the Sacrament; alſo to impart to, to tell or ſhew, to diſcover or reveal to another.

COMMUNICA'TION [F. *comunicazione*, It. *comunicacion*, Sp. *communicatio*, L.] the act of communicating, intercourſe, converſe, conference; alſo the act of imparting a thing to another, or making him a ſharer therein.

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] a diſcourſe between ſeveral parties without coming to an agreement; upon which no action can be grounded.

COMMUNICATION [with *Rhetoricians*] is when the Orator argues with his Auditory, and demands their Opinion, as *Gentlemen, ſuppoſe your ſelves in the ſame caſe, what meaſures would you have taken but thoſe that I took; what would you have done upon the like occaſion?*

COMMUNICATION *of Idioms* [with *Divines*] ſignifies the communication of the attributes of one nature in *Chriſt Jeſus* to that of another.

Evil COMMUNICATION corrupts good Manners.

Fr. *Les mauvaiſes Compagnies corrompent les bonnes Mœurs.*
It. *Le cattive Compagnie corrompono i Coſtumi.*

This Proverb contains a wholeſome admonition and caution to youth to be very careful with whom they converſe. Evil converſation, or, as the Proverb terms it, communication is as epidemick as the plague. The malignity of the one, as well as the other, ſteals ſo inſenſibly upon us that it is hardly perceiv'd till paſt cure: and youth more eſpecially ought to avoid one with as much ſollicitude as they would the other, and the more as it is an ever reigning plague, and is often rifeſt where it is leaſt ſuſpected.

COMMU'NICATIVE [*communicatif*, F. *communicativo*, It. and Sp.] ready to communicate or impart, ſociable, free.

COMMUNICA'TIVENESS [of *communicative*, F. of *L.*] aptneſs to communicate.

COMMU'NION [F. *comunione*, It. *comuniòn*, Sp. of *communio*, L.] fellowſhip, union; alſo the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; alſo an uniform belief in ſeveral perſons, whereby they are united under one head, in one church.

COMMU'NITAS *Regni* [*Old Records*] *i. e.* the community of the kingdom, and ſignified the barons and tenants *in capite*, or military men, who were anciently comprehended ſolely under that title, *L.*

COMMU'NITY [*communauté*, F. *comunità*, Sp. *comunidàd*, Sp. of *communitas*, L.] the having things in common; partnerſhip; alſo a body of men united in civil ſociety for their mutual advantage; as a corporation, the inhabitants of a town, the companies of tradeſmen, *&c.*

COMMUNITY [in *Law*] ſometimes ſignifies the joint property in effects between a husband and wife.

Tacit COMMUNITY, a community contracted between a man and a woman by the mere mingling of their effects, provided they have lived together the ſpace of a year and a day.

COMMUNITY *continued*, is that which ſubſiſts between two perſons joined in marriage, and the minor children of that marriage, when the ſurvivor has not made any inventory of the effects in poſſeſſion during marriage.

COMMUTA'BLE [*commutabilis*, L.] that may be eaſily altered or changed.

COMMUTA'TION [F. *commutazione*, It. *comutaciòn*, Sp. of *commutatio*, L.] a changing of one thing for another, a bartering.

COMMUTATION [in *Law*] a change of penalty or puniſhment, of a greater for a leſs, as death for perpetual impriſonment, *&c.*

COMMUTATION [in *Aſtronomy*] the angle of commutation is the diſtance between the ſun's true place, ſeen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptick.

COMMU'TATIVE [*commutatif*, F. *commutativo*, It. *commutativus*, L.] pertaining to commutation or exchanging.

COMMUTATIVE *Juſtice*, is that juſtice that ought to be obſerved and done in buying and ſelling, borrowing and lending, performing covenants, *&c.*

COMMUTATIVELY [of *commutatif*, F. of L.] by way of exchange.

TO COMMU'TE [*commuter*, F. *commutare*, It. and L. *comutàr*, Sp.] to exchange.

TO COMMUTE [*Civil Law*] is to buy off a puniſhment by a pecuniary conſideration.

COMO'RTH [*Old Statutes*] a contribution anciently made at marriages, and when young prieſts ſaid their firſt maſſes; alſo ſometimes to make ſatisfaction for murders and felonies.

A CO'MPACT [*compactum*, L.] an agreement or bargain, an agreement or contract ſtipulated between ſeveral parties.

COMPACT [*compactus*, L.] denſe, having few pores, and they ſmall ones; cloſe, well joined; alſo brief and pithy.

TO COMPACT [*compactum*, *Sup.* L.] to clap cloſe together.

COMPA'CTILE [*compactilis*, L.] that may be ſet together.

COMPA'CTION, a compacting or joining together.

COMPACTION [in *Philoſophy*] the contracting, drawing together or ſtraightening the ſubſtance of a body by its having leſs parts; or by the more cloſe ſticking together of theſe parts; and it is uſually oppoſed to diffuſion.

COMPACTLY, cloſely, ſtrongly, neatly.

COMPA'CTNESS, cloſeneſs together.

COMPA'CTURE, a cloſe joining together.

COMPA'NAGE [*Old Records*] any ſort of victuals eaten with bread.

COMPA'NION [*compagnon*, F. *compagno*, It. *compagnero*, Sp. prob. of *con* with, and *pagus* a village, *&c.* *q. d.* one of the ſame town; or rather of *con* and *panis*, L. bread, *i. e.* one who partakes of the ſame bread, *comes*, L.] a fellow, a mate or partner.

He who has a Wolf for his COMPANION muſt carry a Dog under his Cloke.

Ital. *Chi hà il Lupo per Compagno, porti il cane ſotto il Mantello.* The Meaning of this Proverb is that he who is oblig'd to converſe or deal with crafty deſigning People muſt always be upon his Guard.

Compa'nion *of the Garter*, a Knight of that noble Order.

Companiona'ble, ſociable.

Companiona'bly, ſociably.

Compa'nionship [of *compagnon*, F.] accompanying with, the being of the ſame company.

Co'mpany [*compagnie*, Fr. *compagnia*, Ital. *compannia*, Sp. *companhia*, Port.] ſeveral Perſons aſſembled together in the ſame Place or with the ſame Deſign, an Aſſembly or Meeting, a Society or Body corporate.

Company [in *Commerce*] is an Aſſociation of ſeveral Merchants, *&c.* who unite in one common Intereſt, and contribute by their counſel, *&c.* to carry on ſome profitable Trade.

Company [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Soldiers commanded by a Captain.

Independent **Company**, a company of foot, or troop of horſe, not embodied in a regiment.

Company in Diſtreſs makes Trouble leſs.

It is good to have Company in Trouble. Lat. *Solamen miſeris ſocios habuiſſe doloris.* Either as it is an eaſe to have any one to whom one can unburthen one's mind, or as there is more opportunity of amuſement to divert one's ſorrow in company than ſolitude; and ſome think they find a comfort in comparing notes, as the ſaying is, and enumerating one anothers woes, tho' it generally makes them the more pungent.

Keep good Company and you ſhall be of the Number. Sp. *Allégate a les buénos, y ſéras uno dellos.*

And *vice verſa*, *v.* Communication.

To **Company**, to keep company.

Co'mparable [F. and Sp. *comparabile*, It. *comparabilis*, L.] that may be compared, like.

Co'mparableness, the being comparable to.

Co'mparably, in compariſon to.

Co'mparates, [with *Logicians*] things compared one with another; as *the life of man is like a leaf.*

Compa'rative [*comparatif*, F. *comparativo*, It. and Sp. of *comparativus*, L.] capable of or implying compariſon.

Compa'rative *Degree* [in *Grammar.*] the middle degree of compariſon, as *better* is the middle degree between *good* and *beſt*.

Comparative *Anatomy*, is that branch of it that conſiders the ſame parts of different animals with relation to the different ſtructure and formation, which is moſt ſuited to the manner of living, and the neceſſities of every creature.

Comparati'vely, in compariſon or proportion, proportionally.

Compa're, for *compariſon*, as *beyond compare.*

To **Compa're** [*comparer*, F. *comparàr*, Sp. *comparare*, It. and L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

Compa'rison [*comparaiſon*, F. *conparazione*, It. *comparacion*, Sp. of *comparatio*, L.] comparing; alſo proportion, reſemblance, agreeableneſs.

Compariſons are odious.

It is a very difficult thing to make compariſons without ſaying ſome thing to the diſavantage of one or other party; and therefore they are better avoided The *Lat.* ſay, as we, *Omnis comparatio odium parit.* And ſo the *Germ.* **Alle Vergleichung gebieret Widerwillen.**

Comparison *of Ideas*, is an act of the mind by which it compares its ideas one with another, as to extent, degree, time, place, and other circumſtances.

Comparison [with *Rhetoricians*] compariſons differ from ſimilitudes only in this, that compariſons are the more warm of the two. Note, that in compariſons it is neceſſary that there be an exact agreement between all the parts of a compariſon and the ſubject that is treated of; for ſeveral things are taken in for no other reaſon but to render the compariſon more lively.

Comparison [in *Grammar.*] is the Varying the Senſe of an Adjectvie, with Reſpect to Degree, thus, *high*, *higher*, *higheſt*, which are the three Degrees of Compariſon of this Word.

Comparison *parallel*, the relation of two perſons or things conſidered as oppoſed or ſet before each other in order to find out wherein they agree or differ.

Compa'rtiment **Compartment** } [F. *compartimento*, It. *compartimiento*, Sp.] (with *Architects*) a proportionable diviſion in a building; a particular ſquare or ſome device mark'd out in ſome ornamental part of a building.

Compartiment **Compartment** } [*Gardening*] a bed, border or knot; a deſign compoſed of ſeveral different figures, diſpos'd with ſymmetry to adorn a parterre, plafond, *&c.*

Compartments [in *Heraldry*] are partitions, as alſo quarterings of the eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are born altogether by one either on account of marriages or otherwiſe. See *Party.*

Compartiment [with *Painters*] a regular, orderly diſpoſition of agreeable figures about any picture, map, draught, *&c.* alſo fine bindings of books are ſaid to be in compartiment.

Compartiment [in *Joinery*, &c.] a ſymmetrical diſpoſition of figures to adorn pannels, *&c.* the ſquares of a cieling, *&c.*

Compartiment *of tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles varniſhed for the decoration of a roof.

Comparti'tion [in *Architecture*] the uſeful and graceful diſtribution of the whole ground plot of a building, into rooms of reception or entertainment, office, *&c.*

Co'mpass, the extent of a thing round about or on all ſides, *Fr.*

To **Compass** [*compaſſer*, F.] to ſurround, to go about; to gain or bring about or to paſs; alſo to contrive or plot.

Beam **Co'mpasses**, a mathematieal inſtrument made of wood or braſs, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long *radii*, of uſe in large projections, and for drawing the furniture on wall-dials.

Compass *Callipers* [with *Gunners*] is an inſtrument for the diſparting a piece of ordnance. It reſembles two ſemicircles, having a handle and a joint like a pair of compaſſes; but the points are blunt and may be opened at pleaſure.

Compass, or *Mariners* **Compass** } [*Compas*, F. *Compaſſo*, Port. **Compas**, *Du.* **Compaſz**, G. and *Su.*] is an inſtrument of great uſe in *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Surveying*, and ſeveral other parts of the mathematicks. It conſiſts af a circle drawn on a round piece of paſteboard, which is called the Fly; this circle is divided into four quadrants, which repreſent the four principal points or cardinal winds, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North* and *South*, and each of theſe quadrants or quarters are again ſubdivided into eight other equal parts, which in all make 32 points of the compaſs, called Rhumbs. This card or paſteboard hangs horizontally on a pin ſet upright, and under it is fix'd a needle or iron wire, touch'd with a loadſtone, which keeps the Fly or point of the north-pole always towards the North, and by that means directs the Steerſman how to keep the Ship in her courſe.

Meridional **Compass**, is the common compaſs before deſcribed.

Dark **Compass**, is the ſame as the other; but that the Fly has the points mark'd with black and white, without any other colours, and is ſo called becauſe moſt convenient for ſteering by candle-light.

Hair **Compasses**, compaſſes ſo contrived on the inſide as to take an extent to a hair's breadth.

Geman **Compasses**, thoſe whoſe legs are a little bent outwards towards the top, ſo that when ſhut the points only meet.

Spring **Compasses**, are dividers made of hardened ſteel, the head arched, which by its ſpring opens the compaſſes, the opening being directed by a circular ſcrew, faſtened to one leg and let through the other, work'd with a nut.

Triſſecting **Compasses**, compaſſes for the triſſecting of angles geometrically.

Compass *Dial*, a ſmall pocket dial ſhewing the hour of the day by the direction of a touch'd needle.

Pair of **Compasses** [*compaſs*, F. and Sp. *compaſſo*, It.] an inſtrument for drawing circles, *&c.* In this Senſe it has no ſingular number.

Draught **Compasses**, a pair of compaſſes with ſeveral moveable points uſed in making fine draughts or maps, charts, *&c.* alſo in Architecture, Dialling, Fortification, *&c.*

Fly of the **Compass**, is the round piece of paſteboard, (call'd alſo the Card) on wich the points of the compaſs are drawn.

Compasses *of Proportion*, an inſtrument for drawing lines and circles into proportional parts at the opening, uſed in the reducing or enlarging of maps.

Variation **Compass**, is a compaſs the uſe of which is to ſhew how much the common compaſs varies from the exact points of *North* and *South.*

Compa'ssion [F. and Sp. *compaſſione*, It. *compaixam*, Port. of *compaſſio*, L.] fellow-feeling, pity, mercy.

Compassion, is repreſented as a Damſel of a tender affectionate countenance, holding in her left hand a neſt of pelicans, in which the old one nouriſhes her young with her own blood; her right hand, loaded with mony and jewels, extended to ſhew her readineſs to relieve ſuch as are in want out of her own ſubſtance.

Compa'ssionate, apt or inclined to compaſſion.

To **Compa'ssionate**, to take pity, or have compaſſion of.

Compa'ssionately, mercifully.

COMPA'SSIONABLENESS [of *compaſſion*, F. of L.] ſellow-feeling, *&c.*

COMPA'TIBLE [F. and Sp. *compatibilis*, L.] that can agree, ſuit, or ſubſiſt with another thing.

COMPA'TIBLENESS } [*compatibilité*, F. *compatibilità*, It.]
COMPATIBI'LITY } agreeableneſs.

COMPA'TIBLE [*compatibilis*, L.] agreeable.

COMPA'TIBLY, agreeably, ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT [*compatiens*, L.] ſuffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT [*compatriote*, F. *compatriota*, It. Sp. and L.] a fellow-citizen, or one of the ſame country.

COMPEE'R [*compere*, F. *compare*, Ital. *compádre*, Sp. of *compar*, L.] a Goſſip, a Godfather; alſo a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To COMPE'L [*compelèr*, Sp. of *compellere*, L.] to force or conſtrain.

COMPE'LLABLE, that may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION, a calling by Name; a friendly Salutation, *L.*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS [*compendiarius*, L.] brief, ſhort, abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY [*compendioſitas*, L.] compendiouſneſs.

COMPE'NDIOUS [*compendioſo*, It. and Sp. of *compendioſus*, L.] brief, ſhort, very conciſe.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, briefly, conciſely.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS [*compendioſitas*, L] a being brief or ſhort.

COMPE'NDIUM, and abridgment, L.

COMPE'NSABLE, capable of being recompenſed or made amends for.

To COMPE'NSATE [*compenſer*, F. *compenſare*, It. *compensàr*, Sp. of *compenſatum*, Lat.] to recompenſe or make Amends for.

COMPENSA'TION [F. *compenſazione*, It. of *compenſation*, L.] a making amends for a good turn, a recompence.

COMPE'NSATIVE [*compenſativus*, L.] pertaining to recompence or amends.

COMPE'NSATIVENESS [of *compenſativus*, L.] fitneſs or readineſs to make amends, *&c.*

TO COMPERE'NDINATE [*comperendinatum*, L] to delay, to put off from day to day.

COMPERENDINA'TION, a deferring, adjourning or putting off from day to day.

COMPERE'NDINOUS [*comperendinous*, L.] prolonged, deferred.

COMPERTORIUM [*Civil Law*] a judicial Inqueſt made by the commiſſioners or delegates to find out or relate the truth of a cauſe.

CO'MPETENCE } [*competence*, F. *competenza*, It. *competéncia*, Sp. of *competentia*, L.] a ſufficient
CO'MPETENCY } eſtate, ſtock of learning, *&c.*

COMPETENCE [in *Law*] the power or capacity of a judge for taking cognizance of a matter.

CO'MPETENT [F. *competente*, It. and Sp. of *competens*, L.] convenient, ſufficient, proper for the purpoſe, duly qualified.

CO'MPETENTLY, ſufficiently.

CO'MPETENTNESS [of *competentia*, L.] ſufficientneſs, *&c.*

COMPETI'BLE, ſuitable, agreeable to.

COMPE'TIBLENESS [of *competit*, L.] ſuitableneſs, *&c.*

COMPETI'TION, a rivalſhip, a canvaſſing or ſuing for an office. *L.*

COMPE'TITOR [*competiteur*, F. *competitore*, It. *compedidòr*, Sp. of *competitor*, L.] one who ſues for the ſame thing that another does.

COMPILA'TION [F. *compilazione*, It. *copilaciòn*, Sp. of *compilatio*, L.] a robbing or plundering; alſo a heaping up.

To COMPI'LE [*compiler*, F. *compilare*, It. and L. *copilàr*, Sp.] to collect or gather from ſeveral authors; to amaſs or heap together.

COMPITALI'TIA, feaſts held among the ancients in honour of the *Lares.*

COMPLA'CENCY [*compiacenza*, It. *complacencia*, Sp. of *complacentia*, L.] a taking delight in a thing.

COMPLA'CENTNESS, a being pleaſed with.

To COMPLAI'N [*complaindre*, O. F. *plaindre*, M. F. *complangere*, It.] to make complaint, to bewail, to make moan.

COMPLAI'NANT [*complaignant*, L. F.] one who makes or prefers a complaint; a plaintif at Law.

COMPLAISA'NCE, a pleaſing behaviour or obliging carriage; a courteous compliance or ſubmiſſion to the judgment or wit of another, *F.*

COMPLAISA'NT, of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous, *F.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY, civilly, courteouſly.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, the ſame as complaiſance.

CO'MPLEMENT [*compimento*, It. *cumplimiento*, Sp. of *complementum*, L.] a filling up or perfecting that which wants; alſo a ſupply, an accompliſhment; the number of which the whole amounts to.

COMPLEMENT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies all the full moon.

COMPLEMENT [with *Aſtronomers*] the diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a ſtar above the horizon and the zenith.

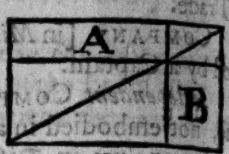
COMPLEMENT *of an Angle* } [in *Geometry*] is ſo much as that
COMPLEMENT *of an Arch* } angle or arch wants of 90 degrees to make up its quadrant.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courſe* [in *Navigation*] is what the angle of the courſe wants of 90 degrees, or 8 points which are a quarter of the compaſs.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courtin* [in *Fortification*] is that part of the courtin, which being wanting is the demigorge, or the remainder of the courtin after the flank is taken away, to the angle of this gorge.

COMPLEMENT *of the Line of Defence*, is the remainder of the Line of Defence, after the Angle of the Flank is taken away.

COMPLEMENTS [in a *Parallelogram*] are the two leſſer parallelograms A and B, which are made by drawing two right lines parallel to each ſide of the figure thro' a given point in the diagonal. See the Figure.



COMPLEME'NTAL [of *complementum*, L.] of or pertaining to complement.

COMPLEA'T } [*complete*, P. *compito*, It. *cumplido*, Sp. of
COMPLE'TE } *completus*, L.] perfect, full, accompliſhed; alſo neat, fine, ſpruce.

COMPLEATLY, perfectly, fully, nicely, *&c.*

COMPLE'TENESS [of *completus*, L.] finiſhedneſs, perfectneſs, fulneſs, *&c.*

COMPLE'TION, an accompliſhing, a fulfilling, a performance.

COMPLE'X [F. *complexus*, L.] compound, gathered or joined together.

The COMPLEX [*complexum*, L.] the ſum or whole.

COMPLEX *Diſeaſes*, diſtempers that cannot be ſeparated as a pleuriſy and fever.

COMPLEX *Ideas* } [with *Logicians*] are ideas compounded or
COMPLEX *Terms* } conſiſting of ſeveral ſimple or ſingle ones, which are called incomplex.

A COMPLEX *Propoſition* [with *Logicians*] is that which has at leaſt one of its terms complex, or ſuch an one as contains ſeveral members, as cauſal propoſitions.

COMPLEXION [F. and Sp. *compleſione*, It. of *complexio*, L.] the colour of the face, the natural conſtitution or temperature of the body, as ſanguine, phlegmatick or cholerick.

COMPLE'XIONAL, of or pertaining to the complexion.

COMPLEXLY, jointly.

COMPLE'XNESS [of *complexus*, L.] a being compounded of divers things.

COMPLE'XIO } a rhetorical figure, which is the ſame as
COMPLICA'TIO } *Simploce*, which ſee, L.

COMPLE'XURE, a joining together,

COMPLE'XUS } [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the
PAR COMPLE'XUM } head, which ſerves to move it backwards, called alſo *Trigeminus.*

COMPLI'ANCE [*complaiſance*, F. *compiacenza*, It.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLI'ANT [*complaiſant*, F.] a complying or yielding to.

To CO'MPLICATE [*compliquer*, F. *complicatum*, L.] to fold or wrap up together.

CO'MPLICATEDNESS, a being folded together.

COMPLICA'TION [F. *complicaciòn*, Sp. of *complicatio*, L.] a mixture, collection or maſs of things joined together.

COMPLICATION *of Diſeaſes*, [with *Phyſicians*] a collection of ſeveral diſtempers that ſeize on the body at the ſame time, eſpecially if they depend one upon another.

CO'MPLICE [F. It. an Sp.] a partner or aſſociate in an action, an accomplice.

To CO'MPLIMENT [*complimenter*, F. *complimentare*, It. *cumplimentear*, Sp.] to uſe compliments to a perſon.

COMPLIME'NTAL, of or pertaining to compliments.

COMPLIMENTS, kind, obliging words and expreſſions, with other civilities in behaviour.

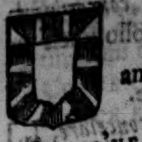
COMPLI'NES [*complies*, F. *compiete*, It. *completas*, Sp.] the laſt or evening prayers.

To COMPLO'RE [*complorare*, L.] to bewail, to weep together.

To COMPLO'T [*comploter*, F.] to plot, together, to conſpire, to combine.

A COMPLOT, a plot, conſpiracy or combination.

To COMPLY' [probably either of *complacare*, L. to appeaſe, or *complaire*, F. to humour] to yield or ſubmit to.



Co'mpone [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies compounded, and is alſo called *Gobone*: See the Eſcutcheon.

Compo'nent [*componens*, L.] compoſing or making up, conſtituting, as *Component Parts*, Parts that make up or compoſe the whole.

To Compo'rt [*comportare*, L. to carry together, *comporter*, F. *comportare*, It. *comportár*, Sp.] to agree, to demean or behave one's ſelf.

Compo'rtment [*comportement*, F. *Portamento*, It. *Comportación*, Sp.] Carriage, Demeanour, Behaviour, *&c.*

To be Co'mpos *Mentis*, in a right Mind, having a ſound Mind, not delirious, L.

To Compo'se [*compoſer*, F. *comporre*, It. *componer*, Sp. *compoſitum*, L.] to make or frame; to appeaſe or quiet; to repoſe or refreſh; to adjuſt or ſettle; to compound or make up,

To Compo'se [as *Printers*] to ſet the Letters or Characters in order, according to the original Copy.

To Compo'se [in *Muſick*] to make or ſet Tunes, Airs, *&c.*

To Compose *a Difference*, is to make it up, to bring to Agreement.

To Compose *one's Manners*, &c. is to regulate and make them orderly.

Composed *Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is when the two ſides of the inner Polygon are very unequal, which makes the Gorges alſo very unequal.

Composedly, with a quiet Mind.

Compo'sedness [of *compoſer*, F.] quietneſs of Mind, *&c.*

Compossibi'lity, capableneſs of exiſting together.

Compo'ssible [of *con* and *poſſibilis*, L.] capable of exiſting together.

Compo'site [*compoſé*, F. *compoſto*, It. *compueſto*, Sp. *compoſitus*, L.] compounded.

Composite *Order* [in *Architecture*] the 5th Order, whoſe Capital is compoſed out of the other Orders.

Composites [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines compounded of ſeveral ſimple ones; as Electuaries, Ointments, Opiates, Syrups, *&c.*

Compo'situs, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] ſignifies compounded, *i. e.* when a flower conſiſts of many ſmall flowers, contained in one common calyx, as *Dandelion*, *Sun-flower*, *&c.*

Composition [F. *compoſizione*, It. *compoſicion*, Sp. of *compoſitio*, L.] (in *Metaphyſicks*) is an Unity that is diviſible.

Composite *Number* [with *Arithmeticians*] a compound Number, or a Number which may be divided by ſome Number leſs than the Compoſite itſelf, but greater than Unity, as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, *&c.*

Composi'tion *of Proportion* [with *Math.*] is the comparing the Sums of the Antecedent and Conſequent, with the Conſequent in two equal Ratio's, as if you ſuppoſe 4, 8 : : 3, 6, which is expreſſed by Compoſition of Proportion 12. is to 8; : as 9 to 6.

Composition [in *Pharmacy*] the Art or Act of mixing many Ingredients together into a Medicine; ſo as they may ſupply each other's defects, aſſiſt each other's vertues, or correct any ill qualities in them.

Composition *Entative*, is between Things of the ſame Nature, *e. g.* two or more Drops of Water.

Composition *Eſſential* [with *Schoolmen*] is when Things of different Kinds are joined, and thus conſtitute new Things or Eſſences, different from any of the Parts; and thus they ſay from the Matter and Form of Wood ariſes Wood, whoſe Eſſence is very different from either of theſe Ingredients taken ſeparately.

Composition [with *Orators*] is the proper Order of the parts of the Diſcourſe adhering to each other.

Composition [with *Logicians*] is a Method of Reaſoning, wherein a Perſon proceeds from ſome general Self-evident Truth to particular and ſingular Ones.

Composition [in *Painting*] includes the Invention and Diſpoſition of the Figures, the Choice of Attitudes, *&c.*

Composition [in *Commerce*] a Contract between an Inſolvent Debtor and his Creditors, whereby they agree to accept of the Part of a Debt in Compoſition for the Whole, and give Allowance accordingly.

Composition [with *Math.*] or the *Synthetical Method*, is the Reverſe of the *Analytical Method* or Reſolution. It proceeds upon Principles that are in themſelves Self-evident, on *Definitions*, *Poſtulates* and *Axioms*, and previouſly demonſtrated *Series* of *Propoſitions* Step by Step, till it gives a clear Knowledge of the Thing to be demonſtrated.

Composi'tion *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] is an Aſſemblage of ſeveral Directions of Motion, reſulting from Powers acting in different, tho' not oppoſite Lines.

Composition [with *Grammarians*] the joining of two Words together, or the prefixing a Particle to another Word, to augment, diminiſh or change its Signification.

Compositor [*Compoſiteur*, F. *Compoſitore*, It. *Componedór* Sp.] One that compoſes in a Printing-Houſe.

Compo'ssibles [*compoſſibilia*, L.] ſuch Things as are Compatible and capable of ſubſiſting together.

Co'mpost } [*compoſtum*, L.] a Compound or Mixture of
Co'mpas } Dung, Earths, *&c.* applied by Way of Manure for the meliorating and improving of Soils.

Compo'sure [*compoſitura*, L.] any Thing that is compoſed or made up; alſo Compoſedneſs or Calmneſs of Mind.

Compota'tion, a carouſing or drinking together, *L.*

Compo'te [in *Confectionary*] Stewed Fruit, eſpecially Apples, Pears, Plumbs, *&c.*

Compote [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of Stewing.

Compo'und [*compoſitus*, L.] that which is made up or compoſed of different Parts.

Compound [with *Gram.*] a Word made of two or more Words.

To Compound [*comporre*, It. *componér*, Sp. *componere*, L.] to make up of ſeveral Ingredients.

Compound *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are joined together by the Signs + and —, and are either expreſſed by the ſame Letters unequally repeated, or by more Letters than one, as *b d*——*b* and *a*—*b*—*c* are Compound Quantities.

A Compound *Leaf* [with *Bot.*] is One that is divided into ſeveral Parts, each of which reſemble a ſingle Leaf.

A Compound *Flower* [with *Bot.*] is One which is compoſed of ſeveral little Parts, each of which reſembles a Flower, as in the Sun-Flower, Dandelion, *&c.* all which meeting together, make up one whole One, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and ſticking Seed, all contained within one and the ſame *Calyx*.

To Compound [in *Commerce*] to come to an Agreement, eſpecially with Creditors for Debts.

Compou'ndable, that may be compounded.

To Comprehe'nd [*comprendre*, F. *comprendere*, It. *comprehender*, Sp. *comprender*, Port. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; to underſtand, perceive or have the Knowledge of.

Comprehe'nsible [F. *comprenſibile*, It. *comprehenſibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended.

Comprehe'nsion [F. *comprenſione*, It. *comprehencion*, Sp. of *comprehenſio*, L.] the Comprehenſion or Underſtanding of a Thing; alſo Compriſal, Compaſs; as

Act of Comprehension, an Act of Parliament, that takes in all Parties.

Comprehe'nsion *of an Idea* [with *Logicians*] is the Comprehenſion of the Attributes it contains in itſelf, and which cannot be taken away without deſtroying it, as the Comprehenſion of the Idea of a Triangle includes Extenſion, Figure, 3 Lines and 3 Angles, *&c.*

Comprehension [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an Act of the Mind, whereby it apprehends or knows any Object which is preſented to it on all Sides, on which it is capable of being apprehended or known.

Comprehension [with *Rhetoricians*] a Trope or Figure whereby the Name of a Whole is put for a Part, or that of a Part for the Whole; or a definite Number of a Thing for an indefinite.

Comprehe'nsible [of *comprehenſibilis*, L.] capable of being comprehended.

Comprehe'nsive [*comprehenſivus*, L.] the containing much, large, very ſignificant, full to.

Comprehe'nsiveness, aptneſs to comprehend, or be comprehended.

Co'mpress [*compreſſe*, Fr.] (with *Surgeons*) a Bolſter made up of folded Linnen, to be laid on a Wound, or on the Orifice of a Vein.

To Compre'ss [*compreſſum*, L. *Sup.*] to ſqueeze cloſe together.

Compre'ssible [F. *compreſſibile*, It.] that may be compreſſed or ſqueezed up into another compaſs, as the Air and moſt other Fluids.

Compressibi'lity } *compreſſibilité*, F,] capableneſs to be
Compre'ssibleness } preſſed cloſe.

Compre'ssion [F. *compreſſione*, It. of *compreſſio*, L.] a ſqueezing or preſſing together.

Compre'ssives [with *Surgeons*] Medicines which cauſe a drieneſs in an affected Member.

To Compri'nt [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by Stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice, *Law Term*.

To Compri'se [*compris* of *comprendre*, F *comprendere*, It. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain, include or take in.

Comproba'tion [*comprobazione*, It. *comprobatio*, L.] a mutual allowing or approving.

Compro'mise [*compromiſſum*, L. *compromis*, F. *compromeſſo*, It. *compremiſſo*, Sp.] an Arbitration, a Treaty or Contract, whereby two contending Parties eſtabliſh one or more Arbitrators to judge of and terminate their Differences.

To Compro'mise [*comprometttre*, F. *comprometttere*, It. *com* *prometer*, Sp. *compromiſſum* of *compromittere*, L.] to conſent to ſuch a Reference.

To **Compromiſe** [in a *Figurative Senſe*] to put to the hazard of being cenſured.

Compromiſſo'rial, of or pertaining to ſuch a mutual Agreement.

Compt [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, trim.

To **Compt**, *v. To Count.*

Comptly, finely, neatly.

Co'mptneſs, neatneſs, fineneſs, trimneſs.

To **Comptroll**, *and Derivatives. v. To Controll.*

Compulſion, a Conſtraint or Force, *L.*

Compulſive, of a reſtraining Nature.

Compulſively, reſtrainingly.

Compu'lſiveneſs [of *compulſio*, L.] compelling Quality.

Compu'lſory, of a forcing conſtraining Nature.

Compunction [*componction*, F. *compunzione*, It. *compuncion*, Sp.] of *compunctio*, L.] a pricking; a Remorſe of Conſcience for ſome Offence committed.

Compu'nctive, promoting godly Sorrow.

Compurga'tion [in *Law*] a clearing or juſtifying another by Oath, *L.*

Compurga'tor, one who juſtifies the Innocence of another by Oath, *L.*

Compu'table [*computabilis*, L.] that may be counted or reckoned.

Compu'tant }
Compu'tiſt } an Accomptant.

Computa'tion [F. *computo*, It. *computacìon*, Sp.] a Reckoning or caſting up Accounts.

Computa'tion [in *Common Law*] ſignifies the true and indifferent conſtruction of Time, ſo that neither Party ſhall wrong the other, or that the Determination of Time referred to, ſhall neither be taken the one Way or the other; but ſhall be computed according to the Cenſure of the Law.

To **Compu'te** [*computare*, It. and L.] to reckon or caſt up.

Compu'to *reddendo*, a Writ lying againſt a Bailiff or Receiver, obliging him to give up his Accounts; and alſo againſt Executors of Executors, and a Guardian in Soccage, for waſte made during the Nonage of the Heir.

Con [or *com* from *cum*] is a *Latin* Prepoſition us'd in the Compoſition of *Engliſh* Words, as follows, and ſignifies *with* or *together*.

Comus [among the *Ancients*] the God of Banquetting.

Con [in *Muſick Books*] with, *Itál.*

Con *affetto* [in *Muſick Books*] means that the Muſick muſt be performed in a very moving, tender and affecting Manner, and for that Reaſon not too faſt, but rather ſlow.

To **Con** [*q. d.* to ken] to know, to learn a Leſſon, *&c.*

Conarium [with *Anat.*] that Part of the Brain which hangs in the ſmall Cavity, called the *Anus*, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is alſo called *glandula pinealis*, from the Reſemblance of its Shape to the Cone of a Pine.

Cona'tus, an Endeavour, *L.*

Cona'tus *recedéndi ab axe motus* [with *Philoſophers*] is a Term in *Mechanicks*, which implies the Endeavour which any natural Body that moves circularly, has to fly off or recede from the Axis or Center of its Motion, *L.*

Conatus [in a *Body of Motion*] is that Diſpoſition or Aptitude to go on in a Right-line, if not prevented by other Cauſes; it is the ſame as *Attraction* or *Gravitation*, in Matter without Motion.

Concalefa'ctory [*concalefactorius*, L.] heating much.

Concamera'tion, a vaulting or arching, *L.*

To **Conca'tenate** [*concatenatum*, L.] to chain or link together.

Concatena'tion [F. *concatenazione*, It. *concatenacìon*, Sp.] *of Cauſes* (with *Philoſophers*) a Term us'd to expreſs that an Effect is the Reſult of a long Chain of Cauſes linked to, or depending upon one another.

Conca'tenateneſs [of *concatenatio*, L.] the being chained together.

Concava'tion, a making hollow. *L.*

Co'ncave [F. *concavo*, It. and Sp. of *concavus*, L.] hollow on the Inſide, or vaulted like an Oven; alſo hollowneſs; *i. e.* the Inſide of a holllow Body, eſpecially if it be circular.

Concave [in *Gunnery*] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

Concave *Glaſſes*, are ſuch as are ground hollow, and are uſually of a Spherical or round Figure; though they may be of any other, as parabolical, *&c.*

Concavo Concave, concave on both Sides.

Plano-**Concave**, concave on the one Side, and plain on the other.

Concavo-*convex*, concave on the one Side, and convex on the other.

Convexo-**Concave**, as when the one or the other Surface is a Portion of a leſs Sphere.

A **Concave** [*concavum*, L.] a hollowneſs.

Conca'vity }
Conca'veneſs } [*concavité*, F. *concavità*, It. *concavidàd*, Sp. of *concavitas*, L.] the hollowneſs on the Inſide of a round Body.

Conca'vous [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the Inſide.

To **Conce'al** [*celer*, F. *celare*, It. *celàr*, Sp. *concelare*, L.] to keep cloſe or ſecret.

Concea'ledneſs [of *concelare*, L.] hiddenneſs.

Concea'lers [in *Law*] a Term us'd by Way of *Antiphraſis*, or ſpeaking by the Way of Contrariety, Men who find out concealed Lands, which are ſecretly kept from the King or State, by common Perſons who can produce no Title to them.

Concealment, the Act of concealing.

To **Conce'de** [*ceder*, F. *concedèr*, Sp. *concedere*, It. and L.] to yield, grant or allow.

To **Concei't** [*concipere*, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

Conceit [*concetto*, It. *concéto*, Sp. *conceptum*, L.] imagination, fancy.

Concei'ted, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

Conceitedly, affectedly, proudly.

Conceitedneſs [of *concipere*, L.] a being ſelf opinionated.

To **Concei've** [*concipere*, L. *concevoir*, F. *concepire*, It. *concebìr*, Sp.] to imagine or apprehend, to comprehend or underſtand; to frame an Idea; alſo to be with Child, or to breed.

Concei'vable [*concevable*, F.] that may be conceived, imagined, comprehended, *&c.*

Conceivably, in a Manner to be comprehended.

Conceivableneſs, eaſineſs to be conceived.

Concei'ving [with *Logicians*] is the ſimple view that we have of the Things which preſent themſelves to the Mind; as if we image the Sun, a Tree, a Globe, a Square, a Thought, a Being, without forming any particular Judgment. This is the firſt of the four principal Operations of the Mind.

Concent [*concentio*, L.] a Conſort of Voices or Inſtruments; an Agreement of Parts in Muſick.

To **Conce'ntre** [of *con* and *centrum*, L. *concentrer*, F. *concentrar*, It.] to meet in the ſame Centre.

Conce'ntrant *Medicines*, are ſuch whoſe Acids are ſo moderated by *Alkali*, that neither of them predominates.

Concentra'tion, a driving towards the Centre, the retiring or withdrawing of a Thing inwards; alſo a crowding together any fluid Matter into as cloſe a Form as it is capable of; or bringing any ſeparate Particles into as cloſe a Contact as is poſſible.

Concentration [with *Naturaliſts*] the higheſt Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Particles or Atoms of the Mixture touch, by receiving and thruſting one into the other, or by *Reception* and *Intruſion* one into the other; and this Dr. *Grew* takes to be the caſe of all fixed Bodies, which are without Taſte or Smell, whoſe conſtitution is ſo firm, till that the Particles are as it were *unprimed* from each other, they cannot affect either of thoſe Senſes.

Conce'ntrick [*concentrique*, F. *concentrico*, It. of of *concentricus*, L.] that has one and the ſame common center; as concentrick circles or other figures.

Conce'pt [*conceptum*, L.] a ſet form or term uſed in publick acts.

Conce'ptacle [*conceptaculum*, L.] any hollow thing that is fitted to receive or contain another.

Conce'ptio [with *Gram.*] a figure, otherwiſe called *Sylepſis*, *L.*

Concep'tion [F. *Concezzione*, It. *Concepcìon*, Sp. of *Conceptio*, L.] (with *Logicians*) is an Act of the Mind, or the Product of it, as Thought, Notion or Principle; the ſimple Idea or Apprehenſion that a Perſon has of any Thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Matter or Point relating to it.

Immaculate **Conception** *of the Holy Virgin* [with *Roman Catholicks*] a Feaſt held on the 8th of *December*, in Regard to the Virgin *Mary*'s being conceived and born immaculate.

To **Conce'rn** [*Concernere*, L. *Concerner*, F. *Concernere*, It. *Concernìr*, Sp.] to Regard, have Reſpect or Regard to, to intereſt One's Self in, or trouble One's Self with.

Concern, Affair, Buſineſs or Matter of Importance; alſo a being concerned or affected in Mind.

Conce'rned [*Concerné*, F.] Intereſted, Affected, alſo Troubled.

Concerning, [*Præp.*] Touching.

Concernment, the ſame as *Concern.*

Conc'ert [F. *Concerto*, It. and Port.] Agreement between Perſons in Action, *&c.*

To **Conce'rt** [*Concerter*, F. *Concertàr*, Sp. *Concertare*, It. and L.] to contrive or debate together about a Buſineſs; to lay a Deſign in order to bring an Affair to paſs.

Concert }
Concerto } [*Concert*, F. *Concerto*, It. and Port. *concierto*, Sp.] (in *Muſick*) a Conſort, a Company of Muſicians playing and ſinging the ſame Piece of Muſick or Song at the ſame Time.

Concerta'nte [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies thoſe Parts of a

Piece of Muſick that play throughout the whole, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that play only in ſome Parts.

CONCERTA'TION, a ſtriving together, *L.*

CONCE'RTATIVE [*Concertativus*, L.] contentious.

CONCE'RTO [in *Muſick Books*] a Conſort, or a Piece of Muſick of ſeveral Parts for a Conſort, *Ital.*

CONCERTO *groſſo* [in *Muſick Books*] the grand Chorus of the Conſort, or thoſe Places of the Conſort where all the ſeveral Parts perform or play together, *Ital.*

CONCE'SSI, I have granted, *L.*

CONCE'SSI [*Law Word*] a formal Word that implies a Covenant.

CONCE'SSIO [with *Rhet.*] a Figure the ſame as *Synchoreſis*, L.

CONCE'SSION [F. *Conceſſione*, It. *Conceſſion*, Sp. of *Conceſſio*, L.] a granting or yielding; an Allowance, Grant or Permiſſion.

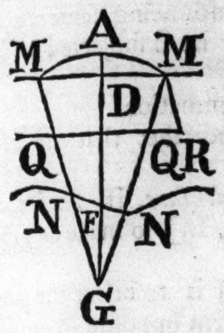
CONCE'SSIONARY [of *Conceſſion*, F. of L.] by way of Grant or Allowance.

CO'NCHA [κογχὴ, *Gr.*] a Shell-fiſh, with two Shells, as a Scallop, an Oyſter, *&c.* L.

CO'NCHA [with *Anat.*] the winding of the cavity or hollow of the minor part of the ear, *L.*

CONCHI'TES [of κόγχη, *Gr.* a Shell-fiſh] a Stone reſembling Shell-fiſh.

CONCHOID [of κόγχη, *Gr.* a Shell-fiſh] is the name of a curve line invented by *Nichomedes*; It is a curve which always approaches nearer to a ſtrait line, to which it inclines; but never meets it. It is deſcribed thus,



Draw the right line Q Q. and another perpendicular to it in E; draw the right lines GM, GM, cutting QQ. and make QM=QN=AE=EE, the curves wherein the points MM are, is the firſt conchoid, and thoſe where the points NN are found, the ſecond conchoid.

CONCI'LIARY, of or pertaining to a council.

To CONCI'LIATE [*concilier*, F. *conciliare*, It. of *conciliatum*, L.] to get, to procure, to gain or win.

CONCILIA'TIO, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame as *Synæceoſis*, L.

CONCI'LIATORY [*conciliatoire*, F. *conciliatorius*, L.] of reconciliation.

CONCILIA'TORS, a Title which *Romiſh* eccleſiaſtical Writers affect, who have put the faireſt Varniſh on the Doctrines of that church.

CONCI'NNATENESS } [*concinnitas*, L.] Decency, Fitneſs,
CONCI'NNITY } *&c.*

CONCI'NNOUS [*concinnus*, L.] fit, agreeable, *&c.*

CONCINNOUS *Intervals* [in *Muſick*] are ſuch as are fit for Muſick, next to and in combination with concords.

CO'NCIONAL [*concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a Sermon, Oration or Aſſembly.

CONCI'SE [*concis.* F. *conciſo*, It. and Sp. *conciſus*, L.] ſhort, brief.

CONCI'SELY, ſhortly, briefly.

CONCI'SENESS [of *concis*, F. *conciſus*, L.] briefneſs.

CONCI'SION [*q. d.* a cutting] a word uſed by way of contempt, for *Circumciſion*, Phil. iii. 2.

CONCITA'TION, a provoking, ſtirring up or pricking forward, *L.*

CONCLAMA'TION, an out-cry, ſhout or noiſe of many together.

CO'NCLAVE, a cloſet or inner room, that ſhuts up under lock and key, *L. F. It.* and *Sp.*

CONCLAVE [in *Rome*] a Room in the *Vatican*, where the *Roman* Cardinals meet to chooſe a Pope; alſo the Aſſembly of the Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Deciſion of any important Affair in the church.

CONCLA'VIST [*conclaviſte*, F. *conclaviſta*, It.] one who attends a cardinal during his abode in the conclave.

To CONCLU'DE [*conclurre*, F. *conchiudere*, It. *concluyr*, Sp. and Port. *concludere*, L.] to finiſh, make an end of or cloſe; alſo to infer, collect by reaſon, or draw a conſequence; to reſolve upon or determine.

CONCLU'SION [F. *concluſione.* It. *concluſion*, Sp. of *concluſio*, L.] the end, cloſe or iſſue of a thing, a conſequence or inference.

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a Man by his own Act upon Record has concluded or charged himſelf with a Duty or other Thing: It is alſo uſed to ſignify the End or latter Part of any Declaration, Bar, Replication, *&c.*

CONCLUSION [with *Logicians*] the laſt of the three propoſitions of a Syllogiſm.

CONCLUSION [in *Oratory*] conſiſts of two parts, the *Recapitulation* or *Enumeration*, and the *Paſſions.*

CONCLU'SIVE [of *concluſivus*, L.] ſerving to conclude, as an argument is ſaid to be *concluſive* when the conſequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLU'SIVENESS [of *concluſivus*, L.] the true drawing of conſequences.

CONCOAGULA'TION [according to Mr. *Boyle*] ſignifies the cryſtallizing of ſalts of different kinds together, where they ſhoot into one maſs of various Figures, ſuitable to their reſpective kinds.

To CONCO'CT [of *concoquere*, L.] to digeſt.

CONCO'CTION [F. *concozione*, It. of *concoctio*, L.] a boiling, together.

CONCOCTION [in *Medicine*] is uſually taken for the ſame as *digeſtion*, though *digeſtion* is generally confined to what paſſes in the ſtomach; but *concoction* is taken to ſignify what alterations are made in the blood-veſſels, which may be called the *ſecond Concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres and minuteſt veſſels, the *third* and *laſt Concoction.*

CONCO'MITANCE } [F. *concomitanza*, Ital. of *concomitari*,
CONCO'MITANCY } L.] an accompanying together with.

CONCO'MITANT [F. *concomitante*, It. and Sp. of *concomitans*, L.] accompanying with; alſo a companion.

CONCO'MITANTLY, in courſe along with another.

CO'NCORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, Sp. of *Concordia*, It. and L.] agreement, union, good underſtanding.

CONCORD is repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by a beautiful Woman, having the Signs of Tranquillity in her Looks. In her right Hand a Pomegranate, a Fruit which is filled with ſmall Grains, cloſely united, and of which it is obſerv'd, that if the Roots be ſeparated they will twiſt together again. In her left Hand a Scepter adorn'd with divers Flowers, and a Garland of Fruits and Flowers on her Head.

Friendly CONCORD is repreſented by a Woman crown'd with a Garland of Olives, having in one Hand a ſmoaking Cenſer, and in the other a Cornucopia.

Military CONCORD by the Goddeſs Pallas, having in her right Hand a Spear, and in her left Serpents.

Conjugal CONCORD, by a young Couple ſtanding cloſe together, both cloath'd in Purple, and chain'd to one another by a chain of Gold; holding each with one Hand a Heart, and with the other two Turtles billing.

Inſuperable CONCORD, by *Gerion* with three Faces, crown'd with a crown of Gold, having ſix Arms and ſix Legs; In his 3 right Hands a Spear, a naked Sword and a Scepter; and his 3 left Hands reſting upon a Buckler.

CONCORD [as an *allegorical Deity*] was by the *Romans* feign'd to be the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and repreſented in the ſame Manner as Peace; vid. *Peace.*

CO'NCORD [in *Law*] an agreement between parties, who intend the levying of a fine of lands one to another, in what manner the land ſhall paſs. Alſo an agreement made upon any treſpaſs committed between ſeveral parties.

CONCORD [in *Gramm.*] that part of *Syntax* or conſtruction, whereby the words of a ſentence agree among themſelves, whereby verbs are put in the ſame number and perſon with nouns, *&c.*

CONCORDS [in *Muſick*] are certain intervals between ſounds, which delight the ear when heard at the ſame time.

Simple CONCORDS, are thoſe whoſe extremes are at a diſtance, leſs than the ſum of any other two concords.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the 5th and the 8th, with all their octaves.

Compound CONCORDS, are equal to any two or more concords.

Imperfect CONCORDS, are the 3d and 8th, with all their octaves.

To CONCO'RD [*concordàr*, Sp. *concordare*, It. and L.] to agree together.

CONCO'RDANCE [F. *Concordanza*, It. *Concordancia*, Sp. of *Concordantia*, L.] a general alphabetical index of all the words in the Bible.

CONCO'RDANCE } [*Concordantia*, L.] Agreement.
CONCO'RDANCY }

CONCO'RDANT [*concordante*, It. of *concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCO'RDANT *Verſes*, ſuch as have in them ſeveral words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning: as,

CONCO'RDATES, publick Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

CONCORDAT [in the *Canon Law*] a covenant or agreement in ſome beneficiary matter; as relating to a reſignation, permutation or other eccleſiaſtical cauſe.

CONCORDITY, [*concorditas*, L.] concord.

$$\textit{Et}\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Canis}\\ \textit{Lupus}\end{matrix}\right\}\textit{in Sylva}\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Venatur}\\ \textit{Nutritur}\end{matrix}\right\}\textit{Et omnia}\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{Servat.}\\ \textit{Vaſtat.}\end{matrix}\right.$$

CONCO'RPORAL [*concorporalis*, L.] of the ſame body or company.

To CONCO'RPORATE [*concorporatum*, L.] to incorporate, to imbody; to mix or mingle together in one body.

CONCORPORA'TION, a mixing or tempering into one body; an incorporation.

CO'NCOURSE [*concours*, F. *concorſo*, It *concúrſo*, Sp. *concurſus*, L.] a running together or reſorting of people to a place; a multitude of people aſſembling together on ſome particular occaſion.

CONCREMA'TION, a burning together, *L*.

CONCRE'TE [*concreto*, It. of *concretum*, of *concreſcere*, L. to grow together] a thing grown together, or made up of ſeveral ingredients.

CONCRETE [with *Philoſophers*, &c.] a Body made up of different principles, and is therefore much the ſame as mixt.

CONCRETE [with *Logicians*] is any quality conſidered with its ſubjects; thus when we ſay *ſnow is white*, we ſpeak of *Whiteneſs* in the *Concrete*; and in this reſpect it is contradiſtinguiſhed from the abſtract, when the quality is conſidered ſeparately, as *Whiteneſs*, which may be in other things as well as *ſnow*.

CONCRETE *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] are numbers which expreſs or denote ſome particular ſubject; as 2 men, 4 horſes, 6 pounds, *&c.* whereas if nothing were joined with the number, it is taken abſtractedly or univerſally; thus 6 ſignifies an aggregate or ſum of 6 units, whether pounds, horſes, men, or any thing elſe.

Natural CONCRETE [with *Philoſophers*] as antimony is a natural concrete, which has been compounded in the bowels of the earth.

Factitious CONCRETE [with *Philoſophers*] a concrete compounded by art, as ſoap is a *factitious Concrete*, or a body mixed together by art.

CONCRE'TENESS [of *concreſcere*, L.] a being grown together, *&c.*

CONCRE'TED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRE'TION [*concrezione*, It. of *concretio*, L. compounded of *con* and *creſco*] a growing or gathering together; the compoſition or union of ſeveral particles together into a viſible maſs, whereby it becomes of ſome particular figure or property.

CONCRETION [with *Philoſophers*] the uniting together of ſeveral ſmall particles of a natural body into ſenſible maſſes or concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Pharmacy*] a thickening of any boiled liquor or juice into a more ſolid maſs.

CONCRE'TURE, a vapour coagulated and endued with ſome form.

CONCUBA'RIA [*Old Law*] a fold or pen where cattle lie together.

CONCU'BINAGE [F. *concubinato*, It. of *concubinatus*, L.] the keeping a concubine or miſs, ſornication; alſo a marrying of a woman of inferiour condition, and to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality.

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] an exception againſt a woman, who ſues for her dower, whereby it is alledged againſt her, that ſhe is not a wiſe legally married to the party, in whoſe land ſhe ſeeks to be endowed; but his concubine.

CO'NCUBINE [F. *concubina*, It. Sp. and L.] a woman who lies and lives with a man, as if ſhe was his lawful wife; an harlot or ſtrumpet.

CONCUBINE, ſometimes is uſed for a real, legitimate and only wife, and diſtinguiſhed by no other circumſtance but a diſparity of birth and condition to her husband.

To CONCU'LCATE [*conculcare*, It. and L.] to ſtamp upon, or tread under foot.

CONCULCA'TION, a ſtamping upon, a treading or trampling under foot.

CONCU'MBENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] a lying together.

CONCU'PISCENCE [F. *concupiſcenzia*, It. *concupicéncia*, Sp. of *concupiſcentia*, L.] an over-eager or earneſt deſire of enjoying any thing; a coveting, eſpecially an inordinate deſire of the fleſh, the venereal deſire.

CONCUPI'SCENTIAL, of or pertaining to concupiſcence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE [F. and Sp. *concupiſcibile*, It. of *concupiſcibilis*, L.] that which deſires earneſtly or naturally; alſo that which is deſirable.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE *appetite or faculty*, is the ſenſual or unreaſonable part of the ſoul, which only ſeeks after the pleaſures of ſenſe; or that affection of the mind which excites to covet or deſire any thing.

CONCUPI'SCIBLENESS, fitneſs or readineſs to deſire or be deſired earneſtly, *&c.*

To CONCU'R [*concourir*, F. *concorrere*, It. *concurrìr*, Sp. of *concurrere*, L. *i. e.* to run together or with] to conſpire, to help, to agree with one in ſomething, to give one's conſent.

CONCU'RRENCE [*concorrenza*, It. *concurrência*, Sp.] meeting, approbation, agreement in judgments and opinions.

CONCU'RRENT [*concurrens*, L.] jointly conſenting or agreeing to.

CONCURRENT, *Subſt.* [F. *concurrente*, It.] a competitor.

CONCU'RRENT *Figures* }
CO'NGRUENT *Figures* } [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another, and it is a received axiom, that thoſe figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

CONCU'RRENTNESS, agreeableneſs or agreeing to or with ſome other.

CONCU'SSION [F. and Sp. *concuſſione*, Ital. of *concuſſio*, L.] a ſhaking or jumbling together; alſo a ſhock of an earthquake.

CONCU'SSION, a publick Extortion, when any Officer or Magiſtrate pillages the People by Threats, or Pretence of Authority.

CONCU'SSIONARY [*concuſſionaire*, F. of *concuſſio*, L.] of or pertaining to ſhaking together.

CONCUSSI'VE [of *concuſſus*, L.] ſhaking or jumbling together.

To COND }
To CONN } [in *Sea Language*] is to conduct or guide a Ship in the right courſe; for the conder ſtands aloft with the compaſs before him, and gives the word of direction to the man at the helm how to ſteer.

To CONDE'MN [*condanner*, Fr. *condannare*, It. *condenàr*, Sp. *condemnar*, Port. of *condemnare*, L.] to ſentence one to death; to blame, to diſapprove or diſlike.

CONDE'MNABLE [*condamnable*, F. *condannevole*, It.] that may be condemned or deſerving condemnation.

CONDEMNABLENESS, worthineſs to be condemned.

CONDEMNA'TION [*condamnation*, F. *condannagione*, It. *condenaciòn*, Sp. of *condemnatio*, L.] the pronouncing ſentence or giving judgment againſt a perſon, whereby he is ſubjected to ſome penalty.

CONDE'MNATORY, pertaining to condemnation.

CONDENSA'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] medicines that are of a condenſing or thickening quality, *L*.

To CONDE'NSATE }
To CONDE'NSE } [*condenſe*, F. *condenſare*, It. *condensàr*, Sp. *condenſatum*, L.] to make or grow thick.

To CONDE'NSATE [with *Philoſophers*] is to bring the parts of a natural body into leſs compaſs; the term oppoſite to *condenſate*, is to *rarefy*.

CONDENSA'TION [F. *condenſamento*, It. of *condenſatio*, L.] a thickening, *&c.*

CONDENSATION [with *Philoſophers*] is when a natural body takes up leſs ſpace, or is confined within leſs dimenſions than it had before.

CONDENSATION [in *Chymiſtry*] a ſtoppage and collection of vapours made by the top of an alembick, whereby it is returned in the form of a liquid, or as it is raiſed in the head or receiver, there to harden into a permanent and ſolid ſubſtance, as in ſublimations of all kinds.

CONDE'NSER, a pneumatick engine, whereby an unuſual quantity of air may be crowded into a given ſpace.

CONDE'NSENESS }
CONDE'NSITY } [of *condenſitas*, L.] thickenedneſs, cloſeneſs, hardneſs.

CO'NDERS [of a *Ship*] thoſe who cond or give direction to the ſteerſman for guiding or governing a Ship.

CONDERS [in *Fiſhery*] thoſe who ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, with boughs, *&c.* in their hands to make ſigns to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the ſhoal of herrings paſſes, which they diſcover by a kind of blue colour the fiſh make in the water.

To CONDESCE'ND [of *con* and *deſcendere*, L. *condeſcendre*, F. *condeſcendere*, It. *condeſcendèr*, Sp.] to comply, ſubmit or yield to; to vouchſafe.

CONDESCE'NDENCY }
CONDESCE'NSION } [*condeſcendance*, F. *condeſcendenza*, It. *condeſcendencia*, Sp.] the act of condeſcending or complying; complaiſance or compliance.

CONDI'GN [*condegno*, Ital. *condigno*, Sp. of *condignus*, L.] worthy, according to merit.

CONDI'GNESS [of *condignus*, L.] the being according to merit.

CONDI'GNITY, ſtrict, real or exalted merit.

CON DILIGE'NZA [in *Muſick Books*] with diligence, care and exactneſs, *Ital.*

CO'NDIMENT [*condimento*, It. *condimentum*, L.] ſauce, ſeaſoning.

CONDISCI'PLE [*Condiſcipulus*, L.] a ſchool-fellow, a fellow-ſtudent.

CON DISCRE'TIONE [*Muſick Books*] with Judgment and Diſcretion, *Ital.*

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be or is ſeaſoned, pickled or preſerved.

CONDI'TE }
CONDI'TED } [*conditus*, L.] ſeaſoned, pickled.

CONDI'TEMENT, a compoſition of conſerves, powders and ſpices, made up in the form of an electuary, with a proper quantity of Syrup.

Condi'tion [F. *Condizione*, It. *Condicion*, Sp. of *Conditio*, L.] the nature, ſtate or circumſtances of a perſon or thing; alſo quality or degree; alſo an article, clauſe or proviſo of a covenant, treaty, &c.

Condition [in a *Legal Senſe*] a bridle or reſtraint annexed to a thing, ſo that by the non performance of it, the party ſhall receive prejudice and loſs; but by the performance, benefit and advantage.

To **Condition** *with one* [*conditionner*, F.] to make a condition or bargain with him.

Condition [in a *Deed*] is that which is knit and annexed by expreſs words to the feoffment, deed or grant either in writing or without.

Condition *implied*, is when a man grants to another an office of bailiff, ſteward, &c. though there be no condition in the Grant, yet the Law makes one covertly.

Conditio *ſine qua non* [in *Philoſophy*] a Term uſed in Speaking of ſome Accident or circumſtance, which is not eſſential to the Thing but yet is neceſſary to the Production of it.

Condi'tional [*conditionel*, F. *condizionale*, It. *condicionàl*, Sp. of *conditionalis*, L.] implying conditions or terms.

Conditional *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are Propoſitions that conſiſt of two parts joined together by the particle *if*, of which the firſt Propoſition, that includes the concluſion, is called the *Antecedent*, the other the *Conſequent*. Thus *if the Body of a Man be material, it is mortal*, which is a conditional Propoſition, in which the clauſe, *if the Body of a Mán be material*, is the *Antecedent*, and the other is *mortal*, is the *Conſequent*.

Condi'tionally, on or with condition.

Condi'tionalness } [*Conditionalitas*, L.] the being con-
Conditiona'lity } ditional.

Condi'tioned [*conditionné*, F.] endued with certain humours or qualities.

Con *dolce maniere* [in *Muſick Books*] after a ſweet and agreeable manner, *It.*

Condo'latory, of or pertaining to condolence.

To **Condo'le** [*ſe condouloir*, O. F. *condolerſi*, It. *condolèrce*, Sp. of *condolere*, L.] to expreſs one's ſorrow to another for ſome loſs or misfortune of his.

Condo'leance [*Condolence*, F. *Condoglienza*, It. *Condoleneia*, Sp.] a Sympathy in Grief, a fellow-feeling of another Perſon's Sorrow.

Condo'lement [of *condolere*, L.] an expreſſion of feeling a Sympathy at the affliction of others.

Condona'tion, a Pardoning or Forgiving, *L.*

Condri'llæ } [*Botany*] wild ſuccory, dandelion.
Condri'llon }

Condorma'ntes [of *con* together, and *dormire*, L. to ſleep] a religious ſect in *Germany*, ſo called of their lying all together, men and women, young and old.

Co'ndor } [in *Peru* in *America*] a ſtrange and monſtrous
Co'ntur } Bird, ſome of which are ſaid to be 5 or 6 ells long, from one end of the wing to the other, they have very hard and ſharp beaks, that will pierce a hide, and two of them will kill and devour a bull: their feathers are black and white like a Magpye, having a creſt on the head in the ſhape of a razor. It is a very furious Bird, and ſeveral *Spaniards* have been killed by them, and the ancient Natives are ſaid to have worſhipped this Bird as one of their Deities; when theſe Birds fly, they make a terrible noiſe.

To **Condu'ce** [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

Condu'cible } [*conducibilis*, L.] that conduces, profitable,
Condu'cive } advantageous.

Conduci'bleness, Profitableneſs, &c.

Co'nduct [*Conduite*, F. *Condotta*, Ital. *Conducta*, Sp. of *Conductum*, L.] to guide, lead, bring along or carry.

Safe **Conduct**, a Guard of Soldiers who defend the common People from the Violence of an Enemy.

Condu'ctor [*Conducteur*, F. *Conduttore*, It. *Conducidòr*, Sp. of *Conductor*, L.] a Leader, Guide, &c.

Conductor [in *Surgery*] an hollow inſtrument to thruſt into the bladder, to direct another inſtrument into it, to extract the ſtone.

Condu'ctress [*Conductrice*, F. *Condueitrice*, It.] a She-Guide.

Conducti'tious [*conductitius*, L.] that may be hired, led or gathered together.

Conducts, Sewers or Gutters to convey away the Suillage of an Houſe.

Co'nduit [*Conduite*, F. *Condutto*, It.] a Pipe for the conveyance of water; a water-courſe.

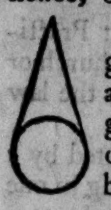
Condupl ica'tion, a doubling, a folding together, *L.*

Co'ndyli [κόνδυλοι, Gr.] the joints or knuckles of the fingers; alſo that ſmall knob of bones called Productions.

Condy'loma [κονδύλωμα, Gr.] the knitting or joining of the joints of an animal body, *L.*

Condyloma [with *Phyſicians*] a hard ſwelling in the fundament, proceeding from black humours ſettling there, which ſometimes cauſe an inflammation.

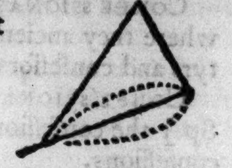
Condy'lus [κονδύλ☉, Gr.] a Joint, a little round Eminence, or Protuberance at the Extremity of a Bone.



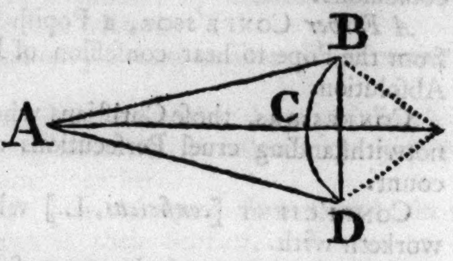
Cone [F. *cono*, It. of *conus*, L. of κῶν☉, Gr.] a geometrical ſolid figure, conſiſting, of ſtraight lines that ariſe from a circular baſe, and growing narrower by degrees, end in a point at the top, directly over the center of the baſe. The manner of producing this figure may be imagined by the turning the plane of a right lined triangle, round the perpendicular Leg or *Axis*, ſo that if the Leg be equal to the Baſe, the Solid produced will be a *right Cone*; if it be leſs, it will be an *acute-angled Cone*; and if greater, an *obtuſe-angled Cone*; as in the Figure.

Right **Cone** [with *Geometricians*] a cone is ſaid ſo to be, with Reſpect to the Poſition of its Axis, *i. e.* when it is not perpendicular to the Horizon, it is called an oblique cone.

A Scalenous **Cone**, is when one Side of it is longer than the other, as in the figure.



Cone *of Rays* [in *Opticks*] are all thoſe Rays which fall from any Point, as ſuppoſe A in any Object on the Surface of any Glaſs, as B, C, D, having the Vertex in A, and the Glaſs for its Baſe, ſuch is the cone B, C, D, A.



Cone [with *Botaniſts*] ſignifies not only ſuch dry, ſquammous fruits as are properly of a conick figure, as the fir and pine-fruits; but alſo any fruit compoſed of ſeveral parts of a lignous ſubſtance, adhering together, and ſeparating when ripe, as the cypreſs.

Cone } cone, *Sax.* } [an Account or Reckoning when a
Colne } colne, *Sax.* } young Woman, at the Age of 14 or 15, is in Law accounted to be of a competent Age to *keep Cone and Key of the Houſe*, *i. e.* to take upon her the Management of Houſhold Affairs.

To **Confa'bulate** [*confabulare*, It. *confabulatum*, L.] to talk or diſcourſe together.

Confabula'tion [F. *confabulazione*, Ital. of *confabulatio*, L.] a familiar Talking or Diſcourſing together.

Confa'bulatory [of *confabulare*, L.] pertaining to Talking together.

Confalons, a confraternity of ſeculars in the church of *Rome*, called Penitents.

Confe'ction [F. *confexione*, It. *confeciòn*, Sp.] (in *Pharmacy*) a kind of compound Remedy of the conſiſtence of an Electuary.

Confarrea'tion, e ceremony among the ancient *Romans*, uſed in the Marriage of a Perſon, whoſe children were deſtined to the honours of the Prieſthood.

This was the moſt ſacred of the three manners of contracting marriage amongſt them. The ceremony of which was this: the *Pontifex maximus* and *Flamen dialis* joined and contracted the man and woman by making them eat of the ſame cake of ſalt-bread.

Confection, ſee *Confect.*

Confe'ctioner [*Confiturier*, F. *Confettaro*, Ital. *Confitero*, Sp. *Confeiteyro*, Port.] a Maker or Seller of Sweet-meats.

Co'nfects [*Confitures*, F. *Confetti*, It.] fruits, flowers, roots, *&c.* boiled and prepared with ſugar.

Confe'deracy } [*Confédération*, F. *Confederaciòn*, Sp.
Confedera'tion } of *Confœderatio*, L.] an Alliance between Princes and States, for their mutual Defence againſt a common Enemy.

Confe'deracy [in *Law*] the Uniting of Perſons to do any unlawful Act.

To **Confe'derate** [*ſe confédere*, F. *confederarſi*, It. *confederàr*, Sp. of *confœderatum*, L.] to unite in a confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

Co'nfederates [*Confœderati*, L.] Allies, Princes or States entered into an Alliance for their common Safety.

To **Confer** [*conferer*, F. *conferire*, It. *conferìr*, Sp. of *conferre*, L.] to give or beſtow; alſo to compare; alſo to diſcourſe or talk together.

Co'nference [F. *Conferenza*, It. *Conferencia*, Sp.] a Diſcourſe held between ſeveral Perſons about a particular Affair, a Parley.

Confe'rva, the herb ſpurge of the river, *L.*

To **Confe'ss** [*confeſſer*, F. *confeſſare*, It. *confeſſàr*, Sp. and Port. of *confeſſum*, L.] to acknowledge or own; alſo to declare one's ſins in order to abſolution.

CONFE'SSION [F. *Confeſſione*, It. *Confeſſion*, Sp. of *Confeſſio*, L.] acknowledgement, declaration.

Auritular CONFESSION, a confeſſion of ſins to a Prieſt.

CONFESSION [with *Rhetoricians*] is a Figure by which the Perſon acknowledges his fault, to engage him, whom he addreſſes, to pardon him.

CONFESSION *of Offence* [in *Common Law*] an ancient Practice of a ſelon's making a confeſſion before a coroner in a church or other privileged place; upon which the offender was by the law obliged to abjure the realm.

CONFESSION *of Sins*, has been iconologically repreſented by a Woman carrying the Decalogue under her Arms, holding in one Hand a Pomegranate, which, being open, diſcovers ſeveral rotten Grains, near her a Peacock, dragging her Tail upon the Ground after her.

CONFESSION **of a Fault is half the Amends.**

It ſhews that a Man is ſorry for what he has done, and thereby merits a mitigation of the reſentment.

Lat. *Ignoſcere pulchrum, pœnæ genus eſt vidiſſe precantem.*

CONFE'SSIONAL, a place in churches under the main altar, where they anciently depoſited the bodies of deceaſed ſaints, martyrs and confeſſors.

CONFE'SSIONARY [*Confeſſional*, F. *Confeſſionario*, Ital. and Sp.] the confeſſion-chair or ſeat, in which a Prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

A Father CONFE'SSOR, a Popiſh Prieſt, who has the Power from the Pope to hear confeſſion of Penitents, and to give them Abſolution.

CONFESSORS, thoſe Chriſtians who have adhered to the Faith, notwithſtanding cruel Perſecutions and Sufferings on that Account.

CONFI'CIENT [*conficiens*, L.] which finiſheth, procureth, or worketh with.

CO'NFIDANT, an intimate or familiar acquaintance, who is made privy to a perſon's ſecrets or intrigues.

TO CONFI'DE [*confidare*, It. *confiàr*, Sp. of *confidere*, L.] to truſt in, or rely upon.

CO'NFIDENCE [*Confiance*, F. *Confidenza*, It. *Confiánce*, Sp. of *Confidentia*, L.] Boldneſs, Aſſurance, Preſumption, Reliance, Truſt.

CONFIDENCE has been emblematically repreſented by a Woman with her Hair diſhevell'd ſitting on a Rock, and holding a Ship in her Hand.

CONFIDENCE *in God*, by a Lady in coſtly Veſtments, with a radiant Sun over her Head; holding with one Hand a croſs, and leaning with the other Arm on an Altar, upon which lay the Holy Bible: with her Feet ſhe trod down a Bundle of Ruſhes; and by her Side ſtood a Tree, upon which was a Neſt of Ravens; becauſe they are mention'd in Scripture to put their Truſt in God.

CONFIDENCE *in the World*, by a Woman crown'd with Bullruſhes, leaning upon a great Bag of Money, near which are a Scepter, Crown, Robe of Honour and Looking-glaſs; one Foot upon a winged Globe, and in her Hand a Branch of the Apple-tree of Sodom, one of the Apples of which being broken, diſcovers the Aſhes contain'd in it.

CO'NFIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, preſumptuous, poſitive.

A CONFIDENT [F. *Confidente*, Ital. and Sp.] an intimate, truſty, boſom Friend, uſed in Matters of Secrecy and Truſt.

CO'NFIDENTLY, daringly, poſitively.

CO'NFIDENTNESS [*Confidentia*, L.] confidence.

CONFIGURATION [F. *Configurazione*, It. of *Configuratio*, L.] a forming, faſhioning, or making of a like figure; alſo the exterior ſurface that bounds, bodies, and gives them their particular figure.

CONFIGURA'TION [with *Aſtrologers*] the conjunction or mutual Aſpect of Planets.

TO CONFI'NE [*confiner*, F. *confinar*, It. of *con* and *finire*, L. to limit] to tie to a certain Place, to impriſon, to reſtrain; alſo to border upon, to abut upon.

CONFI'NEMENT, reſtraint, impriſonment, ſlavery.

CO'NFINES [Sp. *Confins*, F. *Confini*, Ital. of *Confinia*, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

CONFI'NITY [*Confinitas*, L.] Nearneſs of Place.

TO CONFIRM [*confirmer*, F. *confermare*, It, *confirmàr*, Sp. and Port. of *confirmare*, L.] to ſtrengthen or eſtabliſh; alſo to aſcertain or make good; alſo to back with new Proofs or Reaſons; alſo to adminiſter the church-rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMA'TION [F. *Confermazione*, It. *Confirmaciòn*, Sp. of *Confirmatio*, L.] the act of confirming, ſtrengthening, making good, &c.

CONFIRMATION [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] a holy rite or ceremony by which baptized Perſons are confirm'd in the State of Grace, by the laying on of hands.

CONFIRMATION [which *Rhetoricians*] is the third Part of an Oration, wherein the Orator undertakes to prove by Reaſons, Authorities, Laws, &c. the Truth of the Propoſition advanced in his Oration.

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] a conveyance of an Eſtate or Right, by which a voidable is made ſure or unavoidable, or whereby a particular Eſtate may be encreaſed.

CONFI'RMATORY, ratifying or confirming.

CONFI'SCABLE, liable to confiſcation.

TO CONFISCA'TE [*confiſquer*, F, *confiſcare*, Ital. *confiſcàr*, Sp. of *confiſcatum*, L.] to ſeize upon, or take away Goods, as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, or to the publick Treaſury.

CONFI'SCATE [*confiſcatus*, L. becauſe among the *Romans* the Emperor's Treaſure was kept in Baskets, call'd *Fiſci*] forfeited to the publick Treaſury.

CONFISCA'TION [F. *Confiſcazione*, It. *Confiſcaciòn*, Sp. of *Confiſcatio*, L.] a Forfeiting of, or a legal Adjudication, or taking the Forfeitures of Goods, &c. to the Fiſc or Treaſury, or the King's Uſe.

CONFLA'GRANT [*conflagrans*, L.] burning or being in a Blaze together, *Milton*.

CONFLAGRA'TION, a general burning or conſuming of houſes by Fire, *F.* of *L.*

CONFLATI'LE [*conflatilis*, L.] caſt or molten.

CONFLA'TION, a caſting or melting of metal, *L.*

CONFLE'XURE [*Conflexura*, L.] a bending together.

TO CONFLI'CT [*conflictare*, L.] to encounter or fight with, to ſtruggle with.

A CO'NFLICT [*conflitto*, It. *conflíto*, Sp. of *conflictus*, L.] a ſkirmiſh or combat; a diſpute, a bickering.

CONFLI'CTING, ſtruggling, engaging, fighting with, *Milton.*

CO'NFLUENCE [*confluant*, F. in the latter ſenſe, *confluentia*, L.] a concourſe or Reſort of People; alſo the Meeting of two Rivers, or the Place where they meet and mingle their Waters.

CO'NFLUENT }
CO'NFLUOUS } [*conflúxo*, Sp. of *confluens*, or *confluus*, L.] flowing or running together, as Waters.

CONFLUENT *Small Pox*, i. e. one wherein the Puſtules run into one another.

CO'NFLUX [*Confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, and mixing their Waters.

CONFLUXIBI'LITY }
CONFLU'XIBLENESS } an Aptneſs to flow together.

TO CONFO'RM [*conformer*, F. *conformàr*, Sp. *conformare*, It. and L.] to make like to, to frame, faſhion, or ſuit to, to comply with.

CO'NFORM }
CONFO'RMABLY } [*conformément*, F. *in conformità*, It. *conforme*, Sp. *conformiter*, L.] agreeably, conformable to.

CONFO'RMABLE [*conform*, F. Ital. and Sp. of *conformis*, L.] agreeable, ſuitable, of the like Nature, Form or Faſhion.

CONFO'RMABLENESS }
CONFO'RMNESS } [of *conformité*, F. *conformitas*, L.] Agreeeableneſs in Form, &c.

CONFORMA'TIO *Membrorum* [with *Rhetoricians*] is when things, to which nature has deny'd ſpeech, are brought in ſpeaking, *L.*

CONFORMA'TION, the Shaping, Faſhioning, or Ordering of a Thing; alſo the particular Texture and Conſiſtence of the Parts of a Body, and their Diſpoſition to make a Whole, *Lat.*

CONFORMATION [in the *Art of Phyſick*] an eſſential Property of Health or Sickneſs.

CONFORMATION [with *Anatomiſts*] denotes the Figure and Diſpoſition of the Parts of the Body of a Man: hence *maleformation*, a Fault in the firſt Rudiments, whereby a Perſon comes into the World crooked, or with ſome of the *Viſcera*, &c. not duly proportion'd; or when Perſons labour under incurable *Aſthma*'s, from too ſmall a capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFO'RMIST [*Conformiſte*, F. *Conformiſta*, It.] one who conforms, eſpecially to the diſcipline of the eſtabliſhed church of *England*.

CONFO'RMITY [*Conformité*, F. *conformità*, It. *conformidád*, Sp. of *conformitas*, L.] (in the *Schools*) is the congruency, Relation or Agreement between one Thing and another, as between the Meaſure of the Thing, and the Thing meaſured, &c.

CONFORTATI'VA [i. e. *ſtrengthening Things*] Medicines that comfort and ſtrengthen the Heart, *L.*

TO CONFOU'ND [*confondre*, F. *confondere*, It. *confundir*, Sp. of *confundere*, L.] to mingle, jumble, or huddle together; alſo to confute, puzzle, or perplex; alſo to abaſh or put out of countenance; alſo to diſmay, or make afraid; likewiſe to deſtroy or waſte.

CONFOU'NDED [*confondu*, F.] put into confuſion, &c.

Confoun'dedneſs, confuſedneſs, the being in confuſion.

Confou'ndedly, horribly, after a terrible manner.

Confrai'ry [q. *confratria*, L.] a Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society united together, eſpecially upon a religious Account.

Confrate'rnity [*confraternité*, F. *confraternita*, It.] Brother-hood Society.

Confre'res [*Old Statutes*] Brothers in a religious Houſe; Fellows of one Society, *F.*

Confrica'trices }
Confri'ctrices } luſtfull Women, who titulate one another in the *Clitoris*, in Imitation of venereal Intercourſes with Men.

To **Confro'nt** [*confrontre*, F. *confrontare*, It. *confrontàr*, Sp. of *con* and *frons*, L.] to bring face to face, to oppoſe or contradict face to face, to compare face to face.

Confronta'tion [F.] the action of ſetting two People in oppoſition to each other, to diſcover the truth of ſome fact which they relate differently.

Confu'sæ *Febres* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch Fevers as come together alternately in the ſame Perſons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations ſo exactly as to be eaſily diſtinguiſh'd from one another.

To **Confu'se** [*confuſum*, Sup. of *confundere*, L.] to mingle, to perplex, to put out of Order.

Confu'sed (*confus*, F. *confuſo*, It. and Sp. of *confuſus*, L.] perplex'd, diſturb'd, out of Order.

Confu'sedly, diſorderly, irregularly.

Confu'sedness [*confuſion*, F. of L.] a being in confuſion.

Confu'sion [F. *confuſione*, It. *confùſion*, Sp. of *confuſio*, L.] a jumbling together, Diſorder, Hurly-burly or Diſturbance; alſo a being Abaſhed or out of countenance.

Confusion [in a *Metaphyſical* Senſe] is oppoſed to Order, in a Perturbation of which Confuſion conſiſts, *ex. gr.* when Things prior in Nature do not precede, or Poſterior, do not follow.

Confusion [with *Chymiſts*] a Mixture of Liquors or Fluid Things.

Confusion [with *Logicians*] is oppoſed to Diſtinctneſs or Perſpicuity.

Confusion [in a *Phyſical* Senſe] is a Sort of Union or Mixture by mere Contiguity, as that between Fluids of a contrary Nature, as Oil, Vinegar, *&c.*

Confuta'tion [F. *Confutazione*, It. *Confutaciòn*, Sp. of *Confutatio*, L.] a diſapproving what has been ſpoken.

Confutatio [with *Rhetor.*] a Part of a Narration, wherein the Orator ſeconds his own Arguments, and ſtrengthens his Cauſe by refelling and deſtroying the oppoſite Arguments of his Antagoniſt.

To **Confu'te** [*confuter*, F. *confutàr*, Sp. *confutare*, It. and L.] to convince in Reaſoning; to diſprove, to anſwer Objections, to overthrow or baffle.

Cong (in *Phyſicians Bills* is ſet for *Congius*, L.) a Gallon.

Cong'e, Licence, Permiſſion, Leave, *F.*

Co'nge (with *Architects*) a Moulding either in Form of a Quarter Round or of a Cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two Members from one another.

Conge' *d' accorder*, Leave to Accord or Agree, *F.*

Conge' *d'eſlire* (*Law*) the Royal Permiſſion to a Dean or Chapter in a Time of Vacation to chooſe a Biſhop, *&c.*

Conges (with *Architects*) the Rings or Ferrels anciently uſed about the Ends of wooden Pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-Work.

Congea'ble [of *congé*, F.] done with Leave.

To **Congea'l** (*congeler*, F. *congelàr*, Sp. *congelare*, It. and L.) to freeze or be frozen, to thicken or grow thick, as Ice does.

To **Congeal** (with *Chymiſts*) is to let ſome Matter that is melted, fix or grow into a Conſiſtence, as when Metal is ſuffered to cool after it has been melted in a Crucible, *&c.*

Congea'lable, that may be congealed.

Congee, a low Bow or Reverence.

To **Conge'e**, to make a low Bow or Reverence.

Congela'tion (F. *congelazione*, It, *congelaciòn*, Sp. of *congelatio*, L.) a congealing or freezing; a thickening or ſettling.

Conge'nerous (*congener*, L.) of the ſame Kind.

Congenerous *Muſcles* (with *Anat.*) ſuch as ſerve together to produce the ſame Motion.

Conge'nerousness, the being of the ſame Kind.

Congeners [*Congeneres*, L.] of the ſame Generation or Kind.

Conge'nerated [*Congeneratus*, L.] begotten together.

Conge'nial [of *con* and *genialis*. L.] that is of the ſame Stock or Kind.

Congenia'lity }
Conge'nialness } the like of one kind to or with another.

Conge'niture [*Congenitura*, L.] the Birth of Things at the ſame Time.

Co'ngeon, a Perſon of low Stature, a Dwarf.

Co'nger [*Congre*, F. *Grongo*, It. *Conger* or *Congrus*, L.] a great Kind of Eel.

Conger }
Congre } [of *Congrus*, L.] a Society of Bookſellers to the Number of 10 or more, who unite into a Sort of Company, or contribute a joint Stock for the printing of Books; ſo called, becauſe as a large Conger Eel is ſaid to devour the ſmall Fry, ſo this united Body over-powers young and ſingle Traders, who have neither ſo much Money to ſupport the Charge, nor ſo united an Intereſt to diſpoſe of Books printed; tho' (according to Tradition) the foregoing was the Original of the Name *Conger*, yet to be a little more complaiſant, you may derive it of *congruere*, L. *i. e.* to agree together; or, *ſi licet in parvis magnis exemplis uti*, of *Congreſſus* a Congreſs. *Utrum borum mavis accipe.*

Conge'ries, a Heap, a Pile, a Hoard.

Congeries [in *Nat. Philoſophy*] a collection or joining together of many Bodies or Particles into one Maſs or Lump.

To **Conge'st** [*Congeſtum*, L.] to heap up, or gather together.

Conge'stible [of *congeſtio*, L.] that may be heaped up or gotten together.

Congestion, a heaping or gathering together. *F.* of *L.*

Congestion [with *Surgeons*] a ſettling of Humours in any Part of the Body, which produces a Tumour or Swelling by little and little, and almoſt inſenſibly, by Reaſon of the ſlow Progreſs and Thickneſs of the Matter.

Congiary [with *Medaliſts*] a Gift or Donative repreſented on a Medal.

Congius, a *Roman* Meaſure, containing about a Gallon.

Co'nglobated }
Conglo'bed } [*conglobatus*, L.] heaped or gathered round together.

Conglobated *Glands* [in *Anatomy*] ſuch Glands in an Animal Body, as are ſmooth in their Surface, and ſeem to be made up of one continued Subſtance, as thoſe of the Meſentery are, and all thoſe which ſerve to ſeparate the Juice called *Lympha* from the arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels.

Co'nglobately [of *conglobatio*, L.] in a round Maſs or Lump, *&c.*

Congloba'tion, a gathering together; a round Lump, Fr. *of* Lat.

To **Conglo'merate** [*conglomeratum*, L.] to wind up or into a Bottom, to heap upon one.

Conglo'merate }
Conglo'merated } [*conglomeratus*, L.] heaped or wound round together.

Conglo'merated *Glands* [in *Surgery*] are ſuch as are uneven in their Surface, and made up as it were of leſſer Glands or Kernels; the Uſe of which is to ſeparate ſeveral Sorts of Juices from the Blood; and alſo to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper Channels to their peculiar Receptacles.

To **Conglu'tinate** [*conglutiner*, F. *conglutinare*, L. *conglutinàr*, Sp. *conglutinatum*, L.] to glue, knit or join together.

Conglutina'tion [F. *Conglutinazione*, It. *Conglutinaciòn*, Sp. of *Conglutinatio*, L.] a gluing together.

Conglutination [with *Phyſicians*] a joining of Bodies by Means of their oily, ſticky and clammy Parts.

Conglutinative, of a gluing or ſticking Quality.

To **Congra'tulate** [*congratuler*, F. *congratulare* It. *congratulàr*, Sp. *congratulatum*, L.] to rejoice with one on Account of his good Fortune; alſo to bid him Joy; alſo to expreſs Joy on his Account.

Congra'tulant [*congratulans*, L.] congratulating. *Milton.*

Congratula'tion [F. *Congratulazione*, It. *Congratulacion*, Sp. of *Congratulatio* L.] a congratulating.

Congra'tulatory [*congratulator*, L.) of congratulation.

Congre [of *conger*, L.] a large Eel or Snake that eats up the ſmaller Fry.

To **Co'ngregate** [*congregare*, It. *congregàr*, Sp. *congregatum*, L.] to aſſemble or gather together.

Congrega'tion [F. *Congregazione*, It. *Congregacion*, Sp. of *Congregatio*, L.] an Aſſembly or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting, more eſpecially for Divine Service.

Congrega'tion [with ſome *Philoſophers*] the leaſt Degree of Mixture in which the Parts of the mix'd Body are inconſiſtent, or do not adhere to or touch each other but in a Point; which properly, they ſay, is peculiar to the Particles of Water, and all other Fluids.

Congrega'tional, of or pertaining to a Congregation.

Congrega'tionalists, a Sect of *Independents*, between *Presbyterians* and *Browniſts.*

Congregationists, Diſſenters from the Church of *England.*

Co'ngress (*Congrez*, F, *Congreſſo*, It. and Sp. *Congreſſus*, L.) a coming together, meeting or rencounter; alſo an encountering.

Congress, an Aſſembly or the meeting together of the Deputies or Plenipotentiaries of ſeveral Princes, to treat about a Peace or any other Affair of Importance.

Congreſs (*congreſſus*, L.) an Eſſay or Trial made by the Appointment of a Judge in the Preſence of Surgeons and Matrons, to prove whether a Man be impotent or not, in order to diſſolve a Marriage.

Co'ngruence } (*congruenza*, It. *congruéncia*, Sp. of *con-*
Congru'ity } *gruentia*, L. or *congruitas*, L. *congruite*, F.)
Agreeableneſs, Conformity, ſuitableneſs; it is properly ſaid of a Theme or Diſcourſe, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

Co'ngruent (*congruente*, F. *congruens*, L.) agreeable, ſuitable.

Congru'ity (in *Natural Philoſophy*) is taken to be a relative Property of a fluid Body, by which any Part of it is readily united with any other Part, either of itſelf or of any other ſimilar Fluid. And on the contrary, *Incongruity* is a Property by which it is hinder'd from uniting with any ſolid or fluid Body that is diſſimilar to it.

Congru'ity (with *Schoolmen*) is a Suitableneſs or Relation between Things, whereby we come to a Knowledge of what is to come to paſs therein.

Congruity (with *Geometricians*) is a Term apply'd to Figures, Lines, *&c.* which exactly correſpond when laid over one another, as having the ſame Term or Bounds.

Co'ngruous (*congruo*, It. and Sp. *congruus*, L.) convenient, meet, proper.

Co'ngruouſneſs, agreeableneſs, *&c.*

Co'nic } (*Conicus*, L.) of or pertaining to the Figure of
Co'nical } a Cone.

Conic *Section*, is a Figure which is made by the Solidity of a Cone, being ſuppoſed to be cut by a Plane.

If the Section be made by the *Axis*, or through the *Vertex*, the Figure ariſing is a *Triangle*. If the Section be made by a Plane parallel to the Baſe of the Corner, or ſuccentrarily poſited, the Figure produced is a *Circle*.

If the Section be made parallel to one Side of the Cone, it will be an *Ellipſis*.

If the Section be made through one ſide of the Cone, through the Baſe, and not parallel to the other ſide of the Cone, it will be an *Hyperbola*.

Co'nicalneſs, the being in Form of a Cone.

Conics, that Part of the higher Geometry or Geometry of Curves, that conſiders the *Cone*, and the ſeveral curve Lines ariſing from the *Sections* thereof.

Conjecturable, that may be conjectured or gueſſed.

Conje'ctural [F, *conghietturale*, It. *congeturàl*, Sp. of *conjecturalis*, L.] belonging to or made up of Conjectures; that is only grounded upon Appearances, or probable Arguments.

Conje'cturally, by Conjecture.

To Conje'cture [*conjecturer*, F. *conghietturare*, It. *congeturàr*, Sp. of *conjectura*, L.] to judge or gueſs at Random, without any Demonſtration.

A Conjecture [F. *conghiettura*, It. *congetúra*, Sp. of *conjectura*, L.] a Gueſs, a probable Opinion or Suppoſition.

Coni'ferous (*conifer*, L.) bearing Cones.

Coni'ferous *Plants* (with *Botaniſts*) Trees, Shrubs or Plants, that bear a ſcaly Fruit of a woody Subſtance, and a kind of conical Figure, containing many Seeds, which being ripe drop out of the ſeveral Cells or Partitions of the Cone, that then gape or open for that Purpoſe; as the Pine, the common Alder, the *Scotch* Fir, &c.

Coninge'ria (*Old Records*) a Coney-Borough or Warren for Rabbets, *L.*

To Conjo'bble, to chat together.

To Conjoi'n (*conjungere*, L. *conjoindre*, F. *congiungere*, It. *conjuntàr*, Sp.) to join or put together.

Conjoi'nt (F. *congiunto*, It. *conjúnto*, Sp. *conjunctus*, L.) joined together, mutual.

Conjoint *Degrees* (in *Muſick*] are two Notes, which immediately follow each other in Order of the Scale, as *Ut* and *Re*.

Conjoint *Tetrachords* (in *Muſick*) are two Tetrachords, where the ſame Chord is the higheſt of the one, and the loweſt of the other.

Conjoi'ntly (of *conjoint*, F. *conjuncte*, L.) unitedly.

Coniſor } [in *Law*] is uſed in the paſſing of Fines, for
Cogniſor } him that acknowledges the Fine.

Co'njugal (F, *conjugale*, It, *conjugàl*, Sp. of *conjugalis*, L.] of or belonging to a married Couple.

Conjugal *Love*, is properly repreſented by a Man ſtanding at a Woman's Right-hand, both cloth'd in Purple; one golden Chain encircling both their Necks, with a Heart hanging at it, which is held by one Hand of each of them.

Co'njugally (of *con* with, and *jugum*, a Yoke, *L.*) after the manner of Man and Wife.

Co'njugated (*conjugatus*, L.) coupled or yoked together.

Co'njugate *Diameter* [in *Geometry*] is the ſhorteſt Axis or Diameter in an *Ellipſis* or oval Figure.

Conjugate *of an Hyberbola*, is a Line drawn parallel to the Ordinates, and through the Center or middle Point of the *Tranſverſe Axis*; which is ſometimes callrd the *Second Axis* or *Diameter*.

To Co'njugate [*conjuguer*, F. *congiugare*, It. *conjugàr*, Sp. of *conjugare*, L.] *a Verb* [with *Gram.*] is to form or vary it thro' its ſeveral Moods, Tenſes and Perſons.

Co'njugates [with *Logicians*] is when from one Word we argue to another of the ſame Origination, as *if weeping is to ſorrow, then to weep is to ſorrow.*

Conjugates [with *Rhetoricians*] thoſe Things that are deriv'd from the ſame Original, as *great*, *greatneſs*, *greatly*.

Conjuga'tion [F. *Congiugazione*, It. *Conjugaciòn*, Sp. of *Conjugatio*, L.] a yoking, a coupling together in Pairs. Alſo the Flection or Variation of a Verb, thro' all its Moods, Tenſes and Perſons.

Conjugation [with *Anatomiſts*] is underſtood of a Pair of Nerves, or two Nerves ariſing together and ſerving for the ſame Operation, Senſation or Motoin, *L.*

Conju'nction [*Conjonction*, F. *Congiunzione*, It. *Conjunciòn*, Sp. of *Conjunctio*, L.] (with *Grammarians*] a Particle or little Word that ſerves to join other Words or Sentences together, as *and*, *but*, *if*.

Conjunction [in *Aſtronomy*] the Concourſe or Coition of two Stars or Planets in the ſame optical Point of the Heavens.

Conjunction *apparent* [in *Aſtron.*] is when the Right line ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centers of the two Planets, does not paſs thro' the Center of the Earth.

Conjunction *real or true* [*Aſtron.*] is when the right-line being prolonged or lengthened, paſſes alſo thro' the Earth's Center.

Conjuncti *Morbi* [in *Medicine*] two Diſeaſes which come together, and are diſtinguiſhed into *connexi* and *conſequentes*, the former ſubſiſting at the ſame time, and the latter following one another.

Conjuncti'va *Tunica* [*Anat*] the firſt Coat or Membrane of the Eye, ſo named becauſe it incloſes all the reſt, or becauſe it faſtens the Eye in its Orbit.

Conju'nctive [*conjonctif*, F. *congiuntivo*, It. *conjunctivo*, Sp. of *conjunctivus*, L.] joining, uniting. Alſo the *Conjunctive* (or *Subjunctive*) Mood of a Verb.

Conjunctly, *v.* *Conjointly.*

Conju'nctiveneſs, the being of a joining Quality.

Conju'nctneſs [of *conjonction*, F. of L.] the being cloſe joined.

Conju'ncture [*Conjoncture*, F. *Congiuntura*, It. *Conjuntura*, Sp. *Conjunctura*, L.] the State or Circumſtances of Affairs.

Conjura'tion [F. *Congiurazione*, It. *Conjuraciòn*, Sp. of *Conjuratio*, L.] a Plot or Conſpiracy, ſecret Cabal or League to do any publick Harm, as to ſubvert the Government, attempt the Life of the Prince, *&c.*

Conjura'tion [in *Common Law*] is in a more eſpecial Manner taken to intend a Perſonal Conference with the Devil or Evil Spirits, either to compaſs ſome Deſign or to attain to the Knowledge of ſome Secret; magick Words, Characters or Ceremonies, whereby Evil Spirits, Tempeſts, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to be rais'd and driven away.

To Conju're [*conjurer*, F. *congiurare*, It. *conjuràr*, Sp. of *conjurare*, L.] to charge upon the ſacredneſs of an Oath; to deſire earneſtly, to intreat with the greateſt Importunity; alſo to conſpire or plot together.

To Co'njure [*conjurer*, F. *congiurare*, It. *conjuràr*, Sp. of *conjurare*, *L.*] to practiſe Conjuration or the raiſing of Spirits.

Conjurer, one who is ſuppos'd to practiſe ſuch vile Arts.

I never took him for a Conjurer; that is, I always look'd on him to be a ſilly empty Fellow. The *Scots* ſay; *They that burn him for a Witch, loſe all the Coals.*

To Conn [of connan; *Sax.* to know] to get or learn without Book; alſo to give, as *I conn you Thanks*; alſo to ſtrike with the Fiſt.

A Conn, a Blow with the Fiſt clutched.

Conna'ſcence } [of *con* and *naſcens*, L.] the being born
Conna'ſcency } together with another.

Conna'te [*connatus*, L.] born together with a perſon.

Conna'tural [*Connaturale*, It. *Conaturàl*, Sp. of *Con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to ſeveral Things with others.

Connatura'lity } a being of the ſame Nature with
Conna'turalneſs } ſome other.

To Conne'ct [*Connettere*, It. of *connectere*, L.] to join, knit, tie, or faſten together.

Conne'x [with *Logicians*] thoſe Things are ſaid to be connex, that are joined one to another without any Dependance or Sequence.

Conne'xion [F. *Conneſſione*, It. *Conexiòn*, Sp. of *Connexio*, L.] a joining Things together. a Dependency of one Thing upon another.

Conne'xity [*Connexité*, F. *Conneſſita*, It.] that by which one Thing is joined to another.

Connicta'tion, a twinkling or winking with the Eye, *L.*

Conni'vance } **Conni'vence** } [F. *Connivenza*, It. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to ſee, a winking at a Fault, a paſſing it by without Puniſhment.

To **Conni've** [*conniver*, F. *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no Notice of.

Conniv'entes *glandulæ* or *valvulæ* [in *Anatomy*] are Wrinkles or Corrugations in the inner Coat or Membrane of the two large Interſtices, the *Jejunum* and *Ilium*.

Connoisseu'r [of *connoître*, F. to know] a Perſon well skilled in any Thing.

Connoiss'ance, a ſolid and critical Judgment in any Art or Science; particularly in Painting, Sculpture, *&c.*

Connoisseu'r, a Perſon well vers'd or thoroughly skill'd in any Art or Science; eſpecially a Critick, or one who is a thoro' Judge or Maſter in Matters of Painting, &c. *F.*

To **Conno'te**, to make known together, *L.*

A **Connota'tion**, a making two Things or Perſons known from others by the ſame Diſtinction, *L.*

Connu'bial [*connubialis*, L.] belonging to Wedlock.

Connutri'tious [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is that which becomes habitual to a Perſon from his particular Nouriſhment, or what breaks out into a Diſeaſe in Proceſs of Time, which gradually had its firſt Aliments from ſucking a diſtempered Nurſe, *&c.*

Conoi'd [with *Geomet.*] a ſolid Body reſembling a Cone, excepting that inſtead of a perfect Circle, it has for its Baſe an Ellipſis or ſome other Curve approaching thereto; or it is a Solid produced by the Circumvolution or turning of any *Section* of a Cone about its Axis-

Conoid *Elliptical* [in *Geom.*] is a ſolid Figure, made from the Plane of a Semi Ellipſis, turned about one of its Axis.

Conoid *Parabolical* [in *Geometry*] is a Solid made by the turning of a Parabola about its Axis.

Conoides [with *Anat.*] a particular Gland or Kernel in the Brain, the ſame as *Conarium* or *Glandula Pinealis*.

To **Conqua'drate** [*conquadratum*, L.] to bring into a Square, together with another.

Conquassa'tion, a ſhaking as in an Earthquake; a daſhing or breaking to Pieces.

Conquassa'tion [in *Pharmacy*] the pounding of Things in a Mortar.

To **Con'quer** [*conquerir*, F. *conquiſtare*, It. *conquiſtàr*, Sp.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms; alſo to maſter, to gain or win People's Hearts or Affections.

Co'nquerable [of *conquerant*, F.] that may be conquered.

Co'nqueror, on who has conquered or obtained the Victory, a Subduer.

Co'nquest [*conquiſta*, It. and Sp. *conquête*, F.] Victory; alſo the Thing conquered.

Conrea'ta *pellis* [probably of *corroyeur*, F. a Currier] a Hide or Skin dreſt, *Old Law*.

Consangui'nity [*Conſanguinité*, F. *Conſanguinitá*, It. *Conſanguinidàd*, Sp. of *Conſanguinitas*, L.] the Relation or Kindſhip between Perſons of the ſame Blood, or iſſued from the ſame Root.

Consa'nguinous [of *conſanguineus*, L.] a-kin by Blood.

Consarcina'tion, a patching together, *L.*

Co'nscience [F. *Coſcienza*, It. *Conſciencià*, Sp. of *Conſcientia*, L.] a ſecret Teſtimony or Judgment of the Soul, whereby it gives Approbation to Things it does, that are naturally good, and reproaches itſelf for thoſe that are evil.

A Friend, as far as Conscience permits.

F. *Ami autant que la Conſcience le permet.* The *Lat.* ſay; *Uſque ad Aras* (to the Altar) *Amicus.* Aul. Gel. *Gr.* Μεχειτȣ̃ βωμȣ̃ φίλος εἰμὶ. *Plut.* The Tie of Friendſhip, tho' it obliges us to ſtick at nothing that is allowable, and not deſtructive either to our preſent or future State, to ſerve our Friends, yet is no Way obligatory, where our Probity, Religion or Conſcience is at Stake.

A guilty Conscience needs no Accuſer.

For it generally betrays itſelf by Shame, Fear or Diffidence. The *Lat.* ſay; *Se Judice nemo nocens abſolvitur.*

A ſafe Conscience makes a ſound Sleep.

The Truth of this Aphoriſm can't be better illuſtrated than by a Conſideration of the miſerable State of thoſe who have a bad one, who are never at reſt either by Day or Night. Whence the *Lat.* ſay: *Quis diri conſcia facti Mens habet attonitos, & ſurdo verbere cædit.*

Conscience is emblematically deſcrib'd by a Woman ſtanding between a flowry Meadow, and a Field full of Thorns and Briars; holding a Heart in her Hands, upon which her Eyes are fix'd. The Meaning is very obvious.

A good **Conscience**, by a comely Dame with a chearful Aſpect, ſitting by a Roſe-Buſh under a Croſs, leaning, in an unconcern'd Poſture, with her Head upon one of her Hands, to ſhew her Mind is perfectly at Reſt, even under Troubles. Near her a Book open, with a Heart upon it erect, and encompaſſed by a Serpent, with his Tail in his Mouth.

A bad **Conscience**, by a Woman with the Head of *Meduſa*, holding in one Hand a wounded Heart, and in the other an Image of one of the Infernal Furies. At her Feet Poniards, Cords, an earthen Veſſel fill'd with Poiſon, an open Well, and a barking Dog; the Meaning of all which are very obvious.

Conscie'ntious [*conſcientieux*, F. *coſcienzioſo*, It.] that has a good conſcience, juſt and upright in dealing.

Conscie'ntiously, with a good conſcience.

Conscie'ntiousness [of *conſcientieux*, F.] the having a good conſcience.

Co'nscionable, conſcientious; alſo equitable, reaſonable.

Co'nscionableness [of *conſcientia*, L.] knowing within one's ſelf.

Conscionably, reaſonably. *&c.*

Co'nscious [*conſcius*, L.] inwardly guilty; that knows himſelf to be guilty of; alſo innocent of; alſo privy to.

Consciounesss [of *conſcius*, L.] Inward Guiltineſs, a knowledge or Senſe of one's own or others Guilt, *&c.*

Conscri'bed [in *Geom.*] is the ſame as circumſcribed.

Conscript, as *Patres Conſcripti*, *Roman* Senators, ſo called, becauſe their Names were written in the Regiſter or Catalogue of the Senate.

Conscri'ption, an inrolling or regiſtring, *L.*

To **Co'nsecrate** [*conſecratum*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; alſo to canonize.

Consecra'tion, a hallowing, appointing or ſetting apart to an holy Uſe, a dedicating or devoting; alſo immortalizing or giving everlaſting continuance to one's Memory, *F.* of *L.*

Consecration *of Emperors*, took its original from the Deification of *Romulus*, which *Herodian* deſcribes as follows. The Emperors, who leave either ſons or deſigned ſucceſſors at their death, are conſecrated after this manner, and are ſaid to be enroll'd among the number of the gods. On this occaſion the whole city maintains a publick grief, mixed as it were with the ſolemnity of a feſtival. The true body is buried in a very ſumptuous funeral according to the ordinary method. But they take care to have an image of the emperor made in wax done to the life, and this they expoſe to publick view, juſt at the entrance of the palace gate, on a ſtately bed of ivory, covered with rich garments of embroidered work and cloth of gold. The image lies there all pale, as if under a dangerous indiſpoſition, the whole ſenate dreſs'd in black ſit the greateſt part of the day round the bed on the left hand. and the matrons, who either on account of their parents or huſbands are reputed noble, on the right hand. They wear no jewels, or gold, or other ornaments; but are attired in cloſe white veſts. This ceremony continues ſeven days together, the *Phyſicians* being admitted every day. to the bed-ſide and declaring the patient continually to grow worſe and worſe, At laſt, when they ſuppoſe him to be dead, a ſelect company of young gentlemen of the ſenatorian order take up the bed upon their ſhoulders, and carry it through the *via ſacra*, or the holy way, into the old *Forum*, the place where the *Roman* magiſtrates are us'd to lay down their offices. On both ſides there are raiſed galleries, with ſeats one above another, one ſide being fill'd with boys nobly deſcended, and of the moſt eminent patrician families; the other with a like ſet of ladies of quality; who both together ſing hymns and Pæans compos'd in very mournful and paſſionate airs, to the praiſe of the deceaſed. When theſe are over, they take up the bed again and carry it into the *Campus Martius*, where in the wideſt part of the field is erected a four-ſquare pile, intirely compos'd of large planks in ſhape of a pavillion, and exactly regular and equal in dimenſions. This in the inſide is filled with dry chips, but without is adorned with coverlets of cloth of gold, and beautified with pictures and curious figures in ivory. Above this is placed another frame of wood, leſs, but ſet off with the like ornaments with little portico's. Over this is placed a third and fourth pile, each leſs than that whereon it ſtands; and ſo others perhaps till they come to the leaſt of all, which forms the top. The figure of the ſtructure taken all together may be compar'd to thoſe watch-towers, which are to be ſeen in harbours of note, and by the fire on their top direct the courſe of ſhips into the haven. After this, hoiſting up the body into the ſecond frame of building they get together a vaſt quantity of all manner of ſweet odours and perfumes, whether of fruits, herbs or gums, and pour them in heaps all about it: there being no nation, city, or indeed any eminent men, who do not rival one another in paying theſe laſt preſents to their prince. When the place is quite filled with a huge pile of ſpices and drugs, the whole order of knights ride in a ſolemn proceſſion round the ſtructure, and imitate the motions of the *Pyrrhic* dance. Chariots too in a very regular and decent manner are drove round the pile, the drivers being cloathed in purple, and bearing the images of all the illuſtrious *Romans*, renowned either for their councils, or adminiſtration at home, or their memorabie atchievements in war. The pomp being finiſh'd. the ſucceſſor takes a torch in his hand and puts it to the frame, and at the ſame time the whole company aſſiſt in lighting it in ſeveral places; when on a ſudden the chips and drugs catching fire, the whole pile is quickly conſumed. At laſt from the higheſt and ſmalleſt frame of wood an eagle is let looſe, which, aſcending with the flames towards the sky, is ſuppoſed to carry the prince's ſoul to heaven.

CONSE'CTARY [*conſectarium*, L.] that which follows upon the Demonſtration of an Argument; a Conſequence drawn from a Propoſition that went before; alſo an Addition, Inference or Deduction, and is the ſame as Corollary.

CONSECTARY [in *Geometry*] is ſome conſequent Truth which is gained from ſome Demonſtration.

CONSECU'TIVE [*conſecútif*, F. *conſecutivo*, Sp. and It. of *conſecutivus*, L.] following or ſucceeding immediately one after another; it is generally ſaid of Things. not of Perſons.

CONSECU'TION *Month* [*Aſtronomy*] the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being ſomething more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSECU'TIVELY [in *School Philoſophy*] is a Term uſed in Oppoſition to *antecedently*, and ſometimes *effectively* or *cauſally*.

To CONSE'MINATE [*conſeminatum*, L.] to ſow divers Seeds together,

To CONSE'NT [*conſentir*, F, *conſentire*, It. *conſentìr*, Sp. of *conſentire*, L.] to agree, or accord, to approve or allow of.

A CONSENT [*conſenſus*, L. *conſentement*, F. *conſentimento*, It. *conſentimiénto*, Sp.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

Silence gibes CONSENT.

The *Germ.* ſay; **Keine Antwort is eine Antwort.** (No Anſwer is an Anſwer, or Conſent.) This Saying is taken literally.

CONSE'NT [with *Anatomiſts*] is the mutual Sympathy or Correſpondence between the ſeveral Parts of the Body; as when one Nerve is affected with the Hurt that is received by another; as when the Inflammation of the *Pleura* is communicated to the Lungs.

CONSE'NT [among *Moraliſts*] is our Simple Approbation of Means, as we judge them proper for our Work; and thoſe Means, when they are placed within our Reach and power, employ the two Acts of the will, called *Eliciti* and *Imperati*; which ſee.

CONSENT *of Parts* [with *Philoſophers*] a certain Agreement or Sympathy in the Animal œconomy, by means whereof, when one Part is immediately affected, another at a Diſtance becomes affected in like Manner by Means of ſome Fibres and Nerves, which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENT [with *Phyſicians*] is the depending of one Diſtemper upon another, as a Difficulty of Breathing is ſaid to proceed by Conſent from a Pleuriſy; and when ſo, it ceaſes immediately upon the Removal of the Diſeaſe on which it depends.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*conſentaneus*, L.] agreeable, ſuitable with another.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs.

CONSENTIENT [*conſentiens*] agreeing with.

CO'NSEQUENCE [F. *conſequenzo*, It. *conſequéncia*, Sp. of *conſequentia*, L.] an orderly Following, Concluſion, Inference, the Reſult of any Action or Thing; alſo Importance, Moment or Weight.

CONSE'QUENCE [in *Aſtrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succeſſion of the Signs.

CO'NSEQUENT [F. *conſeguente*, It. *conſeguiénte*, Sp. of *conſequens*, L.] that which follows upon Something.

CONSEQUENCE [with *Logicians*] the laſt Part or Propoſition of an Argument oppos'd to the Antecedents, being ſomething deduced or gathered from a preceding Argument.

CONSEQUENT *of a Ratio* [with *Mathematicians*] is the latter of the two Terms of Proportion, or the Term between which and the Antecedent, the Compariſon is made, as in the Reaſon of Proportion of the Number 4 to 6, 6 is the Conſequent with which the Antecedent 4 is compared, or if the Proportion were a Magnitude or Quantity, as B to C, C is ſaid to be the Conſequent.

CO'NSEQUENTLY } [*conſequemment*, F. *conſequenter*, L.]
CONSEQUE'NTIALLY } by conſequence.

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS [of *conſequentia*, L.] the following by way of conſequence, or the being of conſequence.

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, of or pertaining to Conſequence.

CONSE'RVABLE [*conſervabilis*, L.] that may be kept.

CONSERVA'TION [F. *conſervazione*, It. *conſervaciòn*, Sp. of *conſervatio*, L.] a keeping or preſerving.

CONSERVATI'VA *Medicina*, that Part of Phyſick that contributes to the preſerving a Perſon in Health, in Diſtinction to the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diſeaſed, *L.*

CONSERVA'TOR [*Conſervateur*, F. *Conſervatore*, It. *Conſervadòr*, Sp. of *Conſervator*, L.] a Keeper or Maintainer, a Protector or Defender, an Officer eſtabliſhed for the Security and Preſervation of the Privileges granted ſome Cities, Bodies, Communities, *&c.*

CONSERVA'TOR *of the Peace*, one whoſe Office is to ſee that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce and Safe-Conduct*] an Officer appointed in every Sea-Port, to enquire of Offences committed on the main Sea, out of the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, againſt the King's Truce and Safe-conduct.

CONSERVA'TOR *of the Peace* [in *Common Law*] a petty Conſtable.

CONSERVATOR [in *Law*] an Umpire choſen or appointed to compoſe Differences between two Parties.

CONSE'RVATORY [of *conſervator*, L.] of a preſerving Quality.

CONSERVATORY [*conſervatorium*, L.] a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green-Houſe for Plants.

To CONSE'RVE [*conſerver*, F. *conſervare*, It. *conſervàr*, Sp. of *conſervare*, L.] to preſerve or keep, to defend, or maintain.

A CO'NSERVE [F. *Conſerva*, It.] (in *Confectionary*) a Sort of Compoſition made of Sugar and the Paſte of Flowers or Herbs, ſo that it may be kept ſeveral Years.

CONSE'SSION a ſitting together, as a Judge, *&c* *L.*

CONSE'SSOR, one that ſits with others, *L.*

To CONSI'DER [*conſiderer*, F. *conſiderare*, It. *conſideràr*, Sp. and Port of *conſiderare*, L.] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon, to regard, to have a Reſpect for.

CONSI'DERABLE [F. and Sp. *conſiderabile*, It.] worthy of Conſideration or Notice, remarkable.

CONSI'DERABLENESS [of *conſiderabile*, F.] the deſerving notice; much, viſibly, *&c.*

CONSI'DERATE [*conſideratus*, L.] wiſe, circumſpect, adviſed, diſcreet.

CONSI'DERATELY, wiſely, circumſpectly.

CONSI'DERATENESS [*conſideration*, F. of L.] Deliberation, conſiderate Temper.

CONSIDERA'TION [F. *conſiderazione*, It. *conſideraciòn*, Sp. of *conſideratio*, L.] a bethinking one's Self, a forcible Reaſon, Reſpect or Regard; alſo a Requital.

CONSIDERATION [in a *Legal Senſe*] is the material Cauſe of a Bargain, or *quid pro quo* contract either expreſs'd or imply'd, without which it would not be effectual or binding; *expreſs'd*, as when a Man bargains to give a certain Sum of Money for any Thing; or elſe *imply'd*, as when the Law enforces a Conſideration.

CONSI'DERATENESS, conſidering and deliberating Faculty.

To CONSI'GN [*conſigner*, F. *conſignare*, It. *conſinàr*, Sp. *conſignar*, Port. of *conſignare*, L.] to appoint, to make over, to deliver.

To CONSI'GN [in *Traffick*] Goods are ſaid to be conſign'd to the Correſpondent or Factor, which are ſent over to him by the Merchant or Employer, or *e contra*.

CONSIGNA'TION [F. *conſegnazione*, It. *conſignaciòn*, Sp. of *conſignatio*, L.] a Sealing, the Act of conſigning, making over, *&c.* alſo the Writing ſealed.

CONSIGNA'TION } [in a *Legal Senſe*] is the putting a Sum
CONSI'GNMENT } of Money, *&c.* into ſure Hands, until the Deciſion of a Controverſy or Law-Suit, that hinders the Delivery of the ſaid Truſt to the proper Owner.

CONSI'GNATURE [*conſignatura*, L.] a ſealing together.

CONSIGNIFICA'TION, a ſignifying by Tokens, or with ſome other Thing, *L.*

CONSIGNI'FICATIVE, that is of the ſame Signification with another.

CONSI'MILAR [of *con* and *ſimilis*, L.] alike or agreeing.

CONSIMI'LITY [*conſimilitas*, L.) likeneſs or reſemblance.

To CONSI'ST [*conſiſter*, F. *conſiſtere*, It. *conſiſtìr*, Sp. of *conſiſtere*, L.] to be made up of; alſo to agree or hang together.

CONSI'STENCE (F. *conſiſtenza*, It. *conſiſténcia*, Sp. of *conſiſtentia*, L.) Eſſence, the Manner of being; the Thickneſs of Liquid Things; alſo an Agreement or Relation.

CONSI'STENCE (in *Phyſ.*) is that State of a Body, wherein its component particles are ſo connected or entangled among themſelves, ſo as not to ſeparate or recede from each other.

CONSI'STENT (*conſiſtens*, L.) ſuitable or agreeable to; alſo that is not fluid, but has a conſiſtence; likewiſe plauſible.

CONSISTENT *Bodies* [in *Philoſophy*] are ſolid and firm Bodies, in Oppoſition to thoſe that are fluid; or ſuch Bodies as will preſerve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and has no Degree of Fluxity or Fluidity.

CONSI'STENTNESS } [of *conſiſtence*, F. *conſiſtentia*, L.] agree-
CONSI'STENCY } ableneſs, &c.

CONSISTO'RIAL [F. *conſiſtoriale*, It. *conſiſtoriàl*, Sp.) of or pertaining to a Conſiſtory.

CONSI'STORY [*Conſiſtoire*, F. *Conſiſtoro*, It. *Conſiſtório*, Sp. *Conſiſtorium*, L.] a ſolemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals; alſo an Aſſembly of the Miniſters, *&c.* of the Reformed Church in *France*; alſo the Court Chriſtian or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or ſome Chapel or Iſle belonging to it, in which the Biſhop had preſided, and had ſome of his Clergy for his Aſſiſtants.

CONSISTORY [in *Law*] the Tribunal or Place of Juſtice in the ſpiritual Court, belonging to the Archbiſhop or Biſhops.

To CONSO'CIATE [of conſociare, L. *aſſocier*, F. *aſſociàr*, Sp.] to join in mutually Society.

CONSO'CIATED [*conſociatus*, L.] joined in mutual Society.

CONSO'LABLE [*conſolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted.

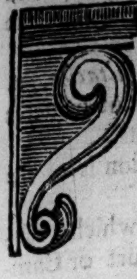
CONSO'LABLENESS [of *conſolabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being comforted.

CONSOLA'TION [F. *conſolazione*, It. *conſolaciòn*, Sp. of *conſolatio*, L.] comfort, comforting, an eaſing of Griefs.

CONSOLATION [with *Rhetor.*] one of the Places whereby the Orator endeavours to temper and aſſwage the Grief or Concern of another.

CO'NSOLATORINESS, aptneſs to give comfort.

CO'NSOLATORY [*conſolatoire*, F. of *conſolatorius*, L.] conſolating or comforting Nature or Quality.



CONSO'LE [in *Architecture*] an Ornament cut upon the Key of an Arch, a ſort of bracket or ſhoulder Piece, having a Projecture and ſerving to ſupporte a Cornice and bear up Figures, Buſts and Vaſes.

To CONSO'LE, to comfort.

CONSO'LIDA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Conſound or Comfrey, *L.*

CONSO'LIDANTS [*conſolidantia*, L.] conſolidating Remedies, *i. e.* ſuch as cleanſe and cloſe up Wounds, producing new Fleſh.

To CONSO'LIDATE [*conſolider*, F. *conſolidare*, It. *conſolidàr*, Sp. of *conſolidatum*, L.] to make whole, or to cloſe up, to be ſtrongly united to, or joined together.

To CONSO'LIDATE [with *Surgeons*] a term uſed concerning broken bones, or wounds, as *the Parts begin to conſolidate*, i. e. to join together in one piece, *as they were before the fracture, or the ſolution of the continuity.*

CONSOLIDA'TION [F. *conſolidazione*, It. of *conſolidatio*, L.] a ſoldering or making ſolid; alſo an uniting or hardening of broken bones; or the cloſing the lips of wounds.

CONSOLIDA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is *Unity of Poſſeſſion*, i.e. the joining or uniting the poſſeſſion, occupancy or profits of certain lands with the property.

CONSO'LIDATION [in *Common Law*] is a joining two benefices or ſpiritual livings into one.

CONSOLIDATIVES [with *Surgeons*] healing medicines to cloſe up a ſcar.

CONSOLIDA'TURE [*conſolidatura*, L.] a conſolidation.

CO'NSONANCE [F. *conſonanza*, It. *conſonáncia*, Sp. of *conſonantia*, L.] conformity, agreeableneſs or ſuitableneſs.

CO'NSONANCE [in *Muſick*] the agreement of two ſounds, the one *grave* and the other *acute*, compoſed in ſuch a proportion of each, as ſhall be agreeable to the ear

CO'NSONANCE [of *Words*] is when two Words ſound much alike at the end, chiming or rhiming.

CO'NSONANT [*conſonante*, It. and Sp. of *conſonans*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [with *Grammarians*] a Letter which produces no Sound alone, or without ſome other, either vowel or conſonant.

CONSONANT, ſignifies an agreeable Interval in Muſick, *Ital.*

CO'NSONANTLY, agreeably.

CO'NSONANTNESS [of *conſonance*, F. *conſonantia*, L.] conformity, agreeableneſs to or with.

CO'NSONOUS [*conſonus*, L.] of the ſame tune or ſound, agreeing in ſound; alſo agreeable, very like.

To CONSO'PIATE [*conſopire*, L.] to caſt into a deep ſleep.

To CONSO'RT [of *conſort*, F. or of *con* and *ſortiri*, L.] to keep company, or have ſociety with.

CO'NSORT [F. *Conſorte*, It. and Sp. of *Conſors*, L.] a companion, fellow or aſſociate; a partaker of the ſame condition; alſo the Wife of a ſoveraign Prince.

CONSORT *better Concert* [*Concert*, F. *Concerto*, It. *Concierto*, Sp. (in *Muſick*) a Piece that conſiſts of 3 or more Parts.

CO'NSOUND, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSO'RTION, a Fellowſhip, Aſſociation, Society, *&c.* L.

CONSPE'CTABLE [*conſpicabilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſeen.

CO'NSPICABLE [*conſpicabilis*, L.] evident, that may eaſily be ſeen.

CONSPI'CUOUS [*conſpicuo*, It. and Sp. of *conſpicuus*, L.] clear, manifeſt, eaſy to be ſeen, famous.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, clearly, manifeſtly, eaſily to be ſeen or perceiv'd.

CONSPICU'ITY } [*conſpicuitas*, L.] Plainneſs or Eaſineſs
CONSPI'CUOUSNESS } to be ſeen.

CONSPI'RACY } [*Conſpiration*, F. *Conſpirazione*, It. *Con-*
CONSPIRA'TION } *ſpiraciòn*, Sp. of *Conſpiratio*, L.] a combination, a ſecret conſultation, a plot, an agreement of parties to any thing good or bad.

CONSPIRACY [*Common Law*] is univerſally taken in the worſt ſenſe, and ſignifies an agreement of perſons binding themſelves by covenant, oath or otherwiſe, that every one of them ſhall aſſiſt the other maliciouſly to indict or cauſe ſome perſon to be indicted of felony, *&c.*

CONSPIRA'TIONE, a writ that lies againſt conſpirators.

CONSPI'RATOR } [*Conſpirateur*, F. *Conſpiratore*, It. *Conſpi-*
CONSPI'RER } *radòr*, Sp. of *Conſpirator*, L.] a Plotter, one who has conſpired for ſome ill Deſign, or that has had a Hand in a Plot.

To CONSPI'RE [*conſpirer*, F. *conſpiràr*, Sp. *conſpirare*, It. and L.] to ſuit or agree together; alſo to complot or bandy together.

CONSPI'RING *Powers* [in *Mechanicks*] are all ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another.

CONSPURCA'TION, a defiling or polluting, *L.*

CO'NSTABLE [*Conétable*, F. *Coneſtabile*, It. *Condeſtable*, Sp. *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes it to be derived of cyning, *Sax.* a king, and *ſtable*, *q. d.* king of the ſtable, or maſter of the Horſe, or as others of coning and *ſtable*, *q. d.* the prop of the king. **Cunſtabel** and **Conſtapel**, in the modern Northern Tongues, ſignify a Gunner.] a title which anciently did belong to the Lords of certain manours; after that high-conſtables of hundreds were appointed, and under thoſe conſtables of every pariſh.

Lord High CONSTABLE *of England*, an Officer who anciently was of ſo great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; his Juriſdiction was the ſame with that of the Earl Marſhal, and took Place of him as chief Judge in the *Marſhal's* Court.

CO'NSTABLE *of the Tower*, an Officer who has the Government of that Fortreſs.

To outrun the CONSTABLE, to ſpend more than one's Income.

CO'NSTABLESHIP [of *Conétable*, F. or *Conſtabulus*, L. and *ſhip*, Engl. office] the office *&c.* of a conſtable.

CO'NSTANCE } [*Conſtantia*, L. *Conſtance*, F. *Coſtanza*, It.
CO'NSTANCY } *Conſtancia*, Sp. and Port.] Firmneſs, Reſolution, Perſeverance, Stedfaſtneſs.

CONSTANCY, was repreſented by the Ancients as a Woman of a ſteady fix'd countenance, embracing with her left arm a column, to ſhew her ſtedfaſt reſolution is not to be mov'd, and holding in her right hand a naked ſword over a fire of an altar, to denote that neither fire nor ſword can terrify a courage arm'd with conſtancy, or perhaps alluding to the like action of *Mutius Scævola.*

Or, as a Woman cloth'd in a robe of azure, embroider'd with ſtars of gold, to ſignify her being fix'd as the firmament, and ſtopping the career of a bull which ſhe holds by his horns.

CONSTANCY *in Love*, by a Woman ſitting on a cube, the emblem of ſteadfaſtneſs, her hands join'd, on her head two anchors, which with their flukes form a heart. In her lap a label, on which the words: *Mens eſt firmiſſima.* (My Mind is immutable.

CO'NSTANT [F. *coſtante*, Ital. *conſtante*, Sp. of *conſtans*, L.] ſteady, reſolute, continuing in one's purpoſe; durable or laſting; certain or ſure.

CO'NSTANTLY, ſteadily, reſolutely, alſo continually.

CO'NSTAT [in *Law*] a certificate taken out of the *Exchequer* court, of what is there upon record, relating to any matter in queſtion; alſo an exemplification or copy of the inrollement of Letters Patents, *L.*

CONSTE'LLATED [of *Conſtellatio*, L.] formed into a conſtellation.

CONSTELLA'TION [F. *Coſtellatione*, It. *Conſtellaciòn*, Sp. of *Conſtellatio*, L.] (in *Aſtronomy*) a company of ſtars, imagined to repreſent the form of ſome animal, *&c.* and called by its name.

To CONSTER, v. *To conſtrue.*

CONSTE'RNATED [*conſternatus*, L.] put into ſudden fear.

CONSTERNA'TION [F. *Conſternazione*, It. *Conſternaciòn*, Sp. of *Conſternatio*, L.] a great fear or aſtoniſhment, by reaſon of ſome ſudden affliction or publick calamity.

To CO'NSTIPATE [*conſtiper*, F. *coſtipare*, Ital. *conſtipatum*, L.] to thicken or make more compact; alſo to cram or ram cloſe.

To CON'STIPATE [with *Phyſicians*] to bind or make coſtive.

CONSTIPA'TION [F. *conſtipazione*, It.] a crowding or thruſting cloſe together.

CONSTIPATION [with *Philoſophers*] is when the Parts of a natural Body are more cloſely united than they were before.

CONSTI'TUENCE [of *conſtituens*, L.] that of which a Thing is compoſed.

CONSTI'TUENT [*conſtituens*, L.] which conſtitues or makes up.

To Co'nstitute [*conſtituer*, F. *conſtituire*, It. *conſtituyr*, Sp. of *conſtitutum*, L.] which conſtitutes or makes up one whole; alſo to appoint.

Constitu'tion [*conſtitucion*, Sp. of *conſtitutio*, L.] the temper of the Body or a natural Diſpoſition; the Temperament of the Body, or that Diſpoſition of the whole Ariſing from the Quality and Proportion of its Parts.

Constitu'tion [F. *conſtituzione*, Ital. *conſtitucion*, Sp. of *conſtitutio*, L.] an Ordinance or Decree; alſo the Form of Government uſed in any Place; the Laws of a Kingdom.

Apoſtolical Co'nstitutions, are a collection of regulations attributed to the Apoſtles, and ſuppoſed to have been collected by St. *Clement*, whoſe Name they bear.

Constitu'tive [*conſtitutivus*, L.] that which is fit or proper to conſtitute.

Constitu'tional, of or pertaining to conſtitution.

Constitu'tiveness, conſtitutive quality.

To Constrain [*conſtringere*, L. whence *contraindre*, F. *coſtringere*, It. *conſtrenir*, Sp.] to oblige by force, to keep in or reſtrain.

Constrai'ningness, compelling nature or quality.

Constrai'nt [*contrainte*, F.] Compulſion, Force, Violence.

Constri'ction, a binding faſt, or tying hard, drawing the parts of a thing cloſer together, *L.*

Constri'ction [with *Philoſophers*] is the crowding the parts of any body cloſer together, in order to condenſation.

Constri'ctores *Alarum Naſi* [*Anatomy*] Muſcles ariſing from the fourth Bone of the Upper-jaw, and which are inſerted to the Roots of the *Alarum Naſi*, and ſuperior Parts of the Upper-lip, ſerving to draw the Upper-lip and *Alæ* downwards, *L.*

Constrictor *labiorum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle encompaſſing the Lips with round or orbicular Fibres, which when it acts draws them up as a Purſe.

To Constru'ct [*conſtructum*, L.] to build, to frame; alſo to contrive.

Constru'ction *of Equations*, is the Method of Reducing a known Equation into Lines and Figures; whereby the Truth of the Rule, Canon or Equation may be demonſtrated geometrically.

Construction [in *Geometry*] is the drawing ſuch lines of a figure, as are neceſſary beforehand, in order to render the demonſtration more plain and undeniable.

Construction [F. *conſtruzione*, Ital. *coſtrucion*, Sp. of *conſtructio*, L.] (with *Grammar*.] the regular and due joining of words together, in a ſentence or diſcourſe; alſo interpretation, ſenſe or meaning.

Constru'ctive, that tends to conſtruction that may be framed or made.

Constru'ctiveness, the eſtate of a thing, as to its capacity of producing a conſtruction.

To Co'nstrue } [*conſtruire*, F. and It. *conſtruir*, Sp. of
To Co'nster } *conſtruere*, L.] to expound, to interpret.

To Co'nstuprate [*conſtuprare*, L.] to deflower a Woman.

Constupra'tion, a debauching of Women, or deflowering of Maids.

Consua'lia [among the *Romans*] certain Feaſts and Games appointed by *Romulus*, when he ſtole the *Sabine* Virgins in Honour of *Conſus*, the God of counſels.

Consubsta'ntial [*conſubſtantialis*, of *con* and *ſubſtantia*, L.] of the ſame ſubſtance; alſo coeſſential, denoting ſomething of the ſame ſubſtance with another.

Consubstantia'lity } [*conſubſtantialitas*, Lat.] a
Consubsta'ntialness } Being of the ſame Subſtance.

To Consubstan'tiate, to make of the ſame Subſtance.

Consubstantia'tion [F. *conſuſtantiazione*, It.] (*i. e.* the mixture or union of two ſubſtances) the doctrine of the *Lutherans*, with regard to the manner of the change made in the bread and wine in the Euchariſt, who maintain that after conſecration, the Body and Blood of our Saviour are actually preſent, together with, or (as they expreſs'd it) in and with the ſubſtance of the bread and wine. Tho' they won't explain their meaning, wheter corporally or ſpiritually, but to evade the queſtion, if put to it, generally anſwer *ſacramentally* or *myſteriouſly*.

Consuetu'de [*conſuetudo*, L.] cuſtom or uſage.

Consuetu'do [*Old Records*] a cuſtomary Service, as a day's work, to be done by the tenant for the Lord of the manour.

Consuetudi'nibus & *ſervitiis*, a Writ of Right, that lies againſt a Tenant, who with-holds from his Lord the Rent or ſervice due to him.

Co'nsul [F. and Sp. *Conſolo*, It. of *Conſul*, L.] (among the *Old Romans*) a chief or ſoverain Magiſtrate, annually choſen by the People, of which there were two in number: they commanded the armies of the commonwealth, and were ſupreme Judges of the differences between citizens: This title is now given to the chief Governours of ſome cities; but eſpecially to the chief Managers of Trade or Reſidents for Merchants in foreign Parts.

Co'nsular [*conſulaire*, F. *conſolare*, It. *conſular*, Sp. of *conſularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a conſul.

Consulship, the office of a conſul.

To Consult [*conſultum*, Sup. *L*, *conſulter*, F *conſultare*, It. *conſultar*, Sp. and Port.] to adviſe with or take advice, to deliberate upon or debate a matter; alſo take care of or provide for.

A Consult [*conſulte*, F. *conſulta*, Sp. and Ital. of *conſultus*, L.] the ſame as conſultation; but is commonly taken with us in an ill ſenſe, for ſecret cabals of plotters againſt the State.

A Consulta'tion [F. *conſultazione*, It. *conſultacion*, Sp. of *conſultatio*, L.] a conſulting or deliberating about matters; eſpecially of phyſicians for the benefit of their patients.

To Consult *an Author*, is to ſee what his opinion is of the matter.

Consulta'tion [in *Law*] a writ, by virtue of which a cauſe removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court or Chriſtian, to the kings court, is returned back again.

Consu'lter [*qui conſulte*, F. *conſultatore*, It. *conſultador*, Sp. of *conſultor*, L.] one who asks counſel or conſults.

Consultative, of or pertaining to conſultation.

To Consu'me [*conſumer*, F. *conſumare*, It. *conſumir*, Sp. of *conſumere*, L.] to deſtroy, waſte or devour; to ſpend or ſquander away; alſo to waſte or pine away; to wear out, to decay or diminiſh.

To Consu'mmate [*conſommer*, F. *conſumare*, It. *conſumar*, Sp. of *conſummatum*, L.] to make perfect, accompliſh or finiſh, to compleat or make an end of.

Consummate [*conſummatus*, L.] compleat, perfect, abſolute, accompliſhed.

Consumma'tion [*conſommation*, F. *conſumazione*, It. *conſumacion*, Sp. of *conſummatio*, L.] a fulfilling, finiſhing, perfecting, compleating; alſo an end.

Consumma'tum [in *Pharmacy*] the juice of a hen cut in ſmall pieces, drawn out by diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; ſtrong broth. *L.*

Consu'mption [*conſomption*, F. *conſumazione*, It. *conſumpcion*, Sp. of *conſumptio*, L.] a conſuming or waſting, eſpecially of proviſions, commodities, &c.

Consumption [*conſomption*, F. *conſumazione*, It. *conſumpcion*, Sp. of *conſumptio*, L.] (with *Phyſicians*) the waſting or decay of the body, by reaſon of defect or nouriſhment, and particularly of the muſcular fleſh; frequently attended with a fever, and diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral kinds, according to its various cauſes and parts it effects, &c.

Consu'mptive, that either is actually in or inclined to a conſumption.

Consu'mptiveness } [of *conſumptio*, L.] waſting condition
Consu'mtiveness } or quality.

Consurre'ction, a riſing up of many together for the ſake of reverence. *L.*

Consu'tile [*conſutilis*, L.] that is ſowed together.

Consu'ture [*conſutura*, L.] a ſowing together.

To Conta'bulate [*contabulatum*, Lat.] to floor with boards.

Contabula'tion, a flooring, a faſtening of boards and planks together, *L.*

Co'ntact [*contatto*, It. *contacto*, Sp. *contactus*, L.] touching or touch, the relative ſtate of two things that touch each other.

Contact [with *Mathematicians*] is when one Line, Plane or Body is made to touch another, the Parts which do thus touch, are called the Points of Contact.

Conta'ction [*contactus*, L.] a touching.

Conta'gion [F. *contagione*, It. *contagion*, Sp. of *contagio*, L.] the ſame with an infection, the ſpreading or catching of a diſeaſe; as when it is communicated or transferred from one body to another, by certain effluvia's or ſteams emitted or ſent forth from the body of the diſeaſed perſon.

Contagion, has been emblematically repreſented by a Maiden, young, but meager and pale, in a mean and mournfull Garment, holding in one Hand a Walnut-branch, and laying her other Hand on a frighful Baſiliſk, breathing it's Infection on a Wretch which lies languid and half dead at her Feet.

Contagio'se } [*contagieux*, F. *contagioſo*, It. and Sp. of *con-*
Conta'gious } *tagioſus*, L.] full of contagion, infectious, apt to infect.

Conta'giousness, infectiouſneſs.

To Contai'n [*contenir*, F. *contenere*, It. *contener*, Sp. of *continere*, L.] to hold, to keep in, to comprehend; to refrain or keep back, to bridle or keep within bounds; to curb or rule.

To Conta'minate [*contaminer*, F. *contaminare*, It. *contaminàr*, Sp. of *contaminare*, L.] to pollute, violate, defile.

Conta'minated [*contaminatus*, L.] defiled, polluted.

Contamina'tion [F. *contaminazione*, It. *contaminaciòn*, Sp. of *contaminatio*, L.] defilement, pollution; and moſt properly that of the marriage-bed.

Conte'merated [*contemeratus*, L.] violated.

To Conte'mn [*contemnere*, L.] to deſpiſe, ſcorn or ſlight; to ſet at nought, to make no account of.

To Conte'mplate [*contempler*, F. *contemplare*, It. *contemplàr*, Sp. of *contemplatum*, L.] to behold or view, to take a full view of; alſo to conſider ſeriouſly, to muſe or meditate upon.

Contempla'tion [F. *contemplazione*, It. *contemplaciòn* Sp. of *contemplatio*, L.] an act of the mind, whereby it applies it ſelf to conſider, reflect on, &c. any thing.

Contemplation [in *Metaphyſicks*] is defined to be the preſerving of an idea or conception which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view.

Conte'mplative [*contemplatif*, F. *comtemplativo*, It. and Sp. of *contemplativus*, L.] given to contemplation.

Conte'mplatively, with contemplation.

Contemplatives, Friers of the Order of St. *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black Upper-Garments over white ones.

Conte'mporany } Conte'mporary } [*contemporain*, F. *contemporaneo*, Ital. *contemporaneo*, Sp. of *contemporaneus*, or *contemporarius*, L.] that lives at one and the ſame time; that is of the ſame age or ſtanding with another.

Conte'mplable [*contemplabilis*, L.] that may be meditated on; openly to be ſeen.

Conte'mporariness [of *contemporarius*, L.] the being at the ſame time.

Conte'mplativeness [of *contemplativus*, L.] addictedneſs to contemplation.

Conte'mporal [*contemporalis*, L.] of the ſame time.

Contempora'neous [*contemporain*, F. *contemporaneo*, It of *contemporarius*, L.] living both at the ſame time, or in the ſame age.

Conte'mpt [*contemptus*, L.] ſcorn, diſdain, deſpite.

Conte'mptible [F. *contemptibilis*, L.] that deſerves to be contemned, ſcorned or ſlighted, mean, baſe, vile.

Contemptibi'lity, [*contemptibilitas*, L.] contemptibleneſs.

Conte'mptibleness } Conte'mtibleness } deſervingneſs to be deſpiſed, meanneſs, vileneſs.

Conte'mptibly, diſdainfully, ſcornfully.

Conte'mptuous [*contemptuoſus*, L.] ſcornful, &c.

Conte'mptuously, ſcornfully, &c.

Conte'mptuousness } Conte'mtuousness } [of *contemptuoſus*, L.] ſcornfulneſs, diſdainfulneſs.

To Conte'nd [*contender*, Sp. *contendere*, It. and L.] to ſtrive, to quarrel, to diſpute.

Conte'nement [*Old Law* Term] a freehold Land that lies to a Man's Dwelling-houſe, that is in his own occupation.

Conte'nement [*Old Law*] the countenance, credit or reputation a perſon has with and by reaſon of his free-hold; according to *Spelman*, &c. it ſignifies what is neceſſary for the ſupport and maintenance of men according to their ſeveral qualities, conditions or ſtates of life.

Conte'nsion, great effort, united endeavour, *L.*

Conte'nt [F. *contento*, It. Sp. and Port. *contentus*, L.] ſatisfied, well pleaſed with what one has.

Content [*contentement*, F. *contento*, It. and Sp. *contentatio*, L.] contentedneſs, ſatisfaction of mind.

Content [*contentum*, L.] the Compaſs or Extent of a Thing.

Content [in *Geometry*] is the area or ſolidity of any ſurface or body, meaſured or eſtimated in ſquare or ſolid inches, feet or yards.

Content, a Liquor made with grated Ginger-bread, Milk, Sugar, &c.

Content [in *Traffick*] the wares contained in any veſſel, cask, bale, &c.

To Content [*contenter*, F.] to pleaſe, ſatisfy.

Contenta'tion } Conten'tment } [*contentatio*, L.] contentedneſs, ſatisfaction or eaſineſs of mind.

Contentment, was by the Ancients emblematically deſcrib'd by a Woman ſitting in a Hermit's Cell, meanly clad, but of a pleaſant Aſpect; reaching with one Arm towards Heaven, and with the other Hand pointing with Contempt at Crowns and Scepters, which ſhe ſpurns from her.

Conte'nted [*contentus*, L.] ſatisfied.

A Contented **Mind is a continual Feaſt.** Lat. *Contentus abundat.* H. G. **Wer ſich genügen laeſzt, der hat genug.** (He who is ſatisfy'd has enough.) And ſo the *Fr. On eſt heureux, quand on eſt content.* And the *It. Chi è contento e felice.* (He who is ſatisfy'd is happy.) Nature requires ſo ſmall a Matter for its Satisfactiou, that moſt Men are the cauſe of their own Diſcontent. We form imaginary Wants in our Minds, prevail upon our-ſelves to believe them real, and then loſe the Fruition of what we have, by perplexing our-ſelves for what we in Reality don't want, and (which makes it the more unreaſonable) often for what we know we can never obtain.

Contentedly, patiently, without murmuring.

Conte'ntedness [*contentement*, F. *contentatio*, L.] ſatisfaction of mind.

Conte'ntful, full of content; alſo appeaſing.

Conte'ntion [F. *contenzione*, It. *contenciòn*, Sp. *contentio*, L.] ſtrife, debate, diſpute, quarrel, &c.

Churchmen's Contention **is the Devils Harveſt.** H. G. **Der Prieſter Gezaenck iſt des Teufels Frohlocken.** (Jubilee.) Hiſtory fourniſhes us with but too many Inſtances of the Truth of this Proverb, in the Wars and Deſolations of whole Nations and Empires occaſion'd by the Contention of Prieſts, as well before as ſince the Eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Religion. Not to mention the Effect of them in private Families, which likewiſe affords the common Enemy a very plentiful Harveſt.

Conte'ntious *Juriſdiction* [in *Law*] a Court or Judge who has a Power to judge and determine differences between contending Parties.

Conte'ntious [*contentioſus*, L.] quarrelſom, litigious.

Conte'ntiously, litigiouſly.

Conte'ntiousness [of *contentieux*, F. *contentioſus*, L] contentious humour.

Conte'ntless, diſcontented, unſatisfied.

Conte'nts [*contenta*, L.] the matters contained in a book, chapter, letter, cask, veſſel, cheſt, &c.

Conte'rminal [*conterminalis*, L.] near to the bounds.

Conterra'neous [*conterraneus*, L.] of the ſame Country.

Conte'rminous [*conterminus*, L.] bordering near or upon.

To Contest [*conteſter*, F. *conteſtari*, L.] to contend, quarrel for, or wrangle about.

Contest, **but lay no Wagers.** Sp. *Porfiar, mas no apoſtàr.* Wagering the younger Brother of Gaming, is a very pernicious, as well as ridiculous Folly. It often ſets the beſt of Friends at Variance; and tho' it mayn't ſo often break out into preſent open Contention and Quarelling as it's elder Brother, it cauſes Heart-burning, Envy and Malice, and is frequently attended with as fatal conſequences. Even that which is generally accounted the moſt innocent of Wagering, for a Bottle, or a Sum to be ſpent, if it ends in Friendſhip generally ends in Drunkenneſs; Wagers are ſeldom ſpent alone.

Co'ntest [*conteſte*, F. *conteſa*, It.] controverſy, diſpute.

Conte'stable, that may be controverted or contended for, diſputable, *F.*

Conte'stableness, liableneſs to be conteſted.

Conte'sted [*conteſté*, F. *conteſtatus*, L.] diſputed.

Contesta'tion, conteſting, contention, ſtriſe, *F.* of *L.*

Co'ntext [*contextus*, L.] a portion of holy writ, which proceeds or follows the ſentence a miniſter takes for the ground of his ſermon.

Conte'xture [F. of *contextura*, Sp. and L.] the joining together or framing of a diſcourſe, or any other thing.

Contigna'tion [with *Architects*] the laying rafters together, flooring, *L.*

Contigu'ity } Conti'guousness } [*contiguité*, F. *contiguitas*, L.] the touch of two diſtant bodies, nearneſs or cloſeneſs, as when the ſurface of one body touches another.

Conti'guous [*contigu*, F. *contiguo*, It. and Sp. of *contiguus*, L.] touching or that is next, very near, cloſe, adjoining.

Contiguous *Angles*, ſee *Angles*.

Conti'guousness, nearneſs, cloſeneſs.

Co'ntinence } Co'ntinency } [*Continence*, F. *Continenza*, It. *Continencia*, Sp. of *Continentia*; L.] the abſtaining from unlawful pleaſures; alſo chaſtity, temperance, *F.*

Co'ntinent [F. *continente*, It. and Sp. of *continens*, L.] abſtaining from unlawful pleaſures, &c.

Continently, moderately.

Co'ntinentness [*continentia*, L.] continency.

Continent [F. *continente*, It. of *continens*, L.] (with *Geographers*) is a great extent of land, which comprehends ſeveral regions and kingdoms not ſeparated by the Sea.

Continent *Cauſe* of a *Diſtemper* is that cauſe on which the diſeaſe depends ſo immediately, that it continues juſt as long as that remains: thus when a ſtone ſticks in the ureters, it is the continent cauſe of the ſtoppage of urine.

Continent *Fever*, is one which forms its courſe, or goes on to a criſis, without either intermiſſion or abatement.

Conti'ngence } Conti'ngency } [*Contingence*, F. *Contingenza*, It. *Contigéncia*, Sp.] a caſualty, accident or uncertain event that comes by chance.

CONTI'NGENT [F. *contingente*, It. and Sp. of *contingens*, L.] that may or may not happen.

CONTI'NGENTLY, caſually.

CONTI'NGENTNESS [*contingence*, F. *contingentia*, L.] contingency.

CONTINGENT [with *Mathemat.*] a Tangent.

CONTINGENT *Line* [in *Dialling*] is a line ſuppoſed to ariſe from the interſection of the plane of the dial, with the place of the equinoctial, ſo that the hour lines of the dial, and the hour circles do mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT *Uſe* [in *Law*] ſuch an uſe as by the limitation may or may not happen to veſt or put into poſſeſſion of the lands or tenements.

CONTINGENTS [*contingentia*, L.] caſualties, things that happen by chance.

CONTINGENTS [with *Mathematicians*] the ſame as Tangents.

CONTINGENT, the quota of money, &c. that falls to any Perſon upon a diviſion.

Future CONTINGENT [with *Logicians*] a conditional propoſition that may or may not happen according as circumſtances fall out.

CONTI'NUAL [*continuel*, F. *continuo*, It. and Sp. of *continuus*, L.] that is without intermiſſion.

CONTINUAL *Claim* [in *Common Law*] a Claim made to Land or any other Thing from Time to Time, within every Year and Day; when it cannot be attained by the Party that has a Right to it without apparent Danger, as of being beaten or killed.

CONTI'NUALLY, perpetually, conſtantly.

CONTI'NUALNESS [of *continuel*, F. *continuus*, L.] the being continual.

CONTINUAL *Fever*, is a Fever which ſometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to ſay, the Patient is ſometimes better, but never abſolutely free from the Diſtemper.

CONTI'NUANCE [*continuanza*, It. *continuatio*, L.] laſtingneſs, length or duration of time.

CONTINUANCE [in the *Civil Law*] a Prorogation, *i. e.* a Putting off of the Trial.

CONTINUANCE [*Common Law*] is the ſame with Prorogation in the civil, as continuance till the next aſſizes.

CONTINUANCE *of a Writ* or *Action*, is from one term to another, in a caſe where the Sheriff has not returned or executed a former writ, iſſued out in the ſaid action.

CONTINUANCE *of Aſſiſeo*, if a Record in the Treaſury be alledg'd by one Party, and deny'd by the other; a *Certiorari* ſhall be ſued to the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer: who if they certify not that the ſaid Record is there; or likely to be in the Tower; the King ſhall ſend to the Juſtices, repeating the certificate, and will them to continue the *Aſſiſe*.

CONTINUA'NDO [in *Law*] a Term uſed when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for ſeveral Trepaſſes in one and the ſame Action, for Damages may be recovered for divers Treſpaſſes in one action of Trepaſs, by laying the firſt with a *Coutinuando* for the whole Time.

CONTI'NUATIVE, cauſing continuance.

CONTINUA'TION [F. *continuazione*, It. *continuacion*, Sp. of *continuatio*, L.] the Laſting of a Thing without Intermiſſion.

CONTINUA'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to continue or hold on a ſound or note in an equal ſtrength or manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the Way,

CONTINUA'TOR, one who continues or carries on an Affair.

To CONTI'NUE [*continuer*, F. *continuare*, It. and L. *continuer*, Sp.] to purſue or carry on; to prolong, to preſerve or hold on; to abide or laſt.

CONTI'NUED *Baſis* [in *Muſick*] the ſame as *thorough Baſis*, ſo called becauſe it goes quite through the Compoſition.

CONTINUED *Thorough Baſs* [in *Muſick*] is that which continues to play conſtantly, both during the recitatives and to ſuſtain the chorus.

CONTINUED *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is that where the conſequent of the firſt *Ratio* is the ſame with the antecedent of the ſecond, as 3, 6, 4, 8.

CONTINUED *Body*, a Body whoſe Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED *Quantity* [*continuum*, L.] that whoſe Parts are ſo joined inſeparately or united together, that it cannot be diſtinguiſhed where one begins and the other Ends.

CONTINUEDLY, at all Times.

CONTINU'ITAS, the connection of ſolid bodies, *L.*

CONTINU'ITY [*continuité*, F. *continuita*, It. *continuidad*, Sp. of *continuitas*, L.] the connexion or joining together of the ſeveral Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [with *Surgeons*] is when the Parts of a Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINU'ITY [*Mathematical*] is merely imaginary and fictitious, in that it ſuppoſes real or phyſical Parts where there are none.

CONTINUITY *Phyſical*, is ſtrictly that ſtate of two or more Parts or Particles, whereby they appear to adhere or conſtitute one uninterrupted quantity or *Continuum*.

CONTI'NUO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies thorough, as *Baſſo continuo*, the continual or thorough Baſs, *Ital.*

CONTINUOUS *Body*, a Body whoſe Parts are no ways divided.

CONTI'NUUM. See *Continued Quantity*.

CONTORE, a counting-table or ſcriptore

CONTO'RSION [F. and Sp. *contorſione*, Ital. of *contortio*, L.] a wrenching, wreſting or pulling awry.

CONTORSION [with *Surgeons*] is when a bone is ſomewhat disjointed though not intirely, a ſprain, or the wreſting a member of the body out of its natural ſituation.

CONTO'RTED [*contortus*, L.] wreathed.

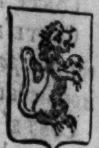
CONTO'RTEOUSNESS, wreathedneſs.

CONTOU'R, the outline, circumference or compaſs, *F.*

CONTOUR [in *Painting*, &c.] the outline or that which terminates and defines a figure, it makes what we call the draught or deſign.

CONTOUR [in *Architecture*] the outline of any member, as that of a baſe, cornice, &c.

CONTOURNE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a Beaſt ſtanding or running with his Face to the ſiniſter Side of the Eſcutcheon; being always ſuppoſed to look to the right; if not otherwiſe expreſs'd, as in the Eſcutcheon annexed.



CONTOU'RNIATED [with *Antiquaries*] a term uſed of a ſort of medallions ſtruck with a kind of hollowneſs all round, leaving a circle on each ſide; the figures having ſcarce any relievo, if compared with true medallions.

CONTRA, or *Counter*, is a *Latin* Prepoſition us'd in the compoſition of Engliſh words for againſt.

CONTRA *Antiſcion* [with *Aſtrologers*] is the degree and minute in the eckliptick oppoſite to the *Antiſcion*.

CO'NTRABAND *Goods*
CO'NTRABANDED *Goods* } [*Contrebande*, F. *Contrabando*, It. and Sp.] ſuch as are prohibited by Act of Parliament to be brought into or conveyed out of this into other Nations.

To CONTRA'CT [*contracter*, F. *contrattare*, It. *contratèr*, Sp. *contratar*, Port. of *contractum*, L.] to make a contract, to covenant, to article; to abridge or ſhorten, to draw together; to get or contract an ill habit or diſeaſe.

A CO'NTRACT [F. *Contratto*, It. *Contrato*, Sp. *Contracto*, Port. of *Contractus*, L.] a covenant, bargain or agreement, a mutual conſent of two or more parties, who promiſe or oblige themſelves voluntarily to do ſomething, pay a ſum of money or the like; a deed, inſtrument or articles in writing.

Good CONTRACT [in *Law*] a covenant or agreement with a lawful cauſe or conſideration, as when a ſum of money is given for the leaſe of a manour, &c. or where one thing is given for another, which is called *Quid pro quo*.

Bad or *nude* CONTRACT [in *Law*] where a man promiſes to pay 10 ſhillings and afterwards refuſes to do it, no *Action* will be againſt him to recover it, becauſe the promiſe was no contract, but a bare promiſe; but if any thing, tho' but the value of two pence, had been given for the ten ſhillings, it had been a good contract.

CONTRACTA'TION *Houſe*, a place where contracts or agreements are made for the promotion of trade.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, a being ſhortened, ſhortneſs.

CONTRA'CTIBLE [in *Anatomy*] a term applied to ſuch muſcles and parts of the body, as are or may be contracted.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS [of *contracter*, F. *contractum*, L.] capableneſs of being contracted.

CONTRA'CTILE *Force*, is ſuch a body as when extended has a property of drawing it ſelf up again to the ſame dimenſion, that it was in before the extenſion.

CONTRA'CTION [F. *contrazione*, Ital. of *contractio*, L.] a drawing together, a making ſhort; alſo a ſhrinking up.

CONTRACTION [with *Logicians*] a method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced, as the argument of poems, or the contents of chapters.

CONTRACTION [in *Phyſicks*] is the diminiſhing the extent or dimenſions of a body; or a bringing of its parts cloſer to each other; upon which it becomes heavier, harder, &c.

CONTRACTION [in *Grammar*] the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables into one.

CONTRACTION [*Anatomy*] the ſhrinking up of a fibre, or an aſſemblage of fibres, when extended.

CONTRA'CTURE [*contractura*, L. in *Architecture*] is the making of pillars ſmall about the top.

CONTRACTURE [with *Surgeons*] a contraction of the back, hand, &c. made by degrees.

To **CONTRADI'CT** [*contredire*, F. *contraddire*, It. *contradezir*, Sp. of *contradicere*, L.] to oppoſe the aſſertion of another, to gainſay.

CONTRADI'CTION [F. *contraddizione*, It. *contradiciòn*, Sp. of *contradictio*, L.] a contrariety of words and ſentiments, a gainſaying, a ſpecies of direct oppoſition, wherein the thing is directly oppoſed to another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, full of contradictions, apt to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS } [of *contradictio*, L.] aptneſs, *&c.*
CONTRADI'CTORINESS } to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTOR [in *Law*] one who has a right to contradict or gainſay.

CONTRADI'CTORY [*contradittorio*, It. *contraditorio*, Sp.] which contradicts itſelf or implies a contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as conſiſt of an univerſal and a particular, of which one affirms and the other denies, ſo that if one of them be *affirmative* the other ſhall be *negative*, if one be *univerſal*, the other ſhall be *particular*.

CONTRADI'CTORY *Oppoſition* [with *Logicians*] is the contrariety of two propoſitions both in quantity and quality.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION [of *contra* and *diſtinctio*, L.] a diſtinguiſhing on the other ſide, or in oppoſition to.

To **CONTRADISTI'NGUISH** [of *contra* and *diſtinguere*, L.] to diſtinguiſh on the contrary or other ſide, *&c.*

CONTRA-ESPALIER, a paliſade or pole-hedge in a garden.

CONTRAFA'CTIO, a counterfeiting, *L.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE [with *Surgeons*] a fracture in the ſkull, when the part ſtruck remains whole, and the oppoſite part is cleft.

CONTRA *formam collationis*, a writ lying, where a man has given perpetual alms to any religious houſe, hoſpital, *&c.* and the governour has alienated lands contrary to the intent of the donor, *L.*

CONTRA *formam feoffamenti*, a writ lying for the heir of a tenant infeoffed of certain lands or tenements, by charter of feoffment of a lord, to make certain ſervices and ſuits to his court, and is afterwards diſtrained for more than is in the ſaid charter, *L.*

CONTRA *Harmonical Proportion* [in *Muſick*] that relation of three terms, wherein the diference of the *firſt* and *ſecond* is to the difference of the *ſecond* and *third*, as the *third* is to the *firſt*.

CO'NTRAINDICA'TIONS [with *Phyſ.*] divers ſymptoms or ſigns in a diſeaſe, the conſideration of which diſſuades them from uſing ſuch a particular remedy, when other ſymptoms induce them to it.

CO'NTRAMANDA'TIO *placiti*, a term which ſeems to ſignify a reſpiting or allowing the defendant further time to anſwer; an imparlance or countermanding what was ordered before, *Lat.*

CONTRAMU'RE [*contremur*, F. *contramuro*, Sp.] (in *Fortification*) a little out-wall built before another partition-wall, or about the main wall of a city, *&c.* to ſtrengthen it, ſo that it may not receive any damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRANI'TENCY [of *contra* and *nitens*, L.] a reſiſting againſt oppoſition.

CONTRAPOSI'TION [*contrapoſizione*, It. *contrapoſicion*, Sp. of L.] a putting againſt.

CONTRAPOSITION [with *Logicians*] an altering of the whole ſubject into the whole predicate; and *e contra*, retaining both the ſame quantity and the ſame quality; but altering the terms from *Finite to Infinite*; as *every man is an animal*; *therefore every thing that is an animal is not a man*.

CONTRA'RIENTS, barons who took part with *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter* againſt King *Edward* II.

CONTRARI'ETY [*contrarieté*, F. *contrarietà*, It. *contrariedàd*, Sp. of *contrarietas*, L.] oppoſition, diſagreement.

CONTRA'RIES [with *Logicians*] are when one thing is oppoſed to another, as *light* to *darkneſs*, *ſight* to *blindneſs*.

CONTRA'RILY, contradictorily.

CONTRA'RINESS [*contrariète*, F.] contrariety.

CONTRA'RY [*contraire*, F. *contrario*, It. and Sp. of *contrarius*, L.] oppoſite things are ſaid to be contrary, the natures or qualities of which are abſolutely different, and which deſtroy one another.

CONTRARY *legg'd Hyperbola*, one whoſe legs are convex towards contrary parts, and run contrary ways.

CONTRA'ST [*contraſte*, F. *contraſto*, It. *contráſte*, Sp.] a difference, an oppoſition, *L.*

CONTRAST [in *Painting*, &c.] ſignifies an oppoſition or difference of poſition, attitude, *&c.* of two or more figures to make a variety in the deſign, as when in a group of three figures one appears before, another behind, the other ſideways.

To **CONTRA'ST** [*contraſter*, F.] (with *Architects*) is the avoiding the repetition of the ſame thing, in order to pleaſe by variety.

Well **CONTRA'STED** *Figures* [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] are ſuch as are lively and expreſs the motion proper to the deſign of the whole piece or of any particular *groupe*.

CONTRAT *Wheel* [in *Clockwork*, &c.] that which is next to the crown wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to thoſe of other wheels.

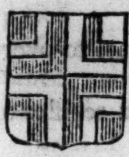
CONTRA *Tenor* [in *Muſick*] is the counter-tenor, *Ital.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION [*contrevallation*, F. *contravallazione*, It. *contravalaciòn*, Sp.] (in *Fortification*) or line of contravallation, is a trench guarded with a parapet, uſually cut round about a place by the beſiegers, to ſecure themſelves on that ſide, and to ſtop the ſallies of the garriſon.

To **CONTRAVE'NE** [*contrevenir*, F. *contravenir*, Sp. *contravenire*, It. and L.] to act contrary to an agreement, to infringe or break an agreement or law.

CONTRAVE'NTION [*contrevention*, F. *contravenzione*, It. *contravencion*, Sp.] a contravening, infringement, *&c.* a failure in a man of performing or diſcharging his word, obligation, duty, or the laws and cuſtoms of the place; ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify the non-execution of an ordinance or edict, and ſuppoſed to be only the effect of negligence or ignorance.

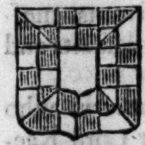
CONTRA-YE'RVA, a plant in the *Weſt-Indies* much uſed with others in counterpoiſons, and which diſtillers with us uſe in ſtrong waters.



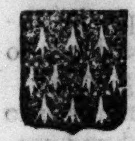
CO'NTRECHANGED [in *Heraldry*] or as it is moſt commonly written counterchanged, is uſed when any field or charge is divided or parted by any line or lines of partition conſiſting all interchangeably of the tinctures, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

CONTRE-BANDÉ' [in *Heraldry*] is in *French*, what we call *Bendy* of ſix *per Bend* ſiniſter counter-changed.

CONTRE-BARRE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a ſhield parted by ſome line of partition, *F.*



CONTRE-COMPONÉ' [in *Heraldry*] or *Countercompone*, is when the figure is compounded in two panes, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

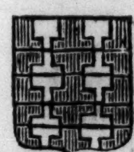


CONTRE-ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies contrary to ermine, being a black field with white ſpots, as ermine is a white field with black ſpots; and ſome writers call this ermines; ſee eſcutcheon.

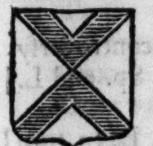
CONTRE-ESCARTELE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies counter-quartered, and denotes the eſcutcheon after being quartered to have each quarter again divided into two, ſo that there may be ſaid (tho' improperly) to be eight quarters, or diviſions, *F.*

CONTREFACE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies what we call *Barry per Pale* counterchanged, *F.*

CONTRE-PALLE' [in *Heraldry*] is when an eſcutcheon is divided into 12 pales, parted *per Feſſe*, the two colours being counterchanged ſo, that the upper are of one colour or metal, and the lower of another, *F.*



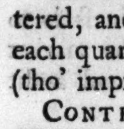
CO'NTRE-POTENCE' [in *Heraldry*] or potent counter. Potent is counted a furr as well as *vare* and *ermine*; but compoſed of ſuch pieces as repreſent the tops of crutches called in *French* potences, and in *old Engliſh* potents, and ſome have called it *Vary Cuppe* and *Vary Taſſe*, as in the eſcutcheon.



CO'NTREPOINTE' [in *Heraldry*] is when two chevrons in one eſcutcheon meet in the points, the one riſing as uſual from the baſe, and the other inverted ſetting from the chief, ſo that they are counter or oppoſite one to the other in the points, as in the figure. They may alſo be counterpointed the other way, *i. e.* when they are founded upon the ſides of the ſhield, and the points meet that way, which we call counter-pointed in *Feſſe*, and the *French contrepointé in faſce*.

CONTREQUE'UE *d' hironde* [in *Fortification*] i. e. *the counter ſwallow-tail*, is an outwork in the form of a ſingle tenail, being wider next the place or at the gorge than at the head or towards the country, and in this it is contrary to the *ſwallow-tail* or *queue d'hironde*, this laſt being wideſt at the head, *F.*

CONTRE-TEMS [in *Fencing*] a paſs or thruſt made without any advantage, or to no purpoſe; alſo any fruitleſs attempt, *F.*



CONTREVAI'RE [in *Heraldry*] is repreſented as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

CONTRECTA'TION, a touching or handling, *L.*

CONTRI'BUTARY, that pays contribution, *L.*

To **CONTRI'BUTE** [*contribuer*, F. *contribuire*, It. *contribuir*, Sp. *contribuere*, L.] to give ſomething with others; to conduce, to avail, to help.

CONTRIBU'TION [F. *contributione*, It. *contribucion*, Sp. of *contributio*, L.] a joint giving of money or ſuppply towards any buſineſs of importance.

Military **CONTRIBUTION**, an impoſition or tax paid by frontier countries to ſave themſelves from being plundered by the enemy.

Contributi'one *facienda*, a writ lying where ſeveral perſons are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one, this writ is to oblige all to bear an equal ſhare of the charge.

Contributionship, a ſociety of contributors, alſo the contribution itſelf.

Contri'butor [*contribuant*, F.] one that gives or does towards the doing of ſomething, *L.*

Contri'butory [*qui contribuë*, F. *contributorius*, L.] belonging to contribution.

Contrista'tion, a making ſad, *L.*

Contri'te [*contrit*, F. *contrito*, It. and Sp. of *contritus*, L.] properly worn; bruiſed.

Contrite [in *Theology*] ſorrowful, very penitent for ſins and tranſgreſſions againſt the law of God.

Contri'tion } [F. *contrizione*, It. *contricion*, Sp. of
Contri'teness } *contritio*, L.] a true and ſincere ſorrow for ſin, proceeding from love to God, more than fear of puniſhment.

Contri'vance } [of *controuver*, F.] device, ingenuity
Contri'vement } in contriving.

To Contri've [*controuver*, F.] to invent, to deviſe or imagine, to plot.

To Contro'l [*controler*, F.] to examine an account, to overlook, to diſprove, to cenſure, to find fault with.

Controll, check, cenſure, contradiction; alſo a regiſter or book wherein a roll is kept of other regiſters.

Contro'ller [*controleur*, F.] an officer who keeps a roll of the accounts of other inferior officers; alſo an overſeer; alſo a reformer of manners.

Controller [of the *King's Houſe*] an officer at court who has power to allow or diſallow the charges of purſuivants, meſſengers, purveyors, *&c.* as alſo the controlling of all defaults and miſcarriages of the inferior officers.

Controller *of the Hamper*, an officer in *Chancery*, who in term time attends daily on the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, takes all things ſealed from the clerk of the Hamper in leathern bags, enters down the number and effects of the things ſo received in a book with the duties belonging to the king, *&c.*

Controller [of the *Mint*] an officer whoſe buſineſs is to ſee that the money be paid to the juſt aſſize, to overlook and controll the officers in caſe of any defaults.

Controller [of the *Navy*] an officer whoſe buſineſs is to attend and controll all payments of wages, to know the market rates of all ſtores pertaining to ſhipping, to examine and audit all treaſurers, victuallers and ſtore-keepers accounts.

Controller [of the *Pell*] an officer in the *Exchequer*, who keeps a controllment of the pell of receipts and goings out.

Controller [of the *Pipe*] an officer of the *Exchequer*, who writes ſummons to the ſheriff to gather the farms and debts of the pipe, and alſo keeps a controllment of the ſame.

Controller *General*, an officer of the artillery.

Contro'llership, the office of a controller.

Contro'lment [of *controler*, F.] the controlling.

Contro'ver [of *controuver*, F] a forger of falſe news.

Controve'rsial, of or pertaining to controverſy.

Controve'rsialness, controverted nature or circumſtances.

Controve'rsious [*controverſioſus*, L.] full of controverſy.

Co'ntroversy [*controverſe*, F. *controverſia*, It. Sp. and L.] debate, diſpute, variance.

To Controve'rt [of *contra*, againſt and *vertere*, L. to turn] to diſpute or argue againſt.

Contuma'cious [*contumaz*, Sp. of *contumax*, L.] ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, obſtinate, rebellious.

Contumaciousness, ſtubbornneſs; tho' only to ſignify a refuſal of appearance in a court of juſtice.

Co'ntumacy [*contumace*, F. of *contumacia*, Sp. and L.] ſtubbornneſs, obſtinacy, rebellion, particularly in refuſing to appear in a court of juſtice when ſummoned.

Contume'lious [*contumelioſo*, It. and Sp. *contumelioſus*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abuſive.

Contume'liousness [of *contumelioſus*, L.] reproachfulneſs.

Contu'mely [*contumelia*, It. Sp. and L.] abuſe, affront, reproach, ſcurrilous language.

Contu'sed [of *contuſus*, L.] bruiſed.

Contu'sion [F. and Sp. of *contuſio*, L.] a beating or bruiſing; alſo a blunting.

Contu'sion [*of the Skull*] is when the ſkull-bone is ſo hurt, that tho' no fracture appears outwardly, yet it is ſeparated from the whole on the inſide.

Contusion [with *Chymiſts*] a pulverizing or reducing into powder, by pounding in a mortar.

Contu'sion [with *Surgeons*] a bruiſe which divides the continuity of parts in bones or fleſh, or a bruiſe either by a fall or blow, ſo that though the ſkin appears whole, yet the fleſh is broken.

Convale'scence } [F. *convaleſcenza*, It. *convalecéncia*, Sp.
Convale'scency } of *convaleſcere*, L.] a recovery of health; alſo that ſpace of time from the departure of a diſeaſe, to the recovery of ſtrength which was loſt by it.

Convale'scence [*convaleſcens*, L.] recovering, amending.

Conval lily [*Lilium convallium*, L.] a lily of the valleys, or *May* lily.

Conve'nable [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, *F.*

To Conve'ne [*convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to aſſemble; alſo to call together.

Conve'nience } [*convenance*, F. *convenienza*, It. *conve-*
Conve'niency } *niéncia*, Sp. of *convenientia*, L.] advantage, eaſe; fitneſs, agreeableneſs, ſuitableneſs.

Conveniency [in *Architecture*] is the diſpoſing the ſeveral parts of a building ſo, that they may not obſtruct one another.

Conve'nient [*conveniente*, It. Sp. and Port. of *conveniens*, L.] fit, ſeaſonable, ſuitable.

Conveniently, ſuitably, agreeably, ſeaſonably, without trouble.

Conve'nientness [*convenientia*, L.] convenience.

A Co'nvent [F. *Convento*, It. and Sp.] a monaſtery or religious houſe.

Co'nventicle [*Conventicule*, F. *Conventicolo*, It. *Conventiculo*, Sp. of *Conventiculum*, L.] a little private aſſembly for religious exerciſes, a name firſt given to the meetings of *John Witliff*, more than 300 years ago, but ſince to the meetings of the *Nonconformiſts*.

Conve'ntio, an agreement or covenant, *L.*

Convention [F. *Convenzione*, It. tho' only in the latter ſenſe, *Conventio*, L.] an aſſembly of a kingdom, *&c.* alſo a treaty, contract or agreement between two or more parties.

Conve'ntional [*conventional*, F. of *conventionalis*, L.] pertaining to an aſſembly or convention; alſo done by agreement or according to ſeveral articles.

Conventione. a writ that lies for any covenant in writing unperformed.

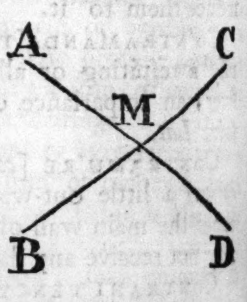
Conve'ntioner, a member of a convention.

Conve'ntual [Sp. *conventuel*, F. *conventuale*, It.] pertaining to a convent, as a conventual church.

Conve'ntuals, friers or nuns who live in a convent.

Conve'rgent } [*convergens*, L.] bowing or bending toge-
Conve'rging } ther.

Convergent *Lines* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as continually approximate, or whoſe diſtances become leſs and leſs.



Conve'rging *Rays* } [in *Opticks*]
Convergent *Rays* } are thoſe rays that iſſue from divers points of an object and incline towards one another, till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then become diverging rays, as the rays A M B M are converging rays, which converge to the point M, and then diverge and run off from each other in the lines M C M D.

Converging *Hyperbola* [*Mathematicks*] is one whoſe concave legs bend in towards one another, and run both the ſame way.

Converging *Series* [with *Mathem.* a method of approximation ſtill nearer and nearer towards the true root of any number or equation, even tho' it be impoſſible to find any ſuch true roots in numbers.

Conve'rsant [*converſante*, It. tho' only in the firſt ſenſe. *converſans*, L.] keeping company with; alſo well verſed or skilled in.

Conve'rsable, ſociable, eaſy, free of acceſs or in converſation.

Conve'rsableness [of *converſer*, F. *converſari*, L.] eaſineſs of being converſed with, ſociableneſs.

Conversably, ſociably.

Conversa'tion [F. *Converſazione*, It. *Converſacion*, Sp. of *Converſatio*, L.] diſcourſe among perſons, intercourſe, behaviour, ſociety.

Conversation is emblematically repreſented by a youth of a ſmiling pleaſant aſpect, cloth'd in green; on his head a crown of laurel. In his right hand *Mercury*'s *Caduceus*, twiſted about with branches of myrtle and pomegranate, and on the top of it a human tongue: In his left hand a ſcroll on which is the words *Væ Soli. Woe to him who is alone.*

He is deſcrib'd young, ſmiling and pleaſant, becauſe converſation, that great benefit of mankind, being deſign'd for our Inſtruction and improvement, ought to be ſprightly, agreeable and vigorous. The two branches denote mutual friendſhip kept up by converſation, and the tongue expreſſion of mind in company. The *Caduceus* is a ſymbol of wiſdom.

Good Conversation, by an agreable woman looking upon an aſtrolabe, which lies upon a table before her, holding in one hand a lighted candle to give light to another perſon who ſtands by her, and in her other hand a branch of pomegranates.

Bad Conversation, by a diſagreeable deformed woman, with flames proceeding from her mouth, holding in her right hand a nooſe, a ſerpent twining about her right arm, and at her feet a cat.

Co'nverse, familiar diſcourſe; correſpondence, *&c.*

Converse [in *Geometry*] a propoſition is ſaid to be the converſe of another, when after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt ſuppoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed.

Converse *Direction* (in *Aſtrology*) is when a *Significator* is brought to the place of *Promittors*, by the motion of the higheſt ſphere, called *Primum mobile*, contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

To Conve'rse (*converſer*, F. *converſare*, It. *converſàr*, Sp. and Port. *converſari*, L.) to diſcourſe or talk familiarly with; to keep company or be familiar with.

He that Converses **not with Men, knows nothing.**

Conversion, a turning, alteration or change; eſpecially of manners from bad to good.

Conversion is iconologically deſcrib'd by a woman at years of diſcretion, with her eyes lift up to the heaven, from whence proceeds a ray, bath'd in tears. Her arms a-croſs, and holding in one hand a green ribband, on which the words, *In te Domine ſperavi* (In thee O Lord, have been my hopes.) At her feet on one ſide a hydra gaping, and on the other all manner of ſplendid garments caſt off and neglected, to ſhew her being deſpoil'd of all wordly affections, as her being naked denotes her purity: The reſt is obvious and needs no explication.

Conversion (F. and Sp. *converſione*, It, of *converſio*, L.) (with *Divines*) is ſuch a turning to God or change that is wrought in every true penitent.

Conversion (in *Military Affairs*) is when ſoldiers are ordered to preſent their arms to the enemy, who attack them in flank, whereas they are ſuppoſed before to be in front.

Conversion *of Propoſitions* (in *Logick*) is the changing the ſubject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*, ſtill retaining the quality of the propoſition.

Conversion *of Equations* (with *Algebraiſts*) a particular manner of changing an equation, which is commonly done with the quantity ſought or any member or degree if it is a fraction: the manner of doing it is by multiplying the whole number by the denominator of the fractional part, and then omitting the denominators, the equation is continued in the numerators only; as ſuppoſe

$a - b = \frac{aa + cc}{d} + b + b$, then multiply all by d and it will ſtand thus $da - db = aa + cc + db + db$.

Conversion *of Ratio*'s [with *Arithmeticians*] is the comparing the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and conſequent in two equal ratio's or proportions. As if there be the ſame *ratio* of 3 to 4 as of 9 to 12, it is concluded, there is the ſame ratio of 3 to 2, as of 9 to 6.

Conversion [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, the ſame as *Apoſtrophi* or the changing the ſubject into the place of the predicate, and *e contra*; but always retaining the ſame quantity of propoſitions, as *every living creature is an animal, every animal is a living creature.*

Conve'rsive, ſociable, *&c*

Conve'rsly [in *Mathematicks*] tranſlatively; as when two right lines are ſuppoſed to be parallel and another croſſes them, it may be demonſtrated that the alternate angles are equal; and ſo it is equally true converſely, that if the alternate angles are equal, the lines which are croſſed muſt be parallel.

To Conve'rt [*convertir*, F. and Sp. *convertire*, It. of *convertere*, L.] to turn or change; alſo to employ money, *&c.* to one's own profit or uſe.

To Convert [with *Divines*] is to bring a perſon to the profeſſion of the true religion.

A Co'nvert [*Converti*, F. *Convertito*, It. *Convertido*, Sp.] a perſon who is turn'd to the true religion.

Conve'rtible [F. *convertibile*, It. of *convertibilis*, L.] changeable, that may be turned.

Conve'rtibleness } poſſibility, *&c.* of being changed or
Convertibi'lity } turned.

Co'nvex [*convexe*, F. *conveſſo*, It. of *convexus*, L.] bending down on every ſide, like the heavens or the outſide of a globe, or any other round body; or the external round part of any body oppoſite to the hollow.

Convex *Glaſſes*, are ſuch as are oppoſite to *Concave*, thicker in the middle than at the edges; or properly ſpeaking, when their ſurface riſes up regularly above the plane of the baſe, and *e contra*. Thoſe glaſſes are ſaid to be concave, when the ſurface ſinks down regularly, or with a regular crookedneſs below it; ſo that the ſame glaſs or other thing is oftentimes convex on the outſide and concave within.

Convex *Lens*, is either convex on both ſides and call'd *convexo convex*, or it is plain on one ſide and convex on the other, and is called *Plano convex.*

Conve'xity [*convexité*, F. of *convexitas*, L.] the exterior ſurface of a convex; *i. e.* a gibbous and globular thing, in oppoſition to concavity or the inner ſurface, which is hollow or depreſſed.

Conve'xness [*convexité*, F. *convexitas*, L.] convexity.

To Convey' [prob. of *Convoi*, F. *Convoy*, Engl.] to carry or ſend into another place; alſo to make over an eſtate, *&c.* to another.

Convey'ance, carrying.

Convey'ance [in *Law*] an inſtrument or deed, by which lands or tenements are convey'd or made over from one to another.

Convey'ancer, a maker of, or a perſon who is ſkilled in making ſuch writings.

To Convi'ct [*convictum*, L.] to prove a perſon guilty.

A Co'nvict [*convictus*, L.] a perſon legally proved guilty of an offence.

Recuſant Convict, one who has been legally preſented, indicted and convicted for refuſing or not coming to church, to hear the common prayer, according to ſeveral ſtatutes, a term generally apply'd to papiſts in *England.*

Convi'ction [Fr. *convinzione*, Ital. of *convictio*, Lat.] full proof.

Conviction [in *Theology*] the firſt ſtep or degree of repentance, whereby a penitent is convinced or made apprehenſive of the evil nature of ſin and of his own guilt.

Convi'ction [in *Law*] the proving of a perſon guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury; or when an outlaw'd perſon appears and confeſſes.

Convictive, tending to convince.

To Convi'nce [*convaincre*, F. *convencer*, Sp. and Port. *convincere*, It. and L.] to make a perſon ſenſible of the truth of a matter by reaſons and arguments; to perſuade thoroughly.

Convin'cement, a convincing, conviction or being convinced.

Convi'ncingly, evidently, in a manner not to be contradicted.

Convi'ncingness } [of *convincere*, L.] convincing or con-
Convi'ctiveness } demning quality.

To Convi'tiate [*conviciari*, L.] to taunt or rail at, to reproach or abuſe.

Convi'val [*convivalis*, L.] of or belonging to feaſts or banquets.

To Co'nvocate [*convoquer*, F. *convocàr*, Sp. *convocari*, It. and L.] to call together.

Convoca'tion [F. *Convocazione*, It. *Convocacion*, Sp. of *Convocatio*, L.] a calling together, moſt commonly an aſſembling of the clergy to conſult about the affairs of the church; alſo the perſons ſo aſſembled are called *A Convocation.*

Convoca'tion *Houſe*, the place where the clergy meet for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Lower Houſe of Convoca'tion, the place where the body of the inferior clergy ſit.

Upper Houſe of Convoca'tion, the place where the archbiſhops, biſhops, *&c.* ſit ſeverally by themſelves.

To Convo'ke [*convocare*, It. and L. *convoquer*, F. *convocàr* Sp.] to call together.

To Convo'lve [*convolvere*, L.] to roll round about, to roll round together.

Convolu'tion. a wrapping, rolling or winding about.

Convolution [with *Botaniſts*] a winding or turning motion, that is peculiar to the ſtems or trunks of ſome plants, as the *Claſpers of Vines, Bindweed*, &c.

To Convoy' [*convoyer*, F. *convojare*, It. *convoyàr*, Sp. probably of *convehere*, L.] to guard, to conduct ſafely.

A Co'nvoy [Sp. *Convoi*, F. *Convojo*, It.] a guide or conductor.

A Convoy, a ſhip or ſhips of war, which go along with merchants ſhips to defend them from enemies.

Convoy [in *Military Affairs*] men, *&c.* ammunition, *&c.* convey'd into a town.

Conu'ndrum, a quaint, humourous expreſſion, phraſe or ſentence.

Co'nus [κῶνος, Gr.] the fruit of the cypreſs-tree, a pine-apple, *&c.* L.

Co'nus [with *Geometricians*] a ſolid figure, broad and round at bottom with a ſharp top like a ſugar-loaf, *L.*

Conu'sance, cogniſance, knowledge.

Conu'sant [*French Law* Term] knowing, underſtanding, or being privy to, *&c.*

Convu'lsed [*convulſus*, L.] drawn or pulled together.

Con'vu'lsion [F. and Sp. *Convulſione*, It. of *Convulſio*, L.] a pulling or drawing together; alſo a diſtortion.

Convu'lsion [with *Phyſicians*] an involuntary contraction or motion, whereby the nerves, muſcles and members are contracted and drawn together againſt or without the will; as in the cramp.

Convu'lsive [*convulſif*, F. *convulſivo*, It. of *convulſivus*, L.] pertaining to convulſions; a term applied by phyſicians to thoſe motions, which naturally ſhould depend on the will; but which become unvolitary by ſome external cauſe.

Convu'lsive *Motions* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſudden and ſwift convulſions and ſhakings, that ceaſe and return again by turns.

Cony [*Conejo*, Sp. *Cogniglio*, It. *Coélho*, Port. *Cuniculus*, L.] a Rabbet, a beaſt of warren

Tom-**Cony** [with the *Vulgar*] a very ſilly fellow.

To **Coo**, to make a noiſe like turtles or pigeons.

To **Cook** [of *coquere*, L.] to dreſs meat.

Cook [*Coquus*, L. Cog, *C. Brit.* coc, *Sax.* Kock, *Su. Dan.* and *Du.* Koch, *G. Cuoco*, It.] a perſon who dreſſes meat.

God ſends Meat, but the Devil ſends Cooks!

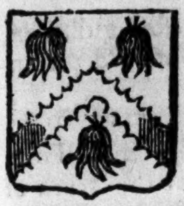
An exclamation generally made uſe of when a diſh of meat is brought to table ill dreſs'd; alſo a reprimand to cooks on the ſame account.

He is an ill Cook who cannot lick his Fingers.

The F. ſay; *Celui gouverne mal le miel* (He is an ill Manager of Hony) *qui n'en leche ſes Doigts.* This Proverb is us'd to ſignify in general, that a man manages a buſineſs very ill who don't take care (as we ſay in another proverb) *to feather his own neſt out of it*; that is, to profit himſelf by it. It is chiefly apply'd to ſtewards, truſtees, guardians, or other managers.

Coo'kery, a cook's trade, the art of dreſſing food.

Cook *Room* [in a *Ship*] is where the cook and his mate dreſſeth the victuals and delivers it out.



Cooks, were incorporated in the year 1481, and confirm'd by queen *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by king *James* II. Their armorial enſigns are, *argent* a chevron ingrayl'd ſable between 3 columbines, the creſt a pheaſant ſtanding on a mount (upon a helmet and torſe) the ſupporters a buck and doe, each vulned with an arrow all proper. The motto, *Vulnerati non victi*.

Their hall is on the *eaſt* ſide of *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, near *Little-Britain*.

Cool [cole, *Sax.* koel, *Du.* kuehl, *G.*] cooling, cold.

To **Cool** [cælan, *Sax.* in the firſt, colian, *Sax.* in the latter ſenſe. koelen, *Du.* kuhlen, *G.*] to make cold, to refreſh, to allay or abate, alſo to become cool, to ſlacken or to relent.

Coo'ler, a brewer's veſſel.

Coo'lness [cealdneſ, *Sax.*] cool quality.

Coolly, with indifference, without paſſion.

Coom, ſoot that gathers over an ovens mouth; alſo that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

Coomb } [probably of *Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a meaſure of
Comb } corn, containing four buſhels

A **Coop** [coꝼa, *Sax.* a pit or hovel, or kot, *Du.* in the ſame ſignification.] a place where fowls are kept and fattened.

To **Coop** *up* [of coꝼa, *Sax*] to put up in a pen.

Cooped *up*, impriſon'd.

Coopee [*coupé*, F.] a ſtep in dancing.

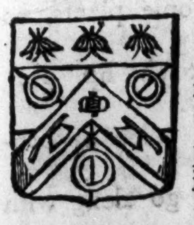
Cooper [*Cubero*, Sp. Kupper, *Du.* and *L. G.*] a maker of tubs.

Coo'perate (*cooperer*, F. *co-operare*, It. *co-operàr*, Sp. *cooperatum*, L.) to work together, to act with another in the producing ſome effect.

Coo'perative (of *cooperari*, L.) working together with.

Coopera'tion (F. *co-operazione*, It. *co-operaciòn*, Sp. of *co-operatio*, L.) a working together with.

Coopera'tor (*Co-operateur*, F. *Co-operatore*, It. *Co-operador*, Sp. of *Co-operator*, L.) a fellow-worker.



Coopers were incorporated *Anno* 1530, in the 16th of *Henry* VII. by the name of *Maſters* and *Wardens* or *Keepers* of the commonality of the freemen of the myſtery of *Coopers*, in *London* and the ſuburbs of the ſame city, their arms are party per pale *Gules*, and *or* a chevron between 3 hoops in a chief azure. Their ſupporters two camels, their creſt an eagle winged, ſurmounted on a torce and helmet.

Coope'rtio *arborum* (*Old Law*) the head or branches of a tree cut down, *L.*

Coopertu'ra (*Old Law*) a thicket or covert of wood.

Coopta'tion, an election or chooſing by ſuffrage.

Coo'rdinate (of *con* and *ordinatus* of *ordo*, L.) of equal order, degree or rank.

Coordina'tion (in *Phyſicks*) in reſpect of cauſes, is an order of cauſes, wherein ſeveral of the ſame kind, order and tendency concur to the production of the ſame effect.

Coo'rdinately (of *con* and *ordinatus*, L.) in equal order.

Coo'rdinateness, equality of order, rank or degree.

Coot [koet, *Du.*] a moor-hen, a water-fowl; alſo a ſilly perſon.

Cop [cop, *Sax.*] the top of any thing; alſo a tuft on a bird's head.

Co'pal, a ſort of hard roſin or gum of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, brought from *America*.

Copa'rceners [in *Common Law*] parceners or partners are ſuch as have equal portions in the inheritance of their anceſtors.

Copa'rceny, an equal diviſion or ſhare of coparceners.

Copa'rtner [of *con* and *particeps*, L.] one who is joined in partnerſhip with another.

Copa'rtnership [of *con* and *particeps*, L.] a being partners together.

Cop } at the beginning of a name, ſignifies a top of an
Cope } hill, as *Copeland*.

Co'payvæ *Balſamum*, a ſort of gum, which diſtils like turpentine from a certain tree in *Braſil*.

Cope [cæppe, *Sax. chappe*, F. *cápa*, Sp.] a ſort of prieſt's veſtment, with a claſp before, and hanging down from the ſhoulders to the heels.

To **Cope**, to jut out as a wall does.

To **Cope** [in *Falconry*] to pare the beak or talons of an hawk.

Cope [in *Doomſday Book*] an hill.

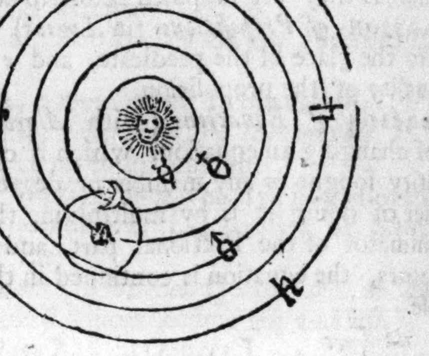
Cope [cop, *Sax.*] a tribute paid to the king out of the lead mines in *Wickſworth*, in *Derbyſhire*.

To **Cope** *with one*, to ſtrive with, to make head againſt.

To **Cope** *together* [of *copulare*, L.] to match with.

The **Copes** *of Heaven*, the arch or concavity of heaven.

Cope'rnican *Syſtem* [ſo called of *Nicholas Copernicus* the inventor or rather reviver of it] is a ſyſtem of the world, wherein the ſun is ſuppoſed at reſt, and the planets with the earth to deſcribe ellipſiſes round him. The heavens and ſtars are here ſuppoſed at reſt; and that diurnal motion they ſeem to us to have from *eaſt* to *weſt* is reputed to be the earth's motion from *weſt* to *eaſt*. It is deſcribed thus,



The ſun being found to be a body more than 300 times bigger than our earth, it ſeemed prepoſterous that ſo mighty a body of fire, ſhould whirl round ſo large a circle as his ſphere, according to the *Ptolemaick* ſyſtem, in ſo ſhort a time as 24 hours (when according to its computed diſtance, he muſt move 7570 miles in a minute.) It was therefore more reaſonable to believe, that the earth was ſeated in the ſphere, that *Ptolemy* had placed the ſun in, and that the ſun was placed in the center; for by that means, if the earth but turn round upon its own axis in 24 hours, every ſide of it is turned to the ſun, and conſequently a day and a night afforded to all its inhabitants, without the neceſſity of the ſun's or earth's making ſo vaſt a journey as the circle of its ſphere requires. He therefore placed the ſun in the centre, with no other motion than turning round upon its own axis, which it performs in 27 days and a half. He alſo ſuppoſes the ſun to be ſurrounded with a vaſt ſpace of *Æther* of many millions of miles extent, which is called its *vortex*, which *Æther* is carried round with the ſun; and becauſe the planets float in it, they alſo are carried in a continual circuit from *weſt* to *eaſt* round the ſun in certain periodical times, according to their nearneſs or diſtance from the ſun. The earth is one of theſe planets, and has another attending her, *viz.* the moon; for that planet belongs to us only, being in a continual circuit round this earth, and with it carried on in the annual circuit that the earth makes round the ſun. The uſe of it being to reflect the ſunbeams to us, at ſuch times as he is gone from us. The other planets have the like concomitants. *Jupiter* has four, and *Saturn* five, as is ſuppoſed for the ſame reaſon; and becauſe thoſe planets are ſo much farther diſtant from the ſun than we are, they have of conſequence occaſion for more moons than we have. It is certain by ocular demonſtration, that there are four little planets call'd *Satellites*, which are in continual motion round about *Jupiter*, that are ſo regular in their motions, that the eclipſes of them are calculated, and thereby a great help found out to the correcting of the maps. See the above ſcheme.

Copes *Mate*, a partner in merchandizing, a companion.

Cope *Sale and Pins* [with *Husbandmen*] are irons that faſten the chains with other oxen to the end of the cope of a waggon.

Co'phosis [κώφωσις, *Gr.*] deafneſs in the ears, *L.*

Copia, plenty, abundance, *L.*

Co'pia *Libelli deliberanda,* a Writ that lies in Caſe, where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel out of the Hands of an eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Co'ping [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building or the Brow of a Wall made ſloping.

Co'ping *Irons* [with *Falconers*] Inſtruments uſed for coping or paring the Beak of an Hawk, his Pounces or Talons, when grown.

Co'pious [*copieux*, F. *copioſo*, It. and Sp. of *copioſus*, L.] plentiful, abounding.

Copio'sity [*copioſitas*, L.] plenty.

Co'piously, plentifully.

Co'piousness, plentifulneſs.

Co'pist [*copiſte*, F. a Tranſcriber.

Co'pland, a Piece of Ground into which the Reſt of the Lands in a Furlong do ſhoot, *S. O. R.*

Coppa, a Cock of Corn, Hay or Graſs, divided into portions fit to be tithed.

Co'pped, ſharp at the Top.

Co'ppel [with *Silverſmiths*] a Pot in which they melt and refine their Metal; alſo a ſort of Crucible for purifying Gold or Silver.

Co'pper [*cuivre*, F. *cobre*, Sp. and Port. *cuprum*, L. Kopper, *Du.* Kupffer, G. Koppar, *Su.*] a red Metal; the moſt elaſtick and ſonorous of all Metals.

The Character of Copper is ♀ a Circle with a Croſs underneath and denotes that the Body or Baſis is Gold, tho' joined with ſome corroſive Menſtruum

1. Its ſpecifick Gravity comes next to that of Silver; being to that of Gold as 8 to 19, to that of Water as 8 to 1, and to that of Silver as 8 to 10.

2. When pure is very ductile and of a beautiful red Colour exceeding that of Gold.

3. It continues long fix'd in the Fire e're it flies off; almoſt as long as Silver.

4. It is of difficult Fuſion more than Silver yet ignites before it fuſes.

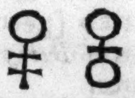
5. Of all Metals it is the moſt ſonorous and elaſtick.

6. When Copper is fus'd, if the leaſt Drop of Water fall upon it, or the Moulds be ever ſo little moſt, it flies into a Million of Fragments with an incredible Noiſe, and deſtroys all Perſons near it.

It is found every where. There is ſcarce any Earth in any Part of the Globe, but has a Share of Copper in it; In *Sweden* and *Germany* there are whole Mountains of it; with Copper are found the brighteſt coloured Emeralds *&c.* Turquoiſes and like green and blue precious Stones.

Copper [in *Chymical Writings*] ♀
is expreſs'd by this Character

Burnt Copper [in *Chymical Writings*]
is expreſs'd by theſe Characters



Roſe Copper, Copper that has been melted ſeveral Times, and purified from its groſſeſt Parts.

Co'pperas [*couperoſe*, F. *caparroſa*, Sp.] a Mineral well known.

Coppice } [probably of *couper*, F. to cut] a ſmall Wood,
Copse } conſiſting of Under-woods which may be cut at 12 or 15 Years growth.

Coprocri'tica [of κόπρος Dung, and *ſecretus* of *ſecerno*, Lat.] Medicines which purge away the Excrements of the Guts.

Coprophori'a [κοπροφορία, Gr.] Purgation or Purging.

Copro'stasy [κοπροστασία, Gr.] Coſtiveneſs or Binding in the Belly.

Co'ptic *Language*, the ancient Language of the *Egyptians*, mixed with much *Greek*, and in the *Greek* Characters.

Co'pula, a Coupling or Joining together, *L.*

Co'pula [with *Logicians*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an affirmative or negative Propoſition; as *an Horſe is an Animal*, where *is* is the Copula.

To Co'pulate [koppeln, *Du.* kuppeln, G. *copulare*, L.] to join together.

Copula'tion [F. *copulazione*, It. of *copulatio*, L.] a Coupling together; alſo carnal Coupling between Male and Female.

Co'pulative [*copulatif*, F. *copulativo*, It. and Sp. of *copulativus*, L.] (in *Gram.*] that which ſerves to couple or join, as a *Conjunction copulative.*

Copulative *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] ſuch as include ſeveral ſubjects or ſeveral attributes joined together by an affirmative or negative conjunction, *viz. and, not, neither.*

Co'pulativeness, coupling or joining quality.

Co'py [*copie*, F. *copia*, It. and L.] a Pattern to write after; the Original or Manuſcript of a Book before it has been printed; alſo a printed Book.

Copy [in *Law*] is the Duplicate or Tranſcript of an original Writing.

Copy-*hold*, a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing to ſhew, but the Copy of the Rolls made out of the Lord's court.

To Copy *out*, [*copier*, F. *copiare*, It.] to tranſcribe or write out after an Original.

Coq *ad Med. conſumpt* [in *Phyſicians Bills*] *i. e.* boil it till it is half waſted.

Coq *ſ. A.* [in *Phyſ. Bills*] *i. e.* boil it according to art, *L.*

Coq *in ſ. q. Aq.* [in *Phyſicians Bills*] *i. e.* boil it in a ſufficient quantity of water, *L.*

Coquelu'cho [*coqueluche*, F.] a Sort of violent Cough.

A Coquet is thus deſcrib'd by the Spectator, to give her ſelf, ſays he, a larger Field for Diſcourſe, ſhe loves and hates in the ſame Breath; talks to her Lap-dog or Parrot, is uneaſy in all kinds of Weather and in every Part of the Room: ſhe has falſe Quarrels and feign'd Obligations to all the Men of her Acquaintance; ſighs when ſhe is not ſad, and laughs when ſhe is not merry.

A Coquet, ſays he, is in particular a great Miſtreſs of that Part of Oratory, which is call'd Action, and indeed ſeems to ſpeak for no other Purpoſe, but as it gives her an Opportunity of ſtirring a Limb or varying a Feature, of glancing her Eyes or playing with her Hand.

The Coquet is indeed one Degree towards the Jilt; but the Heart of the Former is bent upon, admiring herſelf and giving falſe Hopes to her Lovers; but the Latter is not content to be extremely aimable; but ſhe muſt add to that Advantage in being a Torment to others.

A Coquet is a chaſte Jilt, and differs only from a common one, as a Soldier, who is not perfect in Exerciſe, does from one that *is actually in Service.*

To Coquet [*coqueter*, Fr.] to be a Coquet or general Lover.

Coque't, an amorous Courtier, one who by amorous Behaviour and Diſcourſe endeavours to gain the Love of Women.

Coque'tte, an amorous, tattling, wanton Wench, *F.*

Coque'ttry [*coquetterie* F.] an affected Carriage to gain the Love either of Men or Women; alſo an artful Management in carrying on an amorous Intrigue; alſo Effeminacy, Wantonneſs.

Cor, the Heart, *L.* See *Heart.*

Cor [with *Botaniſts*] the inward, ſoft, ſpungy pith of a tree or plant, *L.*

Cor *Caroli* [in *Aſtronomy*] *i. e.* the heart of *Charles*, a ſtar in the Northern Hemiſphere between *Coma Berenices* and *Urſa major*, ſo called in honour of King *Charles* II, *L.*

Cor *Hydræ* [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation *Hydra*, L.

Cora [κόρη, Gr.] the Apple, Sight or Black of the Eye.

Corabrachia'lis } [of κόραξ and *brachium*, L. an arm] a
Corobrachiæ'us } muſcle ariſing from the end of the *Proceſſus coracoides* of the ſhoulder-blade, and is inſerted to the middle part of the *Os humeri*. This muſcle moves the arm upwards and turns it ſomewhat obliquely outwards.

Co'racle [on the river *Severn*] a ſmall boat made of ſplit ſallow twigs, covered with leather, in which the fiſherman ſits, rows with one hand ſwiftly, and manages his fiſhing-tackle with the other.

Coracobo'tane [of κόραξ a raven, and βοτάνη, Gr. an herb] the ſhrub butcher's broom.

Coracohyoi'des [with *Anatomiſts*] (of κόραξ and εἶδος, *Gr.* form) muſcles which take their riſe from the proceſs of the ſhoulder-blade, called *Coracoides*, and go as far as the bone *Hyoides*, the uſe of them is to move obliquely downwards.

Caracoi'des [of κόραξ and εἶδος, Gr. ſo called from its reſembling a crow's beak] the ſhoulder-blade.

Cora'go, the Herb Bugloſs, *L.*

Co'ral [Sp. and Port. *Corail*, F. *Corallo*, It. *Coralium*, L. of κοράλλιον, Gr.] a ſhoot from a rock, that receives the form of a plant, it grows under deep hollow rocks in many places in the *Mediterranean* Sea and elſewhere, and is, while growing, of ſeveral colours, as white, red, black and ſky-blue; and ſome is of two colours, red and black.

Co'ral-wort [of *Coralium*, L.] an Herb.

Coralli'ne [*Corallina*, It.] a ſort of moſs that ſticks to the rocks.

Coralacha'tes [of κοράλλιον and ἀχάτης, Gr.] a kind of Agate-ſtone, the ſpots of which are like coral.

Cora'llis, a precious ſtone like ſinoper or red lead.

Co'ram *non Judice* [in *Common Law*] is when a cauſe is brought into a court, of which the Judges have not any Juriſdiction.

Co'rban [קרבן, *Heb.*] a gift or offering made on the altar; properly the treaſure that was kept for the uſe of the prieſts or temple at *Jeruſalem.*

Co'rban [with the *Mahometans*] a ceremony perform'd annually at the foot of the mount *Ararat* in *Arabia* near *Mecca*, it conſiſts in ſlaying a great number of ſheep and diſtributing them among the poor.

Co'rbeils [in *Fortification*] ſmall baskets filled with earth, and placed upon the parapets, &c. having port-holes left between to fire upon the enemy under covert, *F. Corbelli*, It.

Corbei'l [in *Architecture*] a ſhouldering piece or jutting out in a wall to bear up a poſt, ſummer, &c.

Corbei'lles [in *Architecture*] Pieces of carved Work in Form of a Basket full of Flowers or Fruits, for finiſhing ſome Ornament.

Co'rbel
Co'rbit
Co'rbet } [in *Architecture*] a ſhort Piece of Timber placed in a Wall with its End ſticking out 6 or 8 Inches in Manner of a Shouldering-piece.

Corbel *Stones*, ſmooth, poliſhed Stones laid in the Front and Outſide of the Corbels or Niches.

Co'rchorus [in *Botany*] the Herb Pimpernel or Chickweed, *L.*

Cord [*corde*, F. *corda*, It. and Port. *cuerda*, Sp. of *chorda*, L. Koorde, *Du.*] a Rope or Line.

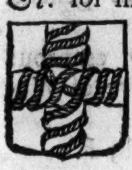
Cord [with *Farriers*] a ſtrait ſinew in the fore-legs of an horſe, which comes from the ſhackle-vein to the griſtle of his noſe; or a couple of ſtrings that lie about the knee, and run like ſmall cords, through the body to the noſtrils, which cauſes a horſe to ſtumble and ſometimes to fall.

Cords [in *Muſick* and *Geometry*] See *Chords.*

Cord *of Wood*, a Parcel of Fire-wood, in breadth 4 foot, in length 8 foot, in height 4 foot.

Co'rdage, all the Ropes which belong to the Rigging and Tackling of a Ship; alſo all Sorts of Stuff or Matter for making Ropes, *F.* and *Sp.*

Cordeau' [in *Fortific.*] a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. for marking of Out-works upon the Ground.



Co'rded [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs-corded, is a croſs wound about with cords, but yet ſo that the cords do not hide all the croſs, as in the figure annexed.

Cordeli'er, a Grey-Frier of the Order of St. *Francis*, Fr.

A Co'rdial [F. and Sp. *cordiale*, It. of *cor*, L. the heart] a medicinal Drink to comfort the Heart.

Cordial, good for the heart, hearty, ſincere.

Cordially, heartily, ſincerily.

Cordia'lia
Cordials } [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines which are commonly ſuppoſed to ſtrengthen the Heart; though they only put the Blood into a fine Fermentation, which corroborates and facilitates the Motion of the Heart.

Cordia'lity
Co'rdialness } [*cordialité*, F. *cordialità*, It.] heartineſs, ſincere or hearty Friendſhip or Affection.

Co'rdon [F. and Sp. *cordone*, It.] the Twiſt of a Rope.

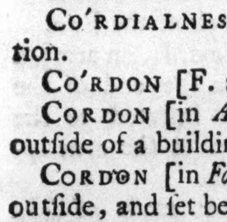
Cordon [in *Architecture*] a plinth or edge of ſtone on the outſide of a building.

Cordon [in *Fortification*] a row of ſtones made round on the outſide, and ſet between the wall of the Fortreſs which lies aſlope and the parapet, which ſtands upright; which ſerves for an ornament in defences made of maſon's work, and ranging round about the place.

Co'rdovan *Leather* [Sp. *cordiuan*, F. *cordovano*, Ital. ſo called of *Cordova in Spain*] a ſort of Leather made of Goat-skins.

Co'rdiner
Co'rdwainer } [*Cordonnier*, F.] a Shoomaker.

Cordwainers *Ward* [q. *Cordovainers*] of *Cordwainers*, i. e. ſhoomakers, curriers and workers in leather, which dwelt there anciently.



Co'rdwainers [*Cordonniers*, F.] which *Menagius* derives of *Cordouan*, a kind of Leather brought from *Cordoua* or *Corduba* in *Spain*, of which they formerly made the Upper-leather of their Shoos.

The *French* Workmen, who prepare the Leather are called *Cordouanniers.*

There are in *Paris* two Societies, who bear the Title of *Freres Cordonniers*; eſtabliſhed by Authority about the Middle of the XVIIth Century, the one under the Protection of St. *Criſpin*, and the other of St. *Criſpanus*, two Saints who had formerly honoured the Profeſſion.

They live in Community, under the Direction of fix'd Statutes and Officers, the Produce of the Shoos they make goes into the common Stock to furniſh Neceſſaries for their Support, and the Surpluſage goes to be diſtributed among the Poor.

Core [of *Cor*, Lat. the Heart] the inward Part of an Apple, &c. becauſe it is the Midſt, like the Heart in the Body.

Coria'nder [*Coriandre*, F. *Curiandolo*, It. *Coriandrum*, L. κορίανδρον, Gr.] an Herb ſomething reſembling Parſley.

Cori'nthian *Braſs*, Gold, Silver and Copper, caſually mixt together at the Burning of the famous City of *Corinth*; there being a great many Statues of theſe melted down and imbodied together.

Corinthian *Order* [in *Architecture*] ſo called becauſe Columns were firſt made of that Proportion at *Corinth*. It is the nobleſt, moſt delicate and rich of all others. Its Capital is adorned with two Rows of Leaves, between which ariſe little Stalks or *Caulicoles*, whereof the *Volutes* are formed that ſupport the *Abacus*, and which are in Number 16, the Height of the Pillars contains 9 of their Diameters.

Co'rion
Co'ris } [κόρεις, Gr.] the Herb St. *John*'s-wort or Ground-pine.

Cork [Korch, *Du.* Kork, G. and *Su.* *Ecorce*, F. *Corcho*, Sp. *Cortex*, L. a Bark] the Bark of a Tree called the Cork-Tree; alſo a Stopple of a Bottle, made of that Bark.

Cork-Tree, is of two ſorts chiefly, one bearing a narrow leſs jagged leaf and perpetual, the other broader and falling in winter; one of the firſt ſort is to be ſeen in the Phyſick Garden at *Chelſea.*

To Cork (or ſtop) *a Bottle.*

Co'rmorant, a Water-fowl reſembling a Raven; alſo [in a *figurative Senſe*] a Glutton, that Bird being very voracious, *F.*

Cormudgeon, a cloſe-fiſted, miſerly Fellow.

Corn [coꞃn, *Sax.* Korn, *Su. Dan.* and *G.* Kooren, *Du.*] the grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, &c.

Corn *Flag*, a plant fit for borders in gardens.

Corn *Flower*, the flower called blue-bottle, &c.

Cornachi'ne *Powder*, a purging Powder called alſo the Earl of *Warwick*'s Powder, and alſo *Pulvis de tribus.*

Co'rnage [*Common Law*] ſo called from *Cornu*, a Horn, *L.* a kind of Grand Serjeanty, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invaſion was perceived from a Northern Enemy; many northward about the *Picts* wall held their land by this tenure.

Corn *Sallet*, an Herb.

Cornea *Luna*, a tough, taſteleſs maſs, almoſt like horn, made by pouring ſpirit of ſalt or ſtrong brine of ſalt and water on cryſtals of ſilver prepared, or by diſſolving ſilver in *Aqua fortis* or ſpirit of nitre.

Cornea *Oculi tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond coat of the eye, otherwiſe called *Sclerotes* and *Tunica dura*, which proceeds from a membrane or skin in the brain called *Dura meninx*, being tranſparent forward, in order to ſend forth the viſible *Species*, and containing the aqueous humour, *L.*

Corns [of *cornu*, L. a horn, Kyron, *C. Brit.*] a diſtemper in the toes, ſo called from their hardneſs or hornineſs.

To Corn, to ſeaſon with ſalt lightly.

To Corn *Powder*, to reduce Gun-powder into Grains.

Corna'ge, an impoſition upon corn.

Co'rned [ᵹecoꞃneꝺ, *Sax.*] ſeaſoned with ſalt.

Co'rnel *Berry* [*cornouille*, F. *corniuola*, It.] the fruit of the cornel-tree.

Cornel-*Tree* [*cornoüiller*, F. *corniuólo*, It.] the Tree bearing the cornel Berry.

Corne'lian [*cornaline*, F. *cornalina*, It. *cornerina*, Sp. *cornelina*, Port. of *carneolus*, L. of *caro*, L. fleſh, *q. d.* of a fleſh colour, or of *cornus* the haw-thorn, whoſe berries are red] a precious ſtone, of which rings and ſeals are made.

Cornemu'se [F. *cornemuſa*, It.] a kind of bag-pipe, a muſical inſtrument.

Co'rneous [*corneus*, L.] horny.

Co'rneol, the cornelian-ſtone.

Co'rner [Cornet, *C. Brit.* *corniere*, O. F.] an angle.

Corner *Teeth* [of a *Horſe*] are the 4 teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; being 2 above and 2 below on each ſide the jaw, which put forth when a horſe is 4 years and a half old.

Corner-*Wiſe* [of Cornel, *Brit.*] by way of corners.

Co'rnet [F. *Cornetto*, It. *Corneta*, Sp. of *Cornu*, L a horn] a kind of muſical inſtrument made of a horn.

Co'rnet [of *Paper*] a Piece of Paper wound about in the Shape of a horn, ſuch as Grocers, &c. wrap up ſmall quantities of wares in.

Cornet [of *Coronet*,] a linen or laced head-dreſs for women; alſo a ſcarf of black taffety, anciently worn on the collar of their robes by doctors of law or phyſick.

Cornet [of *cornette*, F. *cornetto*, It. Cornet, *Su.* of *coronet*, becauſe in ancient times they wore garlands, or a name by which black taffaty ſilk was called] he that bears the ſtandard or colours of a troop of horſe, ſo called becauſe it was commonly made of that Stuff.

Cornet, an Inſtrument uſed by Farriers in letting Horſes Blood.

Corneti'no, a little Cornet; alſo an Octave Trumpet, *Ital.*

Co'rnice
Co'rnish } [*corniche*, F. *cornice*, It. *corniza*, Sp.] is the higheſt part of the *Entablature*, or the uppermoſt ornament of any wainſcot.

Co'rnice [with *Architects*] the creſt or flouriſhing works at the upper end of a pillar, which differs according to the ſeveral orders.

Co'rnice [with *Joyners*] an ornament ſet round the top of a room, *&c.*

Cornice *Ring* [with *Gunners*] is that ring of a piece of ordnance that lies next the trunnion ring, or next from the muzzle ring backward.

Architrave Cornice [in *Architecture*] is that immediately contiguous to the architrave, the frize being retrenched.

Coving Cornice, one which has a great caſemate or hollow in it; commonly lath'd and plaiſtered upon compaſs ſprockets or brackets.

Cantaliver Cornice, one that has Cantalivers underneath it.

Modilion Cornice. a cornice with modilions under it.

Mutilated Cornice, is one whoſe projecture is cut or interrupted, to the right of the larmier, or reduced into a platband with a cimaiſe.

Cornicularis *Proceſſus* [in *Anatomy*] the Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, reſembling the Figure of a Crow's-beak, *L.*

Corniculate *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as after the decay of each flower produce many diſtinct and horned ſeed-pods or *Siliquæ*, as *Columbines*, &c. and hence are called *multiſiliquous.*

Corni'culate [*corniculatus*, L.] horned or having horns.

Corni'fick [*cornificus*, L.] cauſing or making horns.

Corni'genous [*cornigenus*, L.] of that kind that has horns.

Corni'gerous [*corniger*, L.] wearing horns, horned.

Cornichons [in *French Heraldry*] are the branches of ſtags horns, *F.*

Cornoce'rasum, a wild, hard cherry, *L.*

Cornu *Ammonis*, an extraordinary kind of ſtone which in vinegar, juice of lemons, *&c.* has a motion like that of an animal, *L.*

Cornuco'pia [*i. e.* the plentiful horn] a horn out of which (as the Poets feign) proceeded all things that could be wiſhed for in abundance, by a privilege that *Jupiter* granted his nurſe, who they ſuppoſed to be the goat *Amalthea.*

Some interpret the moral of the fable to be, a little territory not unlike a bull's-horn, exceeding fruitful, which king *Ammon* gave to his daughter *Amalthea*, who, as the Poets feign, was *Jupiters* Nurſe.

Cornuco'pia [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented by the Figure of a large Horn, or a Woman holding it, out of the wide End of which iſſue Flowers, Fruits, *&c.*

A Cornucopia, repreſents emblematically the publick Felicity.

Co'rnua *Cervi*, hart's-horn [with *Chymiſts*] the mouth of an alembick or ſtill.

Cornua *Uteri* [with *Anatomiſts*] two ſide parts of the matrix in ſome brutes, as cows, harts, ſheep, goats.

Cornu'te [*cornu*, F. *cornuto*, It. *cornúdo*, Sp. of *cornutus*, L.] having horns.

Cornu'te [*cornard*, F. *cornuto*, It. *cornúdo*, Sp. of *cornutus*, L.] a cuckold.

To Cornute *one*, to cuckold him.

Cornu'te [with *Chymiſts*] a ſtill or luted Mattraſs, having a crooked Neck covered with Earth or Loam an Inch thick, to which is joined a Receiver, ſet in Water, to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and other Things which require a ſtrong Heat.

Cornu'tum *Argumentum* [in *Logick*] a ſophiſtical or ſubtil Argument, as it were horned.

Co'rodies Allowances from ſome Monaſteries to Biſhops.

Coro'dio *habendo*, a writ for exacting a corrody out of an abbey or religious houſe.

Co'rody [*Common Law*] a Sum of Money or an Allowance of Meat, Drink and Clothing in ancient Times due to the King from an Abbey or Monaſtery, of which he was the Founder, towards the Maintenance of any one of his Servants on whom he thought fit to beſtow it.

Co'rollary [*corollaire*, F. *corollario*, It. *corolario*, Sp. of *corollarium*, L. [with *Mathematicians*] is an uſeful conſequence drawn from ſomething that has been advanced before; as *viz.* that *a Triangle that has* 3 *ſides equal, has alſo* 2 *angles equal*; and this conſequence ſhould be inferred, *that a Triangle, all whoſe* 3 *ſides are equal, has alſo its* 3 *angles equal.*

Co'ron [כרון, *Heb.*] a Jewiſh, liquid meaſure, containing about 75 gallons.

Coro'na, a crown; a circle appearing about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo*, L.

Corona, *or the flat Crown* [in *Artbitecture*] a Member in a *Dorick* Gate, made by ſo extraordinary an Enlargement of the Drip or Larmier, that it has 6 Times more breadth than the Projecture.

Coro'na *Borealis* [with *Aſtronomers*] a northern conſtellation conſiſting of about 20 ſtars, *L.*

Coro'na *Meridionalis* [with *Aſtronomers*] a ſouthern conſtellation of 13 ſtars.

Corona [on *Globes*] this is ſaid to be *Ariadne*'s crown, which *Bacchus* placed among the ſtars, when the Gods celebrated his marriage in the Iſland *Dia.* For the new Bride was crowned with this firſt, having been preſented by the *Hours* and *Venus.* It was the work of *Vulcan*, made of moſt fine gold, and jewels of *India*; and had ſo great a luſtre, that by the help of it *Theſeus* is ſaid to have been delivered out of the labyrinth: This crown has 9 ſtars in the circuit, of which 3 are bright, placed at the ſerpent's head near the bears.

Corona're *Filios* [the ancient Villains were forbidden *Coronare filios*, i. e. to let their Sons receive the firſt *preparatory Tonſure*, or to begin to be ordained Prieſts;] becauſe that afterwards they were Freemen, and could not any longer be claimed by their Lords, as Servants in Villenage.

Coronary *Garden*, a Flower Garden.

Coro'nal, belonging to a crown.

Coronal *Suture* [in *Anatomy*] a cleft in the head made like a comb, and joins as if the teeth of 2 combs were compacted cloſe into one another, and reaches from one bone of the temples to another.

Corona'le [with *Anatomiſts*] the coronal bone or forehead-bone, *L.*

Corona'ria *Vaſa* [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe veins and arteries which ſurround the heart to nouriſh it; or the two branches which the great artery ſpreads over the outſide of the heart, for its ſupply, with blood and nouriſhment before it pierces the *Pericardium.*

Co'ronary [*coronarius*, L.] by way of, or inſtead of a crown.

Coronary *Vein* [*Anat.*] a vein diffus'd over the exteriour ſurface of the heart: it is form'd from ſeveral branches ariſing from all parts of the *Viſcus*, and terminates in the *Vena cava*, whether it conveys the remains of the blood brought out of the coronary arteries.

Coronary *Arteries* [*Anatom*] are two arteries ſpringing out of the *Aorta e're*, it leaves the *Pericardium*, and ſerving to carry the blood into the ſubſtance of the heart.

Stomachick Coronary [*Anat.*] is a vein inſerted into the trunk of the *Splenic* vein, which uniting with the *Meſentery* forms the *Vena porta.*

Corona'tion [F. *coronazione*, It *coronacion*, Sp. of *coronatio*, L.] the crowning of a king.

Coronato're *eligendo*, a writ directed to the ſheriff, to call together the freeholders of the country to chooſe a new coroner, and to certify him in *Chancery*, &c.

Coro'ne [*Anat.*] an acute proceſs of the lower jaw in the Form of a beak.

Co'roner [of *corona*, L. a crown, ſo called becauſe he makes inquiſition into the caſual and unnatural death of perſons in the king's name] an officer who, aſſiſted by a jury of 12 men, inquires into all untimely deaths, in behalf of the crown.

Coroneo'la, the musk-roſe, or canker-roſe that flowers in *Autumn.*

Coroner [of the *Verge*] an officer who has juriſdiction within the verge or compaſs of the king's court.

Co'ronet [*coronetta*, It. a little crown] a little chaplet.

Coronet of a horſe See *Cornet*

Coro'nis [in *Architecture*] the cornice or top ornament of a pillar or other member of a building.

Corono'pus [κορωνόπους, Gr.] the herb buck's-horn, dog's-tooth, or ſwine-creſſes.

Co'rpora *Cavernoſa Penis* [with *Anatomiſts*] are two capſulæ or little long bags in the yard, defended on all parts of the outſide with a thick skin. They ariſe with two diſtinct originals from the lower ſide of the *Os pubis* or ſhare bone, and are joined one to the other by a *ſeptum intermedium*, which, the nearer it approaches to the glands, grows the leſſer, *L.*

Corpora *Glanduloſa* [with *Anatomiſts*] are two glandules or kernels, which lie under the ſeminal bladders, near to the common paſſage of the ſemen and urine. Their uſe is to lubricate and make them ſlippery, and afford a kind of vehicle to the ſeminal matter.

Co'rpora *Olivaria* [*Anat.*] two prominences, one on each ſide the *Corpora pyramidalia*, L.

Corpora *Pyramidalia* [*Anat*] two prominences in the *Cerebellum* about an inch in length, *L.*

Corpora *Striata* [*Anat.*] protuberances upon the *Crura medullæ oblongatæ*

Co'rporal [Sp. *corporel*, F. *corporale*, It. of *corporalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the body, bodily.

Co'rporal [F. and Sp. *corporale*, It.] an inferior officer of a company of foot-ſoldiers; who has the charge of one of the diviſions of a company, places and relieves ſentinels, *&c.*

Co'rporal *of a Ship,* an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to look to all the ſmall ſhot and arms, to keep them clean with due proportions of match, *&c.* and to exerciſe the musketeers on ſhipboard.

Co'rporal *Oath,* a ſolemn oath before a magiſtrate, is ſo term'd becauſe the perſon is obliged to lay his hand upon the Bible.

Corpora'le [It. *corporal,* F. and Sp.] (in the church of *Rome*] a communion-cloth, a ſquare piece of linen, on which the chalice and hoſt are placed by the prieſt, who officiates at maſs.

Corporality
Co'rporalness } [*corporalitas,* L.] bodilineſs, bodily ſubſtance.
Co'rporateness
Corpo'realness

Co'rporally, bodily.

Co'rporate, united into one body, as a body corporate, *i. e.* the community of the inhabitants of a town, a company of tradeſmen, *&c.*

Corpora'tion [*Common Law*] a company of men united and joined together into one fellowſhip, of which one is the head, and the reſt are the body, having a charter from the king, empowering them to have a common ſeal, and to be able by their common conſent to grant or receive in law any thing within the compaſs of their charter, *L.*

Corporation *Spiritual, and of dead Perſons in Law,* was a corporation eſtabliſhed by the king and pope, conſiſting of an abbot and convent.

Corporation *Spiritual, and of able Perſons in Law,* is where it conſiſts of a dean and chapter, a maſter of a college or hoſpital.

Corporation *Temporal, by the King,* is where there is a mayor and commonalty.

Corporation *Temporal,* by the common law is the parliament, which conſiſts of the king the head, with the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the commons the body.

Co'rporature [*corporatura,* It. and L.] the form and bulk and conſtitution of the body.

Corpo'real } [*corporel,* F. *corporeo,* It. *corporeus,* L.]
Corpo'reous } that is of or belonging to a bodily ſubſtance.

Corpore'ity [with *Schoolmen*] the quality of that which is corporeal, the nature of a body; or being of ſuch or ſuch a ſubſtance.

Corporifica'tion, a making into a body.

Corporification [with *Chymiſts*] the operation of recovering ſpirits into the ſame body, or at leaſt nearly the ſame with that they had before their ſpiritualization.

Corps [*corpus,* L.] a dead body or carcaſe, *F.*

Corps [with *Architects*] a term ſignifying any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which ſerves as a ground for ſome decoration.

Corps *de Batail* [*Military* Term] the main body of an army drawn up for battle, *F.*

Corps *de Garde* [*Military* Term] Soldiers entruſted with the Guard of a Poſt under the Command of one or more Officers, *F.*

Corps *Politick,* are biſhops, deans, parſons of churches and ſuch-like, who have ſucceſſion in one perſon only.

Co'rpulency } [*corpulence,* F. *corpulenza,* It. *corpu-*
Co'rpulentness } *lencia,* Sp. of *corpulentia,* L.] bigneſs, bulkineſs or groſſneſs of body.

Co'rpulent [*corpulente,* F. *corpulento,* It. and Sp. of *corpulentus,* L.] big-bodied, fat, groſs.

Corpus [q. d. *corruptus,* becauſe it is ſubject to corruption] the bulk or material part of animals, vegetables, *&c.*

Corpus *cum cauſa,* a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery* to remove both the Body and the Record, relating to the Cauſe of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the King's *Bench,* and there to lie till he has ſatisfied the Debt.

Corpus *calloſum* [in *Anatomy*] the upper part or covering of a ſpace made by the joining together of the left and right ſide of the inward ſubſtance of the brain.

Corpus *Chriſti* [*i. e.* the Body of Chriſt] a College in *Oxford* ſo named, built by *Richard Fox,* Biſhop of *Wincheſter.*

Corpus *Chriſti Day,* a Feſtival appointed in Honour of the holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Corpu'scles [*corpuſcles,* F. *corpuſcoli,* It. of *corpuſculi,* L.] (with *Natural Philoſophers*) thoſe minute parts or particles, or phyſical atoms of a body, by which is not meant the *elementary* parts, nor thoſe principles, which Chymiſts call *Hypoſtatica*; but ſuch particles, whether of a ſimple or compounded nature, the parts of which will not be diſſolved, disjoined or diſſipated by ordinary degrees of heat.

Corpu'scular *Philoſophy,* a method of philoſophizing, that claims the greateſt antiquity, which attempts to explain things, and give an account of the *Phænomena* and appearances of nature by the figure, ſituation, motion, reſt, *&c.* of the corpuſcles or very ſmall particles of matter, according to the principles of the philoſophers, *Leucippus, Epicurus, Democritus,* &c.

Corpu'scular [*corpuſculaire,* F.] belonging to corpuſcles or atoms.

Corpuscula'rian, one who holds the corpuſcular principles.

Corpuscula'rity [of *corpuſculum,* L.] corpuſcular quality.

Corr [כור, *Heb.*] a meaſure containing 2 quarts.

To Corra'de [*corradere,* L.] to ſcrape or rake together.

Corrago, the herb corage or bugloſs, *L.*

To Correct [*corriger,* F. *corriggere,* It. *corregir,* Sp. and Port. of *correctum,* Sup. *L.*] to amend or mend the faults; to reclaim or reform; to reprove or check; to chaſtiſe or puniſh; to temper or allay.

To Correct the Magnificat. L. *Nodum in ſcirpo quærere.* Ter. *and* Plaut. (To ſeek a Knot in a Bullruſh.) or to be hunting after Difficulties where there are none. The *Germans* ſay: Eine Laus in der Peck-Ballie ſuchen. (To ſeek a Louſe in a Barrel of Pitch.

Corre'ct [F. *corretto,* It. *correctus,* L.] without faults.

Corre'ctio [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the Orator unſays what he has already ſaid, and ſays ſomething more fit in the ſtead of it. The ſame as *Epanorthoſis.*

Corre'ction [F. *correzzione,* It. *correciòn,* Sp. of *correctio,* L.] Correcting, Amending, Amendment, Puniſhment, Reproof.

Correction has been iconologically deſcrib'd by a ſurly, crabbed old Woman ſitting at a Desk, in her left Hand a Scourge, and in her Right a Pen, with which ſhe corrected a Book lying on the Desk before her.

The Book was ſuppos'd to contain the Cauſes of Complaint and Correction; the Scourge as an Emblem of Chaſtiſement: She was repreſented old as a Sign of Prudence and Experience, which every one ought to be poſſes'd of who gives Correction; and crabbed and ſurly, becauſe grievous to them who receive it.

Corre'ction [in *Pharmacy*] is the adding ſalt or ſome other thing to a medicine to quicken it, or to mend it, or make it better, that ſome of the ingredients may not be injurious.

Corre'ctive [*correctif,* F. *correttivo,* It.] ſerving to correct, allay or temper.

Correcti'ves [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines adminiſtred with others to correct ſome bad quality in them.

Corre'ctly, accurately, without Fault.

Corre'ctness [of *correctus,* L] the being correct.

Corre'ctor [of a *Printing Houſe*] a Perſon of Learning, who reads over the Proofs from the Compoſitor, and marks the Errors in order to their being corrected before the Sheet be wrought off at the Preſs.

Corrector [*Correcteur,* F. *Correttore,* Ital. *Corrector,* Sp. and L.] one who corrects or amends.

Corrector [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recorded the Bargains of the Merchants made there.

Correcto'rium [in the *Medicinal Art*] any Thing that ſerves to correct or improve Medicines.

Corre'latives [F. *correlativi,* It. *correlativos,* Sp. of *correlativa,* L.] that have a mutual Relation one to another, thus *Father* and *Son, Husband* and Wife, are by *Logicians* ſaid to be correlatives.

Corre'lativeness [of *correlativa,* L.] the having a mutual Relation one to another.

Corre'ptio [in *Grammar.*] a Figure, the ſame as *Sylleпſis,*, Lat.

Corre'ption, a ſnatching away, alſo a correction in words, a rebuking or checking; reproof, puniſhment.

To Correspo'nd [*correſpondre,* F. *corriſpondere,* It. *correſponder,* Sp. and Port. of *con* and *reſpondere,* L.] to anſwer or agree, to make ſuitable returns to one's friendſhip and good offices.

Correspo'ndence } [*correſpondence,* F. *corriſpondenza,* It.
Correspo'ndency } *corriſpondéncia,* Sp.] a holding a mutual Intelligence, Commerce and Familiarity with; alſo an Anſwering, Fitting, Agreeing, of the Proportion of one Thing with another.

Correspondent [*correſpondant,* F. *corriſpondente,* It. *correſpondiénte* Sp. *correſpondente,* Port.] agreeable, ſuitable; alſo one who holds a correſpondence with another, either perſonal or at a diſtance by letters; as in trade, when two Perſons have intercourſe by letters, they are ſaid to be correſpondents.

Correspondentness, ſuitable quality.

Corrido'r [*in Architecture*] a Gallery or long Iſle around a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other.

Corrido'r [in *Fortif.*] a ſort of gallery, or the covert way lying round about the whole compaſs of the Fortification of a place between the outſide of the moat and palliſadoes.

Co'rrigible [F. *corriggibile*, It. *corregible*, Sp. of *corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended.

Corri'val [*corrivalis*, L.] a competitor either in love or buſineſs, or one who courts the ſame miſtreſs, or makes ſuit for the ſame buſineſs.

Corriva'lity, rivalſhip.

Corrobora'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines which ſtrengthen and comfort the Parts, *L.*

To **Corro'borate** [*corroborer*, F. *corroborare*, It. *corroboràr*, Sp. of *corroboratum*, L.] to ſtrengthen a feeble or weak part; to confirm or make good an evidence or argument.

Corrobora'tion [*corroborazione*, It. of L.] a ſtrengthening or confirming, a giving a new force.

Corro'borative [*corroboratif*, F. *corroborativo*, It.] ſtrengthening, *&c.*

To **Corro'de** [*corroder*, F. *corrodere*, It. and L.] to gnaw or fret.

Corrode'ntia, Medicines that eat away or conſume proud fleſh, *L.*

Corro'sible, that may be corroded, *L.*

Corrosibi'lity } [in *Chymiſtry*] the faculty or liableneſs to corroded.
Corro'sibleness }

Corro'sion, gnawing, fretting, *L.*

Corrosion [in *Med.*] an eating away by any ſalt humour or corroſive medicine.

Corrosion [F. *corroſione*, It. with *Chymiſts*] a diſſolution of mixt bodies by *corroſive menſtruums.*

Corro'sive [*corroſif*, F. *corroſivo*, It. of *corroſivus*, L.] which has a gnawing or fretting quality that ſome liquors, called *menſtruums*, have of diſſolving bodies.

Corru'da, the herb wild ſperage, *L.*

Corru'gant [*corrugans*, L.] wrinkling.

Corrugant *Muſcles* [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe which help to knit the brows when one frowns.

Co'rrugated [*corrugatus*, L.] wrinkled.

Corruga'tion, a contracting, wrinkling or drawing into wrinkles, *L.*

Corruga'tor *ſupercilii* [with *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which ſerves to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow.

To **Corru'pt** [*corrompre*, F. *corrompere*, It. *corrompèr*, Sp. *corruptum*, Sup. L.] to mar or ſpoil, to deſtroy or waſte; to debauch or defile; to infect or taint; to pervert or bribe; alſo to become corrupt, to putrefy.

Corru'pt [*corrotto*, Ital. *corrúpto*, Sp. of *corruptus*, L.] naught, rotten, tainted, vicious; alſo bribed.

Corruptibi'lity [*corruptibilité*, F. *corruptibilità*, Ital.] aptneſs to be corrupted, or the ſtate of that which is corruptible.

Corruptibility } [in *Metaphyſicks*] a Liableneſs to be corrupted, a Power not to be.
Corru'ptibleness }

Corruptibility *from within*, is when a Thing contains within itſelf, the Principles of its own Deſtruction.

Corruptibility *from without*, is when a Thing is liable to be deſtroyed by ſome external Principle.

Corru'ptibleness [*corruptibilité*, F. *corruptibilitas*, L.] corruptibility.

Corru'ptible [F. and Sp. *corrottibile*, Ital. of *corruptibilis*, L.] ſubject or liable to corruption, or that may be corrupted.

Corru'pticulæ, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that the Body of *Jeſus-Chriſt* was corruptible.

Corru'ption [F. *corruzione*, It. *corrupcìon*, Sp. of *corruptio*, L.] a corrupting, marring, *&c.* of morals or manners; alſo the ſophiſticating a book.

Corruption [with *Surgeons*] is the corruption or rotten matter of a ſore.

Corruption [in *Philoſophy*] is the deſtruction of the form or proper mode of exiſtence of any natural body, or at leaſt the ceſſation of it for a time.

Corruption *of Blood* [in *Law*] is an Infection that happens to the Blood, iſſue and eſtate of a Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, whereby he forfeits all to the King or other Lord of the Fee, and both he and his Children are rendered ignoble; and beſides, his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other Anceſtor of whom he might have claimed by him.

Corru'ptive [*corruttivo*, It.] apt to corrupt.

Corru'ptly, unjuſtly.

Corru'ptness, badneſs, naughtineſs.

Corsai'r [*Corſaire*, F. *Corſare*, It. *Coſsário*, Sp.] a Robber by Sea, a Privateer, eſpecially in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

A **Co'rselet** [F. *Corſeletta*, Ital. *Coſſeléte*, Sp.] Armour for a Pike-man, to cover either his whole Body, or the Trunk of it.

Corse-present [*Old Rec.*] a mortuary, an offering of the beſt beaſt, which did belong to a Perſon deceaſed, anciently made to the Pariſh Prieſt.

Co'rsned Bread, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread conſecrated by a Prieſt and eaten by our *Saxon* Anceſtors, when they would clear themſelves of a crime they were charged with, wiſhing if they were guilty it might be their Poiſon or laſt Morſel.

Corsoi'des [κορσοειδὴς, Gr.] a certain Stone in Colour of the Whiteneſs of an old Man's Hair.

Co'rtes, the States, or the Aſſembly of the States in *Madrid.*

Co'rtex, the Bark or Rind of a Tree, *L.*

Cortex *Peruvianus*, the Bark of *Peru*, the Jeſuits-bark, *Lat.*

Cortex *Winterianus*, a kind of cinnamom firſt brought from the *Indies* by one captain *Winter.*

Co'rtical Part of the Brain [with *Anatomiſts*] the external barky Subſtance of the Brain full of Turnings and Windings on the Outſide, it is covered with a thin Skin of an aſh and griſly Colour. The Uſe of it is thought to be to breed the animal Spirits, and many Anatomiſts do there place the ſeat of memory and ſleep.

Co'rticated [*corticatus*, L.] having the Bark pulled off.

Cortico'se [*corticoſus*, L.] full or thick of Bark.

Co'rticousness, Fulneſs of, or Likeneſs to Bark.

Cortula'rium } [*Old Law Records*] a court or yard adjoining to a country farm.
Corta'rium }

Co'rvets } [in *Horſemanſhip*] are Leaps of an indifferent Height, made by a Horſe in raiſing firſt his two Fore-legs in the Air, and making the two hinder Feet follow with an equal cadency, ſo that his Haunches go down together, after the Fore-feet have touched the Earth in continual and regular Reprizes.
Cou'rvets }

Co'rus [כור, *Heb*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure of 30 Buſhels.

Corus, one of the Winds.

Coru'scant [*corruſco*, It. *coruſcans*, L.] gliſtering, ſhining or lightening.

Corusca'tions [*corruſcazione*, It. *coruſcationes*, of *coruſcare*, L. to lighten, *&c.*] flaſhes that may be cauſed by an exhalation ſpread under one cloud only, which by motion, running downwards, is ſet on fire, and flaſheth much after the ſame manner as a torch newly put out, and yet ſmoaking, which is by ſome violence and ſudden motion again enkindled.

The **Coryba'ntes** [of κορύπτειν, *Gr.* to wag the head in dancing, or *q.* κρύβαντες of κρύπτω, *Gr.* to hide, of the ſounding the tympana to drown the noiſe of *Jupiter*'s crying being heard by his father *Saturn*] the prieſts of *Cybele* were *Phrygians*, and being moſt of them eunuchs, were therefore called *Semiviri*: *Phryges* their chief prieſt was called *Archi-gallus*, who was likewiſe an eunuch.

They performed their Solemnities with a furious Noiſe of Drums, Trumpets, beating on Braſs, and muſical Inſtruments.

They were called *Jupiter*'s Life guard; becauſe they brought him up. For *Titan* the eldeſt ſon of *Cælus*, having reſigned the Kingdom of the world to *Saturn* his younger brother, to hold the ſcepter for life, upon condition that he ſhould never ſuffer any male children to live, that the empire might after his deceaſe return to *Titan*'s poſterity, *Saturn* was uſed to devour all his male children as ſoon as they were born; but his wife *Cybele* being brought to bed of twins, *Jupiter* and *Juno*, ſhe cauſed little *Jupiter* to be conveyed away and put into the hands of the *Corybantes* to be brought up, and let *Saturn* her husband know of none but *Juno*. The *Corybantes*, to prevent the diſcovery of *Jupiter* by his crying, invented a new ſport, which was to leap and beat the ground in a certain meaſure called *dactyle*. And holding in their hands little braſs bucklers, and in their dancing, when they met one another, they ſtruck on them in a certain order; the noiſe of which drowned the crying of *Jupiter*, ſo that it could not be heard by *Saturn*. Poetical.

To **Coryba'ntiate** [*corybantiatum*, L.] to ſleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with viſions that one cannot ſleep.

Co'rylus, the Hazel Tree, *L.*

Cory'mbia, climbing ivy, *L.*

Cory'mbiated [*corymbiatus*, L.] ſet about with Berries

Corymbi'ferous [*corymbifer*, L.] that beareth Berries like Ivy; is applied to ſuch diſcoid Plants, whoſe Seeds are not downed, as the *Sun Flower*, *Chryſanthemus*, *Corn-marigold*, &c. *L.*

Corymbiferous *Plants* [*Botany*] ſuch as have a compound or diſcous flower, but the ſeeds have no down ſticking to them, as chamomile, daiſey, *&c.*

Cory'mbus [κόρυμβος, Gr.] properly ſignifies the Top of any Thing.

Corymbus [with *Botaniſts*] is the Extremity of a Stalk or Branch, divided into ſeveral Pedicles, in ſuch Manner as to form a ſpherical Figure, as in the Garden *Angelica*; or it is uſed to ſignify a compounded diſcous Flower, the Seeds of which are not pappous, or do not fly away in down, as *Corn-Marigold*, *Daiſies*, &c.

Corymbus [in *ancient Botanick Writers*] was uſed for cluſters of Ivy-berries.

Corymbus [with ſome *Botanick Writers*] is a Name given to the Top of the Stalk of a Plant, when it is ſo ſubdivided that it makes a round ſpherical Figure, as the Tops of Onions, Leeks, *&c.*

Co'rymbus [by others] is uſed for *Umbella*, which is the Name for the Top of ſuch Plants whoſe Branches and Flowers ſpread round in the Form of an *Umbrellla* worn by Women.

Coryphæ'us [κορυφαῖος, Gr.] the chief Leader of the Company or Chorus in the ancient Tragedy.

Coryphe' [κορυφὴ, Gr.] the very Top of the Head, where the Hair Turns.

Cory'za [κόρυζα, Gr.] a Defluxion of a ſharp Humour into the Mouth, Noſtrils and Lungs from the Brain, a Poſe, a Rheum or Running at the Noſe.

Coscinoma'ncy } [κοσκινομαντεία, *Gr.* of κόσκινον a
Coskinoma'ncy } Sieve, and μαντεία Divination] Divination by a Sieve, to find out Perſons unknown, and alſo to diſcover the Secrets of thoſe who were known. The Manner of Performing it was as follows: The Sieve being ſuſpended, the Diviner rehearſed a *Formula* of Words, and taking it between two Fingers only, repeated the Name of the Parties ſuſpected, and when at the Mention of any Name the Sieve turns, trembles or ſhakes, that Perſon is ſuſpected, as guilty of the Evil, concerning which the Enquiry is made. The Sieve was alſo ſometimes ſuſpended by a Thread, or fixed to the Points of a Pair of Shears, having Room left to turn, and then the Names of Perſons ſuſpected were rehearſed. After this Manner it is ſtill practiſed in ſome Parts of *England.*

Co-secant [in *Mathematicks*] is the Secant of an Ark which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To Co'sen, to defraud, to cheat.

Co'senage [in *Law*] a Writ for the right heir againſt an intruder.

Cosenage, cheating, defrauding.

Coshe'ring [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which ſome Lords of Manours anciently had to lie and feaſt themſelves at their Tenants Houſes.

Co'sin } [*Couſin*, F. *Cugino*, Ital. *Conſanguineus*, L.] a
Cou'sen } Kinſman or Kinſwoman by Blood or Marriage.

Co-sine [in *Geometry*] is the right Line of an Ark which is alſo the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

Co'smeticks [κοσμητικὰ of κοσμέω, *Gr.* to beautify] Medicaments that whiten and ſoften the Skin, or in general any Thing helping to promote the Comelineſs or good Appearance of the Perſon who uſes it, as Waſhes, Waters, Pomatums, Paſtes, *&c.*

Co'smical [κοσμικὸς, *Gr.* pertaining to the World] a Term uſed by *Aſtronomers* to ſignify one of the Poetical Riſings or Settings of a Star; and thus a Star is ſaid *to riſe coſmically*, when it riſes with the Sun; and *to ſet coſmically*, when it ſets at the ſame Inſtant that the Sun riſes: but, according to *Kepler*, to riſe and ſet coſmically is to aſcend above or deſcend below the Horizon.

Cosmo'gony [κοσμογονία, of κοσμος and γενεὰ, *Gr.* Generation] the creation or original of the World.

To Cosmographa'te [of κόσμος and γράφω, *Gr.*] to deſcribe the World.

Cosmo'grapher [*Coſmographe*, Fr. *Coſmografo*, It. and Sp. *Coſmographus*, L. κοσμογράφος, of κόσμος the World, and γράφω, *Gr.* to deſcribe] one skilled in Coſmography.

Cosmogra'phical [*coſmographique*, F. *coſmografico*, It. of *coſmographicus*, L.] pertaining to Coſmography.

Cosmo'graphy [*Coſmographie*, F. *Coſmografia*, It. and Sp. *Coſmographia*, L. of κοσμογραφία, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the viſible World; alſo a Science ſhewing the Frame of the Univerſe, deſcribing the ſeveral Parts of it, delineating them according to their Number, Poſitions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, *&c.* of which Aſtronomy and Geography are Parts.

Cosmography is deſcrib'd iconologically by a Woman advanc'd in Years, ſtanding between two Globes, the celeſtial and terreſtrial; holding in her right Hand an Aſtrolabe, and in her left the Roman *Radius.* Her Upper Garment Sky-colour'd ſown with Stars, and her Under a Mixture of Brown and different Greens. She is deſcrib'd in Years, becauſe ſhe derives her Pedigree from the Creation; the Inſtruments ſhew her Employment, and her Garments, as well as the Globes, that ſhe participates both of Heaven and Earth.

Cosmola'be [of κόσμος and λαβεῖν, *Gr.* to take] an ancient mathematical Inſtrument for meaſuring Diſtances both in the Heaven and on the Earth.

Cosmo'logy [κοσμολογία, of κόσμος and λόγος a Word or Speech] a Speaking of, Diſcourſe or Treatiſe concerning the World.

Cosmo'metry [κοσμομετρία, of κόσμος and μέτρον, *Gr*, Meaſure] the Menſuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

Cosmo'polite } [of κόσμος and πολίτης, *Gr.* a Citizen]
Cosmopo'litan } a Citizen of the World.

Co'ssacks, a Militia or Body of *Poliſh* Soldiers.

Cosse } as *Coſſick Numbers.* This was the old Name of
Cossick } the Art of *Algebra*, and is derived from *Caſa, Ital.* for *res* or the root, for the *Italians* called *Algebra, Regali Rei & Cenſus, i. e.* the Rule of the Root and the Square.

Cossick *Numbers* [with ſome *Algebraiſts*] are the Powers of Numbers, as the Roots, the Square, the Cube, *&c.*

Co'sset, a Lamb, Colt, Calf, *&c.* fallen and brought up by Hand without the Dam.

Co'ssi's, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

Cost [**koſte**, *Du.* **koſten**, G] Charge, Price, Expence.

It is good to learn at other Men's Cost.

That is, to grow wiſe at the Expence or by the Experience of other Men's Misfortunes, or ill Managements. Very good Advice, but too little regarded. Men are apt to put the evil Day a far off, and to flatter themſelves that what has happen'd to others won't happen to them. The *Ital.* ſay, as we: *Felice chi impara à Speſa d' altri.*

It will not quit Cost.

That is, it will not anſwer the Expence you are at about it. The *French* ſay: *Le Jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*

Cost [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of a Bend, or half of a Garter.

To Cost (*Irr. V.*) [*couter*, F. *coſtare*, It. *coſtàr*, Sp. **koſten**, *Du.* and G. **koſte**, *Dan.* **koſta**, *Su.* *conſtare*, L.] to be purchaſed for or with a Price.

Cost (*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*) did coſt, has coſt.

But Accost, contrary to the general Rule is regular.

Co'ste, the Ribs, or thoſe Bones which with other Bones make the *Thorax* or cheſt, being joined backwards with the *Vertebra*'s of the Back, and forward with the Cartilages or Griſtles of the *Sternum*; they are 12 in Number on each Side.

Veræ Costæ [in *Anatomy*] the ſeven uppermoſt Ribs, ſo called becauſe their cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of the *Sternum.*

Falſæ Costæ, are the five lowermoſt Ribs, ſo called becauſe they are ſhorter and ſofter, and are not joined to the extremity of the *Sternum.*

Co'stal [of *coſtæ*] belonging to the *Coſtæ.*

Co'stard, a Sort of Apple.

Costard *monger* [of manᵹeɲ *Sax.* a Trader] an Apple-monger, a Dealer in Fruit.

Coste'ra [*Old Records*] a coaſt or ſea-coaſt.

Co'stive [*conſtipe*, F. *coſtipatiuo*, It. *conſtipatus*, L.] bound in the Belly; alſo of a binding or aſtringent quality.

Co'stiveness, a being bound in the Belly.

Co'stly, of great Price; alſo ſtately,

Co'stmary [*coſtus*, L.] an Herb.

Co'stons, Chards of Artichokes.

Co'strel, a Sort of Bottle.

Co'stus, a certain Shrub, whoſe Root has a very pleaſant, ſpicy Smell, growing in *Syria* and *Arabia*, *L.*

Costus [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Coſtmary.

Costus [with *Phyſicians*] an *Indian* Drug, of which there are two Sorts, the ſweet and the bitter, *L.*

Cot } of coꞇ, *Sax.* **Kaht**, O. and L G. **Kot**, *Du.* a little
Cote } Houſe, Cottage or Hut] added to the Name of a Place, intimates that the Place was denominated from ſuch a Thing as *Cote-hill*, *Cotſwold* in *Glouceſterſhire*, &c.

Co'tage. See *Cottage.*

Cote'mporary [*contemporain*, F. of *con* and *temporarius*, L.] of, belonging to, or being at the ſame Time.

Co't gare, refuſe wool, ſo clotted together that it cannot be pulled aſunder.

Co-tangent [*Mathemat.*] is the Tangent of any complemental Arch, or what that Ark wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

Cota'rius [*Old Law*] a Tenant who held by a free Soccage Tenure, and paid a ſtated Rent in Money or Proviſions, and ſome occaſional cuſtomary Services.

Cotere'llus [*Old Law*] a ſervile Tenant, that held his Land in meer villenage; his Perſon, Iſſue and Goods being to be diſpoſed of at the Pleaſure of his Lord.

Cotere'lli [*Old Records*] ſtraggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moſs-troopers on the Borders of *Scotland.*

Cote'ria, a Cottage or Homeſtall.

Co'tland } [coꞇeland, *Sax.*] Land held by a Cota-
Cotse'thland } ger.

Coto'nea [with *Botaniſts*] the Quince-Tree.

Cotoye [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies *cottiſed*, F.

Cotse'thla [*Old Records*] a Cotſettle, *i. e.* a little Manſion, to which a ſmall Farm belongs.

Cotse'thlus [*Old Records*] a Cottager, one who holds a Cottage, who was bound to work for his Lord by a ſervile Tenure.

COTHU'RNUS [with the *ancient Tragedians*] a *Buſkin*, a very high ſhoe or kind of patten rais'd on cork ſoles worn by the Actors, to make them appear taller and more like the Heroes they repreſented, who were generally eſteem'd Giants.

COT } a Man who meddles in Women's domeſtick
COT QUEAN } Affairs.

To COTT, is ſaid of Men who are apt to intermeddle in ſuch Concerns.

CO'TTAGE [of cote, *Sax.* **Kot**, *Du.* **Kaht**, O. and L. G.] a little Houſe in the Country.

A COTTAGE **in Poſſeſſion is better than a Kingdom in Reverſion.** Engl. *A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Buſh.* **Lat.** *Poſſeſſoris eſt pars potior.*

Love lives in COTTAGES **as well as in Court's.** If by Love, in the Proverb be meant conjugal Love, probably a great deal more: For it don't meet with ſo much Interruption and Variety to divert it; nor is it ſo often grounded upon Intereſt, Wealth or Favour.

CO'TTAGER one who dwells in a Cottage.

CO'TTEREL [in *Doomſday Book*] a cottage.

CO'TICE } [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of a Bend, and
COTISE } with us is ſeldom, if ever, born but in couples, with a Bend between them. This ſeems to have taken its Name from *coſte*, F. a Side, being as it were a Bend upon the Sides of the Bend.

COTTON [**Cottwn**, C. Br. *Coton*, F. *Cotone*, It. **Kottoen**, *Du.* **Catun**, L. G. *Coctona*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of the Cotton-Tree; alſo a Sort of Cloth.

To CO'TTON [probably of *coadunare*, L. or *cotonner*, F.] to agree with another; alſo to ſucceed, to hit. Hat-makers ſay it cottons well when the wool or other materials work well and imbody together.

CO'TTUM [*Ancient Deeds*] cot-wool or dag-wool, of which were made cotta's or a ſort of blankets.

COTU'CHAN [in *Doomſday Book*] Boors or Huſbandmen.

CO'TYLA [with *Botaniſts*] an Herb, otherwiſe called Penny-wort, Mother-wort, Dog-kennel, May-weed and Coverſew, *L.*

COTY'LLE } [in *Anatomy*] certain Glandules that are in
COTY'LEDON } ſome Creatures, but not in Women; they are diſpoſed up and down the *Chorion* or outermoſt Membranes which cover the *Fœtus*; their Uſe is to ſeparate the nutricious Juice from the Womb for the Nouriſhment of the *Fœtus*. They are called *Cotyledones* from the Reſemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb called *Cotyla* or Penny-wort; alſo the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the Womb.

COTY'TTIA [κοτύττια, Gr.] a nocturnal Feſtival celebrated in Honour of *Cotytto* the Goddeſs of Wantonneſs. It was celebrated by the *Grecians* with ſuch Rites as were moſt acceptable to the Goddeſs, who was thought to be delighted with nothing ſo much as Lewdneſs and Debauchery.

To COUCH [*coucher*, F.] to lie down, to bend or bow down.

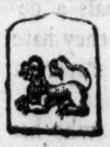
To COUCH [with *Oculiſts*] to take a cataract or web off from the Eye.

To COUCH [with *Writers*, &c.] to comprehend or compriſe.

To COUCH [in *Chivalry*] is to ſet a Lance upon the Reſt.

COUCH [with *Painters*] a Lay or Impreſſion of Colour, whether in Oil or Water, wherewith the Painter covers his Canvas; or it is the Ground-bed or Baſis on which any Colour lies.

A COUCH [*couche*, F.] a Sort of Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.



COUCHANT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies lying down couching, or along; but with the Head lifted up; ſpoken of a Beaſt ſo born in an Eſcutcheon, and the Holding up the Head diſtinguiſhes a Beaſt couchant from dormant, as in the Eſcutcheon annexed, *F.*

COUCHE' [in *Heraldry*] denotes any Thing lying along, as a *Chevron couché* ſignifies a *Chevron* lying ſideways, with the two Ends on one Side of the Shield which ſhould properly reſt on the Baſe.

COU'CHED [of *coucher*, F.] compriſed or concealed in.

COUCHER [*Old Word*] a Factor reſiding in ſome foreign Country for Traffick.

COUCHER [*Old Stat.*] a Book in which a Corporation, *&c.* Regiſter their Acts.

COUCHER [with *Hunters*] a ſetting Dog.

COU'CHING [*Hunting* Term] the Lodging of a Boar.

COU'D for *could*.

COUDEE'S [in *Fortification*] are Lines that return back from the End of the Trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the Place attacked, *F.*

COVE, a ſmall Creek.

CO'VEING [in *Architecture*] is a Term uſed of houſes that are built projecting forth over the ground plot, and that is turned with a quadrant of a circle (or ſemi-arch) of timber, which is lathed and plaiſtered, under which people may walk dry.

CO'VENABLE } [*Old Law*] convenient, ſuitable or fit.
CO'NVENABLE }

CO'VENANT [of *conventum*, L.] a Bargain or Agreement.

COVENANT [with *Divines*] a particular Diſpenſation, whereby God deals with mankind, as *the Covenant of Works* under the *Levitical* Law, and that of *Grace* under the Goſpel.

COVENANT [in *Common Law*] is the Conſent of ſeveral Parties to one Thing, as to do or give ſomewhat.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that the Law intends to be made tho' it be not expreſſed in Words.

COVENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expreſly agreed on between the Parties.

COVENANT, the Name of a Writ that lies for the Breach of Covenants.

The COVENANT, a particular Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles* I, which was voted illegal and irreligious, *Anno* 1661.

COVENANT *perſonal*, is where a Man agrees with another to do him ſome Work or Service.

CO'VENANT *real*, is that by which a Man obliges or ties himſelf to paſs a Thing that is real, as Lands or Tenements, to levy a Fine, *&c.*

To CO'VENANT [*convenir*, F. *convenire*, L.] to make a covenant or agreement.

CO'VENANTER, one who took the *Preſbyterian* covenant during the Time of the civil wars.

CO'VENT } [*conventus*, L.] a Monaſtery or religious Hou-
CO'NVENT } ſe, *F.*

COVENT [in *Law*] the Society or Members of an Abbey or Priory.

CO'VENTRY *Bells* [with *Floriſts*] a kind of Flower.

To COVER [*couvrir*, F. *coprire*, It. *cubrir*, Sp. and Port.

He COVERS **me with his Wings and bites me with his Bill.** That is, he ſhews me ſome Favour, that he may have the better Opportunity of oppreſſing me in the Concluſion; as is the Way of wicked Men in Power and Authority, when they go about to cruſh thoſe who are under them, or within their Reach: And they flatter themſelves (tho' often to their own Deſtruction) that ſuch ſpecious Pretext will always bring them off with Impunity. The Client has Reaſon to be wary when his Patron makes Advances of Favour.

CO'VERLET } [probably of *Couvre-lit*, F.] a covering for a
CO'VERLID } bed.

COVERSED *Sine* [in *Geometry*] is the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle after the verſed Sine is taken from it.

CO'VERT [*couvert*, F. *coverte*, It.] an Umbrage or ſhady Place.

COVERT *Baron* [in *Law*] the State of a Woman, who is under the Power and Protection of a Huſband.

CO'VERT [among *Hunters*] a thicket or ſhady Place for Deer or other Beaſts; a Shelter or hiding-Place.

COVERT *Way* [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground Level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, having a Parapet or Breaſt-work with its *Banquet* and *Glacis* ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other works towards the Country.

CO'VERTLY, ſecretly.

CO'VERTNESS [of *couvert*, F.] Hiddenneſs.

CO'VERTURE [*couverture*, F. *covertura*, It.] a cover, covering, or coverlet, or any Thing that covers.

CO'VERTURE [in *Law*] the ſtate and condition of a married woman, who by the Laws of *England* is under *Covert Baron*, *i. e.* under the Power and Protection of her Huſband, and therefore is diſabled to act or make any Bargain without his Conſent and Privity.

To CO'VET [*cupere*, L. hence probably *convoiter*, F.] to deſire earneſtly, to luſt after.

All COVET *all loſe.*

Fr. *Qui trop embraſſe, mal etreint.* (He who undertakes too much ſucceeds ill.) Or as we ſay: *He who has too many Irons in the Fire muſt let ſome of them burn.* The *Lat.* ſay: *Duos inſequens Lepores neutrum capit.* (He who hunts two Hares catches neither.) Gr. Ὁ δύο πτῶκας διώκων οὐδέτερον καταλαμβάνει. *Eraſm.* The *Scots* ſay: *You take more in your Mouth than your Cheeks can hold*, All ſpoken of thoſe who take more Buſineſs upon them, than they can well manage; Or, who, by griping at too much (like *Æſop*'s Dog in the Fable) quit the Subſtance to catch at the Shadow. The *Ital.* ſay as the *Fr.* *Chi troppo abbraccia, nulla ſtringe.*

CO'VETABLE, that which is to be or may be covered.

CO'VETOUS [*convoiteux*, F. *cobicoſo*, Port. *cupidus*, L.] very deſirous; alſo ſtingy, niggardly, cloſe-fiſted, griping.

The Covetous **Man like a Dog in a Wheel roaſts Meat for others.** That is, he toils and moils to raiſe an eſtate for other People to enjoy the Fruits of. And as the Dog is oblig'd for all his labour to be content with the ſight and the ſmell, and perhaps has a good baſting into the bargain; ſo the covetous Man, when he is once become a ſlave to this ſordid vice, is thereby forc'd to put up with the chink and ſight of his money, and is generally ill us'd in his life-time and revil'd when dead by thoſe he is a ſlave for.

Co'vetously, ſordidly, with avarice.

Co'vetousness [*convoitiſe*, F.] an eager Deſire of Money, *&c.* Avarice.

Covetousness **is the Root of all Evil.** H. G. **Der Geitz iſt eine Wurtzel alles Ubels.**

Daily Experience gives us ſo many and ſo very different Inſtances of the Truth of this general Aphoriſm, that it would be ſuperfluous to enumerate them.

Co'vin } [in *Law*] is a deceitful Agreement between two
Covi'ne } or more Perſons to the Prejudice of another.

Co'ving *Corniſh* [*Architecture*] a corniſh which has a great caſemate or hollow in it.

To Cough [**kuchen**, *Du.*] to make a certain noiſe by reaſon of the obſtruction of the Lungs.

A Cough, a Diſeaſe, an Obſtruction of the Lungs.

A dry Cough **is the Trumpeter of Death.**

Coul [probably of cole, *Sax.*] a Tub or Veſſel with Ears to be carried on a Stick between two Perſons.

To Coul [with *Archers*] is to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

Could, vid. *can.*

Cou'lter [*coutre*, F. of *culter*, L.] a Ploughſhare.

Cou'ncil [*Concile*, F. *Concilio*, It. *Conſéjo*, Sp. *Concilium*, L.] a general Aſſembly of the chief Perſons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; alſo a general Aſſembly of the Clergy of a Nation or a particular Province; alſo an Aſſembly of the Members of *Gray's Inn.*

Cou'ncil [in *Church Hiſtory*] is a Synod or Aſſembly of Prelates and Doctors met for the Regulating of Matters relating to the Doctrine or Diſcipline of the Church.

A Provincial Council, is an Aſſembly of the Prelates of a Province, under the Metropolitan.

A National Council, is an Aſſembly of the Prelates of a Nation under their Primate or Patriarch.

An Oecumenical Council } is an Aſſembly of all the Prela-
A General Council } tes in Chriſtendom.

A Council *of War*, is an Aſſembly of the principal Officers of an Army or Fleet, occaſionally called by the General or Admiral; to conſider of the preſent State of Things and concert Meaſures for their Conduct, with Reſpect to Sieges, Retreats, Engagements, *&c.*

Common Council, an Aſſembly of a ſelect Number of principal Citizens, choſen out of every Ward to manage the publick Affairs of the City within their ſeveral Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common-Council-*Man*, a Member of the aforeſaid Aſſembly.

Council } [in *Law*] a Counſellor or Advocate, one who
Counsel } pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Juſtice.

Counsel [*Conſeil*, F. *Conſiglio*, It. *Conſéjo*, Sp. *Conſelho*, Port. *Conſilium*, L.] Advice.

Counsel [among *Moraliſts*] is when a Man endeavours by Reaſons taken from the Nature of a Thing to induce another Perſon to ſome Performance or Omiſſion, having, at leaſt as to the preſent Buſineſs, no Power over that Perſon, ſo that he can lay no direct Obligation on him; but muſt leave it to his Pleaſure and choice, whether he will do it or not.

Counsel, has been repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by an ancient Man, clad in a long Scarlet Robe, a Gold Chain about his Neck, upon which is a Heart pendant; in his Hand a Book with an Owl ſitting on it, and in his Left 3 Heads, a Dog's, a Wolf's, and a Lion's, ſet together.

To take Counsel **with one's Pillow.**

Lat. *In Nocte Conſilium.* Fr. *La Nuit porte Conſeil.* Germ. **Kommt Tag kommt Raht.** We ought to take Time for Conſideration and Advice before we engage in any Thing of Importance, that we mayn't have Occaſion in the Sequel to repent our raſh Reſolution.

He that won't be Counsel'd **can't be help'd.** Spoken when an obſtinate Man rejects good Advice when it is given him. Lat. *Vis Conſilii expers mole ruit ſua.*

To Counsel [*conſeiller*, F. *conſigliare*, It. *aconſéjar*, Sp. *aconſelhar*, Port. *conſulere*, L.] an Adviſer, eſpecially a Perſon well ſkilled in the Law, who is conſulted in weighty Matters, or takes upon him to plead the Cauſe of his Client.

Privy Counsellor, a counſellor of ſtate, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

Count [*comes*, L. whence probably *Comte*, F. *Conte*, Ital. *Conde*, Sp. and Port.] a foreign Earl.

Count [in *Law*] the original Declaration in a Proceſs, chiefly in real Actions; as Declaration is more properly applied to perſonal ones.

To Count [*conter*, or *compter*, F. *contar*, Sp. and Port. probably of *computare*, Lat.] to reckon, to account or eſteem.

Count *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] a wheel which in the ſtriking part moves round in 12 or 24 hours, and is alſo called the locking wheel, becauſe it has commonly two notches in it ſet at unequal diſtances one from another, in order to make the clock ſtrike 1, 2, 3, 4 5, *&c.*

Countee' [*Old Law*] a count or earl, which before the time of *Wiliam the Conqueror* was the higheſt title next to a duke, the countee had the charge of the county, and is now ſucceeded in that office by the ſheriff.

Cou'ntenance [*contenance*, F.] viſage, face, looks; alſo encouragement, protection or ſupport.

Countenance [in *Law*] eſtimation, credit.

To Countenance [*contenancer*, F.] to favour, to encourage, to abet.

Cou'nter [*contre*, F.] as a Prepoſition. v. *contra.*

Cou'nter [*contoir*, F.] a counting board in a ſhop; alſo a piece of round ſtampt braſs to account with; alſo the name of two Priſons in the city of *London.*

Cou'nters [in a *Ship*] are either *upper* or *lower*. The *Upper* is that which reaches from the gallery to the lower part of the ſtrait piece of the ſtern. The *Lower* is that hollow part of the ſhip's ſtern which reſembles an arch, and lies between the tranſum and the lower part of the gallery.

Counter [of a *Horſe*] is that Part of the Fore-Hand of a Horſe, that lies between the Shoulder and under the Neck.

Counter *Time* [with *Horſemen*] is the defence or reſiſtance of a Horſe, that interrupts his cadence and the meaſure of his manage.

Counter *marked* [with *Horſemen*] is when the teeth of a horſe are made hollow artificially by a graver in imitation of the eye of a bean, in order to make the horſe appear not to be above ſix years old.

Cou'nters } anciently called *Serjeant Counters*; ſuch Ser-
Cou'ntors } jeants at Law as were retained to defend the cauſe of their Clients, as Advocates.

Counter [*contra*, L.] a Particle ſignifying Oppoſition or Contrariety, frequently uſed in compoſition of *Engliſh* Words tho' it is ſometimes us'd by it-ſelf.

Cou'nter *Approaches* [*Military Affairs*] are certain Lines or Trenches carried on by the Beſiegers, when they come out to hinder the Approaches of the Enemy, and to attack them in Form.

Counter *Battery* [*contre batterie*, F. *contra batterio*, Ital. *contra bateria*, Sp.] a Battery raiſed to play upon another Battery.

Counter *Breaſt work*, is the ſame with *Falſe-bray.*

To Counter-*balance* [*contre-balancer*, F.] to weigh one Thing againſt another; alſo to make an equal Amends for.

Counter *Mark of a Metal*, is a Mark added to it a conſiderable Time after it had been ſtruck.

To Counter-draw [with *Painters*] is to copy a Deſign by the help of an oiled Paper, or any tranſparent Matter, by tracing the Strokes appearing through with a Pencil.

Counter *Proof* [with *Rolling-Preſs Printers*] a Print taken from another juſt printed, which paſs'd through the Preſs and gives the Figure inverted

To Cou'nter *Prove* [at the *Rolling-Preſs*] is to paſs a deſign in black lead or red chalk through the Preſs, after they have been firſt moiſtened with a ſpunge, both that and the Paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

Counter *Bond*, a Bond to ſave a Perſon harmleſs, who has given a Bond to another.

Counter *Change* [*contreréchange*, F. *contra-cambio*, Ital.] a mutual Exchange between two Parties by Agreement or Contract.

Counter *changed* [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual changing of the colors of the field and charge in an eſcutcheon, by one or more Lines of partition.

Counter *Charge*, is a Charge brought againſt an Accuſer.

Counter *Charm*, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

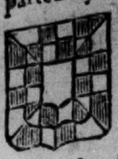
Counter *Check*, is a cenſure made upon a reprover.

Counter *Cunning*, ſubtlety uſed by the adverſe Party.

Counter *Light* [with *Architects*] a Light oppoſite to any Thing which makes it appear to a Diſadvantage.

Counter *Diſtinction*, a Diſtinction with Reſpect to the oppoſite Side.

COUNTER *Chevroned* [in *Heraldry*] a ſhield *Chevronny*, or parted by ſome line of partition.



COUNTER *Componed*
COUNTER *Compone*
COUNTER *Compony* } [*contre-componé*, F.] (in *Heraldry*) is when a border is compounded of two ranks of panes; or rows of checkers of different colours ſet checkerwiſe.

To COU'NTERFEIT [*contrefaire*, F. *contraffare*, It.] to imitate, to forge, to feign or diſſemble, to diſguiſe.

COU'NTERFEIT [*contrefait*, F. *contraffatto*, It. of *contra* and *factus*, L.] imitated, feigned, diſſembled, falſe.

A COUNTERFEIT, a cheater or deceitful perſon; a perſon or thing that repreſents another.

COUNTERFEITLY, in a feigned manner.

COUNTER *foil*
COUNTER *ſtock* } that part of a tally that is ſtruck in the *Exchequer*, which is kept in the cuſtody of an officer of that court; the other being deliver'd to the perſon who has lent the king money upon that account, and is called the *Stock*.

COUNTE'RFERMENT, a ferment contrary to another ferment.

COUNTER *Forts* [in *Fortification*] are certein pillars and parts of the walls of a place, diſtant by 15 or 20 foot one from another, which advance as much as poſſible in the ground, and are joined by vaults to the height of the *Cordon*. Their uſe is to ſupport the way of the rounds and part of the rampart; and alſo to fortify the wall and ſtrengthen the ground.

COUNTER-*fuge* [in *Muſick*] is when the fugues proceed con, trary to one another.

COUNTER *Barry* [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by the *French* for what we call *Bendy ſiniſter per bend counterchanged*.

COUNTER-*pointed* [in *Heraldry*] is when two *Chevrons* in one eſcutcheon meet in the points.

COUNTER *quartered* [in *Heraldry*] denotes the eſcutcheon being quartered, to have each quarter again divided into 2.

COUNTER *Guards* [in *Fortification*] large heaps of earth in form of parapets. raiſed above the moat, before the faces and points of a baſtion, to preſerve them or to cover ſome other body of the place.

COUNTER-LATH [with *Builders*] a lath that is laid in length between the rafters-

To COUNTERMA'ND [*contremander*, F. *contrammandare*, It. *contramandàr*, Sp. of *contra* and *mandare*, L.] to forbid, to contradict former orders.

A COUNTERMAND [*contremandement*, F. *contrammandato*, It. of *contra* and *mandatum*, L] a recalling a former command.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] is where a thing formerly executed, is afterwards by ſome act, *&c.* made void by the party that firſt did it.

COUNTER *March* [*contremarche*, F. *contramarcia*, It. *contramárcha*, Sp.] (*Military Diſcipline*) a manner of drawing up ſoldiers ſo as to change the face on the wings of a battalion; thus files *countermarch* to bring thoſe that are in the front to the rear.

COUNTER *Mine* [*contremine*, F. *contrammina*, It. *contramina*, Sp.] (*in Fortification*) a well or paſſage under ground, which is made by the beſieged, in ſearch of the beſiegers mine, to give it air, to take away the powder, or to hinder the effect of it by any other means.

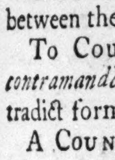
To COUNTER-*mine* [*contreminer*, F. *contramminare*, It. *contraminàr*, Sp,] to ſink ſuch mines; alſo to prevent or hinder the deſign of another pérſon from taking effect.

COUNTER *Mure* [*contre-mure*, F.] a wall or bank raiſed oppoſite to the town wall.

COUNTER *pain*
COUNTER-*point* } [*contre-pointe*, Fr.] a coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-*part* [in *Law*] the duplicate or copy of any inſtrument, deed or indenture, that one copy may be kept by one party, and the other by the other.

COUNTER *Part* [*contrepartie*, F. *contraparte*, It.] (in *Muſick*) ſignifies only that one part is oppoſite to another, as the *baſe* is ſaid to be the counter-part of the *treble*.



COUNTERPA'SSANT [in *Heraldry*] is ſaid when there are are two lions or other beaſts on the ſame eſcutcheon, the one paſſing or walking one way, and the other another, ſo that they look the direct oppoſite ways.

COUNTER *Trench* [in *Fortification*] a trench made againſt the beſiegers, and which of conſequence has its parapet turned towards them.

COUNTER-*gage* [in *Carpentry*] a method uſed in meaſuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortoiſe to the place in the timber, where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit together.

COUNTER-*vallation* [in *Fortification*] a counter-line or ditch, made round a place beſieged, to prevent the ſallies and excurſions of the garriſon.

COUNTER *Plea* [*Common Law*] a croſs or contrary plea, particularly ſuch as the demandant alledges againſt a tenant in courteſy or dower, who prays the King's aid, *&c.* for his defence, *&c.*

COUNTER-*Plot*, a plot contrived to overthrow another plot; a ſham-plot; a fetch or wile againſt another.

COUNTER-*Point* [*contrepoint*, F. *contrappunto*, It] (in *Muſick*) is the old way of compoſing parts by ſetting points or pricks one againſt another, to expreſs the ſeveral concords, the length or meaſure of which, was according to the words or Syllables to which they are applied.

To COUNTER-POISE [*contrepeſer*, F. *contrappeſare*, It. *contrapeſer*, Sp.] to weigh one thing againſt another.

COUNTER POISE [*contrepoids*, F. *contrappeſo*, It. *contrapéſo*; Sp.] an equal ballance, as when one thing is weighed againſt another.

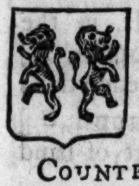
COUNTERPOISE [with *Horſemen*] is the ballance of the body, or the liberty of the action and ſeat of a horſeman, acquired by practiſing in the manage, ſo that in all the motions the horſe makes, the horſeman does not incline his body more to one ſide than the other, but continues in the middle of the ſaddle, bearing equally on the ſtirrups, in order to give the horſe the ſeaſonable and proper aids.

COUNTER-*Poiſon* [*contrepoiſon*, F.] an antidote to ſtop or prevent the effects of poiſon.

COUNTER-*Preſſure*, a preſſure or preſſing againſt or on the contrary ſide.

COUNTER-*Roll* [in *Law*] a counter-part of the copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inqueſts, *&c.*

COUNTER-*round* [*Military* Term] a certain number of officers, going to viſit the rounds or the ſentinels.



COUNTER *Salient* [in *Heraldry*] is when two beaſts are borne in a coat of arms in a poſture leaping from each other directly the contrary way.

COUNTERSCARP [*contreſcarpe*, F. *contraſcarpa*, It. *contraeſcarpa*, Sp.] (in *Fortification*) is properly that outſide or ſlope of the moat which is next the campaign, and faces the body of the place; alſo the *couert way*, with its *glacis* or ſlope and parapet.

COUNTER-*Scuffle*, a falling out of friends one with another; alſo a ſcuffle among priſoners in the counter.

COUNTER *Security* [in *Law*] ſecurity given to a party, who has entered into bonds or other obligations for another.

To COUNTER-*ſign*, to ſign an order of a ſuperior in quality of a ſecretary.

COUNTER *Sophiſter*, a diſputant in an univerſity, who maintains an argument with another ſophiſter.

COUNTER *Swallow-tail* [in *Fortification*] is an outwork in the form of a ſingle tenail, wider at the gorge than at the head.

COUNTER *Tally* [*contretaille*, F. *contrattaglio*, It.] one of the two tallies or pieces of wood whereon any thing is ſcored.

COUNTER *Tenor* [*contratenore*, It.] (in *Muſick*) one of the parts ſo called as oppoſite to the *Tenor*.

COUNTER *Tripping* [in *Heraldry*] is when two ſtags or other beaſts are repreſented in a coat of arms *tripping*, *i. e.* in a light walking poſture. and the head of one to the tail of the other.

To COU'NTERVAIL [of *contra* and *valere*, L.] to be of an equal value to another thing; alſo to be a ſufficient recompence for.

To COUNTER-*work* [*Fortif.*] to raiſe works in order to oppoſe and ruin the works of the enemy.

COU'NTESS [*conteſſe*, F. *conteſſa*, It. *condeza*, Sp. *condeſa*, Port. *comitiſſa*, L.] the wife of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-*houſe*, an appartment or office where merchants enter down and keep their accounts.

COU'NTLESS, *numberleſs*, *innumerable*.

COU'NTRY [*contrée*, F. of *conterrata*, L. one land adjoining to another] an empire, kingdom or province; it is generally underſtood in diſtinction to a city.

So many COUNTRIES, ſo many Cuſtoms.

F. *Tant de Gens*, *tant de Guiſes*. L. *Sicut eſt Mos cuique Genti.* or *Lex & Regio*. The *Germ.* ſay: **Laendlich, ſittlich.** The *Lat.* ſay likewiſe: *Si fueris Romæ*, *Romano vivito more*; *ſi fueris alibi*, *vivito ſicut tibi*.

COUNTRY-*man* [of *contrée*, F. and *man*] one of the ſame country.

COUNTRY PUT, an ignorant fellow, who may eaſily be impos'd upon.

COU'NTY [*comitatus*, L. *comté*, F. *conten*, It. *condadu*, Sp.] one of the parts or circuits into which the whole kingdom is divided, for the better government of it, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice.

What is got in the COUNTY is loſt in the Hundreds,

That is; what is got in general, is loſt in particulars.

COUNTY [in a *Legal Senſe*] the county court.

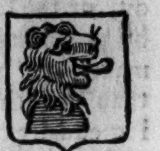
COUNTY *Court*, a court held every month by the ſheriff or his deputy, alſo another called a *Turn* that is held twice a year.

Counties *Corporate*, are either cities or ancient boroughs, upon which the kings of *England* have beſtowed great liberties or privileges.

Counties *Palatine*, are in *England* 4 in number, *viz.* *Cheſter*, *Durham*, *Lancaſter* and *Ely*, the juriſdiction of which was anciently very great, but now their power is very much abridged.

Cou'ped } [in *Heraldry*] is that honourable partition which
Coupee' } we call *Party per feſſe*, or a line drawn acroſs the eſcutcheon from ſide to ſide at right angles; by ſome ſuppoſed to denote a belt; by others a cut receiv'd in battle acroſs the ſhield, *F.*

Coupe [in *Heraldry*] from the *French coupe* cut, ſignifies the head or any limb of an animal cut off from the trunk, ſmooth, diſtinguiſhing it from that which is called *eraſed*, that is, forcibly torn off, and therefore it is ragged and uneven, as in the figure.



Couped, alſo denotes ſuch croſſes, bars, bends, chevrons, *&c.* as do not touch the ſides of the eſcutcheon, but are, as it were cut off from them.

Coupee' [*coupée*, F.] (in *Dancing*) a motion wherein one leg is a little bent, and ſuſpended from the ground, and the other makes a motion forwards.

Couple *Cloſe* [in *Heraldry*] contains the fourth part of the *Chevron*, and is not borne but by pairs, except there be a *Chevron* between them.

To Cou'ple [*copulare*, L. *coupler*, F. *accoppiare*, It. in the firſt ſenſe. *copulare*, It. in the latter. **koppeln**, *Du.* **kuppeln**, *G.*] to join together; alſo to copulate, as in the act of generation;

A Couple [*couple*, F. *coppia*, It. **koppel**, *Du.* **kuppel**, *G.*] two things of the ſame kind ſet together; alſo a ſort of band to tie dogs with.

A Couple well met.

F. *Un Couple bien aſſorti.* The *Lat.* ſay; *Non compoſitus meliùs cum Bitho Bacchius.* (Bithus *and* Bacchius *were two very famous Gladiators.*) Said when two come together who are endued either with the ſame Virtues, or the ſame Vices; tho' chiefly in the latter Caſe.

Cou'plet, a diviſion of an hymn, ode, ſong, *&c.* wherein an equal number or an equal meaſure of verſes are found in each part, *F.*

Cou'rage [F. *coraggio*, It] valour, ſtoutneſs, mettle, boldneſs.

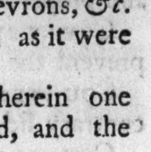
Coura'geous [*courageux*, F.] full of courage, ſtout, bold, reſolute.

Courageously, ſtoutly, boldly.

Coura'geousness [of *courageux*, F. *coraggioſo*, It.] courage, boldneſs.

Courant [F. *corrente*, It.] running.

Courant [in *Heraldry*] running, as a buck courant, ſignifies a buck in a running poſture, as in the figure annexed; and the like of any other animal, *F.*



Courant [*courante*, F. *corrente*, It. *corriente*, Sp.] a ſort of dance; alſo a title of a news paper.

Courant, a term uſed to expreſs the preſent time, as *the year* 1734 *is the courant year, the* 20*th courant is the* 20*th day of the month now running.*

Price Courant *of any merchandiſe*, is the known and common price given for it.

Courant *Coin*, common and paſſable money,

Coura'p, the *Indian* itch; a diſeaſe ſomething like a tetter or ring-worm.

Couri'er [F. *corrière*, It. *corréo*, Sp.] a meſſenger who rides poſt to bring or carry expreſſes.

Courone' [in *Heraldry*] crowned, *F.*

A Course [*cours* and *courſe*, F. *corſo* and *corſa*, It. *curſo*, Sp. of *curſus*, L.] running, race, order, turn, cuſtom, way, means.

Course [probably of **groſs**, *groſſier*, F. *groſſo*, It. *groſſero*, Sp.] thick, rough, homely; clowniſh, rude, ſorry, mean.

Course [in *Navigation*] is a ſhip's way, *i. e.* that point of the compaſs, or coaſt of the horizon on which the ſhip is to be ſteered from place to place.

Course, a ſervice of meat to be ſet on the table at one time.

Course [with *Husbandmen*] every fleece, turn or parcel of hay laid on a cart at once.

Course [with *Architects*] a continued range of bricks or ſtones of the ſame height throughout the length of the work.

Course *of Plinths* [in *Maſonry*] is the continuity of a plinth of a ſtone, *&c.* in the face of a building.

Civil Course, the collection of the *Roman* laws compiled by order of *Juſtinian.*

Canonical Course, the collection of the *Canon* law made by *Gratianus.*

Course, is often uſed for the time ordinarily ſpent in learning a ſcience, as a courſe of Studies, Anatomy, Philoſophy, *&c.*

To Course (or hunt) a Hare.

Coursely, groſsly.

Courseness, groſsneſs.

Courses [with *Sailors*] the main-ſail and fore-ſail.

To go under a Pair of Courses [*Sea* Phraſe] is when a ſhip ſails under the main-ſail and fore-ſail, without lacing on any bonnets or tops.

Courses [of *Women*] their terms or flowers.

Courser [*courſier*, F. *corſiere*, It.] a running or hunting horſe.

Courser [in the *Schools*] a diſputant.

A Courser [with *Racers*] a horſe for running or for ſervice; alſo a jockey.

Coursey [in a *Galley*] a ſpace or paſſage about a foot and a half broad, on both ſides of which ſtaves are placed.

Court [*Cour*, F. *Corte*, It. probably of *cors*, L. and that of χόρτος, *Gr.*] a yard belonging to a houſe or houſes.

Court [*Cour*, F. *Corte*, It. Sp. and Port.] the palace of a king, *&c.*

Court [*Cour*, F. *Corte*, Sp. and Port.] the prince with his retinue of courtiers, or the attendance that is paid to a prince or great man.

Court [*Cour*, F. *Corte*, It. and Port. *Curia*, L.] a hall or place where juſtice is adminiſter'd; alſo the judges themſelves who ſit there.

A Friend in Court **is worth a Penny in a Man's Purſe.** F. *Bon fait avoir Ami en Cour, car le Procés en eſt plus court.* By Court is here meant a Court of Juſtice, and ſo underſtood it is very true; for the Favour either of Judge or Jury can go a great way towards gaining a Suit, or at leaſt (as the *French* ſay) will ſhorten it: Some underſtand it *at Court*, and there a real ſincere Friend or Patron is good likewiſe; but a Dependance upon a pretended unſincere one is the Ruin of many a Man, who ſpend Years, and beggars his Family in Attendance upon Promiſes to no Purpoſe. In the firſt Senſe we have another Proverb to the ſame Purpoſe: *As a Man is befriended, ſo is the Law ended.* The *Lat.* ſay; *Dat Veniam Corvis, vexat Cenſura Columbas*, or, *Pecunioſus etiam nocens, non damnatur.*

Far from Court, **far from Care.**

L. *Procul a Jove, procul a Fulmine.* (Far from *Jupiter*, far from his Thunder.) The *Germ.* ſay: **Weit von dannen iſt gut furn Schauſz.** (Diſtance is the beſt Security againſt a Shot.) The Fr. ſay as we, *Loin de la Cour, loin de Souci.* The Meaning is, that the Intriegues of a Court are generally attended with ſo much Danger, that it is prudent to avoid it; or it may be underſtood, that a bare Diſcharge of a Man's Duty in an Employ at Court is attended with a great Deal of Care.

Court [of *Admiralty*] a court firſt eſtabliſh'd by King *Edward* III. for the Deciſion of Cauſes relating to Sea Affairs.

Court *Baron*, the Court of a Lord of a Manour (which in ancient Times were ſtiled *Barons*) which he holds within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Lands are made to Copy-Holders and Surrenders are accepted, *&c.*

Court *of Chivalry*, called alſo the *Marſhal's Court*, a Court which is the Fountain of Marſhal Law, where the Lord High Conſtable of *England* and the Earl Marſhal ſit as Judges.

Courts *Chriſtian.* ſpiritual courts in which matters relating to Chriſtianity are more eſpecially managed, and ſuch as cannot well be determined without good skill in divinity: and therefore the judges are divines, archbiſhops, biſhops, archdeacons, *&c.*

Court *of Delegates*, a court where delegates or commiſſioners are appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit in the court of *Chancery* or elſewhere, upon an appeal made to him. This is granted in three caſes; *firſt*, when a ſentence is given by the archbiſhop or his official in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe; *ſecondly*, when a ſentence is given in an eccleſiaſtical cauſe in places exempt; *thirdly*, when ſentence is given in the admiralty court, in ſuits civil or marine, by order of the civil law.

Court *of Peculiars*, a ſpiritual court held in pariſhes free from the juriſdiction of the biſhops, which peculiarly belong to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe province there are 57 ſuch peculiars.

Court *of Requeſts*, a court of equity, of the ſame nature with the court of *Chancery*, but inferior to it, being principally inſtituted for the help of ſuch petitioners as in conſcionable caſes deal with the king by ſupplication. But this court was ſuppreſſed by *Stat.* 16 and 17 of *Charles* I.

Court *Bouillon* [in *Cookery*] a particular method of boiling fiſh in wine, verjuice and vinegar, and ſeaſoned with all ſorts of ſpice.

Court *Days.* days when the courts of judicature are open, and pleas held.

Court *Lands*, are ſuch lands as the lord of the manour keeps in his own hands, for the uſe of his family and for hoſpitality.

Cour r *Roll*, a roll that contains an account of the number and nature of the ſeveral lands which depend on the juriſdiction of the lord of the manour, with the names of the tenants or copy-holders, that are admitted to any parcel of lands, *&c.*

Court-*cards*, the pictur'd cards; alſo gay fluttering fellows.

Court-*Promiſes*, ſo are generally call'd fair ſpeeches from great men to their clients, without any intention of performance, and only made uſe of to keep dependance or quiet unruly minds. L. *Favor Aulæ incertus.*

Court-*Tricks*, ſtate-policy, inſincerity.

To Court [*courtiſer*, F. *corteggiare*, It.] to make love to, to woo, alſo to deſire earneſtly, to importune, to ſue, to ſtand for.

Courtau'd, a ſhort, thick-ſet man, a durgeon, a ſhort-aſs, *Fr.*

Courtaud [with *Horſemen*] a crop or cropped horſe; a bobtail.

Courtaud [with *Muſicians*] a ſhort baſſoon.

Courtaud [with *Gunners*] a ſhort piece of ordnance uſed at ſea.

Cou'rteous [*courtois*, F. *corteſe*, It. *cortès*, Sp. and Port·] civil, affable, gentle, kind.

Courteously, civilly, affably, *&c.*

Cou'rteousness [*courtoiſie*, F. *corteſia*, It. Sp. and Port.] courteous behaviour,

Cou'rtesan } a lady or gentlewoman belonging to the
Cou'rtezan } *French* court; alſo a profeſſed ſtrumpet or whore, Fr.

Cou'rtesy [*courtoiſie*, F. *cortigiana*, It.] civility, kindneſs, a good turn; alſo a curteſy or reverence done by a woman.

Full of Courtesy full of Craft.

It very often proves ſo. Sincere Perſons are obſerv'd to be the leaſt given to Ceremony: And there is Grounds for Suſpicion. when a Man is over full of his Profeſſion of Friendſhip: And ſuch a one is very well anſwer'd by another Proverb.

Leſs of your Courtesy, and more of your Purſe.

L. *Re opitulandum & non verbis.* The *Scots* ſay; *Where there is o'er mickle Courteſy, there is little Kindneſs.* The It. have a very good Proverbial Rhime to the ſame Purpoſe.

Chi ti fà più carrezze che non ſole,
O t' hà gabbato, o gabbare ti vole.

(He that ſhows you more Civility than uſual, either has cheated you or intends it.) The Fr. ſay; *Trop grand Reſpect eſt Suſpect.* (Too much Reſpect is Suſpect.)

Cou'rtesy *of England* [in *Law*] a Tenure by which a Man who marries an heireſs, who is poſſeſſed of lands in fee-ſimple, or fee-tail general. *&c.* and have a child by her, which comes alive into the world; altho' the mother and the child both die immediately, yet if he were in poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the land during his life. under the title of *tenent per legem Angliæ*, this is called in *Scotland*, *curialitas Scotiæ*, where, as well as in *England*, it is allowed.

Cou'rtain } [*courtine*, F. *cortina*, It. and Sp.] (in *Fortifi-*
Cour'tin } *cation*) the front of a wall or rampart lying between 2 baſtions.

Courtier, one that has a place at court, or that follows the court; alſo a polite perſon, or a perſon full of compliments.

Cou'rtlass [*coutelas*, F. *coltellaccio*, It.] a hanger, a ſort of ſhort ſword, that has but one edge.

Courtheutlau'ghe [*Old Law*] one who knowingly cheriſhes, entertains or hides any perſon that is out-law'd.

Cou'rtly [*q. d. Court-like*] airy, gallant, ſpruce.

Cou'rtliness [of *cour*, F. *curia*, L. a *Court*] courtlike behaviour.

Cou'rtship, courteſy, civility, fine amorous ſpeech or carriage. wooing.

To Cousen [*couſiner*, F. N. B. *couſiner* in F. ſignifies only to call Couſin] to defraud, to cheat.

Cou'sin [F, *cugino*, It. cupan, *Sax.* *conſanguineus*, L.] a kinſman or kinſwoman by blood or marriage, *F.*

Coussinet [with *Archibitects*] a cuſhion, is the ſtone which crowns a piedroit or pier, or that lies immediately over the capital of the impoſt, and under the ſweep; alſo the ornament in the *Ionic* capital between the *Abacus* and *Echinus* or quarter-round, ſerving to form the *Volutes*.

Cou'sin, a title of honour, which the king beſtows on peers and nobles. foreign princes of the blood, *&c.*

Paternal Cousins, are ſuch as iſſue from relations on the father's ſide.

Maternal Cousins, thoſe on the mother's ſide.

Cousu [in *Heraldry*] is the ſame as *Rempli*, and ſignifies a piece of another colour or metal placed on the ordinary, as it were ſewed on. This is generally of colour upon colour, or metal upon metal, contrary to the general rule of heraldry; and therefore this word is uſed, according to the ſignification of the *French* word, to diſtinguiſh, that the piece is not properly upon the field, but in the nature of a thing ſewed on, *F.*

Cou'vert [in *Heraldry*] denotes ſomething like a piece of hanging, or a pavilion falling over the top of a chief or other ordinary, ſo as not to hide, but only to be a covering to it.

Covy *of Partridges* [*couvée*, F.] a flock of theſe fowls,

A Covy *of Whores*, a bawdy-houſe well provided with them.

A Cow [cu, *Sax.* ko, *Dan.* koe, *Du*, kuh, *G.* ku, *Teut* koo, *Su.* They who are fond of finding the origin of the word in the *Greek* or *Latin*, are apt to derive it from κύω, *Gr.* to *conceive*, becauſe the Cow is the Mother of the Herd.] a beaſt well known.

Curs'd Cows have ſhort Horns.

This Proverb is Sarcaſtically apply'd to ſuch Perſons, who tho' they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleneſs* in their Hands, diſabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Perſons they bear Ill will to: Alſo, under this ridiculous Emblem of *Curs'd Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whoſe barbarous Deſigns are often fruſtrated by the Intervention of an over-ruling Providence, according to the *Latin*, *Dat Deus immiti. cornua curta bovi.*

Who would keep a Cow when they may have a Pott'l of Milk for a Penny?

This Proverb is a wicked Inſinuation that it is a Folly for a Man to be at the Expence of a Wife and Family, when he may have a Miſtreſs for a Trifle: But it is a wrong Way of Reaſoning; for Experience ſufficiently evinces, that, ſetting aſide the Conſequences, which if not worſe are generally Shame and Infamy, the preſent Expence of the latter generally exceeds the former, unleſs a Man be ſo deeply ſunk in Lewdneſs, to take up with a common Street-walker. And then what he ſaves in the Miſtreſs, generally goes to the Doctor and Surgeon to patch up a ruin'd Conſtitution.

Many a good Cow hath a bad Calf.

That is, many a good or wiſe Man hath a wicked or ſtupid Child. L. *Heroum filii noxii.* Gr. Ἄνδρων ἡρώων τεκνα πήματα. Hiſtory furniſhes us with various Inſtances of Men in all Capacities and Stations, great and ſmall, wiſe, virtuous and valorous, whoſe Children have degenerated. But it furniſhes us with perhaps as many Inſtances on the contrary Side of the Queſtion, whence the *Lat. Fortes creantur Fortibus; Leonibus Leones.* (The ſtrong beget the ſtrong, Lions produce Lions.) The L, however in another Saying account for this Degeneracy; *Natura a Parentibus, Gratia a DEO.* (We have our Nature from our Parents, but Grace, to make a right Uſe of it, from GOD.)

He eats the Calf in the Cow's Belly.

Or, according to another Proverb; *He ſpends the Michaelmas Rent in the Midſummer Moon*: That is, he ſpends his Rents before they be due. The Fr ſay; *Il mange ſon Bled en Herb.* (He eats his Corn before it is ripe.

Kine, *Irr. Pl.*

To Cow *one*, to put one out of Heart, to keep one in Awe.

Cow *Blakes*, Cow-dung dried for Fuel.

Cow *Wheat*, a Weed that grows among Corn.

Cow-quare [of *Cowl*, *Eſſex*, a Tub] a Sort of brewing Veſſel; a Cooler, *O.*

A Cow'ard [*Couard*, F· *Codardo*, It. or as ſome will, of Cow and aerd, *Teut.* Nature] of the Nature of a Cow, cow-hearted, one who has no courage.

Coward [in *Heraldry*] is repreſented in an Eſcutcheon by a Lion, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, and is called a Lion coward.

Put a Coward to his Metal, and he'll fight the Devil.

The Metal here meant is probably Deſperation, and that Perſon muſt have but a mean Spirit indeed, that nothing will exaſperate. *Tread upon a Worm and it will turn.*

Cowardice [*couardiſe*, F. *cocardia*, It. *cobardia*, Sp. and Port,] Want of Courage.

Cow'ardliness [of Cow and aerd, Nature, *Teut.* or *Couardiſe*, F.] want of courage.

Cowardly, daſtardly, faint-heartedly.

Cowa'rdous, cowardly.

Cow *Herd* [cu-heꝛd, *Sax.* Koe-harder, *Du.* Kuh-herter, *G.*] a Keeper, or one who looks after Kine.

Cowl [*cuculla*, L.] a Hood, ſuch as Monks wear.

It is not the Cowl makes the Friar.

L. *Cuculla non facit Monachum.* That is, it is not the Exteriour, but the Interiour we are to examine into, before we form a Judgment of a Perſon: Or it may be underſtood, that the Prieſt is never the more holy, nor the Lawyer or Phyſician more ſkilful, becauſe they have the ſeveral Habits of their Profeſſions on.

Cowne'er [of a *Ship*] the hollow or arched Part of its Stern.

To Cowr, to ſquat down; alſo to kneel.

Cow'ring [with *Falconers*] the quivering of young Hawks. who ſhake their Wings in Sign of Obedience to the Old one.

Cow'slip [cuꞃlippe, *Sax.*] a Flower.

Co'xæ *Os* [with *Anat*] the Hip-Bone, *L.*

Cox-comb, a conceited Fool, a ſilly Fellow.

Cox-bones }
Cox-noons } a vulgar and odd unintelligible Oath.

Coxendicis ilium [with *Anat.*] the ſame as *Coxæ Os*, ſo called, becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium*, L.

Cox-co'mical [probably of the *Comb* or *Creſt* of a *Cock*] conceited.

Coxe'ndix [with *Anat.*] is the ſame with *Coxa* and *Os Iſchium*, and is the third and lower of the nameleſs Bones called *Oſſa innominata*, and has a large Cavity or Hollow called *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, that receives the Head of the Thigh-Bone: The Circumference of this Hollow being tipped with a Griſtle, called its *Supercilium*, L.

Coy [prob. of *Quoi*, F. why] pretending to much Modeſty, ſhy.

Coyly, ſhily, *&c.*

Coyness [not improbably of *quoi*, F. why] ſhyneſs, ſeeming Modeſty.

To Co'zen [*couſiner*, F.] to bubble, cheat or chouſe.

Co'zenage, cozening or cheating.

Cr. is an Abbreviation for Creditor.

Crab [cꞃabba, *Sax.* krabbe, *Dan.* krabba, *Su.* krab, *Du.* krebs, *G. Crabe*, F.] a Sea Shell-Fiſh; alſo a wild Apple.

The Crab of the Wood is Sauce very good
For the Crab of the Sea.
But the Wood of the Crab is Sauce for a Drab
Who will not her Husband obey.

An old Proverbial Rhime, too plain to want a Comment.

A Crab *Fiſh* [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was uſed by the *Egyptians*, to ſignify holy Myſteries that were brought to light, becauſe it lives in Holes under the Rocks; and alſo it was the Symbol of an unconſtant Perſon, becauſe it does not always go in the ſame Manner, but ſometimes forwards, and ſometimes backwards.

To be Crab, to be croſs-grain'd, ſour or ſurly.

Crab [with *Shipwrights*] an Engine with three Claws for launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Cra'bat [ſome derive it from *Crabat* a *Croatian* who firſt wore it] a Sort of Neck-cloth, *v. Cravat.*

Cra'bbed [of crabbe. *Dan.* cꞃabba, *Sax.*] ſour or unripe as Fruit; alſo rough, ſurly.

Crabbedly, roughly, ſourly.

Cra'bbedness [probably of cꞃabba, *Sax.* a wild Apple.] ſourneſs either of Taſte or Countenance; alſo difficultneſs .

Crabbing [with *Falconers*] is when Hawks ſtand too near and fight one another.

Crab's *Eye.* a Stone in a Crab-Fiſh, reſembling an Eye.

To Crack [*craquer*, F *criccare*, It. krac ken, *Du.* krachen, *G.*] to make a noiſe; to crack as wood does for drineſs; alſo to boaſt or vapour, likewiſe to ſplit.

To Crack (or empty) *a Bottle with* any one.

A Crack [*crac*, F. krack, *Du.*] a craſhing Noiſe; alſo a Whore; alſo a boaſt or brag.

Cra'cker, a Squib, a Kind of Fire-Work; alſo a Whore.

Crack-brai'ned [of *craquer*, F. to crack, and *Brain*] diſordered in the Head

Crackish, whoriſh, inclin'd to Lewdneſs.

To Cra'ckle [of *craquer*, F. of kraecken, *Du.*] to make a crackling Noiſe.

Crackt *boiling of Sugar* [with *Confectioners*] a boiling of Sugar to ſuch a Degree, that if you dip the Tip of your Finger into cold Water, and thruſt it into the boiling Sugar, and then immediately into the Water again, rubbing the Sugar off with the other Fingers, it will break, making a crackling Noiſe.

Cra'cknels [*craquelins*, F.] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, ſo as to crackle under the Teeth.

Cra'dle [crud, *C. Brit.* cꞃadel, or cꞃadl, *Sax.*] a Conveniency for a Bed for a young Child; alſo that Place in a Croſs-Bow where the Bullet lies.

Cradle [*of a Lobſter*] the Belly.

Cra'dle *Scythe* [with *Husbandmen*] a Scythe with a wooden Frame fix'd to it for mowing Corn, and the better laying it in Order.

Cradle [with *Surgeons*] a wooden Contrivance or Device to lay a broken Leg in after it has been ſet, to prevent its being preſſed by the Bed-clothes.

Cradle [with *Shipwrights*] a Frame of Timber raiſed all along each Side of a Ship. by the Bilge, for the greater Eaſe in lanching her.

Craft [cꞃæft, *Sax.* crefft, *C. Brit.* tho' *Caſaubon* chuſes to derive it of Κρύπτω, *Gr.* to abſcond or diſſemble.] craftineſs, cunning, ſubtilty, a wile, a trick.

Craft [with *Fiſhermen*] all Sorts of Lines, Hooks, Nets, *&c.* for Fiſhing.

Small Craft, ſmall Ships uſed in the Fiſhing Trade, *&c.* alſo Hoys, Catches, Smacks, Lighters, *&c.*

Handy Craft, any mechanical Art or Trade.

Crafts *Maſter*, one who is skill'd in any Handy-craft or working Trade.

Craftily, wilily, cunningly.

Cra'ftiness [crefft, *Brit.* cꞃæft, *Sax.*] cunningneſs.

Crafty, Cunning, Subtlety.

Crag [kraeghe, *Du.* krage, *G.* the neck or collar of a Shirt or other Garment.] the Neck, the Nape of the Neck.

Crag, [Craig, *C. Brit.*] the Top of a Rock.

The Crag, or Scrag of a Neck of Mutton.

Cra'gged }
Cra'ggy } rough, uneven, broken.

Cra'ggedness } [probably of kraig, *Brit.* the Top of a
Cra'gginess } Rock] fulneſs of Crags.

Craiera [*Old Rec.*] a Veſſel of Burder, a Hoy or Smack.

Crail'd-*Work* [in *Architecture*] twiſted, wreath'd or interwoven Work.

To Cram [cꞃamman, or cꞃammian, *Sax.* cramma, *Su.*] to ſtuff, to thruſt cloſe,

Crama } [with *Phyſicians*] a Mixture of any Thing,
Chrama } whether Medicines or Elements.
Croma }

Cra'mbe [κράμβη, Gr.] a kind of Colewort,

Cra'mbo [among *School-Boys*] a Term uſed, when in Rhiming he is to forfeit, who repeats a Word that was ſaid before.

Cramp [krampe, *Su.* and *Dan.* kramp, *Du.* krampff, G.] a Diſtemper cauſed by a violent wreſting or ſtretching of the Nerves, Muſcles, *&c.*

Cramp [with *Falconers*] a Diſeaſe happening to Hawks in their Soarage, it lies in their Wings, and proceeds from cold.

Cramp [*crampo*, F. and Su. krampe, *Dan.* the cramp] puzzling.

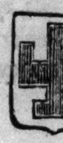
To Cramp, to ſtraiten or reſtrain; alſo to hold faſt with a cramp-iron.

Cramp-*Sayings*, difficult uncommon Sayings.

Cr'ammed [of cꞃamman, *Sax.*] ſtuffed.

Cra'mbling *Rocket* [with *Gardeners*] a ſort of Herb.

Cramponee' [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs *Cramponnée* ſo called, has a cramp at each end, or ſquare piece coming from it; that from the arm in chief towards the ſiniſter angle, that from the arm on that ſide downwards, that from the arm in baſe towards the dexter ſide, and that from the dexter arm upwards, as in the eſcutcheon.



Cramp-*Fiſh* the ſame as Torpedo.

Cra'mpern } [*crampons*, F.] irons which faſten ſtones in a
Cramp-*Irons* } building; alſo grappling-irons, to grapple or lay hold of an enemy's ſhip.

Cra'mp-irons [with *Printers*] irons nailed to the carriage of the preſs to run in and out.

Crampoo'ns [*crompons*, F.] pieces of iron hooked at the end, for the drawing or pulling up of timber, ſtones, *&c.*

Cra'nage, liberty to uſe a crane, for the drawing up wares at a creek or wharf, alſo money taken and paid for it.

To Cranch (ſcranch or crunch) *between the Teeth*; v. *To Craſh.*

Crane [kran, *Teut.* cꞃan, *Sax.* kraen, *Du.* kranich, G. *gruë*, F. *grù*, It. *grulla*, Sp. *grou*, Port. *grus*, L.] a fowl with a long neck, bill and legs, alſo a machine for drawing up heavy weights; alſo a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

A Crane [in *Hieroglyphicks*] repreſents democracy. It is ſaid of them that when any of their company fall upon one, as the mob are apt to do in nations, *&c.* they will ſtrive to injure him that has the unhappineſs to have an ill report. It is ſaid, that when cranes fly together, they repreſent the *Greek* Δ; and from this their form of flight in company, *Palamedes* took the letter Δ.

A Crane is a Symbol of Vigilance, and for that Reaſon in ſeveral Countries plac'd on the Tops of their *Corps de Gardes.*

Crane [in *America*] a fowl of an hideous form, having a bag under the neck, which will contain two gallons of water.

Crane's-*Bill*, an herb; alſo pincers uſed by ſurgeons.

Crane-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] are lines which go from the upper end of the ſprit-ſail top-maſt, to the middle of the fore-ſtays.

Cra'nium [with *Anatomiſts*] the skull, comprehending all the bones of the head, which, as it were a helmet, defends it from external injuries, the upper part of it is double, and is by ſome called *calva* and *calvaria.*

Crank, luſty, briſk, jolly.

A Crank [prob. of cꞃanc, *Sax.*] the draw-beam of a well.

A Crank [in *Mechanicks*] a machine reſembling an elbow, excepting that it is in a ſquare form, projecting out of an axis or ſpindle, which by its rotation ſerves to raiſe or lower the piſtons of engines for raiſing water.

Crank-*Sided* [*Sea Term*] a ſhip is ſaid to be crank-ſided, when ſhe cannot bear her ſails, or can bear but a ſmall ſail, for fear of being over-ſet.

Crank *by the Ground* [*Sea Term*] uſed of a ſhip when her floor is ſo narrow, that ſhe cannot be brought by the ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at leaſt of wringing her ſides.

Cra'nkness, briſkneſs, livelineſs.

To Cra'nkle [*q. d.* to *wrinkle*] to go in and out, or winding about to and fro.

Cra'nnock }
Cre'nnock } an ancient meaſure of corn.

Cra'nny [of *crena*, L. *cren*, F.] a chink or little crack, a crevice.

Crapau'dine [in *Horſes*] an ulcer on the coronet; alſo a tread upon the coronet.

Crape [*crepe*, F. *creſpon*, Sp.] a ſort of thin worſted ſtuff.

Cra'pula, a ſurfeit by over-eating or drinking; crop-ſickneſs, drunkenneſs.

Cra'pulence [*crapula*, L.] ſurfeiting by over-eating.

Cra'pulent [*crapulentus*, L.] oppreſſed, ſurfeited, crop-ſick.

Cra'pulous [*crapuloſus*, L.] given to Gluttony, Over-eating, *&c.*

To Crash [probably of *écraſer*, F. to bruiſe or ſqueeze] to break with the Teeth with a Noiſe, as in eating green Fruit.

Crash, a great Noiſe; alſo a Quarrel, a Scuffle.

Cra'sis [κρᾶσις, Gr.] a Mixture, eſpecially of Wine and Water.

Crasis [with *Grammarians*] a contraction of two ſyllables into one, the ſame as *Synæreſis*, as *vehment* for *vehement*.

Crasis [with *Phyſicians*] a proper Conſtitution, Temperature or Mixture of Humours in an animal Body, ſuch as conſtitutes a State of Health.

Crasis [in *Pharmacy*] a convenient Mixture of Qualities, either *ſimple* or *compound*; *ſimple* when one Quality exceeds the Reſt, as *hot*, *cold*, *moiſt*, *dry*, &c.

Crass [*craſſe*, F. of *craſſus*, L.] fat, groſs, thick.

A Crassame'ntum [with ſome *Anatomiſts*] the cruor of blood, or that part which, upon ſtanding to cool and ſeparate, forms the *Coagulum*, in oppoſition to the *Serum* in which it ſwims.

Cra'ssity } [*craſſitas*, L.] Fatneſs, Thickneſs, Groſſ-
Cra'ssitude } neſs, *L.*

Cra'ssula *major* [*Botany*] the Herb Lib-long, or Orpine, or Love-long, *L.*

Cra'ssula *minor* [*Botany*] the herb Prick-madam, Worm-graſs or Stone-crop, *L.*

Crastina'tion, a Putting of till to morrow, a Deferring or Delaying, *&c. L.*

Cratæ'gonon [κραταίγονον, Gr.] the herb Arſeſmart, culerage or wild cow-wheat.

Cratæo'num [*Botany*] the herb ſtitch-wort.

Cratch [*crates*, L.] a rack for hay or ſtraw.

Cratches } [*crevaſſes*, F. (with *Farriers*) a ſtinking ſore
Scratches } in the heels of horſes.

Cra'ter, a cup or bowl, a goblet; alſo a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 11 ſtars.

Crater [in *Falconry*] the line on which hawks are faſtened, when reclaimed.

Crate'rites [of κρατηρ, Gr.] a precious ſtone between the chryſolite and the amber.

Crati'cula [with *Chymiſts*] an iron inſtrument uſed in making fires to keep up the coals.

Cra'vat [of *cravate*, F. *crovatta*, It. *corbata*, Sp. *Garavata*, Port. ſaid to be ſo called by the *Croats* or *Croatians*, a ſort of Troops in the *German* Army] a ſort of neckcloth firſt worn by the *Croats*.

To Crave [cꞃaꝼian, *Sax.* krefe, *Dan.* kræfwia, *Su.*] to deſire earneſtly, to beſeech, to demand.

Cra'ven } a coward. In old Time, ſuch as were overco-
Cra'vent } me in ſingle combat, cried *Cravant* when they yielded, and thence the word became a term of diſgrace; alſo a Trial by Battle upon a Writ of Right.

Cra'vingness, an earneſt or eager Deſire after.

Craw [Kroe, *Dan.* Krage, G.] the crop of a bird.

To Crawl [prob. of *groüiller*, F. to ſtir, turn or move] to creep along ſlowly.

Cray, a Diſeaſe in Hawks much like the Pantaſs, that hinders their muting.

Cray *Fiſh*, or *Creviſſe* [*Ecreviſſe*, F.] a ſmall River Fiſh.

Cray'er, a ſmall ſort of Sea-Veſſel.

Cray'on, a ſmall Pencil of any ſort of colouring Stuff made up into paſte and dried, to be uſed for drawing and painting in dry colours, either upon Paper or Parchment, *F.*

Craze *Mill* } [in *Tin Works*] a Mill to grind the Tin
Crazing *Mill* } that is too great after trambling.

Cra'ziness [prob. of κρᾶσις, Gr.] weakneſs, indiſpoſition of body or mind.

Crazy [of κρᾶσις, Gr.] diſtempered, ſickly, weak.

To a Crazy Ship all Winds are contrary. And to a crazy Conſtitution almoſt every Thing hurtful. We may likewiſe add that to a crazy Mind every Thing is diſpleaſing.

Cre'able [*creabilis*, L.] that may be created.

To Creak, to make a ſhrill or ſcarſh noiſe. v. *To Creek.*

Cream [*creme*, Fr. *cremor*, Lat.] the thicker and more ſubſtantial Part of Milk; alſo the prime and beſt Part of a Thing.

Cream *of Tartar*, a Preparation made of the Lees of Wine.

Cream *Water*, water having a kind of oil upon it, or fat ſcum, which being boiled is uſed in ſeveral Medicaments.

To Cream, to ſkin off cream; alſo to gather into a cream

Creamy [of *cremor*, L.] having or full of cream.

Cre'ance [F. *credenza*, It.] Confidence, Truſt, Credit, Belief.

Creance [in *Falconry*] a fine, ſmall long line faſtened to a Hawk's leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.

Crea'nsour, a *Creditor*, one who truſts another, either with money or wares, *O. L.*

Crease, a Fold.

To Cre'ase, to double into Fold's.

Cre'at [with *Horſemen*] an Uſher to a Riding Maſter, or a Centleman educated in an Academy of *Horſemanſhip*, with Intent to qualify himſelf for Teaching the Art of Riding the great Horſe.

Crea'tablee [of *creare*, L.] capable of being created.

To Crea'te [*créer*, F. *creare*, It. *criar*, Sp. and Port. of *creatum*, L.] to make out of nothing; to form, frame or faſhion; alſo to ordain or appoint; alſo to procure or cauſe.

Crea'te } [of *creatus*, L.] created, made, famed, form-
Crea'ted } ed, *&c.*

Crea'ted, a created Thing is one which has its Dependence upon another, as all finite beings have.

Crea'tion [F. *creazione*, It. *criacion*, Sp. of *creatio*, L.] is the production of ſomething out of nothing, or out of matter that is indiſpoſed or unqualified, by the influence of an almighty power.

Creati've, having the power of creating.

Crea'tor [*createur*, F. *creatore*, It. *criador*, Sp. of *creator*, L.] he that creates, as God is the Creator of all Things.

Creatu're [F. *criatúra*, Sp. and Port. of *creatura*, It. and L.] a created being; alſo one who owes his riſe and fortune to the favour of a great man; alſo one at the direction or under the influence of another.

Creatu'rely, like a creature.

Cre'britude [*crebritudo*, L.] frequency, oftenneſs.

Cre'brous [*creber*, L.] frequent.

To Crea'turize, to make or render one his creature.

Crea'unce [*creance*, F.] faith, credit, confidence.

Cre'dence [*creance*, F. *credenza*, It. *credencia*, Sp. of *credentia*, L.] belief.

Crede'ntials, Letters of credit or recommendation; eſpecially for the authorizing or giving power to an Ambaſſador, Plenipotentiary, *&c.* It has no ſingular Number.

Credibi'lity } [*cridibilité*, F.] Probableneſs, Likelihood;
Cre'dibleness } alſo Reputableneſs.

Cre'dible [F. *credibile*, It. *creyble*, Sp. of *credibilis*, L.] that which is to believed; worthy of credit, that which although it is not apparent to ſenſe, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its cauſe, or reverſly by its effect, yet has the atteſtation of truth.

Cre'dibly, probably, for a Truth.

Cre'dit [F. *credito*, It. Sp. and Port. of *creditum*, L.] Belief, Eſteem, Reputation; alſo Truſt; alſo Authority, Intereſt, Power.

Credit has been repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by a venerable Man, richly cloath'd, with a chain of gold about his neck, and under his arm a merchant's book of accounts, on the corner of which were the words: *Solutus omni Fœnere.* (Free from all Intereſt.) By his Side was a griffin, a creature of great credit with the Ancients, and a ſymbol of ſafe cuſtody; to ſignify that the man who will gain credit muſt have a watchful eye over his ſtock.

To Credit [*creditum*, Sup. of *credere*, L.] to give credit or truſt to; to grace, to ſet off.

Cre'ditable [*croyable*, F.] true; alſo reputable.

Cre'ditableness [of *credit*, F.] reputableneſs, L.

Credit [in *Traffick*] a mutual loan of merchandizes, *&c.* on the reputation of the honeſty and ſolvability of the perſon negociating; alſo the courſe which papers or bills, *&c.* of commerce have in negociating the actions of a company, as of the *Bank*, *South-Sea*, &c. which is ſaid to riſe when they are received and ſold at prices above *par*, or the ſtandard of their firſt appointment.

Credit loſt is like a Glaſs broken.

To which anſwers another Proverb :

He who has loſt his Credit is dead to the World.

If this Proverb were always true, it would be very hard upon a great Many ſtrictly honeſt Men, who by inevitable Accidents are driven into thoſe circumſtances, which are call'd (tho' wrongly) *Loſs of Credit*. But that it is not always true even in the Senſe Credit is generally taken, is evident in the Examples of thoſe who in Trade fail and fail again, and yet meet with Credit.

Credit [in *Antient Writers*] a Right which Lords had over their Vaſſals, to oblige them to lend Money for a certain Time.

Letters of **Credit** [in *Commerce*] are Letters given by a Merchant, *&c.* to ſuch Perſons as he can truſt to take Money of his Correſpondent.

Cre'ditor [*creditore*, Ital. *accreedòr*, Sp. of *creditor*, Port. and L.] one who is of fair credit ; which brings credit or reputation, who gives credit ; one who lends or truſts another with money, goods, *&c.*

Cre'dulous [*credule*, F. *credulo*, It. and Sp. of *credulus*, L.] eaſy, light or raſh of Belief.

Credu'lity }
Cre'dulousness } [*credulitas*, L.] Aptneſs, Eaſineſs to believe.

Creed [of *credo*, L.] a ſhort or ſummary Account of the chief Articles of the Chriſtian Faith, ſo called from the firſt Beginning in *Latin*, *Credo in Deum*, i. e. *I believe in God*.

Creek [cꞃecca, *Sax.* *crique*, F.] a little bay, a nook in a harbour, where any thing is landed.

A **Creek** }
A **Crick** } [in the *Neck*] a ſmall pain there, occaſioned by cold.

To **Creek** [prob. of ſchrygger *Dan.* or of kraecken, or *craquer*, F. to crack] to make a noiſe as a door does, when its hinges are ruſty.

To **Creep** (*Irr. V.*) [croppan, *C. Brit.* cꞃeopan, *Sax.* kruppen, *Du.* krupen, L. G. kriechen, H. G. crypa, *Su.*] to crawl upon all fours ; alſo to come ſoftly, or privately ; likewiſe to fawn.

Crept [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did creep, have or am crept.

Learn to Creep before you go.

The *Germans* ſay : **Man muſz nicht fliegen ehe man Federn hat.** (We muſt not pretend to fly before we have Feathers.) The Proverb is deſign'd as an Advice to us not too raſhly to attempt or undertake Things we have no Knowledge of, or that we are not in a capacity of going thro' with : But to advance by Degrees, and wait till we have gain'd Experience and a Competency.

Cree'per, any Animal that creeps; alſo an Andiron.

Cree'per [with *Gardeners*] a Tree whoſe Branches trail on the Ground.

Cree'pers, a ſort of galoſhes or low pattens, or rather between pattens or clogs, with bits of iron inſtead of rings for women.

Crema'ster [κρεμαστὴρ a hook, of κρεμάω, *Gr.* to hold up] a muſcle otherwiſe called *Suſpenſor teſticuli*, both the names being taken from the uſe of it, and ſerves to draw them up and raiſe them in *coitu*.

Crema'tion, a Burning, *L.*

Creme'ntum *comitatus* [*Law* Term] the Improvement of the King's Rents, above the *Vicontiel* Rents ; for which Improvements the Sheriff anſwered by *Crementum comitatus*.

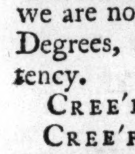
Cremesinus, *a*, *um* [in *Botanick Writers*] of a crimſon colour.

Cre'na, a notch or dent, *L.*

Cre'nated or *notched Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral obtuſe ſegments, as in the oak-leaves.

Cre'ncles }
Cre'ngles } [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes ſpliced or let into the Bolt Ropes of the Sails that belong to the Main and Fore-maſts, they are faſtened to the bowling Bridles, and are to hold by, when the Bonnet Sail is taken off.

Cre'mnos [κρῆμνος, *Gr.* a Precipice or ſhelving Place] it is uſed by *Anatomiſts* for the Lip of the *Pudendum muliebre* ; alſo the Lip of an Ulcer.



Crenelle' [in *Heraldry*] or *embattled* in *Engliſh*, from the *French* word *Cren*, ſignifying a notch or interval, ſignifies when any honourable ordinary is drawn like the battlements on a wall to defend men from the enemies ſhot ; that is, the Wall riſing at ſmall intervals, ſo as to cover them, and lowering at thoſe intervals; and the uſe of it is taken from ſuch walls, either for having been the firſt at mounting them, or the chiefeſt in defending them ; as in the figure.

Crepa'nce [with *Farriers*] an ulcer in the fore-part of the foot of an horſe, about an inch above the coronet.

Cre'olian, a new Chriſtian native of *America*, converted to Chriſtianity.

Cre'pature [in *Pharmacy*] the boiling of barley or any other thing till it cracks.

Crephage'netus [κρυφᾶ or κρυφαγένετος, *Gr.* ſecretly born] was a God of *Thebes* in *Phrygia*, whom they accounted immortal. *Herodotus* relates, that the *Thebans* were the only People in all *Egypt* that refuſed to admit the extravagant Superſtitions of other Cities, and that they would never give divine Honour to mortal Gods. It is probable, that this Singularity might proceed from ſome Impreſſions the *Iſraelites* had left among them. For the City of *Thebes* was next Neighbour to the Land of *Goſhen*.

Crepi'nes [in *Cookery*] fringes ; a ſort of farce or ſtuffed meat wrapped up in a veal-caul, *F.*

To **Cre'pitate** [*crepitatum*, L.] to make a noiſe often, to crack.

Cre'pitus, a *Fart* ; alſo a certain deity worſhipped by the *Egyptians* under an obſcene figure, which is to be ſeen in ſome curious collections of antiquity.

Cre'pitus *Lupi* [*Botany*] a kind of *Fungus*, commonly called Puff-ball.

Crepita'tion, a cracking, *L.*

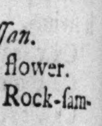
Crept, v. *To Creep.*

Crepu'scle [*crepuſcule*, F. *crepuſcolo*, It. of *crepuſculum*, L.] the twilight in the evening after the ſetting of the Sun, or in the morning before its riſing.

Crepu'sculous, pertaining to the twilight.

Cre'scent [*croiſſant*, F. *creſcente*, It. *creciénte*, Sp. of *creſcens*, L.] increaſing or growing.

Crescent [with *Farriers*] a horſe is ſaid to have creſcents, when the point of the coffin-bone, which is moſt advanced, falls down and preſſes the ſole outwards.



Cre'scent [in *Heraldry*] is the half Moon, with the horns turned upwards. It is uſed either as an honourable bearing, or as the difference to diſtinguiſh between elder and younger families; this being generally aſſigned to the ſecond ſon, and to thoſe that deſcend from him. See *the Figure*.

Cre'ssan, a kind of Pear called the *Bergamot creſſan*.

Crest [with *Floriſts*] the upper-part of a labiated flower.

Crest-ma'rine [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Rock-ſamphire.

Cre'sses [cꞃeſſen *Sax.* Kraſze, *Su.* Kreſz, G. *creſſon*, F.] an Herb us'd in Sallets; It has no Singular Number.

Cre'set, an Herb.

Cre'sset, a Kitchen Utenſil for ſetting a Pot over the Fire.

Cresset *Light*, a large Lanthorn fixed to a Pole ; alſo a burning Beacon.

Crest }
Crist } [*creſte*, F. *creſta*, It. and Sp. *criſta*, L.] the tuft on the head of a bird.

Crest [with *Carvers*] a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing, not unlike our modern corniſh.

Crest [*creſta*, It. and Sp.] (with *Heralds*) a device repreſenting a living creature, plant or other artificial thing, ſet over a coat of arms on the wreath in the uppermoſt part of the eſcutcheon.

Crest *fallen* [with *Farriers*] a Term uſed of a Horſe, when the upper Part of the Neck on which the Mane grows, does not ſtand upright, but hangs either on the one Side or the other.

Crest *Fallen* [ſpoken of *Men*] ſignifies diſpirited, put out of heart, caſt down, *&c.*

Crest *Tile*, a ridge Tile.

Cre'sted [*criſtatus*, L.] having a creſt.

Crests [in *Heraldry*] ſeem to take their name of *Criſta*, the comb or tuft of the head of a cock, peacock, heath cock, *&c.* and as theſe occupy the higheſt part of the heads of birds, ſo do theſe cogniſances. Creſts are ſeated upon the moſt eminent part of the helmet ; but yet ſo that they admit an interpoſition of ſome eſcrol, wreath chapeau, crown, *&c.* Heralds ſay, they were taken from great men and prime commanders in former times wearing on the top of their helmets the figures of animals or other things, as well to appear formidable to their enemies, or to be known by their own ſoldiers, that they might ſtick to them in battle, and rally about them, if diſperſed.

It appears that creſts were very ancient, *Alexander the Great* wore a ram's head for his creſt, and *Julius Ceſar* a ſtar, and the Chriſtians in their firſt religious wars were wont to wear a croſs, darting forth rays for their creſt.

Thoſe former creſts were made of either leather ſtiffened, or of paſte-board painted and varniſhed, to be proof againſt rain ; and ſometimes of thin iron.

Thoſe creſts were taken for ſome particular cauſe and motive, and accordingly they had ſome myſterious ſignification to expreſs ſome remarkable action or other notable thing, appertaining to their family or country, as *Julius Cæſar*'s ſtar, to denote that he was deſcended from *Venus*.

Eſquires who had no notable command, were not permitted to wear ſuch creſts on their helmets; but only a ſteel creſt, from which hung down feathers or ſcrols upon their armour.

Creswell, the broad edge or verge of the ſole of a ſhoo, round about.

Creta'ceous [*cretaceus*, L.] of or belonging to chalk.

Creta'ted [*cretatus*, L.] chalked.

Cre'ticism } [ſo called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who
Cre'tism } were noted for lying] a forging of lies, falſeneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

Creto'se [*cretoſus*, L.] full of chalk, chalky.

Creto'sity [*cretoſitas*, L.] chalkineſs.

Cre'vet } a melting pot uſed by Goldſmiths.
Cru'set }

Cre'vice [*crevaſſe*, F.] a chink or cleft.

Cre'vize [*Ecreviſſe*, F.] a cray-fiſh.

Crew'el, two threaded worſted.

Crew'et } [probably of *cruche*, F, an earthen pot] a phial
Creuet } or narrow-mouth'd glaſs, to hold oil or vinegar.

Creux [in *Sculpture*] a hollow cavity, out of which ſomething has been ſcooped or digged, *F.*

Crew, a knot or gang.

The Canting **Crew**, knaves, pick-pockets, gypſies and ſturdy beggars.

Crew [*Sea* Term] as the *Boats-Crew*, cock-ſwain and Rowers, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſhip's company, or whole complement of men on board.

Crew (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.* of *To Crow*) Vid. *To Crow*.

Criance } [with *Falconers*] a Line of fine Strong even pack-
Criats } thread faſtened to the Leaſh of a Hawk, when ſhe is firſt lured, *F.*

Crib [cꞃibbe, or cꞃybbe, S*ax.* **Kribbe**, or **Krube**, *Dan.*] a cratch or manger for cattle ; alſo the budget of a coach, *&c.*

Cri'bbage, a game at cards.

Cri'bble [*crible*, F. *cribro*, It. of *cribellum*, L.] a corn-ſieve.

Cribra'tion, the ſifting of Powder through a fine Sieve, *L.*

Cribrum *Os* [*Anatomy*] a Bone of the Noſe reſembling a Sieve, *L.*

Cribrum *Benedictum* [with *Anatomiſts*] i. e. *the bleſſed Sieve*; a membrane or certain thick skin full of ſmall holes like a ſieve, which (as the Ancients had a notion) was in the reins, and through which they fancied the *Serum* was ſtrained into the ureter; leaving the good blood behind for the nouriſhment of the reins.

Crick, a ſort of cramp or pain in the Neck.

Cri'cket [of **krekel**, *Du.* to chirp] a little inſect haunting ovens, chimneys, *&c.* alſo a low ſtool for a child; alſo a play with bats and ball,

Cricoarytænoi'des [of κρίκος a ring, ἀρύω to drink, or ἀρύτης a ſort of cup to drink out of, and εἶδος form] certain muſcles which ariſe from the cartilage called *Cricoides*, and are inſerted into the *Arytænoides*, which while they draw ſideways and outwardly, the *Rimula* of the *Larynx* is widened.

Cricoi'des [of κρίκος, *Gr.* a Ring] the Griſtle of the Larynx or Top of the Wind-pipe, which is in the Form of a Ring, or Rings.

Cri'cothyreoi'des [of κρίκος, θυρεὸς an helmet, and εἶδος ſhape, *Gr.*] a pair of muſcles, which take their riſe from the fore-part of the *Cricoides*, and end in that which is called *ſcutiformis*.

Crime [F. *crimine*, It. *crimem*, Port. *crimen*, Sp. and L.] a fault, a foul deed, an offence, a ſin.

Cri'minal [Sp. *criminel*, F. *criminale*, It. of *criminalis*, L.] of or belonging to, or guilty of a crime.

A **Criminal** [*un Criminel*, F.] an Offender.

Cri'minally, in a faulty manner.

Cri'minalness [of *criminel*, F. *criminalis*, L.] guiltineſs of a crime.

Cri'minalty, a criminal caſe.

Crimina'tion, a blaming or accuſing, *L.*

Cri'minatory [*criminatorius*, L.] full of accuſations or crimes.

Crimino'sity [*criminoſitas*, L.] reproach, ill report.

Crimino'se [*criminoſus*, Lat.] ready to blame or accuſe.

Crimnoi'des } [with *Phyſicians*] urine with a thick ſediment
Crimnodes } at the bottom like bran.

Cri'mpling [prob. q. *crippling*] as to go crimpling, *i. e.* as if the feet were tender.

Crimp, a dealer in coals.

Crimp, a Game ſo call'd.

To play **Crimp** (with *Sharpers*) to bet on one ſide, and by foul play to let the other win, to have a ſhare in the purchaſe.

Crimpt, curl'd.

Cri'mson [*cramoiſin*, F. *chermiſi*, It. *carmeſi*, Sp. and Port. **Karmeſin**, G.] of a fine deep red colour.

Crinanthemum [κρινάνθεμον, Gr.] the wild Lily.

Cri'nated [*crinatus*, L.] having long Locks.

Cri'nated *Roots* [in *Botany*] are, ſuch as ſhoot into the ground in many ſmall fibres or hairs.

Cri'ned [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

Cri'nels } [with *Falconers*] ſmall black feathers in a hawk,
Cri'nets } like hair, about the ſere.

Crini'gerous [*criniger*, L.] wearing hair or long locks.

Cri'nkums, the foul Diſeaſe.

Crino'se [*crinoſus*, L.] having much or long hair.

Crino'sity [*crinoſitas*, L.] hairineſs.

To **Cringe** [perhaps of **krechen**, *Du.* to creep] to make low bows or congees; to ſhew great ſubmiſſion.

Cri'nis, Hair, *L.*

Crini'ta *Stella*, a comet or blazing-ſtar, *L.*

To **Cri'nkle** [**krunckelen** or **krinckelen**, *Du.*] to go in and out, to run into folds and wrinkles.

Cri'nkle [**Krinckel** or **Krunckel**, *Du.*] a Fold or Wrinkle.

Crino'nes [of *crinis*, L. Hair] a ſort of worms ſometimes found under the skin in children, reſembling ſhort thick hairs or briſtles.

Cripple [**Crupl**, *C. Brit.* **Krüpel**, *Du.* **Kroepel**, L. G.] a Perſon that is lame, the uſe of ſome limb being wanting or defective.

It is ill halting before Cripples.

It is difficult to deceive thoſe who have as much skill as ourſelves.

To **Cripple**, to make lame.

Cri'pplings [with *Architects*] ſhort ſpars or piles of wood againſt the ſide of an houſe.

Cri'sima [κρίσιμα, Gr.] ſigns by which perſons may judge with reſpect to a diſeaſe.

Cri'sis [*criſe*, F. and It. *criſi*, Sp. *criſis*, L. of κρίσις, Gr.] Judgment, Sentence or Verdict, Judgment in Diſcerning any Thing.

Crisis [with *Phyſicians*] a Judgment pas'd on a Diſtemper; alſo the Conflict between Nature and the Diſeaſe, or the ſudden Change of it tending either to a Recovery or Death.

Perfect **Crisis**, is that which intirely frees the Patient from the Diſtemper, and is either ſalutary or deadly.

Imperfect **Crisis**, is that which does not clearly determine the Tendency of the Diſeaſe, but leaves Room for another *Criſis*, and this is twofold, either for the better or the worſe.

Imperfect **Crisis** *for the worſe* [with *Phyſicians*] is when the Diſeaſe becomes more violent and dangerous.

Cri'som } [of χρίσμα, Gr. an unction anciently uſed in
Chri'som } chriſtening children] an infant who dies before baptiſm.

To **Crisp** [*increſpare*, It. *creſpar*, Sp. *criſpare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

Crisp [*creſpo*, It. *criſpatus*, L.] friable, dry'd by frying, *&c.* till it is frizzled or apt to crumble.

St. **Cri'spins** *Lance* [of *Criſpin* the famous Patron of the Shoomakers] an Awl.

Cri'sped [*criſpatus*, L.] curled; alſo made friable or brittle.

Cri'spness, curledneſs, aptneſs to crumble or break.

Crispi'na [with *Botaniſts*] the Raſpis Tree, *L.*

Crispisu'lcant [*criſpiſulcans*, L.] coming down wrinkled; ſpoken of lightening.

Cri'spitude [*criſpitudo*, L.] curledneſs.

Crista [*Anatomy*] a crooked, twiſted, ſpiral eminence in the middle of the ſpine of the omoplate.

Cri'sta *galli* [*Anatomy*] a ſmall Proceſs in the Middle of the *Os Ethmoides* advancing within the cavity of the *Cranium*, L.

Cri'stated [*criſtatus*, L.] having a creſt or comb.

Cri'stæ [with *Phyſicians*] Excreſcences of Fleſh growing about the Fundament, the Roots of which are often chapt and cleft.

Crite'rium } [κριτήριον Gr.] a judgment made of the
Crite'rion } truth or falſity of a propoſition, or about the nature or qualities of any effect.

Cri'the [with *Phyſicians*] a little oblong puſh or ſwelling growing to the eye-brows, where the hairs are, ſo called from its reſembling a barley corn.

Cri'thmum } [κρίθμον, Gr.] Sea-fennel or Samphire.
Cri'thmus }

Cri'thomancy [of κριθὴ barley, and μαντεία, *Gr.*] divination] a kind of divination performed by conſidering the dough or matter of the cakes offered in ſacrifice, and the meal ſtrewed over the victims that were to be killed.

Cri'tical [*critique*, F. *critico*, It. and Sp. *criticus*, L. of κριτικός, Gr.] of a nice judgment; that judges or gives ſigns to judge by; alſo cenſorious or apt to find fault with.

Cri'tical *Days* [with *Phyſicians*] are thoſe days whereon there happens a ſudden change of the diſeaſe, or on which it comes to its criſis.

Critical *Signs* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſigns taken from a criſis, either towards a recovery or death.

Cri'tically [*en critiquant*, F. *critico more*, L.] like a critick; alſo in the very nick of time.

Cri'ticalness } nice judgment, critical diſcourſe or reflection, or the art of judging and cenſuring mens actions, words or writings.
Cri'ticism }

To Critici'ze *upon* [*critiquer*, F. *criticare*, It.] to play the critick, to examine nicely; to judge and cenſure a man's actions, words or writings; alſo to find fault with.

A Cri'tick [*critique*, F. *critice*, It. and Sp. *criticus*, L. of κριτικὸς, Gr.] one ſkilled in criticiſm, a profound ſcholar, a nice cenſurer.

Criticks [*critica*, L. κριτικά, Gr.] the art of criticizing; a ſkill conſiſting in a nice and curious examination of authors.

Cro'ats [becauſe originally they were from *Croatia*] a regiment of horſe in *France*.

Cro'cards, a ſort of money which with pollards, ſtaldings, &c. were anciently current in *England*.

Cro'ceous [*croceus*, L. κρόκεος, Gr.] of or like ſaffron.

Croceus, *a*, *um*, [with *Botanick Writers*] of a ſaffron colour, *L.*

Crocita'tion, the croaking or kawing of crows, &c. L.

Cro'ches [with *Hunters*] the little burs that grow about the top of a deer's or hart's-horn.

Cro'ci [in *Botany*] the apices or ſmall knobs on the tops of flowers.

Croci'a [*Old Records*] the croſier or paſtoral ſtaff, which Biſhops and Abbots have the privilege to bear, as the commom enſigns of their religious office, and were commonly inveſted in their prelacies by the delivery of it.

Crocia'rius, the officer who bears the croſier ſtaff before a biſhop.

Crock, the black of a pot.

Crock, a diſeaſe in hawks.

To Crock, to black one with ſoot.

A Crock [cꞃocca, *Sax.*] a coarſe earthen pot.

Cro'cium } the collation or diſpoſal of biſhopricks and Abbies by the giving of a ſtaff.
Cro'ciæ }

Cro'codile [κροκόδειλος, Gr.] a ravenous beaſt ſhap'd like a lizard, being an amphibious creature, living both on land and in water, very frequent in the river *Nile* and elſe where, which grows to a prodigious ſize, ſometimes to the length of 20 or 30 foot.

Crocodile [F. *cocodrille*, It. and Sp. *crocodillo*, Port. *crocodilus*, L. Crocodil, *Du.* and G. of κροκοδείλος, of κρόκον ſaffron, and δειλῶν, *Gr.* fearing] the *Egyptians* worſhipped God under the form of a crocodile, becauſe it is a creature which is ſaid to be the only one without a tongue; and ſo they imagined it hieroglyphically to repreſent God, beholding all things both in heaven and earth with a profound ſilence.

Crocodile, *bearing on the head the feather of an* Ibis [*hieroglyphically*] repreſented a ſlothful man; becauſe the bird *Ibis* is ſaid to have a ſecret power on the crocodile, ſo that if the body of this ſerpent be ſtroaked with it, tho' it be in its nature cruel and rapacious, it loſeth is former diſpoſitions and becomes extreme ſlothful and idle for a time.

The Crocodile, for her fecundity, was with the Ancients an emblem of luxury.

Crocodilli'tes [with *Rhetor.*] a captious and ſophiſtical kind of argumentation, ſo ordered as to ſeduce the unwary, and draw them ſpeciouſly into a ſnare

Crocoma'gma [of κρόκος and μαγμα, Gr.] a phyſical compoſition, the chief ingredient of which was ſaffron; alſo dregs of the oil of ſaffron and other ſpices, anciently made up into balls.

Crocodili'ne [*crocodilinus*, L. of κροκοδείλινος, Gr.] like a crocodile; alſo ſophiſtical.

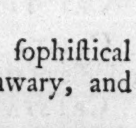
Crocome'rion [κροκομέρειον, Gr.] the herb great ſanicle or lion's paw, *L.*

Cro'cus, ſaffron, *L.*

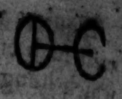
Crocus [with *Chymiſts*] a powder of a ſaffron colour.

Crocus *Martis Aperiens* [*Chymiſtry*] *i. e.* opening ſaffron of *Mars*, which is made by waſhing iron-plates, and then expoſing them to the dew till they ruſt, then ſcraping off the uſt.

Crocus *Martis* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by theſe characters.



Crocus *of Copper* [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by this character



Crocus *Metallorum* [*Chymiſtry*] a kind of impure and dark glaſs of antimony, of a liver-colour, called alſo liver of antimony.

Cro'e } [Krom, *Du.*] an iron-bar or lever; alſo a notch in the ſide-boards or ſtaves of a cask, where the head-pieces come in.
Cro'me }

Croft [cꞃoꝼt, *Sax.*] a little cloſe.

Croft, a Slip of Ground adjoining to an Houſe, which is called Toft; ſo formerly they uſed this ſaying of a very poor Man, *He had ne Toft ne croft*, i. e. *He had neither Houſe nor Land.*

Croisade, a name given to a chriſtian expedition againſt *Infidels*, for conquering the *Holy Land*, becauſe thoſe that engaged in the expedition wore a croſs on their boſoms, and bore a croſs in their ſtandards. There were at ſeveral times 8 croiſades, the firſt was begun at the ſolicitation of the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* in the year 1095; the 2d in 1144, under *Lewis* VII. the 3d in 1188, by *Henry* II of *England*, and *Philip Auguſtus* of *France*; the 4th in 1195, by Pope *Celeſtin* III, and the Emperor *Henry* VI; the 5th and 6th was publiſhed in 1198, and 1213, by Pope *Innocent* III; the 7th was undertaken by St. *Louis* about the year 1245; and the laſt was in the year 1268.

Cro'isiers, a religious order, or a congregation of regular canons.

Cro'isier } [of *Croix*, F.] a ſhepherd's-crook, a ſymbol of paſtoral authority; being a ſtaff of gold or ſilver, crooked at the top, carried before biſhops and abbots, and held in the hand when they give benedictions.
Cro'izier }

Croissante [in *Heraldry*] as *la Croix croiſſante*, F. is a croſs creſcented, *i. e.* having a creſcent or half-moon fixt at either end.

Croi'ses [*croiſez*, F.] pilgrims; alſo knights of the order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, ſo called from the badge of the croſs; alſo of pilgrims who were bound for the holy land, or who had been there, they wore the croſs on their upper garments.

To Croke [*croaſſer*, F. ſpeaking of crows or ravens, *croaſſer*, ſpeaking of frogs; *crocare*, It. quaecken, coacken. G. kracka, *Su.*] to make a noiſe like a frog or raven; or as the guts do with wind.

Crofel } is the iron at the end of a tilting ſpear, having a ſocket for the end of the ſtaff to go into, and terminating in three points.
Cronet }
Crognet }

Crone [cꞃone, *Sax.*] an old ewe or female.

Cro'net, the hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

Cro'ny [probably of *congerrone*, L. a merry companion, or of χρόνος, *Gr.* time, *q. d.* a good old friend] an intimate companion or contemporary diſciple.

To Croo } to make a noiſe like a dove or pigeon.
To Croo'kel }

To Crook, to make crooked.

A Crook [*croc*, F. Krok, *Su.* an hook] a ſhepherd's-hook or ſtaff.

By Hook or by Crook, by ſome means or other.

Crook-*back'd*-*ſhoulder'd*, *leg'd*, *footed*, having the Back, ſhoulders, Legs or Feet crooked.

Croo'ked [kroget, *Dan.* krokot, *Su.*] not ſtraight, ſome derive it of *krok*, the turning up the hair in curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

Croo'kedness [of kroek, a curl of the hair] Bendingneſs.

Croop [*croupier*, F.] (with *Gameſters*) an Aſſiſtant to the Banker at Baſſet, &c.

To Croop, to aſſiſt the Banker at Play.

Croo'tes [in *Lead Mines*] a Subſtance found about the Oar.

Crop [cꞃoppaꞅ, *Sax.* ears of corn] the gathering of corn or hay, or the whole ſtock that the ground affords; alſo the handle of a coachman's whip.

To Crop [prob of cꞃoppan, *Sax.*] to cut or pinch off, to gather.

Crop [croppa, *C. Brit.* krop, *Du.*] a Bird's-craw.

Crop, ſo a Man is call'd who has very ſhort hair; as likewiſe a Horſe whoſe Ears are cut.

Crop [with the *Vulgar*] Money.

Crop sick, ſick at the ſtomach.

To Crop (or gather) Flowers.

Cropper [a kind of Pidgeon having a very large crop.

Cro'ppa [probably of cꞃooppan, *Sax.* (*Old Law*) *Caſaubon* however chuſes to derive it of καρπὸς, *Gr.* Fruit in general) a crop of corn, or the product in harveſt.

Cro'quets [in *Cookery*] certain compounds made of delicious ſtuffed meat, ſome of the bigneſs of an egg ſerving for a ſide diſh; others the ſize of a walnut for garniſhing.

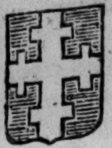
Cro'sette [in *Architecture*] the returns in the corners of *Chambranles* or door caſes or window-frames; call'd alſo *Ears, Elbows, Ancones, Protbyrides*.

Cro'sier [of *croſſe*, F.] a Biſhop's ſtaff made in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, to intimate that they are ſpiritual ſhepherds.

Cro'siers [with *Aſtronomers*] 4 ſtars in the form of a croſs, which ſhew the antarctick pole to thoſe who ſail in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

Cro'slet [*roiſelet*, F.] a little croſs.

Croslet, a frontlet or head-cloth.



Croslet [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Croſlet*, is a croſs croſſed again at a ſmall diſtance from each of the ends, as in the figure.

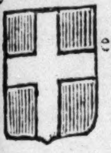
Cross [*croix*, F. *croce*, It. *cruz* Sp. **Kruys**, *Du.* **Creutz**, G. **Koars**, *Dan.* *crux*, L.] a gibbet on which the Ancients uſed to hang their ſlaves and malefactors, who were either tied thereto with ropes or nailed with nails, who having their bones broken to diſpatch them the ſooner, always died upon it.

Cross, Money, becauſe on our *Engliſh* coin the Arms is generally ſtamp'd in the form of a croſs.

He has not a Cross **himſelf.**

Alluding to the cuſtom, in the times of popery, of bleſſing with a croſs; but the meaning of the Proverb is: He is exceeding poor, he has not a penny to help himſelf with.

A Gentleman without Money is like a Wall without a Cross. That is, P . . . s'd upon or deſpis'd by every Body. We had this Proverb from the *Italians*, who ſay: *Cavalïere, ſenza Entrata, è Muro ſenza Croce.*



A Cross [with *Heralds*] is an ordinary compoſed of four lines, two of which are perpendicular, and the other two tranſverſe, that meet by couples in 4 right angles, and contains one fifth of the ſhield, as in the figure. Croſſes are of various ſorts.

A Cross is the victorious Banner of Chriſtianity.

Cross *Avellane*, a croſs, the ends of which ſhoot forth like the husk of a filberd.

Crosses, Trouble, Affliction.

Crosses **are Ladders that lead to Heaven.**

In Time of affliction we are apt to look back upon the cauſes of our troubles and misfortunes, and if we judge impartially, we generally find, even without having recourſe to divine juſtice, they are owing to our own vice, imprudence and Miſmanagement, and ſuch reflections are ſo many ſteps towards amendment, and conſequently in our way to heaven.

Cross *fitched* }
Cross *fitchee* } a croſs pointed at the bottom.

Cross *Fleury*, a croſs with a flower *de Lis* at each end.

Cross *Fourchet*, a forked croſs.

Cross *Milrine*, a croſs, the ends of which are clamped and turned again like a milrine, which carries the milſtone.

Cross-*voided*, is when a line is drawn parallel to the outlines of a croſs, and then the field is ſuppoſed to appear through.

Cross-*bar-ſhot* [with *Gunners*] a round ſhot, having a long iron ſpike caſt with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.

Cross *Beam* }
Cross *Piece* } [in *Architecture*] one beam laid acroſs another.

Cross *Beam* [in a *Ship*] a large piece of timber, which goes acroſs two other pieces, called *Bites*, to which the cable is faſtened, when the ſhip rides at anchor.

A Cross-bite, a diſappointment.

To make a Cross *in Corvets* }
To make a Cross *in Balotades* } [with *Horſemen*] is to make a ſort of leap or air with one breath, forwards and backwards, as in the figure of a croſs.

Cross-*grained*, that goes againſt the grain, peeviſh, ſtubborn, humourſome.

Cross-*Jack-yard* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall yard, ſlung at the end of the miſſen-maſt, under the top.

Cross *Matches*, croſs-marriages, as when a brother and ſiſter intermarry with two perſons who have the ſame relation one to the other; alſo when a Widower and Widow having children, unite themſelves and their children by matrimony.

Cross *or Pile* [*Croix* ou *Pile*, F.] a ſort of game.

Cross *Purpoſes*, contrary devices or deſigns; alſo a kind of ſport.

Cross *Staff*, a mathematical inſtrument uſed by mariners for taking the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

Cross *Trees* [in a *Ship*] four pieces of timber, bolted and let one into another, at the head of the maſts; ſo that they ſerve to keep and bear the top maſts up.

Cross *Trip* [with *Wreſtlers*] is when the legs are croſſed one within another.

Cross *Wort*, a plant whoſe leaves and flowers both grow in the ſhape of croſſes.

Cross-tree *Yard* [in a *Ship*] is a yard ſtanding ſquare juſt under the mizzen-top, and is faſtened below to fit the mizzen-top-ſail.

Cross, *Adj.* laid or lying croſs; alſo peeviſh, humourſome, ſurly, likewiſe troubleſome, untoward.

Cross is likewiſe an Adverb and a Prepoſition.

To Cross, to paſs over; alſo to thwart or be contrary to, to vex or trouble, likewiſe to lay a croſs.

Crossly, peeviſhly, untowardly.

Crossness, Peeviſhneſs, ill Humour.

Crota'phick *Artery* [of κροταφῖται the muſcles of the temples, of κρόταφος the temples] a name given to the tendon of the muſcle *Crotaphites*.

Cro'taphites [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the lower jaw, whoſe fibres ſpring from part the *Os frontis, ſincipitis, ſphænoides* and *temporalis*.

Crota'phium [with *Phyſicians*] a Pain in that Part of the Head, call'd the Temples.

Crot'chet [*crochet*, F. of *croc* an Hook] a Note in Muſick which is half a Minim.

Cro'tchet, a Fancy, a Whimſey.

Cro'tchetty, full of crotchets.

Cro'chet [with *Printers*] an Incloſure for Words in this Form [ ]

Cro'tels }
Cro'teying } [with *Hunters*] the ordure or dung of a hare.

Crouch [*crochu*, F.] crooked; alſo acroſs.

Crouch *Maſs* }
Crou'ch *Maſs-day*. } [among the *Roman Catholicks*] a feſtival obſerved in honour of the holy croſs.

To Crouch [*croucher*, O. F.] to bow down, to ſquat or lie down.

Crou'ched *Friers*. See *Crutched Friers*.

Crou'ching [of *crocher*, F.] bowing down, ſtooping.

Croupa'des [with *Horſemen*] are leaps of a horſe that are higher than corvets, which keep the fore and hind quarters of an horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his hind legs under his belly, without yerking or ſhewing his ſhoos. *F.*

A racking Croup [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a horſe when his fore-quarters go right, but his croup in walking ſwings from ſide to ſide.

Croupe' [of a *Horſe*] is the extremity of the reins above the hips, *F.*

To gain the Croupe [in *Horſemanſhip*] is one horſeman's making a demi-tour upon another, in order to take him upon the croupe.

Without ſlipping the Croupe [in *Horſemanſhip*] a term which ſignifies *without traverſing*, without letting the croupe go out of the volte or the tread of the gallop.

Crou'per [in a *Gaming Houſe*] one who watches the card and gathers money for the bank. *v. Croop.*

Croupa'de [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a loin of mutton, *F.*

A Crow [cꞃaƿe, *Sax.* **kraey**, *Du.* **kraehe**, *G.* **kraaka**, *Su.*] a bird well known.

The Crow **thinks her own Bird faireſt.**

Partiality to one's own, whether Children, Country, Works, Knowledge, or whatever it be we poſſeſs, ſeems to be inherent to our very Nature. The moſt modeſt and diſcerning Men are influenc'd and blinded by Self-love, and our Opinions are but too often ſo fix'd and riveted by it, that it is not in the Power of Reaſon and Demonſtration to remove them. The Fr. ſay; *A tous Oiſeaux leur Nids ſont beaux.* (Every Bird likes his own Neſt.) The L. *Aſinus Aſino, ſus ſui pulcher.* (The Aſs thinks the Aſs, and the Sow the Sow fair.) And in the ſame Manner, the contrary of what we like, or is familiar to us, we deſpiſe. Thus we paint the Devil black, but the *Ethiopians* are ſaid to deſcribe him white.

I have a Crow **to pluck with you.**

That is, I have a Fault to find with you, the It. ſay, *Hò vn calcio in gola con voi.*

A Crow [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents a Soothſayer, becauſe it is dedicated to *Apollo* the God of Soothſaying and Prophecy. When Crows are put together, they ſignify'd Diſcord and War.

Two Crows [*Hieroglyphically*] being put together, ſignified Diſcord and War, and were generally accounted unhappy Birds, and the Foretellers of Misfortunes. This Bird was dedicated to *Apollo*, the God of Prophecy and Soothſaying, and ſo it was the Symbol of a Soothſayer, and as ſome ſay in later times of an Impoſtor; becauſe thoſe that pretend to foretel future events by ſuch means, muſt play the Impoſtor.

A Crow, an Iron Inſtrument for moving of heavy Things.

To Crow, (*Irr. V.*) [cꞃaƿan, *Sax.*] to cry as a Dunghill-cock; alſo to brag, to vapour.

Crew [*Irr. Imp.*] did crow.

Crew }
Crown } [*Irr. Imp. P.*] has crew or crown.

Crow *Net*, a Net for the catching wild Fowl in Winter.

Crows *Bill* [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, *&c.* out of the Body.

Crows *Feet* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes divided by the Holes of a little Block or Pulley, call'd the *Dead Man's Eye*, into 6, 10 or more parts.

Crows *Feet* [in *Milit. Aff.*] Irons with 4 points of 3 or 4 inches long, ſo that which way ſoever they fall, one point will be uppermoſt.

Crowd [cruth, *C. Brit.*] a Throng, a Preſs; alſo an old name for a Fiddle.

To Crowd, to thruſt or ſqueeze.

Crowder, an old Country Fidler. *Hudibraſs. Crowdero.*

Crowling [in *Cattle*] the crying or rumbling Noiſe, and fretting of the Guts.

Crown [*Irr. Part. P.* of *To crow*] v. *To Crow.*

Crown [*corona*, L. *couronne*, F. *coróa*, Port. *corona*, It. and Sp. kroon, *Du.* krone, *G.* and *Dan.* krona, *Su.*] a Sort of Cap of State, or Ornament made of Gold, and adorned with Jewels, worn on the Heads of Kings and Soveraign Princes.

Crown, a coin or piece of money, the *Engliſh* worth 5 *s.* the *French* crown 4 *s.* 6 *d.* their gold crowns 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

To Crown [*coronare*, L. *couronner*, F. *coronare*, It. *coronàr*, Sp. kroonen, *Du.* kroenen, *G.*] to ſet a crown on the head; alſo to reward; alſo to make perfect, to finiſh honourably; alſo to double a man at tables.

Crown *Glaſs*, the fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

Crown *Imperial*, the moſt beautiful and largeſt kind of Daffodil flower.

Crown [in a *Figurative Senſe*] ſignifies kingdom, empire or dominion.

Crown post [with *Architects*] a poſt which in ſome buildings ſtands upright in the middle between two principal rafters.

Crown *Scab* [in *Horſes*] a meally, white ſcurf, growing on the legs.

Crown *Thiſtle* [with *Botaniſts*] a plant called Frier's crown-thiſtle.

Crown *Works* [in *Fortification*] an outwork conſiſting of a ſpacious gorge and two wings, advanced towards the field, to gain ſome hill or riſing ground, theſe fall on the counterſcarp near the faces of the baſtion.

Crown wheel [in a *Watch*] is the upper part next the ballance, which by its motion drives it, the ſame which in royal pendulums is called the ſwing wheel.

Radiated
Pointed Crown } one which had 12 points.

Crown (or Top) *of the Head.*

Crown (or Head) *of a Hat*, or Perriwig.

Pearled
Flowered Crowns } crowns with pearls or leaves of ſmallage, *&c.*
Parſley, &c.

Crown [with *Geometricians*] a plane included between two parallel or excentrick perimeters of circles that are unequal, generated by the motion of ſome part of a right line round a centre, the moving part not being contiguous to the centre,

Crownd [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to be crown'd, when he is ſo hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident, that the hair ſheds and falls off without growing again.

Crowned *Horn work*, a horn-work with a crown-work before it.

Crowned *Top* [with *Hunters*] the firſt head of a deer, the crotchets or buds being raiſed in form of a crown.

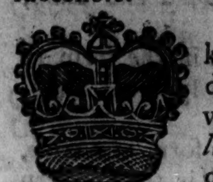
Crow'ning [with *Architects*] any thing that terminates or finiſhes a decoration

Crowns *of Colours* [with *Meteorologiſts*] certain coloured rings which appear like *Halo's*, but of the colours of the rainbow, and at a leſs diſtance than the common *Halo's* about the bodies of the ſun and moon.

CROWN'S [in *Heraldry*] horns were the original of crowns, the antients, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, look'd upon horns as a token of ſupreme power, and we find in the ſacred ſcripture the horn mentioned as a token of royal dignity and the *Hebrew* word קרן, ſignified both a horn and a crown.

The more antient knights and warriers wore horns for their creſts; but in proceſs of time, the horns being made to repreſent cuckolds, great men left them off, and wore crowns inſtead of them.

The moſt ancient kings wore only wreaths of white and purple in the form of *Turkiſh* turbants, as the token of regality, or elſe circles of gold with points riſing from them, like ſome of our preſent coronets. The firſt *Roman* emperors wore no other than crowns and garlands of laurel, which betokened victory, becauſe the people of *Rome* all abhorred ſigns of regality. *Domitian* was the firſt that wore a creſt of gold, and that as pretending to be a god. We are told by *Aurelius Victor* that the emperor *Aurelian* made himſelf an imperial crown, adorned with jewels of great value, and was followed therein by all his ſucceſſors.



At this time there is not only crowns for kings or emperors; but coronets for princes, dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, barons, which ſee under their proper articles, the *Engliſh* crown is in the form repreſented in the eſcutcheon.

The *Engliſh* Crown is adorned with 4 croſſes in the manner of thoſe of *Malta*, between which are *Flower-de lis's.* It is cover'd with four diadems, which meet at a little globe ſupporting a croſs.

Papal Crown, is compoſed of a *Tiara*, and a triple crown encompaſſing the *Tiara*, having 2 pendants like the mitres of biſhops. Theſe three crowns repreſent the triple capacity of the pope, *viz.* as high prieſt, ſupreme judge, and ſole legiſlator of the chriſtians.

Imperial Crown, is a *Bonnet* or *Tiara* with a ſemi-circle of gold, ſupporting a globe with a croſs at top.

The *French* Crown, is a circle of 8 *Flower-de-lis's*, encompaſs'd with 6 diadems: bearing at top a double *Flower-de-lis*, which is the creſt of *France.*

The *Spaniſh* Crown is adorned with large indented leaves, covered with diadems bordering on a globe ſurmounted with a croſs.

Croy [in the *Scotch Law*] the Satisfaction that is to be paid by a Judge, who does not adminiſter Juſtice as he ought, to the neareſt of Kin to the Man that was killed.

To Croyn [with *Hunters*] to cry as Fallow-deer do at rutting Time.

Cru'cial, in the form of a croſs.

Cru'cial *Inciſion* [with *Chirurgeons*] an inciſion or cut in ſome fleſhy part in the form of a croſs.

Crucia'ta *Glabra* [*Botany*] ſmooth croſs-wort, *L.*

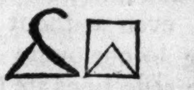
Crucia'ta *Hirſuta*, rough or hairy croſs-wort, *L.*

To Cru'ciate [*cruciare*, Ital. of *cruciatum*, L.] to torment.

Crucia'tus [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle under the Thigh lying under the *Vaſti*, *L.*

Cru'cible, a Veſſel made of Earth, and ſo tempered and baked as to endure the greateſt Fire for melting Oars, Metals and Minerals, *&c.*

Crucible [in *Chymiſtry*] is expreſs'd by theſe characters.



Cruci'ferous [*crucifer*, L.] bearing a croſs, *L.*

Cru'cifers, the ſame as *Crutched Friers.*

Cru'cifix [F. *crocifiſſo*, It. *crucifixo*, Sp. q. *cruci affixus*, L. *i. e.* affixed to the croſs] a figure repreſenting our Saviour on the croſs.

Crucifi'xion [*crocifiſſione*, It.] the act or ſuffering of crucifying or being crucified.

To Cru'cify [*crucifier*, F. *crocifiggere*, It. *crucificàr*, Sp. of *crucifigere*, L.] to faſten, bind or nail to a croſs; alſo to mortify luſts, *&c.*

Cruci'gerous [*cruciger*, L.] bearing a croſs.

Crude [*crud*, F. *crudo*, It. and Sp. of *crudus*, L.] raw, indigeſted, that has not had the degree of coction, *i. e.* heat requiſite to prepare it for eating or for ſome other purpoſe.

Crude *Humours* [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch Humours as want that Preparation and Elaboration which they ordinarily receive from Digeſtion.

Crude'lity [*crudelitas*, *L.*] cruelty.

Cru'deness } [*crudité*, F. *crudita*, It. *crudéza*, Sp. of *cru-*
Crudity } *ditas*, L.] rawneſs.

Crudity [with *Phyſicians*] is when the blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right conſiſtence; or it may be defined to be that eſtate of a diſeaſe, in which the morbifick matter is of ſuch bulk, figure, coheſion, mobility or inactivity, which create or increaſe the diſeaſe.

Crudity [in the *Stomach*] is an ill digeſtion, when the aliment or meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into chyle.

Cru'el [F. Sp. and Port. *crudele*, It. of *crudelis*, L.] fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous; grievous, hard, painful, *F.*

Cruel, very or extream; as, it is cruel hot, cold, *&c.*

Cruelly, fiercely, barbarouſly, hardly.

Cru'elness } [*cruauté*, F. *crudelta*, It. *crueldad*, Sp. *cruel-*
Cruelty } *dade*, Port. *crudelitas*, L.] barbarouſneſs, fierceneſs, hard-heartedneſs, ill uſage, rigour, unmerciful temper.

Cruelty is always attended with Fear.

Men whoſe conſciences are ever accuſing them, as thoſe of cruel Perſons undoubtely are, muſt of courſe be timorous; and fear in ſuch, if it be not at firſt, in time becomes the very cauſe of their cruelty.

Cru'entated [*cruentatus*, L.] embrued, or beſprinkled, or bedawbed with blood.

Crue'ntous [*cruentus*, L.] bloody, ſtained, *&c.* with blood.

Cru'ets, Glaſs Bottles to put Oil and Vinegar in.

To Crui'se [*croiſer*, F. kruyſſen, kreutzen, H. G. kruytzen, of kruis, *Du.* a croſs, *i. e.* to croſs to and fro] to ſail up and down the Seas for a Defence to Merchants Ships.

Crui'ser, a Ship of War appointed to ſail to and fro as before.

Crum [cruma, *Sax.* Kruymen, *Du.* Krume, G.] a ſmall Particle of, or the ſoft Part of Bread.

To Crum } [accrumian, *Sax.* kruymelen, *Du.* krümlen, G.] to break ſmall by rubbing.
To Crumble }

Cru'mblingness [of accrumian, *Sax.*] Aptneſs to crumble.

Cru'mmy [of cruma, *Sax.*] ſoft as Bread; alſo full of crumbs.

Crump [crimm, *C. B.* crump, *Sax.* krom, *Du.* krumm, G. krumpen, *Dan.*] crooked or crook-back'd.

A Crump [with *Knaviſh Sollicitors and their Clients*] an affidavit Man, or one who will ſwear or be bail for another for a Reward.

To Cru'mple [crompehlt. *Sax.* wrinkled, krummen, *Du.* to bend or make crooked, or of rimpelen, in the ſame Senſe] to put a Garment out of the Folds or Plaits; to ruffle or towze.

Cru'mpled [of crump, *Sax.*] full of crumples or creaſes.

To Crunch, v. *To Cranch.*

To Crunk, to cry like a crane.

Cru'or [*cruor*, L.] Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore.

Cru'pper [*croupe*, F. *groppa*, It. in the firſt Senſe, *croupiere*, F. *groppiera*, It. in the latter Senſe] the Buttocks of a Horſe, the Rump; alſo a Roll of Leather under the Tail of a Horſe.

Cru'pper *Buckles*, large ſquare Buckles fitted to the Saddle Tree behind to faſten the Crupper.

To Crupper, to commit Sodomy.

Cru'ra [with *Anatomiſts*] the two Heads or Beginnings of the marrowy Subſtance of the Brain, *L.*

Cru'ra *Medullæ oblongatæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] the internal Subſtance of the two Sides of the *Cerebrum*, gathered together as it were into two Bundles, *L.*

Cru'ra *Clitoridis* [in *Anatomy*] a membranous Partition that runs down between the *Corpora nervoſa* of it, from the Glands to its Divarication at the *Os pubis*, dividing the *Clitoris* into two Parts.

Cru'ral [*crurale*, It. *cruralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Leg.

Cru'ral *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] is a continuation of the *Iliack Artery*, which paſſes out of the lower belly, and enters into the thighs, where it loſes its former name, and is called *Cruralis*.

Cru'ral *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein whoſe Trunk receives the greater and ſmaller *Iſchia*, the *Muſcula*, the *Poplytæa* and the *Saphœna*, and goes up to the Groin and ends in the *Iliaca*.

Cruræus [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, ſituate on the Bone of the Thigh, is continued from between the greater and leſs *Trochanter* forwards to its loweſt Part, and is inſerted to a Prominence at the upper and fore-Part of the Bone *Tibia*, L.

Crus, or *magnus Pes* [in *Anatomy*] all that Part of the Body reaching from the Buttocks to the Toes, which is divided into the Thigh, Leg and Foot, *L.*

Cru'sado, a coin.

Cruse [*cruche*, F. kroes, *Du.* and L. G.] a Phial for Oil or Vinegar.

To Crush [probably of *cruciare*, L. or *écraſer*, F.] to break, to ſqueeze; to oppreſs, to ruin.

Crussule'e } [in *Heraldry*] a term us'd when the field or
Cru'ssuly } charge is ſtrew'd over with croſslets.

Crust [*croûte*, F. *croſta*, It. *cortéza*, Sp. of *cruſta*, L. Korſt, *Du.* Kruſte, G.] the outward Part of bread or ſhelly Part of any Thing.

College Crust [at *Oxford*] a ſmall Loaf for the Scholars commons.

To Crust *over*, to make or become cruſt on the upper part or ſurface.

Crust clung [in *Husbandry*] ſpoken of ground, that is cruſted over and ſticks ſo hard together that nothing will grow on it, called alſo ſoil-bound.

Cru'sta *Lactea* [in *Surgery*] a ſcurf or cruſty ſcab that ſpreads over the head, face and other parts of an infant at the time of its firſt ſucking, *L.*

Cru'sta *Vermicularis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the velvet covering or skin of the guts, *L.*

Cru'sta *Villoſa* [with *Anatomiſts*] the fourth tunic or coat of the ſtomach, *L.*

Crusta'ceous *Shell fiſhes*, are fiſhes covered with ſhells, which are made up of ſeveral pieces and joints, ſuch as lobſters, crabs, cray-fiſh, *&c.*

Crustaceous *Shells*, are generally ſofter than teſtaceous ones, which are intirely of one piece, and are much harder thicker and ſtronger than cruſtaceous ones, as ſcallops, oyſters cockles, *&c.*

Crusta'ceousness [*croûteux*, F. *croſtoſo*, It. of *cruſta*, L. a Shell] Hardneſs, like, or being covered with a Shell, as Shell-fiſh.

Crusti'fick [*cruſtificus*, L.] that bringeth a cruſt of skin.

Cru'stiness [*croûteux*, F. *cruſtoſo*, Ital. of *cruſtoſus*, L.] hardneſs of bread; alſo pettiſhneſs of temper.

Cru'sty [*croûteux*, F. *cruſtoſo*, Ital. *cortezudo*, Sp.] hard, ſhelly, as the cruſt of bread; alſo pettiſh, peeviſh.

Cru'stily, peeviſhly.

Cru'stula [with *Surgeons*] a ſmall Scab or Scar of a Sore; alſo a Blood-ſhot in the Eye occaſioned by a blow, Wound, *&c.* being a Falling of Blood into the *Tunica conjunctiva*.

Cru'tched *Friers* [*Freres croiſez*, F.] Friers who wear the Sign of the Croſs on their Garments.

Cru'tches [prob. of Krucken, *Dn.* Krücke, G. cricce, *Sax.* or of *gruccie*, Ital.] wooden Supporters for lame Perſons.

Crusa'do } a *Portugueſe* Coin in Value four Shillings Ster-
Cruza'tes } ling.

Crusa'de } [*croiſade*, F. *crociata*, It. *cruzado*, Sp.] a croi-
Cruzado } ſade, an expedition to the holy land.

To Cry [*crier*, F. kryten, *Du.* crium, *Teut.* creitan, *Goth.*] to weep; alſo to make Proclamation, to call, to bawl, to offer to ſale in the ſtreet.

To Cry *out*, as a Woman near the Birth; alſo to exclaim againſt.

To Cry *up*, to exalt.

Cry *de Guerre*, a general cry through-out an army, uppon its approach to battle, with which the aſſailants animate their friends, and endeavour to diſcourage their enemies; the true cry of war was originally no other than confuſed ſhouts made by the ſoldiers to expreſs their alacrity and readineſs to engage.

When the Chriſtian Religion prevail'd, the *European* Nations having choſen a tutelar Saint, made him their cry of war, thus the *Engliſh* anciently us'd to call upon St. *George* as their Patron ſaint, this being now look'd upon as ſuperſtitious, it is at preſent reduced only to *Huzza's*.

The Cry of *France* is *Mon Joye St. Denys*, or as others ſay, *Moult Joye St. Denys*, he being choſen for the Patron ſaint of *France*, which was firſt taken up by *Clovis* the firſt Chriſtian King of *France*. The cry of the *Spaniards* is *Santiago*, *i. e.* St. *James* the Patron ſaint of *Spain*. This *Cry de Guerre* is not only uſed at the firſt engaging of armies; but when they have been broken and diſperſed, in order to their knowing where the remains of their party are in order to their rallying again.

Crymo'des [with *Phyſicians*] a cold ſhivering Fever, but frequently accompained with an Inflammation of the inner Parts.

Cryptorchis [of κρύπτω to hide, and ὄρχις the teſticle] a diſeaſe when the teſticles are hid in the belly.

Cry'ptæ, Grotto's, caves or hollow places under ground; vaults ſet apart for the burial of particular families: the graves of the Martyrs were more eſpecially called *Cryptæ*, where the primitive Chriſtians uſed to meet for the performing divine ſervice; alſo a Church under ground like that of St. *Faith*'s under St. *Paul*'s.

Cry'ptical } [*crypticus*, L. of κρυπτικὸς, Gr.] hidden, ſe-
Cry'ptick } cret, hid under ground.

Crypto'graphy [of κρυπτὸς ſecret, and γράφω to write] the Art of ſecret Writing, as by characters or cyphers.

Crypto'logy [of κρυπτὸς and λέγω, Gr.] a ſpeaking or diſcourſing in ſecret; a whiſpering privately.

Cryptop'orticus [of κρύπτω, *Gr.* to hide, and *porticus*, L. porch, *&c.*] a ſecret walk or vault under ground or in ſome low place; a gallery cloſed on all parts to be cool in ſummer; a grot, a cloiſter, L.

Cry'stal [*criſtal*, F. Sp. and Port. *criſtallo*, It. *cryſtallus*, L. Cryſtall, *Du.* and *G.* κρύσταλλος, Gr.] a very bright and tranſparent Stone that looks like Ice, or the cleareſt Sort of Glaſs.

Crystal [with *Chymiſts*] that part of a *lixivium* or lie, that is made of any metal or mineral, which remains congealed after ſome part of the moiſture is evaporated.

Cry'stal [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by this character, Ψ.

Crystal *Mineral*, is Salt petre prepared with Sulphur, the Salt petre being put in a crucible and ſet in a furnace, and when it is in Fuſion a ſmall Quantity of Flower of Sulphur is added at ſeveral Times, the Quantity of two Drams of Sulphur to eight Ounces of Salt petre.

Crystalli'ne or *icy humour* [with *Oculiſts*] a white ſhining humour of the eye, which is thicker than the reſt, and is the firſt inſtrument of ſight.

Crystalline *Heavens* [in *Aſtronomy*] two Spheres ſuppoſed by the ancient Aſtronomers, who followed the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, one of which ſerved them to explain the ſlow Motion of the fixed Stars, cauſing them (as they imagined) to move one Degree eaſtwards in 70 Years; and this the other helped to ſolve a Motion, which they termed the Motion of *Trepidation* or *Libration*, by which they ſuppoſed the Sphere to ſwag from Pole to Pole.

Crystalloi'des [with *Oculiſts*] the cryſtalline Coat of the Eye.

Crysta'llomancy [of κρυςάλλος and μαντεία, Gr.] a ſort of divination or foretelling future events by means of a mirrour or looking glaſs.

Cry'stals *of Copper* [with *Chymiſts*] is a ſolution of copper in ſpirit of nitre, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the ſalt; thoſe cryſtals are uſed as cauſticks, but will diſſolve if expoſed to the air.

Cry'stals *of Venus* [with *Chymiſts*] common verdegreaſe diſſolved in diſtilled Vinegar, and ſet in a cool Place to cryſtallize.

Crys'tals *of Allum*, is allum purified and reduced into cryſtals in the ſame manner as tartar; the cryſtals are quadrangular and brillant like diamonds.

Crystals *of Tartar*, is tartar purified and diſſolved, and again coagulated in form of cryſtals. To do this, they boil the tartar in the water, skim it and ſtrain it, and when it is cool, little, white, ſhining cryſtals are formed at the edges, and alſo a pellicle or cream ſwimming at the top.

Crystals *of Tartar chalybeated*, is when the tartar is impregnated with the moſt diſſoluble parts of iron.

Crystals *of Tartar emetick*, is when it is charged with the ſulphureous parts of antimony to make it vomitive.

Crystals *of Mars*, is Iron reduced into Salts by an acid Liquor.

Crystalliza'tion [with *Chymiſts*] an Operation, whereby the Salts of Metals or other mix'd Bodies, diſſolv'd in any Liquor, are made to ſhoot into pretty little figured Lumps or Pieces, called Cryſtals from their being tranſparent and clear like Cryſtals.

To **Cry'stallize** [*cryſtalliſer*, F.] to reduce to or to grow into ſuch cryſtals.

Crysta'lli [in *Medicine*] Puſtles diſperſed all over the Body, white and of the Bigneſs of a Lupine.

C. S. is an Abbreviation for *Cuſtos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Seal.)

Ct. is an Abbreviation of *Cent* or *Centum*, an Hundred.

Cub [according to *Minſhew* comes from *cubare*, L. to lie down] a bear's whelp; alſo a fox or martern of the firſt year.

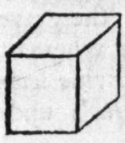
Cuba [among the *Romans*] a Deity, ſuppos'd to rock infants in their cradles.

Cuba a game at cards call'd otherwiſe laugh and lay down.

Cuba'tion, a lying down, a reſting or repoſing, *L.*

Cu'batory [*cubatorium*, L.] a dormiter or dormitory.

Cu'bature [with *Geometricians*] is the finding exactly the ſolid content of any body propoſed in ſolid inches, feet, yards, *&c.*



Cube [F. *cubo*, It. and Sp. of *cubus*, L.] is a Figure comprehended under ſix equal Sides, each being a geometrical Square, the ſame as a die, as in the Figure.

Cu'bbridge *Head* [in a *Ship*] a partition made of boards, *&c.* acroſs the fore-caſtle and half deck of the ſhip, the one being called *the Cubbridge head before*, and the other *the Cubbridge head behind.*

Cube [with *Algebraiſts*] the third power in a ſeries or rank of geometrical proportionals continued, as *a* is the root, *a a* the ſquare, *a a a* the cube.

Cube [with *Arithmeticians*] *the cubick number*, a Number which ariſes from the Multiplication of any Number, firſt by itſelf, and then by the Product; ſo 125 is a cubick Number produced by 5, firſt multiplied by 5, and then by 25 the Product.

Cube *Root* [in *Geometry*] is the Side of a Cube Number; ſo 3 is the Root or Side of the Cube 27, and 5 is the Side or Root of 25.

Cube *Square* [in *Geometry*] is the biquadrate or 4th power, which is produced by the root or ſide being thrice multiplied into itſelf; thus taking 3 for the ſide, 9 is the ſquare, 27 the cube-ſquare or biquadrate.

Cu'bebs, are an aromatick Fruit, brought out of the *Weſt-Indies.*

Cu'bic } [*cubique*, F. *cubico*, It. and Sp. *cubicus*, L. of
Cu'bical } κυβικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to or having the figure of a cube.

Cu'bical *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the axillary artery.

Cubical *Foot*, a meaſure of ſolid bodies which are a foot every way.

Cubic *Equations* [with *Algebraiſts*] are ſuch, where the higheſt power of the unknown body is a cube.

Cubical *Parabola*, a Parabola of the higher Kind, as $a^2 x=y^3$ *&c.*

Cu'bicalness [of *cubique*, F. *cubicus*, L.] like a cube.

Cubi'cular [*cubicularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Bed-chamber.

Cu'biform [*cubiformis*, L.] of the Form or Shape of a Cube.

Cubed cube [with *Mathematicians*] is the 6th power of any number or quantity, ſo 729 is a cubed cube raiſed from the root 3 times 5 multiplied into it ſelf.

Cu'bit [*cubito*, It. *cobdo*, Sp. *cubitus*, L.] the length of the arm from the elbow to the middle finger; or, according to others, the middle part between the ſhoulders and the wriſt.

Cubit [among the *Ancients*] was of 3 kinds, *viz.* the *great* cubit, which was 9 foot long; the *middle* cubit 2 foot long; the *little* cubit a foot and half long.

The **Cubit** [with *Anatomiſts*] is a long hard bone, having a hollow in the middle, which lies in the inſide of the arm, and reaches from the elbow to the wriſt; others make it conſiſt of two bones, the one called *ulna* or *radius.*

Cubitæ'us *externus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle ariſing from the inward knob of the *Os humeri*, and is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *Os metacarpi* of the little finger; its uſe is to extend the wriſt.

Cubitæus *internus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle ſpringing from the inward knob of the ſhoulder-bone, whence it paſſes along the *ulna* and comes to its implantation in the fourth bone of the *carpus*, and the *Os metacarpi* of the litte finger. It helps to bend the wriſt.

Cu'bed cube } [with *Mathematicians*] the ſixth Power
Cu'bo cube } of any Number or Quantity; thus 64 is a cubed Cube, raiſed from the Root 2, multiplied 5 Times into itſelf.

Cu'bus cubi, the 9th Power, or a Number multiplied 8 Times into itſelf.

Cuboi'des [with *Anatomiſts*] the 7th bone of the *Tarſus* of the foot; which is joined behind to the *Os calcis*; before, to the Outer Bones of the *Metatarſus*; and on the inſide, to the *Os cuneiforme.*

Cuche'rus [*Old Law Records*] a coucher, ſetter or ſetting dog.

Cu'cking *Stool* [probably *q. d.* a choaking-ſtool; becauſe ſcolds being thus puniſhed are almoſt choaked; the *Saxons* called it ꞅcealꝼinᵹ ꞅꞇole, *Sax.* and Dr. *T. H.* derives it from *coquine*, F. a beggar woman, becauſe ſturdy beggar-women were duck'd in it] a ſort of chair hung on a poſt or tree over a water, it was let down and drawn up by a rope and pulley, a puniſhment formerly inflicted on ſcolding women, and bakers and brewers who tranſgreſs'd the law, who being faſtened in this chair are duck'd or immerged *in ſtercore, i. e.* in ſome muddy or ſtinking pond.

Cu'ckold [*cocu*, F.] one whoſe wife's lewd pranks are vulgarly ſaid to graft horns on his head.

Cu'ckoo } [ᵹacc, *Sax.* Cog, *C. B.* *coucu*, F. *cuculo*, Ital.
Cu'ckow } *cuco*, Sp. and Port. Koeckoeck, *Du.* Guckuck, G. of *cuculus*, L. probably of κόκκος, Gr.] a bird well known.

Cu'ckoo *Pintle*, an Herb.

Cu'ckoo *Flower*, the plant Ladies-ſmock.

Cuck-quean, a Wench or Whore.

Cucu'llate *Flower* [with *Botaniſts*] one that reſembles the figure of an helmet or monk's-hood, and is alſo called a *Galeate* or *Galericulate* flower.

Cucula'ris, alſo called *Trapezius* [with *Anatomiſts*] is a muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade or *Scapula*, which ariſes from the *Os capitis*, the *Ligamentum colli*, and the top of the ſpine of the laſt *Vertebra* of the neck; and alſo from the eight upper ones of the cheſt, and is inſerted to the *Clavicula* and the *Spina ſcapulæ*; it is called *cucullaris* of *cuculla* a monk's-hood or cowl, becauſe this together with its fellow bears a reſemblance to it, covering the back, *L.*

Cucu'llated [*cucullatus*, L.] hooded.

Cu'culus [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Night-ſhade, *L.*

Cu'cumer } [*coucombre*, F. *cocomerajo*, It. *cogómbro*, Sp.
Cu'cumber } *cucumer*, L.] a well known fruit.

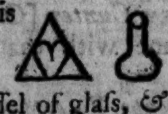
Cucu'pha [with *Anatomiſts*] a cover for the head made of ſweet-ſcented cephalick ſpices reduced to powder and ſewed between two pieces of ſilk or quilted in a cap, good againſt diſeaſes of the head.

Cucu'rbita, a Gourd, *L.*

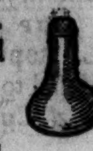
Cucu'rbita } a cupping-glaſs or hollow veſſel made of
Cucurbi'tula } tin, *&c.* uſed commonly in bagnio's, they apply it to the body either with or without ſcarification, to divert or drive the blood into ſome other part; or if it be corrupt, to evacuate it or let it out.

Cucurbita *cæca* } a cupping veſſel uſed without ſcarifi-
Cucurbita *ventoſa* } cation, and is commonly applied or ſet on to the moſt fleſhy parts, where there is no danger of hurting the large veſſels and nerves, *L.*

Cucu'rbit [in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by theſe characters



Cucurbite [with *Chymiſts*] a veſſel of glaſs, *&c.* for diſtillations and rectifications, uſually by them called a body, in this form.



Cucurbita'ceous *Plants*, ſuch as reſemble a gourd.

Cucurbiti'ne [*cucurbitinus*, L.] of or like gourds.

Cucurbiti'ni *lumbrici*, certain broad worms reſembling gourd ſeeds in ſhape, which breed in the entrails of human kind.

Cucuy'os, a Fly in *America*, which ſhines in the Night ſo brightly that Travellers are ſaid to be able to travel, read or write by its Light.

Cud [cuꝺ, *Sax.*] the inner Part of the Throat of Beaſts, or the Food which is there repoſited after Grazing, and chew'd over again by Cows, *&c.*

Cud-weed } [with *Botaniſts*] a plant whoſe leaves are made
Cud-wort } uſe of inſtead of cotton, and thence it is called cotton-weed.

Cud *Loſt*, a Diſtemper or Infirmity in both great and ſmall cattle.

To chew the Cud [ceopan *and* cuꝺ, *Sax.*] to chew again as a cow does; alſo to muſe upon, to think upon or reflect.

Cu'dden } a changeling, a nizey, or ſilly fellow.
Cu'ddy }

Cuddy [in a *Ship of War of the firſt Rate*] a place which lies between the captain's and lieutenants cabins under the poop, which is divided into partitions for the maſter's and ſecretary's office.

Cude-cloth, a face-cloth for a young child, which in ancient times was uſed at baptiſm, and was the prieſt's fee.

Cu'dgel [probably of cudle, *Du.* a knotted ſtick] a ſtick to fight with.

To lay down the Cudgels, to ſubmit, to give up the cauſe.

To take up the Cudgels, to engage in the defence of any perſon or thing.

To Cu'dgel, to beat or bang with a ſtick.

Cue, an *Item* given to actors on the ſtage, what or when they are to ſpeak; alſo a mood or humour, as *in a merry cue.*

Cue, half a farthing.

Cue, ſtate, condition, humour, temper of mind.

Cue } [*queüe*, F. a tail, from the form of it] a round ſtick to
Kue } play at billiards.

Cue'rpo, as to *walk in Cuerpo*, is to go without a cloak and all the formalities of a complete dreſs, *Sp.*

Cuffs, ruffles, ſleeves, weepers.

Cuff, a blow or ſtroke.

To Cuff, to beat or bang.

Cui *ante Divortium* [*i. e.* to whom before Divorce] a Writ impowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom they were alienated by her Husband during Marriage; becauſe ſhe could not gainſay it, *L.*

Cui *in Vita* [*i. e.* to whom in his Life Time] a Writ of Entry which a Widow has againſt him to whom her Husband did Alienate or make over Lands, *&c.* in his Life Time; which muſt contain this clauſe, *that during his Life Time ſhe could not withſtand it*, L.

Cui'nage, the making up of pigs, *&c.* for carriage.

Cuira'ss [*cuiraſſe*, F. *corazza*, Ital. *coráça*, Sp.] an Armour of Steel or Iron Plates, *&c.* beaten thin, which covers the Body from the Neck to the Waiſt, both behind and before.

Cuirassi'ers [F. *corazze*, It. *coraſſeras*, Sp.] are Cavalry or Horſemen armed with Back, Breaſt and Head-piece; as moſt of the *Germans* are.

Cui'sses [*cuiſſart*, F.] a Sort of Armour for the Thighs.

Cul de lamp [*Architecture*] ſeveral Decorations in Maſonry, *&c.* in Vaults and Cielings to finiſh the Bottom of Works, and ſomewhat wreathed in the Manner of a Teſtudo, *Fr.*

Cul de four [*Maſonry*] a ſort of low, ſpherical vault like an oven.

Cul de Four *of a Niche* [*Maſonry*] the arched Roof of a Niche on a Plan that is circular.

Cu'lage [*Old Rec.*] the laying up a ſhip in the dock to be repaired.

Culdee's, a ſect of religious People, anciently in *Scone* in *Scotland*, &c. ſo called *à colendo Deum*, i. e. from their worſhipping God.

Cu'linary [*culinarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a Kitchen.

Culinary *Fire* [according to *Boerhave*] a portion of pure elementary or ſolar fire, attracted by oily or ſulphureous parts of the fuel, with ſuch velocity that it moves the ſame, agitates and whirls them violently about, and by degrees breaks and attenuates them, renders them volatile, and diſperſes them into Air.

Cull, v. *Cully.*

To Cull [*colligere*, L. *cueillir*, F. to gather] to pick and chuſe, to pick out.

Cu'llender, ſee *Colander.*

Cu'lliage } a cuſtom of the Lords lying the firſt Night
Cu'llage } with their Vaſſal's Brides.

Cu'llers, the Worſt or Refuſe of Sheep which are left of a Flock, after the beſt have been picked out.

Cu'llions [*couillons*, F. *coglione*, It. *cujóne*, Sp.] the Stones or Teſticles.

Cu'llions [*Botany*] are called alſo Stone Roots or the round Roots of Plants, whether ſingle, double or triple.

Cu'llion *Head* [in *Fortification*] the ſame as a Baſtion, a Sconce or Block-houſe.

Cu'llis [with *Cooks*] a ſtrained Liquor made of any ſort of dreſſed Meat or other Things pounded in a Mortar, and preſſed through an Hair-ſieve; uſually poured into hot Pies, Meſſes, *&c.* before they are ſerved up at Table.

Cu'llot, a cuſhion for riding Poſt.

Cu'lly [probably of *Coglione*, Ital. a Teſticle, becauſe Fools are ſaid to be generally well hung] a Fool, a ſoft headed Fellow, one who may be eaſily led by the Noſe or put upon; alſo a Lecher whom a Whore, Courteſan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To Cully *one*, to make a Fool of, impoſe upon or jilt him.

Culm, a ſort of coals made uſe of by ſmiths.

Cu'lmen, the top, peak or height of any thing.

Culmen *Cœli* [in *Aſtrology*] the higheſt Point of Heaven, that a Star can riſe to in any Latitude; and uſually by Aſtrologers underſtood the tenth Houſe.

Culmi'ferous *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed hollow ſtalk, which is wrapt about at each joint, with a ſingle, long, narrow and ſharp-pointed leaf, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy husks; as wheat, barley, *&c.* and moſt kinds of graſs.

Culmi'ferous [of *culmus*, L. a Stem or Stalk, and *fero* to bear] bearing Stems or Stalks.

Cu'lminant [*culminans*, L.] riſing to the top or height, culmination.

Culmina'tion, an aſcending or coming to the top.

To Cu'lminate [of *culmen*, L.] to riſe to the top or utmoſt height.

To Culminate [in *Aſtronomy*] ſignifies to come to the meridian; thus the ſun or a ſtar is ſaid to *culminate*, when it is in the higheſt point in the heavens, that it poſſible can be, *i. e.* when it is upon the meridian.

Cu'lmus [with *Botaniſts*] properly the Stem or Stalk of Corn or Graſs, diſtinguiſhed from that of all other Plants, which is termed *caulis*, L.

Cu'lpable [Sp. *coupable*, F. *colpabile*, It. of *culpabilis*, L.] guilty, faulty, blame worthy.

Cu'lpableness } [*culpabilitas*, L.] blame-worthineſs, guil-
Culpabi'lity } tineſs, faultineſs.

Culpably, blameably, faultily.

Culpa'tion, a blaming, a finding fault, *L.*

Cu'lprit [it is ſuppoſed to be compounded of two Words, *i. e.* *cul* and *prit*, viz. *cul* of *culpabilis*, L. blameable or guilty, and *prit* of *preſt*, F. *i. e.* ready, and is the Reply of a proper Officer on the Behalf of the King, affirming the Party *to be guilty*, and is ready to prove the Party guilty; others derive it of *culpa*, a Fault, and *prehenſus*, taken] *i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor; a formal Word uſed by the Clerk of the Arraigns in Tryals to a Perſon indicted for a criminal Matter, when he has regiſter'd the Priſoner's Plea, and proceeds to demand of him (*culprit*) *how wilt thou be tried.*

Cu'lpon *that Trout* [*a Term in carving Meat*] *i. e.* cut it up.

Culra'ch } [in the Practick of *Scotland*] one left as a Pledge
Corla'ch } for the Appearance of a Man from one Court to another.

Culra'ge, the Herb Arſe-ſmart.

Cultch, the Bottom of the Sea where Oiſters ſpawn.

To Cu'ltivate [*cultiver*, F. *coltivare*, It. *cultivâr*, Sp. of *cultus*, L.] to till or husband the Ground; to improve or manage.

Cultiva'tion [*coltivazione*, It.] the Act of Tillage or Improvement.

Cu'lture [F. *coltura*, It. *cultura*, Sp. and L.] Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education.

Cu'lver, a Sort of Pigeon.

Cu'lverin [*couleuvrine*, F. *colubrina*, It. *culebrino*, Sp. of *coluber*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance of ſeveral Sizes.

Cu'lverin *of the leaſt Size* [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance of 5 Inches Diameter at the Bore, weight about 4000 Pound, carries a Ball of 4 Inches 3 Quarters Diameter, and 14 Pound Weight, and requires a charge of 10 Pound of Powder.

Cu'lverin *Ordinary* [with *Gunners*] is a larger Gun of about 4500 Pound Weight, is 5 Inches 1 Quarter Diameter at the Bore, carries a Ball of 17 Pounds 5 Ounces Weight, and 5 Inches Diameter, and requires a charge of 11 Pound 6 Ounces of Powder.

Culverin *Extraordinary* [with *Gunners*] a large Piece of Ordnance in Length about 13 Foot, weighing 4800 Pound, the Diameter at the Bore being 5 Inches and a half, carries a Shot of 5 Inches 1 Quarter Diameter, and 20 Pound Weight, and requires a Charge of 12 Pounds and a half of Powder.

Cu'lver-tailing [with *Shipwrights*] is the Faſtening or Letting one Timber into another, ſo that they cannot ſlip out, as the Carlings into the Beams of a Ship.

Cu'lvenage, Faint-heartedneſs; turning Tail to run away.

Cu'lver [culꝼꞃe, *Sax.*] a Dove or Pigeon.

Cu'lvertailing [with *Carpenters*] a particular Way of Faſtening Boards, by Letting one Piece into another.

Cu'lvertage [in the *Norman Law*] the Eſcheat or Forfeiture of the Lands of a Vaſſal to the Lord of the Fee.

Culvertage, a Being branded for Cowardice.

To Cu'mber [kommern, *Du.* kummern, G. *ingombrare*, It.] to incumber, to ſtop, to crowd, to trouble.

Cumbrous, cumberſom, *Milton.*

Cu'mbersome } troubleſome, inconvenient, unweildy.
Cu'mberous }

Cu'mbersomness [prob. of *cumulus*, L. an heap or kummern, *Teut.*] unweildineſs.

Cu'mble, full heaped meaſure.

Cu'mmin [*cumin*, F. *comino*, It. *cominos*, Sp. *cuminum*, L. Kümmel, G. Kommen, *Dan.* of κύμινον, Gr.] an Herb like Fennel, but leſs; the ſeed of which is good in cholicks, *&c.*

To Cu'mulate [*cumulatum*, L.] to heap up.

Cumula'tion, a heaping up, *L.*

Cumulo'se [*cumuloſus*, L.] full of heaps.

To Cun [*Sea* Term] is to direct the perſon at helm how to ſteer.

Cuncta'tion, a delaying or prolonging of time, *L.*

Cuncti'potent [*cunctipotens*, L.] all powerful.

Cunctite'nent [*cunctitenens*, L.] holding or poſſeſſing all Things.

Cu'neal [*cunealis*, L.] in the Form of a Wedge.

Cu'neated [*cuneatus*, L.] made in Form of a Wedge.

Cuneifo'rmia *Oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] certain Bones of the Tarſus of the Foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth and ſixth, which take their Name from their Shape, as being large above, and narrow below, reſembling Wedges.

Cuneifo'rme *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Wedge like Bone in the Head, ſituated in the Bottom or Baſis of the Brain, ſo called from its Shape reſembling a Wedge, *L.*

Cune'tte [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench about 3 or 4 Fathom wide, ſunk along the Middle of a dry Moat, to lade out the Water, or to render the Paſſage more difficult to the Enemy.

Cu'neus, a Wedge, one of the ſix Principles in Mechanicks.

Cuneus [in *Ancient Deeds*] a Mint or Place where Money is coined.

Cuniculo'se } [*cuniculoſus*, L.] full of Coneys or Coney-
Cuni'culous } burroughs.

Cu'nila [*Botany*] Savoury, Marjoram with the ſmall Leaf, and Penny-royal with the broad Leaf, *L.*

Cunila'go [*Botany*] the Herb Flea-bane or Moth-mullain, or a Kind of Savoury or Origanum, *L.*

Cuni'na, a Deity, See *Cuba.*

Cu'nner, a Kind of Fiſh.

Cu'nning } [*Sea* Term] Directing, as the Cunning of a
Co'nding } Ship is the Directing the Perſon at Helm how to ſteer her.

Cu'nning [cunninᵹ, of cunnan, *Sax.* to know, and that according to *Caſaubon* of κοννεῖν, Gr.] Ingenuity, Skilfulneſs, Subtility, Craftineſs.

Cunning is no Burden.

L. *Quævis Terra alit Artificem.*

Knowledge is without Doubt the moſt portable Riches, and, as the *Latin* Proverb has it, will give a Man a Livelyhood every where. Of Conſequence it is therefore preferable to all other; and, as it is not always very difficult to obtain, at leaſt of one Part or Sort, it ought to be the Study of every Parent to give their Children what Share of it they can.

Fraudulent Cunning, is iconologically deſcrib'd by a Woman clad with Foxes Skins, holding an Ape in her Arms.

Cu'nning, ingenious, skillful, knowing.

Cu'nningness [cunninᵹneſſe, *Sax.*] Craftineſs, *&c.*

Cu'nningly ingeniouſly, skillfully, *&c.*

Cunning *Man*, a Name given to an Aſtrologer or Fortuneteller.

Cunnus [of κύω, *Gr.* to bring forth] the *Pudendum muliebre, L.*

Cunt [*cunnus*, L. cpiðth, *Sax.* Kutte, Belg. *conte*, F.] *Pudendum muliebre*, L.

Cu'ntey *Cuntey* [*Old Law*] a Sort of Trial, which ſeems to be the ſame with that of our common Jury or Trial by the Country.

Cup [*coupe*, F. *coppa*, It. *copa* Sp. *copo*, Port. κυπη, Gr. *cupa*, L. Kopi, *Du.* Koppe, *L. G.* cwppan, *C. Brit.* coppe, *Sax.*] a Veſſel to drink out of.

A Cup *of the Creature*, any ſtrong Liquor.

When the Cup's full carry it even.

A very good proverbial Admonition to thoſe who are arriv'd at Power and Wealth to bear their good Fortune with a ſteady even Temper, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be hurry'd away into Inſolence, Pride and Oppreſſion.

L. *Fortunam reverenter habe quicunque repente,*
Dives ab exili progrediere loco.

Cup-board, a conveniency with ſhelves, for putting glaſſes, *&c.* in.

Cu'pid [*Cupido*, L.] the fabulous God of Love; Painters, *&c.* repreſent him like a Boy naked, and having Wings carrying a Quiver on his Shoulder, and holding a Torch in one Hand, and a Bow in the other, to give deſperate Wounds to the Hearts of Lovers; but with a Veil caſt over his Eyes to intimate that Love is blind.

Cupid blowing Bubbles is an Emblem of inconſtant Love.

Cupid holding a Lion in a Bridle, with the Motto: *Amor vincit omnia*, is an Emblem of the univerſal and inſuperable Power of Love.

Two Cupid's embracing, is an Emblem of reciprocal Love.

Cupid hunting two Hares at once, is an Emblem of unlawful Love.

Cupid endeavouring to hide himſelf, but is diſcover'd by the Light of his own Torch, is an Emblem of the Impoſſibility of concealing Love.

Cupid ſtanding by a Straw-fire, is an Emblem of Love ſoon kindled and ſoon conſum'd.

Cupid putting Wings on a Tortoiſe, is an Emblem of the Power of Love, to give Life and Briskneſs to the moſt heavy and ſtupid.

Cupid gathering Flowers among Thorns, is an Emblem of the Pain as well as of the Pleaſure of Love.

Cupid blindfolded and led by a Dog, is an Emblem of faithful Love.

Cupid embracing a Pillar on the Top of which is a Heart, is an Emblem of conſtant Love

Cupi'dity [*cupidité*, F. *cupidità*, It. of *cupiditas*, L.] concupiſcence, inordinate deſire, ſenſuality, luſt.

Cupidity was repreſented by the Ancients in Painting and Sculpture by a Woman naked, becauſe ſenſual Perſons always think themſelves in Want, wing'd to ſhew the Eagerneſs of inordinate Deſires, and with her Eyes bound, to denote the Blindneſs of them.

Cu'pola [It. and Sp. Kupel, G.] an arched Tower of a Building in the Form of a Bowl turned upſide down.

Cups [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe ſhort Husks wherein Flowers grow; ſome being parted into 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 Leaves.

To Cup [koppen, *Du.* and L. G.] to apply a cupping-glaſs to ſome part of the body.

Cup shot } one who is in his cups, overcharged with
Cup sho'tten } liquor, drunken.

Cu'pel } [*coupelle*, F. *coppella*, It.] (in *Chymiſtry*) a furna-
Co'pel } ce made of aſhes and burnt bones, for trying and
Cu'ppel } purifying gold and ſilver.

Cupping *Glaſs*, a Sort of Glaſs-phial applied to the fleſhy Parts of the Body, to draw forth corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

Cu'polo [in *Architecture*] an arched Room or Turret, ſtanding on the very Top of a Dome or great Building, in Form either of a Circle or Polygon; otherwiſe called a Lanthorn.

Cu'rable [F. and Sp. *curabile*, It. of *curabilis*, L.] that may be cured.

Cu'rableness [of *curare*, L. to heal, and *neſs*] capableneſs of cure.

Cu'racy } [of *cura*, L. Care] the Office of a Curate.
Cu'rateship }

Cu'rate [*Curé*, F. *Cura*, Sp. and Port. *Curato*, It. of *Curator*, L.] properly a Parſon or Vicar of a Pariſh, who has the Charge of the Souls of his Pariſhioners; but is now more uſed for a Deputy or Subſtitute, one who officiates in the Place of the Incumbent.

Cura'tion [in *Medicine*] a right method of finding out by ſymptoms remedies proper for any Diſeaſe.

Cu'rative *Indication* [with *Phyſicians*] a Sign that has Relation to the Diſeaſe that is to be cured.

Cura'tor [*Curateur*, F. *Curatore*, It. *Cura*, Port. of *Curator*, L.] (*Civil Law*) a Perſon regularly appointed to take care of another.

Cu'rature [*curatura*, L.] care in ordering or managing any thing.

A Curb [of *to curb*] (of a *Bridle*) is a chain of iron made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in holes called the eyes, and running over the horſe's beard.

To give a Leap upon the Curb [with *Horſemen*] is to ſhorten the curb, by laying one of the mails or S like joints of the chain over the reſt.

A Curb [with *Farriers*] is a hard and callous tumour running on the inſide of a horſe's-hoof, *i. e.* on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the ſame ſide.

To Curb [*courber*, F. to bow or bend] to give a check to, to reſtrain or keep under.

Cu'rcuma, the Indian-root called Turmerick.

What can't be Cur'd muſt be endur'd. *Levius fit Patientiâ quicquid corrigere eſt nefas.* Hor. (Patience renders that ſupportable which can't be remedy'd.) And ſo the *French* : *La Patience rend ſupportable ce que l'on ne ſçauroit changer.* The *Germans* ſay : **Glücklich iſt wer vergiſſt was da nicht zu aendern iſt.** (He is happy who can forget what is not to be remedy'd.) All very good Leſſons to recommend Patience under Misfortunes.

To Cu'rdle [prob. *q. d.* to crowdle, *i. e.* to crowd cloſe together, or of *cailler*, F. *quagliare*, It. *quajàr*, Sp. or of **klottern**. *Du.*] to turn to curds, to coagulate and fix any fluid Body, eſpecially Milk.

A Curdled Sky and a painted Woman are not of long Duration.

Fr. *Ciel pommelé, Femme fardée,*
Ne ſont pas de longue durée.

This Saying we have from the *French*, but the Obſervation probably holds as ſure here as in France.

To Cure [*guerir*, F. *guarire*, It. *curàr*, Sp. and Port. of *curare*, L.] to heal.

Cure [F. *cura*, It. Sp. and L.] the healing of a diſtemper or wound ; alſo a benefice or ſpiritual living with the charge of ſouls.

To find a Cure for every Sore. The *French* ſay: *Trouver à chaque Trou une Cheville.* (To find a Peg for every Hole.) That is, to find an Excuſe or a Remedy for every Thing.

Cure [with *Falconers*] a Remedy which they give their Hawks in Form of little Balls or Pellets of Hemp, Cotton or Feathers, to imbibe or drink up their Phlegm.

Curetes, are ſaid to be deſcended of the *Dactyli*, who were Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Veſta*. They firſt taught Men how to manage Flocks of Sheep, and to tame and breed up Herds of other Cattle, to gather Honey, to live in Socities, to hunt, caſt Darts, uſe Swords, Targets and Helmets, of which they were ſaid to be the Inventors.

To theſe *Curetes Rhea* is ſaid to have committed the Care of *Jupiter*. To preſerve him from his Father *Satnrn* ; and they by Dancing in Armour and claſhing their Weapons to the Sound of Pipes, Drums and Cymbals, made ſuch a Noiſe as drowned the Cry of this infant God.

Cu'rfew [*couvre-feu*, F. *i. e.* covered Fire] a Law made by King *William* the *Conqueror*, that all People ſhould put out their Fire and Lights at the Ringing of the 8 a Clock Bell ; whence ſtill in ſeveral Places, where a Bell is uſually rung towards Bed-time, they ſay it rings the *Cur-few*, the Eight a Clock Bell.

Cu'ria, a Court of Judicature ; ſometimes it was formerly taken for the Company of Tenants who did their Suit and Service at the Court of their Lord.

Curia *aviſere vult* [*Law Phraſe*] uſed to expreſs a Deliberation that the Court intends to take upon a Point or Points of a Cauſe before they proceed to paſs Judgment, *F.* and *L.*

Cu'ria *claudenda*, a Writ that lies againſt him, who ſhould fence and incloſe Ground, but refuſes or defers to do it, *L.*

Curia *Canonicorum*, the court-lodge or manour-houſe in a lordſhip, pertaining to ſome religious order, *L.*

Curia *Domini*, the houſe, hall or court of the lord, where all the tenants are bound to give their attendance if need require, every 3 weeks, but more eſpecially on *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas-day*; a court anciently held at *Caresbrook*-caſtle, in the Iſle of *Wight*, L.

Curia *Perſonæ*, the Parſonage or Parſon's Manſion-houſe, *L.*

Curiæ *Generales* [in *Common Law*] theſe general and ſolemn Courts, which was held by the Lord of the Manour twice a Year, *viz.* on the *Annunciation* of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Michael*'s-Day.

Curia *Adventus*, the duty of coming to pay ſuit and ſervice to a lord, *L.*

Curio'sity } [*curioſité*, F. *curioſità*, It. *curioſidàd*, Sp.
Cu'riousness } of *curioſitas*, L.] over much care ; a paſſion or deſire of ſeeing or knowing ; alſo delicateneſs or niceneſs ; alſo a rarity or curious thing.

Curiosity is emblematically deſcrib'd by a Woman in a Garment embroyder'd with Ears and Frogs; the firſt to denote her Bent to know what don't concern her, and the latter as an Emblem of Iniquiſitiveneſs, by Reaſon of their Goggle-eyes. Her Hair ſtanding an End, Wings on her Shoulders, her Arms lifted up, and her Head thruſt out in a prying Poſture.

Cu'rious [*curioſus*, L.] deſirous to ſee and know every thing; inquiſitive, prying ; alſo rare excellent ; alſo neat or fine ; delicate or nice ; alſo exact, wary.

A Curl [prob. of *gyrulus*, L.] a Twirle or Ringlet of Hair.

To Curl [prob. of cyꞃlan, *Sax.* **krullen**, *Du.* **kraeuſeln**, G. or *gyrulare*, L. or *cuirlare*, It.] to twirl or turn up.

Curlew' [*corlieu*, F.] a Water-Fowl, of a gray Colour with red and black Spots.

Cu'rlings [with *Hunters*] the ſmall ſpotted Curls with which the Bur of a Deer's-head is powdered.

Curmu'dgeon, a covetous hunks, a niggard, a pitiful, cloſe-fiſted Fellow.

Cu'rnook, a Meaſure of half a Quarter or four Buſhels of Corn.

A Curr [**Korre**, *Du.* tho' *Caſaubon* will force it from Κύων, *Gr.*] a mongrel dog.

Yelping Currs will raiſe Maſtiffs. That is, the private contentions of mean inſignificant People often occaſion quarrels and diſturbance among thoſe of greater note.

Cu'rrent } *Money* [of *currens* L. and *courant*, F. running]
Cu'rrant } good money that paſſes in commerce from one to another.

Curra'nto } [*corrente*, It. *corriénte*, Sp.] a running *French*
Coura'nt } dance ; alſo a muſical air, conſiſting of triple time, called *imperfect of the more.*

Cu'rrants [q. *Corinths* from *Corinth*, the Place whence they firſt came] a Sort of dried Fruit uſed in Puddings, *&c.*

Cu'rrency [of *currens*, L.] currentneſs, courſe.

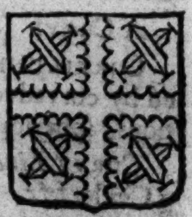
Cu'rrent [*courant*, F. *corrente*, Ital. *corriénte* Sp. of *currens*, L.] a running Stream or Flux of Water in any certain Direction.

Cu'rrently, generally, every-where, by every Body, as, it is currently reported.

Cu'rrentness [of *currens*, L.] currency, having a free courſe.

Cu'rrents [with *Navigators*] are impetuous Motions of the Waters, which in certain Latitudes run and ſet on particular Points of the Compaſs : and uſually their Force is conformable to the Courſe of the Moon, ſo as to be more rapid or ſtrong when ſhe is at the Change or full, and weaker when ſhe is in the Wane.

Cu'rrier [*corroyeur*, F. *curradòr*, Sp. of *coriarius*, Lat.] a Dreſſer, Liquorer and Colourer of tanned Leather, to make it pliable, *&c.*



Cu'rriers were incorporated *Anno* 1438, in the 12th Year of King *Henry* I. and bear for their armorial Enſigns : *Sable*, a Croſs engrail'd *Or* between 4 Pair of Shares in ſaltire *Argent*. The Creſt two Arms, the Hands holding a Share, the Supporters a Buck *Or* and a Goat *Argent*. The Motto : *Spes noſtra Deus.*

Their Hall is ſituate near the *Weſt*-end of *London-wall.*

Cu'rrish [of **Korre**, *Du.*] cur-like, doggiſh, churliſh, ſurly, ill-natured.

Cu'rrishness [probably of *Cur*, mongril-dog] doggiſhneſs, ſnarling.

To Cu'rry [*corroyer*, F. of *corium* a hide, or *coriarius*, L. a dreſſer of hides] to dreſs leather ; alſo to comb horſes with a curry comb.

To Curry [prob. of *curare*, L. to take care of] to rub down, comb and dreſs a horſe *&c.*

To Curry *Favour* [prob. of *quæro*, L. or *querir*, F. to ſeek] to make ſuit to one to get into, or inſinuate one's ſelf into one's Favour.

To Curry *ones Hides*, to threſh or cudgel him.

Cu'rry *Comb*, an Iron-tool for dreſſing of horſes.

A Curse [cuꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] an ill Wiſh ; alſo a Puniſhment.

To Curse [cuꞃꞅian, *Sax.* to wiſh ill to, to imprecate.

To Curse with Bell, Book and Candle.

A Saying handed down to us from the Times of Popery ; taken from the Form of Excommunication in the Romiſh Church.

Cu'rsedly, abominably, badly.

Cu'rsedness [of cuꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] the being worthy of or deſerving of a curſe, vileneſs, *&c.*

Cu'rsor, a courier, an expreſs, a Meſſenger of haſte, *L.*

Cu'rsitor } [in the court of *Chancery*] an officer who makes
Cu'rsiter } out original writs for that county or ſhire that is allotted to him.

Cu'rsor, a little braſs ruler, repreſenting the horizon; or a ruler or label, *L.*

Cu'rsory [*curſorius*, L. running] ſlight, haſty, running over negligently.

Cu'rsorily, ſlightly, careleſly.

Cu'rsoriness [of *curſorius*, L.] haſtineſs, a running over ſlightly.

Curst [of cuꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] fierce, ſhrewd; alſo curſed.

Cu'rstness, fierceneſs, a dogged, crabbed, ſurly humour or behaviour.

To **Cu'rtail** [of *curtus*, L. ſhort tail, or **kertelen**, *Du.* to cut ſhort, to notch, or **korten**, *Du.* **kürtzen**, G. to ſhorten, or of **Kiortel**, *Dan.* **Kiortill**, *Su.* a ſhort Jacket] to dock or cut off a horſe's-tail.

Cu'rtail, a drab or naſty Slut.

Yet I'd be loth my Days to Curtail.
For if I thoughe my Wounde not mortal.
Hud. P. I. Cant. 3. L. 597, -8.

Double **Curtail**, a muſical Inſtrument that plays the Baſs.

Cu'rtain [*courtine*, F. *cortine*, Ital. and Sp. *curtina*, Port. *cortina*, L. **Gordyn**, *Du.* and L. G.] a Hanging about a Bed or Window, *&c.*

Curtain [in *Fortification*] the Front of a Wall or fortified Place, between two Baſtions.

Curtain *Leſſon* or *Lecture*, a Wife's ſcolding at her Husband at going to Bed or in Bed, for coming home late, being fuddled, *&c.*

Curta'na } the Sword of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, hav-
Curtay'n } ing no Point (as an Emblem of *Mercy*) which is uſually carried before the Kings or Queens of *England* at their coronation.

Curtate *Diſtance* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the diſtance of a planets place from the Sun reduced to the ecliptick.

Curta'tion. a Shortening. *L.*

Curtation *of a Planet* [*Aſtronomy*] is a ſmall Part of a Line cut off from its diſtance from the Sun.

Cu'rtesy of *England*. See *Courteſy*.

Cu'rti-cone [in *Geometry*] a Cone whoſe Top is cut off by a plane Parallel to its Baſis.

Cu'rtilage [in *Law*] a piece of garden plat or ground, *&c.* or yard pertaining to or lying near an houſe.

Cu'rtiles *Terræ* [with *Feudiſts*] court lands, or lands properly pertaining to the court or houſe of the Lord of a Manour.

Cu'rtezan, a more refin'd Name for a Whore or Miſtreſs.

Cu'rtlass [q. d. *curtailed* or *curt axe*] a ſhort Sword, a kind of a Hanger. v. *Court elaſs.*

Cu'rvated [*curvatus*, L.] bended.

Curva'tion, a Bending, *L.*

Cu'rvature [*curvatura*, It. and L.] Bowing or Bending, Crookedneſs.

A **Curve** [*curva linea*, L.] a crooked Line,

Curvili'neal *Figures* [*Geometry*] are thoſe that are bounded by curved or crooked Lines: as Circles, Ovals, Conick Sections, ſpherical Triangles, *&c.*

Curve *Lines* [*Geometry*] crooked Lines, as the Periphery of a Circle, *&c.*

Rectification of a **Curve**, is the Finding of a right Line equal to a Curve.

Quadrature of a **Curve**, is the Finding out of the Area or Space included by a Curve; or the Aſſigning of a Quadrangle equal to a curvilineal Space.

Regular **Curves** [*Geometry*] are ſuch curves at the perimeters of the conick ſections, which are always bent or curved after the ſame regular geometrical manner.

Irregular **Curves** [*Geometry*] are ſuch Curves as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued do turn themſelves a contrary Way, as the *Conchoid* and ſolid *Parabola*.

Family of **Curves**, an aſſemblage or collection of ſeveral curves of different kinds, all which are defined by the ſame equation of an indeterminate degree; but differently according to the diverſity of their kind.

Curvet [*Courbette*, F. *Corvetta*, It.] (in the *Manage*) a certain Motion, Gate or Prancing of a managed Horſe.

To **Curvet**, to prance as a Horſe does with ſuch Motions.

Curvili'neal } [*curviligne*, F. *curvilineo*, Ital. of *curvus*
Curvili'near } and *linea*, L.] crooked lined, or pertaining to curves.

Cu'rvity [*curvitas*, L.] crookedneſs.

Curu'le *Chair*, a Sort of Chair, Sedan or Chariot, in which the *Roman Ædiles curules* were carried.

Cu'ry *Favel* [prob. q. *curare favorem*, L.] Flattery.

Cuscu'ta } [*Botany*] the Herb Dodder or Withwind, *L.*
Cassu'ta }

Cu'shionet [*couſſinet*, F.] a little Cuſhion.

Cu'shion [*couſſin*, F. *cuſcino*, It. *cozin*, Port. **Kuſſen**, *Du.* and *G.*] a Sort of Bolſter or Pillow, to ſit or lean on.

He is beſide the Cushion. L. *Extra oleas fertur.* Gr. Ἐκτὸς τῆς ἐλαιῶν φέρεται. The *French* ſay: *Il s'écarte de ſon Sujet.* (He is wide off his Subjet. The *Lat.* ſay likewiſe: *Aberrare à Janua.* (To miſs the Gate.) The *Germans* ſay: **Einen gantzen Bauren-Schritt fehlen.** (To be as far from the Point as a Boar can ſtride.)

Cu'skin, a Sort of Ivory Cup.

Cusp [*cuſpis*, L] the Point of a Spear, *&c.*

Cusp [with *Aſtrologers*] the firſt of the 12 Houſes in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

Cu'spated [with *Botaniſts*] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To **Cu'spidate** (*cuſpidatum*, L.] to ſharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

Cu'spidated *Hyperbola* [with *Mathematicians*] a kind of *Hyperbola*, whoſe two Parts concur and terminate in the Angle of Contact.

Cu'stard [prob. q d. *Guſtard* of *guſtando*, L. *i. e.* taſting] a Food made of Eggs, Milk, *&c.*

Custo'de *admittendo* } Writs that lie for the Admitting or
Custode *amovendo* } Removing of Guardians.

Custodes *Libertatis Angliæ Authoritate Parliamenti*, was the Stile wherein the Writs and other judicial Proceedings did run during the Time from the Beheading King *Charles* I, till *Cromwel* took upon him to be Protector, *L.*

Cu'stody [*cuſtodia*, It. Sp. and L.] Ward or Keeping, Safe hold or Priſon.

Cu'stom [*coûtume*, F. *coſtume*, It. and Port. *coſtumbre*, Sp.] Habit, Way or Faſhion; Uſage or Uſe; alſo the Practice of a Tradeſman's Shop.

Custom **is a ſecond Nature.**
Lat. *Conſuetudo eſt altera Natura*; or *Altera Natura Uſus eſt.* H. G. **Die Gewonheit iſt die andere Natur.** This Saying is as true as it is common; which there are few but what in one Thing or other have experienc'd.

Custom was repreſented by the Ancients in Painting and Sculpture as an elderly Man, with a long grey Beard, in a walking Poſture, ſupporting himſelf with a Staff, on which was a Label with the Word, *Vires acquirit eundo.* (He gathers Strength as he advances.) Near him ſtood a Grind-ſtone, which likewiſe has no Force unleſs ſet in Motion.

Custom (in *Traffick*) a certain Duty paid by the ſubject to the King or State, upon the bringing in or carrying out of commodities, for protecting them in their trade, *&c.*

Custom, was firſt paid in *England* in the Reign of King *Henry* VI, when the Parliament ſettled a duty in the year 1425 of 12 *d.* in the pound upon all merchandizes imported or exported; this cuſtom was ſettled but for 3 years, and in the act was a proviſo, that the King ſhould not make a grant to any perſon, nor that it ſhould be any preſident for the like to be done; but yet all the Kings ſince his Time have had it for life.

Custom (in *Law* either *common* or *civil*) is accounted part of the Law or Right not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long uſe and the conſent of Anceſtors, has been and is daily practiſed, for the proof of which the continuance of an hundred years is at leaſt requiſite, and is of two ſorts.

General **Cu'stom** (in *Law*) is a cuſtom, which is allowed throughout the whole Kingdom of *England*.

Particular **Custom** (in *Law*) is that which belongs to this or that particular county, as *Gavel-kind* to *Kent*; or ſuch as that of a Lordſhip, City, or Town.

Cu'stom (with *Tradeſmen*) the Practice or Buſineſs of a Shop.

Custom *of Women*, *Tempus profluvii menſium.*

Cu'stomable, which is according to Cuſtom, or liable to pay Cuſtom.

Cu'stomableness } [of *Coûtume*, F.] cuſtomarineſs, lia-
Cu'stomariness } bleneſs to pay cuſtom.

Cu'stomably, uſually, commonly.

Cu'stomary, accuſtomed, common, uſual, ordinary.

Customary *Tenants* [in *Law*] are ſuch as hold by the cuſtom of the manour; as when a tenant dies and his hold becomes void, the next of kin is admitted upon payment of the cuſtomary fine or 2 *Shillings per* acre.

Cu'stomer, one who buys any thing of another; alſo a cuſtom-houſe officer.

Cu'stoms *and Services*, the Name of a Writ of Right; ſee before, *Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis.*

Cu'stos, a Keeper, a Guardian, L.

Custos *Brevium*, the principal Clerk belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, whoſe Office is to keep and receive all the Writs, and to file up every return by it ſelf, and to receive all the Records of the *Poſtea's*, called *Niſi Prius*, at the End of every term, *L.*

Cu'stos *oculi* [in *Surgery*] an Inſtrument to preſerve the Eye from being hurt in ſome Operations, *L.*

Custos *Rotulorum*, an Officer, who has the keeping of the Records of the Seſſions of Peace; he is always a Juſtice of Peace, and of *Quorum* in the County where his Office is, *&c.* L

Custos *Placitorum Coronæ* [*Old Rec.*] ſeems to be the ſame with *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, L.

Custos *ſpiritualium*, one who exerciſes ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction during the Vacancy of a Biſhop's See, *L.*

Custos *temporalium*, one to whoſe Cuſtody a vacant See was committed by the King, who as a Steward was to give an Account of the Goods and Profits unto the *Eſcheater*, and he into the *Exchequer*, L.

Customa'rius [*Old Rec.*] an inferior Tenant in Soccage or Villenage, who by Cuſtom is obliged to pay or do ſuch and ſuch Service of Work for his Lord.

To Cut [prob. of *Couteau*, F. *culter*, L. a knife, or of *Cortar*, Sp. and Port. in the ſame Signification] to divide or part with a Knife, Axe, Saw, *&c.* alſo to divide, as to cut Cards, *&c.*

Cut [*Imp. and Part. P.*] did cut, have or am cut.

Cut, drunk, as, *he is ſore-cut*, he is very drunk.

To Cut *a Feather* [*Sea Term*] is when a well bowed Ship, ſo ſwiftly preſſes the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night ſparkles like Fire.

To Cut *the Sail* [*Sea Term*] is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

Cut *Water*, that ſharpneſs of a ſhip that is under the beak-head; ſo called, becauſe it cuts and divides the water before it comes to the bow.

Cut *Subſt.* a Gaſh or Wound.

Cut, a Print.

To Cut *the Round* } [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to change the
To Cut *the Volte* } Hand, when a Horſe works upon Volts of one Tread; ſo that dividing the Volt in two, he turns and parts upon a Right-line, to recommence another Volt.

Cuta'neous [*cutaneus* L.] belonging to the skin.

Cute, unfermented Wine.

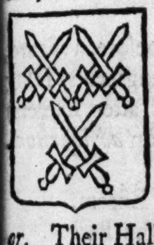
Cute [*acutus*, L.] ſharp, quick witted.

Cu'ticle [*cuticula*, L.] the outward thin Skin that covers the whole Body; the Scarf Skin, which is full of innumerable Pores for the Paſſage of Vapours, Sweat, *&c.*

Cutis [in *Anatomy*] the inner Skin, which lies under the Cuticle or Scarf Skin, is thickiſh, alſo full of Pores. It conſiſts of ſeveral Filaments of the Veins, Arteries, Nerves and Fibres interwoven one with another, and full of Glandules, Lymphaducts, *&c.*

Cutlace, *v. Courtlaſs*,

Cu'tler [*coutelier*, F.] a Maker and Seller of Knives, Sciſſars, Swords and various other Hard Wares.



Cutlers were firſt incorporated *Anno* 1413 by *Henry* VI. conſirm'd by ſeveral of our Kings ſince, and by King *James* I. Their Arms are *Gules*, ſix Daggers in three ſaltire croſſes *argent*, handled and hilted *or*, pointing towards the chief. The Supporters two Elephants *argent*, the creſt a third, with a Caſtle on his back *or*. Their Hall is on the *South* Side of *Cloke-lane*.

Cu'tlets [*cotelettes*, F. ſmall Ribs] ſhort Ribs of a Neck of Veal or Mutton.

Cut-purse, a Sort of Rogue who to ſave the Trouble or Hazard of picking a Pocket, cut it away.

A Cut-purse is a ſure Trade, for it brings him ready Money.

And generally the Gallows in Time.

Cu'tter [of *Couteau* a Knife, or *couper*, Fr.] one who cuts.

Cut-throat, a Murderer, a Villain.

Cut *and* long-tail, all together, univerſally.

A Cut *Throat Place*, a Place where Travellers are exacted upon at Inns, Taverns, *&c.*

Cu'tter *of Tallies* [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer, that provides Wood for the Tallies, and having cut Notches upon them for the Sum payable, caſts them into the Court to be written upon.

Cu'tting *the Neck*, a Cuſtom among Reapers, in cutting the laſt Handful of ſtanding Corn, which when they have done, they give a Shout, and go to Merry-making, it being the finiſhing of ſuch a Farmer's Harveſt.

Cutting [with *Painters*] is the laying one ſtrong lively Colour on another, without any Shade or Softening.

Cutting [with *Horſemen*] is when the Feet of a Horſe interfere; or when he beats off the Skin of the Paſtern Joint of one Foot with another.

Cu'ttings [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees and Plants, cut to ſet again.

Cu'ttle *Fiſh*, a Sea Fiſh, which throwing out a black Juice like Ink, lies hid in the Water in that Obſcurity, and ſo eſcapes the Fiſher.

Cutts, a Sort of flat-bottomed Boats, formerly uſed for the Tranſportation of Horſes.

Cuve'tte [in *Fortification*] a Trench ſunk in the middle of a great dry Ditch.

Cuy'nage, the making up of Tin in Order to the Carriage of it.

Cuz, a Name or Title among *Printers*, given to one who ſubmits to the Performance of ſome jocular Ceremonies; after which, and a drinking Bout, he is intitled to ſome peculiar Privileges in the Chapel or Printing-Houſe.

Cyamus [κύαμος, Gr.] the Bean, a Sort of Pulſe.

Cyanus [κυάνεος, Gr.] a Kind of Jaſper-Stone of an azure Colour.

Cyanus [with *Botaniſts*] a Flower called Blue-Bottle.

Cyathi'scus [of κύαθος, Gr. a Cup] an Inſtrument to pour any Thing into a Wound.

Cycla'men [F. κυκλάμινος, Gr.] Sow-Bread, a Plant.

Cycle [F. *cyclus*, L. of κύκλος, Gr. *i. e.* a Circle or Round] a Name *Aſtronomers* give to a certain Revolution or rolling about of certain Numbers, which go on ſucceſſively without Interruption, from the firſt to the laſt, and then return again to the firſt; theſe are three.

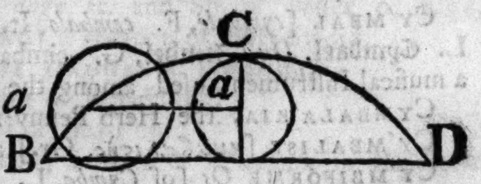
The Solar Cycle [in *Aſtronomy*] the Cycle of the Sun, is a Revolution of 28 Years, for finding out the Dominical or Sunday Letters; which when expired, they all return in the ſame Order as before.

Lunar Cycle [*i. e. Cycle of the Moon*] called alſo the *Golden Number*, is a Period or Revolution of 19 Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar; after the Expiration of which, all the Lunations return to the former Place in the Calendar; that is, the new Moons happen in the ſame Months, and on the ſame Days of the Month.

Cycle *of Indiction* [*Chronology*] a Revolution of three *Luſtrums* or 15 Years, after which thoſe who uſed it, began it again: The Emperor *Conſtantine the Great* eſtabliſh'd this Cycle inſtead of the *Olympiads*, *A. C.* 312.

Cycli'scus [of κυκλίσκος, Gr.] a little Circle or round Ball, *L.*

Cycliscus [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument made in Form of a half Moon, for ſcraping away corrupt Fleſh, *&c.*



Cycloi'd [in *Geometry*] is a Curve as B C D deſcribed by the Point *a* in the Periphery of a Circle, while the Circle rolls along a Right-line; as B D from the Point B where the Curve begins, to the Point D where it ends; this is alſo called a Trochloid.

Cycloi'dal *Space* [with *Geometricians*] is the Space contained between the curve or crooked Line, and the Subtenſe of the Figure.

Cyclo'metry [of κύκλος and μέτρον, Meaſure, Gr.] the Art of meaſuring Cycles.

Cyclope'an [of *Cyclops*] pertaining to the *Cyclops*.

Cyclopædi'a [κυκλοπαιδία of κύκλος and παιδεία, Diſcipline, Inſtitution, Gr.] the Circle or Compaſs of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclophori'a *ſanguinis* [with *Phyſicians*] the Circulation of the Blood, *L.*

Cyclo'pion [of κυκλέω to ſurround, and ὤψ, the Eye] the white of the Eye.

Cyclops [κύκλωψ, *q. d.* having a round Eye, *Gr.*] the firſt Inhabitants of *Sicily*, Men of a gigantick Size, as appeared by Bones found in ſeveral Tombs; they were very ſavage, and frequented chiefly the Neighbourhood of Mount *Ætna*, whence the Poets took Occaſion to repreſent them as *Vulcan*'s Workmen, whom he employed to make Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*.

Cy'clus [κύκλος, Gr.] a Circle or Round; a Cycle, as of the Sun, Moon, *&c.* L.

Cyclus *Paſchalis*, a Cycle to find out the Feſtival of *Eaſter*, L.

Cydo'nia *Mala*, Quinces, *L.*

Cydo'nium, Quiddany, Conſerve or Marmalade of Quinces, *L.*

Cy'gnet [of *cygnus*, L.] a young Swan.

Cy'gnus, a Swan. The Poets tell us, that *Jupiter* lov'd *Nemeſis* under that Form (for She turn'd herſelf into all Forms that She might preſerve her Virginity) and laſt of all into the Form of a Swan. Whereupon *Jupiter* took upon him the Form of this Bird, and flew to *Rhamnus* in *Attica*, and there trod *Nemeſis*. She laid an Egg, from whence *Helena* was produced, as the Poet relates. Moreover *Jupiter* becauſe he did not put off the Form of the Swan, but flew back to Heaven under that Form, made the Form of a Swan among the Stars, that he had aſſumed when he flew.

Cy'linder [*cylindre*, F. *cilindro*, It. *cylindrus*, L. κύλινδρος, of κυλινδέω, Gr. to roll] a Rolling-Stone.

CYLINDER [with *Geometricians*] a ſolid Body formed by the Revolution or turning of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides, ſo that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Extremities or Ends are equal Circles.

CYLINDER [with *Surgeons*, &c.] a Roll of Plaiſter.

Chargèd CYLINDER [in *Gunnery*] is the Chamber of a Piece of Ordnance, which receives the Charge of the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave*, is all the hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that Part of the Hollow of a Piece of Ordnance, which remains empty, when the Gun is charged; or that part of it which is between the middle or Mouth, and the Trunnions.

CYLI'NDRICAL [*cylindricus*, L. of κυλινδροειδὴς, Gr.] pertaining to, or in Form of a Cylinder.

CYLI'NDRICALNESS [of *cylindre*, F. *cylindrus*, L. of κυλίνδρος, Gr.] the being of a cylindrical Form.

CYLINDROI'D [of κυλινδροειδὴς, Gr.] a ſolid Body approaching the Figure of a Cylinder, having the Baſes elliptical, parallel and equal.

CYLINDRO-METRIC *Scale*, an Inſtrument for meaſuring of cylindrical Dimenſions.

CYLI'NDRUS [with *Phyſicians*] a Plaiſter made oblong, which ſome Phyſicians call *Magdaleon*.

CY'LLUM [of κυλλόω, Gr. to make lame] a Laxation of the Leg.

CY'LLOSIS } [with *Surgeons*] a Leg put out of Joint; alſo
CY'LLUM } one lame and crooked.

CY'MA [κῦμα, Gr.] a Surge or Wave.

CYMA [with *Botaniſts*] the Top of a Plant, *L.*

CYMA'TIUM [κυμάτιον, Gr.] a little Wave.

CYMATIUM } [with *Architects*] a Member or Moulding of
CIMATIUM } the Cornice, whoſe Profile is waved, *i. e.* concave at the Top. and convex at the Bottom.

Doric CYMATIUM [*Archit.*] is a Cavetto or a Cavity leſs than a Semicircle, having its Projecture ſubduple its Height.

Lesbian CYMATIUM, is a concave, convex Member, having its Projecture ſubduple its Height.

Tuſcan CYMATIUM, conſiſts of an Ovolo or Quarter-Round.

CY'MBAL [*cymbale*, F. *cembalo*, It. *cimbálo*, Sp. *cymbalum*, L. 𝕮𝖞𝖒𝖇𝖆𝖊𝖑, *Du.* 𝖅𝖎𝖒𝖇𝖊𝖑, G. cimbal, *Sax.* κύμβαλος, Gr.] a muſical Inſtrument uſed among the Ancients.

CYMBALA'RIA, the Herb Penny-royal, *L.*

CY'MBALIST [κυμβαλιστὴς, Gr.] a Player on a Cymbal.

CY'MBIFORME *Os* [of *Cymba*, L. a Boat] the ſame as *Os Naviculare, i. e.* the third Bone in each Foot, in that Part of it which immediately ſucceeds the Leg, *L.*

CY'MINUM [κύμινον, Gr.] the Herb Cummin.

CYMRAE'CAN *Language*, the *Welſh* or *Old Britiſh* Tongue.

CYNA'NCHE [κυνάγχη, of κύων, a Dog, and ἄγχη pain, Gr.] a Squinance or Quinſey, an Inflammation of the inner Muſcles of the Throat, attended with a difficulty of breathing and a continual Fever; a Diſeaſe that Dogs are frequently troubled with.

CYNA'NTHEMIS [of κύνος of κύων and ἄνθος, Gr. a Flower] Mayweed or Stinking-chamomile.

CYNANTHROPI'A [κυνανθρωπία, of κύων, a Dog, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, Gr.] Madneſs, or a kind of Frenzy, cauſed by the venemous Bite of a mad Dog, Wolf, *&c.* ſo that the Patient ſhuns the Light, and every Thing that is bright, is very fearful of Water, and trembles at the Remembrance or Sight of it.

CYNA'RA [κυνάρα, Gr.] the Artichoke, a Plant, *L.*

CY'NCHRAM'US [κύγχραμον, Gr.] a Bird ſomething larger than a creſted Lark, and accounted a great Delicacy in *Italy*, L.

CYNEGE'TICKS [κυνεγετικά, of κύων a Dog, and ἀγεῖν to lead, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CY'NICAL [κυνικὸς, Gr.] dogged, churliſh, moroſe.

CY'NICALNESS [of *cynique*, F. *cynicus*, L. of κύνος, Gr. a Dog] churliſhneſs, moroſeneſ..

CY'NICKS [of κύνες, Gr. Dogs, ſo called on Account of their churliſhneſs] a Sect of Philoſophers that contemned all Things, eſpecially Grandeur and Riches, and all Arts and Sciences, except *Ethicks* or *Morality*.

CYNICUS SPASMUS [with *Phyſicians*] the Dog-cramp; is a Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Mouth, which draws the Face ſo awry, that it reſembles the grinning of a Dog.

CYNOBO'TANE [of κύνος and βοτάνη, Gr.] the Herb ſtinking May-weed.

CYNOCE'PHALE [of κύνος and κεφαλὴ the Head, Gr.] an Herb bearing a Flower reſembling a Dog's Head.

CYNOCE'PHALIS } [κυνοκέφαλος, Gr.] a kind of Ape with
CINOCE'PHALUS } an Head like a Dog; the Dog-headed Baboon or Monkey, *L.*

A CYNOCE'PHALUS [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians*, uſed to repreſent the Moon, and ſignify'd the different Motions of that Planet by the different Poſtures of that Animal. To ſignify the riſing and increaſe of the Moon, they painted it ſtanding upright upon its hindermoſt Feet, and to ſhew the decreaſe of it, it was repreſented lying upon its Back as dead: And Naturaliſts have made this Obſervation, that Apes do ſympathize with the Moon, and on this Account ſome of them were nouriſhed by the learned *Egyptians*, in Order to diſcover more eaſily and fully the Myſteries relating to the Moon at the Time of its Conjunction with and Oppoſition to the Sun.

A CYNOCEPHALUS riding upon a Fiſh in a River, did Hieroglyphically repreſent a Prieſt, or a Man whoſe Office obliged him to Attendance on the Service of the Gods. The *Egyptian* Prieſts abſtained from eating all Kinds of Fiſh, and thence ſome are of Opinion that this Hieroglyphick intimated Abſtinence, which is therefore recommended to Prieſts, *&c.* But others rather think that the River is a Symbol of the unconſtant World; the Fiſhes, of the Paſſions of the Soul and Pleaſures of the Body, which ought to be oppos'd and overcome by thoſe who would offer acceptable Sacrifice to Almighty God, and be worthy of that divine Office of the Prieſthood.

CYNODE'CTOS [κυνόδηκτος, Gr.] a Perſon bit by a mad Dog, *Dioſcor.*

CYNOCRA'MBE, the Herb Dog's Mercury, *L.* of *Gr.*

CYNODE'NTES (of κύων a Dog, and ὀδοὺς, Gr. a Tooth] Dog's Teeth.

CYNO'DES *Orexis* (with *Phyſicians*) a dog-like Appetite or extreme Hunger, attended with a Vomiting or a Looſeneſs.

CYNODE'SMUS [of κύνα the virile Member, and δέω to bind, Gr.] the Band or Ligament which ties the Prepuce of the Yard to the Glands or nut.

CYNO'GLOSSUS [κυνόγλωσσον, Gr.] the Herb Hounds-tongue, *L.*

CYNOMO'RION [κυνομόειον, Gr.] Choke weed.

CYNORE'XIA [κυνορεξία, Gr.] a greedy unſatiable Appetite like a Dog.

CYNO'RRHODON (κυνόῤῥοδος, Gr.] the wild Roſe, or ſweet-briar Roſe.

CYNO'SBATOS [κυνόσβατον, Gr.] Eglantine or Sweet-briar; alſo the Caper-Buſh.

CYNO'SURA [κυνόσουρα, of κύων a Dog, and οὐρά, Gr. the Tail] a Conſtellation of ſeven Stars near the North Pole, alſo called *Urſa minor*, *i. e*, the leſſer Bear, or the Polar Star in the Tail of it.

CY'ON [*cion*, F.] a Graft, Sprig or Sucker of a Tree, ſpringing from an old One.

CYPARI'SSÆ [κυπαρίσσαι, Gr.] certain fiery Meteors or Vapours that appear in the Air at Night.

CYPARISSI'AS [κυπαρισσίας, Gr.] the largeſt kind of Spurge.

CYPA'RISSUS [κυπαρισσος, *Gr.*] the Cypreſs-tree, *L.*

CY'PERUS [κύπειρος, Gr.] Galingal.

CY'PHER or *Nought* (0) which being ſet before a figure, ſignifies nothing (unleſs in Decimals, where it augments, being put before in the ſame Proportion as when put after Integers) but after a Figure it increaſes it by Tens, and ſo on *ad infinitum.*

𝕿𝖔 𝖘𝖙𝖆𝖓𝖉 𝖋𝖔𝖗 𝖆 CYPHER.

To be, or to be look'd upon as of no Value or Eſteem.

CY'PHOMA [κύφωμα, Gr.] a crookedneſs of the Back.

CY'PHOMA } [of κύπτω, Gr. to incline or lean] a bending
CY'PHOSIS } backwards of the *Vertebra*'s, or turning Joints of the Back; a being hunch-back'd.

CY'PHONISM, a Sort of Torture or Puniſhment uſed by the Ancients, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſmearing the Body over with Hony, and expoſing the Perſon bound to Flies, Waſps, *&c.*

CYPRESS [*cupreſſus*, L. κυπάρισσος, Gr.] a Tree which the Ancients accounting an Emblem of Death, uſed to adorn their Sepulchres with it.

CYPRESS [ſo called from the Iſlands of *Cyprus*, from whence they were firſt brought] a Sort of Stuff, partly Silk, and partly Hair, with which formerly Hoods and other Veſtments for Women were made.

CY'PRUS [with *Botaniſts*] a Shrub or Buſh much like Privet, with the Flowers of which the Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Cyprus*, uſed to make ſweet Oil: alſo the Drug called *Camphire*, L.

CYRENI'ACI [from *Ariſtippus* of *Cyrene*] a Sect of Philoſophers, who held that Man was born for Pleaſures, and that Virtue was only ſo far laudable as it conduced thereto.

CY'RICKSCEAT [*Old Saxon Cuſtom*] a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church.

CY'RTOMA } [κύρτωσις, Gr.] a Tumour in any Part of the
CY'RTOSIS } Body.

CY'SSAROS [κυσσαρος, of κύσος, *Gr.* the Breech] the Gut called *Rectum*, the lowermoſt of all; alſo the Fundament.

CYSTEPA'TICK *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Branch of the *Cœliack Artery*, which paſſes through the Liver and Gall, ſo call'd of κύστος, *Gr.* the Bladder.

CYSTEPA'TICUS *ductus* [with *Anat.*] is that Duct which is implanted in the *Hepatick Duct*, and the Gall-Bladder.

Cy'stica [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines good for Diſeaſes in the Bladder.

Cy'sticæ *Gemelli* [with *Anat.*] are two very ſmall Branches of the *Cæliac Artery*, thro' the Gall-Bladder.

Cystical, of or pertaining to the Cyſtis or Cyſticks.

Cy'stick *Vein* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the *Vena Porta* that goes up to the Gall-Bladder.

Cy'stick [*κύϛις*, *Gr.*] a Bladder, eſpecially that out of which the Urine or Gall comes.

Cy'stis [with *Surgeons*] a Bag or Skin which contains the Matter of an Impoſthume.

Cy'sticks [*κυϛικὰ*, of *κύϛις*, Gr.] Medicines againſt Diſtempers of the Bladder.

Cy'stis [*κύϛις*, *Gr.*] a Bladder.

Cysto'tomy [of *κύϛις*, the Bladder, and *τομὴ*, *Gr.* a cutting] the Operation of cutting for the Stone.

Cyzice'nes [of the Iſland *Cyzico*] magnificent Banquetting Houſes among the *Greeks*, always expoſed to the North, and commonly opening upon Gardens.

Czar [an Abbreviation of *Cæſar*] the Title of the Emperor of *Muſcovy* and *Ruſſia*.

BRITISH MUSEUM

D

D d *Roman*, *D d* Italick, 𝔇 𝔡 *Engliſh*, D ꝺ *Saxon*, Δ δ *Greek*, ד *Hebrew*, are the fourth Letters of their reſpective Alphabets.

D, is pronounced in moſt or all *Engliſh* Words, except *Wedneſday*,

D in *Latin* Numbers ſignifies 500, and a Daſh over it as $\bar{D}$, 5000.

D, is often in the Titles of Books, ſet after the Name of an Author, as D. T. *Doctor Theologiæ*, *i. e.* Doctor of Divinity, M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Phyſick, *L.*

D. D [in *Inſcriptions*] frequently ſtands for *Dedicavit*, *i. e.* he has dedicated to God, or for *Dono Dedit*, *i. e.* he preſented, *Lat.*

D. D. is likewiſe ſet as an Abbreviation for Doctor of Divinity.

The firſt D in *Wedneſday*, and the D in *Handkerchief* are mute.

D. D. D. [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands often for *Dignum Deo Donum dedit*, *i. e.* he offered an acceptable Preſent to God, *L.*

D. D. D. Q. [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands for *Dat dicat dedicatque*, *i, e.* he gives, ſets apart, and dedicates, *L.*

D. D. Q. S [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands for *Diis Deabuſque Sacrum*, *i. e.* conſecrated to the Gods and Goddeſſes, *L.*

D. D N N [in *Inſcriptions*] ſtands for *Domini Noſtri*, *i. e.* of our Lord, *L.*

DA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *for* or *by*.

DC (in *Muſick Books*) an Abbreviation of *Da Capo*, Ital. *i. e.* at the Head or Beginning. This is commonly met with at the End of *Rondeaus*, or ſuch Airs or Tunes as end with the firſt Part, and intimates that the Song or Air is to be begun again, and ended with the firſt Part.

Dab, a Sea-Fiſh.

Dab, a ſlap on the Face; Box on the Ear, *&c.* alſo a dirty Clout; alſo a Word of Contempt for a Woman.

Dab (among *School-Boys*) one expert at any Play or Game.

To **Dab** (prob. of *dauber*, F.) to cuff or bang; to ſlap or ſtrike.

Dab chick, a Sort of Water-Fowl.

Da'bitis (with *Logicians*) one of the Moods of Syllogiſms.

To **Da'bble** (prob. of Dabberen, *Du.*) to ſplaſh, to ſtir about in Water, Dirt, *&c.* alſo to meddle with Things in which we have no Skill, and to tamper with any one.

Da'bbler (of Dabberen, *Du.*) one that ſplaſhes or ſtirs Water about; alſo one ſlightly furniſhed with an Art, *&c.* as a *Dabbler in Politicks*, &c.

Dabu'ze, a Weapon, a Sort of Mace borne before the Grand Signior.

Dace, a ſmall River-Fiſh.

Dacryoi'des (*δακρυοειδὴς*, of *δάκρυον* a tear, and *εἶδος*, ſhape, Gr.) a kind of weeping Ulcer.

Dacryopoe'us (of *δάκρυον*, and *ποιέω*, to make, Gr.) Things which by their Acrimony excite Tears, as Onions, *&c.*

Da'ctyle (F. *dattilo*, It. *dáctilo*, Sp. *dactylus*, L. *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] a Foot or Meaſure in a *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of one long Syllable and two ſhort, as (Scribere).

Dacty'lion (*δακτύλιον*, Gr.) the Herb Scammony, *L.*

Dacty'logy (of *δάκτυλος* a Finger, and *λόγος* Speech, Gr.) a diſcourſing by Signs made with the Fingers.

Dacty'liomancy (of *δακτύλιος* a Ring and *μαντεία*, Gr. Divination) they hold a Ring ſuſpended by a fine Thread over a round Table, on the Edge of which was made divers Marks, with the 24 Letters of the Alphabet. The Ring in its Vibration ſtopping at certain Letters, they joining theſe together, compoſed the Anſwer of what they ſought for. But the Operation was preceeded by a great many ſuperſtitious Ceremonies.

Dactylo'nomy (of *Δάκτυλος* a Finger, and *νόμος* Law, Gr.) the Art of numbering on the Fingers; the Rule is this; the left Thumb is reckoned 1, the Index 2, and ſo on to the right Thumb which is the 10th, and denoted by the Cypher 0.

Dad } (tad, *C. Brit. Dadda*, Ital.) a Name by which
Da'dda } young Children call their Fathers.

Da'ddock (q. *Dead Oak*) the Heart or Body of a Tree that is thoroughly rotten.

Da'do [It. a *Dye*] (with *Architects*) is uſed by ſome Writers for the Die, which is the Part in the middle of the Pedeſtal of a Column, between its Baſe and Cornice, and is of a cubick Form.

Da'duchi (of *δὰς* an unctuous and reſinous Wood of which the Ancients made Torches, and *ἔχω* to hold or have) Torchbearers; Prieſts of *Cybele*, who ran about the Temple with lighted Torches in their Hands.

Dæda'lean (*Dædaleus*, L. of *Δαίδαλος*, of *δαιδάλλω*, I do artificially, *Gr.*) cunning. witty, artificial, ingenious.

Dæ'mon (*Δαίμων*, either of *δαΐζεσθαι* to adminiſter; becauſe ſuppoſed to attend on, and to miniſter to Men; or, as others ſay, of *δαίειν*, i. e. *καίειν*, becauſe of an æthereal Subſtance; or of *δαιέω* to know, *Gr.*) a Devil, a Spirit either good or bad; ſome *Heathen* Writers uſe it to ſignify God; but *Chriſtian* Writers generally uſe it to ſignify the Devil or an Evil Spirit.

A **Dæmo'niack** (*dæmoniacus*, L. of *δαιμονιακὸς*, Gr.) one poſſeſſed with a Devil, furious, mad.

Dæ'mones (according to ſome *Phyſical Writers*) are ſuch Diſtempers for which no natural Cauſe can be aſſigned; and are ſuppoſed to proceed from the Influence and Poſſeſſion of the Devil.

Da'ffodil (*Aſphodele*, F. *Aſfodillo*, It. *Aſphodelus*, L. of *Ἀσφόδελος*, Gr.) a Flower, commonly called a Daffy-downdilly.

Dag, Dew upon Graſs; alſo a Hand-Gun.

To **Dag** *ſheep*, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

Dag-Locks [of dag, *Sax.*] the Wool ſo cut off.

Da'gger [*dague*, F. *daga*, It. and Sp. of Dager or Dage, *Teut.* Degen, G. a Sword] a Weapon or ſhort Sword.

To be at Dagger's drawing.

To be at the very Point of Quarelling.

Dagger *Fiſh*, a Sort of Sea-Fiſh.

Dagger [with *Printers*] a Mark of Reference in the Form of a Dagger.

To **Da'ggle** [deagan, *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Clothes with Dirt.

Dag, a Chilblain.

Daggle-tail, a ſlatternly, ſluttiſh Woman.

Dag-swain, a rough, coarſe Mantle.

Da'gon [דגון of דג, *Heb.* a Fiſh] an Idol of the *Philiſtines*, that upwards was of a Human Shape, but downwards reſembled that of a Fiſh, having Scales and a finny Tail turning upwards. Some imagine it to have been the Image of *Neptune* or a *Triton*.

Dagus [of *Dais* a Cloth wherewith the Tables of Kings were anciently covered] the chief or upper Table in a Monaſtery.

Daidala [of *δαίδαλα*, Gr.] certain Statues made as follows: the *Plateans*, *&c.* having aſſembled in a Grove, expoſed Pieces of ſodden Fleſh to the open Air, and carefully obſerving whether the Crows that preyed upon them directed their Flight, hewed down all thoſe Trees, and formed them into Statues.

Dai'dala, a Feſtival of the *Grecians*, wherein a Statue adorned in Woman's Apparel was accompanied by a Woman in the Habit of a Bride-maid, followed by a long Train of *Boeotians*, to the Top of Mount *Citheron*, upon which was a wooden Altar erected, furniſhed with a great Store of combuſtible Matter, they offered on it a Bull to *Jupiter*, and an Heifer to *Juno*, with Wine and Incenſe, and all the *Daidala's* were thrown into it and conſumed together.

The Original of this Cuſtom was this, *Jupiter* and *Juno* having had a Quarrel, ſhe departed from him into *Eubœa*, whence *Jupiter* by all his Arts and Perſuaſions not being able to engage her to return to him, he dreſſed up a Statue in Woman's Apparel, and placing it in a Chariot, gave it out that it was *Platea*, to whom he was contracted in order to Marriage. *Juno* hearing this, poſted in all Haſte to meet the Chariot, and being well pleaſed with the Contrivance, became reconciled to her Huſband. *Poetical* and *Fabulous*.

Dail [with *Sailors*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pumps over the Decks.

Daily [dæglic, *Sax.* dagelyck, *Du.* taeglich, G.] every day, day by day.

To **Dain** } [*daigner*, F. *degnare*, It. *dignár*, Sp. *dig-*
To **Deign** } *nare*, L.] to vouchſafe, to condeſcend.

Dai'ntiness [of *Dain*, Obſ. F.] delicacy, niceneſs in Eating, *&c.*

Dai'nties [of *Dain*, O. F. but *Caſaubon* derives it of Δαῖς, a Feaſt.] Delicacies, Niceties.

Daintily, finely, nicely, curiouſly.

Dai'nty, delicate, coſtly, fine, nice, curious.

Dairy [of *Dayeria* of *day*, or ðæᵹ, *Sax.* which at firſt ſignified the daily yield of Milch-Cows, or Profit made of them, as others of *derriere*, F behind *q.* a Houſe backwards] a Place where Milk and Milk Meats are kept.

Dai'sy, a Flower well known.

Daiz, [*Dais*, F.] a Canopy.

Da'kir, a Number of ten Hides, *as a Laſt is of* 20.

Da'ker *Hen*, a Fowl.

Dal [in *Muſick Books*] for or by, *Ital.*

Dale [ðæle, *Sax.* dal, *Dan.* and *Du.* thal, G. daal, *Su.* dalei, *Goth.*] a little Valley; a Bottom between 2 Hills.

Dali pra'ti [*Old Law*] certain Bulks, or narrow Slips of Paſture Ground, left between the Furrows in ploughed Lands.

Da'lliance, toying, wantonneſs.

To **Da'lly** [perhaps of dollen, *Du.* to grow mad] to toy, to play with amorouſly, to be full of wanton Tricks; alſo to delay, to trifle.

Dalma'tian *Cap*, a Tulip.

Dalma'tick [of *Dalmatia*, in *Greece*, where firſt uſed] a Kind of Veſtment, having large open Sleeves worn by Prieſts.

Dam [perhaps of *Dame*, F. *a Miſtreſs*] a Female of Beaſts, which has had young.

Dam [Dam, *Du.* *Su.* and *Dan.* Damm, G.] a Flood gate or Stoppage in a River.

To **Dam** [ðemman, *Sax.* dammen, *Du.* and *G.*] to ſtop or ſhut up, to pen in.

Damage [*dommage*, F. of *damnúm*, L] any Hurt or Hindrance that a Man taketh in his Eſtate.

Damages [in *Common Law*] the Hindrances that the Plaintiff or Demandant hath ſuffered by Means of the wrong done to him by the Defendant.

To **Damage** [*dommager*, F.] to do hurt, to prejudice.

Damage *clear* [*Law Term*] a Duty formerly paid to the Prothonotaries and other Clerks, being a third, ſixth or tenth Part of the Damage recovered, upon a Trial in any Court of Juſtice; but this was diſannulled the 17 of *Charles* II.

Damage *Feaſant* [*q. d.* doing hurt or miſchief] a Term uſed when the Beaſts of a Stranger get into another Man's Ground and feed there, ſpoiling Graſs or Corn, in which Caſe the Owner of the Ground may diſtrain or impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day.

Da'mask [*damas*, F. *dommeſco*, It. *damaſco*, Sp. of *Damaſcus*] fine Silk, Linen, *&c.* in Flowers or Figures.

To **Damask** [*damaſquiner*, F.] to work Silk, Linen, *&c.* in Flowers or Figures; alſo to draw Draughts on Paper.

To **Da'mask** *potable Liquors*, is to warm them a little, to take off the ſharpneſs of the Cold, to make them mantle.

Damaskee'ning [ſo called of *Damaſcus* in *Syria*] the Art of adorning Steel, Iron, *&c.* by making Inciſions in them, and filling them up with Wire of Gold or Silver, as in Sword-Blades, Locks of Piſtols, *&c.*

Damask *Roſe*, a ſweet ſcented Flower.

Damasquenery, Steel work damaskeened, or the Art itſelf.

Dame, a Lady; among Country People, Miſtreſs, Goody, *F*

Dame *Simone* [*Cookery*] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-lettice.

Dames *Violet*, a Plant.

Damise'lla [*Damoiſelle.* F.] a little Damſel; a Lady of Pleaſure, a Miſtreſs.

To **Damn** [*damnare*, L. *damner*, F. *dannare*, It. *dannàr*, Sp. verdoemen, *Du.* verdammen, *G.* ðeman, *Sax.* domme, *Dan.*] to condemn or adjudge to Hell Torments; to curſe, to cry down; alſo to hiſs off the Stage.

Dama'tianists [of *Damianus* a Biſhop] a Sect that diſowned any diſtinction of Perſons in the Godhead, and profeſs'd one ſingle Nature incapable of any difference.

Da'mnable [F. *damnabile*, It *condênable*, Sp. *damnabilis*, L.] tending to Damnation, deſtructive, wicked, miſchievous.

Damnabi'lity [*damnabilitas*, L.] damnableneſs, capableneſs of Condemnation

Damnably, horridly, curſedly.

Damnata *Terra* [*Chymiſtry*] the ſame as the *Caput mortuum*; being only the Maſs of Earth, or groſs Subſtance that remains in the Retort, *&c.* after all the other Principles have been forced out by Fire.

Damna'tion [F. *dannazione*, It. *condenaciòn*, Sp. of *damnatio*, L] the Puniſhment of the Damned, a Sentencing to everlaſting Pains in Hell.

Da'mnatory [*damnatorius*, L.] condemning, or that pertains to condemnation.

Damni'fick [*damnificus*, L.] that bringeth Damage or Hurt, endamaging.

To **Da'mnify** [*dannificare*, It. of *damnificare*, L.] to do damage to; to hurt or prejudice.

Damno'sity [*damnoſitas*, L.] hurtfulneſs.

Damno'se [*damnoſus*, L. hurtful, harmful.

Da'mnableness [*damnable*, F. *damnabilis*, L.] damning Impiety, Horribleneſs.

Da'mpish [of damp, *Dan.* dampig, G. dumpficht, G.] ſomething damp, moiſt or wet.

Da'mpishness } moiſtneſs, wetneſs.
Da'mpness }

Damp [damp, *Su.* *Dan.* and *Du* dempff, G.] moiſture, wetneſs; alſo a Vapour that frequently ariſes in Mines under Ground, and ſometimes choaks the Workmen, unleſs they get away quickly.

To **Damp** [damper, *Dan.*] to make damp or moiſt; alſo to put a damp upon or diſhearten; alſo to allay, to chill.

Damps (in *Mines*) are noxious Exhalations, which ſometimes ſuffocate thoſe that work in them, and are otherwiſe prejudicial, they are diſtinguiſhed into 4 Sorts.

1. *The Peas-Bloom* **Damp** [at the *Mines* at the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire*] this Damp is ſuppoſed to proceed from the Multitude of the red Trefoil Flowers, called Hony-ſuckles, with which the Lime-ſtone Meadows there do abound. It takes its Name from the likeneſs to the Smell of Peas-bloſſoms. It is ſaid always to come in the Summer-time, but is not mortal.

2. *The fulminating* **Damps**, theſe are found frequently in Coal-mines, but very ſeldom, if at all, in Lead-mines. If the Vapour of theſe Sort of Damps is touched by the Flame of a Candle, it immediately catches Fire, and has all the Effects of Lightening or fired Gun-powder.

3. *The Common* **Damps** affect Perſons with ſhortneſs of Breath and difficulty of breathing; but are ſeldom injurious any farther, if the Perſons affected with it do not ſwoon, which if they do, tho' they are not quite ſuffocated, are yet tormented with very violent Convulſions on their Recovery. The coming of theſe Sort of Damps are known by the Flames of the Candle becoming round, and growing leſſer and leſſer till it go quite out. The Method of curing thoſe that ſwoon, is by laying them on their Bellies, with their Mouth to a Hole dug in the Ground, and if that does not recover them, they fill them full of Ale, and if that fails, they look upon their Caſe deſperate.

4. *The Globe* **Damp**, this by Miners is ſuppoſed to gather from the ſteam of their Bodies and the Candles, which aſcending up into the higheſt Part of the Vault, does there condenſe, and in time a Film grows over it, which corrupts and becomes peſtilential. It appears of a round Form, about the Bigneſs of a Foot-ball, hanging in the higheſt Part of the Roof, of ſuch Paſſages of the Mine, as branch out from the main Grove. It is covered with a Skin about the Thickneſs of a Cobweb. If this Skin be broken by a Splinter or any other Accident, the Damp preſently flies out and ſuffocates all that are near it, the Workmen have a Way of breaking it at a Diſtance by the Help of a Stick and a long Rope, which being done, they afterwards purify the Place with Fire.

Da'msel [*demoiſelle*, F. *damigella*, It. *donzella*, Sp.] a young Maiden.

Damsel, a Sort of Utenſil put into Beds, to warm the Feet of old Men or Women.

Da'msin } [*damaſine*, F. *q.* of *Damaſcus*] a Sort of ſmall
Da'mson } Plum like a Damask prune.

To **Dance** [*dancer* F. *dançàr*, Sp. danſſen, *Du.* tantzen, G. dantze, *Dan.* dantza. *Su.*] to move the Body in Meaſure and Time, according to the Tune or Air that is play'd or ſung.

No longer Pipe, no longer **Dance.**

This Proverb is a *Reflection* upon the *mercenary* and *ungrateful* Tempers of too many People: And is alſo a good *memento* of *Prudence*, intimating that *Misfortune* will have few or no Friends: for *ungrateful* and *mercenary* People, tho' they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will Dance no longer than while the *Muſick* of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor budge no further than they have Money to pay them for their continued Services; *Dum fervet Olla vivit amicitia*, ſay the *Latins*; and וחכמא קרמאת לית את יפר בוח ſay the *Hebrews*. The F. ſay; *Point d' Argent point de Suiſſe* (No Money, no Swiſs,) thoſe People being always ready to fight for any Nation that pays them, but no longer.) We ſay likewiſe, *No Penny no Paternoſter*; alluding to the Avarice of Prieſts; which is not alone remarkable in Popiſh Countries, but in ſome Proteſtant Countries too. The *Lutherans* in *Germany* are ty'd down to oral Confeſſion, and in many Places particularly in *Hamburg*, none can go to Confeſſion without an Offering to the Prieſt, which keeps many a One of the poorer Sort, who have but barely what the Neceſſity of their Family requires, from communicating ſo often as they otherwiſe would. This Cuſtom is the Occaſion of great Scandal, it being common for poor People to beg a Penny with great Earneſtneſs that they may be enabled to go to Confeſſion, and afterwards to ſpend it in Lewdneſs.

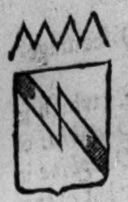
He Dances well to whom Fortune pipes.

Ital. *Aſſai, ben balla à chi Fortuna ſuona.* The *French* ſay: *Mieux vaut une Once de Fortune qu'une Livre de Sageſſe.* (An Ounce of Fortune is better than a Pound of Wiſdom.

To Dance to every Man's Pipe.

To accommodate one's ſelf to every Man's Will, Pleaſure or Opinion.

A Dance [*Danſe*, F. Dans, *Du.* Tantz, G. Dantz, *Su.* and *Dan.*] a Motion of the Body, Feet and Arms, in Meaſure, Time and Form.



Dance'tte [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed when the Out-line of any Bordure or Ordinary is notched in and out very largely, and is the ſame as indented; only that is deeper and wider. There is alſo a Bend called a double *Dancette*. See the Eſcutcheon.

Da'nce [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as indented.

Dandeli'on [*Dent de Lion*, F. *Dente di Lione*, It. *Dens Leonis*, L. *i. e.* Lion's-tooth] an Herb well known.

Da'ndeprat [ſome derive it of danten to play the fool, and praet, *Du.* a triffle; others of *dandiner*, F. to play the fool; others again of *dandle*, Engliſh, and *preſt*, F. ready, fit; *q. d.* one fit to be dandled as a *Baby*] a dwarf, a little fellow or woman; alſo a ſmall coin, made by King *Henry* VII.

To Da'ndle [*dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

Da'ndriff } Da'ndruff } [of ꞇan a Scab, and ꝺꞃoꝼ, *Sax.* Dirty] a Scurf that ſticks to the Skin of the Head.

Dane geld } Dane gelt } a Tax impoſed on our *Saxon* Anceſtors by King *Etheldred*, of 1 *Schilling*, and afterwards of 2 *Schillings* on every Hide of Land in the Realm, for clearing the Seas of *Daniſh* Pirates, which very much annoyed our Coaſts, this was given to the *Danes* on the Terms of Peace and Departure, who received at firſt 10000 liv. then 16000 liv. then 24000 l. then 34000 l. and at laſt 48000 l. *Henry* I. and King *Stephen* releaſed them finally from Paying this Tax.

Dane-lage [Dane-leaȝ, *Sax.*] the Laws that were in Force in *England*, during the Time of the *Daniſh* Government, which took Place chiefly in 15 Counties, *York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntington*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Hartford*, *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeſhire* and *Huntingdon*.

Dane-*Wort*, the Plant, otherwiſe called Wall-wort or Dwarf-elder.

Da'nger, Hazard, Jeopardy, *F.*

The Danger paſt God forgotten.

It is uſual for People in Danger or under Affliction to addreſs themſelves with great Earneſtneſs to the ſupream Being for Relief; But when the Danger is over they but too often forget to be thankful, or to fullfil the Vows made in Diſtreſs.

Danger } Dangerium } a Payment of Money anciently made by the Foreſt-tenants to their Lords, that they might have Leave to plow and ſow in the Time of Pannage or Maſt-feeding, it is otherwiſe called *Lief* or *Lef-ſilver*.

Danger is emblematically repreſented by a Youth, who walking in a narrow Path is bit in the Foot by a Snake; On one Side of him a Precipice, and on the other a Torrent; leaning on a Reed for his Support, and ſurrounded with Lightning.

Naught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that *little Things* are ſafe under the *Contempt* of the World, for that their *Inſignificancy* ſecures them againſt all *Apprehenſion*, *Danger* and *Violence*; for whatſoever is *deſpicable*, *uſeleſs*, and good for nothing, is ſafe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purpoſes; for *Rete non tenditur milvio*, ſay the *Latins*. But the Adage is commonly apply'd by the common People upon any Providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and Laughing at their own or others Preſervation or Security, under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with this profane Addition, *If he had been good for any Thing, he had broke his Neck, been Drown'd*, &c. as if *Impiety* were the only Preſervative againſt *Caſualties*.

Da'ngerous [*dangereux*, F.] full of danger, hazardous.

Da'ngerously, hazardouſly.

Da'ngerousness, hazardouſneſs.

To Dangle [*q.* to hangle, of hang, Engl. or rather of *dandolare*, It.] to hang and ſwing to and fro.

To Dangle (or always be hanging) *about a Woman.*

Dangler, ſo the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Queſtion home.

Da'ngling [*q. d.* down and hanging] hanging down, pendulous.

Dank [probably of tuncken, G. to dip in Water] ſomewhat moiſt or wet.

The Dank Moiſture, or the Seat of dankneſs, Moiſtneſs, *&c.*

Da'nkish, a little moiſt or wet.

Da'nkishness, a ſmall moiſtneſs.

Da'ntele [in *Heraldry*] in *Engliſh* commonly call'd *Dancette*, is only a larger Sort of Indenting than that which we call by that Name.

Dapa'tical [*dapatitus*, L.[ſumptuous.

Daphnephori'a [Δαφνηφορία, Gr.] a Feſtival obſerved every 9 Years by the *Bæotians*, on Account of a Victory obtain'd by the Aid of *Apollo*: The Manner of the Feſtival was thus, a beautiful Boy, having a Crown of Gold on his Head, *&c.* ſumptuouſly apparelled, carried an Olive-bough adorned with Garlands of Laurel and various Sorts of Flowers, on the Top of which was a Globe of Braſs, from which hung other leſſer Globes; about the Middle was a Purple Crown, and a ſmaller Globe and other Ornaments. The upper Globe was an Emblem of the Sun, by whom they meant *Apollo*; the leſſer Globe under it, the Moon; the leſſer Globes, the Stars; and 365 Crowns in Number repreſented the Days in a Year. This Boy was followed by a Choir of Virgins with Branches in their Hands to *Apollo*'s Temple, where they ſung Hymns to the God.

Da'phneon [of Δαφνὴ, *Gr.*] the Pleaſantneſs of Laurel.

Daphno'phagi [of δαφνίτις the Laurel, and φαγεῖν, Gr. to eat] certain Prophets or Diviners in ancient Times, that pretended to be inſpired after the eating of Bay-leaves.

D'aphnitis [δαφνίτις, *Gr.*] the Laurel of *Alexandria* or Tongue Laurel.

Daphnoi'des [δαφνοειδὴς, *Gr.*] the Herb Loril or Lauril; alſo the Herb Periwinkle.

Da'pifer, a Steward at a Feaſt; alſo the Head Bailiff of a Manour.

Dapifer *Regis* [*Old Law Lat.*] the Steward of the King's Houſhold.

Da'ping, a Method of Angling upon the Top of the Water.

Da'pper [dapper, *Du.* tapper, L. G. tapffer, H. G. ſtout or valiant] low of ſtature, clever, neat, ſpruce, light, courageous.

Da'pple [prob. of Apple, *q.* full of divers Spots like a Pippin] a Colour peculiarly applied to Horſes, as a dappled gray is a light gray with a deeper.

Da'ppled *bay Horſe*, is a Bay Horſe that has Marks of a dark Bay.

Dappled *black Horſe*, is a black Horſe that in his black Skin or Hair has Spots or Marks, which are yet blacker and more ſhining than the Reſt of the Skin.

Dar } Dart } a Fiſh found in the River *Severn*.

Dara'pti [in *Logick*] an artificial Word expreſſing the firſt Mood of the third Figure, where the two firſt Propoſitions are univerſal Affirmatives, and the laſt a particular Negative.

Dardana'rius, an Uſurer, a Monopoliſt, ſuch as cauſe a dearneſs and Scarcity of Proviſions, and particularly of Corn, by Buying them up, to raiſe their Value in Order to ſell them at an extraordinary Price.

To Dare (*Irr. V. N.* and *Def.*) [ꝺeaꞃꞃan, ꝺyꞃꞃan, *Sax.* derren, *Du.* durffen, G. tore, *Dan.* dierfwa, *Su.* durren, *Teut.* Θαῤῥεῖν, *Gr.*] to hazard, venture or preſume.

Durst (*Irr. Imp.*) did dare.

NB. This irregular and defective Verb Neuter has only the Preſent and Imperfect and Future Tenſes.

To Dare, *V. A.* to challenge or provoke.

NB. This Verb Active is regular.

Da'rick, an ancient Coin in Value 2 s.

Da'ring, venturous, bold.

Daring *Glaſs* [with *Fowlers*] a Device for catching Larks.

Daringly, boldly.

Da'ringness [ꝺeaꞃꞅcipe, of ꝺeaꞃꞃan, *Sax.*] adventurouſneſs, boldneſs.

Da'rii [in *Logick*] one of the Modes of Syllogiſm.

Dark [ꝺeoꞃc, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of ἀδερκὴς *Gr.*] without light, obſcure, myſterious.

Dark *Cully*, a married Man, who keeps a Miſtreſs, and ſteals to her by Night-time, for Fear of a diſcovery.

As Dark as Pitch.

Blackneſs is the Colour of the Night.

To Darken [ꝺeoꞃcian, *Sax.*] to make or become dark.

Dark *Tent*, a portable *Camera obſcura*, made not unlike to a desk, and fitted with optick glaſſes, to take proſpects of landskips, buildings, fortifications, *&c.*

Da'rkish, inclining to darkneſs, or ſomething dark.

Darkish, a little dark

Da'rkness [ꝺeoꞃcneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] want of light, obſcurity, hiddenneſs.

Da'rkling, obſcuring, making dark, *Milton*.

Da'rkly, obſcurely.

Da'rling [*i. e.* dearling of ꝺeꞃling, *Sax.*] a Favorite.

To Darn [prob. of ꝺyꞃnan, *Sax.* to hide] to ſew croſs-wiſe in imitation of what is woven.

Da'rnel, the weed called Cockle.

Da'rnix [Torrick, *Du.* of *Tournay*, where it was made.] a Sort of Stuff.

DARREIN [of *dernier*, F. laſt] a *Law Term.*

DARREIN *Continuance* [*Law Term*] is when after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads new Matter.

DARREIN *Preſentment* [*Law Term*] a Writ againſt a Stranger who prefers to a Church, the Advowſon of which belongs to another.

DA'RSIS [δάρσις, *Gr.* of δέρω to excoriate] a Rubbing off or Fretting of the Skin.

DART [Dart, *C. Brit.* *Dard*, Fr. *Dardo*, It. and Sp.] an Arrow.

To DART [of *darder*, F.] to caſt or throw a dart; alſo to burſt out like a flaſh of lightening.

DA'RTON } **DA'RTUS** } [δαρτὸς, of δέρας, *Gr.* a Skin] the ſecond or inner of the common Coats, which immediately cover the Teſticles. This ariſes from the *Membra carnoſa*, and adheres to the *Tunica vaginalis* by many membranous Fibres.

To DASH [ſome derive it of Daſk, *Dan.* a Blow or Stroke; others of דוש, *Heb.* he hath threſhed] to ſtrike with the Hand; alſo to make a Stroke or Line with a Pen.

To DASH [ſome derive it as before] to wet by daſhing; alſo to mingle.

To DASH [ſome derive it of ꝺꞃæꞅ, *Sax.* able to ſay nothing for himſelf; others from duyſelen, *Du.* to be giddy,] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DA'STARD [of ꝺꞃæꞅ, *Sax.* abaſhed, and aerd Nature] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

To DA'STARDISE, to render cowardly or effeminate.

DA'STARDLY, cowardly, faint-heartedly.

DA'STARDY, Cowardlineſs.

DASY'MMA [δασύμμα, of δάσυς rough, *Gr.*] ſuperficial inequality of the inward part of the eye-lids accompanied with a redneſs.

DA'TA [with *Mathematicians*] *Things given*, a Term implying certain Things or Quantities ſuppoſed to be given or known in Order from them to find out other Things or Quantities which are unknown or ſought for.

DA'TARY [*Dataire*, F. *Datario*, It.] (of the *Chancery* of *Rome*) a chief Officer thro' whoſe Hands moſt Benefices paſs.

DATE [F. *Data*, It. and Sp. *Datum*, L.] that Part of a Writing which expreſſes the DAY of the Month and Year, when any Writing, Coin, *&c.* was made

To DATE [*dater*, F. *datare*, L.] to ſet a DATE to a Writing, *&c.*

DA'TED [*daté*, F. *datus*, L. given or ſent] having the DAY of the Month and Year, *&c.*

DATES [F. *datteri*, It. *datilos*, Sp. *dactyli*, L.] the Fruit of the DATE-tree.

DA'TIVE *Caſe* [*Datif*, F. *Dativo*, It. *Dativus*, L.] (with *Grammarians* the third of the ſix Caſes, uſed in Actions of Giving and Reſtoring.

DA'TIVE *Tutelage* [*Civil Law*] a Tutelage of a Minor appointed by a Magiſtrate.

DATIVE [*Old Law*] that may be given or diſpoſed of at pleaſure.

DA'TISI [in *Logick*] one of the Modes of Syllogiſm.

A la **DAUBE'** [*Cookery*] a particular Way of DREſſing a Leg of Veal, *F.*

DAU'GHTER [ꝺohꞇoꞃ, *Sax.* Daater and Datter, *Dan.* Dotter, *Su.* Dochter, *Du.* Tochter, G. Dauhtar, *Goth.*] a female Child.

Marry your Son, when you will, but your DAUGHTER when you can.

Becauſe a Daughter's Reputation, if once ſully'd, is never to be repair'd, and therefore it is prudent to prevent a Slip, where a reaſonable Opportunity offers, by a timely Marriage, and not to truſt too much to the Conduct of ſo weak a Veſſel: whereas on the other Side, Cuſtom has made the ſame Frailty ſo venal in the Male Sex, that it is very ſeldom ſo much as thought of, when their Marriage is under Conſideration.

St. **DAVID'S** *Day*, the firſt day of *March*, obſerved by the *Welſh* in honour of St. *David*, anciently Biſhop of *Minevy* in *Wales*, who obtained a ſignal victory over the *Saxons*, they then wearing leeks in their hats as a mark of diſtinction and colours, obſerved in memory of that victory.

DAVID'S-*Staff* [with *Navigators*] an inſtrument conſiſting of two triangles joined together, each having its baſe arch'd, and containing a quadrant of 90 degrees between them in the circle of their baſes.

DAVIDISTS [ſo called of one *David Gorge*, a glaſier or painter of *Ghent*] an heretical ſect about the year 1525, who were his adherents. He declared that he himſelf was the true *Meſſiah*, and that he was ſent to earth to fill heaven, which was quite empty for want of people. He rejected marriage, denied the reſurrection, and laugh'd at ſelf-denial, and held divers other errors.

DAVID'S *Quadrant* [with *Navigators*] an inſtrument to take the height of the ſun at noon, ſtanding with their backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their eyes.

DA'VIT [in a *Ship*] a ſhort piece of timber, having a notch at one end, in which by a ſtrap is hung a pulley to hale up the flook of an anchor, and faſten it to the bow of a ſhip; alſo another belonging to a boat, to which the *Buoy* rope is brought in order to weigh the anchor.

To DAUNT [perhaps of *dompter*, F. *domitare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of heart.

DAU'NTED [*dompti*, F. *domitus*, L. tamed] diſheartened.

DAU'NTLESS, undaunted.

DAU'NTLESNESS, a Being without Fear or Diſcouragement.

DAU'PHIN, the next Heir to the Crown of *France*, which is ſuppos'd to have proceeded from the Name of the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*, who were Soveraigns of the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*, having taken the *Dolphin* for their Arms; the laſt of thoſe Princes having no Iſſue, gave his Dominion to the Crown of *France*, upon Condition that the Heir of the Crown ſhould be called *Dauphin*, and ever bear a Dolphin for his Arms. *F.*

DAW, a Bird called a Jack-daw.

To DAWB [*dauber*, F. to cuff or bang; alſo to banter] to foul, to beſmear; alſo to bribe, to flatter.

DAWB your ſelf with Hony and you'll never want Flies. The *Germans* ſay: **Wer ſich zum Shaaf machet den freſſen die Wuelfe.** (He who makes a Sheep of himſelf will be devour'd by Wolves.

To DAWN [perhaps of ꝺæᵹian, *Sax.*] to begin to grow light as the DAY does.

DAW'NING, the beginning of the day.

DAY [ꝺæᵹ, *Sax.* Dag, *Dan.* and *Su.* Dagh, *Du.* Tag, G. *dia*, Sp. and Port. *dies* L. Daks, *Goth.*] 24 Hours; alſo the light part of them.

DAY, as to the beginning of the day, we in *England* begin the natural day at 12 a clock at night, which cuſtom we ſeem to have borrowed from the *Egyptians*, or *Romans*, who began it at that time. The *Jews* begin their religious natural day at ſunſet, and thus do the *Italians*, *Bohemians* and *Polanders*. The *Jews*, *Chaldeans* and *Babylonians* began their day at ſun-riſing, and ſo do the *Perſians*; but the *Arabians* from noon.

Natural Day, is the ſpace of 24 hours taken up by the ſun in going round the earth, or by the earth in going round the ſun.

Artificial **DAY**, is the ſpace of time from the riſing to the ſetting of the ſun, in oppoſition to night, which is the ſpace of time that the ſun is under the horizon.

Civil **DAY** differs from the *natural* only in its Beginning, which is various according to the Cuſtom of Nations. The *Jews* and *Athenians* begin their Day at Sun-ſetting, and the *Babylonians* at Sun-riſing, the *Umbri* at Noon, and the *Egyptians* at Midnight.

DAY *Civil* or *Political*, is divided into the following Parts: 1. After Midnight. 2. The Cock's Crow. 3. The Space between the firſt Cock's Crow and Break of DAY. 4. The DAWN of the Morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon or Mid-day. 7. The Afternoon. 8. Sun-ſet. 9. Twilight. 10. The Evening. 11. Candle time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The DEAD of the Night.

DAY [in *Law*] ſignifies ſometimes the DAY of appearance in court, and ſometimes the return of writs.

One may ſee DAY at a little Hole.

A little Light may give a Man a great Inſight into a Thing.

To burn (or rather conſume) **DAY**-*Light*, to triffle or fool away the Time.

To DAY, *Adv.*

To DAY me, to morrow thee.

Lat. *Hodie mihi, cras tibi.*

The *Latin* Inſcription is generally plac'd under Skeletons, or the Repreſentations of them, to ſignify what we muſt all come to. But the *Engliſh* Proverb is more us'd when any one in Power inſults us, or does us Wrong, to give him thereby to underſtand that our Turn will come. As we ſay in another Proverb: *Every Dog has his Day.* It is likewiſe us'd when Perſons or Parties get Authority by Turns. The *Latins* likewiſe ſay: *Nunc mihi, nunc tibi, benigna.* (ſc. Fortuna.) The *Germans* as we: **Heute mir, morgen dir,**

To DAY a Man, to morrow a Mouſe.

The *French* ſay: *Aujourd'hui Roi, demain rien.* (To Day a King, to morrow nothing.) Fortune is fickle, and the Change, we ſee in the World very unaccountable.

DAY-NET [with *Fowlers*] a Net for taking Larks, Buntings, Martins, Hobbies, or any other Birds that play in the Air, and will ſtoop, either to ſtale, prey, *&c.*

To be diſmiſſed without **DAY** [*Law* Term] is to be abſolutely diſcharged the Court.

To have a **DAY** *by the Roll* [*Law* Term] to have a DAY of appearance aſſigned.

DAYS-MAN, a Labourer that works by the DAY; alſo an Arbitrator, Mediator, Umpire or Judge.

Day *Werg of Land* [among the *Ancients*] as much Land as could be plough'd up in one day's Work; or, as it is ſtill called by the Farmers, *one Journey*.

The longeſt Day muſt have an End.

Or, as the *French* ſay: *Il n'eſt ſi grand Jour que ne vienne a Vêpre.* (Be the day never ſo long, at Length cometh Even-ſong.) This Saying is or may be us'd upon any Occaſion when we would ſignify that a Thing or Subject we are ſpeaking of will have an End.

Days [in *Bank*] are days ſet apart by ſtatute or order of the court, when writs are to be returned, or when the party ſhall appear upon the writ ſerved.

Days *of Grace* [in *Commerce*] are 3 days after the time a bill becomes due, as if a bill be to be paid 10 days after ſight, it is not to be paid till 13 days, allowing the 3 days of grace.

A Days *Journey* [in *Scripture*] is accounted 33 miles, 172 paces and 4 feet.

A *Sabbath* Day's *Journey* [in *Scripture*] is 600 paces.

A Daze, a Sort of glittering Stones found in the Tin or Lead Mines,

A Da'zed *Look*, an affrighted Look.

Dazed *Palled*, as *dazed bread*, *i. e* dough baked.

Dazed *Meat*, palled by roaſting at a ſlack fire.

To Da'zzle [probably of **Duyſelen**, *Du.*] to offend the ſight with too much light.

D. B. An Abbreviation of Bachelour of divinity.

De, is a *Latin* Prepoſition of a great Many *Engliſh* Words, and ſignifies from. It ſometimes likewiſe extends the Senſe of Words.

Dea'cinated [*deacinatus*, L.] cleanſed from the Kernels.

Dea'con [*Diacre*, F. *Diacono* It. Sp. and Port. *Diaconus*, L. of διάκονος, of διακονέω *Gr.* to miniſter or ſerve] a Miniſter or Servant in the Church, whoſe Office is to aſſiſt the Prieſt in divine Service, and the diſtribution of the holy Sacrament; to inſtruct Youth in the Cathechiſm, *&c.*

Dea'conship [of *diaconus* L. and *ſhip*, an *Engliſh* Termination for Office] the Office or Dignity of a Deacon.

Deaconesses [in the *Primitive Church*] Women of Probity, Gravity and Piety, who were choſen to aſſiſt thoſe of their own Sex in religious Concerns.

Dead [*Irr. Part. P.* of *to dye*] v. *To dye.*

Dead [dead *Sax* **Doodt** *Du.* **Todt**, G. **Dood**, *Dan.* **Doed**, *Su.*] without Life; alſo flat, as Liquors.

Dead *Mens Eyes* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Blocks or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers, on which the Launcers run.

Dead *Neap* [with *Mariners*] a low tide.

Dead *Nettle*, the Herb Archangel.

To Dea'den [of dead. *Sax*] to take away from the force of a weight, blow, *&c.*

Dead-*Water* [with *Mariners*] is the eddy water that is next behind the ſtern of the ſhip, which is ſo termed, becauſe it does not paſs away ſo ſwiftly, as that water does that runs by her ſides; ſo that when a ſhip has a great eddy following her ſtern, they ſay, ſhe makes much dead water

Dead *Pledge*, a mortgage or pawning things for ever, if the money borrowed be not paid at the time agreed on.

Dead *Reckoning* [with *Navigators*] is that eſtimation, judgment or reckoning that they make where the ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, by rectifying all with allowance for drift, lee-way, *&c.* according to the ſhip's trim.

Dead *Riſing* [with *Sailors*] that part of the ſhip that lies aft, between her keel and her floor timbers.

Dead *Ropes* [of a *Ship*] thoſe ropes which do not run in any blocks or pulleys.

Dead *Tops* [in *Husbandry*] a diſeaſe in trees.

Who gives away his Goods before he is Dead,
Take a Beetle and knock him on the Head.

The *Italians* ſay: *Chi da il ſuo inanzi morire, s' apparechia aſſai patire.* (goes the Way to ſuffer ſufficiently himſelf.) At a certain City in *Saxony* (if I miſtake not, *Wittemberg*) is to be ſeen, hanging over one of the Gates of the City a large Club, and under it an Inſcription to this Purpoſe, of which they give the following Relation: A wealthy Inhabitant of that City, having divided his Eſtate among his Children, and put them in Poſſeſſion of it in his Life-time. He was afterwards reduc'd to extream Poverty, and his own Children were ſo far from being grateful, that they refus'd him the very bare Supports of Life, and oblig'd him to aſk Charity elſewhere. He liv'd to be again Maſter of a plentiful Fortune which he bequeath'd to the Publick for charitable Uſes, on Condition to have this Warning expos'd to publick View for ever. The *Scots* tell much the ſame Story of one *John Bell.*

As Dead as a Door-nail. Or,
As Dead as a Herring.

Why a door-nail in the former more than any other is not eaſily determin'd. The latter Saying is taken from the Suddenneſs of this Fiſh's dying after it is out of Water, in ſo much that there is no Poſſibility of bringing it to Market alive.

Dead *Cargo*, what a Ship wants of her full Loading.

Dead *Freight*, the Freight a Ship looſes for Want of being full, or the Freight paid by the Merchant, by Agreement, tho' he has not ſent his full Compliment of Goods on Board.

Dead-*Lights* [in a *Ship*] the Shutters for the Cabbin Windows, generally put up, or in moſt Ships rather let down in a Storm.

Dead-*Men*, empty Pots or Bottles on a Tavern or Ale-houſe Table.

Dea'dly [of deadlic, *Sax.*] cauſing death; alſo violent, terrible, great, fatal.

Deadly *Feud* [in *Law*] is an unappeaſable hatred, which proceeds ſo far as to ſeek revenge, even by the death of the adverſary.

Deadness, Heavineſs.

Deads [in the *Tin Mines*] ſuch parcels of common earth as lie above the ſhelves, which uſually contain the ſhoad.

Deaf [deaf *Sax.* **Doef**, *Su.* **Doof**, *Du.* **Taub**, G. **Doofre**, *Dan.*] not having the Senſe of Hearing.

None ſo Deaf as he who will not hear.

Sp. *No ay peór ſordo que el que no quiere oyr.*

To Dea'fen [deafnian, *Sax.* **Doofen**, *Du.* **Deeven**, L. G. **Taeuben**, H. G.] to make deaf.

Dea'fish, ſomething hard of hearing.

Dea'fly, in a manner hardly to be heard.

Dea'fness [deafneſſe, *Sax.*] hardneſs or want of the ſenſe of hearing.

Deaffo'rested [in *Law Books*] the being diſcharged from being foreſt, or freed and exempted from foreſt laws.

Deal [dæl, *Sax.* **Deyle.** *Du.* **Deel**, L. G. *Dan.* and *Su.* **Theil**, H. G. **Dail**, *Goth.*] a part or quantity, as a great deal, a good deal.

Deal, the Giving or dividing of the Cards.

To Deal (*Irr. V*) [dælan *Sax.* **Deylen**, *Du.* **Deelen**, L. G. **Theilen**, H. G. **Deela**, *Su.*] to trade; alſo to divide or portion out.

Dealt (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*) did deal, have dealt.

Dea'ling [dæling, *Sax.*] trading; alſo diſtributing.

To Dea'lbate [*dealbatum*, L.] to whiten, to make white.

Dealba'tion, a whitening or making white, *L.*

Dea'ler [of dælan, *Sax.* to divide] a Trader, Buyer or Seller.

Deals, Fir boards or Planks.

Dealt, *v. To deal.*

A Dea'mbulatory [*deambulatorium*, L.] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

Dea'mbulatory [*deambulatorius*, Lat.] walking about, changeable or moveable.

Deame'na [with the *Romans*] a Goddeſs ſuppoſed to preſide over menſtruous Women.

Dean [Sp *doyen*, F. *decano*, It. *decanus*, L. διάκωνος, *Gr.*] a dignified Clergy-man who is next under the Biſhop and Chief of the Chapter in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church; as dean of *York*, of *Lincoln*, of St. *Paul's* of *Weſtminſter.*

Dean *and* chapter, a ſpiritual Body corporate, conſiſting of Many able Perſons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural Dean, a Curate appointed by the Biſhop and Archdeacon to have Juriſdiction over other Miniſters and Pariſhes, adjoining to his own.

Dea'nry [diaconric, *Sax.*] the Juriſdiction of a dean.

Dea'nship [of diacon and ſcip. *Sax.* *diaconatus*, Lat.] the Office or Dignity of a dean.

Dean's *Apple*, a Fruit much eſteemed in *Devonſhire.*

Dean's *Pear*, the *Michael Pear.*

Dear [of dyran, *Sax.* to account dear to himſelf **Dyr**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **Dier**, *Du.* **Duer**, L. G. **Theuer**, H. G.] endeared, valuable, precious.

Dear [deor, dior or dyr, *Sax*] coſting a great price; alſo indeared.

Dear *Joys*, a Nick-name given to Iriſh-Men.

Dearly, tenderly, paſſionately.

Dea'rness [of deorneſſe, *Sax.*] coſtlineſs, *&c.*

Dearth [of deorth, *Sax.* **Dierte**, *Du.* **Duerte**, O. G. **Theurung**, H. G.] great Scarcity of Food.

Dearticula'tion, ſee *diarthroſis.*

To Dea'rtuate [*deartuatum*, L.] to disjoint, quarter or cut in pieces; to diſmember.

Death [death, *Sax.* **Doodt** *Du.* **Todt**, G. **Dood**, *Dan.* **Doed**, *Su.*] a privation of life, which is conſidered in the ſeparation of the ſoul from the body.

Death keeps no Calendar.

That is, comes at all Times, and has no Regard to days, Seaſons or Ages; or as another Proverb has it: *Death, when it comes, will have not Denial.*

DEATH **defies the Phyſician.**

That is, when death comes it is not all the Skill of Phyſicians, or Power of Medicines, that can avail. The *Lat.* ſay: *Contra vim Mortis non eſt Medicamen in Hortis.* The *Germans*: **Für den Todt iſt kein Kraut gewachſen**; or, **Wider des Todes Krafft hilfft keines Krautes Safft.**

DEATH is painted as a Skeleton, with Wings and a Scythe in his Hand.

DEATH was likewiſe a deity among the Ancients (the Daughter of Sleep and Night) and was by them repreſented in the ſame Manner, with the Addition only of a long black Robe embroider'd with Stars.

DEATH [with *Phyſicians*] is defined a total Stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood, and the Ceſſation of the animal and vital Functions, which follow thereupon, as *Reſpiration, Senſation*, &c.

DEATH WATCH, a ſmall Inſect.

Mr. *Allen*, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, relates, that it is a ſmall Inſect or Beetle 5 16ths of an Inch long, of a dark brown Colour ſpotted; having pellucid Wings under the *Vagina*, a large Cap or Helmet on the Head, and two *Antennæ* proceeding from beneath the Eyes, and doing the Office of *Proboſcides*. The Part it beats withal, as he obſerv d, was the extreme Edge of the Face, which he calls the upper Lip, the Mouth being protracted by this Bony Part, and lying underneath out of view. Mr. *Derham* confirms this Account; but that inſtead of ticking with the upper Lip, he obſerv'd the Inſect to draw its Mouth Back and Beat with its Fore head. He had two, a male and a female, which he kept alive in a Box ſeveral Months, and could bring one of them to beat when he would, by Imitating its Beating. By his ticking Noiſe, he would frequently invite the Male to get upon the other in Way of Coition, and thence he concludes that ticking or Pulſation to be the Way that theſe Inſects woo one another.

There is alſo another of theſe ticking Inſects, different from the firſt, which will beat ſome Hours together without Intermiſſion, and his Strokes are more leiſurely and like thoſe of a Watch, whereas the former only beats 6 or 8 Strokes and leaves off. This latter is a ſmall grey Inſect, much like a Louſe, and is very common in all Parts of the Houſe in the Summer-months, It is very nimble in running to ſhelter, and ſhy of beating when diſtur'bd. The Ticking of this as well as the other he judges to be the wooing Act.

DEATHLESS [deathleaſ, *Sax.*] immortal.

To DEAU'RATE [*deauratum*, L.] to gild or lay over with Gold.

DEAURA'TION [with *Apothecaires*] the Gilding of Pills to prevent ill Taſtes.

DEBACCHA'TION, a Raging or Madneſs.

To DEBA'R [probably of *debarrer*, F. is to unbar, or take away a Bar, and conſequently the Reverſe of the *Engliſh*] to ſhut out, to keep from, to hinder.

DEBA'RBED [*debarbatus*, L.] having his Beard cut or pulled off.

To DEBA'RK [of *debarquer*, F. *sbarcare*, I.] to diſembark.

DEBA'RRED [of *debarré*, F.] hindered or kept from.

To DEBA'SE [*abbaiſſer*, F. *abbaſſare*, It.] to bring down, to humble; alſo to diſparage; alſo to make coin of a Metal mix'd with a Baſer or too much Alloy.

DEBA'SEMENT [*abbaiſſement*, F.] a being brought low.

DEBA'TABLE [of *debate*, F.] that may be diſputed.

DEBA'TE [*dêbat*, F.] diſpute; alſo quarrel, ſtrife

To DEBATE [*debâtre*, F. *debatìr*, Sp.] to diſpute, to argue deliberately on a Matter.

DEBA'TEFUL, contentious, *&c.*

DEBAU'CH [*debauche*, F.] riotouſneſs, banquetting, drunkenneſs.

To DEBAU'CH [*debaucher*, Fr.] to corrupt a Perſon's Manners; alſo to mar or ſpoil; alſo to ſeduce and vitiate a Woman.

DEBAU'CHERY [*debauche*, F.] diſorder, incontinency, revelling, drunkenneſs, licentiouſneſs.

DEBAU'CHED [*debauché*, F.] lewd, incontinent.

A DEBAUCHE'E [*debauché*, F.] a riotous Perſon.

DEBELLA'TION, an Overcoming or Bringing under by War, *L.*

DE BENE ESSE [*Law Phraſe*] as to take a Thing *de bene eſſe, i. e.* take it or allow of it for the Preſent, till the Affair ſhall come to be more fully, debated and examined, and then to ſtand or fall according to the Merit of the Thing in its own Nature.

DEBE'NTURE, a Bill drawn upon the Publick, or a Kind of Writing in the Nature of a Bond, to charge the Common Wealth to ſecure the Soldier, Seaman, Creditor or his Aſſigns, the Sum due, upon Auditing the Accounts of his Arrears.

DEBE'NTURE [in the *Exchequer* and *King's Houſe*] a Writing given to the Servants for the Payment of their Wages, *&c.*

DEBENTURE [in *Traffick*] is the Allowance of Cuſtom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the exportation of the Goods which were before imported.

DE'BET [*he oweth*] a Term uſed of that which remains unpaid, after an Account has been ſtated.

DEBET *and* SOLET, a Writ of Right, as if a Man ſue for any Thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himſelf and his Anceſtors before him, *L.*

DEBI'LE [*debilis*, L.] weak, feeble.

To DEBI'LITATE [*debiliter*, F. *debilitare*, It. *debilitàr*, Sp. of *debilitatum*, L.] to weaken.

Eſſential DEBI'LITIES *of a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] are when a Planet is in its detriment, Fall or Peregrine.

Accidental DEBILITIES *of a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] are when a Planet is in the 6th, 8th or 12th Houſes; or Combuſt, *&c.* ſo that by each of theſe Circumſtances it is ſaid to be more or leſs afflicted, and *to have ſo many, or ſo few debilities.*

DEBI'LITUDE [*debilitudo*, L.[debility, weakneſs.

DEBI'LITY [*debilité*, F. *debilità*, It. *debilidàd*, Sp. of *debilitas*, L.] Feebleneſs, Infirmity, weakneſs.

DEBI'LITY [with *Phyſicians*] a Weakneſs that proceeds from Swooning, Fainting, Hunger, or ſome other Indiſpoſition; or it is a Relaxation of the Solids, which induces Weakneſs and Fainting.

DE'BITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods Sold, *L.*

DEBOI'ST [probably of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd,
DEBOY'ST riotous.

DEBOI'STNESS, debauchedneſs, *&c.*

DEBONNAI'R [*debonnaire*, F.] courteous, affable, good-natured, of a ſprightly Air.

DEBONNAI'RITY [*debonnaireté*, F.] good Humour, Cour-
DEBONNAI'RNESS teouſneſs, Affability, *&c.*

DEBOSHE'E [*debauché*, F.] a debauched, diſſolute Perſon, a lewd Wretch, a looſe Liver.

DEBRUI'SED [in *Heraldry*] imports the grievous reſtraint of any animal, who is debarred of its natural freedom by any of the ordinaries being laid over it.

DEBT [*dette*, F. *debito*, It. *déuda*, Sp. *dívida*, Port. of *delitum*, L.] that which is due from one Man to another.

Out of DEBT **out of Danger.**

Gr. 'Ευδαίμον ὁ μηδὲν ὀφειλων. (Happy he that owes nothing.) L. *Felix qui nihil debet.* H. G. **Wohl dem der nichts ſchuldig iſt.** (Happy is he who is out of debt.) or, **Ohne Borgen, ohne Sorgen.** (No debts, no Sorrow.) The *Italians* ſay as we: *Chi non deve niente, è fuor di Pericolo.*

DEBT may properly be repreſented by a Man in a melancholy Poſture, having a Priſon in View; a green Hat or Cap on his Head, alluding to the Cuſtom of ſome Countries where Bankrupts are oblig'd to wear ſuch; in a tatter'd Garment, as a Sign all Credit is loſt with him; a Scourge in his Hand, becauſe in *Rome* debtors where whip'd; at his Feet a Hare, as an Emblem of Timorouſneſs, becauſe the debtor is always in Fear of meeting his Creditors or a Serjeant.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a writ that lies upon default of payment of a ſum of money due.

DE'BTOR [*debiteur*, F. *debitore*, It. *deudòr*, Sp. *devedor*, Port. of *debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

DEBULLI'TION, a Bubbling or Boiling over, *L.*

DECACU'MINATED [*decacuminatus*, L.] having the Tops lopped off.

DECADE [L. and F. *decada*, Sp. δεκαδὶ, *Gr.*] the Number of ten, as the *Decades of Livy, i. e.* the ten Books of his Hiſtory.

DECA'DENCY [*decadence*, F. *decadéncia*, Sp. *decidentia*, of *decidere*, L. to fall down] a falling down, decay, ruin.

DE'CAGON [*decagone*, F. *decagono*, It. δεκάγωνος, of δέκα ten, and γωνία. *Gr.* a corner.]

DE'CAGON [with *Geometricians*] a Figure of ten Sides, or Polygon forming ten Angles.

Regular DECACON [in *Fortification*] a fortified Town that has ten Sides and as many Angles, or ten Baſtions; the Angles of which are all equal one to another.

DE'CALOGUE [F. *decalogo*, It. and Sp. *decalogus*, L. δεκάλογος, of δέκα ten, and λόγος a Word] the ten Commandements.

DECA'MERON [δεκάμοιρον, of δέκα and μέρος a Part] a Volume of Writing divided into ten Books.

DECAMERONE DI BOCCACCIO, *Ital.* The Novels of *Boccaccio*, divided into ten Books.

To DECA'MP [*decamper*, F. *deſcampàr*, Sp.] to go from, to break up the Camp; to march off from an Encampment.

DECA'MPMENT [*decampement*, F.] a marching from or breaking up a camp.

Decameris [of δέκα ten, and μέρος, Gr. part] a tenth part.

De'canate } [in *Aſtrology*] is ten degrees attributed to ſome
Decu'ry } planet in which, when it is, it is ſaid to have one dignity.

To **Deca'nt** [*decantare*, L.] to pour liquor off from the lees or dregs.

Decanta'tion [with *Chymiſts*] the pouring the clear part of any liquor by gentle inclination, ſo that it may be without any ſediment or dregs.

Deca'nter, a flint bottle to hold wine, beer, *&c.* to be poured out into a drinking-glaſs.

Deca'pillated [*decapillatus*, L.] having the hair pulled or fallen off.

To **Deca'pitate** [*decapiter*, F. *decapitare*, It. *decapitatum*, L.] to take off the head.

Decapite' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies that the beaſt has the head cut off ſmooth, and is different from erazed, which is when the head is as it were torn off, leaving the neck ragged, *F.*

To **Deca'pulate** [*decapulatum*, L.] to empty or pour out of one thing into another.

Deca'stick [of δέκα ten and στίχος a verſe] an epigram or ſtanza conſiſting of ten verſes.

Deca'style [*decaſtylus*, L. of δεκάστυλος, Gr.] that has ten pillars.

Decato'rthoma [with *Phyſicians*] a medicine made of ten ingredients.

Deca'y [*decadence*, F. *decadenza*, It.] waſting, ruinous ſtate.

To **Decay** [*decheoir*, F. *dicadere*, It. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall to ruin, to grow worſe; alſo to wither.

To **Decea'se** [*deceder*, F. *decedere*, L.] to die a natural death.

A **Decease** [*décés*, F. of *deceſſus*, L.] a natural death.

Decea'sed [*decedé*, F. *deceſſus*, L.] dead.

Dece'dent [*decedens*, L.] departing, going away.

Decei't [*deception*, F. *deceptio*, L.] a deceit, a ſubtle, wily ſhift.

Deceit was hieroglyphically deſcrib'd by the ancients, by a man of an hideous aſpect, cloath'd with a goat's skin; from the middle downwards, inſtead of thighs and legs, ſerpent's tails; holding in one hand fiſh-hooks, and in the other a net with a fiſh in it. At his feet, on one ſide a mouſe-trap baited, and on the other a panther, holding his head between his legs, and ſhewing only his beautiful skin, to entice other beaſts to come near him.

Decei'tful [of *decipere*, L. and *full*] not according to appearance.

Deceitfully, deceivingly, fraudulently.

Decei'tfulness [of *deceptio*, L.] falſe dealing, deceiving, *&c.*

Decei'vable, [*deceptilis*, L.] eaſy to be, or that may be deceived.

Decei'vableness [of *deceptilis*, L.] deceitful quality. *&c.*

To **Decei've** [*decipere*, L. *decevoir*, F.] to beguile, to impoſe upon, to cheat or cozen.

If a Man DECEIVE **me once, Shame on him; But if he** DECEIVE **me twice, Shame on me.**

If I truſt a man again who has deceiv'd me once before, the blame as well as ſhame is mine. Some profanely add to this proverb: *But if he deceive me thrice, the D----l take us both.*

Decei'ved [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to be deceived upon a demivolt of one or two treads; when working, as for inſtance, to the right, and not having yet finiſhed above half the demivolt, he's preſs'd one time or motion forwards with the inner leg, and then is put to a repriſe upon the left, in the ſame cadence.

Dece'mber [*decembre*, F. and It. *deciembre*, Sp. *dezembro*, Port. *december*, L. of *decem*, L. ten] ſo called becauſe it is the tenth month from *March*, when the *Romans* began their year.

December [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a man with a horrid aſpect, clad in a ſhagged rug; with three or four night-caps upon his head, and over them a *Turkiſh* turbant: his noſe red, and beard hung with icicles; at his back a bundle of holly and ivy, holding, in furred mittins, a goat.

Dece'mpedal [*decempedalis*, L.] ten feet long.

Decem tales [*Law* Term] a ſupply of ten men impannelled upon a jury, in the room of others; who did not appear, or who were challenged as not indifferent perſons, *L.*

Dece'mviral *Laws*, the laws of the 12 tables.

Dece'mvirate, the office of the *Decemviri*.

Dece'mviri [among the *Romans*] ten magiſtrates elected to govern the common-wealth, inſtead of conſuls; theſe had an abſolute power; but abuſing it, they were baniſhed, and their eſtates confiſcated, *L.*

Dece'nnial [*decennio*, It. *decennalis*, L.] belonging to, or that laſts ten years.

Decenna'lia *Feſta*, feſtivals which the *Roman* emperors held every tenth year of their reign, with ſacrifices, games, largeſſes to the people, *&c.*

Decennova'lis *circulus*. See *Cycle*.

De'cent [F. *decente*, Sp. of *decens*, L.] becoming, beſeeming, *F.*

De'centness } [*decence*, F. *decenza*, It. *decéncia*, Sp. of *de-*
De'cency } *centia*, L.] comelineſs, ſeemlineſs.

Decency is iconologically deſcrib'd by a comely youth, becauſe decency is the ornament of life, cloth'd with a lion's skin, as an emblem of ſtrength of mind, a requiſite neceſſary for thoſe who will obſerve an exact decorum in all their actions. In his hand a ſprig of amaranthus, and on his head a chaplet of the ſame, to denote continuance, becauſe it never withers. On his right foot a buskin, and on his left a ſandal, to denote decency in behaviour or dreſs; the firſt belong'd to perſons of the ſuperiour, the latter to thoſe of the moſt inferiour rank.

Decently, becomingly, beſeemingly.

Dece'ptible [*deceptibilis*, L.] eaſy to be deceived.

Dece'ption [F. of *deceptio*, L.] beguiling, deceiving, deceit, fraud.

Deceptio'ne, a writ lying againſt a man, who deceitfully does any thing in the name of another, for one who receives damage or hurt thereby.

Dece'ptive [*deceptivus*, L.] deceiving, deceitful.

Deceptory [*deceptorius*, L.] deceitful.

Decepture [*deceptura*, L.] fraud, deceit.

Dece'rpt [*decerptus*, L.] cropped off.

Dece'rptible [of *decerpere*, L.] that may be cropped off.

Dece'rption, a plucking or cropping off, *L.*

Decerta'tion, a contending or ſtriving for, *L.*

Decession [*deceſſio*, L.] a departing or going away.

To **Deci'de** [*decider*, F. *decidìr*, Sp. *decidere*, It. and L.] to conclude an affair or buſineſs, to bring it to iſſue; to agree or make up a difference.

Decidence [*decidentia*, L.] a falling down, off, or away; alſo a tendency to any diſtemper.

Deci'duous [*deciduus*, L.] apt or ready to fall; a term uſed of flowers and ſeeds in plants.

Deci'duousness [of *deciduus*, L.] aptneſs to fall.

Decies *tantum* [in *Law*] *i. e.* ten times as much. A writ lying againſt a juror, (who has been bribed to give his verdict) for the recovery of ten times as much as he took.

Deci'le [with *Aſtronomers*] a new aſpect invented by *Kepler* when two planets are diſtant 36 degrees.

De'cimal [of *decimæ*, L. tenths] of or conſiſting of ten or tenth parts.

Decimal *Arithmetick*, an art treating of fractions, whoſe denominators are in a decuple, continued geometrical progreſſion, as 10, 100, 1000, *&c*,

Decimal *Fraction*, is a fraction which has for its denominator 1 with a cypher, or cyphers annexed, as

$$\frac{1234}{10000} \qquad \frac{3456}{10000}$$

Decimal *Chain* [for *Surveying*] a chain divided decimally, or into an hundred equal parts, marks being put at every ten, for meaſuring of lands.

Decimal *Scales*, flat rules or ſcales divided decimally.

To **decimate** [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, It. and L.] to puniſh or tax every tenth perſon, alſo to lay or take tithes.

Decima'tion [F. *decimazione*, It. of *decimatio*, L.] (among the *Romans*) a taking every tenth ſoldier by lot, and puniſhing him with death, *&c.* for an example to the reſt; alſo a gathering of tithes.

Decimation [in the time of the civil wars in *England*] the ſequeſtring the tenth part of a man's eſtate.

De'cimis *Solvendis*, *&c.* a writ that lay againſt thoſe, who had farmed the priors aliens lands of the king, for the rector of the pariſh to recover tithes of them.

Dece'nniers } thoſe who had the juriſdiction over ten fri-
De'ciners } burghs, for keeping the king's peace.

To **Deci'pher** [*dechiffrer*, F. *deſcifràr*, Sp.] to find out the meaning of a letter. *&c* written in cyphers or private characters; alſo to penetrate into the bottom of a difficult affair.

Decircina'tion [of *decircinare*, L.] a drawing a circle with a pair of compaſſes.

Deci'sion [F. and Sp. *deciſione*, It. of *deciſio*, L.] a determining or deciding an affair in debate.

Deci'sive } [*deciſif* and *deciſoire*, F. *deciſivo*, It. and Sp.]
Deci'sory } deciding, determining; fit or able to determine a controverſy, or any thing in debate.

Decisively, in a deciſive manner.

Deci'siveness [of *deciſif*, F.] deciſive property.

Deck (*Du.* **Deck**, or **Verdeck**, *G.*) the covering of a ſhip's hold.

Decks [in a *Ship*] are either firſt, ſecond or third, beginning from the loweſt upwards.

Half **Deck** [in a great *Ship*] a deck which reaches from the main maſt to the ſtern.

Quarter **Deck**, reaches from the ſteerage aloſt to the maſter's round-houſe.

Spare Deck [in a *Ship*] is the uppermoſt deck of all, that lies between the main maſt and the miſſen; and is alſo called the *Orlope.*

To raiſe a Deck [*Sea Term*] is to put it up higher.

To ſink a Deck (*Sea Term*) is to lay it lower.

A Cambering Deck (in a *Ship*) a deck riſing higher in the middle than at each end.

A Fluſh Deck, *fore and aft*, a deck that lies upon a right line, without any fall.

To Deck (decken, *Du.* and *G.* to *cover.*) to adorn, trim, or ſet off.

To Declai'm (*declamer*, F. *declamàr*, Sp. *declamare*, It. and L.) to make publick ſpeeches as an orator; to inveigh againſt.

Declama'tion (F. *declamaciòn*, Sp. of *declamatio*, L.) a feigned diſcourſe or ſpeech made in publick, and in the tone and manner of an orator. *Declamation* among the *Greeks* was become the art of ſpeaking indifferently upon all ſubjects, and all ſides of a queſtion; a making a thing appear juſt that was unjuſt, and triumphing over the beſt and ſoundeſt reaſons, *L.*

Decla'matory [*declamatoire*, F. *declamatorio*, It. and Sp. of *declamatorius*, L.] pertaining to a declamation.

Declara'tion [F. *dichiarazione*, It. *declaraciòn*, Sp. of *declaratio*, L.] a declaring, ſetting forth or ſhewing; alſo a publick order or proclamation.

Declara'tion [in *Law*] is a ſhewing in writing the complaint or grief of the plaintiff againſt the defendant.

Decla'rative }
Decla'ratory } [*declaratif*, F. *dichiarativo*, It. *declarativo*, Sp. of *declarativus*, L.] ſerving or tending to declare, *L.*

Decla'rable [*declarabilis*, L.] that may be declared.

To Decla're [*declarer*, F. *dichiarare*, It. *diclaràr*, Sp. of *declarare*, L.] to manifeſt, publiſh or ſhew; to make plain or known; alſo to denounce or proclaim; alſo to open one's mind or thoughts, to tell.

Decle'nsion [*declinatio*, L. *declinaiſon*, F. *declinazione*, It. *declinaciòn*, Sp.] the varying of nouns according to Grammar.

Declension [of a *Diſeaſe*] is when the diſtemper being come to its height, ſenſibly abates.

Declension [in *Manners*] a growing looſer in manners, a corruption of morals.

Declina'tion [*declinaiſon*, F. *declinazione*, It. *declinaciòn*, Sp. of *declinatio*, L.] a bowing down; a decaying; a declining.

North or *South* Declination *of any Star or Part of Heaven* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the diſtance of the Star, *&c.* from the Equator, accordingly as it declines Northwards or Southwards.

True or *Real* Declination *of a Planet* [with *Aſtron.*] is the diſtance of its true place from the Equator.

Declination *apparent* [*Aſtronomy*] is the diſtance of the apparent place of a planet from the Equator.

Circle of Declination (*Aſtronomy*) a great circle of the ſphere, paſſing thorough the poles of the world.

Parallax of Declination (*Aſtron.*) is an arch of the circle of declination, whereby the parallax of the altitude increaſes or diminiſhes the declination of the ſtar.

Refraction of the Declination [*Aſtronomy*] an arch of the circle of the *Declination*, whereby the *Declination* of a ſtar is increaſed or diminiſh'd by means of the refraction.

Declination [*of the Sun*] is the diſtance of the parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any day from the Equator, and on a globe this diſtance is marked on the meridian.

Declination *of the Mariners Compaſs*, is the variation of it from the true meridian of any place.

Declination *of a Wall or Plane* [in *Dialling*) is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the true vertical circle, if it be accounted from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*; or elſe between the meridian of the plane, if it be accounted from *North* to *South.*

Declina'tor, a mathematical inſtrument for taking the declination of the ſtars.

Decli'natory, a box fill'd with a compaſs and needle for taking the declination of walls, *&c.* for placing of Sun dials.

To Decli'ne [*declinare*, It. and L. *decliner*, F. *declinár*, Sp.] to bow down, to avoid or ſhun, to refuſe, to decay or abate.

Decli'ning [*declinans*, L.] leaning or bowing downwards or moving from.

Decli'ning *Dial*, one whoſe plane does not fall directly under any of the four cardinal points of the heaven.

Decli'vis *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a large muſcle of the belly, which takes its riſe from the lower edge of the 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs. *&c.* and deſcends obliquely from the *ſerratus inferior poſticus*, and is inſerted into the *Linea alba*, and the *Os Pubis*, or *Share Bone*, L.

Decli'vity [*declivitas*, L.] ſteepneſs, downwards.

Decli'vous [*declivis*, L.) ſteep, downwards.

Deco'ct [*decoctum*, L.] to ſeeth or boil well.

Deco'ctible [*decoctibilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſodden.

Deco'ction [F. *decociòn*, Sp. *decozione*, It. of *decoctio*, L.] a boiling or ſeething; alſo a medicinal liquor or diet-drink made of herbs, roots, *&c.* boiled,

Deco'ctive [*decoctivus*, L.] eaſily ſodden.

Deco'cture (*decoctura*, L.) a decoction, a broth or liquor wherein things have been boiled.

Decolla'tion (*dicollazione*, It. *decolaziòn*, Sp. of *decollatio*, L.] a cutting off the head, a beheading.

Decolora'tion, a ſtaining or marring the colour, *L.*

Decompo'site }
De'compound } (*decompoſitum*, L. *decompoſé*, F.) a word compoſed of more than two words, as Indiſpoſition.

Decompo'site [in *Pharmacy*] is when a phyſical compoſition is increaſed or augmented in the number of Ingredients.

Decomposi'tion [with *Apothecaries*] is the reduction of a body into the parts or principles that it is compoſed or conſiſts of.

Deco'rament [*decoramentum*, L.] an ornament, an adorning.

To De'corate (*decorer*, F. *decoràr*, Sp. *decorare*, It. and L.) to adorn, to beautify.

De'corated (*decoratus*, L. *décoré*, Fr.) beautified, adorned.

Decora'tion (F. *decoracione*, It. of *decoratio*, L.) an adorning, ornament or imbelliſhment.

Decora'tions (with *Architects*) ornaments in churches or other publick Edifices, or thoſe things that inrich a building, triumphant arch, *&c.* alſo the ſcenes of theatres.

De'corous }
Decoro'se } [*dicoroſo*, It. of *decoroſus*, L.] fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

Decortica'tion, the pulling off the outward bark of trees; alſo the pulling or unhusking of roots, *&c.* L.

Deco'rum [*decoro*, It. and Sp.] that decency, good order, or good grace, which it becomes every man to obſerve in all his actions,

Decorum [in *Architecture*] is the ſuiting and proportioning all the parts of a building, ſo as will beſt become the ſituation and deſign, *i. e.* different proſpects are to be choſen for ſeveral parts of a building, according to the nature of the place, *&c.* and there muſt be different diſpoſitions and proportions for a palace to that of a church.

Decouple' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies uncoupled, *i. e.* parted or ſevered, as a *Chevron decouple*, is a chevron that wants ſo much of it toward the point, that the two ends ſtand at a diſtance one from another, being parted and uncoupled. *F.*

Deco'urs }
Decre'ssant } [in *Heraldry*] ſee *Decrement.*

To Decoy [prob. of kooy, *Du.* a Cage] to allure, entice or draw in.

A Decoy, a place made fit for catching of wild-fowl, alſo a lure, allurement or wheedle.

A Decoy duck, a duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the place where they become a prey.

To Decrease [*decroitre*, F. *deſcrecér*, Sp. *decreſcere*, L.] to grow leſs, to decay.

A Decrea'se [*decrementum*, L. *decroiſſement*, F,] a growing leſs; alſo the wane of the moon.

Decrea'tion. a depriving of Being; an annihilation of what has been created.

To Decree [*decreter*, L. F. *decretàr*, Sp. *decretare*, It. *decretum*, Sup. of *decernere*, L.] to appoint or ordain, alſo to determine or reſolve.

A Decree [*decretum*, L. *decret*, F. *decreto*, It. and Sp.] an order or ſtatute, a purpoſe or reſolution.

Decree's }
Decre'tals } a volume of the Canon Law, collected by *Gratian*, a monk of the order of St. *Benedict.*

De'crement [*decrementum*, L.] decreaſe or waſte.

Decrement [in *Blazonry*] is us'd to ſignify the wane of the moon, from the full to the new, and then faces to the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

De'crement [in the *Univerſities*] fees paid by the ſcholars for damaging or ſpoiling any thing uſed by them.

Decre'pid [*decrepit*, F. *decrepito*, It. and Sp. *decrepitus*, L.] worn out with age, ſo as to walk ſtooping, *&c.*

To Decre'pitate [of *de* and *crepitatum*, L.] to reduce to powder, to make a crackling noiſe.

Decrepita'tion [with *Chymiſts*] the crackling noiſe which ariſes from ſalt being thrown into an enlarged earthen pot, when it has been heated red hot over the fire.

Decre'scent [*decreſcens*, L.] decreaſing, growing leſs, wearing away.

Decre'ssant }
De'crement } [in *Heraldry*] the wane or decreaſe of the moon.

Decre'tal [*decretalis*, L.] of or pertaining to decrees.

Decretal [F. *decretale*, It. and Sp. of *decretalis*, L.] a reſcript or letter of a pope, whereby ſome point or queſtion in the eccleſiaſtical law is ſolved or determined.

Decre'tals [*decretales*, F. and Sp. *decretali*, It.] the ſecond of the three volumes of the canon law; which contains the decretal epiſtles of popes, from *Alexander* III. to *Gregory* IX; alſo a ſtile given to the letters of popes.

Decre'tory [*decretorius*, L.] ſerving to decree, or abſolutely to decide.

A **De'cretory** [*decretorium*, L.] a definitive ſentence.

Decrusta'tion, an uncruſting or taking away the outmoſt cruſt of any thing, *L.*

To **Decry'** [*decrier*, F.] to cry down, to ſpeak ill of.

Decu'mbiture [of *decumbere*, L. to lie down] a lying down; a being ſeized with a diſeaſe. ſo as to be forced to take to the bed.

Decumbiture [with *Aſtrologers*] a ſcheme of the heavens erected for the moment the diſeaſe invades, or confines a perſon to his bed, chamber, *&c.* by which figure they pretend to find out the nature of the diſeaſe, the parts afflicted, the prognoſticks of recovery or death.

Decumbiture [with *Phyſicians*] is when a diſeaſe has ſeized a man ſo violently, that he is conſtrained to take to his bed.

Decupela'tion, a decanting or pouring off the clear part of any liquor, by inclination or ſtooping the veſſel to one ſide, ſo that the liquor may not have any dregs or ſettlement.

Decu'ple [*decuplo*, It. *decuplex*, L.] ten-fold.

Decu'rio [among the *Romans*] the chief or commander of a *decury*, both in the army and in the college, or aſſembly of the people, *L.*

Decurio *Municipalis*, a ſenator in the *Roman* colonies.

Decu'rsion, a running down, a courſe, *L.*

Decurta'tion, the cutting or making ſhort, *L.*

De'cury, [*decuria*, L.] ten perſons under one commander or chief.

Decussa'tion, a cutting a-croſs, or in the form of a letter X or ſtar-wiſe.

Decussa'tion [in *Opticks*] the croſſing of any two lines, rays, *&c.* whence they meet in a point, and then proceed apart from one another.

Decusso'rium [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument with which the skin called *Dura Mater* being preſs'd upwards is joined to the skull, ſo that the corrupt matter gathered between the ſcull and the *Dura Mater*, may be let out by a hole made with a trepan, *L.*

Dedale'an [of *Dædalus*, L.] perplexed, intricate; alſo artificial.

To **Decypher**. See *Decipher*.

Dedba'nna [dædbanna, of dæd an act, and banna, *Sax.* murder] an actual committing of murder or man-ſlaughter.

Dede'corated [*dedecoratus*, L.] diſhonoured, diſgraced.

Dedecora'tion, a diſgracing, *&c.* L.

Dedecoro'se [*dedecoroſus*, L.] full of ſhame and diſhoneſty.

Dede'corous [*dedecorus*, L.] uncomely, unſeemly, diſhoneſt.

De'di [*i. e.* I have given] a warranty in law to the feoffee and his heirs.

To **De'dicate** [*dedier*, F. *dedicare*, It. *dedicàr*, Sp. *dedicatum*, L.] to conſecrate, devote, or ſet apart for holy uſe, alſo to addreſs a book to ſome perſon of worth or merit.

Dedica'tion (*dedicate*, F. *dedicazione*, It. *dedicaciòn*, Sp. of *dedicatio*, L.] the act of dedicating.

Dedication *Day*, the feſtival of the dedication of a church, anciently obſerved in every pariſh with ſolemnity and good cheer; moſt of the ancient annual fairs were kept on that day, and firſt aroſe from the concourſe of people on the forementioned occaſions.

Dedica'tory [*dedicatoire*, F. *dedicatorio*, It. and Sp, of *dedicatorius*, L.] of or pertaining to a dedication.

Dedigna'tion, a diſdaining or contemning, L.

De'dimus *Poteſtatem* [*i. e.* we have given power] a writ by which commiſſion is given to a private man for ſpeeding of ſome act before a judge or in court, which is uſually granted when the party concerned is ſo weak that he cannot travel, and is the ſame the civilians call *delegatio*, *L.*

De deonerando *pro rata portione*, a writ lying where a man has been diſtrained for rent, which ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

Dedi'tion, a ſurrendring or delivering up a place beſieged, *L.*

Dediti'tious (*dedititius*, L.) yielding or delivering himſelf up into the power of another.

To **Dedu'ce** [*deduire*, F. *dedurre*, It. *deducìr*, Sp. of *deducere*, L.] to draw or lead away one thing from another, to infer.

Dedu'cible (*deducibilis*, L.) that may be deduced or inferred from.

Dedu'cibleness [of *deducibilis*, L.] capableneſs of being deduced.

Dedu'ctile [*deductilis*, L.] eaſy to be deducted.

To **Deduct** [*deduire*, F. *deductum*, L. Sup.] to ſubtract or take away from, to leſſen.

Dedu'ction [F. *deduzione*, It. *deduciòn*, Sp. of *deductio*, L.] a deducting; alſo a concluſion, conſequence or inference.

Deed [dæd, *Sax.* daet, *Du.* that, *G.*] an action or thing.

To take the Will for the Deed.

H. G. Den Willen für die That annehmen.

To accept of a man's deſire or will to do what is not in his power, which, if it be ſincere, every one ought to do; as well becauſe it is all the ſupream Being requires of us, as in conſideration of the unreaſonableneſs of requiring Impoſſibilities.

Deeds [in *Com. Law*] writings which contain the effect of a contract or agreement between man and man.

Deed *indented* [in *Law*] an *Indenture*, a writing cut into dents or notches on the top or ſide, which conſiſts of two on more parts; and in which is expreſſed that the parties concerned, have interchangeably or ſeverally ſet their hands and ſeals to every part of it.

Deed *Poll* } is a ſingle plain deed unindented, ſhewing
Polled **Deed** } that only one of the parties has put his hand and ſeal to it, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

To **Deem** [deman, *Sax.*] to judge, to think, to ſuppoſe.

Dee'msters } a ſort of judges in the *Iſle of Man*, elected
De'msters } from among the inhabitants, who decide all controverſies, without any proceſs, writing or charge.

Deep [dæop, diop, or dyp, *Sax.* diep, *Du.* deep, *L. G.* tieff, *H. G*, dyb. *Dan.* diup, *Su.* and *Goth.*] that has depth; alſo high, great; alſo cunning, ſecret; alſo difficult.

Deep *Sea Lead*, the lead which is hung at a deep ſea line to ſink it down; at the bottom of which is a coat of white tallow, to bring up gravel, ſhells, ſand, *&c.* to know the difference of the grouud.

Deep *Sea Line* [with *Sailors*] a ſmall line, with which they ſound, to find ground in deep waters, that they may know the coaſt they approach without the ſight of land.

To **Deepen**, to make deep.

Still Waters are the deepest.

H. G. Stille Waſſer haben die tieffſte Gründe,

They that talk leaſt have generally the moſt knowledge. See the reverſe in *Empty Veſſels make the loudeſt Sound.* under *Empty.*

Deeply, profoundly, greatly.

Dee'pness [deopneſſe, *Sax.*] depth.

A **Deer** [deor, *Sax.* dier, *Du.* thier, *G.* diur, *Dan.* and *Su.*] all which ſignify in general a wild beaſt of any ſort.] a wild beaſt of the chace.

Deer-*Fold*, a fold or park for deer.

Deer-*Hays*, machines for catching deer.

Dee'sis [δέησις, Gr.] a beſeeching or entreating.

Deesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure frequently uſed in oratory or poetry, on occaſion either of earneſt intreaty or calling to witneſs, as, *Lydia, dic, per omnes te Deos oro.*

De esse'ndo *quietum de telonio, &c.* a writ lying for thoſe that are by privilege freed from the payment of toll.

De expensis *Militum*, a writ that requires the ſheriffs to levy ſo much *per diem* for the expences of the knight of the ſhire, during the time he ſerves in parliament, *L.*

De expensis *Civium, &c.* a writ to levy two ſhillings a day of every citizen and burgeſs, *L.*

To **Defa'ce** [*effacer*, F.] to marr or ſpoil; to blot out.

De facto, actually, really, in very deed, L.

Defai't [in *Heraldry*] a beaſt whoſe head is cut off ſmooth, *F.*

Defa'lliance, a defect or failing, *F.*

Defalcation [in *Gardening*] a pruning or cutting off vines or other trees, *L.*

Defalca'tion, a deduction or abating in accounts.

To **Defa'lk** [*defalquer*, F. *difalcare*, It. *defalcàr*, Sp. of *defalcare*, L.] to cut off, to debate or deduct.

Defama'tion [*diffamation*, F. *diffamazione*, It. *difamaciòn*, Sp. of *defamatio*, L.] ſlander, calumny.

Defamation was repreſented by the ancients in painting and ſculpture, by a hagged, deformed woman, ſitting with her mouth open, a black crape on her head, with which ſhe cover'd ſome part of her face. Her tatter'd garment was embroidered with tongues of ſerpents, About her neck hung a rope with a curry comb at the end of it. In her right hand ſhe held a knife, and in her left an over-grown mouſe.

Defa'matory [*diffamatoire*, F. *diffamatorio*, It. *diſfamatório*, Sp.] ſlanderous, abuſive.

To **Defa'me** [*diffamer*, F. *diffamare*, It. *diſfamàr*, Sp. of *defamare*, L.] to backbite or ſpeak evil of, to ſlander, to diſcredit.

Defa'tigable [*defatigabilis*, L.] that may be tired or made weary.

Defa'tigableness [of *defatigabilis*, L.] aptneſs to be tired.

To **Defa'tigate** [*defatigatum*, L.] to weary, to tire.

Defatiga'tion, fatigue, wearineſs. *L.*

Defau'lt [*defaut*, F. *diffalta*, It. *defèto*, Sp. of *faute*, F.] defect, want, a flaw, an imperfection.

To **DEFAULT** [*defaut* of *faute*, F.] to render a perſon liable to ſome forfeit, fine, amercement or puniſhment, by omitting to do ſomething enjoyn'd, or committing ſomething forbid.

DEFAULT [in *common Law*] an offence in omitting to do what ought to be done.

DEFEA'SANCE } [in *Law*] is a condition which relates to a
DEFEI'SANCE } deed, as an obligation, recognizance or ſtatute, which when it has been performed by the obligator or recogniſor, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done.

There is this difference between a *proviſo* or a *condition* in deed, and a *defeaſance*, that the former is annexed or inſerted in the deed or grant; but a defeaſance is commonly a deed by itſelf.

To **DEFEA'T** [*defaire*, F.] to beat, to rout an army; alſo to diſappoint a perſon; to fruſtrate, to make void.

A **DEFEAT** [*defaite*, F.] an entire overthrow or ſlaughter of ſoldiers.

DEFECA'TION [*defæcatio*, L.] a purging from dregs, a refining.

To **DE'FECATE** [*defæcatum*, L.] to clear from dregs.

DEFE'CT [*defaut*, F. *defetto*, It. *defécto*, Sp. of *defectus*, L.] blemiſh, failing, imperfection, want.

Few Men are ſenſible of their own DEFECTS

L. *Suus cuique Crepitus bene olet.* (Every Man's own F--rt has a good Savour.) We eaſily find ſome excuſe or pretext to gloſs over our own frailties, if we are ſenſible of them; but how many are there, who neither are, nor will be convinc'd they have any: but overlook their own, while they are buſy at finding out and carping at thoſe of their Neighbours!

DEFE'CTION [F. of *defectio*, L.] a failing; alſo a revolving or falling off from either the ſtate or church.

DEFE'CTIVE [*defectif*, F. *difettivo*, It. *defetuoſo*, Sp. of *defectivus*, L.] full of defects, faults, imperfect.

DEFE'CTIVENESS [of *defectivus*, L. *defectuoſité*, F.] faultineſs imperfection.

DEFE'CTIVE *Nouns* [with *Gram.*] are ſuch as want either a number, a particular caſe, or are indeclinable.

DEFECTIVE *Verb* [with *Gram.*] a verb which has not all its tenſes.

DEFE'NCE [*defenſe*, F. *difenſione*, It. *defenſa*, Sp. *defenſio*, L.] guard or protection, ſupport or prop; a maintaining, upholding, juſtifying, *F.*

DEFENCE [in *Mil. Aff.*] oppoſition, reſiſtance.

Line of **DEFENCE** *Fichant* [in *Fortif.*] is a right line drawn from the point or vertex of the baſtion to the concourſe of the oppoſite flank with the Courtine.

Line of **DEFENCE** *Raſant* [in *Fortif.*] is the face of the baſtion continued to the Courtine.

DEFENCE [in *Law*] that reply which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration is produced, and then to proceed either in his plea or to *imparle*.

DEFE'NCE, protection, countenance, vindication, *F.*

DEFENSI s properly repreſented in painting and ſculpture by the Goddeſs *Minerva*, conſider'd in her double capacity, either as Goddeſs of arms or art, both being neceſſary to defence; in compleat armour and a ſword in her right hand, to ſhew that defence has occaſion to act upon the offenſive ſometimes as well as upon the defenſive; a ſhield in her left hand, as an emblem of protection, and at her feet a hedge-hog, as her general ſymbol, becauſe that creature, when in danger, rolls it-ſelf up in its prickly skin and bids defiance.

DEFE'NCELESS. not having any defence.

DEFE'NCES (in *Heraldry*) are the weapons of any beaſt, as the horns of a ſtag, the paws of a lion, the tusks of a wild boar, *&c.*

DEFENCES (in *Fortification*) are all thoſe works of what ſort ſoever, which cover and defend the oppoſite poſts, as *Flanks*, *Parapets*, &c.

To be in a Poſture of **DEFENCE**, is to be provided and in readineſs to oppoſe an enemy.

To **DEFE'ND** (*defendre*, F. *difendere*, It. *defender*, Sp. and Port. of *defendere*, L.) to ſtand in defence of, to protect or ſupport, to uphold or bear out, to aſſert or maintain; alſo to juſtify.

To **DEFE'ND** (*Ant*, *Stat.*) to prohibit or forbid.

DEFE'NDABLE (of *defendere*, L. *defendre*, F.) that may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT } (*défendeur*, F. *difenditore*, It. *defendidòr*, Sp.)
DEFENDER } (*Com. Law*) is he that is ſued in an action perſonal; as *tenant* is one who is ſued in an action real.

DEFENDE'MUS (*Law* Word) uſed in feoffments, which bindeth the donor and his heirs to defend the donee, if any one goes about to lay any ſervitude on the thing given, other than is contained in the donation.

Se **DEFENDE'NDO** (*i. e.* in defending himſelf) a term uſed when one kills another *in his own defence*, which juſtifies the fact.

DEFE'NDER *of the Faith*, a title given by Pope *Leo* X. to our King *Henry* VIII. on account of his writing againſt *Martin Luther*.

DEFE'NDERE *Se* (*Doomſday Book*) to be taxed for a certain quantity of land, *L.*

DEFE'NDERE *Se per Corpus*, *&c.* (*Old Law*) to offer combat or duel, as an appeal or trial at law.

DEFENDERS, in ancient times, dignitaries in church and ſtate, whoſe buſineſs was to take care of the preſervation of the publick weal, to protect the poor and helpleſs, and maintain the intereſt and cauſes of the church.

DEFE'NSA, a park or place fenced in for deer.

DEFE'NSIBLE, that may be defended.

DEFE'NSIBLENESS [of *defenſus*, L.] capableneſs of being defended.

DEFE'NSITIVES [with *Surgeons*] bandages, plaſters, or the like, uſed in curing of wounds, to moderate the violence of the pain, impreſſion of the external air, *&c.*

DEFE'NSIVÆ, the lords or earls of the marches, the defenders or wards of the country.

DEFE'NSIVE } [*defenſif*, F. *difenſivo*, It. *defenſivo*, Sp.]
DEFE'NSITIVE } that which ſerves to defend, proper for defence.

DEFE'NSIVES } [with *Phyſicians*, &c.] medicines out-
DEFE'NSATIVES } wardly applied, to prevent an inflammation.

DEFENSIVELY, in one's own defence.

In **DEFE'NSO** [*Old Law Term*] any meadow ground laid in for hay; or any part of a wood, where cattle were not ſuffered to run, but were encloſed and fenced up, to ſecure the growth of the underwood.

DEFE'NSUM [*Old Law*] any encloſure or fenced ground.

To **DEFE'R** [*differer*, F. *differire*, It. *diferìr*, Sp. of *deferre*, L.] to delay or put off.

DE'FERENCE, ſubmiſſion, reſpect, regard; alſo condeſcenſion, compliance, *F.*

DEFERENT [with *Aſtronomers*] an imaginary orb or circle in the *Ptolemaick* ſyſtem, which is ſuppoſed as it were to carry about the body of the planet. It is the ſame with *Eccentrick*.

DEFERENTS [with *Anatomiſts*] thoſe veſſels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DEFERVE'SCENCE [of *deferveſcentia*, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFFAI'T (in *Blazonry*) is uſed to ſignify the head of a beaſt cut off ſmooth, the ſame as *Decapite*, which ſee, *F.*

DEFI'ANCE [*defi* of *defier*, F.] a challenge.

DEFI'CIENCY } [*deficienza*, It. of *deficientia*, L.] de-
DEFI'CIENTNESS } fect, coming ſhort, want, failing.

DEFI'CIENT [*deficiente*, It. of *deficiens*, L.] failing, wanting, inſolvent.

DEFICIENT *Hyperbola*, a curve of that denomination, having only one aſymptote and two hyperbolical legs, running out infinitely towards the ſides of the aſſymptote, but the contrary ways.

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are numbers, all whoſe parts added together, amount to leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are, as 8, whoſe parts 1, 2 and 4 make but 7, and ſo the parts of 16 make but 15, *&c.*

To **DEFI'LE** [of *de* and ꝼulan, *Sax.*] to pollute or corrupt; alſo to dawb or ſtain, to deflower or raviſh.

To **DEFI'LE** [*defiler*, F. *ſfilare*, It.] to file off, to march file by file.

DEFILE } [in *Military Affair*,] a ſtraight, narrow lane or
DEFILEE } paſſage, through which a company of horſe or foot can paſs only in file, by making a ſmall front, *F.*

To **DEFILE**, is to reduce an army to a ſmall front, to march thro' a narrow place.

DEFI'LEMENT, a defiling or polluting, alſo pollution.

To **DEFI'NE** [*definïr*, F. and Sp. *definire*, It. and L.] to declare or explain, to determine or decide; alſo to appoint.

DE'FINITE [*defini*, F. *diffinito*, It. *difinido*, Sp. *definitus*, L.] certain, limited or bounded.

DE'FINITENESS [of *definitus*, L. *defini*, F.] certainty, limitedneſs.

DEFINI'TION [F. *diffiniziono*, It. *difinicìon*, Sp. of *definitio*, L.] a ſhort and plain deſcription of a thing, with its nature and principal properties; alſo a deciſion or determination of an affair: or it is an exact deſcription, explaining a thing by ſpiritual attributes.

Three things are neceſſary to make a definition good.

1. It muſt be univerſal, *i. e.* it muſt contain the whole thing deſired.

2. It muſt be proper, it muſt agree with the thing defined.

3. It muſt be clearer than the thing defined, *i. e.* it ought to render the idea more plain and diſtinct, and make us (as much as can be) to underſtand the nature of it, and be ſerviceable to us to give a reaſon of its principal properties.

DEFINI'TION [with *Logicians*] an unfolding the eſſence or being of a thing, by its kind and difference.

DEFINITION [with *Mathemat.*] is an explanation of the terms or words uſed for explaining the thing treated of.

DEFI'NITIVE [*definitif*, F. *deffinitivo*, It. *definitivo*, Sp. of *definitivus*.

definitivus, L.] that ſerves to define or decide; alſo deciſive, poſitive, expreſs.

Defi'nitively, deciſively, poſitively.

Defi'nitiveness [of *definitif*, F. *definitivus*, L.] deciſiveneſs, *&c.*

To **Defla'grate** [*deflagratum*, L.] to inkindle and burn off in a crucible, a mixture of ſalt or ſome mineral body with a ſulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of a Mineral.

Deflagra'tion, a burning or conſuming with Fire.

Defle'ction, a bending or bowing down; alſo a turning aſide or out of the Way, *L.*

Deflection [in *Navigation*] the tending of a Ship from her true Courſe, by Reaſon of Currents, *&c.* which divert or turn her out of the right Way.

Defle'xure [*deflexura*, L.] a bending down, or turning aſide or out of the Way.

Defl'ection [*of the Rays of Light*] a bending downwards, a turning aſide, a Property different both from *Reflection* and *Refraction*, the ſame which is called *Inflection* by Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

Deflora'tion } ravishing; the taking away a Woman's
Deflow'ering } Virginity; alſo a taking away the Beauty of a Thing.

To **Deflo'wer** [*deflorer*, L. F. *desflorár*, Sp. *deflorare*, It. & L.] to raviſh, &c

Deflow'erment, a deflowering; alſo the ſuffering of that act.

De'fluous [*defluus*, L.] flowing down, falling, ſhedding.

Deflu'vium, a flowing down; a falling off as hair, a moulting, *L.*

Defluvium [among *Botaniſts*] a diſeaſe in Trees, whereby they loſe their bark. This Diſtemper proceeds from a ſharp humour that diſſolves the glue, by means of which the bark is faſtened to the wood; and ſometimes it is occaſioned by too great drought, *L.*

Deelu'xion [*Fluxion*, F. *Fluſſione*, It. of *Defluxio*, L. with *Phyſicians*] a flowing down of humours to any inferior part of the body.

Defo'rcement [in *Law*] a with-holding Lands or tenements by force, from the right owner.

Defo'rceur } [*Law Term*] one who overcomes and caſts
Defo'rciant } another out of poſſeſſion by force, in which
Defo'rsour } reſpect it differs from a diſſeiſor, who does it without force.

To **Defo'rm** [*difformer*, F. *difformare*, It. of *deformare*, L.] to ſpoil the form of, to disfigure, to deface.

Deforma'tion, a defacing, ſpoiling the form of, *&c.* L.

Defo'rmed, disfigur'd, ugly.

Defo'rmedly, in a disfigur'd, ugly manner.

Defo'rmity } [*deformité*, F. *difformità*, It. *disformi-*
Defo'rmedness } *dád*, Sp. *deformitas*, L.] uglineſs, ill-favouredneſs; a diſpleaſing or painful idea, which is excited in the mind on account of ſome object that wants that uniformity that conſtitutes beauty.

To **Defrau'd** [*frauder*, F. *defraudár*, Sp. *defraudare*, It. and L.] to rob or deprive by a wile or trick, to cozen or cheat; alſo to deceive or beguile.

To **Defray'** [*defrayer*, F.] to diſcharge expences, to bear the charges.

Defray'ment [of *defrayer*, F.] the Payment of Expences.

Defrica'tion, a Rubbing off, *L.*

De'ftardar, the Treaſurer of the Revenues of the Turkiſh and Perſian Empires.

Defu'nct [*defunt*, F. *defunto*, It. *difunto*, Sp. of *defunctus*, L.] deceaſed, dead.

Defy' [*defier*, F.] to out brave, to challenge.

Dege'neracy [*degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate ſtate and condition.

To **Dege'nerate** [*dégenerer*, F. *degenerare*, It. *degenerár*, Sp. of *degeneratum*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baſer kind; to grow Worſe, to corrupt.

Dege'nerated [ſpoken of *Plants*] grown wild.

Dege'nerateness [*degeneratio*, L.] degeneracy, a being grown wild, out of kind, *&c.*

Degenera'tion [F. *degenerazione*, It. *degeneracion*, Sp. of *degeneratio*, L.] the act of failing or declining from a more perfect or valuable kind or condition to a leſs; to deviate from the virtue of Anceſtors.

Dege'nerous [*degener*, L.] degenerated, baſe, vile.

To **Deglu'tinate**, to unglue.

Deglu'tinated [*deglutinatus*, L.] unglued.

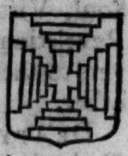
Degluti'tion, a ſwallowing down; that action in living Creatures, by which that which is chew'd in the mouth, or any liquor, deſcends into the ſtomach by the motion and contraction of the fibres of the gullet.

De'gmos [of δάκνω, *Gr.* to bite] that gnawing at the upper orifice of the ſtomach, generally called the heart-burn.

To **Degra'de** [*degrader*, F. *degradare*, It. *degradár*, Sp of *de* and *gradus*, L.] to put a perſon from his dignity, to deprive him of his office or title.

Degrada'tion [F. *digradazione*, It. of *degradatio*, L.] a degrading, the act of depriving or ſtripping a perſon for ever of a dignity or degree of honour, *&c.*

Degrada'tion [among *Painters*], is the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkip, ſo that they appear there as they would to an eye, placed at a diſtance from them.



Degra'ded [in *Heraldry*, of *gradus*, L. a Step] as a Croſs degraded is one that has Steps at each End, as in the Figure.

To **Degra'vate** [*degravatum*, L.] to make heavy, to burden.

Degree' [*degré*, F.] Step; alſo any State or Condition, that is as it were aſcending and deſcending.

Degree [with *Aſtronomers*] is the 360th part of the circumference of any circle; a degree is divided into 60 parts called *Minutes*, and each *Minute* into 60 parts called *Seconds*, and ſo into *Thirds*, *&c.* The Space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to 60 miles on earth.

Degree [in *Fortification*] is a ſmall part of an arch of a circle (the circle containing 360 degrees) which ſerves for the meaſuring the content of the angle, ſo an angle is ſaid to be of 10, 20, 30, 40. 50 or 60 degrees, *&c.*

Degree [with *Phyſicians*, &c.] is the intenſeneſs or remiſneſs of any quality hot or cold, in any plant, drug, mineral, or mixt body.

Parodick **Degree** [in *Algebra*] is the index or exponent of any power; ſo in numbers, 1. is the parodick degree, or exponent of the root or ſide; 2. of the ſquare, 3. of the cube, *&c.*

Degrees *of Fire* [with *Chymiſts*] are accounted four. The firſt is the moſt gentle heat of all, made only by two or three coals; the 2d a degree of heat juſt to warm the veſſel ſenſibly, made by four or five coals, and ſo that a man may endure his hand upon it for ſome time; the 3d is when there is heat ſufficient to make a veſſel containing five or ſix quarts of water boil; the 4th degree is as great a heat as can poſſibly be made in a furnace: But all theſe degrees of heat admit of ſome variations, according to the particular circumſtances of the operations, furnace, veſſels, quantity of matter to be heated, *&c.*

Degusta'tion, a taſting, a touching with the lips.

Deho'rs, the outſide of a thing, *F.*

Dehors [in *Fortif.*] all ſorts of ſeparate out-works, as crown-works, half-moons, horn-works, ravelins; made for the ſecurity of a place.

To **Deho'rt** [*dehortari*, L.] to diſſuade, to adviſe to the contrary.

Dehorta'tion, a diſſuaſion, *L.*

Dei'cides [*i. e.* God-killers, *F. deicidi*, It. of *Deus* and *cædes*, L.] a title given to the *Jews* upon account of their killing our Saviour, *L.*

Deifica'tion, a making a God of a Perſon.

Deifo'rm [*deiformis*, L.] of the Form of God, God-like.

To **De'ify** } [*deifier*, F. of *Deus* a God, and *facere*, to
To **De'ifie** } make, L.] to make a God of one.

To **Deje'ct** [*dejectum*, Sup. *L.*] to caſt down, to afflict, to ſink the ſpirits.

Deje'cted, caſt down, afflicted.

Deje'ctedly, after a dejected manner.

Deje'ctedness } [*dejectio*, L.] a being caſt down, a low-
Deje'ction } neſs of ſpirits.

Deje'ction [with *Aſtrologers*] is ſaid of the Planets, when in their Detriment, *i. e.* when they have loſt their Force or Influence by Reaſon of Being in Oppoſition to ſome other, which check and contract them.

Dejection [with *Phyſicians*] the Art of Ejecting or Evacuating the Excrements by means of the periſtaltick Motion of the Guts.

Dejera'tion, a Taking a ſolemn Oath, *L.*

Dei judicium [*i. e.* the Judgment of God, ſo called becauſe it was accounted an Appeal to God for the Juſtice of a Cauſe; and that the Deciſion was according to the Appointment of divine Promiſe] the old *Saxon* Manner of Trial by *Ordeal*.

To **Deign** [*daigner*, F. *degnaro*, It. *dignár*, Sp. *dignari*, L.] to vouchſave kindly, to grant graciouſly or mercifully.

Deincli'ners [in *Dialling*] ſuch dials as both decline and incline, or recline at the ſame time.

To **Dei'ntegrate** [*deintegratum*, L.] to ſpoil, to take from the whole, to diminiſh.

Dei'parous [*deiparus*, of *Deus* a God, and *pario*, to bring forth] that beareth or bringeth forth a God.

Deipnoso'phists [of δεῖπνον a Supper, and σοφιστὴς, a Sophiſter, *Gr.*] a Company of wiſe Men or Philoſophers who uſed to hold Diſcourſes at Eating.

Deis [in ſome *Engliſh Monaſteries*] a Name anciently given to the upper Table.

De'ism [*deiſme*, F. *deiſmo*, It. and Sp. of *Deus*, God, *L.*] the Belief of Deiſts.

Dei'stical [of *deiſte*, F. of *deus*, L.] of Deiſm or Deiſts.

Dei'sticalness [of *deiſte*, F. of *deus*, L.] deiſtical Principles.

De'ists [*deiſtes*, F. *deiſte*, It. *deiſtas*, Sp. of *deus*, L. God] a Sect among the Chriſtians of moſt or all Denominations, who believe there is one God, a Providence, the Immortality of the Soul, Virtue and Vice, Rewards and Puniſhments; but reject Revelation, and believe no more than what natural Light diſcovers to them, nor any Article of the Chriſtian Religion or any other.

De'ity [*deità*, It. *deidàd*, Sp.] the Nature and Eſſence of God, the Godhead.

De'ities [*deitas*, L. Θεότης, *Gr.*] of theſe the *Greeks* had a great Number, and alſo the *Romans*, of Gods, Goddeſſes, and demi-Gods, even to the Number of ſeveral Thouſands having a Deity for every Thing. This Multiplicity of Deities was for the Satisfaction of the ignorant People, who could not comprehend how one and the ſame Deity could be diffuſed through all the Parts of the Univerſe; and therefore many Gods were deviſed, The Chief of theſe were *Jupiter* the God of Thunder, *Juno* of Riches, *Venus* of Beauty, *Mars* of War, *Minerva* of Wiſdom, *Apollo* of Phyſick, *Mercury* of Eloquence, *Neptune* of the Sea, *Saturn* of Time, *Bacchus* of Wine, *Diana* of Hunting. *Veſta* of Earth, *Victoria* of Victory, *Cupid* of Love, *Nemes* of Revenge, the *Furies* of Puniſhment, the *Parcæ* of Deſtiny, *Fortuna* of Fortune, the *Indigites*, the *Virtues*, to whom were erected Temples, as *Peace*, *Concord*, &c. the *Semones* or half Men, &c. and each God had his particular Sacrifice; the Bull to one, the Ram to another, &c. to each of theſe was aſſigned his particular Bird; as the Eagle to *Jupiter*, the Raven to *Apollo*, &c.

They had alſo their particular Trees; *Jupiter* had the Oak, and *Apollo* the Laurel, &c.

They had alſo proper Creatures to draw their Chariots; as *Jupiter*, *Sol*, &c. Horſes, *Juno* Peacocks, &c.

They had alſo their particular Arms; as *Jupiter* had a Thunder-bolt, *Mars* a Sword, *Saturn* a Scythe, *Minerva* her Lance, *Mercury* his Caduceus, *Bacchus* his Thyrſus, *Hercules* his Club, and *Vulcan* his Tongs.

Deiviri'le [among *School-Divines*] is a Term uſed to ſignify ſomething both divine and human, of *deus* God, and *virilis* pertaining to Man.

Dejuga'tion, an Unyoaking, *L.*

Delacera'tion, a tearing in pieces, *L.*

Delacryma'tion, falling down of the humours, the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much, *L.*

Delacta'tion, a weaning from the breaſt, *L.*

Dela'psed [with *Phyſicians*] a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, guts, &c.

Dela'ssible [*delaſſibilis*, L.] that may be tired.

Delassa'tion, a tiring or wearying, *L.*

Dela'tion, a private accuſation, *L.*

Dela'tor [L. *delatore*, It.] an Informer or Accuſer.

To Delay' [*delayer*, F. *dilatàr*, Sp.] to defer or put off from day to day, or time to time.

He who promiſes and Delays loſes his Thanks.

Lat. *Gratia ab Officio, quod mora tardat, abeſt.* And with Reaſon, for a long Expectation and Dependance may be of more Prejudice, than the Benefit of the Promiſe can repair, if at laſt perform'd. And therefore the *Latins* ſay: *Qui cito dat, bis dat.* (He who gives quickly gives twice.)

After a Delay comes a Let.

Buſineſs put off generally meets with a Hinderance, or is quite forgot.

A Delay [*delai*, F.] a put off, a ſtop or ſtay.

Delay'ed *Wine*, Wine mingled with Water.

Dele'ctable [F. *dilettabile*, It. of *delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleaſant.

Dele'ctableness, delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

Dele'ctably, delightfully, pleaſantly.

Delecta'neous [*delectaneus*, L.] delightſome, pleaſant.

Delecta'tion [F. *dilettazione*, It. *delectacion*, Sp. of *delectatio*, L.] delight or pleaſure.

To De'legate [*deleguer*, F. *delegàr*, Sp. of *delegare*, It. and L.] to depute or appoint by extraordinary Commiſſion, certain Judges to hear and determine a particular Cauſe.

De'legate [*delegué*, F. *delegato*, It. *delegàdor*, Sp. of *delegatus*, L.] one appointed, as a *Judge delegate*, or one that is commiſſioned to execute Judgment in the Place of an eccleſiaſtical or civil Judge.

De'legates, are Commiſſioners of Appeal, appointed by the King under the great Seal in Caſes of Appeals from the eccleſiaſtical Court.

Delega'tion [F. *delegazione*, It. *delegacion*, Sp. of *delegatio*, L.] an Appointment of Delegates or Commiſſioners to take Cognizance of particular Cauſes.

Delegation [*Civil Law*] is when a debtor appoints one who is a debtor to him, to anſwer a creditor in his place.

To De'le }
To Dele'te } [of *delere*, L.] to blot out.

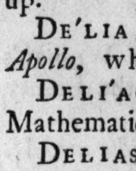
Delete'rious *Medicines*, are ſuch as are of a poiſonous quality.

Dele'tery [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, deſtructive.

Del'etion, a blotting out; alſo a deſtroying, *L.*

Delet'rium [prob. of δελέω, *Gr.* to hurt] any thing that is of a deadly, poiſonous or miſchievous quality.

Delf [of delfan. *Sax.* to ſdelve or dig] a mine or quarry.



Delf }
Delfe } [in *Heraldry*] a ſquare borne in the middle of an eſcutcheon, ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſquare ſod or turf; an abatement of honour belonging to one that has revoked his challenge or eaten his words. See the eſcutcheon.

Delf *of Coals*, coals lying in veins before they are digged up.

De'lia, certain Feſtivals anciently celebrated in honour of *Apollo*, who was ſurnamed *Delius*.

Deli'acal *Problem*, a famous Problem among the ancient Mathematicians about doubling the cube.

Deliasts, the Perſons appointed to perform the Ceremonies of this Feſtival, were certain Citizens deputed to go on an Embaſſy or rather Pilgrimage to the Temple of *Apollo*, at *Delos*. They were crown'd with *Laurel*, the whole deputation ſet out on five veſſels, carrying with them all things neceſſary for the feaſt and ſacrifices. After the ſacrifice a number of young men and maids danc'd round the altar, a dance in which by their various motions and directions, they repreſented the turnings and windings of the labyrinth. During the time of the performance of theſe ceremonies no criminal might be executed, and hence by reaſon of the *Delia*, they waited 30 days to give the poiſon to *Socrates*.

Delibated [*delibatus*, L.] taſted.

Deli'berative [*deliberatif*, F. *deliberativo*, It. of *deliberativus*, L] belonging to deliberation.

Deli'berative *Rhetorick*, is that which is employed in proving a thing, or convincing an aſſembly of it, in order to induce them to put it in execution.

To Deli'berate [*deliberer*, F. *deliberare*, It. *deliberàr*, Sp. of *deliberatum*, L.] to weigh in mind, to ponder upon; alſo to conſult, to debate.

Delibera'tion } [F. *deliberazione*, It. *deliberacion*, Sp.
Deli'berateness } of *deliberatio*, L.] a conſulting, &c.

Deli'berately, on purpoſe, deſignedly, adviſedly.

Delibra'tion, a pilling or taking off the bark, L.

De'licacy } [*delicateſſe*, F. *delicatezza*, It. *delica-*
De'licateness } *déza*, Sp. of *deliciæ*, L.] daintineſs, niceneſs, tenderneſs.

De'licate [*delicat*, F. *delicato*, It. *delicádo*, Sp. and Port. of *delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

De'licately, daintily, neatly, &c.

De'licatude [*delicatudo*, L.] deliciousneſs.

Deli'ciousness [of *delicioſus*, L.] ſweetneſs in taſte, &c.

Delicio'sity [*delicioſitas*, L] deliciouſneſs.

Delicio'se } [*delicieux*, F. *delizióſo*, F. *delicióſo*, Sp. of
Deli'cious } *delicioſus*, L.] very delicious or ſweet.

Deli'ciously, ſweetly, charmingly.

Deli'ct [*delictum*, L.] an offence.

Deliga'tion, a ſwathing, a bandage of any kind, *L.*

Deligation [in *Surgery*] that Part of the Art that concerns Binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c.

To Deli'ght [*dilettare*, It. *deleitàr*, Sp. and Port. of *delectare*, L.] to afford delight; alſo to take pleaſure in.

Delight [*delice* F. *dilettto*, It. *deléyte*, Sp. of *delectatio*, L.] delectation, pleaſure, joy.

Delight is painted in the figure of a youth in his prime. with an agreeable aſpect, clad in green, a colour delightful to the eye; a Garland of roſes on his head, a violin in his hand, a ſword by his ſide, muſick and other books on one ſide of him, on the other two doves billing, and behind him ſeveral people at a diſtanee diverting themſelves in different manners.

Deli'ghtful [of *delight* and *full*, *delitoſo*, Sp. and Port.] pleaſant, agreeable.

Delightfully, pleaſantly, agreeably.

Deli'ghtfulness } [of *deliciæ*, L. *delice*, F. and ful-
Deli'ghtsomness } neſſe, *Sax.*] great pleaſantneſs.

Deli'ghtsome, pleaſant, delightfull.

Deli'ghtsomely, pleaſantly, delightfully.

To Deli'neate [*delinear*, Sp. *delineare*, It. and L.] to draw the outlines, to pourtray, &c.

Delinea'tion [F. *delineazione*, It. *deleneacion*, Sp. of *delineatio*, L.] the making of a rude draught.

Deli'niment [*delinimentum*, L.] a mitigating or aſſwaging.

Deli'nquency [*delinquentia*, L.] a failing in one's duty, an offending, faultineſs.

DELI'NQUENT [*delinquant*, F. *delinquente*, It. & Sp. *delinquens*, L.] a criminal, an offender.

DELIQUA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the preparing of things melted upon the fire.

DELI'QUIUM, a draining or pouring out; alſo defect, loſs, want; ſwooning away. *L.*

DELI'QUIUM [with *Chymiſts*] a diſtillation by the force of fire, or a diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. Thus ſalt of tartar being ſet in a cellar, or ſome cool place, and open, till it run into a kind of water, is by Chymiſts call'd *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*

DELIQUIUM *animi*, a fainting away or ſwooning, *L.*

DELI'RAMENT [*deliramentum*, L.] a dotage or doting.

To DELIRATE [*être en delire*, F. *delirare*, It. and L.] to dote, to be light-headed.

DELI'RIOUS [of *delirium*, L. *delirio*, It.] doting or being light-headed.

DELI'RIUM [*delire*, F. *delirio*, It.] a depraved action, as well in regard to the imagination and thoughts, as to the memory.

DELIRIUM [with *Phyſicians*] the frantick or idle talk of perſons in a fever, being a failure in the imagination and judgment, cauſed by a tumultuary and diſorderly motion of the animal ſpirits.

To DELI'VER [*delivrer*, F. *librar*, Sp. *livrar*, Port. *liberare*, It. and L. leveren, *Du.* lieffern, G.] to give or give out, or put into one's hands; to ſet free or at liberty; to ſave or reſcue; to releaſe, to rid of; alſo to lay a woman in child-birth; likewiſe to utter.

DELI'VERANCE [*delivrance*, F. *deliveranza*, It.] a ſetting free; a releaſe, the delivering up or ſurrendring of a thing.

To wage DELIVERANCE [*Law* Phraſe] is to give ſecurity that a thing ſhall be delivered up.

DELI'VERER [of *delivrer*, F. *liberateur*, F. *liberatore*, It. *liberator*, L.] one who frees from.

DELI'VERY, a delivering or giving; the laying or being laid of a woman in child-birth; alſo the utterance in ſpeaking.

Clerk of the DELI'VERIES, an officer who draws up orders for the delivering ſtores or proviſions.

DELITIGA'TION, a ſtriving. a chiding, a contending, *L.*

DELPHI'NIUM [δελφίνιον, *Gr.*] the herb lark-ſpur, *L.*

DE'LPHIN [in *Aſtronomy*] a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of ten ſtars.

DELTOIDES [of Δ the *Greek* δέλτα, and εἶδος ſhape] a triangular muſcle ariſing from the *clavicula*, from the upper proceſs of the ſhoulder blade; as alſo from the proceſs of the ſame, called *ſpiniforme*, and is faſten'd to the middle of the ſhoulder-bone, which it lifts directly upwards, *&c.*

DELTOTO'N [δελτωτὸν, Gr.] a conſtellation or cluſter of ſix ſtars, in form reſembling the letter Δ, call'd otherwiſe *Triangulus ſeptentrionalis.*

To DELU'DE [*deludere*, It. and L.] to mock, to beguile, to play the fool with, to chouſe, cheat, or deceive.

To DELVE [ꝺelꝼan, *Sax.* delven, *Du*] to dig.

A DELVE *of Coals*, *i. e.* a certain qurntity of coals digged in the mine or pit.

DE'LUGE [F. *diluvio*, It. and Sp. *deluvio*, Port. *diluvium*, L.] an inundation or overflowing of the earth, either in part or the whole by water.

DELUGED, drowned, as *deluged in Tears.*

DELUMBA'TION, a beating, a breaking of the loins, *L.*

DELU'SION [*illuſion*, F, *deluſione*, It. of *deluſio*, L] impoſture, deceit, cheat.

DELU'SIVE }
DELU'SORY } [of *deluſor*, L.] apt to delude, to deceive or beguile.

DE'MAGOGUE [δεμαγωγὸς, of δέμας the body, and ἀγωγὸς, *Gr.*] a leader of the people, a ring-leader of the rabble, the head of a faction; alſo a popular and factious orator.

DEMAI'N }
DEMEAN }
DEMESN } [*domaine*, F. *dominio*, It.] that land which a man holds originally of himſelf, which the *Civilians* call *Dominicum*, and is oppoſed to *Foedum* or fee, which ſignifies land held of a ſuperior lord. Indeed (the land of the crown only excepted) there is no land that is not held of ſome ſuperior; becauſe all, either mediately or immediately, do depend on the crown; ſo that when a man in pleading, would intimate that his land is his own, he pleads *that he was ſeized or poſeſſed thereof in his demain as of fee*; and by this he means, that tho' his land be to him and his heirs for ever; yet it is not true demain, but depends upon a ſuperior lord.

Ancient DEMAIN [in *Civil Law*] a tenure, by which crown lands were held in the time of *William the Conqueror*, and alſo ſome time before.

To DEMA'ND [*demander*, F. *demandare*, It. *demandàr*, Sp. and Port.] to aſk, to require, to lay claim to.

DEMAND [*demande*, F. *domanda*, It. *demânda*. Sp.] an aſking any thing of another with a ſort of authority; a claim; a ſearch after.

DEMAND [in *Law*] a claim or calling upon a perſon for any thing due.

DEMANDA'TION, a commiſſion or committing unto, *L.*

DEMA'NDANT [*demandeur*, F. *demandador*, Sp] (in *Law*) the proſecutor in a real action; ſo termed becauſe he demands lands, *&c.* and is the ſame as the *plaintiff* in a perſonal action.

To DEMEAN *one's Self* [*ſe demener*, F. *to be always in action.*] to carry or behave himſelf; to act well or ill.

DEMEA'NOUR [of *ſe demener*, F.] carriage, behaviour.

DEMEMBRE'E [in *Heraldry*] is when an animal is diſmembered, *i. e.* his limbs torn off from his body, *F.*

To DEME'NTATE (*dementare*, L.) to make mad.

DEMENTA'TION, a making mad, *L.*

DEMEMBRE' [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify that the limbs are cut off from the body, *F.*

DEME'RIT (*demerite*, F. *demerito*, It. *deſmérito*, Sp. of *demereor*, L.) ill deſerving.

To DEMERIT (*demeriter*, F. *demeritare*, It.) to do a thing worthy of blame or puniſhment.

DEME'RSED [*demerſus*, L.] plunged, drowned.

DEMERSION [with *Chymiſts*] the putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor, *L.*

DEMI [*demi*, F. *dimidium*. L.] a half; a word uſed in compoſition.

DEMI *Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] a baſtion that has only one face and one flank.

DEMI }
DEME } [at *Magdalen* college in *oxford*] a half-fellow.

DEMI *air.* See *Demi volt.*

DEMI *Cannon* a ſort of piece of ordinance or great gun.

DEMI *Canon of the leaſt ſize* [with *Gunners*] a great gun, carrying a ball of 6 inches diameter, and 30 pound weight, requires a charge of 14 pound of powder, and will carry a ball point blank 156 places. This gun weighs 5400 pounds; is in length from 10 to 11 feet, and the diameter at the bore is 6 inches one fourth.

DEMI *Cannon Ordinary* [with *Gunners*] carries a ball of 6 inches 1-6th diameter, and 32 pound weight; requires a charge of 17 pound and half of powder, weighs 5600 pound; is in length 12 foot; the diameter at the bore, 6 inches and a half, and carries a ball 162 paces.

DEMI *Cannon extraordinary* with *Gunners*] carries a ball of 6 inches 5-8ths diameter, and 36 pounds weight; requires a charge of 18 pound of powder; weighs 6000 pound; is in length 13 foot; the diameter at the bore is 6 inches 3-4ths, and carries a ball upon a point blank 180 paces.

DEMI-CHASE *Boots*, a ſort of riding boots for ſummer.

DEMI-CROSS [with *Navigators*] an inſtrument to take the height of the ſun or ſtars.

DEMI-CULVERINE [of *demi* and *coulevrine* F.] a piece of ordinance of ſeveral ſorts.

DEMI-CULVERINE *Ordinary* [with *Gunners*] is in weight 2700 pound, is 10 foot long; diameter at the bore 4 inches and half; requires a charge of 7 pound, 4 ounces of powder; the ball is 4 inches 1-4th diameter, and in weight 10 pound 11 ounces; and ſhoots upon a point blank 175 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE *of the leaſt ſize*, is a piece of ordnance, in weight 2000 pound; in length, from 9 to 10 foot. the diameter at the bore 4 inches 1-4th; requires a charge of 6 pound 1-4th diameter, will ſhoot upon a point blank 164 paces.

DEMI-CULVERINE *Extraordinary* a piece of ordnance *of* 3000 pound weight, is 10 foot 1-3d long, 4 3-4ths diameter at the bore, requires a charge of 8 pound and a half of powder, and a ball of 4 inches and a half diameter, and 12 pound 11 ounces weight, and will ſhoot upon a point blank, 178 paces.

DEMI-*Diſtance of Polygons* in *Fortif.*] is the diſtance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEMI-GANTLET [with *Surgeons*] a bandage uſed in ſetting diſjointed fingers.

DEMI-DITONE with *Muſ.*] the ſame as *Tierce Minor.*

DEMI *Gods* [among the *Heathens*] thoſe heroes that were of human nature, and by them accounted among the gods, as *Hercules*, &c.

DEMI-GORGE [in *Fortif.*] is half the gorge or entrance into the baſtion, but not taken from angle to angle, where the baſtion joins the courtin, but from the angle at the flank to the center of the baſtion, or the angle that the courtins would make, if they were thus lengthned to meet in the baſtion.

DEMI *Haque*, a ſort of gun. See *Haque.*

DEMI *Lune* a half moon, *F*,

DEMI *Sang* [*Law* Term) of the half blood; as when a man has iſſue by his wife, either ſon or daughter, and upon the death of his wife he marries another, and has alſo a ſon or daughter by her, theſe ſons or daughters are commonly called *half-brothers*; or *half-ſiſters*, or of the *half-blood*, F.

DEMIGRA'TION, a removing or ſhifting of quarters or dwellings, *L.*

DEMI *Quaver* (in *Muſick*) the half of a ſemi quaver-

To Deme'ntate [*dementare*, L. of *de* priv. and *mens*, L. the mind] to render or make mad.

Dementated [*dementatus*, L.] made or rendred mad.

To Demetalize [of *de* priv. and *metallum*, L.] to deprive a metal of its metallick qualities.

Demi-*Semi-Quaver* (in *Muſick*) the leaſt note, 2 of which make a ſemi quaver, 4 a quaver, 8 a crotchet.

Demi-*Sextile* (with *Aſtronomers*) one of the new aſpects, when 2 planets or ſtars are diſtant 30 degrees from one another.

Demi'se (*Law* Term) a letting or making over of lands or tenements, *&c.* by leaſe or will; alſo the death of a king.

To Demi'se (prob. of *demittere*, L.) to farm or let.

Demi'ssion, a letting or caſting down, an abatement, *F.* of *L.*

De'mivolt (in the *Manage*) one of the 7 artificial motions of a horſe, when his fore-parts are more raiſed than in the *terra a terra*; but the motion of his legs is not ſo quick as in the *terra a terra*.

Demiu'rgical [*demiurgicus*, L. δημιουργικὸς of δῆμος the publick, and ἔργον work, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a creator.

Demiurgus [δημιουργος, *Gr.*] a maker of a body; a creator.

Demo'cracy [*democracie*, F. *democrazia*, It. *democracia*, Sp. *democratia*, L. of δημοκρατία of δῆμος the people, and κρατέω to exerciſe power over, *Gr.*] a form of government where the ſupreme or legiſlative power is lodged in the common people, or perſons choſen out from them

Democracy, or a democratical government, has been repreſented iconologically by a woman in a mean but decent habit, to repreſent the condition of the common people, crown'd with a chaplet of vine leaves, wreath'd, with a branch of elm to denote union, holding in one hand a pomegranate, as an emblem of the people aſſembled in one body: and in the other ſerpents, becauſe they are contented to remain in a low ſtate, and don't aſpire to higher things. Corn lying on the ground, and ſacks of corn round about her, to ſhew that a publick proviſion for the neceſſities of every one maintains peace and union.

Democra'tical [*democratique*, F. *democratico*, It, and Sp. *democraticus*, L. of *Gr.*] pertaining to a democracy.

Democri'tick [of *Democritus*, the philoſopher, who laughed at all the world] of, or like *Democritus*.

To Demo'lish [*démolir*, F. *demolire*, It. of *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built; to ruin or raze buildings.

Demoli'tion [F. *demolizione*, It. of *demolitio*, L.] a throwing, pulling down, *&c.*

De'mon [F. *demonio*, It. and Sp. *dæmon*, L. δαίμων Gr.] a ſpirit good or evil, the devil.

Demo'niack [*demoniaque*, F. *demoniaco*, It. of *dæmoniacus*, L. of δαιμονιακὸς of δαιμων, *Gr.* a ſpirit good or evil] a perſon poſſeſſed with a ſpirit or devil.

Demoniacks, a ſect who held that the devils ſhall be ſaved at the end of the world.

Demonial } [*dæmoniacus*, L.] of or pertaining to de-
Demoniacal } moniacks; deviliſh.

Demono'cracy [of δαίμων, and κρατεία power, *Gr.*] the government of devils.

Demono'latry [of δαίμων and λατρεία, Gr.] devil worſhip.

Demono'locy [of δαίμων, and λόγος a word or ſpeech] a treatiſe of devils or evil ſpirits.

Demons [Δαίμων, according to ſome of δάζεσθαι to diſtribute, to adminiſter, others of δειμαίνω to make afraid, others of δαεῖν *Gr.* to know] were certain ſpirits or *genii*, who are reported to have appeared to men, either to ſerve them or do them hurt. The *Chaldæans* were the firſt that entertain'd the notion of them, and from them it ſpread to the other nations, as the *Egyptians*, *&c.* the firſt of whoſe demons was *Mercury* or *Theut*. The notion of them was carried from *Egypt* into *Greece* by *Pythagoras* and *Thales*. And *Plato* falling in with the notion of demons, explain'd it more fully and diſtinctly than any of the Philoſophers before him had done. By Demons he underſtood ſpirits inferior to gods, and yet ſuperior to men; which inhabited the middle region of the air and kept up the communication between them, carrying the offerings and prayers of men to the gods, and bringing the will of the gods to men; but he allow'd of none but good and beneficent ones. But his diſciples afterwards not being able to account for or give the reaſon of evil, adopted another ſort of Demons, who were maleficent and enemies to mankind. The *Iſraelites* alſo, by their commerce with the *Chaldæans*, receiv'd the notion of Demons; but by *Demon* they did underſtand the devil or a wicked ſpirit, nor was it uſed in that ſenſe but by the *Evangeliſts* and ſome modern *Jews*. The *Phenicians* call'd them בעלים *Baalim*, their ſupreme Being was בעל *Baal* or מלך *Moloch*.

Demo'nstrable [Sp. *demontrable*, F. *dimoſtrabile*, It. of *demonſtrabilis*, L.] that may be demonſtrated.

Demo'nstrableness, plainneſs or eaſineſs to be demonſtrated, capableneſs of demonſtration.

Demonstrably, clearly, evidently.

To Demo'nstrate [*demontrer*, F. *dimoſtrare*, It. *demonſtrar*, Sp. *demonſtrare*, L.] to ſhew plainly, to prove evidently or unanſwerably.

Demonstra'tion [F. *dimoſtrazione*, It. *demonſtracion*, Sp. of *demonſtratio*, L.] a ſhewing or making plain, a clear proof.

Demonstration [with *Philoſophers*] a ſyllogiſm in form, containing the clear and invincible truth of a propoſition.

Demonstra'tion [with *Logicians*] an argument ſo convincing, that the concluſion muſt neceſſarily be infallible.

Demonstrations [with *Algebraiſts*] are evident, undoubted proofs, in order for the manifeſtion of ſuch theorems and canons as are analytically ſound out

Affirmative Demonstration, is one which proceeding by affirmative and evident propoſitions, dependant on each other, ends in the thing to be demonſtrated.

A Negative Demonstration, is one whereby a thing is ſhewn to be ſuch from ſome abſurdity that would follow, if it were otherwiſe.

A Demonstration *a Priori*, one whereby an effect is proved from a cauſe; or a concluſion by ſomething previous, either a or an antecedent.

A Demonstration *a poſteriore*, is one whereby either a cauſe is proved from an effect, or a concluſion by ſomething poſterior, either an effect or a conſequent.

A Geometrical Demonstration, one framed from reaſoning, drawn from the elements of *Euclid*.

A Mechanical Demonstration, is one whoſe reaſonings are drawn from rules of mechanicks.

Demonstration [with *Mathematic.*] a chain of arguments depending one upon another, and originally founded on firſt and ſelf-evident principles, or plain propoſitions raiſed and proved from them; ſo that in the concluſion, it ends in the invincible proof of the thing to be demonſtrated.

Demo'nstrative [*demonſtratif*, F. *dimoſtrativo*, It. *demonſtrativo*, Sp. of *demonſtrativus*, L.] that proves beyond contradiction.

Demo'nstrative [with *Rhetoricians*] one of the *genera* or kinds of eloquence, uſed in the compoſing panegyricks, invectives, *&c.*

Demo'nstratively, evidently, viſibly.

Demo'nstrativeness, aptneſs for demonſtration.

Demo'nstratory [*demonſtratorius*, L.] belonging to demonſtration.

To Demu'lge [*demulgere*, L.] to aſſwage.

Demu're [prob. of *des mœurs*, F. over-mannerly or Demuth, *Teut.* gravity] affectedly grave, reſerved or baſhful.

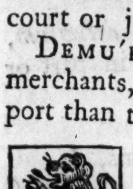
Demurely, reſervedly, with an affected gravity.

Demu'reness, reſervedneſs, affected gravity.

To Demu'rr [*demeurer*, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in doubts or objections in a ſuit; to delay or put off a further hearing. In *Chancery*, a defendant demurs to a Plaintiff's bill, by affirming that it is defective in ſuch or ſuch a point, and demands the judgment of the court upon it, if he ſhall be obliged to make any farther or other anſwer to it.

Demu'rrer [*Law* Term] a pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action, which requires ſome time to be taken for the court or judges to take the matter into farther conſideration.

Demu'rrage [in *Commerce*] is an allowance made by the merchants, to the maſter of a ſhip, for ſtaying longer in the port than the time at firſt appointed for his departure.



Demy [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify one half as demy lion. See the figure, *F.*

Den [ꝺen, *Sax.*] a cave; or a lodging place for wild beaſts.

Den [in *Old Records*] a low place, and is added to the names of ſeveral towns and villages in the ſame ſenſe, as *Tenderden* in *Kent*, &c.

Den *and* stroud [*Old Law* Term] liberty for ſhips to run aground or come on ſhore.

Dena terræ [in *Doomſday-Book*] a hollow place between two hills, L.

Denariata terræ [*Old Records*] the fourth part of an acre of land, L.

Denarii de charitate, *Whitſun*-farthings, an ancient cuſtomary oblation to the cathedral about *Whitſuntide*, when the prieſt of the pariſh, and many of the pariſhioners went to viſit mother church.

Denarius, a *Roman* ſilver coin, marked with the letter X, it being in value 10 *Aſſes*, or about 7 pence half-penny *Engliſh*, L.

Denar'ius Dei [i. e. *God's penny*] earneſt money; ſo termed, becauſe in ancient times, the money that was laid down to bind any bargain or agreement. was given to god *i. e.* either to the church or poor, L.

Denarius *Tertius Comitatus* [*Law* Term] a third part of the profits, which ariſe from the county courts, which were paid to the earl of the country; the other two parts being reſerved for the king, L.

DENARIUS *Sancti Petri*, *Rome*-ſcot or *Peter*-pence, which ſee, *L.*

DENARRABLE [*denarrabilis*, L.] that may be related,

DENARRA'TION, a narration, *L.*

DE'NARY [*denarius*, L.] of or pertaining to ten.

DENA'TES the ſame as *Penates*, which ſee.

DENBE'RA, place for the running of hogs, a low valley for the pannage or feeding of ſwine, *Old Rec.*

DENCHE' } [in *Heraldry*] a term applied to the ordinaries
DE'NCHEE } in a ſhield, when they are edged with teeth or indented.

DENDRI'TES [of δένδρον, *Gr.*] a ſort of whitiſh or aſh-coloured ſtones, which are ſeen on trees, ſhrubs. &c.

DANDRO'CISSON [δενδρόκισσος, *Gr.*] a ſort of ivy that grows without tree or wall; tree or ſtandard ivy, *L.*

DENDROIDES [δενδροειδὴς, Gr.] a kind of ſpurge full of branches; tree-ſpurge, *L.*

DENDRO'LOGY [of δένδρον a tree, and λὴγω, Gr. to ſay or treat] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of trees.

DENDROLIBANUS, the herb roſe-mary, *Gr.* of *L.*

DENDROMA'LACHE [δενδρομαλαχὴ, *Gr.*] the herb tree-mallows, *L.*

DENDRO'PHORI, thoſe who performed that office in the dendrophoria.

DE'NDRON [δένδρον, Gr.] a tree.

DENDROPHORI'A [Δενδροφορία of δένδρον a tree, and φέρω to bear, *Gr.*] a ceremony performed in the ſacrifices of *Bacchus*, *Cybele*, &c. of carrying trees thro' a city. The pine-tree which was carried in proceſſion, was afterwards planted in memory of that under which *Atys*, the favourite of the goddeſs *Cybele* mutilated himſelf; they alſo crowned the branches of this tree in imitation of *Cybele*'s doing the ſame; and they covered its trunk with wool, in imitation of the goddeſs's having cover'd the breaſt of *Atys* with the ſame.

DENEB [with *Aſtronomers*] a ſtar called otherwiſe *Cauda lucida*, or the lion's-tail.

DENEGA'TION, a denial or denying, *L.*

DENELAGE, the laws which the *Danes* enacted while they had the dominion here in *England*.

DENI'AL [*deni*, F.] a denying or refuſing.

DENI'ER, a *French* braſs coin, in value 3 tenths of a farthing *Engliſh*.

To DE'NIGRATE [*denigratum*, L.] to make black.

DENIGRA'TURE (*denigratura*, L.) a making black.

D'ENISON } [of dinaſwr, or dienſydd, *C. Brit.* according
DE'NIZEN } to *M. Davis*, but of *dinaiſon*. F. *N. B.* is no Fr. Word) a donation according to *Minſhew*] a foreigner enfranchiſed by the king's charter, and made capable of bearing any office, purchaſing and enjoying all privileges except inheritting lands by deſcent,

To DENO'MINATE [*denommer*, F. *denominare*, It. *denominàr*, Sp. *denominatum*, L.] to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION [F. *denominazione*, It. *denominaciòn*, Sp. of *denominatio*, L.] a naming or giving a name; alſo the name it ſelf.

DENO'MINATIVES [with *Logicians*] are terms which take their original and name from others.

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction* [in *Arithmetick*] is that part of the fraction that ſtands below the line of ſeparation, which always ſignifies into how many parts the integer is divided, as $\frac{1}{3}$.

DENOMINATOR [*of any Proportion*] is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent of ſuch a ratio by its conſequent.

DENOMINA'TRIX, ſhe that denominates or names, *L.*

DENOTA'TION, a marking or noting, *L.*

To DENO'TE [*dénoter*, F. *denotare*, It. and L.] to ſhew by a mark, to ſignify.

To DENOU'NCE [*denunciatum*, L. *dénoncer*, F. *denuntiare*, It. *denunciàr*, Sp,] to proclaim publickly, and commonly uſed of threatnings.

DENS CANINUS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb dog's-tooth; ſo called, becauſe the leaves of its flowers reſemble a dog's tooth, *L.*

DENS LEONIS [with *Botaniſts*] the herb dandelion, or lion's tooth.

DENSE [F. *denſo*, It. and Sp. of *denſus*, L.] thick, oppoſed in philoſophy to the term *thin*.

DENSA'TION, a making thick.

DE'NSITY } [*denſité*, F. *denſità*, It. of *denſitás*, *L.*] a qua-
DE'NSENESS } lity belonging to compact bodies; thickneſs; a property of bodies, whereby they contain ſuch a quantity of matter under ſuch a bulk.

DENT [of *dent*, F. *dente*, It. *dens*, L. a tooth] a notch in or about the edges of a thing.

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *bordure dent*, is when the out-line of it is notched in and out.

To DENT [*denteler*, F. *dentare*. It. *dentàr*, Sp.] to notch.

DENTA'GRA [of *dens*, L. a tooth, and ἄγρα a capture or ſeizure] the tooth-ache.

DE'NTAL, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

DENTALIS *Lapis* (in *Pharmacy*) a kind of ſhell, which being pulveriz'd, is uſed in medicaments as an excellent *Alkali*.

DENTALS (*dentales*, L.) ſuch letters, in pronouncing which, the teeth are abſolutely neceſſary, are by Grammarians ſo call'd.

DENTA'RPAGA [of *dens*, L. a tooth, and ἁρπάζω, *Gr.*] a ſurgeon's inſtrument for drawing teeth

DENTA'TED [*dentatus*, L.] having teeth.

DENTI'CULATED [*denticulatus*, L.] having teeth, or jagged.

DE'NTED [of *dentatus*, L.] having notches like teeth.

DENTED *Verge* [with *Botaniſts*] leaves of plants notched about the edges.

DE'NTES *ſapientiæ* [*i. e.* the teeth of wiſdom, ſo called becauſe perſons are come to years of diſcretion at the time of their growth] two double teeth behind the reſt, which ſpring up about the 20th year or upwards, having lain hid in their ſockets.

DE'NTICLES } (*denticules*, F. *dentelli*, It.) (with *Architects*)
DE'NTILS } a member of the *Ionic* Cornice, ſquare, and cut out at convenient diſtances, which gives it the form of a ſet of teeth.

DENTIDUCUM (of *dentes*, L. the teeth, and *duco*, L. to draw) an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

DENTI'LOQUIST (*dentiloquus*, L.) one that ſpeaketh thro' the teeth.

DENTI'LOQUY (*dentiloquium*, L.) a ſpeaking through the teeth.

DENTISCA'LPIUM, an inſtrument for cleaning the teeth.

DENTI'TION, the time when children breed their teeth, which is about the ſeventh month, *L.*

DE'NTIFRICE (F. *dentifricium*, L.) a medicine for the ſcouring, cleanſing and whitening of teeth.

To DENUDATE } (*denudare*, L.) to make naked or bare.
To DENUDE }

DENUDATED (*denudatus*, L.) made naked or bare.

DENUDA'TION, a making bare or naked, L.

DENTI'TION, a breeding of the teeth, *L.*

DENUMER'ATION, a preſent paying down of money.

DENU'NTIATED [*denuntiatus*, L.] denounced.

DENUNCIA'TION [*denonciation*, F. *denunziazione*, It. *denunciaciòn*, Sp. of *denunciatio*, L.] a denouncing or giving warning, a proclaiming.

To DENY' (*denegare*, L. *denier*, F.) not to grant or admit of, to refuſe, to gainſay or diſown.

To DEOBSTRUC'T (with *Phyſicians*) is to remove obſtructions or ſtoppages; to open the pores of the body.

DEO'BSTRUENTS (*deobſtruentia*, L.) ſuch medicines as are good to open obſtructions.

DE'ODAND (*deodandum*, *qu. Dandum Deo*, i. e. to be devoted to God) a thing as it were forfeited to God, to attone for the violent death of a man by miſadventure; as if a man were killed by the accidental fall of a tree, or run over by a cart-wheel; then the tree or cart-wheel or cart and horſes is to be ſold, and the money to be given to the poor.

DEONERA'NDO *pro rata portione*, a writ that lies for one that is diſtrained for a rent, that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him, *L.*

To DEO'PPILATE [of *de* and *oppilare*, L.] to open obſtructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE } [of *de* and *oppilatum*, L.] ſerving to
DEO'PPILATORY } remove obſtructions for ſtoppages.

DEO'PPILATIVES [in *Pharmacy*] medicines which ſoften, reſolve and remove obſtructions.

DEOSCULA'TLON an eager kiſſing, L.

To DEPAI'NT [*depingere* and It. L. *depeindre* Fr.] to make the repreſentaton, paſſage or thing with a pen.

To DEPAINT [in a *figurative Senſe*] to ſet forth the noble actions or vices of any Perſon in words,

To DEPA'RT [*partir*, F. *partire*, It. *partìr*, Sp.] to get away from a place.

A DEPA'RT [with *Chymiſts*] an operation, ſo named becauſe the particles of ſilver are made to depart from gold or ſome other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way.

DEPART *from the Plea* } [*Law* Term] is when a man pleads
DEPARTURE } in bar of an action, and a reply being made to his plea in the rejoinder, he ſhews another matter contrary to his firſt plea.

DEPA'RTERS [of *Gold*, &c.] artiſts who purify and ſeparate thoſe metals from the coarſer ſort.

DEPARTURE *in deſpight of the Court* [*Law Phraſe*] is when the defendant appears to the action which has been brought againſt him, and makes default afterwards.

DEPA'SCENT [*depaſcens*, L.] feeding greedily.

To DEPAU'PERATE [*depauperatum*, L.] to impoveriſh or make poor.

DEPAUPERA'TION, a making poor. *L.*

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing the prince or common-wealth; an imbezzling the publick treaſure, *L.*

DEPECULA'TOR, one that robs the common-wealth; or imbezzles the publick treaſure, *L.*

DEPENCILLED } [of *de* and *penecillus*, L. a pencil] de-
DEPENSILLED } ſigned or drawn out with a pencil.

TO DEPEND [*dependre*, F. *dipendere*, It. *dependèr*, Sp. *dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely upon; to proceed from.

DEPE'NDENCE } [*dépendance*, F. *dependenza*, It. *dependén-*
DEPE'NDENCY } *cia*, Sp. of *dependens*, L.] a reſting, ſtaying or relying upon; alſo ſubjection, inferiority or relation to.

A DEPE'NDANT [*dependente*, It. *dependens*, L.] one who depends on, or is ſuſtained by another.

DEPE'NDENT [*dependant*, F. *dependente*, It- *dependiénte*. Sp. of *dependens*, L.] depending.

TO DEPHLE'GMATE [in *Chymiſtry*] is to clear any thing from phlegm or water; as a ſpirit is ſaid to be well dephlegmated, when it is made pure by being rectified and diſtilled over again, and either wholly, or as much as may be cleared of all water and phlegm.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, the ſeparating the phlegm or ſuperfluous water from a ſpirit by repeated diſtillations.

DEPILA'TION [F. *depilazione*, It. of *depilatio*, L.] a pulling off the hair.

DEPILATORY [*depilatoire*, F. *dipiletorio*, It. of *depilatorius*, L.] a medicine to cauſe the hair to come off.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of plants, *L.*

DEPLO'RABLE [F. *deplorabile*, It. of *deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, lamentableneſs.

DEPLORABLY, lamentably.

DEPLORA'TION, a lamenting or bewalling, *L.*

TO DEPLO'RE [*déplorer*, F. *deplorare*, It. and L.] to lament or bewail one's misfortunes.

DEPLU'MATED [*deplumatus*, L.] having the feathers taken off.

DEPLUMA'TION; a plucking off feathers *L.*

DEPLUMATION [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling of the eye-lids when the hairs fall off from the eye-brows, *L.*

DEPLU'MED [*deplumé*, F.] deplumated.

TO DEPLUME [*deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the feathers, to unfeather.

To DEPONE [*deporre*, It. *deponèr*, Sp. of *deponere*, L. to lay down] to give in evidence.

DEPO'NENT (*deponens*, L.) a perſon who gives information upon oath before a magiſtrate.

DEPONENT *Verb* [with *Grammarians*] a verb which has a poſitive form, but an active ſignification. (*deponente*, It. of *deponens*, L.)

TO DEPO'PULATE [*depeupler*, F. *dipopolare*, It. *deſpoblàr*, Sp. *depopulatum*, L.] to unpeople, to ſpoil or lay a country, *&c.* waſte.

DEPOPULA'TION (*deſpoblaciòn*, Sp. of *depopulatio*, L.) an unpeopling, a laying a country waſte, *&c.*

DEPOPULATO'RES *agrorum* (*Law Term*) great offenders, ſo ſtiled, becauſe they unpeopled and laid waſte whole towns, *L.*

DEPO'RT, deportment, behaviour. *Milton.*

TO DEPO'RT (*comporter*, F. in the latter ſenſe, *comportare*, It. the ſame, *deportare*, L.) to carry away; alſo to demean or behave one's ſelf.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away, *L.*

DEPORTATION [among the *Romans*] a ſort of baniſhment, by which ſome iſland or other was aſſigned for the baniſhed perſon to abide in, with a prohibition not to ſtir out upon pain of death, *L.*

DEPOSI'TION [F. *depoſizione*, It. of *depoſitio*, L.] a depoſing from, or depriving of ſome dignity; alſo what is given in evidence.

DEPORTMENT [*déportement*, F. *portamento*, It.] carriage, behaviour.

TO DEPO'SE [*depoſitum*, L. *depoſer*, F. *diporre*, It.] to give teſtimony about any matter; alſo to put down, to dethrone a ſoveraign prince.

DEPO'SITARY [*depoſitaire*, F. *dipoſitario*, It. *depoſitario*, Sp. *depoſitarius*, L,] the truſtee or perſon into whoſe hands a pledge or thing is lodged.

DEPOST [*depoſitum*, L.] the thing put into the hands of another to keep.

DEPO'SIT [*depoſitum*, L, *depòt*, F. *dipoſito*, It.] a pledge.

DEPOSITIO [with *Grammarians*] the ending of the dimenſions of a *Greek* or *Latin* verſe: ſo as to find out whether it be perfect, redundant or deficient, *L.*

TO DEPO'SITE [*dépoſer*, F. *dipoſitare*, It. *depoſitàr*, Sp. *depoſitum*, L.] to lay down or truſt a thing, with any one; alſo to lay in a place.

DEPOSI'TION, that which is laid down, *L.*

DEPOSITION [in *Law*] a teſtimony given in a court or before a magiſtrate in writing, of what a man hath ſeen or heard.

DEPO'SITUM, a pledge leſt in the hands of another, or in a place; alſo a wager, *L.*

Simple DEPOSITUM [in *Law*] is either *neceſſary*, or *voluntary*; neceſſary as in caſe of *Fire*, *Shipwreck*, &c.

Voluntary DEPOSITUM, that which is committed by choice.

Judiciary DEPOSITUM; is when a thing, the right of which is conteſted between two or more perſons, is depoſited in the hands of a third perſon, by the decree of the judge.

DEPOST, a depoſition.

DEPRAVA'TION [F. *dipravazione*, It. *depravaciòn*, Sp. of *depravatio*, L.] a depraving, marring, corrupting, a ſpoiling or making bad.

TO DEPRA'VE [*depraver*, F. *dipravare*, It. *depravàr*, Sp. of *depravare*, L.] to corrupt, marr or ſpoil.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a radicated or rooted habit of naughtineſs.

DEPRA'VITY, depraved or corrupted nature, habit, *&c.* depravedneſs.

DE'PRECABLE [*deprecabilis*, L.] that may be intreated.

TO DE'PRECATE [*deprecari*, L.] to pray againſt any diſtreſs or calamity.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying againſt, as when perſons endeavour by prayer to divert the judgments of God, or ſome calamities that threaten them, *L.*

DEPREGATION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator invokes the aid of ſome perſon or thing; or prays for ſome evil puniſhment to befall him, who ſpeaks falſely, either himſelf or his adverſary.

DEPRECA'TIVE, ſerving to deprecate.

TO DEPRE'CIATE [*dépriſer*, F. *deſpreciàr*, Sp. of *depreciatum*, L.] to run down the price of, to undervalue.

DEPRECIATED [*depreciatus*, L] cried down in price, undervalued.

DEPREDA'TION [F. *depredazione*, It. of *deprædatio*, L.] a preying upon, a robbing or ſpoiling.

TO DEPREHE'ND [*deprehendere*, L.] to catch or ſeize unawares.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, that may be caught: alſo that may be conceived or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, capableneſs of being caught or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION, a catching or taking at unawares.

TO DEPRE'SS [*depreſſum*, L.] to depreſs or weigh down; to abaſe, bring down, or humble.

To DEPRESS *the Pole* [with *Navig.*] a perſon is ſaid to depreſs the pole, ſo many degrees as he ſails or travels from either pole towards the equinoctial.

DEPRE'SSION [F. *depreſſione*, It. of *depreſſio*, L.] a preſſing or forcing down, an humbling.

DEPRESSION *of an Equation* [with *Algebraiſts*] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms, by diviſion.

DEPRESSION *of a Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a planet is in a ſign which is oppoſite to that of its exaltation.

DEPRESSION *of a ſtar below the Horizon* [with *Aſtron.*] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the ark of the *vertical* circle or *azimuth*, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, one who preſſes or keeps down. L.

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the ear in beaſts, which ſerves to depreſs or let fall the ear, call'd alſo *deprimens*, *&c* L.

DEPRESSOR *Labii Inferioris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle lying between the *depreſſores labiorum communes*, and poſſeſſing that part of the jaw, call'd the chin, and is inſerted into the nether lip, and in preſſing it down, it turns it outwards.

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the inferior edge of the jaw-bone ſide-ways, and then aſcends directly to the corner of the lips; this and its partner acting with the *Quadrati*, expreſs a ſorrowful countenance, in dragging down the corners of the mouth and cheeks, L.

DEPRESSOR *Oculi* [*Anat.*] a pair of muſcles ſpringing from each corner of the eye, and anſwered by another of the like figure and ſtructure in the lower eye lid, L.

DEPRESSO'RES *Naſi* [with *Anat.*] a pair of muſcles that ariſe from the *Os maxillare*, and are inſerted into the extremeties of the *Alæ*, which they pull downwards.

DE'PRIMENS [with *Anat.*] one of the ſtrait muſcles, which, moves the globe or ball of the eye, which ſerves to pull it downwards; it is alſo called *Humilis*, L.

DEPRE'TIATED [*depretiatus*, L.] leſſened in the price, undervalued, vilify'd.

DEPRETIA'TION, an undervaluing, a leſſening the eſteem or value, *&c.* L.

TO DEPRI'VE [*priver*, F. *privare*, It. *privàr*, Sp. *deprivare* L.] to bereave or rob of a thing.

DEPRIVA'TION [*privation*, F. *privazione*, It. *privaciòn*, Sp. of *privatio*, L.] a bereaving or taking away; as when any perſon is deprived of any thing, or depoſed from his preferment.

DEPRIVA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] the act of diveſting or taking away a ſpiritual promotion or dignity.

DEPRIVA'TION *a beneficio*, is when for ſome great crime a miniſter is wholly and for ever deprived of his benefice or living

DEPRIVATION [illegible] *officio*, is when a miniſter is for ever deprived of his orders, *L.*

DEPTH [𝔡𝔦𝔢𝔭𝔱𝔢, *Du.* 𝔡𝔢𝔢𝔭𝔱𝔢, *L. G.* 𝔱𝔦𝔢𝔣𝔣𝔢, *H. G.*] deepneſs, profundity.

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battallion* [in the *Military Art*] is the number of men there is in the file; that of the battalion being generally ſix, and that of the ſquadron three.

To DEPTHEN [𝔡𝔦𝔢𝔭𝔢𝔫, *Du.* 𝔳𝔢𝔯𝔱𝔦𝔢𝔣𝔣𝔢𝔫, *H. G.*] to deepen or make deeper.

To DEPU'CELATE [*depucéler*, F.] to deflower, to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'LSION, a driving, thruſting or beating away, *L.*

DEPU'LSORY [*depulſorius*, L.] putting away, averting.

To DE'PURATE [*depuratum*, L.] to purify, to ſeparate the pure from the impure part of any thing.

DEPURA'TION [*depurazione*, It. of *depuratio*, L.] (with *Surgeons*] the cleanſing of any body from its excrementitious dregs, filth, or more groſs parts, *L.*

DEPU'RED, purified, defecated or cleared from dregs,

DEPUTA'TION [F. *deputazione*, It.] an appointing with a ſpecial commiſſion; alſo the inſtrument, commiſſion or warrant that ſome officers of the cuſtoms, *&c.* act by.

To DEPU'TE [in a *Body Politick*] is to ſend ſome of the members to a prince or ſtate: either to pay homage, to make remonſtrance, to be preſent at debates, *&c.*

To DEPU'TE [*deputer*, F. *deputàr*, Sp. *deputare*, It. and L.] to appoint, to act in the ſtead of another.

DE'PUTY [*deputé*, F. *deputato*, It. *diputádo*, Sp. of *deputatus*, L.] a lieutenant or perſon appointed to govern or act in the place of another.

DEPUTY [in the ſenſe of the *Law*] one who executes any office, *&c.* in the right of another man; for whoſe miſdemeanour or forfeiture, the perſon for whom he acts ſhall loſe his office.

To DERAI'GN [*Old Law*, of *derationare*, Lat. Barbar.] to prove or juſtify.

DERAI'GNMENT [in *Law*] a deraigning or proving.

DERAI'GNMENT [with *Civilians*] a diſcharge of a profeſſion; a term ſometimes apply'd to ſuch religious perſons, who forſook their orders.

DE'RAS [δέρας, Gr.] the skin.

DEREI'GNE } [in *Law*] the proof of a thing that a perſon
DEREI'NE } denies to be done by himſelf.

DERELI'CT [*derelitto*, It. of *derelictus*, L.] utterly forſaken, left deſtitute.

DERELI'CT *Lands*, ſuch lands as are forſaken by the ſea.

DERELI'CTION [*derelizione*, It. of *derelictio*, L.] an utter leaving or forſaking; alſo being left or forſaken utterly.

DERELI'CTS [in *Civil Law*] ſuch goods as are wilfully thrown away or relinquiſhed by the owner.

To DERI'DE [*deridere*, It. and L.] to laugh a perſon to ſcorn, to mock, to flout or fleer at.

DERI'SION [F. and Sp. *deriſione*, It. of *deriſio*, L.] deriding, laughing or mocking.

DERI'SORY [*deriſorius*, L.] ridiculous, alſo to be laughed at.

DERIVA'TION [F. *derivazione*, It. *derivacion*, Sp. *derivatio*, L. of *de* and *rivus*, a river or ſtream, *L.*] properly a draining of water or turning its courſe.

DERIVATION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure which joins words together, which are derived one from another, as *diſcreet*, *diſcretion.*

DERIVATION [with *Grammar.*] is the tracing a word from its original, *L.*

DERIVATION [with *Phyſicians*] is the drawing of a humour from one part to another.

DERI'VATIVE [*derivatif*, F. *derivativo*, It. of *derivativus*, L.] deriving, drawing or taking from another.

DERIVATIVELY, in a derivative manner, *in oppoſition to Originally.*

To DERI'VE [*deriver*, F. *derivàr*, Sp. *derivare*, It. and L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from the original.

DE'RMA [δέρμα, Gr.] the skin of an animal covering the whole body, immediately under the cuticle or ſcarf-skin.

DERMATO'DES [of δέρμα the skin, *Gr.*] an epithet given to the exterior membrane that inveſts the brain, skin-like.

To DE'ROGATE [*déroger*, F. *derogare*, It. *derogàr*, Sp. *derogatum*, L.] to leſſen, to take off from the worth of a thing or perſon, to diſparage; alſo to ſwerve from.

DEROGA'TION [F. *derogazione*, It. *derogaciòn*, Sp. of *derogatio*, L.] a detracting from the worth of, *&c.*

DERO'GATIVE [*derogativus*, L.] derogatory, detracting from the worth of.

DERO'GATORINESS, tendency to derogate.

DERO'GATORY [*derogatoire*, F. *derogatorio*, It and Sp. *derogatorius*, L.] the ſame as *Derogative.*

DEROGATORILY, in a detracting manner.

DERVI'CES } [דרויש, a beggar *Heb.*] among the *Turks* a
DERVISES } ſort of monks, who profeſs extreme poverty, and lead a very auſtere life. The *Derviſes*, called alſo *Mevelavites*, of one *Mevelava* the founder, affect a great deal of modeſty, humility, patience and charity; they go bare-legg'd and open-breaſted, and the better to inure themſelves to patience, frequently burn themſelves with a red hot iron. They have meetings on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*, at which the ſuperior of their houſe is preſent; at which meetings one of them plays all the while on a flute (which inſtrument they highly eſteem as conſecrated by *Jacob* and the Old Teſtament, ſhepherds who ſung the praiſes of God (upon it), the reſt dance, turning their bodies round with an incredible ſwiftneſs, having inured themſelves to this exerciſe from their youth: this they do in memory of their patriarch *Mevelava*, who, they ſay, turned round continually for the ſpace of four days, without any food or refreſhment, after which he fell into an extaſy, and received wonderful revelations for the eſtabliſhment of their order. The greateſt part of theſe *Derviſes* are *Chaldæans*, who apply themſelves to legerdemain poſtures, *&c.* to amuſe the people; others practice ſorcery and magick, and all of them drink wine, brandy, and other ſtrong liquors, contrary to the principles of *Mahomet*; and this they do to make them gay, as their order requires.

DERUNCINA'TION, a cutting off buſhes or trees, or any thing that incumbers the ground, L.

DESARCINA'TION, a taking of baggage, an unloading, L.

DESART, v. *Deſert.*

To DESCA'NT [in *Muſick*] is to run a diviſion or variety, with the inſtrument or voice.

To DESCANT [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] is to paraphraſe ingeniouſly on a pleaſing ſubject; alſo to render a thing more plain by enlarging the diſcourſe.

DESCANT [in *Muſick*] the art of compoſing in ſeveral parts.

Plain DESCANT, is the ground or foundation of muſical compoſitions, conſiſting entirely in the orderly placing of many concords.

Figurate DESCANT } is that part in the air of muſick, where-
Florid DESCANT } in ſome diſcords are intermixt with the concords, and may well be termed the ornamental and rhetorical part of muſick, in regard that here are introduced all the varieties of points, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatſoever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition.

DESCANT *Double*, is when the parts are ſo contriv'd that the treble may be made the baſs, and *e contra*, the baſs the treble.

DESCANT [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] a continued diſcourſe or comment, or large paraphraſe on any ſubject.

To DESCE'ND [*deſcendre*, F. *diſcendere*, It. *deſcendèr*, Sp. of *deſcendere*, L.] to go, come, ſtep, or be carried down; to draw or derive one's original from, or come of a family; alſo to condeſcend or ſtoop to.

DESCE'NDANTS [of *deſcendens*, L.] offspring, poſterity, progeny, *F.*

DESCE'NDABLE, which may deſcend or be deſcended, or gone down.

DESCE'NDING [*deſcendens*, L.] falling or moving from above downwards.

DESCENDING *Latitude* [*Aſtron.*] is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator.

DESCENDANT [in *Genealogy*] a term relative to *aſcendant*, and is apply'd to a perſon who is born or iſſued from other than he refered to.

DESCE'NSION, a deſcending or going down, L.

DESCENSION [with *Chymiſts*] the falling downwards of the eſſential juice, diſſolved from the diſtilled matter.

DESCENSION *of a ſign* [with *Aſtron*] is an arch of the equator, which ſets with ſuch a ſign or part of the zodiack, or any planet therein, being either direct or oblique.

DESCE'NSION *Oblique* [with *Aſtronomers*] is a part of the equator which deſcends or ſets with the ſun or ſtar, or any point of the heavens in an oblique ſphere.

DESCENSION *Right* [*Aſtron.*] is an arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar that is in it, below the horizon of a right ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL *Difference* [*Aſtron.*] is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion of the ſame ſtar.

DESCENSO'RIUM [with *Chymiſts*] is a furnace to diſtil with *per deſcenſum, i. e.* by cauſing the vapours to deſcend or fall downwards.

DESCE'NT [*deſcenſus*, L. *deſcente*, F.] the coming or going down of any thing from above; alſo the ſteep ſide of a hill; alſo a birth or extraction.

Lineal DESCENT, is that which is convey'd down in a right line from the grandfather to the father, and from the father to the ſon, from the ſon to the grandſon.

Collateral DESCENT, is that which ſprings out of the ſide of the line or blood, as from a man to his brothers nephew, *&c.*

DESCENT [in *Mechanicks*] is the motion or intendency of a body towards the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely.

DESCENT *into a moat or Ditch* [in *Fortif.*] is a deep digging into the earth of the cover'd way, in the form of a trench; the top of which is covered with planks or wattles bound cloſe together, and well loaded with earth, to ſecure the ſoldiers againſt fire, in their paſſage into the moat or ditch.

Descent [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed to ſignify coming down; as a *lion in deſcent*, is a lion coming down, *i. e.* with his heels up towards one of the baſe points, as tho' he were leaping down from ſome high place.

To make a Descent *upon a Country*, is to land on it with invading forces.

Desce'nts [in *Fortif.*] the holes, vaults, and hollow places which are made by undermining the ground.

To Descri'be [in *Geometry*] is to draw a line, to form a circle, ellipſis or parabola, *&c.* with rule and compaſſes.

To Describe [*décrire*, F. *deſcrivere*, It. *deſcrevìr*, Sp. of *deſcribere*, L.] to write out or ſet down in writing.

To Describe [in *Language*] is to explain.

To Describe [in *Drawing*, *Painting*. &c.] is to draw the form of a thing, to repreſent.

A De'scribent [with *Geometricians*] a term uſed to expreſs ſome line or ſurface, which by its motion expreſſes a plain or ſolid figure.

Descri'ption [F. *deſcrizione*, It. *deſcripciòn*, Sp. of *deſcriptio*, L.] as to its outward appearance, reſembles a definition, it is a ſuperficial, inaccurate definition of a thing, giving a ſort of knowledge thereof, from ſome accidents and circumſtances peculiar to it, which determine it enough to give an idea, which may diſtinguiſh it from other things, but without explaining its nature and eſſence.

To Descry' [of *diſcretum*, Sup. of *deſcernere*, L,] to ſpy out or diſcern afar off.

To De'secrate [*deſecrari*, L.] to unhallow, to prophane.

Desecra'tion, an unhallowing, a prophaning, *L.*

Descripts [*deſcripta*, L.] a term us'd by *Botanick* writers for ſuch plants as have been deſcrib'd.

To Dese'rt [*deſertum*, Sup. of *deſerere*, L. *déſerter*, F. *diſertare*, It.] to forſake, to leave alone; alſo to run away from his colours.

De'sert [prob. of *deſervire*, L. or *deſſervir*, F. or *deſerve*, Engl.] merit or worth.

Desert and Reward ſeldom keep Company.

The *Scots* ſay; *He that's firſt up is not always firſt ſerv'd.* It is but too true, that reward does not always follow merit; or at leaſt immediately: But this ought to be no diſcouragement to any one in the purſuit of it; for it will ſoon or late, in one manner or other, in this world or in the next, or at leaſt in the ſatisfaction of a man's own mind.

A Dese'rt [*deſſert*, F.] the laſt courſe of a feaſt, a confectionary or courſe of ſweet-meats.

A De'sert } [F. *deſerto*, It. *deſiérto*, Sp. *deſertum*, L.] a
A De'sart } wilderneſs, a large wild part of a country, a ſolitary loneſome place.

Dese'rter [*deſerteur*, F. *diſertore*, It. *deſertòr*, Sp. and L.] a ſoldier who runs away from his colours, or goes over to the enemy; alſo one who forſakes his prince, his religion, *&c.*

Dese'rtion [F. *deſerzione*, It. of *deſertio*, L.] a deſerting, running from the colours, *&c.*

Dese'rtless, without merit, undeſerving.

To Dese'rve [*deſervire*, L.] to be worthy of either reward or puniſhment.

Firſt Deserve and then deſire

The *Germ.* ſay; **Auf den Verdienſt, folgt der Gewinſt,** (After Deſert follows the Reward.) And tho' it don't always happen according to the *German* Proverb, and perhaps but ſeldom; yet it is neverthleleſs blameable to deſire a reward before it has been deſerv'd; But they that will, muſt be contented to have this proverb hit in their teeth.

Deservedly } juſtly, according to deſert.
Deservingly }

Deshachee' [in *Blazonry*] is a term us'd by *French* heralds, to ſignify that the beaſt has limbs ſeparated from his body, in ſuch manner that they remain upon the eſcutcheon, with only a ſmall ſeparation from their natural places, *F.*

To Desi'ccate [*deſiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

Desicca'tion, a drying up. *L.*

Desi'ccative *Medicines* [*deſiccatif*, F. [*diſeccativo*, It. of L.] thoſe that are of a drying quality.

A Desi'ccative [with *Phyſicians*] a drying plaſter or ointment.

Desidera'ta, things wanted, required or ſought for, *L.*

To Desi'de [*deſidere*. L.] to ſink or fall down.

Desi'diose } [*deſidioſus*, L.] idle, ſlothful, lazy, ſluggiſh
Desi'dious } .

Desi'gn, *reſpecting Arts and Sciences*, denotes the thought, plan, geometrical repreſentation, *&c.*

Design [*deſſein*, F. *diſegno*, It. *deſinio*, Sp. of *deſignatio*, L.] intention or intent; mind, purpoſe, réſolution, enterprize or attempt; contrivance, project.

Design [in *Painting*] the firſt draught or ſketch of a picture, or in general, is the thought that the artiſt had about any great piece; whether the *contours* or out-lines be only drawn, or whether the piece has the ſhadows, or the colours; ſo that if there appears much ſkill or judgment, it is common to ſay, the *Deſign*'s great and noble.

Design [in *Painting*] is alſo uſed to ſig[illegible] the juſt meaſures, proportions and outward forms, which thoſe objects ought to have, which are drawn in imitation of nature, and may be called a *juſt imitation* of nature.

To Design [*deſigner*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, *deſſiner*, F. in the ſecond. *deſegnare*, It. *deſignàr* Sp. of *deſignare*, L.] to appoint, to draw a deſign of any thing; alſo to intend or purpoſe.

Designedly, on purpoſe.

Design (or *Drawing*) is repreſented by a comely youth, becauſe art is more or leſs always ſo; richly clad, as the diligent in all ſciences may be; in his right hand a pair of compaſſes, an inſtrument of great uſe in this art, and in his left a mirrour, as an emblem of the imagination, by the ſtrength of which it chiefly ſubſiſts.

Designa'tion, an appointment, deſignment, nomination; alſo the marking the abutments and boundings of an eſtate.

Designing, having evil deſigns, alſo crafty, ſubtle.

Designingly, in a crafty manner.

Desi'gnment, deſigning, intendment.

Desi'pience [*deſipientia*, L.] indiſcretion, fooliſhneſs.

Desi'pience [with *Phyſicians*] the dotage or raving of a ſick perſon.

Desi'pient [*deſipiens*, L.] fooliſh, doating.

Desi'rable [*deſirable*, F. *deſiderevole*, It.] that is to be deſired or wiſhed for.

Desi'rableness, worthy to be deſired.

Desi're [*deſir*, F. *deſiderio*, It. *deſſeo*, Sp. *diſejo*, Port. *deſiderium*, L.] uneaſineſs of mind on account of the abſence of a thing, the preſent enjoyment of which would afford pleaſure and delight; longing, wiſhing; alſo entreaty or requeſt.

A Desire *after God* has been repreſented by an angel with his breaſt open, his left hand lying on his heart, which is in flames, his right arm ſtretched out, his eyes turn'd up towards heaven, and near him a ſtag drinking out of a fountain.

Evil Desires by a woman almoſt naked, her locks flying looſely about her, ſitting upon a crocodile, and holding a partridge in her hand.

To Desire [*deſiderari*, L. *deſirer*, F. *deſiderare*, It. *deſſeàr*, Sp.] to covet, wiſh or long for; alſo to entreat or pray.

Desi'rous [*deſireux*, F. *deſideroſo*, It. *deſſeoſo*, Sp.] paſſionately deſiring or wiſhing for.

Desirously, ardently, paſſionately.

Desi'rousness, earneſt deſire.

To Desi'st [*ſe deſiſter*, F. *deſiſtìr*, Sp. *deſiſtere*, It. and L.] to ceaſe or leave off, to give over.

Desk [*Deſco*, It. or **Tiſch**, *G.* a table] a writing table, alſo the reader's place in a church.

De'smos [of δέω, Gr. to bind] any bandage.

De'solate [*deſolé*, F. *deſolato*, It. *deſoládo*, Sp. of *deſolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; alſo afflicted, grieved; alſo ſolitary, uninhabited, ruined, laid waſte.

De'solately, ſolitarily, uncomfortably.

De'solateness, ſolitarineſs, uncomfortableneſs, a lying waſte.

Desola'tion [F. *deſolazione*, It. *deſolaciòn*, Sp. of *deſolatio*, L.] a making or being deſolate.

Desolateness } a being deſolate, a lying waſte, a de-
Desolation } ſtruction of whole countries with fire and ſword, utter ruin and deſtruction, *L.*

Deso'latory [*deſolatorius*, L.] making deſolate; belonging to deſolation; comfortleſs.

De son tort de meme [*Law Phraſe*] are words of form in an action of treſpaſs, uſed by way of reply to the plea of the defendant; as when the defendant pleads he did what he was charg'd with by his maſter's order, and the plaintiff replies, he did it of his own proper motion, *F.*

Despai'r [*deſperatio*, L. *deſeſpoir*, F. *diſperazione*, It. *deſeſperaciòn*, Sp. *deſeſperaçam*, Port.] the reflection of the mind upon the unattainableneſs of ſome good; which is the cauſe of different effects in the minds of men, ſometimes cauſing pain or uneaſineſs. and ſometimes unconcernedneſs.

Despair is repreſented by a man in a melancholy poſture and tatter'd garments (to ſhew grief has made him neglect himſelf) opening his breaſt with both hands and looking upon his heart, which is encompaſs'd and gnaw'd by ſerpents, to denote that *Deſpair* is always gnawing the heart.

To Despair [*deſperare*, L. *deſeſperer*, F. *diſperare*, It. *deſeſperar*, Sp. and Port] to be paſt hopes, to have no hope, to give over for loſt or as unattainable.

Despai'ringness [*deſperatio*, L.] a being without hope.

Desperado (*deſperato*, It.) a deſperate man.

De'sperate (*deſeſpéré*, F. *diſperato*, It. *deſeſperado*, Sp. of *deſperatus*, L.) mad, raſh, furious, *&c.* alſo that is deſpaired of.

A Desperate Diſeaſe muſt have a desperate Cure.

De'sperateness (of *deſperare*, L.) hopeleſneſs; alſo daringneſs, furiouſneſs.

Despera'tely, madly, furiouſly, dangerouſly, in deſpair, greatly.

DESPERA'TION [*deſeſpoir*, F. *diſperazione*, It. *deſeſperaciòn*, Sp. of *deſperatio*, L.] a deſpairing or falling into deſpair.

DESPE'CTION, a looking downwards, *L.*

DE'SPICABLE [*deſpicabilis*, L.] deſpiſable, contemptible; alſo baſe, ſorry, vile, mean.

DESPICABLY, baſely, vilely, meanly.

DE'SPICABLENESS, contemptibleneſs. *&c.*

DESPI'CIENT [*deſpiciens*, L.] looking down upon.

DESPI'CIENCE [*deſpicientia*, L.] a deſpiſing or contemning.

DESPI'SABLE [*deſpicabilis*, L.] the ſame as *Deſpicable.*

DESPI'SABLENESS [of *deſpicere*, L, to look down upon] deſervingneſs to be deſpiſed.

To DESPI'SE [*deſpicere*, L. *deſpreciar*, Sp. *deſprezar*, Port. *ſprezzare*, It.] to look upon with diſdain, to ſlight, to ſet at nought, to make no account of.

DESPI'TE [*dépit*, F. *diſpetto*, It. *deſpécho*, Sp.] hatred, malice, ſcorn, grudge, ſpite.

DESPIGHTFULLY, maliciouſly.

To DESPOI'L [*depoüiller*, F. *ſpogliare*, It. *deſpojàr*, Sp. *deſpoliare*, L,] to rob or bereave of, to ſtrip one of his goods.

DESPOLIA'TION, a robbing or ſpoiling, *L.*

To DESPO'ND [*deſpondere*, L.] to deſpair, to loſe courage, to be out of heart.

DESPO'NDENCE } a failing of courage, a being quite diſ-
DESPO'NDENCY } hearten'd.

DESPO'NDENT [*deſpondens*, L.] deſponding, deſpairing.

DESPO'NSATED [*deſponſatus*, L.] affianced, eſpouſed, betrothed.

DESPONSA'TION, a betrothing or giving in marriage.

DE'SPOTE [*deſpota*, L, of δεσπότης, Gr.] a great title anciently given by the *Grecians* to a lord or governour of a country: the title is ſtill uſed in the *Turkiſh* empire, for a prince or governour, as the deſpote of *Valachia.*

DESPO'TICAL } [*deſpotique*, F. *diſpotico*, It. δεσποτικὸς,
DESPO'TICK } of δεσπότης, a lord, *Gr.*] arbitrary, abſolute, ſupreme.

A DESPO'TICAL *Government*, a government when the prince having gain'd an abſolute power over his people, is no longer guided or controll'd by the laws of the country, but governs ſolely by his will and pleaſure.

DESPO'TICALLY, arbitrarily, abſolutely.

DESPO'TICALNESS, arbitrarineſs.

DE'SPOTISM, deſpotick government.

DESPOU'ILLE [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify the whole caſe or ſkin of a beaſt, with the head, feet, tail, and all apurtenances; ſo as being filled up, it looks like the whole creature, *F.*

To DE'SPUMATE [*deſpumatum*, L.] to ſcum or clarify liquor.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* priv. and *ſpuma*, L. froth] a ſcumming or taking off the froth; alſo a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [*diſpumazione*, It. of *diſpumatio*, L.] (in *Pharmacy)* the clearing and cleanſing any liquor, by letting it boil, ſo as to take off the ſcum.

DESQUA'MATED [*deſquamatus*, L.] ſcaled, having the ſcales taken off.

DESQUAMA'TION, a ſcaling of fiſh, *L.*

DESQUAMATION [with *Surgeons*] a ſcaling of foul bones, *L.*

DESSE'RT [*deſſert*, F.] the laſt courſe at table; a ſervice of fruits and ſweet-meats.

DESTILLA'TION, an extraction of the moſt unctuous parts, which are rarefied into vapour or ſmoke, as it were by fire. See *Diſtillation.*

To DE'STIN } [*deſtiner*, F. *deſtinàr*, Sp. *deſtinare*, It.
To DE'STINATE } and L.] to deſign, appoint, or order.

DE'STINATED } [*deſtinatus*, L. *deſtiné*, F. *deſtinato*, It. *de-*
DE'STINATE } *ſtinádo*, Sp.] appointed, determined, ordained, condemned to.

DE'STINY [*deſtin*, F. *deſtino*, It. and Sp. *deſtinatio*, L.] according to the *Stoicks*, the diſpoſal of things ordained by divine providence, or the enchainment of ſecond cauſes, ordained by providence, which carries with it the neceſſity of the event; alſo fate; death either natural or violent.

DESTINY [with *Pagan Philoſophers*] was a ſecret or inviſible power or virtue, which with incomprehenſible wiſdom conducts, what to mankind appears irregular and fortuitous, this comes much to the ſame with that which with us is called *God.*

The DE'STINIES [according to the *Poets*] 3 deities, *Clotho*, who, as they feign, holds the diſtaff; *Lacheſis*, which draws out the thread of man's life, and *Atropos*, who cuts it off at death.

DESTINY, was likewiſe with the ancients an allegorical deity, feign'd the offspring of *Chaos*, and was by them repreſented by a woman of a ſtay'd aſpect, having the terreſtrial globe under her feet, and in her arms an urn, ſuppos'd to contain the fate of all mortals.

DE'TINY *Readers*, fortune-tellers, aſtrologers, gypſies.

DE'TITUTE [*deſtitutus*, L. whence *deſtitué*, F. *deſtituto*, It. *deſtituydo*, Sp.] left, forſaken, deprived, bereft of, forlorn.

DE'STITUTENESS, a being forſaken or left without friend, *&c.*

DESTITU'TION, a leaving or forſaking, an utter abandoning; alſo a being left, forſaken, *&c.* L.

DESTRI'CTION, a binding, *L.*

DESTRI'GMENT [*deſtrigmentum*, L.] that which is ſcraped or pulled off any thing.

To DESTRO'Y [*deſtruere*, L. whence *détruire*, F. *deſtruyr*, Sp. *deſtruir*, Port. *ſtruggere*, or *diſtruggere*, It.] to throw down, overthrow or raze; alſo to marr or ſpoil; alſo to lay waſte or ruin; alſo to deface; alſo to kill.

DESTRU'CTION [F. *diſtruzione*, It. *deſtruiciòn*, Sp. *deſtruiçaon*, Port. *deſtructio*, L.] deſtroying, overthrow, ruin, waſte, marring; alſo death.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, a capableneſs of being deſtroyed.

DESTRU'CTIVE [of *deſtructus*, L.] apt to deſtroy, marr, ſpoil, ruin, overthrow; miſchievous, hurtful; alſo deadly.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, deſtroying nature, *&c.*

DESUDA'TION, a profuſe and immoderate ſweating, *L.*

DESU'DATORY [*deſudatorium*, L.] an hot houſe or bagnio.

DESU'ETUDE [*deſuetudine*, It. *deſuetudo*, of *deſueſco*, L.] a deſiſting from any uſe or cuſtom; lack of cuſtom, diſuſe.

DESUE'TE [*deſuetus*, L.] out of uſe.

DESULTO'RES } perſons of agility of body, who uſed to leap
DESULTO'RII } from one horſe to another at the horſe races in the *Circenſian* games.

DESU'LTORINESS, a ſkipping from one thing to another.

DESU'LTORY [*deſultorius*, L.] leaping or ſkipping from one thing to another; fickle-minded, wavering, unſtable, unconſtant, mutable.

DESU'LTURE [*deſultura*, L.] a vaulting from one horſe to another.

DESU'MPTION, a chuſing or taking from or out of, *L.*

To DETA'CH [*detacher*, F. *diſtaccare*, It. *deſtacàr*, Sp.] to ſend away a party of ſoldiers upon ſome expedition.

DETACHA'RE [*Law Word*] to ſeize or take into cuſtody a man's goods or perſon.

DETA'CHMENT [in *Law*] a ſort of writ.

DETACHMENT [*detachement*, F. *diſtaccamento*, It. *deſtacamiénto*, Sp.] (in *Military Affairs*) a party of ſoldiers drawn out upon a particular expedition, or from a greater to ſtrengthen a leſſer party.

DETACHED *Pieces* [in *Fortification*] are demi-lunes, horn-works or crown-works, and even baſtions when ſeparated, and at a diſtance from the body of the place,

DETAI'L, the particulars or particular circumſtances of an affair, *F.*

To DETAI'N [*detenir*, F. *ditenere*, It. *detenìr*, Sp. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, ſtop or let.

To DETE'CT [*detectum*, Sup. of *detegere*, L.] to diſcloſe, to diſcover or lay open.

DETE'CTION, a diſcovering or laying open, *L.*

DETE'NTION [F. *ditenzione*, It. *detenſa*, Port. *detentio*, L.] a detaining or keeping from; a confinement, impriſonment, *&c.*

DETE'NT *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] is that which is alſo called the *Hoop*, having a hoop almoſt round it, in which is a vacancy, at which the clock locks.

DETE'NTS *of a Clock*, are thoſe ſtops, which being lifted up or let fall down, do lock or unlock the clock in ſtriking.

To DETE'R [*deterrer*, L.] to affright or diſcourage one from a thing; to take him off from it, by the terrour of threats.

To DETE'RGE [*deterger*, F. *detergere*, It. and L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETE'RGENT [*detergens*, L.] wiping off, cleanſing, ſcowring.

DETERIORA'TION [F. *deteriorazione*, It. of L.] a making worſe.

DETE'RGENTS [in *Phyſick*] ſuch medicines, which mundify, cleanſe and carry off viſcid and glutinous humours that adhere to the body.

DETE'RMINABLE [*determinabile*, It.] that can be determined.

DETE'RMINABLENESS, capableneſs of being determined or decided.

To DETE'RMINE [*determiner*, F. *determinàr*, Sp. *determinare*, It. and L. of *de* and *terminus*, properly to ſet or appoint bounds] to judge or decide a matter in controverſy, or queſtion; to put an end to a matter, ; to incline, to diſpoſe, to reſolve, purpoſe or deſign.

DETE'RMINABLE [of *determinare*, L.] that may be determined, decided or judged.

DETE'RMINATE [*determinée*, F. *determinato*, It. *determinádo*, Sp. of *determinatus*, L.] that is determined, limited or defined; alſo poſitive.

DETE'RMINATENESS, definiteneſs, poſitiveneſs.

DETE'RMINATELY, definitely. poſitively.

DETERMINA'TION [F. *determinazione*, It. *determinaciòn*, Sp. of *determinatio*, L.] determining, deciſion, reſolution, appointment.

DETERMINA'TION, a final reſolution, upon doing or not doing any action; alſo an appointment, a deciſion of, *F.* of *L.*

DETERMINATION [in *Phyſicks*] the diſpoſition or tendency of a body towards one way.

DETERMINATION [with *Philoſophers*] the action by which a cauſe is limited or reſtrained to act, or not to act, this or that, or in this or that manner.

To DETE'RMINE [*determiner*, F. *determinàr*, *determinare*, It. and L.] properly to ſet or appoint bounds; to judge or decide, to put an end to, to incline or diſpoſe, to deſign, reſolve or purpoſe.

Effective DETERMINATION [with *Schoolmen*] is ſuch as proceeds from an efficient cauſe, as when an artiſt determines an inſtrument to a certain action, or from the *Form*, as that determines the indifferency of the matter; and thus our ſenſes are ſaid to be *determinations*, to have ideas upon the preſence of external objects.

Moral DETERMINATION, is one which proceeds from a cauſe which operates *morally*, *i. e.* by commanding, perſuading, or adviſing ſome effect.

Phyſical DETERMINATION, is an act whereby God excites and applies a ſecond cauſe to act antecedently to all the operations of the creature.

DETE'RMINED } *Problem* [with *Geometricians*] is that
DETE'RMINATE } which has but one, or at leaſt a determined number of ſolutions, in contradiſtinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite ſolutions.

DETERRA'TION [of *de* from, and *terra*. L. the earth] a removal of earth, *&c.* from mountains or higher grounds down into vallies or lower grounds; this by philoſophers is underſtood of ſuch earth, *&c.* as is waſhed down from mountains, *&c.* gradually by rains.

DETE'RSIVE [*deterſivo*, It. of *deterſif*, F. of *deterſus*, L.] of a ſcouring or cleanſing quality.

DETE'RSION, a cleanſing, wiping or rubbing off, *L.*

DETE'RSIVE *Medicines*, are medicines ſuch as cleanſe the body from ſluggiſh and viſcous humours.

DETE'RSIVENESS, cleanſing quality.

To DETE'ST [*deteſter*, F. *deteſtàr*, Sp. *deteſtare*, L.] to abhor or loth,

DETE'STABLENESS, deſervingneſs to be abhorred.

DETESTA'TION, *deteſtatione*, It. *deteſtaciòn*, Sp. of *deteſtatio*, *L.*] a deteſting, abhorrence. *&c.*

DETE'STABLE, [F. & Sp. *deteſtabile* It. of *deteſtabilis*, L.] to be abhorred or loathed; alſo vile, wretched.

DETE'STABLY, horribly, abominably, [*Sp*, of *deteſtatio*, L.]

To DETHRO'NE [*detroner*, F.] to depoſe a ſovereign prince, or drive him from the throne.

DE'TINET [*Law* Term] *i*, *e*. he detains a writ againſt a perſon, who owes either annuity or a quantity of corn, *&c.* to another, and refuſes to pay it.

DETI'NUE. a writ which lies againſt a perſon who refuſes to deliver back goods or chattels, which have been delivered to him to keep.

Action of DETI'NUE [in *Law*] is when a man is ſued to deliver up his truſt.

DETONA'TION [of *detonare*, L.] a mighty thundering.

DETONATION [with *Chymiſts*] a ſort of thundering noiſe, that is frequently made by a mixture being inkindled in a crucible or other veſſel, ſo that the volatile parts of it ruſh forth with great ſwiftneſs and violence; the ſame as *Fulmination*.

DETO'RTED [*detortus*, L.] turned away, or awry, writhen.

DETO'RSION, a turning or bending away or aſide, *L.*

To DETRA'CT [*detracter*, F. *detrattare*, It. *detractàr*, Sp. *detractum*, L.] to take from, or abate or leſſen; alſo to ſlander or ſpeak ill of.

DETRACTION, was repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by the ancients, as a hideous old woman ſitting, to denote idleneſs, the main cauſe and ſupport of detraction; lolling out her tongue, to ſhew how prone ſhe is to backbite and ſlander; her garment tatter'd but embroider'd with tongues of a ruſty colour, becauſe as ruſt corrodes iron, ſo does detraction a good name; a rope about her neck inſtead of a necklace, to ſhew the abject condition of a ſlanderer; in her right hand a dagger, as ever ready to ſtab or prejudice the good name of others; treading the trumpet of fame under her feet, to ſhew her proneneſs to contradict all favourable report either of perſons or things.

DETRA'CTION, [F. *detrazione*, It. *detraciòn*, Sp. of *detractio*, L.] properly a drawing from; alſo a ſlandering or backbiting.

DETRA'CTIVE, apt to detract.

DETRA'CTIVENESS, detracting quality or humour.

DETRANCHEE [in *Blazonry*] is uſed to ſignify a line bendwiſe, that comes not from the very angle, but either from ſome part of the upper edge, and falling from thence diagonally or athwart, or in the ſame manner from part of the ſide; but always from the right-ſide, *F.*

DETRACTA'TION, a ſhifting off, a drawing back, *L.*

DE'TRIMENT [*detrimentum*, L.] damage, hurt, loſs, *F.*

DETRIMENT [with *Aſtrologers*] is the greateſt of the eſſential debilities or weakneſſes of a planet, *viz.* the ſign directly oppoſite to that which is his houſe, as the detriment of the ſun is *Aquarius.* becauſe it is oppoſite to *Leo.*

DETRIMENT [in *Lincoln's-Inn*] a duty of 1 *s* 6 *d* paid each term, by every member of the ſociety, to the houſe, for defraying its charges, and repairing loſſes.

DETRIME'NTAL, hurtful, that brings damage, hurt or prejudice.

DETRIME'NTALNESS, prejudicialneſs, *&c.*

DETRIMENTO'SE } [*detrimentoſus*, L.] cauſing damage
DETRIME'NTOUS } or loſs; hurtful.

DETRI'TION, the weaning or rubbing off the particles of any thing, *L.*

To DETRU'DE, [*detrudere*, It. & L.] to thruſt down.

DETRU'NCATED [*detruncatus*, L.] cut or chopped off; beheaded.

DETRUSION, a thruſting down, *L.*

DETRU'SOR *Urinæ*, [*Anatomy*] a muſcle lying under that which is derived from the *Péritonæum.* Its fleſhy fibres do embrace the whole bladder, as if it were a hand, and preſs it in the diſcharging of the urine. It is by ſome accounted the firſt proper membrance of the bladder.

DETURBA'TION, a caſting or throwing down from on high; alſo a troubling or diſturbing, *L.*

DETUR'BATION, a making filthy, a polluting, *L.*

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomſday-book*] one who has no ſureties or pledges.

DEVASTA'TION, [F. of *deveſtatio*, L. a laying waſte.

DEVASTAVE'RUNT, *bona teſtatoris*, L. a writ lying againſt executors for paying of debts and legacies without ſpecialities or bonds, to the prejudice of the creditors, who have ſpecialities or bonds, before the debts upon the ſaid bonds become due.

DEUCA'LION, the ſon of *Prometheus*, who married *Pyrrha*, the daughter of *Epimetheus*: The poets tell us that while he reigned in *Theſſaly*, there happened an univerſal flood, that drowned all the world, but only he and his wife who got into a ſhip, and were carried to the top of mount *Parnaſſus*, and ſtay'd there till the dry land appeared; and when the flood was gone, he conſulted the oracle of *Themis*, how mankind might be repaired, and was anſwered, if he caſt his great mothers bones behind his back: whereupon he took ſtones, the bones of his great mother the earth, and threw them over his ſhoulder, and they became men, and *Pyrrha*, ſhe caſt ſtones over her ſhoulder backwards, and they became women. The truth is, this deluge came only in *Greece* and *Italy*, but the poets feigned all things to have happened after *Deucalions* flood, as they did after the inundation in the days of *Noah.* And as to their being ſaved on mount *Parnaſſus*, they only climbed to the top of it, and were there ſafe above the waters, and after the flood taught the people more civility than they had before; this deluge happened A. M. 2440, and 784 years after that in *Noah's* time.

DEVE'CTION, a carrying away or a carrying down, *L.*

DEVE'LOPED [*developé*, F.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened.

DEVENE'RUNT, a writ to the eſcheator of the king, when any one of the tenants of the king, who holds in *capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what lands or tenements came to him.

DEVE'RGENCE [*devergentia*, L.] a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward.

To DEVE'ST [*ſveſtire*, It. *deveſtire*, L.] properly to unclothe, to ſtrip, diſpoſſeſs or deprive of.

To DEVEST [in *Law*] ſignifies to turn out of poſſeſſion.

DEVE'XION, devexity, bendingneſs or ſhelvingneſs, *L.*

DEVE'X [*devexus*, L.] hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending.

DEVE'XNESS } [*devexitas*, L.] bendingneſs, ſhelvingneſs
DEVE'XITY } downwards.

DEVIATE, varying from the ſenſe of its primitive.

To DEVIATE [*deviare*, It. *deviàr*, Sp. *deviatum*, L.] to go from, or out of the way, to ſwerve.

To DE'VIATE [with *Grammarians*] is when a word varies from the ſenſe of its primitive or original.

DEVIA'TION, a going out of the way, a ſwerving.

DEVIATION [in the old *Aſtronomy*] a motion of the deferent or excentric, whereby it advances to or recedes from the eclipticK.

DEVICE } (*deviſe*, F. *diviſa*, It. and Sp. of *dividere*, L.
DEVISE } becauſe it divides or diſtinguiſhes perſons, *&c.*) is either a repreſentation, an emblem or an hieroglyphick, expreſſing ſomething that is to be kept in mind, ſuch as the *Egyptians* uſed inſtead of writing, which of late have a motto added to them, to explain the ſignification, which otherwiſe would be dark or unintelligible; as king *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, had for his device, the ſun in his glory, with this motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, intimating, that he was able to cope with many enemies.

DEVICE } in a reſtrained ſenſe, is underſtood to ſignify an
DEVISE } emblem or a repreſentation of ſome natural body, with a motto or ſentence applied in a figurative ſenſe, to the advantage of ſome perſon.

A *Device* is a ſort of metaphor repreſenting one object by another, with which it has ſome reſemblance: ſo that a *Deviſe* is only true when it contains a metaphorical ſimilitude, and may itſelf be reduc'd into a compariſon: or it may be defined a metaphor painted and viſible that ſtrikes the eye.

A *Deviſe* requires all theſe circumſtances, and a figure without them makes only a hieroglyphick, and the word only a diction or ſentence.

Fa. Bobeurs defines a *deviſe* to be a compoſition or aſſemblage of figures drawn from nature and art, call'd the *Body*, and a few words adapted to the figure, and call'd the *Soul*.

He adds, that we make uſe of ſuch a compound to denote our thoughts or intentions by compariſon, taken from nature or art and founded on a metaphor.

The *Italians* have laid down rules for making *Deviſes*, as,

1. That the figures contain nothing monſtrous or extravagant; nothing contrary to the nature of things or the common opinion of mankind.

2. That figures be not joined which have no affinity or relation one to the other.

3. That the human body ought never to be taken into *Deviſes*, as this would be to compare a man with himſelf.

4. That there may be a ſort of unity in the figures that make the body; there may indeed be more than one figure; but then they ought to have a ſubordination and relation the one to the other; ſo that all the reſt may depend on one principal figure.

5. There ought to be ſo accurate an agreement of the *motto* with the *figure*, as that it could not ſerve for any other.

6. Nothing ought to be named that appears to the eye, and which may be known by the figure.

7. The *motto* muſt not have a compleat ſenſe of itſelf; becauſe it being to make a compound with the figure, it muſt only be a part, and of conſequence muſt not ſignify the whole.

8. The ſhorter the *motto*, the more beautiful. For one of the principal graces of the *Deviſe* is to have ſomething to be gueſs'd.

9. It is eſteem'd a happineſs when the words of a poet are apply'd in a ſenſe he did not intend them, and yet ſo pertinently, that it ſeems as if he had intended ſo by them.

DEVICE, an invention, contrivance er cunning trick.

DE'VIL [Diaful, *C. Brit.* deofl, *Sax.* Duyvel, *Du.* Duevel, *L. G.* teuffel, *H. G.* Diefvel, *Dan.* Diefwul, *Su.* *diabolus*, L. *diable*, F. *diablo*, Sp. *diabo*, Port. *diavolo*, It.] the enemy of mankind, a fallen angel.

As the DEVIL loves holy Water.

F. *Comme le Diable aime l'eau benit.* The prieſts in the dark times of popery perſuaded the vulgar that their pretended holy-water (or *univerſal pickle*, as *D. Swift* calls it in his *Tale of a Tub*) had, among other virtues that of driving away the *Devil*, whence this proverb. The Lat. ſay to the ſame purpoſe; *Sicut Sus Amaracinum.* Lucr. (as the Sow loves Marjoram) to which its is ſaid they have an averſion.

Talk of the DEVIL and he'll (*or his Imps will*) **appear.**

The *Fr.* ſay: *Quand on parle du Loup, on en voit la Queüe.* (Talk of the Wolf, and you'll ſee his Tail.) L. *Lupus in Fabula.* H. G. **Wenn man den Wolf nennt, ſo kommer gerennt.** This ſilly ſaying is made uſe of, when a perſon whom we have juſt before been ſpeaking of, comes accidentally into one's company.

Give the DEVIL his Due, or
It is a Sin to belie the DEVIL.

The meaning of theſe two Proverbs is, that tho' people be never ſo bad, it is wrong to lay more to their charge than they deſerve. The F. ſay; *Il ne faut pas faire li Diable plus noir qu'il n'eſt.* The It. *Non biſognà fare il Diablo più nero che non è.* (We muſt not make the *Devil* blacker than he is.

The DEVIL grew ſick, and vow'd he a Monk to be
The DEVIL grew well, and the DEVIL a Monk was he.

According to an old monkiſh rhyme; *Dæmon languebat, Monachus bonus eſſe volebat; ſed cum convaluit, manet ut ante fuit.* This proverbial rhyme is applicable to ſuch perſons who in times of danger and adverſity are full of pious reſolutions, which, when reſtor'd to ſafety and proſperity, they think no more of, v. *Danger.*

Happy is the Son whoſe Father goes to the DEVIL.

F. *Heureux ſont les Enfans dont les Peres ſont damnez.* (Happy are the Children whoſe Fathers are damn'd.). Upon the Suppoſition that by their wickedneſs they have amaſs'd great riches. But how ſuch ill-gotten wealth thrives is the queſtion; they often draw down ſuch a curſe upon the poſſeſſors, as makes their ſuppos'd happineſs rather a miſery.

Seldom lies the DEVIL dead in a Ditch.

The F. ſay; *Le Diable ne dort pas.* And the It. *Il Diavolo non dorme.* (The Devil never ſleeps.) That is, he is always upon the watch how he can ſurprize us, and therefore we have the more reaſon to be upon our guard.

The DEVIL rebukes Sin.

The F. ſay: *Le Renard preche aux Poules.* (The Fox preaches to the Hens).

Needs muſt when the DEVIL drives.

F. *Il faut marcher quand le Diable eſt aux Trouſſes.* (when the Devil is at our Heels.) The It. *Biſogna andare, quando il Diavolo è alla Coda.* (when the Devil is at our Tail.)

The DEVIL'S *Bones*, v. *Dice.*

The DEVIL! a ſilly proverbial exclamation made uſe of by the vulgar, when they doubt whether a *thing* will be done, or when any thing ſeems ſtrange to them. The F. ſay on the ſame occaſions *Du Diable.*

DEVIL *on the Neck*, a kind of rack or torturing engine, anciently in uſe among the *Papiſts* to extort a confeſſion from the *Proteſtants* or *Lollards.* This machine was made of ſeveral irons which applied to the neck and legs wrung or wrenched them together in ſo violent a manner, that the more the perſon ſtirr'd, the ſtraiter he was preſſed by them, and in the ſpace of three or four hours his back and body would be broken in pieces.

Sea DEVIL, a monſtrous creature on the coaſt of *America*; having black horns like a ram, a terrible aſpect, a bunch on the head, reſembling a hedge-hog, tuſhes like a boar, and a forked tail; and the fleſh of a poiſonous quality.

DEVIL'S *Bit*, a plant that has ſeveral roots that are black, notched, as it were gnaw'd, from whence it took its name; as if the devil envying the virtues of it, did gnaw them, *&c.*

DEVIL'S *Milk*, an herb, a ſort of ſpurge.

DE'VILISH [deoflic, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to the devil, like or of the nature of the devil, wicked.

DE'VILISHLY, like a devil, extravagantly, prodigiouſly.

DE'VILISHNESS, deviliſh nature.

DE'VILSHIP, the devil's dignity.

DE'VIOUS [*devius*, L.] going out of the way, ſwerving from.

DE'VIOUSNESS [of *devius*, L.] ſwervingneſs, aptneſs to go out of the way.

DEVI'RGINATED [*devirginatus*, L. deflowered.

DEVI'SCERATED [*deviſceratus*, L.] imbowelled.

To DEVI'SE [*Law*-Term to give or make over lands, tenements or goods, *&c.* by one's laſt will or teſtament in writing.

To DEVI'SE [prob. of *deviſer*, *F.* to talk or diſcourſe familiarly; or rather of *diviſare*, It. in the ſame ſenſe.] to invent to imagine or fancy; to feign or forge; to contrive or plot; to faſhion or frame; to deliberate or conſult.

To DEVISE, to bequeath.

A DEVISE [in *Law*] is whatſoever is deviſed or bequeathed by will or legacy.

DEVI'SE } [in *Heraldry*] any figure, cypher, character, re-
DE'VICE } bus, motto, ſentence, *&c.* which by alluſion to the name of a perſon or family, denotes its nobility or quality.

DEVISEE' [in *Law*] the perſon to whom any thing is deviſed or bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SOR, he who bequeaths lands or goods to another by will.

DEVI'TABLE [*devitabilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſhunned or avoided.

DEVITA'TION, an eſcape, ſhunning, eſchewing, or avoiding, *L.*

To DEVI'TIATE [*devitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or marr; to deflower.

DEVOCA'TION, a calling down, *L.*

DEVOCA'TIONE *Parliamenti*, a writ for recalling a parliament, *L.*

DEVOI'D [of *de* and *vuide*, F.] empty of.

DEVOI'R, duty, part, that which every one ought to do, according to juſtice, reaſon and civility, [*F. dovere*, It.]

DEVOI'RS [of *Calais*] the cuſtoms anciently due to the king for merchandize, brought or carried out from *Calais*, when our ſtaple was there.

To DEVO'KE [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To DEVO'LVE [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; to fall or come from one to another, as an eſtate does; alſo to lay a truſt or charge upon one.

To DE'VOLATE [*devolatum*, L.] to fly away or down.

DEVOLU'TARY [*devolutaire*, F. *devolutario*, It.] one that lays claim to a benefice that has become void.

DEVOLU'TION [F. *devoluzione*, It. of *devolutio*, L.] a rolling or tumbling down; alſo a paſſing from one to another, as an eſtate, *&c.* does.

DE'VONSHIRING *of Land* [in *Husbandry*] is the improving it by ſpreading on the aſhes of burnt turfs.

DEVORA'TION, a devouring or conſuming, *L.*

DEVORATO'RIOUS [*devoratorius*, L] devouring or conſuming.

DEVOTEE' } [*devot*, F. *devoto*, It.] a religious perſon, a bi-
DEVOTO' } got, a ſuperſtitious perſon.

To DEVO'TE [*devoüer*, F. *votare*, It. *devotum*, Sup. of *devovere*, L.] to vow or give up by vow, to ſet apart to holy uſe, to conſecrate to God.

DEVO'TION [F. *divozione*, It. *devocìon*, Sp. of *devotio*, L.] religious zeal, godlineſs, alſo vowed ſervice, diſpoſal, command.

DEVOTION is iconologically deſcrib'd by a beautiful woman, of a chearful countenance, on her knees, her eyes lift up to heaven, from whence rays deſcend upon her; in her right hand a burning taper.

Or with a flame riſing from the crown of her head, laying one hand on her boſom, and with the other driving away flies (by which are ſignify'd worldly thoughts and incumbrances) from a heart lying on an open book on an altar.

DEVOTIONAL, full of devotion.

Devo'ted [*devotus*, L.] ſet apart for holy uſe; attached, ſtrongly inclin'd to.

Devoto'rious [*devotorius*, L.] pertaining to a vow.

Devo'tionist, one much given to devotion.

To **Devou'r** [*devorer*, F. *divorare*, It. *devoràr*, Sp. of *devorare*, L.] to eat or ſwallow down greedily ; alſo to conſume, ſpend or waſte; *metaphorically* to read over haſtily, to ſtudy eagerly.

Devou'ring [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed of all fiſhes which are born in a coat feeding; and the reaſon is, they ſwallow all whole without chewing; and it is requiſite alſo to tell whereon they feed.

Devou'ring, ravenous.

Devou'ringly, ravenouſly.

Devou'ringness [of *devoratio*, L.] devouring nature, *&c.*

Devou't [*devot*, F. *devoto*, It. and Sp.] full of devotion, godly.

Devou'tly, religiouſly, godlily.

Devou'tness, fulneſs of devotion.

Deute'rion [of δεύτερος, Gr. the ſecond] the ſecundine or after-birth.

Deutero'gamy [Δευτερογαμία, of δεύτερος ſecond, and γαμὴ, Gr. marriage] a ſecond marriage.

Deutero'nomy [Δευτερονόμιον of δεύτερος, and νόμος, Law, *Gr.*] *i. e.* the *Second Law.* the 4th book of *Moſes*, ſo called, becauſe the law is therein repeated.

Deuterocano'nical [of δεύτερος and κανονικὸς, Gr.] a name that ſchool divines give to certain books of the ſacred ſcripture that were added after the reſt, as the book of *Eſther*, *&c.*

Deuteropa'thy [Δευτεροπαθεία of δεύτερος, and πάθος, Gr. paſſion, *&c.*] a diſeaſe that proceeds from another diſeaſe.

Devuider [in *Riding Academies*] is a term that is applied to a horſe, that working upon vaults, makes his ſhoulders go too faſt for the croup to follow; ſo that inſtead of going upon two treads, as he ought, he endeavours only to go upon one.

To **Dew** } [ꝺeapian. *Sax.*] to ſprinkle, moiſten or wet
To **Bedew'** } with dew.

Dew [ꝺeape, *Sax.* **dauw**, *Du.* **thau**, *G.* **dagg**, *Su.* as *Caſaubon* will of δεύειν, to water or make wet.] is certain vapours, which have by heat been lifted up or exalted in the day time, and which when the ſun deſcends below our horizon, leaving the air cold, are thereby condenſed, and fall down in ſmall inſenſible drops, upon the leaves of plants, where many of them joining together, they become ſenſible.

Dew *of Vitriol* [in *Chymiſtry*] a kind of phlegm or water drawn from the mineral ſalt by diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*, or, with a gentle heat.

Dew-born a diſtemper in cattle.

Dew-claws [*Hunting Term*] the bones or little claws behind the foot.

Dew-lap [ꝺeop-luppe, *Sax.*] the looſe ſkin that hangs down under the throat of an ox, cow, *&c.*

Dewce, the D---l.

Dewx [*deux*, F, δυὰς, Gr.] the number 2 at cards or dice.

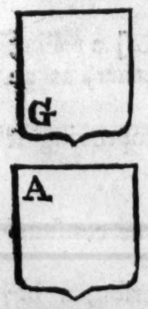
De'wy, having dew on it, wet with dew.

De'xtans [with the *Romans*] ten ounces or ten parts of any intire thing that is divided into twelve.

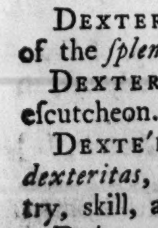
Dexter, right, on the right hand or right ſide.

Dexter *Aſpect* [with *Aſtrologers*] an aſpect contrary to the natural order and ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as *Mars* in *Gemini*, and *Saturn* in the ſame degree of *Aries*, where *Mars* is ſaid to behold *Saturn* in a dexter aſpect.

Dextra, the right hand, *L.*



Dexter *Baſe* [in *Heraldry*] is the right ſide of the baſe, as letter G in the figure.



Dexter *Chief* [in *Heraldry*] is the angle on the right hand of the chief, as letter A in the figure.

Dexter *Epiploick Vein* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond branch of the *ſplenica*, which paſſes to the *Epiploon*, and the gut *colon.*

Dexter *Point* [with *Heralds*] the right ſide point in an eſcutcheon.

Dexte'rity [*dexterité*, F. *dextrezza*, It. *deſtréza*, Sp. of *dexteritas*, L.] right-handedneſs; aptneſs, readineſs; alſo induſtry, ſkill, adreſs.

De'xterous } [*dextro*, It. and Port. *diéſtro*, Sp. *dexter*, L.]
De'xtrous } handy, ready at; alſo ſkilful, cunning.

Dexterously }
Dextrously } handily, ſkilfully, cunningly.

Dextra'rius [*Old Records*] a light horſe or horſe for the great ſaddle.

Dextrochere } [by *Heralds*] a term applied to the right
Destrochere } arm painted on a ſhield.

Dey, the title of the ſupreme governour of *Tunis* in *Barbary.*

Di, an inſeparable prepoſition, chiefly us'd to extend the ſenſe of a word.

Di'a [Δία, Gr.] a prepoſition that ſignifies *with*, *through*, *of* or *between*, and is frequently joined to the names of phyſical compoſitions, with that of the principal ingredient in them.

Diabe'tes [F. and L. *diabéte*, It. and Port. διαβήτης, Gr.] a diſeaſe when a perſon cannot hold his water.

Diabe'tical, troubled with or pertaining to a Diabetes.

Diabo'lical [*diabolique*, F. *diabolico*, It. and Sp. of *diabolicus*, L.] pertaining to the devil, deviliſh, very wicked.

Diabo'lically, deviliſhly. *&c.*

Diabo'licalness [of *diabolicus*, L. *diabolique*, F. of διάβολος of διαβάλλω, Gr to deſtroy] deviliſh nature.

Diabo'tanum [of διὰ and βοτάνη, Gr.] a plaiſter made of herbs.

Diabro'sis [διαβρώσις, Gr.] a ſolution of the *continuum* by corroſion of the parts.

Diacalami'nthes, a compound medicine, whoſe principal ingredient is Calaminth, L.

Diacalci'teos [in *Surgery*] a plaſter applied after the amputation of a cancer.

Diaca'pparis a medicine, whoſe principal ingredient is capers, L.

Diacapre'gias, a medicine made of goats dung, L.

Diacarthamum, a medicine ſo called, one of whoſe principal ingredients is Carthamum, L.

Diaca'ryon, a medicine made of the juice of green walnuts and honey, L.

Dia'cassia, a medicine made of Caſſia. L.

Diacasto'rium, a medicine made of Caſtor, L.

Diacatho'licon [of διὰ and καθολικὸς, Gr. univerſal] an univerſal medicine.

Diacato'thia [in the *Civil Law*] a tenure or holding of lands by fee-farm.

Diace'ntros [of διὰ and κήντρον, Gr.] the ſhorteſt diameter of the elliptical orbit of a planet.

Diacho'resis [δίαχώρησις, Gr.] the act or faculty of voiding excrements.

Dia'chylum, a kind of plaſter made of the mucilages or pappy juice of certain fruits- ſeeds or roots.

Diachy'lon, a kind of muſt or ſweet wine.

Diacine'ma [of διακινέω, *Gr.* to move from] is the receding of a bone a little from its place.

Diacinnamo'mum, a medicine made of Cinnamon.

Diacito'nium, a medicine made of Citonia.

Dia'clasis [of διακλάω, to break off, *Gr.*] a fracture.

Diacly'sma, a rinſing, waſhing or ſcowring, or any medicament uſed for that purpoſe, *L* of *Gr.*

Diaco'dium [of διὰ and κωδία, *Gr.* the top of a plant] a ſyrup made of the tops of poppies.

Diaco'nicon [of διάκονος, Gr.] the ſacriſty, the place in or near ancient churches, where the veſtments and church plate were repoſited.

Diaco'pe [*diacopus*, L. of διάκοπος, Gr.] a cutting or dividing aſunder.

Diacope [with *Surgeons*] a deep wound; eſpecially one made in the ſcull with a large inſtrument.

Diacope [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Diaſtole.*

Diacopræ'gia, a medicine made of goats dung, *L.*

Diacora'llion, a medicine made chiefly of Coral.

Diaco'rum, a medicine made of acorns, L.

Diacosmesis [διακοσμησις of διακοσμέω Gr. to adorn] an orderly diſtribution or ſetting things in order.

Diaco'stum, a medicine made of Coſtus, L-

Diacou'sticks, a ſcience that explains the properties of refracted ſound, as it paſſes through different mediums.

Dia'crisis [διάκρισις, Gr.] a ſeparating, ſevering or dividing.

Diacrisis [with *Phyſicians*] a judging of, and diſtinguiſhing diſeaſes, with their reſpective ſymptoms, L.

Diacro'cuma, a medicine made chiefly of ſaffron, *L.*

Diacro'mmyon [of διὰ and κρόμμιον, Gr.] a medicine made of onions.

Diacu'minum, a compoſition made of cummin, L.

Diacydo'nites [of διὰ τῶν κυδωνίων, Gr.] ſuch medicines in which quinces are an ingredient.

Diacydo'nium [διὰ τῶν κυδωνίων, Gr.] a confection made of the pulp of quinces and ſugar, commonly called marmalade L.

Diadamasce'num, a compoſition of damaſcens, L.

Di'adem [*Diadême*, F. *Diadema*, It. Sp and L. of διάδημα, Gr.] a kind of linen-wreath or fillet for the head, anciently worn, by emperors and kings inſtead of a crown.

Diade'mated [*diadematus*, L.] wearing a diadem, crown or turbant.

Dia'doche [with *Phyſicians*] the ſucceſſion or progreſs of a diſeaſe, to its change call'd Criſis, *L.*

Dia'dochus [διάδοχος, Gr.] a precious ſtone like a beril.

Dia'dosis [διάδοσις, Gr.] a delivering by hand, tradition, diſtribution.

Dia'dosis [with *Phyſicians*] a diſtribution of nouriſhment thro' all parts of the body.

Diæresis [διαίρεσις of διαιρέω, Gr. to divide] a dividing or diviſion; a poetical figure, when one ſyllable is divided into two, as *evoluiſſe* for *evolviſſe*.

Diæ'resis [in *Printing*] is a vowel mark'd with two tittles or points, as on ë. ï or ü, to ſignify that it is ſounded by it ſelf, and not joined to another ſo as to make a diphthong; as *aëra* by the points over the *ë* is diſtinguiſhed from *æra*.

Diæresis [with *Surgeons*] is a method of dividing and ſeparating thoſe parts, which, by their being united, retard or hinder the cure of diſeaſes; as the continuity of the fleſh or skin in impoſthumes, which muſt be opened to let out the corrupt matter.

Diæresis [with *Anatomiſts*] is a conſuming or eating out the veſſel, ſo that ſome certain paſſages are made by ſome ſharp fretting matter, which naturally ſhould have not been; alſo when ſome real ones are widen'd more than ordinary, ſo that the humours run out which ought to be contained in the veſſels.

Diære'tica [with *Phyſicians*] eating corroding medicines, L.

Diæta [δίαιτα of διατάσθαι, *Gr.* to make uſe of a certain order of food] diet, food, a particular way or manner of life, L.

Diæ'ta [with *Phyſicians*] reſpecting *healthy perſons*, a method of living moderately; reſpecting *ſick perſons*, a remedy conſiſting in the right uſe of things neceſſary for life.

Diæte'tice [*diæteticus*, L. of διαιτητικ, *Gr.* Dieteticks] that part of phyſick that cures diſeaſes by a moderate and regular diet.

Diagal'anga, a medicine made of galangal.

Diaglau'cion [διαγλαυκίων, *Gr.*] a medicine for the eyes made of the herb *Glaucium*, L.

Diagly'phice [διαγλυφικὴ, Gr.] the art of cutting or making hollow or concave figures in metal.

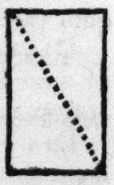
Diagno'sis [of διαγινόσκω, Gr. to know] a diſcerning or knowing one from another, a judging of, L.

Diagno'sis [with *Phyſicians*] a knowledge or judgment of the apparent ſigns of a diſtemper, or a skill by which the preſent condition of a diſtemper is perceived, and this is three-fold, *viz.* a right judgment of the part affected; 2 of the diſeaſe it ſelf; 3. of its cauſe.

Diagno'stick [of διαγινώσκω, Gr. to know] belonging to the skill called *Diagnoſis*, a thoroughly knowing or diſcerning.

Diagno'stic *Signs* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe ſigns of a diſeaſe which are apparent.

Diagno'stick *Signs* [in *Botany*] are particular ſigns, whereby one plant may be known or diſtinguiſhed from another.



Dia'gonal } [F. *diagonale*, It. of *diagona-*
Dia'gonal *Line* } *lis*, L. [with *Geometricans*] a line drawn acroſs any figure from angle to angle; ſometimes called the diameter diagonal; and ſometimes it ſignifies a particular parallelogram, or long ſquare that has one common angle and diagonal line, with the principal parellelogram.

Dia'gonal *Scale*, and the *plain Scale*, ſerve to repreſent any numbers and meaſures whatever, the parts of which are equal to one another; thus gunners make uſe of a ſcale or take the dimenſion of a piece of ordinance. Engravers have a ſcale or rule to make a draught of a fortification on paper &c.

Di'agram [*diagramma*, L. of διαγράμμα, Gr.] a ſentence, a decree; alſo a ſhort draught of a thing.

Diagram [in *Geometry*] a ſcheme or figure made with lines or circles, for the laying down, explanation or demonſtration of any propoſition or figure or properties belonging thereto.

Di'agram [in *Muſick*] a proportion of meaſures, diſtinguiſhed by certain notes.

Di'agraph [*diagraphe*, L. of διαγραφὴ, Gr.] deſcription.

Diagraphice [διαγραφικὴ, Gr.] the art of painting or carving on box, &c. L.

Diagra'phical, of or belonging to the skill of painting, graving, carving, &c.

Diagra'phick *Art*. See *Diagraphice*.

Diagry'dium [διαγρύδιον, Gr.] a gum diſtilling out of the herb.

Diagrydium or *Scammony*, or the plant or root of *ſcammony* prepared by boiling it in a hollowed quince, or with the juice of quince, or lemon, or pale roſes.

Diahexa'pla } a medicine which takes its name from the
Diahexa'ple } ſix ingredients, roots of round Birthwort, Gentian, Juniper-berries, Myrrh, and Ivory Shavings. &c.

Diahy'ssopum, a medicine made of hyſſop.

Diai'ris, a medicine made of the plant Iris, L.

Dial [of *dialis*, L. of the day] an inſtrument for ſhewing the hour of the day; and are of ſeveral ſorts and forms.

Dial planes, are plain boards, plates or ſurfaces on which hour-lines are drawn in any latitude, and are diſtinguiſhed according to the reſpect they bear to the Horizon of the Place where they are made, and are according to their poſition or ſituation, parallel, perpendicular or oblique

Parallel Dials, are ſuch as lie level with the horizon, and are thence called horizontal dials.

Perpendicular Dials, or *Erect Dials*, are ſuch as ſtand erect to the horizon, as all are which are ſet againſt an upright wall or building.

Erect Dials *Direct*, are ſuch as face any one of the four cardinal points, eaſt, weſt, north and ſouth.

Erect Declining Dials, are ſuch whoſe planes lie open to any two cardinal points, to the ſouth-eaſt or north-eaſt, &c.

Inclining Dials, are ſuch as lean forwards towards the horizon.

Reclining Dials, are ſuch as lean back towards the horizon.

Primary Dials, are either *horizontal* dials or *vertical* dials.

Moon Dials, ſuch as ſhew the hour of the night by the means of the light or ſhadow of the moon projected thereon by an index

Mural Dials, ſuch as are placed againſt the walls.

Equinoctial Dial, is one deſcribed on the horizontal plane, or a plane parallel to the horizon.

Vertical Dial, is one drawn on the plane of a vertical circle.

Polar Dial, is one deſcribed on a plane paſſing through the poles of the world and the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon

Di'alect [*dialect*, F. *dialetto*, Sp. *dialectica*, L. of διαλεκτικὴ of διαλεγέσθαι, Gr. to diſcourſe] is a property or manner of ſpeech, pronunciation, &c. in any language peculiar to each ſeveral province or country, formed by the corruption of the general or national language, as the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Æolic Doric*, and the common language of the *Greeks*; ſo the *Bolonneſe*, *Bergameſe* and *Tuſcan*, are dialects of the *Italick*.

Diale'ctica } [διαλεκτικὴ, of διαλεγέσθαι, to reaſon,
Diale'ctick } Gr.] dialecticks, or the art of logick, which teaches the true method of arguing or reaſoning.

Diale'ctical } [*dialectique*, F. *dialettico*, It. *dialectico*,
Diale'ctick } Sp. of *dialecticus*, L. διαλεκτικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Logick.

Diale'ctical *Arguments*, are ſuch arguments as are but barely probable; but do not convince or determine the mind to either ſide of the queſtion.

Diale'ctically, logically.

Diale'ctician, [*dialecticien*, F. *diallettico*, It. of *dialecticus*] a Logician.

Diale'mma [with *Phyſicians*] a ſpace between two fevers, L.

Diale'psis [διαλέψις Gr.] a ſpace between, an interception, a prevention; alſo a debating or reaſoning; a reſolution or purpoſe.

Diale'psis [with *Surgeons*] that middle ſpace in wounds and ulcers that is left open for a cure,

Dialeu'con [διαλεῦκον, Gr.] a kind of ſaffron, that is white through the middle.

Dia'lexis [διάλεξις, Gr.] a diſputation.

Dia'llage [διαλλαγὴ, Gr.] a rhetorical figure when many arguments are produced but to no effect.

Di'allel *Lines* [with *Geometricans*] ſuch as run acroſs or cut one another.

Di'alling, the art of drawing lines truly on a given plane ſo as thereby to ſhew the hour of the day, when the ſun ſhines

Di'alling *Globe*, an inſtrument contriv'd for drawing of all ſorts of dials, and to give a clear demonſtration of the art.

Dialling *Sphere*, an inſtrument for the demonſtration of ſpherical triangles, and alſo to give a true idea of the ratio of drawing of dials on all manner of planes.

Dialling [with *Miners*] is the uſing a compaſs and long line to know which way the load or vein of oar inclines, or where to ſink an air-ſhaſt.

Dialling *Line* } graduated lines placed on rulers, &c.
Dialling *Scales* } to expedite the making of ſun-dials.

Dia'lacca, a medicine made of Lacca, or gum-lac.

Dialogi'smus [διαλογισμὸς, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when a man reaſons and diſcourſes with himſelf, as it were with another, both putting the queſtions and giving the anſwers.

Dialo'go [in *Muſ, Books*] ſignifies a piece of muſick for two or more voices or inſtruments, which anſwer one to the other.

Di'alogue [F. *dialogo*, It. and Sp. *dialogus*, L. of διάλογος Gr.] a conference or diſcourſe between two or more parties; or a diſcourſe in writing between two or more parties wherein they are repreſented as talking together.

Dialthe'a [διαλθαία, Gr.] an unguent, the chief ingredient of which is *Althæa*, L.

Dia'lysis [διάλυσις, Gr.] a figure in Rhetorick when two points placed by *Grammarians* over two vowels in one word, which would otherwiſe make a diphthong; but are by this character (··) pointed into two.

Dia'lyton [διάλυτον, Gr.] a figure in Rhetorick when ſeveral words are put together without a conjunction copulative.

Diama'ntine, pertaining to a diamond.

Dialthæ [διαλθαία, Gr.] an unguent thus call'd from its baſis, which is the roots of *Althæa*.

Diamargari'ton [διὰ and μαργαρίτης, Gr. a pearl] a reſtorative powder the chief ingredient in which is pearl, and is of two ſorts hot and cold.

Diamastigo'sis [διαμαστιγώσις, of μαστιγῶν, i. e. whipping, Gr.] a ſolemnity in honour of *Diana*, as follows. Certain boys were carried to the altar of the goddeſs, and there ſeverely whipp'd, and leſt the officer ſhould out of compaſſion remit any thing of the rigour of it, the prieſteſs of *Diana* ſtood by all the time, holding in her hand the image of the goddeſs, which was of itſelf very light; but (as they relate) if the boys were ſpared, grew ſo weighty that the prieſteſs was ſcarce able to ſupport it; and leſt the boys ſhould faint under the correction, or do any thing unworthy of the *Laconian* education, their parents were preſent to exhort them to undergo it patiently, and with great conſtancy; and ſo great was the bravery and reſolution of the boys, that tho' they were laſh'd till the blood guſh'd out, and ſometimes to death, yet a cry or groan was ſeldom or never heard to proceed from any of them. Thoſe that dy'd under the ceremony were buried with garlands on their heads, in token of joy or victory, and had the honour of a publick funeral.

Diame'rdes, [of διὰ and *merda*, dung or ordure] a confection of pilgrim's ſalve; alſo a ſhitten fellow.

Dia'meter [*diamétre* Fr. *diametro*, It. and Sp. *diametrus*, L. of διάμετρος, Gr.] a right line paſſing through the centre of a circle, and terminating on each ſide at the circumference thereof, and ſo dividing the circle into two equal parts.

Dia'meter [of a *Conick Section*] is a right line drawn thro' the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates in two equal parts.

Dia'meter *of Gravity* [*Mathematicks*] is that right line in which the centre of gravity is placed.

Diameter [of an *Hyperbola*] is any right line which paſſes through the middle of the tranſverſe axis, which is the centre of the figure, and is always a middle proportional between the *latus rectum* and the *latus tranſverſum*.

Diameter [of the *Parabola*] is a line drawn parallel to the axis, and which may be ſuppoſed to meet at any infinite diſtance, or in the centre of the figure.

Diameter *of a Column* [in *Architecture*] is that taken juſt above the baſes.

Diameter *of the ſwelling* [in *Architecture*] is that taken at the height of one third from the baſe.

Dia'meter *of the diminution* [*Architect*] is that taken from the top of the ſhafts.

Diame'trical [*diamétral*, F. *diametrale* It. *diametrico*, Sp.] pertaining to, or of the nature, or in the form of a diameter.

Diame'trically [*diametriquement*, F. of διάμετρος, Gr.] directly; as

Diametrically *oppoſite*, directly over againſt; as when two things are oppoſed one to the other right acroſs, or directly contrary.

Di'amond [*adamas*, L. of ἀδάμας Gr. *diamant*, Fr. *diamante*, It. Sp. and Port. **Diamant** Du. **Demant**, G. and Su.] the hardeſt, moſt ſparkling, and moſt valuable of all precious ſtones. The goodneſs of a diamond conſiſts in three Things. 1. Its luſtre or water. 2. Its weight or bigneſs. 3 Its hardneſs. The *Great Mogol* of *India* has a diamond that weighs 269 3 4-ths carats, valued at 11 millions, 723 thouſand, 278 pounds, 14 ſhillings and 9 pence.

Di'amond [in *Heraldry*] the black colour in the coats of noblemen.

Facet **Diamond**, is one cut in faces both at top and bottom, and whoſe table or principal place at top is flat.

Roſe **Diamond**, is one that is quite flat underneath: but whoſe upper part is cut in divers little faces, uſually triangles, the uppermoſt of which terminates in a point.

A rough **Diamond**, is one juſt as it comes out of the mine that has not yet been cut.

A Table **Diamond**, is one which has a large ſquare face at the top, encompaſſed with 4 leſſer.

Diamond [with *Printer.*] the name of a ſmall ſort of letter or character.

Temple **Diamonds** [ſo called of the *Temple* in *Paris* in *France*, where they are made] are a ſort of factitious diamonds, of no great value, but us'd much in the habits of the actors upon the ſtage.

Diamonds, the name of one of the four ſorts of cards.

Diamond cut **Diamond**.

The F. ſay. *A Fin, fin & demi* (Cunning requires Cunning and a half.) one ſharper ought to have another to deal with him.

Diamo'ron, a confection made of mulberries.

Simple **Diamo'rum** [of διὰ and *morum*, L. a mulberry] a medicinal compoſition made of mulberry juice and ſugar.

Compound **Diamorum** [in *Pharmacy*] is made of mulberry-juice, ſapa, verjuice, myrrh and ſaffron.

Diamo'schum, a medicinal powder, whoſe chief ingredient is musk.

Diamoto'sis [of διὰ and μότος ſcraped lint, Gr.] the filling an ulcer with lint.

Diana's *Tree* [with *Chymiſts*] call'd alſo the philoſophical tree; a very curious phænomenon, produced by a compoſition of ſilver, mercury, and ſpirit of nitre, which are cryſtalliz'd into the form of a tree, with branches, leaves, fruit, *&c.*

Diana'tick *Argumentation* [with *Logicians*] a particular method of reaſoning, which carries on a diſcourſe from one thing to another.

Diani'sum, a medicine made of anniſeeds.

Dianoe'a [διάνοια, Gr.] a figure in rhetorick, importing a ſerious conſideration of the matter in hand.

Dia'nthus, a compoſition of *Anthos*.

Dianu'cum [*Pharmacy*] a kind of *Rob*, made of the juice of green walnuts and ſugar boiled to the conſiſtence of honey.

Dia'olibanum, a medicine made of *Olibanum*.

Diapa'lma, a kind of ſalve, *L.*

Diapapa'ver, a medicine made of poppies, *L.*

Diapa'sma [*diapaſme*, F. *diapaſma*, It. διάπασμα, of διαπάσσω, Gr.] a pomander or perfume, a compoſition of powders, with which the ancients us'd to dry their bodies from ſweat at their coming out of the baths; alſo a compoſition made of dry powders to be ſprinkled upon cloaths to perfume them, or upon wounds or ulcers, *&c.*

Diapa'son [F. It. and L. of διὰ and πασῶν, *i. e.* all, Gr.] a chord in muſick including all tones, and is the ſame with what is commonly called an octave or eighth; becauſe there is but ſeven tone notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt. It is the moſt perfect concord, and the terms of it are as two to one.

Diapasondiaex [with *Muſicians*] a ſort of compound concord; either as 10 to 3, or as 16 to 5.

Diapasondiape'nte, a compounded conſonance in the triple ratio, or as 3 to 9.

Diapasondiate'ssaron, a compounded concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3.

Diapasonditone, a concord, the terms of which are in the proportion of 5 to 2.

Diapa'sonsemidi'tone, a concord, the terms of which are in the proportion of 12 to 5.

Diape'desis [διαπέδησις, Gr.] a leaping over, *L.*

Diapedesis [with *Anat.*] a breaking off the blood veſſels, a ſweating or burſting out of the blood thro' the veins, which is cauſed by their thinneſs.

Diape'nsia, the herb Sanicle, *L.*

Diape'nte [F. and L. διὰ πέντε, *i. e.* of five, *Gr.*] a phyſical compoſition made up of five ingredients, *viz.* myrrh, gentian, birthworth, ſhavings of ivory and bay-berries; alſo the liquor called Punch.

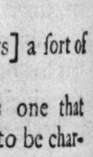
Diapente [in *Muſick*] the ſecond of the concords; the terms of which are as 3 to 2, otherwiſe called a perfect fifth, and makes up an octave with the *Diateſſaron*.

Dia'per [of *diaprer*, F. to interweave with flowers] a ſort of linen cloth wrought with flowers and other figures.

Di'aper'd [in *Heraldry*] as a *bordure diaper'd*, is one that is fretted all over with ſuch things as bordures uſed to be charged, appearing between the frets. Se *Diapre*.

Diapring [in *Painting*] is when the piece after it is quite finiſh'd, is over-run with branches and other work.

Di'apre } **Di'aper** } [in *Heraldry*] a dividing of a field into planes or compartments after the manner of fret-work, and filling them with figures of various forms, as in the figure annexed.



Diaphane'ity } **Diapha'nousness** } [*diaphaneité*, F. *diafanità*, It. of διαφάνεια, Gr.] the property of a diaphanous body, *i. e.* one that is tranſparent like glaſs; the humours of the eye; the *Tunica Cornea*, &c. The pores of diaphanous bodies are ſo ranged and diſpoſed, that the beams of light can paſs thro' them freely every way.

Diaphoe'nicon, an electuary, whoſe chief ingredient is Dates. *L.*

Diaphoni'a [διαφονία, Gr.] a harſh ſound in muſick; a ſound that makes a diſcord.

Diapho'nicks [of διαφονέω, G.] a ſcience that explains the properties of refracted ſounds, as they paſs thro' different mediums.

Diapha'nous [*diaphane*, F. *diafono*, It. and Sp. *diaphanus*, L.] tranſparent like glaſs, or that may be ſeen thro'.

Diaphoni'a [διαφονία, Gr.] difference, diverſity.

Diaphonia [with *Rhetor.*] a figure, when a word repeated is uſed in a ſignification different from what it was at firſt.

Dia'phora [διαφορά, Gr,] difference, diverſity, ſtriſe, contention, *L.*

Diapho'resis [διαφόρησις, Gr.] a ſending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body.

Diaphore'tick [*diaphoretique*, F. *diaforetico*, It. *diaphoreticus*,

ticus, L. διαφορητικὸς, Gr.] diſcuſſive, that diſſolves or purges by ſweat, *&c.*

DIAPHORE'TICALLY, by a diſcuſſion of ſweat.

DIAPHORE'TICALNESS, property to cauſe ſweat.

DIAPHORE'TICKS, medicines proper to cauſe ſuch evacuations.

DIAPHRA'GM [*diaphragme.* F. *diafragma*, It. *diaphragma*, L. of διαφράγμα, of διαφράττω to incloſe, *Gr.*] a fence or hedge ſet between.

DIAPHRA'GM [with *Anatom.*] the midriff; a large double muſcle paſſing acroſs the body, and ſeparating the cheſt or middle cavity from the belly or lower one.

DIAPHRAGMA'TICK *Artery* [*Anatomy*] one that iſſues from the trunk of the *Aorta*, and goes from thence to the *Diaphragma*.

DIAPHRATTO'NTES [*Anatomy*] certain membranes, the ſame as the *Pleura*, which cover the inſide of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLA'SIS [διαπλάσις, of διαπλάσσω, to put together, *Gr.*] the forming, framing, or faſhioning, *L.*

DIAPLA'SMA [διαπλασμα, of διαπλάσσω to ſmear over, *Gr.*] an ointment or fomentation.

DIAPLA'STICKS, medicines proper for a limb out of joint.

DIAPNO'E [διαπνόη, of διὰ and πνέω, to breathe, *Gr.*] a ſending forth all manner of humours thro' the pores of the body.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS [of διὰ and πομφόλυξ, Gr. the recrement of braſs] an unguent of which that is an ingredient.

DIAPORE'SIS [διαπόρησις, Gr.] a doubting or being at a ſtand about a thing.

DIAPORESIS [with *Rhetor.*] is a figure when the ſubjects to be handled being of equal worth, the orator ſeems to be in doubt which he ſhould begin with.

DIAPRU'NUM, an electuary made of damask prunes, *&c.*

DIAPYE'TICKS, medicines promoting the ſuppuration of ſwellings, and cauſing them to run with matter, or ripening and breaking ſores, *&c.*

DIAPSAMLA [διαπψάλμα, Gr.] a pauſe or change of note in ſinging.

DIAPHTHO'RA [διαφθορὰ, Gr.] a corruption of any part.

DIARRHO'DON [in *Pharmacy*] a name given to ſeveral compoſitions wherein red roſes are an ingredient.

DIARRHO'EA [*diarrhée*, F, *diarrea*, It. and Sp. *diarrhœa*, L. διάῤῥοια, Gr.] a gentle lax or looſeneſs in the belly, without inflammation or ulceration of the entrails.

DIARRHOE'TICK, having a lax or looſeneſs in the belly, without an inflammation.

DIA'RTHROSIS [διάρθρωσις, Gr.] a kind of looſe jointing of bones, which ſerve for ſenſible motions.

DI'ARY [*diario*, It. and Sp. *diarium*, L.] an account enter'd in a book in writing what paſſes every day; a journal or day-book.

DIARY [of *dies*, L.] of or pertaining to a day.

DIASATY'RION, an electuary whereof the chief ingredient is Satyrion or Rag-wort.

DIASCO'RDIUM, an electuary of which the chief ingredient is the herb *Scordium*.

DIASEBESTEN [in *Pharmacy*] an electuary wherein *Sebeſtes* are the baſis.

DIASE'NNA, a compoſition made of ſenna.

DIASPOLE'TICUM, a medicine made of cummin.

DIASTE'M [in *Ancient Muſick*] a name given to a ſimple interval, in contradiſtinction to a compound interval, which they call a *Syſtem*.

DIA'STOLE [διαστολὴ, Gr,] a diſtinction, a dividing, ſeparating, or pulling aſunder; alſo a widening or ſtretching out.

DIASTOLE [*Anatomy*] *Dilatation* or *Diſtenſion*, a term uſed to expreſs that motion of the heart and arteries, whereby thoſe parts dilate and diſtend themſelves, the contrary of which is *Syſtole*.

DIASTOLE [with *Grammarians*] a figure, whereby a word that is naturally ſhort is made long.

DIASTOLE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when between two words, ſome other word, and ſometimes two words, are put between two words of the ſame kind; as, *Dii mea vota, dii audiêre Lyce*, Horace. *Duc age, duc ad nos*, &c. This figure is by the *Latins* called *Separatio*

DIASTRE'MMA [of διαστρέφω, Gr. to turn aſide] a diſtortion or laxation.

DIASTY'LE [in *Architecture*] a building where the pillars ſtand at the diſtance of three of their diameters,

DIASY'RMOS [διασυρμὸς, Gr.] a drawing or pulling aſunder; alſo a reproach or taunting; a handſome and ſmart manner of jeering.

A DIASY'RTICK [*diaſyrticum*, L] a biting or reproachful taunt upon the equivocation of a word.

DIATA'SIS [of διατείνω, Gr. to ſtretch out] a diſtenſion of any ſort, particularly of a limb, in caſe of fracture.

DIATERE'TICA [διατήρησις, Gr.] the art of preſerving health.

DIATE'RESIS [of διατήρησις, a good conſtitution of the bones, when they are apt to move eaſily and ſtrongly, ſuch as is in the arms, hands, *&c.*

DIATE'SSARON [F. It. and L. of διὰ and τεσσαρων, Gr. four] a muſical word intimating that an interval is compoſed of a greater and a leſſer tone, the ratio of which is as 4 to 3.

DIATESSARON, any compoſition that conſiſts of four ingredients.

DIATHA'MERON, a compoſition of Dates.

DIA'THESIS [διάθεσις, Gr.] diſpoſition or conſtitution.

DIATHESIS [with *Phyſicians*] the natural or preternatural diſpoſition of the body, that inclines us to the performance of all natural actions.

DIATHY'RUM [διάθυρον, Gr.] a ſkreen or fence of boards, *&c.* to keep out the wind; an incloſure before a door, as in churches, *&c.*

DIA'TONI [διάτονοι, Gr.] corner-ſtones, band or prepend ſtones, L.

DIATO'NICK [*diatonique* F. *diatonico*, Sp. *diatonicus*, L. of διὰ and τόνος, Gr.] as.

DIATONICK *Muſick*, one of the three methods of ſinging uſed by the ancients, and the moſt natural of them, in reſpect that it makes eaſy intervals, by which it is rendered more plain and eaſy, than the other two which are *chromatick* and *enharmonick*.

DIATO'NUS *Hypaton*, the muſical note called *D ſol-re*.

DIATONUS *Meſon*, the note call'd *G-ſol re-ut*.

DIATO'NICUM } a kind of ſong proceeding by different
DIATO'NUM } tones and ſemi-tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, more natural and leſs forced than other ſorts of muſick, *Plain Song*.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a compoſition in which gum tragacanth is the chief ingredient.

DIA'TRIBA } [διατριβὴ, Gr.] a continued diſcourſe or diſ-
DIA'TRIBE } putation; alſo the place where diſputations, *&c.* are held.

DIA TRI'BUS [of διὰ and *tribus*, *L.* three] a compoſition made up of three ſorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRI'TOS } three days faſting, abſtinence for three days,
DIATRI'TON } *L.* of Gr.

DIATURBITH, an electuary of Turbith.

DIATY'POSIS [διατύπωσις, Gr.] an information or inſtruction; alſo a deſcription, L.

DIATYPOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, by which a thing is ſo lively deſcribed, that it ſeems to be ſet as it were before our eyes.

DIAXY'LALOES, a medicine made of the wood of aloes, L.

DIAZI'NZIBER, a medicine made of ginger.

DIAZEU'TICK *Tone* [in the *Ancient Greek Muſick*] that which diſjoined two fourths on each ſide of it, and which being joyned to either make a fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [διάζωμα, Gr.] a girdle; alſo the ſame as the Diaphragma.

DI'BBLE [with *Gardiners*] a tool for ſetting of herbs.

DIBBS a play among children.

DI'CA, a proceſs or action at law, L.

DICA [*Old Rec.*] a tally for accounts.

DICA'CITY } *dicacitas*, L.] talkativeneſs; alſo buffoo-
DICA'CIOUSNESS } nery, drollery.

DICÆO'LOGY [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, whereby the juſtice of a cauſe is ſet forth in as few words as may be.

DICE, v. *dye*.

DICHOPHY'A [of δίκα double, and φύω Gr. to grow] a fault in the hairs when they ſplit.

DICHORÆ'US [διχόρειος, Gr. *i. e.* compounded of two choreus's] a foot in verſe, either *Greek* or *Latin*, which conſiſts of four ſyllables, of which the firſt and third are long, and the ſecond and fourth ſhort, as *Comprobare*.

To DICHO'TOMIZE [διχοτομεῖν, Gr.] to cut or divide into two parts.

DICHO'TOMUS [in *Botanick* Writers] is uſed of ſuch plants, whoſe ſtalk divides into two parts, as *Valerinella*, Corn-ſallet

DICHO'TOMY [with *Rhetoricians*] a dividing a ſpeech or diſcourſe into two parts, Gr.

DI'CKENS [prob a contraction of *Devilkins*, *i. e.* little devils] a ſort of an oath, as *Odz Dickens*.

DICKER *of Leather*, a quantity containing ten hides.

DICÆO'LOGY [δικαιολογία, Gr.] a pleading one's cauſe, and advocating for.

DICOTY'LEDON [with *Botaniſts*] a term uſed of plants, which ſpring with two ſeed leaves oppoſite to each other, as the generality of plants have.

DI'CRA *Ferri* [in *Doomſday Book*] a quantity of iron conſiſting of ten bars.

DI'CROTOS [δίκροτος, Gr.] a pulſe that beats twice.

DICTA'MEN [of *dictare*, L.] a preſcript or rule; but moſt properly a leſſon or ſhort diſcourſe which a ſchoolmaſter dictates to his ſcholars, *L*,

DICTA'MNUM } δίκταμνον, Gr. } dittander-dittany, or gar-
DICTA'MNUS } δίκταμνος, Gr } den-ginger. An herb of ſingular virtue for expelling poiſon.

To Di'ctate [*dicter*, F. *dettare*, It. *dictàr*, Sp. *dictatum*; L.] to tell another what to write, to indite, to teach or ſhew, alſo to inſpire with.

Di'ctates [*dictata*, L.] precepts, inſtructions, rules.

Dicta'tion, a pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another man to be written by him, L.

Dicta'tor [*dictateur*, F. *dittatore*, It. *ditadòr*, Sp. of *dictator*, L.] one who tells another man what to ſpeak or write.

Dictator [among the *Ancient Romans*] a ſovereign commander, from whom no appeal was allow'd; who was never choſen but when the common-wealth was in ſome eminent danger or trouble; had the command both of war and peace, and the power of life and death. His command was to laſt but half a year; but the ſenate had power to continue it; otherwiſe he was obliged to ſurrender up his office upon pain of treaſon.

Dictature, } [*dictateur*, F. *dittatura*, It. *ditadúra*, Sp.
Dicta'torship } of *dictatura*, L.] the office and dignity of a dictator.

Dictatorial } [*dictatorius*, L.] pertaining to a dicta-
Dicta'tory } tor, or dictating.

Dicta'trix, a ſhe-dictator or indicator, *&c*, L.

Dictio'se [*dictioſus*, L.] full of words.

Di'ctionary [*dictionnaire*, F. *dizionario*, It. *dicionário*, Sp. of *dictionarium*, L.] a collection of all the words in a language, or of the terms of art in any ſcience, explained and commonly digeſted in an alphabetical order.

To Dictitate [*dictitatum*, L.] to ſpeak often.

Dictyoi'des [of δίκτυόν, a net, and εἶδος, ſhape, *Gr.*] a muſcle, *&c.* in form reſembling a net.

Did, v. *To Do.*

Dida'ctick } [*didactique* F. of διδακτικὸς, Gr] ſerv-
Dida'ctical } ing to teach or explain the nature of things, doctrinal, inſtructive.

Dida'ctically [of *didactique*, F. *didacticus*, L. of διδακτικὸς of διδάσκω, *Gr.* to teach] inſtructively.

Didasca'lick [διδασκαλικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to a maſter or teacher.

Di'dapper [Duyk-dapper, *Du.*] the name of a bird.

To **Didder** [Diddern, *Teut.* zittern, *H. G.*] to ſhiver with cold.

Di'dymoi [δίδυμοι, Gr.] twins or any thing that is double; in *Anatomy*, the teſticles.

Didymoito'cia [διδυμοιτοκία of δίδυμοι twins, and τοκέω, Gr. to bring forth] a bearing twins.

Die (to play with,) *v. Dye.*

Die, *V. v. To Dye.*

Die [with *Architects*] the middle of a pedeſtal. *viz.* that part that lies between the baſes and the corniſh.

Diem *clauſit extremum*, a writ lying for one who holds lands of the King, either by knights ſervice or ſoccage, and dies under or at full age: this writ is directed to the eſcheator of the county, to enquire of what eſtate he was poſſeſſed, who is the next heir, and of what value the land is.

Die'nnial [*diennis*, L.] of or pertaining to 2 years.

De die in diem, from day to day, L.

Dies, a day, L.

Dies *comitiales* [among the *Romans*] days of meeting the people, marked in the almanack or calendar with the letter C.

Dies *comperendini* [among the *Romans*] days of adjournment, being in number 20, which were granted by the prætor or judge to the parties, after a hearing on both ſides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themſelves

Dies *datus* [in *Law*] a reſpite given by the court to the defendant, *L.*

Dies *faſti* [among the *Romans*] pleading days, during which the prætor might hold a court and adminiſter juſtice *L.*

Dies *feſti* [among the *Romans*] holy days, upon which the people were either employed in offering ſacrifices, or elſe following their diverſions.

Dies *interciſi* } [among the *Romans*] part of which was
Dies *interociſi* } ſpent in the performance of ſacred rites, and the other part in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and were marked in the calendar with the letters E. N.

Dies *Juſti* [among the *Romans*] 30 days, commonly granted to enemies after the proclamation of war againſt them; before the expiration of which time, they did not enter the territories, or proceed to any act of hoſtility.

Dies *Nefaſti* [among the *Romans*] days counted unlucky, on which they heard no law matters, nor called any aſſemblies of the people.

Dies *Prœliares* [among the *Romans*] certain days during which it was permitted to engage an enemy, *L.*

Dies *non prœliares* } [among the *Romans*] unfortunate days,
Dies *atri* } on which they avoided fighting a battle, on account of ſome loſs they had ſuffered on thoſe days, *L.*

Dies *Senatorii* [among the *Romans*] days on which the ſenate aſſembled about the affairs of the common-wealth.

Dies *Stati* [*Law* Term] the laſt days of adjournment in law-ſuits. *L.*

Dies *Juriditi* [in *Law* Term] legal days, are all days in bank, continuance, eſſoin days and others, which are given to the parties in court during the term, *L.*

Dies *non juridici* [in *Law*] illegal days; ſuch on which no pleas are held in any court of juſtice, *viz.* all ſundays, and certain particular days in terms, as *Aſcenſion* day in *Eaſter*-term; that of *John* the *Baptiſt* in *Trinity*-term; thoſe of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls* in *Michaelmas*-term; the *Purification* of the Virgin *Mary* in *Hilary*-Term.

Di'es *Marchiæ* [*i.e.* the day of the *Marches*] the day of meeting or congreſs between the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*; formerly appointed to be held annually on the borders or marches, for adjuſting all differences, and preſerving the articles of peace.

Diesis [in *Printing*] this mark (‡) called alſo a double dagger.

Di'esis [δίεσις, Gr.] a tranſmiſſion or ſending over, *L.*

Diesis [in *Muſick*] is the diviſion of a tone below a ſemitone, or an interval, conſiſting of a lower or imperfect ſemitone, *i. e.* the placing of a tone where there ought to be only a ſemi-tone.

Diesis *enharmonical* [in *Muſick*] the difference between the greater and the leſſer ſemi-tone. *Dieſiſes* are the leaſt ſenſible diviſions of a tone, and are marked on the ſcore in the form of St. *Andrew*'s croſs.

Die'spiter [as ſome think of *diei pater*, L. *i. e.* the father of the day; or as others of Διὸς the Gen. of Ζεὺς or Δεὺς, *i. e.* father *Jupiter*] a name given to *Jupiter.*

Di'et [*diete*, F. *dieta*, It. Sp. and L. of Δίαιτα, Gr.] food, nouriſhment, a particular way of living.

Diet, a general aſſembly of the eſtates of *Germany.*

To Diet *one* to keep a perſon to a peculiar, regular or ſtrict diet, alſo to give one his Diet:

Die'ta [*Old Rec.*] a days work

Dieta *rationabilis*, a reaſonable days journey, *L.*

Die'tary, treating of or pertaining to a regular preſcribed diet.

Diete'tick } pertaining to a regular or preſcribed
Diete'tical } diet.

Dieu et mon droit [*i. e.* God and my right] the motto of the arms of *England*, this king *Edward* I. took to ſignify that he held not his kingdom of any mortal in vaſſalage, F.

Dieu *ſon Act* [*Law* Phraſe] *i. e.* the act of God, it being a maxim in law, that the act of God ſhall not be a prejudice to any man; as for inſtance if a houſe being thrown down by a tempeſt, the leſſee ſhall be free from an action of waſte, and ſhall alſo have the liberty to take timber to build it again.

Dieze'ugmenon [Διαζευγμένον, Gr.] a figure in *Rhetorick*, in which ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence have relation to one verb, as *whoſe low condition, mean fortune, filthy nature is obnoxious to treaſon.*

Diezeugmenon *Note* [*Muſick*] the note called *E-la-mi.*

Diezeugmenon *Paranete* [in *Muſick*] the note called *d'la-ſol-re-*

Diffa'mable [*diffamabilis*, L.] that is capable or may be defamed or ſlandered.

Diffama'tion, a taking away a perſon's good name.

Diffa'matory, ſlanderous.

To Diffame [*diffamare* L] to ſlander, to ſcandalize.

Differrea'tion, the parting of a cake; a ſolemnity uſed among the ancient *Romans*, at the divorcement of a man and his wife. *L.*

To Di'ffer [*differer*, F. *differire*, It. *diferenciár*, Sp. of *differre*, L.] to vary, to be unlike, to diſagree.

Di'fference [F. *differenza*, It. *diferéncia*, Sp. of *differentia* L.] a diverſity, a variation; alſo a controverſy, variance, a quarrel, F.

Difference [with *Logicians*] is an eſſential attribute, which belongs to any *ſpecies*, which is not found in the *Genus*, and is the univerſal idea of that ſpecies. As for example, *body* and *ſpirit*, or *ſoul* in human nature, are two ſpecies of ſubſtance, which in their ideas do contain ſomething more than is in that ſubſtance; for in a body is found impenetrability and extenſion, in a ſoul or ſpirit the power of cogitation, or thinking and reaſoning; and thence the difference of a ſpirit is cogitation.

Difference [with *Mathematicians*] is the remainder, when one number or quantity has been ſubtracted from another.

Difference *of Longitude of two places on the Earth* [*Geography*] is an arch of the equator, comprehended between the meridians of thoſe places

Difference *of the ſun, &c* [*Aſtronomy*] is the difference between the right and obliqe aſcenſion of the ſun or planet.

Di'fferences [in *Heraldry*] are certain additaments to coats of armour, whereby ſomething is added or altered to diſtinguiſh the younger families from the elder; or to ſhew how far they remove from the principal houſe. Theſe differences are 9, *viz.* the *Label*, the *Creſcent*, the *Mullet*, the *Martlet*, the *Annulet*, the *Flower de-lis*, the *Roſe*, the *Eight-foil*, and the *Croſs-moline*; all which ſee in their places.

Ancient DIFFERENCES [in *Coat Armour*] were bordures of all kinds.

Modern DI'FFERENCES [in *Coat Armour*] are the *creſent*, *file* or *label*, *mullet*, *martlet*, &c.

There's a DIFFERENCE between will you buy and will you ſell.

When people offer their goods to ſale they are apt to be undervalu'd, as on the contrary, when a man ſeeks a commodity the ſeller will enhance the price; the ſureſt rule is given in another proverb.

Buy at market and ſell at home.

To DI'FFERENCE [*differencier*, F. *differenziare*, It.] to make a difference between, to diſtinguiſh.

DIFFERENT [F. *differente*, It. *diferente* Sp. and port of *differens*, L.] divers, various.

DIFFERENTLY, in a different manner.

DIFFERE'NTIAL, of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Quantiy* [in the *higher Geometry*] an infinitely ſmall quantity, or particle of a quantity ſo ſmall, as to be incommenſurable thereto, or leſs than any aſſignable one.

DIFFERENTIAL *calculus* [*Geom.*] a method of differencing quantities, that is, of finding a differential or that infinitely ſmall quantity, which taken an infinite number of times is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFERENTIAL [in the doctrine of *Logarithms*] the doctrine of tangents.

DIFFERENTIO-DIFFERENTIAL *calculus*, is a method of differencing differential quantities, as the ſign of a differential is the letter d, that of a differential of dx, is ddx, and the differential of ddx. $dddx$, or d^2x, d^3x, &c.

A DIFFERENTIAL [of the firſt power or degree] is that of an ordinary quantity, as ax.

A DIFFERENTIAL [of the ſecond power] is an infiniteſimal of a differential quantity of the firſt degree, as ddx or $dx\,dx$, or dx^2, &c.

A DIFFERENTIAL [of the third power, *&c.*] is an infiniteſimal of a differential quantity of the ſecond power, as $dddx$, or dx^3, &c.

DI'FFERENTNESS [of *differentia*, L.] difference.

DIFFERING, *v. different*.

DI'FFICULT [*difficile*, F. and It. *difficil*, Sp. *difficultoſo*, Port *difficilis*, L.] uneaſy troubleſome, crabbed, hard to be performed, underſtood or pleaſed.

DIFFICULTY: hardly, with difficulty.

DI'FFICULTY } [*difficulte*, F, *difficultá*, It. *dificuldàd*, Sp of *difficultas*, L.] hardneſs to
DI'FFICULTNESS } be performed, trouble, a difficult caſe. point or queſtion

To DIFFI'DE [*deffier*, F. *diffidare*, It. of *diffidere*, L.] to miſtruſt, to doubt, to deſpair.

DI'FFIDENT [*deffiant*, F. *diffidente*, It. of *diffidens*, L.] diſtruſtful, ſuſpicious, jealous, fearful.

DIFFIDENTLY, diſtruſtfully, ſuſpiciouſly.

DI'FFIDENCE } [*deffiance*, F. *diffidenza* It. of *diffi-*
DI'FFIDENTNESS } *dentia*, L.] diſtruſt, ſuſpiciouſneſs, timidity.

To DIFFI'ND [*diffindere*, L.] to cut or cleave aſunder.

DIFFI'SSION. a cleaving aſunder.

DIFFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing away.

DIFFLATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when ſpirits raiſed by heat are blown by a ſort of bellows in the oppoſite *Camera* or arch of the furnace, and there found congealed.

DI'FFLUENCE } [*diffluentia*, L.] a flowing abroad, or di-
DI'FFLUENCY } vers ways.

DI'FFLUENT [*diffluens*, L.] looſe and ready to fall aſunder.

DI'FFLUOUS [*diffluus*, L.] flowing forth, abroad or ſeveral ways.

DIFFLU'VIUM, a falling off, a flowing down, *L.*

DIFFLUVIUM [in *Botany*] a diſtemper in trees, whereby they looſe their bark, *L.*

DI'FFORM [*difformis*, L.] a word uſed in oppoſition to *uniform*, and ſignifies that there is no manner of regularity in the form or appearance of a thing.

DIFFO'RM *Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] ſuch flowers as are not of the ſame figure all round, or have their fore and back parts, as alſo their right and left parts unlike.

DI'FFUGOUS [*diffugus*, L.] that flieth divers ways.

To DIFFU'ND [*diffundere*, L.] to pour out, to ſcatter abroad; alſo to diffuſe or ſpread abroad.

DIFFU'SEDNESS [of *diffuſus*, L.] the being poured forth.

DIFFU'SILE [*diffuſilis*, L.] ſpreading abroad, *&c.*

To DIFFU'SE [*diffuſum*, L.] to ſpread here and there.

DIFFU'SE [*diffus*, F. *diffuſo*, It. *difúſo*, Sp. *diffuſus*, L.] diffuſive.

DIFFUSELY, diffuſedly, amply, copiouſly.

DIFFU'SION [F. *diffuſione*, It. *difuſion*, Sp. of *diffuſio*, L.] a pouring out; a ſpreading abroad.

DIFFU'SION [with *Philoſophers*] is the diſperſing the ſubtile effluvia's of bodies into a kind of atmoſphere quite round them; as for example, the magnetical particles are diffuſed every where round about the earth in parts adjacent to it. And the light is diffuſed by the rays of the ſun, iſſuing all round from that wonderful body of fire.

DIFFU'SIVE [*diffuſus*, L.] apt to ſpread or extend.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, extenſiveneſs, aptneſs to ſpread here and there.

To DIG, *Irr. V.* [prob. of dician, *Sax.* **Dycken**, *Du.* to make a trench about] to break or open the ground with a ſpade, pick-ax, *&c.*

DUG [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did dig, have dug.

To DIG *a Badger* [with *Hunters*] to raiſe or diſcharge him.

DI'GAMMA [Δίγαμμα, Gr.] the letter *F*, ſo called by Grammarians, becauſe it ſeems to repreſent a double Γ or *Greek* Gamma.

DI'GAMY [Διγαμία, Gr.] a being married twice.

DICA'STRICK [Διγαςρικὸς of δὶς and γαςὴρ, Gr. the belly] that has a double belly.

DIGA'STRICUS (with *Anatomiſts*) a muſcle ſo called from its double belly; it ariſes from the proceſs called *mammiformis*, and is inſerted at the inferior part of the lower jaw.

DIGERE'NTIA (with *Phyſicians*) digeſtives, medicines which digeſt or ripen, L.

To DIGE'ST (with *Chymiſts*) is to ſet a ſoaking over a gentle fire, *L.*

To DIGE'ST (*digérer*, F. *digeſtire*, It. *digerir*, Sp. of *digeſtum*, L.) to diſſolve in the ſtomach; alſo to diſpoſe or put together; alſo to examine, ſcan or ſift a buſineſs, L.

To DIGE'ST (with *Surgeons*) to bring to maturity, to ripen.

DIGE'STIBLE (*digeſtibile*, It. *digeſtibilis*, L.) capable of being digeſted.

DIGE'STIBLENESS, eaſineſs to be digeſted.

DIGE'STIVENESS (of *digeſtivus*, L.) digeſtive faculty.

DIGE'STION (with *Chymiſts*) is the infuſing or ſteeping a mixt body in ſome proper *Menſtruum*, or liquor that is fit to diſſolve it, ſo that as near as poſſible, it may have the ſame effect as a natural heat.

Animal DIGESTION (F. and Sp. *digeſtione*, It. of *digeſtio*, L.) is the decoction of the aliment or food, *&c.* in the ſtomach, or the diſſolution of it, by which it is turned into chyle.

DIGESTION, is repreſented by a woman of a ſtrong, hail conſtitution, leaning on an oſtridge, which is ſaid to digeſt iron; on her head a garland of penny-royal, an herb famous for promoting digeſtion, and in her hand a ſprig of the plant call'd *Chondrilla*, noted for the ſame virtue.

DIGE'STIVE (*digeſtif*, F. *digeſtivo*, It. of *digeſtivus*, L.) helping to digeſt or concoct; alſo ripening.

DIGE'STIVES (in *Phyſick*) are ſuch medicines as cauſe digeſtion, by ſtrengthening and increaſing the tone of the ſtomach.

External DIGESTIVES (in *Surgery*) are medicaments that diſſolve ſwellings, or breed laudable matter in a wound.

DIGES'TS (*digeſtes*, F. *digeſtio*, It. of *digeſta*, L.) a collection of the *Roman* laws, digeſted under proper titles, by the order of the emperor *Juſtinian*.

To DIGHT (dihtan, *Sax.*) to deck, ſet off or adorn.

DI'GIT (*digitus*, L.) the quantity of an inch in meaſure, or properly 3 fourths of an inch; or 4 grains of barley laid breadthwiſe.

DIGIT (in *Arithmetick*) a character which denotes a figure, as I for one, V for five, X for ten, *&c.*

DIGIT (with *Aſtronomers*) is the 12th part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, and is uſed to denote the quantity of an eclipſe.

DI'GITAL (*digitalis*, L.) pertaining to a finger.

DIGITA'TION, a pointing with the finger; alſo the form of the fingers of both hands joined together, or the manner of their joining.

DIGITA'TED *Leaf* (in *Botany*) a term uſed concerning the leaf of a plant, which is either compoſed of many ſingle leaves ſet together upon one foot-ſtalk, as in the *Cinqfoil*, *&c.* or elſe where there are many deep gaſhes or cuts in the leaf, as in thoſe of ſtrawberries, *&c.* L.

To DI'GITIZE to point to with the finger.

DI'GITS (in *Arithmetick*) are any whole number under ten, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits, L.

DIGLADIA'TION, a ſword-playing, or fighting with ſwords, L.

DI'GLYPH (*Architecture*) a kind of imperfect triglyph, conſole or the like, with only two channels or engravings.

To DI'GNIFY (of *dignus* worthy, and *fio*, L. to be made) to advance to a dignity, eſpecially to ſome eccleſiaſtical one.

DI'GNIFIEDNESS (of *dignus* worthy, and *fio*, L. to make) dignity.

DI'GNITARY (*dignitarius*, Lat. Barb.) an eccleſiaſtical officer, who hath not the care of ſouls, as a *Dean*, *Prebend*, &c.

DI'GNITY (*dignité*, F. *dignità*, It. *dignidàd*, Sp. of *dignitas*, L.) advancement, honour, reputation, ſome conſiderable preferment, office or employment in church or ſtate.

Eccleſiaſtical DIGNITY (by the *Canoniſts*) is defined to be adminiſtration joined with ſome power and juriſdiction.

DIGNITY is properly repreſented by a lady richly cloath'd, and adorn'd; but ſinking under the burden of a great ſtone, beautified with ornaments of gold and precious ſtones. The meaning is very obvious.

DI'GNITIES (in *Aſtrology*) are the advantages a planet has upon the account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiack, or ſuch a ſtation with other planets.

To DIGRE'SS (*digreſſum*, Sup· of *digredere*, L.) to go from, *&c.*

DIGRE'SSION (F. and Sp. *digreſſione*, It. of *digreſſio*, L.) a ſtraying or wandering out of the way; a going from the matter in hand; alſo that part of a treatiſe or diſcourſe which does not relate to its main deſign.

DIHE'LIOS (of διὰ and Ἥλιος *Gr.* the Sun) a name *Kepler* gives to that ordinate of the *Ellipſis* which paſſes thro' the *Focus*, wherein the ſun is ſuppos'd to be plac'd, in the *Elliptical Aſtronomy*.

DII'POLIA (Διιπολεία of Διὶ *Jupiter*, and πολιεῖ, *q. d.* tor of the city, Gr.) an *Athenian* feſtival, on which it was cuſtomary to place ſacrifice-cakes on a brazen table, and to drive a number of oxen round them, of which, if any eat of the cakes he was ſlaughtered; and thence ſometimes the feaſt was called Βȣφόνια, *i. e.* Ox-ſlaughter. The original of this cuſtom was, that on *Jupiter*'s feſtivals, a hungry ox happened to eat one of the conſecrated cakes, whereupon the prieſt killed the prophane beaſt. On the days of this feſtival, it was accounted a capital crime to kill an ox, and therefore the prieſt that killed the ox, was forced to ſave himſelf by a timely flight, and the *Athenians* in his ſtead, took the bloody axe and arraigned it, and (as *Pauſanius* relates) brought it in not guilty; but *Ælian* ſays, that both prieſt and people, who were preſent at the ſolemnity, were accuſed, as being acceſſory to the fact; but were acquitted, and the axe condemned.

DIJA'MBUS (of δὶς and Ἴαμβος, *Gr.*) a foot in verſe that conſiſts of four ſyllables; the firſt and third ſhort, the ſecond and laſt long, as *amœnitas*.

To DIJU'DICATE (*dijudicatum*, L.) to judge between two parties; alſo to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

DIJUDICA'TION, a judging between or deciding a difference between two parties.

DIKE (ꝺice, *Sax.* 𝔇𝔶𝔨𝔢, *Su.* 𝔇𝔶𝔠𝔨, *Du.* and L. G. 𝔱𝔢𝔦𝔠𝔥, H. G, *digue.* F.) a ditch or furrow.

DIKE (*digue*, F.) a bank, mole, or cauſey.

DIKE REEVE } (in *Lincolnſhire*) an officer who takes care
DIKE-GRAVE } of the dikes and ditches.

To DILACERATE (*lacerer*, F. *lacerare*, It. *dilacerare*, L.) to tear or rend aſunder or in pieces.

DILACERA'TION (*laceration*, F. *lacerazione*, It. of *dilaceratio*, L.) a tearing and rending aſunder, L.

DILANIA'TION, a butchering, a cutting or tearing in pieces, *Lat.*

To DILA'PIDATE (*dilapidare*, L.) to rid or clear a place of ſtones; alſo to pull or throw down a building.

DILAPIDA'TION (in *Law*) a waſteful deſtroying, a letting a building run to decay or ruin for want of repairs, L.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened.

DILA'TABLENESS, capableneſs of being widened.

DILATA'TION (F. of *dilatatio*, L·) a making wide, an inlarging in breadth.

DILATA'TION (in *Anatomy*) is when any paſſages or veſſels of the body are diſtended or ſtretched out too much; as veins which ſwell with melancholy corrupt blood in the temples, legs, *&c.*

DILATA'TION (with *Philoſophers*) a motion of the parts of a body, whereby it expands or opens itſelf to a greater ſpace.

DILATATO'RIUM (with *Surgeons*) an inſtrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament, L.

To DILA'TE (*dilater*, F. *dilatàr*, Sp. *dilatare*, It. and L.) to widen or grow wide, to ſtretch; alſo to rarify or grow thin as the air does; alſo to enlarge upon a ſubject.

DILATO'RES *alarum naſi* (in *Anatomy*) a pair of muſcles common to the *alæ naſi*, and upper lip, which pull up the *alæ* and dilate the noſtrils.

DILA'TER } [*dilatoire*, F. *dilatorio*, It.] (with *Surgeons*)
DILA'TORY } an inſtrument hollow on the inſide, to extract a barbed iron, *&c.* out of a wound; and for other uſes.

DILATORY (*dilatoire*, F. *dilatorio*, It. *dilatorius*, L.) making delays, full of ſhifts and put-offs, tedious.

DILATORILY, tediouſly. *&c.*

DI'LATORINESS, a delaying or a faculty of being long or tedious in doing any thing.

DI'LDO (a contraction of *diletto*, Ital. *q. d.* a woman's delight; or of the *Engliſh Dally*, *q. d.* a thing to play withal) *Penis ſuccedaneus*, called by the *Italians Paſſatempo*.

DILE'CTION, affection, love, *F.* of *L.*

DILE'MMA (διλέμμα, Gr.) an argument in Logick conſiſting of two or more propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, that deny which you will of them you will be preſs'd, and grant which you will of them the concluſion will involve you in difficulties not eaſily to be got over.

DI'LIGENCE } (F. *diligenza*, It. *diligencia*, Sp. and
DI'LIGENTNESS } Port. *diligentia*, L.) great care, carefulneſs.

DILIGENCE was repreſented in the iconology of the ancients by a damſel of a lively aſpect, having in one hand a ſprig of thyme, with a bee buzzing about it, and in the other a branch of a mulberry-tree, with ſilk-worms on the leaves. A cock at her feet. Theſe ſymbols are all very obvious.

Or, by an elderly woman, holding an hour-glaſs in both hands, and ſtanding by a rock covered with ivy.

DI'LIGENT (F. *diligente*, It. Sp. and Port. of *diligens*, L.) careful, watchful, laborious, pains-taking.

DILL (*Dan. Du.* and G.) an herb like fennel.

DILIGENTLY, carefully, watchfully, laboriouſly.

DI'LLIGROUT, a ſort of pottage anciently made for the king's table on a coronation-day.

DI'LLING (as tho' of *Dallying*) a child born when the parents are old.

DI'LOGY (διλογία, Gr.) a figure us'd by Rhetoricians, wherein a doubtful word ſignifies two things.

DILU'CID (*dilucidus*, L.) clear, light, manifeſt, evident.

To DILU'CIDATE (*dilucidare*, It. *dilucidatum*, L.) to make manifeſt, clear or plain.

DILU'CIDATENESS, clearneſs, plainneſs.

DILUCIDA'TION, a making clear, plain or manifeſt, *L.*

DI'LVING (with *Tinners*) is the ſhaking the tin ore in a canvaſs ſieve in a tub of water, ſo that the filth goes over the rim of the ſieve, leaving the tin behind.

DILUE'NTS (*diluentia*, L.) medicines proper for thinning blood.

DILUE'NTIA (with *Phyſicians*) medicines, *&c.* good to dilute and thin the blood, *L.*

To DILU'TE (*dilutum*, Sup. of *diluere*, L.) to make a fluid thin, by the addition of a thinner to it; alſo to allay, temper or mingle with water; as to *dilute wine* is to mingle it with water.

To DILU'TE [with *Chymiſts*] is to diſſolve the parts of a dry body in a moiſt or liquid one.

DILU'TE [in *Botanick Writers*] faintly, *dilutius*, more faintly, *L.*

DILU'TED [*dilutus*, L.] tempered with water, made thin, *&c.*

DILU'TION, tempering, diſſolving, *L.*

DILU'VIAN, [*diluvianus*, L.] pertaining to the flood.

DILUTENESS, faintneſs, weakneſs; ſpoken of colours.

DIM [ꝺim or dym, *Sax.*] obſcure, darkiſh.

To make DIM [ꝺimmian, *Sax.*] to render darkiſh or obſcure.

DIME'NSION [F. and Sp. *dimenſione*, It. of *dimenſio*, L.] the juſt meaſure or compaſs of a thing.

DIME'NSION [by *Algebraiſts*] is applied to the powers of any root in an equatiou, which are called the dimenſions of that root, as in a biquadratick equation, the higheſt power has 4 dimenſions, or its index is 4.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] ſignifies either *length* and *breadth*, as of a plane ſuperficies; or *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*, as in a ſolid; thus a line has one dimenſion, *i. e. length*; a ſurface two, *viz. length* and *breadth*; a ſolid has three, *length*, *breadth* and *thickneſs*.

DIME'NSIONLESS, having no bounds or meaſures, unmeaſurableneſs.

DIME'TÆ, the name of the ancient inhabitants of *Caermarthenſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire*, *Cardiganſhire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, L.] the ſame as diameter.

DIMICA'TION, a fighting or ſkirmiſhing, L.

DIMIDIA'TION, an halving, *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS [*Old Lat. Rec.*] the moiety or one half of a thing.

To DIMI'NISH [*diminuer*, F. *diminuire*, It. *diminuir*, Sp. of *diminuere*, L.] to leſſen, to impair, to abate; to grow leſs; alſo to decreaſe; to fall or ſink in value.

DIM'INISHED *Interval* [in *Muſick*] a deficient interval, or one which is ſhort of its juſt quantity, by a leſſer ſemitone.

DIMINU'TION [F. *diminuzione*, It. *diminucion*, Sp, of *diminutio*, L.] a diminiſhing, a leſſening; an abatement, a decreaſe, *L*·

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] a defaming or blemiſhing ſome particular point of an eſcutcheon, by the laying on ſome ſtain or colout.

DIMINUTION [with *Architects*] a contraction of the upper part of a column, whereby its diameter is made leſs than that of the lower part.

DIMINU'TIONS [with *Heralds*] a *Latin* Term for what we commonly call differences, and the *French briſures*.

DIMINUTION [with *Muſicians*] is when there are a number of words which are to make tones, and ſeveral quick motions in the ſpace of a cadence; ſeveral quavers and ſemiquavers correſponding to a crotchet or minim.

DIMINUTION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the augmenting and exaggerating what they are about to ſay, by an expreſſion that ſeems to weaken and diminiſh it.

DIMI'NUTIVE [*diminutif*, F· *diminutivo*, It. and Sp. of *diminutivus*, L.] diminiſhing, little, ſmall.

A DIMINUTIVE [with *Grammarians*] a word formed from ſome other to ſoften or diminiſh the force or effect of it; or to ſignify a thing that is little in its kind, as of *liber* a book, *libellus* a little book.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, littleneſs,

DIMI'SSORY [*dimiſſorius*, L.] ſent, as *dimiſſory letters*, are letters ſent from one biſhop to another, in favour of ſome perſon who ſtands candidate for holy orders in another dioceſe.

DI'MITTY, a fine ſort of fuſtian Cloth.

DI'MNESS [of dimneſſe, *Sax.*] a defect in the ſight, *&c.*

DIMOCRI'TÆ [of δια and μείρω, *Gr.* to divide] a name given to the ſect of *Apollinariſts*, who held that the word only aſſum'd a human body, without taking a reaſonable ſoul like to ours; but at length being convinc'd of their error, they allowed he did aſſume a Soul, but without underſtanding; the word ſupplying the want of that faculty. And from this notion of ſeparating the ſoul from the underſtanding they had this denomination.

DI'MPLE [probably of *dint* or *dent*, whence a *dentle*, or perhaps of Dümpfel, *G.* a pit or cavity either in the water or earth] a little dent in the bottom of the cheeks.

A DIN [of dyn, *Sax.* Thon, *G.* don Su. a noiſe, and that of *tinnitus*, L.] a loud noiſe.

To make a DIN [probably of dynan, *Sax.* thunon, *G.* dona, Su. to ſound and that of *tinnio*, L. to tingle] to make a loud noiſe.

DI'NARCHY [διναρχία, of δὶς and ἀρχὴ, Gr. dominion] a government by two perſons,

To DINE [*diner*, F.] to eat at noon-time.

To DINE with Duke Humphry.

To faſt, or have no dinner at all. Duke Humphry was uncle to king *Henry* VI. and protector during his minority, fam'd for hoſpitality: But this proverb came from his being ſuppos'd to be bury'd in the body of St. *Paul's*, whither it was common for people to walk at noon, who did not know how to do better, tho' the duke was bury'd at St. *Albans*.

To DING [with the *Vulgar*] to beat heartily.

DING-*dong-bell*, a ſort of ſong in imitation of the bells.

DI'NGLE, a narrow valley between two hills.

DI'NICKS [δινικὰ Gr.] medicines good againſt dizzineſs, vertigoes, or ſwimming in the head.

DINNER' [*diner*, Fr.] a meal at noon.

DINT [dint, *Sax.* a ſtroke or blow] an impreſſion or mark; alſo force.

DI'NUS [with *Phyſicians*] a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head, *L*

DINUMERA'TION, an accounting or numbering.

DIOCE'SAN [*dioceſain*, F. *dioceſano*, It.] a biſhop, to whom the care of a dioceſs is committed; alſo a perſon who inhabits within the bounds of a dioceſs.

DIOCE'SAN *Synod*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a dioceſs.

DI'OCESS [*dioceſe*, F-] *dioceſi*, It. and Sp.] the circuit, extent or bounds of a biſhop's ſpiritual juriſdiction, of theſe we have in *England* 22, and in *Wales* 4.

DIONY'SIA [Διονυσία, *Gr.* of Διόνυσιος, *Bacchus*] feſtivals in honour of *Bacchus*, in ſome of which it was cuſtomary for the worſhippers in garments and actions to imitate the poetical fictions concerning *Bacchus*. They dreſs'd themſelves in fawn's skins, fine linen, and mitres; and crowned themſelves with garlands of trees ſacred to *Bacchus*, as ivy, vine, *&c.* Some imitated *Silenus*, *Pan* and the *Satyrs*, expoſing themſelves in comical dreſſes, and uſed antick motions; ſome rode upon aſſes, others drove goats to the ſlaughter. And thus both ſexes ran about hills, deſarts, and other places, wagging their heads, dancing in ridiculous poſtures, filling the air with hideous noiſes and yellings, perſonating diſtracted perſons, and calling upon *Bacchus*.

On one of theſe ſolemnities, ſome carried ſacred veſſels; after which a number of honorable virgins followed, carrying golden baskets filled with all manner of fruits; which was the myſterious part of the ſolemnity.

DIONY'SIAS [διονύσιας, Gr.] a precious ſtone having red ſpots, accounted efficacious for preventing drunkenneſs.

DIONYSIONY'MPHAS [of Διονύσια and νυμφὴ, Gr.] a certain herb ſuppoſed to reſiſt drunkenneſs.

DIONY'SISCI [of *Dionyſius*, a name of *Bacchus*, who was frequently deſcribed by the ancients with horns] ſuch perſons who had bony prominences on their temples.

DIO'PTRA [Διοπτὴρ, Gr.] the index or ruler of an Aſtrolabe, or ſuch kind of inſtrument, or a quadrant to take the diſtance or height of a place, by looking through little holes in it,

DIO'PTRA [of διοπτομαι, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument. with which the inſide of a womb may be inlarged, for the taking out of a dead child, or the viewing any ulcers that are in it; called alſo *ſpeculum matricis* and *dilatorium*.

DIO'PTRICAL [*dioptrique*, F. διοπτρικὸς, Gr.] pert[redacted] to dioptricks.

DIO'PTRICKS } [διοπτρικὴ of διόπτομαι, Gr. [redacted]
DIO'PTICKS } trine of refracted viſion, or th[redacted] opticks which treats of refracted rays, and their [redacted] with one another, according as they are received b[redacted]s, of this or that figure.

DIO'RTHOSIS [διόρθωσις, Gr.] a c[redacted]ng or amending, *L.*

DIORTHOSIS [in *Surgery*] an op[redacted] whereby crooked and diſtorted members are made even or[redacted]t, and reſtored to their due ſhape.

DIO'SPYROS, the herb Stone-crop, *L.* of *Gr.*

DIO'TA [*Chymiſtry*] a circulating or double veſſel.

To DIP, *Irr. V.* [dippan, *Sax.* dyppen, *Dan.* doppe, *Su.*] to put into water; alſo to look at adventure and caſually into a book.

DIPT (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*) [dypt, *Sax.*] did dip, have dipt.

DIPE'TALOUS *Flower* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which has two flower leaves, as Inchanters Night-ſhade.

DI'PHTHONG [*dipthongue*, F. *dittongo*, It. *dipthóngo*, Sp. of *diphthongus*, L. of δίφθογγος, Gr,] two vowels ſounded together, as *æ*, *ai*, *œ*, *oi*.

DIPLASIA'SMUS [διπλασιασμὸς Gr.] a doubling. *Phyſical Writers* underſtand it of a doubling of diſeaſes.

DIPLASIASMUS [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles in the arm, which ſerve to turn it about, *L.*

DIPLE, a mark in the margin of a book, ſhewing where a fault or double is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόη, Gr.] the lower thin plate or ſhell of the skull; alſo a cluſter of ſmall veſſels that nouriſh the skull bones.

DIPLO'MA [δίπλωμα, of διπλόω to double, Gr.] a royal charter or prince's letters patents; alſo an inſtrument given by ſome colleges and ſocieties on commencement of any degrees; alſo a licence for a clergyman to exerciſe the miniſterial function, or alſo to a phyſician, *&c.* to practiſe his art.]

DIPPERS, Anabaptiſts.

DI'PPING *Needle*, a device or contrivance, ſhewing a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DI'PSACUS [with *Phyſicions*] the ſame as *Diabetes*.

DI'PSAS, a ſerpent ſo named [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to ſignify an unſatiable deſire and greedineſs after any thing; becauſe 'tis related, that its bite cauſeth ſuch a thirſt, that nothing is able to allay it.

DIPT, v. *To Dip.*

DIPT [*Metaphorically*] in debt, pawn'd, mortgaged.

DIPTERE [of δὶς twice or double. and πτέρον, Gr. a wing] kind of temple or other edifice, among the ancients, encompaſſed with a double row of columns. The *Pſeudodipteron* was the ſame, excepting that inſtead of the double row of columns, this was only encompaſſed with a ſingle one.

DIPHRYGES [in *Pharmacy*] the ſcoria, ſediment or calx of melted copper, gathered in the furnace when the metal is run out.

DI'PTERON [δίπτερον, of δὶς and πτέρος a wing, *Gr.*] a building which has a double wing or iſle.

DI'PTOTES [of δίπτωτον Gr.] words which in grammar have two caſes.

DI'PTYCHS [δίπτυχα, Gr.] certain tables in which the *Greek* church inrolled the names of perſons both dead and alive; the dead on one ſide, and the living on the other; a regiſter out of which the names of famous men were rehearſed at the altar.

Sacred DI'PTYCHS [in the *Greek* church] a double catalogue, in one of which was written the names of the living, and the other thoſe of the dead, which were to be rehearſed during the office.

The *Diptychs* were a ſort of tables or tablets, alike in figure to the two tables of ſtone, on one of which were written the names of the deceaſed, on the other the names of the living, for whom prayers were to be offered.

In theſe were enter'd the names of biſhops who had govern'd their flocks well, and they were never expunged out of the ſame, unleſs they were convicted of hereſy or ſome other groſs crime. In the *Diptychs* were likewiſe enter'd the names of thoſe that had done any ſingular ſervice to the church, whether they were living or dead, and mention was made of them in the liturgy.

DIPU'RENON, [of δὶς double, and πυρὴν a kernel, Gr.] a double-headed probe, with a knob at each end, reſembling the kernel of a nut.

DIPYRE'NOS [with *Botaniſts*] which has two ſeed or kernels, as *liguſtrum*, privet.

DI'RÆ [according to the *Poets*] the furies of hell, having fiery eyes, a fierce countenance, their head dreſs'd with ſnakes, holding in their hands iron chains, ſcourges and burning torches, to puniſh the guilty.

DIRADIA'TION, a ſpreading forth beams of light, *L.*

DIRADIATION [in *Medicine*] an invigoration of the muſcles by the animal ſpirits.

DIRE } [*diro*, It. of *dirus*, L.] curſed, damnable, fierce,
[illegible]REFUL } cruel, hideous, deadly.

[illegible]FULLY, curſedly, hideouſly, *&c.*

[illegible]LNESS [of *dirus*, L. and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] dreadfulneſs.

DI'REN[illegible]f *dirus*, L. and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] dreadfulneſs.

DIRE'CT ([illegible]*iretto*, It. *directo*, Sp. *directus*, L.) ſtrait, right.

DIRECT (with *A*[illegible]*mers*, &c.) a planet is ſaid to be direct, when by its proper [illegible]tion it goes forward in the zodiack, according to the ſucceſſion [illegible] the ſigns, as from ten degrees of *Taurus* to twenty, and thence into *Gemini*.

DIRECT *Ray* (in *Opticks*) is that ray which is carried from a point of the viſible object directly to the eye, thro' one and the ſame medium.

DIRECT *Sphere*, is the ſame as *Right Sphere*.

DIRECT *Viſion*, is the ſubject of *Opticks*, which preſcribes the laws and rules thereof.

DIRECT [in matters of *Genealogy*] is underſtood of the principal line, or the line of aſcendants and deſcendants, in contradiſtinction to the collateral line.

To DIRECT [*diriger*, F. *dirigere*, It. *dirigir*, Sp. *directum*, Sup. of *dirigere*, L.] to rule, guide, govern or manage; alſo to level or aim at; to bend, to turn, to ſteer; alſo to ſhew or give inſtructions; alſo to put a ſuperſcription on a letter.

DIRECTION [F. *direzione*, It. *direcion*, Sp. of *directio*, L.] a directing or overſeeing; alſo management, inſtruction or order.

DIRECTION [with *Aſtrologers*] is a real motion performed by that of the ſphere, which is called the *primum mobile*, whereby the ſun, moon or any ſtar, or part of heaven, which was a man's ſignificator at his birth, or is ſaid to effect any thing concerning him, is carried to another part of heaven, ſignifying alſo ſomething referring thereto, and as it were expecting the ſame to compleat an effect.

Angle of DIRECTION [*Mechanicks*] is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conſpiring powers.

DIRECTION *Line* [in *Mechanicks*] a line paſſing from the centre of the earth, thro' the centre of gravity of a body, and the ſupport or *Fulcrum* that bears or ſupports the body.

Number of DIRECTION [with *Chronologers*] is the number 35, which contains the term of years between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any moveable feaſts.

DIRECTION [of the *Load-ſtone*] is that property whereby the magnet always preſents one of its ſides towards one of the poles of the world, and the oppoſite ſide to the other pole.

DIRECTION *Word* [with *Printers*] the word which begins the next page, which is ſet at the bottom of every preceeding page.

DIRECTION (or Superſcription) *of a Letter*.

Magnetical DIRECTION, the tendency or turning of the earth, and all magnetical bodies, to certain points.

DIRECTLY, ſtreightly, rightly; alſo immediately.

DIRE'CTOR [Sp. *directeur*, F. *direttore*, It, of *director*, L.] a guider, overſeer, or manager, *L.*

DIRE'CTNESS [of *directus*, L.] ſtraitneſs of way.

DIRECTOR [with *Surgeons*] a hollow inſtrument uſed to guide the inciſion knife.

DIRECTOR *Penis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the *Penis*, call'd more uſually *Erector Penis*.

DIRE'CTORY, ſerving to direct or guide.

DIRECTORY, a form of publick [prayer, *&c.* ſet forth by aſſembly of divines, and uſed by order of the *long Parliament* inſtead of the *Common Prayer* book of the church of *England*: this, after a continuance of only two years, was voted down, *Anno* 1644.

DIRE'PTION, a robbing, ſpoiling or ranſacking of places or perſons for riches, *L.*

DI'RGE } [prob. of *Dirige nos Domine*, the *Latin*-begin-
DI'RIGE } ning of a pſalm, as Dr. *Henſham* thinks; but of ὀδυρμα, Gr. a lamentation, according to *Caſaubon*] certain prayers, or a ſervice for the dead. uſed by *Roman Catholicks*.

DIRGE [prob. of 𝔡𝔶𝔯𝔩𝔩𝔢𝔫, *Teut.* to commend or praiſe] a ſong of lamentation ſung at funerals.

DI'RIGENT [with *Geometricians*] a term expreſſing the line of motion, along which the *deſcribent* line or ſurface is carried in the *geneſis* of any plane or ſolid figure.

DI'RITY [*diritas*, L.] direneſs, terribleneſs.

DIRT [𝔡𝔶𝔯𝔱, *Su.*] mud, filth, naſtineſs.

DIRTY, muddy, filthy, naſty, full of dirt.

DIRTILY, naſtily, alſo baſely, ſordidly.

DIRU'PTION, a burſting aſunder, *L.*

DIS [δὶς, Gr] an inſeparable prepoſition in compoſition of *Engliſh* words, and for the moſt part denotes a negative or privation of the noun or verb ſimply taken; as *Diſability* to *diſable*. as *de* it ſometimes extends the ſignification of a word.

To DISA'BLE [of *dis* neg., and *able*, of *habilis*, L.] to render unable.

DISABI'LITY [of *dis* and *habilitas*, L.] a being uncapable or unfit.

DISABILITY [in *Law*] is where a man is diſabled, *i. e.* rendered uncapable to inherit, or take the benefit which otherwiſe he might do, and this may happen four ways, *viz.* by the act of the *Anceſtor*, by the act of the *party*, by the act of *Law*, and by the act of *God*.

DISABILITY *by the Act of the Anceſtor*, is, if a man be attainted of treaſon or felony, by this attainder his blood is corrupted, and thereby himſelf and his children are diſabled to inherit.

DISABILITY *by the act of the party himſelf*, as if one man makes a feoffment to another, who then is ſole, upon condition that he ſhall infeoff a third before M. and when ſuch feoffment is made, the feoffee takes a wife, he has by that diſabled himſelf to perform the condition, and therefore the feoffee may enter and out him.

DISABILITY *by act of Law*, is properly when a man by the ſole act of law is diſabled; thus is an alien born; and therefore if a man born out of the king's ligeance will ſue an action, the tenant or defendant may ſay he was born in ſuch a country out of the king's legiance, and demand judgment, if he be anſwer'd; for the law is our birth-right, to which an alien is a ſtranger, and therefore diſabled from taking any benefit thereby.

DISABILITY *by the act of God*. as when the party is *non compos mentis*, or *non ſanæ memoriæ*, which diſables him, that in all caſes, where he gives or paſſes any eſtate out of him, after his death it may be diſanulled and voided.

To DISABU'SE [*deſabuſer*, F. prob. of *dis* and *abuſum*, L.] to undeceive.

To DISACCO'RD [*deſaccorder*, F. *deſacordàr*, Sp.] to diſagree.

DISADVA'NTAGE [of *des* and *avantage*, F.] prejudice, loſs, damage, hinderance.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*des avantageux*, F.] which turns to diſadvantage, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, with diſadvantage.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, prejudicialneſs, *&c.*

To DISAFFE'CT, to diſlike.

DISAFFE'CTED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good will to; diſatisfied with.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, diſatisfiedly.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS } diſlike. *&c.*
DISAFFECTION }

To DISAGREE' [*deſagreer*, F.] not to agree, to fall out, to be at variance or ſtrife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*diſagreable*, F.] that does not pleaſe, or is offenſive; unſuitable unpleaſant.

DISAGREABLY, offenſively, unſuitably.

DISAGRE'ABLENESS, diſagreeable quality.

DISAGREE'MENT [*deſagrement*, F.] a difference, a not agreeing with.

To DISALLO'W [of *des* and *allouer*, F.] not to allow of, to diſcountenance, or diſlike.

DISALLO'WABLENESS, the not being allowable.

To DISA'LT [*Old Law Term*] to diſable.

To DISANNU'L [of *des* and *annuler*, F. *annullare*, It. *anullàr*, Sp.] to annul abſolutely; to repeal; to aboliſh or make void.

To DISAPPEA'R [*diſparoître*, F. *diſparire*, It. *deſaperecèr*, Sp. of *dis* and *apparere*, L.] to appear no longer, to vaniſh away, to go out of ſight.

To DISAPPOI'NT [of *des* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail or break one's word; to overthrow or ſpoil a deſign.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT, a diſappointing or failing; a being diſappointed; a croſs accident, trouble or miſchance.

To DISAPPRO'VE [*des-approuver*, F.] not to approve: to diſallow of, to diſlike; alſo to condemn, to blame, to find fault with.

DI'SARD [𝔡𝔦𝔴𝔞𝔢𝔰 𝔞𝔢𝔯𝔡, *C. Br.* an ideot, or of 𝔡𝔦𝔷𝔦, *Sax.* vertiginous, amazed, or of *diſard*, F. a prattler] an ideot or ſilly fellow.

To DISA'RM [*deſarmer*, F. *diſarmare*, It. *deſarmàr*, Sp.] to take away arms from one.

To DISARM [with *Horſemen*] as to diſarm the lips of a horſe, is to keep them ſubject, and out from above the bars, when they are ſo large as to cover the bars, and prevent the preſſure or *Appui* of the mouth, by bearing up the bit, and ſo hindering the horſe from feeling the effects of it upon the bars.

DISA'RMED [with *Hunters*] ſpoken of a deer when the horns are fallen.

DISARRAY'ED [of *des* and *arroyé*, F.] put into confuſion or diſorder.

DIS'ASTER [*deſaſtre*, F. *diſaſtro*, It. *deſâſtre*, Sp. of *aſtrum*, L. a ſtar, *q. d.* a malignant ſtar] ill luck, great misfortune, eſpecially ſuch as proceeds from the malignant influence of the ſtars.

DISA'STROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial, fatal.

DISA'STROUSNESS [of *deſaſtre*, F.] unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To Disavo'w [*des-avouer*, F.] to diſown, to deny.

To Disba'nd, to put out of the band or company; to turn out of ſervice.

To Disbark } [*debarquer*, F.] to diſembark, to come or
To Disbarque } bring out of a ſhip.

To Disbelie've [of *dis* and ȝeleoꝼan, *Sax*,] not to believe or give credit to, to diſtruſt or doubt of.

Disbelie'f [of *dis* and ȝeleaꝼa, *Sax.*] miſtruſt, doubt.

Disbosca'tio [*Old Law*] a turning wood-land into plough'd ground or paſture.

To Disbra'nch [of *des* and *brancher*, Fr.] to cut off branches.

Disbu'dding *of Trees* [with *Gardeners*] is the taking away the branches or ſprigs that are newly put forth, that are ill-placed, *&c.*

To Disbu'rthen [of *dis* and byꞃthen, *Sax.*] to take off the burden, to unload or eaſe.

Disbu'rthening *Fruit-Trees*, is the taking off the too great number of leaves and fruit, that thoſe which remain may grow the larger.

To Disbu'rse [*debourſer*, F. *q. d.* to unpurſe] to ſpend or lay out money.

Disbu'rsement [*debourſement*, F.] a disburſing or laying out.

Disc } [with *Aſtronomers*] the round face of the ſun or
Disk } moon, which being really ſpherical or in the ſhape of a ball; nevertheleſs by reaſon of its great diſtance from the earth, appears to us plain or like a diſh.

Disc [in *Opticks*] the magnitude of teleſcope glaſſes; or the width of their appurtenances, whatever their figure be, whether plain, convex, meniſcus, *&c.*

Disca'lceated [*diſcalceatus*, L.] unſhod, wearing no ſhoes.

Disca'lendred [of *dis* and *calendarium*, L.] put out of the calendar.

Discarca'tio [*Old Law*] the unloading of a ſhip.

To Disca'rd [*deſcartar*, Span.] to lay out cards at play; alſo to turn away or diſcharge from ſervice.

Disce'nt. See *Deſcent*.

Discepta'tion, a diſputing, debating or arguing.

To Disce'rn [*diſcerner*, F. *dicernir*, Sp. *diſcernere*, It. and L.] to put a difference between; to diſtinguiſh, to perceive.

Disce'rnible, that may be diſcern'd or perceived.

Disce'rnibly, viſibly.

Disce'rnibleness, viſibleneſs.

Disce'rning, an act of the mind, whereby it diſtinguiſhes between ideas.

Disce'rnment [*diſcernement*, F. *diſcernimento*, It.] the diſcerning faculty, diſcretion, judgment.

Disce'rpible [of *diſcerpere*, L.) that may be torn in pieces or ſeparated.

Disce'rpibleness, capableneſs or aptneſs to be pulled in pieces.

Disce'rption, a rending or tearing in pieces, *L.*

Disce'ssion, a departing or going away, *L.*

To Discharge [*decharger*, F. *ſcaricare*, It. *deſcargàr*, Sp. *deſcarragar*, Port.] to eaſe, free, or releaſe; to diſmiſs from ſervice; to clear or acquit; alſo to pay, or make payment of money; alſo to disburthen or empty itſelf, as a river does into the ſea.

A Discha'rge [*décharge*, F.] a releaſe, an acquittance for money paid; a diſmiſſing or ſending away; alſo a driving out or purging off humours; alſo a volley of ſhot.

To Disci'nd [*diſcindere*, L.] to cut off or into pieces.

Disci'ple [F. *diſcepolo*, It. *diſcipulo*, Sp. and Port. of *diſcipulus*, L.] a learner or ſcholar.

Discipli'nable [F. *diſciplinabile*, It. of *diſciplinabilis*, L,] capableneſs of diſcipline or inſtruction, teachable.

Discipli'nants, a religious order or ſect who ſcourge themſelves.

Disciplina'rians, a ſort of ſectaries who pretend to a ſtricter diſcipline than that of the eſtabliſh'd church.

To Di'scipline [*diſcipliner*, F. *diſciplinare*, It. *diſciplinàr*, Sp. *diſciplinari*, L,] to bring under a diſcipline, to inſtruct, to rule or order; alſo to correct, ſcourge or whip.

Di'scipline [F. *diſciplina*, It. Sp. and *L.*] inſtruction, learning, education, ſtrict order, management; alſo correction or ſcourging, eſpecially ſuch as is uſed in monaſteries.

To Disclai'm [of *dis* and *clamer*, O. F. prob. of *clamare*, L.] to quit claim to; to refuſe utterly, to renounce or diſown the having any concern or intereſt in a thing.

Disclaimer [in *Law*] a plea containing an expreſs denial, renouncing or diſclaiming a thing alledged; ſo a tenant denying that he holds of ſuch a lord, is ſaid to diſclaim; alſo if a man in his plea denies himſelf to be of the kindred of another, he is ſaid *to diſclaim his blood.*

To Disclo'se [*diſcludere*, L, or of *dis* and *clorre*, F.] to diſcover, reveal or open; alſo to put forth, as a hen doth her chickens.

To Disclo'se [with *Gardeners*] to bud, blow or put out leaves.

Disclo'sed [with *Falconers*] a term commonly apply'd to hawks that are newly hatch'd, and as it were put forth from the ſhells.

Disco'ides [of δίσκος a quoit. and εἶδος, ſhape, *Gr.*] an epithet given to the chryſtalline humour of the eye.

Discoides [with *Botaniſts*] a term uſed when the middle part of the flower is compounded of ſmall hollow flowers, and the whole formed into a ſort of flattiſh knob, a little riſing in the middle, like a diſcus or quoit of the ancients. Of theſe ſome have downy ſeed, as *Star-wort*, *Groundſel*, *Helichryſum*, &c.

To Disco'lour [*decoulerer*, F. *ſcolorare*, It. of *diſcolorare*, L.] to alter or ſpoil the colour of a thing; to tarniſh.

To Disco'mfit [of *déconfit*, O. F.] to defeat intirely, to rout or overthrow in battle.

Disco'mfiture [*déconfiture*, F.] rout, intire defeat, overthrow, ſlaughter.

To Disco'mfort [of *dis* and *comfortari*, L.] to afford no comfort, to afflict or caſt down, to diſhearten.

To Discomme'nd [of *dis* and *commendare*, L] to diſpraiſe; to blame.

Discomme'ndableness [of *dis*, neg. and *commendabilis*, L.] undeſervingneſs.

Discommenda'tion, blame, diſpraiſe, diſgrace, ſhame.

To Discommo'de [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

Discommo'dity [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] an inconveniency.

To Discompo'se [of *dis* and *compoſitum*, L.] to diſorder, to diſquiet, to trouble, to put out of humour,

Discompo'sedness [of *decompoſé*, F. of *dis* neg. and *compoſitus*, L.] diſquiet of mind.

Discompo'sure [of *dis* and *compoſitura*, L.] confuſion, diſorder, diſquietneſs or trouble of mind.

To Disconce'rt [*deconcerter*, F.] to diſturb, to diſorder, to put out of countenance, to break the meaſures.

Disco'nsolate [*ſconſolato*, It. *deſconſoládo*, Sp. of *dis* and *conſolatus*, L.] deprived of conſolation, comfortleſs, melancholy.

Disconsolately, in a diſconſolate manner.

Disco'nsolateness [of *dis* and *conſolatio*, L.] the being without conſolation.

Disconte'nt [of *dis* and *contentus*, L.] not being content, ſorrow, trouble of mind.

Discontentedly, diſſatisfiedly.

Disconte'ntedness [of *dis* and *contentatio*, L.] diſcontentedneſs of mind, unſatisfiedneſs.

Disconte'ntment [of *dis* and *contentement*, F.] diſcontentedneſs.

Disconti'nuance [of *dis* and *continuatio*, L.] an interruption or breaking off.

Discontinuance *of a Plea or Proceſs* [in *Law*] is when the opportunity of proſecution is loſt and not recoverable, but by beginning the ſuit afreſh.

Discontinua'tion [of *Poſſeſſion*] is when a man may not enter upon his own land and tenement alienated, whatſoever is his right, but muſt bring this writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law.

To Disconti'nue [*diſcontinuer*, F. *deſacontinuàr*, Sp.] to leave or break off for a time.

To be Disconti'nued [*Law* Term] is to be finally diſmiſs'd the court.

Disconti'nuedness [of *dis* and *continuatio*, L.] an interruption or breaking off.

Discontinu'ity, a diſcontinuance.

Disconti'nuous [*dsſcontinué*, F. of *dis* and *continuus*, L.] not continued, parted. or left off in the middle, or elſewhere.

To Disco'rd [*diſcordare*, L.] to diſagree.

Discord [F. *diſcordia*, It. Sp. and L.] diſagreement, variance, ſtrife.

Discord has been repreſented in painting and ſculpture by a hideous old woman having ſerpents on her head inſtead of hair, in her right hand a burning torch, and in her left a lawyer's bag of deeds.

As an allegorical deity ſhe was repreſented by the ancients much in the ſame manner, only holding in her left hand a poniard, of a livid complexion, glaring eyes, frothing at the mouth, and her hands bloody.

Apple of Discord, a phraſe us'd to ſignify the ſubject or occaſion of ſome miſunderſtanding between perſons. It is borrowed from the mythology of the poets, who feign that at the wedding of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, the goddeſs of *Diſcord* threw an apple, on which were written theſe words, *To the Faireſt*, which caus'd a diſſenſion between *Juno*, *Pallas* and *Venus*, each pretending a title to it. This apple was afterwards awarded to *Venui* by *Paris*, the goddeſſes having all made him the arbitrator.

Disco'rdant [F. *diſcordante*, It. of *diſcordans* L.] diſagreeing.

Disco'rdancy
Discordantness } diſagreeableneſs, jarring.

Di'scords [in *Muſick*] are certain intervals of ſounds, which being heard at the ſame time offend the ear; yet when orderly intermix'd with concords, make the beſt of muſick.

To Disco'ver [*découvrir*, F. *deſcubrir*, Sp. and Port. *ſcoprire*, It.] to reveal, to make manifeſt or known, to lay open, to find out, to eſpy.

Disco'verable [of *decouvrir*, F.] that may be diſcovered.

Disco'very [*decouverte*, F.] diſcovering, finding out, laying open, *&c*,

Disco'very [in the *Drama*] a manner of unravelling a plot or fable, very frequent in comedies, tragedies and romances, wherein by ſome unforeſeen accident, a diſcovery is made of the name, fortune, quality and other circumſtances of a perſon unknown.

To Discou'nt [of *dis* and *computare*, L. or *conter*, F.] to deduct, abate or ſet off from an account or reckoning.

Discou'nt [of *dis* and *conté*, F.] abatement.

Discount [in *Traffick*] is the ſetting off or abatement of what the intereſt comes to at the time when the money becomes due on conſideration of preſent payment.

To Discou'ntenance [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of countenance, to give a check, or put a ſtop to.

To Discou'rage [*decourager*, F. *coraggiare*, It.] to bring down one's courage, to diſhearten, to put out of conceit.

Discou'ragement [*decouragement*, F.] a diſcouraging or putting out of heart.

A Discou'rse [*diſcurſus*, L. *diſcours*, F. *diſcorſo*, It. *diſcurſo*, Sp. and Port.] ſpeech. talk, converſation, reaſoning.

In too much Discourse Truth is loſt.
It. *Per troppo dibatter, la Verità ſi perde.*

It very often happens ſo.

Discourse [with *Logicians*] that rational action of the mind, by which we form any new judgment from others before made, or whereby we can infer or conclude one thing from another.

To Discourse [*diſcourir*, F. *diſcorrere*, It. *diſcurrir*, It.] to talk with, to reaſon or argue.

Discou'rteous [of *dis* and *courtois*, F.] unkind, uncivil.

Discoursive, diſcurſive, *Milton*.

Discou'rteousy
Discou'rteousness } uncivility, unkindneſs.

Discoidal [of *diſcus*. L.] in the form of a diſk.

Discous *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is that which has a diſk without any rays, as in Tanſey, *&c*,

A Radiate Discous *Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is that which has its diſk encompaſſed with a ray, as is in the Sun-flower.

To Discre'dit [*decrediter*, F. *diſcreditare*, It. *deſacreditàr*, Sp.] to make one loſe his credit, to diſgrace.

Discredit [of *dis* and *credit*, F. *diſcredito*, It.] diſgrace, reproach, diſrepute.

Discree't [prob. of *diſcretus*, L. *diſcret*, F. *diſcreto*, It. and Sp.] wiſe, ſober, conſiderate, wary.

Discreet Women have neither Eyes nor Ears.

That is, they will not ſee or hear, or at leaſt not regard any thing that can prejudice their perſons or reputations, It may likewiſe be underſtood, that they will overlook ſmall faults and irregularities in a husband, rather than make a diſturbance in a family; and will by no means give ear to every idle goſſiping ſtory.

Discree'tness [*diſcretio*, L.] diſcretion.

Di'screpance [*diſcrepantia*, L.] diſagreement.

Di'screpant [*diſcrepans*, L.] diſagreeing, varying, or difſerent in form.

Discre'te [*diſcretus*, L.] parted, ſevered; different.

Discrete *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the *ratio* or reaſon between two pairs of numbers is the ſame, but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four numbers; thus if the numbers 6, 8, : : 3, 4, be conſider'd, the ratio between the firſt pair 6 and 8, is the ſame as that between 3 and 4, and therefore theſe numbers are proportional; but it is only diſcretely or diſjunctly, for 6 is not to 8 as 8 is to 3, *i. e.* the proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along, as in theſe following which are continued proportionals, *viz.* 3, 6, 12, 24.

Discrete *Quantity*, is ſuch as is not continued and joined together, as *Number*, whoſe parts being diſtinct, cannot be united into one *continuum*; for in a *continuum* there are no actual determinate parts before diviſion, but they are potentially infinite.

Discre'tion [F. *diſcrèzione*, It. *diſcreciòn*, Sp. of *diſcretio*, L.] judgment, diſcreet management, wiſdom, warineſs; alſo pleaſure or will.

An Ounce of Discretion is worth a Pound of Wit.

Wit, as valuable as it is, may many ways tend to the diſadvantage of thoſe who poſſeſs it, which *Diſcretion* can never do. *Wit* us'd with *Diſcretion*, is the ſafeſt, as well as the moſt valuable.

Discretion was repreſented by the ancients, as a woman advanc'd in years, of a grave aſpect, holding in one hand a plummet, the quality of which is never to deviate from its ſelf, and leaning with her other arm on a camel, a beaſt noted for it's Prudence, in never carrying a burden beyond its ſtrength.

To live at Discretion [*Military Phraſe*] is to have free quarters, to take what they find without paying for it.

To ſurrender at Discretion [*Milit. Terms*] is to yield or ſurrender to an enemy without terms or conditions.

Discretionary. unlimited.

Discre'tive [*diſcretif*, F. *diſcreto*, It. of *diſcretus*, L.] ſerving to ſeparate, as a *Diſcretive Conjunction*.

Discretive *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are thoſe where various judgments are made and denoted by the particles, *But*, *Notwithſtanding*, or words of the like nature, either expreſs'd or underſtood; thus *fortune may deprive me of my wealth*, but *not of my virtue*, &c.

Discre'to [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing with care, moderately, and with judgment and diſcretion.

Discreto'rium [*Anat.*] the diaphragm.

Discri'men, diverſity, difference; danger or hazard; debate or doubt.

Discri'minable, that may be diſcriminated or diſtinguiſhed from ſome other thing.

To Discri'minate [*diſcriminatum*, L.] to put a difference between, to diſtinguiſh.

Discri'minateness, diſtinguiſhingneſs, diſtinctneſs.

Discrimina'tion, the act of diſtinguiſhing, *L.*

Discrimina'tion [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Paradiaſtole*.

Discri'minous [*diſcriminoſus*, L.] full of jeopardy or hazard.

Discu'rsion, a running to and fro, *L.*

Discu'rsive
Discu'rsory } [*diſcurſorius*, L.] given to ramble up and down.

Di'scus, a platter, *L.* alſo a quoit to play withal.

Discus [with the *Ancients*] a round ſhield conſecrated to the memory of ſome famous hero and ſuſpended in the temple of ſome deity, as a trophy of ſome great action.

Discus [in *Botany*] the middle, plain and flat part of ſome flowers; ſuch as the marigold, chamomil, *&c.* or it is apply'd to the central or middle part of radiated flowers; as being round and plain like a quoit. It is compoſed of ſeveral fleurons placed perpendicularly.

Discus
Descus } [*Old Records*] a deſk or reading ſhelf in a church.

To Discuss [*diſcuter*, F. *diſcuſſare*, It. *diſcuſſum*, Sup. of *diſcutere*, L.] to examine, to ſcan, to ſift; alſo to ſtrike off thoſe difficulties wherewith a matter is perplexed.

Discu'ssion [*diſcution*, F. *diſcuſſione*, It. of *diſcuſſio*, L. *q. d.* a ſhaking off the difficulties with which it was embarraſſed] a ſtrict examination or enquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular problem or point; a clearing of it up.

Discussion [with *Surgeons*] a diſperſion of the matter in any tumour or ſwelling, *i. e.* a diſcharge of ſome thin matter gathered together in any part, by inſenſible evaporation.

Discu'ssive [of *diſcuſſus*, L.] that can diſcuſs or diſperſe humours.

Discu'ssiveness, diſſolving or diſperſing quality.

Discu'tient *Medicines*, ſuch as diſſolve impacted humours.

To Disdai'n [of *dis* and *daigner*, F. *dedaigner*, F. *ſdegnare*, It. *deſdènoir*, Sp.] to deſpiſe, ſcorn, or ſet light by.

Disdai'n [*dedain* F. *ſdegno*, It. *deſdèn*, Sp.] ſcorn, proceeding from averſion or pride.

Disdai'nful [of *dedain*. F. and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſcornful, *&c.*

Disdainfully, ſcornfully, *&c.*

Disdai'nfulness, ſcornfulneſs.

Disdiapa'son [*Muſick*] a double eighth or fifteenth.

Disdiapason *Diapente*, a concord in a ſextuple ratio of 1 to 6.

Disdiapason *Diateſſaron*, a compound concord in the proportion of 16 to 3.

Disdiapason *Ditone*, a compound conſonance in the proportion of 10 to 2.

Disdiapason *Semi-ditone*, a compound concord in the proportion of 23 to 5.

A Disea'se [of *des* and *aiſe*, F.] diſtemper, ſickneſs: that ſtate of a living body, wherein it is prevented of the exerciſe of any of its functions, whether vital, natural or animal.

It is good to nip the Disease in it's Bud,

That is, prevent the diſeaſe while it is coming or before it be got to a head. L. *Venienti occurrite Morbo*, or, *Principiis obſta.* And in the like manner it is better and eaſier to prevent or hinder, if poſſible, any impending danger or misfortune then to remedy it.

Disea'sedness [of *deſ-aiſé*, F. and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the having a diſeaſe.

To Disemba'rk [*debarquer*, F. *ſbarcare*, It. *deſembarcar* Sp.]

Sp.] to go off from on board of ſhip; alſo to land goods out of the ſhip.

Disembodied, disjoin'd, diſunited or ſeparated from the body.

To Disembo'gue [*ſe deſemboucher*, O. F. of *des* and *bouche*, F. a mouth] to roll or diſcharge itſelf into the ſea, as a large river does; alſo a ſhip is ſaid to *diſembogue*, when it paſſeth out of the ſtreight mouth of ſome gulph into the ſea.

To Disencumber [of *dis* neg. and *encombrer*, F.] to free or rid from encumbrances.

To Disenga'ge [of *dis* and *engager*, F.] to ſet free from an engagement; to fetch, get or take off.

Disenga'gedness, a freedom from engagements or obligations; alſo free and eaſy temper of mind.

To Disenfra'nchise [*deſinfrancher*. F.] the contrary of enfranchize, to exclude out of the number of free denizens or citizens.

Disespou'sed [of *dis* and *epouſé*, F,] diſcharged from eſpouſals, divorced.

To Disestee'm [of *dis* and *æſtimare*, L·] to have no eſteem or regard for, to ſlight.

Disestimation. diſeſteem, diſreſpect.

Disfa'vour [*deſaveur*, O. F. of *dis* neg. aud *favor*, L.] a being out of favour, diſcourteſy, an ill turn, disfigurement.

To Disfi'gure [*deſigurer*, F. *disfigurare*, It. *desfiguràr*, Sp] to ſpoil the figure or ſhape of, to make ugly or deformed.

To Disfigure *a Peacock* [*Carving Term*] *i. e.* to cut it up.

A Disfi`gurement, a having the form or ſhape marred, a blemiſh; alſo a marring, *&c.*

To Disfo'rest [of *dis* and *forêt*, F.] to diſplant or cut down the trees of a foreſt.

To Disfu'rnish [of *dis* and *fournir*, F. *ſfornire*, It.] to unfurniſh.

To Disga'rnish [of *degarnir*. F.] to take away the garniture.

To Disgarnish *a Fortification* [*Military Phraſe*] is to take away great part of its garriſon and ammunition.

To Disfranchise, is to take away one's freedom or privilege.

To Disgo'rge [*degorger*, F.] to throw up by vomiting; alſo to empty itſelf into the ſea, as a river does.

To Disgo'rge [with *Farriers*] is to diſcuſs or diſperſe an inflammation or ſwelling.

To Disgra'ce [*diſgracier*, F. *diſgraziare*, It. *deſgraciàr*, Sp.] to turn out of favour, to put to ſhame.

Disgrace [F. *diſgrazia*, It. *diſgracia*, Sp. *deſgraca*, Port.] diſfevour, diſhonour, reproach.

Disgra'ceful, bringing diſgrace, ſcandalous, reproachful.

Disgracefully, ſcandalouſly, diſhonourably.

Disgra'cefulness [of *diſgrace*, F. and fulneſſe, *Sax.*] reproach, diſhonourableneſs.

Disgra'ding [in *Law*] the depoſing a clergyman from holy orders; alſo a lord, knight, *&c.* from his titles of honour.

A Disgui'se [of *deguiſement*, F.] a counterfeit habit, a pretence, colour or cloak.

To Disguise [*deguiſer*, F.] to put into another guiſe, dreſs or faſhion; alſo to diſſemble or cloak.

Disguis'd (in Liquor) drunk.

To Disgust [*ſe degouter*, F. *diſguſtare*, It. *diſguſtàr*, Sp. to diſtaſte or diſlike; to diſpleaſe or be averſe to.

Disgust [of *dis* and *guſtus*, L. taſte] a diſtaſte or diſlike.

Disgu'stful [of *dégout*, F. and *full*] unreliſhable, cauſing diſpleaſure.

Dishabi'lle } [*deſhabillé*, F.] an undreſs or home-dreſs.
Dishabi'lly }

Dish-meat, ſpoon-meat.

Dish [diſc or dyxaſ, *Sax.* of *diſcus*, L.] a kitchen utenſil to contain all ſorts of food, alſo the food contain'd in it.

Dish [*Taſſe*, Fr *Taſſa*, It.] a ſmall utenſil of china, *&c.* for coffee, tea, *&c.*

I don't know him, tho' I ſhould meet him in my Dish.

F. *Je ne le convois, ni de près, ni de loin.* (neither near nor at a diſtance.) L. *Albus an ater ſcit neſcio.* Cic. (I don't know whether he be white or black.) Expreſſions to ſhew we have no manner of knowledge of a perſon mention'd.

Always the ſame Dish is tireſome.

F. *On ſe laſſe bien vîte, d'avoir toujours les memes Viandes.* The Fr. likewiſe uſe in the ſame meaning the exclamation; *Toujours Chapons!* (Always Capons!) on occaſion of the origin of this latter, the Fr. tell a pleaſant ſtory of *Lewis* XIV. and father *La Chaiſe*, his confeſſor. The latter tho' known to be a libertin in his amours, thought it his duty, at leaſt in appearance, to condemn unlawful love in his maſter. The king tir'd at laſt with his (as he thought) unſeaſonable admonitions, gave orders for nothing to be ſet upon the confeſſor's table but capons, till, being become loathſome to him, he in a paſſion broke out in this exclamation, which afterwards became a proverb; and it is ſaid he took the hint, and without any interuption ſuffer'd the monarch to ſatiate himſelf with variety. The *Lat.* ſay: *Voluptatum commendat rarior uſus.* Juv.

To lay a Thing in one's Dish.

Or, *To hit it in ones Teeth*, to remind one of it; generally meant as a reproof or tauntingly.

To Dishea'rten [of *dis* and heort, *Sax.*] to put out of heart, to diſcourage.

Disheri'son [O, *Law* Term] a diſinheriting.

Dishe'ritor, one who puts another out of his inheritance.

Disheve'lled [*dechevelé*, F.] as with diſhevelled hair; *i. e.* having the hair hanging looſe or dangling about the ſhoulders.

Disho'nest [of *dis* and *honnête*, F. *diſoneſto*, It. *deſonéſto*, Sp. or of *dis*, neg. and *honeſtus*, L.] void of honeſty; knaviſh; alſo unchaſte, lewd.

Dishonestly, knaviſhly, *&c.*

Disho'nesty [of *dis* and *honnête*, F. *deſhonnêteté*; F. in the latter ſenſe. *diſoneſta*, It. *deſoneſtidàd*, Sp. of *dis*, neg. and *honeſtas*, L.] unfair dealing, knavery; alſo debauchery, lewdneſs.

To Disho'nour [*deſhonorer*. F. *diſonorare*, It. *deſhonràr*, Sp.] to render infamous, to diſparage, to diſgrace.

Disho'nour [*deſhonneur*, F. *diſonore*, It. *deſhónra*, Sp.] diſgrace, infamy.

Disho'nourable [*deſhonnerable*, F. *diſonorevole*, It. *deſhonróſo*, Sp] diſparaging, diſgraceful.

Dishonourably, diſgracefully, infamouſly.

Disho'nourableness, diſhonourable quality.

Dish washer, a water-wag-tail, a bird.

Disidemony } [δεσιδαιμονία or δεισεδαιμονία of δειδω
Disidæmony } to fear and δαιμον, Gr. a demon] a ſuper-
Desidæmony } ſtition, alſo a worſhipping God out of fear and not from love.

Th Disincha'nt [of *deſenchanter*, F. *deſencantàr*. Sp. or *incantare*, L.] to ſet free from inchantment.

Disinclina'tion, a want of inclination.

Disinco'rporate [of *dis* and *incorporare*, L.] to diſunite or ſeparate from being one body or corporation.

To Disenga'ge [of *des* and *engager* or *degager*, F.] to revoke an engagement.

Disingenu'ity } [of *dis* and *ingenuitas*, L.] want of
Disinge'nuousness } ingenuity, diſſimulation, unſincerity.

Disinge'nuous [of *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] unſincere, falſe-hearted, unfair.

Disingenuously, unſincerely, falſe-heartedly.

Disinha'bited [of *dis* and *inhabitatus*, L.] void or empty of inhabitants, deſolate.

To Disinhe'rit [of *des* and *inheriter*, F. or *deſheriter*, to deprive of, or put one out of inheritance.

To Disinta'ngle, to diſengage or free from an intanglement.

Disintere'ssed } [*deſintereſſé*, F. *deſintereſſádo*, Sp.] void
Disintere'sted } or free from ſelf-intereſt, impartial, unbyaſſed.

Disinterestedly, without any ſelf-intereſt, impartially.

Disinteressedness, a being free from ſelf-intereſtedneſs.

To Disinte'rr [of *dis* and *enterrer*, or *déterrer*, F. *deſenterràr*, Sp.] to take a dead body out of the grave.

To Disinte'rr [of *dis* and *enterrer*, F.] to take out of the ground, or out of the grave.

To Disinthro'ne [of *déthroner*, F.] to put out of or depoſe from the throne.

To Disinvi'te [*deſinviter*, F. of *dis* and *invitare*, L] to recall an invitation, to forbid a perſon to come who was before invited.

To Disjoi'n [*dejoindre*, F. *diſgiugnere*, It. *disjungere*, L.] to ſeparate, part aſunder or looſen.

To Disjoi'nt [of *des* and *joint*, F.] to put out of joint; to divide or ſeparate joints.

Disju'nction [*disjonction*, F. *diſgiunzione*, It. of L.] the act of disjoining, ſeparation or diviſion.

Disjunctive [*disjonctif*, F. *diſgiuntivo*, It. *disjuntivo*, Sp. *disjunctivus*, L.] ſeparating.

Disju'nctive *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are thoſe wherein the particle *or* is ſound; as *men are guided either by intereſt or fear*.

Disjunctively, ſeparately.

Disk [with *Floriſts*] is a body of florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain ſurface.

Disli'ke [of *dis* and *like*] diſtaſte, diſpleaſure, *&c.*

Disloca'tion, the putting out of place or joint, as a bone out of its right place, *F.*

To Di'slocate [*diſloquer*, F. *diſlogare*, It. *diſlocàr*, Sp. of *dis* and *locare*, L.] to put out of place or joint.

To Dislo'dge [*deloger*, F.] to put or turn out of lodging, houſe, poſt, *&c.*

To Dislodge [with *Hunters*] is to raiſe or rouze beaſts of the game from their lodging or harbour.

Disloy'al [*deſloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a ſoveraign, prince, or to an huſband; treacherous, traiterous.

Disloyally, treacherouſly, traiterouſly.

Disloy'alness } [*déloyauté*, F.] an act committed againſt
Disloy'alty } fidelity and law; unfaithfulneſs, perfidiouſneſs; commonly uſed with reſpect to one's ſoveraign prince; falſe dealing, villany.

Di'smal [prob *q.* of *dies malus*, L. an unlucky day, or prob. of ꝺim, *Sax.* dark, ſpoken in reference to hell, which is called utter darkneſs] terrible, dreadful, hideous, lamentable.

Dismal *ditty*, a dull or ſilly ballad or ſong, alſo a penitential pſalm at the gallows,

Dismally, hideouſly, terribly.

Disma'lity } hideouſneſs, terribleneſs, *&c.*
Dismalness }

Disma'ntled [*demantelé*, F.] having the walls pulled down.

To Disman'tle [*demanteler*, F. *ſmantallare* It. *des mantalés*, Sp *&c.*] to beat or pull down the walls of the fortification of a city, town, *&c.*

To Dismay' [of *diſmayer*, Span.] to aſtoniſh, terrify, or put in a fright.

Dismay, terror, amazement, aſtoniſhment, fright.

To Disme'mber [of *dis* and *membrum*, L. *demembrer*, F. *ſmembrare*, It. *desmembràr*, Sp.] to cut off the members or limbs; to disjoint, to divide or cantle out.

To Dismember *a Hern* [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

Disorie'ntated [of *dis*, neg. and *Oriens* the *Eaſt*] turned from the *Eaſt*.

Disme'mbring *Knife*, a ſurgeon's inſtrument for cutting off limbs.

Di'smes [*decimæ* L. *Tenths*] tithes or the tenth part of fruits, cattle, *&c.* allotted to miniſters; alſo the tenths of ſpiritual livings, yearly given to the prince; alſo a tribute levied of the temporality.

To Dismi'ss [*dimiſſum*, Sup. of *dimittere*, L.] to ſend or put away, to diſcharge.

Dismiss a *Cauſe* [*in the court of* Chancery] is to put it quite out of the court, without any further hearing.

Dismi'ssion, a ſending away, *L.*

To Dismou'nt [*demonter*, Fr.] to unhorſe; as *to diſmount the Cavalry*; alſo to alight from on horſe back; to take away or remove.

To Dismount *a piece of Ordinance* [in *Gunnery*] is to take or throw it down from the carriage: alſo to break or render it unfit for ſervice.

Disobe'dience [*dis*, and *obedientia*, L. *deſobeiſance*, F. *diſubbidienza*, It. *deſobediencia*, Sp.] undutifulneſs, frowardneſs.

Disobe'dient [*deſobeiſſant*, F. *diſſubbidiente*, It. *deſobediente*, Sp. *diſobediens*, L.] undutiful, froward, ſtubborn.

Disobe'diently, undutifully.

To Disobey' [of *dis*, and *obedire*, L. *deſobeir*, F. *diſubbidir*, It. *deſobedecér*, Sp.] to withdraw one's obedience to act contrary to order.

To Disobli'ge [*deſobliger*, F. *diſobligare* It. *deſobligar*, Sp.] to do an ill office to, to diſpleaſe or affront.

Disobliga'tion [*diſobligatio*, L.] a diſobliging, diſpleaſure, offence.

Disobli'gingness [*Action deſobligeante*, F.] diſpleaſing behaviour, *&c.*

To Diso'rder [of *deſordre*, F. *diſordinare*, It. *deſordenàr*, Sp.] to put out of order, to confound; to vex, to diſcompoſe.

Diso'rder [*deſordre*, Fr. *diſordine*, It. *deſordén*, Sp.] confuſion, trouble or diſcompoſure of mind; alſo riot, lewdneſs, exceſs.

Diso'rderly [*avec deſordre*, Fr.] without order.

Disordinate [*deſordonné*, F. *diſordinato* It.] out of order, irregular.

Disordinately, irregularly.

Disorientated [*ſpoken of a ſun-dial*] turn'd away from the eaſt, or ſome of the cardinal points.

To Diso'wn [of *dis* and own] not to acknowledge for or not to own, to deny.

To Dispa'nd [*diſpandere*, L.] to ſpread abroad, to ſtretch out.

Dispan'sion, a ſpreading abroad, *&c.* L.

To Dispa'rage to decry or ſpeak ill of; to ſet at nought or ſlight.

Dispa'ragement, an undervaluing, a ſpeaking ill of, *&c.*

Disparagement [in *Law*] the watching or diſpoſing of an heir or heireſs in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency.

Di'sparates [*diſparata*, L.] with *Logicians* a ſort of oppoſites, that are altogether unlike one another, as a man and a ſtone *&c.*

Dispari'lity } [*disparite* F. *diſparità* It. *diſparidàd*, Sp.
Dispa'rity } *diſparilitas*, *diſparitas*, L.] inequality, unlikeneſs, difference.

To Dispa'rk [of *dis neg.* and *Park*] to take away the pales or incloſure of a park.

Dispa'rpled } [*Heraldry*] looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting it
Dispe'rpled } ſelf into ſeveral parts.

Dispa'rt [with *Gunners*] is the thickneſs of the metal at the mouth and breech of a piece of ordinance.

To Dispa'rt *a Canon* [*Gunnery*] is to ſet a mark at or near the muzzle-ring of it, to be of an equal weight or level with the top of the baſe ring, that a ſight line taken upon the top of the baſe ring againſt the touch-hole. will be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder, or hollow length of the piece, for the gunner to take aim by it, at the mark he is to ſhoot.

Dispa'rted [*diſpartitus*, L.] divided into 2 or more parts.

Dispat'ch [*depeche*, F. *ſpaccio*, It. *deſpácho* Sp.] the quick doing of a thing, riddance.

Dispatchful (of *depeche* F. and *full*) quick, making diſpatch

To Dispa'tch [*depêcher*, F. *ſpacciare*, It. *deſpachar*, Sp.] to haſten, to ſpend or rid off; alſo to ſend away in haſte; alſo to kill with ſpeed or quickly.

Dispa'tches, [depeches, F. *dispacci*, It.] letters ſent abroad concerning publick affairs.

Dispatches [with the *canting crew*] mittimus's, or warrants from a juſtice of the peace to ſend rogues to priſon.

Dispa'ssionate [of *dis* and *paſſionné*, L.] free from paſſion, *Milton.*

Dispa'tchful, quick, making diſpatch.

Dispau'pered [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of a capacity of ſuing in *forma pauperis*, i. e. without paying fees.

To Dispe'l [*diſpellere*, L.] to drive away.

To Dispe'nd [*diſpendere*, L.] to ſpend or lay out money.

Dispe'ndious [*diſpendioſus*, L.] ſumptuous, coſtly.

Disphendono'mena } (of διασφενδονδομαι) a puniſhment
Diasphendonomena } anciently in uſe among the *Perſians*, in which they drew down the tops of 2 trees together, and bound the offender to each of them by the legs, the trees being unbound, by their force violently tore the offender in pieces.

Dispe'nsable [Sp. *diſpenſabile*, It. of *diſpenſare*, L.) capable of, or that may be diſpenſed with.

Dispe'nsary (*diſpenſaire*, Fr. *diſpenſarium*, L.) a treatiſe of medicines, alſo a place where they are made or kept.

Dispensa'tion, (Fr. *diſpenſaſione* It. *diſpenſacion* Sp. of *diſpenſatio*, L.] the charge of laying out money for another, diſtribution, management, *L.*

Dispensation (in *Law*) a ſuffering or permitting a man to do a thing contrary to law; alſo a licence or permiſſion; alſo an indulgence from the pope,

Dispensation by *non obſtante.* If any ſtatute tends to reſtrain ſome *Prerogative* incident to the perſon of the king, as to the right of pardoning, *&c.* which are inſeparable from the king; by a clauſe of *non obſtante.* he may diſpenſe with it, this was diſannulled by Stat. 1 *W. & M.*

Dispensation (in *Pharmacy*) is when the ſimples of a compoſiition are ſet or placed in order, leſt any of the ingredients ſhould be forgotten.

Dispensation (of a *Law*) is that which ſuſpends the obligation of a law it ſelf, and is diſtinct from the equity of it, and from the inequitable conſtruction of it; for equity is only the correction of a law, that is too general or univerſal.

Dispensation (with *Divines*) is the giving the *Levitical* Law to the *Jews*, the Goſpel to the *Gentiles*, and God's ſending his ſon for the redemption of mankind, &c.

Dispe'nsary } [*diſpenſatorium*, L.] a book which gives
Dispe'nsatory } direction to the apothecaries in the ordering every ingredient as to the quantity and manner of making up their compoſitions.

To Dispe'nse (*diſpenſer* F. *diſpenſare*, It. *diſpenſari*, L.) to diſtribute or diſpoſe of, to adminiſter, to beſtow, to manage.

To Dispe'nse *with*, to exempt or excuſe from; to free from the obligation of a law.

To Dispeo'ple (*depopulari*, L. *depeupler*, F. *deſpoblár*, Sp. *ſpopolare*, It.) to un-people or deſtroy the people of a country.

Dispe'rmos (with *Botaniſts*) is a term uſed of plants, which bear two ſeeds after each flower, as *Rubia*, *Madder*, *Paſtina*, a *Parſnip*, &c.

To Dispe'rse (*diſperſum*, L. *diſperſer*, F. *diſpargere*, It.] to ſpread abroad, to ſcatter.

Dispersedly, ſeparately, in diverſe places

Dispe'rsedness (*diſperſio*, L.) diſperſion, being in a diſperſed ſtate.

Dispe'rsion (F. *diſperſione*, It. of *diſperſio*, L.] a ſcattering into ſeveral parts.

Dispe'rsion (in *Dioptricks*) *the point of diſperſion*, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge, when their refraction renders them divergent.

Despi'cience (*deſpicientia*, L.) good conſideration.

To **Dispi'rit** (of *dis* privative and *ſpirit*) to bring down one's ſpirit, to cow down to diſcourage.

Dispi'ritedness. a deprivation, lowneſs or an abatement of ſpirits or courage.

Dispi'tous (of *dis* and *ſpite*) full of ſpite, angry.

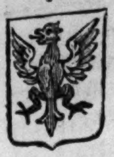
To **Displa'ce** (*deplacer*, Fr.) to put out of place, to remove.

To **Displa'nt** (*deplantare*, L. *deplanter*, F.) to pluck or dig up that which was planted.

Displa'nting *Scoop*, an inſtrument to take up plants with earth about them.

To **Display'** (*deployer*, F. *deſplegár*, Sp.) to ſpread wide, to unfold, to ſet forth to advantage; to make a ſhew of, to declare or explain at large.

A **Display**, (*deploye*, F.) an unfolding, an opening wide; alſo a particular explication.



Display'ed [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed of birds, and reſpects the poſition of their bodies, as an eagle diſplay'd, is an eagle diſpanded or ſpread out as in the figure.

Displea'sant [*deplaiſant*, F.] unpleaſant, diſpleaſing.

To **Displea'se** [*deplaire*, *Fr.* *diſpiacere*, It. *deſplazer*, Sp. *deſprazer*, port. of *dis* and *placere*, L.] not to pleaſe, to offend, trouble or vex; to be unacceptable or diſagreeable to.

Displea'sedness } *Deplaiſir*, Fr. *diſpiacere*, It. *deſplazer*
Displea'sure } Sp.) affront, diſcourteſy, and ſhrewd turn; diſcontent, diſſatisfaction, anger.

To **Displo'de** [*diſplodere*, L.] to diſcharge with a loud noiſe as a gun.

Displo'sion, a breaking or burſting aſunder with a great noiſe or ſound; alſo the letting off a gun.

To **Dilpoi'l** [*depouiller*, F. *ſpogliare*, or *diſpogliare*, It. *diſpoliare*, L.] to rob, rifle or ſpoil.

Dispolia'tion, a robbing, rifling or diſpoiling, *L.*

Dispondæ'us [in *Grammar*] the foot of a *Latin* verſe conſiſting of 4 ſyllables, and thoſe all long, as *concludantis*; it being a compoſition of 2 ſpondees.

To **Disport** *one's ſelf* [of *diportare*, Ital.] to divert one's ſelf with mirth or play.

Di'sport [*diſporto*, Ital.] divertiſement, paſtime.

Dispo'rting, ſporting, diverting, playing, *Milton*.

Dispo'sal } the power of diſpoſing, command, manage-
Dispo'se } ment.

To **Dispo'se** [*diſponere*, L. *diſpoſer*, Fr. *diſporre*, It. *diſponér*, Sp.] to order or ſet in order, to prepare, to fit or make ready.

Dispo'sedness [*diſpoſition*, F- of L.] diſpoſition.

Disposi'tion, F. *diſpoſizione*, It. *diſpoſición*, Sp. of *diſpoſitio*, L.] the act of diſpoſing, order, ſituation, ſtate; inclination or aptneſs; habit or temper of mind or body.

Disposition [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect habit, where the perſon operates; but with ſome difficulty, as in learners.

Disposition [in *Architecture*] is the juſt placing of all the ſeveral parts of an edifice, according to their proper order.

Dispo'sitor, a diſpoſer or ſetter in order, *L.*

Dispositor [with *Aſtrologers*] that planet, which is lord of that ſign where another planet happens to be; which it is therefore ſaid to diſpoſe of.

To **Disposse'ss** [*depoſſeder*, F. *ſpoſſeſſare*, It. *deſpoſſeér*, Sp. of *dis* privative and *poſſeſſum*, L.] to turn out, put out or deprive of poſſeſſion.

Disposse'ssion [of *depoſſeder*, Fr. *dis* and *poſſidere*, L.] a being put out of poſſeſſion.

Dispo'sure, a diſpoſing, a diſpoſal.

Disprai'se [prob. of *dis*, neg. and *praiſe*] blame, cenſure, reproach.

To **Dispraise** [of *dis* and *priſer*, Fr.] to diſparage, to find fault with, to blame.

Dispro'fit [of *dis*, neg. and *profit*, F.] damage, loſs, prejudice.

To **Disprofit**, [of *dis* and *profiter*, F.] to prejudice, endamage, &c.

Dispro'fitable [of *dis* and *profitable*, F.] unprofitable.

Disproo'f, a diſproving.

Dispropo'rtion [of F. *ſproporzione*, It. *deſproporción*, Sp. of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] a not anſwering or holding proportion with; inequality.

To **Dispropo'rtion** [*diſproportionner*, Fr.] to render or make unequal.

Dispropo'rtionable } [of *dis*, and *proportionatus*, L. and
Dispropo'rtional } *proportionel*, Fr.] bearing pro-
Dispropo'rtionate } portion to, unequal.

Dispropo'rtionableness } [of *diſproportionnê*, F. and
Dispropo'rtionalness } *neſs*, Eng] the being not
Dispropo'rtionateness } proportionable.

Dispropo'rtionably } not proportionably.
Dispropo'rtionately }

To **Dispro've** [of *dis*, and *prouver*, F.] to prove the contrary.

Dispu'table [*diſputabilis*, L. *diſputable*, F. and Sp.] that which may be diſputed, liable to diſpute.

Dispu'tableness, liableneſs to be diſputed.

Di'sputant [*diſputante*, It. and Sp. *diſputans*, L.] a diſputer, one who holds a diſputation.

Disputa'tion, [*diſputazione*, It. *diſputación* Sp. of *diſputatio*, L.] diſputing, arguing or reaſoning.

Disputa'tious, prone to diſpute.

Dispu'tative [*diſputativo*, It.] apt to diſpute.

To **Dispu'te** [*diſputer*, F. *diſputár*, Sp. *diſputare*, It. and L.] to hold a diſputation; to debate, diſcourſe or treat of, to reaſon; ſometimes to quarrel or wrangle.

To **Dispute** *a matter with another*, is to ſtrive or contend for it, to quarrel about; to fight for it.

A **Dispu'te** [F. *diſputa*, It. and Sp. *diſputatio*, L.] debate, diſcourſe, conteſt, quarrel or wrangling.

Disputeless without or free from diſpute; alſo not apt to diſpute.

Disqualification, a thing that unqualifies, or a being unqualified.

To **Disqualify** [of δις Gr. neg. and *qualifier* F.] to render unqualified.

Disquammation, a taking off the ſcales of fiſhes, *L.*

To **Disqui'et** [of *dis*, and *quietare*, L.] to diſturb one's quiet or reſt, to render uneaſy, to trouble, to perplex.

Disquiet [of *des* or *dis*, and *quiet*, Fr.] unquietneſs, trouble, perplexity.

Disqui'etness, unquietneſs.

Disquisi'tion, a diligent ſearch or inquiry into a thing, or the examination of a matter; a particular enquiry into the nature, kind and circumſtances of any problem, queſtion or topick.

To **Disrank** [*deranger*, F.] to put out of order, or out of the Ranks.

Disra'nked [of *dis* and *rang*, Fr.] put out of the ranks, diſordered.

Disrationa're } *Old Law*] to juſtify or ſtand by the deni-
Dirationa're } al of a fact; to clear one's ſelf of a crime; to traverſe an indictment.

To **Disrega'rd** [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no regard to or for, to ſlight, not to mind.

Disregard [of *des* and *regard*, F] a ſlighting, neglecting, a taking no notice of.

Disrega'rdful, negligent, heedleſs, careleſs, ſlighting.

Disregardfully, negligently, ſlightingly.

To **Disre'lish** [of *des* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to reliſh well, to diſapprove or diſlike.

Disre'putable [of *dis* and *reputatio*, L.] not reputable.

Disreputa'tion } of *dis* and *reputatio*, L.] ill name or
Disrepu'te } fame, diſcredit.

To **Disrespe'ct** [of *dis* neg. and *reſpectare*, L.] to ſhew no reſpect, to be unkind or uncivil to.

Disrespe'ct [*dis* and *reſpectus*, L. reſpect] want of reſpect or kindneſs, ſlight.

Disrespe'ctful [of *dis reſpect* and full] not ſhewing reſpect.

Disrespe'ctfully, without reſpect.

Disrespe'ctfulness, propenſity, &c to ſhew diſreſpect.

To **Disro'be** [*derober*, F. which in F. ſignifies only to rob, ſteal or deprive: or of *dis* and *robe*, F.] to pull off a robe, to ſtrip one of his garments.

Disrupt } *diruptus* L.] broken or rent aſunder.
Disrupt }

Disruption } a being burſt, broken or rent aſunder.
Diruption }

Dissatisfa'ction [of *dis* and ſatisfaction, F. or *ſatisfactio*, L.] diſcontent, diſguſt, diſpleaſure.

Dissatisfa'ctory [*dis* and *ſatisfactoire*, Fr.] that gives no ſatisfaction, offenſive, diſpleaſing.

Dissatisfa'ctoriness, unſatisfyingneſs, &c.

To **Dissa'tisfy** [of *dis* and *ſatisfacere*, L. or *ſatisfaire*, F,] to diſpleaſe, to diſcontent.

To **Disse'ct** [*diſſectum*, L. *diſſequer*, F.] to cut open a dead body, to anatomize.

Disse'ction, a cutting aſunder or in pieces, *F* of *L*,

Dissection [with *Anatomiſts*] the cutting up or anatomizing the bodies of animals.

To **Dissei'se** [of *dis* and *ſaiſir*, F.] in *Law* ſignifies to diſpoſſeſs, to turn out of poſſeſſion.

Dissrisee', he who is put out of poſſeſſion of his lands or tenements.

Dissei'sin [in *Law*] an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a perſon of his lands and tenements or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

Dissei'sin *upon diſſeiſin* [*Law* Term] is where a diſſeiſor is put out of his poſſeſſion by another.

Dissei'sor, he who puts another out of poſſeſſion.

DISSEI'SORESS, a woman who puts another perſon out of poſſeſſion.

DISSE'MBLABLE, unlike, bearing no reſemblance to.

To DISSE'MBLE [*diſſimuler*, F. *diſſimularé* It. *diſſimular*, Sp. and port of *diſſimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign; to conceal or cloak; to diſguiſe or counterfeit.

DISSEMBLING, double tongu'd, falſe.

DISSEMBLINGLY, with a double tongue.

To DISSE'MINATE [*diſſeminatum*, L.] to ſow, to ſcatter or ſpread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION a ſowing or ſcattering here and there; a ſpreading abroad, *L.*

DISSE'NSION, [F. *diſſenſione*, It. *diſſención*, Sp. of *diſſentio*, L.] diſagreement, ſtriſe, quarrelling.

DISSE'NT [*diſſenſus*, L.] contrariety of opinion.

To DISSENT [*diſſentire*, It. and L.] to diſagree or differ in opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS. [*diſſentaneus*, L.] diſagreeing, contrary,

DISSENTANEOUS [with *Logicians*] thoſe things are ſaid ſo to be which are equally manifeſt among themſelves, yet appear more clearly when taken ſeparately.

DISSENTA'NEOUSNESS, diſagreeableneſs.

DISSE'NTER [of *diſſentiens*, L. diſagreeing] one of an opinion different or contrary to another; commonly apply'd to thoſe *Nonconformiſts* who diſſent from the church of *England*.

DISSE'PIMENT [with *Botaniſts*] a middle partition, whereby the cavity of the fruit is divided into ſorts of caſes or boxes.

DISSE'PTUM [with *Anatom.*] the diaphragm, *L.*

DISSERTA'TION [F. *diſſertazione*, It. of *diſſertatio*, L.] a diſcourſe, debate or treatiſe upon any ſubject.

To DISSE'RVE [*deſſervir*, F. of *dis* and *ſervire*, L.] to do one a prejudice.

DISSE'RVICE [of *dis* neg. and *ſervice*, F. of *ſervitium*, L.] an ill office or turn, prejudice, injury.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, unſerviceableneſs, prejudice, injurioufneſs, *&c.*

To DISSE'VER, [of *dis* and *ſeparatus* L. or *ſevrer*, F. *to wear* or of *ſceverare*, It.] to part, ſeparate or divide.

DISSHE'VELLED [*dechevelé*, F.] having the hair hanging looſe about the ſhoulders.

DI'SSIDENCE [*diſſidentia*, L.] a diſagreeing or falling out: diſagreement, diſcord.

DISSIGNI'FICATIVE [of *dis*, neg. and *ſignificativus*, L.] ſerving to ſignify ſomething different from.

DISSI'LIENCE [*diſſilientia*, L.] a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another; a leaping aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT [*diſſiliens*, L.] leaping aſunder. *&c.*

DISSI'MILAR [*diſſimilaire*, F. *diſſimile*, It. *diſſimilaris*, L.] unlike, that is of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILAR *Parts* [with *Anatomiſts*] are ſuch as may be divided into various parts of different ſtructure, or parts differing from one another as to their nature; as the hand is diviſible into veins, muſcles, bones, *&c.* whoſe diviſions are neither of the ſame nature nor denomination.

DISSIMILAR *Leaves* [in *Botany*] are the two firſt leaves of any plant at its firſt ſhooting out of thé ground, ſo named becauſe they are uſally in form different from the common leaves of the plant when grown.

DISSIMI'LITUDE [*diſſimilitudine*, It, *diſſimilitudo* Sp. *diſſimilitudo*, L.] unlikeneſs.

DISSI'MILABLE [*diſſimilabilis*, L.] that may be diſſembled.

DISSIMULA'TION, [F. *diſſimulazione*, *diſſimulación* It- of *diſſimulatio*, L.] a diſſembling, diſguiſing or counterfeiting; a concealing what a man has in his heart, by making a ſhew of one thing, and being another.

DISSIMULATION [*Hieroglyphically*] was painted like a lady, wearing a vizard of two faces, in a long robe of a changeable colour, and in her right hand a magpye.

DISSI'MULANCE [*diſimulantia*, L.] diſſembling.

DI'SSIPABLE [*diſſipabilis*, L.] that may be diſſipated, ſcattered or diſperſed.

To DI'SSIPATE [*diſſiper*, F. *diſſipàr*, Sp. *diſſipare*, It. and L.] to diſperſe or ſcatter, to drive away, to remove, to diſſolve; alſo to conſume, waſte or ſpend.

DISSIPA'TION, a conſuming, ſcattering, *&c.* F. of L.

DISSIPATION [with *Phyſicians*] an inſenſible loſs or conſumption of the minute parts of a body.

DISSOCIA'TION, a ſeparating of company, L.

DI'SSOLUBLE [*diſſolubilis*, L.] that is capable or may be diſſolved.

DI'SSOLUBLENESS capableneſs of being diſſolved.

To DISSO'LVE [*diſſoudre*, F. *diſſolvér*, Sp. *diſſolvere*, It. and L.] to looſen, to unbind; alſo to melt, to pierce, thro' a ſolid body and divide its parts.

To DISSOLVE [*Chymically*] is to reduce ſome hard ſubſtance into a liquid form, by ſome liquor for that purpoſe.

A DISSO'LVENT [*diſolvant*, F. *diſſolvéns*. L.] a medicine to diſſolve humours.

A DISSOLVENT [with *Chymiſts*] any liquor that is proper for diſſolving a mix'd body, commonly termed a *Menſtruum.*

DI'SSOLUTE [*diſolu*, F. *diſſoluto*, It. and Sp. *diſſolutus*, L.] looſe, wanton, given to pleaſure, debauched-

DISSOLUTELY, looſely, lewdly, wantonly.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, looſneſs of manners, debauchery, lewdneſs,

DISSOLU'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as the figure *Dialyton*.

DISSOLU'TION, [F. *diſſoluzione*, It. *diſſolución*, Sp. of *diſſolutio*, L.] a diſſolving or ſeparation of parts; alſo an aboliſhing or breaking off.

DISSOLUTION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling and diſſolving of electuaries or powders in a decoction, or in ſimple water.

DISSOLUTION [in *Phyſicks*] a diſcontinuation or analyſis of the ſtructure of a mix'd body; whereby what was one and contiguous is divided into little parts, either homegeneous or heterogeneous.

DISSOLUTION [in *Chymiſtry*] the reduction of a compact, hard or ſolid body into a fluid ſtate, by the action of ſome fluid *Menſtruum* or *Diſſolvent.*

DI'SSONANCE [*diſſonnance*, F. *diſſonanza*, It. *diſſonancia*, Sp. *diſſonantia*, L.] diſagreement, diſcord or difference in opinion.

DISSONANCE in *Muſick*] a diſagreeable interval between two ſounds, which being continued together offend the ear; a diſcord in tunes or voices

DI'SSONANT [*diſſonnant*, F. *diſſonante*, It. and Sp. of *diſſonans*, L] untunable, jarring, diſagreeing.

DISSONA'NTE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies all diſagreeable intervals.

To DISSUA'DE } [*diſſuader*, F. *diſuadìr* Sp. *diſſuadere*, It.
To DISSWA'DE } and L.] to adviſe to the conrrary, to divert or put one off from a deſign, *&c.*

DISSUA'SION [F. and *diſſuazione*, It. of *diſſuaſio*, L.] a perſuading one to the contrary of a reſolution taken.

A DISSUA'SIVE, an argument or diſcourſe tending to diſſuade.

DISSUASIVE [*diſſuaſif*, F. *diſſuaſivo*, It. of L.] apt or proper to diſſuade.

DISSUA'SIVENESS [of *diſſuaſif*, F.] diſſuaſive quality, efficacy, *&c.*

DISSY'LLABLE [of δὶς twice and συλλαϐὴ Gr.] a word of more than 2 ſyllables as *Dangerous.*

DI'STAFF [ꝺiꞅꞇæꝼ, *Sax.*] an inſtrument or tool uſed in ſpinning.

To DISTAI'N [*deteindre*, to take away the colour F.] to ſtain, to defile or pollute.

DI'STANCE [F. *diſtanza* It. *diſtancia*, Sp. of *diſtantia*, L.] the ſpace between one thing and another, either in point of time, place or quality.

DISTANCE [*Navigation*] is the number of degrees, leagues, *&c.* that a ſhip has ſailed from any propoſed point; or the ſpace in degrees, leagues, *&c.* between any two places.

DISTANCE [of *Baſtions*] is the ſide of the exterior or outward polygon of a fortified place.

DISTANCE *of Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is the line made from the flank and its prolongation to the exterior polygon.

Point of DISTANCE [in *Perſpective*] is a right line drawn from the eye to the principal point.

Curtate DISTANCE [*Aſtronomy*] is the diſtance of the planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the eclíptick.

DISTANCE *of the Eye* [in *Perſpective*] is a line drawn from the foot of the line of altitude of the eye, to the point where a line drawn at right angles to it will interſect the object.

To DISTANCE, to put a diſtance or ſpace between.

DI'STANCED, ſet at convenient diſtance; left behind in a race, *&c.* out-ſtript.

DI'STANT [F. *diſtante*, It. and Sp. *diſtans*, L.] being far aſunder, differing.

DI'STANTNESS, diſtance, a being diſtant from.

To DISTA'STE [of *dis* and *taſte*] to diſpleaſe, to cauſe diſlike.

DISTA'STEFUL [of *dis*, *taſte* and *full*] dſagreeable to the taſte, *&c.*

DISTA'STEFULNESS, diſagreeableneſs to the taſte.

DISTE'MPER [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.] indiſpoſition of body, ſickneſs, diſeaſe.

To DISTE'MPER [*diſtemperire*, L.] to render diſeaſed; alſo to put out of temper or humour.

DISTE'MPER [with *Painters*] a picture is ſaid to be done in diſtemper, when the colours are not mix'd either with oyl or water; but with ſize, whites of eggs, or ſuch like glutinous matter.

DISTEMPER, a redneſs, *Milton.*

DISTE'MPEREDNESS [of *dis*, *temperies*, L. and *neſs*] a being diſeaſed.

DISTEMPERATU'RE [*diſtémperamen*, L.] a being out of order or temper.

To DISTE'ND [*diſtendere*, L.] to ſtretch or ſtuff out.

DISTE'NTION, [F. and Sp. *diſtenſione*, It. of *diſtenſio*, L.] a ſtretching or ſtuffing out, *L.*

DISTENTION [with *Phyſicians*] is when any parts of the body are puffed up, looſened or widened.

To DISTE'RMINATE [*diſterminare*, L.] to bound one place from another; to divide, ſeparate or part.

To Disthro'ne [*detroner*, F.] to dethrone.

Di'stich [*diſtique*, F. *diſtico*, It. and Sp. *diſtichon*, *L.* of διϛιχον, of δὶς twice, and ϛίχος, a verſe, Gr.] a couple of verſes in poetry, making a compleat ſenſe.

Distichi'a } [διϛιχία, Gr.] a double row of hairs upon the eye-lids.
Distichi'asis }

To Disti'l [*diſtiller*, F. *ſtillare*, It. *diſtilár*, Sp. of *diſtillare*, L.] to drop or fall down drop by drop.

To Distil [with *Chymiſts*] is to draw off ſome of the principles of a mixt body, as the water. oil, ſpirit, ſalt or earth, into proper veſſels. by the means of fire.

To Distil *per aſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is placed above the fire, or the fire is under the veſſel that contains the matter.

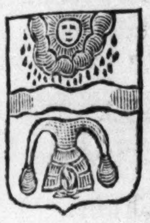
To Distil *per deſcenſum*, is when the matter to be diſtilled is below the fire, or when the fire is placed over the veſſel that contains the matter, ſo that the moiſt parts being made thin, and the vapour which riſes from them not being able to fly upwards, it ſinks down, and diſtils at the bottom of the veſſel.

Disti'llable, that may be diſtilled.

Ditilla'tion [F. *diſtillazione*, It. *diſtilaciòn*, Sp. of *diſtillatio*, L.] a diſtilling or dropping down; alſo a falling down of humours from the brain.

Distillation [*Chymiſtry*] a drawing out of the humid or moiſt ſpiritous, oleaginous or ſaline parts of mixt bodies by virtue of heat, which parts are firſt reſolved into a vapour, and then condenſed again by cold.

Distilla'tions [in *Natural Philoſophy*] thoſe wateriſh vapours drawn up by the ſun into the air, which fall down on the earth again when the ſun is ſet.



Disti'llers *Company*. Their armorial enſigns are *azure*, a feſs wavy *argent* between a ſun drawing up a cloud, diſtilling drops of rain *proper* and a diſtillatory double armed *or* with two worms and bolt head receivers *argent*, the creſt an helmet and torce, a barley garb wreathed about with a vine-branch, fruited all *proper*. The ſupporters a *Ruſſian* and an *Indian* in their reſpective habits. The motto, *Drop as rain, and diſtil as dew.*

Disti'nct [F. *diſtinto*, It. and Sp. of *diſtinctus*. L.] different. ſeparate from another; alſo clear, plain.

Distinct *Baſe* [in *Opticks*] is that preciſe diſtance from the pole of a convex-glaſs, in which objects, beheld through it, appear *diſtinct*. and well defined; and is the ſame as *focus*.

Distinct *Notion* or *Idea* [according to Mr. *Leibnitz*] is when a perſon can enumerate marks and characters enough, whereby to recollect a thing.

Disti'nctly, clearly, plainly, ſeverally.

Disti'nctness [of *diſtinctus*, L. and *neſs*] the being diſtinct.

Disti'nction [F. *diſtinzione*, It. *diſtinciòn*, Sp. of *diſtinctio*, L.] a noting the difference of things, an aſſigning or putting a difference between one thing and another; a ſeparation, a diſtinguiſhing or marking by points, alſo the difference it ſelf.

Distinction *of Good and Evil*, is repreſented emblematically by a woman ripe in years, to intimate her capacity of diſtinguiſhing, upon a ſuppoſition of her experience; in a grave, venerable habit, to ſhew that thoſe who have this capacity, are worthy of our reſpect and attention; holding a rake in her right hand, and a ſieve under her left arm, the known uſe of which makes them very applicable.

Disti'nctive [*diſtinctif*, F.] ſerving to diſtinguiſh.

Disti'nctively, by diſtinction.

To Disti'nguish [*diſtinguer*, F. *diſtinguir*, Sp. and Port. *diſtinguere*, It. and L.] to diſcern, to note or mark; to put a difference between, to divide or part.

To Disti'nguish *one's ſelf*, to raiſe himſelf above the common level by valour, prudence, wit, *&c.* to make one's ſelf eminent.

Disti'nguishable, capable of being diſtinguiſhed.

Distinguishably, in a manner to be diſtinguiſh'd.

Disti'nguishableness, capableneſs of being diſtinguiſhed.

To Disto'rt [*tordre*, F. *diſtorcere*, It. *torcèr*, Sp. *diſtortum*, Sup. of *diſtorquere*, L.] to wreſt aſide, to pull away.

Disto'rsion } [*contorſion*, F. *contorſione*, It. *diſtortio*, L.] a pulling awry, a wreſting or wringing ſeveral ways.
Disto'rtion }

Distortion [with *Surgeons*] is when the parts of any animal Body are ill plac'd, or ill figured.

Disto'rtor *oris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the mouth, the ſame as *Zygomaticus*.

To Distra'ct [*diſtraire*, F. *diſtrarre*, It. *diſtraèr*, Sp. in the figurative ſenſe. *diſtractum*, L.] properly to pull or draw aſunder; alſo to perplex, interrupt or trouble; alſo to make a perſon diſtracted or mad.

Distra'ctible [in *Surgery*] capable of being drawn aſide.

Distra'ctedness [*diſtraction*, F. of L.] diſtraction.

Distra'ction [in *Surgery*] the act of pulling a fibre, membrane, *&c.* beyond its natural extent, and what is ſo pulled or extended, is ſaid to be diſtracted.

Distraction [F. *diſtrazione*, It. *diſtraycìon*, Sp. abſence of mind. of *diſtractio*, L.] frenzy, madneſs, perplexity.

To Distrai'n [*deſtraindre*, F.] to ſeize upon a perſon's goods for rent, pariſh duties, *&c.*

Distrai'nt, ſuch a ſeizure.

Distre'ss [*detreſſe*, F.] the act of diſtraining goods.

Distress [in *Law*] a compulſion in certain real actions, *&c.* and to pay rent and pariſh duties.

Distress [*detreſſe*, F. prob. of *diſtrictus*, of *diſtringere*, L.] a great ſtraight, adverſity or preſſing calamity, ſorrow, anguiſh.

Real Distress, is made on immoveable goods.

Perſonal Distress, is upon moveable goods.

Finite Distress, is that limited by law.

Infinite Distress, is without limitation.

Grand Distress, is that made on all the goods and chattels of a man within the county.

To Distress, to reduce to miſery or diſtreſs.

Distre'ssedness [prob. of *dis* twice, and *ſtringere*, L. to bind cloſe, *&c.*] being in diſtreſs.

To Distri'bute [*diſtributum*, L. *diſtribuer*, F. *diſtribuire*, It. *diſtribuyr*, Sp. *deſtribuir*, Port.] to divide, part or ſhare, to beſtow or deal among perſons; alſo to diſpoſe or ſet in order.

To Distribute [in *Printing*] is to take a form aſunder, to ſeparate the letters, and to diſpoſe them in the caſes again, each in its proper cell.

Di'stribu'tio [with *Logicians*] a reſolving the whole into parts, *L.*

Distribu'tio [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when its peculiar property is applied to every thing; as a robbery to the hands; wantonneſs to the eyes, *&c.* L.

Distribu'tion [F. *diſtribuzione*, It. *diſtribuciòn*, Sp. of *diſtributio*, L.] a dividing or ſharing amongſt many.

Distribution *of the Chyle* in an animal Body, is when that juice after a due working in the ſtomach and guts, ſoaks into and thro' the glandulous coat of the inteſtines, paſſes thro' the lacteal veins and its proper channel, and at laſt falls into the ſubclavian vein, that it may circulate with the blood and receive its colour.

Distribution [with *Architects*] is dividing and diſpenſing the ſeveral parts and pieces, which compoſe the plan of the building.

Manual Distribu'tions } certain ſmall ſums of money
Quotidian Distributions } appointed by the donors, *&c.* to be diſtributed to ſuch of the canons of a chapter as are actually preſent and aſſiſting at certain obits and offices.

Distri'butive [*diſtribut*, F. *diſtributivo*, It. and Sp.] ſerving to diſtribute.

Distributive *Nouns* [with *Grammarians*] are ſuch as betoken reducing into ſeveral orders and diſtinctions, as *ſinguli*, *bini*, *terni*, &c.

Distributive *Juſtice*, is that whereby we give to every perſon what belongs to him; alſo that juſtice adminiſtered by a judge, *&c.* who in executing his office may be ſaid to give every man his due.

Distri'butively [of *diſtributive*, L.] by way of diſtribution.

Districhi'asis [διϛριχίασις, Gr.] a double row of hair on the eye-lids.

District [F. *diſtretto*, It. *diſtríto*, Sp. *diſtrictus*, L.] a particular territory or extent of juriſdiction.

District [in *Law*] that circuit in which a man may be forced to make his appearance.

Districtio'nes [*Old Writers*] diſtraints or diſtreſſes, *i. e.* goods ſeiz'd and ſtopt till payment and full ſatisfaction be made.

Distri'ngas, a writ directed to the ſheriff or any other officer commanding him to diſtrain one for a debt to the king, or for his appearance at a day.

To Distru'st [of *dis*, neg. and ꞇꞃeopan, *Sax.* to ſuggeſt] to ſuſpect, to be jealous of.

Distru'st [of *dis* neg. and *truſt*, of ꞇꞃeope, *Sax.*] true, faithful] ſuſpicion, jealouſy, miſgiving.

Distru'stful, ſuſpicious, jealous.

Distru'stfully, with diſtruſt.

Distru'stfulness, aptneſs to be diſtruſtful.

To Distu'rb [*diſturbàr*, Sp *diſturbare*, It. and L.] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to croſs, trouble or vex; to diſorder or put into confuſion.

Distu'rbance [*diſturbo*, It. of *diſturbatio*, L.] trouble, vexation; diſorder, tumult, uproar.

To Disve'lop [*developer*, F.] to open, unwrap or unfold.

Disve'loped [in *Blazonry*] is a term uſed to ſignify diſplay'd; and ſo with heralds, thoſe colours that in an army are called flying colours or diſplay'd, are ſaid to be diſvelloped.

To Disuni'te [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to diſunite, that drags his haunches, that gallops falſe.

To Disunite [*deſunir*, F. and Sp. *diſunire*, It. of *dis* and *unire*, L.] to divide or ſet at variance, to ſeparate or disjoin.

Disu'nion [*deſunion*, F. *diſunione*, It. of *dis* and *unio*, L.] diviſion, diſagreement, odds.

Disu'sage } [of *dis* and *uſage*, F. *diſuſanza*, It.] a diſuſing,
Disu'se } a being out of uſe.

To **Disu'se** [of *dis*, neg. and *uſer*, F. *diſuſare*, It. *diſuſàr*, Sp.] to forbear the uſe of, to leave off, to break one's ſelf of a uſe or cuſtom.

A **Ditch** [ꝺice, *Sax.* **Dijk**, *Du.*] a trench about a field, *&c.*

To **Ditch** [ꝺician, *Sax.* **Dycken**, *Du.*] to dig a ditch or trench, *&c.* alſo to cleanſe it.

Dithyra'mbick, pertaining to ſuch compoſures.

Dithy'rambus [*dithyrambe*, F. *ditirambo*, It. *dithyrambus*, L. of διθύραμβος, Gr.] a ſort of hymn anciently ſung in honour of *Bacchus*, the god of wine; a jovial ſong full of tranſport and poetical fury; alſo a name of *Bacchus*.

Di'tion, dominion, government, *L.*

Dito'ne [διτονὴ, Gr.] a double tone in muſick or the greater third.

D'itri'glyph [*Archit.*] the ſpace between two triglyphs.

Di'ttander } the herb pepper-wort.
Di'ttany }

Di'tto the aforeſaid or the ſame, *Ita*, *Detto*.

Ditto'logy [διττολογία, Gr.] a double reading, as in ſeveral ſcriptural texts.

Di'tty [probably of *dictum*, L. ſaid] a ſong, the words of which are ſet to muſick.

Di'val [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed by thoſe who blazon by herbs and flowers (inſtead of colours and metals) for Nightſhade.

Diva'lia, a feaſt held by the *Romans* in honour of the goddeſs *Angerona* On this feſtival the pontifices performed ſacrifices in the temple of *Volupia* or the goddeſs of joy and pleaſure, the ſame as *Angerona* and which was ſuppoſed to drive away all ſorrows and chagrin of life.

Di'van [in the *Arabick* lang. ſignifies an *Eſtrade* or *Sofa* in the *Turkiſh* dialect] it is uſed not only for a council chamber or court wherein juſtice is adminiſtred in the eaſtern nation; but is uſed alſo for a hall in the private houſes. The *Chineſe* have *Divans* on purpoſe for Ceremonies. their cuſtom does not allow of the receiving of viſits in the inner parts of the houſe but only at the entry.

Divan *Begui* [in *Perſia*] one of the miniſters of ſtate who is the controller of juſtice. There are *Divan Beguis.* not only at court and in the capital, but alſo in the provinces, and other cities in the empire. They are not confin'd by any other law or rule in the adminiſtration of juſtice but the *Alcoran*, and that too he interprets as he pleaſes. He only takes cogniſance of criminal caſes.

Di'van, a great council or court of juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians*; alſo a hall in the private houſes of the Orientals.

Divapora'tion, an evaporating or exhaling. *L.*

Divaporation [with *Chymiſts*] a driving out of vapours by fire.

To **Divaricate**, to ſtraddle or ſtride wide.

To **Dive** [probably of ꝺippan, *Sax. to dip*] to duck or go under water; alſo to enquire or pry narrowly into a matter.

Di'ver, one who dives under water; alſo a water-fowl called a didapper.

Diverbera'tion, a ſtriking or beating through. L.

Dive'rgent } [*divergens*,, L.] going farther and farther a-
Diverging } ſunder; thus any two lines forming an angle, if they be continued will be divergent, *i. e.* will go farther and farther aſunder.

Divergent *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are ſuch as ariſing from a radiant point, or in their paſſage having undergone a refraction or reflection do continually recede farther from each other.

Di'vers [*diverſus*, L.] ſundry, ſeveral, many.

Divers } [F. *diverſo*, It. Sp. and port. *diverſi*, L.] unlike
Dive'rse } in circumſtances, various, different contrary.

Divers, [of *diving*] Pick-pockets.

To **Dive'rsify** [*diverſifier*, F. *diverſificare*, It.] to make diverſe, to vary, to alter.

Diversi'loquent [*diverſiloquens*, L.] ſpeaking diverſly, or differently.

Dive'rsion, [F. *diverſione*, It. tho only in the firſt ſignification and Sp. *diverſao*, Port.] a turning aſide; alſo a recreation or paſtime.

Diversion [with *Phyſicians*] the turning of the courſe or flux of humours from one part to another by ſuch applications as are proper.

Diversion [in the *Art of War*] is when an enemy is attacked in any one place, where he is weak and unprovided, with deſign to make him call his forces from another place, where he was going to make an irruption.

Dive'rsity [*diverſite*, F. *diverſità*, It. *diverſidád*, Sp. of *diverſitas*, L,] variety, a being divers or different, unlikeneſs.

To **Dive'rt** [*divertir*, F. Sp. and port. *divertire*, It. of *divertere*, L. to turn aſide] to take off from a thing; alſo to delight or make chearful; alſo to miſ-apply or imbezzle.

Dive'rting, pleaſant, delightful, agreeable.

Divertingly, pleaſantly, agreeably.

Dive'rtingness [*qualité divertiſſante*, F.] diverting quality.

Diver'tisant, diverting.

To **Dive'rtise**, to afford diverſion, to recreate.

Dive'rtisement [*divertiſſement*, F. *divertimento*, It.] diverſion, paſtime, ſport, pleaſure.

To **Dive'st** [of *di* priv. and *veſtire*, L. to clothe] to ſtrip off, unclothe a perſon, to deprive or take away dignity, office, *&c.* v. to deveſt.

Divi'dable, diviſible, capable of being divided.

To **Divi'de** [*diviſer*, F. *dividir*, Sp. *dividere*, It. and L.] to ſever, part or put aſunder, to diſunite, to ſet at variance or at odds; to diſtribute, to ſhare.

Di'vidend [*dividendum*, L.] a number in Arithmecick given to be divided by another.

Dividend [in the *Univerſity*] a ſhare of the yearly ſalary, equally and juſtly divided among the fellows of a college.

Dividend [of a *Company*] an equal ſhare of the joint ſtock.

Dividend [in *Law Proceedings*] a dividing of fees and perquiſites between officers, ariſing by writs, *&c.*

Divide'nda [*Old Law Rec.*] an indenture, and thence *Dividend* in the *Exchequer* ſeems to be one part of an indenture.

Divi'ders, a pair of fine mathematical compaſſes, confined by a ſkrew to be more ſteady in ſmall operations.

Divi'duals [in *Arithmetick*] numbers in the rule called Diviſion, containing part of the dividend, diſtinguiſh'd by points, of which the queſtion muſt be asked how often the diviſor is contained in them.

Dividu'ity [*dividuitas*, L.] a diviſion or dividend.

Divina'tion [F. *divinazione*, It. *divinaciòn*, Sp. of *divinatio*, L.] a divining, a preſaging or foretelling things to come.

Divi'ne [*divin*, F. *divino*, It. and Sp. *divinus*, L.] of or pertaining to God, *&c.* heavenly, alſo excellent.

A **Divine**, a clergyman or miniſter of the goſpel.

To **Divine** [*deviner*, Fr. *divinàr*, Sp. *divinare*, It. and L.] to foretell, to ſoothſay, to gueſs.

The **Divine** *Virtues*, are Faith, Hope and Charity.

A **Diviner** [*divinator*, L.] a conjurer, a ſoothſayer.

Divi'nely [*divinement*, F. *divinitus*, L.] after a divine manner.

Divi'neness [of *divinitas*, L. *divinité*, Fr.] divine quality.

Divini'potent [*divinipotens*, L.] powerful in divine things.

Divi'nity [*divinité*, F. *divinità*, It, *divinidàd*, Sp. *divinitas*, L.] the divine nature, the Godhead; alſo that ſcience, the object of which is God and the revelation he has made to man.

Divinity, is repreſented iconologically by a damſel of a ſurprizing beauty, for what can be more ſo than the object of this ſcience, cloath'd in white, to denote the purity of the Holy Trinity, holding in each hand a flaming globe, and a flame proceeding from the crown of her head, the flames ſhew that the ſtudy of a Divine is always ſoaring upwards, and the globe on account of their circular form, are emblems of eternity, which is inſeparable from the divine eſſence.

The Heathen **Divi'nities**, may be reduced to three claſſes.

Theological **Divinities**, *i. e.* ſuch as repreſented the divine nature under divers attributes; as *Jupiter* denoting the abſolute power of God, and *Juno* his juſtice.

Phyſical **Divinities**, thus *Æolus* repreſents that power in nature, whereby vapours and exhalations are collected to form winds.

Moral **Divinities**, thus the *Furies*, *Alecto*, *Mægara* and *Tiſiphone*, are only the ſecret reproaches and ſtings of conſcience.

Divi'sa [*ancient Deeds*] a deviſe or bequeathment of goods by laſt will and teſtament; alſo a device, ſentence or decree.

Divisi [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies divided into two parts, *It.*

Divisæ, the bounds, borders, limits of diviſion between countries, pariſhes, *&c.*

Divisibi'lity } [*diviſibilité*, F. *diviſibilità*, It.] a being
Divi'sibleness } diviſible or capable of being divided into ſeveral parts, either actually or mentally; a paſſive power or property in quantity, whereby it becomes ſeparable.

Divi'sible [F. and Sp. *diviſibile*, It. of *diviſibilis*, L.] that may be divided.

Divi'sion [F. *diviſione*, It. *diviſion*, Sp. of *diviſio*, L.] a ſevering of any thing into its parts; ſeparation; alſo variance, diſcord, diſagreement; a going into parties.

Divi'sion [in *Arithmetick*] is that rule by which we diſcover how often one number is contained in another; or it ſhews how to divide a number propoſed into as many equal parts as you pleaſe.

Division [in *Geom.*] changes the *ſpecies* or kind of a quantity, as a ſurface divided by a line gives a line, a ſolid by a line produces a ſurface.

Divi'sion [in *Muſ.*] is the dividing a tune into many ſmall notes, as *quavers*, *ſemiquavers*, *&c.*

To run a **Divi'sion** [in *Muſ.*] is to play on an inſtrument, or ſing after the manner before mentioned.

Diviſion [in *Algebra* or *Species*] is the reducing the dividend or the diviſor into the form of a fraction, which fraction is the quotient; thus if *a* were to be divided by *b*, it muſt be placed thus $\frac{a}{b}$ and that fraction is the quotient.

Diviſion [of a *Mode*] divides a quality into degrees. Philoſophers as well as phyſicians ſuppoſe 8 degrees in any quality. Hence when a quality is ſaid to be in the 8th degree, it denotes that it cannot be any farther intended or heightened.

Phyſical Diviſion, is a ſeparation of the parts of quantity; ſo that what was one continued body, is ſevered into many parts.

Diviſion [with *Printers*] is a ſhort line ſet between two words, as a *horſe-mill*, &c.

Diviſion [in the *Art of War*] a certain body of men in a company of horſe or foot, led by a particular officer.

Diviſion [in *Marit. Affairs*] the third part of a naval army or fleet, or of one of the ſquadrons thereof under a general officer.

Divi'ſor [in *Arithmetick*] is the number that divides, and ſhews into how many equal parts the dividend muſt be divided.

Common Diviſor. See *Common.*

Juſt Diviſor [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] ſuch number or quantity as will divide a given number or quantity, ſo as to leave no remainder; ſo if the number 6 be given, 1, 2, and 3 will be the juſt diviſors of it.

Diviſio'ſity [*divitioſitas*, L.] a being very rich.

Divi'ſure [*diviſura*, L.] a diviſion or dividing.

Divo'rce [F. *divorzio*, It. *divórcio*, Sp. *divortium*, of *divertere*, L. a turning away] is a ſeparation of two perſons, who have been actually married together, one from the other, not only with reſpect to bed and board, but alſo all other conditions pertaining to the band of wedlock.

A Bill of Divorce, a writing, which, according to the *Levitical* law, a woman that was divorced was to receive of her husband upon that occaſion.

To Divorce, to ſeparate from, to turn away, to refrain from.

Divo'rcement, the act of divorcing.

Divo'to [in *Muſick Books*] denotes a grave, ſerious way or manner of playing or ſinging, proper to inſpire devotion, *Ital.*

Diu'reſis [of διὰ and οὔρησις, of οὖρον, Gr. urine] a ſeparation of the urine by the reins, or a voiding of it thro' the bladder, *&c.*

Diure'ticalneſs, diuretick quality.

Diure'tical } [*diuretique*, F. *diuretico*, It. and Sp. *diure-*
Diure'tick } *ticus*, L. of διουρητικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to, or that provokes urine.

Diureticks [διουρητικὰ, Gr.] medicines which by parting, diſſolving and fuſing the blood, do precipitate or carry down the *Serum* by the reins into the bladder.

Diu'rna [*diurnus*, L.] of or pertaining to the day, daily.

Diu'rnalneſs [*diurne*, F. *diurna*, It. and Sp. of *diurnalis*, L.] the happening daily.

Diu'rnal *Arch* [*Aſtron.*] is the arch or number of degrees deſcribed either by the ſun, moon or ſtars, between their riſing and ſetting.

Diurnal *Circle*, is an immoveable circle, in which any ſtar or point in the ſurface of the mundane ſphere moves by a diurnal motion.

Diurnal [with *Aſtrol.*] thoſe planets or ſigns are ſaid to be diurnal, which contain more active qualities than they do paſſive ones; and on the contrary, thoſe are called *Nocturnal* ones, that abound with paſſive qualities.

Diurnal *Motion of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is ſo many degrees and minutes, *&c.* as any planet moves by its motion in 24 hours.

Diurnal *Motion of the Earth* [*Aſtronomy*] is the motion of the earth, whereby it turns round about its own axis, which cauſes the interchangeable ſucceſſion of day and night.

A Diurnal [*diurnum*, L.] a book for writing down the things done every day; a journal, a day-book, *F.*

Diurna'lis [in *Law*] as much land as can be plough'd in a day with one ox.

Diu'rnary [in the *Greek* empire] an officer who wrote down in a book for that purpoſe, whatever the prince did, ordered and regulated, *&c.* every day.

Diutu'rnity [*diuturnità*, It. *diuturnitas*, L.] laſtingneſs or long continuance.

To Divu'lge [*divulguer*, F. *divulgàr*, Sp. *divulgare*, It. and L.] to publiſh, to ſet or ſpread abroad.

Divu'lſion, a pulling away or aſunder, *L.*

Di'vus } names attributed by the *Romans* to men and wo-
Di'va } men, who had been deified or placed in the number of the gods.

To Dizen, to dreſs, to deck or trim, commonly us'd by way of raillery.

A Di'zzard [prob. of dizi. *Sax.* a fool] a ſilly, ſtupid fellow.

Di'zzineſs, a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head.

Di'zzy, giddy.

D-la-sol-re [in the *Scale of Muſick*] the fifth note in each of the three ſeptenaries or combinations of ſeven in the Gamut, only *re* is wanting in the uppermoſt, and *la* in the lowermoſt.

D. L. S. [with *Confectioners*] an abbreviation of the words, Double-refin'd Loaf Sugar.

Do, is frequently us'd by merchants and tradeſmen for *Ditto.*

To Do, *Irr. V.* [don, *Sax.* **doen**, *Du.*] to make or perform, alſo to finiſh.

Did, *Irr. Imp.* [did, *Sax.* **taht**, G.] did do.

Done, *Irr. Part. P.* [ʒedon, *Sax.*] have done.

Do as the Friar ſaith, not as he doeth.

That is, follow the doctrine and good advice you have from the pulpit, without any regard to the life or character of the prieſt, or taking example by him. The advice is very good, but it is the duty of all thoſe who wear the habit, to avoid giving offence, and to inculcate their doctrine by their example.

Do and undo, the Day is long enough.

Said to thoſe who do their work or what they are about ſo negligently, that they are oblig'd to do it over again.

Do as you would be done by.

This golden rule ought to be the guide of every man's actions; and might be ſo, had it not two ſuch mighty opponents, as *Self-Love*, and *Self-Intereſt*. The L. ſay; *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne facias.* The Sp. *Lo que no quiéres párati, no lo quieras pára mi.*

Do well and have well, or
Self Do, ſelf have.

The Fr. ſay; *Qui bien fera, bien trouvera* (as a Man does, ſo he will find.) We have ſeveral other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe, which may ſerve to explain one another.

A Do-all, or Fac-totum.

The *Preſ.* and *Imp.* Tenſes of the verb *To* Do are us'd as auxiliaries to conjugate the ſame tenſes of other verbs with their infinitives, (1,) in queſtions. (2.) in negatives. (3.) to give an emphaſis.

Do'beler *or* Dou'bler, a great diſh or platter, *O.*

Do'ced } a muſical inſtrument, commonly called a Dulci-
Dou'ced } mer.

Do'chmius } [δόχμιος, Gr.] a foot in verſe or proſe, *Greek*
Docmi'us } or *Latin*, which conſiſts of five ſyllables, one ſhort and two long, or a ſhort and a long, as *amicos tenes.*

Do'cible } [*docibilis*, L. *docile*, F. and It. *docil*, Sp.] teach-
Do'cile } able, apt to learn.

Do'cibleneſs } [*docibilitas*, L. *docilitè*, F. *docilità*, It. *do-*
Docibi'lity } *cilidàd*, Sp.] teachableneſs.

Docity, for *Docility.*

Dock } [in *Law*] a means or expedient for cutting off
Do'cking } an eſtate tail, in lands or tenements; that the owner may be able to ſell, give, or bequeath them.

Dock [docca, *Sax.* **ducken**, *Du.*] a plant; alſo the tail of an horſe.

Dock [*Hunting Term*] the fleſhy part of the chine of a boar, between the middle and the buttock.

Dock [of δοχεῖν of δέχομαι, Gr. to receive, as ſome imagine, or, as *Caſaubon* will, of Δοχεῖον, *Gr.* a ſtore-houſe] a place for the taking in of ſhipping to be repaired or to lay them up

Dry Dock, is a pit, a great pond or creek, by the ſide of an harbour, made convenient to work in with flood-gates, to keep it dry while a ſhip is built or repaired, but are opened to let in the water to float and launch her.

Wet Dock, a place in the *Ouſe*, out of the way of the tide, into which a ſhip may be haled in, and ſo dock her-ſelf, or ſink herſelf a place to lie in.

Dock *Oxylapathum* [with *Botaniſts*] the ſharp-pointed dock.

To Dock *a Horſe*, is to cut off his tail

To Dock *herſelf* [ſpoken of a *Ship*] is to make or ſink herſelf a place, to lie down in an owzy ground.

Dock-*Creſſes*, an herb.

Do'cked, as *ſtrong-docked* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] that has ſtrong reins and ſinews.

Do'cket [with *Tradeſmen*] a bill ty'd to goods, with direction to the perſon and place they are to be ſent to.

Docket [in *Law*] a ſmall piece of parchment or paper, containing the heads of a large writing; alſo a ſubſcription at the foot of letters patent by the clerk of the docket.

Docti'loquous [*doctiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking learnedly.

Do'ctor [*Docteur*, F. *Dottore*, It. *Dotòr*, Sp. of *Doctor*, L.] a teacher; alſo one who has taken the higheſt degree at an univerſity in any art or ſcience.

Do'ctoral, of or pertaining to a doctor.

Do'ctorate [*doctoratus*, L. Barb.] a doctorſhip.

Do'ctorſhip [of *doctor*, L. and *ſhip*, of ſcip, *Sax*] the office or dignity of a doctor.

Do'ctors *Commons*, is ſo called, becauſe the doctors of the *Civil Law* live there, in the manner of a college, commoning together.

Do'ctreſs [*dottoreſſa*, It. *doctrix*, L. a ſhe teacher] a woman doctor or practitioner in phyſick.

Do'ctrinal [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a point of doctrine, inſtructive.

Do'ctrine [F. *dottrina*, It. *dotrina*, Sp. *doctrina*, L.] learning, knowledge, maxims, tenets.

Do'cument [in *Law*] a proof given of any fact aſſerted; but chiefly with regard to ancient matters.

Do'cument [F. *documento*, It. and Sp. of *documentum*, L.] an inſtruction or leſſon; alſo an admonition or warning; alſo an example or inſtance.

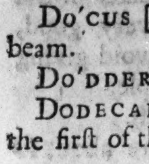
Documé'ntal, of or pertaining to inſtruction, *&c.*

To **Do'cumentize** [*documentari*, L.] to inſtruct or teach; alſo to admoniſh.

Do'cus [δοκὸς, Gr.] a kind of fiery meteor reſembling a beam.

Do'dder, a weed which winds it ſelf about other herbs.

Dodecada'ctylum [of δοδέκα and δάκτυλος, *Gr.*] the firſt of the ſmall guts.



Dode'cagon [of δώδεκα and γωνία, *Gr.* a corner] in *Geometry*, a figure with twelve ſides and as many angles, as in the figure.

Dodecagon [in *Fortif.*] a place fortified with twelve baſtions.

Dodecahae'dron [δωδεκάεδρον, *Gr.*] a geometrical ſolid, bounded by twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons*. It is one of the five Platonick regular bodies.

Dodecapha'rmacum [of δώδεκα twelve, and φάρμακον, an ingredient, *Gr.*] a medicinal compoſition conſiſting of twelve ingredients.

Dodecate'mory [of δώδεκα and μοῖρα, *Gr.* a diviſion] the twelfth part of a circle, the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, ſo called, becauſe every one of them is a twelfth part of the zodiack.

To **Dodge** [prob. of *Dog*, becauſe he runs this way and that in hunting, unleſs you will have it of **dodDick**, *Du.* wavering, of **Dodde**, a reed, or rather of *adagiare* or *indugiare*, It. to prevaricate] to run from ſide to ſide or place to place to avoid one, alſo to prevaricate, to play ſhifting tricks.

Dod'kin [**duitken**, *Du.*] a ſmall coin in value about half a farthing, alſo a thing of little value.

Do'do, the monk-ſwan of St. *Maurice*'s iſland; a bird having a great head, covered with a ſkin reſembling a monk's cowl.

Doe [ða, *Sax.*] a female deer, rabbet *&c.*

To **Doff**, to put off, as *to doff and don* one's cloaths, *W. Country.*

A **Dog** [**Dock**, *Teut.* ðoc, *Sax.* *Dugg*, Su **Dogge**, *Du.* a maſtiff, tho *Caſaubon* will rather have it of δάκνω, to bite, Δάκος, a biting animal, *Gr.*] an animal well known.

He who would hang his Dog, firſt gives out that he is mad. When a man is about to do an unhandſome thing by another, he ſeldom fails of ſtudying out ſome plauſible pretence. The *Sp.* ſay, ; *Quién a ſu pérro quiére matàr, Rabia le ha de levantar.*

What? keep a Dog and bark my ſelf.

That is, muſt I keep a ſervant, and do my buſineſs my ſelf?

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Puddings.

L. *Jejunus raro Stomachus vulgaria temnit.* F. *Quand on a faim, on trouve toute Choſe bonne.* (Hunger makes every thing taſte well.) The *Germ.* ſay; **Wem Käſe und Brod nicht ſchmeckt, der iſt nicht hungrig.** (He who can't eat Bread and Cheeſe muſt not be a hungry.) The Fr. ſay likewiſe, *A un affamé tout eſt bon.* (To a hungry man every thing is reliſhable.) The proverbs all ſufficiently explain themſelves.

When a Dog is drowning every one offers him Water.

Or, according to another proverb, *If a Man be once down, down with him.* When fortune frowns upon a man his enemies generally encreaſe, or at leaſt become more barefac'd. The Lat. ſay; *Vulgus ſequitur Fortunam, ut ſemper & odit damnatos.*

He who has a mind to beat his Dog, will eaſily find a Stick.

This proverb is generally applied to ſuch perſons who out of prejudice and ill deſign, ſeek occaſion of blame and ſcandal againſt other perſons, and aggrandize the moſt pardonable offences into flagrant crimes: It ſeems to be borrowed of the Latin, *Qui vult cædere canem, facile invenit fuſtem*; and the *Greeks* ſay; Μικρὰ πρόφασις ἐςὶ τοῦ πρᾶξαι κακῶς; and the Fr. *A petite achoiſon, le Loup prend le mouton.* The L. ſay likewiſe, *Malefacere qui vult, nunquam non cauſam inveniet.* We ſay alſo to the ſame purpoſe; *To him that wills, ways will not be wanting.*

Dog-days, certain days called in *Latin*, *Dies Caniculares*, becauſe the dog-ſtar, called *Canis*, then riſes and ſets with the ſun. They are certain days in the months of *July* and *Auguſt*, commonly from the twenty fourth of the firſt to the twenty eighth of the latter, which are uſually very hot, the forementioned ſtar increaſing the heat.

A **Dog** *with a Diadem on his Head* [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented a law-giver and a diligent prince; becauſe the nature of a dog teacheth us watchfulneſs, diligence and care in our employments, obedience and love to our ſuperiors, and faithfulneſs to our truſt. A man with a dog's head, is the repreſentation of an impudent fellow.

A **Dog** [*Hieroglyphically*] with the *Egyptians*, having his tail lifted up, ſignify'd victory and courage; and on the contrary, holding his tail between his legs, ſignify'd flight and fear.

A **Dog** *held in a Slip*, is an emblem of a ſoldier; the ſlip denoting the oath and obligation ſoldiers are under to obey.

A **Dog** in general is an emblem of the ſtricteſt fidelity.

Dogs are bold and reſolute, eſpecially in revenging the wrong offered to their maſter; and with reſpect to their watchfulneſs and zeal in defending and keeping the houſes and goods of their benefactors, they may be compared to thoſe who are intruſted by their princes with the government of the moſt important places.

They may alſo repreſent brave warriors, who have driven the enemy out of the borders of their country; for we ſee they are jealous and implacable againſt other beaſts that will come into the houſe they have charge of.

Dogs, are the moſt tame, familiar, loving and grateful to their maſters of all irrational creatures, and have all the good qualities that belong to a ſervant, as fidelity, affection and obedience; and therefore the ancient *Romans* repreſented their *Lares* or houſhold gods by dogs.

To **Dog** *one*, [**doggen**, *Du.*] is to follow him cloſe at his heels (as a dog does his maſter) in order to know where he is going.

Dog draw [in *Foreſt Law*] a term uſed when a man is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound, which he leads in his hand, it is one of the four circumſtances for which a man may be arreſted as an offender againſt vert or veniſon.

Dogs (or Andirons) for a chimny.

Do'gged [of *Dog*] ſullen, ſurly, crabbed.

Doggedly, ſullenly, crabbedly.

Do'ggedneſs, churliſhneſs, crabbed temper.

Doge, the chief magiſtrate of the republicks of *Venice* or *Genoa*.

Do'gger, a ſhip, having a well in the middle to bring fiſh alive to the ſhore.

Dogger-*Fiſh*. fiſh brought in ſuch veſſels.

Dogger-*Men*, fiſhermen who belong to dogger-ſhips.

Do'ggiſh, crabbed, curriſh, ſurly, *&c.*

Do'ggrel *Rhyme*, pitiful poetry, ſong, or paultry verſes.

Do'gma [*dogme*, F. *dogma*, It. Sp. and L. δόγμα, *Gr.*] a decree, a received opinion, a maxim or tenet.

Dogma'tical } [*dogmatique*, F. *dogmatico*, It. *dogmaticus*,
Dogma'tick } L. δογματικὸς, Gr.] originally ſignified inſtructive, ſcientifick, or ſomething relating to an opinion or ſcience: now commonly uſed for poſitive, wedded to, or impoſing his own opinions.

Dogma'tica *Medicina*, the rational method of practiſing phyſick, ſuch as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* uſed. And thence all thoſe phyſicians, who upon the principles of ſchool-philoſophy reject all medicinal virtues, which they think not reducible to maniſeſt qualities, are called *dogmatical phyſicians*, L.

Dogma'ticalneſs [of δογματίζειν, Gr.] peremptorineſs' poſitiveneſs.

Dogma'tically, poſitively, affirmatively.

Dogma'tici, thoſe phyſicians that confirm their experience by reaſon.

Dogma'tick [*Philoſophy*] is a philoſophy which being grounded upon ſolid principles, aſſures a thing poſitively, and is oppoſed to ſceptick philoſophy.

A **Do'gmatiſt** [δογματιςὴς, Gr.] a perſon who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own opinions; alſo an author of any new ſect or opinion.

To **Do'gmatize** [*dogmatiſer*, F. *dogmatizar*, Sp. *dogmatizare*, L. δογματίζειν Gr.] to ſpeak peremptorily or poſitively; alſo to give inſtructions or precepts; alſo to teach new opinions.

Do'gmes [of δόγμα, Gr.] opinions.

Dog's *Bane, Stones, Graſs, Mercury, Tooth and Violet*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Knights of the **Dog** *and* **Cock**, a *French* order of knighthood, founded by K. *Philip* I. upon occaſion of the duke of *Montmorency*'s coming to court with a collar full of ſtags heads, and having the image of a dog, as the emblem of *Fidelity*, hanging at it.

Duoi [in *Muſick Books*] two, *Ital.*

Doit } [of **duit** and **kin**, *Du.*] a ſmall *Dutch* coin, in
Doi'tkin } value leſs than our farthing.

Do'lce [in *Muſ. Books*] ſoft and ſweet, *Ital.*

Con **Dolce** *Maniera* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing in a ſoft, ſweet, pleaſant, and agreeable manner, *Ital.*

Dolceme'nto, the ſame as *Dolce.*

Dole [ðal, ðola. *Sax.*] a part or pittance; a diſtribution, a gift of a nobleman to the people.

To **Dole** [ðælan, *Sax.*] to deal out, to diſtribute to ſeveral perſons.

Doles } balks or ſlips of paſture left between the furrows
Dools } of plough'd lands.

Dole-*Fiſh*, a fiſh which the fiſhermen in the north ſeas uſually receive for their allowance.

Dole-*meadow*. one in which divers perſons have a ſhare.

Doleful, ſorrowful, mournful.

Dolefully, ſorrowfully, mournfully.

Do'lefulness } [of *doloroſus*, L,] ſorrowfulneſs, mourn-
Do'lorousness } fulneſs, grief.

Dolg-bote [ꝺolȝ-bote, *Sax.*] a recompence for a wound or ſcar.

Do'liman, a long ſetane worn by the *Turks*, hanging down to the feet, with narrow ſleeves buttoned at the wriſt.

Do'llar [*Du.* Thaler, *G.*] a *Dutch* coin in value about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* the *Zeland* dollar 3 *s.* the *Specie* dollar 5 *s.* the *Daniſh* dollar or double crown about 2 *s.* 8 *d*· and another ſort of *Daniſh* dollar, about 4 *s.* the *Saxon*, *Brandenburg*, *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg* dollar about 3 *s.* 6 *d.* the *Hamburg* current dollar about 4 *s.* and the ſpecies about 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

Dolichu'rus *Verſus*, a long-tailed verſe, that has a foot or ſyllable too much, *L.*

Do'll, a baby for children.

Do'lour [*douleur*, F. *dolore*, It. *dolor*, Sp. and L.] pain, grief, ſorrow, affliction, torment, anguiſh.

Do'lorous [*douleureux*, F. *doloroſo*, It. and Sp. *doloroſus*, L.] grievous, painful, ſad.

Do'lorously, grievouſly, painfully.

Dolo'sity [*doloſitas*, L.] deceitfulneſs, hidden malice.

Do'lphin [*delphinus*, L. of δελφῖνος, Gr. *dauphin*, F. *delfino*, It. *delfin*, Sp. *dolfinho*, Port·] a ſea-fiſh, with a round arch'd back, whoſe fleſh is like that of an ox.

The Dolphin [*Hieroglyphically*] has been us'd to ſignify a king or emperor of the ſea, becauſe they ſay this fiſh is kind to men, ſwift in ſwimming, and grateful to benefactors.

The Dolphin [in *Aſtronomy*] is ſaid to be planted among the ſtars for this cauſe; *Neptune* had a mind to *Amphitrite* for his wiſe; ſhe for modeſty fled to *Atlas*, being deſirous to preſerve her virginity. and, as others had done, hid herſelf. *Neptune* ſent a great many thither to court her for him, and among others, *Delphinus*; and he loitering about the *Atlantick* iſlands, happened to meet with her, and by his perſuaſions brought her to *Neptune*, who having received her. granted the greateſt honours in the ſea to *Delphinus* [the *Dolphin*] and devoted him to himſelf, and placed his effigies among the ſtars; and they that have a mind to oblige *Neptune*, repreſent him in effigy holding a dolphin in his hand, as a teſtimony of his gratitude and benevolence.

Do'lphin } [*dauphin*, F. *dolfino*, It. *delfin*, Sp. *delfim*,
Dau'phin } Port *delphinus*, L. δελφῖνος, Gr] a title given to the king of *France*'s eldeſt ſon, whoſe coat of arms is ſet out with *Dolphins* and *Flower de Lis.*

Dolphin is reckoned the king of fiſhes, as the lion is of beaſts, and many fabulous ſtories are told of him.

As that the dolphin is ſo much admired and beloved by other fiſhes, that they follow him about as their leader and chief; nay, they go ſo far as to affirm, that when he meets with a whale, he runs down into his belly, and turning round comes out again.

Others ſay, that the female dolphin has dugs, and gives ſuck to her young, to whom ſhe is moſt loving; that they have fallen in love with young men, have been very familiar with, and dy'd for grief of the loſs of them.

That they out-ſwim all fiſhes, and when in purſuit of any one are drawn too near the ſhore, their motion is ſo rapid, that they often daſh themſelves in pieces againſt the rocks. That they obſerve great order, placing all the young ones in the van, next to them all their females, and in the rear, the males, that they may keep the others in view, and be always in a readineſs to defend them.

Theſe and many more conceits are written by grave authors, whence ſome will have the dolphin to be the emblem of a politick prince, who governs his people with prudence; and others make him the hieroglyphick of naval power.

But to paſs all theſe conceits, the greateſt honour done to the *Dolphin*, is being borne by the eldeſt ſon of the king of *France*; and there is good reaſon that that proceeded not from the excellency of the fiſh, but from the name only: For the *Dauphins* of *Viennois*, ſovereigns of the province of *Dauphine* in *France*, the laſt of thoſe princes having no iſſue, gave his dominions to the crown of *France*, upon condition that the heir of the crown ſhould be called *Dauphin*, and ever bear a dolphin for his arms, which they have accordingly done ever ſince, and ſo nice in preſerving that bearing to themſelves, as never to permit any other ſubject to bear it. But it is not ſo in *England*, the fiſhmongers company bearing them in their coat, and ſeveral families bear them in their arms.

Do'lphins [with *Gunners*] handles made in the form of dolphins to pieces of ordnance.

Dolphins [with *Gardeners*] ſmall black inſects that inſect beans, &c.

A Dolt [of Dollart, *Du.* of Doll, *Du.* ſtupid, mad] a blockhead, a ſtupid fellow.

Do'ltish, dull. heavy, ſtupid.

Doltishly, heavily, ſtupidly.

Do'ltishness, ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity.

Dom [ꝺom, *Sax.* dom, *Su.* and *Du.* tuhm, G.] a termination added to many *Engliſh* words, which then denote an office or charge, with or without power and dominion, as likewiſe the ſtate, condition, quality, and propriety, and alſo the place in which a perſon exerciſes his power.

Do'mable [*domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.

Do'mableness. tameableneſs.

Domai'n, the inheritance, eſtate, habitation or poſſeſſion of any one.

Doma'tion, a taming, *L.*

Do'mboc [ꝺomboc, *Sax.* a book of judgment or decrees] a ſtatute of the *Engliſh Saxons*, containing the laws of the preceding kings.

Dome [*F.* of *domus*, L. an houſe] a vaulted roof or tower of a church, a cupola.

Dome [with *Chymiſts*] an arched cover for a reverberatory furnace.

Dome's *Man* } a judge appointed to hear and determine
Doom's *Man* } law-ſuits, alſo a prieſt or confeſſor who hears confeſſions.

Domesti'city [*domeſticité*, F.] the being a ſervant, ſervile condition.

Dome'stick [*domeſtique*, F. *domeſtico*, It. and Sp. of *domeſticus*, L.] of or pertaining to a houſhold, or to one's own country, in oppoſition to what is foreign.

Domestick *Navigation*, is coaſting or ſailing along the ſhore, in which the lead and compaſs are the chief inſtruments.

Dome'stickness [of *domeſticus*, L. *domeſtique*, F.] domeſtick quality, or pertaining to the houſe or home.

Do'micil [*domicile*, F. *domicilio*, It. and Sp. *domicilium*, L.] a dwelling-houſe, habitation or abode.

Domiduca [of *domi* at home, and *duco*, L. to lead] a title of *Juno*, ſo called on account of her office in attending or aſſiſting in bringing home the bride to the bridegroom.

Domifica'tion } [with *Aſtrologers*] the dividing or di-
Do'mifying } ſtributing the heavens into twelve houſes, in order to erect an horoſcope.

Domige'rium, damage, danger.

Do'mina, a title given to honourable women who anciently held a barony in their own right; *Ant. Writ.* of *Domina*, a lady, a miſtreſs, *L.*

Dominant [*dominans*, L.] ruling, governing.

Domination [F. *dominazione*, It. *dominaciòn*, Sp. of *dominatio*, L.] lordſhip, power, ſovereignty.

Domina'tions, one of the nine orders of angels.

Do'minative. of or pertaining to rule or government.

To Dominee'r [*dominari*, L. *dominer*, F. *dominare*, It. *dominàr*, Sp.] to govern, to bear rule or ſway, to be lord and maſter, to lord it over, to inſult, to vapour.

Dominee'ring, lordly behaviour or ſpeech.

Do'mini [*i. e.* of the lord] as *Anno Domini*, in the year of our lord.

Domi'nica *in Ramis Palmarum*, Palm-ſunday, ſo called from the palm-branches and green boughs formerly diſtributed on that day in commemoration of our lord's riding to *Jeruſalem*.

Domi'nical [F. and Sp. *dominicale*, It. of *dominicalis*, L.] (i. e. *dies*) the lord's day or ſunday.

Domi'nical *Letter*, one of the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet, with which the ſundays throughout the whole year are marked in the almanack, and after the term of twenty years the ſame letters come in uſe again.

Domi'nicans, an order of friers founded by one *Dominick* a *Spaniard*.

Domi'nicum the ſacrament of the lord's ſupper, *L.*

Dominicum, or *Terra Dominicalis* [in *Law*] *demain* or *demeſne*, are lands not rented to tenants, but held in demeſn, or in the lord's uſe and occupation.

Dominicum *Antiquum Regis* [in *Law*] the king's antient demeſn; or royal manours not diſpoſed of to barons or knights, to be held by any feudatory or military ſervice, but reſerved to the crown, *L.*

Domi'nion [*dominio*, It. and Sp. of *dominium*, L.] government, authority, rule, juriſdicton; the extent of a kingdom or ſtate.

Dominion was repreſented by the ancients as a man in a ſumptuous habit, with his head ſurrounded by a ſerpent, a noted ſymbol of *Dominion* among the *Romans*, confirm'd in the examples of *Severus* and young *Maximinian*; a ſcepter in his left hand, with an eye at the top of it, to ſignify vigilancy; his right arm extended, and pointing with his fore-finger, as is uſual with thoſe who have power and dominion.

Dominion *over our ſelves* was repreſented by a man ſitting on a lion, the emblem of ſtrength of mind, ruling him with a bridle in his mouth, to ſhew that reaſon ought always to curb, guide and direct it, and pricking with a dart in his other hand, to denote that it muſt be ſpur'd on, when too drouſy and dull.

DO'MINO, a ſort of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church; alſo the habit of a *Venetian* nobleman, very much in uſe at our modern maſquerades.

DO'MINUS, this word prefix'd to a man's name, in old time, uſually denoted him a clergyman, and ſometimes a gentleman or lord of a manour, *L.*

DOMITE'LLUS, a title anciently given to the natural ſons of the king of *France*.

DO'MITURE [*domitura*, L.] a taming.

DO'MO *Reparanda*, a writ lying for one againſt his neighbour, who fears ſome damage may come to his own houſe by the fall of his neighbour's, which is going to decay.

DOMUS *Converſorum*, the ancient name of the houſe where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane*, L.

DON, a lord or maſter, *Spaniſh*.

DON }
DAUN } in the ancient *Brit.* ſignified a river.

DON, DEN }
DIN, DON } in ancient *Britiſh* alſo ſignified a caſtle.

DO'NABLE [*donabilis*, L.] that may be given.

A DO'NARY [*donarium*, L.] a thing which is given to ſacred uſe.

DONA'TION [F. *donazione*, L. *donaciòn*, Sp. of *donatio*, L,] a grant, a beſtowment, a deed of gift.

DO'NATISTS [ſo called of *Donatus*, a biſhop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 258] a ſect of hereticks of two ſorts, *Circumcellians* and *Rogatiſts*; they held that the true church was in *Africa*, that the *Son* in the Trinity was leſs than the *Father*, and the *Holy Ghoſt* leſs than the *Son*.

A DO'NATIVE [*donativum*, L.] a benevolence or largeſs beſtow'd upon the ſoldiers by the *Roman* emperors ; it is now uſed for a dole, gift or preſent made by a prince or nobleman.

A DONATIVE [in *Law*] is a benefice given to a clerk by the patron, without preſentation by the biſhop, or inſtitution or induction by his order.

DO'NATIVE [*donativo*, It. *donativus*, L.] of or pertaining to a donation or gift.

DO'NDON, a fat old woman.

DONE, *v. to do.*

DONEE' [*Law* Term] the perſon to whom lands or tenements are given·

DO'NGEON }
DO'NJON } a tower or platform in the middle of a caſtle; alſo a turret or cloſet raiſed on the top and middle of a houſe.

DO'NJON [in *Fortification*] a large tower or redoubt of a fortreſs, into which the garriſon may retreat in caſe of neceſſity, in order to capitulate upon the better terms.

DONI'FEROUS [*donifer*, L.] bringing gifts.

DO'NOR, a giver or beſtower, *L*,

DONOR [in *Law*] one who gives lands, *&c.* to another.

DON'T, abbreviation of do not.

DOOM }
DOME } ꝺome, *Sax.* **dom** or **domme**, *Dan.* **dom**, *Su.* **duom**, *Teut.* **domja**, *Goth.* **doem**, O. D.] judgment, ſentence, alſo Fate.

DOODLE a ſorry, trifling perſon.

DOOMS-*Day*, the day of general judgment in a future ſtate.

DOOMS-DAY-BOOK [ꝺom-boc, *Sax. i. e.* the judgment or ſentence-book] an ancient record or book of the ſurvey of *England* made in the time of *William* the conquerer, which is ſtill preſerv'd in the exchequer, and is fair and legible; it was made upon a ſurvey or inquiſition of the ſeveral counties, hundreds, tithings, *&c.* It conſiſts of two volumes, a greater or leſs. The larger contains all the counties of *England*, except *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Durham*, and part of *Lancaſhire*, which were never ſurvey'd, and alſo what are contained in the leſſer, which are the counties of *Eſſex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*.

It is a regiſter deſign'd for giving ſentence as to the tenure of eſtates, and to decide the queſtion, Whether lands be ancient demeſn, or not?

There were ſeveral other books of the ſame name, which our anceſtors had, as that regiſter of the diſtricts of lands, *&c.* made by order of king *Alfred*, when he divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds and tithings, which was repoſited in the church of *Wincheſter*, and is called the *Wincheſter Book*, upon the model of which *William* the conqueror formed his.

To DOOM [ꝺoeman, *Sax.* **domjan**, *Goth.* **doma**, *Su.*] to dam, to judge, to ſentence.

DOO'R [ꝺoꞃa or ꝺuꞃe, *Sax*. Doer, *Su.* **deur**, *Du.* **deur**, L. G **thure**, H. G. *Der Pers.* of *Scyth.* **daut**, *Goth.*] the entrance into an houſe.

Next DOOR to, very near to.

DOR, the drone-bee.

DOR [in *Weſtminſter-School*] leave to ſleep a while.

DORADO [*dorade*, F.] the ſame as *doné*.

DOREE', a ſea-fiſh, called alſo St. *Peter*'s fiſh.

DO'RES, a kind of inſects called black-clocks.

DO'RICK [*Dorique*, F. *Dorice*, It. and Sp. of *Doricus* L.] *dialect*, one of the 5 dialects of the *Greek* tongue uſed by the *Dorians*.

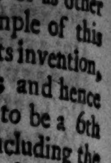
DO'RICK *Mood* [in *Muſick*] a kind of grave and ſolid muſick, conſiſting of ſlow, ſpondaick time.

DORIA'*s Wound's-wort*, an herb ſo named from one captain *Dorias*, who uſed it in curing his wounded ſoldiers, or as others ſay, of *Dorus*, king of *Achaia*, who firſt built a temple of this order, and dedicated it to *Juno*. This order, after its invention, was reduced to the proportion and beauty of a man; and hence as the length of the foot of a man, may be judged to be a 6th part of his height, they made the *Dorick* column including the capital, 6 diameters high, and afterwards augmented it to 7, and at length to 8. Its frize is inriched with triglyphs, drops and metopes, its capital has no volutes, but admits of a cymatium. The moderns uſe this order in ſtrong buildings, as in the gates of cities and citadels, the outſides of churches and other maſſy works, where delicacy of ornament would not be ſuitable.

DO'RMANT [*dormente*, It. *durmiendo*, Sp. of *dormiens*, L.] ſleeping.

DORMANT *Tree* [with *Carpenters*] a beam that lies acroſs an houſe, and is by ſome called a *Summer*.

DORMANT *Writing*, a deed having a blank to put in the name of any perſon.



DO'RMANT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſleeping; thus a lion ,or any other beaſt lying along in a ſleeping poſture, with the head reſting on the fore-paws, is ſaid to be dormant, and is diſtinguiſhed from *Couchant*, which though the beaſt lies along, yet holds up his head. See the figure.

So lie DORMANT, not to be in uſe.

DO'RMAN }
DO'RMER } *Window* [*Architecture*] a window made in the roof of an houſe.

DO'RMITORY [*dormitorium*, L.] a *dorter*; a ſleeping-place or bed-chamber, eſpecially in a monaſtery.

DO'RMOUSE [q. *dormiens mus*, i. e. a ſleeping or ſleepy mouſe] a field mouſe, or a kind of wild rat, that is nouriſhed in a tree, and ſleeps all the winter.

DO'RNICK }
DO'RNIX } [of *Deornick* or *Tournay* in *Flanders*, where firſt made] a ſort of ſtuff uſed for curtains, hangings and carpets.

DORP [*Du.* O. and L. G. **dorf**, H. G. Dopp or Dopp, *Sax.*] a Village.

DORR, a kind of beetle that lives on trees.

DO'RSER }
DO'SSER } [*doſſier*, F. of *dorſum*, L. the back] a pannier or great basket to carry things on horſeback.

DORSA'LE [with *Phyſicians*] a term uſed of thoſe diſeaſes, the ſeat of which is ſuppoſed to be in the back.

DORSI *Longiſſimus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle ariſing from the ſpine of the *Os Ilium*, and the upper part of the *Sacrum*, as alſo from all the ſpines of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, and in its aſcent is inſerted to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſame *Vertebræ*.

DORSI'PAROUS }
DORSI'FEROUS } of *dorſum*, and *pario* and *fero*, L, to bring forth on the back, alſo to bear on the back] are u ch plants as are of the capillary kind without ſtalks, which bear their ſeeds on the backſide of their leaves; called by ſome *Epiphylloſpermæ* and *Hypophylloſpermæ*.

DO'RTER }
DORTOI'R } [of *dormitorium*, L.] the common room, where all the friers of a convent ſleep at nights.

DOSE [F. and It. *doſis* Sp- and L. of δόσις Gr.] the ſet quantity of a potion or other medicine given or preſcribed by a phyſician to be taken at one time by the patient.

DO'SEL }
DO'RSEL } a ſort of woollen cloth made in *Devonſhire*.

DOSO'LOGY [of δόσις and λόγ☉, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning the doſe or quantity of herbs or drugs which ought to be taken at one time.

DO'SIL, a ſort of tent for wounds.

DO'SSA'LE }
DO'RSALE } [with *ancient Writers*] hangings or tapeſtry.

DO'SSER [*dorſarius*, L.] ſee *Dorſer*.

DO'TAGE [of *doting* and *age*] a doting, a being dull or ſtupid, the time when perſons dote, by reaſon of age.

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a dowry.

DO'TARD [**dooten** *Du.* **ard** nature] a perſon who dotes.

DOTA'TION, an endowing, *L.*

To DOTE [**dooten**, *Du.*] to grow dull, ſtupid or ſenſeleſs.

To DOTE *upon*, to be very fond of.

DOU'BLER, See *dobler*.

DOTE *aſſignando*, a writ directed to the eſcheator, and lying for the widow of the king's tenant in chief, who makes oath in *Chancery* that ſhe will not marry without the king's leave, *L.*

DOTE *unde nihil habet*, a writ of dower lying for a widow againſt a tenant, who bought land of her huſband in his life-time, of which he was poſſeſſed only in fee ſimple or fee-tail, and of which ſhe is dowable, or in ſuch ſort as the iſſue of them both might have.

DO'THIEN [with *Surgeons*] a felon, whitlow or boil; an hard ſubſtance as big as a pigeon's egg, attended with a grievous pain and proceeding from thick blood.

DO'TING *Tree* [with *Husbandmen*] an old tree almoſt worn out with age.

DOTINGLY, ſtupidly.

DO'TINGNESS folly, childiſhneſs by reaſon of age.

DOTISH, ſtupid.

DO'TKIN } [duitkin, *Du.*] a ſmall *Dutch* coin, the 8th part
DO'DKIN } of a ſtiver.

DO'TTEREL [in *Lincolnſhire*] a ſilly bird, who imitates the fowler till he is caught.

DOU'BLE [*double*, F. *doppio*, It. *dóble*, Sp. dobbel, *Du.* and *Su.* doppelt, G. of *duplex*, L.] twofold, twice as much, or twice the value; alſo deceitful, diſſembling.

A **DOUBLE** [with *Printers*] a miſtake or overſight of the compoſitor, in ſetting the ſame words twice over.

DOUBLE [in *Law*] the duplicate of letters patents,

DOUBLE *Pellitory*, a ſort of herb.

DOUBLE *Founted*, having two ſprings.

DOUBLE *Plea*, a plea in which the defendant alledges for himſelf two ſeveral matters againſt the plaintiff, in bar of the action, either of which is ſufficient for that purpoſe.

DOUBLE *Quarrel* [in *Law*] is ſo termed, becauſe it is moſt commonly made both againſt the judge and the party, at whoſe petition juſtice is delay'd, is a complaint made to the archbiſhop of the province againſt an inferior ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome eccleſiaſtical cauſe, as to give ſentence; to inſtitute a clerk preſented, *&c.*

DOUBLE *Veſſel* [with *Chymiſts*] is when the neck of one *Matraſs* is put and well luted into the neck of another.

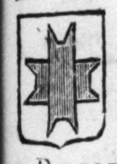
To **DOUBLE** [*doubler*, F. *dopiare*, or *duplicare*, It. *doblàr* or *duplicàr*, Sp. dubbelen, *Du.* verdoppeln, *G.* of *duplicare*, L.] to make or render double; alſo to fold up.

To **DOUBLE** [*Hunting Term*] is ſaid of a hare, when ſhe winds about to deceive the hounds.

To **DOUBLE** *the Reins* [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when he leaps ſeveral times together to throw his rider.

DOUBLES, the ſame as letters patents.

DOU'BLINGS [in *Heraldry*] ſignifie the doublings or linings of robes or mantles of ſtate, or of the mantlings of atchievements.



DO'UBLE *Fitchée* [in *Heraldry*] as a *croſs double Fitchée*. is when the extremities are pointed at each angle, *i. e.* each extremity having two points, in diſtinction from the *Croſs Fitchée*, which is ſharpened away only at one point. See the figure.

DOUBLE *horizontal Dial*, a dial having a double ſtile, one to ſhew the hour on the outward circle, and the other to ſhew the ſame in the ſtereographick projection drawn on the ſame plane.

DOU'BLER. See *Doubeler*.

DOU'BLET [*doublétto*, It.] an old faſhion'd garment for men; much the ſame as a waiſtcoat.

DOUBLET [with *Lapidaries*] a falſe jewel or ſtone, being two pieces joined together.

DOU'BLETS [at *Dice*] are throws of the ſame ſort, as 2 *Aces*, 2 *Deuces*, 2 *Trays*, &c.

DOUBLETS [with *Antiquaries*] two medals of the ſame ſort; alſo two books, *&c.* of the ſame ſort.

DOU'BLING [in *Military Affairs*] is the putting of two files of ſoldiers into one.

DOU'BLINGS [with *Hunters*] the windings and turnings of a hare to avoid the dogs.

DOUBLON } a *Spaniſh* coin, being the double of a *Piſtole*.
DUBLOON }

DOUBLY, in a twofold manner.

DOUBT [*doute*, F. *dubbio*, It. *dúda*, Sp.] an uncertainty, alſo a difficulty, a ſcruple.

To **DOUBT** [*douter*, F. *dudàr*, Sp. *duvidar*, Port. *dubitare*, It. and L.] to be at an uncertainty, not to know on which ſide to determine any matter; alſo to ſuſpect.

DOU'BTING, is the act of with-holding a full aſſent from any propoſition, on ſuſpicion that we are not fully apprized of the merits thereof; or from our not being able peremptorily to decide between the reaſons for and againſt it.

DOUB'TFUL [*douteux*, F. *dubbioſo*, It. *dudóſo*, Sp. *duvidoſo*, Port.] dubious. uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, dubiouſly.

DOU'BTFULNESS [of *doute*, F. *full* and *neſs*] dubiouſneſs.

DOU'BTLESS [*ſans doute*, F.] without doubt.

DOU'CET, a ſort of cuſtard.

DOU'CETS } [with *Hunters*] the teſticles or ſtones of a deer
DOULCETS } or ſtag.

DOUCI'NE [in *Architecture*] an ornament of the higheſt part of a cornice or a moulding cut in form of a wave, half concave. and half convex, *F.*

DOVE [dufa, *Sax.* duybe, *Du.* dube, *L. G.* taube, *H. G.* due, *Dan.* dufwa, *Su.* duba, *Teut.* dubo, *Goth.*] a female pigeon.

DOVE, is an emblem of ſimplicity, innocence, purity, goodneſs, peace and divine love, and repreſents the Holy Ghoſt. Having no gall, it is the ſymbol of a true and faithful Chriſtian, who is oblig'd to forgive injuries, bear adverſity patiently, and never ſuffer the ſun to go down upon his anger; but to do good to thoſe that deſpightfully uſe him.

A white **DOVE**, was with the ancients an emblem of health, as being ſuppos'd an antidote againſt infection.

DOVE'S *Foot*, an herb.

DOVE'S *Tail Joint* [in *Joinery*] a certain joint made by dovetailing.

DOVE *Tailing* [in *Joinery*] a method of faſtening boards or timber together, by letting one piece into another indentedly, with a joint in the form of a dove-tail.

DOVE-*Cote* [dufa-cot, *Sax.* duyb-kot, *Du.*] a dove-houſe or place to keep pigeons in.

DOUGH [dah *Sax.* deegh, *Du.* teig, G. virtue, worth.] bread unbaked.

DOU'GHTY [of dohtig, *Sax.* tuchtig, H. G. deftig, L. G. deughtig, *Du.*] valiant, ſtout, alſo virtuous, or duguth, *Sax.* deught, *Du.* and L. G. dygd, *Teut.* tugend, G, all of dugan, *Teut. to have the Power* or *Capacity to do well.*] valiant, ſtout, undaunted.

To **DOUK**, to duck or immerge under water.

DOU'ILLET, *ſoft*, *tender*, *nice*, whence [in *Cookery*] to dreſs a pig, *au pere douillet*, F.

DOUSET, a ſort of apple.

To **ENDOW** [*dotare*, L.] to give a dowry or portion.

DO'WABLE [in *Law*] having a right to be, or capable of being endowed.

DO'WAGER [*douairiére*, of *douaire*, F. a dowry] a widow endow'd, or who enjoys her dower; a title chiefly applied to the widows of kings, princes and noblemen.

A **DOW'DY**, a ſwarthy, groſs woman.

DOW'ER } [*douaire*, F. in *Common Law*, or according to *Ca-*
DOW'RY } *ſaubon* of Δῶρον, *Gr.*] ſignifies two things, *viz.* 1. that portion which a wife brings to her huſband; 2. that which ſhe has of her huſband after marriage is ended, if ſhe outlives him.

DOWRY *Bill* [among the *Jews*] the bridegroom at the time of mariage gave his wife a dowry bill.

DOW'LAS, a ſort of linen cloth, made in *Sileſia* and likewiſe in *France*.

DOWN [dune, *Sax.* duun, *Su.* duhns *O. G.* now only uſed when any one is fuddled] downwards.

DOWN [dun, *Dan.* Duhn, *L. G.* Doobe, *Du.* *Duvet*, F.] the fineſt, ſofteſt part of the feathers of a gooſe, *&c.*

DOWN, a ſoft woolly ſubſtance growing on the tops of thiſtles, *&c.*

DOWNS [of duno, *Sax.* an hill, Duynen, *D.* Dünen, *L. G.* *Dunes*, F. all of Dun, *Celt.*] hilly plains, or hills conſiſting of ſands, an elevation of ſtone or ſand, which the ſea gathers and forms along its banks.

DOWNFALL, utter ruin.

DOWNRIGHT, plain and clear, open, alſo entire, compleat.

DOWNWARD [dune-weard, *Sax.*] towards the lower part.

DOWNY, [of dun,] full of, or of the nature of down.

To **DOWSE** [donſen, *Du.*] to give one a ſlap on the face.

To **DOXO'LOGIZE** [of Δόξα *Glory*, and λέγειν, *to ſay*, Gr.] to ſay the hymn called *Gloria Patri*, &c.

DOXO'LOGY [*doxologia*, L. *doxologie*, Fr. of δοξολογία of Δόξα *glory*, and λέγειν, *to ſay*, Gr.] a verſe or ſhort hymn of praiſe appointed anciently in the church to be ſaid after the prayers and pſalms in divine ſervice, as the *Gloria Patri*, &c. Alſo the concluſion of the *Lord's-Prayer*, viz. *For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and Glory, &c.* The *Gloria Patri* is ſaid to have been compoſed by the firſt council of *Nice*, in acknowledgment of the *Trinity*, in oppoſition to the hereſies of thoſe times, and that St. *Jerom* added, *As it was in the Beginning*, &c.

DO'XY [prob. of dooten, *Du.* to yield or permit willingly] a ſhe beggar a trull.

To **DOZE** [prob. of duyſelen, *Du.* to be vertiginous or doſen v. and L. G. in the ſame ſenſe.] to ſleep unſoundly, to be ſleepy, or inclining to ſleep.

DO'ZEL } [of *douſil* or *doiſil*, Fr a *faucet*] a tent without a
DO'SSEL } head, to be put into a wound.

A **DO'ZEN** [*douzaine*, F. *dozzina*, It. *docéna*, Sp. doſiin, *Du.* dutzent; G.] twelve.

DR is an abbreviation for doctor.

DRAB [of drabbe, *Sax.* coarſe, *or* drap, F.] a ſort of thick ſtrong cloth.

DRAB [drabbe, *Sax.* common, or the refuſe of any thing drabbe, *Du.* dirt or mire.] a dirty ſlut, a whore.

DRAB [with *Mariners*] a ſmall top-ſail.

DRA'BA [δράβη, Gr.] the herb Yellow-creſt.

A **DRA'BLER** [in a *Ship*] a ſmall ſail ſet on the bonnet, as the bonnet is on the courſe, and only uſed when the courſe and bonnet are not deep enough to clothe the maſt.

DRACHM [δραχμὴ, Gr. with *Phyſicians*] the 8th part of an ounce, containing 3 ſcruples, or 60 grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμὴ, Gr.] a coin among the *Grecians*, in value abour 7*d.* 3 *gr.* our money; alſo a weight containing 2*d.* weight, 6 or 9 24ths *gr.*

Dra'chmon } [דרכמון, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* coin, in value
Dra'con } about 15 *s*, *Engliſh*.

Dra'co, a dragon, *L.*

Dra'co *regius*, a ſtandard, having the picture of a dragon upon it, anciently borne by our kings, *L.*

Draco's *Laws*, certain ſevere laws made by *Draco*, a governour of the *Athenians*; whence a ſevere puniſhment for a ſlight offence is termed *Draco*'s law.

Draco *Volans* [in *Meteorology*] a meteor appearing in the form of a flying dragon, *L.*

Draco'nites [δρακονιτὴς, Gr.] a precious ſtone, ſaid to be taken out of the brain of a dragon.

Dracontias [*δρακοντίας, Gr,*] the dragon's ſtone.

Draco'ntia } [ꝺꞃaconꞇia, *Sax.*] dragon-wort.
Draco'ntium }

Draco'ntick *Month* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſpace of time in which the moon going from her aſcending node, called *caput draconis*, i. e. the dragon's-head, returns to the ſame.

Dracu'nculus *Hortenſis* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Dragon wort or Tarragon, *L.*

Draçunculus [with *Surgeons*] a kind of ulcer, which eats through a nerve itſelf, *L.*

Draff [draf. *Du.* Lees, ꝺꞃabbe, *Sax.*] waſh for hogs.

Draffy [draffigh, *Du.*] filthy.

Drac [with *Hunters*] the tail of a fox.

A **Drag** [ꝺꞃaᵹ, *Sax.* dregge, *Du.*] a ſort of hook.

To **Drag** [ꝺꞃaᵹan, *Sax.* draga, *Su*] to draw, hale or trail along on the ground, *&c.*

Drag-*Net* [ꝺꞃæᵹ-neꞇ, *Sax.* treck-net, *Du.*] a draw or ſweep fiſhing net.

Dra'gant-*Gum* [corrupted of *Tragacantha*] Gum-dragon vulgarly.

Dra'goman [תורגמן, *Chaldee*] an interpreter in the eaſtern countries, whoſe office is to facilitate commerce between the *Orientals* and *Occidentals*.

Drags, wood or timber ſo joined together, that as they ſwim they can bear a burthen or load of ſome ſort of wares down a river.

Draggs [*Sea Term*] whatſoever hangs over a ſhip, or hinders her ſailing.

To **Dra'ggle** [of ꝺꞃaᵹan, *Sax.*] to drag, draw, or trail in the dirt.

Dra'gium [*Old Records*] drag, a coarſer ſort of bread-corn.

Dra'gma [δράγμα, Gr.] a handful, a gripe.

Dra'gmis [δράγμις, Gr.] as much as can be taken up with two fingers.

Dra'gon [F. and Sp. *dragone*, It. *draco*, L. *dragám*, Port. ꝺꞃacca, *Sax.* draeck, *Du.* dracke, G.] a kind of ſerpent that with age grows to a monſtrous bigneſs.

Dragons may juſtly be ſuppoſed to be imaginary monſters, *viz.* dragons with wings, a long tail and legs; but whether there be any ſuch dragons in nature or not, it is certain there are in Heraldry, as appears by the family of *South land* in *Kent*, which bears *Or* a dragon rampant with wings inverted *vert*, on a chief *gules*, 3 ſpears heads *argent*.

Dragon-*Wort*, the herb Serpentary or Viper's Bugloſs.

Dragonne' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the lower part of the beaſt to be a dragon, as a *Lion Dragonné* ſignifies the upper half of a lion, and the other half going off like the hinder part of a dragon.

Dragon's *Beams* [with *Architects*] two ſtrong braces which ſtand under a breaſt ſummer, and meet in an angle on the ſhoulder of the king-piece.

Dragon's *Blood* [ꝺꞃacan-bloꝺ, *Sax.*] the gum or roſin of the tree called *Draco arbor*.

Dragon's *Head* [with *Aſtronomers*] a node or point in which the orbit of the moon interſects the orbit of the ſun and the ecliptick, as ſhe is aſcending from the ſouth to the north.

Dragon's *Tail* [with *Aſtronomers*] a point in the ecliptick, oppoſite to the dragon's head, which interſects the moon in deſcending from north to ſouth.

Dragon's *Stone*, a precious ſtone,

Dragon'*Head* [in *Heraldry*] is the tawney colour in the eſcutcheon of ſovereign princes.

Dragon's *Tail* [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey colour in the eſcutcheon of ſovereign princes.

Knights of the Order of the **Dragon**, an order of knighthood, founded by *Sigiſmund* emperor of *Germany*, *Anno* 1417. upon the condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*.

Dragoon [probably of *dragon*, becauſe at firſt they were as deſtructive to the enemy as dragons, *dragon*, F. and Sp. *dragone*, It. *dragam*, Port.] a ſoldier who fights ſometimes on horſeback, and ſometimes on foot.

Drain [of ꝺꞃane, or ꝺꞃene, *Sax*, or of *trainer*, F. to draw] a water-courſe, gutter or ſink.

To **Drain** [of ꝺꞃanan, *Sax.* or *trainer*, F.] to draw off waters by furrows, ditches, *&c.*

Drai'nable, that may be drained.

Drake [of *draco*, L.] a ſort of gun; alſo a male-duck.

Duck and **Drake**, a ſort of play with a flat pebble, oiſter-ſhell, tile, *&c.* thrown ſo as to skim on the ſurface of the water.

To make Ducks and **Drakes** *of one's Money*, to ſquander it away with little thought, as if thrown on the water in that manner.

Dram } [δραχμὴ, Gr.] an apothecaries weight. the 8th
Drachm } part of an ounce, in *Avoirdupoiſe* weight one 16th; alſo a ſmall piece of money.

Dra'ma [δρᾶμα, Gr.] a play either comedy or tragedy, is a compoſition either in proſe or verſe, that conſiſts not in the bare recitation; but in the actual repreſentation of an action. Our *Drama's* are *Tragedies*, *Comedies* and *Farces*: for thoſe grotesk entertainments which have been lately introduced and brought on the ſtage, ſcarce deſerve the name of *Drama's* or dramatick performances.

Drama'tick [*dramatique*, F. *drammatico*, It. *dramatico*, Sp. *dramaticus*, L. δραματικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to acts, eſpecially thoſe of a ſtage-play.

Drama'tically, after the manner of ſtage-plays.

Drama'tick *Poem*, a poem or compoſure deſigned to be acted on the ſtage.

Active **Dramatick** *Poetry*, is when the perſons are every where adorned and brought upon the theatre to act their own part.

Dra'na [*Old Deeds*] a drain or water-courſe.

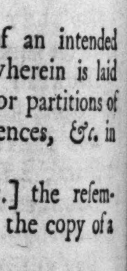
Drank, *v. To Drink:*

Drap } [*drap*, F.] cloth, woollen cloth.
Drab }

Drap de berry, a ſort of frize or thick cloth, firſt made in the county of *Berry* in *France*.

Dra'per [*drapier*, F.] a ſeller of cloth, as a *Woollen-Draper*, a *Linnen-Draper*.

Dra'pers, were incorporated *Anno* 1438. in the reign of King *Henry* VI. Their armorial enſigns are 3 clouds radiated *proper*, each adorned with a treble crown *or*. The creſt on a helmet and torce, a ram lodg'd as the ſecond attired. The ſupporters 2 lions as the laſt *pelletée*. The motto, *To God only be Honour and Glory*. Their hall is in *Throckmorton ſtreet*.



Dra'pery [*draperie*, F.] the cloth trade.

Drapery [*draperie*, F. *draperia*, It] (in *Painting*, *Sculpture* &c.] a work in which the clothing of any human figure is repreſented.

Dra'stick [of δραστικὸς, *Gr.* active, brisk] a purge that operates quickly and briskly.

Draught } [in *Architecture*] the figure of an intended
Draft } building, deſcribed on paper, wherein is laid down by ſcale and compaſs, the ſeveral diviſions or partitions of the apartments, rooms, doors, paſſages, conveniences, *&c.* in their due proportion.

Draught [ꝺꞃohꞇ, *Sax.* *trait*, F. dreet, *Dan.*] the reſemblance of a thing drawn with a pencil, pen, *&c.* the copy of a writing.

Draught [of ꝺꞃaᵹan, *Sax.*] pertaining to drawing, as draught-horſes.

Draught [in *Navigation*] the quantity of water, which a ſhip draws when ſhe is afloat, or the number of feet and inches under water, when laden.

Draught [in *Military Affairs*] a detachment of ſoldiers.

Draught [ꝺꞃoᵹe, *Sax.*] a houſe of office, bog-houſe, neceſſary houſe.

Draught [*Trait*, F.] a potion, or what a perſon drinks at once.

Draught [in *Trade*] an allowance in weighing commodities.

Draught [in *Exchange*] a bill drawn by a merchant payable by another on whom it is drawn.

Draught [*Tratta*, It.] a pull or tug.

Draughts, [*Traits*, F. in the latter ſenſe] a game called Tables; alſo harneſs for drawing-horſes.

Draughts-*Hooks* [with *Gunners*] large iron hooks fixed on the cheeks of a cannon-carriage on each ſide.

To **Draw**, *Irr. V.* [*tirer*, F. *tirare* and *trarre*, It. of draga, trage, *Dan.* ꝺꞃaᵹan, *Sax.* trecken, *Du.* *trahere*, L.] to pull or tug; alſo to allure.

To **Draw** has many ſenſes; as, to draw a cart or coach, to draw a ſword, to draw drink, to draw a picture, to draw as tea. *&c.*

To **Draw** [*Sea Term*] a ſhip is ſaid to draw much water, according to the number of feet ſhe ſinks into it, as ſhe draws 12 or 15 foot of water.

Draw-bridge, a bridge made to be drawn up or let down, uſually before the gate of a town or caſtle.

Draw-back [in *Traffick*] a rebate or diſcount allowed the merchant on exportation of goods which paid duty inwards.

Draw *Gear*, an harneſs or furniture for draught-horſes for cart, waggon, *&c.*

Draw *Latches* [*Old Stat.*] night-thieves, Robert's men.

Draw *Net*, a net for catching the larger ſort of fowl.

To Draw *a Bill of* Exchange, is to write it, ſign it, and give it to the perſon who has already paid the value or contents of it.

Draw'er, the ſervant who draws and ſerves wine in a tavern.

Draw'ing [with *Painters*] the repreſentation or ſhape of any body, or ſubſtance, drawn with a pencil.

Drawing [*Hunting Term*] is the beating the buſhes, *&c.* after a fox.

Drawing *amiſs* [with *Hunters*] is when hounds hit the ſcent of their chace contrary, *i. e.* up the wind inſtead of down.

Drawing *on the ſlot* [*Hunting Term*] is when the hounds touch the ſcent and draw on till they hit on the ſame ſcent.

Drawing *Table*, an inſtrument with a frame to hold a ſheet of royal paper for drawing draughts of fortifications, *&c.*

To Drawl *out one's words*, to ſpeak leizurely and lazily.

Drawn, *v. To Draw.*

Drew (*Irr. Imp.*) [**droge**, *Dan.*] did draw.

Drawn [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am drawn.

Drawn Wells are ſeldom dry.

L. *Puteus ſi hauriatur melior evadit.* Gr. Φρέατα ἀντλέμενα ϐελτίω γίνεται. Motion, uſe and exerciſe improves every thing. Waters when they ſtagnate become putrid. The Air, if not agitated by the wind, is unwholeſome, if not peſtilential. Every inſtrument of ſteell, if diſus'd, grows ruſty: But above all the minds of men, if not us'd and exercis'd, will relax and become ſtupify'd.

Dray, a brewer's cart.

Dread [ꝺꞃæꝺ, *Sax.*] great fear.

To Dread [of ꝺꞃæꝺan, *Sax.* or δειδω, Gr.] to fear, to ſtand in fear.

Do well, and Dread no Shame.

The meaning of this proverb is, that a man who acts upon a ſteady and reſolute principle of juſtice and honour, and not out of fear. intereſt or ſhame, need never be apprehenſive of the conſequences.

Dread [of Dꞃihꞇ or Dꞃihꞇen, *Sax. Lord.*] a word us'd in the royal title, as *Dread Sovereign*, which is by no means taken from *Dread*, fear, awe or reverence, as is generally ſuppos'd.

Drea'dful [ꝺꞃæꝺꝼul, *Sax.*] cauſing dread.

Dreadfully, terribly.

Drea'dfulness, a quality, *&c.* to be dreaded.

Dream [**traum**, G. **droom**, *Du.* **drom**, *Dan.* **droem**, *Su.* but *Caſaubon* derives it of δράμω, *Gr.* or of ꝺꞃeam, *Sax.* melody or joy] the acting of the imagination in ſleep.

It is a true Dream that is ſeen waking.

It is eaſy to find out the meaning of a thing that is plain and evident.

Dreams [with the *Ancients*] were ſubordinate deities, attendants on ſlumber, and were repreſented as children, with wings. in an attitude ready to fly at the firſt ſignal.

To Dream, *Irr. V.* [**drommer.** *Dan.* **droema** *Su.* **droomen,** *Du.* **traumen**, G.] an action better known than deſcribed.

Dreamt [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did dream, have dreamt.

Drea'mer [of **drommer,** *Dan.*] one who dreams.

Dreaming, ſlothful.

Dreamingly, ſlothfully.

Drea'mingness, ſlothfulneſs, acting as if in a dream.

Dreamt, did dream, *v. To Dream.*

To Dredge *Meat*, to ſcatter flower on it while it is roaſting.

Dre'dgers. fiſhermen who dredge or fiſh for oiſters.

Drear [ꝺꞃyꞃiᵹ, or ꝺꞃeoꞃlic, *Sax.*] dreary.

Dree'riness [ꝺꞃyꞃiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] diſmalneſs.

Dree'ry [of ꝺꞃyꞃmian, *Sax.* to make ſorrowful] ſolitary, diſmal.

Dregs [ꝺꞃeꞅꞇen, *Sax.* **draegg**, *Su.* or **dreck**, *Du.* and G. *Dirt*] droſs, filth, lees. It has no ſingular number.

Dre'ggy [of ꝺꞃeꞅꞇen, *Sax.*] full of dregs.

Dre'gginess [ꝺꞃeꞅꞇeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] full of dregs.

Dreit droit [F. *Law Term*] a double right, *i. e.* of poſſeſſion and dominion.

Dre'nage, the tenure by which the *Drenches* held their lands.

To Drench [ꝺꞃæncan, *Sax.* **trancken**, G. *to cauſe to drink*, which *Caſaubon* derives of ἀρύειν, Gr. *to water*] to give a phyſical potion to a horſe.

A Drench. ſuch a phyſical potion.

Dre'nches } [prob. of ꝺꞃæn, *Sax.* a drone] a ſort of an-
Dre'nges } cient tenants in chief, ſuch as having been diſpoſſeſs'd of their eſtates at the conqueſt, had them reſtor'd again, becauſe they did not oppoſe *William* the Conqueror, either by their perſons or counſels; the free tenants of a manour.

Drenga'ge [in *Law*] the tenure by which *Drenges* held their lands.

To Dress [prob. of **trwſio**, *C. Brit.* to adorn or deck, or of *dreſſer*, F. to direct or ſhape] to cloath; alſo to cook meat, *&c.*

Dress, cloathing, what a man or woman has on.

A Whore in a fine Dress, is like a dirty Houſe with a clean Door.

Or, as *Oldham* deſcribes her,

Within a gaudy Caſe a naſty Soul,
Like T--rd of Quality in gilt Cloſe ſtool.

Be ſhe never ſo gay or handſome on the outſide, her inſide is ugly and deteſtable.

To Dress at a perſon, is to dreſs and adorn in order to enamour or gain the affection of a perſon.

Dresser, a kitchen conveniency well known.

To Dri'bble, to ſlabber or let one's ſpittle fall out of the mouth.

Dri'bblets, ſmall portions, ſmall ſums of money of a large debt paid at times.

Drift [prob. of **drift**, *Du.* the impulſe of the mind] aim, ſcope, purpoſe.

Drift [in *Sea Language*] any thing that floats upon the water, as drifts of ice, weeds, *&c.*

To go a Drift, a boat is ſaid ſo to do, when it is carried by the ſtream, and has no body in it to row or ſteer it.

Drift-*Sail*, a ſail which is only uſed under water, and veered or let out right a head by ſheet-ropes, to keep the head of the ſhip right upon the ſea in a ſtorm, or when ſhe drives too faſt in a current.

Drift *Way* [of a *Ship*] the ſame as *Lee way*.

Drift [of the *Foreſt*] is an exact view or examination of what cattle are in the foreſt, to know whether it be overcharged or not, and whoſe the beaſts are.

To Drill [ꝺyꞃlian, *Sax.* **drillen.** *Du.*] to bore holes with a drill.

A Drill [ꝺyꞃel, *Sax.*] a tool for drilling or boring; alſo an overgrown ape.

To Drill *one on*, to draw on or entice; to amuſe, alſo to protract the time.

To Drill [**drillen**, *Du.* O. and L. G.] to exerciſe troops, *&c.* particularly train'd bands in great citties.

The Foes appear'd drawn up and DRILL'D,
Ready to charge them in the Field.
Hud. P. I. Cant. III. L. 445.-6.

Drink [ꝺꞃinc, *Sax.* **dryck**, *Su.* **drack**, *Goth.*] any thing potable.

Better Belly burſt than good Drink loſt.

An idle ſaying to encourage toping.

To Drink, *Irr. V.* [ꝺꞃincan, or ꝺꞃencan, *Sax.* **drincken,** *Du.* **trincken**, G. **dricke**, *Dan.* **dricka** *Su.* **drickan**, *Goth.*] to ſup liquor.

Drank } (*Irr. Imp.*) **trank**, G. ꝺꞃunc, *Sax.*] did drink.
Drunk }

Drunk } (*Irr. Part. P.*) have or is drunk or drunken.
Drunken }

Dri'nkham } [ꝺꞃinclean, *Sax.*] a certain quantity of drink
Dri'nklan } provided by tenants for the lord and his ſteward, called *Scot Ale*

Drip [with *Architects*] the moſt advanced part of a cornice, the eaves.

To Drip [**dripper**, *Dan.* ꝺꞃiopan or ꝺꞃypan, *Sax.* **druppen.** *Du.* **trieffen**, *G.*] to drop ſlowly.

Dripper, one of the firſt ſigns of a clap.

Dripping, a ſlow dropping; alſo the fat which drops from meat while it is a roaſting.

Dri'pping } [with *Falconers*] is when a hawk mutes di-
Dro'pping } rectly downward in ſeveral drops.

Dri'ps [with *Builders*] a ſort of ſteps on flat roofs to walk upon. The roof is not quite flat, but a little raiſed in the middle, and thoſe ſteps or drips lie each a little inclining to the horizon, a way of building much uſed in *Italy*.

To Drive, *Irr. V.* [ꝺꞃiꝼan, *Sax.* **dryben** *Du*, **treiben**, G. **drifve**, *Dan.* **drifwa**, *Su.* **dreiban**, G.] to put on, impel or force.

Drave } (*Irr. Imp.*) [ꝺꞃoꝼ, *Sax.* **dref**, *Dan.*] did drive.
Drove }

Drove } (*Irr. Part. P.*) have or am drove or driven.
Driven }

To Drive [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to drive when an anchor let fall will not hold her faſt.

To Dri'vel [prob. **trieſlen**, G.] to let the ſpittle fall or run down the chin.

Dri'ver [of ꝺꞃiꝼan, *Sax.*] one that drives.

To Dri'zzle [prob. of **riſelen**, G.] to fall in ſmall drops like the rain.

Dri'zzly, raining in very ſmall drops.

Dro'fdenne [ꝺꞃoꝼꝺenne, *Sax.*] a thicket of wood in a valley, a grove or woody place where cattle are kept.

Dro'fland } [of ꝺꞃiꝼan, *Sax.* to drive, and lanꝺ *q. d.*
Dry'fland } droveland, *Sax.*] a quit-rent or yearly payment anciently made to the king or to their landlords, by ſome tenants for driving their cattle thorough the manour to the fairs and markets.

To Droil to drudge.

A Droll, a drudge or ſlave.

Droit, right, juſtice, equity, *F.*

A DROLL [*drole*, F.] a good merry fellow; a boon companion; a buffoon; alſo a farce or mock play.

To DROLL [of *droler*, F.] to play the droll, to be waggiſh, to joke or jeſt.

DRO'LLERY [*drolerie*, F.] a merry and facetious way of ſpeaking or writing, full of merry and waggiſh wit.

DRO'MEDARY [*dromadaire*, F. *dromedario* It. Sp. and Port. *dromedarius* L] a ſort of camel having two bunches on the back, ſaid to be very ſwift, and able to travel more than a 100 miles a day, and to go three days without drink.

DRO'MO [δρόμων, Gr] a caravel or ſwift bark that ſcowrs the ſeas.

DROMO'NES } *Old Writers*] high or tall ſhips; alſo men of
DRO'MO'S } war.

DRONE [ꝺꞃæn and ꝺꞃan, *Sax.* which *Caſaubon* derives of ἀδεαγὴς, *Gr.* infirm or ſlothful] a ſort of ſlothful bee or waſp, without a ſting; alſo a ſlothful perſon.

DRONE, a muſical inſtrument. called alſo a baſſoon.

To DROOP [prob. of **droeven,** *Du.* to be ſorrowful] to hang down the head, to languiſh.

A DROP [ꝺꞃop, *Sax.* **droppe** *Su.* **druppel,** *Du.* **droppe** L. G. **tropff,** H. G.] the ſmalleſt common quantity of any liquid.

Many DROPS **make a Shower.**

The G. ſay; **Nale Pfennige machen einen Thaler.** (Many Pennies [N. B. in *Germany* a penny is but the 12th part of a penny here] make a Dollar (or Crown-Piece) The *Scots* ſay; *Many a little make a Mickle.* A number of any thing tho' never ſo ſmall or trivial, when put together will make a quantity.

DROPAX [in *Pharmacy*] an external medicine, in form of a plaiſter, uſed to take off the hair from any part.

DROPS [in *Architecture*] are an ornament in the pillars of the *Dorick* order, underneath the triglyph, repreſenting drops or little bells.

To DROP [ꝺꞃoppan, *Sax.* **druppen,** *Du.* **droppen,** L. G. **trieffen,** H. G. **dropa,** *Su.*] to fall by drops; alſo to let fall.

DROP [with *Architects*] is an ornament in the *Dorick* entablature, repreſenting drops or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs.

DROP-WORT, an herb.

DRO'PACISM [*dropaciſmus*, L. of δρώπαξ, Gr.] a medicine for the colick, *&c.*

DRO'PSICAL [ὑδροπικὸς, Gr.] ſubject to, or troubled with the dropſy.

DRO'PSICALNESS [of *hydropicus*, L. *hydropique*, F. of ὑδροπικὸς, Gr.] hoving a dropſy,

DRO'PSY [*hydropiſie* F. *Idropiſia*, It. *hidropeſia*, Sp *hydropezia*, Port. *hydrops*, L. ὑδρόπισις, Gr.] the ſettlement of a watry humour, either throughout the whole body or in ſome part of it, as the ſtomach, legs, *&c.*

DROSO'MELI [δροσόμελι, Gr.] Honey-dew or Manna.

DROSS [ꝺꞃoꞅ, *Sax.* **droſſen,** *Du.*] the ſcum of metals.

DRO'SSINESS [of ꝺꞃoꞅ, *Sax*] fulneſs of droſs.

DRO'SSY [ꝺꞃoꞅiʒ, *Sax.*] full of, or pertaining to droſs.

DRO'VA [*Old Rec.*] a common way or road for driving of cattle.

A DROVE [ꝺꞃaꝼ, *Sax.*] a herd of cattle.

DRO'VER, one who drives cattle for hire or ſale.

DROUGHT [ꝺꞃuʒoth, *Sax.*] exceſſive thirſt or drieneſs of the earth, air, *&c.* or the thirſt of animal bodies.

DROUGHT **never bred dearth.**

This proverb, tho it may ſeem a paradox to foreigners, is generally found to be true in *England*; for tho' the ſtraw in ſuch years may be ſhort, the grain is generally hearty. Not to mention former years it was ſufficiently verify'd in 1730.

DROU'GHTINESS [of ꝺꞃuʒothiʒ, and neꞅꞅe] thirſtineſs.

DROU'GHTY [of ꝺꞃuʒoth, *Sax.*] thirſty.

To DROUSE, to be drouſy or ſleepy.

DROUTH [ꝺꞃuʒoth, *Sax.*] thirſt, *Milton.*

DRO'WSY [prob. of **drooſen,** *Du.* to ſlumber always] ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

DROW'SILY, ſleepily, ſluggiſhly.

DRO'WSINESS, ſleepineſs, *&c.*

To DROWN [prob. of **drunten,** G. below or under, according to *Skinner* or of **verdroncken.** *Du.* or **ertruncken,** G. drowned.] to plunge or overwhelm.

A DRO'WNING, plunging or ſinking over head and ears in water.

DRU [in *Doomſday-Book*] a thicket or wood.

To DRUB [*q. d.* to *Dub*, *i. e.* to beat upon a drum, the late Dr. *Wotton* derives it from *Adbarabba*, Arabick.] to cudgel or bang ſoundly,

DRU'BBING [in *Barbary*, &c.] a beating with a bull's pizzle or cane on the bum, belly, or ſoles of the feet.

A DRUDGE, one who does all mean ſervices; that labours very hard.

To DRUDGE [prob, of ꝺꞃeccan, *Sax.* to vex or oppreſs, or of **tragen, draghen.** *Du.* to carry or bear but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of τρυγητὸς, Gr. a vintage, *q. d.* to labour hard as thoſe in a vineyard] to toil or moil; alſo to ſiſh for oyſters.

A DRU'DGER, one who fiſhes for oyſters.

DRU'DGERY, dirty laborious work, ſlavery.

DRU'GGERMAN } [δραγόμανος, Gr. prob. of תרגמן
DRA'GOMAN } *Chald.*] an interpreter made uſe of in the eaſtern countries.

DRU'GGET, [*droguet*, F. *droghetta*, It.] a ſort of woollen ſtuff.

DRU'GGIST } [*droguiſte*, F. *droghiere*, It. *drogiſto* Sp. **droo-**
DRU'GSTER } **ghiſt,** *Du.*] one who deals in, and ſells drugs.

DRUGS [*drogues*, F. *droghe*, It. *drogas* Sp.] all kind of ſimples for the uſe of phyſick, painting, *&c*, alſo pitiful, ſorry commodities that ſtick a hand with the tradeſman; old ſhop-keepers.

DRU'IDS [**derhuiden,** *Brit. i e.* very wiſe men, or of δρυάδες, of δρῦς, Gr. an oak *druides*, F. *druidi* It.] certain *Magi*, or prieſts in *France*, that built in the city of *Orleans* a college in the year 1140. Theſe were of old one of the two eſtates of *France* to whom was commited the care of providing ſacrifices, of preſcribing laws for their worſhip, of the deciding the controverſies amongſt the people, concerning the bounds of their grounds and ſuch like.

They had alſo the tutoring of young children, who commonly remained under their tuition for twenty years. They taught them many verſes which they cauſed them to learn by heart, without the aſſiſtance of any writing; and thoſe who had not been inſtructed by theſe *Druids*, were not eſteem'd ſufficiently quality'd to manage the affairs of ſtate. At the end of the year, their cuſtom was to go with great reverence, and gather branches and leaves of oak miſletoe, to make a preſent to *Jupiter*, inviting all people to this ceremony by theſe words, which they cauſed to be proclaimed, *Come to the oak branches the new year.* They had oaks in great eſtimation, and all that grew on them, eſpecially Miſletoe, which they worſhipped as a thing ſent unto them from heaven. The manner of their ſacrifices is related as follows. They cauſed meat to be prepared under an oak where Miſletoe grew, and two white bulls to be brought out, having their horns bound, *i. e.* firſt ſet to the plough; then the prieſt array'd in white, climbed up a tree, and having a bill of gold in his hand, threſhed off of the Miſletoe; then offered the ſacrifice, praying that the gift might be proſperous to the receivers; ſuppoſing the beaſt that was barren, if it drank of the Miſletoe, would be very fruitful, and that it was a remedy againſt all poiſon.

In their general aſſemblies they are ſaid to have practiſed that which *Pliny* relates of the ſtorks, which uſually tear in pieces the laſt that comes to their meeting, to oblige the reſt to be more diligent. They are reported to have been very cruel, and ordinarily murdered men upon the altars of their gods; and alſo in their ſchools, for it is related of one of their doctors named *Herophilus*, that he taught anatomy over the bodies of living men at times, to the number of 700.

It is ſuppoſed the *French* borrowed this ſuperſtition from *Britain*; and *Tacitus* ſays, that they were firſt in *Britain*.

Suetonius, ſays, their worſhip was prohibited by *Auguſtus*, and the profeſſion quite aboliſhed under *Claudius Cæſar*.

To DRUM [**trommelen,** *Du.*] and G. to beat upon a drum.

A DRUM [**tromme,** *Dan.* **trommel,** *Du.* and G.] a warlike muſical inſtrument.

DRUM *of the Ear* [*Anat.*] a membrane of the cavity of the ear.

DRUM-*Major*, the chief drummer of a regiment.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Damask Roſe-Water.

DRUNK } [ꝺꞃuncen, *Sax.* **dronken,** *Du.* **druncken,** G.
DRUNKEN } **drunckne,** *Dan.* **drucke,** *Su.*] fuddled, intoxicated with drink, v. to drink.

Drunken folks ſeldom take harm.

I fear this proverb is ill grounded, and often put to an ill uſe to palliate drunkenneſs. They do indeed eſcape a great many dangers we might reaſonable expect them to fall into; but then on the other ſide what have not ever been the dire conſequences of drunkenneſs. And how numerous are not the inſtances of the fatal misfortunes which have ever attended it. The ſtory is very applicable of the man who being put to the fatal choice of committing murder, being guilty of inceſt with his mother, or getting drunk, and abhorring the two former, engag'd in the latter, as ſeemingly moſt venial; but in his drunken fit, perpetrated both the other.

Ever DRUNK, **ever dry.**

L. *Parthi quò plus bibunt, eò plus ſitiunt.* Drought is the natural conſequence of being drunk, occaſion'd by the heat and ferment in the blood, by the wine or other ſtrong liquor.

As DRUNK **as beggars.**

By this proverb one would be apt to judge this vice was formerly peculiar only to the meaner ſort of people. But experience as well as a ſaying, now more us'd, (*As drunk as a lord*) teaches us that it has got footing among the Nobility.

DRU'NKENNESS [of ꝺꞃuncenneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] exceſſive drinking.

DRU'NKARD [ꝺꞃincoꞃꝺ, of ꝺꞃincan and **aerd,** nature, or of ꝺꞃuncen ʒeoꞃn, *Sax.*] a drinker to exceſs.

To DRU'NKEN [ꝺꞃuncnian, *Sax.*] to drink to exceſs.

DRU'NKENNESS, conſidered phyſically, is a preternatural compreſſion of the brain, and a diſcompoſure of its fibres, occaſioned by the fumes or ſpirituous parts of liquors.

Drunkenness [by *Naturaliſts*] is thus accounted for. An immoderate quantity of wine being receiv'd into the ſtomach, being there heated, undergoes a kind of effervеſcence; more or leſs as the liquor abounds more or leſs with a ſulphur. By this action or effervеſcence it becomes attenuated and rarified, ſo that the groſſer parts being left behind, the finer are fitted to penetrate and ſhoot through the veins to the brain, or are convey'd thro' the veins to the heart; whence after a further heat and rarefaction they are ſent thro' the carotid arteries, *&c.* to the brain. Hence neceſſarily ariſes a repletion of the meninges of the brain, and a compreſſion of the fibres of the brain itſelf, from the freſh ſtock of rarefied ſulphur continually exploded in them: Hence alſo an obſtruction of the pores and paſſages of the brain; frequent and diſorderly pulſation of the fibres and other ſymptoms.

What ſoberneſs conceals Drunkenness **reveals.**

L. *Quod in corde ſobrii, in Lingua ebrii.* (What is in the heart of the ſober man is in the tongue of the drunkard. or *In vino veritas* Gr. Ἐν οἴνω ἀλήθεια. (In Wine Truth.) F. *Le Vin fait dire la Verité.* (*When the Wine is in, the Wit is out.* vid. *Wine.* *Pliny* ſays very elegantly to the ſame purpoſe; *Vinum uſque adeò mentis arcana prodit, ut mortifera etiam inter pocula loquantes homines, and nè per ſugulum quidem redituros voces contineans, quid non ebrietas deſignat? operta recludit.*

Dry [ꝺꞃiȝȝe, *Sax.* **drooge**, *Du.* **trocken** and **duerre**, and in the laſt ſenſe **durſtig**, H. G. **droege**, L. G. **torre**, *Dan.* of **duerr**, *Celt.*] having no juice or moiſture; alſo empty, flat, likewiſe thirſty.

He who drinks when he is not dry, **will be** dry **when he has no Drink.**

That is, will conſume his ſubſtance in drunkenneſs and its attendants, and thereby render himſelf incapable of paying for mere neceſſities.

Dry **Bargains are ſeldom ſucceſsful.**

Spoken when people are about a bargain, and propoſe doing it over a glaſs. The L. ſay; *Venalia, ſine Vino, expediri non poſſunt.*

To dry *Snow in an Oven.*

G. **Schnee in Ofen doerren.** We have a great many more proverbs to the ſame purpoſe, or to ſhew the folly of attempting impoſſibilities; as, *To waſh a Black-moor white*; *To draw Water in a Sieve*; *To kick againſt the Pricks*, &c.

Dry [ſpoken of *Wine*] a wine that by reaſon of its age is pretty well dephlegmated, or has loſt much of its wateriſh quality.

Dry *Exchange*, uſury, a name given to mollify it, when ſomething is pretended to be exchanged on both ſides, but nothing really paſſes but on one ſide.

Dry [ꝺꞃiȝȝe, *Sax.*] reſerved; alſo ſtingy.

Dry-*Bob*, a ſmart or ſharp repartee; alſo coition without any emiſſion of the *Semen.*

Dry- (or *Sly-*) *Boots*, a cloſe cunning perſon.

Dry *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] are ſuch whoſe pores contained between their confirm'd parts, are not filled with any viſible liquor.

To Dry [ꝺꞃiȝan, *Sax.* **droogen**, *Du.* **trocknen.** H. G. **droegeu**, L. G. **torre**, *Dan.*] to make dry.

Drr *Rent* [in *Law*] a rent reſerved without clauſe of diſtreſs.

To Dry *Shave*, to cheat, to gull, to chouſe notoriouſly.

Dry *Stich* [with *Surgeons*] is when the lips of a wound are drawn together, by means of a piece of linen cloth with ſtrong glew ſtuck on each ſide.

Dry'ades [Δρυάδες, of δρῦς, an oak or any tree, *Gr.*] were nymphs of the woods, which the ancients imagined to inhabit the woods and groves, and to hide themſelves under the bark of the oak. The ancients had a notion that they had their peculiar trees, with which they were born and periſhed; that they were refreſhed when the rain deſcended on them, and grieved when the winter deprived them of their leaves, and were ſenſible of blows and wounds. They were uſually painted of a brown or tawny complexion, hair thick like moſs, and their garments of a dark green. There are ſtories of ſeveral of theſe *Dryades* that have done favours to thoſe that have preſerv'd their trees, and others that have taken revenge on thoſe that had hurt them.

Dry'ness [of ꝺꞃiȝȝeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.* or of **droogl**, Du.] want of moiſture.

Dryo'pteris [δρυοπτερὶς, Gr.] the herb Oſmund royal, Oak-fern or Petty-fern.

Du'ad [*dualis*, L.] of or belonging to two, as the dual number.

Dual [with *Gram*] when the number ſignifies two perſons or things, and no more.

Dua'lity [of *dualitas*, L.] a being two.

Dua'rium } [in *Ancient Deeds*] the jointure of a wife
Doa'rium } ſettled on her at marriage, to be enjoyed by her after her husband's deceaſe.

Du'archy [δυαρχία, of δύο and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] a form of government where two govern conjointly.

To Dub *a Knight* [prob. of ꝺubban, *Sax.* to girt] to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Du'bbing *of Cocks* [with *Cock-fighters*] the cutting off their combs and wattles.

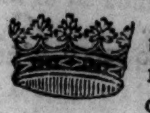
Du'bitable [*dubitalis*, L.] doubtful.

Du'biose } [*dubbioſo*, It. *duvidoſo*, Port. *dubius*, L.] doubt-
Du'bious } ful, uncertain.

Dubiously, doubtfully.

Du'biousness [of *dubius*, L.] doubtfulneſs.

Du'cal [F. and Sp. *ducale*, It. of *ducalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a duke.



Ducal *Coronet*, has only flowers raiſed above the circle, which none of an inferior rank can have, nor may they mix flowers with the croſſes, which only belongs to the prince. See the Fig.

Duca'pe, a ſort of ſilk uſed for womens garments.

Du'cat } [*ducat*, F. *ducato*, It. *ducádo*, Sp] (probably ſo
Du'cket } called becauſe coined in the territories of a duke] a foreign coin both of gold and ſilver, different in value, according to the places where they are current, ordinarily 4 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſilver, and 9 *s.* 8 *d.* when gold.

Ducatoo'n } [*ducaton*, F. *ducatone*, It.] a foreign coin,
Duckatoon } much the ſame as the ducat, of different values, as that of *Holland* worth 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* 3 5ths ſterling, and that of *Lucca* in *Italy*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

A Duce [*deux*, F. of *duo*, L.] the number 2 of cards or dice.

Duce *take you* [as ſome think from ꝺueꞅ, *Sax.* a ſpectre] the devil or an evil ſpirit take you,

Du'ces *Tecum*, a writ commanding one to appear in chancery and to bring ſome evidence with him, or ſome other matter which that court would view.

A Duck [of **duycken** Du. **tauchen**, G. to dive] a water-fowl.

To Duck [of **duycken**, Du. *&c.* or of ȝeꝺuꝼian, *Sax.*] to dive or put under water; alſo to ſtoop, to bow.

Duchess [*ducheſſe*, F.] a duke's wife, *v. Dutcheſs.*

Du'chy [*duché*, F.] a dukedom.

Du'cker [with *Cock-fighters*] a cock that in fighting runs about the pit almoſt at every ſtroke he ſtrikes.

Du'cking *at the Main Yard* [with *Sailors*] is when at ſea a malefactor having a rope faſtened under his arms, about his waſte, and under his breech, is hoiſed up to the end of the yard, and let fall from thence violently two or three times into the ſea.

Dry Ducking, is a puniſhment by hanging the offender by a cord a few yards above the ſurface of the water, and publiſhing the puniſhment by the diſcharge of a canon.

Duck'*s-Meat*, a ſort of herb that grows on ponds and ſtanding waters.

Duck *Up* [*Sea Phraſe*] is a word which the ſteerſman or he at the helm uſes when his ſight is hindered by any ſail, ſo that he cannot ſee to ſail by a land-mark, *&c.* then he cries, Duck up the clew lines of ſuch a ſail.

Duckling, a young duck.

Duct [*ductus*, L. a canal, a tube, *&c.*

Ductabi'lity [*ductabilitas*, L.] eaſineſs of belief.

Du'ctilness [of *ductilis*, L.] ductility, eaſineſs to be drawn out in length.

Du'ctile [*ductilis*, L.] that may eaſily be drawn out into wires, or hammered out into thin plates.

Ducti'lity [in *Phyſicks*] a property of certain bodies which renders them capable of being beaten, drawn or ſtretch'd out without breaking, as in wire of metals.

Ductus, a guiding, leading or drawing; alſo a conduit-pipe for conveying water, L.

Ductus *Adipoſi* [with *Anat.*] are little vaſcules in the *Omentum.* which either receive the fat ſeparated from the *Adipoſi loculi*, or cells, or elſe bring it into them. *L.*

Ductus *Alimentalis* [*Anat.*] the gullet, ſtomach and bowels, all which make up but one continued canal or duct, L.

Ductus *Aquoſa* [*Anat.*] the channels of the veins that carry the humours called *Lympha*, L.

Ductus *Bilarius* [*Anat.*] a canal, which with the *Ductus Cyſticus*, makes the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*, which paſſes obliquely to the lower end of the gut *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*, L.

Ductus *Chyliferus*, the ſame as *Ductus Thoracicus.*

Ductus *Communis Choledochus* [*Anat.*] a large canal formed by the union of the *Ductus Cyſticus* and *Hepaticus*, L.

Ductus *Cyſticus* [*Anat.*] a canal about the bigneſs of a gooſe-quill, that goes from the neck of the gall-bladder, to that part where the *Porus Bilarius* joins it, L.

Ductus *Lacbrymales* [*Anat.*] the excretory veſſels of the *Glandulæ Lacbrymales*, ſerving for the effuſion of tears, *L.*

Ductus *Pancreaticus* [*Anat.*] a little canal, ariſing from the *Pancreas*, running along the middle of it, and is inſerted to the gut *Duodenum*, ſerving to diſcharge the *Pancreatick* juice into the inteſtines, L,

Ductus *Roriferus*, the ſame as *Ductus Thoracicus*, L.

Ductus *Salivares* [*Anat.*] the excretory tubes of the ſalival glands, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glandules*, and paſſing as far as the jaws and ſides of the tongue, ſerving to diſcharge the ſecreted ſaliva into the month, L.

Ductus *Thoracicus* [*Anat.*] a veſſel ariſing about the kidney on the left ſide, and aſcending along the cheſt near the great artery, ends at the ſubclavian vein on the left ſide, ſerving to convey the juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower parts to the heart, L.

Ductus *Umbilicalis* [*Anat.*] the naval paſſage pertaining to a child in the womb, L.

Ductus *Urinarius* [*Anat*,] the urinary paſſage, L.

Ductus *Wirtſungianus*, the *ductus pancreaticus*, ſo called becauſe firſt found out by *Wirtſungius*.

Du'dgeon, ſtomachfulneſs, grudge, diſdain.

When civil Dudgeon *firſt grew high,*
And Men fell out they knew not why.
Hud. Cant. I. L. 1. 2.

To take in Du'dgeon [ſome ſuppoſe it to be taken from *Dudgeon*, a dagger, thence to reſent a thing ſo ill as to draw the dagger, or as others from dolg, *Sax.* a wound] to take in ill part, to be diſpleaſed at.

Du'dman, a malkin, a ſcare-crow, a hobgoblin.

Duel [F. *duello*, It. *duélo*, Sp. of *duellum*, L. and that of **Du-fel**, *Cambr.* and *Armor.* of **Dela**, *Celt.* to *war*, whence likewiſe, ſays *Wachterus*, the L. *Bellum*, as well as *Duellum*, (none of the other common derivations of that word being defendable.) *Voſſius* and *Sanctius* allow *Bellum* to be form'd of *Duellum*, as the ancienter word, and becauſe in war there are always two oppoſite parties; but ſo there are in all friendly treaties and conferences; how then comes *Duellum* to be apply'd to warriours. This it would be difficult to account for, otherwiſe than by ſuppoſing it to be for *Duſellum*, a combat between two, and thence *Bellum* or *Fellum*, a war. *Sanctius* derides thoſe grammarians who make a difference between *Bellum* and *Duellum*; but, ſays the ſame *Wachterus*, he is rather worthy of deriſion, who derives the ſimple from the compound.] a ſingle combat between two perſons, at a certain place and hour appointed, according to a challenge.

Duel [in *Law*] a fight between 2 men for the trial of the truth, the truth of which was commonly adjudged to be on the ſide of the conqueror.

Due [*deu* of *devoir*, F,] to be owſng or unpaid.

He who loſes (or neglects) **his** Due, **gets no Thanks.**

Or, *Good Debts become bad, if not call'd in,* L. *Bona nomina male fiunt, ſi non exigas.* H. G. **Eine gute Schuld verdirbt, die man nicht bald erwirbt.** The Sp. ſay; *Ni tomes cohécho, ni perdas deręcho.* (Take no bribe, nor loſe no due.)

Du'eller } [*dueliſte*, Fr.] a perſon who fights a duel.
Du'ellist }

Duella, the third part of an ounce, containing 8 ſcruples or 2 drams and two ſcruples.

Duellists [according to Mr. *Boyle*] the two principles of thoſe chymical philoſophers, who pretend to explicate all the phænomena in nature, from the doctrine of *alkali* and *acid.*

Dueness [of *due*] a being due.

Due'tti } [in *Muſick Books*] little ſongs or airs in two
Due'tto } parts, *Ital.*

A Dug [prob. of דד, *Heb.* a pap or teat; but others derive it of **Duyght**, *Du.* a faucet, becauſe the milk is ſuck'd out of it as liquor out of a faucet] the teat of a cow or other beaſt.

Dug *Tree*, a kind of ſhrub.

Dug, *v. To Dig.*

Dukes [*ducs*, F. *duce*, It. *duques*, Sp. and Port. *duces*, L. of *ducendo*, leading] are ſo called of being leaders of armies, and generals to kings and emperors, and anciently enjoyed the title no longer than they had the command: But in proceſs of time great eſtates were annexed to the titles, and ſo the dignity became hereditary. But this was earlier in other nations than in *England*. And the firſt duke created in *England* was *Edward*, called the *Black Prince*, who was eldeſt ſon to king *Edward* III. and was created duke of *Cornwal*, which gives the title of prince of *Wales*. The manner of creating a duke is as follows.

He having his hood and ſurcoat on, is led betwixt a duke and a marquis, going before with his ſword, and before him, one with the robe and mantle on his ſhoulders, with 4 guards of Ermine.

On the right hand an earl bears the cap of ſtate, of the ſame as the mantle, and doubled ermine; but not indented as thoſe of the royal blood are. The cap within a coronet of gold, adorned with leaves without pearls. On the left hand another bears a rod or verge.

All the ſaid peers are to be in their robes, and thus they conduct him into the preſence-chamber; where having made obeiſance 3 times to the king ſitting in his chair, the perſon to be inveſted kneels down.

Then *Garter* king at arms delivers the patent to the king. who returns it to be read aloud, and when he comes to the word *Inveſtimus*, the king puts the ducal mantle on him that is to be made a duke, and at the words *Gladio cincturamus*, girds on his ſword; at the words *cappæ & circuli aurei impoſitionem*, the king likewiſe puts on his head the cap and coronet of gold; and at theſe words, *virgæ aureæ traditionem*, gives the rod or verge of gold into his hand.

Then the reſt of the ſaid charter being read, wherein he is declared duke, the king gives him the ſaid charter or patent to be kept.

A duke may have in all places out of the king and prince's preſence a cloth of eſtate hanging down within half a yard of the ground, as may his dutcheſs, who may alſo have her train borne by a baroneſs; and no earl without permiſſion from him is to waſh with a duke.

The eldeſt ſons of dukes are by the courteſy of *England* ſtiled marquiſes, and their younger ſons lords, with the addition of their chriſtian names, as lord *Thomas*, lord *John*, and take place of viſcounts; but not ſo privileged by the laws of the land.

A duke has the title of grace, and being writ unto is ſtiled, *moſt high*, *potent* and *noble prince.*

Dukes of the blood royal are ſtil'd *moſt high*, *moſt mighty* and *illuſtrious princes.*

Duke-duke, a grandee of the houſe of *Sylva*, who has that title on account of his having ſeveral dukedoms.

Du'kedom [*duché*, F. *ducato*, It. *ducado*, Sp. and Port. *ducatus*, L,] the dominion and territories of a duke.

Dulcama'ra [of *dulcis* ſweet, and *amarus*, L. bitter] the herb windy night-ſhade.

Dulca'rnon, a certain propoſition found out by *Pythagoras* upon which account he offered an ox in ſacrifice to the Gods, and called it *Dulcarnon.* Whence the word has been taken by *Chaucer* and others, for any hard, knotty queſtion or point.

To be at Dulcarnon, to be non-pluſſed, to be at one's wits end.

Du'lcet, *ſweet*, Milton.

Dulcifica'tion, a making ſweet, *L.*

Dulci'fluous [*dulcifluus*, L.] flowing ſweetly.

To Du'lcify [*dulcifier*, F.] (with *Chymiſts*] is to waſh the ſalt off from any mixt body, which was calcined with it.

Dulci'loquy [of *dulcis* ſweet, and *loquium*, L. diſcourſe] a ſoft and ſweet manner of ſpeaking.

Du'lcimer [*dolcimor*, It.] a muſical inſtrument.

Du'lcinists [ſo called from one *Dulcin* their ring-leader] a ſect of *Hereticks*, who held that the father having reigned from the beginning of the world till the coming of Chriſt, then the reign of the ſon began and laſted till the year 1300, and then began the reign of the Holy Ghoſt.

Dulci'no, a ſmall baſſoon. *Ital.*

Du'lcity [*dulcitas*, L.] ſweetneſs.

Du'lcitude [*dulcitudo*, L.] ſweetneſs.

Dulcora'tion, a making ſweet, *L.*

Du'ledge, a wooden peg, which joins the ends of the 6 fellows, which form the round of a wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dull [**Dwl**, *C. Brit.* a block-head, dole, *Sax.* **dull**, *Du.* toll, G. mad, all which *Caſaubon* chuſes to derive either from ἄδολος, Gr. ſimple, free from deceit, or from Δοῦλος, Gr. a ſervant] heavy, ſluggiſh, ſtupid, blunt.

To Dull, to render dull.

Du'lness [of **Dwl**, *C. Brit.* a blockhead, dole, *Sax.*] heavineſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

Dully; heavily, ſluggiſhly.

Dulo'cracy [δουλοκρατεία of δοῦλος a ſervant, and κράτος power, Gr.] a government in which ſervants and ſlaves have ſo much liberty and privilege, that they domineer.

Duly, exactly, as by duty requir'd.

Dumal [*dumalis*, L.] pertaining to briars. *&c.*

Dum *fuit intra ætatem*, a writ of one, who before he came to his full age, made an infeoffment or donation of his lands in fee, or for term of life or entail, to recover them again, from him to whom he conveyed them.

Dum *non fuit compos mentis*, a writ lying againſt the alienee or leſſee, for one who not being of ſound mind, did alien or make over any lands or tenements in fee-ſimple, fee-tail, or for term of life or years, *L.*

Dumb [dumb, *Sax.* **dum**, *Dan.* **dumbe**, *Su.* **dumba**, *Goth.*] not having the uſe of ſpeech; alſo ſilent.

Dumbly, in a dumb manner.

As Dumb (or mute) **as a Fiſh.**

That is, very or quite dumb, upon a ſuppoſition that fiſh art entirely mute and emit no ſound, the contrary of which is evident in ſome ſpecies of fiſh. In the north ſea, near the mouth of the river *Elve*, about the iſland of *Helgoland*, they catch a ſmall fiſh, about the bigneſs of a whiting, which the inhabitants of that iſland call a **Knorr-Fiſch** (or Gnar-Fiſh) from the gnarring ſound they emit after being taken out of the water, if ſtruck on the head. The *Lat.* ſay; *Magis mutus quam Piſcis.* The Gr. Ἀφωνότερος τῶν ἰχθύων. The Fr. *Muet comme un Poiſſon.*

Du'mbness [dumbnyſſe, *Sax.*] a want of the uſe of ſpeech.

Du'METORUM [with *Botanick Writers*] of the thickets, or which grow among buſhes, *L.*

DUMO'SE [*dumoſus*, L.] full of briars, *&c.*

DUMO'SITY [*dumoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of briars, *&c.*

DUMP [prob. *q. d. dumb*] a ſudden aſtoniſhment, a melancholy fit.

DUMPISH, ſtupid, melanchol[l]y.

DUMPISHLY, ſtupidly.

DUMPLING, a ſort of pudding.

DUMPS, a melancholy fit.

DUN } DON } [ꝺuna, *Sax.*] a mountain or high open place; ſo that the names of thoſe towns which end in *dun* or *don*, were either built on hills or open places, as *Aſhdon*, &c.

DUN [ꝺun, *Sax.*] a colour ſomething reſembling a brown.

DUN, *Subſt.*] a troubleſome and clamorous creditor.

To DUN [prob. of ꝺynan, *Sax.* to make a great noiſe] to demand a debt clamourouſly and preſſingly; to importune frequently.

A DUNCE [ſome derive it of *dumb.* Eng. others of *attonitus*, L. aſtoniſhed] a ſtupid dull perſon to apprehend any thing.

DUNMOW, there was an ancient cuſtom in the priory, that if any perſon from any part of *England*, would come thither, and humbly kneel at the church-door, before the convent, and ſolemnly take the enſuing oath, he might demand a flitch or gammon of bacon, which ſhould be freely given him.

You ſhall ſwear by the cuſtom of our confeſſion
That you never made any nuptial tranſgreſſion,
Since you were married man and wiſe,
By houſhold brawls or contentious ſtrife;
Or otherwiſe, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or ſince the pariſh clerk ſaid amen,
Wiſhed your ſelves unmarried again;
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in deſire,
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to theſe conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely ſwear;
A gammon of bacon you ſhall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our cuſtom at *Dunmow* well known.
Though the ſport be ours, the bacon's your own.

DU'NSICAL, block-headed, dull, ſtupid.

DUN *Neck*, a certain bird.

DUNA [ꝺune, *Sax.*] a bank of earth, caſt up on the ſide of a ditch, *Ant. Deeds.*

DUNG [Dueng, G. ꝺincᵹ, *Sax.* Dyngia, *Su.*] ordure, ſoil, filth.

To DUNG [Duengen, G. dinᵹan, *Sax.* Dyngia, *Su*] to manure or inrich land with dung.

DUNGHILL, a place where dung is thrown in a heap.

DUNG *meers*, pits in which dung, ſoil, weeds, *&c.* are thrown together, to lie and rot for a time, for manuring land.

DU'NGEON [*Dongeon* or *Donjon*, F. a tower at the top and in the middle of a caſtle, which being the ſecureſt part of it, was anciently us'd for a priſon] the moſt cloſe, dark and loathſome place of a priſon; a condemned hold, where malefactors are put from the time of their receiving ſentence, to that of execution.

DU'NIO [*Old Writers*] a double, a ſort of baſe coin, leſs than a farthing.

DU'NNY, deafiſh, ſomewhat hard of hearing.

DU'NNINESS, hardneſs of hearing.

DU'NUM } DU'NA } [in *Doomſday-Book*] a down or hilly place.

DU'NSETS [*Old Records*] thoſe who dwell on hills or mountains.

DU'NSICAL, ſtupid, uncapable of learning.

DU'NSICALLY, like a blockhead.

DU'O [in *Muſick Books*] a ſong or compoſition to be performed in 2 parts only; the one ſung, and the other play'd on an inſtrument; or by 2 voices alone.

DUODECE'NNIAL [of *duodecennis*, L.] of twelve years ſpace or time.

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* in the 12th of *Duodecimus*, L.] as a book in *duodecimo*, is one of which a ſheet makes 12 leaves.

DUODE'NA [*Old Rec.*] a jury of twelve men.

DUODENA *Arteria & Vena* [*Anat.*] a branch of an artery which the *Duodenum* receives from the *Cæliac*, to which anſwers a vein of the ſame name, returning the blood to the *Aorta*, L.

DUODE'NUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the firſt of the *inteſtina tenuia*, or thin guts, in lengths about 12 fingers breadth, which is continued to the *Pylorus*, and ends at the firſt of the windings under the *Colon*.

A DUPE, a cully, a fool, a ninny, *F.*

To DUPE *one* [of *duper.* F.] to bubble, to cheat, to gull, to impoſe upon, to put on, *&c.*

DU'PLICATE [*duplicatum*, L.] any body or tranſcript of a writing; alſo a ſecond letter patent granted by a lord chancellor of the ſame contents with the former.

DUPLICATE *Proportion* } DUPLICATE *Ratio* } [in *Arithmetick*] ought to be well diſtinguiſhed from double. In a ſeries of geometrical proportions, the firſt term to the third, is ſaid to be in a duplicate ratio of the firſt to the ſecond; or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the ſquare of 2 to the ſquare of 4- wherefore *duplicate ratio* is the proportion of ſquares, as *triplicate* is of cubes; and the ratio of 2 to 8 is ſaid to be compounded of that of 2 to 4, and of 4 to 8.

DUPLICA'TIO [in the *Civil Law*] a term anſwering to rejoinder in the common, *L.*

DUPLICA'TION [F. *duplicazione*, It. of *duplicatio*, L.] (in *Arithmetick*) the multiplying by 2. a doubling, the folding of any thing back on it ſelf.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] an allegation brought in to weaken the pleader's reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as *Anadiploſis.*

DUPLICATION *of the cube*, is when the ſide of a cube is found, which ſhall be double to a cube given.

DU'PLICATURE [*duplicatura*, L] a doubling.

DUPLICATURE [with *Anatomiſts*] a doubling or folding of the membranes or other like parts.

DUPLI'CITY [*duplicité*, F.] doubleneſs.

DU'RABLENESS, laſtingneſs.

DU'RABLE [F. and Sp. *durabile*, It. of *durabilis*, L.] which is of long continuance, laſting.

DURA *Mater*, *q. d.* the hard mother. *L.*

DURA *Mater* [in *Anatomy*] a ſtrong thick membrane which lies or covers all the inner cavity of the *Cranium*, and includes the whole brain, being it ſelf lined on its inner or concave ſide, with the *Pia Mater* or *Meninx Tenuis.*

DU'RANCE [of *durus*, L. hard, or *durare*, L.] impriſonment, confinement.

DURA'TION, [*durée*, F. *durata.* It. *dúra*, Sp. of *duratio*, L.] an idea that we get by attending to the fleeting, and perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion.

DURATION [in *Philoſophy*] is twofold, imaginary or real.

Imaginary DURATION, is that which is only framed by the working of fancy, when there is not any ſuch thing in nature, as when the *Romaniſts* imagine that the continuance of ſome in purgatory is long, and that of others ſhort.

Real DURATION. is alſo diſtinguiſhed into extrinſical and permanent, *&c.*

Extrinſical DURATION, is the making a compariſon between duration and ſomething elſe, making that thing to be the meaſure of it. So time is divided into years, months and days, this is called duration, though improperly.

Permanent DURATION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch, the parts of whoſe eſſence are not in flux, as eternity.

Succeſſive DURATION, is a duration the parts of whoſe eſſence are in a continual flux, as time.

DURATION *of an Eclipſe* [*Aſtronomy*] is the time the ſun or moon remains eclipſed or darkned in any part.

DURDEN [*Ant. Deeds*] a copſe or thicket of a wood, in a valley.

To DURE [*durer*, F. *durare*, It. and L-] to laſt, to endure.

DURE'SS [prob, of *durities*, hardneſs or hardſhip, *L*] hardſhip, confinement, impriſonment, ſeverity.

DURESS } DURESSE } [in *Law*] a plea made by way of exception, for one who being caſt into priſon at the ſuit of the plantiff, or who is otherwiſe hardly uſed by either threats, beating, *&c.* is forced to ſeal a bond to him during his reſtraint; the law holding all ſuch eſpecially to be voided, and *dureſſe* being pleaded, ſhall defeat the action.

DU'RGEN [prob. of ꝺƿeoɼᵹ, *Sax.*] a dwarf, a thick and ſhort perſon.

DURST [ꝺyɼꞅꞇ of ꝺyɼɼan, *Sax.*] did dare, *v. To Dare.*

DURSLEY [*Old Records*] blows without wounding or bloodſhed, dry blows.

To DUSK, to make or grow duskiſh.

DUSK, darkiſh.

DU'SKISH } DUSKR } [probably of ꝺyꞅꞇɼe, *Sax.* or according to *Caſaubon* of δάσκιος, Gr. dark, ſhady.] ſomewhat dark, obſcure, inclining to darkneſs, as time between day and night.

DUST [with *Topers*] mony, as, *down with your* DUST, that is, pay your reckoning.

A buſhel of march DUST is worth a King's Ranſom.

He that blows in the DUST will fill his eyes.

The meaning of this proverb is, that he who meddles with quarrels which don't concern him ſeldom comes off unhurt. *Solomon* ſays. *He that meddles with a ſtrife that belongs not to him, is as if he took a dog by the ears*

To DUST, to caſt duſt upon, alſo to beat duſt out of any thing.

Du'stiness [duſtineſſe *Sax.*] the condition of a thing covered or ſoiled with or conſiſting of duſt.

Du'sty [duſtig, *Sax.*] covered or fouled with duſt, *&c.*

Dusty foot [*Old Law* Term] a foreign trader or pedlar, who has no ſettled habitation.

Dutch, the *Dutch* are thus ſatyrized.

1. They rob God of his honour.
2. The king of his due.
3. The fiſh of their quarters.
4. And burn up the earth before the day of judgment.

The ground of theſe are.

1. Becauſe they tolerate all religions.
2. Becauſe they revolted from the king of *Spain*, when he was about to ſet up an inquiſition among them.
3. Becauſe they have taken in part of the ſea in making their towns, by ſtrong banks, piles, *&c.*
4. Becauſe they burn much turf, peet, *&c.*

Du'tchess [*ducheſſe*, F. *ducheſſa* It. *duqueza*, Sp. and port. *duciſſa*, L.] the wife of a duke.

Du'tchy [*ducatus*, D. *duché*, F.] the territory of a duke: In *England* it ſignifies a ſeigniory or lordſhip eſtabliſhed by the king under that title, with honours privileges, *&c.*

Du'tchy *Court* [of the county palatine of *Lancaſter*] a court wherein all matters relating to the dutchy are decided by the decree of the chancellor af that court.

Du'teous, dutiful, *Milton.*

Du'tiful, obedient, obſervant of one's duty.

Dutifully, obediently.

Du'tifulness, obedience, obſervance of one's duty.

Du'ty [*deu*, F. of *devoir*, F. or of *debite*, It. or *debitum officium* of *debere*, L,] any thing that one ought or is obliged to do.

Du'ty [in *Traffick*] money paid to the king for the cuſtom of goods imported or exported, as tunnage, poundage, *&c.* alſo a publick tax.

Duty [in *Military Affairs*] the exerciſe of thoſe functions that belong to a ſoldier, eſpecially when they are not going to engage an enemy.

Duu'mvirate [*duumviratus*, L.] the office of the *Duumviri* or two men in equal authority; *Roman* magiſtrates, L.

Duumviri *Sacrorum* [among the *Romans*] two magiſtrates in free towns, the ſame that the conſuls were in *Rome*; who were ſworn to ſerve the city faithfully, and were allowed to wear the robe called *Prætexta*, L.

Duumviri *Navales* [among the *Romans*] were the ſame magiſtrates appointed to take care of of their fleet; to fit out ſhips and pay the ſailors, L.

Duumviri *Capitales* [among the *Romans*] were the judges in criminal cauſes; but it was lawful to appeal from them to the people, L.

Dwale, the herb Sleeping or Deadly Nightſhade.

Dwarf [dƿeorh or dƿeorg, *Cax.* **dwergh** *Du.* **zwerg**, G. **dverg**, *Su.*] a perſon of a very low ſtature.

Dwarf *Trees* [with *Gardeners*] certain trees ſo called by reaſon of the lowneſs of their ſtature, which produce good table fruit.

To Dwell Irr. V. [probably of dƿelian *Sax.* **duelger.** *Dan.*] to abide] to abide in, to inhabit.

Dwelt [imp. and part. p.] did dwell, have dwelt.

Dwelling, a habitation.

Dwi'ned [of dƿinan, *Sax.*] conſumed *O.*

To Dwi'ndle [of dƿinan, *Sax.*] to decreaſe, to decay, to waſte.

Dye [in *Architecture*] is the middle of the pedeſtal, or that part which lies between the baſe and the cornice, frequently made in the form of a cube or dye; alſo a cube of ſtone placed under the feet of a ſtatue, and under its pedeſtal to raiſe it and ſhew it the more.

Better dye **a beggar than live a beggar.** or

It is a folly to live poor to dye **rich.**

L. cum furor haud dubius eſt, cumſic manifeſta Phreneſis, ut loculpes moriare, egenti vivere fato.

The meaning is, it is better to enjoy what we have our ſelves, than, in order to leave an eſtate, to live penuriouſly in the midſt of plenty.

Dye [dea or deah, *Sax.*] colour tincture, hue.

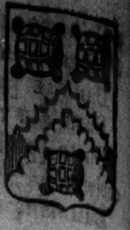
Die [dè, F.] a ſmall cube of bone or ivory, with the numbers from 1. to 6. on the ſix faces, to play with. by ſome call'd *the devil's bones.* Irr. Pl. *dice.*

To Dye [deaȝan, *Sax.* to tinge or δεύειν, *Gr.* to waſh or water] to give things a colour.

To Dye *Irr: V.* [dyƿan *Sax.* **doe**, *Dan.* **doo**, *Su.* or as *Caſaubon* will of δύειν, *to kill*; Dr. *T. H.* derives it of *de vie* F. *q*, out of life; *Minſhew* from δείδω, *Gr.* to terrify, whence death is called the king of terrors; but *Mer. Caſ*, of δύω or δύνω, *Gr.* to interr] to depart this life, to give up the ghoſt.

Dyed [*Irr. Imp*] did dye.

Dy'ers weed, ab herb us'd in dying yellow.



Dyers were incorporated by king *Henry* VI. their arms are *ſable*, a chevron engrail'd between 3 madder bags *argent*, banded and corded *or*. They are the 13th company, their ſupporters 2 lions crowned *or*. The motto, *Da gloriam Deo.* They had a hall before the fire in 1666; but it not having been erected ſince, they now meet at *Salters Hall.*

Dy'nasty [*dynaſtie*, F. *dynaſta*, It. δυναστεία, Gr.] a ſupreme government or authority; alſo a catalogue or liſt of the names of the ſeveral kings who have reigned ſucceſſively in a particular kingdom.

Dynasties, ſuperiors, the ancient *Romans* made two orders of Gods. The firſt were *Dii majorum gentium*, which they called the Gods of the firſt order. The ſecond were the *Dii minorum gentium*, or Demi-Gods. The *Dii majorum gentium* were 12 in number, and to them application was made only on extraordinary occaſions; and the *Dii minorum gentium* were invoked in the affairs of ſmaller moment.

Dyna'sties [with the *ancient Egyptians*] were a race of demi-gods, heroes or kings, who governed ſucceſſively in *Egypt* from *Menes* the firſt, that had the name of *Pharaoh*, which name was continued to his ſucceſſors, and ended in the 30th dynaſty under *Nectanebo*, who was vanquiſhed by *Artaxerxes Occhus*, king of *Perſia*, *A. M.* 3704 and driven into *Ethiopia*.

Dyndimene, one of the names of the goddeſs *Veſta*.

Dy'rge } a mournful ditty or ſong over the dead, a lauda-
Di'rge } tory ſong, *v. Dirge.*

Dysæsthesi'a [δυσαισθησία, of δὺς difficult and αἴσθησις, Gr. ſenſe] a defect or difficulty in ſenſation, or the faculty of perceiving things by the ſenſes.

Dyscinesi'a [δυσκινησία, of δὺς and κίνησις, Gr. motion] an inability or difficulty in moving.

Dy'scrasy [δυσκρασία, of δὺς and κρᾶσις, Gr. conſtitution] an unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, or an intemperature when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body.

Dysecoy'a [δυσηκοΐα, of δὺς and ἀκοὴ, Gr. hearing] hardneſs or dulneſs of hearing.

Dyse'ntery [*dyſenterie*. F. *diſſenteria*, It. *diſenteria*, Sp. δυσεντερία, of δὺς and ἔντερον a bowel, and ῥέω, *Gr.* to flow] the bloody-flux, a looſeneſs with gripings in the belly, voiding bloody, corrupt matter; and even skinny pieces of the bowels, often accompanied with a continual fever and drought.

Dysepulo'tica [δυσεπουλότικα of δὺς and ἐπουλωτικὸς, Gr. cicatrizing] great incurable ulcers.

Dyshe'lces [of δὺς and ἕλκος, *Gr.* an ulcer] an ulcer that is hard to cure.

Disepulotos [of δὶς and ἐπουλόω, *Gr.* to cicatrize] an ulcer hard to cure.

Dy'sis [δύσις of δύνω, *Gr.* to ſet] the ſeventh houſe in an Aſtrological ſcheme of the heavens.

Dy'snomy [δυσνομία of δὺς and νόμος, *Gr.* a law] an ill ordering or conſtituting of laws.

Dyso'des [δυσωδία, of δὶς and ὀσμὴ, *Gr.* odour] ſending forth an ill or unſavoury ſmell; ſtinking.

Dysorexi'a [δυσορεξία, of δὺς and ὄρεξις, *Gr.* the appetite] a decay or want of appetite, proceeding from an ill diſpoſition or diminiſhed action of the ſtomach.

Dyspathi'a [δυσπαθία, of δὺς and πάθος, *Gr.* paſſion, temper] an impatient temper; alſo a languiſhing under ſome trouble of mind or grievous diſeaſe.

Dyspepsi'a [δυσπεψία, of δὺς and πέψις of πέπτω to concoct, Gr.] a difficulty of digeſtion or fermentation in the ſtomach or guts.

Dy'sphony [δυσφωνία, of δὺς and φωνὴ, *Gr.* a voice] a difficulty in ſpeaking, occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs.

Dysphori'a [δυσφορία, of δὺς and φέρω, *Gr.* to bear] an impatience in bearing or ſuffering afflictions.

Dyspnoe'a [δυσπνοία, of δὺς and πνοὴ of πνέω, Gr, to breathe] difficulty of breathing, hardneſs or ſtraitneſs of breath; purſineſs.

Dystherapeu'ta [δυσθεράπευτα, of δὺς and θεραπεύω, Gr. to heal] diſeaſes hard to be cured.

Dysthymi'a [δυσθυμία, of δὺς and θύμος, *Gr.* the mind] an indiſpoſition in the mind.

Dystochi'a [δυστοχία, of δὺς and τοκέω, Gr.] a difficulty of bringing forth, or a preternatural birth.

Dystrichi'asis [of δὺς and τειχίασις Gr.] a continual defluxion of tears from the pricking of hairs in the eye-lids which grow under the natural hairs.

Dysuri'a [δυσουρία, of δὺς and οὖρον the urine, and ῥέω Gr. to flow] a difficulty of making water, attended with a ſcalding heat.

Dy'ptycha } [δίπτυχα, Gr.] a ſort of publick regiſter
Di'ptycha } among the ancients of the names of the magiſtrates among the *Heathens*, and of biſhops and defunct, *&c.* among the *Chriſtians*.

E.

E e *Roman*; *E e*, Italick; 𝔈 𝔢 *Engliſh*; E e *Saxon*; Ε ε *Greek*, are the fifth letters in order of their reſpective alphabets.

E called e final, is quieſcent, and ſerves only to lengthen the foregoing vowel, and diſtinguiſh ſeveral *Engliſh* words, as *fire*, *fir*, *ſire*, *ſir*, &c. but in foreign words it makes a ſyllable, as *epitome*, &c.

Foreigners reckon it a fault in our alphabet, that the name of this letter only expreſſes it's power when long, and that when ſhort it has a different power, not diſtinguiſh'd by its name or character. And that it ſometimes has another power very different from either the long or ſhort one in it's common uſe or acceptation. This latter *e* agrees in power with **Fr. *e. Feminine***, and is but ſeldom us'd except when ſhort before *r*.

E is frequently ſet for *eſt*, L. as *i. e.* for *id eſt*, that is.

E *numerically*, ſignifies 250.

E is a Latin Prepoſition us'd in the compoſition of Engliſh words, and ſignifies out, of, from, *&c.*

Ea, is in Engliſh an improper Dipththong, in which only the *e* is heard, and has 4 different powers, as in *eat*, *great*, *head*, *heart*.

Ea } at the end of names, either of perſons or places, is
Eae } either from the *Saxon* iʒ an iſland, as *Ramſey*, &c. or from ea, *Sax.* water, or from leaʒ, *Sax.* a field.

Each [elc, *Sax.* **elk**, *Du.* and L. G. or as *Caſaubon* will of Ἕκαστος, *Gr.* which however, as *Wachterus* obſerves is deriv'd from the *Celtic* root **cato**, *all*; for, ſays he ἕκα alone in *Greek* has no ſignification at all; And the ſame may be ſaid of a great number of other *Greek* and *Latin* words. which if deſpoil'd of their terminations and compounding particles, would leave a *Celtick*, *Gothick*, or *Teutonick* root; of no ſignification in thoſe tongues.

Ead a contraction of eaꝺiʒ, *Sax.* happy at the beginning of many names, is now contracted to *Ed*, as *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin*.

Eade'lman } [Æꝺelman, *Sax.* **Edelman**, *Du.* and G.] a
Ade'lman } nobleman.

Ea'dem, the ſame, of the feminine gender, as *ſemper eadem*, always the ſame, *L.*

Ea'ger [ear, *C. Brit.* eaʒoꞃ, *Sax.* *acer*, L. *aigre*, F. *agro*, It. and Sp.] ſharp, ſour, tart; alſo earneſt, vehement, ſharp ſet.

The Ea'ger, the current, tide, or ſwift courſe of a river.

Eagerly, earneſtly, vehemently.

Ea'gerness [eaʒoꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] tartneſs, ſharpneſs in taſte; alſo earneſtneſs, vehemence, being ſharp ſet, *&c.*

Ea'gle [*aigle*, F. *aguila*, Sp. *aguia*, Port. *aquila*, It. and L.] is ſaid to be the moſt ſwift, moſt ſtrong, moſt laborious, moſt generous, moſt bold, and more able to endure the moſt ſharp cold than any other bird; and for theſe reaſons, both the ancients and moderns have made it an emblem of *Majeſty*.

Ea'gle, has a long hook'd beak; yellow, ſcaly legs; thick crooked talons, and a ſhort tail. Its plumage is cheſnut, brown, ruddy and white. Its beak black at the tip; and in the middle blue; tho' in ſome yellow.

And being accounted one of the moſt noble bearings in armory, is not to be given by kings of arms to any, but thoſe who far exceed others in bravery, generoſity; and other good qualities.

An Eagle *diſplayed* [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies an eagle with two heads, and the Imperial Eagle has been ſo repreſented ever ſince the *Roman* empire was divided into the eaſtern and weſtern.

An Eagle *Expanded* [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* with its wings and tail ſpread abroad, commonly called a ſpread eagle, is ſo repreſented, becauſe that is the natural poſture of the bird, when it faces the ſun to recover its vigour,

An Eagle *diſplay'd*, denotes her induſtrious exerciſe, and [*Hieroglyphically*] ſignifies a man of action, who is always employ'd in ſome important affair.

The Eagle is a noble bird, and [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented a brave diſpoſition, that contemned the difficulties of the world, and the diſgraces of fortune, and alſo an underſtanding employ'd in the ſearch of ſublime myſteries.

An Eagle [*Hieroglyphically*] alſo repreſented proſperity, majeſty and liberality. *Munſter* ſays, that the eagle freely gives of its prey to the birds that come round about it, when it has caught any thing, *L.*

Eagle's *Stone*, a ſtone ſaid to be found in an eagle's neſt.

Eaglet [*aiglette*, F.] a young or ſmall eagle. The eagle is ſaid to prove his eaglets in the brightneſs of the ſun; if they ſhut their eye-lids, ſhe diſowns them.

Eagles catch no Flies.

Vid. Bunting.

An Eagle holding thunderbolts under the ſun, with the inſcription *Uni ſervio*, is an emblem of loyalty.

An Eagle flying againſt the wind, is an emblem of ſteadfaſtneſs.

Eak } [*Æak*, *Sax*,] eternity, for ever.
Eke }

Ea'lderman [ealꝺeꞃman, *Sax.*] the ſame among the *Saxons* as earl was with the *Danes*, and next in dignity to Etheling, *v. Selden.*

Ealho'rda [alhoꞃꝺa, *Sax.*] the privilege of aſſizing and ſelling beer.

To Ean [eacnian, *Sax.* to conceive] to bring forth young, ſpoken of a ewe or female ſheep.

Ear [eaꞃ, *Sax.* **ore**, *Dan.* **oore**, *Du.* **ohr**, G. *oreille*, F. *orecchia*, It. *oreja*, Sp. *orelha*, Port. *auris*, L.] the inſtrument or organ of hearing in an animal body; alſo the handle of ſeveral ſorts of veſſels for liquors, *&c.*

Wide Ears and a ſhort Tongue.

L. *Audi multa, loquere tempeſtiva.* The *Germ.* ſay; **Höre alles, lerne viel, ſage wenig.** (Hear all, learn much, and ſpeak little.) To hear, ſee, and ſay little, is a ſign of prudence.

In at one Ear, and out at t' other.

It. *Dentro da vn orecchia & fuore dall' altra.* The It. ſay likewiſe, *Havere orrecchie di mercante.* (To have a merchant's or trade's-man's ears.) That is for the ſake of his intereſt not to give heed, or be affronted at every reflection or unjuſt obſervation of his cuſtomer.

He can't hear on that Ear.

The G. ſay: **Er hat nur ein rechtes Ohr.** (He has but one right ear.) or, **Er hat keine Ohren dazu.** (He has no ears [or inclination] to it. That is, to what is propos'd to him, or deſir'd of him.

Ear [**Ar**, *Dan.* **Aehr**, G.] a blade of corn.

To Ear, to ſhoot out ears, ſpoken of corn.

Ear *Briſk* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is when he carries his ears pointed forward.

To Ear } [of eaꞃian. *Sax.* prob. of *arare*, L.] to till,
To Are } plough, or fallow the ground.

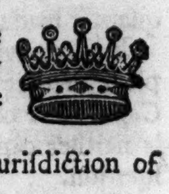
Ea'rable } [*arabile*, It. *arabilis*, L.] fit to be ploughed,
A'rable } *&c.*

Ea'ring [in a *Ship*] is that part of the bolt-rope which is left open in the form of a ring at the four corners of the ſail.

Earing *Time*, the time of harveſt.

Earing [of eaꞃian, *Sax.*] a gathering of ears of corn.

Earl [Eoꞃl, *Sax.* **Eorla**, *Dan.* of eor, honour, and ethel, noble, *Sax.*] a title of nobility between a marquiſs and a viſcount, and is a title more ancient with us than thoſe either of dukes or marquiſſes, and the firſt earl created in *England* was *Hugh de Puſaz*, earl of of *Northumberland*, by K. *Richard* I. *Selden* however ſeems to think it was in uſe in the time of the Saxons: *This dignity of Earl* (ſays he *Titles of Honour P. II. Ch. V. p.* 501.) *was attributed to the ſame perſons that before had the dignity of* Ealdormen; *and* Ealderman (*which now is written* Alderman) *was transferr'd to divers others of leſs note, which remain frequent among us to this day. And this application of the word* Earl, *began in the latter age of the* Saxons.



Earl's *Coronet*, has no flowers raiſed above the circle like that of a duke or marquiſs, but only points riſing, and a pearl on each of them. See the figure.

Ea'rldom [eoꞃlꝺom, *Sax.*] the dignity and juriſdiction of an earl.

Ea'rly [æꞃlic. of æꞃ, *Sax.* before, **aarle**, *Dan.*] ſoon betimes, forward.

Early to go to Bed, and early to riſe,
Makes a Man healthy, wealthy and wiſe.

A leſſon to lazy people, which one would think every conſiderate perſon ſhould follow: And indeed if three ſuch valuable conſiderations won't induce a man to it, nothing will. Long lyers in bed have however a ſaying (tho' a ſilly one) which they are apt to return in excuſe.

They who are early up, and have no Buſineſs; have either an ill Bed, an ill Wife, or an ill Conſcience. The *Germ.* ſay; **Morgen Stunde bringt Gold in Munde.** (The Morning Hour brings Gold in it's Mouth.

The early Bird catches the Worm. Or,
The Cow that's firſt up, gets the firſt of the Dew.

Theſe two proverbs are leſſons of diligence and induſtry.

Early ſow, early mow.

The ſooner a man ſets about a buſineſs, the ſooner he reaps the benefit of it.

It early pricks that will be a Thorn.

The inclinations and tendencies of children are ſoon to be diſcover'd, and conſequently eaſy to be provided for or againſt, if attempted with an earneſt and ſteady mind. The L. ſay; *Protinus apparet, qui arbores frugiferæ futuræ.*

Ea'rliness [of æꞃ. *Sax.* before now] ſoonneſs in time.

To Earn [eaꞃnian, eaꞃnan, or æꞃnian, *Sax.* **arnon**, *Teut.*

× Was ein Haken werden will, krümmt sich [illegible] all which *Caſaubon* derives of ἄρνυμαι, Gr. as he does likewiſe *earneſt, v. infra*] to get or obtain by labour, as hire, alſo to have compaſſion

EA'RNEST, money advanced to compleat or aſſure a verbal bargain, and bind the parties to the performance thereof.

EARNEST, [eoꞃneꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] eager, vehement, induſtrious, diligent; alſo important, weighty.

EARNESTLY, eagerly, vehemently, *&c.*

EA'RNESTNESS [eoꞃneꞅꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] vehement or ſtrong deſire or endeavour.

EA'RNING, rennet to turn milk into cheeſe-curds.

EARNING [eaꞃnunᵹ, *Sax.*] compaſſion.

EARST, formerly, *Milton.*

EARTH [Eoꞃth, S*ax.* or Eaꞃth, aerde, *Du.* erde, G. jorden, *Dan.* erda *Teut* airtha, *Goth.* Terre, *Fr.* Terra, *Lat.* Γῆ, Gr. ארץ, *Heb.*] the opinion of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth, was very different from what is now believed; ſome held it to be a large hollow veſſel; others that it was an immenſe plain, ſupported with pillars like a table. And theſe opinions were ſo ſtiffly maintain'd by ſome of the fathers (particularly *Lactantius* and *Auguſtin*) and ſo firmly believed, even for more than 600 years after Chriſt, that pope *Gregory* excommunicated and depoſed *Virgilius*, biſhop of *Strasburg*, for aſſerting the *Antipodes*. And many of the philoſophers believ'd it to be a cone or high mountain, by which they accounted for the diſappearance of the ſun at night. But the moderns have diſcovered the body of the earth and water to be a globe, which may be prov'd by theſe plain and undeniable arguments.

1. It plainly appears that the earth is globular from the eclipſes of the moon; for the ſhadow of the earth being always round, the earth that is the body that intercepts the beams of the ſun, and is the undiſputed cauſe of ſuch eclipſe, muſt of neceſſity be of a round form.

2. The nearer any perſon approaches to either of the poles, the ſtars neareſt to the pole are the more elevated from the horizon towards the zenith; and on the contrary, the farther a perſon moves from the poles, the ſame ſtars ſeem to withdraw from him till they quite diſappear. Again, they riſe and ſet ſooner to one that travels to the *Eaſt*, then they do to one that travels to the *Weſt*; inſomuch, that if a perſon ſhould ſpend a whole year in going round the earth to the *Eaſt*, he would gain a day; whereas on the contrary in journying the ſame weſtward, he would loſe a day. And this is actually ſeen between the *Portugueſe* in *Macao* an iſland of the ſouth of *China*, and the *Spaniards* in the *Philippine* iſlands; the ſunday of the *Portugueſe*, being the ſaturday of the *Spaniards*; occaſioned by the one's ſailing thither eaſtward, and the other weſtward; for the *Portugueſe* ſailing from *Europe* to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and thence to *Macao*; and the *Spaniards* paſſing weſtward from *Europe* to *America*, and thence to the *Philippine* iſlands, between them both, they have travelled round the earth.

3. That the world is round, is demonſtrated by the voyages that have been made quite round it; for if a ſhip ſetting out from *England* and ſailing continually weſtward, ſhall at laſt come to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſo home to *England* again, it is a plain demonſtration it is a globe and not a flat, a cube, a cone, or any other form. And theſe navigations have of late years been frequently made, which puts the matter out of all doubt.

EARTH with *Chymiſts*] is the laſt of the five chymical principles, or that part of bodies that moſt anſwers to what they call *Caput mort* or *mortuum* that remains behind in the furnace, and is neither capable of being raiſed by diſtillation, nor diſſolved by ſolution.

New EARTH [with *Gardeners*] that which never ſerved to the nouriſhment of any plant lying three foot deep, or as far as there is any real earth; or elſe earth which has been of a long time built upon, tho' it had borne before; or earth of a ſandy, loamy nature, where cattle have been fed for a long time.

EARTH is a foſſil body, neither diſſoluble by fire, water or air, inſipid and untranſparent; more fuſible than ſtone, ſtill friabe and containing uſually a ſhare of fatneſs.

Fallow EARTH [of eoꞃth and ꝼealꝺ, *Sax.* a field] earth left unplough'd, to recover and gain heart.

EARTH (as an *Element*) is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a woman ſitting, holding in her right hand the terreſtrial globe, and in her left a Cornucopiæ, fill'd with fruit.

EARTH [as a Deity with the *Ancients*] was repreſented by the Goddeſs *Cybele.*

TO EARTH [eoꞃthiᵹan, *Sax.*] to go into a hole, as a badger or fox doth.

EARTH-*Nut* [eoꞃth-hnuꞇ, *Sax.*] a certain root both in ſhape and taſte like a nut.

EA'RTHEN [of eoꞃthen, S*ax.*] made of earth.

EA'RTHLINESS [of eoꞃthᵹelicneꞅꞅe, S*ax.*] earthly quality.

EARTHLY *minded* [of eoꞃth and ᵹeminde, *Sax.*] the mind, minding earthly things.

EA'RTHING [with *Gardeners*] is the covering the roots of trees, plants, *&c.* with earth,

EARTHING [with *Hunters*] is the lodging of a badger.

EA'RTHQUAKE [of eoꞃth, earth, and cpacian, *Sax.* to quake] a violent ſhock or concuſſion of the earth, or ſome parts of it; cauſed by fire or hot vapours pent up in the bowels or hollow parts of it, which force a paſſage, and frequently produce dreadful effects, as the deſtruction of whole cities, the ſwallowing up, or overturning of mountains, *&c.*

Naturaliſts, ſome of them, aſcribe *Earthquakes* to water, others to fire, and all of them with ſome reaſon. Nay,

1. The earth itſelf may be the cauſe of its own ſhaking, when the roots or baſis of ſome large maſs being diſſolved or wore away by a fluid underneath, it ſinks into the ſame, and by its weight cauſes a tremor, produces a noiſe, and frequently an inundation of water.

2. The ſubterraneous *waters* may occaſion *earthquakes* by their cutting out new courſes, *&c.* or the water being heated or rarify'd by the ſubterraneous fires, may emit fumes, blaſts, *&c.* and may cauſe great concuſſions.

3. The *air* may be the cauſe of *earthquakes*; for the *air* being a collection of fumes and vapours raiſed from the earth and water, if it be pent up in too narrow *viſcera* of the earth, either the ſubterraneous heat, or its own native one rarifying and expanding it, the force wherewith it endeavours to eſcape, may cauſe a ſhaking of the earth.

4. *Fire* is a principal cauſe of *earthquakes*, both as it produces the ſubterraneous air or vapours before mentioned; and as this *aura*, air or ſpirit, from the different matter and compoſition of which, ſulphur, bitumen, and other inflammable matters do ariſe, takes fire, by either ſome other fire it meets withal, or from its colliſion againſt hard bodies, or by its being intermixed with other fluids; by which means burſting out into a larger compaſs, the ſpace becomes too narow for it, and ſo preſſing againſt it on all ſides, it cauſes a ſhaking of the contiguous parts, till having made itſelf a paſſage, it ſpreads itſelf in a *volcano.*

There being much ſulphur and bitumen, and ſuch like combuſtible matter in many places of the bowels of the earth, it is no hard matter to imagine how it ſhould inkindle, which tho' it may be done ſeveral ways, I ſhall inſtance but in one. Since the earth contains ſuch different matters in it, it may be eaſily imagined that there are caverns in ſome places, which are filled with no other matter but groſs airs, and ſulphureous or bituminous vapours, and it may ſo happen that a flint ſhall drop from the arch of the cavern to another flint below, and ſtrike fire out of it, which ſhall either enflame the vapour, or the ſulphureous and bituminous matter thereabouts, which when they have once taken fire, keep it in very long, and communicate it to other bodies of the like nature, and when theſe get vent, they burſt out in very violent eruptions, as has been ſeen in *Ætna*, *Veſuvius*, and other places.

But when it ſo happens, that in vaſt caverns the vapours and thicker matter take fire all at once, the air in ſuch a motion cannot rarify and diſperſe, but it muſt give a ſudden concuſſion to the upper part of the caverns, and make all the ground above it to tremble, and cauſe an earthquake; and the deeper the mine lies, and the larger the quantity of matter is, which takes fire at one time, the more violent and extenſive is the earthquake.

But if the cavern happens to be near the ſurface of the earth, there are many times eruptions of fire that conſume the bowels of it, ſo that the ground ſinks in; and where the opening is wide enough, trees and houſes are ſwallow'd up in it, as it happened in *Jamaica* in the year 1692.

And this is not bare conjecture, but is confirmed by experience, for the great eruptions of the famous burning mountains are always attended with an earthquake in the neighbourhood, as they in *Naples* and the places thereabouts have experienced.

EA'RTHY [eaꞃthiᵹ, *Sax.*] conſiſting or made of earth, of the nature of earth.

EARTHY *Triplicity* [with *Aſtrol.*] the ſigns *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn.*

EA'RTHLY [eaꞃthlic, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to the earth.

EA'RWIG [eaꞃpiᵹᵹa, *Sax.*] an inſect.

EASE [*aiſe*, F. eath, *Sax.* of *otium*, L. Menag.] reſt, freedom from pain, *&c.* labour of body or trouble of mind.

TO EASE [of *aiſe*, F.] to give or cauſe eaſe or reſt; alſo to ſlacken or let looſe.

To EASE *the Helm* [*Sea* Phraſe] is to let the ſhip bear to fall to the leeward.

To EASE *a Ship*, is to ſlacken the ſhrowds when they are too ſtiff.

EASE *the Bow Line* } [Sea Terms] ſignify to let them more
EASE *the Sheet* } ſlack.

EA'SEL [with *Painters*] a wooden frame on which they place their cloth to be painted.

EASEL PIECES [with *Painters*] are ſuch ſmall pieces either portraits or landſkips, as are painted on the painter's eaſel (which is a frame, on which the ſtrained canvas is placed) ſo called in diſtinction from thoſe larger pictures that are drawn on the walls or ceilings of rooms, *&c.*

EASEMENT [of *aiſe*, F.] an eaſing; alſo a refreſhment.

EASEMENT [in *Law*] a ſervice which one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit, as a ſink, a paſſage thro' his ground or the like.

EASEMENT [*aiſement*, F.] a privy or houſe of office.

EASILY, without difficulty.

EA'SINESS [of *aiſe*, F. eaſe, and the term *neſs*] facility; alſo ſoft or mild quality or temper.

EAST [eaſt, *Sax.* **oſte**, *Dan.* **oſt**, *Du.* and G. *eſt*, F. *eſte*, Port.] that quarter of the earth where the ſun riſes.

When the Wind is in the EAST,
It's neither good for Man nor Beaſt,

I ſuppoſe becauſe the eaſt wind is generally pretty ſharp, as coming off the continent. It being commonly obſerv'd that midland countries of the ſame latitude are colder than maritime, and continents than iſlands.

The EAST was repreſented by the ancients as a comely youth, with golden locks, to repreſent the ſun-beams, a ſplendid ſtar over his head; in a ſcarlet robe, adorned with pearls and precious ſtones, to denote that thoſe riches come from the eaſt. On his zone or girdle were ſeen the 3 ſigns, *Aries*, *Leo* and *Sagittarius*; in his right all ſorts of flowers, which at the appearance of the ſun-beams begin to open, in his left hand a ſmoaking cenſer, to denote that ſweet odours and perfumes are brought from thoſe parts.

EA'STER [Eaſter, or Eaſtre or Oſtre, *Sax.* a god worſhipped by the *Saxons*, and in honour of whom ſacrifices were offered about that time of the year. **Oſtern**, G. which as well as the *Saxon* name, ſeems rather to be deriv'd from the *Eaſt*, our Saviour riſing at the time of the ſun's riſing from the *Eaſt*.] among chriſtians it is a ſolemn feſtival appointed to be obſerved in commemoration of the reſurrection of our Lord and Saviour Chriſt.

EASTER *Offerings*, money paid to the pariſh prieſt at *Eaſter*.

EA'STERLINGS, people who lived eaſterly of *England*, eſpecially merchants of the *Hans* towns in *Germany*, whence *Eaſterling* money, that which we commonly call *Sterling* or current money, from a certain coin King *Richard* I. cauſed to be ſtamped in thoſe parts, and which was in great eſteem for its purity.

EASY [of *aiſe*, F. eaſ or eſe. *Sax.*] at eaſe, contented; alſo ready, mild, *&c.*

To EAT, *Irr. V*, [of eatan, ætan or etan, *Sax.* **eten**, Du. O. and L. G. **eſſen**, H. G.] to feed.

EAT } *Irr. Imp.* [æt, *Sax.* **aad**, *Dan.*] did eat.
ATE }

EAT } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have eat or eaten.
EATEN }

To EAT (or recall) *one's words.*

EAT **Peaſe with the King, and Cherries with the Beggar.** Becauſe peaſe are beſt when they are young and dear; but cherries when they are ripe and cheap.

You can't EAT **your Cake and have your Cake,**

Spoken to thoſe who repine at the loſs of any thing they have had the enjoyment of.

EAT **at Pleaſure, drink by Meaſure.**

The *Fr.* ſay: *Pain tant qu'il duri* (bread as long as it laſts) *Vin a Meſure.* and ſo likewiſe the *Italians*: *Pan mentre dura, ma Vin à miſura.* The meaning is, that exceſs in eating is not ſo prejudicial as in drinking. It don't indeed immediately deprive a man of his underſtanding, and lay him under ſo many preſent inconveniencies; but the conſequence of an overloaden ſtomach are often as bad in the end.

An EAT-BEE, a ſmall inſect that feeds on bees.

EA'TABLE, [of eatan, *Sax.* to eat, and *able*] that may be eaten.

EAU, is a Triphthong but little uſed, and has the power of ſhort *i* and long *u*, as in *Beauty*, &c. But in *Beau* it retains its original ſound.

EAVES, [*eaux*, F. or of ea, *Sax*, water] the edges of the tiling of an houſe.

EAVES [with *Architects*] a flat, ſquare member of a cornice.

EAVES *Dropper*, one who clandeſtinely liſtens under the eaves, at the windows, doors, *&c.* of a houſe, to hear the private affairs of a family, in order to cauſe animoſities among neighbours; a tale-bearer, a pick-thank.

EAVES *Catch* [in *Archieecture*] a thick, feather-edg'd board, nailed round the edge of a houſe, for the lowermoſt tiles, ſlates, *&c.* to reſt upon.

EBB [ebba, *Sax.* **ebbe**, *Dan.* **Ebbe**, *Du.* and G.] the going out of the tide, which is diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral degrees, as *quarter Ebb*, *half Ebb*, *three qnarters Ebb*, and *low* or *dead Water.*

EBB [in a *figurative Senſe*] is uſed to ſignify the loweſt pitch of fortune or condition in the world.

Every Flow hath it's EBB.

The viciſſitudes of fortune are aptly compared to floods and ebbs (ups and downs) according to the *Latin* proverb; *Variæ ſunt Fortunæ vices.*

To EBB [**ebber**, *Dan.* **ebben**, *Du.* and *G.*] to flow back as the ſea does.

EBDOMA'RIUS [of ἑβδομάς, Gr.] a week's man, an officer, in cathedral churches, appointed to overſee the performance of divine ſervice, for his week.

E'BEN-*Trees*, an *Indian* tree that has neither leaves nor fruit.

E'BENUS [חבנים, *Heb.*] the eben-tree, an *Indian* and *Æthiopian* tree that bears neither leaves nor fruit; the wood of an which (call'd Ebony) is as black as jet, and very hard, and ſo heavy, that the leaſt ſlip of it will ſink in water.

EBEREMO'TH } [ebere-mort, *Sax.*] downright murder.
EBEREMU'RDER }

EBI'ONITES [ſo called of one *Ebion* their ringleader] hereticks who deny'd the divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the goſpels, but that of St. *Mark*.

EBI'SCUS, the herb Marſh mallows.

E'BONIST, [*ebeniſte*, F. *ebèniſta*, It.] a worker in Ebony wood.

E'BONY [*ebene*, F. *ebano*, It. and Sp. of *hebenum*, L. of חבונים, *Heb.*] a ſort of black wood of the Ebony-tree.

EBRI'ETY [*ebrietà*, It. *ébrietas*, L.] drunkenneſs.

EBRIO'SITY [*ebrioſitas*, L.] drunkenneſs.

To EBU'LLIATE [*ebulliare*, L.] to bubble out.

EBU'LLIENCY, an ebullition, a boiling or bubbling up.

EBULLI'TION [F. *ebollizione*, It. *ebullicion*, Sp. of *ebullitio*, L.] any inward violent motion of the parts of a fluid, cauſed by the ſtruggling of particles of different qualities.

EBULLI'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the great ſtruggling or effervefcence, which ariſes from the mixture of an acid and alkalizate liquor.

E'BULUM } [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Wall-wort, Danewort, or Dwarf-elder, *L.*
E'BULUS }

E'BUR, ivory, L.

EBU'RNEAN [*eburneus*, L.] of ivory.

EBRI'LLADE [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a check of a bridle, which is given to the horſe by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn, *F.*

EC, is an inſeparable *Greek* prepoſition.

ECARTELE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies quarterly, *F.*

ECAVESSA'DE [with *Horſemen*] ſignifies a jerk of the caveſſon, *F.*

E'CBASIS [ἔκβασις, Gr.] a going out, an event.

ECBASIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, called *Digreſſion.*

ECBOLI'A } [of ἐκβάλλω, to caſt out, *Gr.*] medicines that facilitate delivery to women in hard labour; alſo thoſe that cauſe abortion, *L.*
ECBOLI'NA }
ECBOLA'DES }

ECCATHA'RTICKS [ἐκκαθαρτικά, of ἐκκαθαίρω, to purge out, Gr.] purging medicines.

ECCACHI'SMA, a bath of hot water in which the patient ſits.

ECCENTRICK } [ἐκκεντρικός, Gr] that has not the ſame centre.
ECCENTRICAL }

ECCE HOMO, *i. e.* behold the man [with *Painters*] a name given a painting, wherein our Saviour is repreſented in a purple robe with a crown of thorns on his head, and a reed in his hand; ſuch as he was preſented before *Pilate* by the *Jews.*

ECCENTRICK *Circles* [with *Aſtronomers*] are ſuch circles that have not the ſame centre, of which kind ſeveral orbits were invented by the antients to ſolve the appearance of the heavenly bodies.

ECCENTRICK *Equation* [in the *Old Aſtronomy*] is the ſame with the *Proſthaphæreſis*, and is equal to the difference of the ſun's or planet's real or apparent places, counted on an arch of the ecliptick.

ECCENTRI'CITY [of ἐκ and κέντρον, Gr.] the diſtance of the centres of the eccentrick circles from one another.

ECCENTRI'CITY [in the *Ptolemaick Aſtronomy*] is that part of the *Linea apſidum*, which lies between the centre of the earth, and the eccentrick. *i, e.* that circle which the ſun is ſuppoſed to move in about our earth, and which hath not the earth exactly for its centre.

ECCENTRICITY *Simple* or *Single* [in the *New Elliptical Aſtronomy*] is the diſtance between the centre of the *Ellipſis* and the *Focus*, or between the ſun and the centre of the eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY *Double*, is the diſtance between the *Foci*, or navel points in the *Ellipſis*, and is equal to twice the ſingle electricity.

ECCENTRICK *Equation* [in the *Old Aſtronomy*] is an angle made by a line drawn from the centre of the earth, and another drawn from the centre of the *Eccentrick.* to the body or place of any planet.

ECCENTRICK *Place of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is that very point of the orbit where the circle of inclination coming from the place of a planet in its orbit, falls with right angles.

E'CCHO. See *Echo.*

ECCHY'MOMA [ἐκχύμωμα, Gr.] a chymical extract.

ECCHY'MOMA } [ἐκχύμωσις, of ἐκ and χυμοὶ, juices, *Gr.*] an appearance of marks or ſpots in the skin, proceeding from extravaſated blood.
ECCHY'MOSIS }

ECCHY'MOSIS [ἐκχύμωσις of ἐκ τῶν χυμῶν, *Gr.* humours] a diſeaſe of the eye, wherein the blood extravaſated by ſome blow or contuſion upon the arrival between the cutis and the fleſh or muſcles, ſtops there without any appearance of a wound.

ECCLAIRCISMENT [*ecclairciſſement*, F.] expoſtulation.

ECCLE'SIA [ἐκκλησία, *Gr.*] a church or aſſembly of people met together to worſhip God; alſo the place ſet apart for that uſe.

ECCLESIÆ *ſculptura* [in ſome *Old Records*] ſignified a ſculpture or image of a church made of metal, and kept as ſacred as a relique, *L.*

ECCLESIANS [in *Church Hiſtory*] upon any miſunderſtanding between the emperors and the dignified clergy and others of the Chriſtian church, the adherents to the emperor, called thoſe who ſtuck to the intereſts and privileges of the church *Eccleſiani*, *i. e.* High-church-men.

ECCLE'SIARCH [*Eccleſiarcha*, L. Ἐκκλησιάρχης, Gr.] the ruler or head of a church.

ECCLESIA'STICUS } [*l'Eccleſiaſtique*, F. *Eccleſiaſte*, It *Ec-*
ECCLESIA'STES } *cleſiaſtes*, L. Ἐκκλησιαστὴς, Gr. *i. e.* the preacher] the title of one of the books in holy ſcripture, ſaid to be written by *Solomon.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL [*eccleſiaſtique*, F. *eccleſiaſtico*, It. and Sp. *eccleſiaſticus*, L. ἐκκλησιαστικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the church.

ECCLESIA'STICALLY [*eccleſiaſtiquement*, F.] according to the manner of the church.

An ECCLESIA'STICK [*eccleſiaſtique*, F. *eccleſiaſtico*, It. *eccleſiaſtico*, Sp.] a church-man, or clergy-man.

ECCLESIA'STICUS, an apocryphal ſcripture, written by *Jeſus* the ſon of *Sirach.*

ECCLISIS [ἔκκλισις of ἐκκλίνω, Gr. to turn from] a diſlocation or luxation of the joints of an animal body.

ECCO [in *Muſick Books*] the repetition of ſome part of a ſong or tune in a very low or ſoft manner, in imitation of a real or natural eccho.

ECCOPE' [ἐκκοπὴ of ἐκκόπτω, to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off.

ECCOPE [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off any member or part of the body; alſo a dividing of a fleſhy part, and cutting off that which is gangreen'd, canker'd or the like; alſo an amputation of an excreſcence; alſo a kind of fracture or ſolution of the continuity of the ſkull, by a ſimple inciſion.

ECCOPRO'TICKS [*eccoprotica*, L. ἐκκοπρωτικὰ, Gr.] medicines of a lenitive or aſſwaging quality.

ECCRIMOCRI'TICKS [*Eccrimocritica*, *L.*] ſigns for making a judgment of diſtempers, from particular excretions or diſcharges of humours.

E'CRISIS [ἔκκρισις, Gr.] a ſecretion of the excrements in an animal body.

E'CDICUS [ἔκδικος, Gr.] an attorney or proctor of a corporation; a recorder, *Civil Law.*

ECHAPE' [with *Horſemen*] a horſe gotten between a ſtallion and a mare of a different breed, and different countries, *F.*

ECHARPE' [in *Gunnery*] as to *batter en echarpe*, ſignifies to batter obliquely or ſideways, *F.*

ECHI'DNION [with *Botaniſts*] the herb vipers graſs, *L.*

TO ECHE, to encreaſe, add or help out.

ECHI'NATE *Seeds* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch ſeeds of plants as are prickly and rough.

ECHINA'TUS [with *Botaniſts*] prickly, as when the ſeed veſſel is ſet round with prickles, like a hedge-hog, as the ſeeds of a ſort of medica are, which are therefore by ſeeds-men called hedge-hogs.

ECHINA'TUM [with *Botaniſts*] prickly trefoil, that is, the trefoil with prickly ſeed, *L.*

ECHINOMELOCA'CIAS [with *Botaniſts*] the *Indian* plant called *Melocarducus*, L.

ECHINOPHTHALMI'A [of ἐχῖνος a ſea hedge-hog, and ὀφθαλμία a diſeaſe in the eyes] an imperfection of the eyes, when the eye-lids are ſet with hairs, as the *Echinus* is with prickles.

ECHI'NUS, an hedge-hog or urchin, *L.*

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly head or cover of the ſeed, on the top of any plant, ſo called of its likeneſs to a hedge hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] a member or ornament taking its name from the roughneſs of its carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut] firſt placed on the top of the *Ionick* capital; but now uſed in cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders, conſiſting of anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs, carved. The ſame that the *Engliſh* call *Quarter Round*, the *French Ove*, and the *Italians* Ovolo.

E'CHION } [with *Botaniſts*] the plant called viper's bugloſs,
ECHIUM } viper's-herb or wild borage, *L.*

ECHIQUETTE' [in *Heraldry*] checky, which ſee, *L.*

E'CHITES [of ἔχις, a viper, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone, of a darkiſh green colour, ſomewhat reſembling a viper; alſo an herb, a kind of clivers.

ECHO [*echo*, F. *ecco*, It. *eco*, Sp. *echo*, L. Ἠχὼ, Gr.] the reſounding of the voice.

ECHO [with *Architects*] is applied to certain kinds of vaults and arches moſt commonly of elliptical or parabolical figures, uſed to redouble ſounds, and produce *artificial echoes.*

Single ECHO, is that which returns the voice but once.

Tonical ECHO, an echo which will not return the voice, but when modulated into ſome peculiar muſical note.

Polyſyllabical ECHO, an echo that returns many ſyllables, words and ſentences.

ECHO, a nymph (according to the *Poets*) who was never ſeen by any eye, whom *Pan* the god of ſhepherds fell in love with, and who (as *Ovid* feigns) pined away with grief, by reaſon that *Narciſſus*, with whom ſhe was deeply in love, contemned her; and was afterwards turned into a flower, retaining nothing, except only her voice.

Manifold ECHO } an *Echo* which returns ſyllables and
Tautologial ECHO } words, the ſame oftentimes repeated.

E'CHO [in *Poetry*] a kind of compoſition wherein the laſt words or ſyllables of each verſe contain ſome meaning, which being repeated apart. anſwers to ſome queſtion or other matter contained in the verſe, as in *Legendo Cicerone -- one* ὄνῃ, an *Aſs.*

ECHO'ICUS *Verſus*, a verſe which returns the laſt ſyllable like an echo, as *grata malis lis*, L.

ECHO'METRE [of Ἦχος ſound, and μέτρον meaſure] a ſcale or rule divided on it, which ſerves to meaſure the duration or length of ſounds, and to find their intervals and ratio's.

ECHUS [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *echo.*

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, a making clear, an explanation or unfolding *F*

ECLE'GMA } [ἐκλεῖγμα of ἐκ and λείχω, Gr. to lick] a
ECLI'GMA } tincture or lohock, a kind of medicine to be licked or ſucked in; being a liquid compoſition, thicker than a ſyrup, but thinner than an electuary, *L.*

ECLE'CTICI [of ἐκλέγω, *Gr.* to chuſe] ancient philoſophers who without attaching themſelves to any particular ſect, took what they judg'd good and ſolid from each.

ECLI'PSE [F. Sp. and Port. *ecliſſi*, It. of *eclipſis*, L. ἔκλειψις of ἐκλείπειν, Gr. to fail] a failing of light in the ſun or moon.

Central ECLI'PSE *of the moon* [with *Aſtronomers*] is when not only the entire body of the moon is covered by the ſhadow; but alſo the center of the moon paſſes through the centre of that circle which is made by a plane cutting the cone of the earth's ſhadow at right angles with the axis, or with that line, which joins the centres of the ſun and the earth.

A Partial ECLIPSE is when either of thoſe noble lights, the ſun or moon, are darkned only in part.

Total ECLIPSE, is when they are eclipſed or darkned wholly; although the eclipſe of the ſun is not properly univerſal, but is varied ſo as to be either greater or leſſer, according to the diverſity of the climate.

Lunar ECLIPS, is the taking of the ſun's light from the moon, occaſioned by the interpoſition of the body of the earth between the moon and the ſun.

Solar ECLIPSE, is when it happens, that we are depriv'd of light by the interpoſition or coming in of the moon's body between it and our ſight.

TO ECLI'PSE [*eclipticare*, L. *eclipſer*, F. *ecliſſaré*, It. *eclipſár*, Sp.] to darken, to obſcure, to drown or ſurpaſs.

ECLIPSIS [with *Phyſicians*] a failing of the ſpirits, a fainting or ſwooning away; a qualm. *L.*

ECLIPSIS [ἔκλειψις, Gr.] a figure in grammar, when a word is wanting in a ſentence.

ECLI'PTICK [*ecliptique*, F. *eclittica*, It. *ecliptica*, Sp. *eclipticus*, L. ἐκλειπτικὸν, of ἐκλείπω, Gr. to leave] a great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the *Zodiack*, and ſo called becauſe the eclipſes of the ſun and moon always happen under it. For the ſun in his yearly courſe never departs from this line, as all the other planets do more or leſs.

The ECLIPTICK [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is that path or way amidſt the fix'd ſtars, that the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye, ſuppoſed to be placed in the ſun, as in its yearly motion it runs round the ſun from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, and if this circle be divided into 12 equal parts, they will be the 12 ſigns, each of which is diſtinguiſhed by ſome conſtellation or cluſter of ſtars.

ECLOGA'RIUS, a learned man, who has made abundance of extracts from authors.

E'CLOGUE [F. *egloga*, It. *ecloga*, Sp. *ecloga*, L. ἐκλογὴ, Gr. *i. e.* a choice piece] a kind of paſtoral compoſition, wherein ſhepherds are introduced converſing together.

ECLYPED [clypode, *Sax.*] called.

E'CLYSIS [ἔκλυσις, Gr.] a looſing, releaſing, diſſolving.

ECLYSIS [with *Phyſicians*] is when the ſtrength of the patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a want of ſufficient warmth and ſpirits in the body.

ECOUTE' [with *Horſemen*] liſtening, a pace or motion. A horſe is ſaid to be *ecoute*, when he rides well upon the hand and heels, compactly put upon his haunches, and hears or liſtens to the heels or ſpurs, and continues duly balanced, between the heels, without throwing out to either ſide, *F.*

ECPHA'SIS [ἔκφασις, Gr.] a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

Ecpho'nema [ἐκφώνημα, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, a breaking out of the voice, with ſome interjectional particle.

Ecpho'nesis [ἐκφώνησις, Gr.] an exclamation.

Ecpho'nesis [in *Rhetorick*] a figure by which the orator expreſſes the vehement tranſport of his own mind, and excites the affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks.

Ecpho'ra [with *Architects*] the line or diſtance between the extremity of a member or moulding, and the naked of a column or other part it projects from.

Ecphra'cticks [ἐκφρακτικὰ of ἐκφράσσω, Gr. to open] medicines proper for opening obſtructions and ſtoppages.

E'cphraxis [ἔκφραξις, Gr.] a removing or taking away of obſtructions.

Ecphy'sesis [ἐκφύσησις, Gr.] a breathing thick, or fetching the breath thick.

Ecphysesis [with *Surgeons*] any proceſs or knob that is joined with, or adheres to a bone.

Ecphy'sis [ἔκφυσις of ἐκφύω, to grow out, *Gr.*] a riſing or ſpringing up; a budding or ſprouting forth.

Ecphysis [in *Anatomy*] that part where the guts take riſe from the lower orifice of the ſtomach or pylorus.

Ecpi'esma [ἐκπίεσμα, Gr] a juice preſſed out, or the remaining dregs of any thing that is ſqueezed.

Ecpiesma [in *Surgery*] a fracture of the ſcull, wherein the broken parts preſs upon the meninges or ſkin of the brain.

Ecpi'esmus [ἐκπιεσμὸς, Gr.] a ſtraining, wringing or ſqueezing out, *L.*

Ecpiesmus [with *Oculiſts*] a very great protuberance or bunching out of the eyes.

E'cplexis [ἔκπληξις, Gr.] aſtoniſhment, conſternation, great fright; a diſtraction of mind proceeding from ſome outward diſturbance.

Ecpneuma'tosis [ἐκπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the faculty of breathing out.

Ecpnoe [ἐκπνοὴ, of ἐκ and πνέω, Gr. to breathe] a difficulty of breathing.

E'cptoma [ἔκπτωμα, Gr.] a being out of joint, as the bones.

E'cptosis [ἔκπτωσις, of ἐκ and πίπτω to fall, Gr.] a falling or ſlipping down.

Ecpy'ctica [ἐκπυκτικὰ, Gr.] medicines of a thickening quality.

Ecpy'esma [ἐκπίεσμα, Gr.] the ſame as *Empyeſma.*

Ecri'thmus [of ἐξ and ἀριθμὸς, *Gr.* number] a pulſe that obſerves no method or order.

Ecsa'rcoma [ἐκσάρκωμα, of ἐκ from, and σὰρξ, fleſh, Gr.] the growing of fleſh in any part.

Ecstacy } [*extaſe*, F. *eſtaſi*. It *extaſi*, Sp. *ecſtaſis* L. ἔκ-
E'xtacy } στασις, Gr.] properly ſignifies the removal of a thing from the ſtate in which it was, to another; a ſwoon or tranſport of mind, *L.*

Ecsta'tical } [*extatique* F. *eſtatico*, It *exſtaticus*, L.]
Ecsta'tick } ἐκστατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to extaſy.

Ecta'sis [ἔκτασις, Gr.] an extenſion or ſtretching out.

Ectasis [with *Grammarians*] a figure whereby a ſhort ſyllable is extended or made long.

Ecthli'mma [ἐκθλίμμα, Gr.] an ulceration that proceeds from a violent preſſure on the ſurface of the skin.

Ec'thlipsis [ἔκθλιψις, Gr.] a preſſing, ſqueezing or daſhing out.

Ecthly'psis [with *Grammarians*] the cutting off a vowel or conſonant, eſpecially the letter (*m*) in *Latin* or *Greek* verſe, at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or (*h*) as *div incido* for *divum incido*, βȣ́λομ ἐγὼ for βȣ́λομαι ἐγὼ.

Ecthy'mata [ἐκθύματα, Gr.] certain pimples or breakings out in the skin; as the ſmall pox, meaſles, *&c.*

Ecthy'mosis [ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] a diſturbance and ſwelling of the blood; alſo ſprightlineſs or chearfulneſs of mind.

Ectillo'tica [ἐκτιλλωτικὰ, Gr] medicines which conſume callous parts and proud fleſh, pull out hairs, *&c.*

Ectome [ἐκτομὴ, Gr.] the cutting off any thing, limb or part of the body.

Ectrapeloga'stros [ἐκτραπελογάστερος of ἐκτράπελος monſtrous and γαστὴρ, *Gr.* the belly] one who has a monſtrous prominent belly.

Ectro'pium [ἐκτρόπιον of ἐκτρέπω, *Gr.* to turn down] a diſeaſe of the eyes, conſiſting in a ſort of inverſion of the lower eye-lid, that hinders it from covering that part of the eye.

E'ctrosis [ἔκτρωσις of ἐκτιτρώσκω, *Gr.* to render abortive] an abortion.

Ectylo'ticks [ἐκτυλωτικὰ, of ἐκ and τύλος, *Gr.* callus] remedies proper to conſume and eat off callus's, warts and other excreſcences found on the fleſh.

E'ctype [ἔκτυπον, Gr.] an image or picture made according to the pattern; a copy taken from the original.

Ecu'rie, a covert place for the lodging or houſing of horſes, *F.*

Ecu'sson [in *Heraldry*] a little or an ineſcutcheon, *L.*

Ecze'mata [ἐκζέματα, Gr.] fiery, red and burning pimples, which are painful, but do not run with matter, *L.*

Ed [eꝺ, *Sax.* ede, *Du.* ete, G.] the termination of the imperfect tenſe, and participles paſſive, in the *Engliſh* regular verbs active.

Eda'cious [*edax*, L.] given to eat much, ravenous.

Eda'ciousness, great eating.

Edacity [*edacitas*, L.] much or greedy eating.

E'ddish [eꝺiſc, *Sax.*] the latter paſture or graſs which comes after mowing or reaping.

E'ddy [of eꝺ again, and ea, *Sax.* water] is the running back of the water at any place, contrary to the tide or ſtream, and ſo falling back into the tide or current again; occaſioned by ſome head land, or point jutting out.

Eddy *Tide*, the ſame as eddy; a turning round in a ſtream.

Eddy *Water* [*Sea Term*] is that water that falls back as it were on the rudder of a ſhip under ſail; the dead water.

Eddy *Wind* [*Sea Term*] is a wind check'd by the ſail, by mountain, reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

Ede'ntated [*edentatus*, L.] made or become toothleſs.

E'der [eꝺeꞃ, *Sax.*] an hedge

Eder-breche [eꝺeꞃ-bꞃeche, *Sax.*] the treſpaſs of hedge-breaking.

Edge [ecȝ, *Sax* *acies*, L.] the ſharp cutting part of any weapon; alſo the brink, hem skirt, or corner of a thing.

Fall back, fall Edge.

That is, at all adventures, let the conſequence be what it will. This proverb is chiefly us'd by hardy, daring villains, or inconſiderate perſons, who are reſolutely bent upon miſchief.

There's no fooling with Edge Tools.

It is not good to meddle with dangerous things, or perſons who are too powerful for us.

To Edge, to make an edge or border to any thing.

To Edge *in with a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is ſaid of a chaſe that is making up to it.

Edging, narrow lace.

E'dgless [ecȝlæſ, *Sax.*] without an edge.

E'dibleness [of *edibilis*, *L.* and *neſs*] capableneſs of being eaten.

E'dible [*edibilis*, L.] eatable, that may be eaten, good to eat.

E'dict [*edit*, F. *editto*, It. *edito*, Sp. *edictum*, L] a proclamation, a publick ordinance or decree; alſo a letter of command from a prince or ſtate.

Edifica'tion [F. *edificacion*, Sp. *edificazione*, It. of *ædificatio*, L.] an edifying, building up or improving in faith *&c.* alſo inſtruction.

E'difice [*ædificium*, L.] a building or houſe.

To Edify [*edifier*, F. *edificare*, It. *edificàr*, Sp. of *ædificare*, L.] to build up in faith; to inſtruct, to improve in godlineſs; good manners, *&c.*

E'dile [among the *Romans*] an officer appointed to overſee the buildings publick and private.

Edition [F. *edizione*, It. *edicion*, Sp of *editio*, L.] a ſetting forth or publiſhing; alſo the printing, publication or putting forth a book.

E'ditor, the publiſher of a book, *&c.* L.

To E'ducate [*educàr*, Sp. *educare*, It. and L.] to bring or train up, to inſtruct.

Educa'tion [F. *educazione*, It. *educacion*, Sp. of *educatio*, L.] inſtruction, nurture; the bringing up and breeding of children and youth.

Education was repreſented by the ancients in painting and ſculpture, as a beautiful woman at full age, with turgid breaſts flowing, to ſhew that education ought to be candid and communicative; a ray ſhining upon her, to denote that the grace of God is above all things neceſſary; a book in her lap, out of which a child is reading; in her right hand a rod, to ſignify correction is ſometimes requiſite; and with her left hand directing the growth of a tender plant tied to a pale to keep it ſtreight.

To Edu'ce [*educere*, L.] to bring forth, to lead out.

To Edu'lcorate [in *Chymiſtry*] to make ſweet, to ſweeten, to purge any thing of its ſalts *&c.* by repeated waſhings in cold water.

Edu'lia [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs who gave the infants meat.

Edulcora'tion, the waſhing of things that are calcined, or burnt to powder from their ſalts to make them ſweet. *L.*

Edulcoration [with *Apothecaries*] the ſweetening medicinal compoſitions with ſugar, hony and ſyrups, *L.*

The diphthong *ee*, is generally long, and has the ſound according to the name of the ſingle *e.*

Eel [el, *Sax.* Aal, *G* Aal, *Su.*] a fiſh well known.

To flay an Eel at the Tail,

That is, to begin a thing at the wrong end. The *Fr.* ſay: *Brider ſon Cheval par la Queuë*, to bridle a horſe by the tail.

He holds an Eel by the Tail.

That is, he has to do with a ſly, ſlippery fellow, and will have enough to do to bind him, ſo that he don't find a hole to creep out at. *L. Anguillam tenet cauda.*

Eel *back'd* [ſpoken of *Horſes*] ſuch as have black liſts along their backs.

Eel-fares } [*Old Stat.*] a fry or brood of eels.
Eel-vares }

Eel pout, a young eel.

E'en, for even, *V.* even.

E'en *now*, juſt now.

E'ffable [*effabilis*. L.] that may be expreſſed or uttered.

E'ffableness [*effabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of being ſpoken.

To Effa'ce [*effacer*, F.] to deface, to race out, to deſtroy.

Effa're, } [in *Heraldry*] a beaſt reared on his hinder-legs,
Effraye' } as tho it were frighted or irritated, *F.*

To Effe'ct [*effectum*, L. *effectuer*, F. *effectuare*. It. *efetuàr*, Sp.] to perform, to bring to paſs, to put in execution.

Effect [*effet*, F. *effetto*, It. *efèto*, S. *effectum*, L.] any thing made, procured or brought to paſs; alſo intent, deſign, performance, ſucceſs; alſo the conſequence, end, iſſue; alſo the chief point of a matter

Effe'ct [*Hieroglyphically*] to repreſent an evil effect out of a good cauſe well deſigned, the *Egyptians* uſed to put a bird called *Ibis*, and a baſiliſk together; becauſe they were of opinion, that a baſiliſk often proceeded from the egg of an *Ibis*. And therefore they were wont to break all thoſe eggs, wherever they found them, leſt they ſhould encreaſe the number of thoſe venemous ſerpents.

Effe'cts, the goods of a merchant, tradeſman, *&c.*

Effects *of the Hand* [in *Horſemanſhip*] are the aids or motions of the hand, which ſerve to conduct the horſe, which are 4, *i. e.* four ways of uſing the bridle, *viz.* to puſh a horſe forwards, to give him head or hold him in, and to turn the hand either to the right or left.

Effe'ctions [with *Geometricians*] ſometimes ſignifies conſtructions or the forming of propoſitions; and ſometimes the problems or practices; which when they may be deduced from or founded on ſome geometrical propoſitions, are called the *Geometrical Effections* thereto pertaining.

Effe'ctive [*effectif*, F. *effettivo*, It. *effectivo*, Sp. of *effectivus*, L] bringing to effect, real.

Effe'ctively, effectually, in effect, really.

Effe'ctiveness [of *effectivus*, L. and *neſs*] effective quality.

Effe'ctless, of no effect.

Effe'ctor, the author, contriver or performer of a thing, *L.*

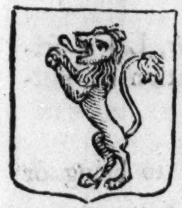
Effe'ctrix, ſhe that effects or does a thing, *L.*

Effe'ctual [*effectualis*. L.] which neceſſarily produces its effect; forcible, powerful.

Effe'ctually, forcibly, powerfully, to the purpoſe.

Effe'ctualness [of *effectualis*, L. and *neſs*] efficiency, the being thoroughly accompliſhed.

To Effe'ctuate [*effectuer*, F. *effettuare*, It. *efetuàr*, Sp.] to accompliſh, to do a thing thoroughly.



Effellonie' [in *French Heraldry*] a term uſed by *Colombiere* for a lion rampant in the poſture of ſtanding, but that the two fore paws are together of an equal height, and the hinder feet alſo cloſe together, like a dog leaping, as they do in the true rampant; as in the eſcutcheon.

Effe'minacy } [*effeminatezza* It. *effœminatio* of *fœmina*, L. a woman] a womaniſh ſoftneſs, tenderneſs. niceneſs, *&c.*
Effe'minateness }

Effe'minate [*effeminé*, F. *effeminato*, It. *efemináдо*, Sp. of *effœminatus*, L.] womanlike, tender, delicate, nice.

To Effeminate [*effeminer*, F. *effeminare*, It. *efeminàr*, Sp. *effœminatum*, L.] to make or render womaniſh or wanton; to ſoften by voluptuouſneſs.

Effeminately, in a woman-like manner, alſo wantonly.

Effera'tion, a making wild, *L.*

Efferve'scence } [*effervescence*, F. *effervescenza*, It. of *effervescentia*, L.] a boiling over, a growing very hot; alſo a ſudden tranſport of anger or rage.
Efferve'scency }

Effervescence } [with *Phyſicians*] an inward motion of particles of different natures and qualities tending to ſudden deſtruction,
Effervescency }

Effervescence [with *Chymiſts*]. a greater degree of motion and ſtruggling of the ſmall parts of a liquor, than is meant by fermentation, ſo that it implies a violent fermentation or bubbling up with ſome degree of heat, and is uſually the term for the effect, of pouring an acid liquor upon an alkalizate one.

Efferve'scence [in *Phyſicks*] is not applied to any ebullitions or motions produced by fire: but only to thoſe that reſult from the mixture of bodies of different natures, or at leaſt an agitation of parts reſembling an ebullition or boiling produced by fire.

Efferve'scent [*effervescens*, L.] growing very hot, boiling over, *&c.*

Effete [*effœtus*, L.] worn out of heart or ſtrength for producing fruit.

Effica'cious [*efficace*, F. and It. *efficàz*, Sp. *efficax*, L.] that can do or prevail much.

Effica'city } [*efficace*, F. *efficacia*, It. *eficàcia*, Sp. of *efficacitas*, L.] ability, operation, force, virtue, ſtrength.
Effica'ciousness }
E'fficacy }

Effica'ciously, with efficacy or ſucceſs.

Effi'cience } [*efficientia*, L.] the power or faculty to do a thing.
Effi'ciency }
Effi'cientness }

Effi'cient [F. *efficiente*, It. and Sp. *efficiens*, L] producing its effect, accompliſhing, cauſing, bringing to paſs.

Efficient *Cauſe* [in *Logick*] is the cauſe that immediately produces the effect.

Equivocal Efficient *Cauſe*, as the ſun producing a frog, *&c.*

Moral Efficient *Cauſe*, as the adviſer is the cauſe of a war, a murder, *&c.*

Natural Efficient *Cauſe*, is that which not only acts without precept in oppoſition to artificial; but alſo from within and according to its own inclination, in oppoſition to violent, as fire acts when it warms.

Phyſical Efficilnt *Cauſe*, as a horſe which produces a horſe:

Spontaneous Efficient *Cauſe*, as a dog eating.

Univerſal Efficient *Cauſe*, which in various circumſtances produces various effects, as *God* and the *ſun*.

Univocal Efficient *Cauſe*, which produces an effect like itſelf, as a horſe begets a horſe.

Effi'cients [in *Arithmetick*] the numbers given for an operation of *multiplication*, i. e. *multiplicand* and *multiplier*.

Effi'ction, an expreſſing or repreſenting, a faſhioning, *L.*

To Effi'giate [*effigiare*, L.] to draw one's picture.

Effigia'tion, a faſhioning, *L.*

Effi'gies [*effigie*, F. and It. *efigie*, Sp. of *effigies*, L.] a portrait, figure or repreſentation of a perſon to the life.

E'ffigy, the ſtamp or impreſſion of a coin, repreſenting the prince's head, who cauſed it to be ſtruck.

Efflagita'tion, an earneſt deſiring, *L.*

Effla'tion, a belching or breaking of wind, *L.*

Efflore'scence } [of *efflorescere* L.] a blowing out as a flower; a ſpringing greatly; with *Phyſicians*, the increaſe of a diſeaſe.
Efflorescency }

E'ffluence } [*effluentia*, L.] an efflux, a blowing or running out.
Efflu'entness }

Efflu'viums [*effluvia*, L.] are ſuch ſmall particles as are continually flowing out of almoſt all mixed bodies; the number of which, is vaſtly great, theſe are called *Corpuſcular Effluvia's*, and in many bodies in the extreme ſubtilty and fineneſs of them are tranſcendently remarkable; as being able for a long time together to produce ſenſible effects; without any apparent or the leaſt conſiderable diminution of the bulk or weight of the body which ſends them forth.

Efflu'vium [with *Phyſicians*] are in an eſpecial manner taken for vapours which paſs thro' the pores or inſenſible holes of the skin, *L.*

Efflu'x [*effluxus*, L.] the ſame as effluence.

Efflu'xion, a flowing out, the ſame as *effluxus*. and is moſt commonly applied to women, when they bring forth an imperfect birth.

E'ffort, a ſtrong endeavour, a great ſtraining, a forcible attempt, *F.*

Effra'ctor [*Common Law*] a burglar, a houſe-breaker, who breaks open doors or walls to ſteal, *L.*

Effro'ntery [*effronterie*, F. of *effrons*, L.] impudence, brazen-facedneſs, ſaucineſs, boldneſs.

Efforma'tion, a being formed or made out of ſome matter.

Effu'lgence [*effulgentia*, L.] a ſhining out.

Effu'lgent [*effulgens*, L.] ſhining out.

Effu'lgid [*effulgidus*, L.] bright, ſhining, clear.

To Effu'nd [*effundere*, L.] to pour out.

Effu'sed [*effuſus*, L] poured out,

Effu'sion [F. *effuſione*, It. *efuſiòn*, Sp. of *effuſio*, L] a pouring out, ſpilling or ſhedding.

Effusion [with *Chymiſts*] the pouring out a liquor by inclination or ſtooping the veſſel on one ſide, when the matter or ſettlings by its weight is fallen to the bottom of it.

Effu'sio sa'nguinis [*i. e.* ſhedding of blood] a fine or penalty impoſed by the ancient *Engliſh* laws for bloodſhed and murder, which the king granted to many lords of manours, *L.*

Effuti'tious [*effutitius*, L.] raſhly, fooliſhly, uttered, blabbed.

Eft [eveꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a little venemous creature reſembling a lizard in ſhape.

Eftsoons [eꝼꞇꞅona, *Sax.*] ever and anon, often, preſently.

E. G. abbreviations of the *Latin* words, *exempli gratiâ*, *i. e.* for example.

Egermina'tion, a budding or ſpringing forth, *L.*

Egers [with *Floriſts*] ſpring-tulips, or thoſe which blow firſt.

To Egest [*egeſtum*, L.] to diſcharge, thruſt or throw out.

Egestion, an evacuation of the excrement or going to ſtool; alſo the diſcharging of meat digeſted through the *Pylorus* into the reſt of the entrails, *L.*

Ege'stuous } [*egeſtuoſus*, L.] very poor and needy.
Egestuo'se }

Egestuo'sity [*egeſtuoſitas*, L.] extreme poverty.

An Egg [æʒ *Sax.* eg, and aeg, *Dan.* aegge, *Su.*] the *fœtus* or production of fowls, inſects, *&c.*

It is very hard to ſhave an Egg.

That is, where nothing is, nothing can be had: Or, according to another proverb; *Where nothing is to be had, the King muſt looſe his Right.*

An Egg and to Bed.

F. *Maigre chére,* (poor Fare) The L. ſay; *Xenocratis Caſeolus.* Gr. Ξενοκρατυς τυρίον. *Eraſm.* Leſſons of temperance.

To leave a Neſt Egg.

That is, to have always a reſerve to come again.

Every Bird muſt hatch her own Egg.

F. *Vous avez fait la faute, il faut que vous la beuviez.* (You have committed the fault, you muſt drink it.) L. *Tu te hoc intriſti, tibi omne eſt exedendum.*

Cow's Egg, a kind of *Bezoar*, frequently found in the ſtomach of a cow.

To Egg *one on* [egger. *Dan.* eggia, *Su.*] to provoke, ſtir up, ſet on or ſpur forwards.

Egi'stments [in *Law*] cattle taken in to graze, or to be fed at ſo much per week or month.

Eglantine [*eglantier*, F. a wild roſe] ſweet briar, a ſhrub.

Ego'ity [of *ego*, L. I] the being or eſſence of I or my ſelf.

Egoti'zing, the frequent uſing the pronoun I, in converſation; alſo aſſuming too much to a perſon's ſelf.

Ego'tism, what a man ſays of himſelf. This fault in converſation is as ridiculous as it is common; but when accompany'd by a formal apology, as, *Tho I ſay it, who ſhould not ſay it, and yet I muſt* (or will *ſay it, if it be ſaid*, and the like, it very much heightens the folly of it. Of ſuch people the proverb ſays: *Their Trumpeter is dead*, that is, they are oblig'd to ſound their own praiſe. The L. ſay; *De te alii narrent, proprio ſordeſcit in Ore.*

Gloria; ſi taceas, plus tibi laudis erit. Or,
Omnibus invija eſt ſtolidæ jactantia Linguæ.
Dum de te loqueris, gloria nulla tua eſt.

Egre'gious [*egregio*, It. *egregius*. L *i. e.* choſen out of the flock] choice, excellent, rare, ſingular; alſo notorious or manifeſt.

Egre'giously, excellently, rarely, alſo notoriouſly.

Egre'giousness, choiceneſs, rareneſs, remarkableneſs.

Egress } [*egreſſus* and *egreſſio*, L.] a going forth, as *to*
Egression } *have egreſs and regreſs.*

Egressio [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when the ſame ſound or words is twice repeated in ſeveral or in the ſame ſentence, in an inverted order; as,

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſuâ ſol.

E'gret, a fowl with red legs of the heron kind.

Egritude [*ægritudo*, L.] ſickneſs.

E'guisce [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Eguiſce*, is a croſs that is like two angles at the ends cut off, ſo as to terminate in points, yet not like the *Croſs Fitchée*; ſee *Aiguiſce.*

Egy'ptian, a native or inhabitant of *Egypt*; alſo a gypſy.

Egyptian *Thorn*, a ſhrub the ſame os *Acacia.*

Egyptians [in *our Statutes*] a counterfeit kind of rogues, and their doxies or whores, being *Engliſh* or *Welſh* people, who diſguiſe themſelves in odd and uncouth habits ſmearing their faces and bodies, and framing to themſelves an unknown, canting language, wander up and down the country; and under the pretence of telling fortunes and curing diſeaſes, *&c.* abuſe the ignorant common people, tricking them of their money, and live by that together, with filching; pilfering, ſtealing, *&c.*

Ei is an improper diphthong, which, tho' not us'd in very many words, has ſeveral very different powers, as in *ſeize, feign, height* (better hight) *either, forfeit,* &c.

Eia [eia, *Sax*] an iſland, eit or ait

Ejacula'tion [F. of *ejaculatio*, L. a caſting forth or darting afar off] a ſhort prayer poured forth from the bottom of the heart, with fervent devotion.

Ejacula'tion [in *Phyſick*] the act of emitting the *ſemen.*

Ejaculation [in *Pyrotechny*] the expulſion of a ball, bullet or bomb, out of a musket, cannon, mortar &c.

Eja'culatory [*ejaculatoire*, F. *ejaculatorius*, L] ejaculative or pertaining to ejaculation.

Ejaculatory *Veſſels* [*Anatomy*] certain veſſels which ſerve to diſcharge the *ſemen* in the act of copulation.

To Eje'ct [*ejectum*, ſup. of *ejicere*, L.] to caſt or throw out.

Eje'cta [*Old Records*] a woman raviſhed or deflowered; or caſt forth from the virtuous.

Ejecta'tion, a caſting or throwing out, *L.*

Eje'ction, a caſting or throwing out, L.

Ejection [in a *Medicinal* Senſe] the ſame as egeſtion or the diſcharging digeſted meat into the entrails.

Ejectio'ne *cuſtodiæ* [in *Law*] a writ lying properly againſt one that caſts a guardian out from any lands, whilſt the heir is under age, L.

Ejectione *firmæ* [in *Law*] a writ which lies for the leſſee for a term of years, who is caſt out before his term is expired, either by the leſſor or a ſtranger L.

Ejecti'tious [*ejectitius* L.] caſt out.

Ejectum [*Old Rec.*] jetſon or wreck of goods thrown out of a ſhip.

Eight [eiht, *Sax.*] a plantation of oſiers and willows in a little iſland in a river.

Eight [eahta, or eahta *Sax* acht, *Du.* and G. otte, *Dan.* huit, F. *otto*, It. *ocho*, Sp. *outo*, Port. *octo*, L. of ὀκτω, Gr.] VIII. 8.

Eight foil i. e, eight leav'd. *Sylvanus Morgan* gives as the difference of the eighth branch of a family.

Eighteen [eahtatyne, *Sax*] XVIII. 18.

Eighty [eahtoth, *Sax*] VIIIth, 8th.

Ei'ghty [eatatig *Sax.* *huitante*, F. *ottanta*, It. *othenta* Sp. *outenta*, Port. achtzig, G.] LXXX. 80.

Eightfoil [in *Heraldry*] graſs bearing 8 leaves.

Ei'gne [Fr. *Law*] the eldeſt or firſt. born.

Eine'cia, [Fr. *Law*] elderſhip.

Ei'renarchy [Ἐιρηναρχία of εἰρήνη peace, and ἀρχὴ dominion] a peaceable government.

Eispnoe [Ἐισπνοὴ of εισπνέω, Gr. breathing] reſpiration the oppoſite to *ecpnoe.*

Elami' [in *Muſick*] the ſixth aſcending note of each ſeptenary in the ſcale.

Ei'ther [oththen, or æʒthen, *Sax.*] or, alſo, any one.

Ejula'tion, a yelling, a howling, a wailing, L.

Ejula'tor, a certain wild beaſt called a crier, which makes a noiſe like the crying of a young child.

Ejura'tion, a renouncing or reſignation by oath, L.

Eke [eac, *Sax.* ok, *Dan*, ook. *Du.* and L. G. auch, H. G. auk, Goth] alſo, likewiſe, beſides.

To Eke [prob. of æacan, *Sax.* to encreaſe, aukan, *Goth.* which *Junius* derives of αὔξειν, Gr.] to make larger, by adding another piece.

All Ekes (*helps*) ſaid the wren when ſhe piſt into the ſea.

Or, *many littles make a mickle*, or much.

El is an inſeparable *Greek* prepoſition.

Ela [prob. of *Eleva*, L. lift up] the higheſt note in the ſcale of muſick.

To Ela'borate [*elaboratum*, L.] to take pains, to work exquiſitely.

Ela'borate [*elaverato*, It. *elaboratus*, L.] done with pains and exactneſs; wrought and compoſed perfectly and curiouſly.

Elaborately, with much pains and exactneſs.

Elabora'tion, the working or performing any thing with pains and exactneſs. L.

Ela'boratory [*elaboratórium*, L] a labotatory, a chymiſt's work-houſe

Elæ'a [ελαία Gr.] the olive, the fruit, L.

Elæo'meli [ἐλαιόμελι, Gr.] a kind of fat gum that drops from olive trees. L.

Elæo'phyllon [ἐλαιόφυλλον, Gr.] the herb mercury.

Elæosa'ccharum [of ἔλαιον, oil, and Σάκχαρον, Gr. ſugar] an oil, whoſe parts are ſeparated by ſugar embodied with ſome drops of diſtilled oil, to render it more eaſy to be ſwallowed, L.

Ela'nguid [*elanguidus*, L.] faint, weak.

Elaphabo'limum [with *Botaniſts*] wild or mountain parſley

Elaphebo'lium [ελαφηβολιῶν, Gr. ſo called from the ſacrifices then offered to the goddeſs *Diana* ſtiled ελαφηβόλος, *i. e.* ſtag-ſhooter] a month of the *Grecians* anſwering to our *February*, L.

Elaphobo'scon [ἐλαφοβόσκον, Gr.] the plant wild parſnip or carrot, L

Elaphebo'lia [of ἐλαφηβόλος, Gr. *i. e.* the huntreſs] feaſts conſecrated to *Diana*, in the month *Elaphebolion* or *February*, wherein a cake made in form of a deer was offered to her. The inſtitution of the feſtival was upon this occaſion. The *Theſſalians* having reduc'd the inhabitants of *Phocis* to the laſt extremity, and they diſdaining to ſubmit to them *Daiphantus* propoſed that a vaſt pile of combuſtible matter ſhould be erected, upon which they ſhould place their wives, children, and all their riches; and in caſe they were defeated, ſet all on fire together, that nothing might come into the hands of their enemies. The women being ſummoned to a publick aſſembly, this was propos'd to them, at which being met in a full body, they immediately gave their unanimous conſent, applauding *Daiphantus*, and decreeing him a crown for his noble contrivance. They afterwards engaged their enemy with great fury and reſolution, and entirely defeated them.

Ela'pidated [*elapidatus*. L.] cleared of ſtones.

TO ELA´PSE [*elapſum*, L.] to ſlide away eaſily.

ELAPIDA´TION a clearing a place from ſtones, *L.*

ELA´PSION, a ſliding out or away. *L.*

TO ELA´QUEATE [*elaqueatum*, L.] to diſintangle, to ſet free from a ſnare.

ELAQUEA´TION, diſentangling. diſentanglement.

ELARGI´TION, a free beſtowing, *L*

ELASTI´CITY } ELA´STICKNESS } [*elaſticité.* F. *elaſticitá*, It. *elaſticitas*, L. of ελαςικὸς of ἐλαςέω, Gr.] the elaſticity, the ſpringineſs of bodies, a power to return to its firſt place or condition, as a ſtick that is forcibly bent. This quality is very remarkable in the air, when it is compreſſed, it endeavours with a very great force to recover or reſtore it ſelf to its former ſtate.

ELA´STICK } ELA´STICAL } *elaſtique*, F. *elaſtico* It. of *elaſticus*, L. ἐλαςικὸς, Gr.] that pertains to elaſticity, or that recoils with a kind of ſpring or force.

ELA´STICK *Body*, is one, which being preſſed, yields for a while to the force, yet can afterwards recover its former ſtate by its own natural power.

ELA´STICK *Body*, is that which by being ſtruck or ſtretched has its figure altered; but endeavours by its own force to reſume the ſame; or it is a ſpringy body, which when compreſs'd condens'd and the like, makes an effort to ſet itſelf at liberty, and to repel the body, that conſtrained it; ſuch is a ſword blade, a bow, &c. which are eaſily bent; but preſently return to their former figure and extenſion.

Natural ELASTICK *Bodies*, the principal are air, ſpunges, the branches of trees, wool, cotton, feathers, &c.

Artificial ELASTICK *Bodies*, are ſteel bows, ſword blades, &c.

Perfectly ELA´STICAL, a body is ſaid to be ſo, when with the ſame force as that which preſs'd upon it (though for a while it yielded to the ſtroke) it afterwards recovers its former place. And in this ſenſe, an elaſtick body is diſtinguiſhed from a ſoft body; *i. e.* one that being preſs'd yields to the ſtroke, loſes its former figure, and cannot recover it again.

ELASTICK *Force* [with *Philoſophers*] is the force of a ſpring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend it ſelf again.

ELA´STICK *Force* [with *Phyſicians*] is underſtood to be the endeavour of elaſtick or ſpringy particles, when compreſs'd or crowded in a little room, to ſpread and roll themſelves out again. And thence they frequently uſe the term to ſignifie ſuch an exploſion of the animal ſpirits, as is frequent in cramps or convulſions.

ELA´TE [ἐλάτη, Gr.] a kind of fir-tree; alſo a date tree. *L.*

ELA´TE } ELA´TED } [*elatus*, L] puffed up, tranſported, lofty, proud, haughty.

TO ELA´TE [*elatum*, of *efferre*, L.] to lift up, to exalt.

ELA´TERISTS, a name which Mr. *Boyle* gives to thoſe perſons who hold the doctrine of *Elaterium*.

ELATE´RIUM [ἐλατήριον, Gr.] the elaſticity or ſpringy faculty of the air.

ELATERIUM [in *Medicine*] the juice of wild cucumbers made up into a thick conſiſtence; alſo any medicine that purges and looſens the belly.

ELA´TION, a lifting up, haughtineſs, pride, *L.*

ELATI´NE [ἠλατίνη, Gr.] female fluellin, running buckwheat, an herb, *L.*

FLATI´TES [ἐλατίτης, Gr.] a kind of blood-ſtone, *L.*

ELATRA´TION, a barking out, *L.*

ELAXA´TION, an unlooſing, *L.*

EL´BOICK [elboga, *Sax.* an elbow] a ſentence or verſe of a rude or ruffling quality, as it were hunching or puſhing with the elbow.

E´LBOW [elboga, *Sax.* elleboge, *Du*, elenbogen, G.] a part or joint in the middle of the arm.

TO ELBOW ONE.

To ſhake one's ELBOWS, to play at dice.

ELBOW-*ſhaker*, a gameſter, or ſharper that lives by gaming.

ELCESA´CITÆ, a ſect of *Hereticks* in the third century, who rejected all the epiſtles of St. *Paul*, and held that Chriſt had appeared from time to time under divers bodies, that there were 2 Chriſts, the one in heaven, and the other on the earth, and that the holy ſpirit was his ſiſter.

ELADAR } E´LDER } [ellaꞃn, or elꝺaꞃ *Sax.*] the elder-tree

ELDERSHIP [ælꝺoꞃ, *Sax.*] more aged, or farther in years.

ELDER *Battalion*, that battalion which was firſt raiſed and has the poſt of honour according to its ſtanding.

ELDER *Officers*, thoſe whoſe commiſſions bear the earlieſt date.

ELDERSHIP [of ælꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and ꞅcip] the dignity of an elder.

ELECAMPA´NE, [*enula campana*, L.] the herb otherwiſe called horſe-heal, good for the lungs.

ELE´CT [*eletto*, It. *eléćto*, Sp. of *electus*, L.] choſen, appointed.

ELE´CT [with *Calviniſtical Divines*] the elected ſaints, the faithful, ſuch as are choſen and appointed by God to inherit everlaſting glory.

TO ELE´CT [*elire*, F. *eleggire*, It. *elegir*, Sp. *electum*, ſup. of *eligere*, L.] to chooſe.

ELE´CTION, [F. *elezione*, It. *eleción.* Sp. of *electio*, L.] a choice made of any thing or perſon, whereby it is preferred to ſome other, L.

The ancients repreſented election by a venerable dame, advanc'd in years, to denote that experience alone can enable a perſon to make a choice, a golden chain hanging about her neck, with a heart pendant to it, to ſignify counſel; on one ſide of her a ſerpent as the emblem of wiſdom; and on the other a flouriſhing oak-tree, as a ſymbol of virtue, being firm, deep rooted and verdant; pointing at the tree with one hand, and holding in the other a label, in which the words *virtutem eligo* (my choice is determin'd for virtue.)

ELECTION [in *Law*] is when a perſon is left to his own free-will, to take or do either one thing or another, which he pleaſes.

ELECTION [in *Theology*] the choice which God of his good pleaſure makes of angels or men for the deſigns of mercy and grace.

ELECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is that part of it, that teaches how to chuſe ſimple medicaments, drugs, &c. and to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad.

ELECTIONS [in *Aſtrology*] are in certain times or opportunities pitch'd upon, according to aſtrological obſervations, as the moſt fit for the undertaking any particular buſineſs or enterprize.

ELECTION *de clerk*, a writ granted out of *Chancery*, for the choice of a clerk, appointed to take and draw up ſtatutes merchant.

ELE´CTIVE [*electif*, F. *elettivo*, It. *electivo*, Sp. of *electivus*, L.] that is done by or depends upon election or choice.

ELE´CTOR [*electeur*, F. *elettore*, It. *eletór*, Sp. of *elector*, L.] a chuſer, *L.*

ELE´CTORS [of the *Empire* of *Germany*] certain princes who have a right to chuſe the emperor, according to the ordinance or decree made for that purpoſe by the emperor *Charles* IV.

ELE´CTORAL, [F. *elettorale*, It.] of or pertaining to electors.

ELE´CTORAL *Crown* [in *Heraldry*] the electors of the *Empire* of *Germany* wear a ſcarlet cap turn'd up with ermine, cloſed with a demicircle of gold, all covered with pearls; on the top is a globe with a croſs all of gold.

ELE´CTORATE [*electorat*, F. *elettorato*, It. of *electoratus* L.] the dignity or territories of an elector in the *Empire* of *Germany*.

ELE´CTORESS [*electrice*, F. *elettrice*, It.] an elector's wife.

ELE´CTRICA [with *Phyſicians*] drawing medicines, L.

ELE´CTRICK, pertaining to electricity.

ELE´CTRICALNESS [of ἠλέκτρον, Gr. amber.] attractive quality.

ELECTRI´CITY [of ἤλεκτρον, Gr. amber.] electric force, is that power or property, whereby amber, jet, ſealing wax, agate and moſt kinds of precious ſtones, attract ſtraws, paper and other light bodies to themſelves.

ELECTRI´FEROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing or producing amber.

ELECTUA´RIUM *Theriacum*, a ſort of cordial for weak and conſumptive horſes, L.

ELE´CTUARY [*electuaire*, F. *elettuario*, It. *letuário*, Sp. of *Electuarium*, L.] a medicinal compoſition made of ſeveral ingredients, with ſyrup or honey, to the conſiſtence of a conſerve.

ELECTUA´RY *of Kermes*, a compoſition made of the grains of kermes, juniper berries, bay-berries, and other ingredients.

ELEEMOSYNA *caruccarum* [in antient cuſtoms] a penny which *King Ethėldred* ordered to be paid for every plough in *England* towards the ſupport of the poor.

ELEEMOSY´NÆ [*Old Rec*] poſſeſſions belonging to churches.

EEEMO´SYNARY [of *eleemoſynarius*, of ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr. alms] of or pertaining to alms; alſo freely given by way of alms.

ELEEMO´SYNARY [*eleemoſynaria*, L.] the place in a monaſtery where the alms were laid up; alſo the office of the almoner.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the almoner or officer, who received the eleemoſynary gifts and rents, and diſpoſed of them to charitable and pious uſes, L.

E´LEGANTNESS [*elégance*, F. *eleganza*, It. *elegáncia*, Sp. of *elegantia*, L.] elegancy.

E´LEGANCE } E´LEGANCY } [with *Rhetoricians*] is the choice, rich ſhew an eaſineſs of diction, which eaſineſs conſiſts in making uſe of natural expreſſions, and avoiding ſuch as ſeem affected, and diſcover the pains the orator was at to find them.

E´LEGANT [F. *ſpeaking of ſtile*, *elegante* It. Sp and Port. of *elegans*, L.] eloquent, handſome, neat, fine, ſpruce, gay, curious, delicate.

ELEGANTLY, eloquently, neatly, &c.

ELE´GIACK [*elegiaque*, F. *elegiaco*, It. and Sp. *elegiacus*, L. of ἐλεγιακὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to an elegy.

ELEGIACK *Verſe*, a ſort of verſe in *Latin* or *Greek* called pentameter.

ELEGIA´MBICK *Verſe*, a kind of verſe uſed in *Horace's* poems, called Epodes.

ELEGIO'GRAPHER [*elegiographus*, L. ἐλεγειογράφος, of ἐλεγεία and γράφω, Gr. to write] a writer of elegies.

ELE'GIT, a writ lying for him, who hath recovered debts or damages in the king's court, againſt one who is not able to ſatiſfy, *L.*

E'LEGY [*elegie*, Fr. *elegia*, It. Sp. and L. ἐλεγεία, Gr. of ἐλέον commiſeration, and λεγεῖν to ſay] a kind of poem invented to complain of misfortunes of any kind whatſoever; but eſpecially to mourn the death of friends, or the cruelty of a miſtreſs. In an elegy the paſſions of grief, and deſpair, *&c.* ought to predominate; the meaſure ought to be heroick verſe, as the moſt ſolemn. The numbers and ſentiments ſhould be ſoft and ſweet. Point ſhould be intirely diſcarded, as being contrary to paſſion.

ELELISPHA'COS } [ἐλελισφάκον, Gr.] the herb Sage, *L.*
ELELISPHA'CUM }

ELEME'NTARY [*elémentaire*, F. *elementare*, It. *elemental*, Sp. of *elementarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the elements.

ELEMENTARIES [as ſome *Writers* pretend] a kind of perfect beings which inhabit the elements, and are only known by what they call the philoſophers and ſages, and according to theſe people's notion, the element of fire muſt be inhabited by *Salamanders*, water by *Nymphs* and *Oridians*, earth by *Gnomes* and *Gnomonides*, and the air by *Sylphi* and *Sylphides.*

ELEMENTARINESS [of *elementarius*, L. *elementaire*, F] elementary quality,

ELEMENTARY *Principles*, [with *Naturaliſts*] are the ſimple particles of a natural or mix'd body, or thoſe very ſmall parts out of which ſuch a body is made up, and into which it may be reſolved.

ELEMENTATED, made up or compos'd of the elements.

E'LEMENTS [F. *elementi*, It. *eleméntos*, Sp. and port. *elementa*, L.] are various, as follows.

ELEMENTS, are the firſt principles of things, and are reckoned four; Fire, Air, Earth and Water, the ſimpleſt bodies that can be, neither made of one another, or any thing elſe, but of which all things are made, and into which they are at laſt reſolv'd.

ELEMENTS *of Language* [with *Grammarians*] the letters of the alphabet.

ELEMENTS [in *Divinity*] the bread and wine prepared for the ſacrament of the Lor'ds ſupper.

ELEMENTS, the agreement of the elements in generation of things [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the *Egyptians* by an otter or an oſtrich, becauſe they ſubſiſt in and by two elements.

The four ELEMENTS ſuſpended in the air, were repreſented [*Hieroglyphically*] by *Juno* hang'd up by *Jupiter* in the sky with weights at her feet.

ELEMENTS, the firſt principles or grounds of any art or ſcience as *Euclid*'s elements, which contain the principles of geometry.

ELEMENTS [in *Geometry*] a point, line, ſurface, and a ſolid, are termed the firſt elements.

E'LEMI, a pellucid roſin of a whitiſh colour, intermixed with a yellowiſh one, called *Gum Elemi*, brought from *Ethiopia*, *Arabia Felix*, &c.

ELE'NCHUS [ἔλεγχος, Gr.] a ſophiſtical argument; alſo a confutation; alſo an index in a book.

ELE'NCTICAL [*elencticus*, L. of ἐλεγχτικὸς, of ἐλέγχω, Gr. to refute] convictive, that ſerves to convince or confute.

ELEGIBI'LITY } as a *Bull of Eligibility*, a bull granted by
E'LIGIBLENESS } the pope to certain perſons to qualify them to be choſen or inveſted with an office or dignity.

E'LEOT [in *Cyder Countries*] an apple much in eſteem for its excellent uſe.

ELEOSA'CCHARUM [of ἔλαιον oil, and *ſaccharum*, L. ſugar] a mixture of oil and ſugar, which is uſed with the diſtilled oils, to make them mix with aqueous fluids for preſent uſe.

E'LEPHANT [F. olꝼenꝺ, *Sax.* *elefante*, It. Sp. and Port. elephant, *Du.* and G. *elephas*, L. ἐλέφας, Gr.] the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and ſaid to be the moſt intelligent of all four-footed beaſts.

An ELEPHANT was [by the *Ancients*] made an emblem of a king, becauſe they were of opinion that he could not bow his knee, and alſo becauſe his long teeth, being accounted his horns, betokened ſovereignty and dominion.

To make of a Fly an ELEPHANT.

F. *Faire d'une mouche un elephant.* It. *Fare d'vna moſca un elefante.* To make a great buſtle or noiſe about a trifle.

An ELEPHANT [*Hieroglyphically*] by the *Egyptians*, was alſo uſed to denote a wealthy man, who can live of himſelf, without being beholden to his neighbour. They alſo uſed ſometimes only his trunk to ſignify the ſame; becauſe an Elephant's trunk ſerves him for all uſes, as to carry meat and drink to his mouth, to tear the branches of trees, to beat down enemies; and in ſhort, he has ſuch a command of it, that it is uſeful as a hand, and ſupplies all his wants. He was likewiſe an emblem of religion, being ſaid to adore the celeſtial bodies.

Knights of the ELEPHANT, an order of knighthood in *Denmark*; they wear a blue ribband with an elephant pendant.

Knights DE L'EPI, *i, e.* of the *Ear of Corn.* or of the *Ermine*, an order of knighthood in *Armorica* or *Bretagne* in *France*, eſtabliſhed by K. *Francis* I.

Knights DE L'ETOILE, or of the *Star*, an order of *French* knighthood; the companions of this order have this motto, *Monſtrant regibus aſtra viam*, *i. e-* the ſtars ſhew the way to kings.

ELEPHA'NTIA } [ἐλεφαντίασις, Gr.] a leproſy, which
ELEPHANTI'ASIS } renders the skin rough like that of an elephant, with red ſpots gradually changed into black, and dry parched ſcales and ſcurf.

ELEPHANTIAC, troubled with the diſeaſe called *Elephantiaſis.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS *Arabum* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſwelling in the legs and feet, a-kin to the *Varix*, proceeding from phlegmatick and melancholy blood, ſo that the feet reſemble thoſe of an elephant in ſhape and thickneſs.

ELEPHA'NTINE [*elephantinus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or like an elephant.

ELEPHANTI'NI *Libri* [with the *Romans*] the actions of the princes, and the proceedings, acts, *&c.* of the ſenate, *L.*

To E'LEVATE [*elever*, F, *elevare*, It. *elevàr*, Sp. *elevatum*, L.] to lift up; to make chearful or merry, *L.*

ELEVATED [with *Aſtrologers*] a planet is ſaid to be elevated above another planet, when being ſtronger it weakens the influence of the other.

ELEVATED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies raiſed up or turned upwards, as particularly wings elevated ſignifie the points of them turned upwards, which is the true flying poſture.

ELEVA'TEDNESS [of *elevatio*, L.] exaltedneſs, a being liſted up, *&c.*

ELEVA'TION [in *Architecture*] a draught or deſcription of the face or principal ſide of a building, called alſo the *Upright*

ELEVATION [F. *elevazione*, It. of *elevatio*, L.] a lifting up, an exalting.

ELEVATION [in *Gunnery*] is the angle which the chace of the piece or axis of the cylinder makes with the plain of the horizon.

ELEVATION [with *Chymiſts*] is the cauſing any matter to riſe in fume or vapours, by means of heat.

ELEVATION [in the *Romiſh Church*] is applied to that part of the maſs, where the prieſt hoiſts or raiſes the hoſt above his head for the people to adore it.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the height or number of degrees, that the pole is raiſed in any latitude, or appears above the horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Dialling*] is the angle which the upper end of the cock or ſtyle, that caſts the ſhadow on the dial plane, makes with the ſubſtilar line.

ELEVA'TOR, a lifter or raiſer up, *L.*

ELEVA'TORES [*elevatoire*, F. *elevatoria*, It.] (in *Anatomy*) thoſe muſcles that ſerve to draw the parts of the body upwards.

ELEVATOR *Labii Inferioris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle ariſing from the ſecond bone of the under jaw, and with its partner deſcending directly to their implantations in the lower part of the skin of the chin; they draw the lip upwards, *L.*

ELEVATOR *Labii Superioris* [*Anat.*] a muſcle that ariſes from the ſecond bone of the upper jaw, or, as ſome, from the forepart of the fourth bone, immediately above the *elevator labiorum*, and deſcending obliquely under the skin of the upper lip, with its partner joins in a middle line from the *ſeptum narium* to its end, in the *ſphincter labiorum.*

ELEVATOR *Alæ Naſi* [*Anat.*] a muſcle or pair of muſcles of the noſe, of a pyramidical figure, very narrow, tho' fleſhy at its origination on the fourth bone of the upper jaw; its action is to pull the *Alæ* upwards, and turn it outwards.

ELEVATOR *Labiorum* [*Anat.*] a muſcle which lies between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator labii ſuperioris proprius*, and takes riſe from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, *L.*

ELEVATOR *Oculi* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the eye, ariſing near the place where the optick nerve enters the orbit, and is inſerted to the *Tunica Sclerotis* on the upper and forepart of the bulb of the eye under the *Adnata.*

This muſcle is named *ſuperbus muſculus* or proud, becauſe it raiſes the eye; it being one of the common marks of a haughty diſpoſition to look high; its oppoſite muſcle is termed *humilis* or humble, *L.*

ELEVA'TOR [*elevatorium*, L.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for raiſing the bone of the skull when it is ſunk.

An ELEVE' [of *elever*, F. to raiſe] a pupil or ſcholar educated under any one.

ELE'VEN [enꝺliꝼa, of ene one, and lyꝼan, *Sax.* to leave, *i. e.* one remaining after the computation of 10, elf, *Du.* eilff, H. G.] XI. 11.

ELEVEN, the number 11 has this property, that being multiplied by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, it will always end and begin with like numbers, 11 multiplied by 2, makes 22, by 3, 33, by 4, 44, by 5, 55, by 6, 66, by 7, 77, by 8, 88, and by 9. 99.

Poſſeſſion is ELEVEN Points of the Law.

The F. ſay; *Celui qui eſt en Poſſeſſion a un grand Avantage.* (He who is in poſſeſſion has a great advantage.) And ſo the It. *Chi è in Poſſeſſo ha un grand Vantaggio.* A Man who is in poſſeſſion of any thing, tho' unjuſtly, will find a great many ſhifts and evaſions in the law to keep it.

ELEUSI'NIA [ἐλευσινία, Gr.] the myſteries of the goddeſs *Ceres*, or the religious ceremonies performed in honour of her; ſo named from *Eleuſis* a maritime town of the *Athenians*, in which was a temple of that goddeſs; no men were admitted to theſe myſteries, but only women. The Matrons who were initiated in theſe rites, were ſuch as reſolv'd to preſerve a perpetual chaſtity; at the beginning of the feſtivals there was a feaſt for ſome days together; but wine was baniſhed from the altar; throughout the whole myſteries there was a profound ſilence, and it was a crime to publiſh any thing concerning them; none were ſuffer'd to ſee the ſtatue of the goddeſs except her prieſts; nor durſt any perſons, who were not admitted to theſe rites inquire into them, much leſs to be preſent at them; the aſſembly uſed lighted torches, and many exclamations to *Proſerpina.* But the women are ſaid to have taken among themſelves immodeſt liberties.

ELEUTHE'RIA [ἐλευθέρια, Gr.] certain feſtivals ſolemnized every fifth year in honour of *Jupiter Eleutherius* (*i.e.* the protector of liberty) theſe feſtivals were inſtituted by the *Greeks*, after the ſignal defeat of 300000 *Perſians*, under *Mardonius*, *Xerxes's* general.

ELF [Ælꝼ, or elꝼenne *Sax.*] a fairy, an hobgoblin, a dwarf.

ELF *Arrows*, flint-ſtones ſharpened and jagged like arrow heads, which the ancient *Britains* uſed in war; many of which being found both in *Scotland* and *England*, the people give them the name of elf-arrows, fancying that they dropt from the clouds.

ELICITA'TION, a drawing out or alluring, *L.*

ELI'CITI [in *Ethicks*] ſignify acts immediately produced by the will, and terminated by the ſame power; ſuch as willing, nilling, loving, hating, *&c.* are denominated Elicit; by reaſon that being before in the power of the will, they are now brought forth into act.

To ELI'DE [*elidere*, L.] to ſtrike or daſh out.

ELI'GIBLE [*eligibile*, It. of *eligibilis*, L.] fit or deſerving to be choſen.

ELIGIBI'LITY } [of *eligibilis*, L.] liableneſs to be choſen,
ELI'GIBLENESS } preferrableneſs.

ELIGURI'TION, an haſty eating or devouring, *L.*

To E'LIMATE [*elimatum*, L.] to file, to poliſh, to ſmooth.

ELIMINA'TION, a turning out of houſe and home, *L.*

ELINGUA'TION, a cutting out the tongue, *L.*

ELIPTOI'DES [*Mathemat.*] an infinite ellipſis.

ELI'QUAMENT [*eliquamens*, L.] a fat juice ſqueezed out of fleſh or fiſh.

ELI'SION [F, of *eliſio*, L.] a ſtriking or daſhing out.

ELISION [with *Gram.*] a cutting off a vowel after the end of a word in verſe.

ELIXA'TION, a ſeething or boiling, *L.*

ELIXATION [in *Pharmacy*] the boiling or ſeething gently any medicament for a conſiderable time in a proper liquor.

ELI'XIR [F. *eliſire*, It. *elixir*, L. of *Arabick*, *i.e.* Strength] a name given by *Chymiſts* to many infuſions or tinctures of mixed bodies, prepared by ſpirituous *Menſtruums*; by which they mean a very precious liquor, or a quinteſſence, as *Elixir Salutis*, &c.

ELIXIR [with *Alchymiſts*] the powder of projection or philoſopher's ſtone.

Grand ELIXIR, an univerſal medicine that will cure all diſeaſes.

ELIXIR is an eſſence, or rather a magiſtery of ſeveral bodies joined together; thus, take aloes, myrrh, and ſaffron, of each an equal quantity, and by digeſting, reduce theſe three into one potable form, and it will be an *Elixir.* But if you take only one of theſe ingredients, *e. g.* ſaffron, it will be a *magiſtery.* Therefore an *Elixir* is a compound *magiſtery*, *i- e.* a compoſition of various bodies chang'd after the ſame manner as a ſingle body.

ELIXIVIATED [with *Chymiſts*] cleared from the lixivium or lye.

ELC } [elc, or ælc, *Sax.* *elan*, F. *alce*, Sp. and L. of ἄλκη,
ELK } *Gr.* Strength] a ſtrong, ſwift beaſt, as tall as a horſe, and in ſhape like an hart, bearing two very large horns, bending towards the back, and, as the elephant, having no joints in his fore-legs, with which he fights, and not with his horns, they ſleep leaning againſt trees; theſe are found in the foreſts of *Pruſſia* and elſewhere.

ELK [ælc, *Sax.*] See *Elc.*

ELK [*elice*, It.] (*Old Rec.*] a kind of yew to make boughs of.

ELL [eln, *Sax.* elle, *Du.* and G. aln, *Dan.* *aune*, F. *alla*, It. *ana*, Sp. *ulna*, L.] a meaſure containing the *Engliſh* ell, 3 foot 9 inches; the *Flemiſh*, 2 foot 5 inches.

ELLEBORI'NE, the herb Neeſwort, Sanicle, *L. Plin.*

ELLEBORI'TIS, Centaury the leſs, *L.*

ELLI'PSIS [*ellipſe*, F. *elliſſe*, It. *ellipſis*, L. of ἔλλειψις, Gr.] an omiſſion, leaving out or paſſing by, *L.*

ELLIPSIS [with *Grammarians*] a figure where ſome part of a diſcourſe is left out.

ELLIPSIS [in *Geometry*] is a plain figure commonly called an oval, or a crooked line including a ſpace longer on one ſide than the other. and drawn from two center points, each called the *Focus* or Navel, and is one of the ſections of a cone.

ELLIPSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein ſome part of a diſcourſe is left out or retrenched, uſed by a perſon who is in ſo violent a paſſion, that he cannot ſpeak all that he would ſay, his tongue being too ſlow to keep pace with his paſſion.

ELLIPTOI'DES [in *Geometry*] an infinite ellipſis, *i. e.* an ellipſis defined by the equation $a\,y\,m + n = b\,x\,m\ (a -\!\!- x)$ wherein $m > 1$ and $n > 1$.

ELLI'PTICAL *Compaſſes*, a pair of braſs compaſſes for making any ellipſis or oval figure, by drawing the index once round.

ELLIPTICAL *Dial*, a dial of metal, with a folding joint, and the gnomon or cock to fall flat; fitted ſo as to be carried in the pocket.

ELLIPTICAL *Space*, is the area contain'd within the circumference or curve.

ELLIPTICAL *Conoid*, is the ſame with *Spheroid.*

ELMI'NTHES [ἕλμινθες, Gr.] little worms breeding in the guts, eſpecially that called *Rectum*, or lowermoſt or ſtrait gut.

ELM [elm, *Sax.* allm, *Su.* elme, *Dan.* olm, *Du.* ʒilmeu, G. *orme*, F. *ilmo*, It. Sp. and Port. *ulmus*, L.] a kind of tree, or the wood of it.

The ELM has ſuch a natural Sympathy with the *Vine*, that they are generally painted together to denote *mutual Union*; *Nec melius teneris junguntur vitibus ulmis.*

ELOCU'TION [F. *elocuzione*, It. of *elocutio*, L.] the chuſing and adapting words and ſentences to the things or ſentiments to be expreſſed, *Cicero-*

ELOCUTION [with *Rhetoricians*] conſiſts in apt expreſſions, and a beautiful order of placing words, to which may be added an harmonious ear to form a muſical cadence, which has no ſmall effect upon the operations of the mind.

ELO'DES [ἑλώδης, Gr.] a ſort of fever, attended with a violent and perpetual ſweating.

E'LOGE } [*eloge*, F. *elogio*, It. and Sp. *elogium*, L. of εὐλο-
ELOGY } γεῖον, Gr.] a teſtimonial to one's praiſe or commendation.

To ELOI'N } [*eloigner*, F. *allontanare*, It.] to remove, put
To ELOIGN } or ſend a great way off; as *to be eloined*, is to be at a great diſtance from.

ELONGA'TA [in *Law*] a return of the ſheriff, that cattle are not to be found, or are removed ſo far that he cannot make deliverance, *&c.*

ELONGA'TION, a prolonging or lengthening, *L.*

ELONGATION [with *Surgeons*] a kind of imperfect diſjointing, when the ligament of a joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the bone goes quite out of its place.

ELONGATION [with *Aſtronomers*, &c.] the removal of a planet to the fartheſt diſtance it can be from the ſun, as it appears to an eye placed in the earth.

To ELO'PE [prob. of *elabor*, L. to ſlip away from or of *e* and **lopen**, *Du. to run*] a term uſed of a woman's leaving her huſband, and going to and dwelling with an adulterer,

ELO'PEMENT, the act of eloping, the penalty of which is, the woman ſhall loſe her dower or marriage portion, unleſs ſhe ſhall be voluntarily reconciled to her huſband; nor ſhall the huſband be obliged to allow her alimony or maintenance.

E'LOQUENCE [F. *eloquenza*, It. *eloquéncia*, Sp. of *eloquentia*, L.] the art of ſpeaking well; a rhetorical utterance which delivers things proper to perſuade.

The ancients repreſented ELOQUENCE in painting and ſculpture, by a hero in armour, with a gilt helmet, and a ſword by his ſide; with one arm which was naked to the elbow he held thunder, and with the other an open book, with an hour-glaſs ſtanding on it.

E'LOQUENT [F. *eloquente*, It. *eloquénte*, Sp. of *eloquens*, L.] that has a gift or good grace in ſpeaking; well ſpoken, *F.*

An ELOQUENT *Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a parrot, becauſe no other bird can better expreſs itſelf.

E'LOQUENTLY, with eloquence.

E'LOQUENTNESS, [*eloquentia*, L.] eloquence.

ELSE [elleꞅ, *Sax.* ellers, *Dan.* elieſt, *Su.*] otherwiſe.

ELSEWHERE [elleꞅhpæꞃ, *Sax.*] in another place.

To ELU'CIDATE [*dilucidare*, It. *elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDATION, a making clear or plain, *L.*

ELUCUBRA'TION, a writing or ſtudying by candle-light.

To ELU'DE [*eluder*, F. *eludir*, Sp. of *eludere*, L.] to ſhift off, to wave, to get clear of.

E'LVERS, a kind of grigs or ſmall eels, that at certain times of the year ſwim on the top of the water about *Briſtol*, and are ſkimmed up in ſmall nets, and are bak'd in cakes, fry'd and ſerved up at table.

ELVES [elꝼenne, *Sax.*] ſcare-crows or bug-bears to frighten children with.

E'LVISH, froward, moroſe; alſo wicked.

ELU'MBATED [*elumbatus*, L.] made lame in his loins.

ELUSCA'TION, blear-eyedneſs or purblindneſs, *L.*

ELU'SION, the act of evading or rendring a thing vain or of no effect; a dextrous getting clear or eſcaping out of an affair, a difficulty, embarraſs. *&c.*

ELU'SORINESS [of *eluſorius*, L.] aptneſs to elude, ſhuffling quality.

ELU'SORY [*eluſorius*, L,] that ſerves to wave, elude or ſhift off; cheating, deceitful.

ELU'TRIATED [*elutriatus*, L.] poured out of one veſſel into another.

ELU'XATED [*eluxatus*, L.] wrenched, ſtrained, put out of joint.

ELY'SIAN [*Elyſée*, F. *Eliſeo*, It. *Elyſeo*, Sp. *Elyſius*, L.] belonging to the *Elyſian* fields, *v. Proper Names.*

ELY'SIUM [ἐλύσιον, Gr. or of עלץ, *Heb.* to rejoice] the paradiſe above-mentioned.

ELYTROI'DES [of ἐλυτροειδὴς, of ἔλυτρον a ſheath, and εἶδος, Gr. form] the ſecond proper coat, which immediately wraps up or covers the teſticles, and is called *vaginalis*, or the vaginal tunicle.

EM is an inſeparable *Greek*, and likewiſe *French* prepoſition. Seek in *im*, thoſe words which are not to be found in *em*.

'EM is an abbreviation of them.

To EMA'CERATE [*macerare*, It. *emaceratum*, L.] to waſte or make lean.

EMACERA'TION [*macerazione*, It. of L.] a making lean, *&c.* alſo a ſoaking or ſowſing.

To EMA'CIATE [*amaigrir*, F. *emaciare*, It. and L.] to make lean.

EMA'CIATED [*emaciatus*, L.] made lean, worn away.

EMACIA'TION [*emaciazione*, It. of L.] a making or becoming lean.

EMACULATION, a wiping or taking out blots or ſtains, *L.*

EMA'NANT [*emané*, F. *emanato*, It. *emanaus*, L.] iſſuing or flowing from.

EMANA'TION [F. *emanazione*, It. of *emanatio*, L.] a flowing or iſſuing from.

EMANATION [in *Theology*] the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and Son.

To EMA'NCIPATE [*emanciper*, F. *emancipare*, It. and L.] to ſet at liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [F. *emancipazione*, It. of *emancipatio*, L.] a ſetting at liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [in the *Roman Law*] the ſetting of a ſon free from the ſubjection of his father, which was ſo difficult a matter, that (they tell us) before a ſon could be ſet free from ſuch ſubjection, he ſhould be ſold (imaginarily) three times by his natural father to another man, which man the lawyers call *Pater fiduciarius*, *i. e.* a father in truſt, and after this he was to be bought again by the natural father, and on his manumitting of him he became free; and this imaginary ſale was called *Mancipatio.*

EMA'NENT [of *emanare*, L.] flowing out or procceding from.

EMANUE'NSIS, one who writes what another dictates or directs.

To EMA'RGINATE [*emarginatum*, L.] to take away the borders and margin.

EMARGINA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a taking away the ſcurf that lies about the edges of wounds, ſores, *&c.*

EMA'RGINATED [with *Botaniſts*] cut in or indented after a manner in the form of a heart, or having the margin hollowed inwards.

To EMA'SCULATE [*emaſculare*, L.] to geld; alſo to make effeminate; alſo to weaken or enfeeble.

EMASCULA'TION, a taking away the form of manhood, a gelding, *L.*

EMAUX *de l'Eſcu* [in *Heraldry*] the metal and colour of a ſhield or eſcutcheon, *F.*

To EMBALE [*embalar*, Port.] to make up into bales or packs.

To EMBA'LM [*embaumer*, F. *imbalſamare*, It. *embalſamàr*, Sp.] to dreſs a dead body with balm, ſpices, gums and other things, in order to be preſerved a conſiderable time from putrefaction.

EMBARCADE'RE [on the coaſts of *America*] a place that ſerves ſome inland city for a port or place of ſhipping.

EMBA'MMA [ἔμβαμμα. Gr.] any ſort of medicament or ſauce good to create appetite.

To EMBA'RK [*imbarcare*, It. *embarquer*, F.] to go on ſhipboard; alſo to enter upon a deſign.

EMBARKA'TION [*embarquement*, F. *imbarco*, It. *embarcation*, Sp.] a going or putting on board a ſhip.

EMBA'RGO, a ſtop or arreſt of ſhips, a reſtraint or prohibition impoſed by a ſovereign on merchant-ſhips, to prevent their going out of a port for a time limited, and ſometimes their coming in, *Sp.*

To EMBARGO, to order ſuch a ſtop or arreſt.

EMBA'RRASMENT [*embarras*, F. *imbarazzo*, It.] crowd, confuſion, diſorder, incumbrance, perplexity.

To EMBA'RRASS [*embarraſſer*, F. *imborazzare*, It.] to peſter or trouble, to encumber, to clog.

To EMBA'SE. See *To Imbaſe.*

E'MBASIS [of ἐμβαίνω, Gr.] a going in, an entrance.

EMBASIS [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] a ſort of bath.

EMBA'SSADOR [*ambaſſadeur*, F. *ambaſciatore*, It. *embaxador*. Sp. *&c.*] one appointed to act for, and repreſent the perſon of a prince or ſtate in a foreign country, *v. Ambaſſadour.*

EMBA'SSADRESS, the wife of an embaſſador.

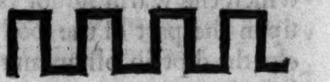
EMBA'SSAGE } [*ambaſſade*, F. *ambaſciata*, It. *embaxàda*, Sp.]
EMBA'SSY } the commiſſion given by a prince or ſtate to ſome perſon of eminent accompliſhment, to treat with another prince or ſtate, about matters of importance.

EMBA'TER, the hole or look-through to take aim with a croſs-bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus* [*Civil Law*] a kind of law by which people might keep things pawned to them in their own poſſeſſion.

EMBA'TTELLED [of *em* and *bataille*, F.] put or ſet in battle array.

EMBATTELLED [in *Heraldry*] is when the out-line of any ordinary reſembles the battlements of a wall, as in the figure.



To EMBE'LLISH [*embellir*, F. *abbellire*, It.] to beautify, adorn or grace, to ſet off or ſet out.

EMBELLISHMENT [*embelliſſement*, F. *abbellimento*, It.] an adornment, a ſet off or beautifying.

EMBER [of emmer *Dan.* a ſpark] a coal of fire or cinder.

EMBER *Days* [ſo named from an ancient cuſtom of putting aſhes on their heads in token of humiliation on thoſe days] are the *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays* and *Saturdays* in the *Ember-Weeks.*

EMBER *Weeks*, are four ſeaſons in the year, ſet apart more particularly for prayer and faſting, *viz.* the firſt week in *Lent*, the next after *Whitſunday*, the 14th of *September*, and 12th of *December.*

EMBRING *Days*, the ſame as *Ember-Days.*

To EMBE'ZZLE [prob. of *imbecillis*, L. weak, *q. d.* to weaken] to ſpoil or waſte; alſo to pilfer or purloin.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, a ſpoiling or waſting.

E'MBLEM [*emblême*, F. *emblema*, It. Sp. and L. ἔμβλημα of ἐμβάλλειν, *Gr.* to caſt in] a painted enigma or repreſentation of ſome moral notion by way of device or picture; as an *ant* is an emblem of induſtry, an *aſs* of ſluggiſhneſs, a *ball* of inconſtancy, a *lion* of generoſity, *&c.*

EMBLEMA'TICALNESS [of ἔμβλημα, Gr.] emblematical quality, enigmatical repreſentation.

EMBLEMA'TICAL } [*emblematique*, F. *emblematico*, It. and
EMBLEMA'TICK } Sp.] pertaining to or partaking of the nature of emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, by emblems.

EMBLE'MATIST, a contriver or maker of emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [of *emblaver*, F. *to ſow with Corn*] *i. e.* corn ſprung or put out above ground, ſignifies properly the profits of land ſown; alſo the products that ariſe naturally from the ground, as graſs, fruit, *&c.*

E'MBOLISM [ἐμβολισμὸς, Gr.] the putting in or adding a day to leap year.

EMBOLI'SMIC, intercalary.

EMBOLI'SMICAL } *Month* } [with *Aſtron.*] is when the
EMBOLISMA'TICAL } lunations that happen every ſucceſſive year 11 days ſooner than in the foregoing amount to 30 days, and make a new additional month, to render the common lunar year equal to the ſolar.

E'MBOLUS [with *Natural Philoſophers*] the ſucker of the pump or a ſyringe, which when the ſucker of the pipe of the ſyringe is cloſe ſtopt, cannot be drawn up without the greateſt difficulty, and having been forced up by main ſtrength and being let go, will return again with great violence.

To EMBOSS [*imboſcare*, It.] to adorn with emboſſed work.

To EMBOSS *a Deer* [of *imboſcare*, It. or *emboſquer*, F. of *bois*, F. a wood] to chace her into a thicket.

EMBO'SSED [with *Architects*] raiſed with bunches or knobs.

EMBO'SSING [in *Architecture*] a kind of ſculpture or engraving, wherein the figure ſticks out from the plain wherein it is engraven, and according as it is more or leſs protuberant, is called by the *Italians Baſſo mezzo*, or *Baſſo relievo*, and by the *Engliſh Baſs Relief.*

EMBO'SSING, the art of forming or faſhioning works in *relievo*, whether they be caſt or moulded, or cut with the chiſſel.

EMBO'ST [with *Hunters*] a foaming at the mouth, ſpoken of a deer that has been ſo hard chaſed that ſhe foams at the mouth.

To EMBOW'EL [of *boyau.* F.] to take out the bowels.

To EMBRA'CE [*embraſſer*, F. *abbracciare*, It. *abraçar*, Sp. and Port.] to encompaſs, hug or take in one's arms.

To EMBRACE *a volt* [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when in working upon volts he makes a good way every time with his fore-legs.

Embra'cement [*embraſſement*, F.] an embracing, or that which embraces.

Embraceou'r } [in *Law*] he who when a matter is in trial
Embra'sour } between party and party, comes to the bar with one of the parties (having received ſome reward ſo to do) and ſpeaks in the caſe or privately labours the jury, or ſtands there to overlook, awe or put them in fear, the penalty of which is 20 *l.* and impriſonment at the juſtice's diſcretion.

Embra'sure [in *Architecture*] the enlargement made of the gap or inſide of a door, wicket, caſement. *&c.* or in the opening of a wall to give more light, *&c.*

Embra'sures [in *Fortification*] are the holes or apertures, or loop-holes left open in a parapet, caſemate, *&c.* through which the canons are pointed, in order to fire into the moat or field.

Embrewed [in *Heraldry*] dipt in blood, a term uſed of ſpears that have their points ſo.

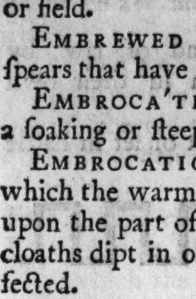
Emboca'tion [of ἐμϐϱοχὴ of ἐμϐρήχω, *Gr.* to ſoak in] a ſoaking or ſteeping.

Embrocation [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of fomentation, in which the warm liquor is let diſtil drop by drop or very ſlowly upon the part of the body to be fomented; alſo an applying of cloaths dipt in oil or any other aſſwaging liquor to the part affected.

Embroche' [ἐμϐϱοχὴ, Gr.] a kind of decoction or lotion, wherewith the part affected having been firſt bathed, is afterwards bound up with linnen clothes dipt in it, *L.*

To Embroi'der [of *em* and *broder*, F. *bordàr*, Sp.] to work embroidery.

Embroi'derer [of *em* and *brodeur*, F. *bordadòr*, Sp. ſuch a worker.



Embroiderers were incorporated about *Anno* 1561. Their armorial enſigns are palee of ſix, *argent* and *ſable* on a feſs *gules* between 2 lions of *England*, 2 broches ſaltire-ways between as many trundles *or*; the ſupporters 2 lions *or*.

Embroi'dery [*broderie*, F. *brodadúra*, Sp.] the working flowers, *&c.* with a needle on cloth, *&c.*

To Embroi'l [*embrouiller*, F.] to diſturb, confound or ſet together by the ears.

An Embroil [*embrouillement*, F.] an embarraſſment, perplexity, trouble.

E'mbryo [*embryon*, F. *embrione*, It. *embriòn*, Sp. of *embryo*, L. ἔμϐρυον of ἐμϐρύω, *Gr.* to ſprout out] the *fœtus* or child in the womb, after its members come to be formed; but before it has its perfect ſhape.

Embryo [with *Botaniſts*] the moſt tender *fœtus* or bud of a plant, whoſe parts are forcibly diſpos'd to diſplay.

Embryo [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients repreſented by a frog.

Embryonate, pertaining to an embryo; alſo that is yet but in embryo.

Embryores'tes } [of ἔμβρυον and ῥήσσω, Gr. to break]
Embryothla'stes } [of ἐμϐρυοθλάςης of ἔμϐρυον and θλάω, *Gr.* to break] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, with which they break the bones of a dead child, that it may the more eaſily be extracted out of the womb.

Embryo'tomy [ἐμϐρυοτομια, of ἔμϐρυον and τομὴ, *Gr.* a cutting] an anatomical deſcription of an embryo or young child that is newly formed.

Embryu'lcus [of ἔμϐρυον and ἕλκω, *Gr.* to draw] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to extract a child out of the womb.

To Embu'rse [*embourſer*, F.] to reſtore or refund money owing.

Embuscatum *Marmor* [*i. e.* boſcage or buſhy marble] a ſort of marble digged out of mount *Sinai* in *Jeruſalem*, of colour white, inclining to yellow, which has this ſurprizing property, that which way ſoever it be cut, it repreſents ſhrubs and buſhes curiouſly wrought by nature and of a blackiſh colour, which, if the ſtone be ſet over the fire, ſoon diſappear.

To Emedu'llate [*emedullare*, L.] to take out the marrow or pith.

To Eme'mbrate [*emembrare*, L.] to geld.

Eme'ndable [*emendabilis*, L.] that may be mended.

Eme'ndals [in the *Inner Temple*] remainders, *i. e.* ſo much in bank of the ſtock of the houſe, for the ſupply of extraordinary occaſions.

Emenda're [*Old Law Term*] to make amends for any crime or treſpaſs; and thence a capital crime, which was not to be atoned for by a pecuniary mulct, was ſaid to be inemendable.

Emenda'tio [in *Old Records*] ſignified the power of correcting abuſes, according to ſet rules or meaſures, as *emendatio panni, emendatio panis & cereviſiæ. &c.* L.,

Emenda'tio *Panni* [*Law Term*] the power of looking to the aſſize of cloth, that it be of the juſt ell or due meaſure, *L.*

Emenda'tio *panis & cereviſiæ* [in *Law*] the aſſizing of bread and beer, *&c.* L.

Emenda'tion [F. *emendazione*, It. of *emendatio*, L.] a correcting or amending; alſo amendment.

Emenda'tor, a corrector or amender, *L.*

E'merald [*emeraude*, F. *ſmeraldo*, It. *eſmeralda*, Sp. and Port. *ſmaragdus*, L. σμάραγδ@-, Gr,] a precious ſtone of a fine green colour.

Emerald [in *Heraldry*] an emerald, a precious ſtone of a beautiful green, and therefore ſubſtituted inſtead of *Vert*, by thoſe that blazon the arms of dukes, earls, *&c.*

To Eme'rge [*emergere*, L.] to riſe up out of the water, *&c.* to come out, to appear.

To Emerge [in *Phyſicks*] is when a natural body in ſpecie lighter than water, being violently thruſt down into it, riſes again.

Eme'rgentness [of *emergens*, L.] emergency, caſualneſs.

Eme'rgency [*emergenza*, It. ef *emergere*, L.] a thing that happens ſuddenly; an unexpected circumſtance of affairs.

Eme'rgent [*emergente*, It. *emergens*, L.] riſing up above water; alſo that appears or comes out as an *emergent*, i. e. a buſineſs of conſequence happening on a ſudden.

Emergent [with *Aſtronomers*] is ſaid of a ſtar when it is getting out of the ſun-beams, and is ready to become viſible.

Emergent *Year* [in *Chronology*] is the epocha or date whence we begin to account our time, as the birth of our Saviour.

E'meril } [*emeri*, F. *ſmeriglio*, It. *eſmeril*, Sp.] a ſort of
E'mery } metallick ſtone, found in moſt or all mines of metals, but chiefly thoſe of iron, copper and gold, uſed in burniſhing veſſels and utenſils of metals; alſo a glaziers diamond

Emers'd [*emerſus*. L.] riſen up or out of.

Eme'rsion [*emerſione*, It. of *emerſio*, L.] properly an iſſuing or coming out from under water.

Emersion [in *Aſtronomy*] ſaid of a ſtar which has lain hid for ſome time under the ſun-beams, when it begins to appear again; alſo the coming of the ſun or moon out of an eclipſe.

Emersion [with *Philoſophers*] the riſing of any ſolid above the ſurface of a fluid ſpecifically lighter than itſelf, into which it had been violently immerged or thruſt.

Eme'tical } [*emétique*, F. *emetico*, It. and Sp. *emeticus*,
Eme'tick } L. ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] that provokes or cauſes to vomit.

Emetick *Tartar*, cream of *Tartar* powdered, and mix'd with *Crocus Metallorum*, according to art.

Eme'ticks [ἐμετικὰ of ἐμέω, Gr. to vomit] vomiting medicines.

Emica'tion, a ſhining forth, a ſpringing or riſing up, *L.*

Emi'grant [*emigrans*, L.] departing from a place.

Emi'grants [of *emigrare*, L.] thoſe who go out of their own country to reſide in another, conſtrained either by perſecution or otherwiſe, as the *Palatines*, *Strasburghers*, *&c.*

To Emi'grate [*emigratum*, L.] to go out or depart from a place.

Emigra'tion, a departing or going from one place, to live in another, *L.*

E'minence } [*eminence*, F. *eminenza*, It. *eminéncia*, Sp.
E'minency } of *eminentia*, L.] paſſing or ſtanding above others; alſo excellency, high degree or quality; alſo a title uſually given to cardinals.

An Eminence, a little hill or riſing ground, an aſcent about the champaign.

An Eminence [in *Fortification*] an height that overlooks and commands the place about it.

E'minent [F. *eminente*, It. and Sp. of *eminens*, L.] high, over-topping, great, renowned.

Emine'nter [*Academical Term*] is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *virtualiter*, in contradiſtinction to *formaliter*, i. e. when a thing poſſeſſes any thing in a higher manner than a formal poſſeſſion.

Eminential *Equation* [in *Algebra*] a term uſed in inveſtigation of the area's of curvilineal figures, ſo called becauſe it is an artificial equation, which contains another equation eminently.

E'minently [*eminenter*, L.] excellently, above all.

E'minentness [*eminentia*, L.] eminency.

E'mir [of אמר, to ſay or command] a title of dignity or quality among the *Saracens* and *Turks*.

E'missary [*emiſſaire*, F. *emiſſario*, It. and Sp. of *emiſſarius*, L.] one ſent abroad to gain intelligence, a ſpy, a ſcout.

Emissary, a truſty, able, dextrous perſon, ſent underhand to ſound the ſentiments and deſigns of another; to make ſome propoſals to him, or to watch his actions and motions, to ſpread reports, to favour a contrary party in order to make advantages of all.

Emiss'ary *of a Gland* [*Anatomy*] is the common duct, canal or *Pelvis*, in which all the little ſecretory canals of a gland do terminate.

Emi'ssion, a ſending out, a caſting out, a hurling or ſhooting forth.

To Emi't [*emittere*, L.] to ſend forth, to caſt out.

Emme'nagogues [ἐμμεναγωγὰ of ἐν, μὴνη a month, and ἀγεῖν, Gr. to lead] medicines which excite the courſes in women.

Emmenalogi'a [of ἐμμήνια and λόγος, Gr.] a treatiſe of the *emmenia*.

Emme'nia [ἐμμηνία, Gr.] womens monthly courſes.

Emi'ssion, the act of throwing or driving a thing out, or ſending forth, particularly a fluid from within outwards.

Emi'ssile [*emiſſilis*, L.] that may be caſt or ſent out.

Emissi'tious [*emiſſitius*, L.] caſt out.

E'mmet [æmet, *Sax.* ameiſe, G.] an ant or piſmire.

E'mmet, an ant or piſmire, by reaſon of its great pains, it takes to lay up its winter ſtores of proviſion in the ſummer-time, makes it generally taken for the emblem of induſtry.

E'mmoton [ἔμμοτον, Gr.] a liquid medicine to be ſquirted into ulcers.

Emmuselle' [in *Heraldry*] muzzled.

Emodula'tion, a ſinging in meaſure and proportion, *L.*

Emo'llid [*emollidus*, L.] ſoft, tender.

Emo'llient [F. of *emolliens*, L.] aſſwaging, making ſoft, pliant, looſe.

Emollients [*emollientia*, L.] ſoftening medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as by a moderate heat and moiſture, diſſolve or looſen thoſe parts which before ſtuck together, *&c.*

Emo'lliment, [*emollimentum*, L.] an aſſwaging or ſoftening.

Emolli'tion, the ſame as emolliment, *L.*

Emo'lument [*emolument*, F. *emolumento*, It. and Sp. of *emolumentum*, L.] properly gain ariſing from the griſt of a corn-mill; alſo profit gotten by labour and coſt.

Emony. See *Anemony*.

Emo'tion [F. *emozione*, It. *emocion*, Sp. of *emotio*, L.] a ſtirring or moving forth; alſo diſturbance, diſorder of the mind.

Empa'lement [with *Floriſts*] or flower-cup, is thoſe green leaves, which cover the petals or the utmoſt part of the flower of a plant, which encompaſſes the foliation of the attire: being deſigned to be a guard and band to the flower, where it is weak and tender; and for that reaſon thoſe plants, which have flowers, with a firm and ſtrong baſis, as tulips, *&c.* have no empalement.

Empalement. See *Impalement*.

To Empa'nnel [of *em* and *pannel*] to ſet down the name of the jurymen in a ſchedule of parchment or roll of paper by the ſheriff, after he has ſummoned them to appear for the performance of the ſervice required of them.

Empa'rlance [of *parler*, F. to ſpeak] a petition or motion made in court for a pauſe or day of reſpite, to conſider what is beſt to be done; or for the defendant to put in his anſwer to the plaintiff's declaration.

E'mpasms [ἔμπασμα, Gr.] medicines compoſed of ſweet powders, to take away the ſweat and allay inflammations.

Empa'sting [iu *Painting*] the laying on of colour thick and bold.

Empa'ttement [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Talus*.

To Empea'ch [*empêcher*, F.] to hinder.

E'mperor [*imperator*, L. *empereur*, F. *imperatore*, It. *imperador*, Sp. *emperador*, Port.] an abſolute ſovereign prince, who bears rule over ſeveral large countries.

E'mperess [*imperatrice*, F. *imperadrice*, It. *emperatriz*, Sp. and Port. of *imperatrix*. L.] the royal conſort or wife of an emperor, an Empreſs.

E'mpetron [ἔμπετρον, Gr.] the herb ſamphire or ſaxifrage, *L.*

E'mphasis [*emphaſe*, F. *enfaſi*, It. and Sp. *emphaſis*, L. ἔμφασις, Gr.] a force, ſtreſs or energy, in expreſſion, action, geſture, a ſtrong or vigorous pronunciation of a word; earneſtneſs or an expreſs ſignification of one's intention.

E'mphasis [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when a tacit ſignification is given to words, or when more is ſignified than expreſſed

Empha'tical } [*emphatique*, F. *enfatico*, It. and Sp. of *em-*
Empha'tick } *phaticus*, L. of ἐμφατικὸς, Gr.] ſignificant, forcible, uttered with a grace.

Empha'tical *Colours*, ſuch colours as appear in the rainbow, *&c.* which, becauſe they are not permanent, naturaliſts do not allow to be true colours.

Emphatically, with an Emphaſis.

Empha'ticalness [of ἐμφατικὸς, Gr.] emphatical quality.

Emphra'cticks [of ἔμφραξις, Gr.] medicines that by their clammineſs ſtop the pores of the ſkin.

Emphra'gma [of ἐμφράττω, Gr.] a wringing or grinding pain in the guts, as that of the wind-colick, L.

Emphra'xis [ἔμφραξις, Gr.] an obſtruction in any part.

Emphy'sema [ἐμφύσεμα, Gr.] a blowing into, or that which is brought in by blowing, a windy ſwelling or bloating of the whole habit, *L.*

Emphy'sodes *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a vehement heat in fevers, which cauſes puſtules and inflammation in the mouth.

Emphy'stema [with *Surgeons*] a kind of ſwelling, wherein wind is contained, with a little ſkinny phlegm.

Emphy'teusis [ἐμφύτευσις, Gr.] a planting, grafting or implanting, *L.*

Emphy'teusis [*Roman Law*] a renting of land on condition to plant it, *L.* See *Emphyteuſis*.

Emphy'teuta } a tenant that rents land on condition to
Emphyteutes } plant it.

Emphy'teuta, the tenant that holds ſuch lands, *&c.* before mentioned, ſo called becauſe of his being under an obligation to plant and improve the land.

Emphyteusis [in the *Civil* Law] a contract made by conſent, but created by the *Roman* Law, and not the law of nations; by which houſes or lands are given to be poſſeſſed for ever, upon condition that the lands ſhall be improved, and that a ſmall yearly rent ſhall be paid to the proprietor.

Emphyteutick [of ἐμφύτευσις, Gr.] ſet out to farm.

Emphy'ton *Thermon* [with *Naturaliſts*] the *calor innatus* or innate heat, which they ſuppoſe to be produced in a *Fœtus* in the womb from the *Semen* of the parents, which afterwards decays and ceaſes by degrees, when reſpiration is begun, and the *Fœtus* ſubſiſts of itſelf. This heat is by ſome naturaliſts ſtiled an *innate and natural ſpirit*, which they ſuppoſe to conſiſt of 3 parts, *viz:* of a *primogenial moiſture*, an innate ſpirit and heat, *L.*

E'mpire [F. *imperio*, It. Sp. and Port. of *imperium*, L.] the dominion or juriſdiction of an emperor; alſo power or authority.

Empi'rica *Medicina*, quacking or pretending to the cure of diſeaſes by gueſs, without conſidering the nature of the diſeaſe, or of the medicines made uſe of for its cure, but depending entirely on the authority of experienc'd medicines.

Empi'rical [*empirique*, F. *empirico*, It. and Sp. of *empiricus*, L.] pertaining to an empirick.

Empi'ricalness, quackiſhneſs.

E'mpirick [*empirique*, F. *empirico*, It. and Sp. *empiricus*, L. ἐμπειρικὸς of ἐμπειράω, to try practices] a phyſician by bare practice, who applies general medicines at all adventures, a mountebank, a quack-ſalver, a poſt-doctor.

Empi'rice [ἐμπειρικὴ, Gr.] the profeſſion or practice of a quack or empirick.

Empi'ricism, quackery, the profeſſion or practice of an empirick.

Emplagi'a [ἐμπλαγία, Gr.] a palſey, *L.*

Empla'stered [of ἐμπλαστσω, Gr.] done or dawbed over with plaiſter.

Empla'stick [*emplaſticus*, L. of ἐμπλαστικὸς, Gr.] clammy, ſticking, cloſing, healing.

Empla'ster [*emplatre* F. *impiaſtro* It. *implaſtro* Sp. ἔμπλαστρον, Gr.] a plaſter or ſalve, a medicine of a ſtiff glutinous conſiſtence, compoſed of divers ſimple ingredients, ſpread on leather, linnen, *&c.* and applied externally.

Empla'sticks [ἐμπλαστικὰ, Gr.] medicines which conſtipate and ſhut up the pores of the body, that the ſulphureous vapours cannot paſs out.

Emplattomena. See *Emplaſticks*.

To Emple'ad [of *im* and *plaider*, F.] to plead at the bar, or one againſt another, as counſellors do.

E'mplecton *opus* [in *Architecture*] a work knit and couched together; properly when the ſtones of a building are ſo laid, that their front and back-part are ſmooth, but their inſide rough or unhewn, that they may take the better hold one of another, *L.* of *Gr.*

To Employ' [*employer*, F. *impiegare*, It. *emplear*, Sp.] to ſet one at work, or upon ſome buſineſs; alſo to uſe or make uſe of; alſo to beſtow time or pains.

Employ' } [*employ*, F. *impiego*, It. *empléo*, Sp.]
Employ'ment } buſineſs, occupation, *&c.*

Empneuma'tosis [ἐμπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] an alternate widening of the cheſt; whereby the external air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the blood by the wind-pipe and lungs, *L.*

Emponé'ma [of ἐμπονέω, Gr. to labour] the bettering and inriching a ground by labour, *L.*

Empore'tical } [*emporeticus*, L. of ἐμπορετικὸς, Gr.] of
Empore'tick } or pertaining to markets, fairs or merchandize,

Empo'rium [with *Anat.*] the common ſenſory of the brain.

E'mpory [ἐμπόριον, Gr.] a market-town, alſo a place where a general market or fair is kept.

Emprimed [with *Hunters*] a term uſed when a deer has left the herd.

Empr. is often ſet as an abbreviation for *Emperour*.

To Empri'son [*empriſonner*, F. *impriggionaro*, It.] to caſt into priſon.

E'mpress, the wife of an emperor.

Empri'se, an enterprize, *Milton*.

Emprostho'tonos [ἐμπροσθότονος, Gr.] a ſtiffneſs of the back-bone, when it is bent forwards, as *opiſthotonos*, when it is bent backwards.

EMPSS. is us'd an abbreviation for *Empreſs*.

EMPTIO *venditio* [in *Civil Law*] that contract by conſet only, which we call buying and ſelling, whereby the ſeller is bound to deliver the goods, and the buyer to pay the price for them according to the bargain.

E'MPTION, a buying, *L.*

EMPROSTHOTONI'A [ἐμπροσθότονος, of ἔμπροσθεν, before, and τείνω to ſtretch, *Gr.*] a convulſion of the neck, which draws the head forwards.

EMPTI'NESS [æmtineſſe, *Sax.*] vacuity, a being void.

E'MPTIONAL [*emptionalis*, L.] belonging to buying.

EMPTI'TIOUS, [*emptitius* L.] that which may be bought, ſaleable.

E'MPTIVE [*emptivus*, L.] bought, or hired.

E'MPTY [æmti, *Sax.* void, *&c.*

EMPTY Veſſels make the loudeſt Sound.

Agreable to the words of divine wiſdom : *A Fool's Voice is known by a multitude of Words.* We generally find, that thoſe who in reality have little or no worth, are fulleſt of themſelves, and trouble every company they come into with a flood of egotiſms : Whereas, on the contrary thoſe who might juſtly boaſt of excellent qualities, are always ſtill on their own ſubject, according to another proverb; *The deepeſt Streams flow with leaſt Noiſe*. The F. ſay as we; *Les Tonneaux vuides, font le plus de bruit.* The It. ſay; *La piu cattiva Ruota del Carro ſempre cigola.* (The worſt wheel of the cart always creeks moſt,)

An EMPTY Brain is the Devil's Shop.

And he ſoon takes care to ſtock it. L. *Otium Diaboli pulvinar.* By empty is here meant idle, not employ'd. This proverb may be explain'd by another: *Keep your-ſelf employ'd, and the Devil will have no Power over you.*

To EMPTY [æmtian, *Sax.*] to make void.

EMPYE'MA [ἐμπύημα of ἐν within, and πύον, Gr. matter] a collecting or gathering together of corrupt matter about the breaſt and lungs or *Thorax*; alſo an operation to diſcharge all ſorts of matter with which the midriff is loaded, by making a perforation in the breaſt.

EMPYRE'AL } [*empyrée*, F. *empireo*, It. and Sp. of *empi-*
EMPYRE'AN } *reus*, L. of ἐμπυραῖον, Gr.] of or pertaining to the higheſt heavens.

EMPYREAL *Subſtance* [in *Philoſophy*] the fiery element above the etherial.

EMPYRE'UM *Cœlum* [of ἐμπυρῖος, Gr. fiery, ſo called from its fiery brightneſs] the higheſt heaven, or the 11th ſphere above the *primum mobile*, wherein is the throne of God, reſidence of angels, *&c.*

EMPYREU'MA [with *Chymiſts*] that taſte and ſmell of the fire, which after diſtillation, happens to ſome oils, ſpirits and waters, from their being drawn off by too great a degree of heat, *L.* of *Gr.*

EMPYREU'MATA [ἐμπυρεύματα, Gr.] reliques of a fever after the critical time of the diſeaſe; alſo a ſettlement in diſtillations.

EMPYREUMA'TICAL, of or pertaining to an empyreuma.

E'MEROD, a glazier's diamond for cutting glaſs, called alſo emery.

E'MRODS, the ſame as *Hæmorrhoids*, which ſee.

E'MROSE, a flower.

EMUCID [*emucidus*, L.] mouldy.

To E'MULATE [*emulare*, It. *emulàr*, Sp. *æmulatum*, L.] to vie with one, and ſtrive to match or maſter him ; alſo to envy the excellency and worth of another.

EMULA'TION [F. *emulazione*, It. *emulaciòn*, Sp. of *æmulatio*, L.] imitating with a deſire to excel ; a noble jealouſy, between perſons of virtue or learning, contending for a ſuperiority therein : alſo contention ; alſo envy.

EMULATIVE, belonging to emulation; alſo propenſe to emulation.

EMULA'TOR [*emulateur*, F. *emulatore*, It. *emulo*, Sp. of *æmulator*, L.] one that ſtrives to equal or excel another ; alſo one that envies another's excellence.

To EMU'LCE [*emulcere*, L.] to ſtroke gently.

To EMU'LGE [*emulgere*, L.] to milk or preſs forth by ſtroaking.

EMU'LGENT *Arteries* [with *Anatomiſts*] two large arteries, which ariſe from the deſcending trunk of the *Aorta*, and are inſerted to the kidneys, and carry the blood with the humour called *Serum* to them, F. of L.

EMU'LGENT *Veins* [with *Anatomiſts*] two veins ariſing from the *vena cava*, and inſerted to the kidneys, which bring back the blood, *&c.* after the *ſerum* is ſeparated from it by the kidneys.

EMU'LSION [F. and Sp. *emulſione*, It.] a ſort of phyſick-drink made of ſeeds, fruits, *&c.* of the colour and form of milk, an aſſwaging medicine.

E'MULOUS [*æmulus*, L.] ſtriving to excel; alſo envious.

E'MULOUSLY, enviouſly.

E'MULOUSNESS [*æmulatio*, L.] emulation.

EMUNDA'TION a cleanſing, L.

EMU'NCTORIES [*emunctoriæ* of *emungere*, L. to wipe off] certain kernelly places in an animal body, by which the principal parts diſcharge their excrements or ſuperfluities as the glandules, which lie under the ears for the brain, under the armpits for the heart. and under the groin for the liver, *&c.*

EMUSCA'TION, a clearing a tree from moſs, *L.*

EN, is an inſeparable prepoſition or compounding particle, generally in the ſpelling of words deriv'd from the *French*, tho' this diſtinction is not always obſerved ; for we but too often uſe this prepoſition and the *Latin in*, promiſcuouſly. It would add very much to the perſpicuity of the *Engliſh* tongue, if we made a due diſtinction between the F. prep. *en*, the L. *in*, and the *Sax.* un, which have very different ſignifications.

See in *in*, what is not to be found in *en*.

EN [en, *Sax.* en and ern, G.] is an adjective termination, as *leaden*, *hidden*, &c : And likewiſe a termination of verbs deriv'd from ſubſtantives or adjectives, as to height*en*, ſtrength*en*, fright*en*, hard*en*, ſoft*en*, ſharp*en*, *&c.* EN is alſo the termination of ſeveral irregular participles paſſive.

To ENA'BLE [of *en* and *habiliter*, F. *abilitare*, It. *abilitàr*, Sp.] to make or render able or capable.

E'NACH [in the practick of *Scotland*] ſatisfaction for any crime or fault.

To ENA'CT [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, ſup. L. to do or perform] to eſtabliſh an act ; to ordain or decree.

ENÆ'MON [ἔναιμον, Gr.] a medicine for ſtopping blood.

ENÆO'REMA [with *Phyſicians*] a little hanging cloud (as it were) in the middle of urine; eſpecially when the diſeaſe is breaking away.

ENA'LLAGE [ἐναλλαγὴ of ἐναλλάττειν, Gr. to change] a changing.

ENA'LLAGE [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure whereby we change and invert the order of the terms in a diſcourſe againſt the common rules of language.

ENA'LLAGE [with *Grammarians*] a change either of a pronoun or a verb, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, *ſuus* for *ejus*, or when one mood or tenſe is put for another.

ENALU'RON [in *Heraldry*] a bordure charged with martlets, or any other kinds of birds.

ENA'MEL [*email*, F. *ſmalto*, It. and Sp.] a compoſition uſed by goldſmiths, *&c.* to inlay flowers, *&c.*

To ENA'MEL [*emailler*, F. *ſmaltare*, It. *ſmaltàr*, Sp. *eſmaltàr*, Port.] to vary with little ſpots; to paint with mineral colours, or enamel.

To ENA'MOUR [of *en* and *amor*, L.] to engage the love and affections of a perſon.

ENAMOURED, engaged in love.

ENANGIOMONOSPERMOUS *Plants* [of ἐν ἀγγεῖον a veſſel, μόνος ſingle, and σπέρμα, Gr. ſeed] ſuch as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed veſſel.

ENATA'TION, a ſwimming out, *L.*

ENAVIGA'TION, a ſailing out of, by or over, *L.*

ENCAU'STES [ἐγκαυστὴς, Gr.] an enameller, that engraves with fire, *L.*

ENANTI'OSIS } [ἐναντίωσις, Gr. contrariety, of ἀντὶ
A'NTENANTI'OSIS } or ἐναντὶ] a rhetorical figure, when that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood, as it were by affirmation, as there was rage againſt reſolution, pride againſt nobleneſs, *&c.*

ENARGI'A [ἐνάργεια, Gr.] evidence or clearneſs of expreſſion.

ENARRA'TION [*narration*, F. *narrazione*, It. *enarratio*, L.] a plain declaration ; alſo a recital or rehearſal.

ENA'RTHROSIS [ἐνάρθρωσις of ἐν and ἀρθρόω, Gr. to joint] a kind of jointing when the cavity or hollow, which receives it is deep, and the head of the bone that is let in, is ſomewhat long; as in the jointing of the thigh-bone with the *Iſchion* or huckle-bone.

ENCÆ'NIA [ἐνκαίνια, Gr.] certain annual feſtivals, anciently held on the days that cities were built ; alſo the conſecration or week days of our churches.

To ENCAMP [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to form a camp.

ENCAMPMENT, the diſpoſition or diſpoſing of an army in a plain or open country, *&c.*

ENCA'NTHIS [ἐγκανθὶς, Gr.] the *Caruncula lacbrymalis*, L.

ENCA'NTHUS [in *Surgery*] a tumour of the *Caruncula lacbrymalis*, in the great canthus or angle of the eye.

ENCARDI'A [ἐνκαρδία, G.] a precious ſtone, bearing the figure of an heart.

ENCA'RPA [ἔνκαρπα, Gr.] flowers or fruit-work, cut out on the chapiters of pillars.

ENCA'THISMA [ἐνκάθισμα, Gr.] a kind of bath for the belly, the ſame as *Inſeſſus*.

E'NCAUMA [ἔνκαυμα, Gr.] a brand or mark made by burning : alſo a wheal or puſh cauſed by a burn.

ENCAUMA [with *Surgeons*] an ulcer in the eye with a filthy ſcab, which frequently follows a fever.

ENCAU'STIC [ἐγκαυστικὴ, Gr.] the art of enamelling or painting with fire.

ENCA'USTUM [ἔγκαυστον, Gr.] enamel.

ENCE'INTE [in *Fortification*] the whole compaſs of a place, either lined and compoſed of baſtions, courtins, *&c. F.*

ENCELA'DUS [ἐγκέλαδ☉, Gr. *i. e.* tumultuous] a huge giant, who (as the poets feign) was the largeſt of thoſe that conſpired againſt *Jupiter*, who ſtruck him down with thunder, and threw mount *Ætna* upon him, where he breathes out flames, and by his turning himſelf or ſhifting ſides cauſes earthquakes.

ENCE'PHALI [of ἐν in, and κεφαλὴ, Gr. the head] worms generated in the head.

ENCE'PPE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies fettered, chained or girt about the middle, as is uſual with monkeys, *F.*

ENCE'PHALOS [ἐγκέφαλος, Gr.] whatſoever is contain'd within the compaſs of the skull.

To ENCHANT. See *Inchant*.

ENCHARAXIS [ἐγχάραξις of χαράσσω, Gr.] an ingraving or cutting into.

ENCHARAXIS [with *Surgeons*] a ſcarifying or lancing the fleſh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchaſſer*, F.] to ſet any precious ſtone, *&c.* in gold, ſilver or any other metal.

ENCHE'SON [*F. Law* Term] occaſion, cauſe or reaſon, why any thing is done.

ENCHIRE'SIS [ἐγχείρησις, Gr.] the act of undertaking, a ſetting about any thing, *L.*

ENCHIRESIS *anatomica*, a readineſs or dexterity at diſſections, *L.*

ENCHIRI'DION [ἐγχειρίδιον, of ἐν and χεὶρ, Gr. the hand] a manual or ſmall volume that may be carried about in one's hand; a pocket-book.

ENCHRISTA [ἔγχειστα, Gr.] thin ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [ἐγχύμωμα, Gr.] a ſudden and quick motion of the blood, as in anger, joy, ſorrow, *&c.* alſo a flowing of the blood, whereby the outward parts become black and blue; as in the ſcurvy, blood-ſhot eyes, *&c.* L.

E'NCIENTE [in *Fortification*] a wall or rampart, ſurrounding a place ſometimes compos'd of baſtions or curtains, either faced or lined with brick or ſtone, or only made of earth.

E'NCHYTA [ἔγχυτον, Gr.] an inſtrument with which liquors are dropt into the eyes, noſtrils, ears, *&c.*

To ENCIRCLE. See *To Incircle.*

ENCLAVE' [with *Heralds*] where one thing is let into another; eſpecially where the juncture is ſquare.

ENCLI'TICKS [with *Grammarians*] conjunctions, ſo called becauſe they incline or caſt back the accent to the ſyllable before going, as *que*, *ne*, *ve*, in *Latin*, which are joined to the end of other words, as *indoctúſque*, *pilæ*, *diſcive*, *trochive*, *quieſcit*, Hor.

To ENCLO'SE [*includere*, L. *enclorre*, F. *inchiudere*, It.] to include.

ENCLO'SURE [*clotûre*, F.] a place encloſed or encompaſſed with a ditch, hedge, *&c.*

ENCLY'SMA [ἔγκλυσμα, Gr.] a clyſter or gliſter.

ENCOLA'PTICE [ἐγκολαπτικὴ, Gr.] the art of making braſs-plates, and cutting in the figures or letters for inſcriptions, laws, *&c.*

ENCOLI'A [of ἐν and κοιλία, Gr. the belly] the inteſtines and whatſoever is contained in the *Abdomen*.

ENCO'MIUMS [*encomii*, It. *encomios*, Sp. *encomia*, L. ἐγκώμια, Gr.] ſpeeches or poems in commendation of a perſon.

ENCO'MIAST [ἐγκωμιαστὴς, Gr.] a maker of encomiums.

ENCOMIA'STICK } of or pertaining to encomiums.
ENCOMIA'STICAL }

An ENCOMIA'STICK, a copy of verſes in praiſe of a perſon.

To ENCO'MPASS [of *en* and *compaſſer*, F.] to ſurround or ſtand about.

ENCOPE' [ἐγκοπὴ, Gr.] an inciſion, cut or gaſh.

To ENCO'UNTER [*rencontrer*, F. *incontrare*, It. tho' both only in the firſt ſenſe, *encontràr* and *rencontràr*, Sp.] to meet, to engage in fighting.

An ENCOU'NTER [*rencontre*, F. *incontro*, It. tho' both only in the firſt ſenſe. *encuéntro*, and *rencuéntro*, Sp.] a meeting, a fight; alſo carnal copulation.

To ENCOU'RAGE [*encourager*, F. *incoragiare*, It.] to animate, incite or ſtir up.

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, an incitement, a gift, recompence or reward.

ENCRAIN [with *Horſemen*] a horſe wither wrung, or ſpoiled in the withers, *O. F.*

ENCRA'NIUM [ἐγκράνιον, Gr.] the hinder part of the brain, the ſame as *cerebellum*, *L.*

ENCRATI'TÆ [of ἐγκράτεια, Gr. continence] a ſect ſo called from their making a profeſſion of continence, and abſolutely rejecting marriage.

To ENCREA'SE. See *Increaſe.*

To ENCRO'ACH [*encrocher*, O. F.] to intrench upon or uſurp; alſo to invade; alſo to abuſe.

ENCROA'CHMENT, an encroaching, *&c.*

ENCROA'CHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the rights and poſſeſſions of another.

To INCU'MBER [*encombrer*, O. F.] to embarraſs, to perplex, to trouble.

ENCU'MBRANCE, embarraſment, *&c.*

ENCY'CLICAL [ἐγκυκλικὸς, Gr.] circular.

ENCYCLOPÆDI'A [*encyclopædia*, L. of ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, of ἐν in, κύκλος a circle, and παιδεία, Gr. learning] a circle or chain of all ſciences and arts.

END [enꝺ, *Sax.* eynde. *Du.* ende, G. and *Dan.* enda, *Su.*] the laſt part of a thing, the concluſion; alſo aim, deſign, purpoſe.

In the END Things will mend.

A ſaying people are apt to comfort themſelves with, when things don't go to their mind.

From the Beginning to the END.

D. *Ab Ovo uſque ad Mala*; (From the Egg to the Apples.) That is, from the beginning of the feaſt to the end. The ancients uſually beginning their meals with eggs and ending with apples.

To make both ENDS *meet*, or to ſpend juſt one's income, neither more nor leſs.

To have the better END *of the Staff*, i e to have the advantage.

To END [enꝺian, *Sax.* enden, G. enda, *Su.* eynden, *Du.*] to conclude, to deſiſt or leave off, to finiſh.

END *for End* [*Sea Phraſe*] when a rope runs all out of the pully, or off the block, or what it is wound upon.

E'NDABLE [of enꝺ, *Sax.* and *able*] that may be ended.

To ENDA'MMAGE [*endommager*, F.] to do damage, to hurt.

To ENDEA'R [*en* and prob. ꝺyꞃan, *Sax.* to account dear to himſelf] to engage a perſon's affections to one.

An ENDEA'RMENT, a gaining the affections of.

To ENDEA'VOUR [prob. of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to attempt to do a thing according to one's ability.

ENDE'CAGON [ἑνδεκάγων☉ of ἕνδεκα and γωνία, Gr. a corner] a plain figure, having eleven ſides and angles.

E'NDEIXIS [ἔνδειξις, Gr.] a ſhewing or declaring.

ENDEIXIS [with *Phyſicians*] an indication of diſeaſes, ſhewing what is to be done.

ENDE'MICAL } *Diſtempers* [of ἐν and δῆμ☉, Gr. the body]
ENDE'MIAL } are ſuch as affect a great many in the ſame country, the cauſe being peculiar to the country where it reigns.

To ENDEW' [in *Falconry*] is ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe ſo digeſts her meat, that ſhe not only diſcharges her gorge of it; but alſo cleanſes her pannel.

To ENDI'TE [of *en* and *dicter*, Fr.] to compoſe, pen or dictate the matter, of a letter or any other writing.

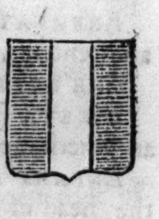
ENDI'TEMENT, is much the ſame in common law, as *accuſatio* is in the civil. See *Indictment*.

ENDIVE [F. *Endivia*, It. and L.] a ſort of ſalting.

ENDLESS [of enꝺleꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] without end.

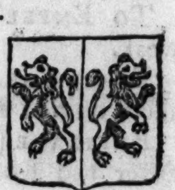
E'NDMOST, with the end foremoſt.

ENDO'CTRINATED [*endoctriné*, F.] inſtructed.



ENDORSE' [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary, containing an eighth part of a pale; ſome ſay that it ſhews, that the ſame coat has been 4 coats, and afterwards joined together, in one eſcutcheon, for ſome myſtery of arms, as in the eſcutcheon he bears *azure en endorſe argent*.

To ENDO'RSE [*endoſſer*, Fr. *endoſsar*, Port. of *en* and *dorſum*, L. the back] to write on the backſide of a bill, *&c.*



ENDO'RSED [in *Heraldry*] is when two lions are born in an eſcutcheon rampant, and turning their backs to each other.

ENDORSEMENT [*endoſſement*, F.] a writing on the backſide of a bill.

To ENDOW' [of *en* & *douer*, F. to jointure, or make a ſettlement.] to beſtow a dower or marriage-portion; alſo to ſettle rents and revenues of the maintenance of a college, alms-houſes, *&c.*

ENDOW'MENT, a natural gift or quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giving or taking a dower to a woman; alſo the ſetting forth or ſevering of a ſufficient portion for a vicar, when the benefice is appropriated.

ENDOWMENT, *de la plus belle parte*, a law phraſe uſed when a man dying poſſeſſed of ſome lands held in knight's ſervice, and others in ſoccage, the widow has her dower out of the ſoccage lands, as being *la plus belle parte*, i. e. the beſt.

To ENDUE [of *endouer*, Fr.] to qualify, ſupply or furniſh with.

To ENDU'RE [*endurer*, F. of *durare*, L.] to ſuffer or undergo.

ENDY'MION, according to the poets, the ſon of *Æthlius* and grandſon of *Jupiter*, who having taken him up to heaven he attempted to violate the chaſtity of *Juno*, whereupon *Jupiter* caſt him into 2 perpetual ſleep, or, as others write, for 30 years. *Diana* became enamour'd with him, and hid him from the ſight of *Jupiter* in a cave of *Latmos*; and not being able to enjoy him by day, quitted heaven a-nights, and had many children by him,

No man knows better what is good than he who hath ENDURED **Evil.**

They who live in an uninterrupted courſe of health, or any other happineſs, are not ſo ſenſible of what they enjoy, as one who has experienc'd the contrary, according to another ſaying. *No one knows the value of health but he who wants it.*

ENDY'MION, a certain ſhepherd, whom (as the poets feign *Diana* or the *Moon* being enamoured with) ſhe caſt into a deep ſleep in mount *Latmus* in *Anatolia*, that ſhe might kiſs him. The moral of this fable ſeems to be, that *Endymion* very much ſtudied the motions of the moon, and for that end was wont to paſs the nights in retired places in mount *Latmus*, that he might behold her with leſs interruption. To him is attributed the finding out of the courſe of the moon.

ENECATED [*enecatus* L.] killed,

ENE'MA [ἔνεμα of ἐνίημι, Gr. to ſend in] a clyſter·

E'NEMY [*ennemi*, F. *inimico*, It. *enemigo*, Sp. of *inimicus*, L.] an adverſary or one who is againſt one.

He who has Servants is ſure of ENEMIES.

Sp. *Qui én ha criados, ha enemìgos ne eſcuſádos.*

That is, is ſure of having thoſe about him, who will take eve- opportunity of pilfering and pillaging him.

ENE'NTHIUS }
ENENTHSEIR } a certain deity of the *Phænicians.*

ENEO'REMA }
ENÆOREMA } [ἐναιόρεμα of ἀναιρέω, Gr. to lift up] thoſe contents of the urine which float about in the middle, reſembling a cloud.

ENERGE'TICAL [*energique*, F. *energico* It. *energeticus*, L. ἐνεργετικὸς, Gr.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGE'TICAL *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] i, e· ſuch particles or bodies which are eminently active, and produce manifeſt operations of different natures, according to the various circumſtances or motions of thoſe bodies or particles.

ENERGE'TICALNESS [of ἐνεργετικὸς, Gr.] energy.

ENERGU'MENI *Dæmoniaci*, men poſſeſſed with unclean ſpirits, Gr. of L.

ENERGUMENUS [with *Divines*] a term uſed to ſignify a perſon poſſeſſed with the devil or an evil ſpirit.

E'NERGY [*energie*, F. *energia*, It. Sp. and L. ἐνεργία, Gr.] effectual working, efficacy, force.

ENERGY [with *Phyſicians*] a ſtirring about, or operation of the animal ſpirits.

ENERGY [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein great force of expreſſion is uſed.

To E'NERVATE [*énerver* F. *ſnervare*, It. *enervár*, Sp. *enervatum*, L.] to ſpoil or take away the force of the nerves and ſinews; to make feeble, to take away vigour of body or mind.

E'NERVATEDNESS [of *enervatus*, L.] enfeebledneſs.

ENERVA'TION, a weakening or enfeebling, L.

ENERVATION [with *Surgeons*] a weakneſs about the nerves and tendons.

ENE'RVITY [*enervitas* L.] weakneſs of the nerves, *&c.*

E'NEYA [in the practick of of *Scotland*] the principal part of an inhetitance, which deſcends to the eldeſt ſon.

ENFANS *Perdues* [F. *loſt children*] the ſoldiers who march at the head of a body of forces, appointed to ſuſtain them, in order to make an attack, begin an aſſault, *&c.*

To ENFEE'BLE [of *en* and *feeble*, or *affoiblir* F.] to make weak.

ENFILA'DE, [in *Archit.*] a ribble row of rooms, doors, *&c.* alſo a train of diſcourſe, *F.*

ENFILADE [*Military Art*] the ſituation of a poſt that can diſcover and ſcour all the length of a ſtrait line; which by that means is rendred almoſt defenceleſs, *F.*

To ENFILADE [*enfiler* F.] to ſcour or ſweep with the cannon a whole right line at once.

ENFILADE [of *en* in and *filum* L. a thread] a ſeries or continuation of ſeveral things diſpos'd as it were in the ſame thread or line.

ENFILE' [in *Fortif.*] the curtain or rampart that is to ſweep the whole length of it with the cannon. *F.*

To ENF'ORCE [*enforcér*, F.] to conſtrain or force to do a thing.

To ENFRA'NCHISE [of *affranchir*, F.] to make a perſon a free-man or a free deniſon; to incorporate him into a ſociety or body politick.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, [*affranchiſſement*, F.] ſuch a making free or incorporating.

Eo ENGAGE [*engager*, Fr.] to perſuade or draw in; to oblige or bind, to mortgage or pawn; to take upon one's ſelf or paſs one's word; alſo to encounter or fight.

ENGA'GEMENT, a promiſe, obligation or tie; alſo a fight or combat, *E.*

ENGASTRYMY'THOS [of ἐν in, γαςὴρ the belly, and μῦθος a word, Gr.] one who emits ſounds like the voice of one ſpeaking out of the ſtomach or belly, without uſing the organs of ſpeech; ſuch as authors relate was the manner of the *Pythian* propheteſs.

To ENGE'NDER [*engendrer*, F. *ingenerare*, It. *engendrar*, Sp.] to beget, to breed; it is moſt commonly applied to animals, not to human nature; which yet are produced by the ordinary methods of generation.

ENGI'NE, [*engin*, F. *ingegno*, It. *ingênio*, Sp.] any mechanick inſtrument to produce any conſiderable effect, which cannot be ſo eaſily and expeditiouſly performed by the bare uſe of mens hands, as raiſing heavy weights, water, quenching fires, *&c.*

ENGI'NE [in a *Figurative* ſenſe] an artifice, contrivance or device, F.

ENGINEE'R, [*ingenieur*, F. *ingegnare*, It. *ingeniáro*, Sp.] a perſon well skilled in the contrivance, building and repairing of forts, *&c*, alſo in the method of attacking and defending all ſorts of fortified places.

ENGINEE'RY, the art of an engineer.

ENGI'SOMA [ἐγγίσωμα of ἐγγίζω to approach, Gr.] a fracture of the ſcull, whereby the bone ſinks to the inner membrane or skin of the brain, and preſſes upon it; alſo the name of an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in operations in ſuch caſes.

ENGLAND, is by ſome thus characterized, *viz.* a Paradiſe to women, a Purgatory or men, but a Hell for horſes.

ENGLANTE' [in *Heraldry*] bearing acorns, *F*

ENGLECE'RIE }
ENGLICHE'RIE }
ENGLESCY'RE } [*Old Law* Term] the being an *Engliſhman*, and anciently uſed in oppoſition to *Francigena*, which was uſed to ſignifie any foreigner.

E'NGLISH, of or pertaining to *England.*

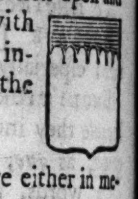
ENGO'NASI }
ENGO'NASIS } [ἐγγόνασις, Gr. a bowing of the knee] a northern conſtellation. conſiſting of about 48 ſtars, ſo called from the figure (repreſented on the celeſtial globe) of *Hercules* bearing upon his right knee, and endeavouring to bruiſe a dragon's head with his left foot.

ENGO'RGED, ſticking in the throat.

ENGO'NIOS [with *Anatomiſts*] the bending of the arm or leg,

To ENGRA'FF }
To ENGRAFT } [this verb ſeems to be deriv'd of two F. verbs, *enter* and *greffer*, either of which has the ſame ſignification, or of *en* and *greffer*, F.] to put grafts into trees, to inoculate.

ENGRAI'LD }
ENGRESLE' } [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *grêle*, F. hail, and ſignifies that the hail has fallen upon and broken off the edges, leaving them ragged, or with half rounds ſtruck out of them, and differs from indented, which has ſtraight lines, whereas in theſe the breaches are circular. See the eſcutcheon.



To ENGRA'VE [*engraver*, F.] to cut any figure either in metal or wood.

ENGRAVER [*graveur*, F.] one whoſe trade it is to engrave.

To ENGRO'SS [of *en* and *groſſoyer*, F.] to write the rude draught of a thing fair over.

To ENGROSS [in *Traffick*] is to buy up all, or a great quantity of a commodity, to enhance or raiſe the price of it.

ENGUICHE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the great mouth of an hunting horn, having a rim of a different colour from the horn it ſelf, *F.*

E'NGYSCOPE [*engyſcopium.* L. of ἐγγὺς near, and σκοπέω to view *Gr.*] an inſtrument for the viewing of ſmall bodies the more diſtinctly; ſo called becauſe it brings the eye much nearer to them, ſo as to cauſe them to appear, as having larger parts and dimenſions; the ſame as a microſcope.

To ENHA'NCE }
To ENHA'UNCE } [*enhauſſer*, F.] to advance or raiſe the price.

ENHA'NCEMENT, an advancing or raiſing the price of.

ENHARMO'NICAL }
ENHARMO'NICK } of or pertaining to enharmonick muſick.

ENHARMONICK *Muſick*, a particular manner of tuning the Voice, and diſpoſing the intervals with ſuch art, that the melody becomes more moving. The laſt of the three kinds of muſick uſed by the ancients, and abounding in *Dieſes* or *Sharps.* See *Cromatick* and *Diatonick.*

ERHARMO'NICAL *Dieſis* [in *Muſick*] is the difference between the greater and leſſer ſemi-tone.

ENI'GMA [*enigme*, F. *enima*, Sp. *enigma*, It. *Ænigma* or *ænigma*, L. Αἴνιγμα, Gr.] an obſcure allegory, in which the natural ſenſe cannot be immediately perceived; a riddle, *L.*

ENIGMA'TICAL }
ENIGMA'TICK } [*enigmatique*, F. *enigmatico*, It. *enimatico*, Sp· *ænigmaticus*, L. of αἰνιγματικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to *Enigma's*-

ENIGMA'TICALLY [of αἰνιγματικὸς, Gr.] by way of riddle.

ENI'GMATIST [αἰνιγματιςὴς, Gr.] a maker or propoſer of *Enigma's* or riddles.

To ENJOI'N [*enjoindre*, F· *ingiugnere*, It. *injungere*, L.] to bid, order, charge or command.

To ENJOY' [of *en* & *jouir*, F.] to have the uſe, benefit and profit of, to take pleaſure in.

Enjo'yment [*jouiſſance*, F.] enjoying, poſſeſſing, poſſeſſion; lſo joy, pleaſure.

Eni'xum *Sal* [with *Chymiſts*] that which partakes both of the ature of an *acid* and an *alkali*, as common ſalt, nitre, allum, *&c.* which alſo they otherwiſe call a neutral ſalt.

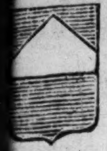
To Enlarge, [of *en* and *large* F of *largus* L.] to amplify, to xtend, to make larger.

To Enla'rge *a Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is to make him go arge; that is, to embrace more ground than he covered. This s done when a horſe works upon a round, or upon volts, and pproaches too near the centre.

Enla'rgement, a making larger, amplification. *&c.* alſo a eing ſet free from impriſonment.

To Enli'ghten [of *en* and lihtan, *Sax.* **lichten** *Du.* and G.] to put light into, to give light to, to make clear or evident.

To Enli'ven [of *en* and libban, *Sax.* **leben** *Du.* **leben** *G.*] to ut life into, to make lively or briſk.



Enmanche' [in *Heraldry*] is derived from *manche*, F. a ſleeve, and is when the chief has lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the ſides, to about half the breadth of the chief, ſignifying as if it had ſleeves on it.

E'nmity [*inimitié*, F. *inimicizia*, It. *enemicicia*, Sp. *inimicitia*, L.] hatred, grudge, variance, ſtrife, falling out.

Ennea'd [ἐννεὰς, Gr.] the number Nine·

Enneadecate'rides [of ἔννεα and δεκατέσσαρες, Gr.] a revolution of nineteen years, otherwiſe called the Lunar Cycle or Golden Number, *Aſtron.*

Enne'agon [of ἔννεα nine, and γωνία, Gr an angle] a regular geometrical figure, of equal ſides and nine angles,

Ennea'tical } [of ἐννεάκις, Gr.] of or pertaining to the
Ennea'tick } number nine, as *Enneatical Days*, every ninth day of ſickneſs.

Ennea'tical *Year*, every ninth year of a man's life.

Ennee'meris [ἐννεημερὶς, Gr.] a grammatical figure in *Latin* and *Greek* verſe, which is a *Cæſura* after the fourth foot in the ninth ſyllable of the verſe, which odd ſyllable ending the word, helps to make the next foot with the following word, as in this verſe,

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

In which all the four branches of the *Cæſura* are found, as *Trimemeris*, *Penthememeris*, *Hepthimemeris* and *Eneememeris*.

Ennea'logy [*ennealogia*, L. of ἐννεαλογία, Gr.] a ſpeaking or treating of nine points; alſo an oration or treatiſe divided into nine parts or chapters.

Enneaphy'llon [ἐννεαφύλλον, Gr.] the plant Dog's-tooth violet, *L.*

To enno'ble [*anoblir*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, *ennoblir*, F. in in the latter.] to make noble, to render more renowned.

Enno'blement, [*anobliſſement*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, *ennobliſſement*, F. in the latter.] a making noble; alſo a being ennobled or made noble.

Enoch'*s Pillars*, two pillars ſaid to have been erected by *Enoch* the ſon of *Seth*, the one of brick, and the other of ſtone, upon which the whole art of aſtronomy is ſaid to be engraven.

Enoda'tion, an untying a knot; a making any difficulty plain.

Enoda'tion [in *Husbandry*] the cutting away the knots of trees, L.

Eno'rmous [*enorme*, F. *enorme*, It. and Sp. *enormis*, L.] out of rule or ſquare; alſo exceeding great, heinous.

Enormously, heinouſly.

Eno'rmousness [*enormité*, F. *enormitá*, It. *enormidàd*, Sp. of *enormitas*, L.] heinouſneſs.

Eno'rmity [*enormitas*, L.] heinouſneſs, a high miſdemeanour.

Eno'rthrosis [of ἐνόρθρωσις, or rather ἐνάρθρωσις, Gr.] a kind of looſe jointing of the bones.

E'novated [*enovatus.* L.] become or made new.

Eno'ugh [**genoeg**, *Du.* **genug**, G. **nock**, *Dan.* ꝣenoh, or ꝣenoꝣ, *Sax.*] ſufficient.

Enough is as good as a Feaſt.

En pa'ssant, by the by, *F.*

To Enplee't [*Old Law* Term] to implead.

To Enqui're [*enquerir*, F. *inquirar*, Port. of *inquirere*, L.] to aſk, to ſeek after or ſearch diligently.

To Enra'ge [*enrager*, F.] to put into a rage, to provoke or make mad

Enragedly, furiouſly.

Enra'gedness, great rage, *&c.*

To Enrich [*enricher*, F. *arricchire* It. *enriquecér*, Sp.] to make rich.

Enri'chment [of *enrichir*, F.] the being made rich.

The F. ſay *Qui a aſſez, n' a plus rien à deſirer* (He that has enough has nothing more to deſire) the L. *Quod ſatis eſt, cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.* Hor. or, *ſatis eſt quod ſuficit; nimis eſt quod ſuffocat.* The G. ſay; **Ein vergnugter muht is taglich wohl leben** (A contented mind is a daily happineſs.) The F. ſay likewiſe; *on eſt aſſes riche quand on a le neceſſaire.* (Rich enough who has what is neceſſary.)

There's never Enough where nought is left.

It *non vi è à baſtanza ſe niente auvanza.* It is to beſure very difficult ſo contrive matters that there be no want, and at the ſame time nothing to ſpare.

Soon Enough is well Enough.

This proverb ſignifies that if a thing be well done, tho' it be long a doing, it is ſoon enough; for, according to another proverb, good and quick ſeldom meet. The L. ſay; *ſat cito ſi ſat bene.*

There are two Enoughs and you have got one of them.

That is *big* or *full enough* and *little enough* in this ſenſe it is generally us'd in anſwer to thoſe who, out of modeſty, ſay they have enough. It likewiſe ſignifies *good enough* and *bad enough*, and then is apply'd to perſons who, ſpeaking of others, or of themſelves, ſay they have parts qualifications or the like enough; ſignifying they have bad one's enough.

To Enroll *one's ſelf* [*s'enroller*, F.] as a ſoldier, or an apprentice. *&c.*

Enro'lment [of *s'enroller*, F.] an inrolling, *&c.*

Ens [in a *Philoſophical Senſe*] a being, whatever has any kind of exiſtence.

Ens [in *Metaphyſicks*] is apply'd in its moſt general ſenſe to every thing that the mind any way apprehends; and whereof it affirms or denies, proves or diſproves any thing.

Ens *Rationis* [with *Schoolmen*] an imaginary thing or creature of the brain, which exiſts no where but in the underſtanding or imagination, *L.*

Ens *Primum* [the firſt or chief eſſence according to the *Paracelſians*] the moſt efficacious part of any natural mixt body, either *animal*, *mineral* or *vegetable*, which they pretend to be able to ſeparate from them, and by them to perform wonderful things for the renewing and reſtoring of youth, *L.*

Ens *Veneris* [the being or eſſence of *Venus*, *i. e.* copper] a ſublimation of equal parts of *Cyprus Vitriol*, calcined to a dark colour, and *Sal Armoniack* into a yellow flower, L.

Ens [in *Phyſicks*] in a leſs general ſenſe, ſignifies ſomething that exiſts ſome way farther than in being conceiv'd or being capable of being perceived in the mind, which is called *Ens Poſitivum*, or *Reale.*

Ens [in *Pharmacy*, &c.] a term uſed of ſome things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredient they are drawn from in a little room.

Ens, in its proper or reſtrained ſenſe, is that to which there are real attributes belonging, or that which has a reality not only in the intellect, but in itſelf.

To Ensai'n } [with *Falconers*] to purge a hawk or falcon
To Ensea'm } from her glut and greaſe. (*eſſimer*, F.)

Ensa'mple, an example or pattern.

Ensee'led [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a hawk when a thread is drawn thro' his upper eye-lids, and faſtened under the beak to take away the ſight.

Ense'mble, together, or with one another, *F.*

Tout Ensemble [in *Architecture*] of a building, the whole work and compoſition conſidered together, and not in parts. all together in the bulk or whole.

Enshri'ned [of en and ꞅcꞃin, *Sax.* *ecran*, F. *ſcrinium*, L. a deſk or coffer] preſerved in a ſhrine or coffer, as a holy or ſacred thing.

E'nsiform [*enſiformis*, L.] in the ſhape of a ſword:

Ensifo'rmis *Cartilago* [with *Anatomiſts*] the loweſt part of the *Sternum*; called alſo *Mucronata*, L.

Ensi'ferous [*enſifer*, L.] bearing a ſword·

E'nsign [*enſeigne*, F. *enſéna*, Sp.] an officer in a company of foot ſoldiers who carries the flag or colours.

Ensign [in *Heraldry*] an eſcutcheon on which are painted the trophies of honour of a particular family.

Ensi'gne [*French Law* Term] bleeding or blood-letting; alſo let-blood, or blooded.

To Ensta'l [of en and ꞅtyllan, or ꞅtal, *Sax.*] to enter into the number, or create a knight of the garter.

Ensta'lment, ſuch a creation, or the ceremony of it.

To Ensu'e [*enſuivre*, F. *inſequere*, L.] to follow, to come after.

Enta'blement } [in *Architecture*] *Vitruvius* and *Vignola*
Enta'blature } call it *Ornament*; it ſignifies the *Architrave*, *Freeze* and *Cornice* together. Others call it *Trabeation*, and it is different in different orders. The words are borrowed from *Tabulatum* in *Latin*, *i. e.* a cieling, becauſe the freeze is ſuppoſed to be formed by the ends of *Joiſts*, which bear upon the *Architrave.*

E'ntabler [in *Horſemanſhip*] a word uſed in the academies, *&c.* apply'd to a horſe whoſe croup goes before his ſhoulders in working upon vaults; for in regular manage one half of the ſhoulders ought to go before the croup, *F.*

To Entai'l [*entailler*, F.] to make over an eſtate by way of *Entail.*

Entail [*entaille*, F.] a fee-tail or fee entailed, ſcanted or ſhortned, by which means the heir is limited or tied up to certain conditions.

To Enta'ngle [ſome derive it of *en* and ꞇanᵹle, *Sax.* a twig; becauſe birds are entangled with twigs dawbed with bird-lime; others of *en* and *tendicula*, L. a ſnare] to catch in a ſnare.

Ente [in *Heraldry*] graſted or ingrafted, this is, ſays a certain author, the fourth grand quarter of his majeſty K. *George*'s royal enſign, which he thus blazons, *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, impaled with ancient *Saxony enté en point*, F.

Ente *en Rond* [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies indented round, with this difference, that indented is formed of ſtrait lines in and out, but this is made of round ones in and out after the ſame manner.

Entelechi'a [ἐντελεχία, of ἐντελὴς and ἔχω, Gr. to have] the human mind or ſoul ſo called by *Ariſtotle*, as being the perfection of nature, and principle of motion. The ancient commentators on *Ariſtotle* interpreted ἐντελεχία by *actus*, L. meaning by that a kind of ſubſtantial form, by which *action* is produced in the body. But the moderns underſtand by ἐντελεχία a ſort of continued and perpetual motion and fit modification of matter, which qualifies the whole to be able to perform ſuch acts as are proper to it.

Ente'ndement [*entendement*, F.] the true ſenſe and meaning of a word or ſentence; thus a thing that is in doubt ſhall ſometimes be made by intendment.

Enter [*entre*, F. of *intra*, L] in the compoſition of engliſh words, ſignifies *between.*

To E'nter [*intrare*, L. *entrer*, F. *entrare*, It· *entràr*, Sp. and Port.] to go into; alſo to ſet down in writing; to note down in a book of accounts, *&c.*

To Enter [in *Carpentry*] is to let the tenon of a piece of timber into the mortiſe of another.

To Enter *of a Hawk* [*Falconry*] a term uſed when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

To Enter *a Ship* [*Sea* Term] to board her.

E'ntera [ἐντερα, Gr.] the bowels or entrails, *L.*

Enterable *goods* are ſuch as are not prohibited, but may be enter'd at the cuſtom-houſe.

To Entercha'nge [*enterchanger*, F.] to change mutually or reciprocally.

E'ntercourse [*entrecours*, F.] commerce or freedom of diſcourſe of one perſon to or with another.

Enterfe're. See *Interfere.*

Enterfe'ring [ſpoken of *Horſes*] an imperfection which cauſes them to go narrow behind with the hinder feet, ſo that they fret one foot againſt another, whence a hard, mattery ſcab ariſes which makes them go lame.

To Enterla'ce [*entrelaſſer*, F.] to lace between.

Enter-mewer [with *Falconers*] a hawk who changes the colour of her wings by degrees.

Enteroce'le ['εντερογχήλη, of ἔντερον a gut, and κήλη *Gr.* a rupture] a falling of the entrails, eſpecially of the gut called *Ileum*, through the widened proceſſes of the *Peritonæum*, into the groin or *Scrotum.*

Enteroce'lick [*enterocelicus*, L.] troubled with the rupture called *Enterocele*

To Enter-line [*Entreligner*, F.] to write between the lines.

Entero'logy ['εντερολογία, of ἔντερον and λέγω, *Gr.* to ſay] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of the entrails.

Entero'mphalos [εντερόμφαλος, of ἔντερον and ὀμφαλὸς, *Gr.* the navel] a rupture, when the entrails burſt out at the navel.

Enteroepiploce'le ['εντεροεπιπλοκήλη, of ἔντερον, ἐπίπλοον the caul, and κήλη, Gr.] a kind of rupture, when the caul and guts fall down together in the *Scrotum* or cod.

E'nteroepiplo'mphalos [of ἔντερον ἐπίπλοον and ὀμφαλὸς, *Gr.* the navel] a kind of *Exomphalos*, the ſame as *Eteromphalos.*

Entero *HYDROMPHALOS* [of ἔντερον, ὕδωρ, and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr.] a kind of *Exomphalos*, wherein, beſides a diſplacing and bunching out of the inteſtine, there is a deal of watery humours collected along with it.

To Enterpe'n [with *Falconers*] a term uſed of a hawk who is ſaid to enterpen, *i, e.* to have his feathers ſnarled or entangled.

To Enterplea'd to Enterplede [*enterplaider*, F.] to diſcuſs a point at *Common Law*, which falls out incidentally, before the principal cauſe can have an end.

Enterplea'der [in *Civil Law*] is called *Cognitio præjudicialis.*

To E'nterprize [of *entreprendre*, F. *intraprendere*, It. of *inter* and *prebendere*, L.] to undertake, to take in hand, to attempt.

An E'nterprize [*entrepriſe*, F.] and undertaking, attempt or deſign; and eſpecially in military affairs.

To Ente'r [*enterrer*, F.] to interr, to bury.

To Entertai'n [*entretenir*, F. *entretenèr*, Sp.] to lodge, to keep, to maintain; alſo to accept of or receive; alſo to treat of.

Entertai'ning, diverting, pleaſing.

Entertai'ningly, agreeably, divertingly.

Entertai'nment an entertaining, receiving, lodging, harbouring, *&c.* alſo treatment, hearty welcome.

E'nterview [with *Falconers*] the ſecond year of a hawk's age.

To Entha'lamize [*enthalamizare*, L.] to bring a bridegroom and bride to their bed-chamber.

Enthe'al }
Enthea'stical } [of ἔνθεος Gr.] inſpired.

Enthe'ated [*entbeatus*, L. ἔνθεος, Gr.] inſpired by God.

E'nthema [ἔνθεμα, Gr.] a medicine to ſtop bleeding.

Enthe'mata, graſs ſtuck into the clefts of trees.

To Enthra'l. See *to inthral.*

To Enthro'ne [*entroner*, F. *entronizàr*, Sp.] to place on the throne. See *to Inthrone.*

Enthu'siasm [*enthuſiaſme*, F. *entuſiaſmo*, It. *enthuſiaſmo* Sp. *enthuſiaſmus*, L. of ἐνθυσιασμὸς, of ἐνθυσιάζω, Gr. to inſpire.] a prophetick or poetick rage or fury, which tranſports the mind, raiſes and enflames the imagination, and makes it think and expreſs things extraordinary and ſurprizing.

Enthu'siast [*entouſiaſte*, F. *entuſiaſto*, It. *enthuſiaſtico*, Sp. of *enthuſiaſta* L. ἐνθυσιαςὴς, Gr.] one who pretends to be inſpired by the divine Spirit, and to have a true ſight and knowledge of things; one who is tranſported with imaginary revelations.

Enthusia'stical }
Enthusia'stick } [*entouſiaſtico*, It. *enthuſiaſtico*, Port. *enthuſiaſticus*, L. ἐνθυσιαςικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to enthuſiaſm.

Enthusia'stically [of ἐνθυσιαςικὸς, Gr.] in an enthuſiaſtical manner.

E'nthymem [*enthymema*, L. ἐνθυμήμα, of ἐνθυμέομαι, Gr. to conceive in the mind] a conception or idea of the mind.

Enthymem [with *Rhetoricians*] is when the concluding ſentence conſiſts of contraries.

Enthymem [in *Logick*] an argument conſiſting of only two propoſitions, an Antecedent and a Conſequent, deduced from it.

To Enti'ce [prob. of *en* and ꞇihꞇan, *Sax* to over-perſuade, or *attirer*, F,] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

Enti'cing, alluring, drawing in.

Enti'cingly, alluringly.

Enti'cement, an enticing, an allurement, *&c.*

Enti'er [with *Horſemen*] a ſort of reſtif horſe that refuſes to turn, and is ſo far from following or obſerving the hand, that he reſiſts it, F.

Entie'rty [*entierité*, F.] (*Law Word*) intireneſs or the whole, as diſtinguiſhed from moiety or half, *F.*

Entire, [*entier*, F. *entiro*, Sp.] whole, undivided.

Enti're *Pertingents* [*Heraldry*] are lines which run the longeſt way of the partition of the ſhield, without touching the centre.

Entire *Pertranſient* [*Heraldry*] a line which croſſes the middle of the ſhield or eſcutcheon, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of its poſition.

Entire *Tenancy* [in *Com. Law*] is contra-diſtinguiſhed to ſeveral tenancy; and ſignifies a ſole poſſeſſion in one man, whereas the other denotes a joint or common one in ſeveral.

Entirely, wholly.

E'ntitative [*entitativus*, L.] when a thing is taken according to its eſſence, form or being.

Entitative, implies an abſtraction or retrenchment of all the circumſtances from a thing under conſideration.

E'ntity [*entité*, F. *entitá*, It. in the *School Philoſophy*] a phyſical *Ens* or Being, conſidered according to what it is in its phyſical capacity.

E'ntoyer }
E'ntoire } in *Heraldry*] is uſed by ſome to ſignify a bordure charged intirely with things without life,

Ento'rses, wrenches of the paſtern in horſes, *F.*

E'ntrails [*entrailles*, F.] the inwards, bowels or guts, generally underſtood to include the contents of the three cavities, the head, breaſt and belly, it has no ſingular number.

E'ntrance [of *intrare*, L.] entry or going in, admittance; alſo a door, paſſage, *&c.*

To Entra'p [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a trap, to inſnare.

E'ntranc'd, being in a trance. See *Intranced.*

Entra'ves, two entravons join'd by an iron chain, 7 or 8 inches long, *F.*

E'ntravons, locks for horſes paſterns, being pieces of leather two fingers broad, turned up and ſtuff'd on the inſide, to prevent hurting the paſtern, *F.*

Entre *ad communem legem*, a writ that lies where a tenant for term of his own, or another's life, or a tenant by courteſy, or in dower, aliens or makes over lands, and dies, then the party in reverſion ſhall have this writ againſt whomſoever is in poſſeſſion.

Entre' }
Entree } [in *Muſick Books*] a particular ſort of air

To Entrea't [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earneſtly or beſeech; to court with fair words; alſo to treat of, or handle a matter.

Entre'nchyta [of ἔντερον a bowel, and ἐγχύω, Gr. to pour in] a clyſter-pipe, called alſo *Siphon* or *Syringa.*

ENTREA'TY [of *en* and *traite*, F.] requeſt, ſupplication, *&c.*

E'NTREPAS [with *Horſemen*] a broken pace or goingof a horſe, and properly a broken amble, that is neither walk nor trot, but has ſomething of an amble, *F.*

ENTRESO'LE [in *Architecture*] a kind of little ſtory, contrived occaſionally at the top of the firſt ſtory, for the conveniency of a wardrobe, *&c.* It is alſo called *Mezanzine.*

ENTRING *a Ship* [in a *Fight*] is the boarding or getting into her.

ENTRING *Ladder* [of a *Ship*] a ladder to go in an out of a ſhip.

ENTRING *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a rope tied by the ſide of it to hold by, as a perſon goes up the entring ladder or wales.

ENTRU'SION, a forcible, or violent or unlawful entering into lands or tenements, void of a poſſeſſor, by one who has no right to them.

ENTRUSION *de Garde*, a writ lying where an infant within age enters into lands, and holds his lord out. *Fr.*

To ENTRU'ST. See *Intruſt.*

E'NTRY [*entrée*, F. *entrata*, It. *entrada*, Sp. and Port.] entering or coming in, a paſſage.

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking poſſeſſion of lands.

ENTRY [with *Merchants*] the ſetting down the particulars of trade in their books of accounts.

To make an ENTRY *of Goods* [at the *Cuſtom-Houſe*] is the paſſing the bills through the hands of the proper officers.

ENTRY *ad communem legem.* See *Entre*, &c.

ENTRY, a ſolemn reception or ceremony performed by kings, princes or embaſſadors, upon their firſt entering a city, or upon their return from ſome ſucceſsful expedition, by the way of triumph.

ENTRY *ad terminum qui præteriit*, a writ which lies for a leſſor, in caſe lands being let to a man for the life of another and he for whoſe life the lands are leaſed dies, and the leſſee or tenant holds over his term. *L.*

ENTRY *Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti*, or entry for marriage promiſed, a writ lying where lands or tenements are given to a man, upon condition that he take the donor to wife within a certain time, and he either does not marry her within the time appointed, or eſpouſes another, or otherwiſe diſables himſelf from performing the condition, *L.*

ENTRY *in caſu proviſo*, a writ lying for one in reverſion which he ſhall have againſt a tenant for life or in courteſy, who aliens in fee. *L.*

ENTRY *ſine aſcenſu capituli*, is a writ lying when an abbot, prior, or ſuch as has a convent or common ſeal, aliens lands or tenements which are the church's right, without the aſſent of the convent or chapter, and dies, *&c.*

ENTRY *per le cui & poſt*, a writ which lies for a man diſſeized or turned out of his freehold, when the diſſeizor aliens and dies in poſſeſſion, and his heir enters.

E'NTRIES [with *Hunters*] places or thickets through which deer are diſcovered lately to have paſſed.

ENTY'POSIS [of ἐντυπω, *Gr.* to make an impreſſion] the *Acetabulum* or ſocket.

To ENTWI'NE [of *en* and ꞇpinan, *Sax.*] to twiſt or wind round about.

ENTY'POSIS [ἐντυποσις, Gr.] the jointing of the ſhoulder with the arm.

To ENU'BILATE [*enubilatum*, L.] to make clear.

ENU'BILOUS [*enubilus*, L.] fair, without clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE [*enucleatum*, L.] to take out the kernel.

ENUCLEA'TION, a taking out the kernel, *&c.*

ENUDA'TION, a making naked or plain, laying open, *&c.* L.

ENVE'LOP [in *Fortification*] a work of earth ſometimes in form of a parapet or breaſt-work, and ſometimes like a rampart with a breaſt-work to it, called alſo a *Conſervé*, a *Countergard*, a *Lunette*, a *Sillon*, &c.

To ENVEL'OP [*enveloper*, F.] to cover, wrap or fold up in any thing; alſo to ſurround with, to beſet; alſo to muffle up.

To ENVE'NOM [*envenomer*, F.] to infect with poiſon, to corrupt, *&c.*

To ENVI'RON [*environner*, F.] to encompaſs, ſurround or ſtand about.

ENVIRONNE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a figure, a lion or any other thing, encompaſſed about with other things, F.

An ENVI'RONMENT, an encompaſſing or being encompaſſed round.

ENVIOUS [*envieux*, F. *invidioſi*, It. *embidioſo*, Sp.] bearing envy againſt another.

ENVIOUSLY, [*invidioſe*, L.] in an envious manner.

E'NVIOUSNESS [*invidioſus*, of *invidia*, L.] envy, envious nature.

E'NULA, the herb Elecampane, *L.*

E'NULON [ἔνυλον, of ἐν *in*, and οὖλον a gum] the interior part of the gum.

ENU'MERABLE [*enumerabilis*, L.] numerable.

To ENU'MERATE [*enumerare*, It. *enumeratum*, L.] to number or reckon up.

To ENU'NCIATE [*enunciatum*, L.] to utter or pronounce.

ENU'NCIATIVE [*enunciativus*, L.] that may be ſhewed, uttered or pronounced.

ENUNCIATI'VELY [*enunciative*, L.] declaratively.

E'NVOY [*envoyé*, F. *inviato*, It. *embiado*, Sp. *enviado*, Port.] an accompliſh'd perſon, in degree lower than an embaſſador, ſent from one ſovereign prince or ſtate to another, upon ſome publick affairs.

To ENU'RE [of *en* and *uti*, L. to uſe] to accuſtom one's ſelf to.

To ENURE [in *Law*] to take place or effect, to be available or of force.

E'NURNY [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a bordure charged with beaſts, *&c.*

To E'NVY [*envier*, F. *invidiare*, It. *embidiàr*, Sp. *invidere*, L.] to grudge or be uneaſy at the good fortune of others.

Better be ENVY'D than pitied.

Je vaut mieu faire envie que pitié It. *pui toſto invidia che compaſſione.* Gr. Φθονέεσθαι κρέσσον ἐστιν ἢ οἰκτείρεσθαι, *her.* in *thal*, L. *malo invidiam quam miſericordiam.* The meaning of all which is no more; than that it is better to be in that ſtate, or in thoſe circumſtances of life, which may raiſe envy; than to be the objects of other men's compaſſion. the conſideration of which may ſerve as an admonition to us to employ our utmoſt diligence, and all lawful means to attain at leaſt to ſuch a condition of life as may exempt us from pity

ENVY [*invidia*, It. and L. *envie*, F. *embidia* Sp. *emveja*, *por*] an uneaſineſs or grief, ariſing from beholding the good qualities or proſperity of others.

ENVY [*Hieroglyphically*] an envious perſon was repreſented by the water-ſerpent *Hydra*, becauſe of its proceeding from corruption and mud; intimating, that perſons that entertain this ungrateful paſſion in their breaſts, are of ſuch ſordid diſpoſition, that they ſeem to be made up of mud and baſeneſs.

Envy was painted by the ancients in a garment of a diſcoloured green colour, full of eyes, and glaring, of a livid complexion, a hideous frightful form, her face, full of wrinkles, adders on her head inſtead of hair; holding in one hand 3. ſerpents, and in the other an hydra with ſeven heads, and another ſerpent gnawing her boſom.

To ENWO'RTHY [of *en* and pyꞃꞇhe, Sax.] to render one's ſelf worthy of, illuſtrious or noble.

To ENWRA'P [of *en* and hpeoꞃꝼian, *Sax.*] to wrap up in.

ENY'STRON [of ἀνύω, *Gr.* to perfect] the laſt or 4th ventricle in animals that chew the cud, which compleats the digeſtion.

EODE'RBRICE [of Eoꝺoꞃ a hedge, nnd bꞃice, *Sax.* a breaking] a hedge-breaking.

EO'LIAN, of or belonging to *Æolus.*

EOLI'PYLE [of αἰόλυ, of *Æolus*and πύλαι, *Gr.* gates] an inſtrument in hydraulicks, being a round ball of iron or copper, with a tail to it, which being filled with water, and thus expoſed to the fire, produces a vehement blaſt of wind.

EPACMA'STICA [of ἐπακμαστικὸς, Gr.] a fever which grows continually ſtronger.

E'PACT [ἐπάκτα, Gr. *i. e.* additional ſupply] is a number whereby is noted the exceſs of the *Solar* year above the *Lunar*, whereby the age of the moon every year may be found out; for the *Solar* year conſiſting of 365 days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the *Solar* year; but thereby in 19 years the moon finiſhes twenty times twelve lunations, gets up one whole *Solar year*; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years; for the firſt year afterwards the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days, which is called the *Epact* of that year; the third year 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, caſt that away, and three ſhall be the *Epact* of that year, and ſo on.

EPACT *of the Year*, [with *Aſtronomers*] is the age of the moon at the beginning of every year; *i. e.* the time between the firſt minute of the firſt day of *January* and the laſt new moon of the foregoing year.

EPAGO'GE [ἐπαγωγὴ of ἐπάγω, *Gr.* to introduce] an importing or bringing in; alſo an examining of or diſcourſing with one by croſs queſtions or interrogatories, L.

EPAGO'GIUM, the foreskin of the *Penis*, L.

EPAINE'TICK *Poem* [of ἔπαινος, *Gr.* praiſe] comprehends the *Hymn*, the *Epithalamium*, the *Genethliacon*, or what elſe tends to the praiſe or congratulation of the Divine perſons and perſons eminent upon earth.

EPANADI'PLOSIS [ἐπαναδίπλωσις of ἐπαναδιπλόω, *Gr.*] a redoubling, L.

EPANADI'PLOSIS [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when they begin and end a ſentence with the ſame words, as *Kind to his friends, and to his enemies kind.* In *Latin* this figure is called *Incluſio.*

EPANADIPLOSIS [with *Phyſicians*] the frequent redoublings or returns of fevers.

EPANA'LEPSIS [ἐπανάληψις of ἐπαναλαμβάνω, *Gr.* to repeat] a repetition.

Epanalepsis [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, in which the ſame word is repeated for enforcement-ſake, eſpecially after a parentheſis; as, *it is manifeſt they have erred, it is manifeſt.*

Epana'phora [ἐπανάφορα of ἐπαναφέρω, *Gr.* I refer] *i. e.* a reference.

Epanaphora [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when the ſame word begins ſeveral ſentences or clauſes; as, *hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, hic nemus.*

Epa'nodos [ἐπάνοδος, of ἐπὶ and ἄνοδος, *Gr.* aſcent] a return.

Epanodos [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, when the ſame ſound or word is twice repeated in ſeveral ſentences, or in the ſame ſentence, as

Neither the Light without its Sun,
Nor yet the Sun without its Light.

Epano'rthosis [ἐπανόρθωσις of ἐπανορθόω, *Gr.* to correct] correction or amendment, a reſtoring to the former ſtate.

Epanorthosis [with *Rhetoricians*] is when a perſon in a paſſion ſeems never to be ſatisfied with what he has ſaid. The warmth of his paſſion puſhing him on ſtill to go farther; Thinking the words he has made uſe of already will not be ſtrong enough, he finds fault with his former expreſſions as too faint and weak, and corrects his diſcourſe by adding others that are more ſtrong, as

O clementia, ſeu patientia mira!

Epaphæ'resis [ἐπαφαίρησις, of ἐπί over and above, and ἀφαιρέω, *Gr.* to take away] a cutting or clipping over again, L.

Epaphæresis [with *Phyſicians*] a repeated blood-letting, or any repeated evacuation.

Epahæ'resis [with *Surgeons*] an reiterated or repeated phlebotomy.

E'parch [ἔπαρχος, Gr.] the preſident of a province.

Epa'rmata [ἐπάρματα of ἐπαίρω, *Gr.* to lift up] ſwellings of the glandules, or kernels behind the ears called *Parotides.*

E'parer [in *Horſemanſhip*] a word uſed in the manage to ſignify the flinging of a horſe, or his yerking and ſtriking out with his hind legs, *F.*

Epau'le, a ſhoulder, *F.*

Epaule [in *Fort.*] is the ſhoulder or baſtion of an angle of the *epaule.*

Epau'lment, a ſhouldering-piece, F.

Epau'lment [in *Fortif.*] is a demi-baſtion or ſquare *Orillon*, a maſs of earth, of near a ſquare figure, faced with a wall to cover the cannon of a caſemate.

Epaulment, is alſo a ſide-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags or baskets full of earth, or with faggots loaded with earth.

Epau'xesis [ἐπαύξησις, Gr.] an increaſe, a rhetorical figure.

Epe'nthesis [in *Grammar*] the putting of a letter or ſyllable in the middle of a word, as *Relligio* for *Religio*, *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

Epexe'gesis [ἐπεξήγησις, Gr.] a plainer interpretation of of that, which was mentioned before.

E'pha [איפה, *Heb.*] a meaſure among the *Hebrews* containing dry, 3 pecks, 3 pints, 12 ſolid inches, and 4 decimal parts; and in liquid things, 4 gallons, 4 pints and 15 ſolid inches wine meaſure.

Ephe'beum } [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſpace from the hypoga-
Ephe'bium } ſtrium or lower part of the belly to the privy parts, *L.*

Ephebi'a } [ἐφήβεια, Gr.] the age of a ſtripling at the
Ephebe'ity } entrance of the 15th year.

Ephe'dra [ἐφέδρα, Gr.] the herb horſe-tail, *L.*

Ephe'lcis [ἐφελκὶς, Gr.] a bloody ſubſtance brought up in ſpitting of blood; alſo a ſhell or cruſt which is brought over ulcers.

Ephelæ'um [with *Anatomiſts*] the place from the hypogaſtrium or part of the abdomen to the ſecrets.

Ephelis [ἐφηλὶς, Gr.] a ſpot or freckle which proceeds from ſun-burn.

Ephe'mera [of ἐπι and ἡμέρα, Gr. a day] a continual fever that laſts but one day.

Ephe'meres, birds or creatures that live but one day, and therefore hieroglyphically repreſented the ſhortneſs of man's life.

Epheme'rides [F. and L. *effemaeride*, It. ἐφημερίδες, Gr.] certain regiſters or Aſtronomical tables calculated to ſhew the daily motions of the planets, with their aſpects, places and other circumſtances throughout the year. Aſtrologers generally uſe thoſe journals in drawing horoſcopes and ſchemes of the heavens.

Ephemeri'dian, of or pertaining to an ephemeris.

Ephe'merine } [*ephemerinus*, L. ἐφημερινὸς, Gr.] belong-
Epheme'rian } ing to a journal, regiſter or day-book.

Ephe'meris [ἐφήμερις, Gr.] a regiſter or day-book, a journal.

Ephemeris [with *Aſtrologers*, &c.] a journal containing obſervations ralating to the heavenly bodies, eſpecially ſhewing their places at noon.

Ephe'meron } [ἐφήμερον, of ἐπὶ and ἡμέρα, Gr.] a kind
Epheme'rium } of plant that dies the ſame day it ſprings, a May-lily, meadow-ſaffron, a liriconſancy, *L.*

Ephe'merist [ἐφημεριστὴς, Gr.] a maker of ephemerides.

Ephesti'a [Ἐφαιστεία, Gr.] feſtivals held in the city of *Thebes* in honour of *Tireſias*, who is ſaid to have had a ſucceſſive mixture of man and woman; and therefore at that time they attired one firſt in a maſculine, and then in a feminine habit.

Ephe'tæ, certain judges at *Athens*, who try'd cauſes of manſlaughter, who were 50 in number, and were to be as many years old.

Ephia'ltes [Ἐφιάλτης, Gr.] a diſeaſe called the night-mare, chiefly affecting perſons aſleep, and lying on their backs, who fancy their wine-pipe and breaſt is oppreſs'd by ſome weight, and imagine that ſome ſpectre or demon ſtops their breath.

Ephi'drosis [ἐφίδρωσις, Gr.] a ſweating or diſcharging of humours through the pores of the skin.

Ephi'ppium [of ἐφίππια, Gr.] a ſaddle or other harneſs for a horſe.

Ephi'ppium [with *Anatomiſts*] part of the *os ſphenoides* or wedge like bone in which the pituitary glandule is placed.

Ephod [אפוד, *Heb.*] a garment worn by the prieſts of the Jews, which were of two ſorts; the firſt was made of gold and twiſted ſilk of purple ſcarlet, and fine linen with broider'd work, *&c.* this only was worn by the high prieſt, when he officiated; it covered the back and the breaſt, and on the ſhoulders were ſet two onyx ſtones, in which were engraven the names of the 12 ſons of *Jacob*, the 6 eldeſt on the right, and the 6 youngeſt on the left, that when he went into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* he might be put in remembrance to pray for the 12 tribes. There were others of linen for the inferior prieſts, *&c.*

Epia'la } [ἐπίαλος, Gr.] a continued fever proceeding
Epia'lus } from cold phlegm, wherein heat and cold is felt at the ſame time in every part of the body.

Epibate'rion [ἐπιβατήριον of ἐπιβαίνω I return] a ſpeech or a copy of verſes, returning thanks to the gods for a ſafe return from a long journey or voyage, made by ſome perſon of figure at an entertainment made for his friends.

Epi'bole [ἐπιβολὴ, Gr.] a caſting or putting in.

Epibole [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein the repetition of the ſame word at the beginning of ſeveral ſentences has reſpect to the matter; whereas in the figure Epanalepſis it has regard chiefly to the ſtile.

Epic vide *Epick.*

Epica'rpium [ἐπικάρπιον, *Gr.* of ἐπί upon and καρπὸς, *Gr.* the wriſt] a medicine outwardly applied to the wriſt like a plaſter or pultice, to drive away intermitting fevers.

Epi'cauma [ἐπι and καυμα, Gr.] a foul ſore or cruſty ulcer, that ſometimes happens to the black of the eye.

Epice'dium [ἐπικήδιον, Gr.] a funeral ſong or copy of verſes in praiſe of the dead.

E'picene [ἐπίκοινος, Gr.] common to both ſexes.

Epicene *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a gender which contains both ſexes under one termination, whether maſculine or feminine.

Epicera'sticks [ἐπικηράστικα, of ἐπι and κεράννυμι, Gr] medicines which by their emplaſtick virtue, *&c.* take away the force of, and moderate the acrimonious humours, and aſſwage the painful ſenſation of the parts affected.

Epicharikaky [of ἐπι upon, χαρά joy, and κακὸν, Gr. evil] a joy for the miſſortune of others.

Epichi'rema [ἐπιχείρημα, Gr.] an attempt or endeavour.

Epichi'rema [with *Logicians*] an argument for proving or clearing of any matter, eſpecially ſuch an one as conſiſts of many propoſitions, depending one upon another; whereby at laſt ſome particular point is made out.

Epichi'resis [ἐπιχείρησις, Gr.] an attempting, ſetting about, *&c.* L.

Epichiresis [with *Surgeons*] a dexterity or readineſs in diſſecting animal bodies.

Epicho'rdis [of ἐπὶ and χορδὴ, *Gr.* a ſtring or inteſtine] the meſentery.

Epick [ἐπικὸς of ἔπος, Gr. a word] a verſe pertaining to or conſiſting of hexameter or heroic verſe.

E'pick *Poem*, is a diſcourſe invented with art, to form the manners of men by inſtruction, deſigned under the allegories of ſome important action, which is related in verſe, after a probable, diverting and wonderful manner. *Boſſo* thus defines it; and it agrees very well with our idea of an Epick poem. Tho' *Ariſtotle* ſays Epick poetry makes uſe of diſcourſes in verſe and proſe, and *M. Dacier* agrees with him; but we in *England* have all our poetry in verſe at leaſt, if not in Rhime. And we rank diſcourſes in proſe, altho' there may be the texture of a fiction in them, among what we call fables, and allow nothing to be Epick poetry, but what is in verſe. See *Heroick Poem.*

Epick poeſy is not confined to obſerve unities of time and place. *Ariſtotle* ſays it has no ſettled time, and in that it differs from the Dramatick, And as to unity of place, that need not be obſerved, becauſe the poem is read as an hiſtory, which may be left off by the reader at pleaſure.

Epick *Poet*, one who writes ſuch verſes.

Epicks, Epick poetry.

Epico'lick *Regions* [of ἐπὶ and κοῖλ۞ hollow, whence the word *colon* is deriv'd] that ſpace on both ſides over the gut *colon*.

Epicli'ntæ [ἐπικλίντα of ἐπικλίνω, Gr. to incline] earthquakes that move ſidelong.

Epico'phosis [of 'ἐπὶ and κωφότης, Gr.] deafneſs.

Epi'crasis ['ἐπίκρασις, Gr.] a mingling together or tempering, L,

Epi'crisis [in *Phyſick*] the making a judgment of a diſeaſe.

Epi'crisis ['ἐπίκεισις, Gr.] approbation, eſtimation, judgment. *L.*

Epicte'nion [of 'ἐπὶ and κτεὶς, Gr. the pubes] the part upon the pubes.

An E'picure [*epicurien*, F. *epicuro*, It. and Sp. of *Epicurus*, L.] one given to exceſs of gluttony and voluptuouſneſs.

Epicure'an [of *Epicurus*] a follower of the ſect of *Epicurus*.

Epicu'rean *Philoſophy*, in this atoms, ſpace and gravity are laid down as the principles of all things. *Epicurus* held that the univerſe conſiſted of atoms or corpuſcles of various forms, magnitudes and weights, which having been diſperſed at random through the *immenſe inane* or ſpace, fortuitouſly concurred into innumerable ſyſtems or worlds, which were thus formed and afterwards from time to time increaſed, and diſſolved again without any certain cauſe or deſign; without the intervention of any deity, or the intendance of any providence.

Epicure'anism } [*Epicuriſme*, F. *Epicuriſmo*, It.] the doc-
Epi'curism } trine or philoſophy of *Epicurus*; alſo the practice of an Epicure or voluptuous perſon; gluttony.

To Epicu'rize, to live voluptuouſly.

E'picycle [F. *epicielo*, It. and Sp. *epicyclus*, L, of 'ἐπίκυκλ۞, Gr] a little circle, whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or it is a ſmall orb, which being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its proper motion, and nevertheleſs carries the body of the planet faſtened to it, round about its proper centre by its own peculiar motion.

Epicy'cloid [in *Geometry*] a curve generated by the revolution of the point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

Epicy'ema ['ἐπεκύημα, Gr] the ſame as *Superfetation*, or the conceiving again before the firſt young is brought forth.

Epidemi'a ['ἐπιδημία, Gr.] a catching or contagious diſeaſe communicable from one to another, as the plague, pox, *&c.*

Epide'mical } [*epidemique*, F. *epidemico*, It. and Sp. *epi-*
Epide'mick } *demicus*, L. ἐπιδημικὸς, Gr.] common among all the people, univerſal.

Epide'mical *Diſeaſe*, a general or ſpreading diſorder, as a plague proceeding from ſome corruption or malignity in the air, which ſeizes great numbers of people in a little time.

Epide'mium [of 'ἐπὶ upon and δῆμος the people] the ſame as *Endemius*, but is frequently uſed in a more extended ſignification, to expreſs an infection which ſpreads itſelf over ſeveral countries or a large ſpace in a little time

Epide'micalness [ἐπιδεμικὸς, Gr.] univerſality of infection, *&c.*

Epide'rmis ['ἐπιδέρμις, Gr.] the ſcarf-skin of a man's body, *L.*

Epi'desis ['ἐπίδεσις, Gr.] the binding of a wound to ſtop blood.

Epide'smus [with *Surgeons*] a ligature, bandage or ſwathe for a wound or ſore, *L.*

Epidi'dymis } ['ἐπιδίδυμις, Gr.] a body of veſſels, the
Epididym'æ } figure of which reſembles crooked veins, llen with ill blood; the greater globe or bunch of which is ened to the back of the teſticles, and the leſſer to the veſſel t carries the *ſemen*, L.

Epigæ'um ['ἐπίγαιον, of 'ἐπὶ and γῆ, Gr. the earth] the wer part of a circle in which a planet moves, next to the th.

Epiga'strick *Artery* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the ack *Artery*, diſtributing itſelf among the muſcles of the *epigaium*.

Epiga'strick *Veins*, the flank veins.

Epiga'strion ['ἐπιγάςειον, Gr.] the fore-part of the *aben* or lower belly. The upper part of which is called the *ochondrium*, the middle *umbilicalis*, and the lower *hypogaum*, L.

pige'nema ['πιγένημα, Gr.] that which is added to any g over and above.

pigenema [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] that which happens to a ſe like a ſymptom.

piglutis [of ἐπὶ above, and γλουτὸς, *Gr.* the buttock] upper part of the buttocks.

piglo'ttis ['ἐπιγλῶττις, of 'ἐπὶ and γλῶττα, *Gr.* the ture of the *Larynx*] the fifth cartilage or griſtle of the *La*-, the cover of the flap of the wind-pipe; a thin, moveable lage in form of a leaf of ivy or little-tongue.

Epigo'natis ['ἐπιγόνατις. of 'ἐπὶ and γόνυ the knee, *Gr.*] the pattle-pan, or whirlbone of the knee,

E'pigram [*epigramme*, F. *epigráma*, Sp. *epigramma*, It. and L. of 'ἐπίγραμμα of 'ἐπὶ and γράμμα, Gr.] a ſhort poem or compoſition in verſe, treating of one only thing, and ending in ſome point or lively ingenious thought.

Epigra'mmatist [*epigrammatiſte*. F. *epigrammatiſta*, It. 'ἐπιγραμματιςὴς. Gr.] a maker of epigrams.

Epigra'mme [in *French Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing meat.

Epigra'phe ['ἐπιγραφὴ, Gr.] an inſcription or title on a ſtatue, *&c.*

E'pilepsy [*epilepſie*, F. *epileſſia*, It. *epilepſia*, Sp. and L. 'ἐπιληψία of 'ἐπιλαμβάνω, to invade or ſeize upon, Gr.] this diſeaſe is a convulſion of the whole body, which hinders or puts a ſtop to all animal actions, and proceeds from a diſorder in the brain.

Epilepsi'a *Inteſtinalis* [with *Phyſicians*] a convulſion, which ariſes from things that fret the bowels, a diſeaſe that frequently happens to children, *L.*

Epilepsi a *Puerorum* [with *Phyſicians*] convulſions with which infants are frequently ſeized, *L.*

Epile'ptical } [*epileptique*, F. *epiletico*, It. *epilepticus*. L.
Epile'ptick } of 'ἐπιληπτικὸς, Gr.] affected or troubled with an epilepſy.

Epile'pticks ['ἐπιληπτικὰ, Gr.] medicines good againſt epilepſies.

Epilo'gisma [of *epilogiſmus*, L. of 'ἐπιλόγισμος, Gr.] a computation or reckoning; alſo the opinion of *Phyſicians*, when conſulted concerning the cure of a diſeaſe.

E'pilogue [F. *epilogo*, It. and Sp. *epilogus*, L. of 'ἐπίλογος of 'ἐπὶ and λόγος, Gr.] in *Dramatick Poetry*, a ſpeech addreſſed to the audience, when the play is ended; uſually containing ſome reflections on ſome incidents in the play, and particularly thoſe of the part in the play acted by the actor who ſpeaks it.

Epi'logue [in *Rhetorick*] is the concluſion of an oration or recapitulation, wherein the orator ſums up or recapitulates the ſubſtance of his diſcourſe, that it may be kept freſh in the Minds of the auditors, who are frequently confuſed in their thoughts by the number and variety of the things they hear.

To Epi'logize [Ἐπιλογίζομαι, Gr.] to recite an epilogue, *&c.*

Epiloi'mica [Ἐπιλόμικὰ, of 'ἐπὶ and λοιμὸς, Gr. a peſtilence] medicines good againſt a peſtilence or Plague.

Epi'meles ['ἐπιμηλις, Gr.] the medlar, a fruit, *L.*

Epime'nia [*Law Word*] expences or gifts.

Epimeni'dium, a kind of Bolus, *L.*

Epimo'ne ['ἐπιμονὴ, Gr.] continuance, ſtay, perſeverance.

Epimone [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure by which the ſame cauſe is continued and perſiſted in, much in one form of Speech; alſo a repetition of the ſame word to move the Affection; *as thus, thus it pleaſed him*, &c.

Epimy'thium [of 'ἐπίμυθιον, Gr.] the moral of a Fable.

Epini'cion ['ἐπινίκιον. Gr.] a triumphal ſong, or ſong for victory, alſo a feaſt or rejoycing on that account.

Epiny'ctides ['ἐπινυκτιδες, Gr.] pimples that are painful in the Night, and ſend forth matter; alſo a ſore in the Eye, that renders the ſight dim, and makes the corners of the Eye Water.

Epiparoxi'smus [of 'ἐπὶ and παροξισμὸς, Gr. a fit] a term which Phyſicians uſe when a Patient is ſeized with more fits in a Feaver than are uſual.

Epipedo'metry [of ἐπὶ, *pedes*, L. of a Foot, and μέτρεῖν, Gr. *meaſure*] the menſuration of Figures that ſtand upon the ſame baſe.

Epiphæno'mena [of 'ἐπι and φαινόμενα, Gr.] ſigns in diſeaſes, which appear afterwards.

Epi'phany, [*Epiphanie*, F. *Epifania*, It. and Sp. *Epiphania*, L. 'ἐπιφανεια, of 'ἐπι and φαίνω. Gr. to appear] an appearing of a light, a manifeſtation.

Epiphany, a church feſtival celebrated on the 12th day after *Chriſtmas*, or the Nativity of our Saviour, in commemoration of his being manifeſted to the *Gentiles*, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing Star, which conducted the *Magi* to the place where he was.

Epipho'nema ['ἐπιφώνημα of 'ἐπιφωνέω, Gr. to call upon] is an exclamation containing ſome ſentence of more than ordinary ſenſe, which is placed at the end of a diſcourſe. It is like the laſt blow, where 2 perſons have been fighting, and gives the Auditory a cloſe and lively reflection on the ſubject that has been treated on. *Virgil* gives us an example of an *Epiphonema*.

——Tantæne animis cæleſtibus iræ!
What ſo great Wrath in heavenly Minds!

Epi'phora [ἐπιφορὰ, Gr.] an attack and onſet.

Ehiphora [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which a word is repeated at the end of ſeveral ſentences; but differs from *Epiſtrophe*, in that it has reſpect chiefly to the matter.

Epiphora [with *Logicians*] a concluſion or conſequence drawn from the aſſumption in a ſyllogiſm.

Epiphora [with *Phyſicians*] a violent flowing of humours into any part, eſpecially the watering or dropping of the Eyes; occaſioned by thin rheum, which is commonly called *involuntary weeping*, and continually flows from the corners of the Eyes; alſo, the fall of water into the Cods, as in ſome kind of ruptures.

Epiphylosper'mous *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as bear their ſeed on the back of their leaves; and are the ſame that are called *Capillaries*.

Epi'physis [ἐπίφυσις of ἐπιφύω, G. to grow to] one bone which grows to another by a ſimple and immediate joyning; but with ſome kind of enterance of one bone into the cavity of another.

Epiphysis *vermiformis* [*Anatomy*] two eminences of the *Cerebellum*, ſhaped like worms, which keep open the paſſage from the third to the fourth ventricle.

Epiplasma, a pultice, the ſame as *Cataplaſma*, L.

Epi'plexis [ἐπίπληξις, G.] an upbrading or taunting, chiding or rebuking, reproof, rebuke, *L.*

Epiplexsis [with *Retoricians*] a figure which by an elegant kind of upbrading, endeavours to convince.

Epiplo'ce [ἐπιπλοκὴ, Gr.] a folding in, a platting or interweaving.

Epiploce' [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure expreſſing a gradual riſing of one clauſe of a ſentence out of another, much after the manner of a climax, as *he having taken his houſe, he brought out his family, and having brought them out, ſlew them.*

Epiplo'ick, of or belonging to the *Epiploon*.

Epiplo'ides [ἐπιπλοειδὲς of ἐπίπλοον the caul, and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] a term apply'd to the arteries and veins, diſtributed through the ſubſtance of the *Epiploon* or caul.

Epiploi's *dextra* [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the cœliack artery, which runs thro the right ſide of the inner or hinder leaf of the *omentum* or caul, and the gut *Colon*, that is next to it. *L.*

Epiplois *ſiniſtra*, [*Anat.*] a branch of the cœliack artery that is beſtowed on the left ſide of the caul. It ſprings out of the lower end of the *Splenica*, and runs to the hinder leaf of the caul, and the *Colon* joined to it, *L.*

Epiplois *poſtica* [*Anatomy.*] a branch of the ſplenick artery, ſpringing out of the lower end of the *ſplenica*, and running to the hinder leaf of the caul.

Epiplooce'le [ἐπιπλοοκήλη of ἐπίπλοον the caul, and κήλη, Gr. a tumour] a kind of *Hernia* tumour or rupture, when the caul falls into the outward skin of the *ſcrotum*.

Epiploocomi'stes [of ἐπίπλοον and κομίζω, Gr. to carry] a fat, big-bellied man, that has a very great caul.

Epiploo'mphalum [with *Surgeons*] a rupture, when the navel ſtarts by reaſon of a caul that is ſwollen and fallen down, or the entrails bearing two hard upon it, *L.*

Epi'ploon [ἐπίπλοον, Gr.] the caul, a cover ſpread over the bowels in the ſhape of a net, and abouuding with blood-veſſels, whoſe uſe is to cheriſh the ſtomach and guts with its fat.

Epiplosarco'mphalos [of ἐπίπλοον, σὰρξ fleſh, and ὀμφαλὸς the navel, Gr.] a ſort of tumour of the exomphalos kind.

Epiporo'ma [ἐπιπώρωμα of ἐπιπωρόω to harden, Gr.] a kind of hard brawn in the joints.

E'pires, the great interpreter of the gods among the *Egyptians*. He was painted with the head of a hawk.

Episarci'dium [of ἐπὶ, and σαρκίδιον, Gr. a carbuncle] a kind of dropſy.

Epischi'on [ἐπισχιὸν, Gr.] the ſhare-bone.

Epi'scopacy [*epiſcopat*, F. *epiſcopato*, It. *epiſcopatus*, L. of ἐπισκοπὴ of ἐπισκοπέω, Gr. to take care of or overlook] church government by biſhops, or the ſtate or quality of epiſcopal government.

Epi'scopal [F. *epiſcopale*, It. *obiſpal*, Sp. *epiſcopalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a biſhop or epiſcopacy.

Episcopa'les *valvulæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] two thin skins or membranes in the pulmonary vein, which hinder the blood from flowing back to the heart.

Episcopa'lia [*Old Records*] the ſynodals, pentecoſtals, and other cuſtomary dues, which uſed anciently to be paid by the clergy to the biſhop of their dioceſs.

Episcopa'lians } thoſe of the epiſcopal party, and are
Episcopa'rians } retainers to the church of *England*.

Epi'scopate [*epiſcopat*, F. *epiſcopato*, It. *epiſcopatus*, L. of ἐπισκοπὴ, Gr.] the office of a biſhop.

Episco'picide [of *epiſcopus* a biſhop, and *cædere*, L. to kill] a killer, or the killing of a biſhop.

Episemasi'a [ἐπισημασία, Gr.] the very inſtant of time when a diſeaſe firſt ſeizes on a perſon.

Episode [F. *epiſodio*, It. and Sp. ἐπεισόδιον, Gr.] an entrance or coming in.

E'pisode [with *Poets*, &c] a ſeparate action or relation tackt to the principal ſubject, to furniſh the work with a variety of events, or to give a pleaſing diverſity.

Episo'dical [*epiſodique*, F.] of or belonging to an epiſode.

Episo'dic, ſaid of a poetical fable when it is ſwelled with unneceſſary incidents; and its epiſodes are not neceſſarily nor properly connected to each other.

Epispa'sticks [ἐπισπαστικὰ of ἐπισπάω, Gr, to attract] medicines which draw bliſters, or attract humours to the part.

Episphæ'ria [ἐπισφαιρία, of ἐπὶ above, and σφαῖρα a ſphere. Gr.] certain windings or turnings in the outward ſubſtance of the brain; that the ſanguiferous particles may paſs more freely.

Epista'tes [ἐπιστάτης of ἐπὶ over, and ἵστημι, Gr. I ſtand] a commander or perſon who has the direction and government of a people.

Epistemo'narch [of ἐπιστήμα ſcience. and ἀρχὴ dominion] a dignitary in the *Greek* church, whoſe office was to watch over the doctrines of the church, in every thing relating to the faith, and to inſpect and ſurvey them as a cenſor.

Epis'tle [*epitre*, F. *epiſtola*, It. Sp. and L.] a letter.

Epi'stler, one who reads the epiſtles in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Epi'stolar } [*epiſtolaire*, F. *epiſtolaris*, L.] of or per-
Epi'stolary } taining to epiſtles or letters.

Epi'stolographic [of *epiſtola*, L. and γραφικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the writing of letters or epiſtles.

Epistomi'a [ἐπιστομία, Gr.] the utmoſt gapings and meetings of veſſels.

Episto'mium [ἐπιστόμιον, Gr.] in *Hydraulicks*, a plug or inſtrument, by the application whereof an aperture may be opened and ſhut again at pleaſure.

Epistrophæ'us [of ἐπιστροφὴ, of ἐπὶ upon, and στρέφω to turn, Gr.] the firſt *Vertebra* of the neck, that turns round upon the axis or ſecond.

Epi'strophe [ἐπιστροφὴ, Gr.] a turning or alteration, a going back, *L.*

Epistrophe [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, wherein ſeveral ſentences end in the ſame word, as *ambition ſeeks to be next to the beſt, after that to be equal with the beſt, then to be chief and above the beſt*,

Episty'lium [ἐπιστύλιον, Gr.] that which is now called an *Architrave*, which is the firſt member of the *Entablature*, and is uſually broken into 2 or 3 diviſions termed *Faſciæ*, *i. e.* ſwathes, fillets, bands or liſts.

E'pitaph [*epitaphe*, F. *epitaffio*, It. *epitáfio*, Sp. *epitaphium*, L, ἐπιτάφιον of ἐπὶ τῷ τάφῳ, *i. e.* upon a tomb or monument Gr.] which, ſays a certain author, ſhould remember the name of the deceaſed and his progeny truly; his country and quality briefly; his life and virtues modeſtly, and his end chriſtianly, exhorting rather to examples than vain-glory.

Epi'tasis [ἐπίτασις of ἐπιτάσσω, *Gr.* to ſtretch out] a ſtretching or ſtraining; vehemence, intenſeneſs; alſo an amplifying or enlarging on a ſubject, *L.*

Epitasis [in *Comedy*, &c.] the buſieſt part of that or any other play before things are brought to the full ſtate and vigour.

Epitasis [in *Phyſick*] the increaſe, or growth and heightening of a diſeaſe, or a paroxiſm of a diſeaſe, eſpecially of a fever.

Epithala'mium [L. *epithalame*, F. *epitolamio*, It. *epithalámio*, Sp. ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.] a nuptial ſong or poem, which was uſed anciently to be rehearſed at weddings, in commendation of the bridegroom and bride; wiſhing them a fruitful iſſue, and all things conducing to a happy life; with every now and then wanton glances on the pleaſures of the marriage bed.

Epi'thema [ἐπίθημα, Gr.] a medicine applied to the more noble parts of the body; alſo any outward application, generally of a liquid form like a fomentation.

Epithy'me [ἐπιθυμία, Gr.] a medicinal plant of a very extraordinary nature and figure. Its ſeed is very ſmall, from which ariſe long threads like hairs, which ſoon periſh as well as the root, unleſs they meet with ſome neighbouring plant both to ſuſtain and feed them. It grows indifferently on all kinds of herbs, and writers attribute to them the virtues of the plants they grow on, but thoſe moſt uſed in medicine are ſuch as grow on thyme.

E'pithet [*epithete* F. *epiteto*, It. *epitheton*, L. ἐπίθετον Gr.] a thing put or added to.

E'pithets [with *Grammarians*] are adjectives or words p to ſubſtantives, expreſſing their natures or qualities, as *a gen ſpirit, a violent rage*, where the words generous and viol are the epithets expreſſing the qualities of the mind and paſſ

Epiti'mesis [ἐπιτίμησις. Gr.] a rebuke or check; ſame in *Rhetorick* that is called the *epitaſis*.

Epi'tome [F. It. Sp. and L. ἐπιτομὴ of ἐπιτέμνειν, G to retrench] an abridgment or reduction of the principal ma of a large book into a leſſer compaſs.

To EPI'TOMIZE. to make an abridgment, or to reduce into a leſſer compaſs,

EPI'TOMIZER [of ἐπιτομὴ, Gr.] an abridger.

EPI'TRITUS [ἐπίτριτος, Gr.] a foot of a *Latin* verſe, conſiſting of 4 ſyllables, where the firſt ſyllable is ſhort, and all the reſt long, as *Salutantes*; the 2d is made out of a *Trochæus* and a *Spondæus*, where the firſt ſyllable is long, and the 2d ſhort, and the 2 laſt as long as *concitati*; the 3d is compounded of a *Spondæus* and an *Iambus*, where the 2 firſt ſyllables are long, the 3d ſhort, and the laſt long, as *Communicans*; the 4th conſiſts of a *Spondæus* and a *Trochæus*, where the 3 firſt ſyllables are long, as *incantare*.

EPITRO'CHASMUS [ἐπιτροχασμὸς, Gr.] a running over things with a great ſwiftneſs, *L.*

EPITRO'CHASMUS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, wherein the orator runs haſtily over ſeveral things, either for brevity-ſake, as *Cæſar* invaded the borders, took the city and purſued *Pompey*; or elſe to amaze thoſe he ſpeaks to; as ſtand ſtill firs; what brought you this way? who are you that appear in arms? whither are you marching?

EPI'TROPE [ἐπιτροπὴ of ἐπιτρέπω, Gr. to permit] permiſſion, a committing of an affair to one's management.

EPI'TROPE [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the orator grants, what he may freely deny, in order to obtain what he demands. This figure is ſometimes uſed to move an enemy, and ſet before his view the horror of his cruelty. To this end he is invited to do all the miſchief he can.

EPI'TROPUS [ἐπίτροπος of ἐπιτροπέω, Gr. to adminiſter] a kind of judge, or rather abritrator, which the *Greek* Chriſtians, under the dominion of the *Turks*, erect in the ſeveral cities to terminate the differences that riſe among them, and avoid carrying them before the *Turkiſh* magiſtrate.

EPIZEU'GMENON. See *Diezeugmenon.*

EPIZEU'XIS [ἐπίζευξις, Gr.] a joining together.

EPLOYE' [in *Heraldry*] diſplay'd, as *Aigle Eploye*, is an eagle diſplay'd, which is not always to have 2 heads. But as in the eſcutcheon. See *Diſplayed.*

EPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐπνευμάτοσις, Gr.] expiration, the act or faculty of breathing out, *L.*

EPO'CA } [*epoque*, F. *epoca*, It. and Sp. *epocha*, L. ἐποχὴ
E'POCHA } of ἐποχεῖν, Gr. to ſuſtain or ſtop] a chronological term for a fix'd point of time, whence the years are numbred or accounted; or a ſolemn date of time counted from ſome memorable action, as the creation of the world, *&c.*

Julian EPOCHA, takes its name from the emperor *Julius Cæſar*'s reformation of the *Roman* Calendar; which was done 45 years before the birth of Chriſt, in the year 708 from the building of *Rome*, and in the 731ſt *Olympiad.*

EPOCHA *of Chriſt*, is the common epocha throughout *Europe*, commencing from the nativity of our Saviour, *December* 25, or rather according to the vulgar account from his *Circumciſion* the 1ſt of *January*; but in *England* from the annunciation of the Virgin *Mary* on the 25th of *March*.

EPOCHA *of the Creation*, according to the computation of the *Jews*, is the year of the *Julian* period, 953, anſwering to the year before Chriſt, 3761, and commences on the 7th of *October.*

Diocleſian EPOCHA, or the *Epocha of Martyrs*, is the year of the *Julian* period 4297, anſwering to the year of Chriſt 283. It is ſo called from the great number of Chriſtians, who ſuffered martyrdom under the reign of that emperor.

Arabick EPOCHA } takes its beginning from the flight of the
Turkiſh EPOCHA } impoſtor *Mahomet* from *Mecca* in *Arabia*, *July* the 16th, *An. Ch.* 622.

Abaſſine EPOCHA, began much about the ſame time as the *Diocleſian* epocha began.

Perſian EPOCHA, called alſo the *Jeſdegerdick Epocha*, took its date from the coronation of *Jeſdegerdis* the laſt *Perſian* king, or, as others ſay, from the *Perſians* being conquered by the *Ottomans* and *Saracens*, *An. Ch.* 632.

E'PODE [F. *epoda*, It. *epodus*, L. ἐπῳδὸς, of ἐπὶ after and ᾠδαί, Gr. ſongs] one of the numbers of that ſort of Lyrick poetry, of which the odes of *Pindar* conſiſt. The other two being *Strophe* and *Antiſtrophe*, which anſwer each other in every ode, whereas one epode anſwers to another in ſeveral odes.

The epode was ſung by the prieſts ſtanding ſtill before the altar, after all the turns and returns of the *Strophe* and *Antiſtrophe.*

E'POMIS [ἐπωμὶς, of ἐπὶ and ὦμος, *Gr.* a ſhoulder] an hood, ſuch as univerſity-ſtudents and livery-men wear.

EPOMIS [with *Anat.*] the upper part of the ſhoulder, otherwiſe called *Acromium.*

EPO'MPHALUM [ἐπόμφαλον, of ἐπὶ and ὀμφαλὸν, Gr. a navel] a plaſter or other medicine apply'd to the navel when it ſtarts.

EPOPE'A [in *Poetry*] is ſtrictly the hiſtory, action or fable, which makes the ſubject of an *Epick* poem.

E'PULARY [*epularis.* L.] of or pertaining to a feaſt or banquet.

EPULA'TION, a feaſting or banqueting, *L.*

E'PULIS [ἔπουλις, of ἐπὶ and οὖλον, *Gr.* a gum] an excreſcence in the gums, ſo large as ſometimes to hinder the opening of the mouth.

EPULO'SITY [*epuloſitas*, L.] great banqueting.

EPULO'SE [*epuloſus*, L.] feaſting often, liberal in feaſts.

EPULO'TICKS [*epulotica*, L. of ἐπουλωτικὰ of ἐπουλόω, Gr. to cicatrize] medicines that ſerve to bring ſores or ulcers to an eſcar, *L.*

EQUABI'LITY [*æquabilitas*, L.] equality, evenneſs, ſteadineſs; alſo the exact agreement of ſome things in reſpect to quantity.

E'QUABLE [*æquabilis*, L.] equal, alike, or of the ſame proportion; ſteady.

EQUABLE *acceleration*, is when the ſwiftneſs of any body in motion increaſes equally and in equal time

EQUABLE *Motion* [in *Philoſophy*] is ſuch a motion as always continues in theſame degree of velocity or ſwiftneſs.

EQUABLE *Retardation* [in *Philoſophy*] is when the ſwiftneſs of ſeveral bodies is promoted or hindered, and is exactly and uniformly the ſame in all.

E'QUABLENESS [*æquabilitas*, L.] capableneſs of being made equal.

E'QUABLY, equally.

E'QUAL [*egal*, F. *eguale*, It. *ygual*; Sp. *igual*, Port. *æqualis*, L.] like, even, juſt.

An EQUAL [*egal*, F. *yguale*, It. *igual*, Port. *æqualis*, L.] one who is upon the ſame level with another.

To E'QUAL [*egaler*, F, *agguagliar*, It. *ygualàr*, Sp. *æquare*, L.] to make equal, to anſwer, to be agreeable to.

EQUAL *Angles* [*Geometry*] are thoſe whoſe ſides incline alike to each other, or that are meaſured by ſimilar parts of their circles.

EQUAL *Circles*, are ſuch whoſe diameters are equal.

EQUAL *Figures.* are thoſe whoſe area's are equal, whether the figures be ſimilar or not.

EQUAL *Hyperbola's.* are thoſe whoſe ordinates to their determinate axis are equal to each other, taken at equal diſtances from their vertices.

EQUAL *Solids*, are thoſe which comprehend and contain each as much as the other, or whoſe ſolidities and capacities are equal.

EQUAL *Arithmetical Ratio's*, are ſuch, wherein the difference of the two leſs terms is equal to the difference of the two greater.

EQUA'LITY } [*egalité*, F. *egualitá*, It. *gualdád* Sp. *æqua-*
E'QUALNELS } *litas*, L.] a being equal or like, a likeneſs, agreeableneſs.

EQUALITY, was repreſented by the ancients, in painting and ſculpture by a middle-ag'd woman, holding in her right hand a pair of ſcales, and in her left a ſwallow's neſt, in which was the hen feeding her young.

Circle of EQUALITY [with *aſtron.*] a circle uſed in the *Ptolemaick* ſyſtem, to account for the eccentricity of the planets, and reduce them to a *Calculus* with the greater eaſe; this is called alſo the *Circle of the Equant.*

Proportion of EQUALITY *evenly ranged*, is ſuch wherein two terms in a rank or ſeries are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in the ſame order, *i. e.* the firſt of one rank to the firſt of another, the ſecond to the ſecond, and ſo on, called in *Latin*, *Proportio ex æquo ordinata.*

Proportion of EQUALITY *evenly diſturbed*, is ſuch wherein more than two terms of a rank are proportional to as many terms of another rank, compared to each other in a different, interrupted or diſturbed order, *viz.* the firſt of one rank to the ſecond of another, the ſecond to the third, *&c.* called in *Latin*, *Proportio ex æquo perturbata.*

EQUA'LITY [*emblematically*] was repreſented by a lady lighting 2 torches at once

EQUA'LITY [with *Mathematicians*] the exact agreement of 2 things in reſpect to quantity.

EQUALITY [with *Algebraiſts*] is a compariſon of 2 quantities which are equal both really and repreſentatively, *i. e.* equal in both effects and letters.

To E'QUALIZE, to make ſhares equal, to compare.

EQUALLY, juſtly, in like manner, in equal parts.

E'QUALNESS [*æqualitas*, L.] equality.

EQUANI'MITY } [*æquanimitas*, L.] evenneſs of mind,
EQUA'NIMOUSNESS } contentedneſs; a calm and quiet temper upon all events of fortune, either good or bad.

EQUANGULAR having equal angles.

EQUA'NIMOUS [*æquanimis*, L.] endowed with equanimity.

E'QUANT [in *Aſtronomy*] a circle imagined by Aſtronomers in the plane of the deferent or eccentrick, for the regulating and adjuſting certain motions of the planets.

EQUA'PIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb aliſander or lovage, L.

EQUA'TION [F. *equazione*, It. of *æquatio*, L.] a making equal, an equal diviſion.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in 2 different that is diſſimilar, but equal terms or denominations, as 3 s = to 36 d.

EQUATION [with *Aſtronomers*] is taken from the proportion or regulation of time, or the difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted.

EQUA'TION or *Optical Proſthaphæreſis* [in the *Ptolemaick* theory of the planets] is the angle made by two lines drawn from the centre of the *epicycle* to the centres of the world and of the *eccentrick*.

EQUATION or *Phyſical Proſthaphæreſis*, is the difference between the motions of the centre of the *epicycle* in the *equant* and in the *eccentrick*.

EQUATION or *Total Proſthaphæreſis*, is the difference between the planets mean and true motion, or the angle made by the lines of the true and mean motion of the centre.

EQUATION *of Time*, is the difference between the ſun's true longitude and his right aſcenſion, or the difference between mean and apparent time.

EQUA'TOR [*æquator*, L.] the *equinoctial line*, and the ſame that by mariners is called the line by way of excellency, a great moveable circle of the ſphere equally diſtant from the two poles of the world, or that divides the heaven or globe of the univerſe into two equal parts north and ſouth.

EQUE'RY } [*ecuyer*, F.] an officer who has the care and
EQUE'RRY } management of horſes of a king or prince; alſo grand ſtables for horſes furniſhed with all conveniencies; alſo the lodgings or apartments of the equerries or grooms.

EQUES, a horſeman, a man of arms; a *Roman* knight of a middle order between the commonalty and peerage

EQUES *Auratus* [*i. e.* gilded knight] the *Latin* term for an *Engliſh* knight, becauſe in ancient times none but knights were allowed to gild their armour and other military furniture.

EQUE'STRAIN [*equeſtre*, F. and It. *equeſtris*, L.] of or pertaining to a horſeman or knight.

EQUIA'NGULAR [*equiangle*, F. *equiangolare*, It, of *æquus* and *angulus*, L.] that has equal angles, legs or ſides.

EQUI'CULUS } [with *Aſtronomers*] *i. e.* the little horſe, a
E'QUUS *minor* } northern conſtellation conſiſting of four ſtars, L.

EQUIDI'FFERENT [*Arithmetick*) if in a ſeries of three quantities there be the ſame difference between the firſt and ſecond as between the ſecond and third, they are ſaid to be continually equidifferent; thus 3, 6, 9 are continually equidifferent.

Diſcretely EQUIDI'FFERENT, is, if in a ſeries of four quantities there is the ſame difference between the firſt and ſecond as between the third and fourth; thus 3, 6, 7 and 10 are diſcretely equidifferent.

EQUIDISTANCE [of *æquus* and *diſtantia* L] the being equally diſtant.

EQUIDI'STANT [*equidiſtante*, It. of *æquus* and *diſtans*, L.] that is, of an equal diſtance; equally diſtant from another thing.

EQUIDI'STANTNESS [of *æquus* and *diſtantia*, L.] a being equidiſtant.

EQUIFO'RMITY [of *æquus* and *forma*, L.] likeneſs in form.

EQUILA'TERAL [F. *equilatero*, It. *æquilaterus*, L.] equalſided, or whoſe ſides are all equal.

EQUIL'ATERAL *Hyperbola*, one whoſe *aſymptotes* do always interſect each other at right angles in the centre. If the tranſverſe diameter of any *hyperbola* be equal to its *Parameter*, then all the other diameters will alſo be equal to their *Parameters*.

EQUILI'BRITY [*æquilibritas*, L.] equal weight or poiſe.

In EQUILI'BRIO [in *Mechaniſm*] when the two ends of a ballance hang exactly even and level, ſo that they neither can aſcend or deſcend, they are ſaid to be *in æquilibrio*.

EQUILI'BRIUM [*equilibre*, F. *equilibrio*, It. and Sp. of *æquilibrium*, L.] equality of weight and poiſe, equal ballance.

EQUIMU'LTIPLES [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] are numbers and quantities multiplied by one and the ſame number and quantity; or ſuch numbers or quantities as contain their *ſubmultiples* an equal number of times; as 12 and 6 are *equimultiples* of their *ſubmultiples* 4 and 2, inaſmuch as each of them contains its *ſubmultiple* three times.

EQUINO'CTIAL [*æquinoctialis*, of *æquus* equal and *nox*, *L.* night, ſo called becauſe when the ſun paſſes through it, the day and night are of an equal length over all parts of the earth] a great and immoveable circle of the ſphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion. The equinoctial is commonly confounded with the equator; but there is a difference; the equator being moveable, and the equinoctial immoveable, and the equator being drawn about the convex ſurface of the ſphere, but the equinoctial on the concave ſurface of the *magnus orbis*.

EQUINOCTIAL *Dial*, is that whoſe plain lies parallel to the equinoctial.

EQUINOCTIAL *Points* [*Aſtron.*] are the two points where the *equator* and *ecliptick* interſect each other.

EQUINOCTIAL *Colure*, is that paſſing through the equinoctial points. See *Colure*.

E'QUINOXES [*equinoxe*, F. *equinozió*, It. *equinòcio*, Sp. of *æquus* and *nox*, L.] the preciſe times in which the ſun enters the firſt points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the day and night are of equal length.

The Autumnal Equinox, is on the 12th of *September*.

The Vernal EQUINOX, is on the 10th of *March*.

To EQUI'P [*equiper*, F.] to provide neceſſaries, to furniſh; to ſet forth; to ſet or fit out for a voyage. *&c.*

E'QUIPAGE, the proviſion of all things neceſſary for a voyage or journey; as a ſhip's crew; alſo furniture, attire, attendance.

EQUI'PARABLE [of *æquus* and *comparabilis*, L.] comparable.

EQUI'PARATES [*æquiparata*, L.] things compared or made equal.

EQUIPPE' [in *Heraldry*] is a term us'd for a knight equipp'd at all points.

EQUI'PMENT [*equipement*, F.] fitting out of a fleet, &c.

EQUIPOI'SE [*equipoids*, F] an equal weight.

EQUI'POLLENCE } [*æquipollentia*, L.] a logical term
EQUIPO'LLENTNESS } uſed when ſeveral propoſitions ſignify one and the ſame thing, tho' it be expreſſed after different manners, as *not every man is learned, ſome man is learned*.

EQUIPO'LLENT [*equipolent*, F. *equipollente*, It. *æquipollens*, L.] being of equal force or ſignification.

EQUIPO'NDERANCY [of *æquipondium*. L.] an equal weighing or poiſing.

EQUIPO'NDERANT [of *æquè* and *ponderans*. L.] equally ballancing or poiſing.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS [of *æquè* and *ponderoſus*, L] that is of equal weight.

EQUIPO'NDEROUSNESS [*æquipondium*, L.] the being of equal weight.

EQUIPPE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a knight equipped, *i. e.* armed at all points.

EQUI'PPED [*equippé*, F.] furniſhed, accouter'd, *&c.*

EQUI'RIA, certain games celebrated at *Rome* in the month of *March* with horſe-races, like our juſts and tournaments in honour of *Mars* in *Mars*'s field.

E'QUITABLE, juſt, righteous, reaſonable, F. and It.

E'QUITABLENESS [of *equitable*, F.] righteouſneſs, juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs.

EQUITABLY, juſtly, reaſonably.

EQUITATU'RA [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a liberty of riding or carrying griſt and meal from a mill on horſe-back.

E'QUITY [*equité*, F. *equità*, It. *equidad*, port. *æquitas*, L.] the virtue of treating all men according to the rules of right reaſon and juſtice.

EQUITY *and Juſtice* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a ſwallow, becauſe that bird diſtributes its meat equally to its young ones.

EQUITY [*Hieroglyphically*] is alſo repreſented by a pair of ſcales or ballance.

EQUITY is repreſented in painting and ſculpture by a beautiful damſel holding in one hand a pair of ſcales and in the other a plummet; and cloath'd all in white.

EQUITY [in a *Law* ſenſe] has a double and contrary meaning, for one enlarges and adds to the letter of the law, extending the words of it to caſes unexpreſſed, yet have the ſame reaſon; whereas the other abridges and takes from it; ſo that the latter is defined to be a correction of the law, generally made in that part wherein it fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the court of *Chancery*, in which the rigour of the common law and the ſeverity of other courts is moderated; and where controverſies are ſuppoſed to be determined according to the exact rules of equity and conſcience.

EQUI'VALENCE [*equivalent*, F. *equivalenza* It. of *æquivalentia*, L.] the agreement in nature, quality or circumſtances between ſeveral things propoſed.

EQUI'VALENT [F. *equivalente*, It. of *æquivalens*, L.] of equal worth or value.

EQUI'VOCAL [*equivoque*, F. *equivoce*, It. and Sp. *æquivocus*, L.] having a double or doubtful ſignification; or that, the ſenſe of which may be taken ſeveral ways.

EQUI'VOCAL *Generation* [with *Philoſophers*] is the production of plants without ſeeds; inſects or animals without parents, in the natural way of copulation between male and female, which is now believed never to happen; but that all bodies are produced univocally.

EQUI'VOCALS [*æquivoca*, L.] equivocal terms (with *Logicians*) are ſuch terms whoſe names are the ſame, but their natures very different.

Active EQUIVOCALS words common to ſeveral things in a very different ſignification, *i. e.* to ſeveral things which have a ſimilar eſſence, correſponding to the ſimilar denomination; as *taurus* a bull, and *taurus* the conſtellation, and mount *Taurus*.

Paſſive EQUIVOCALS, are things ſignified by ambiguous names, as a *ſign*, *a mountain* and *an animal*.

EQUI'VOCAL *Signs* [with *Surgeons*] are certain accidents or ſigns of fractures of the ſcull, which confirm other ſigns called *Univocal.*

EQUIVOCAL *Word* [with *Grammarians*] a word that comprehends more ſignifications than one, or which ſerves for different notions.

EQUI'VOCALLY [*æquivocè*, L.] dubiouſly, ambiguouſly; alſo with a mental reſervation.

EQUI'VOCALNESS [of *æquivocus*, L.] equivocal quality, or being of the ſame name but different quality.

To EQUI'VOCATE [*equivoquer*, F. *equivocare*, It. *equivocàr*, Sp.] to ſpeak doubtfully or ambiguouſly; alſo to ſay one thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCA'TION, [*equivoque*, F. *equivocazione* It. *equivocación*, Sp. of *Æquivocatio*, L.] a double meaning, (in *moral theology*] is ſtrictly underſtood of a term or phraſe, with 2 different ſignifications; the one common and obvious; the other more unuſual and remote; the latter of which being underſtood by the ſpeaker, but the former by the hearers, they conceive ſomething different from one another.

EQUO'REAN of or belonging to the ſea.

EQUUS *alatus* [in *Aſtronomy*] the fabulous winged horſe, called *Pegaſus*, one of the northern conſtellations, conſiſting of 20 ſtars.

EQUUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a conſtellation, the former part of the horſe as far as the navel, is the only part to be ſeen. *Aratus* writes that he was the ſame as opened the fountain in *Helicon* with his hoof, which is called *Hippocrene*. But ſome will have him to be *Pegaſus*, who flew to the ſtars before the fall of *Bellerophon*. Which ſeems to others to be incredible, becauſe he has no wings; therefore *Euripides* will have him to be *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Chiron*, who was debauched by *Æolus*; and being with child fled into the mountains; and being about to be delivered there, her father came in ſearch after her. She being taken, that ſhe might not be known, pray'd that ſhe might be transformed; upon which ſhe was turned into a mare. And upon the account of her own piety and her father's, *Diana* placed her among the ſtars; and for that ſhe remains inviſible to the centaur (for he is believ'd to be *Chiron*) the poſterior [lower] parts of the body of this figure, becauſe of the modeſty of the womaniſh ſex, are not ſeen.

EQUUS *coopertus* [*Old Records*] a horſe ſet out with a ſaddle and other furniture, L.

ER [eꞃ and oꞃ, *Sax.* er, *Du.* and G. ἐϱος, Gr· er, ir, or and ur, *Teut.* or *L.*] the comparative termination of adjectives Being added to verbs: it ſignifies the actor or doer, as *Commander*, *Fighter*, *Walker*, &c. he who commands, fights, walks, &c·

To ERA'DICATE [*ſradicare*, It. *eradicatum*, L.] to pluck up by the roots, to deſtroy utterly.

ERA'DICATIVE proper to eradicate or root out.

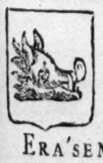
ERA'DICATIVE *Cure* [in *Medicine*] is ſuch an one as takes away the cauſe or roots out a diſtemper; in oppoſition to *Palliative Cure*, which relieves for a time; but not reaching the cauſe of the diſorder, does not prevent its return.

ERA'DICATIVES [in *Medicine*] ſuch medicaments as work powerfully and do as it were root out the diſtemper, they are oppoſed to *Minoratives* which operate but gently.

ERANA'RCHA [ἐϱανάϱχης of ἐϱανος alms and ἀϱχὴ, *Gr.* command] a publick officer among the ancient *Greeks*, who directed the diſtribution of alms and proviſions made to the poor·

ERA'NTHEMUM [with *Bot.*] the herb chamomil, L.

To ERA'SE [*eraſum*, L.] to ſcrape out.



ERASED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies any thing plucked or torn off from that part, to which it was fixed by nature, as a boar's head eraſed; ſee the eſcutcheon.

ERA'SEMENT, a blotting or daſhing out.

ERA'STIANISM, the principles or doctrine of the

ERA'STIANS [ſo called from one *Eraſtus* a phyſician in *Switzerland*] among other tenets they held that excommunication in a Chriſtian ſtate was lodged in the civil magiſtrate.

ERA'TO ['Eϱατὼ of ἐϱάω, *Gr* to love] one of the nine muſes, that had the rule of lovers.

ERE [æꞃe *Sax.* ear, *Du.* eker, G er *Teut.* air, *Goth.*] before that, rather than

EREBUS ['Eϱεϐος, Gr.] an infernal, poetical deity, ſaid to be father of night and Hell.

EREBI'NTHUS [in *Botany*] chich-peas, a ſort of pulſe.

To ERE'CT [*eriger*, F. *erigir*, Sp. *erectum*, ſup. of *erigere*, It. and L.] to raiſe, to ſet up, to build.

To ERECT *a Figure* [in *Aſtrology*] is to divide the 12 houſes of the heavens aright, putting down the ſigns, degrees, *&c.* in their right places according to the poſition of heavenly bodies, at that moment of time the ſcheme is erected,

ERECT [*erectus* L] ſtanding ſtraight, or upright.

ERE'CT *Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] are thoſe that grow upright without hanging the head, as tulips, *&c.*

ERE'CTION [*F. that only of the penis, erezione*, It. of *erectio*, L.] a raiſing or cauſing to ſtand upright.

ERECTO'RES, lifters up, raiſers, L.

ERECTORES *Clitoridis* [in *Anatomy*] muſcles inſerted into the ſpongious bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in coition.

ERECTORES *Penis* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles that cauſe the erection of the yard; ariſing from the outward knob of the *Os Iſchium*,

EREMI'TA [of ἔϱημος, *Gr.* a wilderneſs] an hermit, a dweller in the wilderneſs, L.

EREMI'TICALNESS, the leading the life of an hermit.

EREMI'TICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of ἐϱημιτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to a deſart or living the life of an hermit.

EREMITO'RIUM [*Old Writings*] an hermitage or deſart place for retirement of hermits.

E'REMITE [*eremita*, L of ἐϱημίτης, Gr.] an hermit.

ERE'PT [*ereptus*, L.] ſnatched away.

EREPTA'TION, a creeping forth, L.

ERE'PTION, a ſnatching or taking away by violence or force, L.

ERE'SSES }
EIRE'SSES } Canary-birds above two years old.

EREWHI'LE, lately, not long ſince.

E'RGO, therefore, L.

E'RGOT [with *Horſemen*] a ſtub like a piece of ſoft horn, about the ſize of a cheſnut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint of a horſe, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. See *Diſergot*.

E'RICA [*Bot.*] ſweet-broom, heath or ling, L.

ERICETO'RUM [with *Botaniſts*] of heaths or which grow on heaths, L.

ERICTHO'NIUS [in *aſtronomy*] a conſtellation the ſame as *auriga*.

ERIDA'NUS [*Aſt.*] a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 28 ſtars. This ariſes from *Orion*'s left foot. It is called *Eridanus* from *Aratus Eratoſthenes*, but he has produced no reaſons why. Others, and with greater probability, take it to be the *Nile*, which only flows from the ſouth. It is illuſtrated with many ſtars; there is under it a ſtar called *Canopus*, which reaches pretty near to *Argus*'s coach-pole, and indeed no ſtar is lower than this, for which reaſon it is called *Perigæum*.

ERINGE'RON [*Botany*] the herb groundſel.

ERI'NGO, a plant, called alſo Sea-holly.

ERIO'XULON [of ἔϱιον and ξύλον, *Gr.* wood] a ſort of wool that comes of trees.

ERIPHI'A [ἐϱιφία, Gr.] the herb Holy-wort.

ERI'SMA [in *Architecture*] an arch, buttreſs, ſhore, poſt or prop to ſupport a building that is likely to fall.

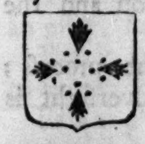
ERITHA'LES [ἐϱιθάλης, *Gr.*] the herb Prick-madam, Sengreen, or Houſe-leek, L.

E'RMENSEWL [Eꞃmenꞅepl, *Sax*] an idol of the *Germans*, *Saxons* and *Britons*, accounted a favourer of the poor; he was repreſented as a great man, among heaps of flowers; upon his head he ſupported a cock, upon his breaſt a bear, and in his right hand he held a banner diſplay'd.

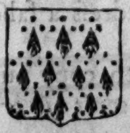
E'RMINE [*hermine*, F. *ermellino*, It. *arminio*, Sp. Hermilin, G. probably ſo called of *Armenia* as having been brought from thence] a very rich furr of a weeſel or field-mouſe, worn by princes or perſons of quality.

ERMINE, a weeſel found in *Armenia*, which is milk white, excepting the tip of it's tail which is black.

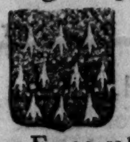
An ERMINE is an emblem of purity; for it is ſaid of them, that if a ring of mud or dirt be made round them they will dye rather than dawb themſelves to eſcape.



ERMINEE' [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs erminee is a croſs compoſed of 4 ermine ſpots placed in the form of a croſs. See the eſcutcheon.



ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is white furs with black ſpots, or, as the heralds term it, *argent* and *ſable*, which is made by ſewing bits of the black tails of theſe creatures upon the white ſkins to add to the beauty. Ermine is uſed for the lining the garments of great perſons.



E'RMINES [in *Heraldry*] or rather *Contre-Ermine*, the counter or reverſe of ermine, which is black powdered with white, as in the eſcutcheon.

ERMINI'TES [with *Heralds*] little ermines, or rather a white field powder'd with black, every ſpot having a little red oar on it. But others ſay it ſignifies a yellow field powdered with black.

ERMINOI'S [with *Heralds*] yellow powdered with black.

ERN [of eꞃn, *Sax.* a ſolitary place] places names which end in *ern*, ſignify a melancholy ſituation.

ERNES [of erude, *G* harveſt, or eruden *G.* to cut or mow corn] the looſe ſcattered ears of corn that are left on the ground after the binding or cocking it. Hence.

To **Ern**, is to glean.

To **Ero'de** [*erodere*, L.] to gnaw off or eat out or about.

Erode'ntia [with *Surgeons*] medicines that by their ſharp particles gnaw and prey upon the fleſh, *L.*

Eroga'tion, a liberal diſtribution or beſtowing freely, *L.*

Eroge'nneton [of ἔρως love, and γεννάω, to beget, *Gr.*] an herb cauſing love.

E'ros and **Anteros** [among the *Romans*] two Cupids being an emblem of mutual love, they being repreſented ſtriving one with another, which ſhould have the branch of a palm-tree that was between them; thereby intimating that contention ſhould be between friends to deſerve the palm or the honour of excelling in love and friendſhip.

Ero'sion, a gnawing, eating away or conſumption, *L.*

Ero'tema ⎫ ['ερώτησις of ἐρωτάω, Gr. to interrogate] an
Ero'tesis ⎭ interrogation.

Erotema ⎫ [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when by asking
Erotesis ⎭ queſtions, the matter is aggravated, as were you not there? did you not ſay you had ſo done?

Erote'matick [*erotematicus*, L.] demanding, queſtioning.

Ero'tick [of Ἔρως, Gr. Cupid] a term applied to any thing that has relation to love.

To **Err** [*errer*. F. *errár*, Sp. *errare*, It. and L] to go out of the way, to ſtray, alſo to miſtake.

E'rrable [*errabilis*, L.] that may err.

E'rrand [æꞃanꝺ, *Sax.* or as *Caſaubon* will, of ἐρεῖνω, Gr. to queſtion, to denounce, or to ſeek] a meſſage.

Errandeer ⎫ a Scout at *Oxford*.
Erranteer ⎭

E'rrantness [of *errans*, L.] wandering faculty.

E'rrant [F. *errante*, It. and Sp. of *errans*, L.] wandering or ſtraying out of the way.

Errant [in *Law*] is applied to ſuch juſtices or judges, who go the circuit; and to bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights **Errant**, a ſort of Romantick knights, which according to old Romances have wandered about the world in ſearch of adventures, to reſcue ladies from violence, and to perform great feats of arms with unaccountable hazard of their perſons.

Erra'ta, faults or omiſſions which eſcape correction in printing.

Erra'tical ⎫ [*erratico*, It. *erraticus*. L.] wandering or
Erra'tid ⎭ ſtraying out of the way.

Erra'tick *Stars* [*Aſtronomy*] the planets ſo called in diſtinction to the fixed ſtars, on account of their having a peculiar motion.

Erra'ticalness [of *erraticus*, L.] wandering faculty.

Erra'ticum [*Old Records*] a waif or ſtray, an errant or wandering beaſt.

Erra'tion, a ſtraying, a wandering out of the way, *L.*

E'rrhina, medicines that purge the brain and the head, by bringing down the ſuperfluous pituita or phlegm lying about the *Meninges* of the brain.

Erro'neous [*erroné*, F. *erroneo*, It. and Sp. of *erroneus*, L.] ſubject to error, falſe.

Erro'neously, falſely.

Erro'neousness [of *erroneus*, L.] error or fulneſs of error.

Erro'nes, the Erratick ſtars, L.

E'rror ⎫ [*erreur*, F. *erore*, It. *yerro*, Sp. *erro*, Port. of
E'rrour ⎭ *error*, L.] miſtake of the mind in giving aſſent to a propoſition that is not true, overſight, folly.

Errour is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, as a man groping in the dark, with a ſtaff in his hand, to ſhew our aptneſs to ſtumble without the aſſiſtance of right reaſon and the divine ſpirit.

Errour [in *Law*] a fault in pleading or in the proceſs; whence the writ brought for remedy of this overſight is called a

Writ of **Errour**, and is a writ which lies to redreſs a falſe judgment in any court of record.

Clerk of the **Errours**, a clerk whoſe buſineſs is to copy out the tenor of the records of a cauſe upon which a *writ of error* is brought.

Ers, a ſort of pulſe, the bitter-vetch, *F.*

Ertamio'tum [*Old Law*] a meeting of the neighbourhood to compromiſe differences.

Erva'ngina [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Bindweed, *L.*

Erube'scence ⎫ [*erubeſcentia*, L.] a bluſhing for ſhame;
Erube'scency ⎭ an uneaſineſs of mind, by which it is hinder'd from doing ill or fear of loſs of reputation.

Erube'scent [*erubeſcens*, L.] waxing red, bluſhing.

To **Eru'ct** ⎫ [*eructatum*, L.] to belch or break wind
To **Eructate** ⎭ upwards.

Eructa'tion, a belching forth, a breaking wind off the ſtomach, L.

Erudi'tion [F. *erudizione*, It. *erudiciòn*, Sp. of *eruditio*, L.] inſtruction in good literature, learning, ſcholarſhip.

Erudition was repreſented by the ancients in painting and ſculpture by a young damſel, plainly clad, a woodpecker on her head, a looking-glaſs on her breaſt, and her arms ſtretched out.

Erudi'tely [*eruditè*, L.] learnedly.

Eruga'tion, a taking away of wrinkles, L.

Eru'ginous [*æruginoſus*, L.] partaking or pertaining to or like to the ruſt of braſs or copper.

Ervi'lia ⎫ [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of the leſſer pulſe, like
Ervi'lium ⎭ vetches or tares, L.

To **Eru'ncate** [*eruncatum*, L.] to pull up weeds.

Eru'pt ⎫ [*eruptus*, L.] broken or burſt out.
Eru'pted ⎭

Eruption, an iſſuing or breaking forth with violence, *L.*

Eruptu'rient [*erupturiens*, L.] apt or ready to break forth.

Ery'ngium [ἠρύγγιον, Gr.] the herb Eringo, Sea-holm, or Sea-holly, *L.*

Ery'nnes, were called ἐρευνητῆρες, *i. e.* the ſearchers into thoſe men who have committed the moſt heinous offences. Their names are *Megæra*, *Tiſiphone* and *Alecto*. *Megæra* is ſo called, as tho' μεγαίροντος, *i. e.* having in hatred, τιννυμένε, *i. e.* avenging, or τιμωρȣμένȣ, *i. e.* puniſhment of men becauſe of the murders; and this ἀλήκτως, without delay or inceſſantly. Theſe Goddeſſes altogether venerable, a notable benevolence to human kind, in cauſing a mutual good-will between man and man. But they are horrible in their aſpect, and chaſtiſe the impious with ſcourges and flaming torches; their hair is wreathed with ſerpents, that they may ſtrike terror to murderers, who ſuffer the puniſhment due to their impious crimes; they are ſtoried to have their reſidence in [*infernum*] Hell, becauſe the cauſes of thoſe evils that invade them are in obſcurity; nor can the wicked provide againſt them, ſo as to guard againſt falling into thoſe dangers, *Phurnutius*.

Errsi'mum [ἐράσιμον, Gr.] bank-creſſes, hedge-muſtard.

Erysi'pelas ['Ερυσίπελας, of τὸ 'ερύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ πέλας, becauſe it draws the neighbouring parts to it ſelf; or, as others, of 'ερυθρύπελος, of ἐρυθρος red and πέλος black, from the variety of colours] a ſwelling of a bright yellow colour, inclining to red, uſually attended with a pricking pain, but not beating, and a ſymptomatical fever.

Erysipela'todes ['ερυσιπελατόδης, Gr.] a ſwelling like the *Eryſipelas*, but the skin being of a darker colour, *L.*

Erysipe'talous, of or pertaining to the nature of an *Eryſipelas*.

Erytha'ce [ἐρυθάκη, Gr.] the Honey-ſuckle flower. L.

Erythre'mmata [of ἐρυθρὸς red and θρέμμα, Gr.] red ſpots like flea-bites, common in peſtilential fevers.

Erythro'danum]ἐρυθρόδανος, Gr.] the plant madder.

Erythroi'des *Membrana* [of ἐρυθρος and εἶδος appearance, Gr.] a red skin of the teſticles, the firſt of the proper coats of the teſticles adjoining to the *Elythroides*.

Erythrus [ἐρυθρὸς, Gr.] the ſhrub called Sumach.

Es or **'s** [eꞅ, *Sax.* es, or s, *Dan*, *Du.* and *G.*] the genitive termination of ſubſtantives, when us'd without the ſign or article, as the *Churches Glory*; *God's Honour*, &c. for the *Glory of the Church*; *the Honour of God*, &c. in thoſe northern tongues properly called the genitive poſſeſſive, to diſtinguiſh it from the common genitive.

Esbrancatu'ra [of *esbrancher*, Fr.] the cutting off of branches or boughs in a foreſt. *Old Records*.

Escala'de, a furious attack made upon a wall or rampart, carried on with ladders to mount up upon without beſieging the place in form, breaking ground or carrying on of works, F.

Escalda're [*Old Records*] to ſcald.

Esca'lop *Shells* [with *Heralds*] are frequent in coat-armour, and ſome are of opinion that ſhells are a proper bearing for thoſe who have made long voyages at ſea, or have born conſiderable commands there, and obtained victory over enemies.

Esca'mbic [with *Merchants*] a licence granted for the making over a bill of exchange to a perſon beyond ſea, *Ital.*

To **Esca'pe** [*eſcapar*, Sp. and Port. *ſcapare*, It. *echapper*, F.] to get away from.

An **Esca'pe**, a getting away, a flight.

An **Esca'pe** [in *Law*] is when one who is arreſted gets his liberty, before he is delivered by order of law; or a violent or privy getting out from ſome legal reſtraint.

Esca'pio *quieto* [*Old Records*] is an eſcape of beaſts in a foreſt.

Esca'pium [*Old Records*] what comes by accident, chance, hap.

Esca'r ⎫ [ἐσχάρα, or ἐσχάρα, *Gr.*. a cruſt, *eſchara*, L.
Escha'r ⎭ *eſcarre*, F. *eſcara*, It.] a cruſt, ſhell or ſcab, brought over an ulcer or raiſed with a ſearing iron.

Escaro'ticks ⎫ [of ἐσχαρόω, to skin or cruſt over.]
Escharo'ticks ⎭ plaſters, ſearing-irons, actual fire, &c. which bring a ſore to an eſcar or cruſt.

Escartele' [in *Heraldry*] quartered.

Eschande'.

Eſchande'ria [*Old Lat. Records*] the chandry or office where candles were repoſited and delivered out for family uſe.

Eſchea't [*eſchaete*, F.] any lands or profits that fall to a lord within his manour; either by forfeiture or the death of a tenant without heirs.

Eſcheat, the name of a writ for recovery of eſcheats.

To Eſcheat [*eſcheoir*, F.] to fall after ſuch a manner to the chief owner.

Eſchea't, the place or circuit within which either the king or other lord has eſcheats of his tenants.

An Eſchea'tor, an officer who look'd after the king's eſcheats in the county, and certified them into the exchequer.

Eſche'vin } [in *France* and *Holland*] a magiſtrate in a city,
Eche'vin } (much like our ſheriff) to take care of their common concerns, the good order, decoration and conveniency of the city. *F.*

To Eſchew' [*eſchever*, O. F.] to avoid or ſhun.

Eſchrakites [of the *Arabick* שרק *ſcharak*, in the 4th conjugation אשרק *aſcharak*, to *ſhine or glitter like the Sun, q. d.* illuminated] a ſort of *Mahometan Platoniſts*, who place their *ſummum bonum* or chiefeſt good and happineſs in the contemplation of the Divine Majeſty; deſpiſing the groſs imaginations of the *Alcoran* concerning *Paradiſe*. They are very careful in ſhunning vice, preſerve an equal and eaſy temper, love muſick, and divert themſelves with compoſing hymns or ſpiritual ſongs.

Eſchyno'menous *Plants* [of αἰχύνομαι, *Gr.* I am aſhamed] ſenſitive plants, ſuch as ſink in and contract their leaves upon touching them.

Eſclairci'ſment [of *eclairciſſement*, F.] the clearing a thing, the rendering it more evident or clear.

Eſclame, a light-bellied horſe, *O. F.*

Eſclatte' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a thing forcibly blown away, and therefore a bend or other partition *eſclatte*, repreſents it torn or broken like a piece of a ruinated wall, irregular or not levelled; or elſe it may repreſent a ſhield that has been ſhatter'd with the ſtroke of a battle-axe or ſome weapon of a like ſort, but not cut with a ſword, *F.*

Eſcloppe' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a ſort of indenture or cut made in upon a bend, ſo that the colours counterchange, by running one into another, in only one point of each, *F.*

Eſco'rt, a convoy or company of armed men attending ſome perſon or thing in a journey or voyage, to defend or ſecure it from inſults, *F.*

To Eſco'rt, to convoy, *&c.*

Eſcorta'tio *moræ*, the parting of the turf of mooriſh, ſedgy ground for burning, *L.*

Eſco'ſe [*eſcoſus*, L.] full of meat.

E'ſcouade [*Military* Term] the third part of a foot-company, ſo divided for the more convenient mounting of guards, *&c.* F.

E'ſcript } [of *e* and *ſcriptum*, L. or rather of *ecrit*, F.] a
E'ſcrit } thing written out.

Eſcritoir. See *Scrutoire.*

Eſcrol [with *Heralds*] a long ſlip as it were of parchment or paper, on which there is generally a motto.

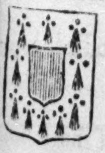
E'ſcu [*ecu*, mod. F.] a *French* crown of 60 *ſols* or 3 *livres.*

Eſcua'ge [*ecuage*, F.] a kind of knight's ſervice called a holding of the ſhield; a tenure of land obliging a tenant to follow his lord to the wars at his own charge.

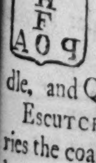
Eſcu'lent [*eſculentus*, L.] that may be eaten.

Eſculents [of *eſculenta*, L. that may be eaten] Plants and roots for food; as carrots, turnips, *&c.*

Eſcu'rial, a ſtately monaſtery and royal palace in the kingdom of *Toledo* in *Spain.*



Eſcu'tcheon [*ecuſſon*, F. of *eſcu*, O. F. *ecu*, Mod. F. a ſhield, *ſcudo*, It. of *ſcutum*, L.] and we from them taking away the E and putting to it an *Engliſh* termination *con*, and the letters *ch* by *Epentheſis* make eſcutcheon. The *Latins* derived their *ſcutum* from the *Greek* σκυτὸς, leather, becauſe their ſhields commonly were covered with leather. So that eſcutcheon ſignifies as much as ſhield, which tho' they were anciently of ſeveral forms, yet now thoſe in coat-armour are generally repreſented ſquare, only rounded off at bottom, as in the figure.



Eſcu'tcheon, heralds give names to ſeveral points or places; thus the point D they call the dexter chief, C is the middle chief, S the ſiniſter chief point, H is called the Honour point, F the Feſs point. N is called the Nombril point, A the dexter Baſe, and O the middle, and Q the Baſe ſiniſter point. See the eſcutcheon.

Eſcutcheon *of Pretence*, ſuch a one on which a man carries the coat of his wife being an heireſs, and having iſſue by her.

E'ſculus [with *Botaniſts*] the beech or maſt-tree, *L.*

Eſkekto'res [of *eſcher*, F.] robbers or deſtroyers of other mens lands and eſtates, *O. Stat.*

Eſki'ppeſon [*O. Law*] ſhipping or paſſage by ſea.

Eſne'cy [*aiſneſſe*, F.] the right of chuſing firſt in a divided inheritance, which belongs to the eldeſt copartner.

E'ſoch [ιεσωχὴ of ἔσω within and ἔχω to have] an internal tumour in the *Anus.*

Eſpalie'rs [*eſpaliers*, F.] a row of trees, planted in a curious order againſt a frame for fruit-trees; alſo for boundings of walks or borders in plantations, for the ſecurity of orange-trees; *&c.*

Eſpare'ct, a kind of St. Foin-graſs.

Eſpealta're [*Old Lat. Rec.*] to expeditate or law dogs, *i. e.* to cut off the three fore claws of their right foot; to cut out the ball of the foot, that they may be diſabled from hunting or running hard in the foreſt.

Eſpe'cial [*ſpecialis*, L. *ſpecial*, F. *ſpeciale*, It. and Sp.] chief, ſingular, particular.

Eſpe'cially [*ſpecialement*, F. *ſpecialiter*, L.] in an eſpecial manner.

Eſperva'rius [*Foreſt Law*] a hawk.

Eſpi'ed [*epié*, F.] diſcovered by the ſight.

Eſpi'al, a watch or guard.

Eſpigurna'ntia, the office of ſpigurnel or ſealer of the king's writs.

Eſplana'de [in *Fortification*] a part ſerving the counterſcarp or covered way for a parapet; being a declivity or ſlope of earth commencing from the top of the counterſcarp, and loſing itſelf inſenſibly in the level of the campaign. It is now chiefly taken for the void ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of a town. [F. *eſplanada*, Sp.]

Eſplee's [in *Law*] the full profit that the grouud yields; as the feeding of paſtures, the hay of meadows, the corn of plough'd lands, *&c.*

Eſpou'ſals [*ſponſalia*, L, *epouſailles*, F. *ſponſalizie*, It.] betrothing, wedding, marriage, the ceremonies uſed upon that occaſion.

To Eſpou'ſe [*epouſer*. F. *ſpoſare*, It. *deſposàr*, Sp.] to betroth, to take in marriage; to wed; alſo to adhere to or embrace a cauſe, opinion or party.

Eſpri'ngold, a warlike engine, anciently uſed for caſting of great ſtones.

To Eſpy' [*epier*, F.] to perceive or diſcover, to watch or obſerve.

Eſq. an abbreviation for *Eſquire.*

Eſquiavi'ne [with *Horſemen*] a long and ſevere chaſtiſement of a horſe in the manage, *O. F.*

Eſqui're [*eſcuyer*, F. *ſcudiere*, It. *eſcudéro*, Sp. *armiger*, L. *q. d.* an armour-bearer] ſo that the title Eſquire imports a perſon who carried the arms of ſome great man. Some now reckon ſix ſorts of Eſquires.

1. The eldeſt ſons of viſcounts and lords. 2. The younger ſons of all noblemen. 3. The eſquires of the king's body. 4. The eldeſt ſons of knights. 5. Thoſe to whom the king himſelf gives arms, and makes eſquires by giving them arms (which anciently was done by putting a collar of SS about their neck, and a pair of white ſpurs on their heels.) 6. Thoſe who bear any publick office in the kingdom, as high-ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace, *&c.*

Eſquires *of the king's body*, are certain officers belonging to the court.

Eſqui'ſſe [of *ſchizzo*, Ital. and ſo an eſquiſſe of a painting only ſignifies ſplaſhes or dabs of colours in painting] a term in painting which ſignifies the firſt ſlight ſketch or draught of a picture; the firſt thought of a deſign, drawn haſtily with a crayon, or in colours on paper, canvaſs or the like; in order to be finiſhed and painted or engraven afterwards.

To Eſſa'rt, to extirpate or clear the ground of ſhrubs.

To Eſſay [*eſſayer*, F. *ſaggiare*, It. *enſayàr*, Sp.] to make an eſſay, to try, to attempt.

Eſſay [*eſſai*, F. *ſaggio*, It. *enſáyo*, Sp.] a trial or experiment to prove, whether a thing be of requiſite quality or goodneſs.

Eſſay } [in *Coinage*, &c.] is a proof or trial made by the
Aſſay } cuppel or teſt of the fineneſs or purity of the gold
Say } or ſilver to be uſed in coining mony

Eſſay *of a Deer* [with *Hunters*] is the breaſt or brisket of a deer.

Eſſay, a ſhort diſcourſe or treatiſe on ſome ſubject.

Eſſayiſt one who makes eſſays, trials or experiments,

Eſſe [in *School Philoſophy*] is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *eſſence*, principally for that which is really or actually exiſting.

E'ſſence [*eſſence*, F. *eſſenza*, It. *eſſencia*, Sp. of *eſſentia*, L.] the nature, ſubſtance or being of a thing, that which conſtitutes or determines the nature of a thing; or which is abſolutely neceſſary for its being what it is.

Eſſence *of a Circle* [with *Geometricians*] the eſſence of a circle is, that the *radii* or *ſemidiameters* of it be all equal; the eſſence of a ſquare is, that it have 4 right angles, and as many equal right-lined ſides.

Eſſence [in *Metaphyſicks*] ſignifies the ſame as *being* Some diſtinguiſh between them, in that *Being* has the ſame reſpect to *eſſence*, that the *concrete* has to its *abſtract*. But as it is taken by *Metaphyſicians* in its moſt abſtracted nature, it muſt of neceſſity be the ſame as *Being.*

ESSENCE [with *Chymiſts*] the pureſt and moſt ſubtile part of a body, a ſpirit drawn out of certain ſubſtances; the balſamick part of any thing ſeparate from the thicker matter.

ESSENCE *of Ambergreaſe*, an extract of the more oily parts of ambergreaſe, musk and civet in ſpirit of wine.

ESSE'NDI *quietum de telonio*, a writ which lies for the citizens and burgeſſes of any city or town that has a charter or preſcription to free them from toll throughout the whole kingdom, if the toll be any where demanded of them, L.

ESSE'NES, a ſect among the ancient *Jews*, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the people, and led a kind of monaſtical life.

ESSE'NTIA, eſſence, L.

ESSE'NTIA *Quinta* [with *Chymiſts*] quinteſſence, *i. e.* the 5th eſſence, a medicine made of the moſt powerfully working and active particles of its ingredients, L.

ESSE'NTIAL [*eſſentiel*, F. *eſſenziale*, It. *eſſenciàl*, Sp. of *eſſentialis*, L.] ſomething that is neceſſary to conſtitute a thing, or that has ſuch a connexion with the nature and reaſon of a thing, that it is found or ſuppoſed where-ever the thing it ſelf is.

ESSENTIAL *Debilities* of a *Planet* [with *Aſtrologers*] are when the planets are in their detriment, fall or peregrine.

ESSENTIAL *Properties*, are ſuch as neceſſarily depend on, and are connected with the nature and *eſſence* of any thing, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; in diſtinction from *accidental*.

ESSE'NTIAL *Property* [of every right-lin'd triangle] is to have the ſum of its 3 angles equal to 2 right angles.

ESSE'NTIALLY [*eſſentialiter*, L. *eſſentiellement*, Fr.] in an eſſential manner.

ESSE'NTIALNESS [*eſſentia*, L. *eſſence*, Fr.] eſſential quality.

ESSENTIAL *Dignities of a Planet* [*Aſtrology*] are certain real advantages by which they are fortified or ſtrengthened, as when they are in their proper houſes, or in their exaltation.

ESSENTIAL *Salts of a Plant* [in *Chymiſtry*] are ſuch as will cryſtallize, and are the juices of plants; this juice being gotten by pounding the plant in a mortar, being ſtrained, it is ſet in a cellar, and the ſalt will ſhoot into cryſtals every way.

The ESSENTIALS *of Religion*, are the fundamental articles or points of it.

ESSENTIAL *Oils* [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as are really in a plant, and drawn from it by diſtillation in an alembick in water; in contradiſtinction to thoſe made by *Inſolation*.

ESSENTIAL, eſſence, eſſentiality, eſſentialneſs, *Milton*.

ESSENTIATED compos'd or made up of eſſentials; alſo made or brought into eſſences or eſſential ſpirits.

ESSENTIFICATED, the ſame

E'SSERS [in *Medicine*, &c.] ſmall puſhes or wheals, reddiſh and ſomewhat hard, which ſoon cauſe a violent itching through the whole body, as if it were ſtung with bees, *nettles*, &c.

ESSLI'SORS [*Old Law*] perſons appointed by a court, to whom a writ of *Venire Facias*, is directed to impannel a jury on challenge to a ſheriff and *Coroner*, who return the writ in their own names with a pannel of the jurors names.

ESSOI'N [of *exoine*, F.] an excuſe for him, that is ſummoned to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court baron; upon ſome juſt cauſe of abſence, as ſickneſs, *&c.*

To ESSOI'N [in *Law*] is to excuſe a perſon thus abſent.

Clerk of the ESSOINS, an officer in the court of *Common Pleas*, who keeps the eſſoin rolls, delivers them to every officer, and receives them again, when they are written.

ESSOIN *de malo lecti*, a writ directed to the ſheriff for ſending 4 lawful knights, for viewing one that has eſſoined or excuſed himſelf, *de malo lecti, i. e. as being ſick a bed.*

ESSOIN *de malo villæ* [in *Law*] is when the defendant is in court the firſt day; but going away without pleading falls ſick, and ſends two *Eſſoiners*, who proteſt that he is detained by ſickneſs in ſuch a *Village*, that he cannot come, L.

E'SSORANT [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed of a bird, ſtanding on the ground with the wings expanded, as though it had been wet, and were drying itſelf, *F.*

EST or 'ST [eꞅꞇ or oꞅꞇ, *Sax.* eſt or 'ſt, *Du.* and G.] the ſuperlative termination of the 2d pers ſing. of the pres. and Imp. tenſes, of the indic. mood of v. active and neut.

To ESTA'BLISH [*ſtabilire*, L. *établir*, F. *ſtabilire*, It. *eſtablecèr*, Sp. and port.] to make ſtable, firm or ſure; to ſet or fix; alſo to ſet, appoint, ordain or make.

ESTA'BLISHMENT [*ſtabilimentum*, L. *eſtabliſſement*, F. *ſtabilimento*, It. *eſtablecimiénto* Sp.] eſtabliſhing, ſettlement or ſettling.

ESTABLISHMENT *of Dower* [in *Law*] the aſſurance of a dower or portion made to the wife by the husband or his friends about the time of marriage.

ESTACHE [of *attacher*, F to faſten] a bridge or bank of ſtone and timber.

To ESTAL [*Law-term*] to ſeize.

ESTALMENT, a ſeizure.

ESTANDARD [*etandart*, Fr.] the ſtanding meaſure of the king or common-wealth, to the ſcantling of which all meaſures throughout the land are to be framed; alſo a banner or enſign.

ESTA'TE [*ſtatus*, L. *état*, F. *ſtato*, It. *eſtado*, Sp. but not in the latter ſenſe. ſtaat, *Du*, ſtaat, G] the poſture or condition of things or affairs; alſo degree, rank, or order of men; alſo means, revenues.

ESTATE [in *Law*] is that title or intereſt a man hath in lands or tenements.

The Three ESTATES *of the Realm* [of *England*] are the 3 diſtinct orders of the kingdom, *viz.* King, Lords and Commons.

ESTATE *Conditional* [in *Law*] is one that has a condition annexed to it; although it be not ſpecified in writing.

To ESTE'EM [*æſtimare*, L. *eſtimer*, F. *eſtimari*, It. *eſtimar*, Sp. and port.] to value; to have an eſteem for; alſo to believe, to think, to judge, to look upon; alſo to ſuppoſe, reckon or account.

ESTEEM [*æſtimatio*, L. *eſtime*, F. *ſtima*, It. *eſtimaciòn*, Sp.] value, reſpect, account, regard, reputation.

ESTEEM [in *Ethicks*] ſimply ſo called, is the bare good opinion of good men, which flows from the obſervance of the law of nature and our duty; and the *Moraliſts* ſay, that we ought as far as in us lies to endeavour to procure and preſerve it, becauſe the want of it may lay open an occaſion to a 1000 miſchiefs and inconveniences.

E'STERLING, the ſame as ſterling.

ESTETE' [in *Heraldry*] is uſed by the *French* to ſignify a beaſt, whoſe head has been as it were torn off by force, and conſequently the neck left rough and ragged, in contradiſtinction to *diffait* and *decapité*, where the neck is left ſmooth, as if the head had been cut off.

ESTHIO'MENOS [ἐσθιομενος of ἐσθίω, to eat, Gr.] an inflammation which grows and conſumes the parts; a gangrene or diſpoſition to mortification.

E'STIMABLE [*æſtimabilis*, L.] worthy to be eſteemed, valuable. *F.*

E'STIMABLENESS [of *æſtimabilis*, L. *eſtimable*, F.] worthineſs of value.

E'STIMATED [*æſtimatus*, L. *eſtimé*, Fr.] valued. rated.

ESTIMA'TION [F. *eſtimazione*, It *eſtimaciòn*, Sp. *æſtimatio*, L.] the ſet price or value; eſteem. prizing or rating, *F.*

ESTIMA'TION *of the Judgment* [with *Divines*] conſiſts in a due valuation of thoſe excellencies that are in the divine nature, whereby God is accounted the ſupreme being in *Genere Boni*; from whom all created goodneſs is derived, and in conformity to whom it is to be meaſured.

To E'STIMATE [*eſtimer* F. *ſtimare*, It. *æſtimatum*, L] to value, prize; alſo to appraiſe or ſet a price upon.

E'STIVAL [*eſtivo*, It. and Sp· *æſtivalis*, L.] belonging to ſummer-time.

E'STIVAL *occident* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſummer-weſt or north-weſt; that point of the horizon where the ſun riſes, when it is in the tropick of *Cancer*.

E'STIVAL *Solſtice* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſummer-ſolſtice, when the ſun entring the tropick of *Cancer* on the 11th of *June*, makes the longeſt day and ſhorteſt night.

ESTOILLEE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Eſtoilleé* ſignifies a ſtar with only 4 long rays in form of a croſs, and ſo broad in the centre, and ending in ſharp points- *F.*

ESTO'PEL } ESTO'PPEL } [of *eſtouper*, F.] an impediment or bar of action growing from a man's own act, who hath or otherwiſe might have had his action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in *French Cookery*] a particular way of ſtewing meat.

ESTO'VERS [of *eſtoffe* or *eſtouver*, F.] that ſuſtenance which a man, committed for felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himſelf and his family, during impriſonment.

E'STRAC [with *Horſemen*] a horſe that is light-bodied, lank-bellied thin-flanked, and narrow-cheſted.

ESTRA'DE, a publick high-way or road, *F.*

*Batteurs d'*ESTRADE [*Milit.* Term] ſcouts of horſe ſent out to get intelligence of the diſpoſitions of the enemy, and what is like to fall out in the way.

Battre d' ESTRADE, to go out upon ſuch an expedition, *F.*

ESTRA'DE, the one half of an alcove or bed-chamber, raiſ'd with a floor, and richly furniſhed and adorned for the reception of perſons of diſtinction.

To ESTRA'NGE [*etranger*, F.] to draw away the affections, to take off from, to alienate, to become ſtrange.

ESTRA'NGEL, the Eſtrangelus character, a particular ſpecies or form of *Syriack* letter ſerving as capitals.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, a drawing away the affections, *&c.*

ESTRA'NGERS [in *Law*] foreigners, perſons born beyond ſeas; alſo thoſe who are not privies or parties to levying a fine, or making of a deed, *&c.*

ESTRAPA'DE [in *Horſemanſhip*] is the defence of a horſe that will not obey, who, to rid himſelf of his rider, riſes mightily before, and while his fore-hand is yet in the air, furiouſly yerks out his hind-legs, ſtriking higher than his head was before; and during the counter-time rather goes back than forward, *F.*

ESTRAY' [of *eſtrayeur*, O. *F.*] any tame beaſt found within any lordſhip, and not owned by any man, which being cry'd according to law in the market adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is then the lord's of the ſoil where ſound.

ESTREA'T [*extractum*, L. drawn out] is uſed for the true copy or duplicate of an original writing; as for example, of amercements or penalties, ſet on the rolls of a court to be levied by a bailiff or other officer, of every man for his offence.

Clerk of the ESTREA'TS, *a* clerk who receives the eſtreats out of the office of the lord treaſurer's remembrancer, and writes them out to be levied for the king.

ESTRECIA'TUS [*Old Law*] ſtraiten'd or block'd up.

E'STREGE-BOARDS, boards either of deal, fir, *&c* brought out of the eaſtern countries.

ESTRE'PAMENT [*Old law*] ſpoil made by a tenant for term of life upon lands or woods, to the damage of the perſon, who is to have them in reverſion; alſo an impoveriſhing or making of lands barren, by continual ploughing and ſowing without due manuring, reſt and other husbandry.

ESTRE'PAMENT } a writ to ſorbid the making ſuch waſte,
ESTRE'PEMENT } during a law ſuit between 2 parties.

To ESTRE'PE [*eſtropier*, F. to maim] to make ſpoil in lands and woods.

An E'STUARY [*æſtuarium*, L.] any place where the tide comes into a pool, ditch, *&c.* or that is overflowed at high-water.

E'SULA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſpurge. L.

ESU'RIENT [*eſuriens*, L.] hungring, being hungry.

ESURI'NE *Salts* [in *Medicine*] ſuch as are of a fretting or eating quality; which abound in the air of places near the ſea-coaſts, and where great quantities of coals are burnt.

ETAPE, } or publick ſtore-houſe for goods, a ſtaple-town, *F*
ETAPPE }

ETAPE [*Military affairs*] an allowance of proviſions and forage for ſoldiers, during the time of their march through a country, to or from winter-quarters, *F.*

ETA'PIER, one who contracts with a country or territory for furniſhing troops with proviſions and forage in their march through a country.

ETA'TE *Probanda*. See. *Ætate probanda.*

E'TCHING [etzen or aetzen.G.] a particular way of engraving with a fine pointed ſteel or needle on a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *Aqua Fortis*, being afterward poured on to eat into the ſtreaks that have been ſo traced in the ground of wax.

ETE'RNAL [*æternus*, L. *eternel*, F. *eterno*, It. Sp. and port.] that is without beginning or end; or that which, though it had a beginning, yet is to laſt for ever; everlaſting, endleſs.

ETERNALISTS ſuch as believe the world to be eternal a *priore et á poſteriori.*

ETERNALLY, for ever.

To ETE'RNIZE } [*æternare*, L. *éterniſer*, Fr.*eternare*, It.
To ETE'RNALIZE } *eternizàr*, Sp.] to make eternal; as to eternalize a perſon's name by memorable and worthy actions.

ETE'RNITY [*æternitas* L. *éternité*, F.] an infinite duration without either beginning or end, everlaſtingneſs.

ETERNITY was painted by the ancients as a beautiful damſel, with fair hair diſhevell'd. Her thighs, inſtead of legs, turning outwards in two half circles, fill'd with ſtars, and joining over her head. Her arms ſtretched out, and holding in each hand a ball.

ETE'RNALNESS [of *éternité* Fr. *eternità*, It. *eternidàd*, Sp. *æternitas*, L.] the being eternal.

ETE'RNITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients repreſented by a cedar-tree. Eternity as a goddeſs was painted or carved like a fair lady, having 3 heads, ſignifying time paſt, preſent and to come, in her leſt hand a circle, ſignifying that ſhe hath neither beginning nor end, and pointing with the fore-finger of her right hand to heaven.

ETH [eð, *Sax.*] the termination of the 3.d pers. ſing. of the pres. tenſe of the Ind. moods, of v. active and N.

E'THELING [*noble* or *excellent*] a title peculiar to the prince, or next heir to the crown among the *Engliſh Saxons.*

ETHE'REAL [*etheré*, F. *eterio*, It. *ethéreo*, Sp. *æthereus*, L.] of or pertainining to the air or æther.

ETHEREAL *Oil* [with *Chymiſts*] a very fine rectified exalted oil, or rather a ſpirit which ſoon catches fire.

ETHE'REALNESS [of *æthereus*, L.] of an ethereal quality.

ETHICKS [*etica*, It. *ethica*, L. ἠθικα, of ἦθος, Gr.] books that treat of ethicks or moral philoſophy. A ſcience which ſhews thoſe rules and meaſures of human actions, which lead to true happineſs; and that acquaints us with the means to practiſe them. It has no ſingular number.

The ETHICKS are repreſented in painting and ſculpture by a woman of a grave ſober aſpect, holding the inſtrument *Archipendulum* in one hand, and with the other a lion bridled. The latter to ſhew that moral philoſophy curbs the paſſions, and the former, the juſt Equilibrium we ought to hold in all our actions.

ETHMOI'DES [of ἠθμὸς a ſieve, and εἶδος, Gr. form] a bone in the inner part of the noſe, full of little holes to receive the ſerous humours that fall from the brain, called *Os cribroſum*, L.

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] one of the ſutures of the human *Cranium* or ſcull.

E'THNARCHY [ἐθναρχία, Gr.] principality or rule.

ETHNA'RCHES [ἐθνάρχης, Gr.] a ruler of a nation or people. *L.*

ETHNIC [ἐθνικὸς, of ἔθνη, *Gr.* a nation] of or pertaining to the nations; heatheniſh.

ETHNICK [*etnico*, It. of *ethnicus*, L] heatheniſh, of or belonging to a Heathen.

An ETHNICK [*Ethnicus*, L,] a Heathen.

ETHNO'PHRONES [of ἔθνος heathen, and φρὴν, *Gr.* thought, ſentiment] a ſect of hereticks of the 2d century, who profeſs'd chriſtianity, but joined thereto all the ſuperſtitions and follies of paganiſm, as judiciary aſtrology, ſortileges, auguries, *&c.*

ETHOLO'GICAL [of ἠθολογία, Gr.] pertaining to diſcourſes and treatiſes of *Ethicks* or *Morality.*

ETHO'LOGIST [*ethologus*, L. ἐθόλογος, Gr.] a mimick, one who expreſſes other people s manner by voice or geſture.

ETHO'LOGY [ἐθολογία of ἔθος cuſtom, and λέγω, Gr. to deſcribe] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of manners.

ETHOLOGY [with *Rhetoricians*] the art of ſhewing the manners of others.

ETHOPOEI'A [ἠθοποιία, Gr.] a figure in *Rhetorick*, in which there is a repreſentation of the manners and paſſions of men, either to their praiſe or diſpraiſe, L.

ETIO'LOGY [αἰτιλογία, Gr.] a giving the reaſon of.

ETO'ILE [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Fort or work of 4, 5, 6, or more points, a ſtar redoubt.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*etymologicus*, L. of ἐτυμολογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to etymology.

ETYMOLO'GICALLY [of ἐτυμολογικὸς, Gr.] by way of etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST [*etymologiſte*, F. *etimologiſta*, It. *etymologus*, L. of ἐτυμολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in the original, and true meaning of words.

To ETYMO'LOGIZE [*etymologizare*, L] to ſearch after, or give an account of the original and derivation of words, and alſo their true meaning.

ETYMO'LOGY [*etymologie*, F. *etimologia*, It. and Sp. *etymologia*, L. ἐτυμολογία, Gr.] that part of grammar that ſhews the original of words, for the better diſtinguiſhing and eſtabliſhing of their true ſignification.

E'TYMON [ἔτυμον, Gr. the original of a word.

ETC. an abbreviation for *et cætera.*

EVA'CUANTS [in *Phyſick*] medicines proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper way of emunctories.

To EVA'CUATE [*évacuër*, F. *evacuàr*, Sp. *evacuare*, It. and L.] to empty, to leave empty, to diſcharge or void.

EVACUA'TION [F. *evacuazione*, It. *evacuaciòn*, Sp. of *evacuatio*, L.] an emptying or voiding.

EVACUATION [in *Medicine*] a diſcharging and evacuating ſuperfluous humours and excrements out of the body.

To EVA'DE [*evader*, F. *evadir*, Sp. of *evadere*, L.] to eſcape, to ſhift off; to avoid the force of an argument.

EVAGA'TION, a roving or wandering out, *L.*

EVAGINA'TION, an unſheathing a ſword, *C.*

EVANE'SCENT [*evaneſcens*, L.[vaniſhing or periſhing.

EVANGE'LIA [Εὐαγγελία, Gr.] good Tidings.

EVANGE'LIC } [*evangelique*, F. *evangelico*, It. and Sp.
EVANGE'LICK } *evangelicus*, L. εὐαγγελικὸς, Gr.] goſ-
EVANGE'LICAL } pel-like, pertaining to the goſpel.

EVANGELICALLY, in a goſpel-like manner.

EVANGE'LICALNESS [of 'εὐαγγελικὸς, Gr.] the having an evangelical quality.

EVANGE'LICA [among the *Ancients*] proceſſions and prayers made for glad tidings receiv'd, *L.*

EVA'NGELIST [*evangeliſta*, L. εὐαγγελιστὴς, Gr.] a meſſenger or bringer of good tidings; alſo a penman of a goſpel, as St. *Matthew*, &c.

EVANGE'LIUM ['Εὐαγγέλιον, Gr.] a goſpel.

To EVA'NGELIZE [*evangelizare*, L. of εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, of εὖ well, and ἀγγέλλω, Gr. to bring good tidings] to preach the goſpel.

EVA'NID [*evanidus*, L.] ſoon decaying, fading, frail.

EVANID *Colours* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch colours as are not of a very long continuance, as thoſe of clouds before and after ſun-ſet. the rainbow, *&c.* which are called emphatical and fantaſtical colours.

EVANIDNESS [of *evanidus*, L.] fading quality.

To EVANISH [*evanere*, L.] to vaniſh away.

EVANTES, the prieſteſſes of *Bacchus*, ſo called becauſe in celebrating the *Orgya*, they ran about like diſtracted perſons, crying, *Evan*, *Evan*, *Obe Evan.*

To EVA'PORATE [*evaporer*, F. *evaporare*, It. *evaporàr*, Sp. *evaporatum*, L.] to diſſolve into vapours, to ſteam out.

To EVAPORATE *to a Pellicle* [with *Chymiſts*] a phraſe uſed to ſignify the conſuming a liquor by a gentle heat, till a thin ſkin is perceived to ſwim on the top of it.

EVAPORA'TION [F. *evaporazione*, It. *evaporacion*, Sp. of *evaporatio*, L.] a breathing or ſteaming forth in vapours.

EVAPORATION [with *Phyſicians*] the diſcharging of humours thro' the pores of the body.

EVAPORATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the diſſolving ſome parts of juices, *&c.* till they become of a better conſiſtence; or the diſperſing the ſuperfluous moiſture of any liquid ſubſtance, by means of a gentle fire, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before.

EVA'SION [F. of *evaſio*, L.] an eſcape or flight; alſo a ſhift or trick.

EVA'SIVE [*evaſivus*, L.] ſhifting; alſo crafty, deceitful.

EVA'SIVELY, craftily, deceitfully.

EVA'SIVENESS [of *evaſivus*, L.] evading quality.

EVA'TES, a branch or diviſion of our old philoſophers the *Druids*. *Strabo* diſtributes the philoſophers among the *Britons* and *Gauls* into 3 ſects, *Bards*, *Evates* and *Druids*. The *Bards* he takes to be poets and muſicians. The *Evates* prieſts and naturaliſts, the *Druids* moraliſts as well as naturaliſts.

EU'CHARIST [*euchariſtie*, F. *eucariſtia*, It. *euchariſtia*, Sp. and L. of εὐχαριστία, of εὖ well and χάρις, Gr. grace or thanks] a thankſgiving, and thence the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper is ſo called.

EUCHARI'STICAL [*euchariſtique*, F. *eucariſtico*, It. *euchariſtico*, Sp. of *euchariſticus*, L. of εὐχαριστικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the euchariſt.

EU'CHITES [εὐχῖτες of εὐχὴ, *Gr.* prayer] an ancient ſect of hereticks, thus denominated on account of their praying without ceaſing; imagining that prayer alone was ſufficient to ſave them.

EUCHO'LOGY [εὐχολογία, of εὐχὴ and λέγω, *Gr.* to diſcourſe] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of prayer.

EU'CHORA } [of εὖ and χρόα, Gr. colour] a good colour
E'UCHROA } and temper of the ſkin.

EU'CHRASY [εὐκρασία, of εὖ and κρᾶσις, *Gr.* temperature] a good temperature and condition or ſtate of the body.

EU'CHYLOS [εὔχυλος, Gr.] one who abounds with good juices or humours.

EU'CHYMY [εὐχυμία, of εὖ and χύμος juice, Gr.] a good temper of blood or other juices and fluids in an animal body.

EU'DÆMON [εὐδαίμων, Gr.] a good genius or ſpirit.

EUDÆMON [with *Aſtrologers*] the fourth houſe of a figure of the heavens, ſo called on account of its good and proſperous ſignifications, as attainment of hopes, ſtore of friends, *&c.*

EUDÆ'MONY [*eudæmonia*, L. of εὐδαιμόνια, Gr.] happineſs.

EUDIAPNEU'STES [εὐδιαπνεύστης of εὖ and διαπνέω, Gr. to perſpire] one who ſweats kindly.

EUDO'XIANS [ſo named from *Eudoxus* their ring leader] they held that the Son was differently affected in his will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDO'XIA [*eudoxia*, L. of εὐδοξία, Gr.] good name or fame.

EVE [contracted for *Evening*] the day before a feſtival or holiday.

EVE'CK. a beaſt like a wild goat.

EVE and TREVE [in the practick of *Scotland*] ſervants whoſe predeceſſors have been ſervants to any perſon and his predeceſſors.

EVE-CHIER, an inſect, a Chier-worm.

EVE'CTICA, that part of phyſick that teaches how to acquire a good habit of body, *L.*

EVECTION *of the Moon* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an inequality in her motion, by which, at or near her quarters ſhe is not in that line, which paſſes through the centre of the earth to the ſun, as ſhe is at her conjunction, oppoſition, or ſyzygies.

EVECTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth; alſo a praiſing and extolling, L.

EUE'MBOLUS [of εὖ well, ἐν in, and βάλλω, *Gr.* to caſt] an expert bone-ſetter.

E'VEN } [æƿen, and æƿnung *Sax.* **avondt**, *Du.* **abend**,
E'VENING } G. **aftenen**, *Dan*, **afton**, *Su.*] the cloſe of a day, that part after the ſetting of the ſun till twilight or dark.

The EVENING was repreſented by the ancients in ſculpture and painting by the Goddeſs *Diana*, holding in one hand her bow unbent, and in the other a ſtring, at which a couple of hounds, lying on the ground, as if weary.

EVENING **red and Morning grey,**
Are the Signs of a fair Day.

How true this proverbial obſervation is, I ſhan't determine, but we are not the only nation who make uſe of it. The Fr. ſay; *Le rouge Soir & blanc Matin font rejouir le Pelerin.* (A red Evening and white Morning rejoice the Pilgrim:) And ſo the It. *Sera reoſſa, e bianco* (tho' ſome ſay *negro*, black) *matino fanno allegro il Pelegrino.*

The EVENING **crowns the Day.**

L. *A Solis Occaſu, non ab ortu, deſcribe Diem.* This proverb teaches us that we are not to judge of things or actions till they are brought to their full maturity.

E'VENTIDE [æƿentiꝺ, *Sax.*] the evening.

EVEN [æƿen, *Sax.* **even**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **eben**, H. G. **eben**, *Dan.* **effwen**, *Su.*] equal, level. ſmooth.

EVEN, *Adv.* juſt, but.

To EVEN, to make even, plain, equal, ſmooth.

EVENLY, equally, *&c.*

E'VENNESS [eƿeneſſe, *Sax.*] plainneſs, ſmoothneſs, *&c.*

EVEN *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] a number which may be divided into even or equal numbers, without any fraction, as 6 and 8 into 3 and 4.

EVENLY EVEN *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] a number which is exactly diviſible by an *even* number taken, an *even* number of times, as the number 32, which is diviſible by the number 8 taken 4 times.

EVENLY ODD *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is that which an even number meaſures by an odd one, as 30, which 2 or 6 being even numbers, meaſure by 15 or 5, which are odd numbers.

EVE'NT [*evenement* F. *evento*, It. *eventus*, L.] adventure, chance, hap, end or ſucceſs.

To EVE'NTILATE [*ventiler*, F. *ventilare*, It. *ventilar*, Sp. *eventilare*, L,] (in *Law*) is to eſtimate, prize or value an eſtate or inheritance.

EVE'NTILATED [*eventilatus*, L.] winnowed; alſo thoroughly examined or ſifted.

EVENTILA'TION [*ventilation*, F. *ventilazione*, It. of *ventilatio*, L.] a winnowing or fanning; alſo a ſtrict examination, or canvaſſing or ſifting a buſineſs or queſtion.

EVE'NTUAL [of *eventus*, L] actually coming to paſs.

EVE'NTUALLY, caſually, by chance.

E'VER [æƿꞃe, *Sax.* **eeuwig**, *Du.* **ewig**, G.] without end, at any time, as *if ever.*

To EVE'RBERATE [*everberatum*, L.] to beat.

EVERGE'TES [εὐεργέτης of εὖ well, and ἔργον, *Gr.* work] a benefactor; a title given to ſeveral princes or kings of *Syria* and *Egypt*, who ſucceeded *Alexander*.

EVERLA'STING [of æƿꞃe and læſtung, *Sax.*] enduring for ever.

EVERLA'STINGLY, durably, eternally.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, durable nature.

EVERLI'VING, immortal.

EVE'RSION, an overthrowing, overturning; overthrow, deſtruction, *L.*

EVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame figure, as *Epanodos*, L.

To EVE'RT [*evertere*, L.] to turn upſide down, to over throw, *&c.*

To EVE'RTUATE, to take away from or deprive of virtue, power, efficacy, *&c.*

EVERY [**huer**, or **huert**, *Dan.* **hwar**, *Su.*] each, all, the whole company or parcel.

EVERY **Thing has it's wherefore.**

G. **Alles hat ſein warumb.** That is, every thing has or ought to have its reaſon.

EVE'STIGATED [*eveſtigatus*, L.] ſearched out by the footſteps.

EVESTIGA'TION, a ſeeking for, ſearching after, tracing or finding out, *L.*

E'UGENY [εὐγενεία, Gr.] nobleneſs of birth or blood.

EUEXI'A [εὐεξία, Gr.] a good ſound habit of body, *L.*

EUGA'LADON [of εὖ and γάλα, *Gr.* milk] the herb Milkwort, *L.*

EUGE'OS } [εὐγεῖον, of εὖ and γαῖα, *Gr.* the earth] the
EUGE'UM } womb, ſo termed by way of alluſion to fruitful ground, *L.*

EVIBRA'TION, a ſhaking, brandiſhing or darting, *L.*

To EVI'CT [*evincere*, *evictum*, L.] to convince by force of argument, *&c.*

EVI'CTION, thorough conviction or proof.

E'VIDENCE [F. *evidenza*, It. *evidéncia*, Sp. of *evidentia*, L.] clearneſs, perſpicuity, plainneſs, demonſtration; a quality of things whereby they become viſible or apparent to the eyes, either of the body or the mind. *Evidence* is the eſſential and infallible character or criterion of truth, and is that in effect which with us conſtitutes the truth.

Formal EVIDENCE, is the act of the intellect as conſidered as clear and diſtinct.

Objective EVIDENCE, conſiſts in the clearneſs and perſpicuity of the object; or it is the object itſelf ſo conſtituted, as that it may be clearly and diſtinctly known.

Phyſical EVIDENCE, is ſo far as natural ſenſe and reaſon, pointing out any thing, convinces one thereof.

Metaphyſical EVIDENCE, is when we enter ſo fully and clearly into the Eſſence of any thing that nothing can be clearer.

Moral EVIDENCE, a thing is ſaid to be morally evident, ſo far as we have a diſtinct notion and knowledge thereof by unexceptionable Witneſſes,

E'VIDENCES [in *Law*] any proof by the teſtimony of men, records or writings, that are ſealed and delivered; alſo a witneſs or proof againſt a malefactor or priſoner at the bar of a court of juſtice.

E'vident [*evidens*, L.] manifeſt, apparent, clear, plain.

Evidently, manifeſtly, clearly, *&c.*

E'videntness [*evidentia*, L. and *neſs*] plainneſs to be ſeen, perceived or underſtood.

To **Evi'gilate** [*evigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently, to ſtudy hard.

E'vil [eꝼel and eoꝼel, *Sax.* O. and *L. G.* übel, *H. G.* ubil, *Teut.* ubils, *Goth.*] Miſchief; alſo a diſtemper called the King's-Evil.

Evil *Deed* [yꝼel-ꝺæꝺ, *Sax.*] an ill turn, treſpaſs; an hurtful, miſchievous act.

Natural **Evil** is the want of ſomething to the *bene eſſe*, or perfection of a thing, or to its anſwering all its purpoſes, ſuch are the defects of the body, blindneſs, lameneſs, *&c.* hunger, diſeaſes, *&c.*

Moral **Evil**, a deviation from right reaſon, and conſequently from the will and intendment of God the legiſlator, who gave the rule.

Of all **Evils** chooſe the leaſt. So ſaid the man when he married a little wife. *E malis minium eligendum.* L.

Evil, *Adj.* bad, ill.

Worse } Irr. { Comp. { more evil.
Worst } { Superl. { moſt evil.

Evilly, in a bad manner.

E'vilness [eꝼelneſſe, *Sax.*] evil nature or quality.

To **Evi'nce** [*evincere*, L.] to overcome, bear down or prove by argument,

To **Evince** [*Civil Law*] is to convict or recover by law.

Evi'ncible, capable of being clearly proved, inconteſtable.

Evi'ncibly, inconteſtably, *&c.*

E'virated [*eviratus*, L.] gelded.

Evira'tion, a gelding, an unmanning; alſo making effeminate, *L.*

To **Eve'rtuate**. [of *E neg*, and *virtus*, L.] to take away, or deprive of virtue or power,

Evi'scerated [*eviſceratus*, L.] embowelled, bowelled, having the bowels taken out.

E'vitable [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or ſhunned.

E'vitableness [of *evitabilis*, L.] poſſibleneſs of being avoided.

Evita'tion, an avoiding or ſhunning, *L.*

To **Evi'te** [*Evitare*, L,] to Eſcape or avoid.

Evite'rnity [of *eviternus*, L.] everlaſtingneſs.

Eu'logy, [ἐυλογία, of ἐῦ well, and λέγω, I ſay, *Gr.*] a praiſing or ſpeaking well of.

Eu'logies [in the *Greek Church*] little bits of Bread conſecrated, *i. e.* the euchariſt ſent to perſons who were not preſent at the communion.

Eumenides [Ἐυμενίδες, Gr. the daughters of *Acheron* and *Nox* (as the poets feigned); *Tiſiphone*, *Megæra* and *Alecto*, the furies of Hell who were by the ancient heathens, accounted the executioners of the vengeance of the gods on wicked men. They are deſcribed with ſnakes inſtead of hair, and Eyes ſparkling like lightening; a filthy froth iſſuing out of their mouth, as a ſign of their outragious nature. They carried iron chains and whips in one hand, and flaming torches in the other, which gave a diſmal light, but ſuch as could diſcover crimes, and kindle a flame in the breaſt of the guilty, that is not to be extinguiſhed; their feet were of braſs, becauſe their motions were ſometimes ſlow, but ſure and ſteddy.

They are ſaid to be attendants in the porch of *Pluto*'s palace, who appointed them to be puniſhers of ſuch as took falſe oaths, or oppreſs'd the poor; they alſo attended at *Jupiter*'s throne, and therefore they had wings to ſupport their ſwift paſſage through the air, when they ſtruck terror, and carried ſuch puniſhments and calamities as the gods commanded to be inflicted upon mortals, whether they were famine, wars or peſtilence.

They are ſaid to delight in the gloomineſs of the night; and to have their dwelling in a dark cavern near the river *Styx*, and were always hovering about perſons who had ill deſigns, and made uſe of wicked counſels, and indirect practices.

They were worſhiped in divers places, had a temple at *Athens*, and their prieſts were the judges, that ſat in the *Areopagos*. Their ſacrifices were performed in the night, and amidſt a profound ſilence, and a black ewe was offered to them.

Some *Mythologiſts* are of opinion, *Tiſiphone* puniſhed the ſins that proceded from *Hatred.* and *Anger*; *Megæra*, thoſe from *Envy*; and *Alecto* ſuch as accompany the inſatiable purſuits of *Riches* and *Pleaſure*.

They are called *Eumenides*, becauſe they will be appeaſed by thoſe that are ſupplicants to them: *Furies* from that madneſs that attends guilty perſons upon the conſciouſneſs of their villanies; and *Erinnyes* from the indignation and commotions they raiſe in the mind by their ſeverity.

Eu'nomy [*eunomia*, *L.* ἐυνομία, *Gr.*] a conſtitution, or ordination of good laws.

Eunomians [of ἐῦ and νόμος, *Gr.* the law] hereticks in the fourth century, who held that faith alone, without good works was acceptable.

Eunomioeupsychians } [of ἐυνομία, *Gr* and *Eutychus*] a
Eunomioeuty'chians } ſect of hereticks ſaid to be the ſame with the *Eutychians.*

Eu'nuch [*Eunuco*, It. and Sp. *Eunuchus*, L. of Ἐυνοῦχος, of ἐυνὴ a bed or couch, and ἔχω *Gr.* to keep or guard] a chamberlain or great officer in a king or queen's court, which officers were commonly gelded.

To **Eu'nuchate** [*enuchare*, L.] to make a perſon an eunuch; to geld.

Eu'nuchism, the ſtate or condition of an eunuch.

Evoca'tion, a calling out or upon, *L.*

Evocation [with *Grammarians*] a figure of conſtruction, a reducing the third perſon to the firſt or ſecond, as *Ego tuæ deliciæ iſtuc veniam.*

Evo'des } [ἐῦ well, and ὀδμὴ, *Gr.* odour] a fragrancy or
Evo'sma } ſweet ſmell.

Evodes } [with *Phyſicians*] is when the ordure or excre-
Evosma } ments have a ſweet ſmell.

Evola'tick [*evolaticus*, L.] flying abroad,

Evola'tion [a flying abroad, *L.*

To **Evo'lve** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over or unfold.

Evo'lvent [with *Geometricians*] a curve, reſulting from the evolution of a curve, in contradiſtinction to the *Evolute*,

Evolu'te, the firſt curve ſuppoſed to be opened, or evolved, which being opened deſcribes other curves.

Evolu'tion [*Geometry*] the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it form an *Evolute.*

Evolu'tion, [*F.* of *Evolutio.*] an unrolling; a rolling or tumbling over.

Evolution [with *Algebraiſts*] the extraction of roots out of any powers, the direct oppoſite to *involution.*

Evolution [in *Military Affairs*] is the motion made by a body of troops, when they are obliged to change their form and diſpoſition, in order to preſerve a Poſt, or occupy another to attack the enemy with more advantage, *&c.*

Evomi'tion, a vomiting out or up, *&c.* L.

Eu'pathy, [ἐυπάθεια, of ἐυ and πάθος, of πάσχω G. to ſuffer] an eaſineſs, or patience in bearing of ſufferings or afflictions.

Eupato'rium [ἐυπατόρειον, Gr.] the herb Agrimony, or Liver-wort, *L.*

Eup'epsy [ἐυπεψία, of ἐῦ and πέπτω, Gr. to concoct] a good and eaſy concoction or digeſtion.

Eupe'talus [ἐυπέταλος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of four colours, *viz.* fiery, blue, vermilion, and green; alſo a kind of laurel.

Euphe'mism [ἐυφήμισμος, of ἐῦ and φημὶ, Gr. to ſay, *&c.*] good name, reputation, an honourable ſetting forth one's praiſe.

Euphemism [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure where a foul, harſh word or ſpeech is changed into another that may give no offence.

Eupho'nical, [of ἐυφωνία, Gr.] having a graceful ſound,

Euphony, *Gr.* [*Euphonie*, F. *Eufonia*, It. *Euphonia*, L.

Eupho'nia [ἐυφωνία, of ἐῦ and φωνὴ, Gr. the voice] a graceful ſound, a ſmooth running of words.

Eupho'rbium [ἐυφόρβιον, Gr.] the *Lybian Ferula* tree or ſhrub firſt found by king *Juba*, and ſo called after *Euphorbus* his phyſician, *L.*

Euphori'a [with *Phyſicians*] the good operations of a medicine, when the patient finds himſelf the better by it, *L.*

Euphragi'a } [ἐυφράσια, Gr.] the herb Eye-bright, *L.*
Euphrasi'a }

Euphrosy'mum [ἐυφροσύνον, Gr.] the herb Borrage or Bugloſs, *L.*

Eupnoe'a [ἐύπνοια, of ἐυ and πνέω Gr. to breathe] a right and natural faculty of fetching one's breath.

Eupori'a, [ἐυπορία, Gr.] a readineſs in preparing medicines; alſo, an eaſineſs of their operation.

Eupori'sta [ἐυ well, and πορίζω, Gr. to procure] remedies which may eaſily be had.

Eupre'pia ἐυπρεπεία, Gr] comelines, becomingneſs.

Eu'ripus [of ἐυ eaſily, and ῥίπτεσθαι, to be precipitated, Gr.] the word originally is the name of a certain ſtreight in the Sea between *Bœotia* and the *Negropont*, where the currents are ſo ſtrong, that the Sea is ſaid to ebb and flow ſeven times in a day; but it is now, by *Hydrographers* uſed for any ſtreight, where the water is in great motion and agitation.

Euro'pa [Ευρυώπη, Gr. *i.e.* having broad eyes, or of the *Chaldee* חידא אפא, *i. e.* fair face; or of ארפא. ſignifying both a bull and a Ship] the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom (as the poets fain) *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a Bull raviſhed and carried over on his back through the ſea to *Crete*; ſome take the truth of this fiction to be, that the ſhip wherein ſhe was carried, was *Tauriformis*, *i. e.* in the form of a bull; others, that the name of the maſter of the ſhip was *Taurus*; and other that *Taurus* or a Bull was the ſign of the ſhip; or that ſhe was Stoln away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

Euri'thmy [*eurithmia*, L. 'ευρυθμία, Gr.] a graceful proportion and geſture of the body.

Eu'rithmy [with *Architects*] an exact proportion between all parts of a building, as to the length, breadth, and height of each room in a fabrick.

Eu'rithmy [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, &c.] a certain majeſty, elegance and eaſineſs appearing in the compoſition of divers members of a body or painting, reſulting from the fine proportion thereof.

Eurithmy [with *Phyſicians*] an excellent natural diſpoſition of the pulſe.

Euro'clydon ['ευροκλύδων, Gr.] a violent tempeſtuous north-eaſt wind, which uſually happens about the beginning of winter, called by ſome, *The ſeaman*'s *plague*.

Eu'rope ['Ευρώπη, *q. d.* barefaced, of ἐυρὺσ broad. and ὤψ an eye or countenance, *Europa*, It. Sp. Port & L.] one fourth part of the terreſtrial globe, which is generally peopled by Chriſtians.

Europe, [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, is repreſented by a damſel in a very noble habit, ſitting between 2 horns of plenty, out of which proceeds all the productions of that part of the world; holding in her right hand a temple of the true God, and with the fore finger of her left hand pointing at crowns, ſcepters, arms, trophies, books, and all manner of inſtruments, as well of muſick, as other liberal and mechanick ſciences and arts All which ſhew, that this part of the world is the chief for religion, arts, and arms.

Euro'pean, of or pertaining to *Europe*.

Euro'peans, inhabitants of *Europe*.

Eusa'rchos ['ευσάρχος, of εὖ well, and σὰρξ fleſh, *Gr.*] a term uſed by the *Galeniſts*, to ſignify ſuch a proportion of fleſh as is not too lean or too corpulent but gives true ſymmetry and ſtrength to all the parts,

Eusebi'a ['ευσεβία, Gr.] godlineſs, devotion, piety.

Euse'bians, a ſect of *Arians*, ſo called on account of the favour ſhewn them by *Euſebius*, biſhop of *Cæſarea*.

Eu'sebes [of 'ευσέβια. Gr.] religious, godly; alſo a ſtone on which, in the temple of *Hercules* at *Tyre*, a ſeat was made where Dæmons uſed to appear.

Eusemi'a [with *Phyſicians*] a criſis or judgement of a diſeaſe excellently well made.

Eusplancnos [of ἐυ and σπλάχνα, Gr.] one whoſe entrails or bowels are ſound and in good temper.

Eusta'theans [ſo called from *Euſtathius* their author] A ſect of hereticks in the IV century, adherents to the notions of *Euſtathius*, who excluded married people from ſalvation, whereupon, many married Women forſook their own husbands; he prohibited his followers from praying in their houſes. And obliged them to quit all they had, as incompatible with the hopes of heaven.

Eusto'machus ['ευςόμαχος of ἐυ and ςόμαχος, Gr.] a good ſtomach.

Eu'stylos } [with *Architects*] a building, where the intercolumniations or ſpaces between each pillar are juſt 2 diameters and a quarter of the pillar, except thoſe in the middle of the face before and behind, which are 3 diameters diſtant one from the other.
Eustyle }

Eutaxi'a ['ευταξία of ἐῦ and τάξις, Gr. order] a handſome ordering and diſpoſing of things.

Euterpe, [of ἐυ well, and τέρπειν, Gr. to delight, becauſe ſhe invented the pipe] the inventreſs of the mathematicks and playing on the pipe. The ancients painted or carved *Euterpe* crowned with a garland of flowers, holding in each hand ſundry wind inſtruments.

Eutha'nasy ['ευθανασία of εὖ and θάνατος, Gr. death] an eaſy quiet death; an eaſy paſſage out of the world.

Eutrophi'a ['ευτροφία of ἐυ, and τροφὴ, Gr. nouriſhment] a due nouriſhment of the body.

Eu'thymy [*euthymia*, L. of 'ευθυμία. Gr.] quietneſs of mind, tranquillity, heart's eaſe.

Eutonos [ἔυτονος, of εὖ and τόνος, Gr.] ſtrong and luſty.

Eutrape'lia ['ευτραπελία, Gr.] good behaviour, gentleneſs.

Eutychians [ſo called from *Eutychus*,] a ſect of hereticks who held that the Λογος or Word brought his body down with him from heaven, and deny that the body of Jeſus Chriſt was conſubſtantiated with ours.

Evul'sion, a plucking, pulling or drawing out of or away, L.

Eu'simus [ἔυζιμος, Gr.] the herb rochet.

Evulga'tion, a publiſhing abroad, *L.*

Evul'sed [*evulſus*, L.] plucked, or pulled away from.

Eu'xine [ἔυξενος, Gr. hoſpitable] as the *Euxine* Sea, now commonly called the *Black-Sea*.

Ewa'gium [*Old Lat. Rec.*] toll paid for paſſage by Water.

Ew'brice [of æp marriage, and bpiece, *Sax.* breaking, Echt-breken, Dut. Ehe-bruch, Ger.] adultery.

An Ewe [eopu or eopa, *Sax.* of *ovis*, a ſheep] a female ſheep.

The Ewe *is Bliſſom*, i. e. ſhe has taken tup or ram.

The Ewe *is riding*, i. e. tupping.

Ewe *Hog*, a female lamb of the firſt year.

E'wer [*aiguiere*, F. or, as *Caſaubon* will, of 'Υδρία, Gr.] a water veſſel to pour out into a baſon.

Ew'ry, an office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's own table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver ewers after dinner.

Ex [L.] in the compoſition of engliſh Words, ſignifies *out*,

Exa'cerated [*exaceratus*, L.] winnowed, cleanſed from chaff,

Exa'cerbated [*exacerbatus*, L.] provoked or vexed, afreſh.

Exacerba'tion, a making ſour, or bitter; alſo a provoking, galling or fretting

Exacerbation [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame as *Sarcaſmus*.

Exacerva'tion, a heaping up together, *L.*

Exacervation [in *Phyſick*] the ſame as *Paroxiſm*.

Exacina'tion, a taking the kernels out of grapes and other fruits, L.

Exa'ct, [*exactus*, L.] preciſe, perfect, punctual, at an exact time,

Exactly, preciſely, punctually.

To Exa'ct [*exiger*, Fr. *eſigere*, It. *exegir*, Sp. *exactum* of *exigere*, L.] to ask above the juſt value of a thing; alſo to require rigorouſly.

Exa'ction, a requring more than is juſt and reaſonable.

Exaction [in *Law*] wrong done by an officer, or one pretending to have authority, that takes reward or fee for what the Law does not allow.

Secular Exaction, a tax or impoſition anciently paid by ſervile feudatory tenants.

Exa'ctness, [of *exactum*, L. a perfect thing, *exactitude*, F.] a care, diligence, carefulneſs, nicety, a punctual obſervation of the ſmalleſt cirumſtances.

Exa'ctitude, exactneſs, nicety, *F.*

Exa'ctor *Regis*; the king's tax gatherer, *L.*

Exactor, a gatherer of taxes and tolls; alſo one who takes more than is due, L.

Exacua'tion, making a thing ſharp or pointed. L.

Exæqua'tion, the making a thing even, L.

Exæ'resis ['εξαίρεσις of εξαιρέω to take away, Gr.] a taking away or drawing out. *L.*

Exæstua'tion, a boiling or ſeething; fury or rage, *L.*

To Exæstuate [*exæſtuatum*, L.] to boil or caſt up waves, or as a boiling pot does.

To Exa'ggerate, [*exaggeratum*, L. *exaggerer*, F. *eſagerare*, It. *exagerár*, Sp.] to heap up together, to amplify or enlarge in words,

Exaggera'tion [F. *Eſageracion*, It. [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the Orator enlarges or heightens things, making them appear more than they really are, whether as to goodneſs, badneſs, or other qualities.

Exaggeration [in *Painting*] a method of repreſenting things, wherein they are charged too much, or marked too ſtrong; whether in reſpect of deſign or colouring.

To Exa'gitate [*eſagitari*, It. *exagitare*, L.] to tire, diſquiet, torment,

Exagitation, a ſtiring up, diſquieting, a vexing. L.

Exago'nial [*exagonis*, L. of 'εξαγώνιος, Gr.] of like, or belonging to an *Exagon*. See *Hexagon*.

To Exa'lt [*exalter*, F. *eſaltare*, It. *exaltàr*, Sp. of *exaltare*, L.] to raiſe or lift up; alſo, to praiſe highly, to extol.

To Exalt *a mineral* [with *Chymiſts*] 'tis to refine and increaſe its ſtrength.

Exaltation [F. *eſaltzione*, It. *exaltación*, Sp. of *exalaltato*, L.]

Exaltation [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is the act or operation of elevating, purifying, and ſubtilizing or perfecting any natural body, its principles or parts; as alſo the quality or diſpoſition which bodies acquire by this operation.

Exaltation *of the Croſs*, a feſtival of the church held on the 14th day of *September*, as is generally ſuppoſed, in memory of the emperor *Heraclius*'s bringing back the true croſs of our Saviour on his ſhoulders to mount *Calvary*, from which it had been carried away 14 years by *Coſroe*, king of *Perſia*, at his taking *Jeruſalem*, under the reign of the emperor *Phocas*.

Exalta'tion, *F. eſaltazione*, It. *exaltacion*, Sp. of *exaltatatio*, L.] a raiſing, a lifting up, alſo a praiſing.

Exaltation [with *Aſtrologers*] an eſſential dignity of a planet, the next in virtue to its being in its proper houſe.

Exaltation [with *Chymiſts*] an operation by which a thing being changed in its natural quality, is raiſed to a higher degree of virtue.

Exa'ltedness, a being exalted, high or lifted up; height of promotion.

Exam'blosis [with *Surgeons*] an abortion or miſcarriage, L. of Gr.

Exa'men, [F. Sp, and L. *eſamina*, Ital.] a tryal or proof, particularly of one to be admitted into holy orders, or ſome employment.

Examina'tion [F. *eſaminazione*, It. *examinación*, Sp- of *examinatio*, L.] an examining, and trial.

To **Exa'mine** [*examinare*, L. *examiner*, F. *éſſaminare*, It. *examinar*, Sp. and Port.] to ſearch or inquire; to weigh and conſider; alſo to canvaſs, ſcan or ſift.

Exa'miner; [in *Chancery*] two officers who examine witneſſes upon oath, which are produced on each ſide in that court.

Exa'mple [*exemple*, F. *eſampio*, It. *exemplo*, Sp. and Port. *exempel*, *Du.* and G. *exemplum*, L.] a pattern, model or copy; the making good of any rule by a proof; alſo any thing propoſed to be imitated or avoided; alſo an exemplary puniſhment.

Example [with *Logicians*] the concluſion of one ſingular point from another.

Example [with *Rhetoricians*] is defined to be an imperfect kind of induction or argumentation, whereby it is proved, that a thing which has happened on ſome other occaſions, will happen again on the preſent one; from the ſimilitude of the caſes.

Exanasto'mosis [of ἐξ and *ἀναςωμόσις*, Gr.] an opening the mouths of veſſels: as arteries, veins, *&c.*

Exa'ngulous [*exangulus*, L.] without or having no corners.

Exanguous [*exanguis*, L.] without blood.

Exa'nimal, [*exanimalis*, L.] without life or ſoul, breathleſs.

To **Exa'nimate** [*exanimare*, L.] to kill, or deprive of life, alſo to diſpirit or diſhearten.

Exanima'tion [*actively*] a depriving of life, aſtoniſhing, diſpiriting, diſmaying.

Exanima'tion, [*paſſively*] a ſwooning, or ſuch a ſinking of ſpirits, as is attended with the loſs of ſenſe for a time

Exanimous [*exanimis*, L.] without ſpirit or life, *&c.*

Exanini'tion, an emptying, *L.*

Exa'nnual *Roll*, a roll in which fines which could not be levied, and deſperate debts were formerly entered, in order to be read annually to the ſheriff, to ſee what of them might be got in.

Exanthe'mata [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] certain wheals, puſhes or breakings out in the skin of the head, like theſe that appear on the body.

Exanthematalo'gia [ἐξανθηματαλογία, of ἐξανθήματα and λέγω, Gr.] an account or treatiſe of eruptive fevers, the meaſles and ſmall pox.

Exantla'tion [of *antlia*, L. a bucket] an emptying or drawing out as with a bucket; alſo an enquiry and ſifting into a matter, *L.*

Exara'tion, a writing or engraving, L.

E'xarch [*exarque*, F. *eſarco*, It. *exarcho*, Sp. *exarchus*, L. ἔξαρχος, Gr.] an officer anciently under the *Roman* Emperors, reſiding at *Conſtantinople*, who managed the affairs of *Italy*.

E'xarchate } **E'xarchy** } the office, dignity or juriſdiction of an *Exarch*.

Exa'rthrema [ἐξάρθρεμα, Gr,] a disjointing, as when a bone is put out of its proper place.

Exarticula'tion, a diſjointing or putting a bone out of joint.

To **Exa'sperate** [*eſaſperare*, It. of *exaſperatum*, L.] to incenſe or provoke, to anger or vex.

Exaspera'tion [*eſaſperazione*, It. of *exaſperatio*, L.] an exaſperating, a vexing or provocation.

Exas'peratedness [of *exaſperatus*, L.] incenſedneſs, the being exaſperated.

Exa'turated [*exaturatus*, L.] ſatisfied, filled with food.

Exauct'orament [*exauctoramentum*, L.] a diſcharge or diſcharging.

Exau'ctorated [*exauctoratus*, L.] diſcharged or put out of office or ſervice.

Exauctora'tion, a diſcharging or putting out of office or ſervice, a caſhiering or diſcarding, *L.*

Exaugura'tion, an unhallowing or making prophane, L.

Exauspica'tion, an unlucky beginning of a thing, L.

Excæcation, a blinding or making blind, L.

Exca'lceated [*excalceatus*. L.] having the ſhoes taken off, bare-footed, L.

Excalfa'ction, a heating or making very hot, L.

Excalfa'ctory [*excalfactorius*, L.] heating, making very hot.

Exca'mbium, an exchange, a place where merchants meet.

Excambia'tor [*Old Records*] an exchanger of land, perhaps ſuch as is now called a broker, who deals upon the *Exchange* between merchants.

Excande'scence } **Excande'scency** } [*excandeſcentia*, Lat.] great heat or wrath, violent heat of diſtempers.

Excanta'tion, an enchanting, L.

Exca'rnated [*excarnatus*, L.] become lean, nothing but ſkin and bone.

Excarnifica'tion, a cutting or pulling the fleſh from the bones, L.

To **Exca'vate** [*excavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

Excava'tion, a making hollow, L.

To **Exceca'te** [of *ex* and *cæcatum*, L.] to make blind.

To **Excee'd** [*exceder*, F. and Sp. *eccedere*, It. of *excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to ſurpaſs.

Excee'ding [*excedens*, L.] that goes beyond or exceeds; alſo extravagant, immoderate.

Exceedingly, extravagantly, exceſſively.

To **Exce'l** [*exceller*, F. of *excellere*, L.] to out-do, to be eminent or ſingular in any reſpect.

E'xcellence } **E'xcellency** } [F. *eccelenza*, It. *excelencia*, Sp. of *excellentia*, L.] eminency, pre-emince; ſingular advantage; alſo *excellency* is a title of honour given to ambaſſadors, *&c.*

E'xcellent [F· *eccelente*, It, *excalénte*, Sp. of *excellens*, L.] excelling, notable, ſingular, rare.

E'xcellently, notably, rarely.

E'xcellentness [*excellentia*, L.] excellency.

Exce'lcismus [ἐξελκυσμὸς, Gr.] a breaking of bones from the ſurface downwards, L.

Exce'lsity [*excelſitas*, L.] altitude, haughtineſs, *&c.*

Exce'lsitude [*excelſitudo*, L.] highneſs.

Exce'lse [*excelſus*, L.] high, lofty, *&c.*

Exce'ntrical } **Exce'ntrick** } [*excentrique*, F. *eccentrico*, It. of *ex* and *centrum*, L.] moving in a different centre.

Exce'ntricalness } **Exce'ntri'city** } [*excentricité*, F. *eccentricità*, It. *excentricitas*, L.] the quality of eccentrick poſition.

To **Exce'pt** [*exceptum*, Sup. of *excipere*, L. *excepter*, F. *eccettare*, It. *ecetàr*, Sp.] to take out of the number of others, to put out of the ordinary rule, to object againſt.

Except, ſaving, unleſs.

Exce'ptio [in *Pharmacy*] the imbodying or mixing of dry powders, with ſome ſort of moiſture; as electuaries, *&c.* are.

Exce'ption [F. *eccezione*, It. *ecepciòn*, Sp. of *exceptio*, L.] an exempting, a clauſe in ſome point reſtraining a generality.

Exception [in *Law*] a bar or ſtop to an action, and is either *dilatory*, *peremptory* or *declinatory*.

To take **Exception** *at*, *i. e.* to be diſpleaſed at.

Dilatory **Exception** [in *Law*] is one intended to defer or prevent the thing from coming to an iſſue.

Peremptory **Exception** [in *Law*] proper and pertinent allegations, founded on ſome preſcription that ſtands for the defendant, as want of age or other quality in the perſon, *&c.*

Declinatory **Exception** [in *Law*] whereby the authority of the judge or court is diſallowed.

Exceptions [in *Grammar*] are certain diſtinctions of words which differ in the manner of their declining from ſome general rule.

Exce'ptionable, that which may be or is liable to be excepted againſt.

Excepta'tion, an often receiving, L.

Exce'ptionableness [of *exceptio*, L. *able* and *neſs*] liableneſs to be excepted againſt.

Excepti'tious [*exceptitius*, L.] that is taken or received.

Exce'ptious, captious, prone to be offended.

Exce'ptive, ſerving to except; of or belonging to exceptions.

Exce'ptive *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are when the thing is affirmed of the whole ſubject, except ſome one of the inferiors of the ſubject, by adding a particle of exception: as *the covetous man does nothing well but when he dies.*

Excepto'rious [*exceptorius*, L.] that receives or contains.

Excerebration, a beating out the brains, L.

Excerebro'se [*excerebroſus*, L.] brain-ſick, wanting brains.

Exce'rebrated [*excerebratus*, L.] having his brains beat out; wanting brains, witleſs.

To **Exce'rn** [*excernere*, L.] to ſearch or ſift out.

Exce'rpt [*excerptus*, L.] cropt off; alſo choſen, picked or culled out.

Exce'rption [*excerptio*, L.] a picking or chooſing of any thing.

Exce'ss [*excés*, F. *eccesſo*, It. *ecéſſo*, Sp. of *exceſſus*, L.] that which exceeds or is ſuperfluous in any thing: alſo looſeneſs of manners, intemperance.

Exce'ssive [*exceſſif*, F. *ecceſſivo*, It. *eceſſivo*, Sp.] that goes beyond the due bounds of meaſure, immoderate.

Exce'ssively, exceedingly, immoderately.

Exce'ssiveness [of *exceſſif*, F. and *neſs*] exceedingneſs, the going beyond bounds.

To **Excha'nge** [*changer*, F. *cambiare*, It. *cambiàr*, Sp. of *excambire*, L.] to barter or truck one thing for another.

Excha'nge [in *Traffick*] (*change*, F. *cambio*, It. Sp. and Port.) commonly ſignifies coin given for coin, *i. e.* the giving a ſum of money in one place for a bill, ordering the payment of it in another place.

Exchange [in *Law*] is the exchanging or bartering one commodity for another; ſo that exchange in the Common Law is much the ſame as *Permutation* in the Civil Law.

King's **Exchange**, is the place appointed for the exchange of the king's bullion, gold, ſilver or plate for the king's coin, which is now the mint at the tower.

Exchange-*Brokers*, men who give information to merchants, *&c.* how the exchange goes, and who are fit perſons to exchange with.

Exchange [in a *Law* ſenſe] is when one man being ſeiz'd or poſſeſs'd of certain land, and another being ſeized of other land, they exchange their lands by deed indented, or otherwiſe, ſo that each of them ſhall have other lands ſo exchanged, in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life: ſuch exchange is good without livery or ſeiſin.

Exchange [in a *Law* ſenſe] is alſo uſed to ſignify the compenſation or ſatisfaction which muſt be made by the warranter to the warrantee, value for value, if the land warranted be recovered from the warrantee.

Exchange is no Robbery.

Or rather, *Fair exchange is no Robbery.* Spoken when we take up one thing and lay down another. F. *Troc n'eſt point vol.* It. *il cambio non é ladrocinio.*

Excha'ngers, they who return money beyond ſea by bills of exchange, *&c.*

Exche'quer [*l'Echiquier*, F.] the place or office where the king's caſh is kept and paid, properly called *The Receipt of the Exchequer.*

Exchequer *Court*, a court of Record, in which all cauſes relating to the crown-revenues are handled; alſo the prerogative-court of the archbiſhop of *York*, where all laſt wills and teſtaments made in that province are to be proved.

Black Book of **Exchequer**, a book compoſed in the reign of king *Henry* II. *A. D.* 1175, which is in the cuſtody of the two chamberlains of the Exchequer.

This book contains a deſcription of the *Engliſh* court at that time, its officers, ranks, privileges, power, juriſdiction, wages, perquiſites; alſo the revenues of the crown in money, grain and cattle.

By this book it appears that as much bread might be bought for a ſhilling as would ſerve 100 men a whole day; that the price of a fat bullock was but about 12 ſhillings, a ſheep four ſhillings, *&c.*

Exche'quered [of *l'exchequier*, F.] put into, or cited to anſwer to an accuſation exhibited in the Exchequer-court, *&c.*

To **Exci'de** [*excidere*, L.] to fall or ſlip out of.

Exci'nerated [*excineratus*, L.] having the aſhes taken away.

Exci'sable, liable to pay exciſe.

Exci'se, [*acciſe*, F. *ciſa*, Sp. **acciſʒ**, G.] an impoſition or charge laid by act of parliament, upon beer, ale, cider, diſtilled ſpirits, *&c.*

Exci'sion [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off any member, or part of the body, *F.* of *L.*

Excita'tion, [F. *eccitamento*, It. *excitación*, Sp. of *excitatio*, L.] an exciting, ſtirring up, *&c.* L.

To **Exci'te** [*exciter*, F. *eccitare*, It. *excitàr*, Sp. of *excitare*, L.] to provoke, ſtir up or egg on; to quicken, to encourage, or to abet.

Exci'ted [*excitatus*, L. *excité*, F.] ſtirred up, egged on, encouraged, quickned, *&c.*

Exci'tement, a ſtirring up, *&c.*

To **Exclai'm** [*eſclamare*, It. *exclamàr*, Sp. *exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud.

Exclama'tion [F. *eſclamazione*, It. *exclamaciòn*, Sp. *exclamatio*, L.] (with *Rhet.*) a figure wherein by raiſing the voice and uſing an interjection either expreſsly or underſtood, an uncommon warmth and paſſion of mind is expreſs'd; as O heavens! O earth! to you O men I call!

Excla'mative of or pertaining to exclamation.

Exclosed [of *excluſus* L.] excluded, put out.

Excla'matory [*exclamatorius*, L.] pertaining to exclamation.

To **Exclu'de** [*exclurre*, F. *eſcludere*, It. *excluyr*, Sp. of *excludere*, L.] to ſhut out, debar or keep from.

Exclu'sagium } [*Old Lat. Rec.*] a ſluice for water damm'd
Exclusa' } or pent up.

Exclu'sion, [F. and Sp. *eſcluſione*, It. of *excluſio*, L.] an excluding, barring or ſhutting out.

Exclu'sive, pertaining to or having the force of excluding.

Exclu'sioners [in the time of king *Charles* II.] a name given to thoſe members of parliament that were for excluding the duke of *York* from the crown.

Exclu'sions [with *Mathematicians*] a method of coming at the ſolution of problems (in *Numerical* caſes) by previouſly ejecting or excluding out of our conſideration ſuch numbers, which are of no uſe in ſolving the queſtion, and whereby of conſequence the proceſs may be regularly and judiciouſly abbreviated.

Exclu'sive [*excluſif*, F. *eſcluſivi*, It. *excluſivo*, Sp.] *Propoſitions* (with *Rhet*) are ſuch propoſitions which ſignify that a predicate does ſo agree with its ſubject as that it agrees with that alone, and no other; as *'tis virtue only which makes nobility, nothing elſe can render a man truly noble.*

Exclu'sively [*excluſivè*, L.] in a manner excluſive of, or not taking in.

Exclu'siveness [of *excluſivus*, L.] excluſive quality.

Exclu'sory [*excluſorius*, L.] having power to exclude.

To **Exco'gitate** [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, or find out by thinking.

Excogita'tion, an invention by means of thinking, a device.

To **Excommu'nicate** [*excommunier*, F. *eſcomunicare*, It. *excomulgàr*, Sp. *excommunicatum*, L.] to put out or exclude from the communion of the church.

Excommunica'tion [F. *eſcommunicaziòne*, It. *excomunión*, Sp. of *excommunicatio*,] (among the ancient *Pagans*) was an excluding or debarring men from the participation of the ſacred myſteries of their worſhip and a cutting them off from communicating with men of the ſame religion.

Excommunication [with *Chriſtians* of the church of *England*, &c.] is a ſentence pronounced by an eccleſiaſtical judge againſt an obſtinate offender, debarring him or her from the ſacraments, as alſo ſometimes from the communion of the faithful and all civil privileges.

Excommunica'to *capiendo*, a writ directed to the ſheriff for the apprehenſion of one who ſtandeth obſtinately excommunicated 40 days; for ſuch an one not having abſolution hath or may have his contempt certified into the chancery; whence this writ iſſues for laying him up without bail or mainpriſe, until he conforms himſelf.

Excommunica'to *deliberando*, a writ to the under-ſheriff for the delivery of the excommunicate perſon out of priſon, upon the certificate of the ordinary of his conformity to the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

Excommunicato *recipiendo*, a writ whereby perſons excommunicated being for their obſtinacy commited to priſon, and unlawfully ſet at liberty before they have given caution to obey the authority of the church, are commanded to be ſought for and laid up again.

To **Exco'riate** [*excoriare*, L.] to flay off the skin.

Excoria'tion [F. *eſcoriazione*, It.] (with *Surgeons*) is when the skin is rubbed or torn off; or elſe eaten or fretted away from any part of the body.

Excortica'tion, a barking, or taking, or pulling off the outward bark of trees, roots, *&c.* L.

To **Excre'ate** [*excreare*, L.] to ſtrain in ſpitting, to hawk.

Excrea'tion, a ſpitting with retching or hawking, L.

E'xcrement [*excrementum*, L.] dreg, ordure.

Excrements *of the Body* [F. *eſcrementi*, It. *eſcrementos*, Sp. and Port. of *excrementa*, L.] whatſoever is evacuated out of an animal body after digeſtion, being what in other reſpects is ſuperfluous and prejudicial thereto, as ordure, urine, ſpittle, ſnot, *&c.*

Excrementi'tious [*excrementitius*, L.] of, pertaining to or of the nature of excrements.

Fxcre'scence } [*excroiſſance.* F. *eſcreſcenza*, It. of *excre-*
Excre'scency } *ſcere*, L.] that which ſticks to or grows upon another thing, as cat's tails upon a nut-tree, *&c.*

Excrescence } [in *Surgery*] ſuperfluous fleſh, *&c.* that
Excrescency } grows on any part of the body, as a wart, wen, *&c.*

Excre'scent [*excreſcens*, L.] growing out of another.

Excre'tion [with *Phyſicians*] a ſeparating and voiding either excrements or excrementitious humours from the aliments and the maſs of blood, L.

Excre'tion bony [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes when a ſort of ſubſtance grows in the bone of the leg, *&c.*

Excre'tory [in *Anatomy*] certain ſmall ducts or veſſels making part of the compoſition or ſtructure of the glands are called *Excretory Ducts*, &c.

Excru'ciable [*excruciabilis*, L.] worthy to be tormented.

Excru'ciated [*excruciatus*, L.] tormented or put to pain.

Excrucia'tion, a tormenting or putting to pain, L.

Excuba'tion, a keeping watch and ward, L.

Exculca'tion, a trampling under foot, L.

Epcu'lpated [*exculpatus*, L.] carved or engraved.

Excu'rsion, a digreſſion in ſpeech, or going from the matter in hand, L.

Excu'rsion, a running out, an invaſion or inroad.

Excu'sable [F. and Sp. *ſcuſabile*, It. *excuſabilis*, L.] that may be excuſed.

Excu'sableness [of *excuſabilis*, L.] that whereby a thing is excuſable, or meritoriouſneſs of being excuſed.

Excu'satory [*excuſatorius*, L.] ſerving to excuſe.

To **Excu'se** [*excuſare*, L. *excuſer*, F. *ſcuſare*, It. *eſcuzar*, Sp. and Port.] to admit an excuſe; alſo to juſtify; to bear or diſpenſe with; alſo to make an excuſe

Excu'se [F. *ſcuſa*, It. *eſcuſa*, Sp. of *excuſatio*, L.] a reaſon by which we endeavour to juſtify ſome offence or fault committed; a cloak or pretence.

A bad Excuse is better than none.

It is better to have ſomething to ſay in defence of what we are tax'd with, than to be oblig'd quite to hold our tongues;

indeed it muſt be a very bad caſe or action that will admit of no excuſe. This proverb is however generally ſaid tauntingly to thoſe who defend themſelves but badly; or have but very little to ſay in their own excuſe, and yet will offer at it.

EXCU'SSABLE [*excuſſabilis*, L.] that may be ſhaken or thrown off.

EXCU'SSION, a ſhaking off; alſo a diligent inquiſition or examination, L.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens*, L.] ſhaking off.

E'XEAT [*i. e.* let him go out] a term uſed in church-diſcipline for a permiſſion, which a biſhop grants to a prieſt to go out of his dioceſe, L.

E'XECRABLE [F. and Sp. *eſcarabele*, It. *execrabilis*, L.] deſerving to be curſed, curſed, impious.

E'XECRABLENESS accurſedneſs, impiouſneſs.

E'XECRABLY, curſedly, impiouſly.

E'XECRATED [*execratus*, L.] accurſed.

EXECRA'TION, [F. *eſecrazione*, It. *execracion*, Sp. of *execratio*, L.] a curſing, or banning, a wiſhing miſchief to one; a dreadful oath, imprecation or curſe.

To E'XECUTE [*executum*, L. *executer*, F; *executàr*, Sp.] to do, effect, or perform; alſo to put to death by authority.

EXECU'TION, [F. *eſecuzione*, It. *execucion*, Sp. of *executio*, L.] the executing or doing a thing; hanging, beheading or burning of a malefactor.

EXECU'TION [in *Law*] the laſt performance of an act; as of a fine, a judgment, *&c.*

Final EXECU'TION [in *Law*] is that which makes money of the defendant's goods, and extendeth his lands and delivers them to the plantiff.

Military EXECUTION, is the pillage or plundering of a country by the enemy's army.

EXECUTIONE *facienda*, a writ commanding the execution of a judgment, L

EXECUTIONE *facienda in Withernam*, a writ which lies for the taking of his cattle, that had before convey'd another man's cattle out of the county.

EXECU'TIONER, the hang-man or finiſher of the law.

EXECU'TIVE } [*executoire*, F.] that which may be done or
EXECU'TORY } is able to do, or pertaining to executing.

EXE'CUTOR, [*exécuteur*, F. *eſecutore*, It. of *executor*, L.] one who does or performs any thing.

EXECUTOR [in *Law*] a perſon nominated by a teſtator to take care to ſee his will and teſtament executed, and his ſubſtance diſpoſed of according to the tenure of the will.

EXECUTOR *de ſon tort* [*Law* phraſe] *i. e.* of or to his own wrong; an executor who takes upon him the office of an executor by intruſion, not being conſtituted thereto by the teſtator, nor authorized by the ordinary to adminiſter.

EXE'CUTORSHIP, the office of a teſtamentary executor.

EXECUTRIX, ſhe who does or performs any thing by authority for another.

EXEDRÆ [ἐξέδρα, Gr.] places where the ancient Philoſophers, Sophiſts and Rhetoricians uſed to hold their conferences and diſputes.

EXE'GESIS [ἐξήγησις of ἐξηγοῦμαι, Gr. to explain, *Gr.*] an explication.

EXEGESIS *numeroſa* or *linealis* [in *Algebra*] is the numeral or lineal ſolution or extraction of roots out of adfected equations.

EXEGESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein that which the orator has delivered darkly, he afterwards renders more clear and intelligible in the ſame ſentence, as *Time at the ſame inſtant ſeemed both long and ſhort; long in the protraction of his deſires, and ſhort in the pleaſure of calling them to mind.*

EXEGETES ['Εξηγητὴς of 'ἐξηγοῦμαι Gr. to explain] perſons among the *Athenians* learned in the laws of the juris conſulti; whom the judges uſed to conſult in capital caſes

EXEGE'TICAL [*exegetique*, F. *exegeticus*, L. ἐξηγητικὸς,, Gr.] that ſerves to explain or unfold.

EXEGE'TICALLY, explanatorily.

EXGE'TICALNESS, explanatorineſs.

EXELCI'SMUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of bones from the ſurface downwards.

EXE'MPLABLE [*exemplabilis*, L.] that may be imitated.

EXE'MPLAR [Sp. and L. *exemplaire*, F. *eſemplare*, It.] a perſon or thing containing an example to follow or eſchew a ſamplar, or ſample, L.

EXE'MPLARILY, in an exemplary manner.

EXE'MPLARINESS [*exemplarius*, L. *exemplaire*, F.] fitneſs or worthineſs to be an example.

EXE'MPLARY, [*exemplaire*, F. *eſemplare* It.] which ſerves for a pattern to follow.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, [*eſemplificazione*, It. *exemplificacion*, Sp.] a demonſtrating a thing by an example; alſo a copy of an original writing, L.

EXEMPLIFICATION [of *Letters Patents*] a duplicate or copy of them, drawn from the inrolled originals, and ſealed with the great ſeal of *England*.

EXE'MPLIFIED [*exemplificatus*, L.] cleared, proved or confirmed by an example or inſtance; alſo copied out from a deed or writing.

To EXE'MPLIFY [*eſemplificare*, It. *exemplificàr*, Sp. of *exemplificare*, L. of *exemplum* and *facere*, L.] to prove or confirm by an example; alſo to copy out a deed or writing.

To EXE'MPT [*exemptum*, L. *exemter*, F. *eſentare*, It. *eſentàr*, Sp.] to free or diſcharge from.

EXE'MPT } [*exemptus*, L.] free from, privileged.
EXE'MPTED }

An EXEMPT, a life guard man free from duty, *F.*

An EXEMPT [in *France*] an officer in the guards, who commands in the abſence of the captain and lieutenant.

EXE'MPTION, [F. *eſenzione*, L. *eſencion*, Sp. of *exemptio*, L.] immunity, a being freed from.

EXE'MPTION [in *Law*] a privilege to be free from appearance or ſervice.

To EXE'NTERATE [*exenterare*, L.] to take out the bowels.

EXENTERA'TION, an embowelling, L.

EXE'QUIAL [*exequialis*, L.] pertaining to exequies.

E'XEQUIES [*exequiæ*, L.] funeral rites or ſolemnities.

EXE'RCENT [*exercens*, L.] that exerciſes or practiſes.

To E'XERCISE [*exercer*, F. *eſſercitare*, It. *exercitàr*, Sp. and port. *exercere*, L.] to inure or train up to; to employ or uſe, to practice; to bear an office.

E'XERCISE [F. *eſercizio*, It. *exercicio*, Sp. of *exercitium*, L.] application to any particular ſtudy, profeſſion or calling; labour, pains, practice; the function or performance of an office; alſo the motion or ſtirring of the body.

EXERCISE, or *Practice* was repreſented by the ancients, in painting or ſculpture, by a young man in a party-colour'd garment, his arms naked; having an hour-glaſs on his head, a circle of gold in his right hand, and his left lying upon a label, in which is the word *encyclopædia* (the circle of liberal ſciences.) His feet wing'd, *young* as better able to ſupport the fatigues of it, his arms naked to ſhew a readineſs.

To E'XERCISE [*exercere*, L] to harraſs or tire.

EXERCISE [in *Military Affairs*] is the practice of all the motions, actions and management of arms, by which a ſoldier is inſtructed in the different poſtures he is to be in under arms, and the different motions he is to make to oppoſe an enemy.

E'XERCISES [*exercitia*, L.] the task of a ſcholar at ſchool, or of a young ſtudent at the univerſity.

EXERCITA'TION, an ingenious diſcourſe upon any ſubject; alſo a critical comment.

EXERCITA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] exerciſe, a vehement and voluntary motion of the body for the ſake of health, *F.* of *L.*

EXERGASI'A [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when one thing is often repeated in different terms, as *the object of his thoughts, the entertainment of his diſcourſe, and the contentment of his heart.*

EXE'RGASY [*exergaſia*, L. ἐξεργασία, Gr.] poliſhing.

EXE'RGUE } [of ἐξ and ἔργον, *Gr.* the work] a term among
EXE'RGUM } *Medalliſts* uſed to ſignify the little ſpace around or without the work or figures of a medal, for an inſcription. cypher, device, date, *&c.* to be placed there.

To EXE'RT [of *exerere*, L.] to thruſt out or put forth; as *to exert one's ſelf* is *to uſe one's utmoſt endeavour*.

EXE'RTION, the act of exerting, operation, production, L.

To EXFO'LIATE [*s'exfolier*, F. of *ex* and *folium*, L. a leaf] to ſcale, raiſe up as leaves, ſcales, or ſplinters of a broken bone.

EXFOLIA'TION [*Surgery*] a riſing up in leaves and ſplinters as a broken bone does, *L.*

EXFO'LIATIVE *Trepan*, one proper to ſcrape, and at the ſame time to pierce a bone, and ſo to exfoliate or raiſe ſeveral leaves or flakes one after another.

EXFREDIA'RE [*Old Law*] to break the peace, to commit open violence.

EX GRAVI QUERELA, a writ which lies for one who is kept from the poſſeſſion of his lands or tenements by the deviſor's heir, which were deviſed to him by will.

EXGURGITA'TION, a caſting or voiding up, *F.* of *L.*

EXHEREDA'TION, a diſinheriting, L.

EXHA'LANT [*exhalans*, L.] ſending out an exhalation.

EXHALA'TION, [*exhalaiſon*, F. *eſalazione*, It. *eſalacion*, Sp. of *exhalatio*, L.] a fume or vapour, which is raiſed up from the ſurface of the earth, either by the heat of the ſun, or ſubterraneous fire, of which meteors, as miſts, fogs, rain, ſnow, hail, *&c.* are produced.

EXHALA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] an operation, by means of which the more airy, volatile parts of things are raiſed and diſperſed by heat.

EXHALA'TION [in *Phyſick*] a ſubtil, ſpirituous air, which breathes forth of the bodies of animals.

To EXHA'LE [*exhaler*, F. *eſalare*, It. *eſalàr*, Sp. *exhalare*, L.] to breathe or ſteam out; to ſend forth a fume, ſteam or vapour.

To EXHAU'ST [*exhauſtum*, ſup. of *exhaurire*, L.] to draw quite out, drain or empty; alſo to waſte, ſpend or conſume.

Exhau'sted *Receiver* [in *Chymiſtry*] a glaſs or other veſſel applied on the plate of the *air-pump*, and the air extracted out of the ſame, by the working of the engine.

Exhau'stions [in *Mathematicks*] a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad abſurdum*; ſhewing that if one be ſuppoſed either greater or leſs than the other, there will ariſe a contradiction.

Exhæresis [ἐξαίρεσις of ἐξαιρέω, Gr] a chirurgical operation, whereby ſomething foreign, uſeleſs and even pernicious is taken from a human body.

Exhe'benus [ἐξέβενος] a kind of white ſtone with which goldſmiths poliſh gold.

Exhe'nium } [*Old Lat. Records*] a new year's gift, a pre-
Exe'nnium } ſent, a token.

To **Exhe'redate** [*exhereder*, F. *exhæredare*, L.] to diſinherit, to ſet aſide the right heir.

Exhereda'tion [*Civil Law*] a father's excluding a ſon from inheriting his eſtate.

E'xhibent [*exhibens*, L.] exhibiting.

To **Exhi'bit** [*exhiber*, F. *eſibire*. It. *exhibir*, Sp. of *exhibere*, L.] to produce, to ſhew, to preſent or offer.

To **Exhi'bit** [in *Law*] is when a deed, acquittance or other writing, is in a Chancery ſuit exhibited to be proved by witneſs, and the examiner writes on the back, that it was ſhewed to ſuch a one at the time of his examination.

Exhi'bited [*exhibitus*, L.] preſented or offered.

Exhibi'tion, [F. *eſibizione*, It. of *exhibitio*, L,] a producing or ſhewing of titles, authorities and other proofs of a matter in conteſt.

Exhibitions [in the *Univerſities*] the ſettlements of benefactors for the maintenance of ſcholars at the univerſity, not depending upon the foundation.

To **Exhi'lerate** [*exhilarare*, L.] to cheer up, to make merry, to delight.

Exhilera'tion, a cheering up or making merry, L.

To **Exho'rt** [*exhorter*, F. *exhortàr*, Sp. *eſortare* It. of *exhortare*, L.] to encourage, to incite or ſtir up; to adviſe, counſel or perſwade.

Exhorta'tion, [F. *eſortazione*, It. *exortación* Sp. of *exhortatio*, L.] an encouragement, advice, *&c.*

Exho'rtative } [*eſortativo*, It. of *exhortativus*, L.] ſerv-
Exho'rtatory } ing to exhort, encourage, *&c.*

Exhuma'tion, the act of digging up a body interred in holy ground, eſpecially by the authority of the judge.

To **Exi'ccate** [*exiccare*, L.] to dry up.

E'xigence, [*exigence*, F. *eſigenza*, It. *exigencia*, Sp.] need, occaſion; that which a thing requires or is ſuitable thereto.

E'xigency } a pinch or ſtrait; an expedient or occaſi-
E'xigent } on.

E'xigent, a writ lying where the defendant in a perſonal action cannot be found, nor any thing of his within the county whereby to be attach'd or diſtrain'd It is directed to the ſheriff to call the party five county days ſucceſſively to appear under pain of outlawry; if he appear not, he is ſaid to be *quinquies exactus*, and is outlawed. The ſame writ alſo lies in an indictment of felony, where the party indicted cannot be found.

E'xigenter } an officer of the court of *Common Pleas*,
Exige'ndary } who makes out exigents and proclamations in all actions in which proceſs of outlawry lies.

Exi'guousness } [*exiguitas*, L.] littleneſs, ſmallneſs.
Exigu'ity }

Exi'guous [*exiguus*, L.] little, ſmall, *&c.*

Exi'le [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, ſubtil.

Exi'le [*exilér*, F. *eſule*, It. of *exul*, L.] a perſon ſent into ſome place far diſtant from his native country, under a penalty not to return for a term of years, or life, *&c.*

Exile [*exil*, F. *eſilio*, It. of *exilium*, L.] the place or ſuffering of baniſhment.

To **Exile** [*exile*, F. *eſiliare*, It. of *exulare*, L.] to ſend into baniſhment.

Exi'lium [*Old Law*] a waſte or deſtruction of lands, houſes, woods, *&c.* alſo a prejudice done to an eſtate, by altering the condition or tenure of it, either by ejecting, advancing, *&c.*

Exi'lity [*exilitas*, L.] ſlenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

Exi'mious [*eſimio*, It. of *eximius*, L.] choice, rare, famous.

Exi'miousness } [*eximietas*, L.] excellency, notableneſs,
Eximi'ety } *&c.* excellentneſs.

Exinani'tion, an emptying, an evacuation, a bringing to nothing, *L.*

Exi'schius [ἐξίσχιος, Gr.] a term uſed by *Surgeons*, when the *Iſchium* or thigh bone is disjointed.

To **Exi'st** [*exiſter*, F. *exiſtere*, It. *exiſtir*, Sp. of *exiſtere*, L.] to be or have a Being.

Exi'stence [*exiſtence*, F. *eſiſtenza*, It. *exiſténcia*, Sp. of *exiſtentia*, L.] that whereby a thing has an actual *eſſence*, or that whereby a thing is ſaid to be defined by *Naturaliſts* to be that which any thing is formally and intrinſically, altho' ſeparated from its cauſes; ſo that the difference between exiſtence and eſſence is, that exiſtence is the manner of the thing, and eſſence is the thing itſelf.

Exi'stible, capable of exiſting.

Existima'tion, a thinking or judging, an opinion. *L.*

E'xit [*exitus*, L.] a going forth, a departure, the going of an actor off from the ſtage.

To make his **Exit**, to go off the ſtage as an actor; alſo to die.

Exi'tiable } [*exitiabilis*, L.] hurtful, deſtructive.
Exi'tial }

Exitio'se } [*exitioſus*, L.] miſchievous, dangerous, deſtruc-
Exi'tious } tive.

Ex mero motu [*i. e.* of my own proper motion] words of form uſed in a charter, intimating that what the prince granted is of his own will and motion and not by ſollicitation.

Exo'dium [ἐξόδιον, Gr.] an interlude or farce at the end of a tragedy; alſo a ſong ſung at the concluſion of a meal.

E'xodus [ἔξοδος, of ἐξ and ὁδὸς, *Gr.* a way] a going or departing out; the title of the ſecond of the five books of *Moſes*.

Exo'diary [in the *Roman Tragedy*] a droll or mime, who appeared on the ſtage when the tragedy was ended, and performed the *Exodium*.

Ex officio [from office or duty, officiouſly] us'd of an oath whereby one who was ſuppoſed to be an offender, was forced to confeſs, accuſe or clear himſelf of any criminal matter.

Exole'te [*exoletus*, L.] faded or withered, as flowers, *&c.*

Exo'lete [*exoletus*, L.] grown out of uſe, L.

To **Exo'lve** [*exolvere*, L.] to unbind, alſo to pay clear off, *L.*

Exo'mphalos [ἐξόμφαλ☉, of ἐξ and ὀμφαλ☉, Gr.] a protuberance of the navel; alſo a dropſy or rupture in the navel, *L.*

Exomologe'sis [ἐξομολογήσις, Gr.] confeſſion in an eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

Exo'nchoma [of ἐξ out, and ὄγχὸς, a ſwelling, Gr.] any large prominent tumour.

To **Exo'nerate** [*exonerare*, L.] to unburthen, to unload; to eaſe, to diſcharge.

Exoneratio'ne *Sectæ*, a writ which lay for the ward or heir of the king's tenant under age, to be diſburdened of all ſuit, *&c.* to the county, hundred, leet or court-baron, *&c.* during the time of his wardſhip.

Exonei'rosis [ἐξονειρώσις, of ἐξονειρώττω, Gr.] a ſpecies of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio nocturna*, when the *Semen* flows involuntarily in ſleep.

Exophthalmi'a [ἐξοφθαλμία, Gr.] a protuberance of the eye out of its natural poſition.

Exitus [in *Law*] iſſues or the yearly rents of lands or tenements.

Exo'ptable [*exoptabilis*, L.] deſirable.

Exopta'tion, an earneſt wiſhing, *L.*

Exo'ptated [*exoptatus*, L.] wiſhed for, earneſtly deſired.

E'xorable [F. and Sp. *eſorabile*, It. of *exorabilis*, L.] that may be prevailed upon by reaſon, prayers or entreaties.

Ex'orableness, eaſineſs to be entreated.

Exo'rbitance } [*eſorbitanza*, It. *exorbitáncia*, Sp. *exor-*
Exo'rbitancy } *bitantia*, L. of *ex* and *orbita*, L. a path] a thing done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule, an irregularity, an unreaſonableneſs.

Exo'rbitant [F. *eſorbitante*, It. *exorbitánte*, Sp. *exorbitans*, L.] irregular, exceſſive, extravagant, immoderate.

Exo'rcism [*exorciſme*, F. *eſorciſmo*, It. *exorciſmo*, Sp. *exorciſmus*, L. of ἐξορκισμ☉, Gr.] a laying or caſting out ſpirits; prayers or conjurations, wherewith to exorciſe, *i. e.* to drive out devils from perſons poſſeſſed, to purify unclean creatures, or preſerve from danger.

Exo'rcist [*exorciſte*, F. *exorciſta*, It. *exorciſta*, Sp. and L. of ἐξορκιϛὴς, Gr,] one who pretends to lay or caſt out evil ſpirits.

To **Exo'rcise** [*exorciſer*, F. *iſorcizzare*, It. *exorcizàr*, Sp. *exorcizare*, L. ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] to caſt out evil ſpirits.

Exo'rdium [*exorde*, F. *eſordio*. It. *exórdio*, Sp. of *exordium*, L.] a beginning. a preface or preamble.

Exordium [with *Rhetoricians*] a ſpeech by which the orator prepares the minds of the auditors for what is to follow.

Exorna'tion, an adorning, *L.*

Exo'rtive [*exortivus*, L.] pertaining to the riſing of the ſun, or the eaſt.

E'xossated [*exoſſatus*, L.] having the bones pulled out.

Exossa'tion, a boning or taking out the bones, *L.*

Exo'stosis [ἐξόϛωσις, of ἐξ and ὀϛέον, *Gr.* a bone] the bunching or ſwelling of a bone out of its natural place, occaſioned by the ſettling of a corrupt humour in its proper ſubſtance, L. of Gr.

Exote'rical, the contrary of *Acroamatical*, which ſee.

Exo'ticalness, outlandiſhneſs.

Exoticus, *a*, *um*, [with *Botaniſts*] which grows originally foreign.

Exo'tical } [*exoticus*, L.] brought out of another coun-
Exo'tick } try.

Exo'ticks [*exoticæ*, L.] foreign plants.

Exote'ricks [ἐξωτερικαὶ, Gr.] the lectures of *Ariſtotle* upon rhetorick, which any one had the liberty to hear.

To Expa'nd [*expandere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to open wide.

Expa'nse [*expanſum*, L.] the firmament.

Expa'nsed [in *Heraldry*] diſplay'd or ſet out.

Expa'nsion, a diſplaying, opening or ſpreading abroad, *L.*

Expansion [in a *Metaphyſical Senſe*] the idea we frame in our minds of laſting diſtance, whoſe parts exiſt together.

Expansion [in *Phyſicks*] is the dilating, ſpreading or ſtretching out of a body; whether from any external cauſe, as the cauſe of rarefaction; or from an internal cauſe, as elaſticity.

Ex parte, *i. e.* partly, or of one part, as a commiſſion *ex parte* in *Chancery*, L.

Expa'nsible [of *expanſus*, L.] capable of being expanded, ſpread wide or diſplayed.

Expa'nsile [of *expanſus*, of *expandere*, L.] of or pertaining to expanſion.

Ex parte *Talis*, a writ which lies for a bailiff or receiver, who having auditors aſſign'd to take his account, cannot obtain a reaſonable allowance.

To Expa'tiate [*expatiare*, L.] to enlarge upon a ſubject.

Expa'tiating [*expatians*, L.] running abroad, launching out in diſcourſe; ſpreading far and wide.

To Expe'ct [*aſpettaré*, It, *expectare*, L.] to wait for, to hope for, or fear what may happen,

Expe'ctable [*expectabilis*, L.] to be wiſhed or looked for.

Expe'ctance } [*expectation*, F. *aſpettazione*, It. *expec-*
Expecta'tion } *taciòn*, Sp of *expectatio*, L.] an expecting, a looking or longing for; alſo hope or fear of things to come.

Expectant [F. of *expectans*, L.] expecting or looking for.

Expe'ctant *Fee* [in *Common Law*] land given to a man, and to the heirs of his body, the remainder to him and his heirs. in which caſe there is a fee ſimple expectant after the fee-tail.

Expe'ctative, as *Gratiæ Expectativæ*, are certain bulls frequently given by popes or kings for future benefices, before they become void.

To Expe'ctorate [*expectorare*, L,] to diſcharge or ſpit phlegm out of the ſtomach.

Expectora'tion, the raiſing and ſpitting forth phlegm.

Expe'dience, fitneſs, neceſſarineſs to be done

Expe'dient [F. *ſpediente*, It. and Sp. of *expediens*, L.] needful, or fit to be done,

An Expedient [F. *ſpediente*, It.] a method, way or means.

Expe'diently, fitly, conveniently.

Expe'dientness [of *expediens*, L.] fitneſs, convenientneſs.

Expedita'tion [in *Foreſt Law*] the cutting out the ball of a dog's fore-feet, for the preſervation of the game.

E'xpedite [*ſpedito*, It. of *expeditus*, L.] ready, being in readineſs, quick, nimble.

To E'xpedite [*expédier*, F. *ſpedire*, It. of *expeditum*, L.] to diſpatch or rid, to do a thing quickly.

Expedi'tion [F. *ſpedizione*, It, *eſpediciòn*, Sp. of *expeditio*, L.] diſpatch, or quickneſs in diſpatch of buſineſs; alſo a ſetting forth upon a journey, voyage or war.

Expedi'tionary [*ſpedizioniere*, It.] (in the pope's court) an officer who takes care of diſpatches,

Expedi'tious [*expeditif*, F. *ſpeditivo*, It. *expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, making diſpatch.

Expeditiously, quickly, nimbly.

Expedi'tiousness [of *expeditio*, L.] quickneſs of diſpatch.

To Expe'l [*eſpellere*, It. *eſpellèr*, Sp. *expellere*, L.] to drive out or chace forth, to thruſt or turn out.

Expe'nce [*eſpânſa*, Sp. *expenſa*, L.] coſt, charges.

To Expe'nd [*ſpendere*, It. *expendere*, L.] to ſpend or lay out money.

Expe'nditor, a ſteward or officer who looks after the repairs of the banks of *Romney-marſh*.

Expensis *militum levandis*, a writ directed to the ſheriff for levying the allowance for knights in parliament, L.

Expe'nsis *militum non levandis*, a writ forbidding the ſheriff from levying any allowance for knight of the ſhire, upon thoſe who hold in ancient demeſne, L.

Expe'nsive, cauſing expence, chargeable, coſtly.

Expe'nsively, with great expence or coſt.

Expe'nsiveness [of *expendere*, L.] coſtlineſs, freeneſs in ſpending.

Expe'rgefaction, an awaking out of ſleep. *L.*

Expe'rience [*experience*, F. *eſperienza*, It- *eſperiéncia*, Sp. of *experientia*, L.] long proof or trial upon ſight or obſervation; knowledge or ſkill gotten by uſe or practice, without a teacher.

Experience is the Miſtreſs of Fools.

L. *Experientia Stultorum Magiſtra.* Wiſe men learn by other men's miſhaps, Fools by their own: like Ep. 'Oς ἐπεὶ ακὸν ἔχε νόησεν. The G. ſay as we; **Erfahrung lehret die Narren.**

Experience has been repreſented in ſculpture and painting, by an elderly woman in a garment of gold; in her right hand a geometrical ſquare. and in her left a ſcroul with the words *Rerum Magiſtra*, (*the Miſtreſs of Things*) At her feet a touchſtone, and a vaſe, out of which proceeded flames.

To Expe'rience [*experire*, L.] to try or know by experience.

Expe'rienced [*expertus*, L.] eſſay'd, try'd; alſo verſ'd in, ſkill'd.

Expe'riment [*eſperimento*, It. of *experimentum*, L.] eſſay, trial, proof; a trial of the effect or reſult of certain applications and motions of natural bodies, in order to diſcover ſomething of the laws and natures thereof, *&c.*

To Expe'riment [*experimenter*, F. *eſperimentare*, It.] to make an experiment, to try.

Experime'ntal [F. *eſperimentale*, It.] grounded upon experience.

Experime'ntum *Crucis* [a metaphor taken from the ſetting of croſſes where divers ways meet, to direct travellers in their right courſe] ſuch an experiment as leads men to the true knowledge of the thing they inquire after.

Expe'rt [F. *eſperto*, It. *experto*, Sp. of *expertus*, L.] that has much experience and practice, ready.

Expe'rtly, ſkilfully, readily.

Expe'rtness [of *expertus*, L] readineſs, ſkilfulneſs, *&c.*

Expe'tible [*expetibilis*, L.] deſireable, worth ſeeking after.

Expe'tibleness [of *expetibilis*, L.] deſireableneſs.

Expiable [*expiabilis*, L.] capable of expiation. that may be atoned for.

To E'xpiate [*expier*, F. *eſpiare*, It. *expiàr*, Sp. *expiatum*. L.] to atone or make ſatisfaction for.

Expia'tion [F. *eſpiazione*, It. of *expiatio*, L.] a ſatisfaction or atonement.

Expia'toriness [of *expiatorius*, L.] expiating quality.

Expia'tory [*expiatorius*, L.] that makes an atonement.

Expila'tion [in the *Civil Law*] the act of withdrawing or diverting any thing belonging to an inheritance, before any body had declared himſelf heir thereof.

Expira'tion [F. *ſpirazione*, It. of *expiratio*, L] an expiring or breathing out; alſo the end of an appointed time; alſo the giving up the ghoſt.

Expiration [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is an alternate contraction of the cheſt, whereby the air, together with fuliginous vapours, are expell'd or driven out by the wind pipe.

To Expi're [*expirer*, F. *ſpirare*, It. *eſpiràr*, Sp. of *expirare*, L.] to breathe's one's laſt, to give up the ghoſt, to die; alſo to be out or come to an end, as time does.

To Expla'in [*expliquer*, F. *ſpiegare*, It. *explicàr*, Sp. and Port. *explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

Explana'tion, an explaining or making plain,

Expla'natoriness, explicative quality,

Expla'natory, ſerving to explain or give light to.

Exple'tive [*expletivus*, L.] that which fills up a place, F.

Exple'tiveness [of *expletivus*, L.] expletive or filling up quality.

E'xplicable [*eſplicabile*, It. *explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained.

E'xplicableness [of *explicabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being explained.

To E'xplicate [*explicare*, L.] to unfold or explain.

Explica'tion [F. *eſplicazione*, It. *explicaciòn*, Sp. of *explicatio*, L.] an unfolding or explaining; an expoſition or interpretation.

Expli'cite [*explicitus*, L.] unfolded, plain, clear, diſtinct.

Expli'citely, plainly, clearly, diſtinctly.

Expli'citness [of *explicitus*, L.] expreſneſs, plainneſs.

Expli'cia }
Exple'tia } [*Old Records*] the rents or mean profits of an eſtate, in cuſtody or truſt.
Exple'ta }

Explica'tor, an expounder, L.

To Explo'de [of *explodere*, L.] to drive out with noiſe, as with clapping of the hands. *&c.* to hiſs out, to diſlike abſolutely.

Exploi't [*exploit*, F.] a great action or performance.

To Explo'rate [*explorer*, F. *eſplorare*, It. *exploratum*, L.] to view thoroughly.

To Exploi't [*exploiter*, O. F.] to do ſome great action.

Explora'tion, a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Explora'tor [L. *eſploratore*, It.] a ſcout or ſpy.

Explo'ratory [*exploratorius*, L.] pertaining to ſearching out diligently or eſpying.

Explorato'rium, a ſurgeon's inſtrument called a Probe.

Explo'sion, an exploding, caſting off, the action of a thing that drives another out of its place, that before it poſſeſs'd.

Explosion [with *Naturaliſts*] an action of the animal ſpirits, whereby the nerves are ſuddenly drawn together, when ſome particles of a different kind are mixed with the ſpirits, by which they are violently expanded or ſpread forth, or driven into confuſion, like the parts of fired gun-powder; alſo a violent expanſion of the parts of air, gun-powder, or any fluid that occaſions a crackling ſound.

Explo'sion [with *Chymiſts*] that violent heat and bubbling up, ariſing from the mixture of ſome contrary liquors, as that when ſpirit of nitre and that of wine, oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, *&c.* are mingled together.

Expoli'tion [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the ſame thing is explained in different phraſes, in order to ſhew it more fully.

To Expo'ne [*eſporre*, It. *exponèr*, Sp. *exponere*, L] to ſet forth, to lay open, to expound.

Expo'nent [*Algebra*] is a number, which being placed over any power, ſhews how many multiplications are neceſſary to produce that power; thus X 3, the figure is its exponent, and ſhews it is produced by three continued multiplications of X from unity.

Exponent *of the Ratio* [*Algebra*] or of the proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient ariſing, when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent.

Expone'ntial [of *exponens*, L.] expounding, laying open to view.

Exponential *Calculus*, is the method of differencing exponential quantities, and of ſumming up the differentials of exponentials.

Exponential *Curves* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch curves as partake both of the nature of *Algebraick* and tranſcendental ones. They partake of the *Algebraick*, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms, tho' thoſe terms themſelves are in themſelves *indeterminate*, and they are in ſome ſort *tranſcendental*, becauſe they cannot be conſtructed *Algebraically*.

Exponential *Equations* [with *Mathemat.*] are the ſame that are called *Geometrick Irrationals*, by Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and ſometimes are called *Tranſcendentals*.

Exponential *Quantities* [in *Mathemat.*] are ſuch quantities whoſe exponents are indeterminate, variable or flowing, and are of ſeveral degrees and orders; as when the *Exponent* is a *ſimple* indeterminate quantity, it is called an *Exponential* of the firſt or loweſt degree. When the *Exponent* itſelf is an *Eſſentïal* of the firſt degree, then the quantity is an *Exponential* of the ſecond degree.

To Expo'rt [*exportare*, L.] to bear, carry or convey out; to ſend abroad over ſea.

Exporta'tion, a ſending abroad. *&c.*

Expo'rter [*exportator*, L.] a merchant, *&c.* that ſends goods into other countries.

To Expo'se [*expoſer*, F. *eſporre*, It. *exponèr*, Sp. *expoſitum*, Sup. of *exponere*, L.] to ſet or lay abroad in publick view; to venture or hazard; to render ridiculous by laying open one's failings to others.

Exposi'tion [F. *eſpoſizione*, It. *expoſicìon*, Sp. of *expoſitio*, L.] an expounding, an interpretation.

Exposition [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, whereby the ſame thing is explained, in different phraſes or expreſſions, in order to ſhew it more clearly.

Expo'sitor, an expounder, interpreter, *&c.* L.

Ex post [*Law*] a term uſed of a thing done after the time.

To Expo'stulate [*expoſtulare.* L.] to argue the caſe by way of complaint about an injury received.

Expostula'tion, an arguing the matter, or a quarrelling for an injury done, *L.*

Expostula'tor, one who reaſons by way of complaint of wrong done, *L.*

Expo'stulatory [*expoſtulatorius*, L,] ſerving to expoſtulation, or by way of complaint.

Expo'sure } [in *Gardening*], the aſpect or ſituation of a
Exposi'tion } garden wall, building or the like, with reſpect to the ſun, winds, *&c.*

To Expou'nd [*exponere*, L.] to explain or unfold.

To Expre'ss [*expreſſum*, Sup. of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by word or writing; to pronounce or utter; alſo to pourtray or repreſent.

Expre'ss [*exprès*, F. *eſpreſſo*, It. and Sp. *expreſſus*, L.] plain, clear, maniteſt.

An Express [*exprès*, F.] a meſſenger ſent on purpoſe about a particular errand; a courier who carries letters of advice about news, *&c.* alſo the tidings thus brought.

Expre'ssed [*expreſſus*, L.] repreſented or pourtrayed; alſo preſſed out.

To Express [*exprimer*, F. *eſprimere*, It. *exprimìr*, Sp. of *exprimere*, of *expreſſus*, L.] to utter in words.

Expre'ssion [F. and Sp. *eſpreſſione*, It. of *expreſſio*, L.] the manner of delivering or conveying one's idea to another.

Expression, a thing uttered or ſpoken, L.

Expression, a way or manner of pronouncing or uttering; alſo the thing expreſſed or uttered; a phraſe or word.

Expression [in *Phyſick*, &c.] a preſſing or ſqueezing out the juices or oils of plants, either by the hand or a preſs, L.

Expression [in *Painting*] the natural and lively repreſentation of the ſubject, or of the ſeveral objects intended to be ſhewn.

Expressed *Oils* [with *Chymiſts*] thoſe that are prepared only by ſqueezing out the juice of fruits or ſeeds.

Expre'ssive [*expreſſif*, F. *eſpreſſivo*, It.] proper to expreſs.

Expressively, in a clear, expreſſive manner.

Expre'ssly, plainly, clearly, manifeſtly.

To Exprobate [*exprobàr*, Sp. of *exprobare*, L.] to upbraid.

Exproba'tion, a reproach, a twitting or upbraiding, L.

Expu'gnable [*expugnabilis*, L,] that may be overcome, or won by aſſault.

Expugna'tion [*eſpugnazione*, It. of *expugnatio*, L.] a conquering by force, a taking a town by ſtorm.

Expu'lsion [F. *eſpulzione*, It. *expulcìon*, Sp. of *expulſio*, L.] a thruſting or driving out.

Expulsion [in *Medicine*] the act of driving a thing out by violence from the place it was in.

Expu'lsive [*expulſif*, F. *eſpulſivo*, It. of *expulſivus*, L.] having a power to expel or drive out.

Expulsive *Faculty* (in *Phyſick*) that by which the excrements are forced out and voided; being performed by the animal ſpirits, which cauſe that motion of the guts called *Periſtaltick*.

To Expu'nge (*expungere*, L.) to blot, croſs or wipe out; to aboliſh or deface.

Expurga'tion, a purging or making clean, *L.*

Expurgation (in *Aſtronomy*) is a term uſed by ſome authors for the ſtate and action of the ſun, wherein, having been eclipſed and hidden by the interpoſition of the moon, it begins to appear again; others call it emerſion.

Expu'rgatory (*expurgatoire*, F. of *expurgatorius*, L.) of a cleanſing quality, that has the virtue to purge, cleanſe or ſcour, L.

Expu'rgatory *Index*, a book ſet forth and publiſhed by the Pope, containing a catalogue of thoſe authors and writings, that he thinks fit to cenſure and forbid to be read by *Roman Catholicks*.

E'xquisite (*exquis*, F. *eſquiſito*, It. and Sp. of *exquiſitus*, L. much ſought after) choice, curious, artificial, exact; fine, rare.

E'xquisitely, curiouſly, artificially, *&c.*

E'xquisiteness, fitneſs, excellentneſs, curiouſneſs, exactneſs, artificialneſs.

Exquisiti'tious (*exquiſititius*, L.) not natural, but produced by art.

Exsa'nguinous (of *exanguis*, L.) void or empty of blood.

Exsa'nguinousness (of *ex* and *ſanguineus*, L.) the quality of being without blood.

E'xscript (*exſcriptum*, L.) a copy, an extract or draught.

Exsibila'tion, a hiſſing out or off the ſtage, *L.*

Exsicca'tion, a drying up, *L.*

Exsi'ccatives (of *exſiccare*, L. to dry up) medicaments that are of a drying quality.

Exsuda'tion, a ſweating out, *L.*

Exsu'ccous (*exſuccus*, L.) dry, without moiſture.

To Exsuscitate (of *exſuſcitare*, L) to wake from ſleep.

E'xta, the bowels or entrails of an animal body.

E'xtant (*extans*, L.) ſtanding out, now in being.

Ex'tasy } (*extaſe*, F. *eſtaſi*, It. *extáſi*, Sp. *extaſis*, L. of
Extacy } ἐκςασις, Gr.) a rapture or removal of the mind out of its natural ſtate and ſituation; a depravation or defect of the judgment and imagination, common to melancholy and diſtracted perſons, or a tranſport whereby a perſon is hurried out of himſelf, and his ſenſes ſuſpended; a trance, a ſwoon.

Exta'tical } (*extatique*, F. *eſtatico*, It. ἐκςατικὸς, Gr.)
Exta'tick } of or pertaining to an extacy.

Exta'ticalness (of ἐκςατικὸς, Gr.) extatical quality; or the being in extaſy.

Extempora'lity (*extemporalitas*, L.) a promptneſs or readineſs to ſpeak without premeditation or ſtudy.

Exte'mporal } (*extemporalis*, and *extemporarius*, L.)
Exte'mporary } done or ſpoke in the very inſtant of time, without ſtudying or thinking before-hand.

Extempora'neous (*extemporaneus*, L.) extemporal, ſudden.

Exte'mporiness, the being extemporary or ſudden, without premeditation.

Ex-te'mpore (*ex tempore*, L. out of time) all on a ſudden, immediately without premeditation.

To Exte'nd (*etendre*, F. *eſtendere*, It. *eſtendèr*, Sp. of *extendere*, L.) to ſtretch out, to make longer, to reach or go far.

To Exte'nd (in a *Legal Senſe*) is to value the lands and tenements of one bound by ſtatute, *&c.* and hath forfeited his bond, to ſuch an indifferent rate, that by the yearly rent, the obligator may in time be fully paid his debt.

To Exte'nd (*a Horſe*) ſignifies to make him go large.

Exte'nded (of *extendere*, L.) ſtretched out.

Exte'nsible, that may be extended.

Exte'nsibleness (of *extenſibilis*, L.) capableneſs of being extended or carried on to the utmoſt height.

Exte'ndi *facias*, a writ commonly called a writ of extent; a writ a writ whereby the value of land, *&c.* is commanded to be made and levied in divers caſes. L.

Exte'nsion (F. *eſtenſione*, It. of *extenſio*, L.) an extending, reaching out in length, or far and wide.

Extension (in *Phyſicks*) that by which a thing is conſtituted long, broad or deep, *&c.*

Exte'nsive (*eſtenſivo*, It. and Sp. of *extenſivus*, L.) large, vaſt, of a great extent.

Exte'nsively, in an extenſive manner.

Exte'nsiveness, largeneſs, ſtretching out wide.

Exte'nsor [*i. e.* a ſtretcher out] a name common to divers muſcles, which ſerve to extend or ſtretch out the parts; and particularly the hands and feet, L.

Extensor *carpi ulnaris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle coming from the internal protuberance of the *humerus*, and paſſing tendinous under the *ligamentnm annulare*, is inſerted into the upper part of the bone *metacarpium*; this and the *ulnaris flexor* moving together draw the hand ſide-ways towards the *ulna*, L.

Extensor *carpi radialis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the wriſt, or rather 2 diſtinct muſcles, which lie along the external part of the *radius*, and are inſerted into the bone of the *metacarpus*, they extend the wriſt, *L.*

Extensor *digitorum manus communis* (*Anat.*) a muſcle of the fingers, which ariſes from the external protuberances of the *humerus*, and is divided into 3 portions that are let into the upper parts of the firſt, ſecond and third bones of the fore, middle and third fingers, *L.*

Extensor *indicis* (*Anat.*) a muſcle which ariſes from the middle of the external part of the *ulna*, and joins with the tendon of the *extenſor communis*, and is inſerted with it to the upper part of the third bone of the fore-finger; this muſcle ſtretches out the fore-finger, *L.*

Extensor *primi internodii oſſis pollicis* (*Anat.*) a muſcle that ariſes from the upper and external part of the *ulna*, and paſſing obliquely over the tendon of the *radius externus*, is inſerted near the ſecond joint of the thumb, *L.*

Extensor *ſecundi internodii oſſis pollicis* (*Anat.*) a muſcle ariſing from the upper and external part of the *radius*, and is inſerted into the upper part of the ſecond bone of the thumb, *L.*

Extensor *tertii internodii*, &c. (*Anat.*) a muſcle of the thumb ariſing from the *ulna*, a little below the firſt extenſor, and is let into the upper part of the third bone of the thumb, *L.*

Extensor *minimi digiti* (*Anat.*) a muſcle ariſing from the external protuberance of the *humerus*, and from the upper part of the *ulna*, and paſſing under another ligament, is inſerted into the third bone of the little finger, *L.*

Extensor *Pollicis* (*Anatomy*) a muſcle ariſing near the upper part of the *Perone* forwards, and paſſing under the annular ligament, is inſerted into the third bone of the little finger, *L.*

Extensor *pollicis pedis brevis* (*Anat.*) a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the fore part of the *Os calcis*, and is let into the upper part of the ſecond bone of the great toe, and ſtretches or pulls it upwards, L.

Extensor *pollicis pedis longus* (*Anat.*) a muſcle derived from the fore-part of the upper epiphyſis of the *tibia*, and growing tendinous about the middle of it, runs into 4 tendons under the annular ligament, to the third bone of every toe, except the *pollex*, L.

Exte'nsible, that may be ſtretched out large and wide.

Extent (*extentus*, L.) extended.

The Extent *of a thing* [*extentum*, L.] the extenſion or reach of a thing in length, or breadth, depth, compaſs, ſpace, *&c.*

Extent [in *Law*] the eſtimate or valuation of lands, tenements, *&c.* by the Sheriff, by vertue of a writ called the *Extent.*

Extent *of an Idea* [among *Logicians*] is the ſubject to which that idea agrees; which is alſo called the inferiors of a general term, which with reſpect to them is called ſuperior, as the idea of a triangle in general extends to all the divers kinds of triangles.

To Exte'nuate [*extenuer*, F. *eſtenuare*, It. *atenuár*, Sp. of *extenuare*, L.] to leſſen, to mitigate, to take off from the heinouſneſs of a crime or fault.

Extenua'tion, *F.* [*eſtinuazion*, It. *atenuacion*, Sp. of *extenuatio*, L.] a leſſening; alſo an undervaluing.

Extenuation [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby things are extenuated and made leſs than they really are. It is the oppoſite to an hyperbola.

Exte'nuation [with *Phyſicians*] a leanneſs of the body.

Exte'rior, [*Sp. and L. exterieur*, F. *eſteriore*, It.] more outward.

Exte'rior [*exterieur*, F. more outward,

Exterior *Polygon* [in *Fortification*] the out-lines of the works, drawn from one outmoſt angle to another; or the diſtance of one outward baſtion to the point of another, reckoned quite round the work,

Exterior *Talus* [in *Fortification*] is the ſlope allow'd the work on the out-ſide from the place, and towards the campain and field.

To Exterminate [*exterminer*, F. *eſtermin'are* It. *exterminatum*, L.] to drive or caſt out of the bounds; utterly to deſtroy, root out, or caſt off.

Extermina'tion *F.* [*eſterminatione*, It. of *exterminatio*, L.] the art of extirpating or deſtroying a people, race, or family, *&c.*

Extermina'tor [*exterminateur*, F. *exterminatore*, It. of *exterminator*, L.] a deſtroyer, *&c.*

External [*eſterno*, It. *externo*, Sp. of *externus*, L.] outward.

External *Angles* [in *Geometry*] are the angles of any right-lin'd figure, without it, when all the ſides are ſeverally produced, and they are, all taken together, equal to four right angles.

External *Digeſtives* [with *Surgeons*] are ſuch as ripen a ſwelling, and breed good and laudable matter in a wound, and prepare it for mundification.

Exte'rnally, outwardly.

Ext'ernalness [of *externus*, L.] the being without, or the property of being outward.

Externus *Auris* [*Anat*] a muſcle of the ear, ariſing from the upper and outward edge of the auditory paſſage, and is inſerted to the long proceſs of the membrane called *malleus*, L.

Exterra'neous [*exterraneus*, L.] foreign, or of another country.

Exte'rsory [*exterſorius*, L.] rubbing, cleanſing.

Exte'rsion, a wiping or rubbing out, *L.*

To Extil, [*extillare*, L.] to drop or diſtill out of.

Extimula'tion, a pricking ſorward, a ſtirring up, or egging on, *L.*

Exti'nct [*etient*, F. *eſtinto*, It. *extinto*, Sp. *extinctus*, L.] quenched, put out, ceaſing to be; dead.

Extinction [*eſtinzione*, It. of *extinctio*, L.] the art of putting out or deſtroying fire, light, *&c.*

Exti'nction [with *Chymiſts*] is the quenching of red hot minerals in ſome Liquor, to abate their ſharpneſs; or to impart their virtue to that liquor.

Extinctness [of *extinctus*, L.] the being extinguiſhed or extinct.

To Exti'nguish [*intiendre*, F. *eſtinguere*, It. *extinguir*, Sp. of *extinguere*, L.] to quench, ſmother or put out any thing that burns; alſo, to appeaſe or ſtint; to deſtroy or aboliſh.

Extinguishable, that may be quenched or put out.

Extinguisher, a well known inſtrument to put out candles.

Exti'nguishment, a quenching, a putting out; an extinguiſhing.

Exti'nguishment [in *Law*] is an effect of conſolidation; as when a man has a yearly rent out of any lands, and afterwards purchaſes the ſame lands, both the property and rent are conſolidated, and united in one poſſeſſor, and the rent is therefore ſaid to be extinguiſhed.

To Exti'rpate [*extirper*, F. *eſtirpare*, It. *extirpàre*, Sp. of *extirpare*, L.] to pluck up by the roots, to root out, or deſtroy.

Extirpa'tion, [F. *eſtirpazione*, It. *extirpacion*, Sp. of *extirpatio*, L.] an extirpating, plucking up by the roots or utter deſtroying.

Extirpation [with *Surgeons*] a cutting off a part of the body by reaſon of a cancer, mortification, *&c.*

Extirpatio'ne, a writ that lies againſt one, who after a verdict found againſt him for lands, *&c.* ſpitefully overthrows any houſe upon it,

Extirpa'tor, [*extirpator*, F. *eſtirpatore*, It. of *extirpator*, L.] one that extirpates, roots out and deſtroys.

E'xtispice [*extiſpicium*, L.] divination by conſulting or viewing the intrails of beaſts offered in ſacrifice.

E'xtispices [of *exta* entrails, and *inſpicere*, L. to inſpect] the ſame as *aruſpices*, which ſee.

Extoga're [*Old Records*] to grub up wood-land, and reduce it to arable or meadow.

To Exto'l [*eſtollere*, It. of *extollere*. L.] to praiſe greatly, to raiſe or advance a commendation; to cry up.

To Exto'rt [*extorquer*, F. *extorcér*, Sp. *extortum*, ſup. of *extorquere*, L.] to wreſt, wring, or get out of one by force, threat or authority

Exto'rtion } [*extortion*, F. *eſtortione*, It. of *extorſio*, L.]
Extortion } an unlawful and violent wringing out of money or monies worth from any perſon, an exacting more than is due; the taking more for the intereſt of money than the law allows.

Extortioner [*extortor*, L.] a practiſer of extortion, a griping uſurer.

Extra (L.) in the compoſition of engliſh words, ſignifies beyond, over, and above.

Extra-constellated [of *extra* without and *conſtellatio*, L.] placed or ſituated out of a conſtellation.

EXTRA NATURAL [of *extra & naturalis,* L.] beyond the common courſe of nature.

To EXTRA'CT [*extraire,* F. *eſtrarre,* It. *extractum,* ſup. of *extrahere,* L.] to draw or pull out; alſo, to copy out.

To EXTRAC'T [with *Chymiſts*] to ſeparate the purer parts from the groſſer.

EXTRACT [*extractum,* L.] a draught or copy of a writing; alſo ſome matter, doctrine. paſſage, *&c,* taken from a book or regiſter; alſo birth, pedigree.

EXTRACT [*extrait,* F. *extratto,* It. *extráto,* Sp.] [with *Chymiſts*] is that pure unmix'd, efficacious ſubſtance, which by the help of ſome liquor, is ſeparated from the groſſer and more unactive earthy parts of plants, *&c*

EXTRA'CTA *Curiæ* [*Old Rec.*] the iſſues or profits of holding a court, which ariſe from the cuſtomary fines, fees, and dues, L.

EXTRA'CTION F. [*eſtrazione,* It. of *extractio,* L.] an extracting or drawing out; alſo the being deſcended of ſuch and ſuch a family.

EXTRACTION [with *Chymiſts*] the drawing forth of an eſſence or tincture from a mix'd body by means of ſome proper liquor, or ſpirit of wine, *&c.*

EXTRACTION [in *Genealogy*] is the line, ſtem, branch or family that one is deſcended from.

EXTRACTION *of the roots* [*Mathem*] the method of finding out the true root of any number or quantity given.

EXTRACTION *of the roots* [in *Arithmetick*] the unravelling of a number (which being multiplied once or more times by itſelf is called a power) in order to find out its ſide or root.

EXTRACTION *of the ſquare or quadrate Root* [in *Arithmetick*] is when having a number given another is found out, which being multiplied by it ſelf, produces the number given.

EXTRACTION *of the Cube Root* [in *Arithmetick*] is that by which, out of a number given, another number is found out, which being firſt multiplied by itſelf and then by the product, becomes equal to the number given.

EXTRA'CTION *of the biquadrate Root* [in *Arithmetick*] is the untwiſting or opening of a given number to find another number, which being multiplied by itſelf, and the product alſo being multiplied by itſelf, may produce the number firſt given.

EXTRA'CTOR [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to lay hold of the ſtone in the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

EXTRA'CTORY [*extractorius,* L.] that hath the nature or power to draw out.

EXTRAGENE'ITY [of *extragenus,* L.] the being of a foreign kind.

EXTRA'CTUM *Panchymagogum* [in *Medicine*] a collection of the pureſt ſubſtances of ſeveral purgative and cordial medicines, to purge out all humours, *L.*

EXTRAGE'NEOUS [of *extra* without or beyond, and *genus,* L. kind] alien or of a foreign kind.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL [of *extra* and *judicialis,* L.] done out of the ordinary courſe of Law, as when judgment is given in a court, in which the cauſe is not depending, or where the judge has no juriſdiction.

EXTRAJUD'ICIALLY, in a manner contrary to the courſe of Law.

EXTRAMU'NDANE *Space* (of *extra* and *mundanus,* L. *i. e.* without the world) a term in *Philoſophy* for the infinite, empty, void ſpace, which (by ſome) is ſuppoſed to reach beyond the bounds of the univerſe, and in which there is really nothing at all.

EXTRA'NEOUS (*eſtraneo,* It. of *extraneus,* L.) that is of another country, foreign, ſtrange.

EXTRANEOUS (in *Surgery*) is a term uſed to expreſs the ſame as excreſcence; *i. e.* that is not natural to the ſubſtance it grows out of, or that does not properly belong to the part to which it adheres.

EXTRAO'RDINARY (*extraordinaire,* F. *eſtraordinario,* It. *extraordinario,* Sp. of *extraordinarius,* L.) that is beyond or contrary to the common order and faſhion, unuſual, uncommon.

EXTRAO'RDINARY, *Adv.* extremely, greatly.

EXTRAORDINARILY, unuſually, uncommonly.

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS [of *extraordinarius,* L.] extraordinary quality, unuſualneſs, rareneſs.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL [of *extra* out of, and *parochia.* L. the pariſh] out of the bounds of a pariſh; alſo freed from pariſh-duties.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL *Lands,* ſuch lands as having been newly left by the ſea, have not been taken into any pariſh.

EXTRAPARO'CHIALNESS [of *extra* and *parochia,* L.] the being out of the pariſh.

EXTRA *Tempora* [in the *Roman* Catholick chancery] a licence or leave from the pope to take holy orders at any time beſides the canonical ſeaſons, *L.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE } F. *ſtravaganza,* It. *extravagáncia,* Sp.
EXTRA'VAGANCY } of *extravagare,* L.] laviſhneſs, prodigality; impertinence, folly.

EXTRA'VAGANT [F. *ſtravagante,* It. *extravagánte,* Sp. of *extravágans,* L.] exceſſive, expenſive, prodigal; abſurd, fooliſh, idle.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, exceſſively, prodigally, &c.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS [of *extravagans,* L. *extravagance,* F.] extravagancy.

EXTRAVAGA'NTES, a part of the canon law containing divers conſtitutions of the popes not contained in the body of the canon law; alſo certain conſtitutions and ordinances of princes not contained in the body of the civil law.

To EXTRA'VAGATE [*extra-vagare,* L. *extravaguer,* F. *ſtravagare,* It.] to ramble up and down; alſo to talk idly or impertinently.

To EXTRAVA'SATE [of *extravaſer,* F. *ſtravaſar,* It. of *extra* and *vas,* L. a veſſel] to get out of its proper veſſels, as the blood and humours ſometimes do.

EXTRAVA'SATED [of *extra* and *vaſa,* L. *extravaſé,* F.] got out of the proper veſſels.

EXTRAVASA'TION [with *Anatomiſts,* &c.] a getting out of its proper veſſels, as the blood when by ſome humours, and accident they flow beſides the veins and arteries, *L.*

EXTRE'ME [F. *eſtremo,* It. and Sp. of *extremus,* L.] laſt or utmoſt; alſo exceeding, very great.

An EXTRE'ME [F. *eſtremo,* It. and Sp. of *extremum,* L.] the utmoſt bound of a thing, that which finiſhes or terminates it; an exceſs.

EXTREME *Unction* [in the *Romiſh* church] one of the ſacraments; a ſolemn anointing of a ſick perſon at the point of death.

EXTREME *and mean Proportion* [with *Geometricans*] is when a line is ſo divided, that the whole line is to the greater ſegment as that ſegment is to the other.

EXTREMES [in *Logick*] are the two extreme terms of the concluſion of a propoſition, *viz.* the Predicate and the ſubject.

EXTRE'MELY [*extremement,* F.] very greatly, *&c.*

EXTRE'MENESS *extremitas,* L. extremity; alſo greatneſs, *&c.*

EXTRE'MITY [*extremitas,* E. *extremité,* F. *eſtremità,* It *extremidàd,* Sp.] the edge, hem, skirt, edge, brink or border of a thing; alſo neceſſity, great diſtreſs, miſery; alſo the utmoſt rigour; alſo the worſt or loweſt condition.

To E'XTRICATE [*extricare,* L.] to diſentagle or diſengage; to deliver or rid out of.

EXTRICA'TION, a diſentanglement, *&c.* L.

EXTRI'NSICK } [*eſtrinſeco,* It. and Sp. of *extrinſecus,* L]
EXTRI'NSICAL } that is on the outſide, outward, or from without.

EXTRI'NSECALLY, outwardly.

EXTRI'NSECALNESS [of *extrinſecus,* L.] the being on the outſide.

To EXTRU'CT [*extructum,* L.] to build or ſet up.

EXTRU'CTOR, a raiſer, builder, *&c.* L.

EXTRU'CTION, a building or raiſing up, L.

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia,* L.] a ſwelling or bunching out.

To EXTRU'DE [*extrudere,* L.] to thruſt or drive out.

EXTU'BERATED [*extuberatus,* L.] ſwelling into knobs or knots.

EXTU'BEROUS [of *ex* and *tuber,* L. a ſwelling] ſwelling or bunching out.

EXTU'BEROUSNESS [of *extuberatus,* L.] the ſwelling or bunching out in the body.

EXTUBERA'TION [in *Surgery*] a ſwelling or riſing up in the fleſh; alſo the ſtarting out of a bone, L.

E'XTUMÆ [*Old Records*] the reliques of ſaints.

EXTUME'SCENCE [of *extumeſcere,* L. to ſwell or riſe up] a ſwelling or riſing up in the body.

EXU'BERANCE } [*exuberantia,* L.] an over-flowing, over-a-
EXU'BERANCY } bounding; a ſuperabundance, great plenty.

EXU'BERANTNESS [*exuberantia,* L.] an over-abounding, ſuperabundance, great plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans,* L.] overflowing, ſuperabounding.

EXU'CCOUS [*exuccus,* L.] without moiſture or juice.

EXUDA'TION, a ſweating out, *L.*

EXU'LCERATED [*exulceratus,* L.] grown to an ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a ſolution of continuity, which proceeds from ſome gnawing matter, and in thoſe parts of the body that are ſoft, is attended with a loſs of their quantity, L.

EXU'LCERATORY [*exulceratorius,* L.] that cauſeth ulcers

To EXU'LT [*exultare,* L.] to leap and skip for joy; to rejoice exceedingly.

EXULTA'TION } [F. *eſultazione,* It. of *exultatio,* L.] a re-
EXU'LTANCY } joicing or triumphing.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a ſtarting out of the navel, L.

To EXU'NDATE [*exundare,* L.] to flow out of.

EXUNDA'TION, a flowing out of, an inundation, L.

To EXU'NGULATE [*exungulatum,* L.] to pull off the hoofs; alſo to cut off the wide part from roſe-leaves.

EXUNGULATION a pulling off the hoofs L

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis,* L.] that may be got over, exceeded or ſurpaſſed.

Exu'perableneſs [of *exuperabilis*, L.] liableneſs, or poſſibility of being overcome.

Exu'perant [*exuperans*, L.] exceeding.

Exu'perance } [*exuperantia*, L.] excelling, preeminence.
Exupera'tion }

To Exu'scitate [*exſuſcitare*, L.] to awake or raiſe one up from ſleep.

Exuscita'tion, a raiſing up from ſleep, *L.*

Exu'stion, a burning, *L.*

Exu'viæ, cloaths left off; the ſlough or old caſt skin of a ſnake; alſo the skin or hide of a beaſt; alſo ſpoils taken in war, *L.* Hence

Exu'viæ [with *Natural Philoſophers*] ſignify thoſe ſhells and other foſſils, that are frequently found in the bowels of the earth, ſuppoſed to have been left there at the univerſal deluge; becauſe they are the real ſpoils of once living creatures.

Ey, as formerly written at the end of words is now more generally and better written with a ſingle y.

Eye [Eaȝ, Eaȝe or Eȝh *Sax.* *oye*, *Dan.* **oga** *Su*, H. G, **ooge**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **Aug**, *oeil*, F. *occhio*, It. *ojo*, Sp. *olho*. Port *oculus*, L. all of **Aucon**, *Goth.*] the wonderful inſtrument or organ of ſight, accounted the ſeat of contempt and of the paſſions of the ſoul.

Pleaſe the Eye and pick the Purſe.

F. *Marchandiſe qui plait eſt a demi vendue.* vid. *cheap.*

The maſter's Eye makes the horſe fat.

L. *Oculus magiſtri ſaginat equum.* Gr. Ὁ τȣ̃ δεσπότȣ ὀφθαλμὸς ἵππον πιαίνει. F. *L'oeil du maitre engraiſſe le cheval.* The deſign of this proverb is to intimate the benefit accruing to a man's attending his own concerns; and is thereby an Admonition at the ſame time to us not to entruſt in the hands of others what we are capable of performing our ſelves, or at leaſt to have a watchful eye our-ſelves over the management of thoſe we do or are oblig'd to employ to act for us.

One Eye-witneſs is better than ten Hear-ſays.

L. *Pluris eſt oculatus teſtis unus, quàm auriti decem.* Plaut. F. *un Temoin oculaire vaut mieux que dix qui parle par oui-dire.* Relations of things are ſo liable to be vary'd or enlarg'd upon by frequent repetition and conveyance from one to the other, that it is but common Prudence to be cautious how we give credit to what is related to us upon hear ſay; or, at, leaſt, if we are inclin'd to believe it, and, for any reaſon, to divulge it further, to declare to others, what grounds we have for our belief and report. And that it is not upon our own knowledge.

What the Eye ſees not, the Heart rues not.

And therefore it is good ſometimes to wink or ſhut one's eye's; and not to pry too narrowly into trifling things, which may give us more uneaſineſs than they are worth, eſpecially if they are of ſuch a nature that either there is no remedy againſt them, or if there be, it is as bad or worſe than the diſeaſe. The *Sp.* ſay: *Lo que los ójos no veen, coracòn no deſſèa.*

Two Eyes ſee better than one.

K. *Plus vident oculi quam oculus.* v. *all* and *two.*

To have an Eye *upon* (or watch) *one.*

To Eye (or look fix'd at) *one.*

To be wiſe in one's own Eyes (or conceit)

An Eye (or regard) *muſt be had to,* &c.

To have a thing in one's Eye (or view)

To open one's Eyes *at* &c. to diſcover.

To ſhut one's Eyes (or wink) *at,* &c.

Before my Eyes, in my preſence.

Eye [with *Architects*] the middle of the ſcroll of the *Ionic* capital, cut in the form of a little roſe; alſo any round window made in a pediment, an *Attic*, the reins of a vault, *&c*

Eye [in *Botany*] that part of a plant where the bud puts forth; alſo the bud itſelf.

Eye [with *Phyſicians*] a hole or aperture.

Eye [with *Printers*] is ſometimes uſed for the thickneſs of the types or characters uſed in Printing; or more ſtrictly the graving in *relievo* on the top or face of the letter.

Eye *of a Bean* [with *Horſemen*] a black ſpeck or mark in the cavity of the corner-teeth of a horſe, when he is about the age of 5 and a half, and remains till 7 or 8.

An Eye *wide open* [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented wiſdom and juſtice.

Eye [with *Jewellers*] the luſtre and brilliant of pearls and precious ſtones more uſually call'd the *water.*

Bull's Eye [in *Aſtronomy*] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation *Taurus.*

Cat's Eye, a precious ſtone, call'd alſo *Oculus Solis* or the ſun's eye.

Hare's Eye [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe ariſing from the contraction of the upper eye-lid, which hinders it from covering its part of the eye.

Goat's Eye [with *Oculiſts*] a white ſpeck on the *cornea.*

Bullock's Eye [*Architect*] a little sky-light in the covering or roof, intended to illuminate a granary or the like.

To Eye-*bite*, [of eaȝ and bihtan, *Sax.*] to bewitch by a certain evil influence of the eye.

Eye-bright, an herb.

Eye-brow (eaȝan bꞃeȝh, *Sax*, **Augen-braun**, G.) the upper part of the eye-lid.

Eye-brow (*Architect.*) the ſame as liſt or fillet.

Eye *of the Volute* (*Architect*) the centre of the volute, or that point where the *Helix* or ſpiral of which it is formed, commences, or elſe it is the little circle in the middle of the volutes; wherein are found the 13 centres for deſcribing the circumvolutions thereof.

Eye *of an Anchor*, a hole wherein the ring is put into the ſhank.

Eye *of the Strap* (with *Sailors*) the compaſs or ring which is left of the ſtrap-rope, to which any block or pulley is faſtened.

Eyess (with *Falconers*) a young hawk newly taken out of the neſt, and not yet able to prey for her ſelf.

Eyrar (*aire*, F.) (*Old Rec.*) an eyrie, neſt or brood of young birds.

Eyre } (of *gruerie*, F.) the court of juſtices itinerant or going their circuit.
Eire }

Eyre *of the Foreſts*, the court that was wont to be held there every 3 years, by the juſtices of the foreſt, journying up and down for that purpoſe.

Ey'rie, a brood or neſt; a place where hawks build and hatch their young.

Eze'kiel's *Reed*, a meaſure of 6 cubits or 16 foot 11 inches; others ſay, 1 *Engliſh* foot 11 inches one third of an inch.

F

F f, *Roman*, *F*, *f*, Italick, **F**, **f**, *Engliſh*, are the 6th letters of their reſpective alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* have no letter that anſwers exactly to letter F; but thoſe that come the neareſt to it, are the Φ, φ, phi, Gr. and פ, phe, *Hebrew.*

F, f, ſtill keeps it force, and when it is the laſt letter of a word is always doubled, as ſtaff, ſtiff, muff, *&c.*

F [in *Old Latin* numbers] ſignified 40.

F̄ with a daſh at top, ſignified 40000.

F [in *Muſick Books*] is an abbreviation of the word *forte*, Ital.

F [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *fiat*, i. e, let it be done.

F [in *Muſick*] is one of the ſigned clefs or keys placed at the beginning of one of the lines of a piece of muſick.

Fa, one of the notes in muſick.

F. S. A. [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *fiat ſecundum artem*, L. *i. e.* let it be done according to art.

Faba'ceous [*fabaceus*, L.] of or belonging to a bean.

Faba'ria [with *Botaniſts*] orpine or live-long, *L.*

To Fa'ble [*dire des fables*, F. *fabulare*, L. **fabulen** *Du.* and G.] to tell ſtories or fables.

Fable [F, *favola*, It. **Fabel**, *Du.* and G. and *Su. fabula*, Sp. Port and L.] a tale, or feigned narration, deſigned either to inſtruct or divert.

Fa'ble [of an *Epick Poem*] is the principal part or ſoul of it. The firſt thing a good poet ought to think on in forming a fable, is the inſtruction he would give by the moral. This moral is to be afterwards reduced into action: and this action, which is preſented by the recital, muſt be univerſal, imitated, feigned, and the allegory of a moral truth. *See* action.

Rational Fables, are relations of things ſuppoſed to have been ſaid and done by men, though really they were not, the ſame as parables, ſuch as that of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, &c.

Moral Fables, are thoſe wherein beaſts are introduced as ſpeakers or actors; alſo trees, *&c.* theſe are the ſame as apologues.

Mixt Fables, are thoſe which are compoſed of both ſorts, rational and moral, wherein men and brutes are introduced converſing together.

Fable was with the heathens an allegorical deity, feign'd to be the daughter of *ſlumber* and the *night*, and the wife of *Lying.* She was repreſented richly dreſs'd and her face cover'd with a mask.

Fa'bler [*fabulator*, L.] an inventor or maker of fables.

Fa'bric [*fabbrica*, It. *fabrica*, Sp. and L.] a building or any thing that is framed.

To Fa'bricate [*fabbricare*, It. [*fabricár*, Sp. *fabricare*, L.] to build, to frame, to invent.

Fabrick [*fabrica*, L.] a building, a ſtructure or conſtruction of any thing; but particularly of building.

Fa'brick *Lands* [in *Law*] lands given for the rebuilding, repairing or maintaining of cathedrals or other churches.

Fabula'tion, the moralizing of fables, L.

Fabuli'nus, a deity, who, as the *Romans* imgained, preſided over infants at their firſt beginning to ſpeak.

FABULO'SE } [*fabuleux*, Fr. *fabuloſo*, It. and Sp. *fabuloſus*,
FA'BULOUS } L.] ſeigned, full of fables,

FABULOUSLY, in a fabulous manner.

FA'BULOUSNESS [*fabuloſitas*, L.] fulneſs of fables, feignedneſs, falſeneſs.

FACA'DE, the outſide or ſore-front of a great building, *F.*

FACE, [F, *faccia*. It. *faz*, Sp. *facies*, L.] viſage, countenance, preſence, appearance, ſhew; ſtate of affairs, condition, *&c.* L.

To ſet a good FACE on a bad Game.

F. *faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu*, L. *in re mala animo ſi bono utare, juvat.* The beſt way to overcome a misfortune or difficulty it to conceal it from every one, but thoſe who we have juſt reaſon to believe have a capacity and inclination to contribute towards our relief. The world is but too apt to keep them down that it knows to be ſo, and therefore prudence teaches us not to give ſuch a handle, where neceſſity don't oblige us to it.

To FACE, to look toward ſuch a ſide, or to turn to it; alſo to line, as to face a pair of ſleeves, *&c.* alſo to look one in the face.

FACE [in *Architecture* the ſame as *facade*; alſo of *facia or faſcia*, L.] a flat member, having but a ſmall breadth, and a conſiderable projecture, ſuch are the bands of architraves, larmiers, *&c.*

FACE *of a Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is the ſtrait line comprehended between the angle of the ſhoulder and the flanked angle, which is compos'd of the meeting of the two faces, and is the moſt advanced part of a baſtion towards the campaign.

FACE *of a Place* [in *Fortification*] is the front, that is comprehended between the flanked angles of two neighbouring baſtions, compoſed of a curtain, 2 flanks and 2 faces. The ſame that is called the *Tenaille* of a place.

FACE *prolongued* [in *Fortification*] is that part of the *Line of Defence razant*, which is betwixt the angle of the ſhoulder and the curtain; or the *Line of Defence razant*, diminiſhed by the length of a face.

FACE *of a Gun*, is the ſuperficies of the metal, at the extremity of the muzzle.

FACE [in *Aſtrology*] the 3d part of a ſign, each ſide being ſuppoſed to be divided into 4 faces; each conſiſting of 10 degrees.

To FACE [in *Military Affairs*] is to turn the face and whole body according to the word of command.

To FACE (or cover) *a Pair of Sleeves.*

To FACE (or turn) *a Card.*

Before my FACE, in my preſence.

To FACE *one down*, to outface.

FACE *of a Stone*, is the ſurface or plane of a ſtone, which is to lie in the front of the work.

FA'CELESS [of *face*, F. *facies*, L. and *leſs*] without a face.

FACE'T [with *Jewellers*, &c.] a little ſide of a body of a diamond, *&c.* cut into a great number of angles.

FACE'TIOUS [*facetieux*, F. *faceto*, It. and Sp. of *facetus*, L.] witty, merry, pleaſant, jovial, comical.

FACETIOUSLY, pleaſantly, merrily, *&c.*

FACE'TIOUSNESS [of *facetieux*, F. *facetus* or *facetiæ*, L.] merry diſcourſe or pleaſantneſs and wittineſs in words.

FACEA's [in *Architecture*] corruptly pronounced by workmen for *faſciæ's*, the broad liſts or fillets commonly made in architraves, and in the corners of pedeſtals.

FA'CIE [in *Botanick Writers*] with the appearance or reſemblance, L.

FA'CIES [in *Botavick Writers*] a face, L.

FACIES *Hippocratica* [i. e. *Hippocrates*'s face] is when the noſtrils are ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the ears contracted, the fore-head dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid, L.

FACI'LE [F. It. and Sp. of *facilis*, L.] eaſy to be done; alſo eaſy of belief or addreſs.

To FACI'LITAEE [*faciliter*, F. *facilitare*, It. *facilitàr*, Sp.] to make or render eaſy.

FACI'LITY [*facilité*, F' *facilità*, It. *facilidàd*, Sp. *facilitas*, L.] eaſineſs, readineſs, courteſy, gentleneſs.

FACI'LENESS [*facilitas*, L.] eaſineſs, readineſs to grant or do; alſo courteouſneſs, *&c.*

FACI'NOROUS [*facinoroſus*, L.] villainous, wicked.

FACI'NOROUSNESS [of *facinoroſus*, L.] villany, wickedneſs.

FAKE } [with *Seamen*] a round of a cable quoiled up out of
FAC } the ſea.

FACT [*fait*, F. *fatto*, It. of *factum*, L.] action or deed.

FACT [in *Arithmet.*] the product.

FACTA *armorum*, feats of arms, juſts or tournaments, L.

FA'CTION [F. *fazione*, It. of *factio*, L.] a party, a company or band of men, a ſect; a cabal or party, formed in a ſtate to diſturb the publick repoſe, L.

FACTION [*the thing*] is the withdrawing of a party or number of perſons from the main body, either of church or ſtate; who govern themſelves by their own counſels, and oppoſing the eſtabliſhed government.

FA'CTIOUS [*factieux*, F. *fazioſo*, It. *factioſus*, L.] given or inclinable to faction, ſeditious.

FACTIOUSLY, ſeditiouſly.

FACTI'TIOUS [*factice*, F. *fattizio*, of *factitius*, L] artificial, any thing made by art, in oppoſition to the product of nature; counterfeit.

FA'CTIOUSNESS [*eſprit factieux*, F. of *factioſus*, L.] factious humour, inclinableneſs to be factious or ſeditious.

FACTI'TIOUSNESS [*la qualité artificiel*, F. of *factitius*, L.] counterfeitneſs.

FA'CTOR [*facteur*, F. *fattore*, It. *fatòr*, Sp.] one who is an agent for a merchant beyond ſea, one that buys and ſells goods as a truſtee for other perſons, L.

FA'CTORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the numbers that are given to be multiplied, which are ſo called, becauſe they conſtitute or make the product.

FA'CTORAGE, proviſion or commiſſion-money, the wages allowed to a factor, *i. e.* ſo much for every hundred pound value of the proceed of goods bought or ſold by him.

FA'CTORSHIP, the office or employment of a factor.

FA'CTORY [*factorerie*, F. *fatoria*, Sp.] a place where a conſiderable number of factors reſide for the conveniency of trade.

FAC TOTUM [*i. e.* do all] one who manages all affairs in a family.

FAC TOTUM, a thing to play withal; alſo a border which Printers uſe to put a letter in.

FACTUM [*Arithmetick*] the product of two quantities multiplied by each other, L.

FA'CTURE [*factura*, L.] the making or doing of a thing.

FA'CULÆ [with *Aſtronomers*] a name given to certain ſpots on the disk of the ſun, that appear brighter and more lucid than the reſt of his body.

FA'CULENCE [*faculentia*, L.] brightneſs, clearneſs.

FA'CULTIES [of *faculté*, F. *facultas*, L.] powers, abilities, talents. virtues. *&c.*

FA'CULTY [*faculté*, F. *facultà*, It. *faculdàd*, Sp. *facultas*, L.] the power or ability of performing any action; virtue, talent; alſo aptneſs, readineſs.

Animal FACULTY, is that whereby an animal perceives and moves; or is that whereby the ſoul executes the offices of *imagination*, *reaſoning*, *ſenſe* and *motion*.

Conrt of the FACULTIES, a court under the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for diſpenſations.

Maſter of the FACULTIES, the officer of the court of faculties.

Natural FACULTY, is that by which the body is nouriſhed and increaſed, or another engendred like it, and is diſtinguiſhed into 3 parts; nutrition, growth and generation.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preſerves life in the body, and performs the functions of the pulſe and reſpiration,

FACULTY [in a *Civil Senſe*] a privilege or ſpecial power granted to a man, by favour, indulgence or diſpenſation, to do that which by the common law he cannot do, as to marry without banes, to eat fleſh in *Lent*, &c.

FACULTY, a body of doctors in any ſcience; as the faculties of *Divinity* and *Phyſick*, *Humanity* or *Philoſophy* and *Juriſprudence*.

FACU'ND [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACU'NDIOUS [*facundioſus*, L.] full of eloquence.

To FADDLE, to dandle, to make much of, to cheriſh.

F*iddle* FADDLE, triffling, trifles, perh. of *fadouſes*, F. trifles,

To FADE [prob. of *fade*, F. impotent, flat, unſavoury, or of *vadere*, L. to go, *i e.* to decay, or of **vadem**, *Du.* or as *Caſaubon* will, of Σφαδάζω, Gr.] to decay as a flower or colour does.

FA'DELESS, not fading.

To FADGE [of ʒeꝼeʒan, *Sax*]. to agree, to ſucceed; to fit or ſuit with.

FA'DING [cf *vadens*, L. or *ſe vadant*, F.] decaying as a flower, loſing its colour, beauty, *&c*, periſhing, languiſhing.

FA'DOM [ꝼæꞇhm, *Sax.* **vadem**, *Du.* **faem**, or **fadem**, L. G.] a meaſure of 6 foot. See *Fathom.*

To FADOM [**fademen**, L. G.] to ſound the depth of water.

To FADOM, to penetrate or diſcover the intentions or deſign of any one.

FADY, ſeeming to fade; appearing faded, or decay'd in colour.

FÆ'CAL *Matter* [in *Medicine*] the fæces or great excrements of a man voided by ſtool, L.

FÆ'CES, the grounds or ſettlement of any liquor or metal; dregs, droſs, *&c.* L.

FÆCES [with *Chymiſts*] the groſs ſubſtance, dregs, ſettlement or impurities which ſettle after fermentation, or remains in after the purer, more volatile and fluid parts have been ſeparated after diſtillation, evaporation, decantation, *&c.* L.

FÆ'CULÆ, ſmall dregs or flying lees; alſo the duſt that ſinks in the preſſing of ſome plants, as in *Arum*, *Briony*, &c. alſo a ſort of white powder made of certain green roots, waſh'd and prepared, which, if beaten together with a little water and ſtrained, will ſink to the bottom of the veſſel, and is to be afterwards lightly dried.

To Fag [with the *Vulgar*] to beat.

Fagona [in *Anatomy*] a conglomerated gland, called alſo *Thymus*.

Fag *End* [of ꝼeȝan, *Sax.* to join together] the latter end of cloth, *&c.*

Fa'got [*Fagot*, F. *feixe*, Port.] a bundle of ſticks or wood for fuel.

Fa'ggot, a badge which in times of popery was worn on the ſleeve of the upper garments, by ſuch perſons who had recanted and abjured hereſy.

Faggots [with *Military Men*] are ineffective perſons, who receive no regular pay, nor do any regular duty; but are hired occaſionally to appear at a muſter, and fill up the companies, and hide the real deficiences thereof.

Faggot of ſteel, 120 pound weight.

To Faggot *a Perſon*, is to bind him hand and foot.

Fagotti'no [in *Muſick Books*] a ſingle curtail, a muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat like a baſſoon, *Ital.*

Fago'tto, a double or large baſs curtail, *Ital.*

Fagopy'rum } [of φηγὸς and πυρὸς, Gr.] a kind of
Fagotriticum } grain, buck-wheat, *L.*

Fago'tted [of *Fagot*, F.] tied up in a bundle; alſo bound hand and foot.

Fa'gus [with *Botaniſts*] the beech-tree.

To Faign } [*feindre*, Fr. *fingir*, Sp. of *fingere*, L.] to make
To Feign } a ſhew of, to pretend.

To Fail [*faillir*, F. *fallare* or *fallire* It *faltàr*, Sp. of *fallerè*, L. **faelen** *Du.* **fehlen**, G. **feela** *Su.*] to do amiſs, to come ſhort of; alſo to diſappoint; alſo to break as a tradeſman.

To Fail in the world, to break, to turn bankrupt.

Fa'iling [of *faillant*, F. *fallens*, L.] diſappointing, fruſtrating; alſo doing amiſs, offending.

Fai'ling *of Record* [in *Law*] is when the defendant having a day to prove a matter by record, he fails or elſe brings in ſuch an one, which is no bar to the action.

Faillis [in *French Heraldry*] a term us'd to denote ſome failure or fraction in an ordnary as if it were broken or a ſplinter taken from it.

Failure [**Feel**, *Su.* **Fehler**, G.] an errour, a fault.

Fain [ꝼæȝen, *Sax.*] earneſt in deſire.

Faint, cold weak, weary, ſlack.

Faint **Heart never won fair Lady.**

This Proverb animates to *Conſtancy* and *Reſolution* in any honourable Undertaking; having a more extenſive View than the Courting of a *Miſtreſs* It intimates the *Injuriouſneſs* of being *low ſpirited* and *deſpairing*, in that a *Dejection of Mind* will, in all Probability, *fruſtrate* the Succeſs: for that *Deſpair* is the Parent of *Ruin*; in that it diſpirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Forces *Le Couard n'aura belle amie*, ſay the *French.* And indeed a *low ſpirited* Perſon, who is terrified with *Diſappointments* and *Difficulties*, is as unfit for *Arms* as *Amours*; nay, *Civil Affairs* too. But *Courage*, on the other Hand, makes *Difficulties*, which to appearance at firſt ſeem *unſurmountable*, give way; for *Audentes Fortuna juvat*, as ſay the *Romans*; when *e-contra*, Αλλὰ ὁι γὰρ ἀθυμᾶντες ἄνερες ὄποτε τρόπαιον ἐρήσαντο, ſay the *Greeks*.

To Faint [prob. of *faner*, F. to cauſe to decay] to grow low-ſpirited, to ſwoon.

Faint *Action* [in *Law*] is ſuch an one, as that though the words of the writ are true, yet for certain cauſes, there is no title to recover thereby; whereas in a falſe action the words of the writ are falſe.

Fa'int-hea'rted [of *faner* or *vain*, F. of *vanus*, L. and heoꞃt, *Sax.*] void of courage, cowardly.

Faint-hea'rtedeess, want of courage, cowardlineſs.

Faintly, coldly, negligently, &c.

Fa'intness, weakneſs, lowneſs or ſinking of the animal ſpirits; feebleneſs; (*ſpoken of colours*) not deep or ſtrong.

Faint-vi'sion [in *Opticks*] is when a few rays make up one pencil; and though this may be diſtinct, yet it is obſcure and dark, at leaſt not ſo bright and ſtrong, as if a great number of rays met together.

Faints [with *diſtillers*] are all that runs after the proof is fallen off, where the proportion of water is much greater than of the totally inflammable ſpirit.

Fair [ꝼæȝeꞃ, *Sax.*] clear-ſkinned; alſo fair as water; clear beautiful; alſo upright, honeſt, juſt in dealing.

Fair **Words will not make the Pot boil.** or
Fair **Words butter no Parſnips.**

V. *Fair Words will not fill the* Belly ſee under *belly*.

Fair **and ſoftly goes far.**

F. *Pas à pas on va bien loin.* (Step by ſtep, or by degrees goes far, or holds out longeſt) The *Italians* ſay; *chi va piano va ſano.* (He that goes ſoftly goes ſafely.) We ſay likewiſe, *ſoft fire makes ſweet malt.* The L. ſay; *ſat citò, ſi ſat benè*, and ſo the F. *ce qui eſt bien fait eſt toujours aſsé tôt fait.* (That which is well done is always ſoon enough done) The L. ſay, *feſtina lentè*, The Sp. as the F. *pàſſa pàſſo van a lèxos*, They explain one another.

A Fair [*foire*, F. *feriæ*, L. *fiera* It. holidays on which fairs were uſually kept, or of *forum*, L. a market] an annual or general market for a city or town.

To come a Day after the Fair.

L. *Poſt feſtum venire.* Gr. Κατόπιν τῆς ἑορτῆς ἥκεις. F. *venir apres la ête.* It. *venire allo ſcorcio della fiera.* Generally ſpoken to thoſe who come too late to partake of a thing they had in view; or to thoſe who ſpeak of a thing when it is paſt remedy.

Fairly, honeſtly clearly, juſtly.

Fai'ring [of *une foire*, F.] a gift or preſent bought at a fair or annual market.

Fa'iries [ſome derive the name of ꝼeꞃhth, *Sax.* a ſpirit, and others from *Fée* or *Phée*, F. a terrible elf; but *Skinner* of ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go or gad about; and *Minſhew* from **vaerlick**, *Du.* terrible but *caſaubon* of Φῆρες *Gr. fawns*] a kind of *Genii* or imaginary deities, a ſort of little diminutive elves or ſpirits in human ſhape, fabled to haunt houſes in companies, to dance and revel in the night-time; and according to the tales of old women, in old time, play 1000 freakiſh pranks; ſome ſuppoſe them to be an intermediate kind of beings, neither gods nor angels, nor men nor devils. They are of oriental extraction, and the notion of them ſeems to have been firſt introduced by the *Perſians* and *Arabs*, whoſe hiſtory and religion abounds with tales of fairies and dragons. The *Perſians* call them *Peri*; and the *Arabs* *Ginn*; who ſuppoſe them to inhabit a peculiar country, which they call *Ginniſtan*, and we *Fairy-Land*.

Fairy *Circle* } an appearance pretty frequently ſeen in the
Fairy *Ring* } fields, *&c.* being a kind of round, ſuppoſed by the vulgar to be traced by fairies in their dances. There are 2 ſorts of theſe rings or circles; one of them is about 7 or 8 yards in diameter, being a round bare path about a foot in breadth, having green graſs in the middle; the other is of different ſizes, being encompaſſed with a circumference of graſs, much freſher and greener than that in the middle.

The philoſophers ſuppoſed theſe rings to be made by lightening, and this opinion ſeems to be confirmed, in that they are moſt frequently found after ſtorms, and the colour and brittleneſs of the graſſy roots is a further confirmation.

The ſecond kind of circle they ſuppoſe to ariſe originally from the firſt, in that the graſs that had been burnt up by lightening, uſually grows more plentifully afterwards; ſome authors ſay, that theſe fairy rings are formed by ants; theſe inſects being ſometimes found travelling in troops therein.

Fa'irness [of Fæȝeꞃneſſe, *Sax.*] beautifulneſs; clearneſs of complexion, in oppoſition to ſwarthineſs.

Fa'irness, juſtneſs, equity in dealing.

Fair-pleading, a writ upon the ſtatute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no fines ſhall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpoſe.

Fairy *Sparks*, an appearance often ſeen on clothes in the night, ſhell-fire.

Fait, a fact, deed or action, F.

Fait [in *Common Law*] a deed or writing ſealed and delivered, to teſtifie and prove the agreement of the parties, whoſe deed it is, and conſiſts of 3 principal points, writing, ſealing and delivery, *F.*

Faith [*fides*, L. *foy*, F. *fede*, It. *fè* Sp. and Port] belief, an aſſent of the mind to ſuch matters, the reality of which depends upon teſtimony.

Faith [in *Sculpture, Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a woman clad in white rayment, holding a cup of gold.

Chriſtian Faith has been repreſented by a damſel clad in white, holding in her right hand a croſs, and a book, upon which her eyes ſeem'd earneſtly fix'd, holding her left hand towards her ear.

Faith [with *Philoſophers*] is that aſſent we give to a propoſition advanced by another, the truth of which propoſition we don't immediately perceive, from our own reaſon or experience, but believe it diſcovered and known by the other; or faith is a judgment or aſſent of the mind, the motive whereof is not any intrinſick evidence, but the authority or teſtimony of ſome other perſon, who reveals or relates it.

Human Faith [with *Moraliſts*] is an aſſent to what is credible merely upon the teſtimony of men.

Chriſtian Faith, may be reduced to this one article, a believing in God, in the unity of whoſe eſſence there is a trinity of perſons.

Divine Faith [according to the *Theologiſts*] is an aſſent to ſomething, as credible upon the teſtimony of God.

Implicit Faith, is that whereby we give our aſſent to a propoſition, advanced by another, of whoſe knowledge and veracity we have no certain and evident reaſon or proof, this is called *a blind faith*.

Scientifical Faith } [is that by which we give our aſſent
Seeing Faith } to a propoſition, advanced by one who can neither deceive or be deceived.

Eccleſiaſtical Faith. the aſſent that orthodox perſons give to certain events, decided by the church, and propoſed to be believed of all.

Confeſſion of Faith, a *Creed* or *Formula*, containing all thoſe articles, the belief whereof is accounted neceſſary to ſalvation.

Fai'thful [of *Faith* and *full*, *fidelle*, F. *fedele*, It. *fiel*, Sp. and Port, *fidelis*, L.] honeſt, ſincere, truſty.

Faithfully, honeſtly, ſincerely, truſtily.

Fa'ithfulness [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F.] truſtineſs, ſincerity, honeſty.

Fa'ithfulness [in *God*] is a communicable attribute, and means an exact correſpondence between his word and his mind, and of conſequence between his word and the truth and reality of things; eſpecially in regard to any promiſes he has made, in which there is an obligation of juſtice added to his word.

Fa'ithless, unbelieving, incredulous; alſo not to be truſted. inſincere.

Fa'ithlesness, unbelievingneſs; alſo inſincerity.

The Faithful [with *Divines*] believers endued with ſaving faith.

Fakirs } a ſort of dervices or *Mahometan* religious men.
Faquirs } who travel the country, and live on alms.

Monſieur *Herbelot* reckons 20 hundred thouſand *Fakirs* iu the *Indies*, 800000 of them being *Mahometan* ones, and 1200000 idolatrous ones: They travel ſometimes ſingly and ſometimes in companies. When they travel in companies they have a ſuperior who is diſtinguiſhed by his habit.

Each *Fakir* carries a horn, which he blows when he arrives at any place, and when he departs from it: and alſo a ſcraper or. trowel to ſcrape the earth in the place where he ſits or lies down When they go in companies, the alms they get is equally diſtributed among them, and what remains at night they give to the poor, never reſerving any thing for the morrow.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of them; but the moſt remarkable of them are the penitents.

The penitent *Fakirs* make a ſhew of great mortification or penance, which conſiſts in very odd obſervances, as *v. gr.* ſome remain for ſeveral years night and day in ſeveral uneaſy poſtures - Some keep their arms lift up to Heaven ſo long, that they cannot let them down if they would; Some never ſitting or lying down to ſleep, but bear themſelves up by a rope, hung down for that purpoſe: Others roll themſelves naked on thorns: Some bury themſelves in a ditch or pit for 10 days, without eating or drinking; others lay fire on the ſcarf of their head, till they have burnt it to the bone; ſome retire to moſques, and live on alms, devoting thamſelves to the ſtudy of the law, and reading the alcoran.

Fake } [*Sea Term*] one circle or roll of a cable or rope
Fack } quoiled up round.

Fala'ngosis [with *Oculiſts*] a certain diſeaſe about the eyes.

Fala'sia } [*Old Rec.*] a ſteep bank, hill or ſhore by the
Fala'zia } ſea-ſide.

Falca'de [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to make falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick corvets, which is done in forming a ſtop, and half ſtop; ſo that a falcade is the action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets, when a ſtop or half ſtop is made.

Fa'lcated [*falcatus*, L.] hooked, crooked, bowed or bended like a hook, : the moon is ſaid to be falcated when in the firſt or laſt quarter.

Falca'tion, a mowing or cutting with a bill or hook, *L.*

Falcatu'ra [*Old Rec.*] one day's mowing performed by an inferior tenant, as a cuſtomary ſervice due to his lord.

Fa'lchion [*fauchon*, Fr.] a kind of ſhort ſword, turning up ſomething like an hook.

Fa'lcon [*faucon*, F. *falcone*, It. *halcon*, Sp. *falcam*, Port. *falco*, L. **falck**, G, *φάλκων*, *Gr.* all of **falncho**, *Celt*,] a large ſort of hawk; alſo a piece of ordnance.

Falcon *gentle*, a kind of hawk ſo called from its gentle diſpoſition.

Fa'lcon [in *Gunnery*] a ſmall piece of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is 2 inches and a quarter, is in length 6 foot, and in weight 400 pound. Its charge of powder is a pound and a quarter, the ball 2 inches and 1-8th diameter, and in weight 1 pound 5 ounces, and its point blank-ſhot 90 paces.

Fa'lconer [*falconarius*, L.] one who looks after and manages hawks.

Falcone'tte [with *Gunners*] is a ſmall gun, about two inches diameter at the bore.

Fa'lconry [*fauconnerie*, F. of *falconarius* of *falco*, L.] the art of keeping, training and managing of hawks, and training up birds of prey.

Fa'lda [*Old Rec.*] a ſheep-fold.

Fa'ldage [*faldagium*, Lat. Barb.] the privilege of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any field within the manour, for the better manuring of them.

Faldfee, a compoſition paid anciently by tenants for this privilege.

Falding, a ſort of coarſe cloth.

Fa'ldisdory [of ꝼalꝺa, an hedge, and ꞅꞇop, *Sax.* a place] the throne or ſeat of the biſhop within the chappel.

Fa'ldstool, a kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of *England* kneel at their coronation.

Falera, a certain diſeaſe in hawks.

Fall [with *Aſtrologers*] an eſſential debility in a planet, when it is oppoſite to the place of its exaltation.

Fall [**val**, *Du.* **fall**, G. **fald**, *Dan.* and *Su.*] a falling; a deſcent downwards, ruin; alſo ſin.

Fall *of the Leaf*, Autumn.

To Fall, *Irr. V.* [ꝼeallan, *Sax.* **vallen**, *Du.* fallen, G. **falde**, *Dan.* **falla**, *Su*] to tumble down, to deſcend downwards.

To Fall, to abate or decreaſe, to become cheaper, alſo to come, happen or fall out to one.

To Fall *in* (or to agree) *with one.*

She is Fallen *to Pieces*, that is, ſhe is delivered of a child.

Fell (*Irr. Imperf*) [ꝼeol, *Sax.*] did fall.

Faln, Falln or Fallen [*Irr. Part. P.*] am or have faln, *&c.*

If a Man once fall, all will tread on him.

The Fr. ſay; *Quand l' Arbre eſt à Terre, tout le Monde court aux Branches.* (When the Tree is fallen, every one will have a ſhare of the Branches.) The It. *Al Canecbe invecchia la Volpe gli piſcia adoſſo.* v. *To put a good Face on a bad Game*, under *Facos.*

To Fall *ſhort*, to be fruſtrated.

Fall [with *Sailors*] is that part of a rope of a tackle, which is haled upon.

Fall [with *Shipwrigbts*] a ſhip is ſaid to have a fall or ſeveral falls, when one part of the deck is raiſed higher, or ſome parts have riſings more than others.

To Fall *off* [*Sea Term*] is when a ſhip under ſail, keeps not ſo near the wind as ſhe ſhould do, they ſay, *ſhe falls off.*

Fall *not off* [*Sea Phraſe*] a word of command from him that cons the ſhip, and ſignifies as much as *keep the ſhip near the wind.*

Land Fall [*Sea Term*] *as a good Landfall*, is when a ſhip makes or ſees the land ſhe expected, or according to her reckoning.

Fallaci'loquent [of *fallaciloquentia*, L.] ſpeaking deceitfully.

Falla'cious [*fallace*, It. *fallax*, L.] deceitful.

Falla'ciously, deceitfully.

Falla'ciousness [*fallacia*, L.] deceitfulneſs; deceiving quality, *&c.*

Fa'llacy [*falácia*, Sp. *fallacia*, It. and L.] deceit, craft, a deception or falſe appearance.

Fallacy [with *Logicians*] a propoſition framed with an intention to deceive, and otherwiſe termed a *Sophiſm.*

Fa'llible [*fallibile*, It. *falible*, Sp. of *fallibilis*, L.] that may fail or err.

Fallibi'lity } [of *fallibilis*, L.] liableneſs to fail or
Fa'llibleness } err.

Falling *Evil* [in *Horſes*] a diſtemper.

Falling *Sickneſs*, See *Epilepſy.*

Falln or Fallen, *v. To Fall.*

Fallo'pian *Tubes* [*Anatomy*] two ducts ariſing from the womb, one on each ſide of the *fundus* thereof, and then extended to the ovaries; having a conſiderable ſhare in the affair of conception; ſo named from *Fallopius*, their firſt diſcoverer.

Fallow [ꝼaleƿe, *Sax.* **fahl.** G.] of a paliſh red colour, like that of a burnt brick, a deer-colour.

A Fallow *Field*, [of ꝼealᵹa, *Sax.* an harrow] a field that has laid long untilled.

To Fallow [of ꝼealᵹian, *Sax.* to harrow] to prepare land for ploughing, *&c.* long before it is plough'd for ſowing.

Fallow *Smiter*, a bird.

Falmotum } [ꝼolcmoꞇe, *Sax.*] either the county
Fa'lchesmotum } court or ſheriffs turn; alſo a general meeting of the people, to conſult about and order ſtate affairs *Old Records.*

Faln, *v. To Fall.*

False [*faux*, F. *falſo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *falſus*, L. **valſch**, *Du.* **falſch**, G. ꝼalꞅe, *Sax.* **falsk**, *Dan.* and *Su.*] untrue, counterfeit, forged; alſo treacherous, *&c.* unfaithful.

False *Alarum* [with *Military Men*] is ſometimes occaſioned by a fearful or negligent centinel, and ſometimes deſignedly, to try the readineſs of the guards.

False *Arms* [in *Heraldry*] are thoſe wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not obſerved, as if metal be put on metal, and colour upon colour.

False *Attack* [in the *Art of War*] a feigned attack, deſigned to cauſe the enemy to draw all their forces to one ſide, in order to favour them in making a real attack upon the other.

False *Bray* [in *Fortif.*] a ſmall mount of earth 4 fathom wide, erected on a level round the foot of the rampart on that ſide towards the field, bordered with a parapet to defend the moat.

False *Claim* [in *Law*] is when a man claims more than his due.

False *Conception*, a lump of ſhapeleſs fleſh, *&c.* bred in the womb.

False *Flower* [in *Botany*] a flower which does not ſeem to produce any fruit, as thoſe of the oazel, mulberry, *&c.* alſo a flower that does not riſe from any embryo, or that does not knit as thoſe of the melon, cucumber, *&c.*

False *Diamond*, one that is counterfeited with glaſs,

False *Impriſonment*, a treſpaſs by impriſoning a man without lawful cauſe; alſo the name of a writ brought upon the commiſſion of ſuch a treſpaſs.

False *Keel* [with *Shipwrights*] a ſecond keel, ſometimes put under the firſt to make it deeper, when the ſhip rolls too much by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of her keel.

False *Muſter* [in *Military Affairs*] is when in the review of a troop of horſe or company of foot, ſuch men paſs who are not actually liſted among the ſoldiers.

False *Quarter* [with *Farriers*] a rift or crack in the hoof of a horſe, which is an unſound quarter, ſeeming as if it were a piece put in, and not all intire.

False *Roof* [with *Carpenters*] is that part of a houſe which is between the upper rooms and the covering.

False *Stem* [of a *Ship*] is when the ſtem being too flat, another is faſtened to it, which makes her bear more ſail, and rid more way.

Crimen Falsi [*Civil Law*] a fraudulent ſubordination or concealment, with deſign to darken or hide the truth, and make the things appear otherwiſe than they are, *L.*

Falsifi'able. that may be falſified.

Falsifica'tion [*falſificazione*, It. of *falſificatio*, L.] a making falſe or connterfeiting, a forging; a not ſtanding to one's word,

To Fa'lsify [*falſifier*, F. *falſificàr*, Sp. *falſificare*, It. and L.] to forge or counterfeit; to break one's word.

To Falsify [in *Law*] is to prove a thing to be falſe.

To Falsify *a Thruſt* [with *Fencers*] is to make a feigned paſs·

Fa'lsehood [in *Ethicks*] an act of the underſtanding, repreſenting a thing otherwiſe than it is as to its accidents; a falſe judgment of any thing.

Falsehood [*falſitas*, L. *fauſſeté*, [F. and the *Engliſh* term *Hood*. falſkhed, *Dan.* falſheet, *Su.* valſchhaypt, *Du.* falſchheet, G. and L. G. falſchheit, H. G.] falſity; falſeneſs; falſe quality.

Falsi'fic } [*falſificus*, L.] making falſe, falſifying, dealing falſely, *&c.*
Falsi'fick }

Fa'lsifying [*falſificans*, L. *falſificant*, F.] rendring or proving falſe, adulterating; counterfeiting.

Falsi'loquence [*falſiloquentia*, L.] deceitful ſpeech.

Fa'lsimony [*falſimonia*, L] falſity, falſeneſs.

Fa'lsity } [*falſitas*, L. *fauſſeté*, F. *falſità*, It. *falſidàd*, Sp.] falſehood, untrueneſs; counterfeitneſs, *&c.*
Falseness }

Fa'lso *Judicio*, a writ which lies for falſe judgment given in the county, hundred, court-baron, or others that are no court of record. *L*,

Falso *retorno Brevium*, a writ which lies againſt the ſheriff for making falſe returns of writs, *L.*

To Fa'lter [*faltàr*, Sp. to fail or be wanting, folteren, *Du.* to torture or wrack] to ſtammer in one's ſpeech; to ſtumble; to fail in one's deſign; to deſiſt, or not to proceed in a buſineſs with reſolution.

Fa'ltering [of folteren, *Du.*] ſtumbling in going; ſtammering in ſpeech; ſlackening or failing in the performance of any thing.

Falx [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the proceſſes made by doubling the membrane of the skull, called *Dura Mater*, which divides the brain into right and left parts, and ſeparates it from the *Cerebellum*. It is ſo call'd from its reſemblance to a ſickle or reaping hook, *L.*

To Fa'mble [famber, *Dan.*] to falter or ſtammer in the ſpeech.

Famaci'de [of *fama* and *cædo*, L. to kill] a ſlanderer,

Fame [*fama*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] report, relation; renown, glory, reputation. *Moraliſts* ſay *Fame* is to be purſued as far as it redounds from worthy actions, that are agreeable to reaſon and promoting the good of human ſociety, and as it opens a wider field to ſuch generous undertakings.

Common Fame's ſeldom to blame.

To which anſwers: *It muſt be true what every Man ſays.* or *No Smoke without ſome Fire.* That is, a general report is ſeldom without ſome grounds. L. *Rumor publicus non omnino fruſtra eſt.* The L. ſay likewiſe, *Flamma Fumo eſt proxima.*

Fame [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in the figure of a lady or angel blowing a trumpet, clothed in a thin and light garment, embroidered with eyes and ears.

The ancients repreſented *A good* Fame in their painting and ſculpture, by *Mercury* holding *Pegaſus* by the bridle, capering, as if ready to fly away.

Better a good Fame than a good Face.

That is, Reputation is preferable to Beauty. According to another Proverb,

Grace will laſt, Favour will blaſt.

The one is perpetual, but the other decays viſibly every day.

Famelico'se [*famelicoſus*, L.] often or very hungry.

Fa'mes *Caninus* [with *Phyſicians*] a canine appetite, or extreme hunger.

Fami'gerous [*famiger*, L.] carrying news, tales, *&c.*

Fami'liar [*familier*, F. *famigliare*, It. *familiàr*, Sp. of *familiaris*, L.] intimately acquainted with, free, common or uſual; alſo plain, eaſy or natural.

A Fami'liar [*Familier*, F. *Familiàr*, Sp.] an intimate acquaintance; alſo a Dæmon, Spirit or Devil, ſuppoſed to attend upon ſorcerers, witches, *&c.* to execute their commands.

Familia'rity } [*familiaritas*, L. *familiarité.* F. *famigliarità*, It. *familiaridàd*, Sp.] familiar diſpoſition; familiar way or friendſhip; intimate correſpondence.
Fami'liarness }

Too much Familiarity breeds Contempt.

F. *Familiarité engendre Mepris.* It· *La troppa Famigliarità genera Diſprezzo.* Being too familiar renders us open, and often lead us unwarily to the diſcovery of ſecrets, which upon every interruption of Friendſhip, are liable to be turn'd to our diſadvantage. The ſureſt rule is not to put it in the power of the moſt intimate friend to do us an ill turn. But of all Familiarity, that with our ſervants or inferiours, lays open to the greateſt contempt. Betray your ſecret to your ſervant, and he becomes your maſter; to your inferiour, and it is great odds but he betrays it out of vanity.

Fami'liarizing [of *ſe familiariſer*, F.] making familiar·

Fami'liarly [*familiarement*, F. *familiariter*, L.] after a familiar manner.

To Fami'liarize *one's ſelf* [*ſe familiariſer*, F.] to make one's ſelf familiar with.

Famili'stical, of or pertaining to the Sect called *Familiſts.*

Fa'milists [of *familia*, L. *familie*, F.] a ſect call'd *The Family of Love.*

Fa'mily [*famille*, F. *famiglia*, It. *familia*, Sp. Port. and L.] a particular corporation, conſiſting of a husband, wife, children and ſervants; a houſehold; alſo a houſe, ſtock of kindred, lineage, or parentage.

Family *of Love*, a ſect that ſprung up about the year 1550, whoſe chief tenet was, that Chriſt was already come in his glory to judge the world.

Family [*Old Records*] a hide of plough'd land.

Family *of Curves* [*Algebra*] a congeries of ſeveral curves of different orders or kinds, all which are defin'd by the ſame indeterminate equation, but in a different manner, according to their different orders.

Fa'mine [*fames*, L. whence *famine*, F. *fame*, It.] a general ſcarcity of corn, and other food or proviſions.

To Fa'mish [*affamer*, F. *affamare*, It. *fameſcere*, L.] to ſtarve or cauſe to be ſtarved, to periſh with hunger.

Fa'mishment [*famine*, F. *fames*, L.] famine, a being hunger-ſtarved.

Famo'se [*famoſus*, L.] greatly renowned.

Famo'sity [*famoſitas*, L.] famouſneſs. renown.

Fa'mous [*fameux*, F. *famoſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *famoſus*, L.] renowned, celebrated by fame or common report.

Famously, renownedly.

Fa'mousness [*famoſitas*, L.] renownedneſs, great reputation.

A Fan [*vannus*, L. *evantail*, F. *ventaglio*, It. *avanillo*, Sp. fan, *Sax.*] an inſtrument to ſift corn, *&c.* alſo a woman's utenſil for raiſing wind, and for cooling herſelf.

To Fan [*vanner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow corn; alſo to cool with a fan, as women, *&c.* do.

Fana'tical [*fanatique*, F. *fanatico*, Sp. *fanaticus*, L.] fanatick; alſo after the manner of fanaticks.

Fana'ticks [*fanatiques*, F. *fanaticos*, Sp. *fanatici*, L.] wild, extravagant, viſionary, enthuſiaſtical pretenders to inſpiration.

Fana'tick [*fanaticus*. L.] inſpired, poſſeſſed, frantick, mad.

Fana'ticism, pretended inſpiration; the opinions or tenets of fanaticks.

Fana'tio [*Old Records*] the fawning time of deer, or fence month.

Fa'nciful [*fantaſque*, F. *fantaſtico*, It. *phantaſticus*, L. of φανταςικὸς, Gr.] imaginary, conceited.

Fancifully, imaginarily, capriciouſly.

Fa'ncifulness [of *fantaſie*, F. *phantaſia*, L. φαντασία, Gr. the fancy] aptneſs to be fanciful or imaginative without ſufficient ground or reaſon, capriciouſneſs.

Fa'ncy [*fantaſia*, It. *phantaſia*, L, of φαντασια, Gr. *fantaſie*, F.

taſie, F.] the imagination, notion, fooliſh conceit, whim, pleaſure.

FANCY was repreſented by the ancients, in ſculpture and painting, by a woman in a robe of changeable colours, in a penſive poſture, on her head a crown compos'd of divers little images, with wings.

FANCY ſurpaſſes Beauty.

The power of imagination is ſo great, and we ſee ſo many unaccountable inſtances of it, in other things, as well as in judging of the fair Sex, that it is become a ſaying,

FANCY will kill or cure.

To FANCY, to think; to like a thing.

FANE [ꝼana, *Sax.* fahne, G. faan, *Su.*] a weather-cock which turns about as the wind changes, and ſhews from what quarter it blows.

FANG [of ꝼenᵹen, *Sax.* to faſten upon] a large exerted tooth, like that of a boar's tuſh.

To FANG [ꝼanᵹan, *Sax.* vangen, *Du.* fangen, G. fahan, *Goth*] to take or catch.

FA'NGLED, as *new fangled* [probably of *evangelia*, of εὐαγγέλια, Gr. goſpels, *q. d.* new goſpels] novel, upſtart, *&c.*

FA'NGLES [prob. *q. d. evangelia*, L. goſpels, *Henſh. q. d.* new goſpels] new whimſies, devices, *&c.*

FA'NGOT, a quantity of wares; as raw ſilk, *&c.* containing from one to two hundred weight 3 quarters.

FA'NION, a banner borne by a ſoldier of each brigade of horſe or foot, at the head of the baggage, *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO } [*Foreſt Law*] a fawning, calving or bringing
FAONA'TIO } forth young, as does or hinds do.

FA'NNEL [*fanon*, F.] a ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt, when he officiates.

FANTA'SIA [in *Muſ. Books*] a kind of air in which the compoſer is not tied up to ſuch ſtrict rules, as in moſt other airs, but is allow'd all the freedom of fancy and invention, that can reaſonably be deſired. *Ital.*

FA'NTASM [*phantaſma*, L. φάντασμα, Gr. *fantôme*, F. *fantaſma*, It. and Sp.] a vain apparition, a ſpirit; an hobgoblin, *&c.* alſo an idle conceit.

FANTA'STICAL } [*fantaſtique*, F. *fantaſtico*, It. and Sp. of
FANTA'STICK } *phantaſticus*, L. of Gr.] conceited, humourſome, whimſical.

FANTASTICALLY, whimſically.

FANTA'STICALNESS [*humeur fantaſque*, F. *mores phantaſtici* L.] fantaſtical, fanciful or whimſical humour or diſpoſition.

FANTA'STICAL *Colours.* See *Emphatical Colours.*

FA'NTASY [*fantaſie*, F. *fantaſia*, It. Sp. and Port. *phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] imagination, humour, crotchet, maggot, whim.

FA'NTOME [*fantôme*, F. v. *Fantaſm.* φάντασμα, Gr.] an hobgoblin, a ſpright, a ſpectre; alſo a chimera, an idle conceit, a vain apparition which we imagine we ſee, tho' it exiſts no where but in our diſturbed imagination.

FANTOME *Corn*, lank or light corn.

FAONA'TIO [of *faonner*, F.] the ſame as *Fannatio.*

FAPESMO' [with *Logicians*] is the fourth imperfect mood of the firſt figure of a categorical ſyllogiſm, in which the firſt propoſition is an univerſal affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal negative, and the third a particular negative.

FA'QUIRS, certain counterfeit devoto's or hermits in the *Eaſt-Indies*, who voluntarily undergo moſt ſevere and almoſt incredible penances.

FAR [ꝼeoꞃ, *Sax.* verre, *Du.* fehr, O. G. fern, H. G.] diſtant; alſo exceeding.

FAR fetch'd and dear bought is good for Ladies.

The F. ſay; *Vache de Loin, a Lait aſſez.* (A far-fetch'd Cow never wants Milk.) L. *Magis ea juvant quæ pluris emuntur.* Witneſs Tea, Coffee, *&c.* which, if they were the product of our own country, would probably be little regarded.

A FA'RANDMAN [of ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to travel and man] a merchant ſtranger, to whom, according to the practick of Scotland, juſtice ought to be done with all expedition, that his buſineſs and journey be not hindered.

FARANTLY, handſome, *N. C.*

FA'RCE [F. *Farſa*, It. and Sp.] a mock-comedy or droll. *Farce* deſcends to *Grimace* and *Buffoonry* of the moſt ordinary ſort, and being wholly compoſed of ridicule and the like, never exceeds her ſtint of 3 acts; whereas comedy and tragedy contain 5. For comedy being generally expreſs'd in a common and fleeting manner, is allowed 2500 lines, *i. e.* 500 to each act; and tragedy, becauſe of its heroicks, is allow'd 2000 lines. The difference between *Farce* and *Comedy* is, that *Farce* diſallows of all laws, or rather ſets them aſide upon occaſions, the end of it being only to pleaſe and make merry, and ſticks at nothing that may contribute thereto, however wild and extravagant; whereas *Comedy* keeps to nature and probability, and in order to that is confined to certain laws, unities, *&c.* preſcribed by the ancient criticks.

To FARCE [*farcir*, F. *farcire*. L.] to ſtuff or cram.

FA'RCES [in *Cookery*, ſignify *force-meat*, Fr.] meat, ſpice, herbs, *&c.* chopped ſmall for ſtuffing either fleſh, fowl or fiſh.

FARCIMINA'LIS *Tunica* [with *Anatomiſts*] a coat pertaining to a child in the womb, which receives the urine from the bladder; ſo named, becauſe in many beaſts it is in the ſhape of a gut-pudding; but in ſome others, as well as in men, it is round.

FA'RCY [in *Horſes*] is a diſeaſe, or a poiſon or corruption, that infects their blood, and appears in ſwellings like ſtrings along the veins in knots, and even in ulcers.

FARD, a ſort of paint uſed by women for beautifying their face; alſo diſguiſe, pretence or diſſimulation, *F.*

FA'RDEL *of Land*, is the fourth part of a yard land.

FARDEL [of *Fardau*, F.] a Burden.

FA'RDINGALE [*vertugado*, Sp. which Dr. *Th. H.* derives from *vertu garde*, i. e. the guard of virtue; becauſe young women preſerve the reputation of their chaſtity, by hiding their great bellies. The *French* call it *vertugadin*] a kind of hoop-petticoat, or whale-bone circle which ladies formerly wore upon their hips, to make their petticoats ſtand out.

FA'RDING *deal* } [of ꝼeoꞃꝺ fourth, and ꝺæle, *Sax.*] the 4th
FA'RUNDEL } part of an acre.

FARE [of ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to journey, whence ꝼaꞃ a journey] money paid for paſſage in a hackney-coach or by water; alſo the perſons ſo carried.

FARE [of Vaeren, *Du.*] cheer, diet, victuals, *&c.*

FARE [*Pharos*, L. φάρος, Gr.] a watch-tower at ſea, as the *Fare* of *Meſſina.*

The FARE, or *Pharos*, of *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, was reckon'd one of the wonders of the World.

To FARE, to live, as to *fare deliciouſly.*

To FARE [of vaeren, *Du.* fahren, G. fare, *Dan.* fara, *Su.* or, as *Caſaubon* will, of φέρεσθαι, *Gr.*] (in point of Health) to be, as *how fare you?*

FARE-WELL [vaere-wel, *Dut.* fahr-wohl, Ger.] Adieu, God b'y.

FA'RFARA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb colts-foot, *L.*

FARFA'RIA, the herb Betony, L.

FA'RFARUS } [with *Botaniſts*] the white poplar tree; alſo
FA'RFARUM } the herb Colts-foot, L.

FARI'NA, the flower or powder of ſome grain or pulſe, ſifted from the bran, *L.*

FARINA *fæcundans* [with *Botaniſts*] a fine duſt prepared in the male-flower of plants, which being afterwards ſhed on the female, does the office of *ſperm* or *ſemen*, by impregnating it, *L.*

FARINA'CEOUS [*farinaceus*, L.] made of corn or meal.

FA'RING [of ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to travel] as way-faring, travelling.

FA'RING [of Vaeren, *Du.* to be well] living, enjoying, eating, *&c.*

FA'RLEU } a duty of 6 pence paid to the lord of the manour
FA'RLEY } of *Weſt Slapton* in *Devonſhire* in the weſtern parts, *Farleu* being diſtinguiſhed as the beſt good thing from *heriot* the beſt beaſt.

A FARM [*ferme*, F. ꝼeoꞃm food, of ꝼeoꞃmian, *Sax.* to afford a livelihood] a houſe to which an eſtate in land is appertaining, to be employ'd in husbandry.

To FARM [ꝼeoꞃmian, *Sax.* to afford a livelihood, *prendre à ferme*, F.] to cultivate land, to hire a farm, *&c.*

FA'RMABLE, that may let out to farm.

A FA'RMER [*fermier*, F.] one who occupies and cultivates a farm; alſo a game at cards.

FA'RNESS [ꝼeoꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] diſtance, length of way.

FA'RON, a ſort of game.

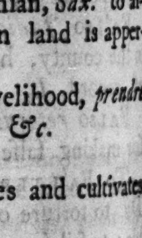
FARRA'CEOUS [*farraceus*, L,] made of wheat.

FARRA'GO, a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grain ſown in the ſame plat of ground; or afterwards mingled together; *Bollimong, Maſlin, Meſcelin.*

FARRA'GINOUS, of or pertaining to a *farrago* or ſuch a mixture.

FA'RRIER [*ferrare*, It. *ferrier*, F. *ferrador*, Port. of *ferrum*, L. iron] one whoſe trade is to ſhoo horſes, and to cure thoſe that are diſeaſed or lame.

FA'RRIERS company, were incorporated they ſay, very early, and are a maſter, 3 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 39 on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are 3 horſe-ſhoos. They have no hall, but meet at the *George* in *Iron-monger Lane*



FAR-ROE BUCK, a roe-buck in the fifth year.

To FA'RROW [of ꝼaꞃꞃ, *Sax. verres.* L. a boar-pig] to bring forth pigs, apply'd to a ſow.

FA'RSANG [*paraſanga*, L.] a *Perſian* league, or the ſpace of 3 miles.

To FART [prob. of ꝼeꞃꞇen, *Sax.* or verten, *Du.* fartzen or furtzen, G. fiaerta, *Su.*] to break wind backwards.

A FART [ꝼeꞃꞇ, *Sax.* fartz or furtz, G. fiaert, *Su.*] an eruption

ruption or breaking forth of the wind out of the body, by the fundament.

To FA'RTHEL [of *fardeler*, F.] to furl. thence

FA'RTHELING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall lines made faſt to all the top-ſails, top-gallant ſails, and the miſſen yard arm.

FAR'THER [ꝼuꞃþoꞃ, *Sax.* veerder, *Du.* O. and L. G. ferner, H. G.] a greater way off, at greater diſtance.

FA'RTHEST [ꝼuꞃþeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* verſt, *Du.*] moſt remote, at the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHING [*fardin*, F. *fardino*, It. ꝼeoꞃꞇhlinᵹ, or ꝼeoꞃꞇhinᵹ, *Sax.* *q. d.* a fourthling, fierding, *Su.*] the fourth part of a *Saxon* penny, a copper coin, the leaſt piece of *Engliſh* money.

FARTHING *of Gold* [*q.* fourthling] a coin in ancient times the 4th part of a noble, *i. e.* 20 pence.

FARTHING *of Land*, a certain conſiderable quantity of land different from a farundel.

FASC [with *Phyſicians*] See *Faſciculus.*

FASCE' [*faſcia*, L.] a Feſſe; alſo the ſame that we call *Barry*, F.

FA'SCES. bundles of rods, &c. carried before the *Roman* magiſtrates. Theſe faſces were bundles of rods bound round on the helve of an hatchet, the head of the hatchet appearing at top of them; theſe intimated that ſome offenders were to be chaſtiſed with milder puniſhments, *i. e.* with rods; and that others, when there was no remedy, were to be cut off with the hatchet. Theſe were carried before the conſuls and other ſupreme magiſtrates, *L.*

FA'SCIA, a ſwathe or ſwaddling band; alſo a ſwathe or long bandage uſed by *Surgeons*, Ital.

FA'SCIA [in *Architecture*] one of the bands that make up the architrave, being 3 in number; alſo a range of ſtones to divide the ſtories in a building, L.

FASCIA *lata* } [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle which
FASCIA'LIS *latus* } moves the leg, the ſame as *muſculus membranoſus*, L.

FA'SCIÆ [in *Aſtronomy*] certain rows of ſpots in the planet *Mars*, which appear like ſwathes or fillets round about his body.

FASCIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg, the ſame that is called *Sartorius.*

FA'SCIATED [*faſciatus*, L.] bound with ſwaddling bands.

FASCIA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a binding of ſwathes about a limb in order to its cure, *L.*

FASCI'CULAR [*faſcicularis*, L.] of or belonging to a bundle.

FASCICULUS [in *Medicine*] as many herbs, &c. as may be held in the arm when bent and reſted on the top of the haunch, *L.*

To FA'SCINATE [*faſciner*, F. *faſcinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION [F. *facinazione*, It. of *faſcinatio*, L.] a bewitching, charming or inchanting; alſo witchcraft, charms or ſpells, which alter the appearance of things, and repreſent them quite different from what they are.

FASCI'NE [F. *faſcine*, It. *fagina*, Sp. of *faſcis*, L.] a faggot or bavin.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are branches of trees or ſmall wood, bound about at the ends and middle, which are laid together with earth in ditches to fill them up; alſo to make parapets, trenches, &c. alſo being firſt dipt into pitch or tar, are uſed to ſet on fire and burn the enemies lodgments or other works.

FA'SHION [*façon*, F. *faycion*, Sp.] mode, dreſs, cuſtom, form, &c.

Better out of the World, than out of the FASHION.

An idle, ridiculous ſaying to excuſe a too ready compliance with the endleſs changes of the mode. Every one ſhould, as far as his circumſtances will reaſonably allow, avoid being ridicul'd for ſingularity. But for people in inferiour ſtations of life to aim at the tip-top of the faſhion, with thoſe of ſuperiour quality, either in their clothes, furniture or way of living, expoſes them not only to ridicule and contempt, but often proves the ruin of their fortune, for more reaſons than the bare expence.

FASHION *Pieces* [with *Shipwrights*] two pieces of timber which make up the breadth of the ſtern, and are the outmoſt timbers on each ſide of it, excepting aloft where the counters are.

To FASHION, to form or ſhape.

FA'SHIONABLE [of *façon*, F.] according to the mode.

FA'SHIONABLENESS [of *façon*, F.] modiſhneſs.

FA'SHIONED [*façonné*, F.] formed, framed, figured.

FA'SHIONER }
FA'SHIONIST } one that makes or invents new modes; alſo that forms, frames or gives the figure or ſhape; alſo one who affects following the faſhions'
FASHION-*monger* }

FA'SHIONS [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe the ſame as farcin.

To FAST [ꝼæꞅꞇan, *Sax.* vaſten, *Du.* faſten, G. faſte, *Dan.* faſta, *Su.* faſten, *Goth.*] to abſtain from food.

FAST [ꝼaꞅꞇ of ꝼaꞅꞇhian, *Sax.* vaſt, *Du.* veſt or feſt, G. faſt, *Dan.* and *Su.*] firm, ſecure; alſo ſwift.

FAST [ꝼaꞅꞇen, *Sax.* Vaſten *Du.* Faſten, G. Faſt. *Dan.* and *Su.* which *caſaubon*, derives of Aπαςία, *Gr.*] a forbearance or abſtinence from food; alſo the time of it.

FAST bind FAST find.

This Proverb teaches that People being generally *looſe* and *perfidious*, it is a great Point of *Prudence* to be upon our Guard againſt *Treachery* and *Impoſitions*, in all our dealings and tranſactions, either in *buying*, *ſelling*, *borrowing* or *lending*, in order to preſerve a good *underſtanding* and a laſting *friendſhip* among mutual correſpondents.

To FA'STEN [ꝼaꞅꞇnian, *Sax.* faſtna *Su.*] to make faſt.

To FASTEN *upon* [prabably of anfaſſen, *Teut.*] to ſeize and lay hold upon.

FAST [with *Sailors*] a rope to faſten a ſhip or boat.

FAST *country* [with *Tin-miners*] a ſhelf.

FA'STEN'S *Een* or *Even*, *Shrove-Tueſday*, ſo called as being the Eve of *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the firſt day of the faſt of *Lent.*

A FA'STENING [ꝼeꞅꞇnunᵹ, *Sax.*] that which makes any thing faſt; alſo making a thing faſt.

FA'STERMANS } men of repute and ſubſtance, or rather
FASTING *men* } bonds-men, pledges, ſureties who in the time of the *Saxons* were to anſwer for one another's peaceable behaviour.

FA'STI, the *Roman* Calendar, in which were ſet down al days of feaſts, pleadings, games ceremonies and other publick buſineſs throughout the year, L.

FASTI *Dies*, the days on which the lawyers might plead in, like our term-time, L.

FASTIDIO'SE } [*faſtidioſus*, L. *faſtidieux*, F. *faſtidioſo*, It.]
FASTI'DIOUS } diſdainful, proud, haughty, ſcornful.

FASTI'DIOUSLY, diſdainfully, ſcornfully.

FASTI'DIOUSNESS [of *faſtidieux*, F. *faſtidioſus*, L.] diſdainfulneſs.

FASTI'DIUM *Cibi* [with *Phyſicians*] a loathing of meat *L.*

FASTI'GIA, the tops of any thing, L.

FASTI'GIATED [*faſtigiatus*, L.] made ſharp towards the top.

FASTI'GIUM, the top or height of any thing, L.

FASTIGIUM [in *Architecture*] the ridge of a houſe, the higheſt pitch of a building; alſo a kind of ornamental member.

FA'STNESS [ꝼeꞅꞇinyꞅꞅe of ꝼaꞅꞇnian, *Sax.*] firmneſs; alſo a ſtrong hold or caſtle, fortification, intrenchment, &c. alſo ſwiftneſs.

FASTUO'SE [*faſtuoſus*, L. *faſtueux*, F.] diſdainful, proud, haughty.

FASTUO'SITY } [*faſtuoſitas*, L.] diſdainfulneſs, loftineſs
FA'STUOUSNESS } &c. pride.

FAT [ꝼæꞇ. *Sax.* vet. *Du.* fatt, G. fod *Dan.* feet; *Su.* *Caſaubon's* derivation of it from φατνη, *Gr.* a *manger*, ſeems ſtrain'd.] groſs, full, or abounding with fat.

Every one baſt's the FAT Hog, while the lean one burneth

To him who hath ſhall be given, and he is ſure to have the moſt gifts who the leaſt wants them. The L. ſay; *pauper eris ſemper, ſi pauper es; quintiliane dantur opes nullis, nunc; niſi divitibus.*

All the FAT *is in the fire*, or, the whole buſineſs is ſpoil'd.

FAT [*Sea* Term] broad; as they ſay *a ſhip has a fat quarter*, when the tuck of her quarter is deep.

FAT [with *Anatomiſts*] a greaſy ſubſtance which is bred of the oily part of the aliment and blood.

FAT } [ꝼæꞇ, *Sax.* vat, *Du.* valʒ, Faſs, G. of *vas*, L.] a
VAT } large wooden veſſel containing 8 buſhels; alſo a brewing veſſel.

FAT } [of *Merchandiſe*] an uncertain quantity, as of yarn,
VAT } from 210 to 211 bundles; of wire, from 20 to 25 pound weight, &c.

FA'TAL [F. and Sp. *fatale*, It. *fatalis*, L.] of or pertaining to fate; unlucky, unhappy; alſo deadly.

FA'TALLY, unluckily, unhappily.

FATA'LITY [*fatalité*, F. *fatalità*, It. of *fatalis*, L.] a being liable to fate, the neceſſity of an event, the cauſe of which is unknown, and which the ancients uſually attributed to deſtiny.

FA'TALNESS [*fatalitas*, L. *fatalité*, F.] unavoidableneſs, diſaſterouſneſs.

FATE [*fato*, It. *fatum*, of *fandi*, *L.* ſpeaking] it primarily implies the ſame with *effatum*, a word or decree pronounced by God, or a fix'd ſentence, whereby the Deity has preſcribed the order of things, and alloted every perſon, what ſhall befal him. The *Greeks* call it Εἱμὰρ and Εἱμαρήνη, as tho' Εἱρμὸς a chain or neceſſary ſeries of things indiſſolubly linked together; and the moderns call it Providence.

Aſtrological FATE, a neceſſity of things and events ariſing from the influence and poſition of the heavenly bodies, which give laws (as they ſay) both to the elements and mix'd bodies, and to the wills of men.

Stoical FATE, is by *Cicero* defined to be an order or ſeries of cauſes, wherein cauſe being linked to cauſe, each produces other; and thus all things flow from one prime cauſe. *Chryſippus* calls it a natural, invariable ſucceſſion of all things *ab æterno*, each involving other.

FA'TED, ordered, decreed or appointed by ſate.

The FATES [*fata*, L.] the deſtinies according to the poets, the three fatal ſiſters, *Clotho*, *Lacheſis* and *Atropos*, which ſee.

FATHER [ꝼadeꞃ or ꝼæꝺeꞃ of ꝼeꝺan, *Sax.* to feed. **Foder.** Dan. **Fader**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **Vader**, *Du.* **Faeder**, O. and L. G. **Vatter**, H. G. *pere*, F. *padre*, It. and Sp. *pay* Port. *pater*, L. and Scyth. πατὴρ,, Gr.] he who has begotten a child.

Like Father like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the force of *Nature*, but alſo of *Example*; as much the Strength of *Imagination* and practice in the *latter*, as the violent Bent of *Inclination* in the *former*. 'Tis true, that Children, tho' not always, are generally like the *Father* or *Mother*, in their *Minds* as well as their Bodies; the *Faculties* of the *former* commonly run in a *Blood*; and as for the *Features* and *Complexion* of the *latter*, they often look as if they were caſt in the *ſame Mould*: But I preſume the Point of the Proverb, is chiefly directed at their *Examples*, and that ſuch as are the *Parents*, as to *Vice* or *Virtue*, ſuch are too commonly the *Children*; that the *ill Examples* of a *vicious* Father almoſt univerſally tend to the *debauching* a Son, when the *good Precepts* and *Examples* of a *virtuous* Father go a great Way to the forming a *virtuous* one. *Mali corvi*, *Malum ovum*, ſay the *Latins*; and, 'Ουδέποτε ἐκ σκίλλη ῥόδα φύεται, ſay the *Greeks*, The It. ſay *qual padre, tal figlio.*

Adoptive FATHER, is one who takes the children of ſome other perſon and owns them for his own.

Natural FATHER, is one who has illegitimate children.

Putative FATHER, is he who is only the reputed or ſuppoſed father.

To FATHER *a thing upon a perſon*, is to impute it to him.

FATHER-LASHER, a kind of fiſh.

FA'THERLESS [of ꝼæꞇherleaꞅ, *Sax.*] the ſtate or condition of being without a father.

FA'THERLESNESS the ſtate or condition af having no father.

FA'THERLINESS [ꝼæꞇheꞃlicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the diſpoſition of a father; fatherly affection.

FA'THERLY, paternal.

FA'THERS [by way of *emphaſis*] the biſhops of the primitive church; alſo archbiſhops and biſhops of the preſent church; alſo perſons venerable for their age; alſo ſuperiors of convents or monaſteries,

FATHIMITES [among the *Turks*] the deſcendants of *Mahomet* by his wife Fathima.

FA'THOM } FA'DOM } [ꝼæꞇhm, *Sax.* **Fadem**, *Du.* **Faen** or **Fadem**, O. and L. G.] a meaſure of 6 feet; the *Hebrew* fathom contained 7 feet 3 inches and a little more.

FATHOM *of Wood*, the 6th part of that quantity commonly called a coal-fire.

To FA'THOM [ꝼæꞇhmian, *Sax.*] to ſound the depth of water; alſo to dive into or diſcover a perſon's deſigns.

FATI'DIC [*fatidicus*, L. *fatiaique*, F] ſoretelling or declaring fate or deſtiny, or what has been decreed by the fates, or has been pre-ordained.

FATI'DICS } FATI'DICKS } [*fatidici* of *fatum dicere*, L.] deſtiny-readers, fortune-tellers.

FATI'FEROUS [*fatifer*, L.] bringing on fate, bringing deſtruction.

FA'TIGABLE, that may be tired.

FA'TIGABLENESS [of *fatigare*, L.] liableneſs or capableneſs of being wearied, fatigued or tired.

FATI'GUE, [F. *fatica*, It. *fatiga*, Sp.] hardſhip, toil, weariſome labour.

To FA'TIGATE } To FATI'GUE } [*fatigare*, L. *fatiguer*, F. *faticare*, It. *fatigàr*, Sp.] to weary, to tire, to haraſs.

FATI'LOQUIST [*fatiloquus*, L.] a deſtiny-reader; a ſoothſayer.

FA'TNESS [ꝼaꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a being fat; groſſneſs in body.

FATUARI [ſo call'd of *Fatua*, the wife of the deity *Faunus*, who as the *Romans* imagined, inſpired men with the knowledge of futurity] ſuch perſons who ſeeming to be inſpired foretold future things.

To FA'TTEN [ꝼæꞇꞇian *Sax.*] to make or grow fat.

FATTY [ꝼaꞇꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* **vettigh**, *Du.* **fettig**, G.] unctuous.

FAU'CET [*fauſſet*, F.] a part of a tap to put in a cask, *&c.*

FAU'CEUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper part of the gullet.

FAULCHION } FAU'CHION } [*fauchon*, F.] a ſort of ſhort, broad wooden ſword or weapon to fight with.

FAUCON a piece of ordnance the diameter of which at the bore is 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight 750 ll; length 7 foot; load 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; ſhot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound weight.

FAUCONET a ſort of cannon the diameter of which at the bore is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 400 pounds; length 6 foot; load 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; ſhot ſomething more than 2 inches diameter and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound weight.

FAUGH *Ground*, ground that has lain a year or more unploughed.

FAVISSA [with *Antiquaries*] a hole, pit or vault under ground, wherein ſome rarity of great value was kept.

FAUGHT, v. to fetch.

A FAULT [*faute*, F. *falta*, Sp. **fehler**, G.] a crime, an error.

To FAULTER [probably of *faltar*, *Span.* to fail or faltteren, *Du.*] to ſtammer or heſitate in one's ſpeech, alſo to proceed but coolly in a deſign.

FAULTILY, blamably.

FAU'LTINESS [*plein des fautes*, F.] badneſs, the being faulty or blameable.

FAU'LTLESS [*ſans faute*, F.] without fault; not deſerving blame.

FAU'LTLESNESS, a being free from faults.

FAU'LTY [*plein de fautes*, F.] that is bad, or has a fault or full of faults.

FAUNA'LIA [among the *Romans*] feaſts held in *December* in honour of *Faunus*, during which the country-people leaving work, diverted themſelves with dancing and other merriments.

FAUNI, the ſons of *Faunus* and *Fauna* a they had horns on their head and pointed ears and tails. They were crowned with branches of *Pine-tree*; they had hoofs, and their lower parts were like goats.

FAVONIUS, one of the winds, ſuppos'd the moſt advantageous for the good of the earth.

FA'VOUR [*favor*, L. *favore*, It. *faveur*, F. Sp. and Port.] favourable carriage, kindneſs; a good office or turn; alſo a knot of ribbons given at a wedding.

Great men's FAVOURS are uncertain.

L. *Favor aulæ incertus.* And unhappy is the man who has any dependance on them. DRYDEN, who knew this truth as well as any man, ſays;

If I'd curſe the man I hate,
Let Attendance and dependance be his Fate.

FAVOUR or benevolence was painted by the ancients as a beautiful damſel, crown'd with a garland of vine and elm, with her right hand ſtretch'd out, and in her left holding a halcyon.

FAVOUR was likewiſe with the heathens an allegorical deity (the daughter of wit and fortune) and was repreſented as a woman with wings, in an attitude, as if juſt ready to fly away, blind folded, in the midſt of honour, riches and pleaſure, having one foot on the wheel of fortune, but follow'd at a very ſmall diſtance by Envy.

To FA'VOUR [*favere*, L *favoriſer*, F. *favorire*, It. *favorecer*, Sp. and port.] to ſhew favour, to aſſiſt or countenance; alſo to be like in countenance or reſemble another perſon.

The FAVOUR *of God's Providence* [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was repreſented by the ancients by a great ſtar in the air; becauſe it is often clouded with adverſity, and never ſhines long upon us without interruption.

FA'VOUR, is oppoſed to rigour, eſpecially in matter of juſtice.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorable*, F. and Sp. *favorevole*, Sp. of *favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour, aſſiſt or promote, good, gracious, kind, obliging.

FA'VOURABLENESS [of *favorabilis*, L.] eaſineſs, moderateneſs, temperateneſs, goodneſs.

FAVO'RABLY, graciouſly, kindly, obligingly.

FA'VOURER [*fauteur*, F. *fautor*, L.] one who countenances or encourages, *&c.*

FA'VOURITE [*favori*, *favorie*, F. *favorito*, It. *Ille* or *illa qui favetur*, L.] a darling, a minion, one who enjoys the good will or kindneſs of another.

FAU'SSEBRAY [in *Fortification*] a ſmall rampart about 3 or 4 fathom wide, bordered with a parapet and banquette, the uſe of which is to defend the foſs, *F.*

FAU'STIALIS, the goddeſs of good luck, or publick felicity, had many altars erected to her; ſhe was repreſented on a throne with *Mercury*'s wand in one hand, and a horn of plenty in the other, was worſhipped for the increaſe of cattle, *L.*

FAU'TOR, a favourer, an abettor, *L.*

FAUXBURGH, the ſuburbs of a city, the buildings without the walls, *F.*

To FAWN [*faonner*, F.] to bring forth young, ſpoken of a doe or hind.

To FAWN *upon* [of ꝼanꝺian, *Sax.*] to coaks, flatter or ſooth.

A FAWN [*faon*, F.] a young deer, buck or doe of the firſt year.

FAW'NING [of ꝼanꝺian, *Sax.*] flattering, ſoothing behaviour.

FAY, faith, as *by my fay.*

FAY'TOURS [*Old Stat.*] idle fellows, vagabonds.

FAY'LING *of Records* [*Law* Term] is when an action is brought againſt one who pleads any matter or record, and avers to prove it by record and fails to bring it into court, or brings ſuch an one as is no bar to the action.

FAYNT *Pleader* [*Law* Term] is a falſe, couvinous or colluſory manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third perſon.

FE, as *Auto de Fe* [*i. e.* the act of faith] the trial or ſentence of the inquiſition in *Spain*, or their execution or burning of hereticks, *Span.*

F F in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *forte forte*, and denotes very loud.

FEABS, fea-berries, gooſe-berries.

To FEAGUE } [of **feagen**, *Du.*] to beat whip, *&c.* whence
To FEAGE } probably comes our word *fagging*.

FEAL *i. e* truſty the tenants by knights ſervice uſed anciently to be *feal and leal*, *i e.* faithful and loyal to their lord.

To FEAL, to hide, *N. C.*

FEA'LTY [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F,] fidelity, loyalty.

FEALTY [in *Law*] an oath taken at the admitting of a tenant, to be true to the lord, of whom he holds the land.

General FEALTY, that which is to be perform'd by every ſubject to his prince.

Special FEALTY is what is performed by tenants to their landlord. The forms are, a freeman doing *Fealty*, holds his right hand upon a book, and ſays thus. *Hear you, my lord* W. *that* J. R. *ſhall be to you both faithful and true, and owe my* fealty *to you, for the land I hold of you, on the terms aſſign'd.* So help me God and all his ſaints.

A Villain doing *Fealty*, puts his right hand over the book, and ſays thus; *Hear you, my Lord* W. *that* J. R. *from this day forth to you ſhall be true and faithful, and ſhall owe to you* fealty *for the land I hold of you in villenage, and ſhall be juſtified by you in body and goods.* So help me God and all his ſaints.

FEAR [ꝼeꞃhꞇ. *Sax.* **vreeſe**, *Du.* **forcht**, O. and L. G.] apprehenſion of evil, dread or fright.

FEAR, is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a woman with a little, pale face, in a running poſture, with her hands ſtretch'd out, and her hair ſtanding an end. On her ſhoulder a frightful monſter whiſpering in her ear.

To FEAR [ꝼeꞃan, *Sax.* **vreeſen**, *Du.* **forchten**, O. and L. G. **furchten**, H· G. **foerve**, *Dan.*] to terrify or put into fear; alſo to be affrighted; alſo to be apprehenſive of; to dread; to doubt or queſtion.

FEA'RFUL [ꝼeꞃhꞇꝼul, *Sax.*] apprehenſive of evil.

A FEARFUL *and timorous Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the ancients by a wolf; becauſe it is reported that this beaſt will ſtartle at the leaſt thing, and altho' it does not want courage to encounter an enemy, yet it is afraid of a ſtone.

FEA'RFULLY [ꝼeꞃhꞇꝼullic, *Sax,*] after a terrifying manner.

FEA'RFULNESS [ꝼeꞃhꞇꝼulneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] apprehenſiveneſs of evil.

FEA'RLESS [ꝼeꞃhꞇleaꞅ, *Sax.*] void of fear, or apprehenſion of evil, bold, daring.

FEA'RLESLY [ꝼeꞃhꞇleaꞅlic, *Sax.*] without fear, undauntedly, courageouſly.

FEA'RLISNESS [ꝼeꞃhꞇleaꞅneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unapprehenſiveneſs of danger or death.

FEA'SIBLE [*faiſible*, F.] that may be done, eaſy to be done.

FEA'SIBLENESS [of *faiſible*, F. and *neſs*] eaſineſs to be done or performed.

FEAST [*feſtin*, F *fieſta*, Sp. *feſtino*, It. **feeſt**, *Du.* **feſt**, G. *feſtum*, L.] a feſtival, an entertainment in eating and drinking.

Better at the latter End of a FEAST, **than the Beginning of a Fray.**

F. *Il vaut mieux venir ſur la Fin d'un Feſtin, qu'au Commencement d'un Combat.* It. *E meglio venire alla fine d'un Feſtino, ch' al principeo, d'una Zuffa.* And the reaſon is very plain; for it is better to take up with a ſlender meal, than to be heartily beaten.

To FEAST [*feſtum adornare*, L.] to make a feaſt; to eat at a feaſt or feſtival.

Immoveable FEASTS, are thoſe that are celebrated the ſame day of the year, as *Chriſtmas-day*, the *Circumciſion*, *Epiphany*, *Candlemaſs*, *Lady-day*, *All Saints*, the ſeveral days of the *Apoſtles*, &c.

Moveable FEASTS, are thoſe that are not confin'd to the ſame day of the year, the principal of which is *Eaſter*, which gives law to the reſt, as *Palm Sunday*, *Good Friday*, *Aſh-wedneſday*, *Sexageſima*, *Aſcenſion-day*, *Pentecoſt* and *Trinity Sunday*.

FEA'STING, eating or drinking with or entertaining at a feaſt.

FEAT [*fait*, F, *fatto*, It. *factum*, L.] an action, a great and notable deed.

FEAT, fine, ſpruce, alſo odd, ſtrange, queer.

FEA'THER [ꝼæþeꞃ, *Sax.* **veder**, *Du.* **feder**, G. **fiader**. *Su.* which however *Caſaubon* chooſes rather to derive of Πτέρον, Gr.] a plume of a fowl.

Birds of a FEATHER **flock together.**

Every fowler knows the truth of this proverb; but it has a further meaning than the aſſociation of irrational creatures: It intimates that ſociety is a powerful attractive, but that likeneſs is the lure that draws people of the ſame kidney together. A *Covey of Partridges* in the country, is but an emblem of a *Company of Goſſips* in a neighbourhood, a *Knot of Sharpers* at the gaming-table, a *Pack of Rakes* at the tavern, *&c.* That one *Fool* loves another, one *Fop* admires another, one *Blockhead* is pleaſed at the aſſurance, conceit, and affectation of another, and therefore herd together. *Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur,* Latin: Ωςἀεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει Θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον, Gr.

FEATHER [with *Horſemen*] is a certain ſort of natural frizzling of the hair in horſes, which in ſome places riſes above the lying hair, and there repreſents the figure of the top of an ear of corn.

To FEATHER [of ꝼeaꞇheꞃ, *Sax.*] to ſcrape together, to furniſh, as to feather one's neſt.

To cut a FEATHER [*Sea Term*] ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe makes the water foam before her.

FEATHER-*edg'd Boards* [in *Carpentry*] boards that are thicker on one edge than the other.

FEATHER-*top graſs*, an herb.

FEATHER-*boiling* [with *Confectioners*] is the boiling of ſugar ſo often or ſo long, that blowing thro' the holes of a ſkimmer, or ſhaking a ſpatula with a back ſtroke, thick and large bubbles fly up on high, it is become *feather'd*; and when after frequent trials thoſe bubbles are perceiv'd to be thicker and in greater quantities, ſo that they ſtick together and form as it were a flying flake, then they ſay the ſugar is *greatly feather'd*.

A Roman FEATHER [with *Horſemen*] a feather upon the neck of a horſe, which is a row of hair turn'd back and rais'd, which juſt by the mane forms a mark like the blade of a ſword.

FEATHER *bed-Lane*, any bad road, but particularly that between *Dunchurch* and *Daintry*.

FEA'THERLESNESS [ꝼeaꞇheꞃleaꞅneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] the being without feathers or unfledg'd.

FEA'TLY, oddly, after an unuſual or uncouth manner.

FEA'TNESS, odneſs, uncouthneſs.

FEA'TURE [*faiture*, O. F. *fatezza*, It. *fayciones*, Sp.] a lineament of the face.

FEA'ZING [with *Sailors*] the ravelling out any great rope or cable at the ends.

FEBRICITA'TION, an inclining to a fever or ague, *L.*

FEBRICULO'SITY [*febriculoſitas*, L] the ſame as *febricitation.*

FEBRICULO'SE [*febriculoſus*, L.] that hath or is ſubject to a high fever.

FE'BRIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a medicine which drives away or cures a fever.

FE'BRIS, a fever or ague, *L.*

FEBRIS *Ungarica*, a peſtilential fever, common in *Hungary*, call'd *Lues Pannonica*.

FE'BRUARY [*Fevrier*, F. *Febbrajo*, It. *Febréro*, Sp. *Februarius*, L. of Φεϐρυάειν, *Gr.* or *februando* or *februis*, L. the expiatory-ſacrifices, that the *Romans* uſed to offer this month for the purifying the people] anciently the 12th month of the year, but now the 2d. This month is repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by the image of a man, clad in a dark ſky-colour, carrying in his right hand the Aſtronomical ſign *Piſces*.

FECIA'LES [among the *Romans*] certain ſtate-prieſts, who were to aſſiſt in treaties of peace. It was not lawful to conclude any buſineſs of peace or war, until they had pronounced it juſt: and when they intended to go to war with any nation, the *Pater Patratus*, who was the chief of them, was ſent to declare it, and when they concluded a peace, they carried with them ſome graſs out of *Rome*, and when they met the other parties, the *Pater Patratus* cauſed a hog to be placed at his feet, and with a great ſtone knock'd it on the head, ſwearing and wiſhing that *Jupiter* would thus puniſh him, or that people, that intended any miſchief or deceit by the treaty, or that ſhould firſt violate their oaths, and break the agreement by any publick acts of hoſtility.

FE'CULA [in *Pharmacy*] a white, mealy ſubſtance or powder, which ſubſides and gathers at the bottom of the juices or liquors of divers roots.

FE'CULENCE } [*fæculentia*, L] dreggineſs, or being full of
FE'CULENCY } dregs and lees.

FE'CULENT [*fæculens*, L.] full of dreggs, dreggy.

FECU'ND [*fæcundus*, L,] fruitful, pleaſant.

To FECU'NDIFIE, to render fruitful

FECU'NDNESS } [*fécondite*, F. *fecondita*, It. *fæcunditas*, L.]
FECU'NDITY } fertility, fruitfulneſs.

FECUNDITY [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] is repreſented by a young damſel, crown'd with a garland of hemp, holding a neſt of gold-finches; at her feet rabbets and chickens.

FED, v *To Feed.*

FE'DERAL [of *fœdus*, L. a covenant] of or pertaining to a covenant or agreement.

FEDERAL *Holineſs* [with *Divines*] *i. e.* covenanted holineſs, ſuch as is attributed to young children born of Chriſtian parents and newly baptized, as being included within the covenant of grace.

FE'DERALNESS [of *fæderalis*, L.] the appertaining to a covenant.

The FEE *of a Bullock*, the bones of a bullock's thighs and ſhoulders, having the meat cut off (but not clean) for ſalting for victualling ſhips.

FEE [of ꝼeah, *Sax*, a fief] a reward, wages, *&c.*

Fee (as *Spelman* defines it) is a right which the vaſſal has in land, or ſome immoveable thing of his lord's, to uſe the ſame, and take the profits of it hereditarily, rendering to his lord ſuch feudal duties and ſervices, as belong to military tenure; the meer propriety of the ſoil always remaining to the lord.

Fee *abſolute* } is an eſtate, *&c* of which a perſon is poſſeſ-
Fee *ſimple* } ſed in thoſe general words, *To us and our Heirs for ever.*

Fee *Conditional* } is that whereof a perſon is poſſeſs'd in
Fee *Tail* } theſe words, *to us and our heirs.*

Fee *Farm* [*Law Term*] land held of another in ſee, that is, for ever to himſelf and his heirs, paying a certain annual rent out of it.

To Fee, to give or pay a Fee, alſo to bribe.

Fee'ble [*foible*, F. *feble*, Sp] weak, languid.

Fee'bleness [*foibleſſe*, F.] weakneſs, languidneſs.

Feebly. faintly, languidly.

To Feed, *Irr. V.* [ꝼeꝺan, *Sax.* **fode**, *Dan.* **foeda**, *Su-* **fodan**, *Goth.* **voeden**, *Du.* **foeden**, O. and L. G. but *Caſaubon* will have it of πάω, Gr.] to furniſh or ſupply with food; alſo to eat.

Fed (*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*) [**foedd**, Su.] did feed, have or am fed.

Feed, paſture. *Milton.*

To Feel, *Irr. V.* [ꝼelan, *Sax.* **voelen**, *Du.* **fuhlen**, G.] to touch, handle, to uſe the ſenſe of feeling,

Felt (*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*) did feel, have or am felt.

To Feel *a Horſe in the Hand* [with *Horſemen*] is to obſerve that the will of the horſe is in their hand; that he taſtes the bridle, and has a good *Appui* in obeying the bit.

To Feel *a Horſe upon the Haunches* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to obſerve that he plies or bends them, which is contrary to leaning or throwing upon the ſhoulders.

Fee'ling, or touching, is one of the external ſenſes, whereby we get the ideas of ſolid, hard, ſoft, rough, ſmooth, hot, cold, wet, dry, or other tangible qualities; as alſo of diſtance itching, titillation, pain, *&c*

Fee'lingly [of ꝼelan, *Sax.*] ſenſibly, after a feeling manner.

Fees, a premium given to counſellors, attorneys, *&c.*

Feet, the *Irr. Plural* of Foot [ꝼoꞇaꞅ, *Sax.* **foet**, L. G.] parts of an animal body; alſo a meaſure in length 12 inches.

Feet [in *Poetry*] the *French* and *Italian* poets are unacquainted with feet and quantity; and ſome have weakly imagined, that the *Engliſh* have none; but we find by a very little alteration, that without *feet* the harmony of the ſweeteſt verſe is ſpoil'd; and that plainly ſhews, that the meaſure of *feet* and *quantity*, being truly obſerv'd, makes the muſick, as may be perceived in what follows,

When man on many multiply'd his kind,
When man multiply'd his kind on many.

Feg. handſome, clean, *N. C.*

Fega'ry [*q. vagary* of *vagando*, L. wandering] a roving, rambling or roaming about.

To Feign [*fingere*, It. and L. *feindre*, F. *fingìr*, Sp.] to pretend, to diſſemble, to make a ſhew of; to counterfeit; to contrive, deviſe or forge.

Fei'gning [*feignant*, F. *fingens*, L.] making a ſhew of, counterfeiting, *&c.*

A Feint [*feinte*, F.] a counterfeit offer, a ſhew or pretence, a falſe ſhew, a diſguiſe.

A Feint [in *Fencing*] a falſe attack, a ſhew of giving a a ſtroke, or making a puſh in one part, with a deſign to bring a perſon to guard that part, and to leave ſome other part unguarded where the ſtroke is really intended.

A Feint [in *Muſick*] a ſemi-tone, the ſame that is called *Dieſis.*

A Feint [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator touches on ſomething, in making a ſhew of paſſing it over in ſilence.

To Feist [**veeſten**, *Du.* **feiſten**, G *veſſer*, F,] to let a fart without a noiſe.

A Feist [**feiſt**, G. **veeſt**, *Du.* *veſſe*, F. ꝼiꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] a fart without noiſe.

Fe'lsus [*Old Records*] a ſmall bundle or armful.

Fe'ltring, entangling.

Fel, the gall, one of the humours of the body, *L.*

Fel *terræ* [in *Botany*] the leſſer or common centaury, *L.*

Fel *vitri*, the droſs or ſcum of melted glaſs, call'd Sandever, *L.*

Felapto'n [in *Logick*] a technical name of the ſecond mood of the third figure of a categorical ſyllogiſm, wherein the firſt propoſition is an univerſal negative, the ſecond an univerſal affirmative, and the third a particular negative.

To Feli'citate [*feliciter*, F. *felicitare*, It. and L.] to make or render happy.

Feli'citative, rendring felicitous, *&c.*

Feli'citous [*felix*, L.] happy.

Feli'citously, happily.

Feli'citousness [of *felicitas*, L.] happineſs, happy circumſtances.

Feli'city [*felicité*, F. *felicità*, It. *felicidàd*, Sp. *felicidade*, Port. *felicitas*, L.] happineſs, bleſſedneſs.

Felicity, *the Goddeſs* [in *Painting*, &c.] was repreſented as a lady ſitting on an imperial throne, holding in one hand a *Caduceus*, and in the other a *Cornucopia*, clad in a purple veſtment, trimmed with ſilver.

Temporal Felicity, was repreſented by the ancients by the goddeſs *Diana*, clad in noble array, ſitting at a table cover'd with all ſorts of delicious foods and liquors; near her a cheſt fill'd with bags of money, but at the ſame time, to ſhow it's inſtability, holding in her right hand a roſe beginning to fade. Or,

As a woman richly clad, with a crown of gold on her head, and a ſcepter in her right hand, leaning upon a wither'd plant, and having in her left hand a baſon full of precious ſtones and medals.

Eternal Felicity, by a damſel of a ſurprizing beauty, naked, ſitting upon a celeſtial globe, her eyes lift upwards, holding in her left hand a branch of palm, and from her right proceeding a bright flame.

A Fe'ldfare [ꝼealꝼoꞃ, of ꝼeal a field, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go far, prob. becauſe of flying far before it alights] a bird.

Fell [ꝼelle, *Sax.* **vel**. *Du.* **fell**, G. **fill**, *Goth*, **fel**, *Dan.* **vel**, *Teut.* tho' only in the latter ſenſe.] cruel, outrageous; alſo the skin of a beaſt.

To guard it's Readers from Fell *Bane,*
And then reveng'd it ſelf again.
Hud. P. 1. Cant. II. L. 804....5.

To Fell [ꝼeallan, *Sax.* **vellen**, *Du.* **fellen** or **fallen**, G. **fello**, *Teut.*] to ſtrike or cut down.

Fell *Monger* [of ꝼelle, *Sax.* a skin, and manᵹeꞃe, *Sax.* a monger] one who deals in skins of cattle, parts the wool from the pelts, in order to be dreſs'd for leather or parchment.

Fell *Wort*, an herb.

Fell [*Irr. Imp.*] v. *To Fall.*

Fella'ble, that may be felled, or fit to fell.

Felli'fluous [*fellifluus*, L.] flowing or abounding with gall.

Fe'llness [of ꝼellnyꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] fierceneſs.

Fe'llow [prob. of to *follow*] a companion, an equal.

To Fellow, to match, pair, or couple.

Fe'llowship, ſociety, company, partnerſhip: alſo the place of a member of a college in the univerſity.

Fe'llows [in *Fortification*] are 6 pieces of wood, each of which form an arch of a circle, and thoſe joined altogether by duledges, make an entire circle with twelve ſpokes, which make the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Rule of Fe'llowship [with *Arithmeticians*] a rule of great uſe in ballancing accounts among merchants, *&c.* where a number of perſons putting together a general ſtock, it is required to give every one his proportional ſhare of the loſs or gain.

Fe'lo de se [in *Law*] one who commits felony by laying violent hands upon himſelf; a ſelf-murderer, ſuch a one is to be interr'd without Chriſtian burial, with a ſtake driven thro' his corps, and to forfeit his goods.

Fe'lon, a malefactor who commits felony, *F.*

Felo'nious [*en felon*, F. *felloneſco*, It. of *felonia*, L.] after the manner of a felon.

Felo'niously, in a felonious manner.

Felo'niousness, felonious quality or circumſtances.

Fe'lony [*felonie*, F. *fellonia*, It. prob. of φήλωσις or φιλωμα, Gr. a capital crime] an offence that is next in degree to petty treaſon, and comprehends divers particulars, as murder, ſodomy, rape, firing of houſes wilfully, *&c.* the puniſhment of all which is death,

Felt, v. *To Feel.*

Felt [ꝼelꞇ, *Sax.* **filtz**, G.] a ſort of coarſe wool, or wool and hair for making of hats.

Felts, i. e. *felt hats* were firſt made in *England* by *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen*, in the beginning of the reign of king *Henry* VIII.

Felu'ca } [It. and Sp. *felouque*, F.] a little veſſel with
Felu'cca } 6 oars. not covered over, and much us'd in the *Mediterravean.* It is in ſize about that of a ſloop or chaloop. It may bear its helm on both ſides, which is likewiſe ſhifted from behind forwards occaſionally.

Fe'male [*femelle*, F. *femella*, Sp. *fêmea*, Port. *fœmina*, L.] the ſhe-kind of all animals. *&c.*

Feme *Covert* [*Fr. Law Term*] a married woman.

Fe'minine [*féminin*, F. *femminino*, It. *feminino*, Sp. of *fœmininus*, L.] of the female kind.

Feminine *Gender* [in *Gram.*] a term apply'd to ſuch nouns as are declined with the feminine article *hæc.*

Feminine *Planets* [*Aſtrology*] are ſuch as ſurpaſs in paſſive qualities, *i. e.* moiſture and drieneſs.

Femo'rius [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg, call'd alſo *Crureus*, L.

Fe'mur, the thigh, the part from the buttock to the knee, *L.*

Fen [ꝼenne, *Sax.* veen, *Du.* fani, *Goth.*] a marſh or mooriſh ground.

Fen *Cricket*, an inſect.

Fen [with the *Canting-Crew*] a Strumpet.

Fence [of *defendre*, of *fendere*, L.] an hedge or incloſure.

To **Fence** [of *defendere*, L.] to incloſe with a fence.

To **Fence** [of *defendere*, L.] to fight with ſwords.

Fence *Month* [*Foreſt Law*] a month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the foreſt, becauſe in that month the female deer fawn; it is 15 days before midſummer.

Fe'ncer [of *defendere*, L.] a ſword-player, *&c.*

Simple **Fe'ncing**, is what is performed directly and ſimply on the ſame line.

Compound **Fencing**, includes all the poſſible arts and inventions to deceive the enemy, and cauſe him to leave unguarded the place that is intended to be attack'd.

To **Fend** [with *Sailors*] as *to fend the boat*, is to ſave it from being daſh'd to pieces againſt the rocks, ſhore, or ſides of the ſhip.

To **Fend** [*defendere*, L.] to defend or ward off.

Fender [of *defendere*, L.] an iron to keep up cinders, aſhes, *&c.*

Fe'nders [with *Sailors*] pieces of old cables, ropes, or wooden billets, hung over the ſides of a ſhip, to keep other ſhips from rubbing againſt her; alſo the ſame as are uſed for boats.

Fender *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] iron pins, having long and thick heads, ſtuck into the outermoſt bends or wales of a ſhip, to ſave her ſides from bruiſes or hurts.

Fendu'en pal [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a croſs cloven down from top to bottom, and the parts ſet at ſome diſtance from one another.

Fene'stra, a window, *L.*

Fenestra [with *Anatomiſts*] two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum, the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*, L.

Fenestra *Ovalis* [*Anatomy*] a hole in the barrel of the ear, where the baſis of the *ſtapes* ſtands, *L.*

Fenestra *Rotunda* [*Anat.*] a hole in the barrel of the ear that leads to the coc'hlea, and is covered by a fine membrane incloſed in the rift of the hole, L.

Fennel [*fenouil*, F. *finocchio*, It. *fenalho*, Port. fenchel, G. *fœniculum*, L.) an herb.

Fe'nnish } [ꝼenniᵹ, *Sax.*] full of, or abounding with fens.
Fe'nny }

Fenny *Stones*. a plant ſomewhat of the ſame quality as the plant dog-ſtones.

Fe'nnigreek } [q. *fœnum græcum*, L.] an herb.
Fe'nugreek }

Feod } [ꝼeoꝺ, *Sax.*] the ſame as fee.
Feud }

Feodal [F. *feudale*, It.] of or pertaining to fee.

Feodalitas [*Old Rec.*] fealty or homage paid by a feodal tenant to his lord.

Feo'dary } an officer formerly belonging to the courts
Feu'dary } of wards and liveries, whoſe office was to
Feu'datory } ſurvey and value the lands of the ward.

Feudatory, a tenant who holds his land by feodal ſervice.

Feo'dum [feudum, *Goth.*] any fee, benefit or profit.

Feodum *laicum* [*Old Rec.*] a lay-fee, or land held in fee for a lay-lord, by common ſervices, in oppoſition to the eccleſiaſtical holding in *frank almoine*, L.

Feodum *militis* [*Old Rec.*] or

Feodum *militare*, knight's fee, which by the uſual computation is 480 acres; 24 acres making a *virgate*, 4 *virgates* a hide and 5 hides a knight's fee, L.

Feoffee' [*Law* Term] he that is infeoffed, or to whom a feoffment is made.

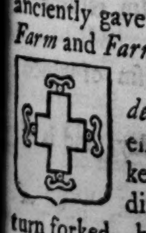
To **Feoff** [*fieffer*, F.] to enfeoff.

Feo'ffment [*Common Law*] the gift or grant of honours, caſtles, manours meſſuages, lands or other corporeal or immoveable things of the like nature to another in fee-ſimple; *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin, and the poſſeſſion of the thing given, whether the gift be made by deed or writing.

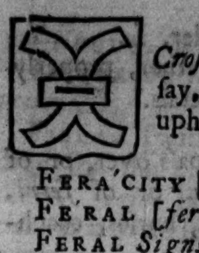
Feo'ffment *in Truſt* [*Common Law*] is the deviſing or making over lands, *&c.* by will to truſtees for the payment of debts, legacies, *&c.*

Feoffe'r, he who makes a feoffment to another.

Feorm [ꝼeoꞃme of ꝼeoꞃmian, *Sax.*] a certain portion of victuals and other neceſſaries, which the tenants of our lands anciently gave to the *Thane* or Lord; hence comes our name of *Farm* and *Farmer*.



Fer *de Fourchette* [in *Heraldry*] or *Croix a fer de Fourchette*, i. e. a croſs with forked irons at each end, repreſenting a ſort of iron firmer uſed by muſketeers, to reſt their muſkets on; and in this it differs from the croſs *Fourchée*, that the ends of that turn forked, but this has that ſort of fork fixed upon the ſquare end. See the figure.



Fer *de Mouline* [in *Heraldry*] is the ſame as the *Croſs Milrine*, or *Ink Milrine*, and is as much as to ſay, the iron of a mill, *i. e.* the piece of iron that upholds the mill, as in the figure annexed.

Fera'city [*feracitas*, L.] fertility, fruitfulneſs.

Fe'ral [*feralis*, L.] mortal, deadly, diſmal

Feral *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Sagittarius*, which are ſo called, not only on account of their repreſenting wild beaſts in figure, but becauſe they imagine them to have ſome kind of ſavage influence, and give fierce and cruel diſpoſition to thoſe that are born under them.

Ferdelia *Terræ* [*Old Rec.*] a fardel, 10 acres of land.

Fera'lia [of *ferendis epulis*, L. *i. e.* of carrying victuals] feſtivals held in *February*, and dedicated to the *Manes*, in which they carried victuals to the urns and ſepulchers of their deceaſed relations.

Ferd fare [ꝼeꞃꝺ ꝼaꞃe, *Sax*-] an immunity from going to the wars.

Ferd-wit [ꝼeꞃꝺ-ƿiꞇe, *Sax.* of ꝼeꞃꝺ an army, and ƿiꞇe a compoſition] a formulary in ancient times, by which the king pardoned man-ſlaughter committed in the army.

Fere' [in *Botanick Writings*] almoſt, commonly, *L.*

Feria [in *Old Rec.*] a fair.

Fe'riæ, holy-days, or days on which the ancient *Romans* abſtained from work.

Fe'rity [*feritas*, L. *ferocité*, Fr. *feritá*, It,] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs, brutality.

Feri'ne [*ferinus*, L.] of or like wild beaſts.

Feri'o [with *Logicians*] a mood, when the firſt propoſition of a categorical ſyllogiſm is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular negative.

Feriso'n [with *Logicians*] a term when the propoſitions are anſwerable to *ferio*, as *no ſeverity is pleaſant, ſome ſeverity is neceſſary, therefore ſomething that is neceſſary is not pleaſant.*

Fe'rling [*Old Rec.*] the fourth part of a penny; alſo the quarter of a ward in a borough.

Ferlinga'ta } [*Old Rec.*] the fourth part of a yard
Ferli'ngus } land.

Ferm [ꝼeoꞃm, *Sax*] a houſe, or land, or both, taken by indenture of leaſe, or leaſe parole.

Ferme *a ferme* [in *Riding Academies*] a term uſed to ſignify in the ſame place, without ſtirring or parting.

Ferme'nt [in *Phyſicks*] any kind of body, which being applied to another, produces a fermentation therein, as the acid in leaven, *&c.* See *Fermentation.*

To **Ferment** [*fermenter*, F. *fermentare*, *fermentàr*, Sp. *fermentare*, L.] to riſe or puff up as leaven or yeaſt does; to work as beer and other liquors do, ſo as to clear it ſelf from dregs and impurities.

To be in a **Ferment** to be warm in mind, to be diſcompos'd.

Ferme'ntable capable of being fermented.

Fermenta'tion, [F. *fermentazione*, It. of *fermentatio*, L.] an inteſtine motion or commotion of the ſmall inſenſible particles of a mixt body, ariſing without any apparent mechanical cauſe, as when leaven or yeaſt ferments.

Fermenta'tion [with *Phyſicians*] any gentle motion of the parts of the blood or juice in the body, occaſioned by ſomething that helps to clarify, exalt and render them more ſubtil; ſo as to reduce them to a healthful and natural ſtate.

Fermentation [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of ebullition or bubbling up, raiſed by the ſpirits that endeavour to get out of a mixt body; ſo that meeting with groſs, earthy parts, which oppoſe their paſſage, they ſwell and render the liquor thin, till they find their way.

Fermiso'na [*Ancients Deeds*] the winter ſeaſon of deer.

Fern [ꝼeaꞃn, *Sax.* Farn, G.] a plant growing on heaths, *&c*

Ferni'go [*Old Rec.*] a heath or waſte place, where fern grows.

Fero'city [*ferocitas*, L. *ferocité*, F. *ferocità*, It. *ferocidàd*, Sp.] fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

Fero'nia [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs of the woods, of whom it is fabled, that when her grove, upon the mountain *Soracte*, was burnt down, the people carried thither her picture, and the wood preſently ſprang up again freſh.

A **Fe'rret** [ferret, *Du.* Fret, G. *furett*, Ital. *furet*, Fr. *ferám* Port.] a ſmall creature like a weeſel, uſed in catching of rabbits; alſo a ſort of ordinary ſilk ribband.

Ferret [with the *canting crew*] a pawn-broker.

To **Ferret** [*fureter*, F.] to ſearch narrowly alſo to teaze or vex.

Ferret [or red] eyed.

Fe'rriage [of ꝼaꞃe, *Sax.*] the hire of a ferry-boat; money paid for paſſage over a river.

Ferrugino'se } *ferruginoſus*, L.] like ruſty iron.
Ferru'ginous }

Ferru'ginousness [of *ferrugineus*, L.] being like, or of the nature of ruſty iron.

Ferru'go, the ruſt of iron, or a kind of calx found on the ſurface of it, L.

FERRUM, the metal called iron, L.

FE'RRUMEN, ſteel or iron hardened; alſo ſolder, L.

FERUMINA'TION, a ſoldering, a faſtening together, properly in iron, in *Chymiſtry*, a ſoldering together of metals.

FERRURE, a ſhooing of horſes, *F.*

TO FE'RRY [probably of ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to paſs over, or of veeren, *Du.* or fahn, or fuhren, G. farja, *Su.* or of *ferri*, L. to be carried] a place in a river where perſons, horſes, coaches, &c. are carried over.

FE'RSCHET [ꝼaꞃe-ꞅcoꞇ, *Sax.*] the ferriage or cuſtomary payment for ferrying over, and croſſing a river.

FE'RTILE [F. and It. *fèrtil*, Sp. of *fertilis*, L.] fruitful plentiful.

FERTI'LITY } [*fertilité*, F. *fertilità*, It. of *fertilitas*, L.]
FE'RTILNESS } fruitfulneſs, plentifulneſs.

TO FE'RTILIZE [*fertiliſer*, F.] to make fertile, fruitful or plentiful.

FE'RVENCY } [*ferveur*, F. *fervore*, It. *fervor*, Sp. and L.]
FE'RVOUR } earneſtneſs, heat or great zeal.

FE'RVENT [F. *fervente*, It. *ferviénte*, Sp. of *fervens*, L.] hot, vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVESCENT growing hot.

FE'RVENTLY, eagerly, zealouſly.

FE'RVID [*fervido*, It. of *fervidus*, L.] hot, full of heat or fervour, vehement, eager.

FERVI'DITY } [*ferviditas*, L.] fervency, great heat ea-
FE'RVIDNESS } gerneſs.

FE'RVOUR [*fervor*, L. *ferveur*, Fr.] great warmth, heat, vehemence, great zeal.

FE'RULA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb fennel-giant, *L.*

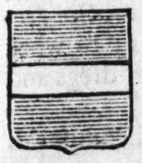
FERULACEOUS *Plants*, plants which grow like the herb fennel-giant.

FE'RULÆ [with *Surgeons*] ſplents or light chips made of fir, or paper glued together, or leather, &c. for binding up looſened or diſjointed bones, after they have been ſet again, L.

FERVOR *of the Matrix*, a diſeaſe when the intire ſubſtance of the womb is extream hot; attended with a pain and heavineſs of the loins, a loathing, ſuppreſſion of urine and the like; at the ſame time the patient being very deſirous of copulation, though by reaſon of pain at the ſame time ſhe fears it.

FESCE'NNINE *Verſes* [by ſome derived of *faſcinum*, L. a charm, they taking ſuch ſongs to be proper to drive away witches, or prevent their inchantments] a ſort of ſatyrical verſes full of open, wanton and obſcene expreſſions, ſung or rehears'd by the company at marriages.

FE'SCUE [*fuſcello*, It. *feſtuca*, L.] a ſmall thing to point to letters in reading.



A FE'SSE [in *Heraldry*] is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, and conſiſts of lines drawn directly croſs the eſcutcheon, from ſide to ſide, and takes up the third part of it between the honour point and the nombril. It repreſents a waiſt belt, or girdle of honour. *See* the Figure.

Party per FE'SSE ſignifies parted acroſs the middle of the ſhield from ſide to ſide, through the feſs-point.

FESS-*Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the exact centre of the eſcutcheon, and is ſo called becauſe of the point through which the feſs-*line* is drawn from the two ſides, and accordingly divides it into two equal parts, when the eſcutcheon is parted *per* feſs, as is repreſented by letter *E*, in the eſcutcheon. *See* Eſcutcheon.

FESSE-*Ways* [with *Heralds*] or in feſſe, ſignifies thoſe things that are borne after the manner of a feſſe, that is, in a rank acroſs the middle of the ſhield.

TO FE'STER [*feſtrir*, F.] to putrify or wrankle as a ſore ſometimes does.

FESTINA'TION, a haſtening or making ſpeed, *L.*

FESTING-*Men* [of [ꝼeꞅꞇnian, *Sax.* to faſten] with the *ancient Saxons*, ſuch as were pledges for others, and bound for their forth-coming, who ſhould tranſgreſs the laws.

FE'STING-*Penny*, earneſt given to ſervants when hired.

FE'STINANCE [*feſtinantia*, L.] a haſtening.

FESTI'NO [with *Logicians*] a technical word, us'd when the firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm is an univerſal negative, the ſecond a particular negative, and the third a particular affirmative, as *no vice is excuſable; ſome errors are not vices; therefore ſome errors are excuſable.*

FE'STIVAL [*feſtivo*, It. of *feſtivus*, L.] merry, jocund, pleaſant, diverting; alſo pertaining to an holy day or feſtival.

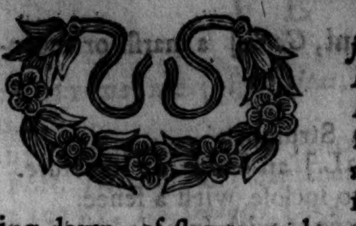
A FESTIVAL [*dies feſtus* or *feſtivus*, L,] a ſolemnity or day of rejoicing.

FESTI'VITY [*feſtività*, It. of *feſtivitas*, L.] mirth, rejoicing, pleaſantneſs; alſo a feſtival time.

FESTI'VOUS [*feſtivo*, It. of *feſtivus*, L.] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTUCA'GO [in *Botany*] wild oats, L.

FE'STIVOUSNESS [of *feſtivus*, L.] pleaſantneſs, wittineſs, jocularneſs.



FESTOONS [*feſtons*, F. *feſtoni*, It. *feſtonos*, Sp.] (in *Architecture*) the *French* call them *Feſtoons*, prob. of *Feſtus*, L. merry, jovial, being uſually applied on feſtival occaſions, an ornament of carved work in manner of wreaths or garlands hanging down, of flowers or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendiculated as in the figure, antiently us'd at the gates of temples &c. where feſtivals were celebrated.

FESTU'COUS [of *feſtuca*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſhoot or ſtalk of a tree or herb; alſo having a tender branch or ſprig.

TO FETCH [*Irr. V.* ꝼeccean, *Sax.*] to go to bring a thing.

FETCH } [*Irr. Imp. and part. P.*] did fetch, have or am
FAUGHT } fetcht, or faught.

A FETCH, a ſubtilty; a ſly pretence to deceive a perſon.

FETCH *him up* [*Sea Phraſe*] ſignifies give chaſe, or purſue a ſhip.

FETCHT, v. *To Fetch.*

FE'TIDNESS [of *fætidus*, L.] ſtinkingneſs, ill ſavour.

FE'TID [*fetido* It. of *fætidus* L.] ſtinking or ſmelling ill.

FETI'FEROUS [of *fætifer*, L.] bringing forth fruit or young.

FE'TLOCK [*q. d.* feetlock] of a horſe, is a tuft of hair, as large as the hair of the main, that grows behind the paſtern joint of many horſes.

FETLOCK *Joint*, the joint at a horſe's fetlock, his ankle joint.

TO FE'TTER [ᵹeꝼeꞇeꞃian, *Sax.*] to put chains or fetters on the feet.

FE'TTERS [ꝼeꞇꞇeꞃeꞅ, *Sax.*] irons to be put upon the legs either of malefactors or cattle; *figuratively* bondage.

To FETTLE, to ſet or go about any thing, *N. C.*

FEUD [Feude, *Teut.* ꝼæhꞇh, *Sax.*] an inveterate or old grudge, enmity, deadly hatred, malice.

FEUDS [with *Civilians*] a volume of the civil law, ſo called, becauſe it contains the cuſtoms and ſervices which a vaſſal does to his ſoveraign prince or lord, for the lands or fees that he holds of him.

FEUD [in the *North* of *England*] a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood upon the killer, and all his race.

FEUD BOTE [ꝼæhꞇh-boꞇe, *Sax.*] a recompence for engaging in ſuch a feud or faction, and the damages that happen thereupon.

FEUDE [of ꝼeoh, *Sax.* a reward, or Foꝺ, *Sax.* a condition] with *Civilians*, a grant of lands, honours or Fees made to a man upon condition, that he and his heirs do acknowledge the *donor* and his heirs to be their lord and ſoveraign, and ſhall do ſuch ſervice for the ſaid tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the nature of the feud.

FEVER [*febris*, L. *fievre* F. *febbre*, It. *febre* Port. feber, *Dan.* Fieber, G. ꝼeꝼoꞃ, *Sax.*] a diſorder very differently defined by phyſicians; as a ſtrenuous endeavour or effort of nature to throw off ſome morbifick matter that incommodes the body, *Sydenham*; alſo a velocity of the blood; a fermentation or great motion of it, with heat and thirſt. *Quinſey.*

Continual FEVER, is one whoſe fit continues for many days, having its times of abatement or more fierceneſs though it never intermits or leaves off.

Intermitting FEVER, has certain times of intermiſſion or ceaſing; begins for the moſt part with cold and ſhivering, ends in heat, and returns exactly at the ſame periods.

An Eſſential FEVER, is one, the primary cauſe of which is in the blood it ſelf. and does not ariſe as an effect or ſymptom from any other diſeaſe in the ſolids or other parts.

A Symptomatical FEVER, is one which ariſes as an accident or ſymptom of ſome diſorder that is antecedent to it.

A Diary FEVER, is that which ordinarily, does not laſt longer than 24 hours,

A Hectick FEVER [of ἑκτικος ἕξις, *Gr.* habitude] is one that is ſlow and durable, extenuating and emaciating the body by inſenſible degrees.

Putrid FEVER, one ariſing from the diſcharge of putrid purulent matter from ſome morbid part, as an ulcer in the lungs.

Burning } FEVER } a very acute fever, attended with a vehe-
Ardent } } ment heat, intolerable thirſt, a dry cough, a delirium and other violent ſymptoms.

A Colliquative FEVER, one wherein the whole body is conſumed and emaciated in a ſhort time, the ſolid parts and the fat, &c. are melted down, and carried off by a *Diarrhæa*, *Sweat*, *Urine*, &c;

A Quotidian FEVER, is one where the paroxiſm returns every day.

A double Quotidian FEVER, is one the paroxiſm of which comes twice in 24 hours.

Tertian FEVER one which returns every other day, and is of 2 kinds, *legitimate* and *ſpurious*.

A legitimate Tertian **Fever**, is one that laſts only twelve hours, and is followed by an abſolute intermiſſion.

A ſpurious Tertian **Fever**, holds longer than 12 hours and ſometimes 18 or 20 hours.

A double Tertian **Fever**, is one that returns twice every other day.

A Quartan **Fever**, is one which returns only every 4th day.

A double Quartan **Fever**, is one which has 2 paroxiſms every 4th day.

A Triple Quartan **Fever**, is one that has 3 paroxiſms every 4th day.

Eruptive **Fevers**, are ſuch as beſides the ſymptoms common to other fevers, have their criſis attended with cutaneous eruptions.

Peſtilential **Fevers**. are ſuch as are acute, contagious and mortal.

Petechial **Fevers**, are a malignant kind of fevers, where in beſides the other fevers on the 4th day, or oftener on the 7th day, there appear Petechiæ or red ſpots like flea-bites on the breaſt, ſhoulders and abdomen.

Fever, was ſacrific'd to by the ancients, as a malevolent Deity.

Fe'verish, having the ſymptoms of a fever; or inclinable to a fever.

Fe'verishness, feveriſh ſymptoms; or inclinableneſs to a fever.

Fevillantines [in *Cookery*] ſmall tarts filled with ſweetmeats, *F.*

Fe'uille *Mort* [*q. d. dead-leaf*] the colour called fillemot.

Fe'uille de scie [with ſome *French* heralds] a term uſed to expreſs that an ordinary, that has a *Feſſe* or a *Pale*, is indented only on one ſide, becauſe then it looks like a ſaw, as the *French* word denotes, ſignifying the leaf of a ſaw.

Fe'uterer } a dog-keeper, he who lets them looſe in a
Few'terer } chace.

A **Few** [faer, *C. Br.* ꝼeape, or ꝼeapa, *Sax.* faa, *Dan.* fahe *Teut.* fawai. *Goth.*] a ſmall number.

Fe'wness [ꝼeapneꞅ, *Sax.*] ſmallneſs of number.

Fewel } [of *feu*, Fr. fire, and *alere*, L. to feed or nouriſh]
Fuel } coals, wood, turf or any thing to be burned.

Take away Fewel, take away Flame.

A good leſſon for temperance and moderation; for where the body is not pamper'd, the mind and paſſions are generally cool in proportion. As we ſay in the ſame ſenſe: *Without Meat and Drink Love is cold*; and ſo the Fr. *Sans le Vin & la bonne Chére l' Amour eſt bien froid*. The L. ſay: *Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*. Per. (Without *Ceres*, the Goddeſs of Corn, *&c.* and *Bacchus*, the God of Wine, *Venus*, the Goddeſs of Love, is cold.

Few [in *Scotland*] a tenure, called alſo *few-farm*, by which lands are held, paying a kind of duty called *feuda firma*.

Fe'w-mets } [of *fimaiſon*, O. Fr. of *fimus*, L. dung]
Few'mishing } the dung of a deer.

F'faut [in the ſcale of *Muſick*] the ſeventh or laſt note of the 3 ſeptenaries of the *Gamut*.

Fi'ants } [*fiente*, Fr.] the dung of a fox, badger, *&c.*
Fu'ants }

Fiau'to, a flute, *L*,

Fiauto *tranſverſe*, a German flute, *Ital.*

To **Fib** [prob. of *fable*, *q. d.* to tell a fable or romantick ſtory] to ſay falſe, to lie.

A **Fib**, a ſofter expreſſion for a lie.

Fi'bra, a fibre, a ſimilar part of the animal body called alſo a filament. *L.*

Fi'bres } [*fibres*, F. *fibre*, It. *fibræ*, L.] (in *Anatomy*)
Fi'bers } are long ſlender threads, which being interwoven or wound up, form the various ſolid parts of an animal body, or they are round oblong veſſels in an animal, by which the ſpirits are conveyed to all parts of the body, ſo that the fibres are the ſtamen or matter of an animal.

Fibers [in *Botany*] threads or hairs like ſtrings in plants, roots, *&c.*

The **Fibres** are by *Anatomiſts* diſtinguiſhed into 4 kinds, as *carnous* or *fleſhy*, *nervous*; *tendineus*, and *oſſeous* or *bony*; which again are divided, according as they are ſituated, into

Direct longitudinal **Fibres**, thoſe are ſuch as proceed in right-lines.

Tranſverſe **Fibres**, are ſuch as go a-croſs the longitudinal ones.

Oblique **Fibres**, are ſuch as croſs or interſect them at unequal angles.

Muſcular **Fibres**, are ſuch whereof the muſcles or fleſhy parts of the body are compoſed, theſe are called motive fibres.

Nervous **Fibres**, are thoſe minute threads, whereof the nerves are compoſed, theſe are called *ſenſitive fibres*.

Fibri'llæ [in *Anatomy*] the *fibrils* or ſmalleſt threads of which the fibers conſiſt.

Fibrous [*fibreux*, F. *fibroſo*, It. of *fibroſus*, L,] conſiſting of or full of fibres.

Fi'bula, a button, *L.*

Fibulæus [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg called *Peronæus primus*, L.

Fibula [with ancient *Surgeons*] a ſort of material or bandage for the cloſing up wounds, concerning which authors differ. *Guido* ſays, that theſe *fibula's* were made of iron circles, as it were ſemicircles crooked backwards on both ſides, the hooks whereof being faſtened on both ſides to the gaping wound, anſwered exactly one another. *Celſus* ſays, that *fibula's* were made of a needle full of ſoft untwiſted ſilk or thread, wherewith they ſewed the lips of the gaping wound together.

Fibula [with *Anatomiſts*] the leſſer and outer bone of the leg; the *focile minus*. *Hippocrates* uſes the word for that part only of the bone that forms the outer ancle, perhaps becauſe they uſed to buckle their ſhoes in that place.

Fica'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb fig-wort, *L.*

Fickle [ꝼicol, *Sax.* of *facilis*, L. as though eaſily perſuaded to change his mind, others fetch it from ποικίλος, *Gr.* various] inconſtant, variable, light.

Fi'ckleness, inconſtancy, variableneſs, wavering in mind, changeable humour.

Fi'ctile [*fictilis*, L.] earthen or made of earth.

Fi'ctileness [of *fictilis*, L.] earthineſs, or the being made of earth, as earthen veſſels; of the quality of earthen veſſels.

Fi'ction [F. *fizione*, It. *fitiòn*, Sp. of *fictio*, L.] an invention or device; a lie or feign'd ſtory.

Ficti'tious [*fittizio*, It. of *fictitius*, L.] diſſembled, feigned, fabulous, counterfeit.

Ficti'tiously, feignedly, fabulouſly.

Ficti'tiousness [of *fictitius*, L.] feignedneſs, counterfeitneſs, fabulouſneſs.

Fi'cus [in *Surgery*] are the external protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the piles.

Fidd [with *Mariners*] an iron or wooden pin, made tapering and ſharp at the end, to open the ſtrands of ropes, when they are to be ſpliced or faſtened together; alſo the heel of the top-maſt that bears it upon the cheſs-trees.

Fidd *Hammer*, a mariner's hammer, being a fid at one end, having a head and claw, to drive in, or draw out a nail.

Fidd [with *Gunners*] or fuſe, a little *Oakam* ſhaped like a nail, to put into the touch-hole of a gun, which being covered with a plate of lead, keeps the powder dry in the gun.

Fi'ddle [*fidicula*, L. veel, *Du* fiddel, G. fedel, *Su.* fidel, *Teut.* ꝼiðele, *Sax.*] a muſical inſtrument well known.

To **Fiddle**, to play upon the fiddle.

Fiddle-*faddle*, idle vain diſcourſe.

Fi'ddler [of ꝼiðele, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a fiddle.

Fi'ddling [of fidlen, *Teut.*] playing upon a fiddle; alſo doing or acting triflingly.

Fide-ju'ssor [in *Civil Law*] a ſurety, one who is a pledge and ſurety for another, eſpecially in a pecuniary affair.

Fide'lity [*fidelitas*, L. *fidelité*, F. *fideltà*, It. *fidelidàd*, Sp.] faithfulneſs, integrity, honeſty.

Fidelity was painted by the ancients as a damſel clad in white, holding in one hand a ſeal, and in the other a key; a dog lying at her feet. Or,

As an agreeable woman ſtanding upright upon a cube, treading masks of all ſorts under her feet, and holding a looking-glaſs in her hand. All which emblems are very obvious.

Fide'lity [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by an elephant.

Fides [*Publick Faith*] had a temple inſtituted to her by *Numa*, with ſacrifices that were always performed without blood. She was clothed with white robes drawn in a chariot, with her right hand open to intimate her candour and ſincerity.

To **Fidge** [*q. d.* fudge of *fugere*, L.] to move up and down from place to place.

Fidgety, moving up and down from place to place, unſettled, reſtleſs.

Fidicina'les [with *Anatomiſts*] the muſcles of the fingers call'd *Lumbricales*, from the uſe they are put to by *Muſicians*, in playing upon ſome inſtruments.

Fidu'cial [*fiducialis*, L.] truſty, ſure.

Fiducia'lity [*fiducialitas*, L.] truſtineſs.

Fidu'ciary [*fiduciarius*, L.] a truſtee, one who is entruſted by another.

Fiduciary [*fiduciarius*, L.] truſty, ſure; alſo taken upon truſt; ſo as to be reſtored again.

Fie [*fi!* F. *vah!* L.] an interjection denoting diſapprobation on account of abſurdity, obſcenity, *&c.*

Fief, [*fief*, F. a fee or feodal tenure, or lands held by fealty] lands or tenements which a vaſſal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, and for which he owes ſervice or pays rent; alſo a manour or noble inheritance.

Field [ꝼelð, or ꝼealð, *Sax.* veldt, *Du.* feld, G. or, according to *Caſaubon*, of Πήλον or Πεδίον, *Gr.* all of fela, *Celt.* to wage war. *v. Camp.*] either paſture or arable land.

Field [with *Heralds*] in an eſcutcheon ſignifies the whole ſurface of the ſhield, and takes its name probably of thoſe atchievements which were acquired in the field.

FIELD *Officers* [in an *Army*] are ſuch as have the power and command over a whole regiment, *viz. Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel* and *Major*; but thoſe commands which reach no farther than a troop, are not field-officers,

FIELD *Colours*, ſmall flags about a foot and a half ſquare, carried along with the quarter-maſter-general in marking out the ground for the ſquadrons and battalions of an army.

FIELD *Pieces* [in the *Art of War*] ſmall cannon carried along with an army in the field, as 3 *pounders, minions, ſakers*, 6 *pounders*, &c.

FIELD *Staff* [in *Gunnery*] a ſtaff carried by the gunners, with lighted match ſkrew'd into it.

FIELD *of a Painting*, the ground of it.

FIELD *Works* [in *Fortif.*] are works thrown up by an army in the beſieging of a fortreſs; or by the beſieged in defence of the place.

FIEND [ꝼienꝺe, or ꝼeonꝺ, *Sax.* **Vyand**, *Du.* **Feind**, G. **Fiende**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **Fiand**, *Goth.* an Enemy. *Caſaubon* will have it deriv'd of Οφις, Gr. a *Serpent*, as the firſt univerſal enemy of mankind] an evil ſpirit, a devil.

FIERA'BRASS [*i. e.* fierce at arms] an hector or bully, *F.*

FIERCE [*ferox*, L. *fier*, F. *feroce*, It. *feroz*, Sp. and Port.] curſt, cruel, ſtern.

FIERCELY, cruelly, ſternly.

FIE'RCENESS [*ferocitas*, L. *ferocitá*, F.] curſtneſs, ſternneſs, beſtial fury.

FIERILY, furiouſly, haſtily.

FI'ERINESS [ꝼyꞃicᵹneꞅꞅ. *Sax.*] fiery or furious nature or quality.

FIERI *facias*, a writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action of debt or damages, againſt whom the recovery was had, *L.* commanding the ſheriff to levy the debt or damages of his goods.

FI'ERY [ꝼyꞃicᵹ, *Sax.* **vyerigh**, *Du.* **furig**, O. and L. G. **feurig**, H. G.] hot, furious, haſty, *&c.*

FIERY *Triplicity* [in *Aſtrology*] are thoſe ſigns of the zodiack, which ſurpaſs the reſt in fiery qualities, *viz.* heat and drineſs, as *Leo Aries* and *Sagittarius.*

FIFE [*fifre*, F. *piffero*. It. *piſero*, Sp. **pfeiffe**, H. G.] a ſort of wind muſick a ſmall pipe.

FIFE-*rails* [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as are placed on the banniſters, on each ſide the top of the poop, *&c.*

FIFFA'RO, a ſmall pipe, flute or flagelet, uſed by the *Germans*, together with a drum, in the army, *Ital.*

FIFTEE'N ꝼiꝼꞇen, *Sax.* **vijftien**, *Du.* **fuftein**, L. G. **funfzehn**, H. G.] XV, 15.

FIFTEENTH, an ancient tribute or impoſition of money, laid upon any city, town, *&c.* through the realm, ſuch a ſum. upon the whole town.

FIFTH (ꝼiꝼꞇ, *Sax.* **vijfde**, *Du.* **fufte**, L. G. **fünfte**, H. G.) Vth, 5th.

FIFTH (in *Muſ.*) the ſame as *Diapente.*

FIFTHLY (ꝼiꝼꞇlic, *Sax.*) Vthly, 5thly.

FI'FTIETH (of ꝼiꝼꞇiᵹ, *Sax.*) Lth, 50th.

FI'FTY (ꝼiꝼꞇig, *Sax.* **vyftigh**, *Du.* **fuftig**, L. G. **funfzig**, H. G.) L, 50.

FIG (*figue*, F. *fico*, It. *bigo*, Sp. *figo*, Port. *ficus*, L. **vyge**, *Du.* **feige**, G. ꝼiᵹ or ꝼic, *Sax.* **fige**, *Dan.* **fika**, *Su.*) the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIG [in a *Horſe*] is a kind of wart on the fruſh, and ſometimes all over his body; it makes an evacuation of ſtinking naſty humours that are hard to cure.

FIGA'RY [*q. d.* vagary, of *vagare*, to rove and ramble up and down] a roving or roaming about; alſo a caprice or whimſey.

FIG-*pecker*, a bird that feeds on figs.

FIG-*wort*, an herb.

FIGE'NTIA (with *Chymiſts*) things which ſerve to fix volatile ſubſtances, L.

A FIGHT (ꝼyhꞇ, *Sax.* **gevecht**, *Du.* **gefecht**, G.) a combat, duel, engagement.

To FIGHT, *Irr. V.* (ꝼeohꞇan, *Sax.* **vechten**, *Du.* **fechten**, G. **fachta**, Su. **fihta**, *Teut.*) to combat, to oppoſe with or without weapons.

FOUGHT (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*) [**vocte**, *Du.* **fochte**, G.] did fight, have fought.

FIGHT **Dog**, FIGHT **Bear, the D---l part you.**

Spoken when we ſee people contending, and won't concern our-ſelves in the quarrel.

FIGHTS (in a *Ship*) waſte cloaths which hang round a ſhip in a fight, to prevent the men from being ſeen by the enemy.

Cloſe FIGHTS (in a *Ship*) bulk-heads, ſet up for men to ſtand ſecure behind in a ſhip, and thence to fire on the enemy in caſe of boarding.

FI'GHTER (of ꝼyhꞇ, *Sax.* **vechter**, *Du.* **fechter**, G.) one who fights.

Running FIGHTS (at *Sea*) are where the enemies ſhip does not ſtand the battle, but is continually chas'd.

FIGHT-WITE [ꝼyhꞇ ƿiꞇe, *Sax.*] a fine impoſed upon a man for cauſing a quarrel.

FI'GMENT [*figmentum*, L.] a fiction, a ſtory, a lye.

FIGULATE [*figulatus*, L.] made of earth or potters clay.

FI'GURAL *Numbers* }
FI'GURATIVE *Numbers* } are ſuch numbers as do ordinarily repreſent ſome geometrical figure, and are always conſider'd in relation thereto, being either *lineary, ſuperficial* or *ſolid.*

FI'GURANCE [*figurantia*, L.] an expreſſing, figuring, or drawing forms or ſhapes, *&c.*

FI'GURATE *Deſcant* [with *Muſ.*] is that wherein ſome diſcords are intermix'd with the concords, call'd alſo *florid Deſcant*, and may aptly be termed the rhetorical part of muſick, inaſmuch as here are brought in all the variety of points, ſyncope's, figures, and whatever elſe is capable of affording an ornament to the compoſition.

FIGURATE *Counterpoint* [in *Muſ.*] that wherein there is a mixture of diſcords along with the concords.

FI'GURATED [*figuratus*, L.] formed.

FIGURA'TION [*figurazione*, It. of *figuratio*, L.] a faſhioning, a reſemblance, a ſhape; alſo a chimerical viſion.

FIGURA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which there is a repreſentation of the manners and paſſions of men, either to their praiſe or reproach.

FI'GURATIVE [*figurativus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or ſpoken by way of figure. or that teaches under ſome obſcure reſemblance.

FIGURATIVE *Speeches*, are ways of expreſſing our ſelves, whereby we make uſe of an improper word, which cuſtom has applied to another ſubject.

FIGURATIVE *Stile*, is one which abounds in figures.

FI'GURATIVELY [*figurément*, F. *figurativè*, L.] after a figurative manner, or ſpoken by way of figure.

FI'GURE [F. *figura*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] faſhion, form, ſhape, repreſentation.

FIGURE [in *Arithmet.*] is one of the 9 digits or numerical characters: as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

FIGURE [in *Theology*] the myſteries repreſented or delivered obſcurely to us under certain types in the *Old Teſtament*,

FIGURE [with *Grammar.*] an expreſſion which deviates from the common and natural rules of grammar; either for the ſake of elegancy or brevity, as when any word is left to be ſupplied by the reader, *&c.*

FIGURE [in *Geom.*] is a ſpace terminated on all parts by lines either ſtreight or crooked.

Rectilinear FIGURE, is one, all whoſe extremities are right lines.

Regular FIGURE, is one which is equilateral and equiangular.

Irregular FIGURE, is that which is not both.

FIGURE [in *Conicks*] is the rectangle made under the *latus rectum* ond *tranſverſum* in the *Hyperbola.*

FIGURE [of the *Diameter*] the rectangle under any diameter and its proper perimeter, in the *Ellipſis* or *Hyperbola.*

FIGURE [in *Architecture*] ſculpture, repreſentation of things made on ſolid matter.

FIGURE [in *Painting, Drawing*, &c.] the lines and colours which form the repreſentation of a man or any thing elſe.

FIGURE [in *Heraldry*] a bearing in a ſhield repreſenting or reſembling a human face, as the ſun, an angel, *&c.*

FIGURE [in *Aſtrology*] a deſcription or draught of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the heavens, at a certain hour containing the places of the planets and ſtars, mark'd down in a figure of 12 triangles.

FIGURE [in *Geomancy*] is applied to the extremes of points, lines or numbers thrown or caſt at random; on the combinations or variations whereof the pretenders to this found their divinations.

FIGURE [in *Dancing*] the ſeveral ſteps which the dancers make in order and cadence, which mark divers figures on the floor.

FIGURE [in *Logick*] is the due diſpoſing of the middle term in a ſyllogiſm with the two extremes.

FI'GURE [in *Rhetorick*] is when a word is uſed to ſignify a thing, to which it is not proper, and which uſe has apply'd to ſomething elſe; then that manner of expreſſion is figurative; or figures are manners of expreſſion diſtinct from thoſe that are natural and common.

FI'GURES [in *Rhetorick*] are not to be looked upon only as certain terms invented by *Rhetoricians* for the ornament of their diſcourſe. God has not denied to the ſoul, what he has granted to the body; as the body knows how to repel injuries, ſo the ſoul can defend itſelf as well; and it is not by nature immoveable, when it is attack'd; all the figures which the ſoul makes uſe of in diſcourſe, when it is moved, have the ſame effect as the poſtures of the body. Figures in diſcourſe are as proper to defend the mind, as poſtures are to defend the body in corporeal attacks.

Theatrical FIGURES [among *Rhetoricians*] are ſuch as bad orators affect when they meaſure their words, and give them a cadence to tickle the ears; tho' they figure their diſcourſes, yet it is with ſuch figures, which being compared to thoſe that are ſtrong and perſuaſive, are like the poſtures in a dance to thoſe in a battle. The art and affectation that appears in a painted diſcourſe, ſays a certain author, are not the character of a ſoul truly touch'd with the things it ſpeaks off, but under no concern at all.

FIGURES *of Diſcourſe*, are extraordinary ways of ſpeaking, very different from the common and natural.

FIGURES *of Words* [among *Rhtoricians*] are quite different from figures of diſcourſe; for figures of diſcourſe are produced chiefly by the agitations of the ſoul; figures of words are the effect of the calmneſs and ſtudy of the mind. A figure of words conſiſts ſometimes in the repetition of the ſame word, the ſame letter, and the ſame ſound, which tho' it is often diſagreeable, yet never ſhocks when the repetition is made with art. This repetition is made ſometimes in the beginning of ſentences, ſometimes in the middle, and ſometimes in the end of ſentences.

FIGURED [*figuré*, F. *figuratus*, L.] repreſented having figures or forms drawn upon it.

To FI'GURE [*figurer*, F. *figurare*, It. *figuràr*, Sp. of *figurare*- L.] to repreſent or draw figures upon.

FIGURE'TTO [ſo called from the figures or flowers of it] a ſort of flowered ſtuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a thread, *&c.*] full of filaments, *i. e.* of ſmall threads or ſtrings about the roots of plants.

FI'LACER [in the court of *Common Pleas*] an officer, who files thoſe writs on which he makes proceſs.

FILA'CIUM, a file, a thread or wire on which writs and other deeds are filed up in courts.

FILA'GO [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of Cud-wort or Cotton-weed.

FI'LAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] threads, fibres, *&c.*

FILAMENTS [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe ſmall threads which compoſe the beards of roots.

FILAMENTS [with *Phyſicians*] little ſlender rays, like threads, that appear in urine.

FILAMENTS [with *Anatomiſts*] are the ſmall fibres or threads which compoſe the texture of the muſcles.

FILA'NDERS [*filandres*, F. *filandre*, It.] a kind of worms, ſmall as threads, which lie in the reins of a hawk.

FILA'ZER [of *fil*, Fr. of *filum*, L. a thread] an officer in the court of *Common Pleas*, who files the writs, whereon he makes out proceſs.

FI'LBERDS [prob. *q. Full-beards*] a ſort of large nuts.

To FILCH [prob. of *filonter*, F. or, according to *Caſaubon*, of φιλέω, or φιλήτης, *Gr.*] to ſteal privately or ſlily.

FI'LCHER [*un filou*, F.] a private thief.

FI'LCHING [of *filouterie*, F.] ſtealing ſlily.

A FILE [ꝼeol, *Sax.* vyle, *Dn.* feile, G. fyl, *Su,*] a tool of ſteel to work or poliſh iron or other metal with.

A FILE [of *filum*, L. a thread] a wire or thread on which looſe papers are filed up together.

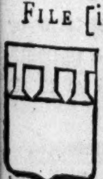
A FILE [in *Military Diſcipline*] is the ſtrait line or row made by ſoldiers, ſtanding one behind or below another; which is the depth of the battalion or ſquadron.

A FILE [in *Fencing*] a ſword without edges, with a button at the point.

To FILE [vylen, *Du.* feilen, G.] to poliſh ſteel, *&c.* with a file.

To FILE *off* [*Milit.* Term] to fall off from marching in a large front, and to march in length by files.

FILE [in *Heraldry*] is repreſented in the form annexed, tho' ſometimes of more, and ſometimes of fewer points. It is ſometimes borne as a charge in coat armour; but it is uſually the mark or diſtinction which the elder brother bears in his coat, during his father's life.



FILE-*Leaders*, the firſt men of every file, which compoſe the front of a battalion.

Double the FILES [*Military Phraſe*] is to put two files into one.

FILET [*Anatomy*] See *Fillet*.

FI'LET } [*Architecture*] a little ſquare member or ornament, uſed in divers places, and upon divers occaſions, but generally as a ſort of *Corona* over a large moulding.
FI'LLET }

FILET [with *Botaniſts*] is uſed to ſignify thoſe threads that are uſually found in the middle of flowers, as the Lily, Tulip, *&c.*

FILETS *Minions* [in *Cookery*] large ſlices of beef, veal, *&c.* ſpread over with a rich farce, rolled up and covered with bards or thin ſlices of bacon, then dreſs'd in a ſtew-pan between 2 fires, and ſerv'd up with a cullis or ragoo, *F.*

FI'LIAL [F. *filiale*, It. of *filialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſon.

FI'LIALLY, like a ſon.

FI'LIALNESS [of *filiatio*, L.] ſonſhip.

FILIA'TION, ſonſhip, or deſcent from father to ſon:

FI'LIUS *ante patrem* [with *Botaniſts*] *i. e.* the ſon before the father, a term apply'd to plants, whoſe flowers come out before their leaves. *L.*

FILIO'LUS, a little ſon, *L.* In our writers it is ſometimes uſed for a grandſon, and ſometimes for a nephew.

FILIPE'NDULA [with *Botaniſts*] Dropwort, *L.*

FI'LIX [with *Botaniſts*] fern, L.

FI'LCALE } [prob. *q. Field Ale*] a cuſtom of drinking in the fields by bailiff's of hundreds, for which they gather'd money of the inhabitants.
FI'CTALE }

To FILL [ꝼyllan, *Sax.* vullen, *Du.* füllen, G. fylde, *Dan.* fylla, *Su.*] to make full, to ſatiate, to ſaturate.

FILL, *Subſt.* as, *To have his* FILL, to have as much as he can deal with.

FILLEMO'T [*feuille mort*, F. *i. e.* dead leaf] a colour like that of a faded leaf.

FI'LLET [of *filum*, L. *fillet*, F. *filéte*, Sp.] an hair-lace or ribbon to tie up women's hair; alſo the fleſhy part of the leg of a calf ſheep, *&c.* adjoining to the loin.

FILLETS [in *Heraldry*] a kind of orle or bordure, containing only a third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.

FILLET [in *Anat.*] the extremity of the membranous ligament under the tongue, more commonly called the *Frænum* or bridle.

FILLETS [of a *Horſe*] are the fore-parts of the ſhoulder next the breaſt.

FI'LLETS [with *Painters*] a little rule or riglet of leaf-gold drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, *&c.*

FI'LLETED [of *filet*, F. of *filum*, L. a thread] having a fillet or fillets.

FI'LLIGRANE } [of *filum* and *granum*, L.] a kind of enrichment on gold and ſilver, delicately wrought in manner of little threads or grains, or both intermix'd.
FILLIGRAM }
FILLEGREEN }

To FI'LLIP [probably *q. fly up*] to throw up a piece of money with one's finger and nail; alſo to hit with the ſame method.

FILLY *Foal* [of *fille*, F. *filia*, L. a daughter, and *Foal*] a young mare.

FILM [ꝼilm, *Sax. velamen*, L.] a skin or pellicle, dividing ſeveral parts of the fleſh; alſo a fine skin inwrapping the brain; alſo a thin skin or ſcum upon mineral waters.

FILM [with *Botaniſts*] that thin, woody skin, that ſeparates the ſeed in the pods.

FI'LMINESS [of ꝼilm, *Sax.*] filmy quality, or abounding with films or thin skins.

FI'LMY [ꝼilmic, *Sax.* probably of *velamen*, L.] having or being full of films.

A FI'LTER [*filtre*, F. of *filtrum*, L.] a charm, an allurement, a love-potion; alſo a ſtrainer.

To FI'LTER [*filtrer*, F. of *filtrum*, a ſtrainer, L.] to ſtrain through a paper, cloth, *&c.*

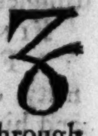
FILTH [ꝼilꞇh, *Sax.*] dirt, ſoil, *&c.*

FI'LTHILY [of ꝼilꞇhilic, *Sax.*] after a filthy manner.

FI'LTHINESS [ꝼilꞇhineꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] dirtineſs, impurity, obſceneneſs, naſtineſs, *&c.*

FI'LTHY [ꝼilꞇhic, *Sax.*] dirty, baſe, impure, naſty, obſcene.

FILTRA'TION [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character.



FILTRA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a ſtraining of liquor through paper, which by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

FI'LTRUM } a ſtrainer, thro' which liquors are paſſed to clarify them, *L.*
FE'LTRUM }

FILTRUM } [in *Old Records*] a covering for the head, made of coarſe wool cottoned together; a felt hat.
FELTRUM }

FI'LUM *Aquæ* [*Ancient Deeds*] a ſtream or courſe of water, *L.*

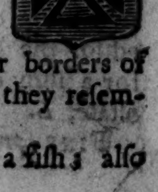
FI'MASHING [with *Hunters*] the dunging of ſeveral kinds of wild beaſts.

FI'MBRIA, a skirt or edge of any thing, L.

FI'MBRIATED [*fimbriatus*, L.] bordered, edged round, laced, fringed on the edges.

FI'MBRIATED [with *Botaniſts*] the leaves of plants are ſaid to be ſo, when they are jagged, and have a kind of a fringe about them.

FI'MBRIATED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies that an ordinary is edged round with another of a different colour, as thus; He beareth Or, a Croſs, Patee-Gules, fimbriated Sable.



FI'MBRIÆ [with *Anatomiſts*] the extremities or borders of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, formerly ſo termed, becauſe they reſemble a fringe or border.

A FIN [ꝼin, or ꝼinna, *Sax. pinna*, L.] a fin of a fiſh; alſo a quill or wing.

To FIN *a Chevin* [in *Carving*] is to carve or cut up a chub-fiſh or chevin.

FIN } [in *Muſick Books*] the end or laſt note of a piece
FINA'LE } of muſick F. and It.

FI'NABLE, liable to be fined.

FI'NABLENESS [of *finis*, L. an end] liableneſs to be fined, or to pay a fine or amercement.

FI'NAL [F. and Sp. *finale*, It. of *finalis*, L.] laſt, that concludes or makes an end.

FINAL *Cauſe*, is the end for which any thing is done; or that cauſe for which a thing is what it is.

FINAL *Cauſes* [in *Theology*] are thoſe great, wiſe, and good ends, which Almighty God, the author of nature, had in creating and proportioning, in fitting and diſpoſing in continuing and preſerving all the ſeveral parts of the univerſe

FINAL *Letters* [in the *Hebrew* tongue] ץ ף ן ם ך, *Caph*, *Mem*, *Nun*, *Ph*, *Tzade*, which every where but at the ends of words, are written צ פ נ מ כ.

A FINAL [with *Carvers*] an emblem of the end of life, being an inrichment placed on monuments, *viz.* a boy without wings, holding in his hand an extinguiſhed torch with the flame end fix'd on a death's head at the boy's feet.

FI'NALLY [*finalement*, F. *finaliter*, L.] in the laſt place, in the end.

FINANCES, [F. *finanze*, It.] a fine, a certain ſum of money paid to the *French* king for the enjoyment of ſome privilege or other, *F.*

FINANCES [in *France*] the treaſures or revenues of the king.

FINANCI'ER, an officer belonging to the finances.

FI'NARY } [in the *Iron Works*] the ſecond forge at the iron
FI'NERY } mill.

A FINCH [ꝼinc, *Sax*, Finck, G.] a bird of ſeveral ſorts, as *Bullfinch*, *Chaffinch*, *Goldfinch*

To FIND *Irr. V.* [ꝼinꝺan, *Sax.* finde *Dan.* finna *Su.* vinden *Du.* finden G which *Caſaubon* (for what reaſons I ſhan't determine) derives of ἀλφεῖν, Gr.] to recover a thing loſt; to diſcover ſomething which before lay hid; to know experimentally.

FOUND [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] (ꝼunꝺ, *Sax.*) did find, have or am found. vond, *Du.* fand or fund H. G. *Imp.*] ꝼunꝺen, *Sax.* gevonden *Du.* gefunden G. *Part.*

To FIND *the Ship's Trim* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to find out how ſhe will ſail beſt.

To FIND, to allow, or provide.

FI'NDERS [*Old Statutes*] the ſame officers as thoſe now called Searchers, employed about diſcovering uncuſtomed or prohibited goods.

FI'NDIBLE [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FI'NDIBLENESS [of *findibilis*, L.] capableneſs of being cleft.

FINE [*fin*, *F.* fyn, *Du.* and L. G. fein, H. G.] ſpruce, neat, gay, handſome; alſo ſlender, pure, without mixture, dregs, *&c.*

FINE **Feathers make** FINE **Birds.**

That is fine apparel and ornaments will ſet off perſons, and ſometimes make a homely one appear handſome, at leaſt tollerable. Decency according to a man's Rank and circumſtances is to be ſure as commendable as extravagance and foppery is deſpicable. The L. ſay; *Veſtis virum facit* (clothes make the man.)

FI'NENESS [*fineſſe*, L.] ſpruceneſs, gayneſs in cloaths; alſo thinneſs and ſmallneſs of threads in cloth, *&c.*

FI'NERY [of *fineſſe*, *F.*] gaiety in attire, *&c.*

A FINE [prob. of *finis*, L. an end, *q.* a *final concluſion*] a penalty or amends made in money for an offence againſt the king and his laws, or againſt a lord of a manour.

A FINE [in *Law*] is alſo a covenant made before juſtices, and enter'd of record, for conveyance of lands, tenements, or any thing inheritable; being in *Eſſe tempore Finii*, to cut off all controverſies, to cut off entails, *&c.* alſo a ſum of money paid for entrance upon lands or tenements let by leaſe.

FINES *for Alienation* [*Law* Term] were certain fines paid to the king by his tenants in chief, for licence to alien or make over their lands to others.

FINE *Force* [in *Law*] ſignifies an abſolute, unavoidable neceſſity or conſtraint; as when a man is forced to do what he can no way avoid, he is ſaid to do it, *de fine force*, i. e. upon pure force.

FINE *adnullando*, *&c.* a writ to the juſtice, for the diſannulling or making void a fine levied on lands holden in ancient demeſn, to the prejudice of the lord, *L.*

FINE *levando*, *&c.* a writ directed to the juſtices of the common pleas, and impowering them to admit of a fine for ſale of lands holden *in capite*, L.

FINE *non capiendo pro terris*, *&c.* a writ which lies for one, who upon conviction by a jury, having his lands and goods ſeized for the king's uſe, and his body impriſoned, obtains favour for a ſum of money, *&c.* to be ſet at liberty, and recover his eſtate, *L.*

FINE *pro diſſeiſina*, *&c.* a writ lying for the releaſe of one laid in priſon, for a rediſſeiſin, upon a reaſonable fine, *L.*

FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre*, *&c.* a writ forbidding officers of court to take fines for fair pleading, *L.*

A FINE *Executed* [in *Law*] is ſuch, which of its own force gives a preſent poſſeſſion (at leaſt in *Law*) to a *Cognizee*, ſo that he needs no writ of *habere facias ſeiſinam*, for execution of the ſame; but may enter.

A FINE *Executory* [in *Law*] is ſuch as of its own force does execute the poſſeſſion in the Cognizee.

A Single FINE [in *Law*] one by which nothing is granted or rendred back again by the cognizees to the cognizors or any of them.

A Double FINE, contains a grant and renderback either of ſome rent, common, or other thing out of the land, *&c.* to all or ſome of the cognizors for ſome eſtate, limiting thereby remainders to ſtrangers, not named in the writ of covenant.

FINE *Drawing*, a rentering, a fine and imperceptible ſewing up the parts of a cloth, *&c.* torn or rent in the dreſſing, wearing, *&c.*

In FINE [*enfin*, F.] to conclude.

FINELY, ſprucely, neatly, gayly, &c.

FI'NERY, fine attire; alſo gallantry.

FINE'SSE, *Fineneſs*, that peculiar delicacy perceived in works of the mind; alſo the niceſt, moſt ſecret or ſublime parts of any art or ſcience, *F.*

FINE'W, mouldineſs or hoarineſs, dirtineſs or naſtineſs.

FI'NGER [ꝼinᵹeꞃ, *Sax.* finger, *Dan. Du.* and G. *Sv.* Finger, *Teut.* Fick, *Goth*] a part of the hand.

To have a Thing at one's FINGER's **Ends.**

L. *Scire tanquam ungues digitóſque.* To be very apt at a thing; to know it perfectly well.

To have a FINGER *in the pye*, that is, to be concern'd in, or to have to do with a buſineſs.

His FINGERS **are Lime-twigs.**

That is, will ſtick to every thing, or he is given to pilfering. The F. ſay; *Il a le, doits crochus* (He has crooked fingers)

To FINE [*finire*, L to finiſh] to ſet a fine upon; alſo to pay a fine; alſo to purge and clear from dregs.

To FI'NGER [of ꝼenᵹan, *Sax.* vingeren or fingeren, *Du.* fingeren G.] to handle, to take hold of with the fingers.

FINGER-*Fern*, a plant.

FINGER's *Breadth*, a meaſure of two barley-corns in length, or four laid ſide to ſide.

FI'NICAL, ſpruce, neat; alſo affected, conceited.

FINICALLY, ſprucely, neatly alſo conceitedly.

FI'NICALNESS [prob. of *fin* or *fineſſe*, *F.*] affectedneſs in dreſs.

FINI'RE [*Old Records*] to fine, or to pay a fine upon compoſition.

FI'NIS [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Fin* or *Finale.*

FINIS, an end or concluſion; *L.*

FINIS *cujus gratia* [with *Logicians*] is that we pretend to do or obtain. Thus health is the end of phyſick, becauſe it pretends to procure it, L.

FI'NIS *Cui* [with *Logicians*] is the perſon for whom work is done; ſo is man of phyſick, becauſe it is deſigned to cure him.

To FI'NISH [*finir*, F. and Port. *finalizàr*, Sp. *finire*, It. and L.] to end, to conclude or make an end of.

FI'NISHER [*celui, qui finit*, F. *finitor*, L.] one who finiſhes, ends, or makes compleat.

FI'NISHING [with *Architects*] is frequently applied to a *Crowning croter*, &c. raiſed over a piece of building to terminate, compleat or finiſh it.

FI'NITE [*finito*, It. *finitus*, L.] is that which has terms or bounds to its eſſence, ſomething bounded or limited, in oppoſition to *Infinite*; having fixed and determinate bounds ſet to its power, extent and duration.

FINI'TENESS [of *finitus*, L.] boundedneſs, determinateneſs.

FINITEUR [in *Italian Riding Academies*] a term uſed importing the end of a career or courſe.

FI'NITIVE [*finitivus*, L.] defining.

FINI'TOR, the ſame as HORIZON, L.

FI'NOURS } [*affineurs*, F. *affinatori*, It.] of metal, ſuch as
FI'NERS } purify gold, ſilver, *&c.* from droſs.

FIR [Fir, *Dan.* Vueren. *Du.* Füren G. ꝼuꞃh-ƿuꝺu, *Sax.*] the firwood or tree. See *Firr.*

FIRDEFA'RE [ꝼiꞃꝺ-ꝼaꞃe, *Sax.*] a going into the army, or taking arms.

FI'RDWRITH [ꝼiꞃꝺ-ƿꞃiꞇh, *Sax.*] men worthy to bear arms.

FIRE [ꝼyꞃe, *Sax. feu* F. *fuoco*, It. *fuego* Sp. *fogo*, Port. πῦρ, Gr. Vyer, *Du.* Fuer L. G. Feuer, H. G. Fuir, *Celt.* Fon. *Goth.*] one of the four elements.

FIRE [with *Naturaliſts*] is by ſome defined to be a company of particles of the third element, moved with the moſt rapid motion imaginable; or a lucid and fluid body, conſiſting of earthy particles, moſt ſwiftly moved by the matter of the firſt element, upon which they ſwim, as it were.

Fire is propagated ſeveral ways, where there is none.

1. By collecting the ſun's rays in a convex-glaſs, which will ſet fire to that point, on which the rays fall, provided it be a combuſtible matter, *i. e.* ſuch as will burn. 2. By ſtriking flints one againſt the other or againſt ſteel. 3. By rubbing wood or iron or any other ſolid body a great while together and very hard, at laſt it will take fire; alſo by winding cords about a ſtick and ſwiftly twitching them, this way and that way, will ſet them on fire. Some hard canes ſtruck with a tobacco-pipe, will force out fire.

As to the effects of fire, they are various as the matter that feeds it. If fire be ſet to wood or looſer materials, they begin to flame; but to excite a flame, both the fire and combuſtible matter muſt have the advantage of a reaſonable free air, or elſe the fire is choaked and goes out. And tho' a place is not wholly without air, yet if that air have no communication with the open air, ſo as to go backward and forward thro' ſome paſſage, the materials ſet on fire will go out; whereas fire in an open place will continue to burn till all the fewel is ſpent. A lighted candle quickly goes out in a glaſs ſo well ſtopt that no air can come into it.

Fire *of London*, a dreadful conflagration in the year 1666, which began the ſecond of *September*, in *Pudding-lane*, and in three days ſpace conſumed 78 pariſh-churches, 5 chapels, and beſides halls and the *Exchange*, 13200 houſes; the whole loſs valued at 9900000 pounds ſterling.

Fire, as *to give the Fire to a Horſe*, is to apply the firing-iron red hot to ſome preternatural ſwelling, in order to diſcuſs it.

Fire and Water are good Servants but bad Maſters..

They are ſo good ſervants that there is no poſſibility of living without them, eſpecially the latter. On the other hand it is hard to determine which is the worſt maſter.

He who will enjoy the Fire muſt bear with the Smoak.

The L. ſay; *commoditas quævis ſua fert incommoda ſecum.* (Every conveniency carries it's inconveniency along with it. And indeed it is very hard to find any of the conveniences of life, entirely freed from all the inconveniences, which generally, and even naturally attend them. All that a wiſe man can do is to be prudent in the choice, and eaſy and reſign'd in the enjoyment of the comforts of this life.

There's no Fire without ſome Smoak.

F. *Nul feu ſans furnée*, v. *fume.*

Fire [in *Coat Armour*] may ſignify perſons, who being ambitious of honour, have performed brave actions with an ardent courage, and their thoughts aſpiring as the fire continually aſcend upwards: tho' there are but few coats in *England* that bear fire; yet there are many in *France* and *Germany* that do.

Fire *Ships*, are ſhips charged with artificial fire-works, who having the wind of an enemy's ſhip, grapple her and ſet her on fire.

Fire-pots [with *Engineers*] are ſmall earthen pots, into which is put a granade filled with powder, and covered with a piece of parchment and 2 matches laid a croſs lighted, which is to be thrown by a handle of match, to burn what they deſign to ſet fire to-

To Fire [of ꝼyꞃe or ꝼyꞃan, *Sax.*] to ſet on fire, to diſcharge fire arms, alſo to grow hot and fiery.

A Running Fire [in *Military Art*] a term uſed when ſoldiers, being drawn up for that purpoſe, fire one after another, ſo that it runs the whole length of the line or round a town, tower, *&c.*

Fire bare } [of ꝼyꞃe beaꞃan, *Sax.*] a ſort of beacon to be
Fire boot } ſet on the higheſt hill in every hundred, throughout the kingdom of *England.*

Fire-boot } [ꝼyꞃe-baꞇe, *Sax.*] fuel for neceſſary occaſions;
Fire-bote } an allowance of wood to maintain competent firing for the uſe of the tenant, and which he may take out of the lands granted to him.

Cirtulatory Fire } [with *Chymiſts*] a furnace, the heat
Reverberatory Fire } of which goes not out by a direct funnel; but is returned upon the veſſel or matter to be managed by it.

Elementary Fire } is ſuch as it exiſts in it ſelf, and which
Pure Fire } we properly call fire, of it ſelf it is imperceptible, and only diſcovers it ſelf by certain effects which it produces in bodies.

Common Fire } is that which exiſts in ignited bodies, or
Culinary Fire } excited by the former in combuſtible matter.

Potential Fire, is that contained in cauſtick medicines.

Fire [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by this character △.

Fire cross, two fire-bands faſtened croſs-ways on the top of a ſpear, anciently uſed as a ſignal in *Scotland*, to give notice of a ſudden invaſion.

Fire-drake [in *Meteorology*] a fiery meteor, ſometimes flying in the night, bearing ſome reſemblance to a dragon; alſo a kind of artificial fire-work.

Fire-*Shovel* [ꝼiꞃ ꞅcoꝼl, *Sax.*] an utenſil well known.

Fire-*Workers*, labourers or under-officers to the fire-maſters.

Fire-works [*Ars Pyrotechnica*, in painting and ſculpture] is repreſented by a youth with a rocket in one hand, and jupiter's thunderbolt in the other. At his feet, on the one ſide a genius blowing up a fire, and on the other ſide all ſorts of fire-works prepar'd.

Wheel Fire [with *Chymiſts*] one that is lighted all round a crucible or other veſſel to heat it all alike.

Olympick Fire, is that of the ſun, collected in the *focus* of a burning mirrour.

Actual Fire [with *Surgeons*] is a hot iron.

Fire *Maſter* [in our *Train of Artillery*] an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients for all the compoſitions of fire-works.

Fire *Stone*, a ſtone uſed about chimneys or fire-hearths, which receives, retains, and alſo emits heat.

Fire-*Eater*, a ſort of charlatan, or one who pretends to eat fire before ſpectators at ſhews.

Fire-brass [*fier à bras*, F.] a bully or hector.

Fire-*Works*, are preparations made of gun-powder, ſulphur and other inflammable ingredients on occaſion of publick rejoicings, *&c*,

Wild-Fire, a ſort of artificial or factitious fire, which will burn even under water; and alſo with greater violence than out of it.

Walking Fire , a *Jack in a Lanthorn*, or *Will in a Wiſp.*

St. *Anthony*'s Fire, a certain diſeaſe.

Degrees of Fire [with *Chymiſts*] are 5, the *firſt degree* is equal to the natural heat of the human body, or rather that of a hen hatching her eggs.

The *ſecond Degree*, is ſuch as gives a perſon pain, but does not deſtroy or conſume the parts, as that of a ſcorching ſun.

The *third Degree*, is that of boiling water which ſeparates and deſtroys the parts of bodies.

The *fourth Degree*, is that which melts metals and deſtroys every thing elſe.

The *fifth Degree*, is that whereby gold is made to emit fumes and evaporate.

Fire, as an element, is repreſented, in painting and ſculpture, by a woman ſitting and holding a chaffing diſh of coals in both her hands, having at her feet a ſalamander. Fire was ador'd by the Romans as a domeſtick deity.

Fire, heat, ardour, paſſion, anger.

To Firk [prob. of *ferire*, L. to ſtrike] to beat or whip.

Fi'rkin [q. d. *fourth kin* of ꝼeopeꞃ- *Sax. four* and kin, a dimin.] the fourth part of a barrel or 9 gallons.

Firkin-*Man*, one who buys ſmall beer of the brewer, and ſells it again to his cuſtomers.

A Firkin of foul ſtuff [with the *vulgar*] a courſe corpulent woman.

Firm [*ferme*, F. *fermo*, It. *firme*, Sp. and Port. *firmus*, L.] faſt, hard, ſolid; alſo conſtant, fixed, ſteady.

Firma [in the *Practick* of *Scotland*] a duty which the tenant pays to his landlord.

Fi'rma [in *Doom's-day book*] a tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment of the king of *England* for one night.

Fi'rmament [F. *fermamento*, It. *firmamento*, Sp. of *firmamentum*, L.] the 8th heaven or ſphere, being that wherein the fixed ſtars are ſuppoſed to be placed.

Fi'rman [in *India*, or the *Mogul*'s country a paſſport or permit granted to foreign veſſels to trade within their juriſdiction.

Fi'rmary, a farmer's right to the lands, tenements, let to him, *ad firmam*, *Law* Term.

Firma'tion, a ſtrengthening, *L.*

Firmara'tio [*Old Records*] farming or holding to farm.

Fi'rmed } [with *Falconers*] well fledg'd; a hawk is
Full firmed } ſaid to be ſo, when all the feathers of his wings are entire.

Firme [*Old Rec.*] a farm or land and tenements, hired at a certain rate.

Firmly, ſteddily, conſtantly, reſolutely.

Firmness [*firmitas*, L. *fermeté*, Fr.] ſteddineſs, conſtancy, reſolution; hardneſs, ſolidity.

Fi'rmness [in a *Philoſophical Senſe*] according to Mr. *Boyle*, conſiſts, in that the particles which compoſe ſuch bodies as are commonly called *firm* or *ſolid*, are pretty groſs, and are either ſo much at reſt, or ſo entangled one with another, that there is a mutual coheſion or ſticking together of their parts, ſo that they cannot flow from, ſlide over, or ſpread themſelves every way from one another, as the parts of fluid bodies can, or it is defin'd to be a conſiſtence or that ſtate of a body, wherein its ſenſible parts are ſo united together, that a motion of one part induces a motion of the reſt.

Firr [ꝼuꞃ ƿuꝺu, *Sax.*] a firr tree or wood, deal.

First [ꝼıꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **forſt** *Dan.* **forſt**, *Su.* **furiſt** *Teut.*] prime, chief, original.

First come, First ſerv'd.

F. *Qui arrive le premier au moulin, premier doit mondre* It ſhould be ſo, but according to another proverb.

He that's FIRST up, is not always FIRST ſerv'd.

v. *Deſert and Reward ſeldom keep Company*, under *Deſert*. The It. ſay as we; *Il primo venuto, il primo ſervito*.

FI'RSTLING [fyrſtling, *Sax.*] the firſt brought forth young of ſheep, *&c.*

FIRST *Fruits*, the profits of ſpiritual livings for one year, which in old time were given to the pope throughout *Chriſtendom*, but here in *England*, tranſlated to the king, by Stat. 26 of *Henry* V II.

FIRTH [of fyrhto, *Sax.* i. e. terrour or aſtoniſhment, *Somner*] a bug-bear or frightful apparition.

FISC [*fiſcus*. L.] the treaſury of a prince or ſtate; or that to which all things due to the publick do fall.

FISH [fiſc, *Sax.* *poiſſon*, F. *peſce*, It, *peſcado*, Sp. *peixo*, Port. *piſcis*, L. **viſch**, *Du.* **fiſch**, G. **fisk**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **fiſk**, *Teut.* it either takes an *s*, in the plural, or may be us'd without] water-animals.

All is FISH that comes to his Net.

That is, he makes a gain of every thing.

I have other FISH *to fry*, that is, I have ſomething elſe to do.

FISH **muſt ſwim thrice.**

Sc. In *Water*, it's natural element. In *Sauce* at table, becauſe otherwiſe inſipid: and in *Wine*, or other ſtrong liquor, becauſe ſuppos'd to be cold and phlegmatic.

Neither FISH, nor Fleſh, nor good red Herring.

That is, nothing at all, or rather, good for nothing at all.

To FISH [fiſcian, *Sax.* **fisker**, *Dan.* **viſſchen**, *Du.* **fiſchen**, G. **fiskia**, *Su.*] to catch fiſh.

FISH [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians* painted to repreſent any thing that was abominable to the gods; becauſe their prieſts never uſed them in their ſacrifices.

FISH [with the *Ancients*] was an emblem of *mutual love*, becauſe, ſaid they, if one ſwallow a hook, others, if near enough, will haſten to gnaw the line aſunder.

FISCAL [F. *fiſcale*, It. of *fiſcus*, L.] relating to the pecuniary intereſts of the king, the publick treaſure or revenue of the *Exchequer* of a prince or ſtate.

To FISH *the Maſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ſtrengthen it againſt ſtreſs of weather.

FISH [with *Mariners*] any timber made faſt to the maſts or yards to ſtrengthen them, when there is danger of their breaking.

FISHES [*emblematically*] repreſent ſilence, becauſe they having no tongues [*N. B.* This muſt be a miſtake, for ſeveral fiſhes have tongues, and in particular carps.] can't form any voice; and thence proceeds the old proverb, *as mute as a Fiſh* They are alſo an emblem of watchfulneſs, becauſe they either ſleep not at all, or but very little.

FISHES [in *Blazonry*] according to their different poſtures are to be expreſs'd as follows; all fiſhes that are borne in an eſcutcheon-traverſe, in blazoning muſt be termed *Naiant*, i. e. ſwimming, becauſe that is their poſture, when they ſwim.

Fiſhes that are repreſented directly upright in an eſcutcheon, muſt be blazoned *Hauriant*, i. e. drawing or ſucking; becauſe they frequently put their heads above water, to take in the air.

Fiſhes that are borne feeding, are in blazonry to be termed *devouring*; becauſe they ſwallow all whole without chewing.

Green FISH, is what hath been lately ſalted, aud ſtill remains moiſt.

Red FISH, is ſome freſh fiſh broiled on a gridion, then fryed in oil, and afterwards barrelled up in ſome proper liquor.

FI'SHERY [*pêcherie*, F. **fiſchirey**, G. of fiſcian, *Sax.* to catch fiſh] the trade or employment of fiſhing.

Oviparous FISHES, ſuch as produce their kind by eggs or ſpawn.

Viviparous FISHES, ſuch as produce their kind alive.

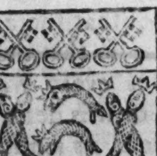
Fluviatile FISHES river fiſh.

Cetaceous FISHES, thoſe of the whale-kind.

Cartilaginous FISHES, ſuch as have many cartilages or griſtles, as thornbacks, *&c.*

Spinous FISHES ſuch as have prickles, as thorn backs, *&c.*

FISH-MONGER [fiſc-mangere, *Sax.*] a ſeller of fiſh.



FISH-MONGERS, they were formerly two companies, the *Stock fiſh* and *Salt fiſh-mongers*, who united *Anno* 1536. They are 6 wardens (the firſt of which is called the prime warden) 28 aſſiſtants, and 222 upon the livery; their fine is about 14 *l.* They are the 4th of the 12 companies. Their armorial enſigns are *azure*, 3 dolphins *naiant* in pale between 2 pair of lucies ſaltirewiſe proper crowned *or*, on a chief *gules*, 6 keys in 3 ſaltires (the ward end upwards) as the crowns; The creſt on a helmet and torſe, 2 arms ſupporting an imperial crown upon the ſecond The ſupporters a merman and maid, the latter with a mirror in her left hand proper. The motto, *All worſhip be to God alone.*

FISHY, having plenty of fiſh; alſo, taſting like fiſh.

FI'SSILE [*fiſſilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FISSILITY } [of *fiſſilis*, L.] aptneſs to be cleaved.
FI'SSILENESS }

FI'SKING, running about here and there, flirting from place to place.

FI'SSURE [*fiſſura*, L.] a cleft or opening.

FISSURA [with *Surgeons*] a cleft or opening, as when a bone is ſplit lengthways; and in the skull, when the bone is ſplit without depreſſion, riſing, or a piece being wholly divided.

FISSURES [with *Naturaliſts*] are certain interruptions, ſerving to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral *Strata* or layers, of which the body of the earth is compoſed.

Perpendicular FISSURES, ſuch interruptions as are interſected or cut thro' again by others.

FIST [fiſt, or fyſta, *Sax.* **vuyſt**, *Du.* **fauſt**, G. **fuſt**, *Teut.* and *Celt.*] the hand clinched.

FISTULA, a pipe, a muſical inſtrument; alſo a conveyance for water, *&c.* L.

FISTULA [*fiſtule*, F. *fiſtola*, It. *fiſtula*, Sp. and L.] (with *Surgeons*) a narrow callous ulcer, hard to cure.

FI'STULA *lacrymalis* [with *Surgeons*] is when the *Punctum lacrymale* or hole in the bone of the noſe, is grown hard and callous, by means of which there is a continual defluxion of tears.

FI'STULA *Pulmonis*, the wind-pipe, *L.*

FISTULA *ſacra*, that part of the back-bone which is perforated, *L.*

FISTULA *urinaria*, the urinary paſſage of the *Penis*, L.

FI'STULAR }
FI'STULARY } [*fiſtularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a fiſtula.
FI'STULOUS }

FI'STULAR *Flowers* [*Botany*] ſuch as are compounded of many long hollow ſmall flowers like pipes, all divided into many jags at the end.

FI'STULA'TED [*fiſtulatus*, L.] having a fiſtula.

FI'STY *Cuffs*, blows with the fiſt.

FIT [fit, or fæd, *Sax.*] apt, meet, capable, ready, reaſonable.

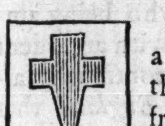
A FIT [q. d. *a Fight*] it being a conflict between nature and the diſeaſe; alſo a freak, whim or humour.

To FIT [befittan, *Sax.*] to agree with, be ſizeable to, to beſeem; alſo to make fit, to try on, to match.

To FIT *out*, or equip a ſhip.

A FITCH [*veſſe*, F. *veccia*. It.] a pulſe, a vetch.

FITCH } [prob. of **fiſſe**, *Du.* *fiſſan*, F.] a pole-cat, or
FITCHOW } ſtrong-ſcented ferret.



FITCHEE' [in *Heraldry*] a croſs-fitchee ſignifies a croſs that ends in a ſharp point, fit to be fixed in the ground, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its uſe from the Chriſtians in ancient times carrying croſſes with them, which they fixed in the ground whenever they ſettled any where. See the figure.

FI'THWITE [of fyht and wite, *Sax.*] a fine impos'd upon one for fighting and breaking the peace.

FITLY. aptly, conveniently, properly.

FITTERS [of *fetta*, It.] ſmall pieces of a thing.

FITS *of eaſy Reflection of the Rays of Light* [in *Opticks*] the diſpoſition of the rays to be reflected at any time, Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

FITS *of eaſy Tranſmiſſion* [in *Opticks*] the diſpoſition of the rays of light to be tranſmitted, Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

FITZ [*fils*, F. a ſon] a word commonly added to ſirnames of perſons deſcended of the *Norman* race, as *Fitz-roy*, *Fitz-Williams*.

FIVE [fif, *Sax.* **vyf**, *Du.* **fijf**, O. and L. G. **fueuf** H. G. **funf** and **finf**, *Teut.* **finif**, *Goth.* **fem**, *Dan.* and *Su.*] V, or 5.

FIVE, the unmber or figure 5 is called Hermaphrodite, becauſe it is compoſed of 2 the female and 3 the male; it is alſo called the firſt of all numbers. It is alſo called a circular number, becauſe the circle turns to the point from whence it begins; for 5 multiplied by it ſelf, ends always in 5, as 5 times 5 makes 25, and that again by 5 makes 125, *&c.*

FIVE-FOLD [fif-feald, *Sax.*] five times as much.

FIVE-FOOT, a ſort of ſea-inſect, call'd alſo a ſtar-fiſh.

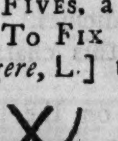
A Man at FIVE may be a Fool at Fifteen

A pregnant witty child, may prove a dull heavy man. The L. ſay; *Odi puerulos præcoci ſapientia.*

FIVE-*leav'd Graſs* [in *Heraldry*] cinque-foil is uſed by ſuch as would introduce a blazon by herbs and flowers inſtead of metals and colours.

FIVES, a play at ball or tennis.

To FIX [*fixer*, F. *fiſſare*, It. *fixar*, Sp. *fixum*, Sup. of *figere*, L.] to faſten; to ſet, to appoint.



To FIX, in *Chymical Writings*] is expreſſed by the character annexed.

FI'XA [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch things as cannot be exalted or raiſed up by fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing, L.

FIXA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a making any volatile ſubſtances capable to endure the fire, and not to fly away either by repeated diſtillations or ſublimations, or by adding ſomething to it of a fixing quality.

Fi'xed [*fixus*, L. *fixé*, F, *fiſſo*, It. *fixo*, Sp. and Port.] faſtened, ſettled; ſet, appointed.

Fixed *Line of Defence* [in *Fortif*,] a line that is drawn along the face of a baſtion, and ends in the courtin.

Fixed *Nitre* [with *Chym.*] is ſalt-petre mixed in a crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning coals, and after-cooled, powdered, and diſſolved in water, and then evaporated into a fine white ſalt.

Fixed *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*; ſo called becauſe the ſun paſſes them reſpectively in the middle of each quarter, when that particular ſeaſon is more fixed and ſettled than under the ſign that begins or ends it.

Fixed *Stars* [*Aſtron.*] the ſtars of the ſeveral conſtellations, ſuch as conſtantly retain the ſame poſition and diſtance with reſpect to each other, by which they are contradiſtinguiſhed from erratick or wandering ſtars; which are continually ſhifting their ſituation and diſtance.

Fi'xedness *to a Thing*, cloſe application, attachment, *&c.*

Fi'xedness [with *Chym.*] a quality oppoſite to volatility.

Fixt *Bodies* [in the *general*] are ſuch as neither fire nor any corroſive has ſuch effect on as to reduce or reſolve them into their component elements, *i. e.* abſolutely to deſtroy them.

Fixt *Bodies* [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch as bear the violence of the fire without evaporating.

Fi'xity } a quality oppoſite to volatility; alſo that ena-
Fi'xtness } bles it to endure the fire, and other violent agents.

Fi'zgig, a kind of dart or inſtrument with which they ſtrike fiſh while they ſwim.

To Fi'zzle [*veſſer*, F. veeſten, *Du.* feiſten. G.] to break wind backwards without noiſe.

Fi'zzling [*veſſes*, F,] a breaking wind backwards without noiſe.

Fla'bbiness [probably of *labilis*. L, wet things being commonly ſo] limberneſs, ſoftneſs, moiſtneſs; the being oppoſite to ſtiffneſs.

Flabella'tion, a fanning or airing.

Fla'bile [*flabilis*, L] eaſily blown.

Flacce'scency [of *flacceſcere*, L.] limberneſs, flagging quality.

Fla'ccid [*flaccidus*, L. [drooping, flagging, withering.

Fla'cci'dity } [of *flaccidus*, L. *flaſque*, F.] flaggingneſs,
Fla'ccidness } limberneſs; weakneſs, aptneſs to hang down.

Flacci'dity [in *Phyſick*] a diſorder of the fibres or ſolid parts of the body, oppoſite to rigidity or ſtifneſs.

Flacket, a bottle made in the faſhion of a barrel, *N. C.*

To Flag [probably of *flaccere*, L. or flaggeren, *Du.*] to hang down, to wither, to languiſh, to grow weak or feeble.

A Flag [prob, of ꝼleoȝan, *Sax.* or vlagge, *Du.* flagge, G. flagga *Su.*] a banner; alſo a ſort of river-graſs or reed.

Flag *Ship*, a ſhip commanded by one of the general officers, who has a right to carry a flag.

Flag *Royal* [of *England*] or ſtandard royal, ought to be yellow (viz. *or*) as ſome ſay; or, as others *argent* or white. It is charged with a quartered eſcutcheon of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*. This is never carried but by the ſovereign prince himſelf, his high admiral or commiſſion.

Another Flag *Royal* [of *England*] is quarterly, the firſt and fourth quarter counter-quartered. In which the firſt and fourth *azure*, 3 *flower de luces or*. The royal arms of *France* quartered with the imperial enſigns of *England* which are in the ſecond and third *gules*, 8 *lions paſſant*, *gardant in Pale*; or in the ſecond place within a *double Treſſure Counter-Flower de Luce Or*, *a Lion rampant Gules*, for the royal arms of *Scotland*. In the ſecond place, *Azure*, an *Iriſh* Harp *Or*, ſtringed *Argent*, for the royal enſigns of *Ireland*.

But ſometimes there is an alteration, as in ſetting the *Engliſh* arms before the *French*, and the like.

Union Flag [of *England*] is *Gules*, charged with theſe words.

FOR THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND FOR THE LIBERTY OF ENGLAND.

Flag [of the admiral of *England*] is red, charged with an anchor *Argent*, ſet in *Pale*, entangled in, and wound about with a cable of the ſame.

Jack Flag [of *England*] is blue, charged with a ſaltire *Argent*, and a croſs *Gules*, bordered *Argent*.

Flag [of an *Engliſh Merchantſhip*] is red, with a *Franc-quarter Argent*, charged with a croſs *Gules*.

Flags, are the colours that the admirals of a fleet carry on their tops, and are marks of diſtinction, both of officers and nations. The admiral in chief carries the flag on his main-top, the vice-admiral on the fore-top, and the rear admiral on the miſen-top, when they are to hold a council of war at ſea. if it be to be held on board the admiral, the flag hangs in the *main-ſhrowds*; if on board the *vice-admiral*, in the *fore-ſhrowds*; and if on board the *rear-admiral*, in the *miſen-ſhrowds*.

To lower a Flag } is to take it in, or pull it down upon the
To ſtrike a Flag } cap. And this is a reſpect due from all ſhips or fleets, that are inferior, either in reſpect of right of ſoveraignty, place, *&c.* and ſignifies an acknowledgement and ſubmiſſion, when they happen to meet with any that are juſtly their ſuperiors; it is alſo a ſignal of yielding.

And in the caſe of ſoveraignty in the narrow ſeas of *Britain*, it has been long claim'd and made good by our kings, that if any ſhip of any nation, meeting with an admiral of *England*, ſhall not acknowledge his ſoveraignty, by this ſignal of taking in her flags, ſhe may and is to be treated as an enemy.

To heave out a Flag, is to put it abroad.

Flag *Officers*, are thoſe who command the ſeveral ſquadrons of a fleet, as admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals.

Flag *Worm*, an inſect, ſo called becauſe it is found and bred in flaggy ponds or ſedgy places, hanging to the fibres or ſmall ſtrings, that grow to the roots of the flags, and are uſually found in a yellow or reddiſh husk or caſe.

Flag *ſtaves* [in a *Ship*] the ſtaves which are ſet upon the head of the top-gallant maſt, and ſerve to ſet, *i. e.* to ſhew abroad the flag.

Flags [with *Falconers*] the feathers in the wings of an hawk, next to the principal ones.

Fla'gelet [*flageolet*, F.] a muſical pipe.

Flage'llants [*flagellantes*, L,] a ſect of hereticks, who chaſtized and diſciplined themſelves with whips in publick.

Fla'gellated [*flagellatus*, L.] ſcourged, whipt.

Flagella'tion [F. *flagellazione*, It. of *flagellatio*, L] a whipping, a laſhing, a ſcourging.

Fla'gging [of ꝼleoȝan, *Sax.* or flaggeren, *Du.*] hanging down, growing limber, weak or feeble.

Fla'ggy [of ꝼleoȝan, *Sax.*] limber, *&c.* alſo full of flags or river graſs.

Flagi'tious [*flagitioſus*, L.] very wicked, lewd, villainous.

Flagi'tiously, wickedly, lewdly.

Flagitio'sity } [*flagitioſitas*, L.] outrageous wicked-
Flagi'tiousness } neſs.

Fla'gon [ꝼlaxa, *Sax.* fleſſche, *Du.* flaſche, G. *flacon*, F. probably of λαγήνιον, Gr.] a large drinking-pot.

Fla'grancy [*flagrantia*, L.] properly a being all in a flame; ardent deſire; alſo earneſtneſs.

Fla'grant [*flagrans*, L.] very hot; eager or earneſt; alſo notorious, infamous; alſo evident, manifeſt.

Fla'grantly [*flagranter*, L.] earneſtly, ardently; alſo notoriouſly, manifeſtly, *&c.*

Fla'grantness [*flagrantia* L.] flamingneſs, glitteringneſs; ardentneſs of deſire, earneſtneſs; alſo notoriouſneſs.

Flagration, a flaming, burning, glittering; alſo an ardent deſire.

A Flail [*fleau*, F. *flagello*, It. *flagellum*, L. or vleule, *Du.* flegel, G.] an inſtrument for threſhing of corn.

No Fence againſt a Flail.
Or,
Neceſſity has no Law.

Spoken when people are neceſſarily forc'd to do a thing, and have no way to avoid it.

To Flair } [with *Shipwrights*] is when a ſhip being hou-
To Flare } ſed in near the water, and a little above that the work hangs over a little too much, and is laid out broader aloft than the due proportion will allow, they ſay, *ſhe flairs over*.

To Flare [probably of *flare*, L. to blow] to ſweal or melt away as a candle does.

A Flake [*flocon*, F. *fiocco*, It. vlocke, *Du.* prob. of *floccus* L. *i. e.* a lock of wool, a lock of ſnow, white and ſoft as wool] a ſmall flock of ſnow; alſo a thin plate of ice or other thing,

Fla'kiness, the having flakes; flaky quality.

Fla'ky [probably of *floccus*, L. a lock of wool] in flakes or thin ſlices.

A Flam [*Skinner* derives it of ꝼlyma, *Sax.* a vagrant, or ꝼlean, *Sax.* to flea] a ſham or put-off, an idle ſtory, a fable, a put-off with ſham pretences, evaſions, idle excuſes, *&c.*

Fla'mboy } a torch made of wax, *F.*
Flambeau }

Flame [*flamma*, L. *flamme*, F. *fiamma*, It. *hlâma*, Sp. *flama*, Port. vlamme, *Du.* flamme, G.] the blaze of fire.

Flame [in a *Figurative Senſe*] an ardent affection or paſſion; alſo a raging anger; confuſion.

Flame [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] a fume, vapour or exhalation, heated red hot, ſo as to ſhine; becauſe bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and the fume burns in the flame.

Vital Flame [with *Philoſophers*] a fine, warm, kindled, but mild ſubſtance, ſuppoſed by many both of the ancients and moderns, to reſide in the hearts of animals as neceſſary to life, or rather as that which conſtitutes life itſelf and is nouriſhed by the air, we take in by reſpiration.

To FLAME [*flamber*, Fr. *fiammare*, It. blammen, *Dut.* flammen, G. *flammare*, L.] to blaze out in a flame.

FLAME [*flamme*, F.] an inſtrument to bleed horſes with.

FLAMET } a large wild fowl of the ſize of a wild gooſe,
FLA'MMANT } the legs and wings of which are very long, and its ſcent ſo exquiſite and ſight ſo quick, that it is difficult to be ſhot; ſo that the fowlers are forced to get the wind of them, and to creep along covered with an ox-hide till they come within gun-ſhot.

FLA'MIN [ſo called of *filamen*, a woollen thread that was uſually tied about their temples] a ſort of prieſts among the *Romans*, inſtituted by *Numa Pompilius*, who fearing that in proceſs of time, kings, who alſo did exerciſe the office of prieſts, might come to neglect the ſervice of the gods, by reaſon of the weight of affairs of ſtate, he eſtabliſhed to every god one, to ſupply the king's place. And theſe flamins bore the name of the gods to whom they were conſecrated, *Jupiter*'s was call'd *Flamen Dialis*, and the chief of *Mars* was *Flamen Martialis*, *&c.* *Jupiter*'s was the moſt honourable, therefore he was permitted to wear a white hat, and a purple gown called *Trabea*, which was the cloathing only of kings and augurs in performing their office.

FLA'MING [*flammans*, L.] a blazing; alſo notorious.

FLA'MINGLY, notoriouſly, egregiouſly.

FLAMMABI'LITY [*flammabilitas*, L.] aptneſs to flame.

FLA'MMEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like or partaking of the nature of flame.

FLAMMA'TION, a flaming or blazing out, L.

FLAMMI'FEROUS [*flammifer*, L.] blazing out, cauſing flames,

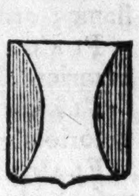
FLAMMI'GEROUS [*flammigerus*, L.] bearing or procuring flames,

FLAMMI'VOMOUS [*flammivomus*, L.] that vomits or throws out flames, *F.*

FLA'MMULA *vitalis* [*i. e.* the ſmall vital flame] that natural warmth that is the effect of the circulating blood, *L.*

FLAMMULA, a little flame, *L.*

FLA'MMULA [Φλάμμȣλον, Gr.] a mark or badge worn by the *Greek* militia on either the caſs, cuiraſs or tip of the pike, *&c.* to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral companies, battalions, regiments, *&c.*



FLANCH } [in *Heraldry*] is an ordinary,
FRA'NKQU } which is a ſegment of a circular ſuperficies, which are ever borne double, as in the eſcutcheon annexed.

FLANCONA'DE [in *Fencing*] a puſh or thruſt in the flank, *F.*

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] the ſide of an army, battalion or body of ſoldiers from the front to the rear.

FLANK [*flanc*, F. *fianco*, It.] a ſide.

To FLANK [*flanquer*, F] to ſtrengthen or defend a ſide; alſo to attack an army on the flank or ſide.

FLANK [in *Fortification*] is that part of the rampart that joins the face and the courtin, comprehended between the angle of the courtin, and the angle of the ſhoulder, *&c.* and is the principal defence of a place.

FLANK *oblique* } [in *Fortification*] that part of the courtin,
Second FLANK } where the men can ſee to ſcowr the face of the oppoſite baſtion; being the diſtance between the lines fichant and razant.

FLANK *retired* } [in *Fortification*] is one of the platforms of
Low FLANK } the *Caſemate*, and is ſometimes called the covered flank. This is generally called the *Caſemate*, when there is only one plat-form retired towards the capital of the baſtion, and covered by the *Orillon*.

FLANK *of the Courtin* [*Fortification*] is that part of the *Courtin* between the flank and the point, where the ſaliant line of defence terminates.

FLANK *Covert* [in *Fortrfication*] is that the outward part of which advances to ſecure the innermoſt, which advanced part if it be rounded is called an *Orillon*; it is the ſame as lower or retired flank.

FLANK *Fichant* [in *Fortification*] is that from whence the cannon playing, fireth its bullets directly in the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

FLANK *Raſant* [*Fortification*] is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which with the courtin the ſhot only razeth the face of the next baſtion, which happens when the face cannot be diſcovered.

Second FLANK } [*Fortification*] are lines which go from the
Simple FLANK } angle of the ſhoulder to the courtin, whoſe chief office is for defence of the moat and place.

To FLANK [in *Fortification*] is to diſcover and fire upon the ſide of any place; alſo to fortify it with flanks.

FLANKED *Flank* [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Party per Saltire* that is, when the field is divided into 4 parts after the manner of an X.

FLANKED *Angle* [in *Fortification*] the angle formed by the faces of the baſtion, and ſo forms the point of it.

To FLA'NKER [*flanquer*, F.] to fortify the walls of a city with bulwarks or countermures.

FLANKS [with *Farriers*] a wrench, crick, ſtroke or other grief in the back of a horſe; alſo a kind of pleureſy proceeding from too much blood.

FLANKS [in the *Manage*] the ſides of a horſe's buttocks.

FLA'NKARDS [*Hunting Term*] the knots or nuts in the flank of a deer.

FLA'NNEL [*flanelle*, F. flanel, G. of *lana*, or *lanella*, L. ſoft wool] a ſort of thin, ſoft, woolen cloth.

FLAP [of læppe, *Sax* or of *flabellum*, L.] the edge of a thing hanging down.

To FLAP [probably of flabbe, *Du.* or *flabella*, L.] to flap or ſtrike with the hand, or a fly flap as butcher's do.

FLA'PPING [probably of *flacceſcens*, L.] hanging down with limberneſs.

FLAP, moiſt meat for hogs.

A FLAP, a blow or ſtroke with the open hand, or ſome broad thing.

The FLAP of a ſhoe, of the ear, of a ſhirt, *&c.*

To FLAP, to ſtrike, alſo to hang down, as a hat ſometimes will.

To give one a FLAP *with a Foxes Tail*, to deceive or cozen one.

To FLARE [prob. of fleberen, *Du.*] to ſtare one full in the face.

FLA'RING, ſtaring in the face; alſo open, expoſed, *&c.* alſo waſting or conſuming waſtfully, as a candle.

A FLASH [*Skinner* derives it of blæſe, *Sax.* or blaʒe, *Eng.* but *Minſhew* and *Caſaubon* of φλὸξ, Gr.] a ſudden blaze as of lightning, a ſpurt; alſo the laving or daſhing of water, alſo a ſpurt or ſally of wit.

To FLASH, to blaze out on a ſudden.

A FLASH *of Flames*, a ſheaf of arrows.

A FLA'SHER [at a *Gaming-Table*] one who ſits by to ſwear how often he has ſeen the bank ſtript.

FLA'SHY [of *flaccidus*, L.] having loſt its ſavour, vain, frothy.

FLASHILY, vainly, frothily.

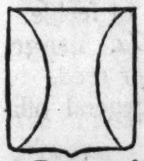
FLA'SHINESS [not improbably of *flaccidus*, L.] unſavourineſs in taſte; alſo want of ſolidity or ſubſtance in diſcourſe.

A FLASK [*flaſque*, F.] a caſe of gun-powder.

A FLASK [flaxa, *Sax.* *fiaſco* It. *flaſc*, Sp. fleſche, *Du.* flaſche, G. flaske, *Dan.* flaska, *Su.*] a ſort of bottle wrought over with wicker.

FLASKET [of φλάσκωλος, Gr. a *Pouch*, according to *Meric Caſaubon*] a large long basket.

A FLASK [in *Gunnery*] a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance.



FLASK [in *Heraldry*] a bearing, more properly called a flaunch. It is an ordinary made by an arched line drawn downwards to the baſe point; and is always borne double.

FLAT, inſipid, unſavoury, having loſt its briſk, pungent taſte.

FLAT *in the Fore-ſail* [*Sea Term*] means, hale in the foreſail by the ſheat, as near the ſhip's ſide as poſſible; this is done when a ſhip will not fall off from the wind.

FLAT [flaat, or flata, *Su.* *plat*, F. *Du.* and G. prob. of *patulus*, L.] broad, ſpreading.

FLATI'LE [*flatilis*, L.] unconſtant.

FIATI'LITY [*flatilitas*, L.] unconſtancy.

FLA'TLY, plainly, poſitively.

FLATS. ſhallows in the ſea, ſand-banks, ſhelves.

FLATS [in *Muſick*] a kind of additional notes, as (♭) contrived together with ſharps (♯) to remedy the defects of muſical inſtruments.

FLATNESS [of *plat*, F. according to *Menagius* of *patulus* open, ſpreading] broadneſs, ſpreadingneſs.

To FLA'TTEN [*patulum reddere*, L.] to make broader and thinner with a plain ſurface.

To FLA'TTER [*flater*, F.] to praiſe exceſſively, to coaks, to ſooth up; to careſs or fawn upon.

FLA'TTERER [*flateur*, F. *adulator*, L.] one that praiſes more than is deſerved, a cajoler, *&c.*

FLA'TTERING, ſoothing, careſſing.

FLA'TTERINGLY, ſoothingly, careſſingly.

FLA'TTERY [*flatterie*, F.] fawning, praiſing exceſſively, *&c.*

FLATTERY, was repreſented by the ancients, in painting and ſculpture, by a damſel, decently clad, playing upon the flute. A ſtag lying at her feet on the one ſide, and on the other a bee-hive, with the bees buzzing about it; they being a true emblem of it, not only as carrying hony in their mouth and a ſecret ſting, in their tail but being continually buzzing, as flatterers are.

FLATTISH, ſomewhat flat.

FLA'TULENT [*flatulens*, L.] windy, ingendring or breeding wind.

FLA'TULENTNESS [of *flatulentus*. L.] windineſs, flatulency.

FLATUO'SE } [*flatuoſus*, L. *flateux*, F, *flatuoſo*, It.] windy
FLA'TUOUS } or full of wind.

FLATUO'SITY } [*flatuoſité*, F. of *flatuoſus*, L.] windi-
FLA'TUOUSNESS } neſs, windy quality.

FLAVI'COMOUS [*flavicomus*, L.] having yellow hair.

FLATUS [with *Phyſicians*] diſorderly motions ſtirred up in the body by wind or windy meats, *L.*

To FLAUNT [prob. of *vaunt*] to give one's ſelf airs, to ſtrut or look big, to take ſtate upon one's ſelf.

FLA'UNTING [probably of *Vaunt*, *V. mut.* in *Fl.*] giving one's ſelf airs, taking ſtate upon one; alſo gawdy and ſtately in apparel.

FLA'VOUR [prob. of *flatus*, L.] a certain pleaſant or agreeable reliſh, commonly applied to wine or other liquids.

To FLAVOUR, to give any thing a flavour or good ſcent.

FLA'VOURLESS, not having any flavour or ſcent.

FLA'VOURY [prob. of *Savour*, *S mutato* in *Fl.*] palatable, having a good reliſh, ſpoken of wine, *&c.*

FLAUTO, a flute, *Ital.*

FLAUTI'NO, a ſmall flute, like a 6th flute, or an octave flute, *Ital.*

FLAW [probably of ꝼlo, *Sax.* fragment or **flaw**, *Brit.* a ſegment, or ꝼlean, *Sax.* the white of the eye, or, according to *Caſaubon*, of φλάω, Gr. to *break* in pieces] a defect in precious ſtones, metal, *&c.* alſo a little ſkin that grows at the root of one's nails, alſo a ſpot or blemiſh; likewiſe a Chink.

FLA'WY, having flaws.

FLAW [*Sea Word*] a blaſt of wind.

FLAWN [*flan*, F.] a ſort of cuſtard, pie, *&c.* baked in a diſh.

FLAX [ꝼleax, or ꝼlex, *Sax.* **vlas**, *Du.* **flachs**, G.] a plant, or the matter for ſpinning made of it.

FLA'XEN [ꝼleaxen of ꝼleax, *Sax.*] made of flax, or like flax, as flaxen hair.

FLAX *Weed*, an herb.

To FLAY. See *To Flea.*

FLE'A [ꝼlea, or ꝼleh, *Sax.* **vloye**, *Du.* **floh**, G.] a little animal well known.

To ſend one away with a FLEA **in his Ear.**

It. *Io gli hò meſſo un Pulce nel Orecchio.* It is ſaid a flea put into that part will ſeem to make an incredible buzzing or noiſe.

FLEA-BANE, an herb.

FLEA *bitten colour* [in *Horſes*] white, ſpotted over with ſpots of a darkiſh red.

FLEA *Wort*, an herb.

To FLEA [ꝼlean, *Sax.* **villen**, *Du.* **flaene**, *Su.* or, as *Caſaubon* will, of φλοίω, *Gr.* to peel off the bark of a tree.] to flay or ſtrip off the ſkin.

FLE'AM. See *Phlegm.*

FLE'AM [*flamme*, F.] a ſurgeon's and farrier's inſtrument for lancing, letting blood, *&c.*

FLE'CKED } [of **fleck**, G. a ſpot] ſpeckled or ſpotted; fea-
FLECKT } thered (ſpoken of an arrow) or fledg'd (ſpoken of young birds).

FLECKED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the firmament.

FLE'CTA, a feather'd arrow.

FLED, v. *To Flea.*

FLEDG'D [prob. of **vlegger**, *Du.* to fly] to be well covered with feathers, as young birds are when they begin firſt to fly.

FLE'DWIT [of ꝼlyhꞇ, *Sax.* flight, and ƿiꞇe, *Sax.* a fine] diſcharge or freedom from fines, when an outlaw'd fugitive comes to the peace of his own accord.

To FLEE, *Irr. V.* [ꝼleon, *Sax.* **flya**, *Su.* **flye**, *Dan.* **fliehen**, G.] to run away haſtily or ſwiftly, to eſcape, eſpecially from juſtice.

FLED (*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*) [**flydde**, *Dan.*] did flee, am fled.

That this verb ſhould not be confounded (as it often is) with *to fly* (ſc. *with Wings*) is plain from this Imperfect, *&c.* the *Imperf.* of the other being *flew*, and the *Part. flown.*

A FLEE'CE [ꝼlyꞅe, *Sax.* **vlies**, *Du.* **vlieſz**, G. *vellus*, L.] a flock of wool, or ſo much as comes off from one ſheep at once, alſo a ram.

To FLEECE, to ſtrip a perſon or deſpoil him of all, even to the bare ſkin.

To FLEER [prob. of **leer**, *Dan.* to laugh] to caſt a diſdainful or ſaucy look at one.

FLEE'RING [of **leering**, *Dan.*] looking diſdainfully or ſaucily,

FLEET [of ꝼloꞇa, *Sax.* *flotte*, F. *flotta*, It. *flota*, Sp. *frota*, Port. **vloot**, *Du.* **flotte**, G.] a company of ſhips.

FLEET *ſwift* [of ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly] ſwift.

FLEET *Priſon*, a priſon in *London*, into which perſons are committed for contempt of the king and his laws; alſo a priſon of eaſe for debtors.

FLEET [ꝼleoꞇ, *Sax.*] a place where the tide comes up.

FLEE'TING [of ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly or **vlieten**, *Du.* or **flieten**, *Teut.*] paſſing away continually as time, *&c.* moving continually from place to place.

FLEE'TNESS, fleeting quality; alſo ſwiftneſs.

To FLEET *Milk* [**vlieten**, *Du.*] to ſkim it, to take off the cream.

FLEGM. See *Phlegm.*

FLEGMA'TICKNESS [of *flegmatique*, F. *flemmatico*, It. *phlegmaticus*, L. of φλεγματικὸς, Gr.] being troubled with flegm, flegmatick quality.

FLE'MAFARE [of ꝼlyma an out law and ꝼlean, *Sax.* to ſlay] a claim of the felon's goods.

FLE'MENES *firinth* [of ꝼlyma, and ꝼiꞃmean, *Sax.* to offer victuals] the relieving of a fugitive.

FLE'MENES *freme* [of ꝼlyma and ꝼꞃeme, *Sax.*] chattels or goods of a fugitive.

FLEMES WITE [of ꝼlyma and ƿiꞇe, *Sax.*] a liberty to challenge the chattels or fines of one's ſervant who is a fugitive.

FLE'MINGS [of ꝼlyminᵹ or ꝼlyma, *Sax.* a baniſhed man, becauſe they were frequently forced to change their habitations, and go into neighbouring countries, becauſe of the inundations of the ſea] the natives or inhabitants of the *Low Countries.*

FLE'MISH [of ꝼlyma, *Sax.*] belonging to the *Flemings* or *Dutch.*

FLESH [ꝼleꞅc, *Sax.* **vleeſch**, *Du.* **fleiſch**, G.] a ſimilar, fibrous part of an animal body; ſoft, thick and bloody; being that whereof moſt of the other parts are compoſed, and whereby they are connected together, of which there are reckoned five kinds.

Muſculous FLESH }
Fibrous FLESH } ſuch as is the ſubſtance of the heart and
Fiſtular FLESH } other parts,

Parenchymous FLESH, ſuch as that of the lungs, liver and ſpleen, was thought to be by the ancients; but this has been found to be erroneous.

Viſcerous FLESH, ſuch as that of the ſtomach and guts.

Glandulous FLESH, ſuch as that of the tonſils, the pancreas the breaſts, *&c.*

Spurious FLESH, as that of the lip, gums, the *Glans* of the *Penis*, *&c.* ſo called becauſe it is of a conſtitution different from all the reſt.

FLESH [*Botany*] the ſoft, pulpy ſubſtance of any fruit, incloſed between the outer rind or ſkin and the ſtone; or that part of a root, fruit, *&c.* that is fit to be eaten.

FLESH-*broker* [with the *canting Crew*] a bawd.

FLE'SHLY [ꝼlæꞅclic, *Sax.* **vleeſchelick**, *Du.* **fleiſchlich**, G.] carnal, given to the fleſh.

FLE'SHINESS [of ꝼleꞅc, *Sax.*] fulneſs of or having much fleſh.

FLE'SHLESS [ꝼleꞅcleaꞅ, *Sax.*] having no fleſh.

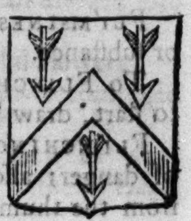
FLE'SHLINESS [ꝼlæꞅclicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] carnal diſpoſition addictedneſs to the pleaſures of the fleſh.

FLE'SHY [ꝼlæꞅicᵹ, *Sax.* **fleiſchicht**, G.] having much fleſh.

FLE'TA [ꝼleoꞇ. *Sax.*] a place where the tide comes up.

FLE'TCHER [of *fleche*, F. an arrow] a maker of arrows and bows.

FLE'TCHERS company. It's probable was as ancient as the *Bowyers* as to their incorporation. They are governed by 2 wardens, 10 aſſiſtants, and 18 on the livery. Their enſigns armorial of ſeal are a cheveron between 3 arrows.



To FLETE [ꝼleoꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſwim, to float.

FLETI'FEROUS [*fletifer*, L.] cauſing weeping.

FLEURE'TTE } See *Flory.*
FLEURONNEE }

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine tarts of puffs of paſtry work, for garniſhing diſhes.

FLEU'RY. See *Flory.*

FLEW, v. *to fly.*

FLEW } a ſmall ſort of fiſhing-net.
FLUE }

FLEXA'NIMOUS [*flexanimus*, L.] of a flexible mind eaſy to be overcome by perſuaſion or entreaty.

FLEXA'NIMOUSNESS [of *flexanimus*, L.] flexibleneſs of mind or diſpoſition.

FLE'XIBLE [*fleſſibile*, It. *flexibilis*, L.] eaſy to bend, pliant; a term applied to bodies that are capable of being bent, or changed from their natural form and direction.

FLEXIBI'LITY } [*flexibilitas*, L. *flexibilité*, F. *fleſſibilità*
FLE'XIBLENESS } It.] pliantneſs, aptneſs to bend or yield.

FLE'XION, a bowing or bending, *L.*

FLEXIONS [of *flexus* L.] having bendings, turnings and windings

FLE'XOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle of the wriſt, which ariſes from the inward protuberance of the ſhoulder-bone, and is inſerted to the upper part of the *os metacarpi*, L.

FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the wriſt ariſing tendinous from the inner protuberance of the *humerus*, with the *flexor radialis*, and alſo from the upper and outward part of the *ulna*, and running along under the *ligamentum annulare*, it is inſerted into the fourth bone of the firſt row of the *carpus*, L.

Fle'xor *pollicis pedis longus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the great toe, which is a direct antagoniſt to the *extenſor longus*; it ariſes oppoſite to it from the back part of the *fibula*, and is inſerted to the upper end of the ſecond bone of the great toe on the under ſide, L.

Flexor *primi & ſecundi oſſis pollicis* [*Anat.*] a large, fleſhy muſcle, which ariſes from the bones of the *carpus* and *os metacarpi* of the middle finger; whence it paſſes to its inſertion partly to the *oſſa ſeſamoidea* of the ſecond internode, and partly to the firſt bone of the thumb, L.

Flexor *tertii internodii pollicis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the thumb having a twofold beginning, *viz.* the upper from the outward knob of the ſhoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the radius, and thence it proceeds till implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb, L.

Flexor *pollicis brevis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the great toe, ariſing from the middle of the cuneiform bone, it is ſhort, thick and fleſhy. ſeemingly 2, and running over the termination of the *Peronœus*, has a double inſertion in the *oſſa ſeſamoidea*, L.

Flexor *ſecundi internodii digitorum pedis*, a muſcle of the leſſer toes that ſprings from the lower and inner part of the *os calcis*, and has its 4 tendons implanted at the upper part of the ſecond bone of each leſſer toe, *L.*

Fle'xor *tertii internodii digitorum pedis*, a muſcle of the leſſer toes that ſprings from the back part of the *tibia*, and is inſerted into 4 tendons, which march thro' the holes of the tendons of the *perforatus pedis*, and are let into the third bone of each leſſer toe, *L.*

Flexuo'se [*flexuoſus*, L.] winding in and out, crooked.

Flexuo'sity [*flexuoſitas*, L.] crookedneſs.

Fle'xure [*flexura*, L.] a crooking, bending or bowing.

Fli'ckering [of ꝼlikceꞃian, *Sax.*] fluttering with the wings, as a bird; alſo fleering and laughing ſcornfully.

To **Fli'cker** [ꝼlicceꞃian, *Sax.*] to flutter as a bird.

Flide thrift, or *Slide thrift*, the game called ſhovel-board.

Flie [of a *Mariner's Compaſs*] that part on which the 32 points are drawn, and to which the needle is faſtened underneath.

Flight [ꝼlyhꞇ, *Sax.* Vlucht, *Du.* Flucht, G. *fuite*, F.] an eſcape; a flying away of a fugitive, criminal or vanquiſhed perſon; alſo a number or company flying; as of birds, arrows, *&c*, alſo a witticiſm, a ſprightly, lofty expreſſion.

Flight [in *melting lead ore*] a ſubſtance which flies away in the ſmoak.

Flight *of a Stair-caſe*, the ſtairs from one landing place to another.

Capon's **Flight**, a compaſs of ground, ſuch as a capon might fly over, due to the eldeſt of ſeveral brothers in dividing the father's effects, when there is no principal manour in a lordſhip.

Fli'msy, limber, thin, ſlight.

Fli'msiness, limberneſs, thinneſs without ſufficient ſtiffneſs or ſubſtance.

To **Flinch** [probably of ꝼlicceꞃian, *Sax.* or of *fling*, *Eng.*] to ſtart, draw back, give over or deſiſt.

Fli'nching, drawing back from by reaſon of apprehenſion of danger; alſo a flirting the nail of the middle finger ſlapped from the thumb.

Fli'nders, ſmall and thin pieces, ſhivers, *&c.*

To **Fling** *Irr. V.* [probably of ꝼlean, *Sax.* to fly, or flinden, *Goth.* to caſt, *Minſhew*] to throw or hurl.

Flung [*Irr. Imp. and part. P.*] did *fling*, have or am flung.

To **Fling** *like a Cow* [ſpoken of *Horſes*] is to raiſe only one leg, and to give a blow with it.

Fli'nging [with *Horſemen*] is the fiery action of an unruly horſe, or a kicking with the hind-legs.

Flint [ꝼlinꞇ, *Sax.* *flinta*, *Su.* φελλεῖς, Gr.] a hard, livid or black pebble.

Flint [Flinꞇ, *Sax.*] a certain idol of the ancient *Britons*, ſo called becauſe he ſtood in a flinty place.

Fli'nty [of ꝼlinꞇicꝣ, *Sax.*] full of flints, or of the nature of flint.

Flip, a ſort of drink among ſailors made of beer, brandy or rum, and ſugar.

Fli'ppant, nimble-tongu'd, briſk, airy, jocund.

Flippantly, briſkly, airily.

Fli'ppantness, nimble-tonguedneſs, briſkneſs, jocundneſs.

To **Flirt** *at*, to throw out banters or jeers.

A **Flirt**, as a jill-flirt, a ſorry baggage, a light houſe-wiſe.

Flirting, throwing out ever and anon; alſo bantering or jeering by flirts.

To **Flit** [flytter, *Dan.*] to remove from place to place.

Flitch [ꝼlicce, *Sax.* *flèche*, F.] the ſide of or half of a hog.

To **Flite** [ꝼliꞇan *Sax.*] to ſcold or brawl.. *N. C.*

Fli'tter, a rag or tatter,

Fli'tter *Mouſe*, [Fleder-muis, *Du.* Fleder-mauß, G.] a bat.

Fli'tting } **Fli'ttering** } [of flitter, *Dan.*] removing from place to place, a term properly applied to a horſe, who being ty'd up to a ſtake, eats up all the graſs that is round about him within the compaſs of his rope.

Flix *Weed*, an herb.

To **Float** [*floter*, F. *flutuare*, It. *flotàr*, Sp. of *fluctuare*, L.] to ſwim to and again upon the water.

A **Float** of a fiſhing-line, the quill or cork which ſwims above the water.

Floats, [*flottos*, *Su.*] pieces of timber made faſt together with rafters, for conveying burdens down a river with a ſtream.

Floa'tages, thoſe things which float on the ſea or great rivers.

Floa'ting [*flotant*, F. *fluctuans*, L.] ſwimming to and fro upon the water.

Floa'ting [in *Husbandry*] the watering or overflowing of meadows.

Floating [of *Cheeſe*] is the ſeparating the whey from the milk.

***Floa'ting** *Bridge*, a bridge made in the form of a redoubt, with two boats covered with planks.

Flock [ꝼlocca, *Sax.* *flocon* F. of *floccus*, L. a flock of wool, *Caſaubon's* derivation of it πῶυ, *Gr.* ſeems a little ſtrain'd.] a company of ſheep.

To **Flock**, to aſſemble together, to come in flocks, great numbers or companies.

Flock *Bed*, a bed filled with flocks.

To **Flog**, to whip or ſcourge.

Flood [flood, *Dan.* ꝼloꝺ, *Sax.* Vloedt. *Du.* Fluht, G. Floed, *Dan.* Flodh. *Su* Flad, *Goth.*] an inundation; alſo the firſt coming in of the tide.

Flood [with *Watermen*] is when the tide begins to come up, or the water to riſe, which they call young flood; the next quarter-flood, the next half-flood, and the next full-tide or ſtill or high water.

Young **Flood**, the time when the water begins to riſe in the river.

Flook *of an Anchor*, that part that takes hold of the ground.

Floor [ꝼloꞃe and ꝼleꞃinꝣ, *Sax.* Floer, *Du.* Fluhr, G.] the area or ſurface of a room.

To **Floor** [floeren, *Du.* or of ꝼloꞃe, *Sax.*] to lay a floor.

Floor [in a *Ship*] ſo much of her bottom as ſhe reſts on when ſhe lies on ground.

Flora is painted in a mantle of colours with a garland of flowers.

Floral *Games* [in *France*] a ceremony beginning on *May-day* with a ſolemn maſs, muſick, *&c.* the corporation attend and poems are rehears'd every day; the magiſtracy give a magnificient treat, and adjudge the prizes which are the rewards of 3 different compoſitions, *viz.* a *Poem*, an *Eclogue* and an *Ode*, which are a *Violet*, an *Eglantine* and a *Panſy* of gold, each a cubit high worth 15 piſtoles apiece.

Flora'lia, a feaſt and ſports in honour of *Flora*, who having left a certain ſum of money for the celebration of her birth-day, theſe games were celebrated with obſcenities and debaucheries, not only with the moſt licentious diſcourſes; but the courteſans being call'd together by ſound of trumpet made their appearance naked and entertain'd the people with abominable ſhews and poſtures.

Flo'ramour [*q. flos amoris, i. e.* the flower of love] a kind of flower.

Flo're [in *Botanick Writers*] with a flower, *L.*

Flore *Radiato* [in *Botanick Writers*] with a radiated flower, or ſuch as is like rays.

Flo'reus [in *Botanick Writers*] flowering, *L.*

Floree } **Florey** } the ſcum of boiled glaſtum or woad, dry'd and beaten to powder; a blue colour uſed in painting.

Flo'ren, a gold coin made in the time of King *Edward* III, in value 6 *s.*.

Flo'rences [of *Florence* in *Italy*] a ſort of cloth.

A **Flo'rentine** [in *Paſtry*] a ſort of tart or pudding baked in a diſh.

Florentine *Marble*, a ſort of marble, the figures in which repreſent buildings naturally, call'd alſo landſkip marble.

Flo'rentines. natives of *Florence*.

Flo'res, flowers, *L.*

Flores [with *Chymiſts*] are the moſt ſubtil parts of a ſubſtance ſeparated from the groſſer by ſublimation.

Flore't } **Flou'rish** } [with *Botaniſts*] is a little tube expanded at the top, uſually into 5 ſegments, and fitting upon the embryon of a ſingle ſeed. From the inner part of the Floret ariſe five chives, which uniting to the inner part of the floret together form a ſheath; from the embryon of the ſheath ariſes a bifid, reflexed ſtile, which paſſes through the ſheath.

FLO'RIBUS [in *Botanick Writers*] with flowers.

FLORI'COMOUS [*floricomus, L.*] having the top full of or adorned with flowers.

FLO'RID [*fiorito*, It. *florido*, Sp. of *floridus*, L.] flouriſhing or adorned with flowers.

FLO'RID *Deſcant* [in *Muſick*.] See *Figurative Deſcant*.

FLO'RID *Diſcourſe*, a diſcourſe full of rhetorical flowers, in which a great deal of eloquence is diſplay'd. *Longinus* uſes the terms *florid* and *affected* ſtile differently, and lays them down as quite contrary to the true ſublime.

FLO'RID *Stile*. See *Floria diſcourſe*.

FLO'RIDNESS [of *floridus*, L.] fulneſs of rhetorical flowers; great eloquence.

FLO'RIFER [in *Botanick Writings*] producing flowers.

FLORI'FEROUS [*florifer*, L.] flower-bringing or bearing.

FLORI'FEROUSNESS, flower-bringing or bearing quality.

FLORI'GEROUS [*floriger*, L.] carrying or bearing flowers.

FLORILE'GIUM [of *flores* flowers and *lego* L to collect] a collection of choice pieces, containing the fineſt and choiceſt pieces of their kind.

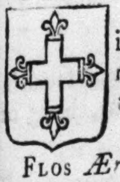
FLORIN, [F. *fiorino*, It. *florin*, Sp.] a coin firſt made by the *Florentines*, that of *Germany* in value 2 *s*. 4 *d*. that of *Spain* 4 *s*. 4 *d*. ½, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* 2 *s*. 6 *d*. that of *Holland* 2 *s*.

FLO'RIST [*fleuriſte*, F. *fioriſta*, It.] one who delights in and is skilled in flowers.

FLO'ROUNS [*fleuron*, F.] a border of flower-work.

FLO'RULENT [*florulentus*, L.] flowry or bloſſoming, full of flowers.

FLO'RULENTNESS [of *florulentus*, L.] flowering or bloſſoming quality.



FLO'RY [in *Heraldry*] or *Fleure de liſſe* or as it is commonly written *Flower de Luce*, as a croſs flory, is a croſs with flower de luces at the ends, as in the figure.

FLOS, a flower, *L.*

FLOS *Æris* [with *Chymiſts*] braſs flower; a compoſition that conſiſts of ſmall grains of braſs like millet-ſeed, which are ſeparated from its body, when hot braſs is quenched in water- L.

FLOS *frumentorum* [with *Botaniſts*] a flower called Blue-bottle, L.

FLOS [in *Botanick Writings*] a flower as to the different kinds ſee under their proper articles.

FLO'TA [with the *Spaniards*] the plate-fleet, which they ſend every year to ſome part of the *Weſt-indies*.

FLO'TAGES, are ſuch thing as are floating on the ſurface of the ſea or great rivers.

FLO'TSON } [ꝼleoꞇean, *Sax*.] any thing loſt by ſhip-wreck,
FLO'TZAM } which lies floating on the top of the water, theſe with *Jetſon* and *Lagan*, which ſee, are given to the lord admiral by his letters patent.

FLO'TTEN *Milk*, fleet or skimmed milk.

FLOUK } [of an *Anchor* [ꝼlooc, *Sax*.] that part of it that
FLOOK } is barbed and taketh hold of the ground

To FLOUNCE [probably of plouſſen, *Du*.] to jump in, to roll about in the water; to be in a toſs or fume with anger.

FLOU'NDER [Flynder, *Dan*.] a flat fiſh well known.

FLOU'NDRING ruſtling or making a noiſe with its fall,

FLOUR [*fleur de farine*, F. *flos farinæ*, L.] the fine part of ground-corn.

To FLOUR, to ſprinkle with flower.

FLOU'RISHING [*fleurant* F. *florens*, L.] being in the prime, proſpering, being in vogue or eſteem.

To FLOU'RISH [*fleurir*, F. *fiorire*, It. *florecer*, Sp. of *florere*, L.] to be at the prime or height; alſo to proſper; to be in repute, vogue or eſteem.

To FLOURISH [in *Writing*] is to adorn writing with ornamental ſtrokes, &c. performed *volante manu*.

To FLOURISH *Colours* [in *Military Affairs*] is to diſplay them.

A FLOURISH, an ornament, either in diſcourſe, writing or muſick.

A FLOU'RISH [in *Architecture*] a flower-work.

A FLOURISH [in *Diſcourſe*] a boaſt, a brag, a vaunt.

A FLOURISH [in *Muſick*] a prelude.

To FLOUT [*Mer Caſ* derives it of φαυλίζειν, Gr. to contemn or ſcorn] to mock or jeer.

FLO'UTING, mocking, jeering, with ſcorn or diſdain.

To FLOW [ꝼleopan, *Sax*. bloeden or bloeyen *Du*. flieſſen H. G. *fluere*, L.] to pour in as water from the ſea into a river.

It FLOWS *South* [with *Water-men*] it is high water when the ſun is at that point at new or full-moon.

It FLOWS *tide and half tide*, *i. e.* it will be half-flood by the ſhore, before it begins to flow in the chanel..

Every FLOW will have it's Ebb.

Times and the fate of men are in a continual fluctuation. Families, as well as ſingle perſons are ſubject to this viciſſitude; according to the L. Proverb; *Varia ſunt fortunæ vices*. (The changes of fortune are various.) The It. ſay, as we; *ogni fluſſo ha il ſuo refluſſo*; and ſo the F. *Tout flux a ſon reflux*.

FLOWN *Sheets* [*Sea* Term] a ſhip is ſaid to *ſail with flown ſheets*, when they are not haled home or cloſe to the block.

FLOWER *de Luce* [*Fleur de Lis*, F.] *i. e.* the flower of light, it is ſuppoſed to be the lily, the *Lys* is an emblem of the Trinity by reaſon of its 3 branches, which alſo ſignify wiſdom, faith and proweſs.

FLOW'ER [*fleur*, F. *fior*, It. *flor*, Sp. *flor*, Port. *flos*, L.] (among *Botaniſts*) is variouſly underſtood. Some mean by it thoſe fine coloured leaves, which are called the petals, others reſtrain it to ſignify the organs of generation, the proper ſignification of it ſeems to be the organs of generation with their coverings.

It is the beſt FLOWER *in his Garden*, that is, his beſt dependance. We ſay likewiſe;

It is the beſt Spoke in his Wheel.

FLOWERS are emblems of *Chearfulneſs*, and likewiſe of hope, they being the fore-runners of fruit.

To FLOW'ER [*florere*, L. *fleurir*, F. *fiorire*. It. *florecér*, Sp.] to produce or bear flowers; alſo to mantle, as drink, &c.

FLOWERS [with *Chymiſts*] are the moſt ſubtile parts of dry bodies, which riſe by fire to the top of veſſels made on purpoſe to receive them, as the flowers of *Benjamin*, *Sulphur*, &c.

Amentaceous FLOWER [*Flos amentaceus*, L.] ſuch as hang pendulous like the *Juli* or *Catkins*, *Tournefort*.

Apetalous FLOWER [*Flos apetalus*, L] is ſuch as wants the fine coloured leaves called *Petala*.

Campaniform FLOWER [*Flos campaniformis*, L.] ſuch flower as is in the ſhape of a bell.

Caryophylleous FLOWER [*Flos Caryophylleus*, L.] a flower in the ſhape of a gilliflower or carnation.

Compoſit FLOWER [*flos compoſitus*, L.] a compound flower, which conſiſts of many *Floſculi*, all making but one flower, is either *diſcous* or *diſcoidal*, that is, whoſe *floſculi* are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even, as to make the ſurface of the flower plain and flat, which therefore becauſe of its compound form, will be like a *diſcus*; which disk is ſometimes radiated, when there are a row of *Petala* ſtanding round in the disk like the points of a ſtar, as in the *Matricaria*, *Chamæmelum*, &c. and ſometimes naked, having no ſuch radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the *Tanacetum*.

Corniculated FLOWERS [*Flores corniculati*, L.] are ſuch hollow flowers, as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur or little horn, as the *Linaria*, *Delphinium*, &c. and the *Corniculum* or *Calcar*, is always impervious at the top or point.

Cucurbitaceous FLOWER, is one that reſembles the flower of the gourd, or has the ſame conformation with it.

Cruciform FLOWER [*Flos cruciformis*, L.] a flower that repreſents the form of a croſs.

Diſcous } FLOWERS } are thoſe whoſe *floſculi* or little flowers
Diſcodial } are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even as to make the ſurface of the flower plain and flat; which therefore becauſe of its round form will be like a *diſcus* or *quoit*.

Fiſtular FLOWER [*Flos fiſtularis*, L.] a flower compounded of many long, hollow, little flowers like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends.

Fecund FLOWER [*Flos fœcundus*, L.] a fruitful flower.

Floſculous FLOWER [*Flos floſculoſus*, L.] a flower compoſed of many little flowers.

Imperfect FLOWERS [*Flores imperfecti* L] ſuch as want ſome of the parts which compoſe a perfect flower, either *Petala*, *Stamina*, *Apex* or *Stylus*.

Infundibuliform FLOWER [*Flos infundibuliformis*] a flower that reſembles a funnel in ſhape.

Labiated FLOWER [*Flos labiatus*, L.] is ſuch as either has but one lip only, as in the far greater part of labiated flowers, and are called alſo *Galeated*, *Galericulate* and *Cucullate*, which ſee above.

Liliaceous FLOWER [*flos liliaceus*, L.] a flower of the lily form.

Umbelliferous FLOWER, is one which has ſeveral leaves doubled, and diſpoſed after the manner of a roſe, and whoſe calix becomes a fruit of 2 ſeeds.

Monopetalous FLOWER [*flos monopetalus*, L] is ſuch as has the body of the flower all of one intire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into ſeeming *Petala* or leaves, as in borage, bugloſs, &c.

Monopetalous anomalous FLOWER [*flos monopetalus anomalus*, L.] an irregular monopetalous-flower.

Papilionaceous FLOWER [*flos papilionaceus*, L.] is a flower that repreſents ſomething of the *Papilio* or *butterfly*, with its wings diſplay'd. In theſe the flower-leaves or *Petala* are always of a difform figure, being 4 in number, and joined together at the extremities; ſuch are the flowers of thoſe plants that are of the leguminous kinds, *Peas*, *Vetches*, &c.

Verticillate FLOWERS, are ſuch as are ranged in ſtories, rings or rays along the ſtems, ſuch as thoſe of hoar-hound, clary, &c.

Perfect FLOWERS [*flores perfecti*, L.] are ſuch as have a *Petala*, *Stamen*, *Apex* and *Stylus*; and whatever flower wants any of theſe is accounted imperfect. Theſe are divided into *ſimple* or *compound*, which are not compoſed of other ſmaller ones, and which uſually have but one ſingle ſtyle; and compounded, which conſiſt of many *floſculi*, all making but one flower.

Perſonated FLOWER [*flos perſonatus*, L.] a flower that omewhat reſembles a mouth, as the *Snap-Dragon*, *Toad-flax*.

Planifolious FLOWER [*flos planifolius*, L.] ſuch as is compoſed of plain flowers ſet together in circular rows round the centre, and whoſe face is uſually indented, notched, uneven and jagged, as the *Hierarchia*. *Sonchia*, &c.

Polypetalous FLOWER [*flos polypetalus*, L.] ſuch as has diſtinct *Petala*, and thoſe falling off ſingly and not altogether, as the ſeeming *Petala* of the monopetalous always do: both monopetalous and polypetalous are either uniform or difform; the former have their right and left-hand parts, and the forward and backward parts alike; but the difform have no ſuch regularity.

Polypetalous anomalous FLOWER [*flos polypetalus anomalus*, L.] an irregular polypetalous-flower.

Leguminous FLOWER, the flower of leguminous plants, which bear ſome reſemblance to a flying butterfly, and thence are colled *Papilionaceous*.

Radiated FLOWER [*flos radiatus*, L.] a flower whoſe leaves grows in the manner of rays, as the *Heliotropium* or *Sunflower*.

Spicated FLOWER [*flos ſpicatus*, L.] when the flowers grow thick together length-ways at the top of the ſtalk, as an ear of corn.

Stamineous FLOWER [*flos ſtamineus*, L.] a flower that only conſiſts of the *Calix* with ſmall threads, *&c.*

Sterile FLOWER [*flos ſterilis*, L.] *i. e.* barren flower.

Rotated FLOWER [*flos rotatus*, L.] ſuch whoſe flower leaves grow like the ſpokes of a wheel.

Roſaceous FLOWER [*flos roſaceus*, L.] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the form of a roſe, as the *Ranunculus*, &c.

Semifiſtular FLOWER [*flos ſemifiſtularis*, L.] is ſuch an one whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the *Ariſtolochia*, &c.

Galeated } FLOWER } [*flos galeatus*, L.] a flower that reſembles an helmet or hat.
Galericulate }

In this flower the upper top is turned upwards, and ſo turns the convex part downwards as in the *Chæmæciſſus*, *&c.* but moſt uſually the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and ſo repreſents a monk's hood, and thence is called *cucullate*, as the flowers of the *Lamium* and moſt *Verticillate* plants.

The FLOWER (or chief) *of the Nobility.*

In the FLOWER (or prime) *of his Age.*

FLOW'ERAGE, the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of flowers together in husks, and hanging them up with ſtrings.

FLOW'ERED, wrought with flowers.

FLOW'ERINESS, fulneſs or plenteouſneſs of flowers.

FLOWERING [*fleurant*, F. *flores producens*, L,] producing or opening into flowers; alſo mantling as drink.

FLOW'ERY, of or pertaining to, or full of flowers; alſo of the nature of flowers.

FLOW'ERS [in *Architecture*] repreſentations of ſome imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finiſhing on the top of a dome.

FLOWERS [in *Heraldry*] have been introduced among other bearings, perhaps becauſe of them chaplets have been formerly made to adorn the heads of men eſteem'd for their virtues or meritorious actions.

FLOWERS [in *Rhetorick*] are figures and ornaments of diſcourſe.

FLOWERS [in the *Animal Oeconomy*] are women's *Menſes*.

FLO'WING [of ꝼleopan, *Sax. fluens.* L.] running in a ſtream as water; abounding.

FLOWK *wort*, an herb,

FLOWN, *v. To Fly.*

FLUCTI'FEROUS [*fluctifer*, L] raiſing or bringing waves.

FLUCTI'FRAGOUS [*fluctifragus*, L.] wave-breaking.

FLUCTI'GEROUS [*fluctiger*, L.] born by the waves.

FLUCTI'SONOUS [*fluctiſonus*, L.] ſounding or roaring with waves or billows.

FLUCTI'VAGOUS [*fluctivagus*, L.] floating or toſſed on the waves.

To FLU'CTUATE [*fluttuare*, It. *fluctuàr*, Sp. *fluctuatum*, L.] to be carried, float or toſs to and fro in the water, to be wavering and unconſtant or uncertain in mind, to be in ſuſpence.

FLU'CTUATING [*fluctuans*, L.] floating; alſo wavering in mind.

FLUCTUO'SE } [*fluctueux*, F.] troubled, unquiet, reſtleſs
FLU'CTUOUS } like the waves.

FLUE, the down or ſoft hair of a rabbet; alſo little feathers or flocks which ſtick to cloaths.

FLUE, a ſmall winding chimney of a furnace, *&c.* carried up into a main chimney.

FLUE'LLIN, an herb, called alſo Speedwell.

FLU'ENCY [*fluentia*, L.] readineſs of ſpeech, volubility of tongue.

FLUENTLY, flowingly, volubly in diſcourſe.

FLU'ENT [*fluens*, L.] flowing, volubile in ſpeech.

FLU'ENTNESS [*fluentia* or *fluiditas*, L. *fluidité*, F. *fluidità*, It. and Sp.] flowing eaſily.

FLUID *Bodies* [with *Naturaliſts*] bodies whoſe parts eaſily give place, and move out of the way, on any force put upon them, by which means they eaſily move over one another.

FLU'IDITY } [*fluiditas*, L. *fluidité*, F. *fluidità*, It.] a
FLU'IDNESS } flowing eaſily, or aptneſs to flow.

FLUIDITY, is when the parts of any body being very fine and ſmall, are ſo diſpoſed by motion and figure, that they can eaſily ſlide over one another's ſurfaces, all manner of ways.

FLUIDITY, ſtands in direct oppoſition to *firmneſs* or *ſolidity*; and is diſtinguiſhed from *liquidity* and *humidity*, in that humidity implies *wetting* and *adhering*; thus melted metals, air, æther, and even ſmoak and flame itſelf are fluid bodies, but not liquid ones, their parts being actually dry, and not leaving any ſenſe of moiſture.

FLUKE, a part of an anchor that pecks into the ground; alſo an inſect.

FLUMINO'SE [*fluminoſus*, L.] full of rivers.

FLU'MMERY, a wholeſome jelly made of oatmeal.

FLUNG, *v. To Fling.*

FLU'OR *uterinus* [with *Phyſicians*] the whites in women, *L.*

FLUOR, a flux, courſe or ſtream, *L.*

FLUOR *albus* [in *Medicine*] the whites in women, *L.*

FLUOR [in *Phyſicks*, &c.] a fluid, or more properly the ſtate of a body; which was before hard and ſolid; but is now by fuſion or fire reduced into a ſtate of fluidity.

FLUORES, women's monthly courſes, *L.*

FLUORES [with *Naturaliſts*] ſpars, a ſort of ſtones found in mines and quarries, which at firſt ſight reſemble gems, being of divers colours and ſhapes, *L.*

FLURRY, a ſudden guſt of wind.

To FLURT, to throw out, as ſpittle out of the mouth.

A FLURT [prob. of **florre**, *Du.* a fool] a ſorry wench or woman, as a jill-flurt.

FLUSH [prob. of *fluxus*, L. *flux*, F. a flood, *&c.* or, as *Meric Caſaubon* will, of φλύζω, Gr.] a red colour in the face, *&c.*

FLUSH *of Money* [prob. of *fluere*, L. to flow, or perhaps of **überfluſz**, G. abundance.] to be full of or abound with money.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea Phraſe*] a term uſed of a ſhip, when her decks are laid level from head to ſtern.

FLUSH *at Cards* [*fluſſo*, It. *flux*, F. and Sp.] a ſet or hand of cards, of all one ſort, as all diamonds, *&c.*

FLUSHED, encouraged or put into heart, elated or lifted up with good ſucceſs.

FLU'SHING, a reddening in the face, cauſed by ſome ſudden apprehenſion or tranſport of the mind.

FLU'STERED [*Skinner* derives it of ꝼluꞅꞇꞃian, *Sax.* to weave, it being cuſtomary in the ſame ſenſe to ſay his cap is well thrumb'd, others from φλύσσω, Gr. to belch, whence οἰνοφλὼξ drunken] ſomewhat diſordered in drink.

A FLUTE [*flûte*, F. *flauto*, It. *flauta*, Sp. and Port.] an inſtrument of wind-muſick; alſo a ſort of ſea-veſſel.

FLUTE *de Allemanda*, a *German* flute, *Ital.*

FLUTE *a bec*, a common flute, *Ital.*

FLUTED [with *Architects*] channelled or wrought in the form of a gutter.

FLUTES } [in *Botany*] uſed in deſcribing the ſtems and
FLUTINGS } fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to thoſe of columns.

FLUTES [in *Architecture*] hollows made in the body of a column or pillar.

FLUTES [in the *Pillars* of the *Corinthian*, *Compoſite*, *Dorick* and *Ionic Orders*] are commonly made all along the body of the pillars, from 20 to 24 flutes in each column, each flute being hollowed in exactly a quarter of a circle.

FLUTES [in the *Doric Order*] join together without any interſpace.

FLUTES [in the *Compoſite*, *Corinthian* and *Ionic* columns] have a liſt running between every 2 of them.

To FLU'TTER [ꝼloꞇeꞃan, *Sax.* **flattern** G.] to try to fly as a bird; alſo to fly about.

FLU'TTERING [of ꝼloꞇeꞃan, *Sax.*] making a quick motion with the wings, in trying to fly, as young birds.

FLUVIA'TICK [*fluviaticus*, L.] that is in or of the river.

FLUVIA'TILE [*fluviatilis*, L.] belonging to a river.

FLUVIA'TILIS [with *Botanick* Writers] growing in or near a river, L.

FLUVIO'SE [*fluvioſus*, L.] flowing much.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L. *flux*, F. *fluſſo*, It. *fluxo*, Sp.] a flowing.

FLUX [in *Phyſick*] an extraordinary iſſue or evacuation of ſome humour.

FLUX *Powders* [in *Chymiſtry*] are certain powders uſed for diſſolving of the harder metals and melting oars, in order to diſcover what proportion of metal they contain.

Flux *and Reflux* [of the *Tide*] the flowing and ebbing of it, occaſioned by the univerſal law of gravitation.

Flux [in *Hydrography*] a regular periodical motion of the ſea, happening twice in 24 hours, wherein the water is raiſed, and driven violently againſt the ſhores.

Fluxibi'lity } capableneſs of being made to flow; or
Flu'xibleness } rendred fluid.

Flu'xing, a method of curing the venereal diſeaſe by raiſing a ſalivation in the patient.

Flu'xion, [F. *fluſſione*, It. of *fluxio*, L.] a flowing.

Fluxion [in *Chymiſtry*] the running of metals or any other bodies into a fluid, either by fire or otherwiſe.

Fluxion [in *Medicine*] a flowing of humours or rheum.

Fluxion [in *Surgery*] that which raiſes a tumour all at once, or in a very little time, by the fluidity of the matter.

Fluxions [with *Mathematicians*] is the arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall, variable quantities; or the method of finding an infiniteſimal or infinitely ſmall quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

Flu'xus, a flux or flowing, *L.*

Fluxus *Chiloſus* [with *Phyſicians*] a purging, when the meat is thrown out, and does not produce any of that humour called chyle, *L.*

Fluxus *Hepaticus* [with *Phyſicians*] a flux, in which black ſhining blood, and as it were parch'd, is driven out of the guts through the fundament. It is alſo ſometimes taken for a flux, wherein ſerous ſharp blood is voided.

To Fly *Irr. V.* [flean, *Sax.* flyga *Su.* G. vliegen *Du.* fliegen, G. *voler*, F. *volar*, Sp. *voar*, Port. *volare* It. and L.] to move to and fro with wings; to move as clouds; to run away haſtily or ſwiftly.

Flew [*Irr. Imp.*] did fly.

Flown [*Irr. Part. P.*] have flown, am flown; *and not fled.*

Fly [of the *Mariner's Compaſs*] is that part on which the 32 winds are deſcribed.

Fly boat, a large veſſel with a broad bow uſed by merchants in the coaſting trade.

A Fly [flege, *Sax.* Fluga, *Su.* Fliege G.] an inſect.

Fly-*Catcher*, a ſmall creature in *America* which clears a place of flies and other vermine.

To Fly *on the Head* [*Falconry*] is when the hawk miſſing her quarry, betakes her ſelf to the next chick, as crows, *&c.*

To Fly *Groſs* [in *Falconry*] is ſaid of a hawk when ſhe flies at great birds, as cranes, geeſe, herons, *&c.*

To Fly *the Heels* [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed of a horſe, when he obeys the ſpur.

To Fly [or break in pieces] as bottles do.

To Fly [or break out] in a paſſion.

Let Fly *the* Sheets [*Sea* Phraſe] a word of command in caſe of a guſt of wind, leſt a ſhip ſhould overſet, or ſpend her topſails and maſts, to have the ſheet go again, and then the ſail will hold no wind.

Flyers [in *Architecture*] ſuch ſtairs as go ſtrait, but are of an oblong ſquare, and do not wind round, and whoſe ſteps are not made tapering; but the fore and the back part of each ſtair, and the ends reſpectively parallel one to the other, the ſecond of theſe flyers ſtands parallel behind the firſt, and the third behind the ſecond, and ſo of the reſt, if one flight carry them not to the intended height; then there is a broad half pace, whence they begin to fly again as at the firſt.

Fly'ing *army*, is a ſmall body under a *Lieutenant* or *Major General*, ſent out to harraſs the country, intercept convoys, prevent the enemies incurſions, cover its own garriſons, and keep the enemy in continual arms.

Fly'ing *bridge*, is made of two ſmall bridges laid one upon another, ſo that the uppermoſt, by the help of ropes and pullies, is forced forward till the end of it points to the place deſigned.

Flying *camp*, the ſame as a flying army.

Flying *fiſh*, a fiſh like a herring, that has wings like a bat, which, to avoid being made a prey by the greater fiſh, will riſe 20 foot above water, and fly an 100 paces, and then drop into the ſea.

Flynt, an idol of the ancient *Germans* and *Saxons* ſo called on account of his ſtanding on a great flint ſtone. This idol was made like the image of death, and naked, ſave only a ſheet about him, holding in his right hand a torch, or as it was then called a fire-blaze, on his head a lion, reſting his two fore-feet, ſtanding with one of his hinder feet upon his left ſhoulder, and with the other in his hand, which to ſupport, he lifted up as high as his ſhoulder.

Flying *tiger*, an inſect in *America*, ſpotted like a tiger, that has ſix wings, and as many feet; it feeds on flies, and a-nights ſits on trees and ſings.

Flying *Pinion*, a part of a clock, having a fly or fan, whereby to gather air, and ſo to bridle the rapidity of the motion of the clock, when the weight deſcends in the ſtriking part.

Flying *Worms* [in *Horſes*] a tetter or ring worm.

There's no Flying without Wings.

L. *Sine pennis volare haud facile eſt.* Plaut. It. *non ſi può volar ſenza ale.* That is nothing can be done, or ought to be undertaken, with out the proper means, aſſiſtances, and power.

To Foam. *See* Fome.

Fob [of Fuppe *Teut.*] a ſmall pocket for a watch, *&c.* alſo a cheat or trick.

To Fob off, [foppen H. G.] to put off with ſhams, and trifling excuſes or pretences.

A Fob [or ſham] action.

Fo'cage [*focarium*, L.] hearth money.

Foca'le [*Old Rec.*] fire-wood or fuel.

Foci'le *minus* [*Anat.*] the leſſer bone of the arm called *radius*, or the leſſer bone of the leg called *fibula.*

Focilla'tion, a comforting, cheriſhing or nouriſhing, L.

Focus, a fire-hearth, L.

Focils [*Anatomy*] the two bones of the legs and of the arms below the *elbow*, *ulna radius*, *tibia* the *major* and *minor.*

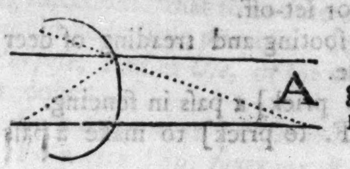
Fo'cus [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain place in the meſentery and other parts, from whence the original of fevers were derived by the ancients.

Focus [in *Geometry* and *Conick Sections*] is applied to certain points in the *Parabola*, *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, wherein the rays reflected from all parts of the curves do concur or meet.

Foci *of an Ellipſis* [in *Geometry*] are the 2 navel points of an ellipſis or oval, which ſerve for the drawing of that figure, and from whence if 2 right lines be drawn to any point of the circumference, the ſum of them is equal to the tranſverſe or longer axis.

Focus [of a *Parabola*] is ſo called by *Geometricans*, as being the point on which the ſun's rays will be united when reflected from a parabolick curve, ſo as to ſet on fire natural bodies; and thence ſome call it the burning point. It is the point in the *Axis* within the figure, diſtant from the *Vertex*, or top, one 4th part of the *Perimeter* or *latus rectum.*

Focus *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs.



Virtual Focus, is the ſame as point of divergence in a concave-glaſs, as the point A in the annexed figure.

Fo'dder [foðre, or foðer, *Sax.* Voeder, *Du.* Foder *Su.* O. and L. G. Futter, H. G. or, as *Caſaubon* will of πάω, Gr.] food for cattle of any kind.

To Fo'dder [foðrian, *Sax.* voedern *Du.* fodern O. and L. G. futtern H. G. fodra *Su.* or πάω *Gr.*] to give food, *&c.* to cattle.

Fo'dder [*Civil Law*] a prerogative that the king has to be provided of corn, *&c.* by his ſubjects, for his horſes in any warlike expedition.

Fo'dder } [prob. of fuder. G. a cart-load] a weight of lead
Fo'ther } containing 8 pigs, every pig weighing 3 ſtone and a half, reckoned at 2600 pound in the book of rates, 22 hundred and a half at the mines. 19 hundred and a half by the *London* plummers.

Foderto'rium [*Old Rec*] proviſion of fodder or forrage, made by cuſtom to the king's ſurveyors.

Fodi'na, a mine or quarry, L.

Fodina [with *Anatomiſts*] the labyrinth, or leſſer pit in the bone of the ear.

Foe [fah, *Sax.*] an enemy.

A ſecret Foe gives a ſudden blow.

Becauſe unſeen and unprovided againſt. The L. ſay; *magis nocent inſidiæ quæ latent.*

Foecu'ndity [*fæcunditas*, L] fruitfulneſs, v. fecundity.

Foe'deral [*fæderalis*, L.] belonging to a covenant.

Foe'nerated [*fæneratus.* L.] put out to uſury.

Foenera'tion, uſury. L.

Foemina [with *Chymiſts*] ſulphur.

Foeni'culum fennel, L.

Foenum *Græcum*, the herb fenigreek, L.

Foe'sa [*Old Records*] herbage, graſs.

Foeti'ferous [*fætifer*, L] fruitful, or bringing fruit.

Foetifica'tion, a bringing forth fruit, L.

Foeti'fick [*fætificus*, L.] making fruitful.

Foetor, a ſtink or ill ſmell, ariſing from ſtagnant, extravaſated, corrupted or poiſonous humours; as alſo from any thing capable of attenuating and volatilizing the oil and ſalt, L.

Foetor *narium*, the ſtench of the noſtrils, a ſort of diſeaſe from a deep ulcer, withinſide the noſe, yielding a fœtid ſmell L.

Foetor [with *Phyſicians*] ſtinking or fœtid effluvia proceeding from the body or any parts of it, as a ſtinking breath, proceeding from filthineſs about the teeth and gums.

Foe'tus, the child while yet contained in the womb of the mother, but particularly after it is perfectly formed, till which time it is properly called *embryo*; alſo the young of other animals in general; but in the ſame ſtate.

Fog [of ꝼoᵹ, *Sax.*] a miſt.

Fogs [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſaid to conſiſt of aqueous particles rarefied; as is plain, in that they mightily bedew every thing that lies open to them. It may be obſerved in a hot day, when there is no wind ſtirring, that ſuch a company of vapours riſe out of moiſt ground as make thick fogs, which are ſometimes higher and ſometimes lower, as the multitude and motion of the vapours happen to be. Theſe fogs riſe out of all places mountainous or campain, and continue till they be diſpelled by wind or heat; but they continue longer in loweſt grounds, becauſe thoſe places are fulleſt of moiſture, and are not ſo much expos'd to the winds: but when the wind riſes upon them, wherever they be, they are diſſipated and driven away till we ſee no more of them. So likewiſe the heat of the ſun, putting them into a brisker motion, either diſſipates them by rarefaction, or raiſes them higher, and forms them into clouds.

And whereas ſometimes fogs ſtink, it is not becauſe they come from ſtinking water, but becauſe the vapours are mixt with ſulphureous exhalations which ſmell ſo.

Fog, long graſs remaining in paſtures till winter. *N. C.*

Foggily, heavily.

Fo'gginess [ꝼoᵹᵹicneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] foggy quality, or being foggy.

Fo'ggy [of ꝼoᵹᵹiᵹ, *Sax.*] miſty, *&c.*

Fo'gage } [*Foreſt Law*] rank graſs not eaten in ſum-
Fogge } mer.

Foh! [*fi!* F. *vah!* L. pfuy, G.] an interjection, of diſlike, ſcorn diſdain, *&c.*

Foi'ble [*foible*, F.] a weakneſs of judgment, or blind ſide.

Foil [*feuille*, F. *foglia*, It. of *folium*, L.] a ſheet of thin tin on the backſide of a looking-glaſs; alſo an ornament or ſet-off for a jewel.

To **Foil** [probably of *fouler* or *affolir*, F. to ſuppreſs or keep under] to overthrow, *&c.*

A **Foil**, an inſtrument without a point to fence with.

A **Foil** [with *Wreſtlers*] a fall not compleat, nor cleverly given.

Foil [*fouille*, F.] an ornament or ſet-off.

Foi'ling [*Hunting* Merm] the footing and treading of deer that is on the graſs and ſcarce viſible.

Foin, probably[of *poindre* F. to prick] a paſs in fencing.

To **Foin** [probably of *poindre*, F. to prick] to make a paſs in fencing.

Foins, a kind of fur, black at the top, upon a whitiſh ground, and taken from a little animal like a weeſel, or ferret, called a foine.

To **Foist** [probably of *fauſſer*, F. *falſificare*, L.] to inſert ſome paſſages into a book that are not genuine.

Fo'isty, muſty, fuſty.

Fol. Abbreviation for *folio*.

Folcland } [ꝼolc-lanꝺ, *Sax.*] the land of the com-
Folkland } mon people in the time of the *Sax-*
Fokland } *ons.*

Fo'lcmote } [ꝼolc-ᵹemoꞇ, *Sax.*] a general meeting of the
Fo'lkmote } people, to conſult of ſtate-affairs.

A **Fold** [ꝼealꝺe, *Sax.* Vouw, *Du.* folde, O. and L. G. Falte, G. Fall, *Su.*] a doubling or plait in a garment, cloth, *&c.*

Fold [ꝼalꞇe, *Sax.*] a ſheep-fold.

Fole [ꝼealꝺ, *Sax.* fuld, *Dan.* faldig, *Su.* voeldig, *Du.* and L. G. faltig, H. G.] as ten-fold, &c.

To **Fold** [ꝼalꝺian, *Sax.*] to put ſheep into a ſheep-fold.

To **Fold** [ꝼealꝺan, *Sax.* vouwen *Du.* folden O. and L. G. falten, H. G. falla *Su.* falde *Dan.* faldan *Teut.* and *Goth*] to double up or plait a garment *&c.*

Fo'lding, doubling up. *&c.* alſo including in a ſheepfold.

A **Fold-net**, a ſort of net for catching ſmall birds in the night.

A **Fole** } [ꝼola, oꞃ ꝼole, *Sax.* Fuellen, H. G, Fole, *Dan.*
A **Foal** } Fulae, *Goth.* πῶλος, *Gr. pullus equinus*, L.] a young colt.

To **Foal**, to bring forth a colt.

Fo'lia [in *Botany*] the leaves of plants and flowers, but more properly of plants.

Folia'ceum *expanſum* [*Anat.*] that extreme of the *Fallopian* tube next the ovary, and which is expanded like the mouth of a trumpet, and invironed with a ſort of fringe, L.

Folia'ceous [*foliaceus*, L.] bearing a reſemblance to leaves; alſo leafineſs.

Foliaceum *ornamentum* [*Anatomy*] the foliage leaf-like ornament at the extremity of the *tubæ Fallopianæ*.

Fo'liage [*feuillage* F. *fogliame*, It. of *folia*, L. leaves] branched work in painting, carving, tapeſtry, *&c.*

Foliage, a cluſter or aſſemblage of leaves, branches, flowers, *&c.*

Fo'liage [in *Architecture*] an ornament uſed in cornices, frizes, chapiters of pillars and other members; ſome of which repreſent the leaves of *brank urſin*, and others thoſe of ſeveral ſorts of trees, as the oak, laurel, *&c.*

To **Fo'liate** *Looking-glaſſes*, is to lay on a foil or thin broad leaf of lead or tin, and then to make it ſtick to the glaſs by laying quickſilver on the back-ſide, which eating through it makes it reflect the image.

Fo'liate } [*foliatus*, L.] leaved or having leaves.
Folia'tion }

Folia'tion } [with *Botaniſts*] one of the parts of the flow-
Foliature } er of a plant, which is a collection of thoſe fine-coloured leaves which make the compaſs of the flower.

Fo'lio, a book is ſaid to be *in folio*, when a ſheet of paper makes but two leaves.

Fo'lio [in *Books of Accounts*] a leaf or two pages of the ledger book.

Folio [with *Botanick Writers*] with a leaf, *L.*

Folio [in *Printing*] the figure ſet at the top of every page in a book.

Foliola [in *Botany*] little leaves L.

Folliacles [in *Botany*] the keys or buds of maples.

Eolio'se [*folioſus*, L.] full of leaves.

Fo'lium [with *Botanick Writers*] a leaf, L.

Folks [ꝼolc. *Sax.* Volck *Du.* and G, Folck, *Dan* and *Su.* *vulgus*, L.] people, it has no *Singular*.

Fo'llia [in *Muſ. Books*] a particular air commonly called *Fardinal's round.*

Eolli'culus *fellis* [*Anat.*] the gall bladder, L.

Folli'culus [with *Botaniſts*] the ſeed-veſſel, caſe, coat, husk or cover, that ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them, L.

To **Fo'llow** [ꝼolᵹian, *Sax.* volgen *Du* folgen G. folge *Dan.* follia *Su.*] to come after, alſo to imitate, or to addict one's ſelf to, to ſtudy.

Follow Love and it will flee thee;
Flee Love and it will follow thee.

L. *Novi ingenium mulierum; nolunt ubi volis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. Ter.* Experience ſo often confirms the truth of this ſaying, that a prudent man will take care not to be too eager in the purſuit of love, that is, not to let it get the maſtery of his reaſon. The L. lay the ſaddle upon the right horſe.

Fo'llower [of ꝼolᵹian, *Sax.* to follow] one who follows or waits upon.

Fo'lly [*folie*, F. *folia* It.] fooliſhneſs, ſimplicity; defect of underſtanding; a drawing falſe concluſions from juſt principles, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from *madneſs*, which is a drawing juſt concluſions from falſe principles. Mr. *Lock.*

Folly or *madneſs* [in *Painting or ſculpture*] is repreſented by a naked woman of a bold aſpect, a wild and ſtaring look, leaning upon a hog, and holding in one hand the encreaſing moon.

Folly, or *defect of underſtanding*, by a perſon at man's eſtate, with a fools cap hung with bells on his head, laughing and riding on a hobby-horſe, of which he holds the bridle in one hand; in the other holding a whirligig turn'd round by the wind, at which he ſeems pleas'd.

Fomaha'nt [*Aſtron.*] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in *Aquarius*

Fome [ꝼæm, *Lax.* faum, *Teut.*] froth.

To **Fome** [ꝼœman, *Sax.*] to froth at the mouth, or as waters do upon a great and violent motion.

To **Fome'nt** [*fomentare*, It. and L. *fomenter*, F. *fomentàr*, Sp.] to cheriſh or comfort by applying warm and liquid remedies; alſo to nouriſh; alſo to abet or encourage.

Fomenta'tion, [F. *fomentazione*, It. *fomentacion*, Sp. of *fomentatio*, L.] a fomenting, a bathing any part of the body with a medicinal liquor, uſually a decoction of herbs, *&c.*

Simple **Fomentation**, one made with lukewarm milk, water, oil, oxicrate or ſome other like liquor-

Compound **Fomentations**, are decoctions of herbs, roots, flowers, ſeeds in water or other proper liquor and with other ingredients

Dry **Fomentation.** is the applying bags ſtuffed with herbs and other ingredients to any part of a body aggrieved.

Fome'nteed [*fomentatus*, L. *fomenté*, F,] abetted, encouraged; nouriſhed, cheriſhed; ſet on foot &c.

Fome'ntum [with *Phyſicians*] any thing that is laid to the body to cheriſh it, L.

Fonceau, is the bottom or end of a cannon bit mouth, *i.e.* the part of the bit that pins it to the banquet.

Fond [probably of ꝼunꝺian, *Sax.*] paſſionately deſirous of, over-loving, kind, indulgent, vainly affectionate; alſo fooliſh.

A **Fond**, to the bottom, *F.*

Fondly, indulgently; alſo fooliſhly.

Fonda'nt [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſtooping for a prey, *F.*

Fo'ndness [probobly of ꝼunꝺian, *Sax.* to endeavonr or gape after] over-great affectionateneſs, love, indulgence; alſo fooliſhneſs.

To **Fo'ndle**, to make much of, to cocker.

Fondling, one that we are fond of.

Font [*fonts*, F. *fonte*, It. funt, *Su.* of *fons*, L. a fountain] a baptiſtery or large baſon of ſtone for baptizing infants in.

Font [with *Printers*] a caſting or compleat ſet of letters.

Fonta'lis, belonging to a ſpring, L.

Fonta'lis [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Pond-weed, L.

Fontana'lia } [among the *Romans*] the feaſt of fountains,
Fontinalia } which they celebrated by crowning the fountains with garlands of flowers, lamps, *&c.* L.

Fontane'lla, a little fountain, L.

Fonticulus [with *Surgeons*] an iſſue or little ulcer made in ſound parts of the body, to let out bad humours, and to prevent or cure diſeaſes

Fonti'genous [*fontigena*, L.] growing or breeding about fountains or wells.

Food [**fwyd**, *Brit.* **fode**, *Dan.* **foeda**, *Su.* foda, *Sax.*] victuals.

Fool [*fol*, F.] a ſilly, ignorant perſon, an ideot.

A Fool's Bolt is ſoon ſhot.

The inſtruction of this proverb lies in governing the tongue with *Diſcretion* and *Prudence*. 'Tis a lecture of *Deliberation*, *courteſy* and *affability* in company, of *fidelity* and *ſecrecy* in affairs. It is alſo a Satyr againſt *blabbing* or *blurting* out a raſh unlucky word to the prejudice of a perſon, whatever comes uppermoſt, without any regard to *good manners* or *ſobriety*. The proverb ſeems to be as ancient as *Solomon*, who ſaid יציא כסיל כל רוחו And, *Quicquid in buccam venerit effutit*, ſay the *Latins*. The F. ſay: *De fol juge brieve ſentence*. (A weak judge, a quick ſentence.)

Every Man hath a Fool in his Sleeve.

Or,

No Man is a Fool always, every one ſometimes.

v. *No Man is wiſe at all Time*, ſee under *Wiſe*.

One Fool makes many.

To which is generally added,

Four Farthings make a Penny.

Either for rhime's ſake, or on a ſuppoſition that one is as certain as the other.

As the Fool thinks, ſo the Bell tinks or clinks.

L. *Quod valde volumus facile credimus*. (What we eagerly deſire, we eaſily believe)

Every Man at thirty is a Fool or a Phyſician.

It is to be ſuppos'd that every diſcreet man has by that age obſerv'd and knows his own conſtitution, which is a great ſtep towards being his own phyſician.

To Fool [of *fol*, F.] to make a fool of, to deceive, bubble, play upon, *&c.*

A Fool [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a ſheep, becauſe no beaſt is accounted more ſimple.

Foo'lery [*folie*, F.] fooliſh or ſilly actions or ſayings.

Fool-*hardineſs* [of *fol* and *hardieſſe*, F.] raſhneſs, temerity, a thoughtleſs ventureſomneſs.

Fool-*hardy* (of *fol* and *hardi*, F.) raſh, temerarious, unthoughtfully, daring or ventureſome.

Foolish [*fol*, F.] ſilly, wanting reaſon, impertinent, trifling.

Foolishly, ſillily. *&c.*

Foo'lishness [*folie*, F.] ignorance, ſillineſs, want of reaſon, diſcretion, experience, *&c.*

Foot, *Irr. Plur. Feet.* [fet, *Sax.* **voet**, *Du.* **foet**, O. and L. G. **fuſs**, H. G. of **fuaz** *Teut.* **foot**, *Su.* **fot**, *Goth.* *Caſaubon* will have it of *pes*, L. or ποῦς, Gr.] a member of an animal body; alſo the bottom of a pillar, wall, hill, *&c.*

Foot, foundation, bottom, ſtate, condition.

Foot, a foot or 12 inches in meaſure, is the ſame in *Plur.* as in Sing. as likewiſe ſpeaking of foot-ſoldiers or infantry, in oppoſition to horſe.

Foot [*Fortif.*] the ſixth part of a fathom, and the fifth of a geometrical pace.

Foot *of Verſe* [with *Grammarians*] a certain number of ſyllables, 2, 3 or more, which ſerve for the meaſuring of ſuch a verſe. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, thoſe of 2 ſyllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, *&c.* thoſe of 3, the *Dactyl*, *Anapeſt*. *Moloſs*, *Tribrach*, *&c.* thoſe of 4, the *Choryambus*, *Metritus*, *&c.*

A Foot [in *Meaſure*] in *England* the length of 12 inches, in *Spain* the ſame, at *Paris*, 12 4-5ths, at *Amſterdam* 11 3-4ths, at *Copenhagen* 11 3-5ths, the ſame at *Bremen*, at *Cologne* 11 2-5ths, at *Dantzick* 11 3-10ths, at *Venice* 13 9-10ths.

A Foot *bank* } [in *Fortification*] a ſtep about a foot and a
A Foot *ſtep* } half high and 3 foot wide, raiſed of earth under a breaſt-work, upon which the men get up to fire over it.

Foot-geld [of fot and geldan, *Sax.* to pay] an amerciament or fine for not cutting out the balls of the feet of the great dogs in a foreſt.

Foot,*Pace* [in *Architecture*] is a part of a pair of ſtairs, on which after four or ſix ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you may take two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſteps. Some call it a half-pace.

Foot *pace*, a cloth, mat, *&c*, ſpread about a chair of ſtate, bed, *&c.*

Fat-Foot [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed of a horſe, whoſe hoof is ſo thin and weak, that unleſs the nails be driven very ſhort, he is in danger of being prick'd in the ſhooing.

Foot-*hooks* } [in a *Ship*] the compaſſing timbers. which
Fu'ttocks } give the breadth and bearing to the ſhip.

Foot-*huſks* [in *Botany*] are ſhort heads out of which flowers grow.

To put a horſe upon a good Foot. See *To Gallop*.

To Foot *it*, to walk or travel on foot.

To Foot (or add new feet to) *a Pair of Stockings*.

Foo'tman [fot-man, *Sax.*] one who travels on foot; a lacquey or page.

Foo'tmanship, the performance, quality or capacity of a footman.

Foo'tsteps [fot-ſtæpas, *Sax.*] the marks or impreſſions of a foot.

To be on the ſame Foot *with another*, is to be under the ſame circumſtances.

To gain ground Foot *by* Foot, is to do it gradually, by forcing the way with reſolution and bravery.

To get Footing (or firm ſettlement) in a place.

Footing, ſituation or manner, as on what footing is he?

Fop [of **foppen**, G. to *make a Fool of*] a vain. fantaſtical fellow, that is over-nice, curious and affected in dreſs, behavour and ſpeech, *&c.*

Fop *doodle*, a fop, a ſilly, vain, empty perſon.

Fo'ppery [**fopperey**, G,] fantaſticalneſs; alſo ſuperſtitious, vain ceremonies in religious worſhip.

Fo'ppish, vainly affected, fantaſtical in dreſs, ſpeech, behaviour, *&c.*

Fo'ppishness, vain affectation, over-nicety and ſtarchineſs in apparel, demeanour, language, *&c.*

For [for, *Sax.* **voor**, *Du.* **vur**, and **fuer**, G. **for**, *Dan.* **foer**, *Su.* **fora**, *Teut.* **faur**, *Goth.*] a cauſal particle.

For [for, *Sax.* **far**, *Teut.* **fra** and **faur**, *Goth.* **ver**, *Du.* and G.] in the compoſition of *Engliſh* words, as a Præf. or inſeparable prepoſition, ſignifies *negation* or *privation*.

For, as a ſeparable prepoſition, has ſuch a great number of ſignifications, that to enumerate them without giving examples, would be to little purpoſe. It denotes however chiefly for what *Purpoſe*, *End* or *Uſe*, or for whoſe *Benefit* or *Damage* any thing is done.

Fo'rableness [of *forabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being bored.

Fo'rage [Sp. *fourrage*, F. *foraggio*, It.] food. *&c.* for horſes; proviſion of hay, ſtraw, oats, *&c.*

To Fo'rage [*fourrager*, F. *forraggiare*, It.] to go out a foraging, or to get forage.

Fo'rager [*fourrageur*, F. *foragiere*, It.] one that goes to get proviſion for horſes.

Fora'gium [*Old Records*] ſtraw or ſtubble after the corn is threſhed out.

Fora'men, a hole, *L.*

Foramen *arteriæ duræ matris* [in *Anatomy*] a hole in the *cranium*, which allows a paſſage for the artery belonging to the *Dura mater*, L.

Foramen *Lacerum* [*Anat.* the third hole in the *Os ſphænoides*, by which the third pair of nerves paſs out of the *cranium*, L.

Foramen *Iſchium* [with *Anat*,] a large hole in the hip-bone, about whoſe circumference the muſcles called *Obturator externus* and *internus* take their riſe. *L*,

Foramen *ovale* [*Anat.*] an oval aperture or paſſage thro' the heart of a *fœtus*, which cloſes after birth.

Fora'minated [*foraminatus*, L.] bored full of holes.

Foramino'se } (*foraminoſus*. L.) full of holes.
Fora'minus }

Forasmuch, whereas, becauſe.

Forba'lca [*Old Rec.*] a balk lying forwards or next the highway.

To Forbea'r, *Irr. V.* [forbæran, *Sax.* **foer-baera**, *Su.*] to deſiſt from or let alone.

Forbore (*Irr, Imp.*) did forbear.

Forbore } (*Irr. Part. P.*) have forbore, or forborn.
Forborn }

Forbea'r [*Sea Term*] a word of command in a ſhip's boat, to hold ſtill any oar, either on the broad or whole ſide.

Forbea'rance [of forbæran, *Sax.*] a letting alone; putting off for a time; giving over, leaving off, *&c.*

Forbearance is no Acquittance.

L. *Quod defertur non aufertur*. G **Aufgeſchoben iſt nicht geſchenckt**. F. *Ce qui eſt differé n'eſt pas perdu*. It. *Il gaſtigo* (chaſtiſement) *puo differir ſe, mà non ſi toglie*. (may be differ'd, but will come in time.) All which ſignify no more than that tho' a man may defer demanding his right or due for a time, yet he don't entirely give it up.

To Forbi'd, *Irr. V.* [forbeodan, *Sax.* **verbieden**, *Du.* **verboeden**, L. G. **verbieten**, H. G. **forbinde**, *Dan.* **faurbindan**, *Goth.*] to bid not to do or ſay a thing, to prohibit.

Forbid } (*Irr. Imp.*) [forbeod, *Sax.* **forbod**, *Dan.*] did
Forbad } forbid.

Forbid }
Forbad } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am forbid, forbad, or
Forbidden } forbidden.

Forbi'ddance, a forbidding, *Milton.*

Fo'rbore } [of ꝼoꞃbæꞃan, *Sax.*] let alone for a time, *&c.*
Forbo'rn } *v. To Forbear.*

Force [F. *forza*, It. *fuérça*, Sp.] constraint, violence, might, ſtrength.

Force **without Fore-caſt is little worth.**

Strength alone without skill and diſcretion in the uſe of it, will avail but little. The L. ſay; *Vis Conſilii expers mole ruit ſuà.*

To Force [*forcer*, F. *forzare*, It. *forçar*, Sp.] to oblige or conſtrain; alſo to take by force; alſo to raviſh.

Force [in *Law*] an offence by which violence is uſed to perſons.

Force [with *Gram.*] ſomething that ſtands in lieu of, or has the ſame effect of another.

Simple Force [in *Law*] is that which hath no other crime adjoined to it; as if one enters another man's poſſeſſion, but does no other unlawful act.

Mixed Force } is that violence committed with ſuch a
Compound force } fact as of it ſelf only is criminal; as if one enters by force into the poſſeſſion of another, and there kills a man, or raviſhes a woman.

Force [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is alſo called power, and is the original cauſe of any motion of bodies; as weight, men, horſes, water, wind, *&c.* with reſpect to the body or weight to be moved.

To Force *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and moſt hairy part of it.

Fo'rced [*forcé*, F.] conſtrained, obliged by force; raviſhed; alſo taken as a city, *&c.* by force, ſtorm, *&c.*

Forcene' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies reared or ſtanding upon his hind-legs, *F.*

Fo'rceps [with *Surgeons*] a pair of tongs, pincers, *&c.* to lay hold of dead and corrupt fleſh;

Fo'rcers, an inſtrument uſed with tooth-drawers.

Fo'rces, an army or conſiderable body of ſoldiers.

Fo'rcible. ſtrong, prevailing, violent.

Forcible *detaining a Poſſeſſion* [in a *Law Senſe*] is a violent act of reſiſtance, by which the lawful entry of juſtices is barred and hindered.

Fo'rcible *Entry* [in *Law*] a violent actual entry into a land, houſe, *&c.* ſo as to offer violence to any there, and to put them in fear of being hurt, or to drive any furiouſly out of poſſeſſion.

Fo'rcibleness [*force*, F,] violence; forcible or forcing quality.

Forcibly, by violence, alſo efficaciouſly.

Forci'er, a water-mill; an engine to convey water from one place to another, as thoſe at *London-bridge*, *Iſlington*, &c.

Fo'rceless, without force, weak, feeble.

Ford [ꝼoꞃꝺa, *Sax.* fuhrt, G. foerd, *Su.*] a ſhallow place in a river, that may be waded through, or paſſed in a ferry-boat, by puſhing it along with a pole ſtuck in the ground.

Fo'rda, a cow with calf, or a milch-cow.

Fo'rdable [of ꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] as a ſhallow place in a river, that may be paſſed or waded through on foot or without oars in a boat is ſaid to be fordable.

Fo'rdableness, capableneſs of being forded or paſſed over, as above.

Fordici'dia [of *forda*, a cow with calf, and *cædere* to ſlay] a *Roman* feſtival, celebrated to the god *Tellus*.

Fordi'ka [*Old Records*] herbage or graſs that grows on the edges of dikes or ditches.

Fo'rdol } a but or head-land, that ſhoots upon other
Fordolio } ground.

Fore [ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* voor, *Du.* vor, G. παρὸς, Gr.] an inſeparable prepoſition, us'd in compoſition for *before*.

To Fore-*appoint* [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* before, and *appointer*, F.] to appoint before-hand.

Fore-*armed* [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* and *armé*, F, of *armatus*, L] ready armed or prepared againſt beforehand.

To Fore-bode [ꝼoꞃe-boꝺian, *Sax*,] to ſignifie or portend beforehand, to preſage.

To Fore-cast [prob. of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* aod kaſter, *Dan.*] to conſider or contrive beforehand.

Fore-cast [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* and kaſter. *Dan.*] contrivance beforehand.

Fore-bolts [in a *Ship*] iron-pins made like locks, with an eye at each end, into which a forelock of iron is driven, to prevent ſtarting out.

Fore-castle [in a *Ship*] that part where the fore-maſt ſtands, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head.

To Fore-close [of ꝼoꞃe and clyꞅan, *Sax*, or *forclorre*, F.] to ſhut before-hand, *&c.* [in *Law*] to bar, to exclude.

Fore-clo'sed [*Old Law*] barred, excluded or ſhut out for ever.

Fore-course, is the fore-ſail of a ſhip.

To Fo'redo, to be the occaſion of his own death.

To Fo're-deem [of ꝼoꞃe-ꝺeman, *Sax.*] to think, judge or determine before.

F'ore-door [ꝼoꞃe-ꝺoꞃa, *Sax.*] a door in the fore-part of a houſe,

Fore Fathers [ꝼoꞃꞇꝺl-ꝼæꞇheꞃaꞅ, *Sax.*] predeceſſors, progenitors.

Fore-feet [ꝼoꞃe-ꝼoꞇaꞅ, *Sax.*] the foremoſt feet of a four footed animal.

Fo're-finger [ꝼoꞃe-ꝼinᵹeꞃ, *Sax.*] the foremoſt or firſt finger.

To Fore-fend } [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* and *fendre*, F.] to hin-
To Fo'r-end } der or keep off.

Fore-foot [*Sea-Term*] uſed when one ſhip lies or ſails acroſs the way of another ſhip.

Fore-goers, purveyors who go before the king, when he goes a progreſs, to make proviſion for him.

Fo'reign [*forain*, F.] outlandiſh, ſtrange; not agreeable to the matter in hand or purpoſe.

Foreigner, an outlandiſh perſon; alſo one that is not free of a city, corporation. *&c.*

Foreign *Anſwer* [*Law Term*] an anſwer which is not triable in the county where it is made.

Foreign *Attachment*, an attachment of a foreigners goods found within a liberty or city.

Foreign *Matter* [in *Law*] a matter triable in another county.

Foreign *Oppoſer*, an officer in the *Exchequer*, to whom all ſheriffs after they are oppoſed of their ſums out of the *Pipe-Office*, do repair to be oppoſed by him of the *Green-Wax*.

Foreign *Plea* [in *Law*] a rejecting the judge as incompetent, becauſe the matter in hand was not within his precinct.

Fo'reign *Service* [in *Law*] is ſuch ſervice, whereby a mean lord holdeth of another without the compaſs of his own fee; or that which a tenant performs either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount, out of his own fee.

To Foreju'dge [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* and *juger*, F. of *judicare*, L.] to juge beſorehand.

Foreju'dg'd *the Court*, is when the officer of any court is baniſhed or expelled the ſame for ſome offence, or for not appearing to an action *per* bill filed againſt him.

Foreju'dger [in *Law*] a judgment whereby a man is deprived or put by the thing in queſtion.

To Forfeit [*forfaire*, L. F.] to be liable to a penalty, for a tranſgreſſion of the law, or to loſe by ſome default or omiſſion.

Forfeit [*forfait*, L. F.] a treſpaſs, the penalty of the law.

Forfeited [*forfait*, Fr.] loſt by ſome default or omiſſion.

Fo'rfeiture [*forfaiture*, F.] a treſpaſs; the penalty of the tranſgreſſion of a law.

Fore-front [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax*, and *frons.* L.] a fore-head.

To Fo're-go [of ꝼoꞃe-ᵹan, *Sax.*] to out-go, out-do, outſtrip; alſo to give up or deſiſt from right or claim to.

Fo'rehead [ꝼoꞃe-heaꝼoꝺ, *Sax.*] the upper part of the face.

In the Forehead and the Eye,
The Lecture of the Mind doth lye.

L. *Vultus Index Animi.* The Fr ſay; *Le Front & les Yeux, ſont comme le Miroír de l'Ame.* (The forehead and the eyes are, as it were, the mirrour of the mind.) And ſo the It. *La fronte, e gli occhi ſono come lo ſpechio dell' anima.* There are a ſet of people in the world, who are ſo hardned and void of ſhame, that nothing can alter their countenance; but in general, moſt men's minds are to be read in their faces.

Fore-knight [of a *Ship*] a piece of wood in the figure of a man's head, and faſt bolted to the beams upon the ſecond deck.

To Fore-know [of ꝼoꞃe-cnapan, *Sax.*] to know beforehand.

Fore-knowledge, a knowing before.

Fore-land [ꝼoꞃe-lanꞇ, *Sax*] a point of land jutting out into the ſea.

Forelocks [in a *Ship*] are little flat wedges like pieces of iron; uſed at the ends of bolts, to keep them from flying out of the holes.

Fore-land [in *Fortification*] a ſmall ſpace of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

Fore-locks [ꝼoꞃe-loccaꞅ, *Sax.*] the locks of hair of the head, which grow on the fore part of the forehead.

Fo're-loin [of ꝼoꞃe and lunᵹ, *Sax*, of *longes*, F.] the ſhoulder and part of the loin of a hog, *&c.*

Fore-loin [*Hunting Term*] is when a hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace and goes away with it.

Fore-man [ꝼoꞃe man, *Sax.*] the preſident or chief man of a company, *&c.*

Fo're-mast [ꝼoꞃe-mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the firſt maſt of a ſhip toward the head.

Fore *Maſt-men* [on *Ship board*] are thoſe that take in the top-ſails, top-ſails, fling the yards, furl the ſails, bend, trice, and take their turn at the helm.

FO'REMOST [ꝼoꞃemæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the firſt.

The FOREMOST Dog catches the Hare, v. *Early.*

FO'RENESS [of ꝼoꞃe and *neſus*, L.] a promontory.

FORE-NO'ON [ꝼoꞃe-non, *Sax.*] that part of the day betwixt morning and noon.

To FO'RE ORDAIN [of ꝼoꞃe and *ordonner*, Fr. or *ordinare*, L.] to ordain before, hand to predeſtinate

FORE-PART [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* and *part*, F.] the firſt or preceding part.

FORE PRIZED, a term uſed in conveyances, and ſignifies excepted.

To FORE REACH [*Sea Language*] is when two ſhips ſail together, or one after the other, the ſhip which ſails faſteſt is ſaid to fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-SAIL, the ſail belonging to the fore-maſt.

FORESAW, v. *To Foreſee.*

To FORE-SA'Y [ꝼoꞃꞅæᵹen, *Sax.*] to ſpeak or ſay before.

To FORESEE, *Irr. V.* [ꝼoꞃꞅeon, *Sax.* foereſea, *Su.*] to perceive before,hand.

FORESAW [*Irr. Imp.*] did foreſee.

FORESEEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have foreſeen.

To FORE-SHE'W, *Irr. V.* [ꝼoꞃe-ꞅceaƿian, *Sax.*] to ſhew, ſignify or betoken beforehand.

FORESHEWN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or is foreſhewn.

To FORE-SHORTEN [with *Painters*] is when a head or face in a draught is made to appear ſhorter before.

To FORE-SHORTEN [ꝼoꞃe-aꞅceoꞃꞇian, *Sax.*] to ſhorten at the fore-end.

FORE-SIGHT [ꝼoꞃe-ᵹeꞅihꞇhe, *Sax.* geſicht, G.] ſeeing beforehand.

FO'RESKIN, the prepuce or ſkin that covers the nut of a man's *Penis* or yard.

To FORE-SLOW. to loiter, *O.*

To FORE SPEAK [ꝼoꞃe-ꞅpæcan, *Sax.*] to beſpeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-STAFF, an inſtrument uſed by mariners for taking obſervations of the ſun, moon and ſtars, with the face towards the object.

To FORE-STALL [of ꝼoꞃe and ꞅꞇal, *Sax.* a ſtall, or voor and ſtallen, *Du.*] to buy or bargain for corn, cattle, &c. as it is coming to any market or fair to be ſold, in order to ſell the ſame at a higher price; alſo to prevent, to anticipate.

FORE-STALLER, one who buys proviſions coming to the market or fair. in order to ſell them at a higher price.

FO'REST [*forêt*, F. *foreſta*, It. and L. Barb. *q. d. ferarum ſtatio*, L. *i. e.* the reſidence of wild beaſts] a large ſpace of ground or wood-land, left uncultivated; or partly paſture and partly woody, for breeding and hunting beaſts of chaſe, &c.

FORESTA'GIUM, a duty anciently paid by a foreſter to the king.

FO'RESTER [*forêtier*, F.] a foreſt keeper, an officer who is ſworn and appointed by the king's letters patents to walk the foreſt, and to watch the *vert* and *veniſon*; and to attain or preſent all offences againſt both, within his own bailiwick or walk.

FO'RESTER *in Fee*, one who enjoys that office to him and his heirs.

FORE-TASTE [of ꝼoꞃe, *Sax.* and *tâter*, F. or taſten, G. or prob of ꞇaꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] a taſte beforehand.

FORE-TEE'TH [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇoꞇhaꞅ, *Sax.*] the teeth which grow before.

To FORETE'LL [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇællan, *Sax.* foertalja, Su] to tell of a matter before it happens, to predict.

To FORE-THI'NK [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇhinkan, *Sax.*] to think beforehand.

FORE-THOUGHT [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇhohꞇ, *Sax.*] a thinking before-hand.

FORTHEN } therefore, *N. C.*
FORTHY }

To FORE-TOKEN [ꝼoꞃe ꞇacnian, *Sax.*] to ſignify beforehand by ſome ſigns or tokens.

FO'RE-TOP [ꝼoꞃe-ꞇop, *Sax.*] the uppermoſt or higheſt fore part of any thing.

To FORE-WA'RN [ꝼoꞃe-ƿæꞃnian, *Sax.*] to give warning of beforehand.

FOREWARN'D, fore=arm'd.
L. *Præmonitus, præmunitus.* F. *Un Averti en vaut deux.*
G. Vorwarnung bringt Vorbereitſchaft.

A FO'RE-WIND [ꝼoꞃe-ƿinꝺ, *Sax.*] a wind that blows right forward.

To FO'RFEIT [*forfaire*, F.] to loſe eſtates, goods, employment, &c. for neglecting to do one's duty, or for ſome crime committed.

A FO'RFEIT [*forfait*, F,] a default, a penalty, a fine.

FO'RFEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FO'RFEITABLENESS [of *forfait*, F.] liableneſs or capableneſs of being forfeited.

FO'RFEITURE [*forfaiture*, F.] that which is forfeited.

FO'RFEITURE *of Marriage*, a writ lying for the lord againſt his ward, or tenant, under age by knight's ſervice, who refuſes a convenient marriage offered him by his lord, and marries another without the ſaid lord's conſent.

FOR'FANG [of ꝼoꞃe, and ꝼanᵹen, *Sax.*] a taking beforehand, the taking up of proviſions in fairs or markets, before the king's ſurveyors are ſerved.

FORGA'BULUM [in *Law*] forgavel, a ſmall reſerved rent in money; a quit-rent.

FORGAT, v. *To Forget.*

A FORGE [*forge*, F.] a little furnace wherein ſmiths and other artificers in iron or ſteel, &c. heat their metals red hot to ſoften them, and render them more malleable and pliable.

To FORGE [*forger*, F.] to heat and hammer as a ſmith does; alſo to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FO'RGER [*forgeur*, F.] a worker at a forge, a counterfeit, a contriver.

FORGER *of falſe Deeds*, one who makes and publiſhes falſe writings.

FO'RGERY [of *forger*, F.] a counterfeiting, a cheat, a falſhood.

To FORGE'T, *Irr. N.* [ꝼoꞃᵹyꞇan. *Sax.* vergeten, *Du.* O. and L. G. vergeſſen, H. G.] to let ſlip out of memory.

FORGAT } [*Irr. Imp.*] did forget,
FORGOT }

FORGOT } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am forgot or forgotten.
FORGOTTEN }

FORGETFUL [ꝼoꞃᵹyꞇꝼull, *Sax.*] apt to forget.

FORGETFULLY, in a forgetful manner.

FORGE'TFULNESS [ꝼoꞃᵹyꞇꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] aptneſs or readineſs to forget, deficiency of memory.

FO'RGIA } [*Old Rec.*] a ſmithy or ſmith's forge.
FORGIA *ferraria* }

To FORGIV'E, *Irr. V.* [ꝼoꞃᵹiꝼan, *Sax.* vergeven, *Du.* O. and L. G. vergeben, H. G.] to paſs by an offence or fault; to quit a perſon of a debt.

FORGAVE (*Irr. Imp.*) [ꝼoꞃᵹeaꝼ, *Sax.* vergaf, *Du.* O. and L. G. vergab, H. G.] did forgive.

FORGIVEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am forgiven.

FORGI'VENESS [ꝼoꞃᵹiꝼeneꞅꞅe, *Sax*,] the pardon or remiſſion of a fault, &c.

To FOREGO' [ꝼoꞃᵹan, *Sax.*] to forſake, give up, quit, &c. a pretence, &c.

FORGOT } v. *To Forget.*
FORGOTTEN }

FOREHE'RDA [ꝼoꞃheꞃꝺa, *Sax.*] a herd-land, fore-land or head-land.

FORICULUS [among the *Romans*] a deity, who, as they fancied had the guardianſhip or tuition of their doors, as *Cardinia* had of the hinges, and *Limentius* of the threſholds.

FORI'NSECUM *manerium*, a manour which lies without the town or bars, and is not included within the liberties of it.

FORINSECUM *ſervitium* [in *Old Records*] the payment of aid, ſcutage, and other extraordinary impoſitious of knight's ſervice, in oppoſition to *intrinſecum ſervitium*, which ſignified the common and uſual duties within the lord's court and liberties.

A FORK [ꝼoꞃc. *Sax.* vorck, *Du.* and L. G. *fourchette*, F *forchetta*, It. *furca*. L.] an inſtrument for various uſes, eſpecially for the table.

FORK [*fourche*, F. *forca*, It. and Port. *furca*, L.] a dung fork.

FORK *Fiſh*, a kind of thornback.

FO'RKED [of ꝼoꞃc, *Sax.*] having ſharp points like a fork.

FORKED *Heads* [with *Hunters*] a term uſed for all the heads of deer, that bear 2 croches on the top, or which have their croches doubled.

FO'RKET, a little fork, *O.*

FO'RKEDNESS, the being pointed as a fork,

FORLA'NA, a ſlow kind of jig, the ſame as *Starella*, Ital.

FO'RLET *Land*, ſuch land in the biſhoprick of *Hereford*, which was granted upon leaſe, for the term, *dum epiſcopus in epiſcopatu ſteterit*, that the ſucceſſor might have it for his preſent income.

FORLO'RN [ꝼoꞃlaꞃen, *Sax.* verloren, *Du.* verlohren, G.] forſaken, left comfortleſs, afflicted, miſerable, loſt, diſpairing.

The FORLORN *Hope of an Army* [ſo called from the greatneſs of their danger] men detached from ſeveral regiments, or otherwiſe appointed to give the firſt onſet in battle, or to begin the attack of a beſieged place.

FORLORNLY [ꝼoꞃloꞃenlic, *Sax.*] after a forſaken, comfortleſs manner.

FORLO'RNNESS [ꝼoꞃloꞃnneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] deſtitution, deſolateneſs, comfortleſneſs, &c.

FORM [*forma*, It. Sp. Port. and L. *forme*, F.] faſhion, figure, ſhape, manner.

FORM [*Hunting Term*] the ſeat of an hare.

FORM [with *Philoſophers*] is the manner of being peculiar to each body, or that which conſtitutes it ſuch a particular body, and diſtinguiſhes it from every other body; or it is the ſecond principle in philoſophy, which being joined to matter, compoſes all natural bodies.

FORM [in *Metaphyſicks*] ſignifies the ſame as *Being*, and is by its form as well as its *Eſſence*, what it is; yet there is in this term this reſpect involved, that philoſophers do more generally apply it to particular and determinate *Beings*.

FORM *and* FI'GURE [with *Logicians*] is the exterior determination of qualities, as being round, ſpherical, ſquare, cubical, *&c.*

To FORM [*formare*, L. *former*, F. *formàr*, Sp. and Port. *formare* It. and L.] to ſhape, to faſhion; alſo to frame, deviſe or contrive.

FORM, is an internal cauſe, by which a material being is conſtituted what it is.

ESSENTIAL *forms*, are thoſe forms whereby the ſeveral ſpecies of bodies become each what they are, and are diſtinguiſhed from all others, as a hammer, a knife, *&c.*

Accidental FORMS, are ſuch as are really inherent in bodies; but in ſuch manner that the body may exiſt in all its perfections without them, as whiteneſs in a wall.

Syllogiſtick FORM, is the juſt diſpoſition both of the terms in reſpect both of predicate and ſubject, and of the propoſitions in reſpect to quantity and quality.

Simple FORMS, are thoſe of ſimple bodies, *i. e.* of ſuch as have but few properties.

Natural FORMS, are thoſe which are inherent in bodies, without any thing contributed thereto on the part of man, as the form of marble.

Artificial FORMS, are thoſe which ariſe from human induſtry, as a ſtatue.

FORM *of Corporiety* [according to the *Scotiſts*] is that which conſtitutes body in the general eſſence of body.

FORM [in *Theology*] is one of the eſſential parts of the ſacraments, being that which gives them their ſacramental *eſſe*.

FORM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of mould, whereon a thing is faſtened or wrought.

Printer's FORM, a frame compoſed of divers pages of compoſed letters, to be printed off by the preſs-men.

FORM [in a *moral Senſe*] a manner of being or doing a thing according to rule.

FORM [in *Law*] certain eſtabliſhed rules to be obſerved in proceſſes or judiciary proceedings.

FORMS [which *Caſaubon* derives of Φορμὸς, Gr. a *Mat* or *Covering* ſpread on the ground] long ſeats or benches to ſit on.

FO'RMA *pauperis* [*Law Phraſe*] is when any perſon has cauſe of ſuit, and is ſo poor that he cannot diſpend the uſual charges of ſuing at law or equity.

FO'RMABLE, capable of being formed.

FO'RMAL [Sp. *formel*, F. *formale*, It. of *formalis*, L.] of or pertaining to form or faſhion, according to form; alſo punctual, preciſe, affected.

FORMAL *Cauſe* [with *Logicians*] is that which gives an inward eſſence or being to ſubſtance and accidents.

FO'RMALIST [*formaliſte*, F.] a follower of forms and modes; a perſon of ceremony and complement.

FORMA'LITY [*formalité*, F. *formalità*, It. *formalidàd*, Sp. of *formalitas*, L.] form or ceremony, alſo affectation.

To FO'RMALIZE [*ſe formaliſer*, F.] to act or play the formaliſt, alſo to take offence.

FO'RMALLY [*avec formalité*, F. *formaliter*, L.] in form, according to form; with formality or ceremony.

FORMALLY [with *Schoolmen*] is uſed in various ſenſes.

1. *Formally* is uſed *really*, in oppoſition to objectively: As a thing is ſaid to be *formally* ſuch, when it is ſuch in the proper notion of the thing ſpoken of.

2. *Formally* is uſed in oppoſition to *virtually* and *eminently*, in ſpeaking of the manner, wherein a thing is contained in another.

3. *Formally* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe with *adequately* and *totally*: Thus a ſyllogiſm taken *formally*, requires 3 propoſitions.

4. *Formally* is underſtood of the ſubject when a predicate is therein on account of ſome form: Thus white *formally* taken, diffuſes the light; *q. d.* whiteneſs the form inherent in this ſubject, is the cauſe why the ſubject diſperſes the light.

5. *Formally* has alſo place in ſuppoſitions: A word being formally ſuppoſed, when it is taken for the thing it was intended to ſignify; as man is an animal.

6. *Formally* is ſometimes uſed for *quidditatively*; thus man formally taken is a reaſonable animal.

FO'RMAMENT [*formamentum*, L.] a mould form or ſhape.

FO'RMALNESS [*formalitas*, L. *formalité*, F.] ceremony, affectation.

FORMA'LITIES, robes worn by the magiſtrates of a city or corporation, *&c.* on publick occaſions or ſolemnities.

FORMA'LITY [*formalitas*, L.] a form in law, ceremony or outward ſhew; alſo preciſeneſs, affectation.

FORMA'TION [F. *formazione*, It. of *formatio*, L.] a faſhioning or framing.

FORMA'TRIX } FORMA'TRICE } [with the *Ancients*] *virtus* or *facultas formatrix*, that whereby all bodies had their forms given them, *L.*

FORME } FORMY } [in *Heraldry*] as a *croſs formé*, is a croſs narrow at the center, and broad at the extremities, the ſame that is commonly called *Patée* or *Pattee*.

FORMED *Stones* [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch bodies, which being either pure ſtone or ſpars, are found in the earth ſo formed, that their outward ſhape very nearly reſembles the external form of muſcles, cockles and other ſhells, *&c.*

FORME'DON [in the *Deſcender*] a writ that lies for the recovery of lands, *&c.* given to one and the heirs of his body, or to a man and his wife, being *Couſin* to the donor in *frank Marriage*, and afterwards alienated by the donee: for after his deceaſe, his heirs may have this writ againſt the tenant or alliance.

FORMEDON [in the *Reverter*] a writ which lies for the donor or his heirs, where land intailed to certain perſons and their iſſue, with condition that for want of ſuch iſſue, it ſhall revert to the donor and his heirs, againſt him to whom the donee alienateth after the iſſue extinct, to which it was entailed.

FORMEDON [in the *Remainder*] a writ which lies where a man gives lands in tail, the remainder to another in tail; and afterwards the former tenant in tail dieth without iſſue of his body, and a ſtranger abateth; then he in the remainder may have this writ.

FORMEE' [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Croſs-Patée*.

FO'RMER [of ꝼoꞃmoꞃ, formeer. *Su.*] the preceding.

FO'RMERLY, in fore-time, in antient times.

FO'RMERS [on *Ship-board*,] round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a great gun to hold the cartridges, which contain the due charge of powder; alſo hollow caſes of tin or latten, in which the cartridges are carried about in the time of an engagement.

FO'RMETH [in *Hunting*] *i. e.* ſquatteth, a term us'd of a hare, when it ſquats in any place.

FORMI'CA the ant, emmet or piſmire, an inſect, *L.*

FORMICA [in *Falconry*] a diſtemper that commonly ſeizes on the beak of a hawk and oftentimes, if not timely prevented, will eat it away, *L.*

FO'RMIDABLE [*formidable*, F. & Sp. *formidabile*, It. of *formidabilis*, L.] to be feared, dreadful, terrible.

FORMING [*formans* L.] the art of giving being, or birth to any thing.

FO'RMIDABLY [of *formidabilis* L.] dreadfully, terribly.

FO'RMIDABLINESS [*qualité formidable* F.] terribleneſs.

FORMIDOLO'SE [*formidoloſus*, L.] fearful, dreading very greatly.

FORMIDOLO'SITY [*formidoloſitas*, L.] fearfulneſs, very great dread.

FO'RMLESS [of *ſans forme*, Fr.] having no form, ſhapeleſs.

FO'RMLESNESS, the having no form, ſhapeleſneſs.

FORMO'SE [*formoſus*, L. handſome, beautiful, comely.

FO'RMOST [ꝼoꞃmoꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the firſt, going in the front.

FO'RMULA [with *Phyſicians*] a little form or preſcription uſed in extemporaneous practice, in diſtinction from the great forms which are officinal medicines, *L.*

FORMULA [in *Law*] a rule or model, an ordinance or certain terms preſcribed and decreed by authority for the form or manner of an act or inſtrument, *&c.*

FORMULA [in *Theology*, &c.] a profeſſion of faith; a formulary.

FORMULARY [*formulaire*, F. *formulario* It. and Sp. of *formularium*, L] a book of forms or precedents for law matters; alſo the manner or ſtyle in proceeding in the law; alſo a writing which contains the form of an oath to be taken upon ſome occaſions.

FORNACA'LIA [among the *Romans*,] the feaſt of ovens, kept in commemoration of thoſe ancient ovens, in which wheat was baked before the way of grinding corn, and making bread was found out.

FORNA'GIUM [*fornage*, F. of *fornax*, L. a furnace, or *furnus* an oven] a fee taken by a Lord of his tenant, bound to bake in his oven; or for liberty to uſe his own; hearth-mony, chimny-mony.

To FO'RNICATE [*fornicare*, It. *fornicàr*, Sp. from *fornicari*, L.] to commit fornication.

FORNICA'TION [F. *fornicazione*, It. *fornicaciòn*, Sp. of *fornicatio*, L.] the act of unchaſtity between ſingle perſons.

FORNICATION [in *Architecture*] an arching or vaulting, ſo called of *fornix*, L.

FORNICA'TOR [*fornicateur*, F. *fornicatore*, It. *fornicário*, Sp. of *fornicator*, L.] a whoremonger, L.

FO'RNIX, an arch or vault, L.

FO'RNIX [with *Surgeons*] the brawny ſubſtance of the brain. L.

FORNIX [in *Anatomy*] the extremity of the *Corpus calloſum*, which is ſeparated or divaricated into two legs, forming a kind of *Arch* or *Fornix*.

FORPRI'SE [in *Law*] an exaction,

FO'RRAGE [*fourrage* Fr. v. *forage*] proviſion of hay, oats, ſtraw, *&c.* eſpecially in a time of war.

To Fo'rrage } [*fourrager*, F. v. *to forage*] to ride
To go a Fo'rraging } about the country to get forage.

To Forsa'ke *Irr. V.* [ꝼoꞃꞅecan, *Sax.* forſage, *Dan.* verſagen G. which however all ſignify to deny.] to leave, to go away from, to quit.

Forsook [*Irr. Imp*] did forſake.

Forsook } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am forſook, or forſaken.
Forsaken }

Fo'rschet, the outer or fore-part of a furlong, ſkirt or ſlip of ground that lies next the high way, *Old Sax. Rec.*

Forscho'ke [*Old Law*] land or tenements ſeized by the law for want of the performance of ſervices due from the tenant.

Forses, water-falls.

Fo'rset, a ſmall trunk or coffin.

Forsook, v. to forſake.

Forsoo'th [ꝼoꞃꞅoth, *Sax.*] a title of reverence uſed to a miſtriſs; alſo an interjection of contempt.

Fo'rstal [ꞅoꞃe-ꞅꞇal, *Sax.*] a being quit of fines for cattle arreſted within one's land.

To Forswea'r *Irr. V.* [ꝼoꞃꞅƿeaꞃian, *Sax.* verſweren *Du.* verſchweren G. forſwaere *Dan.* foerſwaria *Su.* farſwaran *Goth.*] to take a falſe oath, to be perjured, alſo to renounce.

Forswore [*Irr. Imp.*] did forſwear.

Forswore } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am forſwore or forſworn.
Forsworn }

Forsworn [of ꝼoꞃꞅƿeꞃian, *Sax.*] one that hath taken a falſe oath, perjured.

Fort [F. *forte*, It. *fuérte* Sp. probably of *fortis*, L. ſtrong] a little caſtle or fortreſs; a place of ſmall extent, fortified either by art or nature or both; being encompaſſed round with a moat, rampart and parapet to ſecure ſome high ground or paſſage of a River, and for other advantages.

Fort *Royal*, a fort which has 26 fathoms for the line of defence.

A Star Fort, a kind of redoubt, compoſed of re-entering and ſaliant angles, which commonly have from 5 to 8 points.

Forte [*fortis*, L.] ſtrong.

Forte [in *Muſ. Books*] directs to play or ſing loud and ſtrong, *Ital.*

Forte forte or FF. [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies a degree louder than *forte* only, *Ital.*

Fo'rtement, the ſame as *forte*, F.

Piu Forte or P. F. [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a degree louder than only *forte*, Ital.

Forth [ꝼoꞃꞇh *Sax.* voort, *Du*, fort, L. G.] out of doors, abroad.

Fo'rth-coming [of ꝼoꞃꞇh and coman, *Sax.*] ready to be produced or brought forth.

Fo'rthwith [ꝼoꞃꞇh ƿiꞇh, *Sax.*] preſently, immediately, out of hand.

Fo'rtifiable, capable of being fortified.

Fortifica'tion [F. *fortificazione*, It. *fortificacion*, Sp. of *fortificatio*, L.] (or *Military Architecture*) is the art of fortifying or ſtrengthening a place, by making works around the ſame, in order to render it capable of being defended by a ſmall force againſt the attacks of a more numerous enemy.

Ancient Fortification, was walls of defence made of trunks of trees, &c. mix'd with earth to ſecure them againſt the aſſaults of an enemy. Theſe in time were alter'd for walls of ſtone, with little walls or parapets raiſed on the top of the other, behind which they made uſe of their darts in ſecurity, the parapets being cut into loop-holes, and theſe walls are flanked by round or ſquare towers.

Artificial Fortification, is works raiſed by the engineers, to ſtrengthen the natural ſituation of a place by repairing it and ſupplying its defects; ſuch as ravelins, horn-works, half-moons, redoubts, &c.

Natural Fortification, conſiſts in a place being ſtrong by nature, as being ſituated on a hill or in a marſh, or any other way, that makes it of difficult acceſs; whether by rivers, marſhes, ſtrong defiles or the like.

Offenſive Fortification, has regard to the ſeveral ways of annoying an enemy, and is the particular concern of the general of an army, who deſigns to lay ſiege to ſome town; it conſiſts in knowing how to take all advantages in the manner of carrying on a ſiege, &c.

Defenſive Fortification, has reſpect to the precaution and induſtry by which a weak party oppoſes a ſtronger, and particularly concerns governours of places, who knowing the ſtrength and weakneſs of the place intruſted to them, ought to endeavour to ſecure it from ſurprizes, &c.

Regular Fortification, is one whoſe baſtions are all equal, or that are built in a regular polygon; the ſides and angles whereof are generally about a musket-ſhot from each other.

Irregular Fortification, is when a town has ſuch an irregular form or ſituation, as to render it uncapable of being fortified regularly, either becauſe of the difference of its ſides; ſome being too long, and others too ſhort; or by its being ſurrounded with precipices, valleys, ditches, rivers, hills, rocks or mountains, &c.

Fortifi'ed [*fortifié*, F.] made ſtrong, ſtrengthened with fortifications.

Durable Fortification, is one that is built with a deſign that it ſhall remain a ſtanding ſhelter for ages.

Temporary Fortification, is one that is erected upon ſome emergent occaſion, and deſigned to laſt only a little time.

To Fo'rtify [*fortificare*, It. and L. *fortifier*, F. *fortificar*, Sp.] to ſtrengthen or make ſtrong, to fence; to ſecure a place after a regular manner with ramparts, ditches and other bulwarks.

Forti'lity [*Old Stat.*] a fortified place, a caſtle or bulwark.

Fo'rtin, a little fort or ſconce built in haſte for the defence of a poſt or paſs, &c. called a *field-fort* F.

Fo'rtins } are field forts or ſmall fortreſſes or ſconces, the
Fo'rlins } flanked angles of which are generally diſtant 120 fathom one from another; they are different in their extent and figure according to the nature and ſituation of the ground; ſome of them having whole baſtions, and others only demi-baſtions; the uſe of them is only temporary, and are either to defend the line of *circumvallation*, or to guard ſome paſſage or dangerous poſt.

Fo'rtingles, the ſame as a *farundel*.

Forti'ssimo [in *Muſick Books*] denotes extreme loud, *Ital.*

Fo'rtitude [*fortitudo*, L.] valour, courage or ſtoutneſs of mind; by which a man acts according to the rules of reaſon, even in the midſt of the greateſt misfortunes or adverſity.

Fo'rtitude [*fortitudo*, L.] is one of the 4 cardinal virtues, and which by *Moraliſts* is defined to be a conſtant purpoſe of mind to undergo dangers, pain, labour, &c. whenever we think them to be beſt; and its chief rules are to undertake and to endure. Yet by undertaking is not meant fool-hardineſs, running raſhly into dangers; but the knowledge of undergoing an action to overcome a danger, weighing it well before it be undertaken. *Moraliſts* alſo divide it into 4 ſpecies, *viz. Magnanimity*, *Magnificence*, *Conſtancy* and *Patience*, as to private evils, ſuch as impriſonment, poverty, &c.

Fortitude [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] was repreſented by the ancients, as an allegorical deity, by a grave old man, holding a club in his hand. It has likewiſe been repreſented by the goddeſs *Pallas* embracing a pillar. *Chriſtian* Fortitude has been repreſented by a damſel in the habit of an Amazon, with a helmet on her head, eagles wings, on her ſhoulders, having in one hand a buckler upon which was the ſign of the croſs, and in the other the banner of *Conſtantine*.

Fo'rtitudes [with *Aſtrologers*] are certain advantages which planets have to make their influences more ſtrong by being ſo or ſo placed, qualified or affected.

A Fo'rtlet [*Old Law*] a little fort.

Fo'rtress [*fortereſſe*, F. *fortezza*, It. *fortaleza*, Sp] a place fortified either by art or nature.

Fortu'itous [*fortuit*, F. *fortuito*, It. and Sp. of *fortuitus*, L.] happening by chance, caſual, accidental.

Fortu'itously, caſually, accidentally.

Fortu'itousness [of *fortuitus*, L. *fortuit*, F.] caſualneſs, accidentalneſs.

Fortu'na [in *Ancient Law Books*] the ſame that we call *Treaſure-trove*.

Fo'rtunate [*fortunatus*, L. *fortuné*, F. *fortunato*, It. *afortunàdo*, Sp. *fortunado*, Port.] happy, lucky, ſucceſsful.

Fo'rtunate *Iſlands*, a place famous among the ancients, on account of golden apples, fancied to grow in them; or, as *Varro* ſays, for ſheep with golden fleeces. Ancient geographers deſcribe them as ſituate without the ſtraits of *Gibralter* in the *Atlantick* ocean; but the moderns take them to be the *Canary* iſlands on account of their great temperature and fertility.

Fo'rtunately [*fortunaté*, L.] happily, proſperouſly, ſucceſsfully.

Fo'rtunateness [*fortunatio*, L.] luckineſs, ſucceſsfulneſs, proſperouſneſs.

Fo'rtune, [F. *fortuna*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] is fabled to be the daughter of *Oceanus*, and the ſervant of the gods. They fancied ſhe had in her poſſeſſion and at her diſpoſal the honours riches and happineſs of life; that ſhe gave them and took them away at her pleaſure: but that ſhe was blind and very unconſtant; that ſhe held a wheel in her hand, which ſhe turned without ceaſing, raiſing men ſometimes to the top of the wheel, and ſometimes caſting them down, ſo that there was nothing ſettled or ſecure, that did concern her; ſhe was univerſally adored, and great princes had her image in gold kept ſafe with them in their dwelling, that ſhe might be always favourable to them.

She was repreſented in a chariot dragged by four blind horſes; under her feet was a globe, and in her right hand ſhe held the helm of a ſhip, and in the left a *cornucopia* or horn of plenty. She had many images, ſtatues and temples erected to her, and the *Romans* adored no deity more than *Fortuna*. At her right hand a youth named *favor*, play'd upon a wheel, to intimate how ſoon her favours might fly away from us: there were at *Rome* two images of her that were remarkable, *Fortuna calva* and *Fortuna vitrea*, which were both very ſignificant.

She had alſo ſeveral temples erected to her honour. One to *Fortuna primigenia*, the other to *Fortuna maſcula* which was near to the temple of *Venus* and alſo *Fortuna muliebris*. There was alſo *Fortuna privata* and *Fortuna obſequens*, and alſo *Fortuna barbata*; there were ſeveral other *Fortunes*, who had temples.

When *Fortune* was not favourable to them, they were wont to load her with curſes and imprecations.

FORTUNE [τυχη Gr.] was not known in the earlier ages, we do not find in *Homer* or *Heſiod* any mention of her, the name not being then invented.

In after days, it was introduc'd as a machine; and made to ſerve divers purpoſes in theology. &c.

Men taking notice of a world of evils and diſorders which happened and not daring directly to complain of providence; and withall being willing to excuſe themſelves from being the authors of their own miſſfortunes, had recourſe to the notion of Fortune, upon whom they might vent all their reſentments with impunity.

Plutarch obſerves that before the name of Fortune had got into the world, men perceiving a certain arbitrary cauſe, which diſpos'd of matters in an irreſiſtible manner, call'd it god; but obſerving that the ſame cauſe did ſeem ſometimes to act at random and without any rule or order at all; the ſupreme being came to be diveſted of the attribute; and Fortune or Deſtiny acknowledg'd in its ſtead.

It is not eaſy to determine what the antients meant by Fortune.

The *Romans* meant by it ſome principle of fortuity, whereby things came to paſs without being neceſſitated thereto; but it ſeems as if they never preciſely thought what and whence that principle was.

Whence the philoſophers did often intimate that men only fram'd the phantom Fortune to hide their ignorance and that they call'd whatever befel a man, without his knowing the reaſon why, *Fortune*.

Juvenal affirms, that it was men that made a deity of *Fortune*.

Sed te, nos facimus, fortuna, deam, &c.

So then according to the ſentiments of the heathens, *Fortune* was no more than the arrival of things in a ſudden and unexpected manner, without any apparent cauſe or reaſon. So that fortune in a philoſophical ſenſe is what is vulgarly call'd *Chance*.

But *Fortune* in a religious ſenſe had a farther force, for ſhe had many altars and temples erected to her.

This intimates that the heathens had perſonify'd and even deiſy'd their Chance, and conceiv'd her as a ſort of goddeſs, who diſpoſed of the fate of men at her pleaſure.

Hence it may be infer'd that the ancients at one time took *Fortune* for a peremptory cauſe, bent upon doing good to ſome and injury to others: and ſometimes for a blind, inconſtant cauſe, without any view or determination at all.

Fortune was alſo painted as a naked lady ſtanding upon a globe or ball, having an enſign or ſail over ſhadowing her.

FORTUNE [immutable] is repreſented in the ſame figure as uſual, but ſtanding upon a cube inſtead of a wheel or ball, without wings on her feet, and her ſail hanging looſe by her ſide.

FORTUNE **favours Fools**,

L. *Fortuna favet fatuis.* Sp. *Al ombre oſádo la fortuna le da la máno*, (Fortune lends a hand to the bold.)

when FORTUNE **knocks beſure to open the Door.**

That is let no opportunity that offers ſlip, for fear it ſhould never come again.

FO'RTUNES [with *Aſtrologers*] the two benevolent planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, ſo termed on account of their kind and benevolent nature.

FO'RTUNY [*Ancient Writings*] a kind of tournament or running a tilt on horſeback with lances.

FO'RUM, a place of negotiation or merchandizing among the *Romans*, anſwering to our market-place; alſo the place where a governour of a province ſat to give judgment; alſo a publick ſtanding place in the city of *Rome*, where cauſes were judicially try'd, and orations deliver'd to the people; it is alſo ſometimes uſed by the caſuiſts for juriſdiction.

FORU'RTH [*Ancient Deeds*] a long ſlip of ground.

FORTY [ꝼeopeꞃꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* **veertigh**, *Du.* **viertig**, L. G. **vierzig**, H. G.] the number 40.

FO'RWARD [ꝼoꞃpeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* **voorwaert**, *Du.* **vorwaerts**.] ready, prompt, earneſt, eager; alſo ſtrait on before, in the fore part,

To FORWARD, to advance, to puſh on, to diſpatch.

FO'RWARDNESS [ꝼoꞃpeaꞃꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] promptneſs, readineſs, eagerneſs, *&c.*

FOSS [*foſſe*, F. *foſſo*, It. of *foſſa*, L.] a trench, moat, ditch or pit.

FOSS [with *Anatomiſts*] a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or perforation.

FO'SSA, a ditch in which in ancient times women committing felony were drowned.

FOSSA [in *Anatomy*] the middle part of the *cervix*, or hinder part of the human neck; alſo the great chink of the *pudendum muliebre*.

FOSSA *magna*, [in *Anatomy*] an oblong cavity, forming the inſide of the *pudendum muliebre*. and which preſents it ſelf upon opening the *labia*, and in the middle of which are the *carunculæ myrtiformes*.

FOSS-WAY, one of the four principal highways of *England* made by the *Romans*, and ſo called on account of its being ditch'd in on both ſides; or becauſe in ſome places it was never perfected; but left as a great ditch. It leads from *Cornwall* through *Devonſhire*, by *Coventry*, *Leiceſter*, *Newark*, *&c.* and to *Lincoln*.

FOSSATO'RUM *Operatio* [*Old Rec.*] foſs-work, or the labour formerly performed by the inhabitants and neighbouring tenants for repairing and maintaining the ditches round a town.

FOSSA'GIUM, the duty paid for ſuch ſervice.

FOSSA'TUM, a trench, a place intrenched.

FOSSATUM [*Old Rec.*] a place fenced with a ditch, or the trench of a cut river.

FO'SSET }
FORSET } a ſmall cheſt or cabinet.

FO'SSILE [F. and It. of *foſſilis*, L.] that which may be digged out of the earth.

FO'SSILS [*foſſilia*, of *fodere*, L. to dig] all manner of things that are dug out of the earth, or they are ſuch as grow adhering to the earth in ſuch manner, as that there is no apparent diſtinction of parts containing or contained, *i. e.* veſſels and juices circulating in them.

FOSSIL-WOOD, trees dug deep out of the ground, ſuppos'd to have lain there ever ſince the univerſal deluge.

Native FOSSILS [by *Mineraliſts*] are ſtrictly defined to be ſenſible bodies, generated and growing in and of the earth, whoſe conſtituent parts are ſo ſimple and homogeneous, that there is no apparent diſtinction of veſſels and juices between the *part* and the *whole*.

Compound FOSSILS [with *Miners*] are ſuch as may be divided into different and diſſimilar parts.

Adventitious FOSSILS }
Foreign FOSSILS } [in *Mineralogy*] are the ſubterraneous *exuviæ* of ſea and land animals; and even vegetables, as ſhells, bones, teeth, leaves, which are found in plenty in divers parts of the earth.

Simple FOSSILS, are all metals, ſalts, both common and precious; alſo earths.

To FO'STER [ꝼoꞅꞇꞃian, *Sax.* **foſterer**, *Dan.* **voeſteren** *Du.*] to nouriſh, cheriſh or bring up.

A FOSTER-*child* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-cilꝺ, *Sax.*] a child brought up by thoſe that are not his natural parents.

A FOSTER *father* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-ꝼæꝺeꞃ, *Sax.*] one who brings up another man's child.

FOSTER-*land*, land allotted for the ſuſtenance of any perſon.

FOSTER-*lean* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-lean, *Sax.*] the jointure of a wiſe or nuptial gifts.

FO'THER [of ꝼoꞇheꞃ, *Sax.*] any ſort of meat for cattle v. fodder.

FO'TUS, the ſame as fomentation, *L.*

FO'VEA, a pit or deep hole in the ground to catch wild beaſts,

FO'VEA [*Old Rec.*] a grave, *L.*

FO'VEA [with *Aſtrol.*] the fourth houſe of the figure of the heavens, the ſame as *Imum cœli*.

FO'VEA *Cordis* [*Anat.*] a hollowneſs in the breaſt above the pit of the ſtomach, *L.*

FOUGA'DE [in *Military Art*] a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, ſcarce more than 10 foot wide and 12 deep, dug under ſome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or ſacks of gun-powder, to blow it up, *F.*

FOUGHT V. *to fight.*

FOU'GHTEN, that had been fought. *Milton.*

FOUL [ꝼaul, *Sax.* **vuyl**, *Du.* **fuhl**, L. G.] unclean, filthy; alſo unfair, baſe.

FOULLY, fiilthily, unfairly, baſely.

Never ſeek by FOUL **means what you may have by Fair.**

It. *Non cercar per forza, quel che puoi aver di buono voglia.*

To FOUL [ꝼaulan, *Sax.*] to make filthy.

FOUL [*Sea* Term] intangled as a rope.

The Anchor is FOUL [*Sea Term*] ſignifies *the cable is got about the flook.*

The ſhip makes FOUL *Water* [*Sea* Term] is when a ſhip under ſail comes into ſhole water, ſo as to raiſe the ſand.

To be FOUL *on each other*, is when ſhips come ſo cloſe, as to intangle their rigging, and do one another damage.

The rope is FOUL [*Sea* Term] ſignifies the rope is entangled in itſelf; or hindr'd by another, ſo that it cannot run or be haled.

FOUL *Ship*, is one that has been long untrimmed, ſo that graſs, weeds. periwinkles or barnacles ſtick or grow to her ſides under water.

FOULDS, folds. *Milton.*

FOU'LLY [ꝼaulice, *Sax.*] filthily; alſo unfairly, fraudulently, baſely

Fou'lness [ꝼylneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] filthineſs, uncleanneſs; alſo unfairneſs, unjuſtneſs,.

To **Found** [*fundare*, L. *fonder*, F. *fondare*, It. *fundir*, Sp.] to build, ſettle, eſtabliſh or ground.

To **Found** [*fundere*, L. *fondre*, F.] to melt and caſt metals.

Found, v. to find.

Founda'tion, [F. *fundamento*, It. *fundacìon*, Sp. of *fundatio*, L.] the loweſt part of a building; or the maſs of ſtone, bricks, *&c.* which ſupports a building; alſo the ground-work of any thing.

Foundation, a donation or legacy either of money or lands for the maintenance or ſupport of ſome community, hoſpital, ſchool, lecture or other work of piety.

Fou'nday [in the *Iron Works*] the ſpace of ſix days.

Fou'nder [*fundator*, L. *fondateur*, F. *fundatore*, It. *fundadòr*, Sp.] one who lays the foundation of; alſo a melter or caſter of metals.

To **Fou'nder** [*ad fundum ſubmergere*, L. *couler à fond*, L.] ſee *Foundering*.

To **Founder** *a Horſe*, is to over-ride him, or to ride him out of his breath or beyond his ſtrength.

Fou'ndering, ſinking, a ſhip is ſaid to founder, when by a great leak or a great ſea-breaking in upon her, ſhe takes in ſo much water, that ſhe cannot be freed from it; ſo that ſhe will neither veer nor ſteer; but lies like a log, and not being able to ſwim long, will at laſt ſink.

Fou'ndling [of ꝼinꝺan, *Sax.* to find] a child left in a place or dropt, and found there.

Fou'ntain [*fontaine*, *F.*] an artificial ſpring of (or well to contain) water in a garden; whither the water is brought in pipes of lead, *&c*, and commonly made to ſpout out of the mouths or other parts of images.

Fou'ndring [in *Horſes*] is an univerſal rheumatiſm, or a defluxion of humours upon the ſinews of the legs, which cauſes ſo great a ſtiffneſs in them, that they loſe their wonted motion.

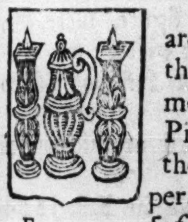
Cheſt **Foundring** [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe in a horſe diſcover'd by his often coveting to lie down and ſtanding ſtraddling with his fore-legs.

Fou'ndering [in the *Body*] befals a horſe by eating too much provender ſuddenly, when too hot; as alſo by drinking too much upon travelling when hot, and not riding him after it.

Fou'ndry } the art of melting and caſting all ſorts of me-
Fou'ndery } tals, particularly braſs, iron, *&c.*

Fount [*fonte*, It. *fuénte*, Sp. of *fons*, L] a fountain, *Milton.*

Fount [of *fundere*, L.] a ſet of printing letters or types.



Founders were incorporated *anno* 1614 and are a maſter, 2 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 96 on the livery, *&c.* the livery fine is 6*l*. Their armorial enſigns are *Azure*, an Ewer between two Pillars *Or*. Their creſt a furnace, flames, and therein a pair of tongues held by 2 hands all proper.

Fountain [*fontaine*, F *fontana*, It. *fuente*, Sp.] a ſpring or ſource, alſo an artificial ſpring of water, with a jet.

Arch'd **Fountain**, one whoſe baſon and jet are placed perpendicularly under an arch.

Baſon **Fou'ntain**, a baſon having a jet, ſpout or perhaps a ſtatue, *&c.* in the middle.

Cover'd **Fountain**, a kind of pavilion built of ſtone, incloſing a reſervoir, and ſpouting forth the water at a pipe or cock.

Cup **Fou'ntain**, one which beſides a baſon has a cup ſupported on a pedeſtal, *&c* and receiving a jet or ſpout of water riſing out of the middle of it.

Marine **Fountain**, a fountain compoſed of aquatick figures, as ſea divinities, Naiades, Tritons, dolphins, *&c.*

Naval **Fountain**, one made in the form of a ſhip or galley.

Open **Fountain**, is any ſpouting fountain, with a baſon, cup or other ornaments.

Ruſtick **Fountain**, a fountain adorned or inriched with rock-work, ſhell-work, petrifactions, *&c.*

Satyrical **Fountain**, a ruſtick fountain in manner of a grotto adorned with ſatyrs, ſylvans, fauns, *&c.*

Statuary **Fountain**, one which being open and inſulated is adorned with one or more ſtatues.

Symbolical **Fountain**, one whoſe principal ornaments are the attributes, arms or cogniſances of the owner or erector.

Pyramidal **Fountain**, one that is compoſed of ſeveral baſons or cups raiſed in ſtone over each other, each leſs than the other to the top, ſupported by a hollow ſhaft or ſtem.

Spouting **Fountain**, any fountain whoſe water is darted forth impetuouſly through one or more jets or ajutages, and returns in rains, net-folds or the like.

Spring **Fountain**, a kind of plain ſpout or ſtream of water, iſſuing out of a ſtone or hole in the wall, without any decoration

Fou'ntains [*fontes* L. *fontaines*, F.] are of 2 ſorts, ſuch as dry up in the winter, and ſuch as flow always. Moſt are of opinion, that the former are produced by the rain. Thoſe perpetual ſprings may be defin'd to be collections of waters running down from the higher to the lower parts of the earth, Out of a great number of ſuch fountains rivers are gathered, which carry the waters into the ſea.

Some have imagined, that the perpetual ones are derived from the ſea, and that there are ſubterraneous tubes in the earth through which the ſea-water is conveyed to the fountains. But this opinion is liable to theſe two difficulties, how it is poſſible for the ſea-water to be carried to the tops of the higheſt mountains, ſince by all experiments in *Hydroſtaticks* it appears, that the ſurface of any water contained in any veſſel always lies even, ſo that it is impoſſible for any one part of the ſurface to be higher than another; except it be made ſo by ſome external force.

2. How it comes to paſs that fountain-water is not ſalt.

Others again diſlike this hypotheſis, and that for ſeveral reaſons, and aſſign rain as the cauſe of fountains; but if rain were the only cauſe, whence can it be, that thoſe fountains are never dry in the time of the greateſt drought, when there has been no rain for a long time? and therefore others to rain add vapours; which being by the heat of the ſun exhaled in vaſt quantities (as the learned Mr. *Edmund Halley* has proved) and they being carried over the low-land by the wind to the ridges of mountains, where they preſently precipitate, and gliding down by the crannies of ſtone, and part of the vapour entering into the caverns of the hills, the water thereof gathers as in an alembick in the baſons of ſtone it finds; which being once filled, all the overplus of water runs over by the loweſt place and breaking out by the ſides of the hills, forms ſingle ſprings and many of theſe running down the valleys between the ridges of the hills, and coming to unite, form little rivulets or brooks; and many of theſe meeting again in one common valley, and gaining the plain ground, being grown leſs rapid, become rivers; and many of theſe being united in one common channel, make the largeſt rivers, as the *Thames*. the *Rhine*, the *Danube*, *&c.*

Four [ꝼeopeꞃ. Sax. **veer**. *Du.* **vier**, G. **fire**, *Dan.* **fyra**, *Su.* **fidwor**, *Goth.* *quatuor*, L. *quatre*, F.] IV 4. this figure is called the cube's baſe, a cube or ſquare having a foot or baſe of 4 angles; and the cube among ſolid bodies is accounted the more excellent and perfect; repreſenting firmneſs, continuance and virtue. The figure in its parts makes up 10, being conſidered two times and a half, and alſo in this manner, 1, 2, 3, 4, make 10. It is the number of letters in the *Hebrew* name יהוה and thence by divines called *Tetragrammaton*, or name of 4 letters; and many other nations have given to God a name of 4 letters, as the *Aſſyrians* Adad. the *Egyptians* Amun, the *Perſians* Syre, the *Greek* Θεὸς, the *Latins* Deus, and thence the *French* Dieu,

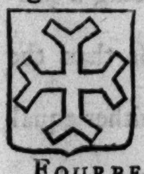
He who gets Four **and ſpends five has no need of a Purſe**

Sp. *Qui ẽn tiéne quátro, y gáſta cinco, no ha meneſtér bolnco.* (*He who ſpends more than his Plow* (or profeſſion) *can ſupport, muſt come to Ruin or be hang'd*) one or other of theſe is generally the fate of ſuch inconſiderate people.

Four *Corners* [with *Horſemen*] to work a horſe upon 4 corners, is in imagination to divide the volt or round into 4 quarters; and when he has done ſo upon each of theſe quarters the horſe makes a round or two at trot or gallop, and when he has done ſo upon each quarter, he is ſaid to have made the four quarters.

Fourch [in *Law*] a delay or putting off or prolonging an action.

Fourcer [old *Law Term*] a putting off prolonging or delaying of an action.



Fourchee' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Fourchée*, is one that is forked at the ends, that has its forks compos'd of ſtrait lines, and blunt ends, as if cut off, as in the figure, *F.*

Fourberie tricking, cheating knavery Ital.

Fouri'er, an under-harbinger or meſſenger, *F.*

Fou'rneau, a powder-chamber. or chamber of a mine; a hole or cavity made under a work. The top of which is ſometimes cut into ſeveral points like chimneys, to make more paſſages for the powder, that it may have its effects on ſeveral ſides at the ſame time, *F.*

Fourteen [ꝼeopeꞃtyne, *Sax.* **veertien**, *Du.* **viertein**, L. G. **vierzehn**, H. G. **fiorten**, *Dan.*] XIV. 14.

Fourteenth [**veertienſte**, *Du.* **vierteinte**, L. G. **vierzehnte**, H. G.] 14.

Fourth [ꝼeopꞃth *Sax.* **vierde**, *Du.* **vierte**, G. **fierde**, *Dan.*

Fout-geld, an amercement for not cutting out the balls of great dogs feets in the foreſt.

Fow, foul. *Cheſh.*

Fowl [ꝼuᵹel, *Sax.* **Fuyl**, **Fugl** *Dan.* **Vogel**, *Du* and G. **Fogel**, *Su.* **Fugal**, *Teut.* **Fuclo**, or **Fuglo**, *Goth.*] a bird.

To **Fowl** [ꝼulᵹelan, *Sax.* **vogelen** *Du.* and G. this verb ſignifies to have carnal knowledge.] to go a fowling.

Fow'ler [ꝼuᵹeleꞃ, *Sax.*] a bird-catcher, *&c.*

A **Fowler**, a piece of artillery ſo called.

Fox [ꝼox, *Sax.* **Fucks**, *Dan.* **Fos**, *Du.* O. and L. G.] **Fuchs**, H. G.] a crafty animal; a beaſt of chace.

A Fox [*Emblematically*] may very properly denote a prudent commander, who, to gain victories with leſs expence of blood, rather chooſes to prevail in his enterprizes by conduct and ſtratagem, than by downright dint of the ſoldier's courage.

A Fox [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent a ſubtil fellow, full of wicked intentions; becauſe that animal is notable on account of its craftineſs.

He who will deceive the Fox muſt riſe betimes.

That is he who will be too wiſe (or wiſe enough) for a cunning, deceitful man, had need to open his eyes in time, and be ever watchful.

Fire, quoth the Fox, when he piſs'd on the Ice.

This Proverb is us'd in deriſion to thoſe who make a great buſtle, and pretend great expectations from what is very unlikely to ſucceed.

The Fox knows much, but he knows more who catches him.

Sp. *Mùcho ſábe la rapóſa, peré mas il que la tóma.* This ſpaniſh Proverb ſignifies no more than that he who over-reaches a crafty man muſt have more cunning than he.

Every Fox muſt pay his own skin to the Flayer.

F. *En fin le renard ſe trouve chez la pelletier.* It. *tutte le volpi ſi trovano in pellicaria.* (Every Fox is to be found in the end at the furriers.) The moſt crafty are overtaken at laſt, and the moſt ſubtle thieves generally come to the gallows in the end. The L. ſay; *ſibi quiſque peccat.* (Every one ſins for his own Reckoning.)

He ſets the Fox to keep his Geeſe.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by entruſting either *Sharpers* with their *Money*, *Blabs* with their *Secrets*, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their *Lives*: For no Obligation can bind againſt *Nature*; a *Fox* will love a *Gooſe* ſtill, though his Skin be ſtript over his Ears for it; and a *common Cheat* will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in ſpite of all *Promiſes* and *Principles* of *Honour*, *Honeſty*, and *good Faith*. Agreeable to the *Engliſh* is the *Latin*, *Ovem Lupo commiſiſti*; and the *Greek*, Τοῖς κυσὶ τὰς ἄρνας.

A Fox [in *Coat Armour*] may repreſent thoſe, that have done ſignal ſervice to their prince and country by the adminiſtration of juſtice; or upon embaſſies or ſuch like negotiations, where wit and dexterity is of more uſe than ſtrength or valour.

FOX-GLOVES [ꝼolcs-ȝloꝼaꞃ, *Sax. i. e.* folks-gloves, *Baxter*] the herb call'd by *Botaniſts Digitalis*, L.

FOX-TAIL, an herb.

FO'XES *Evil* [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe when the hair falls off from the head, by the roots; a ſhedding of the hair,, caus'd by the *Lues Venerea* or otherwiſe.

To FOX *one*, to make him fuddled.

To ſet the FOX *to keep the Geeſe.*

FOY [*voye*, F a way, **foy**, *Du.*] a treat given to friends by thoſe who are going a journey.

To FOYL [with *Husbandmen*] to fallow land in the ſummer or autumn.

FOY'LING [*Hunting* Term] the footſteps of a ſtag upon the graſs.

FRA'CID [*fracidus*, L.] rotten pipe, hoary and putrefied.

FRA'CTION, [F of *fractio*, L.] a broken piece of any thing; alſo a quarrel or miſunderſtanding.

FRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken number, being a proportionable part of any integer or whole thing.

Proper FRACTION, is one whoſe numerator is leſs than the denominator, as $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$.

Improper FRACTION, is when the numerator is either equal to or bigger than the denominator, as $\frac{25}{25}$ and $\frac{30}{20}$.

Vulgar FRACTION, is one always expreſſed by 2 numbers, the one written over the other with a line between, as $\frac{2}{3}$.

Decimal FRACTION, is one that has for its denominator 1. with cypher or cyphers as $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{12}{100}$ $\frac{400}{1000}$ commonly for brevity ſake is ſet down thus, 5 10,

A Simple FRACTION, is ſuch as conſiſts of one numerator, and denominator, as $\frac{1}{3}$.

A Compound FRACTION, is one that conſiſts of ſeveral numerators and denominators, as $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$.

FRA'CTIOUS [of *fractus*, or *fractio*, L.] quarrelſome, peeviſh.

FRACTIOUSLY, peeviſhly.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS, quarrelſome temper, aptneſs to take offence, peeviſhneſs.

FRA'CTURE [F. *frattura*, It. of *fractura*, L.] the breach or rupture of a bone, *&c.*

FRA'CTURED [of *fractura*, L. *fracture*, F. of *fractus*, L. broken] crackt, broken.

FRÆ'NULUM (*a little Bridle*, L.) [with *Anatomiſts*] a skinny ſtring under the tongue.

FRÆ'NUM *a Bridle*, L. [in *Anatomy*] a ſlender ligament, whereby the prepuce is ty'd to the lower part of the *Glans*, or to the nut of the *Penis*.

FRAGA'RIA [with *Botanick Writers*] a ſtraw-berry buſh, L.

FRA'GILIS, *e* [in *Botan.* Writ.] brittle, eaſie to be broken.

FRAGI'LITY } [*fragilitas*, L. *fragilité*, Fr. *fragilità*, It.
FRA'GILENESS } *flagilidàd*, Sp.] brittleneſs.

FRA'GMENT [*frammento*, It. *framento*, Sp. of *fragmentum*, L.] a broken piece of any thing.

FRA'GRANCE } [*fragrantia*, L.] ſweetneſs of ſmell.
FRA'GRANCY }

FRA'GRANTNESS [*fragrantia*, L.] fragrancy.

FREIGHT } [**vracht**, *Du.* **fracht**, *Su.* **Fracht**, G. *Fret*, F.
FRAIGHT } *flête*, Sp. *frete*, Port.] the cargo, lading or merchantdize of a ſhip; alſo the money paid for the carriage of it.

TO FRAIGHT, [**vrachten** *Du.* **frachten** G. *fletàr*, Sp. *fretar*, Port.] to hire or furniſh the cargo of a ſhip.

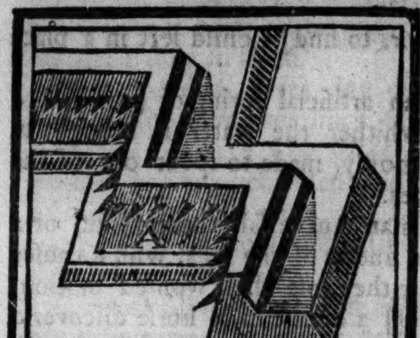
FRAIL, a basket of raiſons, *&c.* about 75 pound weight.

FRAIL [*fragilis*, L. *fragile*, F. and It. *frágil*, Sp.] weak of nature, feeble; alſo brittle.

FRAI'LTY } [*fragilitas*, L. *fragilité*, F. *fragilitâ*. It. *fla-*
FRAI'LNESS } *gilidad*, Sp.] weakneſs of nature, brittleneſs, frailty.

FRAILTY [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] is repreſented by a young damſel cover'd with a looſe veil, holding in one hand a noſegay of roſes and in the other a glaſs-phial hanging at a thread.

The FRAILTY of ſublunary things is emblematically and very aptly repreſented by a roſe which buds, is fragrant, flouriſhes and fades, all ſometimes in the compaſs of a day.



FRA'ISES [in *Military Affairs*] are pieces of wood of 6 or 7 foot long planted under the *Cordon*, in places which are not faced with ſtone or brick, they are planted at the baſe of a *Parapet*, being let about half way into the *Rampart*; they are not laid parallel to the *Baſe* of the *Rampart*, but a little ſloping downwards with their points, that men cannot ſtand on them; their chiefeſt uſe is to hinder the garriſon from deſerting, which would be eaſy without them, eſpecially in places with dry moats. They likewiſe prevent ſurprizes and eſcalades. See *A* in the figure.

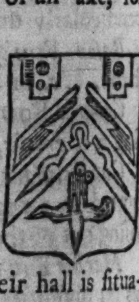
To FRAIZE *a Battalion*, is to line it every way round with pikes, that if they ſhould be charged with a body of horſe, the pikes being preſented may cover the musketeers from the ſhock of the horſe, and ſerve as a barricade.

FRA'ME [ꝼꞃome, *Sax.* **rahm**. G.] a form, figure, make, *&c.* alſo the ſupporters of a table, the borders of a picture &c.

To FRAME [ꝼꞃemman, *Sax.*] to form or faſhion; alſo to ſquare, to contrive.

To be out of FRAME, *i. e.* to be diſordered or diſcompoſed in body or mind.

FRA'MPOLE *Fence* [in the manor of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*] a privilege belonging to the inhabitants, to have the wood that grows on the fence, and as many trees or poles as a man can reach from the top of the ditch with the helve of an axe, for the repairing of his fence.



FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS were incorporated about the year 1664, they are a maſter, 2 wardens, 18 aſſiſtants; but no livery. Their arms or ſeal (for I find them not in colours) are. Gon a cheveron between 2 combs and as many leads of needles in chief, and an iron jack, lead-ſinker in *Baſe*; a main ſpring between 2 ſmall ſprings; all which parts belong to a *Frame*. Their hall is ſituated in *Red-Croſs-Street*.

FRAME [with *Painters*] a kind of *chaſſy* or ſquare compos'd of 4 long pieces or ſlips of wood joined together, the intermediate ſpace of which is divided by little ſtrings or threads into a great number of little ſquares, like the maſhes of a net, uſed in reducing figures from great to ſmall, or from ſmall to great.

FRANC, a *French Livre*, in value 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

FRA'NCHISE [F. of *franc*, Fr. *free*, *franchiggia*, It.] liberty, freedom; a particular immunity or privilege pertaining to a city or corporation.

FRANCHISE [in *Common Law*] a privilege or exemption from the ordinary juriſdiction, or an *aſylum* or ſanctuary where people are ſecure of their perſons, *&c.*

FRANCHISE *Royal*, is when the king grants to a man and his heirs, that they ſhall be free from toll, and ſuch like impoſitions; alſo a place where the king's writ runs not, as *Cheſter* and *Durham*.

FRANCHISE *of Quarters* [at *Rome*] a certain ſpace or diſtrict wherein the houſes of embaſſadors of the *European* princes are, and where when they retire, they cannot be arreſted, nor proſecuted at law.

To FRA'NCHISE [*affranchir*, *francare*, It.] to grant liberty, privileges, freedoms, immunities, *&c.*

FRANCI'GENA a *Frenchman*, in our ancient cuſtoms, was a general name for all foreigners.

Franci'ſcans, an order of friars founded by ſaint *Francis*; they are enjoyn'd chaſtity, poverty and obedience, and obſerve ſeveral other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

Fra'ncling, an old law word for a free-hold.

Fra'ncolin, a ſort of red ledg'd bird, fit for hawking; a heath-cock, ſnite or rail.

Fra'ngible [*frangibile*, It. *frangibilis*, L.] that may be broken.

Fra'ngibleness [*frangibilitas*, L. of *frangere* to break] capableneſs or eaſineſs to be broken.

Fra'ngipane, an exquiſite kind of perfume, frequently given to the leather wherewith gloves, *&c.* are made.

Fra'ngula [with *Botaniſts*] the black alder-tree, *L.*

Frank [*franc*, F. *franco*, It. and Sp.] free, open in ſpeech and dealing, ſincere; alſo liberal.

To **Frank** *Letters*, to order them to be carried without paying the poſtage.

Frank *allen* } a land tenement or demeſne that does not
Frank *allodum* } hold of any ſuperior lord.

Frank *Almoin* [*Law* Term] a ſort of tenure, holding ſuch lands or tenements, as are beſtow'd upon people, who wholly give themſelves up to the ſervice of God, for pure and perpetual alms.

Frank *Bank*, that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife being eſpouſed a virgin, has after her husband's deceaſe as a dower.

Frank *Fee* [*Law* Term] a tenure in fee ſimple, which a man holds at the common law, to him and his heirs, and not by ſuch ſervice as is required in ancient demeſn.

To **Frank**, to feed, to fatten, *O.*

Frank *ferme* [*Law* Term] is land or tenement, wherein the nature of the fee is changed by feoffment, or grant in fee-ſimple, out of knight's ſervice for certain annual ſervices, ſo as to be freed from homage, worſhip, relief and all other ſervices, not contained in the feoffment.

Frank *Chaſe*, a liberty of free chace in a circuit, which adjoins to a foreſt, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compaſs, are forbidden to cut down wood, *&c.* without the leave of the foreſter.

Franc *fold*, is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenants ſheep.

Frank *Law*, is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

Frank *Marriage*, a tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby lands or tenements are held to a man and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition of doing no ſervice to the donor, but fealty to the fourth degree

Frank *Pledge*, a pledge or ſurety for a free-man, an ancient cuſtom in *England* for the preſervation of the publick peace, whereby a certain number of neighbours were bound one for another to ſee every man of their pledge forth-coming, to anſwer for any tranſgreſſion with which he ſhould be charged.

Fra'nkincenſe [q. d. *free incenſe*; *encens* F. *incenſo*, It. *uncienſo*, Sp. *emcenſo*, Port.] an odoriferous gum.

Fra'nkly [*franchement*, F.] freely, plainly, ſincerely.

Fra'nkneſs [*franchiſe*, Fr.] freeneſs, open-heartedneſs, ſincerity.

Fra'ntick [*frenetique*, Fr. *frenetico*, It. and Sp. *phreneticus*, L. φρενετικὸς, Gr.] maddiſh, diſtracted, mad.

Fran'tickly [*avec freneſie*, Fr. *more phrenetico*, L.] after a frenzical manner

Fra'ntickness [*phreneſis*, L. *freneſie*, F. of φρένεσις. Gr.] frenzineſs, crazineſs, madneſs.

Frate'ria [*Old Rec.*] a fraternity or brotherhood, or ſociety of religious perſons who were mutually bound to pray for the health, *&c.* of their living brethren, and alſo the ſouls of thoſe who were dead.

Frate'rnal [*fraternalis*, L. *fraternel*, Fr. *fraternal* It. *fraternál*. Sp.] of or belonging to or like a brother.

Fraterna'lity [*fraternalitas*, L.] brotherhood; brotherlineſs, brotherly affection.

Frate'rnally [*fraternaliter*, L. *fraternellement*, F.] after the manner of or like a brother.

Frate'rnity [*fraternitè*, F. *fraternità*, It. *lofrádia*, Sp. of *fraternitas*, L. of φρατρία, which *Scaliger* and *Voſſius* derive of φράτηρ for φράτωρ, which properly ſignifies a perſon who draws water out of the ſame well, q. d. a company who have a right to draw water out of the ſame well. The word φράτρια took its original from the city *Argos*, where there were only a few wells diſtributed in certain quarters of the city, to which only thoſe of the ſame neighbourhood had a right to repair] a brotherhood, the relation of one brother to another; alſo a company of men entered into a firm bond of ſociety.

Frate'rnity *of Arms*, an alliance or aſſociation in arms, in ancient times concluded between 2 knights, who thereby agreed to go together, ſhare their fortune, and mutually aſſiſt each other againſt all the world.

Fra'trage, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the ſame inheritance or ſucceſſion: alſo that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngeſt brothers.

Fratres *conjurati* [in *Ant. L.*] ſworn brothers or companions.

Fra'tricide [*fratricidio* Sp. *fatricida*, It. and L.] a killer or the killing of a brother.

Fraud [*fraus*, L. *fraude*, F. Sp. and Port *frode*, It.] deceit, guile, a ſecret, under-hand deceit or injury done to any one.

Fraud was painted by the ancients as a woman with two faces, one old the other young upon the ſame neck In her right hand two hearts in her left a mask. Having the tail of a ſerpent, and inſtead of feet, eagles claws; the meaning of all which is very obvious.

Frau'dulent [*frauduleux*, F. *fraudolente*, It. *fraudulento*, Sp. of *fraudulentus*, L.] deceitful, cheating, knaviſh, *&c.*

Frau'dulency } [*fraude*, F. *fraudolenza*, It. of *frau-*
Frau'dulentness } *dulentus*, L.] deceitfulneſs, guilefulneſs, knaviſhneſs.

Fraudulently, deceitfully, knaviſhly.

Fraught [befrachtet G.] freighted.

Fray [of *affray*, F. but *Caſaubon* derives it of φυγᾶν, *Gr.* to *mingle*] a ſcuffle, a fight.

To **Fray** [prob. of *frayer*, F.] to fret as muſlin, *&c.* alſo to ſcare away.

Fray [*Hunting* Term] a deer is ſaid *to fray* her head, when ſhe rubs it againſt a tree to renew it, or cauſe the pills of her new horns to come off.

Frayght [of Fracht, G.] fraighted, *i. e.* full laden.

Fraxine'lla [with *Botaniſts*] baſtard dittany, L.

Freak [ꝼꞃæc, *Sax.* Frech, *raſh.* G.] a mad action, a caprice, a whimſy, a maggot; an idle conceit, *&c.*

Frea'kish, maggotty, whimſical, *&c.*

Fre'akishness, capriciouſneſs, maggottineſs, *&c.*

Fream [with *Husbandmen*] arable or ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recovers.

To **Fream** [*Hunting* Term] uſed of a boar that makes a noiſe at rutting time, of *fremere*, L.

Fre'ckled } [*q. d.* ſpeckled] having many ſmall reddiſh
Fre'ckly } ſpots in the skin.

Fre'ckles, a ſort of ſmall, hard, dusky buboes or puſtles ariſing on the skin of the face or hands, and moſtly in perſons of the faireſt and fineſt skins.

Free' [ꝼꞃeah, ꝼꞃeo, or ꝼꞃyᵹꞇ, *Sax.* vry, *Du.* frey, G. fry, *Dan.* fry, *Su.* frigar or friſe, *Goth.*] not in bondage or ſervitude, at liberty; alſo exempt, priviledg'd, frank, open, liberal.

To **Free**, [befreyen G. ꝼꞃian *Sax.* vryen *Du*] to ſet or make free, to deliver up.

Free *Bench*, is that eſtate in copy-hold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her husband, for her dower, according to the cuſtom of the manour: different manours have different cuſtoms, as in the manours of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Embourn*, in the county of *Berks*, if a cuſtomary tenant die, his wife ſhall have for her free bench all his copy-hold lands, *dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit inconſtancy, ſhe forfeits her eſtate; but if ſhe will come into court riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and ſay the following words, the ſteward is bound by the cuſtom to reſtore her to her free-bench.

Here I am,
Riding upon a Black Ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have loſt my Bincum Bancum,
And for my tail's game
Have done this worldly ſhame;
Therefore I pray you, Mr. Steward,
Let me have my land again.

To ride a Free Horſe to Death.

That is, to be too troubleſome to thoſe who are naturally generous; or, as we ſay to the ſame purpoſe, to prey upon good nature, than which nothing can be more vile or baſe.

Free *Booter*, a ſoldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country to drive away cattle; alſo a pirate or ſea-rover alſo a ſoldier who ſerves for plunder without pay.

Free born [of ꝼꞃeah-beoꞃne, *Sax.* fryboren, *Su.*] born in freedom, with a right to privileges and immunities.

To **Free** [*Sea* Term] when a ſhip's pump throws out more water than ſhe leaks into her, it is ſaid to free her.

To **Free** [*a Boat*] is to bale or lade out the water.

Free *Bord*, a certain quantity of ground, beyond or without the fence; as of 2 foot and a half, which is claimed in ſome places.

Free *Chapel*, one that is of the king's foundation, exempted or freed from the juriſdiction of the ordinary; or a chapel founded within a pariſh over and above the mother church, to which it was free for all the pariſhioners to come.

Free'dom [ꝼꞃeadom, or ꝼꞃeoꝺome, *Sax.*] **liberty, eaſineſs** of doing a thing, immunity, exemption from.

Freedom is an ineſtimable Jewel.
Or
No man loves Fetters tho' they are of Gold.

L. *Dico tibi verum, libertas optima rerum. Nunquam ſervili ſub nictu vivito fili.*

We who live in the land of liberty hardly know or are ſenſible of our happy ſtate. They, who have travell'd and ſeen in what ſlavery and ſervile ſubjection the vulgar of others (ſome reckon'd the moſt polite nations) lives, under the deſpotick government of their princes, and the pride and inſolence of their miniſters and officers, but more eſpecially to the north-ward under the tyranny of what they call the gentry and nobility, can be judge of the difference.

Freedom *of the Will*, a ſtate or faculty of mind, wherein all the motions of the will are in our power; and we are enabled to determine on this or that; to do good or evil without any force or conſtraint from any foreign cauſe whatſoever.

Freedom *of Contradiction* [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereby we are at our choice to *will* or *nill*; to love or not love, *&c.*

Freedom *of contrariety* [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereby we are at our own choice to do *good* or *evil*; to be *virtuous* or *vicious*, to take a horſe or a lion.

Freedom *of a City*, &c. a right of exerciſing a trade or employment, *&c.* in a city or town corporate, and a being elected to the dignities and offices of it.

Free'dstoll } [of ꝼꞃiꞇh peace, and ꞅꞇole, *Sax.* a ſeat] a
Fri'dstoll } ſtone chair in a church near the altar granted by king *Athelſtan* to *John de Beverly*, archbiſhop of *York*, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

Free-ho'ld [of ꝼꞃeah and healꝺan, *Sax.*] a free eſtate.

Free-hold *in deed*, [in *Law*] the actual poſſeſſion of or right a man has to hold lands or tenements inheritable by a perpetual right to them and their heirs for ever.

Free-stone, a ſort of ſtone that works up like alabaſter; uſed in building, and dug up in many parts of *England*.

Fre'ely [ꝼꞃeolice, *Sax.*] with freedom and eaſe; alſo liberally.

Free'man [ꝼꞃea-man, *Sax.*] one intitled to particular privileges and immunities; one free from ſervitude.

Free'ness [ꝼꞃehneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a being free; alſo liberality.

Free *Warren*, the power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chace in any ſuch lands.

Freez [ſo called probably becauſe firſt made by the *Friſons* or in *Friezland*] a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

Freezing [in *Phyſiology*] congelation, is the fixing of a fluid; or the depriving it of its natural mobility, by the action of cold; or the act of converting a fluid ſubſtance into a firm, coherent, rigid one, called ice.

To Freez *Irr. V.* [ꝼꞃyꞅan, *Sax.* **fryſa**, *Su.*] to congeal into ice.

Froze [*Irr. Imp.*] did freeze.

Frozen [*Irr. Part. P.*] has or is frozen.

Freez [with *Gunners*] the ſame as the muzzle-ring of a cannon.

Freez [*friſe*, F. *freggio*, It.] (in *Architecture*) is that part of the entablature of columns between the *Architrave* and *Corniche*.

Tuſcan Freez, *Vitruvius* makes it flat and plain, the higheſt 30 minutes, the leſſer 35. *Scamozzi* makes it plain, and 42, and *Palladio* convex or ſwelling, and in height but 26 minutes.

Dorick Freez, both *Vitruvius* and *Vignola* make this freez flat, only carved with triglyphs and metopes, and the height of it 30 or 45 minutes, and *Scammozzi* and *Palladio* 45 minutes.

Ionick Freez, *Vitruvius* makes this freez flat, but commonly carved with acanthus leaves, lions and men, *&c.* and in height 30 minutes, *Vignola* 45, *Scammozzi* 28, and *Palladio* convex or ſwelling, but 27 minutes.

Corinthian Freez, *Vitruvius* makes this like the *Ionick*, and in height 30 minutes 2 thirds; *Vignola* the ſame but 45 minutes, *Scammozzi* and *Palladio* the ſame; but the former 31 and 3 fourths, and the latter 28 minutes in height.

Compoſit Freez, *Vitruvius* makes this freez flat, but beſet with cartouſes and carved between every cartouſe, and in height 42 minutes and a half; *Vignola* the ſame, but 45 minutes; *Scammozzi* but 32 minutes; *Palladio* convex or ſwelling, but in height 32 minutes.

A Convex Freez } are thoſe whoſe profile is a curve.
A Pulvinated Freez }

Flouriſhed Freez, is one inriched with [illegible] rinds of imaginar foliages.

Hiſtorical Freez, is one adorned with baſs relievo's, repreſenting hiſtories, ſacrifices, *&c.*

Marine Freeze, one repreſenting ſea-horſes, *Tritons*, and other things pertaining to the ſea, as ſhells of fiſhes, baths, grotto's, *&c.*

Ruſtick Freez, is one whoſe courſes are ruſticated or imboſſed.

Freeze [with *Vintners*] a ſmall cyder, with which wine-coopers lower their wines.

Symbolical Freez, one adorned with things pertaining to religion as the *Apparatus* of ſacrifices, *&c*

Freezing *Mixture* [in *Chymiſtry*] a compoſition of ingredients, which we call, or ſome ſimple ones which mixed with other bodies will cauſe them to congeal into ice.

Freezland *Horſe*, the ſame as *chevaux defriez*.

Fre'nch [*François*. F.] of or belonging to the *French* nation.

French *Marigold*, a plant.

Fre'nchified, addicted to the *French* faſhions, cuſtoms or intereſt.

Fre'ndent [*frendens*, L.] gnaſhing the teeth.

Fre'ndless *Man* [with the *Engliſh Saxons*] an outlaw'd man.

Fre'nsy } [*phrenitis*, L. of φρενῖτις Gr. *freneſie* F *frene-*
Fre'nzy } *ſia* It. *freneſi* Sp *frenezia* Port.] a ſort of madneſs or dotage.

Fre'quency } [*frequentia*, L.] oftenneſs, uſualneſs, com-
Fre'quentness } monneſs.

Fre'quent [*frequens*, L. *frequente* It. Sp. and Port.] often, ordinary, common.

To Frequent [*frequentare* L. *frequenter* F. *frequentar*, Sp.] to go often to a place &c.

Freque'ntative [*frequentativus*, L.] a term apply'd by *Grammarians* to ſuch verbs, as denote the repetition or often doing of an action.

Fre'sca [*Old Rec.*] freſh water, rain, alſo a land flood.

Frescades, cool walks, ſhady retiring places, *Ital*

Fre'sco, *freſh, cool*, Ital. to drink in *ferſco*, to drink cool liquors; to walk in *freſco*, to walk in the cool; to paint in *freſco*, to paint upon green walls, that the colours may the better ſink in.

Ridotto al fresco [an aſſembly in the cool.] a pretty contrivance late put in practice to cool inordinate heat, & *vice verſa*.

Fresco, a way of painting or plaiſtering (or rather both, upon walls to endure the weather, and repreſenting birds, beaſts, herbs, fruit, *&c.* in relief. It is done with a compoſt of the powder of old rubbiſh ſtones, mixt with burnt flint (or lime) and water, with which the wall is plaiſtered a good thickneſs, and painted with colours ground with lime-water, milk or whey and laid on the plaiſter while it is wet, by which means they incorporate with the plaiſter ſo as never to waſh out.

This was the ancient *Grecian* way of painting and afterwards uſed by the *Romans*; there have been ſeveral whole towns of this work in *Germany*, and excellently well done, but now they are ruin'd by the wars.

There are 3 chambers in the Pope's palace at *Romo*, done in *freſco* by *Raphael Urbin*, and *Julio Romano*, and likewiſe a moſt excellent *freſco* work at *Fontain be l'eau* in France, which was the work of *Bollameo*, *Martin Rouſe* a *Florentine* and others, containing the continued travels of *Ulyſſes*, in 60 pieces.

Fresh [ꝼꞃeꞅh, Sax. **friſch** and **verſch**, *Du.* **friſch** G. **ferſk** *Dan.* **friſk**, *Su.* *frais*, F. *freſco* It. Sp. and Port.] new, not ſtale; refreſhed; alſo unſalted; alſo cool (ſpoken of the air) not tired.

Fresh *Diſſeiſin* [*Law* Term] that deſſeiſin that a man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the king or the judges,

Fresh *Fine* [*Law* Term] that which was levied within a year paſt.

Fresh *Force* [in *Law*] a force done within 40 days.

Fresh *Gale* [*Sea* Term] is when a wind blows immediately after a calm.

Fresh *Man*, a novice or young ſtudent in an univerſity, college, *&c.*

Fresh *Shot* [with *Mariners*] the falling of a large river into the ſea, ſo that it will make the water freſh for a mile or two at the mouth of the river.

Fresh *the Hawſe* [*Sea* Phraſe] or *veer out more cable*, is when part of a cable that lies in the hawſe, is fretted or ceaſed, and it is required that more cable be veered out, that ſo another part of it may reſt in the hawſe.

Fresh *Spell* [*Sea* Term] a freſh gang to relieve the rowers in the long boat.

Fresh *Suit*, ſuch a following of an offender as never ceaſes from the time of the offence committed or diſcovered till he be apprehended or ſeized.

Fresh *Suit within the view*, impowers the officers who purſue treſpaſſers in the foreſt, to ſeize them even without the ounds, of it.

Fresh *Water-Soldier*, a raw and unexperienced one.

To Fre'shen [*rendre frais*, F.] to make freſh that which has been ſalted; or that which is grown faint or diſcoloured.

Fre'shness [of *fraicheur*, F.] newneſs; a not being ſalted; alſo the being refreſhed from tiredneſs; alſo coolneſs of air.

To **Fret** [of ꝼꞃeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* **fretton** *Goth.* **freeten**, *L. G.* **freſſen**, *H. G.*] to gnaw, or devour, or according to *Meric Caſaubon* of φρίτ]ω, or φρυαῖ]ω, Gr.] to be chaſed or fretted in mind.

Fre'tful [probably of ꝼꞃeꞇꝼul, *Sax.*] peeviſh.

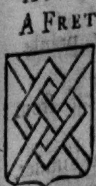
Fre'tfulness, peeviſhneſs.

Fre't-work, a ſort of plaiſterers work ſo called.

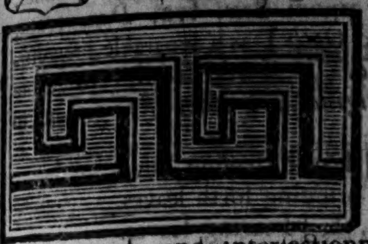
To **Fret** *as cloth* [ꝼꞃeoꞇhan *Sax.*] to wear out.

A **Fret**, a fume or heat of paſſion.

A **Fret** [*Muſ.*] a particular ſtop on a muſical inſtrument.



Fret or **Frette** [in *Heraldry*] is ſuppoſed by ſome to be called ſo becauſe its pieces ſeem to fret one another by their alternate ſuperpoſition. Some are of opinion it repreſents a true lover's knot. It is repreſented as in the figure.



Fret } [in *Architect.*] **Frette** } is a knot or ornament that conſiſts of two liſts, or ſmall fillets, variouſly interlaced or interwoven, and running at parallel diſtances equal to their breadth, every turn of which and interſection muſt be at right angles, they were uſed by the ancients on flat members, as the faces of the *corona* or eaves of cornices, under the roofs, ſoffits, *&c.*

Fret work [ſo called of *frette*] it ſignified the timber-work of a roof, is an inſtrument of frets uſed to fill up and inrich flat empty ſpaces; principally uſed in roofs which are fretted over with plaiſter work.

Frets [with *Miners*] openings made in the banks of rivers made by land floods.

Fri'able [F. of *friabilis*, L.] that may be crumbled or rubbed into ſmall particles.

Fri'ableness } [*friabilitas*, L.] brittleneſs, aptneſs to **Friabi'lity** } crumble into ſmall particles.

Friability is ſuppoſed to ariſe from that friable bodies do conſiſt wholly of dry parts, irregularly combined and which are readily ſeparated, as having nothing glutinous, *&c.* to bind them together.

Fria'tion, a crumbling, *L.*

Fri'bbling, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling queſtion.

Fri'burgh } [of ꝼꞃiꞇh peace, and boꞃᵹe, *Sax.* a ſurety] **Frithburgh** } a ſurety for the peace and good behaviour.

Frica'ndoes [in *Cookery*] a ſort of *Scotch-collops*, larded, farced and ſtewed.

Fricasey' [*Cookery*] a diſh of fry'd meat; as rabbets, chickens, *&c.*

Frica'tion } a rubbing or chafing or grating the ſurface **Fri'ction** } of one body againſt that of another.

Frica'tion } [with *Phyſicians*] a rubbing or chafing any **Fri'ction** } part of the body, either dry, with the hand or linen-cloths, or moiſt, with oils, ointments, waters, *&c.*

Friction [in *Mechanicks*] is the reſiſtance that a moving body meets withal from the ſurface whereon it moves.

Fri'day [ꝼꞃiᵹeꞅ-dæᵹ, *Sax.* **brydaegh**, *Du.* **Freytag**, G.] the ſixth day of the week.

Good **Friday**, the *Friday* next before *Eaſter*.

Fri'dstoll } [ꝼꞃiꞇh ꞅꞇop of ꝼꞃiꞇh peace, and ꞅꞇop, *Sax.* **Frithstow** } a place] a ſeat, chair, or place of peace.

Fri'degast, a certain idol of the ancient *Britons*.

Friend [ꝼꞃeonꝺ, *Sax.* **vriendt**, *Du* **fraend** L. G. **freund**, H. G. **friendt** *Dan.* and *Su.* **friunt**, *Teut.* **frigen** *Goth.*] a familiar or kind perſon.

Tell thy Friend the ſecret, and he'll lay his Foot on thy Throat.

Dio tu amigo tu ſecreto, g tenerte ha el piè en el peſcue. v. *Too much familiarity breeds contempt.*

A Friend in need is a Friend indeed.

L. *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.* F. *On connoit l' ami en beſoin.* We have another ſaying to the ſame purpoſe but a little homely. *A true friend ſhould be like a privy* (that is. Open in neceſſity.) The *Gr.* ſay Ἀνδρὸς καλῶς πράιαντος ἐκποδὼν φίλου. The G.

Einen guten Freund erkennet man in der Noht,

It is good however, according to another Proverb,

To prove our Friends before we have need.

Leſt in time of neceſſity we find we have lean'd on a broken reed: for, as another ſaying has it

All are not Friends who ſpeak us fair.

But on the contrary

He is my Friend who grindeth at my mill.

Or that ſhews me real kindneſs.

Be a Friend to thy ſelf and others will befriend thee.

Take care by induſtry and frugality to make thy own circumſtances eaſy, and ſo not to want friends, and then thou wilt have friends enough. Whereas, on the contrary: *infelicibus nulli ſunt cognati, nec amici.* (the unhappy have neither friends nor relations.

Be a Friend to one, and an Enemy to none.

Sp. *Amigo de úno, enemigo de ninguno.*

That is, have one intimate boſom friend, but carry it fair and candidly to the whole world,

Never truſt much to a new Friend, or an old Enemy.

Very wholeſome and always ſeaſonable advice; for it is hard to know how far the firſt is to be depended on, or the ſecond may have ſtifled his enmity.

Remember man and keep in mind
A Faithful friend is hard to find.
Suddain friendſhip, ſure repentance.
If you truſt before you try,
You may repent before you dy.

L. *ſubita amicitia raro ſine poenitentia colitur.* The *Sp.* ſay; *de amigo reconciliádo guárdate dèl cómo del diablo.* (Be as wary of a reconcil'd friend as you would be of the devil.)

A Friend in the Way is better than a Penny in the Purſe.

The *Sp.* ſay; *Aquéllos ſon ricos que tiénen amigos.* (They are rich who have friends.) Friends do indeed ſometimes ſupply the place of riches; but it is to be fear'd riches oftener ſupply the place of friends, or procure them,

Frie'ndless [ꝼꞃeonꝺleaꞅ, *Sax.*] who has no friends.

Frie'ndliness [ꝼꞃeonꝺlicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] friendly or kind behaviour.

Frie'ndly, friendlike, kind.

Frie'ndship [of ꝼꞃeonꝺ and *ſhip*, Sax. **vriendtſchip**, *Du.* **fruendſchap**, L. G. **freundſchaft**, H. G. **frendeſchaft**, *Dan.* and *Su.*] the quality or kindneſs of a friend.

Friendship, with the ancients, was iconologically deſcrib'd by a damſel clad in white, her boſom bare and one ſhoulder naked, crown'd with a chaplet of myrrh and granate flowers, among which were the words *Æſtas and Hyems* (ſummer and winter) her right hand upon her heart, on which were written, in golden letters the words *longè et prope* (far and near.) On the border of her garment were the words *mors and vita* (death and life.) Her feet were naked, and with her arms ſhe embrac'd a wither'd elm, with a vine climbing round it, denoting friendſhip in adverſity. *Falſe* or *feign'd* **Friendship**, by two women giving one another their left hands with ſeeming cheerful countenances; holding masks in their right hands, and having a fox at their feet.

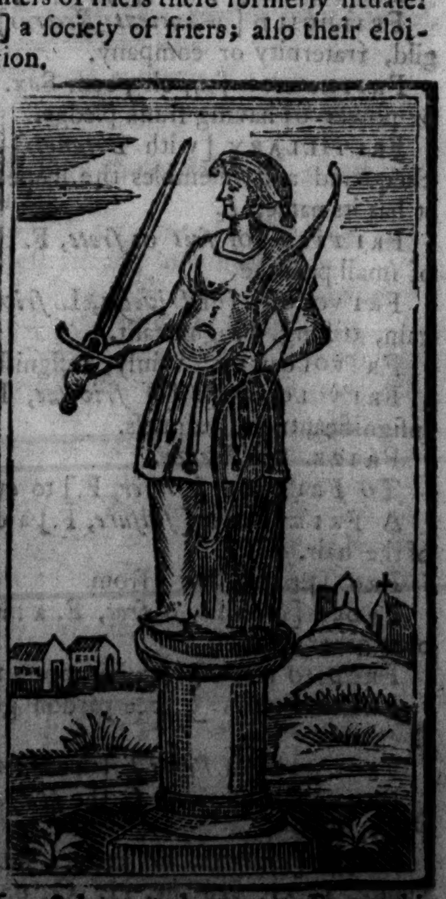
Fri'er [*frater*, L. *frere*, F.] a brother of a religious ſociety, a monk, *&c.*

Frier [with *Printers*] a page or ſheet ſo ill wrought off at the preſs, that it can ſcarce be read.

Fri'ers [*fratres* L. *freres* F. *i. e.* brethren] monks or religious perſons of which there are 4 principal orders. 1 the *Friers Minors* or *Franciſcans*, or *Grey Friers*, 2. the *Auguſtins* 3. the *Dominicans* or *Black-Friers*, 4. the *Carmelites* or *White Friers*.

Fri'ers, the ſeveral places of the city of *London* that are called by the name of *Friers*, as *White-Friers* took their name originally from houſes or cloiſters of friers there formerly ſituate.

Fri'ery } [*confrairie*, F.] a ſociety of friers; alſo their cloi- **Fri'ary** } ſter or habitation.



Fri'ga [ꝼꞃiᵹa, *Sax.*] a goddeſs of the ancient *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Germans*, *&c.* whom they adored to obtain plenty and earthly bleſſings and proſperity in their affairs The idol repreſented both ſexes as well man as woman, and as a hermaphrodite is ſaid to have both the members of a man and the members of a woman. A certain author writes that ſhe ſtood on the right hand of the great god *Theramis*, or *Thor*, ſitting or lying in a great hall, and *Woden* the god of war on the left. She was pictured with a ſword in one hand, and a bow in the other, to intimate that women as well as men ſhould in time of need be ready to fight. She was reputed the giver of peace and plenty, and alſo the cauſer of love and amity. From this goddeſs our *Friday* is ſuppoſed to have taken its name. See the figure.

Frigefa'ctive, making cold.

Fri'gat [*fregate*, F. *fregata*. It. *fragata*, Sp.] a ſort of ſhip, a ſmall man of war built ſomewhat lower and longer than others for ſwift ſailing, and having no more than two decks.

Frigatoo'n, a *Venetian*, veſſel built with a ſquare ſtern without any foremaſt; having only a main maſt, a mizzen maſt and bolt-ſprit. uſed in the *Adriatick* ſea.

Frigefa'ction, a making cold, L.

Fri'gefied [*frigefactus*, L.] made cold, L.

Fri'geratory [*frigeratorium*, L.] a place either to make or keep things cool in.

Fri'gid [*frigidus*, L. *frigido*, It.] cold, impotent, ſlight.

A Frigid *Stile*, is a low, jejune manner of diction, wanting force, warmth of imagination, figures of ſpeech, *&c.*

Frigi'dity }
Fri'gidness } [*frigitidas*, L] coldneſs, impotency

To Fright }
To Fri'ghten } [ꝼꞃihꞇan, *Sax.* fritter, *Dan.* vorchenn or vruchten *Du.* fürchten G. furhten *Teut.* faurhtan *Goth.*] to put into a fright, to terrify.

Fright [fritt *Dan.* ꝼꞃihꞇ, *Sax.* furhto, *Teut.* faurhta, *Goth* voreht, *Du.* furcht, G.] fear.

Fri'ghtful [ꝼꞃihꞇꝼul, *Sax.*] cauſing fright or terrour; alſo apt to be put into a fright.

Frightfully, horridly, terribly.

Fri'ghtfulness [ꝼꞃihꞇꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] aptneſs to be affrighted; alſo terribleneſs of aſpect.

Frigori'fic [*frigorificus*, L.] making or producing cold.

Frigori'fick *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch particles as are in themſelves eſſentially cold, and by entering and piercing other bodies, produce in them that quality which is called cold.

To Frill [of *friller*, F.] to quake or ſhiver with cold; uſed of a hawk, as the hawk frills.

Fri'nge [*frange*, F. *frangia*, It. *fránjas*, Sp, frantse, *Du.* franʒe, G. fransa, *Su.*] a ſort of ornament.

To Fringe [*franger*, F.] to garniſh with fringes.

Fri'perer [*un fripier*, F.] a broker that new cleans, trims and ſells old clothes.

To Frisk [probably of *frizzare*, Ital or of *friquer*, F. freſh and brisk or, according to *Caſaubon* of Σφειγαω, *Gr.*] to leap or skip up and down nimbly or wantonly.

Fri'skiness, skittiſh wantonneſs in skipping and flitting to and fro, *&c.*

Fri'sky [probably of *friquet*, F. brisk, or *frizzare*, Ital.] leaping and jumping up and down.

To Frist [probably of ꝼyꞃꞅꞇan, *Sax.* to give reſpite, or friſten *Du* and G.] to ſell goods on truſt or on time.

Frit [with *Chymiſts*] aſhes or ſalt bak'd or fry'd together with ſand.

Frith [probably of *fretum*, L. the ſea] it is now uſed in *Scotland* for an arm of the ſea or the mouth of a river.

Frith [ꝼꞃiꞇh *Sax.* peace] among the *Engliſh Saxons* ſignified a wood; for they accounted ſeveral woods ſacred, and made them ſanctuaries.

Frith breach [of ꝼꞃiꞇh and bꞃice, *Sax*] the breaking of the peace.

Fri'thgar [ꝼꞃiꞇh ᵹeaꞃ, *Sax.*] the year of jubilee.

Frithgild [in *ancient Records*] the ſame as is now called a gild, fraternity or company.

Frithsoken [ꝼꞃiꞇh-ꞅocn, *Sax.* aſylum] a liberty, privilege or power of having frank pledge.

Fritillary [with *Botaniſts*] a flower that is very finely chequered and reſembles the ſhape of a dice-box, from whence it has its name, *L.*

Fri'tter [of *frit* or *frete*, F. fry'd, of *frigere*, L.] a ſort of ſmall pancake.

Fri'volous [of *frivolus*, L. *frivole*, F. *frivolo*, It. and Sp.] vain, trifling, inſignificant.

Frivolously, vainly, inſignificantly.

Fri'volousness [of *frivolus*, L. *frivole*, F.] triflingneſs, inſignificantneſs. vainneſs.

Frize. See *Freeze.*

To Fri'zzle [*friſer*, F.] to curl or criſp.

A Fri'zzling [*friſure*, F.] a curling or criſping, properly of the hair.

Fro' [ꝼꞃam, *Sax*] from.

Frock [probably of *froc*, F. a monk's habit] a garment worn over other apparel.

Fredmo'rtel }
Freomo'rtel } [ꝼꞃeo moꞃꞃ dead, *Sax*] an immunity or free pardon granted for murder or manſlaughter.

Froe'nulum *Penis* }
Froe'num *Penis* } [in *Anatomy*] a membrane which ties the *præputium* to the glands of the *Penis*, L.

Froc [ꝼꞃoᵹᵹa, or ꝼꞃocca *Sax.* froe, *Dan.* vorſch, *Du*, pogge, L. G. froſche, H. G. or, according to *Caſaubon*, of Φϱυν, *Gr.*] a creature that lives both on land and in the water.

Frogs are at *Paris* called by way of banter Dutch nightingals.

A Frog with the ancients was an emblem of *Prudence*, becauſe ſaid they, when it was in danger of being ſwallow'd by the hydra, and knowing the inferiority of it's ſtrength to make any reſiſtance it was wont to take a reed or ſmall twig in it's mouth croſs ways, and thereby ſecure it's ſelf.

Frog-bit, *graſs*, *lettice*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Froise [probably of *frying*, Eng.] a ſort of pancake with bacon.

Fro'lick [vrolick, *Du.* fröhlich, G.] jocund, gay, merry, full of play.

A Frolick [vrolick *Du.*] a merry prank.

To be Frolick [vrolicken, *Du.* frolocken G.] to be in a merry humour, merrily diſpoſed.

Fro'licksome, diſpoſed to play, or full of merry pranks, whimſies, *&c.*

Frondation a ſtripping or pulling the leaves off from boughs.

Fro'licksomeness the playing of merry pranks, whimſies.

From }
Fro } [ꝼꞃa and ꝼꞃam or ꝼꞃom *Sax.* fra, *Dan.* fram, *Su*, fram, *Teut.* and *Goth.*] as a ſeparable prepoſition it is put in oppoſition to *To.* It is us'd likewiſe to denote the *Beginning of time* and the *original* and order *of things*, and to ſignify off.

Fro'ndated [*frondatus* L.] leaved, having leaves.

Fro'ndent [*frondens*, L.] bringing forth leaves.

Frondi'ferous [*frondifer*, L] bearing leaves.

Frondo'seness }
Frondo'sity } [*frondoſitas*, L.] leafineſs.

Front [F. *fronte*, It. of *frons*, L.] the forehead, the upper part of the face; alſo the face of a work or building.

Front [in *Proſpective*] the orthographical projection of an object upon a parallel plane.

Front *of a Battalion*, is the firſt rank of troopers.

Front *of an Army*, is the firſt row of tents in the firſt line, which [in the *Horſe*] are the quarter-maſters tents, [and in the *Foot*] thoſe of ſerjeants.

Front [of a *Place*] is the face of a place, or the *Tenaille*, *i. e.* all that is contained between the flanked angles of two neighbouring baſtions, *viz.* the two faces, the two flanks and the curtain.

To Front *every way* [*Military Phraſe*] is when men are faced to all ſides.

Fro'ntal [in *Architecture*] a little *fronton* or pediment ſometimes placed over a little door or window.

Frontal *Bone*, the bone of the forehead.

Fronta'le [with *Phyſicians*] an external medicine applied to the forehead *L.*

Frontal, a part of the bridle of an horſe.

Fronta'les [in *Anatomy*] two muſcles, one on each ſide of the forehead; commonly ſuppoſed to ſpring from the ſcull; but now known to ariſe from the occipital muſcles; or the *frontales* and *occipitales* are rather one continued digaſtrick muſcle on each moving the ſcalp and skin of the forehead and eye-brows.

Frontalis *vena* [*Anat.*] a vein in the front or forehead.

Fro'ntated [in *Botany*] ſignifies that the *petalum* or leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line.

Fronti'er [*frontiere*, F. *frontiera*, It. *frontéra*, Sp.] the border, confine or boundary of a kingdom or province, which the enemies find in the *front* when they are about to enter the ſame.

Fronti'niac, a ſort of rich, luſcious *French* wine, ſo called from the place where made.

Frontis *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] a bone of the ſcull, in figure almoſt round, which joins the bones of the ſinciput and the temples by the *Coronal Suture*. and the bones of the upper jaw by the tranſverſe ſuture, and the *Os Sphænoides* by the *Sphenoidal ſuture*.

Fro'ntispiece [*frontiſpicium*, L. *frontiſpice*. F. *frontiſpizio*, It. *frontiſpicio*, Sp] the title or firſt page of a book done in picture; alſo the forefront of a building.

Fro'ntlet [*frontale*, L. *un fronteau*, F.] forehead attire.

Fro'nton [in *Architecture*] an ornament with us more uſually call'd pediment.

Fro'ppish fretful, froward, peeviſh.

Frore [frohr, G] did freeze *Su.* and G.

Frorn [ᵹeꝼꞃoꞃen *Sax.* gefrohrens G.] frozen.

Frost [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* *Dan.*] an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors is ſuſpended; or that ſtate of the air, *&c.* whereby fluids are converted into ice. A hoar-froſt is generated, when the vapours near the earth are congealed by the coldneſs of the night, which only happens in winter, when cold predominates, ſo that the difference between dew and hoar froſt is, that miſts do turn to dew, if they conſiſt of drops of water; but into hoar-froſt, when they conſiſt of vapours that are congealed in their paſſage down to the earth.

Froſt contracts metals, or rather the cold effects it; but on the contrary it dilates fluids; for a 12 foot tube of iron loſt 2 lines in length being expoſed to the air in a froſty night; but liquids are ſwelled and dilated by froſt nearly one tenth of their bulk, and by that means burſts not only veſſels of glaſs and earth; but even of wood or iron or other metals, as has been found by many experiments.

Fro'sted, done or made in imitation of froſt.

Fro'stiness [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇiȝhneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] froſty quality.

Fro'sty [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇiȝh, *Sax.* froſtig, G.] as a froſty ſeaſon.

Froth [probably of ἀφρός, Gr. or of fraade, *Dan.*] the ſpume of fermented liquors or liquid things.

Fro'thiness, fulneſs of froth, frothy quality; the want of ſolidity and ſubſtance; lightneſs, emptineſs, windineſs.

Fro'thy, having or full of froth, empty, vain, trifling; not ſubſtantial, nor ſolid, light, *&c.*

To **Froth**, to give or produce froth.

The **Frounce** [with *Falconers*] a diſeaſe in the mouth of an hawk.

Frounce [with *Farriers*] pimples or warts in the palate of an horſe,

Frow, [frouw, *Du.* frau G.] a *Dutch* or German woman.

Fro'ward [ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] peeviſh, croſs, ſurly, ſtubborn.

Fro'wardly [ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺlice, *Sax.*] in a froward manner.

Fro'wardness [ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, ſurlineſs.

Fro'wey [with *Carpenters*] timber is ſaid to be frowey, when it is evenly tempered all the way, and works freely without tearing.

To **Frown** [*refrogner*, or *fronſer le ſourcil*, F.] to knit the brows, wrinkle the forehead, *&c.*

Frow'ning [*ſourcils froncez*, F.] knitting the brows, wrinkling the fore head.

Fro'wningly, with an air of diſpleaſure, *&c.*

Fro'wey, without knots.

Froyse. a pancake with bacon in the middle of it.

Frozen v. *to freeze.*

Fro'zenness, congealedneſs by froſt or cold air.

F. R. S. an abbreviation for *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Fructi'ferous [*fruttifero*, It. *fructifer*, L.] fruit-bearing; alſo producing gain or profit.

To **Fru'ctify** [*fructifier*, F. *fruttare*, It. *frutificàr*, Sp. *fructificare*, L.] to bring forth fruit.

Fructuo'sity [*fructuoſitas*, L.] fruitfulneſs.

Fructuo'se [*fructuoſus*, L.] fruitful commodious, beneficial.

Fru'gal [F. *frugale*, It. *frugalis*, L.] thrifty, ſparing.

Fruga'lity } [*frugalitas*, L.] *frugalité*, F *frugalità*, It.]
Fru'galnels } thriftineſs, ſparingneſs in expences.

Fru'gally, thriftily, ſparingly.

Fru'ggin, a fork or pole to ſtir the fire about in an oven.

Frugi'ferent [*frugiferens* L. bearing or producing fruit.

Frugi'ferousness, fruit-bearingneſs, fertility.

Frugi'ferous [*frugifero*, It. *frugifer*. L.] fruit-bearing.

Frugi'vorous [*frugivorus*, L.] devouring fruit.

Frugi'vorousness [of *frugivorus*, L.] fruit-devouring quality or faculty.

Fruit [F. *frutto*, It. *fruto fruito* Sp. Port of *fructus*, L. brucht, *Du.* frucht G. and *Dan.*] in its general ſenſe includes whatſoever the earth produces for the nouriſhment and ſupport of human kind and animals, *F*

It either takes an S, in the plural, or is us'd without.

Fruit [with *Botaniſts*] is defined to be that, which ſucceeds to each flower, whether it conſiſts of one or more ſeeds; ſome reſtrain the word *fruit*, to ſignify only that which is eſculent.

Natural **Fruits**, are ſuch as the earth produces of its own accord, without any culture.

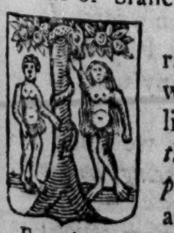
Fruits *of Induſtry*, are ſuch as tho' they are natural, require ſome culture to bring them to perfection.

Civil **Fruits** [in *Law*] are rents, ſalaries, wages.

Fruits [in the *Canon Law*] denote every thing, whereof the revenue of a benefice conſiſts, as glebe, tithes, rents, offerings, *&c.*

Frui'tage [of *fruit*, F.] all kinds of edible fruits.

Fruitage [with *Painters*, *Carvers*, *&c.*] the repreſentation of fruits or branched works



Frui'terers company were firſt incorporated *Anno* 1604, and conſiſt of a maſter, 2 wardens, about 17 aſſiſtants, and 39 on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are *azure. The tree of* Paradiſe *between* Adam *and* Eve *all proper*. They have no hall but ſometimes meet at the *Pariſh Clerks* in *Wood ſtreet.*

Frui'terer [*fruitier*, F. *fruttaruolo*, It. *frutero*, Sp. *frutéir*, Port.] a ſeller of fruit.

Frui'tery, a place for laying up and keeping fruits.

Frui'tful [of *fruit*, F. and ꝼull, *Sax* *&c.*] fertile.

Frui'tful *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are *Gemini*, *Cancer* and *Piſces*, ſo called, becauſe if the moon and principal ſignificators be in any of thoſe ſigns and ſtrong, they doubt not but the enquiring party will have children.

Fruitfully, plentifully.

Frui'tfulness [of *fruit* F. and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] fertility.

Frui'tfulness [in *Hieroglyphicks*] is repreſented by an olive tree.

Fruitfulness [in *Sculpture* *&c.*] was repreſented by a lady ſitting upon a bed, with two little infants hanging about her neck.

Frui'tion [*fruizione*, It. *fruición* Sp. of *fruitio*, L.] enjoyment.

Fruition [by *Moraliſts*] is defined to be the reſt or delight of the will in the end obtained.

Frui'tless [of *fruit* and leaꞅ, *Sax.*] unprofitableneſs.

Fruitlessly unprofitably.

Frum, luxuriant, *O.*

Frumenta'ceous [*frumentaceus*, L.] pertaining to bread-corn.

Frumenta'ceous *Plants*, are ſuch as have a conformity with *frumentum*, L. wheat, either in reſpect to their leaves, fruit, ears or the like; or ſuch as have their culm pointed, and their leaves like reeds; bearing their ſeeds in ears, like common corn.

Frumenta'tion, a general dole of corn, L.

Frumento'se [*frumentoſus*, L.] full of corn.

Fru'menty [of *frumentum*, L.] furmety, a pottage made of wheat, milk, ſugar, *&c.*

Fru'mgild [with the *Engliſh Saxons*] a payment or recompence to the kindred of a perſon ſlain or murdered.

Fru'mstole [ꝼꞃumꞅꞇole, *Sax.*] a chief ſeat or manſion-houſe.

To **Frump** [probably of rumpleen, *Teut. i. e.* to frizzle up the noſe as in deriſion] to flout, jeer or mock; to taunt, to ſnub.

Fru'sca *Terræ* [*Old Rec*] untilled, waſte ground.

Frush } [in *Horſes*] a ſort of tender horn, ariſing in the
Fruo } middle of the ſole, and at ſome diſtance from the toe, dividing into two branches, running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

Frussa're *terram* [*Ancient Deeds*] to break up new ground.

Frussu'ra *domorum* [*Old Rec.*] burglary, the breaking of houſes by thieves

Frussu'ra *terræ* [*Old Rec,*] land newly broken or lately plough'd up.

Frustra'neous [of *fruſtra*, L. in vain] in vain, to no purpoſe.

Frustra'neously, vainly, unprofitably.

To **Fru'strate** [*fruſtrer*, F. *fruſtrar*, Sp. *fruſtrare*, L.] to make void, to deceive, to diſappoint.

Frustra'tion, a rendering void, a diſappointing, L.

Frustration [with *Aſtrologers*] a debility or weakneſs that happens to a planet, when it proceeds towards a conjunction with another, but before they are joined one of them becoming retrograde, the deſign is fruſtrated.

Fru'strative } of or belonging to fruſtration; alſo apt
Fru'stratory } to fruſtrate.

Fru'stum, a fragment, a broken piece; a piece cut off or ſeparated from a body.

Frustum *of a Pyramid or Cone*, is a part or piece thereof, cut off uſually by a plane parallel to the baſe.

Fru'tex [in *Botanick Writings*] a ſhrub, L.

Frutica'tion [with *Botaniſts*] a ſprouting forth of young ſprigs.

Frutico'se *Stalks* [in *Botany*] thoſe ſtalks of plants that are of a hard, woody ſubſtance.

To **Fry** [*frigere*, L. *frire*, F. *friggere*, It. *freyr*, Sp. friten *Du.* φρυγειν, Gr.] to dreſs victuals in a frying-pan.

Frying-pan, a pan for dreſſing meat after that manner.

Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

The F. ſay; *tomber de fievre en chaud mal.* (To fall from a common into a burning fever.) or, *tomber de la poële dans la braiſe.*

This Proverb is uſually applied to Perſons, who impatient under ſome ſmaller *Inconveniency*, and raſhly endeavouring to *extricate* themſelves, for Want of *Prudence* and *Caution*, *intangle* themſelves in difficulties greater than they were in before: *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, ſay the *Latins*; and εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐκ καπνοῦ the *Greeks*.

The It. ſay as the Fr. *Cader della padella nelle bragie.* The G. Vom Regen in's Bach kommen. (To come out of the ruin into the brook.) The *Sp. Del lódo, en el arrbyo.*

Fry. [*frai*, F. *frega*, It. fro, *Dan* Fraiw, *Goth.* ſperm, or ſeed in general.] the ſpawn of fiſh, young fiſhes; alſo a multitude, a company.

Fu'age [*fouage*, F.] chimney-money, hearth-money.

Fub, as a fat fub or fubs, a plump young child.

Fu'cated [*fucatus*, L.] painted, coloured.

Fuca'tion, a diſguiſing, a cloaking.

Fuco'se [*fucoſus*, L.[painted, feigned, counterfeited.

To **Fuck** [probably of fucken *Du.* to thruſt or knock, Fr. *T. H.* others of foder, *Du.* to beget; others of *futuo*, L.

of φυτεύω, *Gr.* to plant or perh. of fuchſen or bogeln G. in the ſame ſignification] a term uſed of a goat; alſo *ſubagitare fœminam.*

Fu'cus [in *Botany*] a ſea-plant call'd alſo *Alpa.* The flowers grow on the whole extent of its leaves, in form of little tufts, compos'd of a great number of extremely fine filaments, about the length of a line. The ſeed is incloſed in a viſcid matter at the extremity of the leaves.

Fucus, a paint for the face to heighten the complexion.

To Fu'ddle [ſome derive it of a *puddle, q. d.* to drown in a puddle of drink, wine, *&c.* others of the word ꝼull, *Sax.* full by inſerting *d*, and the *Scots* uſe the word *full* to ſignify being in liquor or drunk, as do likewiſe the Du. and G.] to drink till one is drunk; alſo to make one drunk.

Fu'ddle-cap } a tippler, a drunken fellow.
Fu'ddler }

To Fu'dgel, to make a ſhew of doing or acting; but making no riddance.

Fu'el [probably of *feu, F.* fire] firing, as wood, coals or any matter fit for burning for culinary or other uſes.

Fu'elist, a maker of charcoal, ſmallcoal, *&c.*

Fu'er [*Law* Term] eſcaping by flight *F. fuïr.*

Fuer *en fait* [*Law* Term] is when a man does actually run away, *F.*

Fuer *en Lay* [*Law* Term] is when a perſon being called in the county, he appears not till he is outlaw'd.

Fu'ga *Dæmonum* [*i. e. the flight of the devils*] the herb St. *John's-wort,*

Fuga *vacui* [in *Ancient Philoſophy*] a principle whereby various effects were produc'd, ariſing from an averſion (which they ſuppos'd) in nature to a *vacuum.* But moſt of theſe *phænomena* modern philoſophers have demonſtrated to ariſe from the gravity and preſſure of the air.

Fuga'ciousness } [*fugacitas,* L.] aptneſs to fly away.
Fuga'city }

Fuga'lia, feſtivals obſerv'd by the ancient *Romans* on account of the expulſion of their kings. From which pattern the *Engliſh* ſeem to have taken their *Hock-Tide,* and having cleared the lands of their inſolent neighbours the *Danes,* inſtituted the annual ſports of *Hock-Tide,* conſiſting of ſuch paſtimes, as throwing at cocks.

Fuga'tion, a putting to flight, L.

Fu'gha [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a particular way or manner, according to which ſome muſick is compoſed, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Fu'gile, an impoſthume in the ears.

A Fu'gitive [*fugitif,* F. *fugitivo,* It. and Sp. *Fugitivus,* L.] one who flies out of his country; a deſerter, a run-away, a renegade, a wanderer.

Fugitive *Goods* [*Law Term*] the proper goods of him that flies upon having committed a felony; which being lawfully found after the flight, belong either to the king or lord of the manour.

Ful, an adjective termination which denotes *fulneſs.*

Fu'lciment [*fulcimentum,* L.] a prop or underſet.

Fulciment [in *Mechanicks*] is the ſame as point of ſuſpenſion or that point on which a *libra* or *vectis* plays, or is ſuſpended.

To Fulfi'l [ꝼulꝼyllan, *Sax.* fullfolia *Su.*] to accompliſh or perform.

Fu'lgency } [of *fulgentia,* L.] ſhiningneſs, brightneſs,
Fu'lgentness } fulgidity.

Fu'lgent [*fulgens,* L.] ſhining, gliſtering.

Fu'lgid [*fulgidus,* L.] bright, ſhining.

Fulgi'dity [*fulgiditas,* L.] brightneſs, ſhiningneſs, glory.

Fulgura'tion, a lightening, or flaſhing of fire in the clouds, which tho' to us it ſeems to precede thunder, yet in reality they are both together.

Fuli'ginated [*fuliginatus,* L.] beſmeared with ſoot.

Fuli'ginous } [*fuliginoſus,* L.] full of ſoot.
Fuligino'se }

Fu'limart, a pole-cat, a kind of wild cat.

Full [ꝼull, *Sax.* vol *Du.* voll, G. fuldt, *Dan.* fulls, *Goth.*] filled with.

Full *nigh* [ꝼullich, *Sax.*] very nigh.

Full *oft* [ꝼull oꝼꞇ *Sax.*] very often.

Full, ſubit [volle, G.] as the *full* of the moon, &c.

To Full *Cloth* [*fullare* L. *fouler, F.* vollen *Du.*] to mill it in order to thicken it.

Fu'llage, the money paid for fulling cloth.

Fu'ller [*fullo,* L. ꝼulleꞃe, *Sax. foulon, F. follone,* It. volder *Du.*] one who fulls or thickens cloth.

Fullers-*earth,* a ſort of nitrous earth which ſcours like ſoap.

Fu'llers *Weed* } an herb.
Fu'ller *Thiſtle* }

Fu'llery, a work-houſe or place where cloth is fulled.

Fullo'nical [*fullonicus,* L.] of or pertaining to a fuller.

Fu'lly [ꝼullice, *Sax.*] to the full.

Fu'lness [ꝼyllneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] plenty.

Fu'lminant [*fulminans,* L.] thundering.

To Fu'lminate [*fulminare,* It. and L. *fulminer,* F.] to thunder, to hit with a thunderbolt.

Fu'lminating *Legion,* a legion in the *Roman* army of *Marcus Aurelius,* who were Chriſtian ſoldiers, who in the war againſt the *Sarmatæ, Marcomanni, &c.* ſaved the whole army, ready to periſh with thirſt by their prayers, procuring a very plentiful ſhower, with thunder, lightening and hail.

Fulmina'tion, [F. *fulminazione,* It. of *fulminatio,* L.] a thundering.

Fulmina'tion [with *Chymiſts*] is the great and crackling noiſe made by metals or minerals heated in a crucible.

Fulmination [in the *Romiſh Canon Law*] is the ſentence of a biſhop or other eccleſiaſtick appointed by the pope, whereby it is decreed that ſome bull ſent from the pope ſhall be executed; it is alſo the execution or denunciation of a ſentence of anathema made in publick with due ſolemnity.

Fulmi'neous [*fulmineus,* L.] of or belonging to thunder.

Fulmi'neum *telum* } the thunder-ſtone, a ſort of hard ſtone
Fulmineus *lapis* } that is ſuppos'd to fall out of the clouds with a clap of thunder, *L.*

Fu'lsom [probably q. *foulſom*] noiſom, diſtaſteful, naſty, loathſom, luſcious.

Fulsomly, diſtaſtefully, naſtily. *&c.*

Fu'lsomness [*q. d. foulſomneſs, i. e.* ſomewhat foul, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] loathſomneſs, naſtineſs, *&c.*

Fu'lvid [*fulvidus* L.] of a deep, yellow colour.

Fumagium, ſmoak-farthing, fire-money, or a cuſtomary payment for the hearths.

Fuma'does } our pilchards, garbaged, ſalted, and dried in
Fuma'thoes } the ſmoak, *Ital* and *Span.*

Fuma'ria } [with *Botaniſts*] fumitory, earth-ſmoak,
Fumus *Terræ* } Lat.

Fu'mated [*fumatus,* L.] ſmoaked, fumed.

To Fu'mble [fambler, *Dan.*] to handle a thing clumſily or awkwardly.

Fumblingly, clumſily, awkwardly.

To Fu'me [*fumare,* L. *fumer,* F. *fumare,* It.] to ſmoak or ſteam.

A Fu'me [prob. of faum, *Teut.* froth, *q. d.* frothing in the mouth by reaſon of paſſion, or of *fumée,* F. *fuma,* It. ſmoak, ſteam or vapour] a rage a fret.

To Fume [prob. of faum, *Teut.* froth, *q.* to foam or froth at the mouth for anger or rage, or of *fumer,* F. *fumare,* It.] to chafe, to be in a fret.

Fu'mets [with *Hunters*] the ordure or dung of a hare, hart, *&c.*

Fu'metory, an herb.

Fumi'dity } ſmoakineſs; the being ſmoaky.
Fu'midness }

Fumi'ferous [*fumifer,* L.] bringing ſmoak.

Fumi'fick [*fumificus,* L.] making ſmoak, perfuming.

Fu'migant [*fumigans,* L.] ſmoaking, fuming.

To Fu'migate [*fumigare,* L.] to perfume a place, alſo to raiſe a ſalivation by the fumes of *Mercury.*

To Fumigate [with *Chymiſts*] is to make one mixt body receive the ſmoak of another; to impregnate it with the volatile parts of the burnt body.

Fumiga'tion [*ſuffumigation,* F. *fumigazion,* It. of *fumigatio,* L.] a perfuming with the ſmoke of ſweet-wood or other matter for qualifying the air.

Fumiga'tion [with *Surgeons*] a ſalivation raiſed by ſmoak, or fumes of *Mercury.*

Fumigation [with *Chymiſts*] a fumigating or ſmoaking, an eroſion or eating away of metals by ſmoke or vapour, for helping ſome kind of diſtempers.

Fumo'se } [*fumoſus,* L. *fumeux,* F. *fumoſo,* It.] ſmoaky.
Fu'mous }

Fumo'sity [*fumoſitas* L.] ſmoakineſs.

Fu'my [of *fumus,* L.] ſmoaky, or full of fume.

Fun ſport, game, banter, *&c.*

To Fun *one*; to ſooth, cajole, coaks, wheedle.

Funambula'tion, a walking, or dancing on a rope, *L.*

Function [*functio,* L. *fonctio,* F. *funzione,* It. *funcion,* Sp. of *functio,* L.] the performance or exerciſe of any office or duty; alſo a particular calling or employment.

Animal Function, is that without which we cannot perceive. will, remember, *&c.* ſuch are *feeling, ſeeing, imagining, judging, paſſions, voluntary motions,* &c.

Function [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is the ſame as action; an effective motion produced in any part of an animal by the proper aptitude or fitneſs of ſuch a part for the uſes appointed by the author of nature.

Natural Functions, are thoſe which change the food, *&c.* ſo as to aſſimilate it to our own nature; ſuch are the *viſcera* or bowels, and the veſſels that receive, retain, ſecern, *&c.* the humours.

Vital Functions, are thoſe neceſſary to life; and without which it cannot ſubſiſt, as the action of the heart, brain, lungs, *&c.*

FUND [*fundus*, L. land or a bottom, or of *fond*, F. *fondo*, It.] a bank or repoſitory of publick money, the capital or ſtock of a company or corporation,

FUND *of the Eye* [*Anatomy*] the part poſſeſſed by the *Choroeides* and *Retina.*

FU'NDAMENT [of *fundamentum*, L. a foundation, *fondement* F. *fondamento*, It.] the breech or buttocks, which are as it were the ſeat and foundation of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL [*fondamentale*, It. *fondamental*, F. and Sp.] pertaining to a foundation; principal, chief; ſerving for a baſe, reſt or ſupport of any thing.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, according to ſundamental principles.

FUNDAME'NTAL *Diagram*, the projection of a ſphere upon a plane.

FUNDAME'NTALNESS, fundamental quality; chiefneſs, principalneſs.

FU'NDUS *uteri* [*Anat.*] it the body or principal part of the womb, in contradiſtinction to the *Cervix* or neck.

FUNDUS *veſicæ* [*Anat,*] is the cavity of the bladder, wherein the urine is contained, L.

FUNDUS *cæli* [*Aſtronomy*] is the point oppoſite to the point of culmination; or the point of the eclíptick, wherein it is interſected by the meridian, beneath the horizon, L.

FUNDUS *Plantæ* [*Botany*] that part of a plant, where the ſtalk meets and joins the root, L.

FUNEBRAL *Staves*, torches, links, flambeaux, us'd at funerals.

FUNE'BREOUS [*funebris*, L. *funebre*, Fr. and It.] belonging to a funeral; doleful, mournful.

FU'NERAL [*funeralis*, L. *funerale*, It.] of or pertaining to a burial.

FU'NERAL [*funerale*, It. and L. *funerailles*, F.] a burial.

FUNERAL *Oration*, a ſermon or diſcourſe pronounced in praiſe of a perſon deceaſed, at the ceremony of his funeral.

FU'NERARY [*funerarius*, L,] pertaining to funerals.

FUNE'ST [*funeſtus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY } ſpungineſs.
FU'NGOUSNESS }

FU'NGOUS [*fungoſo*, It. *fungoſus*, L.] ſpungy or full of holes like a muſhroom.

FU'NGOUS *Fleſh*, a ſpongious excreſcence, called *proud fleſh*, frequently growing on the lips of wounds, *&c.*

FU'NGUS, a fleſhy tumour or excreſcence, very ſpongious, ſoft and pale, ariſing on the membranes, tendons and other nervous parts in conſequence of ulcers, wounds, &c.

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little rope; alſo the navel-ſtring.

FUNI'CULAR [*funicularis*, L.] belonging to a rope or ſtring.

FUNI'CULAR *Hypotheſis* [in *Mechanicks*] an hypotheſis produced by one *Francis Linus* againſt the ſpring and weight of the air, ſo as to explain the riſing and falling of quick-ſilver in a weather-glaſs or barometer, by means of a funiculus or little ſtring at the top, or a very fine thin ſubſtance, which is continually drawing it ſelf up, or is ſtretched out more or leſs, according to the different temperature of the outward air.

FUNI'CULUS, a ſmall rope, L.

FUNI'CULUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the navel-ſtring of a young child, a ſkinny channel that reaches from the navel of the child to the placenta of the womb. The uſe of which is to convey the blood of the mother by the veins to the child, for its nouriſhment, *&c.* L.

FUNK [a ſtrong rank ſmell; alſo touchwood; alſo a ſuffocating ſmoke, *&c.*

FU'NNEL [*q. d*, *tunnel* of *tun* or contract. of *infundibulum*, L. or of *funil*, Port.] a veſſel for pouring liquor into a bottle.

FURA'CIOUS [*furax*, L.] thieviſh, inclined to ſteal.

FURA'CIOUSNESS [*furacitas*, L.] thieviſhneſs, *&c.*

FURA'CITY [*furacità*, It. *furacitas*, L.] thieviſh inclination, thieviſhneſs.

FU'RBELOE [*falbala*, F.] a ſort of plaited or ruffled trimming for women's ſcarves, petticoats, *&c.*

To FU'RBISH [*fourbir*, F. *forbire*, It.] to make arms bright, by ſcouring, cleanſing and poliſhing.

FU'RBISHER [*fourbiſſeur*, F. *forbitore*, It.] one who brightens or gives a luſtre to arms, *&c.*

FURCA and FOSSA [*Old Rec.*] *q. d.* the forked gibbet and ditch, an ancient juriſdiction of puniſhing felons, the men by hanging, and the women by drowning. L.

Ad FURCAM *&* *flagellum* [*Old Law*] the meaneſt ſervile tenure or manner of holding land, when the bondſman was at his lord's diſpoſal, either for life or death, L.

FURCA'LE *of* } [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper bone of
FU'RCULA *ſuperior* } the *ſternum*, otherwiſe called *jugu-*
FURCE'LLA } *lum*, L.

FURCHE' [*fourchée*, F.] a kind of croſs in a coat of arms, forked at each end.

FURENDAL; See *Farding-deal.*

FURFURA'CEOUS [*furfuraceus*, L.] branny, made of bran

FURFURA'TION, the falling of ſcurf from the head, in combing, *&c.* L.

FU'RFURES, thoſe ſcales which fall from the head, or from any other parts of the body, which often happens when the *cuticula* or ſcarf ſkin is ſeparated from the *cutis* or real ſkin, L.

FURIA } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with fury and vio-
Con FURIA } lence; but not ſo much in reſpect to the loudneſs of ſound, as the quickneſs of time and movement, *Ital.*

FU'RIBUND [*furibundus*, L.] full of madneſs, or like a madman, raging.

The FU'RIES [*furies*, F. *furie*, It. *furias*, Sp. *furiæ*, L.] infernal Deities, ſuppoſed to enter and poſſeſs men; to torment and puniſh them; they are repreſented with eyes enflamed, their heads twiſted round with ſnakes, holding whips and burning torches in their hands: According to the poets they are the daughters of *Nox* (Night) and *Acheron* one of the rivers of *Hell.* Their names are *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tiſiphone*, who live in *Pluto*'s dominions, and are his rods to ſcourge guilty and ſinful ſouls. Some interpret them to be the prickings and gripings of guilty conſciences. *Euripides* calls them the 3 evils of the mind, *Anger*, *Avarice*, and *Concupiſcence.* And thence,

Alecto has her name from Ἄλεκτος, Gr. never ceaſing from the titillation or pleaſures, of which ſhe is the avenger.

Megæra [of μεγαίρω, Gr. I hate or envy] being the puniſher of the envious, *&c*,

Tiſiphone has her name of τίσις revenge, and φόνος, Gr. murder; becauſe ſhe avenges this wickedneſs that is committed by angry perſons.

They are termed the daughters of night, on account of the ignorance of mortals, who prefer ſhort pleaſures tho' with the hazard of eternal pains.

FU'RIOUS [*furieux*, F. *furioſo*, It. and Sp. of *furioſus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging.

FU'RIOUSLY, madly, fiercely.

FURIO'SITY } [*furioſitas*, L.] furious mood or quality.
FU'RIOUSNESS }

To FURL [*ferler*, F.] to wrap up and bind a ſhip's-ſail cloſe to the yard.

FU'RLED [*ferlée*, F.] tied up as ſails.

FU'RLING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] ſmall lines made faſt to the topſails, top-gallant ſails, and miſſen-yard arms, to furl up thoſe ſails.

FU'RLONG [ꝼuɼlanᵹ, *Sax.*] an acre in length, or 8th part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH [verloef, L. G. foerloff, *Su.*] a leave granted to a ſoldier to be abſent a while from his company.

FU'RMETY [*frumentum*, L. *fromentée*, F.] a ſort of pottage made of hulled wheat.

FU'RNACE [*fornax*, L. *fourneau*, F. *fornace*, It.] a kiln or fire-place for melting, brewing, diſtilling, *&c.*

Moveable FURNACE, one uſed by *Chymiſts*, in ſhape like a reverberatory furnace.

Wind FURNACE, a furnace ſo built as to draw the air ſtrongly; to make the fire burn vehemently, to fuſe or melt the matter in the veſſels called coppels or crucibles.

FU'RNAGE [*fournage*, F.] a fee paid by tenants of a lord of a manour, for baking bread in his oven.

To FU'RNISH [*fournir*, F. *fornire*, It. *fornir*, Sp.] to find, provide or ſupply: alſo to give or afford,

FU'RNITURE [*fourniture*, F. *fornimento*, It.] the utenſils requiſite for an houſe or any other thing.

FU'RNITURE [in *Dialling*] lines drawn on dials for ornament, as the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuth, almacantars, *&c.*

FU'RO, the fitchet or fitchow.

FUROLE' [prob. of *feu*, fire, and *roulir*, F. to roll] a little blaze of fire, which ſometimes appears by night on the tops of ſoldiers lances, or on the ſail yards of a ſhip at ſea, which whirls and leaps in a moment from place to place. It is at ſea ſometimes the fore-runner of a ſtorm. If there were 2 of theſe, the ancients called them *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and they were accounted to forebode ſafety; but if one, *Helena*, and was thought to forebode ſhipwreck.

FU'ROR, fury, madneſs, rage, L.

FUROR *uterinus* [with *Phyſicians*] *i, e.* the fury of the womb, a ſpecies of madneſs peculiar to women, exciting them to a vehement deſire of venery, and rendering them inſatiate therewith, *L.*

FURR [*fourrure*, F.] the ſkin of ſome ſorts of wild beaſts dreſſed with the hair on, worn both for warmth and ornament; alſo a ſort of hoarineſs, upon a chamber-pot, *&c.* alſo upon the tongue in a fever.

To FURR [*fourrer*, F. *foderare*, It.] to adorn or line a garment with furrs; alſo to grow hoary or foul as the tongue; or as an urine-veſſel, *&c.*

FURR [in *Heraldry*] is the repreſentation of the ſkins of certain wild beaſts, ſeen in the doubling of mantlings in coat armour, and is ſometimes uſed in the bearing.

Fu'rrier [*fourreur*, F. *furriél*, Sp.] one who deals in furrs.

Fu'rring [with *Architects*] is the making good the rafters feet in the cornice, or it is, when rafters are cut with a knee, theſe furrings are pieces that go ſtrait along with the rafter from the top of the knee to the cornice.

Fu'rring *a Ship*, a laying on double planks on the ſides of a ſhip, after ſhe is built, called *Plank* upon *Plank*; or more properly the ripping off the planks, and putting new timbers on the former timbers, and alſo other planks upon them, to make a ſhip bear the better ſail.

Fu'rrow [ꝼuꞃh, *Sax.*] a trench caſt up by a plough, *&c.*

Fu'rther [ꝼoꞃpoꞃ, *Sax.*] beyond, v. *Farther.*

To **Further** [vorderen, *Du.* befôrdern, L. G.] to forward, to promote; alſo to aſſiſt.

Fu'rtherance, a promotion and help, *&c.*

Fu'rthermore [ꝼoꞃpoꞃ-maꞃe, *Sax*,] and beſides what has been ſaid, *&c.*

Furthermost [ꝼuꞃpoꞃ mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the moſt diſtant.

Fu'rthest [ꝼuꞃpæꞅꞇ, S*ax.*] the moſt diſtant.

Fu'rtive [*furtivus*, L. *furtif*, Fr. *furtivo*, It.] ſtolen, private, by ſtealth.

Furtively, clandeſtinely.

Furu'nculus [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling as big as a pigeon's egg, puffed up and painful, eſpecially when it begins to ripen and putrifie.

Fu'ry [*furor*, L. *furie*, F. *furia*, It. and Sp.] rage, madneſs, frenzy.

Fury was repreſented by the ancients, in Painting and Sculpture by a man ſhewing madneſs in his very looks blindfolded, becauſe madneſs is the blindneſs of the mind, in a ſhort garment, to ſhew that madneſs has no regard either to decency or good manners. In a poſture, as if going to throw a whole bundle of all ſorts of arms, to ſhew that fury is ever arm'd for revenge.

Furz [ꝼyꞃꞅ, *Sax.*] a prickly ſort of plant, uſed for fewel.

Fusaro'le [with *Architects*] a moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinum in the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, and *Compoſite* capitals.

Fusca'tion, a darkening or clouding, L.

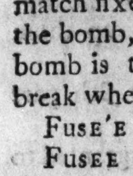
Fu'se } is a pipe of wood filled with meal-powder, ſalt-
Fusee' } petre and ſulphur, having ſome threads of quick-match fixed in the top of it. When it is uſed, it is driven into the bomb, being cut to a length proportional to the diſtance, the bomb is to be thrown, that it may be ſpent, and the bomb break when it falls.

Fuse'e [*fuſil*, F.] a kind of light musket.

Fusee [of a *Watch*] that part about which the chain or ſtring is wound.

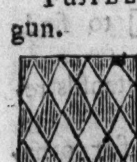
Fusibi'lity } [of *fuſibilité*, F. of *fuſilis*, L.] aptneſs or
Fu'sibleness } readineſs to flow or melt, that quality in metals or minerals that diſpoſes them for fuſion.

Fu'sible }
Fu'sile } [*fuſilis*, L] that may be melted, F.



Fu'sil } [in *Coat Armour*] is a ſpindle, and differs
Fuse'e } from the lozenge in that it is longer, and the lower part is more acute and ſharp than the other, *i. e.* the collateral or middle parts; ſee the figure.

Fusile'er [*fuſelier*, F] a ſoldier that carries a *fuſee* or light gun.



Fu'sillis } [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a field or
Fusile' } an ordinary intirely covered over with *Fuſils*. See the *Figure*.

Fu'sion [F. *fuſione*. It. of *fuſio*, L] a founding or melting, or running metals into fluids.

Fuss, a diſturbance, noiſe, hurry, as *To make a Fuſs*.

Fust [F. *fuſto*, It.] (with *Architects*) the ſhaft of a column, from the aſtragal to the capital, or that part comprehended between the baſe and capital, called alſo the naked.

Fu'stigated [*fuſtigatus*, L.] beaten with a cudgel.

Fu'stian [of *futaine*, F. *fuſtan*, Sp. a place in *Egypt*, where it was made, or, as *Menagius* ſays, of *fauſtanum* in corrupt *Latin* Writers, and ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Fuſtis*, on account of the tree on which cotton grows] a ſort of nappy cotton-cloth.

Fu'stick, a ſort of wood brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, uſed in dying cloth.

Fu'sti-lugs, a dirty drab, a ſluttiſh woman, that ſmells rank.

Fu'stiness, rankneſs in ſmell, muſtineſs.

Fu'sty, rank in ſmell, ſtinking, muſty.

Fu'sure [*fuſura*, L] a flowing or melting of metals.

Fu'tile [*futilis*, L.] babbling. fooliſh, ſilly.

Futi'leness } [*futilitas*, L. *futilité*, F.] blabbing, ſillineſs,
Futi'lity } lightneſs, vanity.

Fu'ture [*futurus*, L. *futur*, F. *futuro*, It. and Sp.] that is to come hereafter.

Futuri'tion, the act of generation, *L.*

Futurition [with *Philoſophers*] a future being or exiſting.

Futurity, the time to come.

Futtocks [in a *Ship*] the compaſſing timbers, which make the breadth of it, and are ſcarfed upon the ground timbers.

Futy [*futilis*, L.] fooliſh, ſilly.

Futy [*futée*, F.] crafty, cunning.

Fuzes [in *Horſes*] two dangerous ſplents, joining above and downwards.

To Fuzz, to ravel or run out.

Fy } [*fi*, Fr. foy, *Du.* pfuy, G.] an interjection of ab-
Fie } horrence.

Fyrderonga [ꝼyꞃꝺeꞃunᵹ, S*ax.*] a fault in not going upon a warlike expedition after a ſummons.

G.

G g *Roman*: *G g*, *Italick*; 𝔊 𝔤, *Engliſh*; are the 7th Letters of the Alphabet; Γ γ, *Gamma*, *Greek*, and ג *Gimel*, *Hebrew*, are the 3d Letters of their Alphabets.

G, in *Latin Numbers*, ſignified 400.

$\overline{\text{G}}$, with a daſh at top, ſignified 40000,

The letter G in *Engliſh* has a double ſound, a hard, as *Gold*, *George*, *Gore*, &c. and a hard and ſoft ſound in *Gorgeous*, as if it were written *Gorjeous*.

Foreigners reckon it a deficiency in our alphabet, that the name of G, only expreſſes one of theſe ſounds or pow'rs, and that in the borrow'd inſtead of the original ſound, and that in the ſoft ſound it is confounded with *J* conſonant.

We have follow'd the *French* in making our *g*, ſoft or hard, according to the vowels it preceeds, but we have alter'd the power, and given our ſoft *g* a middle ſound between it's original hard, and the modern *French* ſound, exactly agreeing with the *Italian*.

It is likewiſe reckon'd a fault in our pronunciation, that our grammarians give no certain rules to determine when *g*, muſt be ſoft, and when hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*; but an obſervation of the derivation of words, would in a great meaſure remove this difficulty.

G is not heard in *Phlegm*, *Sign*, *Campaign*, *Reign*, *Deſign*, *Feign*.

Gh ſounds like *ff* in *Laugh*, *Cough*; nor is it ſounded in *nigh*, *might*, *caught*, *bought*, *ſought*, *thought*, &c.

Gaba'rage, wrappers in which *Iriſh* goods are wrapped.

Gabba'ra [of גבר *Heb. Syr.* and *Arab.* a man] a name by which the *Egyptians* called the dead bodies, which they kept by them inſtead of burying them.

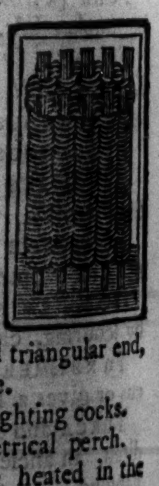
Ga'bberies, mockeries, gibes.

Ga'bberdine [*galverdine*, F] a ſhepherds coarſe frock or coat.

To **Ga'bble** [prob. of gabbelen, to chirp as birds do, or of *javioler* or *babler*, F. to prate] to talk faſt, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

Ga'bel [*gabelle*, F. *gabella*, It. ᵹaꝼel or ᵹaꝼol, *Sax.* which ſome derive of קבל, he received, or קבלה, a Receipt, *Heb.*] an exciſe in *France* upon ſalt, which writers ſay, raiſes the king as much money as all the mines of *Chili*, *Potoſi*, and all the reſt of *America* yields to the king of *Spain*. The whole commerce of ſalt for the inland conſumption lying wholly in the king's hands, who ſells and diſtributes all of it to his farmers and officers appointed for that purpoſe. In our *Ancient Records*, &c. it is taken to ſignify a rent, cuſtom, duty or ſervice done to the king or to ſome other lord.

Gabiona'do, a bulwark made with gabions.



Ga'bions [F. *gabbioni*, It. *gabionos*, Sp.] are baskets of five or ſix foot high, and four or five broad, equally wide at top and bottom; they are made of pieces of willow of about ſix foot long, ſtuck in the ground in a circle, which they work round with ſmall branches, leaves and all, and afterwards fill them with earth, to make a cover or parapet betwixt them and the enemy; they are ſometimes uſed in making batteries.

Ga'ble *End of a Houſe*, is the upright and triangular end, from the cornice or eaves to the top of the houſe.

Ga'blocks [with *Sportſmen*] falſe ſpurs for fighting cocks.

Gad, a meaſure of nine or ten feet, a geometrical perch.

Gad *of Steel* [ᵹaꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſmall Bar to be heated in the fire in order to quench in liquor.

To **Gad** [prob. of gaen, *Du.* or ᵹanᵹan, *Sax.* to go] to ramble, rove. range or ſtraggle about.

Ga'dding [prob. of gaen, *Du.* to go, or *ganging*, *Scotch*] rambling, roving, ranging, ſtraggling about.

Gad fly [prob. as tho' goad-fly, becauſe it pricks like a goad; or of *gadding*, becauſe it makes cattle to go aſtray] an inſect, call'd alſo the gad-bee.

Gaff, an iron hook to pull great fiſhes into a ſhip; alſo a falſe ſpur for a fighting cock.

Ga'ffer, [of ᵹod, good, and ꝼæðeꞃ, a father, *Sax.*] a country appellation for a man.

Ga'ffle, a part of a croſs

Ga'ffold-*Gild*, the payment of cuſtom or tribute.

Gaffold-*Land*, land that pays a certain cuſtom or tribute, called *gaffold-gild*.

Gag, an inſtrument to put in the mouth to keep it from cloſing, and conſequently to hinder a perſon from ſpeaking.

To Gag, to apply ſuch an inſtrument.

Gaga'tes [ſo called of *Gagas* a city of of *Lyſia* in *Aſia*, where it was in plenty] a ſort of ſtone, which, when rubbed, ſmells like brimſtone, and that will take fire immediately.

Gage [*gauge* or *jauge*, F] a rod to meaſure casks with.

Gage, a pledge or ſurety, *F.*

Mort Gage, is that which is left in the hands, of the proprietor, ſo that he reaps the fruits of it; in oppoſition to *viſgage*, where the fruits or revenues are reaped by the creditor, and reckoned as part of the debt paid.

Gage *of a Ship*, is ſo many feet of water as ſhe draws.

To Gage } [*jauger*, F.] to meaſure with a Gage, to find
To Gauge } out how much any liquid Veſſel contains.

To Gage *Deliverance* [*Law Term*] to give Security that a Thing ſhall be delivered; the ſame as to Wage Deliverance.

Weather Gage, when one Ship is to the Wind, or is to the Weather of another, ſhe is ſaid to have the Weather Gage.

A Gage [with *Joiners*] is an Inſtrument made to ſtrike a Line truly parallel to the ſtrait Side of any Board, *&c.*

Ga'ger [*jaugeur*, F.] a Meaſurer of Casks or Veſſels.

Ga'gged [prob. of ᵹeaᵹl, *Sax.* the Cheek-bone] having an Inſtrument or Piece of Wood put into the mouth to keep it from ſhutting.

Ga'ggling, the Noiſe made by a Gooſe.

Gai'anites [of *Gaian*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*.] a Sect, who deny'd that *Jeſus Chriſt*, after the hypoſtatical Union, was ſubject to any of the Infirmities of human Nature.

Gai'eness } [*gaieté*, F. *gajezza*, It.] chearfulneſs of Tem-
Gai'ety } per; alſo gallantry or fineneſs in Apparel.

Gai'llard, brisk, merry, blithe, jolly, pleaſant, light-hearted, chearful, *F.*

Gain [*Gain*, F. *guadagno*, It. *ganancia*, Sp. *ganho*, Port.]. Profit, Lucre a Perſon reaps from his Trade, Employment, Induſtry.

To Gain [*gagner*, F. *guadagnare*, It. *ganar* Sp. *ganhar*, Port. ᵹynan *Sax.* gewinnen G.] to get, to win, to obtain, to carry a point.

Gain [with *Architects*] the bevelling Shoulder of a joiſt or other Timber, alſo the lapping of the end of a joiſt &c. upon a trimmer or girder, and then the thickneſs of the ſhoulder is cut into the trimmer; alſo bevelling upwards, that it may juſt receive the *gain*.

Ga'inage [*gaignage*, F.] all Plough Tackle and Inſtruments for Husbandry work, carried on by the baſer ſort of Sokemen and Villains.

Gainage [in *Law*] Land held of the meaner Sort or Villains; alſo the Profit ariſing from the Cultivation of ſuch Lands.

Gai'nery } [*Old Rec*] Tillage or Husbandry; alſo the
Gai'nure } Profits ariſing thence, or of the beaſts uſed in that Employ.

Gai'nful [of *gain*, F. and ꝼull *Sax*,] profitable, advantageous.

Gainfully, profitably, advantageouſly,

Gai'nfulness, profitableneſs, advantageouſneſs.

Gai'nly, cleverly, handily, dexterouſly.

Gai'nness, handineſs, dexterity.

To Gainsay' [ᵹean-ꞅecᵹan, *Sax.* geenſaga, *Su.*] to ſpeak againſt, to deny or contradict.

Gain-sta'nding [of ᵹean-ꞅꞇanðan, *Sax.*] reſiſting, oppoſing; reſiſtance, oppoſition.

Gait [probably of ᵹanᵹan *Sax.* to go] a particular motion of the body or air in walking.

Gai'tre [ᵹeꞇꞃeop, *Sax.*] the Dog Berry-Tree.

Galacti'tes [γαλακτίτης, *Gr.*] a precious Stone ſo called, becauſe it is as white as Milk; alſo a ſort of Earth called *Milk Marle*.

Gala'ctopote [*galactopota*, L. of γαλακτοπότης, *Gr.*] a Milk Drinker.

Galacto'phagist [*galactophagus*, L of γαλακτοφάγος, *Gr.*] a Milk-eater, a Milk-ſop.

Galacto'phorus [γαλακτοφόρος, *Gr.*] carrying or conveying Milk.

Galacto'phori *Ductus* [In *Anatomy*] certain Veſſels which ſerve to convey the Milk and Humour, call'd Chyle, from the Guts to the Glandules or Kernels of the Breaſt.

Gala'ctople'tick *Faculty* [of γαλακτος of γαλα Milk, and πλέω, *Gr.* to fill] an aptitude to ſequeſter Milk in the Breaſts.

Gala'ctosis [γαλάκτωσις *Gr.*] the changing into Milk, or the production of Milk in the Breaſts.

Ga'langal, an *Indian* aromatick Plant.

Galanti'ne [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a Pig, *F.*

Galate'a [*the Sea Nymph*] was by the Antients painted as a beautiful young Virgin, with her Hair careleſly falling about her Shoulders like Silver Threads, and a fair Pearl hanging at each Ear, holding in her Hand, and viewing a Spunge made of Sea Froth.

Gala'xy [γαλαξίας, *Gr.*] that long, white, luminous Tract which ſeems to encompaſs the Heavens like a Swathe or Girdle, and which is perceivable in a clear Night, eſpecially when the moon does not appear.

Galbane'tum [with *Phyſicians*] a medicinal Compoſition made of *Galbanum*, L.

Galba'num, a gum iſſuing from the Inciſion in the Root of a ferulaceous Plant, called *ferula Galbanifera*, L. growing in *Arabia*, &c.

Gale [prob. of awel, *Brit.*] a Blaſt or Stream of wind.

Loom Gale [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Wind blows gently, ſo that the Ship may bear her Top ſails a Trip.

A freſh Gale }
A ſtiff Gale } *Sea Phraſe*] is uſed of the Wind when it is very high.
Strong Gale }

To Gale *away* [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship that ſails faſter than another, finding more Wind than the other in fair Weather, when there is but little Wind.

Ga'lea, an Helmet, *L.*

Galea [with *Botaniſts*] the upper Part of a Flower, *L.*

Galea [with *Phyſicians*] a Pain in the Head; ſo called becauſe it takes in the whole Head like an Helmet.

Galea [with *Anatomiſts*] a Term uſed of the Head of an Infant that is newly Born, when it is covered with Part of the Membrane or Skin called *Amneos*.

Galeancones [of γαλέη weaſle and ἀγκων, Gr. an elbow] ſuch perſons, who have ſhort arms.

Gale'as, [*galeaſſe*, F. *galeazza*, It. *galeáca*, Sp.] a heavy, low built Veſſel, with both Sails and Oars; it carries three Maſts; but they cannot be lowered as in a Galley, *viz.* a *Main-Maſt*, *Fore-Maſt* and *Miſen-Maſt*. It has 32 Seats for Rowers, and 6 or 7 Slaves to each. They carry 3 Tire of Guns at the Head; the lowermoſt has 2 Pieces of 36 Pounders each; the ſecond 2 Pieces of 18 Pounders each. At the Stern there are 2 Tire of Guns, each of 2 Pieces, and each Piece 18 Pounders.

Galea'te *Flowers*, the ſame as *Galeatus*.

Galea'ted [*galeatus*, L.] wearing an Helmet.

Galea'tus, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] hooded; whoſe upper Part reſembles a kind of Helmet or Hood, as in the Flower of Sage, *&c.*

Gale'ga [with *Botan.*] Goat's rue, *L.*

Gale'na [of γαλεῖν, *Gr.* to ſhine] a ſort of Oar in Mines that affords both Silver and Lead.

Gale'nical } of or pertaining to *Galen* the Phyſician, as
Gale'nick } *Galenick Phyſick*, that which is founded upon the Practice of *Galen*.

Ga'lenist, one who practiſes Phyſick according to the Principles of *Galen*.

Ga'leons } [*galions*, F. *galeoni*, It. *galeonos*, Sp.] thoſe
Ga'llions } *Spaniſh* Ships that are ſent to *Vera Crux* in *New Spain*, and if they are employ'd to any other Part, they are not called by that Name.

Gale'opsis [with *Botan.*] Water Betony, or ſtinking dead Nettle, *L.* of *Gr.*

Galeri'culate *Flowers* [*Botany*] the ſame as *Cucullate*.

Galeri'culated [*galericulatus*, L.] having Brims like, or reſembling an Hat.

Gali'um } [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Cheeſe-Rennet, or
Galli'um } our Lady's Bed-ſtraw, *L.*

Gall [galle, *Du.* and G. galde, *Dan.* gall, *Teut* and *Su.* ᵹealla, *Sax.* the Bile] one of the Humours of the Body, a yellow bitter Juice, ſecreted from the Blood in the Glands of the Liver; alſo a Fret or Sore.

Gall *Bladder*, a membranous Receptacle, in Figure reſembling a Pear, ſituate at the lower Margin of the Liver, in from the Humour call'd *Gall* is contain'd.

To Gall [ᵹeallan, *Sax.* *galer*, F.] to fret or rub off and Skin; alſo to teaze or vex.

Touch a Gall'd Horſe and he'll wince.

That is, accuſe a perſon of what his conſcience convinces him he is guilty, and he will be ſure to ſhew by ſome means or other that he is touch'd to the quick. It is generally us'd tauntingly to thoſe who take every thing that is ſaid as if deſignedly levell'd at them, when perhaps the perſon who is ſpeaking has nothing leſs in view.

Gall *Nut*, a ſort of round Nut or Fruit, that grows on an Oak uſed in making of Ink.

Ga'lla, the Gall Nut or Oak-Apple, *L.*

Galla *Moſchata* [with *Apothecaries*] a certain fragrant Confection, *L.*

Ga'llant [*galant*, F. *galante*, It. and *Sp.*] civil, polite, accompliſh'd; alſo fine, ſpruce; alſo courageous, brave.

A Gallant [*galant*, F. *galante*, It. *galán*, Sp.] a Lover, a Beau, a Beau, a Spark; eſpecially one who keeps Company with a married Woman.

A GALLANT *Man*, one ſomewhat gayer, brighter, and more agreeable than Men in common are.

To GALLA'NT
To GALLA'NTISE [*galantiſer*, F.] to court, to act the Gallant; to lead or conduct a Lady with an air of Gallantry.

To GALLANT *a Woman*, to court her in the way of a Gallant.

GA'LLANTNESS
GA'LLANTRY [*galanterie*, F. *golanteria*, It. and Sp.] amorous Intrigue; genteelneſs; Valour, Bravery.

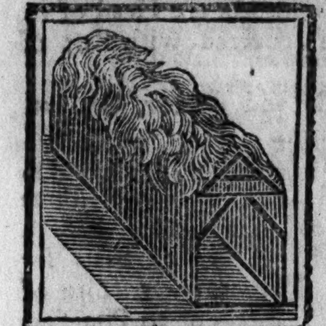
GA'LLE'ASS [*galleaſſe*, F.] a great double Galley.

GA'LLEYHALPENS, a ſort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoeſe* Merchants.

GA'LLERY [*gallerie*, F. *galleria*, It. *galeria*, Sp.] a ſort of Balcony that ſurrounds a Building.

GALLERY, a Paſſage leading to ſeveral Apartments in a great Houſe.

GALLERY *of a Mine*, a narrow Paſſage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carried on under any Work that is deſigned to be blown up.



GALLERY *for paſſing a Moat*, is a covered Walk made of ſtrong Beams, and cover'd over-head with Planks, and loaded with Earth; 'twas formerly uſed for carrying the *Mine* to the Foot of the *Rampart*: ſometimes the *Gallery* is covered over with *Raw-Hides*, to defend it from the artificial Fires of the Beſieged. The *Gallery* ought to be very ſtrong, of double Planks on that ſide towards the *Flank*, to make it Muſquet-Proof. It is made in the *Camp*, and brought along the *Trenches* in Pieces, to be join'd together in the *Foſs*; it ought to be eight Foot high, and ten or twelve wide; the Beams ought to be half a Foot thick, and two or three Foot aſunder; the Planks or Boards nailed on each ſide, and filled with Earth or Planks in the middle; the covering to riſe with a Ridge, that what is thrown upon it by the Beſiegers with a deſign to burn it, may roll off. See the Figure-

GALLERY [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Balcony made upon the Stern without Board, in which there is a Paſſage out of the Captain's Cabin, call'd the great Cabin.

GALLERY [with *Architects*] a covered Place in a Houſe, much longer than broad, and which is uſually on the Wings of the Building, or it is a long narrow room on the ſides or fronts of houſes ſerving to Walk in; alſo a little Iſle or Walk, ſerving as a common Paſſage to ſeveral Rooms placed in a Line or Row.

GA'LLEY [*galere*, F. *galera*, It. and Sp. *galée*, Port.] a Ship that has both Sails and Oars.

GALLEY, is a low built Veſſel, that has both Sails and Oars, and commonly carries two Maſts, *viz.* a Main-Maſt and a Fore-Maſt, that may be ſtruck or lowered at Pleaſure. They are generally about 130 Foot long, and 18 Foot broad in the middle.

Captain GALLEY is the principal galley of ſtate commanded by the captain general of the galleys.

Patroon GALLEY the ſecond galley of *France* &c. commanded by the lievtenant.

GALLEY-*Men*, Merchants of *Genoa*, which antiently arrived in *England* in Galleys, landing their Goods at a Key near the *Cuſtom-Houſe*; thence called *Galley-Key*.

GALLEY [with *Printers*] a wooden Frame into which the Compoſitor empties his Compoſing Stick as often as it is filled.

GALLEY-*Slave*, a Perſon condemned to Row in the Galleys.

GALLEY-*Worm*, an hairy inſect, whoſe Legs on each ſide reſemble the Oars of a Galley.

Condemnation to the GALLEYS [in *France*] a Penalty impoſed on Criminals and Delinquents, whereby they are adjudg'd to ſerve the King or State as Slaves on board the Galleys; either for their Life Time, or for a limited Time.

GALLI'US. See *Galliambick*.

GALLIA'MBICK *Verſes*, Verſes ſo named of the *Galli* or Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Cybele*, and *Jambus*, a Verſe conſiſting of an *Anapæſtus* and *Tribrachus*.

GALLI'ARD [*gaillard*, F. *gagliardo*, It.] gay, briſk, merry, jocund.

GALLIARDISE mirth, jocundneſs, gaiety.

GALLIARD, a ſort of Dance, conſiſting of very different Motions and Actions, ſometimes gliding ſmoothly, ſometimes capering, and ſometimes acroſs.

GALLIA'RDA [in *Muſick Books*] the name of the tune that belongs to the Dance call'd *Galliard*, and is commonly in tripple time, of a briſk lively humour, ſomething like a jigg, *Ital.*

GA'LLICAN [*Gallicane*, F. *Gallicano*, It. *Gullicanus*, L.] of or pertaining to *France* or the *French* nation.

GALLICE'NTRUM [with *Botan.*] Sage of *Rome*, L.

GALLICHRY'STA [with *Botan.*] the herb yellow or white Rattle.

GALLI'CISM, [*Galliciſme*, F. *Gallitiſmo*, It.] a *French* idiom, or ſpeaking after the manner of the *French*.

GALLIGA'SKIES [of *Caligæ-gallo-vaſconicæ*, L. *i. e.* Stockings of the *Gallo-vaſcones*, or the *French Vaſcones*, a people of *Gaſcoin* in *France*, who uſed them] a ſort of wide Breeches.

GALLIMA'TIAS, a dark perplexed diſcourſe, where ſeveral things are huddled together, ſo as to make an inconceivable jargon.

GALLIMA'WFREY [*gallimafreé*, F.] an hotch-pot of ſeveral ſorts of meat dreſſed together.

GA'LLION,
GA'LLEON, a ſort of ſhip or large galley, having four decks, and only uſing ſails; in which the *Spaniards* in war time, convey their bullion and plate from the *Weſt-Indies*.

GA'LLIOT [*galiote*, F. *galeotta*, It. *galeòta*, Sp.] a Small ſhip or galley, fit for the chaſe.

GALLIOT, is a little galley or a ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. It carries but one maſt, and two or three pattereroes: it can both ſail and row, and has ſixteen or twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. All the ſeamen on board it are alſo ſoldiers, and each has a musket lying by him ready when he quits his oar.

GALLOGLA'SSES, wild *Iriſh* ſoldiers, that fight on horſe-back.

GA'LLON, a meaſure containing four quarts.

GA'LLON [*Wine-Meaſure*] contains eight pints or 231 ſolid inches; *Wincheſter-Meaſure* contains 272 ¼ ſolid inches.

GALLON [*Corn-Meaſure*] contains 272 ¼ ſolid inches.

GALLOO'N [*Galon*, F. and Sp. *q. Gallica fimbria*, a *French* Lace] a kind of narrow ribbon or tape of ſilk, *&c.*

To GALLOP [*Galoper*, F. *galoppare*, It. *galopear*, Sp.] to ride faſt, or with the ſwifteſt pace of a horſe.

A GA'LLOP [*Galop*, F. *galoppa*, It. *galope*, Sp.] the ſwifteſt pace of a horſe.

GALO'SHES [*Galoches*, F. *galochas*, Sp.] leather-caſes, a ſort of clogs to be worn over ſhoes.

GA'LLOWS [ʒaꝼlaꝼ ʒalʒa, or ʒealʒ, *Sax.* 𝔊𝔞𝔩𝔩𝔢𝔢, *Dan.* 𝔤𝔞𝔩𝔤𝔢, *Du.* and *Su.* 𝔤𝔞𝔩𝔤𝔢𝔫, G.] a frame of wood upon which malefactors are hanged: alſo a part of a Printing-preſs. It has no ſingular.

GALLOWSES, contrivances made of cloth, and hooks and eyes, worn over the ſhoulders by men to keep their breeches up.

GA'LLOWAY [prob. of *Gallopade*, F. a ſmall gallop,] an eaſy gentle pad-nag.

GA'LLOW-*Graſs*, an herb.

GA'LLOW-*Clappers* [ʒalʒa, a gallows, and clappan, *Sax.*] Thieves.

GALLS, a ſort of hard fruit like a nut, which grows on the gall-tree.

GA'LNES [in the *Scotch* law] any kind of ſatisfaction for murder or manſlaughter.

GALRE'DA, a thick viſcous juice extracted from the griſtly parts of animals by boiling to a jelly.

GAM
GAMA
GAMMOT the firſt or graveſt note in the modern ſcale of muſick.

GAMBA'GES [*gamaches*, F.] gambadoes, ſplatterdaſhes.

GAMBA'DOES [of *Gamba*, Ital.] a ſort of leather-caſes for the legs, affixed to a horſe-ſaddle, to preſerve the legs from dirt in riding.

GAMBEZO'N, a kind of coat or doublet of canvas, anciently worn by military men under their cuiraſs, to make it ſit eaſy and hinder it from hurting the body.

GAMBALOOK, a ſort of riding-gown worn in the eaſtern parts.

GAMBE'RIA,
GAMBIA, [*Old Writ.*] a ſort of military boot or defence for the legs.

GAMBOI'DEA, gamboge.

GA'MBE [in *Heraldry*] a leg, for *jambe*, F.

To GA'MBOL [*gambader*, F. *gambettare*, It.] to ſhew tricks by tumbling, and ſuch like exerciſes, wantonly.

GA'MBOLS [*gambades*, F. *gambetti*, It.] games or tumbling tricks plaid with the legs; certain ſports uſed about *Chriſtmas* time.

To GAME [ʒamenian, ʒamean or ʒamian *Sax.* *Caſaubon* derives it of γαμεῖν *Gr.* to join in matrimony, all games and contentions being by pairs, or matches.] to play, ſport, *&c.* alſo to play upon, or deride a perſon.

A GAME [ʒaminʒ and ʒamene, *Sax.*] a play, ſport, or divertiſement.

𝔅𝔢𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯 𝔭𝔩𝔞𝔶 𝔞𝔱 𝔰𝔪𝔞𝔩𝔩 GAME 𝔱𝔥𝔞𝔫 𝔰𝔱𝔞𝔫𝔡 𝔬𝔲𝔱.

L. *Auloedus ſit, qui citharoedus eſſe non poſſit.* G. 𝔴𝔢𝔯 𝔨𝔢𝔦𝔫 𝔥𝔞𝔯𝔣𝔣𝔢𝔫𝔰𝔠𝔥𝔩𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔯 𝔴𝔢𝔯𝔡𝔢𝔫 𝔨𝔞𝔫, 𝔡𝔢𝔯 𝔟𝔩𝔢𝔦𝔟𝔢 𝔢𝔦𝔫 𝔭𝔣𝔢𝔦𝔣𝔣𝔢𝔯. (He that can't play upon the harp, let him play upon the pipe. That is, let every man do what he can, tho' it be never ſo little, rather than do nothing.

GAME, all ſorts of beaſts for hunting, and fowl for ſhooting.

GA'MESOM [of ʒamian and ſom, *Sax.*] full of play, wanton, frolickſome, *&c.*

GAMESOMELY, wantonly, frolickſomely.

GAME'LIA [Γαμήλια of Γάμος, Gr. marriage] feſtivals celebrated to *Juno*, as the protectreſs of marriage, in the month *Gamelion* or *January*.

GA'MESOMNESS [of or ʒamian, ꞃom and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] wantonneſs, frolickſomneſs, *&c.*

GA'MESTER [ʒameꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] one that plays at games.

GAMING [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] is repreſented by a woman ſitting at a gaming table, and ſweeping money into a bag full of holes, through which it immediately falls out again By her ſide an anchor, and with her right foot endeavouring to ſtop the wheel of fortune.

GA'MMER [of ʒoꝺ good, and moꝺeꞃ or moꞇheꞃ, *Sax.* a mother, or of *grand* and *mere*, F.] a country appellation for a woman.

GA'MMON [of *jambon*, F. a leg] a thigh, a ham, as a gammon of bacon.

GA'MMON *Eſſence* [in *Cookery*] a diſh made of thin ſlices of gammon of bacon, dreſs'd with a ragoo.

GA'MMOT, gameſomneſs, banter.

GA'MMON, a ſort of inciſion-knife.

GAMMUT [*game*, F.] the firſt note in the ordinary ſcale of muſick, and the ſcale itſelf.

GAMPHELÆ [of γαμψὸς, Gr. crooked] the jaws.

GANCH, a ſort of puniſhment with the *Turks*, of throwing a malefactor from a high place, ſo as to be, catched on the hooks or ſpikes, and to hang on them.

To GANCH } to execute after the foregoing manner.
To GAUNCH, }

GA'NDER [ʒanꝺꞃa, *Sax.*] a male gooſe.

To go a GANDERING [of ʒanꝺꞃa, *Sax.*] to go a whoring in the month that the wife lies-in.

GA'NEFISH, a ſort of fiſh.

GA'NDER *Goſſes*, an herb.

GA'NET [*canet.* F.] a wild duck.

GANG [ʒanʒe, *Sax.* a walk] a company of perſons of the ſame function, or that go together, as a ſhip's-gang, a preſs-gang, gang of porters &c.

To GANG [ʒanʒan, *Sax.*] to go.

GANG-*Flower* [of ʒanʒ, *Sax.* and *fleur*, F.] a flower that flouriſhes in *Gang-Week*,

GANG-*Week* [ʒanʒan-peoc, *Sax.*] *i. e.* walking-week; rogation-week, when proceſſions are made to luſtrate the bounds of pariſhes, *&c.*

GANGS [with *Seamen*] are the ſeveral companies belonging to a ſhip, and employed in executing their ſeveral watches, works, *&c.* as the *Boat-Swain's-Gang*, &c

GA'NGAMON [γάγγαμον, *Gr.* a fiſhing net] the omentum or caul, ſo called from its various intertexture of veins and arteries, reſembling a net.

GANG-*Way* [of a *Ship*] all the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGES [*Hieroglyphically*] a famous river in *India*, is repreſented in painting in the ſhape of a rude and barbarous ſavage, with bended brows, of a fierce and cruel countenance, crowned with a palm, and having a pitcher, as is uſual to other floods, and a rhinoceros by his ſide.

GANGIATORS [in the *Practick* of *Scotland*] officers whoſe buſineſs is to examine meaſures, weights, *&c.*

GA'NGLIO [γαγγέλιον. Gr.] a ſmall, hard, knotty tumour, formed on the nervous and tendinous parts, without any diſcolouring of the ſkin, or ſenſe of pain.

GA'NGREL [of ʒanʒeꞃe, a goer, and ellen, *Sax.* ſtrong, *q. d* a ſtout walker] a tall, ill-ſhapen fellow or woman.

To GA'NGRENE [*ſe gangrener*, F. *incangrenàr*, It. *gangrenàr*, Sp. *gangrænam corripere*, L. of γάγγραις inde γαγγραίνα, Gr.] to contract a cadaverous corruption, attended with a ſtench, blackneſs and mortification.

A GANGRE'NE [*gangrena*, Sp. of L. γαγγραίνα, Gr. *gangréne*, F. *gangrena*, It.] a mortification in its firſt beginning or ſtate; while yet the part retains ſome ſenſe of pain, and a ſhare of natural heat, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a mortification, where there is no ſenſe nor warmth.

GA'NTLET } [*gantelet*, F.] a ſort of glove or armour for the
GAUNTLET } hand or arm, made of iron, *&c.*

GA'NTLET [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of bandage for the hand.

GANTLET } an uſual, well-known puniſhment among ſol-
GANTLOPE } diers.

To run the GANTLET, to undergo that puniſhment.

GA'OL [prob. af *gayol*, O, F.] a priſon.

GA'OLER, the keeper of a jail, a priſon-keeper.

GAOL-*Delivery*, is the clearing of a priſon of priſoners, by ſetting at liberty ſuch whoſe proſecutors do not appear againſt them.

GAP [of ʒeapan, *Sax.* to gape, **gaap**, *Su.*] an open place in a hedge, *&c.*

To GAPE [ʒeopan, or ʒeapan. *Sax.* **gapen**, *Du.* and L.G. **gapa**, *Su.*] to open the mouth, lips, ſides, *&c.* wide.

You may GAPE **long enough, e'er a Bird fall in your Mouth**

Or,

He that GAPETH **until he be fed,**
Well may he GAPE **until he be dead.**

That is, a man is not ſo entirely to depend upon providence, as not to uſe the ordinary means, and his utmoſt endeavours to gain a livelyhood, and obtain all his ends in a lawful and commendable manner.

To GAPE *for*, (or, be in expectation of a benefice.

GAPING **is catching.**

The F. ſay; *Un bon Bâilleur en fait bailler deux.* (One good gaper will make two follow him.) It might as well have been ſaid twenty, for it generally affects the whole company; and at church, generally goes from one pew to the other, thro' the whole congregation.

GA'PING [ʒapeunʒ, *Sax.*] opening wide.

GAPE-*Seed*, ſtaring, gaping, loitering, idling in going on an errand.

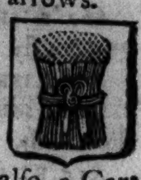
GARANTRO'NIUM-*Marmor*, a ſort of marble-ſtone of a gold colour on a purple ground, with lines reſembling *Arabick* letters.

GARB [prob. of ʒeaꞃpan, *Sax.* to trim up, or *garbe*, O.F.] looks, countenance or appearance; attire, dreſs.

GARB [of *Liquor*] a ſharp and piquant taſte.

GA'RBAGE [prob. of *garbolare*, Ital. or of *garbler*, O. Fr. or *cribler*, F. to cleanſe drugs] the entrails, *&c.* or offal of cattle.

GA'RBA *Sagittarum* [*Old Records*] a ſheaf of 24 arrows.



GARBE [in *Heraldry*] a ſheaf, of *garbe*, F. a ſheaf of any kind of grain. The *garbe* repreſents *Summer*, as the bunch of grapes does *Autumn*: Flowers the *Spring*, and a tree withered and without leaves, *Winter*.

GA'RBEL, a plank next the keel of a ſhip. called alſo a Garboard,

GA'RBLING [prob. of *garbolare*, Ital. or *garbler*, O. F. cleanſing of ſpices from droſs, *&c.*

GA'RBLER *of Spices*, an officer in the city of *London* who was empowered to enter into any ſhop or warehouſe to view and ſearch drugs, ſpices, *&c.* and to garble or cleanſe them.

GA'RBLES. the duſt, filth, *&c*, ſeparated by garbling.

GA'RBLING *of Bow-Staves* [old *Stat.*] the ſorting or culling out the good from the bad.

GA'RBOARD *Plank* [of a *Ship*] the firſt plank of a ſhip, faſtned on her keel on the outſide.

GA'RBOARD *Strake*, is the firſt ſeam in a ſhip next to her keel.

GA'RBOIL [of *garbouil*, O. F.] trouble, diſturbance, uproar, diſorder.

GA'RCE } [*old Rec.*] a poor ſervile lad, a boy-ſervant
GA'RCIO }

GA'RCON, a boy or male-child any time before marriage, F.

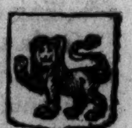
Writ of GARD, a writ in relation to guardianſhip.

GARD } [*garde*, F. *guardia*, It. *guarda*, Sp. and Port.]
GUARD } protection or defence; eſpecially the life-guard, or yeomen of the guard to a prince: alſo the hilt of the ſword or hem of a garment.

GARD [in a *Law Senſe*] guardianſhip or management of children under age; alſo of idiots.

GARD-*du-Cord* } that which ſtops the fuzee of a watch when
GARD-*du-Gut* } wound up, called alſo the *Guard-Cock*.

GARD *Manger*, a ſtore-houſe for victuals.



GARDANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes any beaſt full fac'd, looking right forward. See the eſcutcheon.

GARDE *Robe*, a wardrobe or place to keep clothes in *L.*

GA'RDEN [**gardel.** *Brit.* *jardin.* F. and Sp. *jardim*, Port. *giardino*, It. **garten**, G. **gaard**, *Dan.* all of **gard** or **gaerd**, of the verb **gearda**, *Celt.* to incloſe] a Plot of ground furniſhed with plants, flowers, *&c.*

To GARDEN *a Hawk* [*Falconry*] is to put her on a turf of graſs to chear her; alſo to give her an airing, or to let her fly at large.

GA'RDENER [*jardinier*, F. *giarainiero*, It. *jardinéiro*, Port. **gaertner**, G.] a dreſſer of a garden.

GARDEVISU'RE, a ſafe-guard and defence, a vizor, F,

GARDEY'NE, a guardian or warden, O. F.

GARDEYNE *de l' Eſtenery*, warden of the ſtanneries, *O. F. Law*,

GARDEYNE *de l'Egliſe*, a church-warden, *O. Fr. Law.*

GA'RDIAN [*gardien*, of *garder*, F, to keep, take care of, *&c.* *gardiano*, It. *guardiàn*, Sp.] one that has the cuſtody or charge of any perſon or thing; eſpecially of the bringing up ſuch as are not of age and diſcretion to manage their own affairs; children or idiots,

GARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, he to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction or government of any dioceſs is committed, during the vacancy of a biſhop's See.

GARDIAN *of the Cinque Ports*, a principal magiſtrate in the havens in the *Eaſt* part of *England*, *i. e.* of the five ports or harbours. See *Cinque Ports*.

GARDIAN, *Adj.* [*gardien*, F.] protecting, as, a *gardian Angel*.

Gardianship. the office of a gardian.

Gare, a ſort of coarſe wool, ſuch as grows about the ſhanks of ſheep.

Garga'ntua [of *gargantua*, Span. a throat] the name of an imaginary great giant or monſter, a bugbear.

Garga'reon [γαργαρεών, Gr.] the cover of the wind-pipe.

To Ga'rgarize [*gargarizáre*, L. *gargariſer*, F. *gargarizzare*, It. *gargarizàr*, Sp. γαργαρίζειν, *Gr.*] to gargle, rinſe or waſh; ſpoken of the throat or mouth.

Ga'rgarism [*gargariſme*, F. *gargariſmo*, It. and Sp. *gargariſmus*, L. γαργαρισμὸς, *Gr.*] a liquid medicine to waſh or cleanſe the throat or mouth.

Ga'rget, a diſtemper in cattle, cauſing their eyes and lips to ſwell, *&c.*

Ga'rgid, a diſtemper in geeſe.

Gargi'llon [*Hunting Term*] the principal part of the heart of a deer.

To Ga'rgle [*gargarizare* L. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gargouiller*, O. F. gorgelen. *Du.* gurgeln, G.] to waſh the mouth and throat, by gargling the liquor to and fro in the mouth, without ſwallowing it.

The Gargle [*gargouille*, F. *the Spout of a gutter.* gurgel, G. gurgel, *Teut.* gorgel, *Du.* *gurgulia*, L.] the gullet of the throat.

A Gargle, a waſh for the mouth, *&c.*

Ga'rish [of ᵹeꞃpian, *Sax.* to make preparation] gawdy, gorgeouſly apparelled.

Garishly, gayly, gawdily.

Ga'rishness, gayneſs, glaringneſs, gorgeouſneſs in attire, ſhowineſs.

Ga'rland [*garlande*, F. *ghirlanda*, It. *guirnalda*, Sp.] a coronet or ornament of flowers made for the head.

Garland [of a *Ship*] a collar of rope wound up about the head of a main maſt, to keep the ſhrouds from galling.

Ga'rlick [ᵹaꞃleac, *Sax.*] a plant well known.

Ga'rment [prob. of *garnir*, F. to garniſh or adorn, q. *garniſhment* or *garniture*, F.] any veſtment or wearing apparel.

Ga'rner [*granarium*, L. *grenier*, F, *granajo*, It. *granéro*, Sp.] a ſtore-houſe for corn, a granary.

Garnestu'ra [in *Ancient Writ.*] furniture or implements of war.

Ga'rnet [of *granata*, Sp. *granato*. It. *granatus*, L.] a granate ſtone, a ſort of carbuncle, ſo called from its red colour, like that of the ſeed of a pomegranate.

Garniame'ntum [*Old Rec.*] any manner of garniſhing or trimming of clothes, *&c.*

To Ga'rnish [of ᵹeaꞃpian, *Sax.* to prepare, or *garnir*, F. *guarnire*. It. *guarnecèr*, Sp.] to adorn, ſet off or trim; alſo to furniſh.

Ga'rnish, a priſon fee paid to the fellow priſoners, *&c.* at the firſt entrance into a priſon.

To Ga'rnish [in *Cookery*] to adorn diſhes.

Garnishee' [in the Court of *Guild hall*] the party in whoſe hands the money of another perſon is attach'd.

Ga'rnisher [*celui qui garnit*, F.] he that adorns, or ſets off.

Ga'rnishment [of ᵹeaꞃpian, *Sax.* to prepare] a warning or notice given to one for his appearance, for the better furniſhing of the cauſe and court.

Ga'rniture [*F.* of *garnir*, F.] furniture of a chamber or dwelling-houſe; trimming of garments, *&c.*

Ga'rret [prob. of *garite*, O. F. a turret, or of *galetas*, or *grenier*, M. F. in the ſame ſignification] the uppermoſt floor in a houſe.

Garrete'er, one who lives in a garret or upper room of a houſe.

Ga'rrison [*garniſon* F. *guarnigione*, It. *guarnicion*, Sp,] a place of defence, into which ſoldiers are put; alſo a body of forces diſpoſed in a fortreſs, to defend it againſt an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in ſubjection, or to be ſubſiſted during the ſeaſon.

To Ga'rrison [*mettre en garriſon*, F.] to furniſh a garriſon with ſoldiers.

Ga'rrulous [*garrulo*, It. *garruloſus*, L.] full of talk, always prating.

Ga'rrulousness } [*garrulità*, It. of *garrulitas*, L.] talka-
Garru'lity } tiveneſs, pratingneſs.

Garsu'mme [*Old Rec.*] a fine or amerciament.

Garter [*jarretiére*, F. *jaratèira*, Port.] a bandage for the leg.

Garter the moſt noble order of the Garter, was inſtituted in the year 1350, by king *Edward* the III. as ſome ſay, on account of his many ſignal victories, particularly one, wherein it is ſaid the king's garter was uſed for the ſignal. But others ſay, on the following account, that the king dancing one night with his queen and other ladies, took up a garter, which one of them had dropt; whereat ſome of the lord's preſent ſmiling, the king ſaid, that he would make that garter of high reputation; and ſoon after erected the order of the *Blue Garter*, with this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil to him that Evil thinks.* The latter of theſe motives is moſt generally believed to have been the ground of the inſtitution of this order of knighthood. However, both theſe motives might concur to the ſame end; and it has ever ſince been eſteemed a great addition of honour beſtow'd on the nobleſt perſon of the *Engliſh* nation, and many foreign princes have thought themſelves honoured in being admitted into it, The number of the knights is 26, including the king, and that is one thing that enhances the value of it, that never any more are admitted, whereas all, or moſt other orders have been ſo freely beſtowed, that they have loſt their eſteem by it. The famous warrior St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, is made the patron of this order; and every knight of it is to wear as his badge, the image of St. *George* on horſeback, trampling on a dragon, with his ſpear ready to pierce him, the whole garniſhed with precious ſtones appendant to a blue ribbon about their necks; becauſe that Saint is ſaid to have ſlain ſuch a monſter, that in his days ravaged the country.

They are alſo obliged to wear a garter on the left leg, ſet with pearls and precious ſtones, having this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil to him that Evil thinks*; without which two ornaments, they are never to appear abroad; and alſo king *Charles* the Iſt ordained, that every knight ſhould always wear a ſtar of ſilver, embroidered on his coat or cloak, with the eſcutcheon of St. *George* within the garter, in the centre of it. See St. *George*.

To Garter [*attacher les jarretieres*, F.] to tie or bind with a garter.

Garter *King at Arms*, the chief of the three kings at arms, the other two being named *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; alſo a bend in Heraldry.

Garth [ᵹeaꞃd, *Sax.*] a yard or backſide, *N. C.*

A Fiſh Garth, a dam in a river for catching of fiſh.

Garthman, the owner of an open wear, where fiſh are kept.

Garyophy'llum [τοῦ καρύου φύλλον, *Gr. i. e.* the leaf of a nut] the clove-gilliflower.

Gas [according to *Van Helmont*] a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated, or the moſt ſubtile and volatile parts of any thing.

Gascona'de, a boaſting or vaunting of ſomething very improbable; ſo termed from the *Gaſcoons*, a people of *Gaſcony* in *France*, ſaid to be much addicted to bragging and rhodomontade.

To Gascona'de [*faire des gaſconnades*, F.] to boaſt, brag, vaunt, *&c.*

Gasco'yns, the inward parts of a horſe's thighs, commencing from the ſtiffle, and reaching to the ply or bending of the ham.

Ga'se hound [*agaſæus*, L.] a dog that hunts by ſight, ſo as to make excellent ſport with the fox and hare.

To Gash [*hacher*, F.] to cut.

A Gash, a deep cut.

A Gasp [prob. of *gape*, L.] to gape for breath.

To Gasp [*q. d.* gape, by an *Epentheſis* of letter S] to open the mouth wide, to pant for breath.

Gaster [γαστὴρ, Gr.] the whole lower belly, the womb or the ſtomach.

Gaster *Epiploica* [*Anatomy*] a vein which opens into the trunk of the *Vena Porta*, form'd of ſeveral branches deriv'd from the ſtomach and *Epiploon*.

Ga'stliness [ᵹaꞅꞇᵹelicneꞅꞅe of ᵹaꞅꞇ, a ghoſt] ghoſtlikeneſs, frightfulneſs, terribleneſs of aſpect.

Ga'stly [ᵹaꞅꞇᵹelic, *Sax.*] like a ghoſt, frightful, terrible.

Ga'strica [*Anat.*] the upper branch of the ſplenick vein beſtow'd on the ſtomach.

Ga'strick [of γαστρικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the *Gaſtrica*.

Gastrick *Juice*, the juice of the ſtomach.

Gastricus *major*, [*Anatomy*] the greateſt gaſtrick vein, which is inſerted into the ſplenic vein.

Gastricus *minor* [*Anatomy*] the leſſer gaſtric vein, which is inſerted into the trunk of the *Vena Porta*.

Gastriloquus [of γαστὴρ, the belly, and *loqui*, L. to ſpeak] one who ſpeaks out of the belly.

Gastrocne'mius [γαστροκνημία, Gr.] the calf of the leg.

Gastrocnemius *Externus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which with the *Gaſtrocnemius internus*, makes up the calf of the leg; when this muſcle acts, the foot is ſaid to be extended or pulled backwards.

Gastrocnemius *Internus* [*Anat.*] call'd alſo *Soleus*, from its figure reſembling a ſole fiſh, is placed under the *Gaſtrocnemius externus*. Theſe muſcles are ſerviceable in *Walking*, *Running*, *Leaping*, &c.

Gastrocnemius *ſuralis internus* [*Anat.*] is placed under the external, and is called *Soleus*.

Gastro-epiploica [of γαστὴρ and ἐπίπλοον, *Gr.* the caul] a vein and artery that go to the ſtomach and omentum.

Gastro'later [of γαστὴρ, the belly and λατρεύειν, *Gr.* to worſhip] a glutton or belly god.

Ga'stromancy [γαστρομαντεία of γαστὴρ, the belly, and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] the manner of this was thus, they filled certain round glaſſes with fair water, about which they placed lighted torches, and then invoked a *Dæmon*, praying in a low murmuring voice; and propoſed the queſtion to be ſolved; chaſte, unpolluted boy, or a woman big with child, was appointed to obſerve with the greateſt care and exactneſs all the alterations of the glaſſes; at the ſame time deſiring, beſeeching, and alſo commanding an anſwer, which at length the *Dæmon* uſed to return by images in the glaſſes, which by reflection from the water repreſented what ſhould come to paſs.

GA'STROMARGY [*gaſtromargia*, L. of γαςρομαργία, Gr.] gluttony. ravening.

GASTRO'TOMY [γαςροτομία of γαςὴρ and τέμνω Gr. to cut] a cutting open the belly or womb.

GASTROMY'TH [ἐγγαςρίμυθος of γαςὴρ and μῦθος, Gr. ſpeech] one who ſpeaks inwardly, as out of the belly.

GASTRORHAPHI'A [of γάςὴρ and ῥαφὴ, Gr. a future] a ſewing up of wounds of the belly.

GAT, v. *to get.*

GATE [gata, *Su.* ʒaꞇe, or ʒeaꞇ. *Sax.*] an entrance into a city, palace, *&c*

GATE, a motion or poſture of the body in walking.

GATE [with *Hunters*] a term uſed, when they endeavour to find a hart by his ſlot, *&c.*

GATE *of the Sea* } [with *Sailors*] is when two ſhips lie a-
Sea GATE } board one another in a wave or billow, and by that means ſometimes become rib broken.

To GA'THER [ʒaꞇheꞃian, *Sax.*] to collect, to pick up; alſo to crop, as herbs, flowers, *&c.* likewiſe to lay in plaits.

A GATHER [*q.* a gathering or collection of the inwards of a calf, *&c.*] the heart, liver and lights.

GATHER-*Bag* [with *Hunters*] the bag or skin incloſing a red deer in the hind's-belly.

A GATHER or plait in a garment.

A GATHERING [ʒaꝺoꞃunʒe, *Sax.*] a collection; alſo what is collected at one time.

GAU'DIES [of *gaudia*, L. joys] double commons, ſuch as are allow'd in inns of court on gaudy days.

GAUDI'LOQUOUS [*gaudiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking gladſom things.

GAUDILY, affectedly, gayly.

GAU'DINESS [of *gaudium*, L.] affected gayneſs in apparel; ſhewineſs.

GAU'DY [of *gaudium*, L] affected, gay or fine.

GAUDY *Days* [of *gaudium*, L. joy] certain feſtival days obſerved in inns of court and colleges.

GAVE, v. *to give.*

GA'VEL [ʒaꝼel, Sax.] tribute, toll or cuſtom; yearly rent payment or revenue.

GAVEL-*kind* [of ʒiꝼe eal cyn, *Sax. i e.* given to all the kin] *William* the Conqueror, after paſſing thro' *Kent* towards *Dover*, was ſuddenly ſurrounded by the *Kentiſh* men, each of them bearing a bough in his hand; but ſoon, throwing down their branches, they diſcovered their arms, proferring to give him battle, if he would not let them enjoy their antient liberties and cuſtoms of *Gavel-kind*, &c. which he then, compelled by his ill circumſtances, ſwore to do; and now they only of all *England*, enjoy the antient *Engliſh* liberties.

Gavel-kind, ſignifies in law a cuſtom, whereby the land of the father was equally divided at his death among all his ſons, or the land of the brother at his death, equally divided among all his brethren, if he have no iſſue of his own. This cuſtom, with ſome difference, is ſtill obſerved in *Urchenfield* in *Herefordſhire*, and elſewhere; and all *Gavel-kind* lands in *Wales*, are made deſcendable to the heirs according to the courſe of the common law. In *Gavel-kind*, tho' the father be hang'd, the ſon ſhall inherit; for their cuſtom is, *the Father to the Bough, the Son to the Plough.*

GAVEL *Bread*, corn rent, proviſions of bread or corn reſerved as a rent to be paid in kind by the tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, } a meaſure of ale, antiently paid by way
GA'VELSESTER, } of rent, by the ſtewards and bailiffs of manours belonging to the church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELE'T [in *Kent*] a ſpecial and antient kind of *Ceſſavit* or cuſtom, whereby the tenant ſhall forfeit his lands and tenements to the lord of whom he holds, if he withdraw from his due rents and ſervices.

GAVEL *Gida* } [ʒaꝼel ʒilda, Sax.] that pays tribute or
GAVEL *Gilda* } toll, *O.*

GA'VEL-*Rep* [ʒaꝼel-ꞃep, *Sax.*] the duty of reaping for the lord of the manour,

GAVELE'RTH } [ʒaꝼel-heꞃꞇhe, *Sax.*] the duty or work of
GAVELHE'RTE } ploughing ſo much ground, done by the tenant for his lord.

GAVELLING-*Men* [ʒaꝼel-man, *Sax.*] tenants who paid a reſerved rent, beſides ſome cuſtomary duties to be done by them.

GAVEL *Med* [ʒaꝼel-meꝺ, *Sax.*] the duty of mowing meadow land, required by the lord of his cuſtomary tenant,

GA'VELOCK, a pick or bar of iron to enter ſtakes into the ground.

GAVELOCKS [ʒaꝼelucaꞅ, Sax.] ſhafts, javelins, warlike engines. *&c.*

GAUGE *Point*, a point of ſolid meaſure, is the diameter of a circle whoſe area is equal to the ſolid content of the ſame meaſure.

GAU'GER [*jaugeur*, F.] a meaſurer of casks and veſſels containing liquid things.

GAU'GING [of *jauger*, F.] the art of meaſuring of liquid veſſels, and finding their capacities or contents.

GAUNT [of ʒepanian, *Sax.* to decreaſe] lean, having loſt his fleſh and fat.

GAU'NTNESS, leanneſs, the having ſoft fleſh.

GAVOT [*gavote*, F.] a ſort of brisk dance in common time.

GAVO'TTA [in *Muſick Books*] an air of a brisk and lively nature, and always in common time; divided into two parts; each to be play'd twice over; the firſt part uſually in four or eight bars, and the ſecond in four, eight, twelve or more.

GAWZ, [*gaze*, F.] a ſort of very thin ſilk for hoods, neckcloths, *&c.*

GAY or *Gayment* [in *Muſick Books*] gay, brisk, lively, *Ital.*

GAY [*gai*, F. *gajo*, It. prob. of *gaudens*, L. rejoicing] merry, pleaſant of temper; alſo fine, ſpruce in attire.

GA'YAC. See *Guayacum.*

GAYLY, merrily, pleaſantly, alſo ſprucely.

GAY'NAGE [in *Huſbandry*] plough-tackle and ſuch like inſtruments; alſo the profit proceeding from tillage of land, held by the baſer kind of ſokemen.

GAYNA'RIUM [*Old Lat. Rec.*] wainage, plough-tackle or inſtruments of husbandry.

GAY'NESS, airineſs, briskneſs, merrineſs, *&c.*

GAY'TER *Tree*, the tree call'd prickwood.

To GAZE [prob. of ʒeꞅean, *Sax.* but *Minſhew* will have it from ἀγάζαμαι, Gr. to admire] to ſtare, to look about or earneſtly upon.

GAZE *Hound* } [*agaſæus*, L.] a dog which hunts by ſight,
GAST *Hound* } and makes good ſport with a fox or hare.

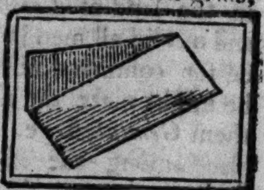
GA'ZING [of ʒeꞅean, Sax. or ἀγάζωμαι, Gr. to admire, according to *Minſhew*] ſtaring, looking about, or earneſtly.

GA'ZEL, a kind of *Arabian* deer; alſo an antelope of *Barbary.*

GAZE'TTE [F. *gazzetta*, It. *gazéta*, Sp. ſome derive it of *Gazetta*, a coin antiently current at *Venice*, the common price of the firſt newſ-papers printed there; others from יצגר, *Izgad*, *Heb* a meſſenger] a news-paper or book.

GA'ZETIER [*gazetier*, F. *gazzettiere*, It. *gazetére*, Sp.] a writer or publiſher of *Gazettes*

GAZONS, are ſods or pieces or freſh earth covered with graſs, about a foot long, and half a foot broad, cut in form of a wedge to line the *Parapet*; if the earth be fat and full of herbs, it is the better; they are made ſo, that their ſolidity makes a triangle; to the end that being mixt and beat with the reſt of the earth of the *Rampart*, they may eaſily ſettle together, and incorporate in a maſs with the reſt of the *Rampart.* The firſt bed of gazons is fixed with pegs of wood; the ſecond bed ought to be laid to bind the former, that is, over the joints of it, and ſo continued till the rampart is finiſhed; betwixt theſe beds there is uſually ſown all ſorts of binding herbs to ſtrengthen the rampart.



GA'ZUL, a weed growing in *Egypt*, of which the fineſt glaſſes are made.

GEAR } [of ʒeaꞃpian. *Sax.* to make ready] harneſs for
GEER } draught horſes, attire, furniture, ſtuff, *&c.*

GEAT [*gagates*, L.] a kind of precious ſtone or ſolid bitumen, commonly call'd *Black-Amber* or *Jett.*

GE'BURSCRIP [ʒebuꞃꞅcꞃip, *Sax.*] neighbourhood, an adjoining town or territory,

GE'BURUS [ʒebuꞃ, *Sax.*] a country neighbour.

In his GEERS [of ʒeaꞃpueꞃe, *Sax.* preparation] in order, furniſhed, dreſſed, ready prepared to act.

GEESE [ʒeeꞅ of ʒoꞅ *Sax.*] fowls well known, v. gooſe.

GEHE'NNA [גיא הנום, *Heb.* i. e. the valley of *Hinnom*, probably the poſſeſſor of it] a valley near *Jeruſalem*, where there was a place call'd *Tophet*, where the *Iſraelites* ſacrificed their children to *Moloch*; wherefore, to put a ſtop to thoſe cruel and abominable practiſes, king *Joſias* gave order for all the filth and carcaſſes to be carried thither. and a fire to be kept continually burning to conſume them. And hence, by a metaphor, it is taken to ſignify *Hell.*

GE'LABLE [*gelabilis*, L.] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GELATI'NA [in *Pharmacy*] any ſort of clear, gummy juice.

GE'LATI'NOUS, approaching or coming near to the conſiſtence of a jelly.

GELD } [ʒild of ʒilꝺan. *Sax.* to pay gelt, *Du.* geld, G.]
GILD } money, tribute, or tax; alſo an amends or ſatisfac-
GYLD } tion made for a crime.

GELI'DITY } [*geliditas*, L.] coldneſs, frozenneſs.
GE'LIDNESS }

To Geld *Irr. V.* [gaelder, *Dan.* ʒylꞇan *Sax*] to cut out ſtones of a male animal.

Ge'lid [*gelidus*, L.] cold frozen.

Gelt [*Irr*, *Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did geld, am gelt or have gelt, N B. This verb is likewiſe us'd regular, for we ſay *gelded* both in the *Imp. and Part. P.* [ȝylte, *Sax.*]

Ge'ldable [of ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay] liable to pay taxes.

Geldable [of **gaelder**, *Dan.*] capable of being gelded.

Ge'lded [ȝylte, *Sax.* or of **gaelder**, *Dan.*] having the teſticles or ſtones cut out.

Ge'lding [of ȝylte, *Sax.* or **gaelder**, *Dan.*] a gelded horſe.

Ge'lder *Roſe*, a flower.

Ge'lly [of *gelando*, L. *gelée*, F. *gelatina*, It. *jaléa*, Sp.] the liquor of meat boil'd to a thick conſiſtence.

Gelse'minum [with *Botaniſts*] jeſſamin.

Ge'loscopy [of γέλως, laughter, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view or conſider] a ſort of divination performed by means of laughter; or a divining any perſons qualities or character, by obſervation of the manner of his laughing.

Gelt, [**gaeld**, *Su.*] v. *to geld.*

Gem [*gemma*, It. and L.] a jewel.

Ge'mara, the ſecond part of the *Babyloniſh Talmud* of the *Jews.*

Gema'tria [גמטריא, *Heb.*] the firſt kind of arithmetical cabala, in uſe among the cabaliſtical *Jews.* An arithmetical or geometrical manner or explaining of words; the firſt conſiſts in taking the numerical value of each letter in a word or phraſe, and giving it the ſenſe of ſome other word, whoſe numeral letters taken after the ſame manner make the ſame ſum.

Gemelli'parous [*gemellipara*, L.] bearing twins.

Ge'melles [*Heraldry.*] the bearing barrs by pairs or couples in a coat of arms.

Geme'llus [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the elbow, ſo called from its double riſe, *viz.* from the upper part of the ſhoulder blade inwardly, and from the upper back part of the ſhoulder bone.

To Ge'minate [*geminare*, L.] to double.

Gemina'tion, a doubling, *L.*

Ge'mini, twins, two children or young born at one birth.

Gemini [with *Anat.*] a pair of muſcles ſerving to move the thigh outward.

Gemini [with *Aſtrol.*] one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

Gemini [with *Aſtronomers*] twins, one of the ſigns of the zodiack, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, the ſons of *Jupiter* and *Leda.* Theſe are call'd *Dioſcuri*, for they were born and brought up in the land of *Laconia*, where they chiefly ſhew'd themſelves, and outdid all men in brotherly love. For they neither contended for command nor any thing elſe. *Jupiter* therefore, that he might make the memory of their unanimity immortal, called them *Gemini*, i. e. *Twins*, and aſſign'd them both the ſame place among the ſtars. *Poet.*

Ge'minous *Arteries* [*Anatomy*] two ſmall arteries paſſing down the joint of the knee, between the proceſſes of the thigh-bone,

Gemi'tes, a precious ſtone in which one may ſee two white hands holding together.

To Gemm [of *gemma*, L.] to put forth buds.

Ge'mma [with *Botaniſts*] the turgid bud of any tree, when it is beginning to bear, *L.*

Gemma, a jewel, *L.*

Ge'mmæ *Sal*, a ſort of common ſalt, which is taken out of pits and ſhines likes cryſtal, *L.*

Ge'mmary [of *gemma*] a jewel-houſe.

Gemina'tus, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ-*] divided into two by a partition, as the ſeed-pods of *Tragacantha*, *Goat's Beard* &c.

Gemmi'ferous [of *geminifer*, L.] producing gems or jewels.

Gemmo'sity [*gemmoſitas*, L.] abundance of pearls.

Ge'mmow *Ring* [of *geminus*, L. double] a double ring in links.

Gemo'niæ *Scalæ*, a place in *Rome*, to which the bodies of malefactors that were to be executed, were dragged and thrown down.
It was in the *Aventine*, near the temple of *Juno Argiva.*

Ge'mote [ȝemot. *Sax.*] a court holden on any occaſion.

Ge'na *Mala* [with *Anatomiſts*] the part of the face from the noſe to the ears; alſo the chin and the jaw-bone, either upper or under, *L.*

Genda'rmes, horſemen who formerly ſerved in compleat arms, now a particular body of cavalry in *France* F.

Ge'nder [*gendre*, F. *genere*, It *género*, Sp. of *genus*, L,] *of Nouns* [among *Grammarians*] is founded on the difference of two ſexes *Male* and *Female*, and they are call'd from the *Latins* *Maſculine* and *Feminine*, and few languages have any more genders but theſe two; but the *Greeks* and *Latins* have another gender, which the *Latins* call *Neuter*, that is as much as to ſay *Neither* (*maſculine* or *feminine*) as *Homo* a man, is *maſculine*, and *Mulier* a woman, is *feminine*, and *Saxum* a ſtone, is *neuter.*

Theſe *Genders* are in *Latin* diſtinguiſhed by the articles *hic*, *hæc* and *hoc*; but it is a difficult thing to diſtinguiſh the *Gender* in the *Engliſh* tongue; and there is ſcarce any language in the world, but the *Engliſh* tongue, that does not admit of a difference of *Gender* in its articles and nouns; all the diſtinctions that it has conſiſts in the pronouns, *he*, *ſhe*, &c. The adjectives of either *Gender* in the *Engliſh* tongue have no difference in their termination. As for inſtance, the adjectives *good* and *white* have no difference in the termination, whereas the *Latins*, have *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, and the *French* have *bon* maſculine, and *belle* feminine for *good*, and the *Latins* have *albus*, *alba*, *album* for *white*, and the *French* *blanc* and *blanche.*

Gender [with *Geometricians*] geometrical lines are diſtinguiſh'd into genders, claſſes or orders, according to the number of the dimenſions of an equation. expreſſing the relation between the ordinates and the abſciſſæ.

Genea'logist [*généalogiſte*, F. *genealogiſta*, It. *genealogus*, L. of γενεαλόγος, Gr.] one skilled in deſcribing pedigrees.

Genealo'gical [*genealogique*, F. *genealogico*, It. and Sp, *genealogicus*, L. γενεαλογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to genealogies or pedigrees.

Genea'logy [*genéalogie*, F. *genelozia*, Port. *genealogia*, It. Sp. and L. of γενεαλογία of γένος, a deſcent, and λόγος, a word or diſcourſe] a ſeries or ſucceſſion of anceſtors or progenitors; alſo a ſummary account of the relations and alliances of a perſon or family, both in the direct or collateral lines.

Ge'nearch [*genearcha*, L. γενέαρχος, *Gr.*] the chief of a ſtock or family.

Ge'nerable [*generabilis*, L.] that may be engendered or begotten.

Ge'nerableness, capableneſs of being generated.

Ge'neral [*general*, F. and Sp. *generale*, It. of *generalis*, L.] pertaining to all kinds, common, that extends to a whole *Genus.*

A General, [F. Sp. and Port. *generale*, It.] the chief commander of an army; alſo the principal governour of a religious order among the catholicks.

A General [in *Military Affairs*] a particular beat of drum early in the morning, to give notice for the foot to be in readineſs to march.

General *officers* [in an *Army*] are ſuch as command a body of ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot.

General *Synod*, a council held in which biſhops, prieſts &c. of all nations are aſſembled together.

Genera'le, the ſingle commons, or the ordinary or uſual proviſion of the religious in convents.

Genera'lity [*generalitas*, L. *generalité*, F. *generalità*, It. *generalidàd*, Sp.] the whole or greateſt part.

Generally, commonly, for the moſt part.

Ge'neralness, the generality, or being general.

Generali'ssimo [*generaliſſimus*, L.] ſupreme general, one that commands generals: a commander in chief, *L.*

Ge'neralship, the office or dignity of a general.

Ge'nerant [*generans*, L.] begetting, a generating, begetting or bringing forth.

To Ge'nerate [*generare*. It. and L.] to beget or produce.

Ge'nerated *Quantity* } [with *Mathemat.*] whatſoever is
Ge'nited *Quantity* } produced in *Arithmetick*, either by the multiplication, diviſion, extraction of roots; or in *Geometry*, by the invention or finding out the contents, area, and ſides; or of extreme and mean proportionals, without arithmetical addition and ſubtraction.

Ge'nerating *Line* } [in *Geometry*] is that which by its
Ge'nerating *Figure* } motions or revolutions produces any other figure plain or ſolid.

Genera'tion [F. *generazione*, It. *generaciòn*, Sp. of *generatio*, L.] (in *Phyſicks*) is the act of procreating or producing a thing, which before was not in being.

Genera'tion [with *Schoolmen*] a total change or converſion of a body into a new one, which contains no ſenſible part or mark of its former ſtate.

Generation, lineage, race or deſcent, *L.*

Generation [with *Philoſophers*] is defined to be a real action, whereby a living creature begets another like it of the ſame kind.

Ge'nerative, [*generatif*, F. *generativo*, It. and Sp. of *generativus*, L.] ſerving to generate, beget or produce.

Genera'tiveness [of *generatif*, F. *generativus*, L.] generative or begetting quality or faculty.

Gene'rical [*genericus*, L.] of or pertaining to a genus or kind.

Genero'sa [*Law Term*] a gentlewoman, ſo that if a gentlewoman be termed ſpinſter in any original writ, appeal or indictment, ſhe may abate and quaſh the ſame, *L.*

Ge'nerous [*generoſus*, L. *generoſe*, It. Sp. and Port.] noble, free, bountiful.

Genero'sity } [*generoſita* It. *genéroſidàd* Sp. *generoſitade*
Ge'nerousness } Port. *generoſitas* L.] generous diſpoſition, bountifulneſs.

Generosity [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a comely dame clad in cloth of gold, leaning with her left hand on the head of a lion, and holding in her right chains of gold. with jewels hanging on them for preſents.

Generously, nobly, bountifully.

Ge'nesis [γένεσις, *Gr.*] the firſt of the five Books of *Moſes*, ſo called by the *Greeks*, on account of its beginning with the hiſtory of the generation or production of all things.

Genesis, generation, original, riſe.

Ge'nesis [with *Geometricians*] the forming of any plain or ſolid figure by the motion of ſome line or ſurface is call'd the *Deſcribent*, and that according to which the motion is made is call'd the *Dirigent*. Thus a right line moved parallel to its ſelf, is ſaid to generate a *Parallelogram*, and a *Parallelogram* turned about one of its ſides as an axis, generates a *Cylinder*.

Ge'net, a ſmall ſiz'd, well proportioned *Spaniſh* horſe.

Genet [with *Horſemen*] a *Turkiſh* bit, the curb of which is all of one piece, and made like a large ring, and made above the liberty of the tongue.

To ride with the legs a *Genette*, *i. e.* in the *Genet* or *Spaniſh* faſhion, that is, ſo ſhort that the ſpurs bear upon the horſe's flank.

Genet, a little creature, whoſe fine furr is called by that name.

Genethli'acal [γενεθλιακὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to caſters of nativities, aſtrologers, fortune-tellers; alſo to books which treat of the calculation of nativities.

Genethli'aci [γενεθλιακοὶ, *Gr.*] aſtrologers, perſons who erect horoſcopes, or pretend to tell perſons what ſhall befal them, by means of the planet which preſided at their nativity.

Genethli'acum *Carmen*, a poem or compoſition in verſe upon the birth of a prince or other illuſtrious perſon, in which the poet, by a kind of prediction, promiſes him honours ſucceſſes, *&c.*

Gene'thlialogy [*genethlialogia*, L. γενεθλιαλογία, *Gr.*] a caſting of nativities.

Gene'va *genevre*, F.] a diſtill'd water produc'd from the berries of the juniper tree.

Ge'nial [*genialis*, L.] feſtival, joyful, merry; alſo pertaining to marriage; alſo a term apply'd by the antients to certain deities, who (as they imagined) preſided over the affairs of generation.

Genia'les *Dii*, the four elements, the twelve ſigns, and the ſun and moon, ſo call'd by the antients.

Genia'lity }
Ge'nialness } feſtivalneſs, merrineſs at meat.

Genicula'ris [with *Botan.*] garden-Valerian, *L.*

Genicula'tion, a bowing of the knee, *L.*

Geni'culum [with *Botaniſts*] the joint or knot in the ſtalk of a plant; hence thoſe plants which have knots or joints are called *geniculate Plants*. And hence *Geniculo* with a joint, *Geniculis* with joints, *L.*

Ge'niculo [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſignifies with a knot, *&c.* and *geniculis* with knots, *&c.* L.

Ge'nii [of *gignendo* or *generando*, begetting, *i. e.* ſuggeſting unto us thoughts] the *Heathens* imagined that every perſon was born with two *Genii*, proper to him or her; theſe were alſo named *Dæmones*; the one was *good* and *favourable*, and perſuaded to honeſty and virtue, and in recompence of it procured to him all manner of good things proper to his eſtate; and the other was the *Evil Genius*, who was the cauſe of all wickedneſs and miſhap. That theſe *Genii* were born and dy'd with them; that they were of a middle nature betwen gods and men; that they partook of immortality from the one, and paſſions from the other; and having bodies fram'd of an aerial matter, inhabited the vaſt region of the air, and acted as mediators between gods and men, and were the interpreters and agents of the gods, communicated the wills of the gods to men, and carried the prayers and vows of men to them; they believed that the *good Genii* rejoic'd at the good, and were afflicted at the ill fortune of their wards; that the *evil Genii* took a pleaſure in perſecuting men and bringing them evil tidings, which laſt were called *Larvæ* and *Lemures*. That they very rarely appear'd to men, and wherever the former did it was in favour of ſome extraordinary virtue, *&c.*

And they alſo imagined, that kingdoms cities and places had their peculiar *Genius*'s. The *Genius* of the *Roman* ſtate was painted with a *Cornucopia*, in one hand, and a diſh full in the other, which was ſtretched forth on an altar. The *Heathens* thought the *Genii* to be of a middle nature between god and man, and therefore imagined them to be the ſons of *Jupiter* and *Terra*.

They reckoned alſo all the ſtars into the number of the *Genii*, and therefore worſhipped them, as the *Jews* did, in the quality of angels. They painted them in a different manner; ſometimes as a ſerpent, ſometimes as boys and girls, or as old men, but always with a garland of palm-tree on their heads, whence this tree was call'd arbor *Genialis*.

In ſome antient medals, the *Genius* of the emperor of *Rome*, was painted as a man with a large diſh of all ſorts of flowers in one hand, and a ſcourge in the other, to expreſs both rewards and puniſhments.

They eſteemed it unlawful to kill any creature to their *Genius* on their birth-day, becauſe they thought it undecent to take away lives of creatures on the ſame day that they received their own. *Brutus* is ſaid to have ſeen his evil *Genius* in a monſtrous and horrid ſhape, the night before his fight, who being asked what he was, ſaid, I am thy *evil Genius*, *Brutus*, thou ſhalt ſee me at *Philippi*; *Brutus* not at all diſcompoſed, anſwered, *I will ſee thee.* The next day he loſt the battle, and was ſlain at *Philippi*.

The uſual offerings to the *Genii* were wine and flowers. As men had their *Genii*, the women had their *Junones*, goddeſſes, that they imagined watch'd over and protected them.

Genioglo'ssi [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles proceeding inwardly from the fore-part of the lower jaw, under another call'd *Geniohyoides*, and which, enlarging themſelves, are faſtened into the baſis of the tongue.

Ge'niohyoidæus [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Hyoides*, which with its partner, ariſing from the internal parts of the lower jaw bone, are inſerted into the ſuperior part of the fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

Genio'graphy, conſiders or treats of the nature of angels and intelligences.

Geniste'lla [with *Botan.*] dier's-weed, baſe-broom, *L.*

Geni'sta, the ſhrub called broom, *L.*

Ge'nital [F. *genitale*, It. of *genitalis*, L.] generative, begetting.

Genital *Bodies*, the beginning of all things, the elements.

Genital [in *Medicine*] ſomething relating to generals.

Genita'lis [with *Botaniſts*] glader, ſword-graſs, *L.*

Ge'nitals } [*genitoires*, F. *genitivos*, Sp. *genitalia*, L.]
Genito'res } the privy parts of a male; *viz.* the ſpermatick veſſels, the *Teſtes*, and the *Penis*

Geni'tes } ſuch perſons among the *Jews*, who deſcended
Geni'tei } from *Abraham*, without any mixture of foreign blood; or ſuch who iſſued from parents, who, during the *Babyloniſh* captivity, had not married with any gentile family

Genitin [q. *Junetin* of *June*] a kind of apple that is the earlieſt ripe of any others.

Ge'nitive [*genitif*, F. *genitivo*. It. and Sp. *genitivus*, L.] *Caſe* (in *Grammar*) one of the ſix caſes of nouns, by which property or poſſeſſion is chiefly imply'd, as *Filii*, of a ſon, from *Filius*, L. a ſon.

Genitu'ra, a name by ſome given to the ſemen, both of the male and the female.

Ge'nius [among the *Antients*] was uſed to ſignify a ſpirit either good or evil; which they ſuppoſed did attend upon every perſon; they alſo allow'd *Genii* to each province, country, town, *&c.* alſo a man's natural diſpoſition, inclination, *&c.*

Ge'nius, the force or faculty of the ſoul, conſidered as it thinks or judges; alſo a natural talent or diſpoſition to one thing more than to another.

Ge'nnet, an animal not much unlike a cat, as well for bigneſs as ſhape; but the noſe or ſnout is long and ſlender like a weeſel; it is extraordinary light and ſwift, and the skin as fine and ſoft as down. There are two ſorts of them, the moſt common is grey, mottled or full of black ſpots, the other as black as jet, and as gloſſy as the fineſt velvet; but ſpeckled with red, and their ſmell is much like that of a civet-cat.

Gent [abbrev. of *Genteel*] in a good garb, fine, ſpruce, neat.

Gent, an abbreviation of *Gentleman*.

Ge'ntness [*gentil*, F. Sp. and Port. *gentile*, It. of *gentilis*, L.] neatneſs, ſpruceneſs, fineneſs in dreſs.

Ge'nteel [of *gentilis*, L.] having the air, behaviour or carriage of a gentleman; alſo handſomely dreſſed, neat, gallant.

Gente'elness [of *gentilitas*, L. *gentiliſſe*, F.] genteel carriage; alſo genteel dreſs.

Genteely, neatly, ſprucely, &c.

Gentia'na [with *Botan.*] the herb gentian, *L.*

Gentiane'lla, the herb baſtard felwort, *L.*

Ge'ntil, a ſort of maggot or worm that is a bait to fiſh with.

The Ge'ntiles [*gentils*, F. *gentili*, It. *gentilos*, Sp *gentes*, L. nations] among the *Jews* all were called *Gentiles*, who were not of the twelve tribes; but now thoſe are called *Gentiles* by the *Chriſtians*, who do not profeſs the *Chriſtian* faith.

Gentiles [with *Grammarians*] nouns which betoken a perſon's being of ſuch a country.

Ge'ntilism, heatheniſm, *i. e.* the opinions or practiſes of heathens.

Gentili'tious [*gentilitius*, L.] pertaining to a ſtock, kindred or anceſtors.

Genti'lity [*gentilhommerie*, F. *gentilità*, Sp. of *gentilis*, L.] the quality of a gentleman.

Ge'ntle [*gentil*, F. Sp. and Port. *gentile*, It. of *gentilis*, L.] meek, mild, tame, moderate, civil, obliging.

Ge'ntleness, meekneſs, mildneſs, tameneſs, civility, *&c.*

Ge'ntly, ſoftly, mildly, tamely, meekly, tenderly.

Ge'ntleman [*gentilhomme*, F. *generoſus*, L.] is properly, according to the antient notion, one of perfect blood, who had four deſcents of gentility both by his father and mother, *viz.* whoſe father's grandfather, his great grandfather, his grandfather, and his father on both ſides were all gentlemen.

Gentlemen have their beginning either from blood, as before, as they are born of parents of worth; or for having done ſom ething in peace or war, for which they are worthy to bear arms, and be accounted gentlemen.

Formerly ſuch gentlemen had many privileges, as firſt, that if one gentleman detracted from another, combat was allow'd; but if a peaſant or mean perſon did ſo, he had a remedy in law.

2. In crimes of an equal nature a gentleman was puniſhed more favourably than a peaſant, *&c.*

3. Gentlemen might expect a peculiar honour and reſpect to be paid them by mean perſons.

4. The evidence of a gentleman was accounted more authentick than that of a peaſant.

5. In chuſing of magiſtrates, *&c.* the vote of a gentleman was preſerr'd before that of an ignoble perſon.

6. A gentleman was to be excuſed from ſervices, impoſitions and duties,

7. A gentleman condemned to death, was not to be hanged but beheaded; nor was his examination to be taken with torture.

8. It was a puniſhable crime to take down the coat armour of a gentleman, to deface his monument, or to offer violence to the enſign of any noble perſon deceaſed

9. A gentleman was not to accept a challenge from a peaſant; becauſe there was not a parity in their conditions.

The antient *Saxons* admitted none to the degree of gentlemen that liv'd by trades or buying or ſelling; except merchants and thoſe that follow'd husbandry; which was always eſteem'd a creditable way of livelihood, and preferable to trading to ſea.

The reaſon why thoſe that are ſtudents in the inns of court are eſteem'd gentlemen is, becauſe antiently none but the ſons of gentlemen were admitted into them.

But the ſtudents of law, grooms of his majeſty's palace, ſons of peaſants made prieſts or canons; or thoſe that have receiv'd dignity in the ſchools, or borne offices in the city, tho' they are ſtiled gentlemen, yet they have no right to coat armour.

If a man be a gentleman by office only, and loſes that office, then he alſo loſes his gentility.

In our days all are accounted gentlemen that have money, and if he has no coats of arms, the king of arms can ſell him one.

When Adam dug and Eve ſpan,
Where was then the Gentleman?

L. *Primus majorum quis quis fuit ille tuorum.*
Aut paſtor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo,

This proverb intimates that merit and not birth makes the gentleman; and that tho' ſome of our fore-fathers may have had that claim to gentility, yet if we have degenerated we have no real right or pretenſion to it, whatever law or cuſtom may have given us.

Jack will never make a Gentleman.

This proverb teaches, that every one will not make a gentleman, that is *vulgarly* called ſo, now a days: there is more than the bare name required, to the making him what he ought to be by *Birth*, *Honour* and *Merit*: for let a man get never ſo much money to buy an *Eſtate*, he cannot purchaſe one grain of Gentility with it, but will remain Jack in the proverb ſtill, without *Learning*, *Virtue*, and *Wiſdom*, to *enrich* the faculties of his mind, to *inhance* the glory of his wealth, and to *ennoble* the blood; for put him into what circumſtance you pleaſe, he will diſcover himſelf one time or other in point of behaviour, to be of a mean extract, awkward, ungenteel and ungenerous; a *Gentleman* at ſecond hand only, or a vain glorious *Upſtart*: for *you cannot make a ſilken Purſe of a Sow's Ear*; *Ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit*, ſay the *Latins*.

Ge'ntlemanly } like a gentleman, after the manner of
Ge'ntlemanlike } a gentleman.

Ge'ntlemen *of the Chapel*, officers in number thirty two, whoſe duty and attendance is in the royal chapel; of which twelve are prieſts, and the other twelve are call'd *Clerks of the Chapel*, who aſſiſt in the performance of divine ſervice.

Ge'ntlemanry } [of *gentilitas*, q. d. *bona gente*, L.
Ge'ntlemanship } man, *Sax.* and *skip* of ꞅcip, *Sax.* termination] the dignity of a gentleman.

Ge'ntlewomanship, the dignity of a gentlewoman.

Ge'ntry [*gentilhommerie*, F, of *gens*, L.] the loweſt degree of nobleneſs, ſuch as have deſcended of antient families, and always borne a coat of arms.

Genufle'xion, [F. *genufleſſione*, It. of *genuflectio*, L.] a bending of the knee, or kneeling down.

Ge'nuin *Teeth*, *Dentes Sapientiæ*; which ſee.

Ge'nuinness [of *genuinus*, L. and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] naturalneſs, trueneſs, realneſs, as to what it is ſaid or taken to be, or appears to be.

Ge'nus, kindred, ſtock or lineage; alſo manner, ſort, faſhion.

Genus [with *Grammarians*] ſignifies the kind of the noun, maſculine, feminine or Neuter

Genus [among *Logicians*] is the firſt of the univerſal ideas. And is when the idea is ſo common, that it extends to other ideas, which are alſo univerſal, as the *Quadrilater* is *Genus* with reſpect to the *Parallelogram* and *Trapezin*; *Subſtance* is *Genus* with reſpect to *Subſtance* extended which is called *Body*, and the *Subſtance* which thinks, which is called *Mind*.

Genus *Summum* [with *Logicians*] is that which holds the uppermoſt claſs in its predicament; or it is that which may be divided into ſeveral *Species*, each whereof is a *Genus* in reſpect to other *Species* placed below, *L.*

Subaltern **Genus** [with *Logicians*] is that, which being a *Medium* between the higheſt *Genus* and the loweſt *Species*, is ſometimes conſidered as a *Genus* and ſometimes as a *Species*. L.

Genus *Remotum* [with *Logicians*] is where there is another *Genus* between it and its *Species* L.

Genus *Proximum* [in *Logick*] the next or neareſt *Genus* is where the ſpecies is immediately under it, as *Man* under *Animal*, L.

Genus [in *Botany*] is a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of plants agreeing in ſome one common character, in reſpect to the ſtructure of certain parts, whereby they are diſtinguiſh'd from all other plants.

Genus [in *Muſick*] a certain manner of ſub dividing the principles of melody, *i. e*, the conſonant intervals into their concinnous parts.

Genus [with *Rhetoricians*] is diſtributed into *demonſtrative*, *deliberative* and *judiciary*.

Genus [in *Algebra*] this art by the antients was diſtributed into two *Genera* logiſtick and ſpecious.

Genus [with *Anatom.*] an aſſemblage or ſyſtem of ſimilar parts, diſtributed throughout the body, as the *Genus nervoſum*, the nerves ſo conſidered.

Geoce'ntrick [of γῆ, the earth, and κέντρον, *Gr.* a centre] the earth being ſuppoſed to be the centre.

Geocentrick [with *Aſtronomers*] is apply'd to a planet or its orbit, to denote its being concentrick with the earth, or as having the earth for its centre.

Geocentrick *Latitude of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is the latitude of the planet beheld from the earth; or the inclination of a line connecting the planet and the earth to the plane of the earth or true eclIptick.

Geocentrick *Place of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is the place in which it appears to us from the earth; ſuppoſing the eye fixed there; or it is a point in the ecliptick to which a planet ſeen from the earth is referred.

Geoce'ntrically, according to that ſyſtem of the world, that ſuppoſes the earth to be the centre of the univerſe.

Geodæ'sia [γηοδαισία of γῆ and δαίω, *Gr.* to know] the art of meaſuring and ſurveying of land or ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures.

Geodæ'tical, pertaining to ſurveying.

Geodæ'tical *Numbers*, ſuch as are conſidered according to the vulgar name or denominations; by which money, weights, meaſures, *&c.* are generally known or particularly divided by the laws or cuſtoms of ſeveral nations.

Geodæ'tically, by way of ſurvey of the earth.

Geo'grapher [*géographe*, F. *geografo*, It. and Sp. *geographus*, L. γεωγράφος, *Gr.*] a perſon skill'd in geography.

Geogra'phical } [*geographique*, F. *geografico*, It. and Sp.
Geogra'phick } *geographicus*, L. of γεωγραφικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to geography.

Geographical *Mile*, is the 60th part of a degree of a great circle, the ſame as a *Sea Mile*.

Geogra'phically, according to the art of geography.

Geo'graphy [*géographie*, F. *geografia*, It. *geographia*, Sp. Port. and L. γεωγραφία of γῆ, the earth, and γράφω, *Gr.* to deſcribe] the doctrine or knowledge of the earth as to its ſelf, and as to its affections; or it is a deſcription of the whole globe of the earth or known habitable world; together with all parts, limits, ſituations, and other remarkables pertaining to it.

Geography was repreſented by the ancients, in *Painting* and *Sculpture* by an elderly woman, having a terreſtrial globe ſtanding by her, in her right hand a compaſs, and in her left a ſquaring rule.

Ge'omancer [γεωμάντις, *Gr.*] a pretender to skill in geomancy.

Ge'omancy [*géomance*, F. *geomanzia*, It. *geomancia*, Sp. *geomantia*, L. γεωμαντεία of γῆ and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] a kind of divination performed by a number of little points or dots made on paper at random; and conſidering the various figures and lines, which thoſe points preſent, and thence forming a judgment of futurity, and deciding any queſtion propoſed.

Geoma'ntically, according to the ſcience of geomancy.

Geome'trical } [*geométrique*, F. *geometrico*, It. and Sp.
Geome'trick } *geometricus*, L. of γεωμετρικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to geometry.

Geome'trically [of *geometrice*, L. *geometriquement*, F. γεωμετρικῶς, *Gr.*] according to the geometrical art.

Geometri'cian [*geomètre*, F. *geometro*, It. *geométra*, Sp. and L. γεωμέτρης, *Gr.*] one ſkill'd in the ſcience of geometry.

Geometrical *Place*, is a certain bound or extent, wherein any point may ſerve for the ſolution of a local or undetermined problem.

Geometrical *Line*, is that wherein the relation of the abſciſſæ to the ſemi-ordinates may be expreſſed by an *Algebraick* equation.

Geometrical *Proportion*, is a ſimilitude or identity of ratio's, as 8, 4, 30 and 15 are in geometrical proportion.

Geometrical *Progreſſion*, a ſeries of quantities in continued geometrical proportion, *i. e.* increaſing in the ſame ratio, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and ſo on.

Geometrical *Place*, a line whereby an indeterminate problem is conſtructed.

Geometrical *Conſtruction of an Equation*, is the contriving and drawing lines and figures, whereby to demonſtrate the equation, theorem or canon to be geometrically true.

Geometrical *Solution of a Problem.* is when the problem is ſolved according to the rules of geometry; and by ſuch lines as are truly geometrical or agreeable to the nature of the problem.

Geometry [*géometrie*, F. *geometria*, It. Sp. port. and L. γεωμετρία of γῆς, the earth, and μετρέω, *Gr.* to meaſure] geometry originally ſignified the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances or dimenſions on or within it; but is now uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered, without any regard to matter.

It is very probable, that it had its firſt riſe in *Egypt*, where the river *Nile*, every year overflowing the country, and leaving it covered with mud, laid men under a neceſſity to diſtinguiſh their lands one from another by the conſideration of their figure; and to be able alſo to meaſure the quantity of it, ſo that each man after the fall of the waters might have his portion of ground allotted and laid out to him. After which, it is very likely, a farther contemplation of thoſe draughts and figures help'd them to diſcover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them, which ſpeculation continually was improving and ſtill is to this day.

Out of *Egypt Thales* brought it into *Greece*, and there it received its chiefeſt perfection. For the geometry of the antients was contained within narrow bounds, and extended only to right lines and curves of the firſt kind or order; whereas new lines of infinite orders are receiv'd into geometry, which orders are defined by equations, involving the ordinates and abſciſſes of curves.

The ſubject of *Geometry* is the length, breadth and height of all things. It is divided into *Speculative* and *Practical*. The former treats of the properties of *Lines* and *Figures*, ſuch as *Euclid*'s *Elements*, *Apollonius*'s *Conicks*, &c. and the latter ſhews how to apply theſe ſpeculations to uſe in life.

Geometry may alſo be divided into theſe three ſubordinate Parts. *Altimetry*, which is the art of meaſuring heights or ſtrait lines. *Planimetry*, or the art of meaſuring of Surfaces. *Stereometry*, the art of meaſuring ſolids or bodies.

Geometry is painted as a lady with a ſallow face, clad in a green mantle fringed with ſilver, and holding a ſilver wand in her right hand.

Geometry, is the ſcience or doctrine of extention or extended things, *viz.* lines, ſurfaces and ſolids, which diſcovers the magnitudes or greatneſs of things preciſely, with their capacities, *&c.*

Theoretical **Geometry** } is a ſcience which treats of mag-
Speculative **Geometry** } nitude or continued quantity, with its properties conſidered abſtractedly, without any relation to material beings; it contemplates the property of continuity, and demonſtrates the truth of general propoſitions, call'd *Theorems*.

Practical **Geometry**, is the method of applying *Speculative* to practice; as the meaſuring of land or ſolid bodies, as navigation, fortification, dialling.

Elementary **Geometry**, is that which is employ'd in the conſideration of right lines, and plain ſurfaces and ſolids generated from them.

Sublimer **Geometry**, is employ'd in the conſideration of curve-lines, conick ſections, and bodies form'd from them.

Geopo'nical [γεωπονικὸς of γῆ and πόνος, labour] of or pertaining to the tilling or manuring of land.

Geopo'nics [γεωπονικὰ of γῆ the earth, and πόνος, *Gr.* labour] books treating of husbandry.

George [of Γεώργος, *Gr.* an husbandman] a proper name of men; the moſt noted of that name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a tribune or colonel under the emperor *Diocleſian*, who is ſaid to have kill'd a huge ſerpent in *Africa*, to whom a virgin was expos'd to be devoured. This champion by ſome is taken for our St. *George*, the patron ſaint of *England*, of whoſe chivalry and exploits ſo many romantick ſtories are told.

St. **Geo'rge**, the patron of *England*, ſome ſay, was a famous warrior of *Cappadocia*, who after he had exercis'd his valour in the wars, laid down his life for the Chriſtian faith, on which account he was honoured of all the Chriſtian world, and many churches were erected in honour of him, and he became at length to be the patron ſaint of *England*. This St. *George*, according to the legend, did many brave exploits in his life-time, and after his death is ſaid to have appeared ſeveral times in the wars undertaken againſt the infidels in the holy land, and to have fought on the ſide of the Chriſtians. And the devotion of *Juſtinian*, introduc'd him into the calendar; and that of *Robert de Oily*, built him a church in the caſtle at *Oxford*; and King *Edward* III. built him a chapel at *Windſor*. However, *Gelaſius*, biſhop of *Rome*, condemn'd the legend of St. *George* as heretical and ridiculous; and the ſynod of *Ariminum* declared the ſufferings of *George* apocryphal, in that it was ſet forth by hereticks.

Neither the time or place of his martyrdom are agreed on by writers. Venerable *Bede* ſays, that the 9th of the *Calends* of *May* or 23d of *April* was the birth day of *George* the martyr, who was eminent for miracles, and ſuffered under *Dacianus*, a potent king of *Perſia*, that reigned over ſeventy kings; but no ſuch a perſon as this *Dacianus* is to be found in hiſtory. But *Bede* adds, that his ſufferings are reckoned among the apocryphal writings.

As for the *Arian* martyr, the perſecutor of St. *Athanaſius*, and uſurper of the *Alexandrian* See, pope *Zachary* built a church for him, and plac'd the head of *George*, there, tho' the body had been intirely burnt to aſhes 400 years before. And it ſeems as if this eminent martyr was not known in the world till 300 years after his death. *William* of *Malmſbury* makes the place of his martyrdom at *Rama*, if (as he ſays) we may give credit to fame; and *William* of *Tyre* ſays, he found a reſting-place at *Lydda*, ſo that nothing of certainty is to be come at concerning this renowned ſaint; and eſpecially his ſtory of killing the dragon, which ſome underſtand allegorically, to mean fighting againſt the dragon of hereſy, *&c.* And indeed this allegory of fighting with and killing the dragon hath been taken up by other nations, which had no particular relation to any *George*, as the order of the dragon, inſtituted by the emperor *Sigiſmund*, among the *Hungarians*, on account of his ſucceſſes in battles againſt the *Turks*, the dragons of ſchiſm and hereſy that devoured religion. And ſince we cannot find our patron St. *George*, I ſhall conclude the enquiry with the following lines:

St. George *to ſave a Maid the* Dragon *ſlew,*
A pretty Tale, if all that's told be true?
Some ſay there are no Dragons, *and 'tis ſaid,*
There was no George, *I wiſh there was a* Maid.

George *Noble*, a gold coin in the time of King *Henry* VIII. in value or current at 6*s.* 8*d*,

Geo'rgians [ſo called from one *David George*, a *Hollander*] who held that the law and goſpel were unprofitable for the attaining heaven, and that himſelf was the true Meſſias.

Geo'rgicks [*georgiques*, F. *giorgica*, It. and L. Γεωργικά, *Gr.*] books treating of husbandry, Tillage, breeding cattle, *&c.*

Geo'scopy [of γῆ and σκόπεω, *Gr.* to view] a knowledge of the nature and qualities of the earth or ſoil, obtained by viewing and conſidering it.

Geoty, geotick magick.

Geotick [of γῆ, the earth, *Gr.*] a ſort of magick perform'd by the aſſiſtance of a *Dæmon*, the ſame as *Geomancy*.

Gerah [גרה, *Heb.*] a ſilver coin, in value 7*d.* halfpenny *Engliſh*; but others ſay, $\frac{122}{163}$ of a penny.

Gera'nium [γεράνιον, *Gr.*] the herb call'd ſtork's-bill, *L.*

Gera'ntes [of γεράνη, *Gr.* a crane] a precious ſtone in colour like a crane's neck.

Ge'rent [*gerens*, L.] bearing, carrying or behaving.

Ge'resol [in *Muſick*] one of the cliffs.

Ge'rfalcon } [*Gerfalcone*, Ital. prob. of *gyrare* L. to turn
Gyrfalcon } round, and *falco*, L. from its turning round in the flight,] a bird of prey in ſize between a vulture and a hawk; and of the greateſt ſtrength next the eagle.

Germa'nder [*Germandrée*, F.] the herb called *Engliſh Treacle.*

A **Germain**, a kind of long and pretty large pear.

German [*germain*, F. *germano*, It. *ermáno*, Sp. of *Germanus*, L.] come of the ſame ſtock.

A Brother-**German**, a brother both by the father and mother's-ſide, in diſtinction to an *uterine Brother*, which is only ſo by the mother's ſide.

Couſin-**Germans** are couſins in the firſt or neareſt degree, being the children of brother or ſiſter.

Germa'nity [*Germanitas*, L.] brotherlineſs; the relation of a brother; alſo brotherly behaviour.

Ge'rminate [*germer*, F. *germinare*, It. and L.] to branch, ſprout out, bud, bloſſom.

Ge'rminant [*germinans*, L.] ſprouting, budding, bloſſoming, *&c.*

Germina'tion, [F. *germinazione*, It. of *germinatio*, L.] a ſpringing, ſprouting, or budding forth.

Germins [*Germina*, L.] young ſhoots of trees.

Geroco'mica, phyſick preſcribing diet for old men.

Gerontes [of Γερων, *Gr.* an old man] magiſtrates in *Greece*, the ſame at *Sparta* that the *Areopagites* were at *Athens*.

Gerontocomi'a [Γεροντοκομία *Gr.*] a part of phyſick which ſhews the way of living for old men, in order to preſerve their health.

Gerontocomi'um [Γεροντοκομεῖον of γερων, and old man, and κομέω to take care of] an hoſpital or alms-houſe for poor old people.

Ge'rsa [with *Apothecaries*] a fine powder made of ſome ſorts of roots, as ſnake-weed, wake Robin, *&c.*

Ge'rsa *Serpentaria* [with *Apothecaries*] a kind of ceruſs made of the roots of the herb *Aron* or *Cuckowpintle*. L.

Ge'rsuma
Ge'rsume } [ȝæꞃꞅuma, *Sax.*] a fine or income.

Gersuma'rius, finable, liable to be amerced, or fined at the diſcretion of the lord of the manour.

Ge'runds, [*gerondiſ*, F. *gerundio*, It. and Sp. *gerundium*, L. of *gerere*. to adminiſter or govern] it is a part of a verb that admits no variation, and governs the ſame as the verb; but has neither tenſe, number, or perſon.

In the *Engliſh* tongue gerunds and participles are the ſame in termination, and have no other diſtinction but the *Particle* and the *Noun-Subſtantive*, which always follow and precede the one the other: As *loving* is both a participle and a gerund, as a *loving Man*, *loving* is here a participle; in *loving him*, *loving* is a gerund.

NB. I humbly conceive this diſtinction is not very adequate, becauſe the gerund in engliſh is very often us'd without any particle or ſubſtantive before or after it, as the nominative and accuſative of a ſubſtantive it ſelf, as *Stealing* brings a man to the gallows, he abhors *Stealing*. And ſo in infinite other inſtances. The beſt diſtinction, Itake it is, that the participle is always an adjective, and the gerund always a ſubſtantive

Geryon [Γηρύων, *Gr. i. e.* the bawler,] as the poets tell us, this *Geryon* was a monſtrous giant that had three heads. But the truth of the matter is, there was a city in the *Euxine* ſea, call'd *Tricarenia*, [Τρικαρηνία, *Gr. i. e.* three heads] where *Geryon* dwelt in great reputation, and abounding in wealth, and, among the reſt, had an admirable herd of oxen: *Hercules* coming to drive them away ſlew *Geryon* who oppos'd him; and they that ſaw him drive away the oxen admired at it, and to thoſe that enquired concerning the matter, they anſwered, that *Hercules* had driven away the oxen of *Triccarenian Geryon*; from which ſome imagined that *Geryon* had three heads: and this gave birth to the fiction. *Palæphatus.*

Gessampi'ni [in *Botany*] cotton-trees.

Ge'ssant [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed when the head of a lion is borne over a chief.

Ge'sses, the furniture pertaining to an hawk.

Gesta'tion, a carrying or bearing; alſo the time or continuance of a child in the womb of the mother. *L.*

To **Gesti'culate** [*geſticuler*, F.] to be full of action or motion.

Gesti'culation, a repreſenting a perſon by geſtures, and poſtures; alſo the uſing too much geſture in ſpeaking F. of L.

Gesticulo'se [*geſticuloſus*, L.] full of geſtures or motions of the body.

Gests [*geſta*, L. *geſtes*, F. *geſti*, It.] noble feats, noble exploits, *&c.*

Gestuo'sity [*geſtuoſitas*, L.] apiſhneſs in geſtures.

Gestu'res [*geſtus*, L. *geſtes*, F.] motions of the body, to ſignify ſome idea or paſſion of the mind; behaviour.

Gestuo'se [*geſtuoſus*, L.] full of geſture.

To **Get**, *Irr. V.* [ȝeꞇan, or ȝyꞇan *Sax.*] to obtain, to acquire, to find out.

Got Gat [*Irr. Imp.*] did get **Got**, **Gotten**, (*Irr, Part. P.*) have got, or gotten.

Get is very often a *Pleonaſm* in engliſh, as *I have* **Got** *no money*, and in thouſands of the like examples.

Ge'ttings [of ȝeꞇan, *Sax.* to get] acquiſitions; things gotten by labour, traffick, *&c.*

Geu'les [in *Heraldry*] a red or vermilion colour.

Gewgaws [ȝeȝaꞅ, trifles, or heapȝaꞅ, *Sax.* images] playthings for children, toys trifles.

Ghastly, [ȝaꞅꞇlic, *Sax.*] like a ghoſt.

Ghastliness, ghoſtlineſs, frightful aſpect.

Gherkins, [gurcken, G. gurker, *Su.*] a ſort of foreign cucumbers pickled.

Gheux [*Gheux*, F. a beggar] a name they gave to the proteſtants in the time of the civil commotions in the *Low-Countries*, becauſe the proteſtant perſons of quality, habited like beggars. aſſembled together to a banquet in the houſe of *Florentius Pallan*, count of *Gulemburgh*; and there, while they were merry over their cups, laid the ſcheme of a conſpiracy for the liberty of their country.

Ghi'ttar
Ghi'ttern } [*Guitern*, F. prob. of *Cithara*, L.] a muſical instrument formerly in much uſe with the *Italians*, &c.

Ghi'zzard [*gigerium*, L. or of *ghizzern*, Lincoln] the bag under the throat or craw of a fowl.

Ghost [ȝaꞅꞇ, or ȝæꞅꞇe *Sax.* geiſt, *Du.* geuſt, G. which *Caſaubon* derives of Ἀγαςὸς, *Gr. terribilis.*] the ſpirit of a perſon deceaſed.

Gho'stliness [ȝaꞅꞇȝelic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] likeneſs to a ghoſt; alſo ſpiritualneſs, in oppoſition to carnalneſs.

A **Gi'ant** [ȝiȝanꞇ, *Sax.* *Gigas*, L. of Γίγας, *Gr.* *Geant*, F. *gigante*, It. Sp. and Port.] a perſon of a large and uncommon ſize and ſtature.

Of the Giants that, according to the Poets, were Sown.

It is related that *Cadmus*, after he had ſlain the dragon in *Lerna*- taking away his teeth, ſow'd them in his own land, and that from them armed men ſprung up. But the truth is, *Cadmus*, by birth a *Phœnician*, had, among other things, (as kings are wont to have) many elephants teeth; and being about to undertake an expedition with his brother *Phanix*, to fight for the kingdom: *Dragon* was a king of *Thebes*, and the ſon of *Mars*, who being ſlain, *Cadmus* ſeiz'd on the kingdom. *Dracon*'s friends made war againſt him, and his children alſo roſe up againſt him; who being inferior, having made ſpoil of *Cadmus*'s wealth and his elephant's teeth, they returned home, and one was diſpers'd one way, and another another; ſome to *Attica*, ſome to *Peloponeſus*, ſome to *Phocis*, and others to *Locris*: from which places they iſſuing out, made war againſt *Thebes*, and were ſtout warriours; and after they carried off *Cadmus*'s elephants teeth, and fled away, the *Thebans* ſaid that *Cadmus* had brought this calamity upon them, by ſlaying *Dracon*, from whoſe teeth being ſown, many ſtout and brave warriours ſprung up againſt them And this was the original of that fiction. *Palæphatus.*

Gi'antess [*une Geante*, F.] a gigantick woman.

Gi'bberish [probably q. d. *Jabberiſh* of *Jabber*, or gabberen, *Du.* to trifle away the time. Or of ȝabbeꞃe, *Sax.* and inchanter] pedlars-*French*, jargon, nonſenſical, unintelligible talk.

Gibbero'sity [*gibberoſitas*, L.] crump-ſhoulderedneſs, crookedneſs in the back.

Gi'bbet
Gibet } [*Gibet*, F. *guibetto*, It.] a gallows with one poſt upright, and another at the top in the form of letter T, for the hanging malefactors on.

Gi'bble, gabble, prating, nonſenſical fooliſh talk.

Gi'bberus, [*Anatomy*] the backward and larger proceſs of the *Ulna*, which enters the hinder cavity of the ſhoulder.

Gibbo'sity
Gibbo'seness
Gi'bbousness } [*gibboſitas*, L.] the bunchingneſs or ſticking out moſt commonly on the back.

Gi'bbous [*gibboſo*, It. *Gibboſus* L.] hump-backed.

Gi'bbous [with *Aſtronomers*] a word apply'd to the enlightned parts of the moon during her courſe from full to new, when the dark part appears falcated or horned; and the light one gibbous and bunched out.

Gi'bbous *ſolid* [with *Mathematicians*] is that which is comprehended of gibbous ſuperficies, and either a ſphere or various. A ſphere is a gibbous body abſolutely round and globular.

A *Various gibbous Body*, is a body which is comprehended by various ſuperficies, and a circular baſe. and is either a cone or a cylinder.

To **Gi'be** [of *gaber*, F. or gabberen *Du.* to trifle away the time.] to jeer, mock, flout.

Gi'bblets [of *gobe V.* F. dainty mouthfuls, *q. d.* gobblets] the neck, legs, pinions, ghizzard, and liver of a gooſe, *&c.*

Gibelot [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing chickens.

Giddy [ȝiꝺiȝ, prob. of ȝyꝺꝺan, *Sax.* to play] vertiginous, unſettled in mind, raſh, inconſiderate.

Gi'ddiness, inconſiderateneſs, raſhneſs; alſo vertiginouſneſs.

Giddily, vertiginouſly, raſhly, inconſiderately.

Gi'fted [of ȝiꝼꞇ. *Sax.*] endowed, qualified, furniſhed with gifts or endowments, as a *gifted Brother*.

A **Gift**, [ȝiꝼꞇ, *Sax.* geſt, L. G. goeswa, *Su.*] a donation, gratuity, preſent; endowment, qualification.

Gift adj. for given, as

We muſt not look a **Gift** Horſe in the Mouth.

L. *Noli equi dentes inſpicere donati.* It. *A cavallao daio non guardar in bocca.* F. *a cheval donné il ne faut pas regarder aux dents.* Or, according to the monkiſh rhyme. L. *ſi quis det mannos ne quære in dentibus annos.* The Sp. ſay, as we; *A cavâll dáio no le mirem el diénte.* The meaning of all which is, we are not to pry to narrowly into and cavil at the faults of what coſts us nothing.

Gift-*Rope* [*Sea Term*] a boat-rope, a rope with which the boat is faſtened to the bow, when ſhe is ſwifted, in order to her being towed at the ſtern of the ſhip.

A **Gig**, a wanton woman; alſo a horn-top for boys to whip.

Gaga
Gi'gue
Gi'gque } [in *Muſick Books*] a jigg, ſome of which are to be play'd ſlow, and others briſk and lively but always in triple time of one kind or another, *Ital.*

GIGA'NTICK [*giganteſque*, F. *giganteſco*, It. *giganteus*, L. Γιγάντειος of γίγας, a giant, Gr.] giant-like, of or pertaining to giants, big-bodied.

GIGA'NTICKNESS, giant-like ſize.

GIGANTOMA'CHY [*gigantomachia*, L. of Γιγαντομαχία of γίγας and μάχη, *Gr.* a fight] the war, (as the poets tell us) that the giants made againſt Heaven.

GIG *Mill*, a fulling mill for woollen cloth.

To GI'GGLE [of gichelen, *Du.*] to laugh wantonly or ſillily.

GIGGLING [gichelen, *Du.*] laughing out, wantonly, childiſhly or ſillily,

GI'GOT, a leg of a ſheep or calf, or the knuckle part after the fillet has been cut off, *F.*

GIGS [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe, when ſwellings grow on the inſide of their lips.

GI'LBERTINES, a religious order of 700 friars and 1100 nuns, founded by one *Gilbert* in *Lincolnſhire*, in the year 1145.

GILD [gild, *Goth.* ʒilð, *Sax.* of ʒilðan, *Sax.* to pay] a tribute, a tax, a contribution; alſo a ſociety or fraternity, a company of perſons united jointly to carry on ſome affair, either religious or civil. In Popiſh times there were many gilds in moſt pariſh-churches, by the contributions of ſeveral perſons, who contributed ſo much annually, for the maintenance of a prieſt to ſay ſo many maſſes, *&c.* on ſuch certain days, and for themſelves particularly, and alſo for wax-tapers and other neceſſaries in that ſervice.

GI'LDABLE, liable to pay a gild.

GILD-*Ale* [ʒilð-æle, *Sax.*] a drinking match, where every one paid his club or ſhare.

GILD *Merchant*, a privilege by which merchants may hold pleas of land among themſelves.

GILD *Rent*, certain rents payable to the crown by any gild or fraternity.

GILD-*Hall* } [*Gilda-Aula*, L.] the chief hall of the city
GUILD-*Hall* } of *London*.

GILHALDA *Teutonicorum*, the fraternity of eaſterly merchants, held at a place in *London*, call'd the *Still-* or *Steel-Yard*.

To GILD. *Irr. V.* [of ʒylðan, *Sax.* vergulden, *Du.* verguelden, G.] to waſh, plait or do over with gold, *&c.*

GILT, [*Irr. Imp. Part. P.*] did gild, has or is gilt.

N.B. This verb may be uſed, and is ſo frequently as a Regular.

GILDER, one who does over with gold, *&c.*

GILGUL HAMMOTHIM [גלגול המותים, *Heb. i. e.* the rolling of the dead] the *Jews* have a tradition, that at the coming of the *Meſſiah*, all the *Iſraelites*, in whatſoever part of the world buried, ſhall riſe in the *Holy Land*, and that they ſhall roll thither from their tombs under ground.

A GILL, a meaſure containing a quarter of a pint.

GILL *Hooter*, an owl.

GILL *creep by the Ground*, the herb Ale-hoof.

GILL [*Juliana*, L.] the nick-name of a woman, a miſs, as, every Jack muſt have his Gill; a mean ſorry wench or woman.

GILLA *Vitrioli* [*Chymiſtry*] vomitive vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GI'LLI-FLOWER. See *July-flower*.

GILLS [prob. of *gulæ*, L. or *agallas*, Sp. *gelra*, Port.] openings on the ſides of the heads of fiſhes.

GILT, v. *To Gild*.

GILT HEAD, a Sea-Fiſh.

GI'MLET [*un gibelot*, F.] a nail-piercer or borer.

GI'MMAL *Ring*. See *Gemmow*.

GIMP [*guipure*, F.] a ſort of mohair-thread covered with the ſame, or a twiſt for ſeveral works formerly in uſe.

To GIMP [*guiper*, F.] to make gimp-work, or to work in gimp.

GIN [prob. a contraction of *Engine*] a trap or ſnare for catching wild beaſts or birds, *&c.*

GIN [a contraction of *Genevre*, F.] a ſpirit made of Juniper-berries.

GI'NCRACKS, a contemptible name for ſome things, a ſort of engine work or new contrivance.

GI'NGER [*gingembre*, F. *zenzero*, It. *gingibre*, Sp. and Port. of *zinziber*, L. of Ζιγγίβερις, Gr.] an *Indian* root of a biting, hot taſte, well known.

GI'NGERNESS, tenderneſs, niceneſs.

GI'NGIBER *Florens* [with *Botan.*] Dittany or Dittander, *L.*

GINGERLY, gently, ſoftly, eaſily, tenderly.

To GINGLE [prob. of *jangle*] to make a tinkling noiſe, or like little bells; alſo to uſe words which have a chiming and affected ſound.

GI'NGLING [q. d. *tingling*, prob. of *tinnire*, L.] a noiſe like that of bells, *&c.* alſo chiming in ſound.

GI'NGLYMUS [Γιγγλυμός, *Gr.*] a joining of bones, when the head of one is received into the cavity of the other; and again, the cavity of the latter into the head of the former, as that of the thigh bone with the *Tibia*, &c.

To GI'NGREAT, to chirp as a bird does.

GINGUMBOBS, toys or trifles.

GINSENG [in *Tartary*] a wonderful plant; which in effect makes the whole *Materia Medica* for people of condition, being too dear for common people.

To GIP, to take out the guts of herrings.

GIPE, a coat full of plaits.

GIPSIES [of *Ægyptii*, i. e. *Egyptians*] pilfering ſtragglers, who under pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell people their fortunes. The Fr. call them *Bohemians*, and the Germ. *Tartars*.

GI'RAFFA, an *Aſiatick* beaſt, called in *Latin Camelopardalus*.

GI'RASOL [of *girare* and *ſol*, L.] the ſun-ſtone, a precious ſtone of a whitiſh, ſhining colour, which when placed towards the ſun, ſends forth a golden luſtre.

To GIRD, *Irr. V.* [ʒyrðan, *Sax.* giorde. *Dan.* guertten, *G.*] to bind round about, to tie up cloſe.

GIRT, [*Irr. Imp. Part. P.*] did gird, have or am girt.

N. B. It may likewiſe be us'd as regular.

GIRD *Brew*, the dregs or coarſer ſort of ſmall oatmeal, boil'd to a conſiſtence in water, and eaten with ſalt and butter.

A GIRD } a wipe, a ſharp cutting ſpeech.
A GIRDER }

To GIRD, to give cutting language.

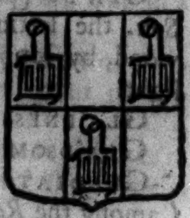
GI'RDERS [in *Architecture*] the largeſt pieces of timber in a floor, whoſe ends are uſually faſtened into the ſummers or breaſt ſummers, and the joiſts are uſually framed into the girders.

GI'RDLE [ʒyrðel, *Sax.* gioerdel. *Su.* guertel, G.] a belt or band of leather or other matter, to gird up the loins.

Queen's GI'RDLE [in *France*] an ancient duty or tax intended for the maintenance of the queen's houſhold at the rate of 3 deniers upon every muid of wine, and 6 upon each *Queue* at *Paris*.

Chriſtians of the GIRDLE, the Chriſtians of *Aſia*, and particularly thoſe of *Syria* and *Meſopotamia*, who are almoſt all *Neſtorians* or *Jacobites*, are ſo call'd on account of their wearing a broad leathern girdle by the order of *Montavacbel*, 10th califf of the *Abaſſines*; *A. C.* 856.

GI'RDLER [of ʒyrðle, *Sax.* a girdle] a maker of girdles: but now chiefly a maker of bridles for horſes, *&c.*



GIRDLERS, were incorporated *Auguſt* 6, *Anno*, 1448. They are a maſter, 3 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants and 84 livery-men, *&c* Their armorial enſigns are *per Feſs azure* and *or* a pale counter-changed, each piece of the 1ſt, charged with a gridiron of the 2d. The creſt is the demy-effigy of St. *Laurence* holding in his right hand a gridiron, in the left a book, the firſt of the colour, the latter of the metal aforeſaid. The motto, *Give thanks to God.* Their hall is in *Baſingball Street*.

GIRLE [*Hunting Term*] a roe buck of two years old.

Girding GIRT } [*Sea Term*] uſed of a ſhip when the cable
To be GIRT } is ſo taught, *i. e*, ſtrained, that upon the turning of the tide they cannot get it over the ſtern-poſt, but it lies acroſs it.

GIRE'LLA, a vane or weather-cock.

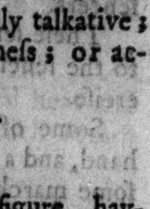
A GIRLE [ceorla, *Sax.* which *Minſhew* ſuppoſes to be dederiv'd of *garrula*, L. prating, becauſe they are uſually talkative; or of *girella*, a weather cock, becauſe of their fickleneſs; or according to *Caſaubon*, of Κορη, *Gr.*] a young Maid.

GI'RLISH, like a girl, after the manner of a girl.

GI'RLISHNESS, girliſh diſpoſition or behaviour.

GI'RNING, grinning.

GI'RON } [in *Heraldry*] a gore or triangular figure, hav-
GU'IRON } ing a long, ſharp point like the ſtep of a ſtaircaſe, and ending in the centre of the eſcutcheon.



GIRONNE' } of *giron*, F. a lap] as if you ſup-
GIRO'NNY } poſe one ſitting, his knees being poſited ſomewhat aſunder, and a traverſe line being imagined drawn from one to the other, that with the two thighs make a Giron, as in the figure.

GIRT, *v. To Gird*.

GIRTH [of ʒyrðel, *Sax.* gordel, *Du.* guertel, *G.*] a girdle for a horſe, which comes under his belly, and is buckled on his ſide.

GIRTH [with *Cock-Fighters*] the compaſs of the body of a cock.

GIRTH *Web*, the tape or ribbon of which horſe girths are made.

The GIRTH of a piece of timber, the compaſs of it round.

GI'RTHOL [in the practick of *Scotland*] a ſanctuary or place of refuge.

GI'SARMS } a kind of halbert or weapon with two ſpikes,
GUI'SARMS } which ſome call Biſarms.

To GISE *Ground*, is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes in other cattle to graze.

GI'SEMENT, cattle ſo taken in to be grazed, or to feed at ſo much *per* week,

GITH, an herb or weed that grows among corn.

To GIVE, *Irr. V.* [ʒifan, *Sax.* geben, *Du.* O. and L. G. geben, H. G. gifve, *Dan.* gifwa, *Su.* or, as *Caſaubon* will, of ἐγγυάω, Gr] to beſtow, afford, produce: alſo to begin to thaw.

Gave (*Irr. Imp.*) [**gafve**, *Dan.* ᵹeaꝼ, *Sax.* **gab**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **gab**. H. G.] did give,

Given (*Irr. Part. P.*) [ᵹiꝼen or aᵹiꝼen, Sax. **gegeben**, *Du.* **gegeben**, *G.* **gifven**, *Dan.*] has or is given.

To give or to forbear, requires Judgment.

It. *A dare e tenere, ingegno biſognu havere.*

That is, to give or to forbear with equity, juſtice, candour and reaſon, requires a great deal of caution and conſideration.

Give a Thing, and take a Thing, &c.

This proverb tho' puerile is very ancient, *Plato* mentions it as a ſaying in his time. *Τῶν ὀρθῶς δόθε τῶν ἀφαιρεσις ὐκ ἐςι. Gr.*

Given, v. *To Give.*

Given [with *Mathemat.*] ſignifies ſomething ſuppoſed to be known.

Given [of ᵹiꝼan, *Sax.*] beſtowed, afforded, produced.

Given *to*, propenſe or addicted to.

Gives [**gevangſies**, *Du.* a priſon] fetters, ſhackles.

Gi'zzard. See *Ghizzard.*

Gla'brity [*glabritas*, L.] ſmoothneſs, bareneſs of hair.

Gla'cial [*glacialis*, L.] icy, belonging to ice.

Glacia'lis *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] the icy humour, one of the three humours of the eye, which is contained in the uveous coat, and is thicker than the reſt.

Glacialness, iceineſs.

Gla'ciated [*glaciatus*, L.] frozen, turned to ice.

Glacia'tion, the freezing or turning any liquid into ice.

Gla'cis [in *Fortification*] a gentle ſteepneſs, or an eaſy ſloping bank; but eſpecially that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way, to the level on the ſide of the field.

Glacis *of a Corniſh* [in *Archit.*] an eaſy, imperceptible ſlope in the cymaiſe of a corniſh, to promote the deſcent and draining off the water.

Glad [ᵹlaꝺ or ᵹlæꝺ, *Sax.* **glad** or **glade**, *Dan.* **gladh**, *Su.* but *Caſaubon* derives it of Ἀγάλλέϑαι, Gr. to *rejoice*] joyful, merry]

To Gla'dden [ᵹlaꝺian, *Sax*] to make glad.

Gla'ddon } an herb, alſo call'd ſpurge-wort.
Gla'dwin }

Gla'de [prob. of *κλάδος*, *Gr.* a branch, or of ᵹlaꝺe, *Sax.* the ſetting of the ſun] a view or paſſage made thro' a wood, by lopping the branches of trees; alſo a breaking in of light.

Gla'dness [ᵹlaꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] joy, mirth.

Gla'dsom [ᵹlaꝺꞅome, *Sax.*] merry, joyous.

Gladiators [*gladiateurs* F. *gladiatori*, It. *gladiatores*, L.] (among the *Romans*) ſword-players, who fought in the *Circenſian* games, and at the funerals of great men, one againſt another, even to the loſs of their lives; either to divert the people, or to pacify the ghoſts of their kindred. Theſe exerciſes in the amphitheatres were very extravagant, for according to the greatneſs of him that gave theſe paſtimes to the people, there were to be ſeen many hundred combatants appearing upon the ſand one after another. And ſome emperors gave 1000, others 10000 fencers.

Theſe fencers were for the moſt part ſlaves, who were ſent to the fencing-maſters to be inſtructed and prepared for this exerciſe.

Some of them fought only with a naked ſword in the right hand, and a buckler in the left, others appear'd compleatly armed; ſome march'd to the encounter blindfold, others fought with a trident and a net to entangle their adverſary: and if any was caught in the net, it was not poſſible to eſcape death.

He that overcame, was wont to kill his adverſary, if the ſpectators did not ſave his life with a bended thumb lifted up, by which they made known their pleaſure; and when they opened the thumb ſtrait, it was a ſign of condemnation.

Gla'diature [*gladiatura*, L.] the feat of fighting with ſwords.

Jus Gladii [*Ant. Writ.*] the right of the ſword is uſed for a ſupreme juriſdiction.

Gladly, joyfully, merrily, alſo willingly.

Glair [*glaire*, F.] the white of an egg.

To Glair, to rub over with glair.

Glaive, a ſort of weapon like an halbard, a ſword, *O. F.*

To Glance [prob. of **glaentzen**, G. to ſhine, ſparkle or glitter.] to give a glance or caſt of the eye; alſo to reflect upon curſorily; alſo to allude to; alſo to glitter.

Gla'ndage *Maſtage*, the ſeaſon of turning hogs into the woods; alſo the feeding hogs with maſt.

Gla'nders, a diſeaſe in a horſe, a thick, ſkinny and bloody humour proceeding from a defect in the lungs, and voided by the noſtrils. It has no Singular.

Glandi'ferus, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears acorns, as the *Ilex*, the holm-oak; *Suber*, the cork-tree, *Caſtanea*, the cheſnut-tree, *L.*

Glandiferous [of *glandifer*, L.] bearing maſt.

Glandino'se [*glandinoſus*, L.] full of maſt.

Glands [*glandes*, L. and F.] fleſh-kernels] a ſort of ſubſtance in an animal body of a peculiar nature, the uſe of which is to ſeparate the fluids.

Conglomerate Gland } an irregular aſſemblage of ſeveral
Compound Gland } ſimple glands, ty'd together, and wrapt up under one common membrane.

Vaſcular Glands, are only cluſters of little veſſels, which uniting together from the canal or excretory duct, through which their ſecreted juice is diſcharged.

Veſicular Glands, are aſſemblages of veſiculæ, communicating with each other, and all terminating in two or three larger veſſels by the prolongation of which the excretory duct is form'd.

Gla'ndula, a little acorn, *L.*

Gla'ndula } [*glandule*, F. *glandula*, It. and L.] (with
Gla'ndule } *Anatomiſts*) a kernel in the fleſh, a ſoft, fat ſpongy ſubſtance of a peculiar nature, ſerving to ſtrengthen the veſſels, to ſuck up ſuperfluous humours, and to moiſten other parts.

Gla'ndula *Pinealis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a glandule or kernel in the folding of the brain, call'd *Choroides*, called alſo Conarium, on account of its reſembling a cone or pine-apple in ſhape.

Glandula *Guidonis* [with *Anat.*] a kind of ſwelling like a glandula, ſoft, moveable without roots, and ſeparate from the parts about it.

Glandula *pituitaria* [*Anat.*] a ſmall glandule in the *ſella equina* of the brain, which kernel is covered over with the *rete mirabile* in many brutes, but not in men.

Glandulæ *lumbares* [*Anat.*] three glands ſo termed on account of their lying upon the loins.

Glandulæ *odoriferæ* [*Anat.*] certain ſmall glands in that part of the *Penis* where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Balanus*, ſo called from a great ſcent their ſeparated liquor emits, *L.*

Glandulæ *Sebaceæ.* [*Anat.*] a large number of glands, lying under the ſkin of the auricle of the ear, and which becauſe they ſeparate a greaſy matter, are ſo called by *Valſalva*, the firſt diſcoverer, *L.*

Glandulæ *Myrtiformes* [*Anat.*] the contracting of the fibres of the broken hymen upon the firſt coition, *L.*

Glandulæ *renales* [*Anat.*] two glands lying wrapt up in fat, between the *Aorta* and the kidney, a little above the emulgent veſſels.

Gla'ndule [*glandula*, L.] a kernel in the fleſh.

Gla'ndules *Adventitious* [with *Surgeons*] are thoſe kernels, which are ſometimes under the arm-holes, in the neck, as the king's-evil, *&c.*

Perpetual Glandules } [with *Surgeons*, &c] are the *Pan-*
Natural Glandules } *creas* or ſweet-bread, the *Glandula pinealis*, &c.

Glandulo'sa *Tunica Inteſtinorum* [with *Anat.*] ſmall glandules or kernels, of which the innermoſt coat of the inteſtines or guts is full; whoſe uſe is to ſoak in the ſtrained juice call'd chyle, and to diſtribute it to the *lacteal* veins, *L.*

Glandulosa *Corpora* [with *Anat.*[two glandules or kernels, lying under the ſeminal bladders, near the common paſſage of the *Semen* and *Urine*, which they ſerve to lubricate or make ſlippery; alſo affording a kind of vehicle to the ſeminal matter, *L.*

Glandulo'se } [*glanduloſitas*, L.] full of glandules or
Glandu'lous } kernels.

Glandu'lousness, fulneſs of glandules,

Gla'ndulous [*glanduloſo*, It. *glanduloſus*, L.] full of kernels; alſo full of maſt.

Glandulous *Roots* [with *Botan.*] thoſe roots that grow kernel-wiſe. and are faſtened together with ſmall glandules, fibres or threads.

Glandulous *Fleſh* [with *Anat.*] is ſuch fleſh as that of the almonds of the ears, breaſts, ſweet-breads, *&c.*

Glans, an acorn; alſo the tip or button of the *Penis*; alſo the tip or extremity of the *Clitoris.*

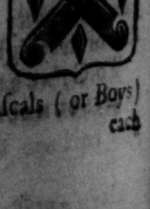
Glans *unguentaria* [with *Botan.*] the fruit of a tree like tamariſk, about the ſize of an hazle-nut, with a kernel like an almond, *L.*

To Glare [prob. of *eclairer*, F.] to overblaze, to dazzle, to ſtare intently upon.

Glareo'se [*glareoſus*, L.] full of gravel and ſand.

Gla'ring [prob. of *eclairant*, F.] dazzling, blazing out apparent.

To Glase [of ᵹlæꞅ, *Sax.* glaſs] to do over with glaſs; alſo to ſet a gloſs upon linnen, ſilk, *&c.* alſo to make glaſs lights for windows.



Gla'siers were incorporated in the reign of queen *Elizabeth.* They conſiſt of one maſter 2 wardens, 21 aſſiſtants, and 75 livery men, *&c.* the fine for which is 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* their arms are *argent*, 2 croſſing irons ſalterways between 4 cloſing nails ſable on a chief *Gules*, a lion of *England* creſt, a lion's head eras'd *Or*, between two wings *Azure*, ſupporters two fiſcals (or Boys) each holding a torch proper. The motto, *Lucem tuam da nobis, O Deus*, they have no hall ſince the fire, but meet at *Lorimers* hall.

Glass [ȝlæꞅ, *Sax.* glas, *Du.* and *Dan.* glaas, *Su.* glaſz, G.] an artificial tranſparent ſubſtance, ſaid to have been firſt invented by the inhabitants of *Sidon*; the firſt maker of it in *Rome*, was in *Tiberius*'s time, whom he put to death for fear it ſhould detract from gold and ſilver; and they looſe their repute. (as ſome relate) It was firſt brought to *England* in the year 662, by *Renault*, a foreign biſhop.

In *Anno* 1610, the *Sophy* emperor of *Perſia*, is ſaid, ſent to the king of *Spain* ſix glaſſes that were malleable, *i. e.* did not break by being hammered; and it is alſo related that,

An artiſt in *Rome*, in the the time of *Tiberius*, made veſſels of glaſs of ſuch a temper, that being thrown on the ground, they did not break but only bruiſe, which the author with a hammer ſmoothed and ſtraitened again before the emperor.

Glass, is made of fine ſand and the aſhes of *Kaly* or *Fern*; the aſhes of which herbs are moſt proper, becauſe they abound with abundance of fixt ſalts, which are very porous or ſpungy; theſe aſhes being put into a violent fire, their corners are conſumed by it, and by this means the ſurface of their parts are made ſo ſmooth and even, that they touch in more points than they did before, and afford a free paſſage to the beams of light, and cannot be rendered dark and opaque, without the mixture of ſome foreign matter.

Glass is alſo made of flints, and other ſuch like materials.

Glass *Drops or Bubbles*, are ſmall parcels of coarſe green glaſs, taken out of a pot in fuſion at the end of an iron pipe, and being exceeding hot are dropt into a veſſel of cold water, and let to lie there till they are cold. Theſe are call'd *Prince Rupert's-Drops*, and do exhibit this ſurprizing phænomenon, that as ſoon as you break off the leaſt bit from the ſtem or picked end of them, the whole bulk of the drop, or great part of it, flies into ſmall atoms or duſt with a briſk noiſe.

Glass *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] the moſt fixed and hardeſt matter of that mineral, that is found at the bottom of the crucible, cleared from the fæces or dregs.

Jealous Glass, a ſort of wrinkled window glaſs, of ſuch a quality, that a perſon cannot diſtinctly ſee what is done on the other ſide of it, but yet admits light to paſs thro' it. It is caſt in a mould, and is compos'd all over its ſurface with oblong circular figures, or in the form of a weaver's ſhuttle, concave on one ſide, and convex on the other.

Hour Gla'sses were firſt made by the *Sicilians*.

Glasses **and Laſſes are brittle Ware.**
Both apt to fall, and both ruin'd by it.

Gla'ssy [ȝlæꞅꞅicȝ, *Sax.*] of the nature of or like glaſs.

Gla'stum, the herb woad, wherewith cloth is dyed blue; with which the ancient *Britons* painted themſelves, to make themſelves look terrible to their enemies.

Glavering, fawning, flattering.

Gla'ucia [with *Botan*,] the herb Celandine, *L.*

Glau'coma } Glau'cosis } [Γλαύκωμα, *Gr.*] a fault in the eye, when the cryſtalline humour is changed into a grey or ſky-colour.

Glauco'nium [with *Botaniſts*] penny-royal.

Glaucous [with *Botanick Writers*] of a whitiſh green colour, with ſomething of a blueiſh caſt, as the leaves of the *Perſian Lily, French Sorrel-Tree, Sedums*, &c.

Glaucus [according to the *Poets*] was a fiſherman, who being a fiſhing, as he caught the fiſh, he threw them on the bank, and they had no ſooner taſted of an herb, but they leap'd into the ſea again; which *Glaucus* perceiving, taſted of the herb himſelf, and preſently leapt into the ſea; and became one of the Gods of the ſea; *Palæphatus* tells us, that the reality of the fiction is, *Glaucus* was a fiſherman of *Anthedon*, and an excellent ſwimmer, whom the inhabitants of the city, ſeeing him plunge himſelf (dive) under water, and by and by to riſe in another place, and not having ſeen him for ſome days afterwards, till at length he ſhow'd himſelf to them, and ſome of his domeſticks asking him where he had been all that time, he inventing a lye, replied he had been in the ſea. And at the ſame time having caught fiſhes and put them in a certain place, when the citizens wanted fiſh, and no other fiſherman durſt venture to go a fiſhing, on account of the tempeſt that then rag'd, he bid the citizens ask for what fiſh they pleaſed, and he would procure them for them; which he doing, they gave it out that *Glaucus* was a ſea God. But at length in ſwimming, he was kill'd by a ſea monſter, whereupon he never being ſeen to come out of the ſea again, they gave it out that he dwelt in it, and had his reſidence there.

Gla'vea [*Old Rec.*] a glave, javelin or hand-dart.

To Gla'ver, to ſmooth up or fawn upon.

Glay'mous, muddy, clammy.

Glay'mousness, muddineſs, clammineſs.

To Glaze [ȝlæꞅean, *Sax.*] to do over with glaſs; alſo to ſet a gloſs upon linen, &c.

Gla'zed [of ȝlæꞅean, *Sax.*] done with glaſs; alſo having a gloſs ſet upon it.

Glazen [ȝlæꞅen, *Sax.* glaſern, G.] of glaſs.

Gla'zier, one who works or makes glaſs windows.

Glead [ȝlida, *Sax.*] a kite.

Gleam [ȝleoma, ȝleam, or ȝleomunȝ, *Sax.* a light] a ray or beam of light.

To Gleam [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a hawk, when ſhe caſts or throws up filth from her gorge.

Gle'aming [of ȝleomian, *Sax.*] ſhining or caſting forth beams of light.

To Glean [*glaner*, F.] to pick up the ſcattered ears of corn after reaping.

Gle'aning [probably of *glanant*, F.] gathering ears after reaping.

Glear. See *Glair*.

Gleba'riæ [*Old Rec.*] turf, pete or earth fit to burn.

Glebe [F. *gleba*, L.] a turf or clod of earth.

Glebe *Land*, church-land, moſt commonly taken for land belonging to a pariſh church or parſonage beſides the tithe.

Gle'bous } Gle'bose } [*gleboſus*, L. of *gleba*] full of clods.

Gle'bousness } Glebo'sity } [*geboſitas*, L.] fulneſs of clods.

Gle'bulent [*glebulentus*, L.] cloddy, abounding with clods, &c.

Glede [ȝliꝺa, *Sax.*] a kite.

A Glede [ȝleꝺ, *Sax.*] a hot ember or live coal.

Glee [ȝle, ȝlic, *Sax.*] gladneſs, mirth, joy.

Glee'ful [ȝleꝼul, *Sax.*] full of gladneſs.

Gleefully, joyfully. &c.

Glee'fulness, fulneſs of joy, mirth. &c.

Gleek, a game at cards.

Gleet [prob. of ȝliꝺan, *Sax.* to glide] a venereal diſeaſe, a flux of thin humour from the Urethra; alſo a thin matter iſſuing out of ulcers.

Gle'ne } Gle'na } [Γλήνη *Gr.* an eye-lid] the ball or apple of the eye; alſo the hollowneſs of a bone, which receives another into it; thoſe cavities of bones that are of a middle kind, that is, neither the deepeſt nor ſhalloweſt, but in a mean between.

Glenoi'des [of Γλήνη and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] are two cavities in the lower part of the firſt vertebra or turning joint of the neck.

Glib [prob. of ȝliꝺan, *Sax.*] ſlippery, ſmooth as glaſs, &c.

Glibness [prob. of ȝliꝺenꝺ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſlipperineſs.

Glicy'rrhiza. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

To Glide, *Irr. V.* [ȝliꝺan, *Sax* glijden, *Du.*] to ſlide or paſs along eaſily and gently, as water in a brook, &c.

Glid [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did glide, has glid.

To Glimmer [glimmer, *Dan* glimma, *Su.*] to begin to appear by degrees, as the light does at break of day. &c.

Gli'mmering [glimmer, *Dan*] caſting a glancing or trembling light.

Gli'mpse, a ſudden and tranſient beam or flaſh of light; a ſudden and ſhort view.

Gli'scere, to kindle or grow light as fire does, *L.*

Gliscere [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is the natural heat and increaſe of ſpirits; or the excerbation of fevers, which return periodically.

Gliss [with *Botaniſts*] a thiſtle or piony root, L.

To Gli'sten } To Gli'ster } [glittra, Su. glinſteren, Du. glaentzen, G.] to ſhine, to be bright or ſparkling.

A Glister. See *Clyſter*.

To Gli'tter [ȝliꞇeꞅian, *Sax.*] to ſhine, &c.

Glitt } Gleet } [with *Surgeons*] a thin matter iſſuing out of wounds and ulcers; eſpecially when the nervous or ſinewy parts are bruiſed and hurt.

Gli'ttering [ȝliꞇeꞅunȝ, *Sax.*] ſhining bright, ſparkling.

To Gloar [gluuren, *Du.*] to look askew.

Gloar [prob. of *glorioſus*, L.] as gloar fat, fulſomely fat.

Gloa'riness, fulneſs of gloar fat.

Glo'ary, fulſomely fat.

Glo'bated [*globatus*, L] made round or like a ball,

Globe [F. *globo*, It. and Sp. of *globus*, L.] (with *Mathematicians*) is a ſolid body exactly round, contained under one ſurface, in the middle of which is a point, from whence all right lines drawn to the ſurface, are equal one to another.

Globe *artificial Terreſtial*, a globe that has all the parts of the earth and ſea, drawn or delineated on its ſurface, like as on a map, and placed in their natural order and ſituation.

Globe *artificial Celeſtial*, is a globe upon whoſe ſuperficies is painted the images of the conſtellations, and the fixed ſtars, with the circles of the ſphere.

Globe [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented the world. On this globe were delineated the circles of the zodiack, the ſigns, and a multitude of ſtars, and was ſupported on the back of a man upon his knees, which were covered with his long garment; intimating that the world was upheld by the power of god, who ſeems to be covered to the lower ranks of creatures, with divers emblems and dark ſhadows.

A Globe is one of the emblems of eternity.

Globo'se } Glo'bous } [*globoſus*, L.] round as a globe or bowl.

Globo'seness [*globoſità*, It. *globoſitas*, L.] roundneſs in form, globular form.

Glo'merated [*glomeratus*, L.] wound round in a bottom, as yarn, *&c.*

Globular [*globularis*, L.] round like a globe.

Globular *Chart*, is the repreſentation of the ſurface, or ſome part of the ſurface of the terraqueous globe upon a plain; wherein the parallels of latitude are circles nearly concentrick; the meridians curves bending towards the poles, and the rhumb lines alſo curves.

Glo'bularness [of *globularis*, L.] the ſame as *Globoſeneſs*.

Glo'bules [*globuli*, L.] ſuch particles of matter as are of a globular or ſpherical figure.

Glo'bulous [*globuloſus*, L.] being round in form of a globe.

Glo'bulus *Naſi* [*Anat.*] the lower cartilaginous moveable part of the noſe, *L.*

Glomera'tion, a winding round in a bottom or ball, as yarn, *&c.* is wound, *L.*

Glo'merous [*glomeroſus*, L.] round like a bottom of thread, yarn, *&c.*

Glo'ominess, [of ȝlomunȝ *Sax.*] duskineſs, darkneſs, cloudineſs.

Glo'omy [ȝlomunȝ, *Sax.*] dusky, dark or cloudy.

Glo'ria *Patri* [*i. e.* glory to the father] a formula or verſe in the liturgy, repeated at the end of each pſalm, and upon other occaſions to give glory to the holy trinity, called alſo *Doxology*, *L.*

Gloria *in Excelſis* [*i. e.* glory in the higheſt] a kind of hymn alſo rehearſed in the divine office, *L.*

Glorifica'tion, [F. *glorificazione*, It. *glorificación*, Sp. of *glorificatio*, L.] a glorifying, an admitting to the ſtate of glory; alſo a giving glory.

To Glo'rify [*glorificare*, It. and L. *glorifier*, F *glorificàr*, Sp.] to give glory to, to praiſe; alſo to place among the bleſſed

Glorious [*glorieux*, F. *glorioſo*, It. and Sp. of *glorioſus*, L.] honourable, renowned, praiſe-worthy.

Gloriously, honourably, renownedly.

Glo'riousness [*l' eſtat glorieux*, F.] glorious eſtate, quality, *&c.*

Glo'ry [in a *Stage Play*] is a repreſentation of heaven.

To Glory [*gloriari*, L. *ſe glorifier*, F.] to boaſt, brag or vaunt; to pride ones ſelf in.

Glory [in *Painting*] thoſe beams of light commonly drawn round the head of our ſaviour, ſaints, *&c.*

Glory [*gloire*, F. *gloria*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] honour, renown, reputation, fame.

Glory **iſ the Reward of Virtue.**

F. *La gloire eſt la recompenſe de la vertu.* H. G. **Die Ehre iſt die Vergeltung der Tugend.**

What encouragement have we not then ſtrictly to walk in her paths, and to act and live conformable to her dictates; eſpecially if we conſider that this *Glory*, which our great creator has appointed for the *Reward of Virtue*, is *Eternal*.

Glory was Iconologically repreſented by the ancients, by a beautiful woman half naked, holding in one hand a ſphere, on which was deſcrib'd the ſigns of the zodiack, and in the other an image of victory; having in one hand a ſprig of palm, and in the other a garland.

Glory [with *Divines*] the majeſty of god conſidered with infinite power, and all other divine perfections.

To Glose [of ȝleſan, *Sax.*] to flatter, ſooth, collogue with.

A Gloss [*gloſe*, F. *gloſa*, It. and Sp. **gloſſe**, G. *gloſſa*, L. γλώσσημα, *Gr*] a comment, expoſition or interpretation; alſo a ſhiningneſs or luſtre ſet upon ſilk, cloth, ſtuff, *&c.*

A Gloss, alſo is a literal tranſlation or interpretation of an author in another language word for word.

To Gloss [*gloſare*, It. *gloſàr*, Sp. *gloſer*- F. *gloſſare*, L.] to comment or make notes upon.

Glo'ssary [*gloſſaire*, F. *gloſa*, It. *gloſſario*, Sp. of *gloſſarium*, L.] a dictionary explaining the hard, obſcure or barbarous words of a language.

Glo'ssing *upon* [of *gloſſare*, L. *gloſer* ,F.] commenting briefly upon.

Glo'ssiness [of **gleiſſen**, , G. *to gliſter.*] ſhiningneſs; ſhewineſs.

Glossocato'chos [of γλῶσσα the tongue, and κατέχω *Gr.* to repreſs] an inſtrnment to repreſs the tongue.

Glossoco'mium [of γλῶσσα and κομέω Gr. to guard] an inſtrument for ſetting broken limbs, *L.*

Glossoco'mon [in *Mechanicks*] a machine compoſed of divers dented pinions, for raiſing huge weights or burthens.

Glosso'grapher [*gloſſographe*, F. of *gloſſographus* L. Γλωσσογράφος of γλῶσσα, the tongue, and γράφω, Gr.] a writer of a gloſſary.

Glosso'graphy [Γλωσσογραφία, Gr.] the compiling or skill of writing a gloſſary.

Glossogra'phical, according to the art of gloſſography.

Glosspe'tre [of Γλῶσσα and πέτρα, G.] a precious ſtone reſembling the tongue of a man; alſo a ſtone call'd the tongue ſtone.

Glossy [of **gleiſſen**, G.] ſhining.

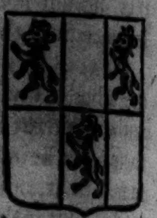
Glo'ttis [Γλωττὶς, *Gr.*] one of the five griſtles of the larynx or head of the wind pipe; the chink of the wind pipe.

A Glove [ȝloꝼ, *Sax.* *luva*, Port.] a covering for the hand.

Glove *Silver* [*Old Rec.*] money given to ſervants to buy them gloves.

To throw the Glove, a practice or ceremony antiently uſed, being a challenge to a ſingle combat.

Glo'ver [ȝloꝼeꝛe. *Sax.*] a maker of gloves.



Glovers, they were incorporated a maſter, 4 wardens, and aſſiſtants not exceeding 24, and the livery are 120. Their arms party per feſs *Sable* and *Argent*, a pale counterchang'd on every piece of the firſt, a ram ſpringant of the ſecond. Their hall is in *Beech-lane*.

Glo'vers *Stich* [with *Surgeons*] is when the lips of a wound are ſew'd upwards after the manner of gloves.

To Glow [ȝloƿan, *Sax.* **gloeyen** *Du.* **gluhen** G.] to grow hot or red as the cheeks or ears do.

Gloury, dogged, ſullen, ſurly.

To Glout } To Glowt } to look ſurlily, doggedly, *&c.*

Glow-worm [ȝleƿ-ƿyꝛm, *Sax.*] a ſort of inſect that ſhines in the dark.

Glo'zing [of ȝleſunȝ, *Sax.*] flattering, colloguing, *&c.*

Glue [*glu*, F. birdlime, *gluten*, L.] a ſticky, clammy compoſition to join boards together.

To Glue [or joyn together] with this compoſition.

Glu'iness [of *glutinoſus*, L.] ſticky quality.

Glu'ish [*glutinoſus*, L.] of ſticking, clammy, gluey nature or quality.

Glum [of ȝlome, *Sax.* or gloom, *Engl*] ſour, ſullen, frowning, N. C.

Glu'mness [of ȝlomung, *Sax.*] ſullenneſs in looks.

To Glut [*glutire*, L.] to over-charge, to over-ſtock.

A Glut, an over-charge or over-ſtock.

Glutæ i [Γλȣ́τια, Gr.] the name of ſeveral muſcles which move the buttocks.

Glu'tæus *Major* [with *Anatomiſts*] the largeſt muſcle of the thigh, that makes up the buttocks, which takes its riſe from the outward part of the ſpine of the *Os ileum*, as alſo from the hindermoſt parts of the *Sacrum* and *Os coccygis*, and is let into the *Linea Aſpera*, on the back of the thigh bone; ſo that when this muſcle acts, it puts the thigh directly backwards.

Glutæus *Medius* [with *Anatomiſts*] the middle muſcle of the thigh lying chiefly under the tendinous beginning of the *Glutæus Major*, ariſing from the outward part of the *Os ileum*, and having its inſertion to the upper and outward part of the root of the great *Trochanter*. This muſcle is employ'd in turning the thigh inwards.

Glutæus *Minor* [with *Anatomiſts*] the leſſer muſcle of the thigh, lying wholly under the *Glutæus Medius*, taking its riſe from the *Dorſus Ilei*, and having its inſertion at the upper part of the root of the great *Trochanter*, ſo that its fibres running parallel with thoſe of the *Medius*, aſſiſt it in all its actions,

Glu'ten [with the *Antient Phyſicians*] a kind of dewy humour, that ſticks cloſe to the parts, otherwiſe called *Ros Glutæa.*

Gluti'a [Γλȣτία, Gr.] two prominences of the brain call'd *Nates*.

Gluti'nament, paſte or gluiſh matter, *L.*

Gluti'nativeness [of *glutinatio*, L, or *glutineux*, F.] gluey quality.

Glu'tinousness [of *glutineus*, L.] gluiſh or ſticking quality.

Glu'tos Γλ τὸς, Gr.] one of the proceſſes in the upper part of the thigh bone, otherwiſe called the *greater Rotator*.

Glu'tton [a certain animal ſaid to be found in *Lithuania*, *Muſcovy*, and other *Northern* countries] this gluttonous beaſt ſtuffs it ſelf with carrion, till its paunch ſticks out like a drum, and then getting in between two trees, *&c.* it preſſes out the ordure backwards and forwards, and afterwards returns to the carcaſs to gorge it ſelf again.

Glu'tton [*glouton*, F. *ghiotto*, It. *glotòn*, Sp.] a greedy devourer.

Glu'ttony, [*gloutonnie*, F. *ghiottornia*, It. *glotoneria*, Sp. *glotonaria*, Port.[eating exceſſively.

Gluttony [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] was repreſented by the ancients as a monſtrous big woman, with her belly puff'd up, and a long neck, holding in one hand a full glaſs, and in the other a diſh of meat. A hog lying at her feet.

Glu'y [*glutinoſus*, L.] ſticking, or like glue.

Glyconian *Verſe*, a verſe conſiſting of two feet and a ſyllables ble; or as others ſays, of three feet, a ſpondee and two dactyls, or rather a ſpondee, choriambus and a Pyrrhic.

Glyche [in *Architect.*] a general name for any cavity or canal uſed as an ornament.

Glycipi'cris [with *Botaniſts*] the plant bitter-ſweet, or windy night-ſhade, *L.* of Gr.

Glycyrrhi'za [Γλυκυῤῥίζα, Gr.] the plant called liquorice, *L.*

Gly'cyside [with *Botaniſts*] the piony, *L.* of Gr.

Glyn [*Dooms-Day Book*] a valley or dale.

Gly'phice [Γλυφίκη of γλύφω, *Gr.* to carve or ingrave] the art of carving, cutting or caſting the images or reſemblances of natural things in metal.

Gnapha'lium [with *Botaniſts*] the plant cud-weed, *L.* of *Gr.*

Gnar, a hard knot in wood.

To Gna'sh [prob of ȝnæȝan, *Sax.* to gnaw] to grate or make a grating noiſe with the teeth.

Gnat [ȝnæꞇ, or ȝnaꞇ *Sax.* or, according to *Caſaubon*, of κνίψ, Gr.] a ſmall inſect or fly that ſtings.

Gnat *Snapper*, a bird.

Gnatho'nical, playing or acting the part of *Gnatho*, a paraſite,] flattering, deceitful in words, ſoothing perſons humours for ſelf ends.

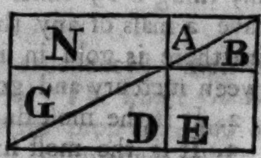
Gna'thonizing [of *Gnatho*, a flatterer in *Terence*] flattering, ſoothing the humour of a perſon, &c.

To Gnaw of ȝnæȝan, *Sax.* or knagen *Du.* nagen G. gnaga *Su.*] to bite off by little and little.

Gno'ma [Γνωμη Gr.] a ſhort, pathetic, uſeful, ſententious obſervation, reflection or the like, worthy to be treaſured up or remembred.

Gno'mes a name which the cabaliſts give to a ſort of inviſible people, who, as they fancy, inhabit the inward parts of the earth and fill it to its centre. They are repreſented to be very ſmall of ſtature, tractable and friendly to men, and are accounted the guardians of mines, quarries, hidden treaſures &c

Gno'mon [Γνώμον, Gr.] an index.



Gnomon [in *parallelograms*] a figure made of the two complements, together with either of the parallelograms about the figure; as in this parallelogram, the *Gnomon* is N added to A, A added to B, or N added to G, added to D, added to E.

Gnomon [in *Dialling*] is the ſtile, pin or cock of a dial, the ſhadow of which pointeth out the hours.

Gnomo'nick } [of Γνωμονικὸς of Γνώμον, Gr. the ſtile
Gnomo'nical } pin or cock of a dial] belonging to a dial, or the art of dialling or *Gnomonicks*

Gnomo'nics [of Γνωμονικὴ, Gr.] the art of dialling.

Gnomonolo'gical, of or pertaining to the art of dialling.

Gnosi'machi [Γνωσιμάχοι, Gr. q. d. enemies of wiſdom or knowledge] a ſect of hereticks who were profeſſed enemies to all ſtudied knowledge in divinity.

Gno'sticks [*gnoſtiques*, F *gnoſtici*, It. and L Γνωςικοὶ, Gr. a ſect of hereticks, *An. Ch.* 125. who arrogated to themſelves a high degree of knowledge, and looked upon all other Chriſtians as ſimple and ignorant, who interpreted the ſacred writings in a too low and literal ſenſe in all things; they held that the ſoul of man was of the ſame ſubſtance with god; that there were two gods, the one good and the other bad; they alſo deny'd the future judgment.

To Go *Irr. V.* [ȝan and ȝanȝan, *Sax.* gaen *Du.* and L. G.] to walk, move, *&c.* to paſs

Went [*Irr. Imp.*] did go v. *Went*,

Gone [*Irr- Part. P.*] have or am gone. (gangen, *Dan.* gegaen, *Du.* and L. G. gegangen) H. G.

Go *to Bed at Noon*, the name of an herb.

To Go *to God* } [*Law Phraſe*] is to be diſmiſſed the
To Go *without Day* } court.

Go, ſubſt. a gate, or manner of going, ſpoken chiefly of horſes.

Goa, the arched fig-tree; a tree in ſome parts of *Aſia*, of one of which comes a whole wood; for the boughs reaching to the ground take root.

To Goad [of ȝoaꝺ, *Sax.*] to prick with a goad.

A Goad [ȝoaꞇ, *Sax.*] a ſtaff pointed with ſharp iron, to drive cattle with.

Goad, an *Engliſh* ell, by which *Welch* frize is meaſured.

Goal [as ſome imagine of goel, *Du.* or *gaule*, a pole, which being ſet in the ground was the place to run to] the end of a race.

Goal [*geole*, F.] a priſon or jail.

Goa'ler [*geolier*, F.] the keeper of a jail or priſon.

To Goar [prob. of ȝeboꞃian, *Sax. ferire*, L.] to bore or pierce with a horn, as a bull. *&c.*

Goary dawbed with gore blood.

Goa'ring [*Sea Term*] a ſail is ſaid to be cut goaring, when it is gradually cut ſloping, and is broader at the clew than at the earing.

Goat [ȝæꞇe, *Sax.* geyt, *Du.* gede, *Dan.* geet, *Su.* gei, *Teut.* gait *Goth.*] an animal well known.

Goat *Hart*, a ſtone buck.

Goat, is the emblem of laſciviouſneſs and wantonneſs and repreſents an harlot; becauſe the goat does much miſchief with its teeth, gnawing and deſtroying trees and plants, and ſo a harlot does no leſs harm to men by alluring them with her mouth to their ruin.

A Goat is uſed in coat armour; but it is hard to gueſs what induc'd them that took them for their arms, unleſs it were to denote that they had ſubdu'd their paſſions, or that they had conquer'd ſome enemy, who was ſubject to the viciouſneſs of goats.

A wild Goat [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent a very ſober man, becauſe this animal lives in deſart places not frequented, drinks ſeldom. and will ſubſiſt a long time without water.

A Goat is however a common emblem of *laſciviouſneſs*.

Goat's *Bread*, *Goat's-Beard*, *Goat's-Marjoram*, *Goat's-Rue*; ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Goat-*Chafer*. an inſect; a kind of beetle.

Goat's-*Thorn*, a ſhrub.

Goa'tish [of ȝæticȝ, *Sax.*] of the nature of or like a goat; alſo letcherous.

A Goa't-herd [ȝæꞇe-hieꞃꝺe, *Sax.*] a keeper or feeder of goats.

Goat *Milker* } [of ȝæꞇe and melcan, *Sax.*] a kind of
Goat *Sucker* } owl ſo call'd from ſucking goats &c.

Gob } [*gobe*, v. F.] a mouthful, a great bit of
Go'bbet } meat.

To Go'bble [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciouſly, or ſwallow down without chewing, as ducks. *&c.*

Go'belins, a celebrated manufactory at *Paris* for the making of tapeſtry, *&c.* for the uſe of the crown.

Go'blet [*gobelet*, F. as ſome will have it of *Cupa*, Lat. Barb. but *Budæus* of κυπέλλον, Gr.] a large drinking veſſel, commonly of a round form, and without either foot or handle.

Go'bbling [of *gobant*, F.] eating voraciouſly, ſwallowing down haſtily.

Goblin [*gobelin*, F.] a ſpirit, a bugbear, a hobgoblin.

Go'bone }
Go'bonated } [in *Heraldry.*] See *Compone.*

God [ȝoꝺ, *Sax.* godt, *Du*, gott, G. gud, *Dan.* gudh *Su.* goth, *Goth.*] the divine being.

God [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancient *Egyptians*] repreſented by the body of a man, covered with a long garment, bearing on the top of the head an hawk; by the excellency, courage, nimbleneſs and good qualities of this bird, ſhadowing out the incomparable perfections of its crearor.

The *Egyptain* prieſts did alſo repreſent god, by a man ſitting upon his heels, with all his lower parts covered, to intimate, that he hath hid the ſecret of his divine nature, in his works that appear to our eyes.

Go'ddess [ȝoꝺeꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a ſhe deity.

Gods and goddeſſes of the *Romans* were many; the multiplication of deities is ſuppos'd to be for the ſatisfying the minds of the ignorant people, who could not comprehend how one and the ſame deity could be diffus'd throughout all the parts of the univerſe.

The chief of the gods of the *Romans* were *Jupiter*, the god of thunder. his wiſe *Juno*, the goddeſs of riches; *Minerva*, the goddeſs of wiſdom; *Venus*, the goddeſs of beauty; *Mars* of war; *Mercury* of eloquence; *Apollo* of phyſick; *Neptune* of the ſea; *Veſta* of the earth; *Ceres* of bread-corn; *Diana* of hunting; *Saturn* of time; *Janus* of husbandry; *Sol*, the ſun; *Luna*, the moon; *Bacchus* of wine; *Victoria* of victory; *Cupid* of love; *Nemeſis* of revenge, *&c.*

Beſides their many other deities, all the perfections and virtues of the ſoul were adored as ſo many deities, *viz. Mens*, the mind; *Virtus*, virtue; *Honos*, honour; *Pietas*, piety, *&c.* And they had particular divinities over every part of a man's life.

The young babes were under the protection of the following deities, *viz*, *Opis*, *Naſcio*, *Vaticanus*, *Levana*, *Cunina*, goddeſſes that look'd to the child in the cradle; *Rumina*, that aſſiſted it in ſucking,

Potina, *educo*, *Oſſilago*, *Fabulinus*, *Carnea*, *Juventus*, *Orbona*, *Volupia*, *Libentina*, *Anculi dii*, were honoured by ſervants.

New married couples had ſeveral deities, as *Jugatinus*, that joined them together; *Domiducus*, he that led the bride home; *Manturna Dea*, *Virginenſis*, *Cinxia*, *Mutinus*, *Deuſ-pater*, *Subigus*, *Dea-mater*, *Prema*, *Viriplaca Dea*, who all had their ſeveral offices appointed them in marriages.

The women had alſo the following goddeſſes of childbearing, *viz.* *Mena Dea*, *Juno*, *Fluonia* and *Lucina*, *Partunda*, *Latona*, *Egeria*, *Bona Dea*, *Magna Genata*, &c.

They had alſo *Muria*, the goddeſs of lazineſs.

Strenua Dea, the goddeſs of ſtrength and valour.

Stimula Dea, the goddeſs that prompts men to labour.

Agonius Deus, a god who bleſs'd their undertakings.

Dea Horta, a goddeſs that perſuaded them to any buſineſs.

Catius Deus, a god that made them careful.

Volumnus Deus, the god of their wills.

Adeona and *Abeona*, goddeſſes of their coming in and going out.

Victoria, the goddeſs of victory.

Pellonia, a goddeſs that was very active in driving away enemies.

Feſſonia Dea, a goddeſs who helped thoſe that were weary.

Averruncus Deus, the god that averted all evil.

Angeronia, the goddeſs of ſilence.

Laverna, a goddeſs who gave thieves ſucceſs in their robberies, and unto whom they offered ſacrifices. Thieves were under her protection, divided their ſpoil in her wood, where ſhe had a temple erected.

Nænia Dea, Libitina, &c. the goddeſs of funerals.

The *Romans* alſo had gods and goddeſſes of the fields, beſides a multiplicity of nymphs and ſatyrs; as *Jugaticus*, the god of the mountains; *Pan*, was a god of the field; *Sylvanus*, the god of cattle; *Priapus*, of the gardens; *Feronia*, of the woods.

Pales, was the goddeſs of fodder and of ſhepherds.

Flora, the goddeſs of flowers.

Pomona, the goddeſs of apples and ſuch like fruit.

Tutullina, a goddeſs who had an eye over corn.

Robigus, a god that preſerved their corn from mildew.

Populonia } goddeſſes that defended their corn from thun-
Fulgura } der and lightening.

Pilumnus, a god of bakers.

Picumnus, a god that taught men to improve the ground with dung.

Bubona, the goddeſs of oxen.

Hippona, the goddeſs of horſes.

Mellona, the goddeſs of bees.

Ruſina, a goddeſs of the country.

Terminus, a god of limits.

The *Romans* had increaſed the number of their deities to ſeveral thouſands, every affection of the mind and diſeaſe of the body was honoured as a Deity, *viz. Pavor* and *Pallor*, *Cloacina*, *Ridiculus*, *Tempeſtas*, *Febris*, *Fugia*, *Fornax*, *Caca*, *Vicepota*, *Volturnus*, &c.

And as the *Romans* enlarged their dominions, they admitted all the gods and goddeſſes of other nations into their city, as *Sanctus* or *Deus Fidius*, the god of the *Sabines*; *Jo* or *Jus* and *Oſiris*, goddeſſes of the *Egyptains*; all the other gods of the *Grecians Illyrians*, *Gauls*, *Spaniards*, *Germans* and *Aſiatick* people were brought to *Rome*, and there worſhipped-

When *Tiberius* heard of the miracles of our ſaviour, by the information of *Pilate*, he deſired the ſenate, that *Jeſus Chriſt* might be introduced amongſt the number of their deities; but they did not conſent to it; either becauſe the place of his nativity was generally hated by all nations; or rather becauſe he could not be rightly worſhipped there, where there was ſuch a multiplicity of idle gods.

As ſure as God's in Glouceſterſhire.

This Proverb is ſaid to have its riſe on account that there were more rich and mitred abbies in that, than in any two ſhires in *England* beſides; but ſome from *William* of *Malmsbury* refer it to the fruitfulneſs of it in religion, in that it is ſaid to have return'd the ſeed of the goſpel, with the increaſe of an hundred fold.

When God wills all Winds bring Rain.

L. *Deus undecunque juvat modó propitius.* Eraſm.

What the divine providence gives a bleſſing to muſt and will proſper.

Go'dbote [ȝodbote, *Sax.*] an eccleſiaſtical fine or amercement antiently paid for offences againſt god.

Godi'vo [in *Cookery*] a delicious kind of farce.

Go'dless [ȝodleaſ, *Sax.*] without god, impious, wicked.

Godlily, piouſly, religiouſly.

Go'dliness [ȝodlicneſſe, *Sax.*] pious or religious quality or diſpoſition.

God *Father* [ȝod-faþer, *Sax.*] a man that is ſurety for a child in baptiſm.

Godly, pious, religious.

God *Fathers* [of *Duels*] in antient times were a kind of advocates choſen by the two parties, to repreſent the reaſons of their combat to the judge.

God-*Mother* [ȝodmoþer, *Sax.*] a woman that is ſurety for a child at baptiſm.

God-*child* [ȝodcyld, *Sax.*] the child for whom ſureties undertake.

God *Son* [ȝod ſuna, *Sax.*] a man-child, for whom ſureties have undertaken.

God-*Daughter* [ȝoddohtor, *Sax.*] a woman-child, for whom ſponſors have anſwered in baptiſm.

The Godhead [gottheit, G.] the divinity.

Go'dwit, a kind of quail.

Gog magog, a *Britiſh* giant, ſaid to have been twelve cubits high; an image of which ſtands in the *Guild-Hall* of *London*.

To be a Gog [prob of *gogues*, O. F. a merry, mad, pin or cue] to be eagerly deſirous of.

Go'ggle *Eyed*, having full, rolling eyes.

Go'ging *Stool*, a ducking ſtool.

Go'ing [of gan, *Sax.* to go] walking, moving.

Going *to the Vault* [with *Hunters*] uſed of a hare, when ſhe takes to the ground like a coney.

Go'la [with *Architects*] an ornament, an ogee or wave.

Gold [ȝold, *Sax.* goudt, *Du.* gold, G. guld, *Dan.* and *Su.*] is the richeſt and heavieſt metal, and the moſt ſolid or leaſt porous; it is ſuppoſed to be compoſed of a more pure and red ſubtile *Sulphur*, and pure *Mercury*, red and not burning, conſiſting of particles ſo thin, and ſo firmly interwoven, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſeparate them one from another. The parts being ſo cloſely connected, that it will not ſuffer any diminution or loſs by fire. It is not ſubject to ruſt, and being heated or melted, preſerves its heat longer than any other metal, and in weight is ten times heavier than earth, and there is ſeven times as much matter in a piece of Gold, as in one of glaſs of the ſame magnitude.

It is of ſo durable a nature, that no body can be extended ſo much as gold, one ounce of it being (as is reported) capable of being beat out into 750 leaves, each four fingers breadth ſquare; nay, ſome affirm, that one ounce of it may be beaten out ſo, as to cover ten acres of ground; and by wire-drawers it is extended to that length, that one ounce will afford a thread of 230400 foot long,

The antient *Phœnicians*, who were famous merchants, and ſcarce knew any other god beſides their gold, painted their idols with large purſes at their ſides full of money.

The firſt property or characteriſtick of gold is that it is the heavieſt of all bodies in nature. Its weight 19 times more than water taking bulk for bulk, and this property is inſeparable from it, no aſſured method having been yet been found out to render gold more or leſs heavy; and tho' all the other properties of gold may be imitated, its weight alone is inimitable, and wherever any thing is 19 times heavier than water, there is gold. If I have a maſs of any thing that is heavier than mercury, to be ſure there is gold in it, there being no intermediate body between mercury and gold, which is to gold as 16 or 18 to 19.

2. It is the moſt ductile and malleable of all bodies.

3. It is the moſt fixt of all bodies, i. e. it loſes the leaſt in the fire.

4th It requires a vehement fire to fuſe it, greater conſiderably than either lead or tin but not ſo great as iron and copper.

5. It is not diſſolvable by any menſtruum in nature except aqua regia and mercury.

6. Its ſound when pure is not very clear, but rather obtuſe and reſembling that of lead.

Gold is found in 3 different manners or forms

1. In pure glebes or clods, conſiſting of gold alone, in which form, it is ſaid to be ſometimes met with in *Hungary*.

2. In form of a pure duſt call'd αμμοχρυσος gold ſand, in the ſand and mud of ſome rivers. Brooks &c. particularly in *Guinea* waſh'd down from the mountains &c. by the violence of waters, and gathered by the natives.

3. It is moſt uſually found in whitiſh clods dug out of mines 150 or 160 fathoms deep, intermix'd with other foſſils, as antimony, vitriol, ſulphur &c.

Gold is hieroglyphically expreſt by a circle, with a point in its centre; now the circle is a ſymbol of perfection and ſimplicity; it comprehends the greateſt ſpace under the leaſt ſuperficies, and all the radii drawn from its centre to the circumference are equal; properties which correſpond very aptly to the ſun in the heaven and and to gold on the earth: for gold is the moſt ſimple of all metals and it is the moſt perfect as being the heavieſt, and including the greateſt quantity of matter under the leaſt ſurface.

☉

All is not Gold that gliſters.

F. *Tout ce qui reluit n'eſt pas or.* H. G. **Eſ iſt nicht alles Gold, was da glaentzet.** The L. ſay; *Fronti nulla fides.* The It. as we *Non è oro tutto quel che luce.* And ſo the L. likewiſe; *non omne quod ſplendet aurum eſt*; or *aurea ne credas, quæcunque niteſere cernis.* This Proverb is deſign'd as an admonition to us not to depend too much upon outward appearances, for in ſo doing we may be eaſily deceived.

Gold goes in at any Gate except Heaven's.

Philip, the father of *Alexander* is reported to have ſaid, that he did not queſtion but he would take any fort or caſtle; let the aſcent be never ſo ſteep or the avenues never ſo difficult, if he could but drive up an aſs laden with gold to the gate. A later grand monarch knew this ſecret likewiſe very well. The G. ſay as we; **Das gold machet alle thüre auf nur des himmels nicht.**

A Man may buy Gold too dear.

That is pay too dear for a commodity tho' never ſo good.

Go'lden [ȝolden, *Sax.* goudt, *Du.* gulden, G.] of gold.

Golden *Age* [according to the *Poets*] the reign of *Saturn*.

The happineſs of which times was ſo magnified by them as to be called the *Golden Age.* They ſay there was no occaſion then for ploughing or ſowing; but that the earth then freely produced whatever might contribute to uſe or pleaſure; all things being common to all, with abundance of ſuperfluity beyond the profuſeſt wiſhes; ſo there could be no differences or contentions; but a perfect harmony in the affections of all perſons who were good and juſt out of their own inclinations and tempers; that care, want, puniſhments, wars, diſeaſes, old age, were things unheard of, but that perſons after length of days were diſſolv'd in a pleaſing ſort of ſleep, and wafted to the manſions of the gods, and to regions of eternal love and happineſs.

GOLDEN *Fleece*, the ſtory is this; *Athamas* king of *Thebes*, had *Phrixus* and *Helle* by a wife called *Nephele*; but he afterwards took another wife called *Ino*, who fell in love with *Phrixus*; but ſhe being neglected by him, fell into an extreme averſion to him, and there happening a great dearth of corn, ſhe perſuaded *Athamas* that it could not be remedied till *Phrixus* or *Helle* was ſacrificed. But as they ſtood at the altar, *Nephele* (*i. e.* a cloud) took them away, and gave them a golden ram that ſhe had received from *Mercury*, which carried them through the air to *Colchis*, where he was kindly received by king *Æta*. That there he ſacrificed the ram to *Jupiter*, and hung up the ſkin in the grove of *Mars*. From whence it was carried away by *Jaſon* and the *Argonauts*.

GOLDEN *Fleece*, the figure of a ram gilt with gold; alſo ſmall grains of gold found in rivers, and gathered in ſheep's ſkins with the wool on.

GO'LDILOCKS [ᵹoldi-loccaꞅ, *Sax.*] a flower.

GO'LD FINDER [of ᵹold and ꝼindan, *Sax*] one who empties privies or houſes of eaſement.

GO'LDFINCH [ᵹold-ꝼinc, *Sax.*] a bird.

GO'LD-HAMMER [ᵹold hameꞃ, *Sax.*] a bird.

GOLDNEY, a ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe call'd gilt-head.

GO'LD PLEASURE, the name of an herb.

GO'LDEN-RING, a worm that gnaws the vine, and wraps it ſelf up in its leaves.

GO'LDEN-ROD, the name of an herb.

GO'LDEN-RULE [is ſo called by way of excellency] which is either ſingle or compound, direct or inverſe. The ſingle *Golden-Rule*, is when three numbers or terms are propoſed, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as the queſtion following; if four horſes eat eighteen buſhels of corn in a certain number of days, what will eight horſes require in the ſame time, *viz.* thirty ſix buſhels.

The compound *Golden-Rule*, is when five terms are propounded in order to find out a ſixth, as if four horſes eat eight buſhels of corn in three months, how much will ſerve eight for nine monthes.

The *Golden-Rule direct*, is when the ſenſe or tenour of the queſtion requires the fourth number ſought, to bear ſuch proportion to the ſecond, as the third number has to the firſt: ſo in the firſt queſtion, as eight is the double of four, ſo ought the fourth number to be the double of eighteen, *i. e.* thirty ſix.

The *Golden-Rule inverſe*, is when the fourth term required ought to proceed from the ſecond term according to the ſame rate or proportion, that the firſt proceeds from the third; as for example, if four horſes do require a certain quantity of corn ſix days, how many days will the ſame quantity ſerve eight horſes: here four is half eight, ſo ought the fourth term required to be half ſix. This is called alſo the *Rule of Three indirect* or *backwards*.

GOLDEN *Number* [in *Aſtronomy*] a number beginning with one, and encreaſing one every year, till it comes to nineteen, and there begins again, the uſe of which is to find the change, full and quarters of the moon.

GOLDEN *Sulphur of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] regulus of antimony boil'd in water and ſtrained, having vinegar afterwards poured on it, ſo that a reddiſh or gold coloured powder will ſink to the bottom of the veſſel.

Burniſh'd GOLD is gold ſmooth'd and poliſh'd with a ſteel inſtrument call'd a burniſher.

Million of GOLD, a phraſe uſed to ſignify a million of crowns.

Moſaick GOLD, gold applied in pannels on a proper ground, diſtributed into ſquares, lozenges, and other compartments, part whereof is ſhadowed to raiſe or heighten the reſt.

Fine GOLD is that which is refined and purged by fire, of all its impurities and all alloys.

Shell GOLD is that uſed by the illuminers, and with which perſons may write in gold with a common pen. It is made of leaves of gold reduced to an impalpable powder, by grinding on a marble.

Virgin GOLD is gold juſt taken out of the mines, before it hath paſſed under any action of fire, or other Preparation.

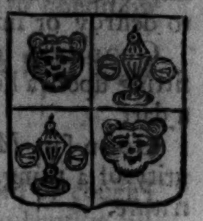
A Tun of GOLD, with the *Dutch*, is in value 100000 florins; with the *Germans*, it is 100000, dollars, or about 20000. L. a tun of gold, at 4*l.* the ounce, amounts to 96000*l.*

GOLD-*Foil*, [of *Feuille*, a leaf,] leaf gold.

GO'LDING [Guldelin, *Du.*] a ſort of apple.

GOLDLING, a fiſh.

GO'LDSMITH [ᵹold ꞅmiðh, *Sax.* Gout-ſmit, *Du.* goldſchmied, G. guld-ſmedh, *Su*] a worker or ſeller of gold or ſilver veſſels.



GO'LDSMITHS, they were incorporated in the 16th of king *Richard* II. *Anno* 1392. They are 4 wardens, about 90 aſſiſtants, 294 on the livery. Their livery fine is 11*l.* 5*s.* They are the 5th of the 12 companies. Their patron is St. *Dunſtan.* Their arms are *gules*, a leopard's head *or*, quartered with *azure*, a covered cup between 2 bucklers of the 3d; creſt a dainty lady holding in her right hand a balance (with her arms extended proper) in the left a touch ſtone of the 3d. The ſupporters 2 unicorns *or*. Their hall is in *Forſter-Lane.*

GOLLS [prob. of ᵹalꞅꞅ of ᵹealꞅian, to weild] becauſe the hands handle and manage affairs.

GO'LOPS } [in *Heraldry*] little balls or roundelets of a pur-
GO'LPES } ple colour.

GO'MAN } [prob q. goodman] a huſband or maſter of a
GOMMAN } family.

GOME, the black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel, *&c.*

GO'MPHÆNE [with botaniſts] the herb jealouſy or popinſay.

GOMPHI'ASIS [Γομφίασις, *Gr.*] a diſtemper of the teeth, when they are looſe and ready to drop out.

GO'MPHOMA } [Γόμφασις, *Gr.*] the faſtening of one bone
GOMPHOSIS } into another like a nail, as of the teeth in the jaws.

GO'NAMBUSH [in *Braſil*] a bird not much bigger than a fly, with ſhining wings, that ſings ſo ſweetly, that it is not much inferior to a nightingale.

GO'MPHOS [Γόμφος, *Gr.*] a kind of ſwelling in the eye, when the ball of it goes beyond the ſkin call'd *Uvea Tunica.*

GONA'GRA [Γονάγρα of γόνυ, the knee, and ἄγρα, a capture, *Gr.*] the gout in the knee.

GONA'RCHA } [of γόνυ a knee, or γωνία *Gr.* an angle]
GONO'RCHA } ſome take it to be a dial drawn on divers ſurfaces or planes, ſome of which being horizontal, others vertical, others oblique, *&c.* are formed divers angles.

GONE v. *To Go.*

GONE *out a Head* [*Sea Phraſe*] a term uſed when a ſhip under ſail has paſſed before the head of another.

GO'NDOLA [It. *gondole*, F. ſome derive it of Γομτελας, a bark or little ſhip; others of γονδυ, a little vaſe, *Gr.*] a flat, long boat uſed by the *Venetians.*

GONFA'LON } the church banner carried in the pope's ar-
GONFA'NON } my; alſo a kind of round tent, borne as a canopy at the head of the proceſſions of the principal churches in *Rome*, in caſe of rain, its verge or banner ſerving for a ſhelter.

GONFALONI'ER, the pope's ſtandard bearer.

GONORRHOE'A [Γονόῤῥοια of γόνος, ſeed, and ῥέω, *Gr.* to flow] a diſeaſe when there is a frequent diſcharge, or an involuntary dripping of the ſeed without erection of the *Penis*; called alſo a clap or running of the reins.

GONORRHOEA *Cordata* [with *Surgeons*] a diſtemper, when, together with the effuſion of the *Semen*, the urethra is bent like a bow with pain.

GO'NGRONA [with *Surgeons*[every ſwelling that happens in the ſinewy parts, with hardneſs and roundneſs.

GOOD [ᵹod *Sax.* goedt, *Du.* and L. G. gut H. G. god, *Dan.* godh, *Su.* which *Caſaubon*, will have all deriv'd of Ἀγαθος, *Gr.*] beneficial, *&c.* alſo kind, laudable.

BETTER } *Irr.* { *Compar.* } more good, moſt good.
BEST } { *Superl,* }

GOODNESS, good quality, *&c.*

GOOD Wine needs no Buſh.

This Proverb intimates, that *Virtue* is valuable for it *ſelf*, and that *internal Goodneſs* ſtands in need of no *external Flouriſhes*, or ornaments; and ſo we ſay, a *good face needs no Band.* It ſeems to be of a *Latin* original; as *Vino vendibili hedera ſuſpenſa nihil eſt opus*; and accordingly the *French* ſay, *A bon vin il ne faut point d' Enſeigne.*

GOOD is GOOD, but better is better.

That is, there is hardly any thing ſo good but better may be found.

GOOD *a bearing* } [in *Law*] is an exact carriage of a ſub-
GOOD *Behaviour* } ject towards the King and his liege people, to which ſome perſons, upon their diſſolute courſe of life are bound.

GOOD *Country*, an aſſize or jury of country-men or good neighbours.

GOOD *Eſcheat* [in *Law*] forfeited.

GO'ODLINESS [ᵹodlicneꞅꞅe, *Sax*] goodly appearance, quality, nature, *&c.*

Good-lack! an interjection of admiration.

Goodly, comely, handſome.

Go'odman [ȝodman, *Sax.*] a country appellation for a maſter of a family.

Goodness, is whatever tends or conduces to preſerve or improve nature or ſociety; in oppoſition to evil, which tends to deſtroy or impair it.

Goodness has been iconologically deſcrib'd by a damſel ſitting upon a lion, holding in one hand a lance and in the other a dart.

Good [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the eſſential perfection and integrity of a thing, whereby it has every thing that belongs to its nature.

Natural Good } *Phyſical* Good } is that whereby a thing poſſeſſes all things neceſſary to its *bene eſſe*, i. e. to its well being or ſecond perfections; and to the performance of its functions and uſes.

Moral Good } *Ethick* Good } is the agreement of a thinking, reaſonable being, and of the habits, acts and inclinations of it, with the dictates of right reaſon, and the will of the creator, as diſcovered by natural right.

Relative Good, ſuch as is in foods, which may be good for one and and bad for another.

Go'ody [*q. d.* ȝod-ƿiꝼe, S*ax.* i. e. good-wife] a common country appellation of a woman.

Goods, or merchandizes &c. it has no ſingular.

Adventitious Goods [in *Law*] are ſuch as ariſe otherwiſe than by ſucceſſion from father or mother, or from anceſtor to deſcendant.

Dotal Goods, are ſuch as accrue from a dowry, and which the husband is not allowed to alienate.

Paraphernal Goods [in *Law*] are thoſe which the wife gives the husband to enjoy, on condition of withdrawing them when ſhe pleaſes.

Provectitious Goods [in *Law*] are ſuch as ariſe by direct ſucceſſion.

Receptitious Goods [in *Law*] are ſuch as the wife might reſerve a full or intire property of to her ſelf, and enjoy them independant of her husband, in diſtinction from *dotal* and *paraphernal*.

Vacant Goods [in *Law*] are thoſe abandoned and left at large, either becauſe the heir renounces them, or becauſe the deceaſed has no heir.

Ill gotten Goods, ſeldom proſper.

L. *Mala lucra æqualia damnis.* *Gr.* Κακὰ κέρδεα ἰσ' ἄτησιν, *Hes.* It. *Vien preſto conſumato l' ingiuſtamente acquiſtato.* The F. ſay, among other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe; *De mal eſt venu l' agneau, et à mal retourne le peau.* (Ill come the lamb, and ill goes it's skin.) The G. ſay; **nebel gewohnen, nebel geronnen.** We have ſeveral other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe, which, with obſervations on them, ſee under their reſpective heads.

A Man has no more Goods than he gets good of.

This Proverb is *Scottiſh*; we ſay to the ſame purpoſe.

The gown is her's that wears it, and the world his who enjoys it The meaning is, that what a man enjoys of his ſubſtance is really his, the reſt he has only in keeping, The L. ſay. *Nullus argenti color eſt*———*niſi temperato ſplendeat uſu.* The *It.* ſay; *La robba non è di chi la hà, mà di chi la gode.* Wealth is not his who poſſeſſes it, but his who enjoys it.)

Googe, [*gouge*, F. *gurgio*, It.] a tool for boring holes.

Goole [prob. of ȝepaian, *Sax.*] a ditch, a trench, a puddle.

Goose *Irr. Plur. Geeſe*, [ȝoꞅ, *Sax.* **gaos** *Su.* **gans**, *Da.* **gos**, G. and L. G. **gans**, H. G. *anſar* Sp. *ganzo* Port. *anſer* L. *all of* can, *Celt*, white] a fowl well known.

A Goose *Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* pourtray'd, to ſignify a vain babbler, or a ſilly poet.

Every Man thinks his own Geeſe Swans.

This Proverb intimates that an imbred *Philauty* runs through the whole race of *Fleſh* and *Blood*, and that ſelf-love is the mother of *Vanity*, *Pride*, and *Miſtake*. It turns a man's *Geeſe* into *Swans*, his *Dunghill Poultry* into *Pheaſants*, and his *Lambs* into *Veniſon*. It *blinds* the underſtanding, *perverts* the judgment, *depraves* the reaſon of the otherwiſe moſt modeſt diſtinguiſhers of truth and falſity. It makes a man ſo fondly conceited of himſelf, that he prefers his own *Art* for its *Excellency*, his own *Skill* for its *Perfection*, his own *Compoſitions* for their *Wit*, and his own *Productions* for their beauty. It makes even his *Vices* ſeem to him *Virtues*, and his *Deformities Beauties*; for ſo *every Crow thinks her own Bird faireſt*, though never ſo black and ugly; *Suum cuique Pulchrum*, ſay the Latins. The G. ſay **Eine gutte mutter halt ihre kinder vor die ſchönſten.** (Every mother thinks her own children the faireſt.

What is Sauce for the Gooſe is ſauce for the Gander.

A Proverb among the women to ſignify that what is proper for the wiſe is fit for the husband.

Wild Goose [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* pictured, to ſignify a *ſeaſonable ſilence*, becauſe it is reported of that fowl, that when it flies over mountains where eagles reſort, knowing their natural inability to keep ſilence, they take a ſtone into their bill, which hinders them from making a noiſe, and when they are out of danger, they let it fall.

Goose-*Berries* [ȝoꞅbeꞃian, *Sax.*] a well known fruit; probably ſo called, becauſe uſed as ſauce for green geeſe.

Wincheſter Goose, a ſwelling in the thigh.

Goose *Bill*, an inſtrument uſed by Surgeons.

Goose *Intentos* [*Lancaſhire*] a cuſtom by which the husbandmen claim a gooſe on the ſixteenth *Sunday* after *Pentecoſt*, at which time the old church prayers ended thus; *ac bonis operibus jugitur præſtat eſſe intentos.*

Goose *Wing* [*Sea Term*] a particular way of fitting up the ſail on the miſſen yard, in order that the ſhip may ſail more freely before a wind or quarter wind, with a fair, freſh gale; it is ſometimes call'd a *ſtudding Sail*.

Go'r-bellied [of ȝoꞃ, filth, and bælıȝ, *Sax.*] one that hath a great belly; alſo a gormandizer, a glutton, *&c.*

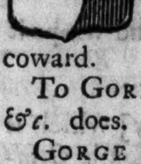
Gorce } Gorze } [ȝeoꞃiꞅ. *Sax.*] Furz, a ſhrub.

Gorce, a pool of water to keep fiſh in; a ſtop in a river, as mills, ſtakes, *&c.*

Go'rdian-knot, an intricacy, ſo called in alluſion to one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being exalted from a husbandman to be a king, hung his plough and husbandry utenſils in the temple, ty'd up in ſuch an intricate knot, that the monarchy of the world was promiſed to him that ſhould untie it; which *Alexander* the Great, after ſeveral eſſays not being able to do, cut it with his ſword.

Gore [ȝoꞃe. *Sax.*] corrupt or clotted blood.

Gore [*Old Rec.*] a ſmall, narrow ſlip of ground.



Gore [in *Heraldry*] is one of the abatements of honour, and is a figure conſiſting of 2 lines drawn, one from the ſiniſter chief, and the other in the ſiniſter baſe, both meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the *Feſſe* point; and *Guillim* ſays, denotes a coward.

To Gore [ȝeboꞃian, S*ax.*] to wound with a horn, as a bull, *&c.* does.

Gorge [in *Fortification*] the entrance of a baſtion, or of a ravelin, or of other out-work.

Gorge *of a flat Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is a right line, which bounds the diſtance comprehended between the two flanks.

Gorge *of a Ravelin*, is the ſpace contained between the two ends of their faces next the place.

Gorge [in *Architecture*] a kind of moulding hollow on the inſide, which is larger, but not ſo deep as the *Scotia*, and ſerves for compartments, chambranles, *&c.* alſo the narroweſt part of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* capitals, lying between the aſtragal, the ſhaft of the pillar, and the annulus.

Gorge *of a Chimney*, is that part between the chambranle, and the crowning of the mantle.

Gorge *of the half Moon*, [*Fort.*] is the ſpace contained between the two ends of the faces next the place, call'd alſo *Gorge of the Ravelin.*

Gorge *of the Out-works*, [*Fort.*] is the ſpace between their wings or ſides, next to the great ditch.

To Gorge [*gorger*, F.] to fill, to glut, to cram.

Gorged [*gorgé*; F.] filled, glutted, crammed, *&c.*

Gorged [with *Farriers*] ſwelled.

Gorged [in *Heraldry*] is when a crown, coronet, or the like, is repreſented about the neck of a lion or ſwan.

Go'rgeren, a part of the ancient armour, being that which covered the throat.

Go'rgeous, fine, coſtly, rich, gallant, magnificent, ſtately.

Gorgeously, ſumptuouſly, ſplendidly.

Go'rgeousness, ſumptuouſneſs, coſtlineſs, ſplendidneſs.

Gorget [*une gorgette*, F. *gorgietta*, Ital.] a woman's neck-dreſs; alſo a ſort of breaſt-plate worn by ſoldiers.

Go'rgons [according to the *Poets*] came of the ſame parents as *Meduſa*. They are ſaid to be of two ſorts; ſome of them were old women, and grey when they were born, and therefore were called *Greæ*; they dwelt in *Scythia*, and had one eye and one tooth in common amongſt them, theſe they made uſe of when any of them went abroad; and at other times they were laid up in a coffer. Theſe *Grææ* had 3 ſiſters, call'd *Gorgons*, whoſe heads were covered with curling ſnakes, they had tusks like boars, brazen hands and golden wings, they dwelt not far from the *Heſperides*, in the weſtern parts of *Iberia*, they us'd to turn all perſons into ſtones that they look'd on; theſe were ſaid at length to have been thrown into Hell, to become the tormentors of wicked perſons, according to the heathen mythology.

To Go'rmandize [*gourmander*. F.] to eat gluttonouſly.

Gormogons, a ſociety of men who of late pears pretend to have been of great antiquity, as the free or accepted maſons.

Go'rsty } Go'ssy } ȝoꞃꞅꞇiȝ, *Sax.*] furzy. full of furze.

Gorz, Furz.

Go'shawk [ᵹoꞅ-haꝼoc, *Sax.*] a bird of prey.

Go'slin [a diminutive of ᵹoꞅ, a gooſe, *q. d.* gooſeling] a young gooſe; alſo a ſort of ſubſtance that grows on nut-trees.

Go'spel [ᵹoꝺꞅpell of Goꝺ, God or good, and ꞅpellan, *Sax.* to tell or relate, *q. d.* God's relation or good ſaying] the books of the new teſtament, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*; alſo the principles and doctrines of Chriſtianity in them revealed.

Go'speller, he that reads the goſpel in a cathedral church.

Go'ssip [of ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* God, and ꞅyb, a kinſman or woman, *q. d.* relation in God, a ſponſor in baptiſm] hence, a prating, talkative woman, that goes from houſe to houſe, telling or hearing goſſiping ſtories.

The *Spectator* thus deſcribes the talkative faculty of a goſſip: Mrs. Fiddle-Faddle, *ſays he*, launches out into deſcriptions of chriſtenings, runs diviſions upon a head-dreſs; knows every diſh of meat that is ſerv'd up in her neighbourhood, and entertains the company a whole afternoon with the wit of her little boy, before he is able to ſpeak.

A Gossiping, a merry meeting of goſſips at a woman's lying-in; a ſpending the time idly, in gadding from place to place, to hear or tell news or tales concerning perſons or things.

Gossomer, a thin, cobweb-like, or downy ſubſtance, that flies about in ſunny weather, and which is ſuppoſed to rot ſheep.

Got, v. *To Get.*

Go'thick *Building*, a manner of building brought into uſe after thoſe barbarous people, the *Goths* and *Vandals*, made their irruptions into *Italy*; who demoliſhed the greateſt part of the ancient *Roman* architecture, as alſo the *Moors* and *Arabs* did the *Grecian*; and inſtead of theſe admirable and regular orders and modes of building, introduc'd a licentious and fantaſtical mode, wild and chimerical, whoſe profiles are incorrect, which altho' it was ſometimes adorn'd with expenſive and coſtly carvings, but lamentable imagery, has not that auguſtneſs, beauty, and juſt ſymmetry, which the ancient *Greek* and *Roman* fabricks had: However, it is oftentimes found very ſtrong, and appears rich and pompous, as particularly in ſeveral *Engliſh* cathedrals.

Ancient Gothick *Architecture*, is that which the *Goths* brought with them from the *North* in the ſixth century. Thoſe edifices built after this manner, are exceeding maſſive, heavy and coarſe.

Modern Gothick *Architecture*, is light, delicate, and rich to an extreme, full of whimſical and impertinent ornaments, as *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, *Coventry-Croſs*, &c.

Gothick *Character*, is a letter pretty much like the *Roman*, only full of angles, turns and bendings, eſpecially at the beginnings and endings of the letters.

Gothick *Column* [in *Architecture*] is any round pillar in a *Gothick* building, that is either too ſmall or too thick for its height.

Goths, an ancient people of *Gothia*, an iſland in the *Bal*ick-*Sea*, eighteen miles in length, ſituated by *Denmark*, and ot far from *Norway*, ſubject to the crown of *Sweden*. The irſt of them came out of *Scythia*, in the northern part of *Eu*ope. From *Gothia* or *Gothland* they rambled into *Germany*, here an hundred thouſand of them were ſlain before the year of *Chriſt* 314. But not long after they brought into ſubjection and arbariſm a great part of the Chriſtian world, and poſſeſs'd themelves of a part of *Italy*, now call'd *Lombardy*, whence they ere call'd *Lombards*.

Gotten, v. *To Get.*

Goud } the plant called woad, uſed by dyers in making a
Gaud } yellow colour,

To Go'vern [*gouverner*, F. *governare*, It. *governàr*, Sp. nd Port. *gubernare*, L.] to rule, to manage, to look to, to take are of; alſo to carry or behave ones ſelf.

Governable, that may be governed.

Go'vernableness [of *gouverner*, F] capableneſs, alſo diſpoſition to be governed or ruled.

Governa'nt [*gouvernante*] F. a governeſs, one who has the inging up of a Child of a perſon of quality.

Go'verning [*gouvernant*, F. *gubernans*, L.] exerciſing le, *&c.*

Go'vernment [*gouvernement*, F. *governo*, It. and Port. *go*erno, Sp.] a rule, dominion, either ſupreme or by deputation; o the place governed; alſo the form or manner of governing.

Go'vernour [*gouverneur*, F. *governatore*, It. *governadòr*, . and Port. of *gubernator*, L.] a ruler or commander.

Gouge, an inſtrument uſed by divers artificers; a ſort of nd, hollow chiſſel, for boring holes, channels, grooves, *&c.* *Googe.*

Gou'rdy *Legs*, a diſtemper in horſes.

Gou'rnet, a ſmall bird.

Gourds [*cucurbita*, L. *gourdes*, F.] a plant, ſomething reſembling a melon.

Gouſt [*goût*, F. *guſto*, Ital. *guſtus*, L.] taſte.

Gout [*la goute*, F. *gotta*, It. *gota*, Sp. and Port. prob. of ta, L. a drop, *q. d.* a humour that deſcends as it were by drops into the joints, [illegible] *Gr.*] a painful diſeaſe, occaſioned by the falling down of a ſharp humour upon the nerves and tendons.

Gou'ty [*gouteux*, F. *gottoſo*, It. *gotóſo*, Sp.] afflicted with the gout.

Gout-wort, the herb *Gerard*, *Aſh-weed* and *Jump-about*.

Go'utiness [of *la goute*, F. or *gouteur*] the ſtate or condition of a gouty perſon.

Gown [goon, *C. Br.* *gonnelle*, F. *gonna*, Ital.] a long upper garment.

Gow'nman, one who wears a gown.

Gowts, canals or pipes under ground.

Gra'batarii [of Γϱαϐατος, *Gr.* a hanging bed or couch] ſuch perſons which antiently deferr'd the receiving baptiſm till they came to be on their death bed.

To Gra'bble [grabbelen, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly.

Grace [F. *grazia*, It. *grácia*, F. *gratia*, L.] favour, good-will, agreeableneſs, a genteel air, *&c.*

Grace [with *Divines*] a gift which God gives to man of his own free liberality, and without his having deſerved it at his hands; whether this gift reſpect the preſent or the future life.

Natural Grace, the gift of being, of life, of ſuch and ſuch faculties, of preſervation, *&c.*

Supernatural Grace, a gift from above, conferr'd on intelligent beings in order to ſalvation.

Juſtifying Grace, is that which makes men appear righteous and innocent before god.

Sanctifying Grace, is that which renders men holy and devoted to god.

Actual Grace, is that grace which is given to us by God, for the ſpecial performance of ſome particular good thing, as to enable us to reſiſt a temptation.

Habitual Grace. is that which reſides ſtatedly in us, is fixed in the ſoul, and remains till ſome egregious wilful ſin eraſes it,

Efficacious Grace, is ſuch as has the effect.

Sufficient Grace, is ſuch, as tho' it has not the effect, yet might have had it.

Act of Grace, is an act of parliament for the relief of inſolvent debtors in priſon, *&c.*

Days of Grace [in *Commerce*] a certain number of days allow'd for the payment of a bill of exchange after it becomes due; which in *England* are three.

Divine Grace is repreſented, in Painting and Sculpture, by a beautiful damſel, with a dove on her head, her eyes lifted up towards heaven, in her right hand a branch of olives and a book open, and in her left a cup, ſurrounded on all ſides by rays of light.

To Grace, [*faire grace*, F.] to do honour to; to adorn.

Expectative Graces, are a ſort of reverſionary benefices, diſpoſed of before they become vacant.

Graces [in the *Heathen Theology*] were a ſet of fabulous deities, three in number, who attend on *Venus*, ſuppoſed to be the daughters of *Jupiter*, their names *Aglaia*, *Thalia* and *Euphroſyne*.

The Graces are ſaid to be the beneficent daughters of *Jupiter*; and they will have them to have been born of *Eurydomene*, who poſſeſſed ample fortunes. And ſome ſay that *Juno* was mother of the *Graces*. The *Graces* are the moſt noble and illuſtrious of all the goddeſſes.

The nakedneſs of them intimates, that even poor perſons, who have no wealth at all, may be able by their ſervices to gratify perſons in ſome things. Some think that by their being repreſented naked is intimated, that we ought to be ready to do good offices.

They are repreſented young and beautiful, and with fine hair and ſmiling countenances; they have wings upon their feet, and ſometimes are repreſented naked; if they are clothed, it is with fine, thin ſtuff and looſe flowing garments; they always hold one another by the hand, intimating that among friends there ſhould be a perpetual intercourſe of kindneſs and aſſiſtance.

This picture, according to *Mythologiſts*, ſhews that favours are always agreeable for their novelty, and for the diſpatch in doing them; that the memory of them ſhould always laſt freſh and delightful; that they ſhould be without diſguiſe or diſſimulation, and always free and unconſtrained.

The *Graces* are ſaid to accompany the *Muſes* and *Mercury* as well as *Venus*; for where learning, eloquence and love are conjoined, there will never be wanting true joy, health and contentment; and where good-will, concord and bounty meet, there *Thalia* with a flouriſhing eſtate; *Aglaia* with ſplendor and glory, and *Euphroſyne*, with true joy and comfort will be always preſent.

Some will have the *Graces* to be but two; others three. They that make them two, do it becauſe ſome ought to do good offices, and others ought to be grateful to them of whom they receive them. They are feigned to be three becauſe he that has had experience of being made amends for a kindneſs done, ought not to leave off doing good offices.

doing again, and continually doing good offices.

The *Graces* are called χαειτες of χαρᾶ joy; becauſe thoſe who are beneficent are of a cheerfull countenance, and their beneficence makes them that receive it cheerful.

They are repreſented handſome, both becauſe they are beautiful themſelves, and in that they add a luſtre to the beauty of thoſe that exerciſe liberality, and are prone to do good offices.

The Title of GRACE in *England* is given only to Archbiſhops and dukes.

GRA'CEFUL [of *gratia*, L. *grace*, F. and *full*] handſome, comely, *&c.*

GRACEFULLY, handſomely.

GRA'CEFULNESS [of *grace*, F. and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] comelineſs. decency, becomingneſs.

GRA'CELESS [of *grace*, F. and leaꞅ, *Sax.*] void of grace wicked

GRACELESLY, wickedly.

GRA'CELESNESS, graceleſs or wicked nature or diſpoſition.

GRACI'LE [*gracilis*, L] ſlender, lean.

GRA'CILENESS, ſlenderneſs, leanneſs.

GRA'CILENT [*gracilentus*, L.] ſlender.

GRA'CILIS, *e* [in *Botan*, *Writers*] ſlender.

GRACILIS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] *i, e.* the ſlender muſcle; a muſcle of the leg, ariſing from the inward jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and inſerted to the *Tibia*, ſo as to aſſiſt in bending the leg and thigh inwards, *L.*

GRA'CIOUS [F. *grazioſo*, It. *graciòſo*, Sp. of *gratioſus*, L.] full of grace; alſo courteous, favorable.

GRACIOUSLY' courteouſly, favorably.

GRA'CIOUSNESS [of *gratioſus*, L. *gracieux*, F.] gracious diſpoſition.

GRA'DATED [*gradatus*, L.] having, or made with degrees or ſteps.

GRADA'TIO [with *Rhetoricians*] the ſame figure that is called *Climax*, *Gr.*

GRADA'TION [in *Architect.*] an artful diſpoſition of ſeveral parts, as it were by ſteps or degrees. after the manner of an amphitheatre.

GRADATION, going ſtep by ſtep, *F.* of *L.*

GRADATION [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of proceſs belonging to metals, *&c.* and is the raiſing or exalting them to a higher degree of purity and goodneſs, ſo as both to increaſe their weight colour, conſiſtence. *&c.*

GRADATION [with *Logicians*] an argumentation, conſiſting of four or more propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, as that the attribute is the ſubject of the ſecond, and the attribute of the ſecond the ſubject of the third, and ſo on.

GRADA'TORY, a place which aſcended by ſteps; the aſcent out of a cloiſter into a choir of a church.

GRA'DUAL [*gradalis*, L. *graduel*, F. *graduale*, It] done by degrees.

The GRADUAL [*le graduel*, F.] that part of the maſs, which is ſung between the epiſtle and the goſpel.

GRADUAL *Pſalms*, are 15 Pſalms from the 118th or the 119th to 134th. which were antiently ſung by the Levites, as they went up the 15 ſteps of *Solomon*'s temple, a pſalm on each ſtep.

GRADUA'LITY } [of *graduel*, F. *graaualis*, L.] gradual pro-
GRA'DUALNESS } cedure; going on ſtep by ſtep.

GRA'DUALLY, by degrees, ſtep by ſtep.

To GRA'DUATE [*graduere*, F. of *gradus*, L.] to give degrees in an univerſity.

A GRA'DUATE [*gradué*, F. *graduato*, It. *graduâdo*, Sp.] one who has taken a degree in the univerſity.

GRA'DUATED [*gradudtus*, L.] having taken, or on whom is conferred a degree in the univerſity.

GRADUA'TION [with *Mathematicians*] the art of graduating or dividing any thing into degrees.

GRAFF } [*greffe*, F.] a ſcion of a tree, *&c.* to be ingraffed
GRAFT } into another ſtock.

To GRAFF } [*greffer*, F.] to inoculate or graft a ſcion of
To GRAFT } one tree into the ſtock of another.

GRA'FFER [*old Stat.*] a ſcrivener or notary.

GRA'FFIUM [*old Rec.*] a writing book or regiſter of deeds and evidences.

GRAIN [*granum*, L *graine*, F. *granc*, It. and Sp. *gram*, Port.] any fruit or ſeed growing in a *Spica* or ear. as wheat, *&c.* alſo a minute body or parcel of a body pulverized, as a grain of *Salt*, *Sand*, &c.

GRAIN, the ſmalleſt weight uſed in *England*, taken from the weight of a grain of wheat, taken out of the the ear of corn dry'd; 24 grains make a penny weight, 20 penny weights an ounce, 12 ounces a pound *Troy* weight.

GRAIN, of gold is in value two pence, of ſilver half a farthing.

GRAIN *of Wood*, the way the fibres run.

GRAIN *Colour* [prob. of *grana*, Span. *and* Ital] reds or purples dyed with the grain call'd *Cochineal*.

GRAIN, the figure or repreſentation of grains on leather, as *Morocco* leather, *&c.*

GRAIN [with *Apothecaries*] 20 grains make a ſcruple 3 ſcruples a dram, 8 drams an ounce.

GRAIN *Staff*, a quarter ſtaff with ſhort lines at the end call'd *Grains*.

GRAINS *of Paradiſe*, the plant or ſeeds of cardamum.

Againſt the GRAIN, againſt the inclination of the mind.

GRAI'NING-*Board* [with *Curriers*] a board made with nicks or teeth like a ſaw, uſed in graining leather.

GRAIN GRIFF, ſorrow, miſhap, *G.*

GRA'MIA, a certain rheum in the eyes.

GRAMINO'SE } [*gramineus*, L.] full of, or abounding with
GRAMI'NEOUS } graſs.

GRAMI'NEOUSNESS [of *gramineus*, L.] graſſineſs, or being full of graſs.

GRAMINIFO'LIOUS [of *gramen* graſs and *folium* L. a leaf] having leaves like graſs

GRAME'RCY } [prob. *q. d.* grant-mercy, or *Grandem*
GRAMME'RCY } *mercedem det tibi Deus*, i. e. god give you a great reward] I thank you.

GRA'MMA [Γράμμα, *Gr.* a letter] hence comes *Grammar*, becauſe it ſhews in the firſt place how to form articulate ſounds, which are repreſented by letters.

GRA'MMAR [*grammaire*, F. *gramatica*, It. and Sp. of *grammatica*, L. of γεαμματικὴ *Gr.*] the art of ſpeaking and writing truly, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, reaſon and authority; alſo a book that contains the rules of any language.

GRAMMAR [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a damſel ſtanding at the entrance into a magnificent portico, holding in one hand a key, and in the other a label, upon which is written *Janua Scientiarum* (the gate of the ſciences.)

GRAMMA'RIAN [*grammairien*, F. *gramatico*, It. and Sp. *grammaticus*, L. of γεαμματικὸς, *Gr.*] one who is skilled in grammar learning.

GRAMMA'TIAS, a kind of jaſper ſtone, with white ſtrokes or lines overthwart.

GRAMMATICA'STER, a ſmatterer in grammar; a paltry ſchool-maſter, *L.*

GRAMMA'TICAL [*gramatical*, F. *gramaticale*, It. and Sp. *grammaticalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the art of grammar.

GRA'MMICK [*grammicus*, L. of γράμμη, *Gr.* a line] made by lines; demonſtrated by lines.

GRA'MPLE, a kind of ſea fiſh.

GRA'MPUS, a fiſh of the whale kind; but that does not grow ſo large.

GRANADI'ER [*grenadier*, F. *granatiero*, It. *granadèro*, Sp.] a ſoldier that throws granadoes.

GRANA'DO, [*grenade*, F.] an iron globe filled with combuſtible matter, having a fuzee at the touch hole, to be fired and thrown among enemies in a battle.

GRA'NARY [*granarium*, L. *grenier*, F. *granajo*, It. *granero*, Sp.] a ſtore-houſe for corn.

GRA'NATE, [*granato*, It. *grenat*, F. *granate*, Sp.] a precious ſtone of a ſhining, tranſparent, yellowiſh red.

GRA'NATUM, a pomegranate. *L.*

GRANATA'RIUS [*old Rec.*] an officer in a religious houſe who kept the corn.

GRANA'TE [*granatus*, L.] that has many grains or kernels

GRAND [F. *grande*, It. Sp. and Port. of *grandis*, L.] great, vaſt, chief.

GRA'NDAME, [of *Grand* and *dame*] a grandmother.

GRAND *Cape* [in *Com. Law*] a writ which lies when any real action is brought, and the tenant does not appear; but makes default upon the firſt ſummons.

GRANDCHILD, the child of ones child, either ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'VOUSNESS [*grandævitas*, L.] greatneſs of age.

GRAND DAUGHTER [of *Grand* and ꝺahꞇoꞃ, *Sax.*] a ſon or daughter's daughter.

GRAND *Diſtreſs* [in *Law*] a diſtreſs taken of all lands or goods that a man has within the county or bailiwick.

GRAND *Days* [at the *Inns of Court*] certain days ſolemnly obſerv'd in every court, as *Aſcenſion-Day*, *St. John Baptiſt*, *All-Saints*, *All-Souls*, and *Candlemas-Day*.

GRANDEE', a nobleman of *Spain*, one of the prime rank and quality, *&c.*

GRANDE [in *Muſ. Books*] grand or great, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh the grand or great *Chorus* from the reſt of the muſick, *Ital.*

GRAND *Guſto* [with *Painters*] a term uſed to ſignify, that there is ſomething in the picture that is very great and extraordinary, calculated to ſurprize, pleaſe, and inſtruct.

GRA'NDEUR. greatneſs, dignity, nobleneſs, ſtate, magnificence, excellence, *F.*

GRANDEUR is repreſented in Painting and Sculpture, by a woman, dreſs'd in cloth of gold, crown'd and ſitting on a thr throne. Laying her right hand on the draught of a magnificent building.

Grand e'vity [grandævitas, L. very great age.

Grande'vous [grandævus, L.] very old.

Grand *Seignior* [a great lord] the title given to the emperor of the *Turks.*

Gra'ndfather [*grand*, F. of L. and ꝼæꞇheꞃ, *Sax.*] a father's father.

Gra'ndmother [*Grand* and moꞇheꞃ, *Sax.*] a mother's mother.

Grand *Sergeantry*, is where a man holds certain lands of the king by the perſonal ſervice of carrying a banner or lance, or leading his horſe; or being his champion, carver, butler, *&c.* at his coronation.

Gra'ndsire [of *Grandis*, L. and Syr, *Brit.*] a grandfather.

Grandi'loquence [*Grandiloquentia*, L.] loftineſs of ſpeech or high ſtyle or manner of expreſſion.

Grandi'fick [*grandificus*, L.] doing great things.

Gra'ndimonte'nsers, a certain order of monks.

Grandino'se [*grandinoſus*, L.] plenteous in hail.

Grandi'sonous [*grandiſonus*, L.] that maketh a great ſound.

Grando, hail, *L.*

Grandino'sum *Os*, [*Anatomy*] the fourth bone in the foot, otherwiſe called *Cuboides*.

Grance, a large farm furniſhed with barns, granaries, ſtables, and all conveniences for husbandry; alſo a farmhouſe.

Gra'nifice [*granificium*, L.] malt-making.

Grange'rus } a certain officer belonging to a religious
Grangia'rius } houſe, whoſe buſineſs it was to look after their grange or farm.

Grani [*old Writ.*] muſtachoes, or whiskers of a beard.

Grani'ferous *Seed* pods [in *Botany*] ſuch pods as bear ſmall ſeeds like grains.

Grani'vorous [*Granivorus*, of *grana and vorare*, L. to devour,] devouring or feeding on grains.

Grani'te [*granito*, Ital.] a ſort of ſpeckled marble reſembling grains of ſand.

Granomastix, the maſtick tree. *L.*

Grano'se [*granoſus*, L.] full of grains.

Grant, a conceſſion of a thing deſired or begged of one, a gift, an allowance.

Grant [in *Law*] a gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot well be paſſed or conveyed by word of mouth, as *Rents, Reverſions*, &c.

To Grant [*Minſhew* derives it of *gratuitò*, L. freely; others of *garentir*, F. to *warrant*, or *engage to make good*] to allow, to give, to beſtow, *&c.*

To lie in Grant [*Law Phraſe*] uſed of a thing that cannot be aſſigned without deed.

Grantee', the perſon to whom a grant is made.

Granto'r, the perſon who makes a grant.

Gra'nulated [of *granum*, L.] made into grains or corns.

Granula'tion [with *Chymiſts*] an operation performed on metals, by dropping them melted thro' an iron colander, *&c.* into cold water, that it may congeal or harden into grains.

Gra'nule [*granulum*, L.] a ſmall grain.

Gra'nulous *Root* [with *Botaniſts*] is a kind of grumous root with ſmall knobs, each reſembling a grain of wheat, as in *white Saxifrage.*

Gra'num, a grain of any corn, a kernel or fruit; alſo the leaſt weight now in uſe, the 20th part of a ſcruple.

Grapes [*grape*, F. a *bunch* or *cluſter of grapes.*] the fruit of the vine.

Grapes [in a *Horſe*] arreſts or mangy tumours in his legs.

Gra'phical [of γραφικὸς, *Gr*,] curiouſly deſcribed, or after the life, exact.

Gra'phice [γραφικὴ, *Gr.*] the art of painting, limning or drawing.

Graphoi'des [*Anatomy*] a proceſs of the ſcull-bone, about the baſis of the brain, ſhaped like a pen for a table book.

Grapho'meter, a mathematical inſtrument, being half a circle divided into 180 degrees, having a ruler, ſights and a compaſs in the middle, to meaſure heights, *&c.*

Gra'pnel *Anchor* [*grapin*, F.] a ſmall anchor for a boat or ſmall ſhip, or galley, being without ſtocks, and having four flooks.

Gra'pnels [in *Ships of War*] iron inſtruments to be thrown into an enemies ſhip to take hold of her.

To Gra'pple [grabbelen, *Teut.*] to graſp or lay hold of, to contend or ſtrive earneſtly for; alſo to cloſe in boxing.

To Grapple [with *Horſemen*] is when a horſe lifts up one or both his legs at once, and raiſes them with precipitation, as if he were a curveting.

To Grasp to incloſe in the hand, to take hold on with the hand, to ſieze on.

To Grasp *at*, to endeavour ſtrenuouſly to obtain a thing.

Grasping niggardly, covetous; alſo ambitious.

All Grasp all loſe.

L. *Plurima qui aggreditur, nil apte perficit unquam*, v. *All covet, all loſe.*

Gra'sier } [of *graſs*, or as ſome will have it, of *gras*, F.
Gra'zier } fat] one who grazes, feeds and fattens cattle for ſale.

Grass [ᵹꞃæꞅ, *Sax.* gras, *Du.* graſz, G. græs, *Dan.* graeae, *Su.*] herbage for cattle.

Grass *Cocks* [*Husbandry*] ſmall heaps of mown graſs, lying the firſt day to dry.

Grass *Hearth* } an antient cuſtom in ſome places, for te-
Grass *Hurt* } nants to bring their ploughs, and to do one day's work for their lord.

Gra'sshopper [ᵹꞃæꞅ and hoppan, *Sax.* Graſz-hoepger, L. G. græſhopper, *Dan.* graaſhoppa, *Su.*] an inſect well known.

Grass-week [in the *Inns of court*] *Rogation* week.

Grass *Plantane*, an herb.

Grassa'tion, a robbing, a killing; alſo a ſpoiling, a laying waſte.

Gra'ssature [*graſſatura*, L.] a robbing and killing.

Gra'ssiness [of ᵹꞃæꞅ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the having or fulneſs of graſs.

Gra'ssy [ᵹꞃæꞅicᵹ, *Sax.*] full of, or having graſs.

Grate [*crates*, L.] a part of chimney furniture, conveniency for a fire; alſo a ſort of iron lattice work, *&c.*

To Grate [*grater*, F. *grattare*, It.] to ſcrape or reduce into a coarſe powder by rubbing on a grater; to offend, to vex, to fret, to gall; alſo to incloſe or furniſh a place with grate-work.

Gra'ted [*graté*, F.] fretted or made ſmall by rubbing on a grater; alſo vexed, galled, fretted, done with grate-work.

Gra'teful [of *gratus*, F. and ꝼull. *Sax.*] willing or propenſe to reward, or make amends for ſervice done; or ready to acknowledge a favour receiv'd; alſo agreeable, acceptable pleaſant.

Gra'tefully, in a grateful manner.

Gra'tefulness [*gratitude*, F. of *gratitudo*, L.] grateful diſpoſition or temper.

Grater [*grattuggia*, It.] an utenſil to grate any thing upon.

Grates [*crates*, L.] iron lattices; alſo iron bars in a frame on a fire hearth to make a fire in.

Gra'tia *Dei* [i. e. *the Grace of God*] a plaſter made of wax, roſin, ſuet, turpentine, maſtick and frankincenſe, *L.*

Gratia *Dei* [with *Botaniſts*] the plant leſſer centaury, *L.*

Gratiæ *Expectativæ*, expectative benefices or favours, bulls by which the pope grants mandates for church livings before they become void.

Graticula'tion, the dividing a draught or deſign into ſquares, in order to reduce it.

Gratieu'sement [in *Muſi. Books*]the ſame as *Gratioſo. F.*

Gratifica'tion, [F. *gratificazione*, It. *gratificaciòn*, Sp. of *gratificatio*, L.] a rewarding and making amends for ſome ſervice, *&c.* alſo a preſent, a free gift, alſo pleaſure.

Grati'fick [*gratificus*, L.] grateful, thankful.

To Gra'tify [*gratifie*, F. *gratificare*, It. *gratificâr*, Sp. of *gratum facere* L.] to recompenſe, to requite with one good turn for another.

Gra'ting [*gratant*, F.] rough, harſh, diſagreeable.

Gratingly, harſhly, diſagreeably.

Gratings [of *Ships*] wooden grate-work, which lies on the upper deck, between the main and fore-maſts, to let in air and light to the parts underneath.

Gratio'la [with *Botaniſts*] the herb hiſſop, *L.*

Grati'ous &c. v. gracious.

Gratioso [in *Muſick Books*] an agreeable manner of playing. *Ital.*

Gra'tis, freely for nothing, without reward, *L.*

Gratitude [*gratitudine*, It. *gratitud*, Sp. *gratitudo*, L.] thankfulneſs, grateful diſpoſition or carriage. It is a virtue in the receiver of a benefit, by which he demonſtrates, that the kindneſs was acceptable to him, and upon that ſcore entertains a hearty reſpect for the author of it, ſeeking all occaſions to requite him. *F.*

Gratitude [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a beautiful damſel, having in her right hand a noſegay of bean bloſſoms, with her left leaning upon a ſtork, and having an elephant behind her.

Gratu'itous [*gratuit*, F. *gratuito*, It. *gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, without any regard to intereſt or recompence, freely beſtow'd.

Gratu'itousness, free beſtowment, without expectation of reward or recompence.

Gratui'ty [*gratuité*, F.] a free gift or reward.

To Gra'tulate [*gratulatus*, L.] to ſalute with congratulations or expreſſions of pleaſure on good ſucceſs, *&c.*

GRATULA'TION, a rejoicing on the behalf of another; a wiſhing of joy, *L.*

GRA'TULATORY, pertaining to gratulation or wiſhing another joy of good ſucceſſes.

GRA'VA [*old Rec.*] a grove, a ſmall wood, copſe or thicket.

GRAVE [ᵹꞃaꝼe, *Sax.* Graf, *Du.* and L. G. grab, H. G. grafbe, *Dan.* gruoba, *Teut.*] a hole in the ground, dug for burying a dead perſon.

He hath one foot in the GRAVE.

L. *Pedem alterum habet in cymbâ Charontis.* (in Charon's boat.) Τὸν ἕτερον πόδα ἐν τῷ πορθμείῳ ἔχει, Luc. F. *Il a un pied dans la faſſe.* It. *Aver un piede nella foſſa.*

That is he is at death's door, or near his end.

GRAVE [F. It. and Sp. *gravis*, L.] that is of a compoſed countenance, ſerious, ſober, ſedate.

GRAVE [ſpoken of *Sounds*] low or deep.

He is more GRAVE than wiſe.

That is, he has only the appearance of wiſdom. The L. ſay ironically, *Tertius è cielo cecidit Cato. Juv.*) A third Cato is fallen from heaven.)

GRAVE [in *Muſick Books*] a very grave or ſlow motion, ſomewhat faſter than *Adagio*, but ſlower than *Largo*, Ital.

GRAVE } [ᵹꞃeꝼe, *Sax.* a governor, grabe, grebe, *Du.* a
GREVE } viſcount, graaf, G. grabo, *Teut.* an earl.] a *German* title, ſignifying a count, a governor, *&c.*

GRAVE [in *Grammar*] an accent oppos'd to acute, thus (`).

To GRAVE *Irr. V.* [ᵹꞃaꝼan, *Sax.* *graver*, F. prob of γράφω *Gr.* to write graben or eingraben G. grafue *Dan.* grafwa, *Su.* to dig] to engrave.

GRAVEN [*Irr. Part P.*] has or is graven (ᵹꞃaꝼen, *Sax*) But as it is very little in uſe except adjectively, and then not always, this verb might be reckon'd among the regulars.

To GRAVE *a Ship*, is to bring her to lie dry a ground, and then to burn off all the old filth that ſticks to her ſides without board.

GRAVE'DINOUS [*gravedinoſus.* L.] drowſy, heavy-headed.

GRAVE'DINOUSNESS, drowſineſs; heavy-headedneſs.

GRAVEDO [in *Phyſick*] a heavineſs or liſtleſneſs which accompanies a leſſened tranſpiration or taking cold, *L.*

GRA'VEL [*gravelle*, or *gravier*, F. *glarea*, L.] the larger and ſtony part of ſand; alſo ſand in the bladder and kidneys of human bodies.

To GRA'VEL, to lay walks with gravel; alſo to puzzle, perplex or *non-plus*.

GRA'VELLED *Aſhes* [with *Chymiſts*] the lees of wine dry'd and burnt to aſhes.

GRA'VELLINESS [of *gravier*, or *la gravelle*, F.] fulneſs of gravel.

GRA'VELLING [with *Farriers*] a diſorder incident to travelling horſes, occaſioned by little gravel ſtones getting in between the hoof and the ſhoe.

GRA'VELLY, full of gravel.

GRA'VELY, ſeriouſly, ſoberly, ſedately.

GRAVEMENT [in *Muſick Books*] a very ſlow movement, the ſame as *Grave*, *F.*

GRAVEN v. *To Grave.*

GRA'VENESS [*gravitas*, L. *gravité*, F.] a ſevere, compoſed, quiet countenance; ſoberneſs.

GRAVEO'LENCE } [*graveolentia*, L.] a ſtinking, rank
GRAVEO'LENCY } ſmell.

GRAVEO'LENT [*graveolens*, L.] ſmelling rank, ſtinking.

GRA'VER [ᵹꞃæꝼeꞃ of ᵹꞃaꝼan, *Sax.* to engrave, *graveur*, F.] an engraver.

GRAVER [*graveur*, F.] an engraver; alſo an engraver's working tool,

GRAVER [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument for taking the ſcales off from teeth, *&c.*

GRA'VID [*gravidus*, L.] big with child.

GRAVI'DITY [*graviditas*, L.] a being big with child.

GRAVI'SONOUS [*graviſonus*, L.] ſounding greatly, highly.

GRA'VITAS *Acceleratrix* [in *Mechanicks*] the ſame as *vis centripeta*, or that quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre of the earth, accelerating their motion as they come nearer towards it, *L.*

To GRA'VITATE to weigh or preſs downwards.

GRA'VITATING, weighing or preſſing downward.

GRAVITA'TION [with *Philoſophers*] is the exerciſe of gravity, or a preſſure that a body, by the force of its gravity, exerts on another body under it.

GRA'VITY [*gravitas*, L. *gravite*, F. *gravità*, It. *gravedàd*, Sp.] is that force by which bodies are carried or tend towards the centre of the earth, or the natural tendency of one body towards another; alſo the mutual tendency of each body and each particle of a body towards all others.

GRAVITY [*Mechanicks*] the *Conatus* or tendency of bodies towards the centre of the earth.

Abſolute GRAVITY [with *Philoſophers*] is the whole force, by which any body tends towards the centre of the earth.

Accelerate GRAVITY, is the force of gravity conſidered as growing greater, the nearer it is to the attracting body or point.

Relative GRAVITY, is the exceſs of the gravity in any body above the ſpecifick gravity of a fluid it is in.

GRAVITY [in *Hydroſtaticks*] the laws of bodies gravitating in fluids.

Specifick GRAVITY } is the exceſs of gravity in any body,
Apparent GRAVITY } above that of an equal quantity and bulk of another.

GRAVITY [in *Muſick*] an affection of ſound, whereby it becomes denominated grave, low or flat.

GRAVITY, ſeriouſneſs, or of a compos'd ſedate countenance.

GRAVITY [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a venerable dame, clad in purple, with a letter ſeal'd hanging at her neck, looking on a lighted torch, which ſhe holds in her left hand, and leaning with her right hand on the head of a little image ſtanding on a pedeſtal.

GRA'VY, the juice of meat.

GRAY [ᵹꞃaᵹ, ᵹꞃaiᵹ or ᵹꞃei Sax. grawn, *Du.* gran, G, grae, *Dan* grea, *Su.* *gris*, F, *grigio*, It.] a mixed colour partly of black and white.

GRAY *of the Morning*, the break of day.

GRAY-*Hound* [of ᵹꞃiᵹ-hunꝺe, ᵹꞃaᵹ hunꝺe, *Sax.* or graa, *Dan.* and hunꝺe, *Sax.*] an hunting-dog.

GRAYNESS [of ᵹꞃaᵹ, ᵹꞃeiᵹ or ᵹꞃei *Sax.* graa, *Dan* gris, F.] aſhcolouredneſs.

GLAY'LING, a fiſh.

To GRAZE [*ecraſer*, F. to cruſh, or rather of *razer*, F. in the ſame ſenſe] to glance, paſs lightly on the ground, as a bullet does.

To GRAZE [ᵹꞃaꞅian of ᵹꞃaꞅ, *Sax.*] to feed on graſs; alſo to keep cattle at graſs.

GRA'ZING [of ᵹꞃaꞅ, *Sax.* graſs] feeding on graſs.

GRAZING [of *ecraſer*, or *ecraſant*, or *razer*, F.] glanceing, paſſing lightly over a thing.

GRA'ZIER [either of ᵹꞃaꞅ, *Sax.* or *graiſſer*, or *engraiſſer*, F. to fatten] one who fattens cattle for ſale.

GREASE [*graiſſe*, F. *graſſo*, It. *gráca* Port.] fat of beaſts.

GREASE [with *Farriers*] a ſwelling and gourdineſs of legs.

To GREASE [*graiſſer* F.] to dawb or ſmear with greaſe.

To GREASE in the Fiſt.

F. *Defoncer le Poignet.*

To fee or bribe a perſon.

GREASE *Molten*, a diſtemper in a horſe, when his fat is melted by over hard riding or labour.

GRE'ASED [*graiſſé* F.] dawbed with greaſe.

GREASILY, in a greaſy manner.

GREASINESS [of *graiſſé* F.] greaſy condition.

GRE'ASY [*couvert de graiſſe*, F.] dawbed with greaſe.

GREAT [ᵹꞃeat, *Sax.* groot, *Du.* groot, O. and L. G. groſz, H. G.] large, big, huge mighty, noble.

GREAT *Circles of the Globe or Sphere* [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe, whoſe planes paſſing thro' the centre of the ſphere divide it into two equal parts or hemiſpheres, of which there are ſix drawn on the globe, *viz.* the *Meridian*, *Horizon*, *Equator*, *Eclíptick* and the two *Coloures*.

GREAT *Circular ſailing* [with *Navigators*] is the manner of conducting a ſhip in, or rather pretty near the arch of a great circle, that paſſes thro' the zenith of the two places, from whence and to which ſhe is bound.

GREAT *Hare* [with *Hunters*] a hare in the third year of her age.

GREAT *Men* [*old Stat.*] the laity of the higher houſe of parliament: alſo the knights of the lower houſe.

To GRE'ATEN, to make great, to amplify, to enlarge, to augment.

GREATLY, hugely, mightily, very much.

GRE'ATNESS, [ᵹꞃeatneꞅꞅe *Sax.*] largeneſs, mightineſs, nobleneſs.

GREATNESS of mind is repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by a youth tearing a lion's tongue out of his jaws.

GRE'AVES [*greves*, F.] armour antiently worn on the legs.

GRE'CIAN, a native of *Greece*; alſo one learned in the *Greek* tongue.

GRE'CISM [*grecíſm*, F. of *græciſmus*, L.] the idiom or propriety of the *Greek* language.

GREE [*gré*, F.] contentment, ſatisfaction.

GREE [in *Law*] will, allowance, liking.

GREE [in *Heraldry*] degree or ſtep.

To make GREE *to Parties* [in *Law*] is to give them ſatisfaction for an injury done.

GRE'EDINESS, [ᵹꞃæꝺiᵹneꞅꞅe *Sax.*] a greedy, covetous, eager appetite or deſire after.

GRE'EDY [ᵹꞃeꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] covetous or eager after, deſiring more than enough.

GREEDILY, covetouſly, eagerly.

GREEK, of or pertaining to *Greece*; alſo the *Greek* language.

GREEN [ᵹꞃene, *Sax.*] not ripe, raw, freſh, the colour of graſs, herbs, *&c.*

This colour is an emblem of hope, becauſe it's appearance in ſpring it hieghtens our expectations of a fruitful ſummer and harveſt.

GREEN *Chaffer*, a kind of beetle.

GREEN-*Cloth*, a board or court of juſtice held in the compting houſe of the king's houſhhold for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court royal; and for correcting all the ſervants that ſhall offend.

GREEN-*Finch*, a bird.

GREEN-*Houſe*, a conſervatory for tender plants.

GREEN *Hue* [in *Foreſt Law*] every thing that grows green within the foreſt,

Mountain GREEN, a ſort of greeniſh powder, found in little grains like ſand in ſome mountains in *Hungary*, &c.

GREEN *Hide*, is one not yet curried; but as it is juſt taken off from the carcaſſes of beaſts.

GREE'NISH, inclinable to, or of a faint green.

GREE'NISHNESS, [ʒɲeneſſe, *Sax.*] a faint greenneſs.

GREE'NNESS, green colour or quality.

GREEN *Silver* [in *Writtle* in *Eſſex*] the duty of an halfpenny paid yearly to the lord of the manour.

GREEN *Wax*. [*Stat. Law*] a term uſed for the eſtreats, iſſues and fines in the *Exchequer*, delivered to the ſheriffs under the ſeal of that court; made in green wax, to be levy'd in the county.

GREENS, whatever grows in a kitchen garden, excepting roots and pulſe.

As good as George of GREEN.

This *George of Green* was that famous *Pindar of Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the old ballad tell us.

To GREET [ʒɲetan, *Sax.* grooten *Du.* groten O. and L. G. grüſſen H. G.] to ſalute, to wiſh to or for a perſon ſome felicity or other.

To GREET } [of *gridare*, It. or greiten *Du*] to weep or cry.
To GREIT } *Sc. and N. C.*

GREE'TING [of ʒɲetan, *Sax.*] ſaluting; ſalutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a flock.

GREGA'RIOUS [*gregarius*, L.] of or pertaining to flocks, herds or companies.

GREGARIOUS *Birds*, ſuch as do not live ſolitary; but aſſociate in flights or coveys, a great many together in company.

GREGO'RIAN [of one *Gregory*, a barber in the *Strand*, the firſt inventor] a cap of hair.

GREGORIAN *Calendar*, is one which ſhews the new and full moon, with the time of *Eaſter* and the moveable feaſts that depend upon it, by means of epacts diſpoſed through the ſeveral months of the *Gregorian* year, and is different from the *Julian* calendar, in both the form of the year, and that it uſes epacts inſtead of golden numbers.

GREGORIAN *Epocha*, is the epocha or time whence the *Gregorian* calendar or computation took place.

GREGORIAN *Year*, a new account of time or year, the new account or new ſtyle, eſtabliſhed upon the reformation of the calendar, by pope *Gregory* XIII. *A. D.* 1582. according to which the year conſiſts of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 ſeconds; whereas, according to the old ſtyle, or *Julian* account by *Julius Cæſar*, the year did conſiſt of 365 days, 6 hours, whereby 10 days being taken out of the month of *October*, the days of their months go always 10 days before ours; as for inſtance, their 11th day is our firſt. Which new ſtile or account is uſed in moſt parts of *Europe*.

GRE'MIAL [*gremialis*, L.] belonging to the lap.

GRE'MIL, the herb pearl-plant.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] veal collops larded, pigeons and a ragoo bak'd in a ſtew pan, being covered underneath and on the top with thin ſlices of bacon.

GRESSILE [*greſſilis* L.] of or pertaining to ſteps.

GRENADI'NS [*Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing fowls with a *Godivoe*.

GRE'VA [*old Writ.*] the ſea ſhore.

GREVE [ʒeɲeꝼa or ʒɲeeꝼa, *Sax.*] a denomination of power and authority, ſignifying as much as count, v. *Grave*.

GREUT [in *Mines*] the earthy part of what is dug up, having no oar in it.

GREW v. *To Grow*.

GREY-*Hound* [ʒɲiʒ-hunꝺ, *Sax.* which *Minſhew* will have of *Græcus*, q. *Greek*-hound, ſuch dogs having been firſt uſed in hunting; but others of *Grey*, a badger, a hound, *q.* a dog that hunts the badger] a ſwift, ſlender hunting dog.

A Grey-hound ſhould have
A Head like a Snake,
A Neck like a Drake,
A Back like a Beam,
A Belly like a Bream,
A Foot like a Cat,
A Tail like a Rat.

GRICE, a young wild boar.

GRI'DELIN *Colour*, a changeable colour of white and red.

GRI'D-IRON [probably of *Grate* and *Iron*, q. d. a *grated Iron*] a kitchen utenſil for broiling meat.

GRIEF [*grief*, F. of *grave*, L. heavy] ſorrow of heart, trouble of mind.

GRIEF [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a naked man, of a melancholly aſpect, manacles on his hand and fetters on his feet, to ſhew that the faculties of the mind being ſtreightn'd by perplexity are ſhut up from their accuſtom'd operations. A ſerpent gnawing his left ſide to ſignify the misfortunes and evils which occaſion grief.

GRI'EVANCE [of *grief*, F. or *gravis*, L.] an injury, loſs, or any thing that cauſes grief.

To GRIEVE [prob. of *grever*, O. F. to aggrieve *gravari*, L.] to be ſorrowful.

GRI'EVOUS [of *grief* or *grever*, O. F.] cauſing grief, burdenſom, hard to bear, &c. alſo odious.

GRIEVOUSLY, in a grievous manner, alſo very much.

GRI'EVOUSNESS [*grief*, F.] heavineſs, burdenſomneſs, afflictedneſs.

GRI'FFIN } [*griffon*, F. *grifone*, It. *griſo*, Sp. grpp, *Su. Du.*
GRI'FFON } and L. G. greiff, H. G.] a fabulous creature, half an eagle, and half a lion, to expreſs ſtrength and ſwiftneſs joined together, extraordinary vigilancy to preſerve things, with which they are intruſted. They really exiſt no where but in Painting or Sculpture, tho' the poets feign, that *Apollo* had his chariot drawn by them, the heathen naturaliſts perſuaded the ignorant, that theſe creatures guarded the gold mines with incredible watchfulneſs and reſolution, that none might come at them,

A GRIFFIN was with the ancients an emblem of *True Credit*.

GRIG [prob. of ɲecca, *Sax.* the brink of a river, under which they chiefly lie] the ſmalleſt ſort of Eel.

GRILL, a ſort of ſmall fiſh.

To GRILL *Oiſters*, the ſame as ſcolloping them.

A GRILLA'DE, a diſh of broiled meat, *F*,

GRI'LLUS [with *Chymiſts*] ſalt of vitriol, that provokes vomiting.

GRIMALKIN, a poetical name given to a cat.

GRIM [ʒɲim, *Sax.* grimmich, *Du.*] fierce and crabbed of countenance, ſour and angry look'd.

GRI'MACE [of ʒɲim, *Sax.* and *acies*, L. prob. grimmig, G. grpn, *Su.*] a diſtortion of the viſage or countenance, either by way of contempt, diſſimulation, &c. *F.*

GRI'MNESS, ſeverity or crabbedneſs of countenance.

GRIME [grime *Du.*] ſmut or dawb with ſoot.

To GRIME [begrimen, *Du.*] to beſmut or daub with ſoot, &c.

To GRIN [ʒɲinian, *Sax.* grienen, L. G. grpnen, *Du.*] to ſhew the teeth, to laugh contempteouſly.

To GRIND [*Irr. V.* ʒɲinꝺan, *Sax.*] to break ſmall with a mill.

To GRIND with every Wind.

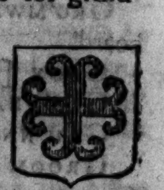
L. *Servire ſcenæ*, G. Sich in alles ſchicken. To accommodate one's ſelf to every occurrence of life; or to hold with every ſide or party, to be a turncoat or time-ſerver.

GRI'NDER [ʒɲinꝺeɲe, *Sax.*] one who grinds.

GRI'NDERS [ʒɲinꝺ-toðaꞅ, *Sax.*] the great teeth of an animal, that grind and break the meat in chewing.

GRI'NDING [of ʒɲinꝺan, *Sax.*] ſharpening by grinding on a grindſtone; alſo breaking ſmall with a mill.

GRIND-STONE [ʒɲinꝺ-ꞅtan, *Sax.*] a round ſtone for grinding or ſharpening iron tools.



GRI'NGOLE'E [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs *Gringolée*, is a croſs made in the ſame manner as the croſs *Ancrée* or *Anchored*, with this difference, that thoſe that ſhould repreſent the flooks of the anchors at the end, are the heads of the ſtakes, which turn both ways as the flooks do. See the *Eſcutcheon F.*

GRIP } [ʒɲip, *Sax.*] a ſmall ditch cut acroſs a meadow or
GRIPE } plow'd land, in order to drain it.

To GRIPE [ʒɲipan, *Sax.* gribe *Dan.* grppa *Su.* grppen, *Du.* O. and L. G. greiffen H. G. ghiriften *Pers.* *griper*, F.] to hold faſt in the fiſt; to ſeize or lay faſt hold of; alſo to ſqueeze hard with the hand; alſo to twinge or wring the guts.

A GRIPE [ʒɲipe, *Sax.* Greep, *Du.* O. and L. G. greiff, H. G, garbe, O.G. garman, *Teut.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppreſſive uſurer, alſo a handful; alſo a ſqueeze.

GRIPE [of a *Ship*] is the compaſs or ſharpneſs of her ſtern, under water, eſpecially towards the bottom of the ſtern.

To GRIPE [with *Sailors*] a ſhip is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe keeps a good wind.

GRI'PE-STICK [with *Surgeons*] a ſtick uſed in cutting off an arm.

The GRIPES [of ʒɲipe, *Sax.*] a wringing or twiſting of the bowels,

GRI'PINGNESS [of ʒɲipan, *Sax.*] griping quality.

GRIPPE, See *Grip*.

GRI'SLED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRI'SLY [ʒɲiꞅlic, *Sax.* gruwelick or afgrpſlick, *Du.* afgrieſelich, L. G. grauſlich, H. G.] hideous, frightful to behold; rough, ſqualid, ugly.

Grisly *Seeds*, ſkinny, thin, flat ſeeds.

Gri'sliness, hideouſneſs, frightful aſpect, uglineſs.

Gri'ssel, a light rount, or a light fleſh colour.

To Grittle to juſt break corn or but a little in the mill.

Grist [ᵹꞃıꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] corn ground at a mill.

To bring Grist to one's mill, to bring advantage.

Gri'stle [ᵹꞃıꞅꞇle, *Sax.*] a cartilage.

Gri'stliness [of ᵹꞃıꞅꞇle, *Sax.*] fulneſs of griſtles.

Gristly, full of griſtles.

Grit, a fiſh call'd alſo a *Grample.*

Grit [**gret**, **grwt**, *Brit.* ᵹꞃeꞇꞇa, *Sax.*] the duſt of ſtones, *&c.*

Gri'ttiness, ſulneſs of grit or duſt of ſtones, *&c.*

Gritty, ſandy, or full of ſuch duſt.

Grith [ᵹꞃıꞇh, *Sax.*] peace, agreement.

Gri'th-brech [ᵹꞃıꞇh-bꞃyce, *Sax*] the breach of the peace.

Gri'zled [prob. of *gris*, F. grev] variegated with ſtreaks, *&c.* of different colours, as black and white intermixt, *&c.*

Gri'zliness, grizly colour, or being grizly.

Grizly, v. grizled.

Gro'an [prob. of **grwn**, *Brit.* or ᵹꞃan, *Sax.*] a deep ſigh either from ſorrow or pain.

To Groan [ᵹꞃanian, *Sax.*] to fetch deep, hard and loud ſighs.

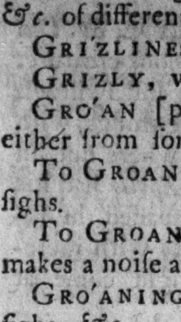
To Groan [with *Hunters*] who ſay a buck groans when he makes a noiſe at rutting time.

Gro'aning [of ᵹꞃanian, *Sax.*] fetching deep or bitter ſighs, *&c.*

Groats, hull'd great otmeal.

Gro'at [*groſſe*, F. *groſſa*, It.] a ſilver coin of four pence value.

Gro'cers probably ſo call'd, becauſe antiently they ſold all by the *Groſs* or *Wholeſale*; or as others of *groſſus*; L. a green fig, in which they traded: one of the twelve chief companies of *London.*



Grocers were incorporated *Anno* 1344. by the name of Grocers, having been formerly call'd *Pepperers.* They are governed by a maſter, 4 wardens, 70 aſſiſtants, and there are about 277 on the livery; the livery fine is 20*l.* they are the ſecond of the 12 companies, of which company there have been 108 Lord Mayors.

Their armorial enſigns are *Argent*, a cheveron *Gules*, between 6 cloves in chief, and 3 in baſe *Sable* creſt on a helmet and torſe a camel trippant proper, bridled of the 2d, ſupporters 2 griffins per feſs *Gules* and *Or.* The motto, *God grant Grace.* Their hall is now let to the bank of *England.*

Gro'cery, Plums, Sugar, Spices, *&c.* ſold by grocer's; alſo half-pence and farthings.

Gro'gram [prob. q. *groſs-grain*, i. e. coarſe grain or thread] a ſort of ſtuff, all ſilk; it is in reality no more than a taffety coarſer and thicker than ordinary.

Gro'in [prob. of ᵹꞃopan, *Sax* to grow, on account of the increaſe of nature] the part of the body between the belly and the thighs.

Gro'mets [in a *Ship*] ſmall rings faſtened with ſtaples on the upper ſide of the yard, to which the lines call'd laskets and caskets are ty'd and made faſt.

Gro'mwels, or Gromets, the moſt ſervile perſons on ſhipboard.

Gron [ᵹꞃon, *Sax*] a bog or quagmire.

Gro'nna } [ᵹꞃonno, *Sax.*] a deep hollow pit, a bog or
Gru'nna } quagmire.

Groom [of **grom**, *Du.* a boy, *&c.* formerly a ſervant in ſome mean ſtation, lads ſent on errants or laqueys; but now it is uſually taken for one who looks after horſes.

Groom-*Porter*, an officer belonging to the king's court, who has the direction of games,

Groom *of the Stole* [of ςολὴ, *Gr.* a robe] an officer of the court, who has the charge of the king's wardrobe.

Gro'ove [prob. of ᵹꞃaꝼan, *Sax.* to engrave] a hollow channel cut in ſtone, Wood, *&c.*

Groove [with *Miners*] a deep hole or pit ſunk in the ground to ſearch for minerals.

To Grope [ᵹꞃapian, or ᵹꞃapan *Sax.*] to feel with the hands, as perſons in the dark.

Gro'ping [a method of *Fiſhing*] by putting ones hands into water holes, tickling them about the gills, which renders them ſo tame, that they may be caught with the hand.

Gross [**groſʒ**, G. *craſſus*, L. *gros*, F.] thick, fat; alſo dull; alſo foul, notorious.

Gross [in the *Senſe of the Law*] abſolute or independant; as *Advowſon in Groſs*, is diſtinguiſhed from *Advowſon Appendant.*

Gross *Weight*, the weight of goods together with the cask or veſſel containing, *&c.* out of which *Tare* and *Tret* is to be allowed.

A Gross [**grot**, O. and L. G. in ſome of the lower parts of Germany, eſpecially at *Bremen* and there abouts they have to this day pieces of current money which go by that denomination, and are four of their pennies, or in value near $\frac{4}{5}$ of an engliſh penny, twelve dozen, alſo the chief or main part of any thing.

Gross, as *a Villain in Groſs*, a ſervile tenant, who was not appendant or annexed to the Land or Manour, and to go along with the tenure, as an appurtenance of it; but was like the other perſonal goods and chattles of his lord; at his Lord's free Pleaſure and diſpoſal.

Gross-bois. great wood, properly ſuch as is accounted timber, either by the common Law or cuſtom of the country, F.

Grossly, greatly.

Gro'ssome [*old Law*] an amercement or fine. See *Gerſuma.*

Gro'ssus [in *Medicine*] the ſame as *Craſſus*, L. groſs or coarſly powdered.

Gro'ssity [*groſſitas*, L.] groſſneſs.

Grossness [of *groſſiereti*, F. *groſſezza*, It. *groſſeza*, Sp. *groſſitas*, L.] thickneſs, fatneſs; dulneſs, baſeneſs, *&c.*

Grossula'ria, the gooſeberry-buſh, L.

Grot } [*grotte*, F. *grotta*, It. **grotte**. G.] a cave or
Gro'tta } den, a hole in the ground, a cavern or den in a mountain or rock; alſo a little artificial edifice made in a garden, in imitation of a natural grotto,

Grote'sque *Work* } [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] a work or
Grote'sco } compoſition in the groteſque manner or taſte, conſiſting either of things which are intirely imaginary and have no exiſtence in nature, ſo as to ſurprize and raiſe ridicule.

Grote'sk [*groteſca*, Ital. *groteſque*, F.] figures in painting or carving, repreſenting odd or prepoſterous things; a ſort of antique work.

Grote'sks, little fanciful ornaments of animals compounded of fiſhes, foliages, fruits, *&c.*

Gro've [ᵹꞃove, *Sax.*] a ſmall wood or place ſet with trees.

Gro'veling [**grufwelig**, *Su.*] lying with the face towards the ground.

To feed Groveling [*Hunting Term*] uſed of a deer when ſhe feeds lying on her belly.

To Groul [prob. of **grollen**, *Teut.* to be angry] to make a noiſe as a dog, beginning to be angry; to grumble or mutter.

Gro'uling [of **grollen**, *Teut.*] grumbling, muttering.

Ground [ᵹꞃunꝺ, *Sax. Su. Dan.* G, and *Teut.* **grondt** *Du.* **grunde**, *Dan.*] the earth, a pavement, the bottom, the foundation or original cauſe.

Ground v. *To Grind.*

Ground *Ivy* [ᵹꞃunꝺ-Iꝼiᵹ, *Sax.*] an herb.

Ground *Pine*, the name of a plant.

Ground *Plates* [with *Archit.*] the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney-way, and the binding joiſts.

To Ground, to ſet or lay a thing on the ground; to lay a ground-work; to take for a foundation; to ſound an opinion upon; alſo to lay, alight or ſet upon the ground; to raiſe an argument upon.

Ground *Angling*, a fiſhing under water without a float.

Ground *Plumbing* [with *Anglers*] is the finding the depth of the water with a leaden plummet on the line.

Ground *Tackle* [in a *Ship*] anchors, cables, *&c.* and all thoſe things requiſite to make her ride ſafe at anchor in a convenient road.

Gro'unded [of ᵹꞃunꝺ, *Sax.*] founded, built or reſting upon, ſuſtained by.

Gro'undless [ᵹꞃunꝺleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without ground, foundation or reaſon.

Groundlessly, in a manner without grounds or reaſon.

Grou'ndling [**gründling**, G] a fiſh ſo call'd.

Gro'undsel [ᵹꞃunꝺ, *Sax.* and prob. of *ſenil*, F, or **ſchwalle**, G.] the ground timber or threſhold of a door.

Ground *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] are the timbers which lie on the keel, and are faſtened to it with bolts thro' the keelſon.

Ground [in *Painting*] is the ſurface upon which the figures and other objects are raiſed and repreſented.

To Ground *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to bring her on the ground to be trimmed, *i. e.* to be made clean or ſcrubbed; to have ſome leak ſtopt, or the like.

Grounds [ᵹꞃunꝺ, *Sax.* the bottom] the ground-work, the principles of any art or ſcience; the ſettlings or dregs of drink; reaſons.

Group [*groupe*, F. *gruppo*, It. (in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] an aſſemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, beaſts, fruits, or the like, which have more apparent relation one to the other.

Group [in regard to the *Deſign*] are combinations of divers figures, which have relation to each other, either on account of the action, or of their proximity, or of the effect they have.

Group [in *Muſick*] is one of the kinds of diminutions of long notes, which in the working forms a ſort of group, knot buſh,, *&c*, a group commonly conſiſts of four crotchets, quavers, *&c.* tied together.

GROUP [in *Architecture*] a term us'd of columns, as they ſay a group of columns, when there are three or four columns join'd together on the ſame pedeſtal.

GROUPS [in regard to the *clair obſcure*] are bodies of figures, wherein the lights and ſhadows are diffuſed in ſuch manner, that they ſtrike the eye together, and naturally lead it to conſider them in one view.

To GROUP [*grouper*, F.] to make an aſſemblage or complication of figures.

GRO'UPADES [with *Horſemen*] See *Croupades.*

GROUT [ᵹꞃut *Sax.* grutt, L. G. grütz, H. G.] a ſort of large oatmeal, or the larger or hully part of oatmeal.

GROUT-HEAD [ᵹꞃut-heaꝼoꝺ, *Sax.*] a great head.

To GROW, *Irr. V.* [ᵹꞃoƿan, *Sax.* groeyen, *Du.*] to thrive, to encreaſe; to flouriſh; to become.

GREW [*Irr. Imp.*] did grow.

GROWN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am grown.

GRO'WING [of ᵹꞃoƿan, *Sax.*] encreaſing, thriving, waxing larger, *&c.*

To GROWL [grollen, *Teut.*] to make a noiſe, as a dog when irritated.

GRO'WLING [prob. of grollen, *Teut.*] ſnarling, making a noiſe like a dog.

GROWN, v. *To Grow.*

GROWN, an engine to ſtretch woollen cloth upon after it has been woven.

GROWSE, a kind of fowl in the northern parts of *England*; a heath powt.

GROWTH [ᵹꞃoƿthe, *Sax.*] increaſe, progreſs.

GROWTH *Halfpenny*, a rate paid in ſome places, as a tithe for every fat beaſt.

GRUA'RII [in *Foreſt Records*] the principal officers of the foreſt.

GRUB, a ſort of maggot.

To GRUB *up* [groben, *Teut*] to delve or dig up the roots of trees, *&c.*

GRU'BBAGE } [in *Husbandry*] a grubbing tool.
GRUB-AX }

GRU'BBING *a Cock*, is the cutting off his feathers under the wings.

GRUBBS [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of white, unctuous, little pimples or tumours, riſing on the face, chiefly on the *Alæ* of the noſe.

To GRUBBLE [grabbelen, G. to ſearch into] to grobble, to ſearch or feel all over.

To GRUDGE [*gruger*, F. to cranch with the teeth; *Caſaubon*, however, will have this verb, as well as to *growl* and to *grumble*, deriv'd from Γογγύζειν, *Gr.*] to think much of, to envy one a thing.

GRU'DGING, thinking much, envying.

GRUDGINGLY, with an ill will.

GRU'EL [*gruau*, F.] a ſort of pottage made of oatmeal.

GRUFF [greff, Su. O. and L. G. grob, H. G. coarſe; alſo umannerly.] churliſh, dogged.

GRUFFY, churliſhly, doggedly.

GRU'FNESS, ſurlineſs, churliſhneſs, ſour looks, *&c.*

GRUM [ᵹꞃim, or ᵹꞃam, *Sax.* grumm, *Du.*] grim-faced, ſour-looked.

To GRU'MBLE [*grommeler*, F. grommelen, *Du.*] to mutter betweed the teeth.

GRUMBLING [*grommelans*, F.] muttering between the teeth, ſignifying diſpleaſure, tho' unwilling to declare the cauſe.

GRUME [in *Medicine*] a particle of blood, milk or other fluid, which is coagulated, thickened, hardened; or not ſufficiently thin and diluted.

GRUMMEL, an herb.

GRUMNESS, crabbedneſs, fierceneſs of countenance.

GRU'MOUS [*grumoſus*, L.] full of grumes, little clods or lumps.

GRUMOUS *Blood* [in *Medicine*] that which is too thick for circulation.

GRUMOUS *Root* [with *Botan.*] that which is compoſed of ſeveral knobs, as the *Aſphodel* and *Pile-wort.*

GRU'MOUSNESS, fulneſs of clods or lumps, grumoſity.

GRUMUS *Sanguinis*, clotted or coagulated blood, *L.*

To GRUNT [*grunnire*, L. grynter, *Dan.*] to make a noiſe like a hog.

GRU'NTING [*grunniens*, L. gruntzen, *Teut*,] making a noiſe like a hog,

GRUS, *a Crane* [among the *Ancients*] a dance performed annually by the *Athenians*, round the temple of *Apollo*, on the day of *Delia.* The motions and figures of this dance were very intricate, and variouſly interwoven, ſome of them being intended to expreſs the windings of the labyrinth, wherein *Theſeus* kill'd the minotaur.

GRUPPA [in *Painting, Sculpture*, &c.] a cluſter or crowd of figures, as cherubims heads, *&c.* ſo cloſe that the whole figures of them cannot be diſcerned.

GRY [Γρᾶ. *Gr.* according to Mr. *Lock*] a meaſure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ of a line, a line being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and an inch $\frac{1}{10}$ of a philoſophical foot.

GRY'PHITES, one who has a crooked noſe like a hawk's bill, *Gr.*

GUA'CATAN, *Indian* pilewort.

GUAI'ACUM, the wood of a tree in the *Weſt-Indies*, very much uſed in phyſick, called alſo *Lignum ſanctum.*

GUAIA'VAS, a ſort of *Indian* apple.

GUARANTE'E [*garant* of *garder*, F. to keep, *&c.*] a prince or power appointed by treating parties, to ſee that articles of agreement are performed on each ſide.

GUARANTEE' [in *Law*] he whom the warranter undertakes to indemnifie or ſecure from damage.

GUA'RANTY, the office or duty of a guarantee.

GUARD [*garde* of *garantir*, F. *guardia*, It. *guarda*, Sp. and Port.] defence, protection.

GUARD [in *Military Art*] the duty performed by a body of ſoldiers, to ſecure all by watchfulneſs againſt the attempts of the Enemy

Advance GUARD. a party of horſe or foot, which marches before a body when an army is upon the march, to give notice of the approaching danger.

Main GUARD [in a *Garriſon*] a guard from whence all the other guards are detach'd: as (in the field) it is a conſiderable body of horſe, ſent out to the head of the camp, to ſecure the army.

Piquet GUARDS, ſmall guards at the head of every regiment.

Royal GUARDS, are ſuch as guard the king's perſon.

Quarter GUARD [in a *Camp*] a ſmall guard, commanded by a ſubaltern officer, and poſted about an hundred yards before every batallion.

Grand GUARD [in a *Camp*] conſiſts in three or four ſquadrons of horſe, commanded by a field officer, and poſted before the camp on the right and left wing, towards the enemy, for the ſecurity of the camp.

GUARDS *du Corps*, the ſame as *Royal Guards*, F.

Regiment of GUARDS, certain Regiments which do duty whereſoever the king's perſon is.

Standard GUARD, a ſmall guard of foot, which a regiment of horſe mounts in their front, under a corporal.

To GUARD [*garder*, F. *guardare*, It. *guardàr*, Sp.] to defend or keep from, to ward off danger.

GUARD [in *Fencing*] an action or poſture proper to defend or ſcreen the body from the efforts or attacks of an enemies ſword,

GUA'RDANT [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed of a lion borne in a coat of arms, when his face is turned towards the ſpectator. and he appears in a poſture of defence of himſelf.

GUARD-*Cock.* See *Gardecaut.*

GUA'RDED [*gardé.* F] defended with a guard.

GUARDS [with *Aſtronomers*] a name ſometimes apply'd to the two ſtars neareſt the pole, being in the hind part of the chariot, at the tail of the little bear.

GUA'RDIAN, he to whom the charge or cuſtody of any perſon or thing is committed; v. *Gardian.*

GUARDIAN [in *Law*] one who is intruſted with the education, tuition, *&c.* of ſuch as are not of ſufficient diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own affairs, as children and Idiots.

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, a perſon to whom the juriſdiction or collation of a biſhoprick is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee.

GUA'RDIANSHIP [of *garder*, F, to defend, *&c.*] the office of a guardian,

GUARDIANSHIP, has been repreſented in painting by a woman clad in red, holding in her right hand a book of accounts, with a pair of ſcales lying upon it, and with her left holding up one ſide of her robe, to cover a child who ſleeps at her feet, and near whom is on the one ſide a cock, and on the other a lizard.

GUA'STALD, a perſon, who has the cuſtody or keeping of the king's manſion houſes

GUAY [in French *Heraldry*] as a *Cheval guay*, ſignifies a horſe rearing and ſtanding upon his hind legs.

GU'BBINS [*gobeau*, F. a gobbet] fragments, parings of haberdine. cod-fiſh, *&c.*

GU'DGEON [*gobio*, Sp. and L. *goujon*, F.] a river fiſh well known.

To ſwallow a GUDGEON, to bear, put up or paſs by an affront.

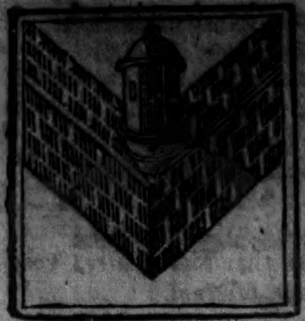
GU'DGEONS [in a *Ship*] a ſort of rudder-irons, being the eyes drove into the ſtern poſt, into which the hooks call'd pintles go to hang on the rudder.

GU'ELPHS, a noted faction in *Italy*, antagoniſts to the *Gibellines.*

GUE'RDON, a reward, a recompence, *F.*

GUERDONABLE, that may be fit to be rewarded.

GUE'RDONNLESS, unrewarded.



Gue'rite, is a ſort of ſmall tower of ſtone or wood, generally on the point of a *baſtion*, or on the angles of the *Shoulder*, to hold a *Centinel*, who is to take care of the foſs, and to watch to hinder ſurprizes; ſome call *Echaugette* thoſe which are made of wood and are of a ſquare form, for the *Guerites* of ſtone are roundiſh, and are built half without the wall, and terminate at a point below, which ought to be at the *Cordon*, that the *Centinel* may diſcover along the *Faces*, *Flanks* and *Curtins*, and all along the *Foſs*; they ought to be about ſix foot high, and their breadth three and a half.

Gue'rkins, a ſort of pickling or pickſed cucumbers.

A **Guess** [ghiſſe, *Du.*] a conjecture.

To **Guess** [giſſen, *Du.*] to conjecture.

Gu'est [ʒieꞅꞇ or ʒeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* gaſt, *Du.* and G. gieſte, *Dan.* gaſt or giſt, *Su.* kaſt, *Teut.* gaſt, *Goth*, all of guaiſtan, *Goth* to honour or revere.] a perſon invited to an entertainment.

Guest *Rope* [with *Mariners*] a rope by which the boat is kept from ſteeving or going too much in and out, as ſhe is towed after a ſhip.

Guet, a watch, a perſon poſted as a ſpy in any place, *F.*

To **Gu'ggle** [of *gorgoggliare*, Ital. or of *glou-glou*, a word the Fr. have invented to imitate that ſound.] to make a noiſe as liquor pour'd out of a bottle that has a narrow neck.

Gui'dance [of *guider*, F.] conduct, leading, *&c.*

Gui'dage, money paid for a ſafe conduct thro' a ſtrange or foreign territory.

To **Guide** [*guider*, F. *guidare*, It. *guiàr*, Sp.] to direct or conduct in a way or journey.

A **Guide** [F. *guida*, It. *guía*, Sp.] a director or conductor.

Gui'don, a kind of flag or ſtandard borne by the king's life guard; being broad at one extreme and almoſt pointed at the other, and ſlit or divided into two. Alſo the officer who bears it.

Guild [ʒilꝺ, *Sax.* gilde, *Du.* O. and L. G.] a tax, tribute or fine; alſo a company or incorporated ſociety. Hence comes *Guild-Hall*, q. d. the hall of the *Guilds* or companies of the city.

Guild-*Hall* [ʒilꝺ of ʒilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay, becauſe a common contribution, and heal, *Sax.* an hall, *i. e.* the common hall of the *Gilds*, or companies, or incorporated citizens of *London*] this hall was firſt built in the year 1411, by *Thomas Knolls* then mayor, the aldermen and citizens; but being deſtroy'd by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt more ſpacious, being in length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* 170 feet, and in breadth 68. It coſt the city 40000 pounds; the two giants of terrible aſpect and monſtrous height, that ſtand facing the entrance of the hall, the one holding a pole-ax, the other a halbert, are ſuppos'd, the former to repreſent an ancient *Briton*, and the other a *Saxon*.

Guildha'lda *Teutonicorum*, a title of the fraternity or ſociety of *Eaſterling* merchants in *London*, commonly call'd the *Steel-Yard* in *Thames-ſtreet*.

Gui'ld-*Merchant*, a certain liberty or privilege, whereby merchants are enabled to hold certain pleas of land within their own precincts.

To **Guild**. See *To Gild*.

Gui'lder [gulden, *Du.* and G.] a *Dutch* coin in value about 2 *s.* or 1 *s.* 10 *d. ſterling*: That of *Germany* is in moſt or all parts about 2 *s.* 8 *d.* excepting the Guilders of *Miſnia*, which is about 3 *s.* 1 *d.*

Guile [prob. of *guiller*, O. F. or beʒalian, *Sax.* to bewitch] fraud. deceit.

Guilefully, deceitfully.

Gui'lefulness, fraudulentneſs, deceitfulneſs, craftineſs, wilineſs.

Gui'leless, free from guile or deceit.

Gui'lelesness, clearneſs of, or the being intirely free from guile or deceit.

Guilt [ʒuilꞇ or ʒylꞇ, *Sax.* gielde, *Dan.*] guiltineſs, conſciouſneſs of having committed a fault, crime, *&c.*

Gui'ltiness [prob. of ʒilꝺ, a tax, *&c.* of ʒilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay a tax, *&c.* q. d. liable to make an amends or pay for a fault committed] culpableneſs, liableneſs to ſuffer for a crime proved to have been committed.

Gui'ltless, free from crime, innocent.

Gui'ltlesness, innocency.

Gui'lty [ʒuilꞇiʒ, or ʒylꞇiʒ, *Sax.*] culpable, in fault, deſerving to be condemned or blamed.

Gui'llam, a kind of bird.

Gui'mad, a fiſh peculiar to the river *Dee*, in *Cheſhire*, and the lake *Pemble-meer*.

Gui'nea ⎫ [of *Guinea* in *Africa*] a gold coin current at
Gui'ney ⎭ 21 *s.*

Guinea'nus, *a um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the growth or product of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Guise [*guiſe*, F. *guiſa*, It. and Sp. wiſe, Du. G. and L. G. weiſe, H. G.] mode, faſhion, cuſtom.

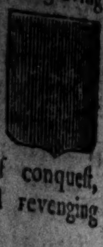
Gu'la, the upper part of the throat.

Gule ⎫ [in *Architecture*] the neck or narroweſt part of the
Gu'la ⎭ loweſt capital of a pillar; or a wavy member, whoſe contour reſembles the letter *S*, called an *Ogee*.

Gulch ⎫ [prob. of *gula*, L. gluttony] a great eater, or
Gu'lchin ⎭ a ſhort tun-bellied man, boy, *&c.*

Gu'ldum [*Old Records*] a taxing or impoſing of a fine to be paid in money.

Gules [either of גולור, *Heb.* a piece of red cloth, *Machenzi* or גול, *Arabick*, a red roſe. *Meneſtrier*. *gueules*, F.



Gu'les [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the red colour, in engraving it is made by perpendicular lines from the top of the eſcutcheon to the bottom. It is ſaid to repreſent fire, which is the chiefeſt, lightſomeſt, and cleareſt of the elements. *Morgan* ſays, it denotes the power of the Almighty; and of virtues, martial proweſs, boldneſs and hardineſs; with *or* (gold) a deſire of conqueſt, and with *argent* (ſilver) a depreſſing the envious and revenging the innocent. See the figure.

Of ſpiritual virtues *Gules* denotes *Juſtice*, *Charity* and an ardent *Love of God and our Neighbour*. Of worldly virtues, *Valour*, *Nobility*, *Hardineſs*, and *Magnanimity*. Of vices, *Cruelty*, *Choler*, *Murder*, *Slaughter*. Of the planets, *Mars*. Of precious ſtones, the *Ruby*. Of metals, *Copper*. Of trees, the *Cedar*. Of flowers, the *Piony*, the *Clove Gilliflower*, and the *Pink*. Of birds, the *Pelican*. Of the ages of men, the *Manly*. Of the months of the year, *March* and *July*; of the days of the week, *Tueſday*.

Gule of *Auguſt*. ſo called as ſome ſay, from *Gula*, L. the throat, on account of a cure performed on a certain woman of a diſeaſe in her throat, by kiſſing the chains St. *Peter* was bound with at *Rome*, thence in antient almanacks, call'd *Sancti Petri ad Vincula*, the firſt day of *Auguſt*.

Gulf [*golfe*, F. *golfo*, It. Sp. and Port.] a part of the ſea running between two lands call'd ſtreights; being embraced and almoſt ſurrounded; alſo a depth in the ſea that cannot be fathomed, a whirlpool.

Gull, a weed that grows among corn.

To **Gull** [*guiller*, F.] to decieve, cheat, to couſen, chouſe, or defraud.

Gu'lling, deceiving, cheating, defrauding, duping.

Gulle'ries. cheating tricks.

Gu'llet [*gula*, L. *goulet*, F. *gola*. It. *golla*, Port.] the windpipe.

Gu'llishness, ſottiſhneſs, ſtupidity.

Gu'lly-gut, a punch-belly.

A **Gull**, a ſea fowl; alſo a cheat.

Gu'lling [a *Sea Term*] is when the pin of a block or pully eats into the ſhiver, or the yard into the maſt.

To **Gu'lly** [prob. of *goulet*, F. the throat] to make a noiſe in drinking.

Gu'lly-*Hole*, a place at the grate, or entrance of the ſtreet-channels for a paſſage into the common-ſhore.

To **Gu'lly** ⎫ [*gorgogliare*, It.] to make a noiſe, as liquor
To **Go'ggle** ⎭ poured out of a bottle.

Gulo'sity [*guloſitas*, L.] gluttony.

A **Gulp** [*goulée*, F.] as much liquor as goes down the throat at one ſwallow.

To **Gulp** [golpen, *Du.*] to ſwallow down with a noiſe.

Gu'ltwit [*Law Term*] a ſatisfaction or amends made for a treſpaſs.

To **Gum** [*gommer*, F.] to dawb with gum.

Gum [[*gomme*. F *gomma*, It. and Port. *goma*, Sp. gomme, *Du.* *gummi*, L.] a vegetable juice iſſuing through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious tranſparent maſs by the warmth of the ſun and air, but is ſtill diſſolvable by water, and at the ſame time inflammable, but ſcarce capable of being pulveriz'd.

Gum *Anima*, a reſinous juice oozing from a tree in *America*.

Gum-*Arabick*, a gum ſo called, brought from *Arabia*, *&c.*

Gum-*Ciſtus*, the name of an herb.

Gum-*Cotta*, a congealed juice of a yellow colour brought from the *Indies*.

Gum-*Olibanum*, frankincenſe.

Gum-*Tachamahaca*, a gum much uſed by the *Indians* in all ſwellings in the body.

Gum *Ammoniacum*, a gum of a bitteriſh taſte, that burns clear when ſet on fire.

Gum *Caranna*, a gum uſed by the *Indians* for ſwellings.

Gum *Copal*, a gum which will ſerve for a perfume inſtead of frankincenſe.

Gum *Elemi*, a gum ſmelling like fennel; but of a bitter taſte.

Gum *Lac*, the juice of an *Indian* tree.

Gum *Opopanax*, the Juice of the Herb or Root of *Panax Herculis*.

Gum *Sagapenum*, good for Pains in the Side.

Gum *Sarcocolla*, good for glewing Fleſh together.

Gum *Tragacanth* [τράγος and ἄκανθα, Gr.] *i. e.* Goat's Horn.

Gu'mmata [in *Medicine*] ſtrumous Tumours.

Gu'mmated [*gummatus*, L.] done over with Gum.

Gu'mminess [of *gummoſus*, L. *gommeux*, F. *gummi*, L. *gomme*, F.] gummy Nature or Quality.

Gu'mmose [*gummoſus*, L.] that hath much Gum.

Gummo'sity, gummy Quality.

Gu'mmy [*gummoſus*, L. *gommeux*, F.] full of Gum.

Gums [ʒomaſ, *Sax.*] the Fleſh that covers the Jaw-Bones, into which the Teeth are ſet.

Gun [*Somner* derives *Gun* of *Mangon*, a warlike Machine uſed before the Invention of Guns] a Fire-Arm or Weapon of ſeveral Sorts and Sizes.

Gun-Powder, a Compoſition of Salt-Petre, Sulphur, and Charcoal, mixed together, and uſually granulated, which eaſily takes Fire, and rarifies or expands with great Vehemence, by means of its Elaſtick Force.

Gun-Powder *Treaſon*, a Feſtival Day obſerved on the Fifth of *November*, in Commemoration of the happy Deliverance of King *James* I. and the Houſe of Lords and Commons, by the Diſcovery of the *Gun-Powder Plot*.

Gu'nnel [of a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale.

Gu'nnery, the Gunner's Art,

Gu'nster, Gunner, one who goes a ſhooting with a Gun or Fowling-Piece.

Gu'nter's *Line*, [ſo call'd of Mr. *Gunter*, formerly Geometry Profeſſor of *Greſham* College,] call'd alſo the Line of Numbers, is the Logarithms laid off upon ſtraight Lines; the Uſe of which is for performing Arithmetical Operations, by means of a Pair of Compaſſes, or even without, by ſliding two of theſe Lines of Numbers by each other.

Gunter's *Quadrant*, a Quadrant of *Wood*, *Braſs*, &c. being partly of a Stereographical Projection upon the Plane of the Equinoctial, the Eye being in one of the Poles, where the Tropick, Ecliptick, and Horizon, are Arches of Circles; but the Hour Circles are all Curves, drawn by means of the ſeveral Altitudes of the Sun, for ſome particular Latitude, every Day in the Year. The Uſe of it is to find the Hour of the Day, Sun's Azimuth, *&c.*

Gunter's *Scale*, that which Sailors commonly call the *Gunter*, is a large plain Scale, with the Lines of artificial Sines and Tangents upon it, laid off by ſtraight Lines, and ſo contriv'd to a Line of Numbers that is on it, that by the Help of this Scale, and a Pair of Compaſſes, all the Caſes of Trigonometry, both plain and ſpherical, may, to a tolerable Exactneſs, be ſolv'd, and of conſequence all Queſtions in *Navigation*, *Dialling*, &c. may be wrought by it.

Guns and Powder, were invented or found out by *Bartholdus Swartz*, a *Franciſcan Friar*, about the Year 1380. *temp.* K. *Richard* II. by his mixing Salt-Petre and ſome other Ingredients in a Mortar, on which he had placed a Stone; and having Occaſion to light a Candle, in ſtriking Fire a Spark fell into the Mortar, and the Compoſition blew up with great Violence and Noiſe. This gave a Handle for the Invention of Guns; and the firſt that uſed them were the *Venetians* againſt the Inhabitants of *Geneva*.

Gun-Powder was had from foreign Parts, and at dear Rates, till Queen *Elizabeth* order'd it to be made in *England*.

Gu'nwale [of a *Ship*] is that Piece of Timber, which on either Side reaches from the Half-Deck to the Fore-Caſtle; alſo the lower Part of the Port, where any Ordnance are.

Gurge [*gurges*, L.] a Whirl-Pool.

Gu'rgians a Sort of coarſe Meal.

Gu'rgeon } the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.
Gu'rgins }

Gurgling [of *Gurgulio*, L.] making a Noiſe, as Water pouring out of a Bottle, or in ſwallowing a Liquid.

Gurgy'pting [with *Falcon.*] a Term uſed when a Hawk is ſtiff-neck'd and choak'd.

Gurgu'lio [with *Anat.*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe; the ſame as *Cion* and *Epiglottis*.

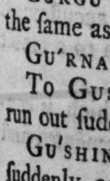
Gu'rnard, a Fiſh.

To Gush [of ʒeotan, *Sax.* **goſſeten**, *Du.*] to pour or run out ſuddenly, and with Force.

Gu'shing [of ʒeotunʒ, *Sax.*] pouring or running out ſuddenly, and with Force.

Gu'sset [*gouſſet*, F.] a triangular, ſmall Piece of Cloth, uſed in Shirts, Smocks, *&c.*

Gusset [in *Heraldry*] is formed by a Line drawn either from the Dexter or Siniſter Chief Points, and falling perpendicularly down to the extreme Baſe, as in the Eſcutcheon: Or thus, it proceeds from the Dexter or Siniſter Angle of the Chief, deſcending diagonally to the Chief Point, and from thence another Line falls perpendicularly upon the Baſe.



Mr. *Guillim* calls it one of the whimſical Abatements of Honour, for a Perſon who is either Laſcivious, Effeminate, or a Sot, or all of them.

Gust [ʒiſt, *Sax.*] a ſudden Puff or Blaſt of Wind.

Gust [*guſtus*, L. *goute*, F. *Guſto*, Ital.] the Taſte.

Gust [*old Writ.*] a Stranger or Gueſt who lodges with a Perſon the ſecond Night.

Gu'stable [*guſtoſo*, Ital. *guſtabilis*, L.] that may be taſted; agreeable to the Taſte.

Gu'sto, a Reliſh, Savour, or Taſte, *Ital.*

Guts [prob. of **kutteln**, or, according to *Caſaubon*, of Γέγλα, *Gr.*] a Canal or Pipe in the Abdomen, through which the Food paſſes to the Colon.

To Gut, to take out the Guts, to empty.

Gu'tling [of *Guts*] ſtuffing the Guts, eating much or often.

Gu'tta, a Drop of any Liquor.

Gutta *Gamandra*, a kind of Gum or hardened Juice brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, L.

Gutta *Roſacea* [with *Phyſicians*] a Redneſs with Pimples in the Noſe, Cheeks, or over the whole Face, as if they were ſprinkled with Roſe-coloured Drops.

Gutta *Serena* [with *Oculiſts*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, conſiſting in an entire Prevention of Sight, without any apparent Defect of the Eyes; excepting that the Pupil ſeems ſomething larger and blacker than before.

Gu'ttal *Cartilage* [with *Anatomiſts*] is that which includes the third and fourth Griſtle of the Larynx.

Gu'ttated [*guttatus*, L.] ſpotted with Spots or Speckles like Drops.

Gu'ttæ, Drops.

Gu'tte [in *Architecture*] are certain Parts in Figure like little Bells, in Number ſix, placed below the Triglyphs in an Architrave, of the Dorick Order. They are ſo called of *Gutta*, L. a Drop, from their Shape, reſembling the Drops of Water that have run along the Triglyph, and ſtill hang under the Cloſure betwixt the Pillars.

Gutte *de l' Eau*, a Drop of Water, *F.*

Gutte *de l' Eau* [in *Heral.*] are painted Argent or White, *F.*

Gutte *de Larmes* [in *Heraldry*] is where Drops of Tears are repreſented in a Coat of Arms of a blue Colour, *F.*

Gutte *de Sang* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of Blood, *F.*

Gutte *de l' Or*, [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold, borne in a Coat of Arms of *Or*, or of Gold-colour.

Gu'tter [*goutiere*, F.] a Canal or Spout for carrying off Water.

Gutter *Tile*, a three cornered Tile laid in Gutters.

To Gutter, to ſweal or run as a Candle.

Gu'ttera [*old Rec.*] a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from Leads or Roofs of Buildings.

To Gu'ttle [of *gut*, F.] to eat much.

Gu'ttose [*guttoſus*, L.] full of Drops.

Gu'ttural [*gutturalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Throat.

Guttural *Letters*, ſuch as are pronounced in the Throat.

Gu'tturalness [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] the being pronounced in the Throat; ſpoken of Letters.

Gu'tturis *Os* [*Anatomy*] the ſame that is call'd *Hyoides Os*, L.

Gu'ttus [with *Antiquaries*] a Sort of Vaſe uſed in the *Romans* Sacrifices, to take Wine and ſprinkle it *Guttatim*, i. e. Drop by Drop upon the Victim, *L.*

Gu'tty [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies Drops; and they being repreſented in Coat Armour of ſeveral Colours, the Colour ſhould be mentioned in Blazon.

Gu't-wort, an Herb.

Guve *de ronde* [in *Fortific.*] is the ſame as *ſingle Tenaille*.

Guy *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a Rope made faſt to the Fore-Maſt at one End, and is received through a ſingle Block ſiezed to the Pennant of the winding Tackle, and then again reev'd through another, ſeiz'd to the Fore-Maſt. The Uſe of which is to hale forward the Pennant of the winding Tackle.

Gu'zes [in *Heraldry*] with the *Engliſh*, are Roundles of a ſanguine or murrey Colour; but the *French* call them *Torteux*. *Guzes* being of a bloody Hue, are ſuppos'd by ſome to repreſent Wounds.

To Gu'zzle, to drink greedily or much; to Tipple.

Gwabr *Merched* [among the *Welch*] a Payment or Fine to the Lords of ſome Manors upon the Marriage of the Tenants Daughters, or upon the committing the Act of Incontinency.

Gwa'lstow [of ʒƿal, a Gallows, and ſtoƿ, *Sax.* a Place] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gwayf, Goods that Felons, when purſued, threw down and left in the High-Way, which were forfeited to the King or Lord of the Manor, unleſs lawfully claimed by the right Owner within a Year and a Day.

To Gybe, to joke upon, banter, jeer, flout, *&c.*

Gylt wite. See *Gultwit*.

Gylt-wite [ʒylꝺ-ƿite, *Sax.*] a Satisfaction or Amends for a Treſpaſs.

GYMNA´SIARCHA [*gymnaſiarcha*, L. of Γυμνασιάρχης of γυμνάσιον, a Place of Exerciſe, and ἀρχ☉, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a Chief or Head Maſter of a School, the Governor of a College.

GYMNA´SIUM [γυμνάσιον, *Gr.*] a Place of Exerciſe in any Art or Science, a School.

GYMNA´STICE [γυμναςικὴ, *Gr.*] the *Gymnaſtick Art*, or the Art of performing the Exerciſes of the Body.

GYMNASTICK [of *gymnaſticus*, L. γυμναςικὸς of γυμνάζω, *Gr.* to exerciſe] of or pertaining to Exerciſe.

GYMNA´STICKS, of *gymnaſticus*, L. γυμναςικὸς, of γυμνάζω, *Gr.* to exerciſe] of or pertaining to Exerciſe.

GYMNA´STICKS [γυμναςικὴ, *Gr.*] that Part of Phyſick which teaches how to preſerve Health by Exerciſe.

GY´MNICI *ludi* [among the *Greeks*] certain Exerciſes, as running, leaping, throwing of Quoits, wreſtling, boxing, fencing, *&c.*

GYMNO´DISPERMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνὸς naked, δὶς two, and σπέρμα, *Gr.*] ſuch as bear two naked Seeds incloſed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Veſſel.

To GYMNO´LOGIZE [γυμνολογίζω, *Gr.*] to diſpute naked, or like an *Indian* Philoſopher.

GY´MNOPO´LYSPERMOUS *Plants* [of γύμν☉, πολὺ, many, and σπέρμα, *Gr.*] ſuch as have many naked Seeds incloſed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Veſſel.

GYMNOPÆDI´A [γυμνοπαιδία, *Gr.*] a kind of Dance in uſe among the *Lacedæmonians*, performed by young Perſons dancing naked, during the Time of the Sacrifices, and ſinging a Song in Honour of *Apollo*.

GYMNOSO´PHISTS [of γυμνὸς, naked, and σοφιςὴς, a Sophiſter] certain *Indian* Philoſophers who went naked, and lived ſolitary in Woods and Deſarts, feeding on Herbs.

GYMNOSPE´RMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνὸς, naked, and σπέρμα, Seed, *Gr.*] ſuch Fruits as bear a naked Seed incloſed by the Calix only, without any Seed-Veſſel.

GYMNOTE´TRASPERMOUS *Plants* [of γυμνὸς, τετρα four, and σπέρμα, *Gr.*] ſuch as have four naked Seeds incloſed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Veſſel.

GYNÆCI´A [γυναικία, *Gr.*] ſuch Accidents in general as happen to Women; alſo Womens monthly Courſes, *L.*

GYNÆCI´UM [γυναικεῖον, *Gr.*] the Womens Apartment, or a ſeparate Place, where Women kept themſelves retired, and out of the Sight of Men.

GYNÆCO´CRACY [γυναικοκρατία of γυνὴ, a Woman, and κράτος, Power] Petticoat Government, Feminine Rule.

GYNÆ´COCRA´TUME´NIANS [of γυνη and κρατȣ́μενος, overcome] an ancient People of *Sarmatia Europæa*, ſaid to be ſo called, becauſe after they had been overcome by the *Amazons*, they were obliged to have Venereal Commerce with them.

GYNÆCOMASTON } [γυναικομαςόν, *Gr.*] a Tumour or
GYNÆCOMASTOS } Swelling in the Fleſh or Breaſts of Women.

GYNÆCOMY´STAX [of γυνὴ a Woman, and μύςαξ, *Gr.* a Beard] the Hair on the upper Part of a Woman's Privities.

GYPSU´M *Parget*, white Lime, Plaiſter; alſo a ſort of Plaiſter-Stone, white and ſoft like Alabaſter, which being lightly burnt, ſerves to make the Chalk called Plaiſter of *Paris*.

GY´PSY [q. *Ægyptii*, L. *Egyptians*] ſtroling Beggars, who pretend to tell Fortunes. See *Gipſy*.

GY´ROMANCY [of *gyrare*, L, and μαντεία, *Gr.* Divination] a kind of Divination, by walking round in a Circle.

GYRA´TION, a turning round; alſo a Giddineſs, *L.*

GY´RFALCON, a Bird of Prey. See *Gerfalcon*.

GYRO´NE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary which conſiſts of two ſtraight Lines, drawn from ſeveral Parts of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Feſſe-Point of the ſame, *F.*

GY´ROSE [*gyroſus* L.] full of Turnings.

BRITISH MUSEUM

H.

H h, *Roman*; *H h*, *Italick*; 𝔥 𝔥, *Engliſh*; ה, *Hebrew*, is expreſſed only by (ʽ) a Note of Aſpiration in *Greek*.

H, is not accounted properly a Letter, but Note of Aſpiration before a Vowel, and among the Poets it ſometimes obtains the Power of a Conſonant, in *Latin* it never comes before a Conſonant; but always before one of the five Vowels and *y*; as *Habeo*, *Hebes*, *Hiatus*, *Homo*, *Humus*, *Hydra*, &c. but in *Engliſh* is does, at *bought*, *taught*, &c.

H̄, with a Daſh at the Top, [with the *Ancients*,] ſignified 200000.

HAAK, or *Hake*, a ſort of dry'd Fiſh.

HABDA´LA [הבדלה of בדל, *Heb. i. e.* he ſeparated] a Ceremony practis'd by the *Jews* every Sabbath-Day in the Evening. It is thus; Towards the Cloſe of the Sabbath, when the Stars begin to appear, each Maſter of a Family lights a Torch, or at leaſt a Lamp with two Wicks. A little Box of Spices is prepared, or a Glaſs of Wine taken; then ſinging or rehearſing a Prayer, and bleſſing the Wine and the Spices, they all ſmell them; and after they have performed a few Ceremonies about the Torch, or Lamps, they caſt a little of the conſecrated Wine into the Flame; every one taſtes, and thus they break up, wiſhing one another a good Week.

HA´BEAS *Corpora*, a Writ lying for the bringing in a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear upon the Summons call'd *Venire Facias*, for the Trial of a Cauſe, *L.*

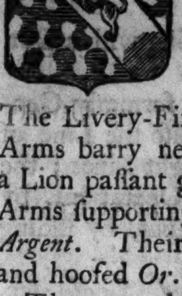
HABEAS *Corpus*, a Writ which a Man, indicted of a Treſpaſs before Juſtices of the Peace, or otherwiſe, and laid in Priſon, may have out of the *King's-Bench*, to remove himſelf thither, and to anſwer the Cauſe there, *L.*

HABE´NA, the Reins of a Bridle, *L.*

HABENA [with *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the drawing together the Lips of Wounds, inſtead of ſtitching them.

HABE´NDUM [in a *Deed* or *Conveyance*] *i. e.* to have and to hold; a Word of Form. All Deeds or Conveyances conſiſt of two Parts, the *Premiſſes* and the *Habendum*; the former conſiſts of the Names of the *Grantor* and *Grantee*, and the Thing granted; the latter limits and qualifies the Eſtate.

HA´BERDASHER [*Minſhew* derives it of 𝔥𝔞𝔟𝔱 𝔡𝔞𝔰? *Teut.* will you have this? as Shop-keepers ſay] a Dealer in ſmall Wares, as Tape, Thread, Pins, Needles, *&c.* alſo of Hats.



HABERDASHERS, were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. *Katherine* their Patroneſs, *Anno* 1447; and were confirmed in the Seventeenth of *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1501, and named *Merchant Haberdaſhers*. They are a Maſter, four Wardens, ninety on the Court of Aſſiſtants, three hundred and twenty-nine on the Livery. The Livery-Fine is twenty-five Pounds. They bear for their Arms barry nebule of ſix *Argent* and *Azure* on a Bend *Gules*, a Lion paſſant guardant *Or*, Creſt on a Helmet and Torſe, two Arms ſupporting a Laurel proper, and iſſuing out of a Cloud *Argent*. Their Supporters two *Indian* Goats *Argent*, attired and hoofed *Or*. Their Motto, *Serve and Obey*.

They are the Eighth of the Twelve Companies. There have been twenty-two Lord Mayors free of this Company. Their Hall is in *Maiden-Lane*.

HA´BERDINE [𝔞𝔟𝔟𝔢𝔯𝔡𝔞𝔢𝔫, *Du.*] a ſort of Salt-Fiſh.

HABE´RGION [*haubergion*, F.] a Coat of Mail.

HABE´RE *Facias Seiſinam*, a judicial Writ, which lies where a Man has recovered Lands in the King's Court, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to give him the Sieſin thereof, *L.*

HABERE *Facias Viſum*, a Writ which lies in divers Caſes, as in Dower, Formedon, *&c.* where a View is to be taken of the Land or Tenements in Queſtion.

HA´BERJECTS, a ſort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABE´RGEON [*haubergeon*, F.] a ſhort Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HABI´LE [F. *abile*, Ital. and Sp. of *habilis*, L.] active, nimble.

HABI´LIMENT [*habilement*, F.] Apparel, Cloathing, Attire.

HABILI´MENTS of *War* [*ant. Stat.*] Armour, Harneſs, Utenſils, and other Proviſions for War.

HA´BIT } [*habitus*, L.] an Aptitude or Diſpoſition either
HA´BITUDE } of Mind or Body, acquired by a frequent Repetition of the ſame Act.

HA´BIT [*Abito*, Ital. and Sp. of *habitus*, L.] the Conſtitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Uſe, Cuſtom, Attire, Dreſs.

HABIT [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a Quality that is ſuperadded to a natural Power, that makes it very readily and eaſily perform its Operations.

HABIT [with *Logicians*] one of the ten Predicaments.

HA´BITABLE [F. and Sp. *abitabile*, Ital. *habitabilis*, L.] that may be inhabited or dwelt in.

The HABITABLE, the Earth. *Milton.*

HABITA´BLENESS, a being capable of being inhabited.

HABITACLE [F. *Abitacolo*, Ital. *Habitaculo*, Sp. of *Habitaculum*, L.] a Dwelling-place.

HABITATION [F. *Abitazione*, Ital. *Habitaciòn*, Sp. of *Habitatio*, L.] a Dwelling.

HABI´TED [*habillé*, F.] attired, dreſſed; alſo accuſtomed.

HABI´TUAL [*habituel*, F. *abituale*, Ital.] grown to a Habit by long Uſe, Cuſtomary.

HABI´TUAL *Grace* [with *Divines*] is that which is conveyed to Perſons by Baptiſm, and afterwards augmented and improved by the Euchariſt and other Means.

To HABI´TUATE [*s' habiter*, *F.* of *habitus*, L.] to accuſtom to.

HA´BITUDE [with *Schoolmen*] ſignifies the Reſpect or Relation that one Thing bears to another.

HABITUDE [with *Philoſophers*] is uſed for what we popularly call Habit, *viz.* a certain Diſpoſition or Aptitude for the performing or ſuffering certain Things, contracted by reiterated Acts of the ſame Kind.

To HABITU´ATE [*s' habitüe*, F. *abituarſi*, Ital. of *habitus*, L.] to accuſtom to.

Habi'tuated [of *habitus*, L.] that which has gotten a Habit of, accuſtomed to.

Habi'tude [F. *Abitudine*, Ital. *Habitud*, Sp. of *Habitudo*, L. with *Logicians*, *Moraliſts*, &c.] is an Aptitude or Diſpoſition of Mind and Body, acquired by a frequent Repetition of the ſame Acts; as the *Fancy*, *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Addreſs* in the Arts of *Dancing*, *Painting*, *Writing*, &c.

Habi'tus [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Application of a Body to that which is near it.

Ha'ble, a Sea-Port or Haven.

Hab-nab [a Contraction of habban, to have, and nabban, *Sax.* not to have; or, if you had rather, of *happen hap*, i. e. whether it happen or not] raſhly, at a Venture.

A Hache } [*hachis*, F.] a Diſh of minced Meat, a Haſh.
A Hash }

To Hack [hacken, *Du.* and *G.* *haccan*, *Sax.* *hacka*, *Tu.* *Hacher*, F.]

An Hack, a common hackney Horſe, Coach, or Strumpet.

To Ha'ckle [hackelen, *Du.*] to cut ſmall.

A Ha'ckle, an Inſtrument for dreſſing Flax.

Hackney [*Haquenée*, F. a Nag or Pad] let to Hire, as a Hackney Coach-Horſe, Whore, Writer, *&c.*] To make a Hackney or Slave of one.

Had-bote [Haꝺ-boꞇe, *Sax.*] a Recompence made for Offences againſt the holy Order, or Violence offered to Clergymen.

Had. *Vide* to have.

Ha'ddock, a ſort of Cod Fiſh.

Haderu'nga [of Haꝺ, a Perſon, and Ꞃunᵹ, *Sax.* Reſpect] Partiality, Reſpect of Perſons, *Old Law.*

Had I wist [*i. e.*] I wiſt or thought I had it] an Uncertainty, a doubtful Matter.

Hadn't, Abbreviation of *had not*.

Hadro'bulum [ʽΑδρόβωλον, Gr.] a certain ſweet-ſcented Gum in *Media*.

Hæcca'sity [with *Chymiſts*] the ſame ſpecifick Eſſence or active Principle by which a Medicine operates.

Hælo'sis [with *Oculiſts*] a reflected Inverſion of the Eye-Lid.

Hadro'sphærum [Αδρόσφαιρον, Gr.] a kind of Spikenard with a broad Leaf.

Hæmacha'tes [Αιμαχάτη, Gr.] a ſort of Blood-coloured Agate.

Hæmalops [ʽΑιμαλὼψ of ᾶιμα, Blood, and ὼψ, the Sight, *Gr.*] a Redneſs of the Eyes, proceeding from an Inflammation; or a ſtretching of the Blood-Veſſels, commonly called Blood-ſhotten Eyes.

Hæmasta'tical [of αιμα and ςατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Weight or Ponderoſity of the Blood.

Hæmati'tes [ʽΑιματίτης, Gr.] the Blood-Stone, a Stone uſed in ſtopping of Blood.

Hæmato'des [ʽΑιματώδης, Gr.] the Herb Cranes-Bill.

Hæmatochy'sis [ʽΑιματοχυσις, Gr.] any preternatural flowing of Blood, whether critical or ſymptomatical; the ſame as *Hæmorrhage*.

Hæmatoce'le [Αιματοκηλὴ, Gr.] a Tumour turgid with Blood.

Hæmato'mphaloce'le [of αἷμα, Blood, ὄμφαλος, a Navel, and κήλη, a Tumour, *Gr.*] a Swelling of the Navel turgid with Blood.

Hæmoptoi'cus [of αἷμα and πλύω, *Gr.* to ſpit] one who ſpits Blood.

Hæma'tosis [ʽΑιμάτωσις, Gr.] the Art or Faculty of making Blood.

Hæma'phobus [of ʽΑιμα, Blood, and φόβος, Fear, *Gr.*] one who is afraid to be let Blood.

Hæmodi'a [ʽΑιμοδία, Gr.] a painful Numbneſs of the Teeth.

Hæmo'ptica [ʽΑιμοπλυκὰ, Gr.] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood.

Hæmopty'sis [ʽΑιμοπτυσις, of αἱμα, Blood, and πλύω, Gr. to Spit] a ſpitting of Blood.

Hæmorrhagi'a [ʽΑιμοῤῥαγία of ἆιμα, Blood, and ῥήγνυμι, to burſt, *Gr.*] a burſting forth of Blood out of the Noſtrils, Mouth, Eyes, or other Parts of the Body.

Hæmorrhoi'dal *Veins internal* [with *Anatomiſts*] are Branches of the meſenterick Vein, which paſs to the Gut *Rectum*, and thence to the Fundament.

Hæmorrhoidal *Veins external*, ariſe from the hypogaſtrick Vein, and ſometimes from a double Branch of it, ſpreading about the Sphincter of the *Anus*.

Hæmo'rrous [ʽΑιμοῤῥοις, Gr.] the hemorrhoid Serpent; ſo called, becauſe thoſe that are bitten by it, Blood iſſues out of all the Paſſages of their Body.

Hæmorrhoi'des [ʽΑιμοῤῥοίς, of αἶμα and ῥέω, to flow, *Gr.*] ſwelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Emerods or Piles, a Diſtemper proceeding from abundance of melancholy Blood, by which the Veins of the Fundament being ſtretch'd often ſend forth Blood or Matter.

Hæmosta'ticks [of ʽΑιμα, Blood, and ςατικὸς, Gr. cauſing to ſtop] Medicines which ſtanch Blood.

Hæ'rede *Abducto*, a Writ which lay for the Lord, who having by Right the Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, could not come at his Body, he being conveyed away by ſome Perſon.

Hærede *Deliberando*, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff, willing him to command one who had the Body of him who was Ward to another, to deliver him to the Party whoſe Ward he was by reaſon of his Land.

Hære'siarch [*Hæreſiarcha*, L. ʽΑιρεσιαρχης, of αἵρεσις, Hereſy, and ἀρχος, a Ruler, *Gr.*] an Arch or Chief Heretick.

Hæreta're [*Law Term*] to give a Right of Inheritance; to make Donation, Feoffment or Gift hereditary to the Grantee and his Heirs.

Hæretico *Comburendo*, a Writ which lay againſt one who was an Heretick, *viz.* who having once been convicted of Hereſy by his Biſhop, and having abjured it, afterwards falling into it again, or ſome other, is thereupon committed to the ſecular Power.

Haft [Haꝼꞇ, *Sax.* hacht or haeft, Du. hefft, G.] the Handle of a Knife.

An Hag [Haᵹᵹeꞅꞅe, *Sax.* hexe, G.] a Witch.

Ha'ga [haᵹa, *Sax.*] a Manſion or Dwelling-houſe.

Ha'gard, having a fierce or wild Look, *F.*

Hagard *Hawk*, a wild Hawk, who prey'd for herſelf ſome Time before ſhe was taken.

Ha'ggess [prob. of hacken, *Du.* to cut ſmall] a ſort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, *&c.* a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minced Meat.

To Ha'ggle, to ſtand hard in Buying.

To Haggle [q. to hackle, of hackelen, *Du.*] to cut unhandſomely.

To Haggle, to hail, *N. C.*

Hags, a kind of fiery Meteor which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horſes.

Hagio'grapha [ʼΑγιόγραφα, of ἅγιος, holy, and γράφω, to Write, *Gr.*] the canonical Books of holy Scripture.

Hagiosi'dere [ʽΑγιος, holy, and σιδηρος, Iron, *Gr.*] a Plate of Iron about three Inches broad, and ſixteen long, which the *Greeks* under the Dominion of the *Turks* (being prohibited the Uſe of Bells) ſtrike on, with a Hammer, to call the People to Church.

Hagio'grarper [ʽΑγιογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of holy Things.

Ha-ha [in Gardens] a ſmall Canal of Water.

Hail [of hæᵹel, or haᵹol, *Sax.* hagel, *S. Du.* and *G.*] a Meteor formed of Flocks of Snow, which being melted by warm Air, and afterwards meeting with cold Air, is congealed and turns to Hail, whoſe Stones are of a different Figure, according to the Solution of the Flocks, and fall rudely by reaſon of their Weight.

Hail [hæl, *Sax.* heel, *Du.* heil, *G.* hil, *Dan.* hails, *Goth.*]

To be Hail-Fellow well met together; that is, to be very familiar together, without Diſtinction or Reſpect of Perſons. The *Scots* ſay, *All Fellows, Jocky and the Laird*, (the Man and Maſter.) Theſe Proverbs are likewiſe ſpoken when unworthy Perſons intrude themſelves into the Company of their Betters.

To Hail [hagla *S.* hageln *Du.* and *G.*]

To Hail *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] to call to Men on Board to ſalute them, and enquire whither ſhe is bound.

Hail-*Stone*, [hæᵹolꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] a ſmall Globule of the Meteor Hail.

Hail *Work-Folks* [q. d. holy Work-Folks] thoſe Perſons who held Lands for the repairing or defending ſome Church or Sepulcher.

Haimha'ldatio *Cattallorum* [in the Practick of *Scotland*] a ſeeking Reſtitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

Hai'nous [*haineux*, F. of *hain*, Hatred] odious, hateful, horrid, outragious.

Hainously, odiouſly, hatefully, *&c.*

Hai'nousness [of *haineux*, F.] Outragiouſneſs, Flagituouſneſs, Odiouſneſs, Hatefulneſs, *&c.*

Hair [heaꞃe, or hæꞃ, *Sax.* hayr, *Du.* haar, G. and *Dan.* haar, *Su.*] a flexible Subſtance growing out of the Skin of Animals.

Hair's-*Breadth* [among the *Jews*] was accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

Hai'riness [heaꞃicᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] being hairy.

Hai'ry [heaꞃicᵹ, *Sax.*] having, or covered with Hair.

Hake, a Pot-hook.

Ha'keds, a ſort of large Pike-Fiſh, caught in *Ramſey-Meer*.

Ha'lbard } *halebarde*, F. *alabarda*, Ital and Sp. hellebaert, *Du.* hellebarde, *G.*] a Weapon well known.
Ha'lberd }

Halbe'rd [among *Farriers*] an Iron ſoldered to the Toe of a Horſe's Shoe, that ſets out before to prevent a lame Horſe from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDIER [*halaberdier*, F. *alaberdiere*, Ital. *alaberdero*, Sp.] an Halbert-Bearer.

HALCIO'NES [of Ἅλς, the Sea, and κεῖθαι, to lay, *Gr.*] a kind of Sea Birds, of whom it is related, that they build their Neſts on the Waves of the Sea, in the midſt of the moſt ſtormy Winters; but when the young ones, being hatch'd, peep out of the Shell, the Sea round about them appears calm, and if it be rough, it never hurts them.

HA'LCYON *Days*, a Time of Peace and Tranquillity.

To HALE [*haler*, F.] **halen**, *Du.* to pull or drag along, alſo to call to a Ship at Sea.

HALF [halꝼ, or healꝼ, *Sax.*] the equal Part of any Thing divided into two.

Well-begun, HALF ended, L. *Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit habit.* G. **Wole angefangen iſt halb vollei det.** Sp. *Buén Princípio la metád es hicho.*

Front HALF *Files* [with *Military Men*] the three foremoſt Men of a Battalion.

Rear HALF *Files*, the three hindermoſt Men of a Battalion.

HALF *Mark*, a Noble, ſix Shillings and eight Pence.

HALF-*Pence*, Half-pence and Farthings were firſt ordered to be made round by King Edward I. in the Year 1280. for before that Time the Penny had a double Croſs, with a Creaſe, ſo that it might be eaſily broken in the Middle to make Half-pence, or into four Quarters to make Farthings.

HALF *Bloom* [in the *Iron Works*] a round Maſs of Metal that comes out of the Finery.

HALF *Moon* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork that hath only two Faces, forming together a ſailant Angle, which is flank'd by ſome Part of the Place, and of the other Baſtions.

Knights of the HALF *Moon or Creſcent*, an Order of Knighthood, created by *Rene*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. *Praiſe*.

HALF *Tongue*, a Jury impannelled in a Cauſe where the Party to be try'd is a Foreigner.

HALF *Seal* [in *Chancery*] the Sealing of Commiſſions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Caſes Eccleſiaſtical or Marine.

HALF *Seas over*, almoſt drunk.

HALICA'CABUS [Ἀλικάκαβος, Gr.] the red Winter-Cherry, or red Night-Shade.

HA'LIDOM [haliᵹdom, *Sax. i. e.* holy Judgment] whence, in antient Times, *by my Halidom*, was a ſolemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [Ἀλιεύτικα, Gr.] Books treating of Fiſhes, or the Art of Fiſhing.

HA'LIMASS [*q. d.* Holy-Maſs] the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, *Nov.* 1.

HA'LIMOTE, a Court Baron.

HALI'MUS [Ἅλιμος, Gr.] Sea Purſlain.

HALINI'TRON, Salt-Nitre, or Salt-Petre.

HALIO'GRAPHER [of Ἅλς the Sea, and γράφω, to deſcribe] a Deſcriber of the Sea, an Hydrographer.

HALIO'GRAPHY, the Deſcription of the Sea.

HALI'TUOUS [*halituoſus*, L.] paſſing through the Pores, vaporous, thin.

HALL [of heal, or healle, *Sax. aula*, L.] a publick Edifice, a Place of Juſtice, *&c.* alſo a great Room where the Servants of a noble Family dine, *&c.* alſo a Place or noble Houſe for the Aſſemblies of Companies of Tradeſmen: In antient Time, Manſion Houſes were called Halls; and hence, at this Day, the Seats of Gentlemen are ſtill called Halls.

HALL [with *Architects*] a large Room at the Entrance of a fine Houſe, *&c.*

HA'LLAGE, a Fee due for Cloaths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*; alſo a Toll paid to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for Commodities ſold in the common Hall of the Place.

HALLILU'JAH [הללויה i. e. *Praiſe ye the Lord*] a Term of Rejoicing; ſometimes repeated at the End of Verſes on that Occaſion.

HA'LLIARDS [*in a Ship*] are Ropes which ſerve for hoiſing up all the Yards, except the Croſs Jack, and the Sprit Sail-Yard.

HA'LLIBOT, [**Heilbut**, L. G.] a Fiſh ſomething like a Plaice, but longer.

HA'LLIER, a Net for catching Birds.

To HA'LLOW [halᵹian, *Sax.* **heyligen**, *Du.* **heiligen**, *G.* **helga**, *Su.*] to make holy, to conſecrate, to ſet apart for Divine Service.

To HALLOO', to ſet on or incite a Dog to fall on Cattle, *&c.*

HADLUCINA'TION, a Blunder or Overſight, an Error of Opinion.

HALM } [healm, *Sax.* **Halm**, *Su.*] the Stem or Stalk of
HAULM } Corn.

HALMYRO'DES [Ἁλμυρώδης, Gr.] a Fever attended with ſharp, brackiſh Sweats.

HALO [with *Aſtronomers*] a Ring or Circle round the Moon, which ſometimes appears coloured like the Rainbow.

HALO [Ἅλων, Gr. an Area] a certain Meteor, in Form of a bright Circle of various Colours, that ſurrounds the Sun, Moon, and Stars, *L.*

HALO [with *Phyſicians*] the red Circle round the Breaſts of Women.

HA'LSER } [of Halꞅe, the neck and ꞅeel a Rope, or of
HAW'SER } *Haſiere*, F.] a Cable to hale a Barge, *&c.* along a River.

HA'LSER }
HA'LSTER } one who hales a Barge or Ship along.

HALT [healꞇ, *Sax.* **halte**, *Dan.* **halt**, *Su.*] lame, crippled.

To HALT [healꞇan, *Sax.* **halte**, *Dan.* **halta**, *Su.*] to go lame.

To HALT [*faire halte*, F. *far alto*, It.] to ſtand ſtill, to diſcontinue the March, a Phraſe moſt properly uſed to Soldiers.

You HALT *before you are lame*, or, You cry before you are hurt.

An HA'LTER [healꞇꞃe, *Sax.* **halſter**, *Du.* **halſter**, G.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horſe; or of a Malefactor, in order to hanging.

To HA'LTER [of Hæalꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] to put a Rope, *&c.* about the Neck.

HA'LTER-Caſt [with *Farriers*] an Excoriation of the Paſtern, cauſed by the Halter of an Horſe being intangled about the Foot, upon the Horſe's endeavouring to rub his Neck with his hinder Foot.

To HALVE, to divide into two equal Parts.

HA'LYMOTE [haliᵹ-ᵹemoꞇe, *Sax.*] the Meeting of the Tenants of an Hall or Manour; a Court Baron; alſo an Aſſembly of Citizens in their publick Hall, ſo termed in ſome Places in *Herefordſhire*; it may alſo ſignify an eccleſiaſtical or holy Court.

HALY-WORK FOLKS [haliᵹ-ƿoꞃk ꝼolc, *Sax.*] antiently ſignified ſuch Perſons of the Province of *Durham*, as held Lands on Condition of defending the Corps of St. *Cuthbert*, and thereupon claimed the Privilege not to be forced to go out of the Biſhoprick, either by the King or the Biſhop.

HAM [**hamme**, *Teut.*] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog, *&c.*

HAM [ham, *Sax.*] either at the Beginning or End of a Name of a Place, is derived from a *Houſe*, *Farm*, or *Village*.

HAMADRY'ADES [Ἀμαδρυάδες, of ἁμὰ and δρῦς, Gr. an Oak] Nymphs feigned to have inhabited the Woods and Meadows, among the Flowers and green Paſtures, and were thought to be born and die with the Trees over which they had the Charge. The *Limniades* in Lakes, the *Ephydriades* in Fountains, in which they uſed to hide themſelves. Theſe Nymphs denote the Power of Moiſture, which diffuſes itſelf through every Thing; and how the Nature of Water contributes to the Procreation of all Things, and to the Nouriſhment of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, that is, of whatever conduces to the neceſſary Support or Pleaſure of human Life.

HA'MAXOBIANS [of Ἅμαξα a Car, and βίος, Gr. Life] a Nation or People who lived wholly in Chariots or Waggons.

HA'MBLING *of Dogs* } [*Foreſt Law*] is the ſame as Expe-
HA'MELING } ditating or Lawing, but moſt properly Ham-ſtringing.

HA'MKIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HA'MLET [probably of ham, *Sax.* and **let**, *Teut.* a Member, or of *hameau*, F. a Village] a Diviſion of a Manor, *&c.* divided into Precincts, having Pariſh-Officers diſtinct from the other Parts or Diviſions; alſo a few ſtraggling Houſes that depend upon another Pariſh or Village.

HA'MMA [*ant. Writ.*] a home Cloſe, or ſmall Croft, or little Meadow.

To HA'MMEL } to cut the Ham, or Nerve of the
To HAM-STRING } Thigh; to hough.

HA'MMER [hameꞃ, *Sax.* **hammar**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **hamer**, *Du.* **hammer**, *L. G.* **hammer**, *H. G.*] a Tool uſed by various ſorts of Artificers.

To HAMMER [of hameꞃ, *Sax.*] to knock with a Hammer.

HA'MMOCK [of hammaca, *Sax.*] a hanging Bed for Sailors on Ship-board.

To HA'MPER [probably of *embaraſſer*, F.] to entangle, to perplex, to confound.

HA'MPER } [of *hand panier*, as *Minſhew* ſuppoſes] a ſort
HA'NAPER } of large Basket with Handles, for putting up Bottles of Liquor.

Clerk of the HANAPER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who receives all Money due to the King for the Seal of Charters, Patents, *&c.* and the Fees due to the Officers for inrolling, *&c.*

HA'NCES [in *Architecture*] the Ends of Elliptical Arches, which are Areas of a ſmaller Circle than the Scheme.

HA'NCES } [in a *Ship*] Falls or Deſcents of the Fiſe-Rails;
HA'NSES } placed on Baniſters in the Poop, and down the Gang-Way.

HANCH [*banche*, F. hanke, *Du.* *Anca*, Sp.] the Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANCLING [with *Cock-Fighters*] is the meaſuring the Girth of a Fighting Cock's Body, by the Graſp of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [hand, *Sax.* handt, Du. hand, *G.* hand or haend *Dan.* and *Su.* hant, *Teut.* handus, *Goth.*] a Member of the Body; alſo a Hand-writing or Signature.

HANDS *joined together*, is a Symbol of Friendſhip and Union.

Clapping of HANDS, is a general Token of Approbation and Applauſe.

HAND [in *Falconry*] is uſed for the Foot of an Hawk.

An empty HAND **is no Lure for a Hawk.**

He that will have his Buſineſs done, muſt greaſe. The *G.* ſay, **Wer ſchmeert der fahert.** (He who greaſes, ſc. *the Wheels of his Coach*, rids Way. The *L.* ſay, *Da ſi vis accipere*, Give if thou wilt receive; as likewiſe, *Pro nihilo*, as well as *de nihilo, nihil fit*, For nothing, as well as of nothing, nothing comes.

HAND [in the *Menage*] is uſed in Diviſion of the Horſe into two Parts, in reſpect to the Rider's Hand; as

Spear HAND, the right Hand;

Bridle HAND, the left Hand.

To keep a Horſe upon the HAND [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to feel him in the Stay upon the *Hand*, and to be always prepared to avoid any Surprize or Diſappointment from the *Horſe*.

To reſt well upon the HAND [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a *Horſe* that never refuſes, but always obeys and anſwers the Effects of the *Hand*.

To yield the HAND [with *Horſemen*] ſignifies to ſlacken the Bridle.

HAND [with *Horſemen*] the Meaſure of the Fiſt clinch'd, *i.e.* four Inches.

To ſuſtain the HAND [with *Horſemen*] is to pull a Bridle in.

To force the HAND [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a *Horſe* when he does not fear the Bridle, but runs away in ſpite of the *Horſeman*.

To make a Horſe part from the } HAND, is to put on at full
To ſuffer a Horſe to ſlip from the } Speed.

Fore-HAND [of a *Horſe*] is the Fore-Parts of him, as Head, Neck, and Fore-Quarters.

Hind-HAND [of a *Horſe*] all the Parts except thoſe before-mentioned.

HAND [*hieroglyphically*] denotes Power, Equity, Fidelity, Juſtice.

HA'NDED-*Root* [with *Botaniſts*] is a kind of tuberous Root, divided, as it were, into ſeveral Fingers, as in ſome Species of *Orchis*.

HAND's *Breadth*, a Meaſure of three Inches.

HAND [in *Painting*, &c.] the Manner or Style of this or that Maſter.

HAND *of Juſtice*, a Scepter or Battoon about a Cubit long, having an Ivory Hand at the Extremity of it, uſed as an Attribute of Kings, with which they are painted in their Royal Robes, as on their Coronation Day.

HAND-GRITH [handgriþ, *Sax.*] Peace or Protection given by the King with his own Hand.

To HAND, is to paſs a Thing from one to another by the *Hand*; alſo to lead a Lady, &c.

To live from HAND **to Mouth**, Fr. *Vivre au Jour la Journée*. L. *In Diem vivere*; that is, *To ſpend all one gets*; or, according to another Saying, *To make both Ends meet*.

Help HANDS, **for I have no Lands**; that is, I have no Dependance but my Labour or Ingenuity.

To have one's HANDS *full*, to be wholly employ'd, to have no Time to ſpare.

HA'NDFUL [handfulle, *Sax.*] as much as can be graſped in the Hand.

HA'NDICRAFT [of handcræft, *Sax.*] a working Trade.

HA'NDKERCHIEF [of hand, *Sax.* the Hand, and *couvrer*, *Fr.* to cover, and *chief*, the Head] a Garment for the Neck, or the Pocket.

HAND *Habend*, (i. e. having in the Hand) handla, *Dan.* a Thief taken in the very Fact, having the ſtolen Goods in his Hand.

HAND *hoven Bread*, Bread made but with little Leaven, ſtiff.

HAND *Speck* } a ſort of wooden Leaver for moving heavy
HAND *Spike* } Bodies.

A HA'NDLE [handle, *Sax.*] that Part of an Inſtrument or Veſſel that is to be held in the Hand.

To HA'NDLE [either of handlian, *Sax.* handle, *Dan.* handelen, *Du.* or handeln, *G.*] to feel with the Hand, thence metaphorically, to treat of.

HA'NDSOME [of Hand, and the Term Som, *Sax.*] comely, beautiful; alſo decent, becoming.

HA'NSOMELY, decently, becomingly.

HA'NDSOMENESS, Comlineſs, Beauty.

HA'NDY [handigh, *Du.*] ready with the Hand.

HA'NDILY, readily, cleverly.

HA'NDINESS, Readineſs, or Aptneſs for Buſineſs.

HANDY-*Warp*, a Sort of Cloth.

HANDY-*Work* [hand peorc, *Sax.*] Work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA [at *Bilboa* in *Spain*] a Corn-Meaſure, containing three Fifths of a Buſhel *Engliſh*.

To HANG [hangan, *Sax.* hanglia, *Su.* hangen, *Du.* hangen, G. hange, *Dan.* or henge, *Irr. V.*] to ſuſpend or hang upon.

HUNG [*Irr. Imp.* & *Part. P.*] did hang, has or is hung.

This Verb is likewiſe ſometimes regular.

HA'NGER [of hangan, *Sax.* to hang] a broad, crooked, ſhort Sword.

A HA'NGER-ON, a Spunger.

HA'NGERS, Irons for hanging a Pot over the Fire.

HA'NGINGS, Lining for Rooms, &c. of Arras, Tapeſtry.

HANGING *Pear*, a Pear that hangs upon the Tree till *September*.

Save a Thief from hanging, or the Gallows, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as ſevere a *Lecture* againſt doing an *unthankful* Perſon a *Kindneſs*, as againſt *ſaving a Thief from the Gallows*; intimating, that there is as much *Imprudence* in the *one*, as *Danger* in the other; for nothing can engage an *Ingrate* againſt abuſing his *Benefactor*, or a *Thief unhang'd againſt cutting his Friend's Throat*. Thus ſay the *Romans*, *Perit quod facis ingrato*; and the *French*, *Otez un vilain du Gibet il vous y mettre*.

Marriage and HANGING **go by Deſtiny.** Probably one as much as t'other.

HA'NGLING [with *Cock-Fighters*] is the meaſuring the Girth of a Fighting Cock's Body, by the Graſp of the Hand and Fingers.

HANG-*Man* [of hangan and Man, *Sax.* hanger, *Dan.*] an Executioner.

HA'NGING, *Drawing*, and *Quartering*, is not found in Hiſtory till the 26th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* III. when one *William Mariſe*, Son of an *Iriſh* Nobleman, was hang'd, beheaded, and quarter'd for High-Treaſon.

Antiently the Bodies of Felons, who were executed, were not allowed to be buried, but hung on the Gallows, till the Parliament in the Time of King *Edward* II. ordered that they ſhould be buried.

As to *hanging in Chains*, this Practice does not ſeem to be uſed in *England* till the Time of King *Richard* II. when ſome of the Rebels in *Wat Tyler's* Riot, having been taken down from the Gallows at *St. Albans*, he commanded the Bailiffs to cauſe Chains to be made, and hang the Bodies in them on the ſame Gallows, there to remain as long as one Piece would ſtick by another.

HA'NGWITE [of hangan and pite, *Sax.* a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon, who had been hanged without a Trial, or eſcaped out of Cuſtody.

HANK, a Tie, Obligation, &c.

A HANK, a Skain of Thread, Silk, &c.

A HANK, a Habit, Cuſtom, or Propenſity of Mind.

To HA'NKER, to covet after, to be earneſtly deſirous of.

HA'NOCK [at *Malaga* in *Spain*] a Corn Meaſure, in Weight 20 *lb.* or heaped 144 Pound.

HANSE [an antient *Gothick* Word, ſignifying a Meeting, or Aſſembly] a Society of Merchants, or a Corporation united together for the good Uſage and ſafe Paſſage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom, or for the better carrying on of Commerce.

HANSE *Towns* [in *Germany*] the *Germans* bordering on the Sea, being antiently infeſted with *Barbarians*, for their better Defence entered into a mutual League, and gave themſelves that Name, either from the Sea on which they bordered, or from their Faith, which to one another they had plighted, (with their Hand hanſa) or from the ſame Word, which in their old Language ſignified a League, Society, or Aſſociation.

HA'NSEATICK, belonging to *Hanſe*.

HA'NSEL [q. d. *handſale*, probably of handſet, a New-Year's Gift] the firſt Money taken for the Sale of any Commodity, or taken the firſt in the Morning.

To HA'NSEL, to give Hanſel.

To HA'NSEL *a Thing*, to uſe it the firſt Time.

HANS *in Kelder* [*i. e. Jack* in the Cellar] a Child in the Belly of the Mother.

HANS-GRAVE, the Chief of a Company, or Society.

HAN'T, an Abbreviation of *have not*, *hath not*, and *has not*.

HAP, Fortune, Chance.

To **Hap**
Haply
To **Ha'ppen** } [of *happer*, F. happen, *Du.* to ſnatch up] *per* Chance, to fall out.

To **Hap** [in *Law*] to catch or ſnatch; to *ſnap*, or catch greedily.

Ha'pless [of *happy* and *leſs*, neg.] unhappy, unfortunate.

Ha'ppily, proſperouſly, fortunately.

Ha'ppy [happus, C. *Brit.*] proſperous, felicitous, bleſſed.

Better be the Happy Man than the Happy Man's Son. Spoken when the Son of a proſperous Man is come to Penury.

Ha'ppiness [probably of happus, *Brit.*] Felicity, Bleſſedneſs.

Ha'pperlet, a ſort of coarſe Coverlet for a Bed.

Haps. Vide *Harp.*

Ha'que, a ſort of Hand-Gun.

Ha'quelin, a certain antient Piece of Armour.

Ha'quebut, a ſort of Gun, called alſo a *Harque-buſe.*

Ha'queny, an ambling Horſe, *O. F.* a Hackney-Horſe.

Harangue, [*harangue*, F. *Aringa*, It. derived, as ſome think, of *Ara*, L. an Altar] becauſe Harangues were made before Altars.

An **Hara'ngue**, a publick Oration or Speech, a tedious or troubleſome Diſcourſe, a too pompous, prolix, or unſeaſonable Diſcourſe, or Declamation.

To **Harangue** [*haranguer*, F. *aringare*, It.] to make ſuch a publick Speech or Oration.

To **Ha'rass** [*haraſſer*, F.] to tire, to wear out, to diſquiet; alſo to lay waſte a Country by continual Inroads.

Hara'tium [*old Writ.*] a Race or Stud of Horſes kept to breed.

Ha'rbinger [herberger, G. *one who has Harbours or Shelters*] an Officer of the Court, who goes a Day before and provides Lodgings for a King in his Progreſs.

Ha'rbour [heꞃebeꞃᵹa, *Sax.* herbeg, G. an *Irr.* hereberge, *Teut.*] a Station where Ships may ride ſafe at Anchor; alſo a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To **Harbour** [herbergen, *Du.* and *G.*] to receive, entertain, or lodge.

To **Harbour** [*Hunting Term*] is ſaid of a Deer, when it lodges or goes to reſt.

Ha'rbourless [of heꞃebeꞃᵹa and leꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] without, having no Harbour.

Hard [haꞃꝺ, *Sax.* hardt, *Du.* harte, *G.* haart, *Dan.* hard, *Su.* hardo, *Teut.* hardu, *Goth.*] cloſe, compacted; alſo difficult; likewiſe ſevere, burdenſome; alſo covetous.

To **Ha'rden** [heaꞃꝺian, *Sax.* verharten, *Du.* harten, or verharten, *G.* hardna, *Su.*] to grow or make hard.

Hardi'ment [in *Muſick Books*] with Life and Spirit, *Ital.*

Ha'rdish [of heaꞃꝺicᵹ, *Sax.*] ſomething hard,

Ha'rdly, ſeverely; alſo with difficulty, with much ado.

Things Hardly attain'd, are long retain'd.

F. *On retient facilement ce qu'on a bien de la peine à apprendre*; like Plants, the longer they are taking Roots, the deeper the Roots are.

Ha'rdship [of heaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* and Ship] hard Caſe, Circumſtances, and Sufferings.

Hard *Horſe*, is one that is inſenſible of Whip or Spur.

Ha'rdness [heaꞃꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] hard Quality; that Quality whereby the Parts cohere firmly together, ſo as to reſiſt the Touch.

Ha'rdily, boldly, ſtoutly.

Ha'rdiness [of *hardieſſe*, F.] Boldneſs, Stoutneſs.

Hard *Meat*, Hay and Oats.

Hards *of Flax*, &c. [heoꞃꝺeꞅ, *Sax.*] the coarſer Part ſeparated from the finer.

Hard-shrew, a kind of Mouſe.

Ha'rdy, bold, ſtout.

Ha're [haꞃa, *Sax.* hare, *Dan.* hare, *Su.* hare, *Du.* and *G.*] a wild Creature, a Beaſt of Venery or Foreſt.

A **Hare** [*emblematically*] denotes Vigilancy, quick Hearing, Wantonneſs, Fear, Fruitfulneſs, and Solitude.

Hare'*s-Foot*, *Hare's-Ear*, Herbs.

Hare-*Brained*, heedleſs, giddy-headed.

Hare-*Lip*, a Lip cloven or parted like that of a Hare.

Hare-*Pipe*, a Snare for catching Hares.

To **Hare** [*harier*, F.] to hurry, to put into Confuſion.

Ha'ricot [*Cookery*] Mutton Cutlets, with ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh and Fowl in a Ragoo, &c.

Ha'rier, a ſort of hunting Dog.

Hariola'tion, a Soothſaying, *L.*

Ha'riot
He'riot } [heꞃeᵹaꞇ, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, of heꞃe, an Army, and ᵹaꞇ, *Sax.* a Beaſt] the beſt Beaſt that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, which by Cuſtom is the Due of the Lord of the Manour.

Ha'riotable [of haꞃeᵹaꞇ, *Sax.*] liable to pay Hariots.

Ha'riot-*Service* [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Land by paying Hariots at the Time of his Death,

Harle'quin [of *Harlequino*, a Nick-Name given to a famous *Italian* Comedian, on account of his frequenting the Houſe of Monſieur *Harlay* in *Paris*] a Buffoon, a Merry-Andrew, a Jack-Pudding, *F.*

Ha'rlot [a Diminutive of *Whore*, q. *Whorelet*, i. e. a little Whore, or of *Arlotta*. *Vide* the following Article] a Whore, a Concubine, a Miſs.

Ha'rlotry [either of *Arlotta*, Concubine of *Robert*, Father to *William the Conqueror*, or *Arlotta*, *Ital.* a proud Whore, q. d. *Whoreletry*, or little *Whoredom*] the Practice of Whores or Harlots.

Harm [heaꞃm, *Sax.* harma, Teut. *Calumny*] Hurt, Damage.

To **Harm** [heaꞃmian, *Sax.*] to prejudice, to hurt, to do damage to, &c.

Harm watch, Harm catch. This Proverb intimates, that *Malice*, *Spite*, and *Envy*, are generally Self-murderers upon the Upſhot; that to intend, ſtudy, or contrive any *Harm* to our *Neighbours*, is Birdlime all over, and will cath *ourſelves* at laſt. This, though Perſons are generally apt to forget in the Raging of their Anger, or in Inſenſibility, is a Trite Adage, and accordingly מחפת סברון פתון ואתחל, ſay the *Hebrews*; *Et ſibi parat malum, qui alteri parat*, ſay the *Latins*. The *Germans* ſay, **Wer ſinen andern agt winſelber müde**, He who hunts another, tires himſelf.

To be out of Harm's Way, L. *In portu navigare*, Ter.

Ha'rmful [heaꞃmꝼul, *Sax.*] hurtful, miſchievous.

Ha'rmfully, hurtfully, miſchievouſly.

Ha'rmless [heaꞃmleꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] innocent, not apt to do Harm.

Ha'rmlesness, harmleſs Diſpoſition or Quality.

Ha'rmlesly, innocently.

Harmo'nia [in *Muſick Books*] Harmony, the Reſult or Agreement of ſeveral different Notes or Sounds joined together in Accord, *Ital.*

Harmonia [in *Anatomy*] a joining of Bones by a plain Line, as is viſible in the Bones of the Noſe and Palate.

Harmo'nica [in *Muſick*] a Term uſed by the Antients to that Part which conſiders the Difference and Proportion of Sounds, with reſpect to Acute and Grave.

Harmo'nical [*harmonicus*, L. ἁρμονικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Harmony; muſical.

Harmonical *Diviſion of a Line* [with *Geometricians*] is a Diviſion of a Line in ſuch a Manner, that the whole Line is to one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

Harmonical *Proportion* [in *Muſick*] three or four Quantities are ſaid to be in an *harmonical Proportion*; when in the former Caſe, the Difference of the firſt and ſecond ſhall be to the Difference of the ſecond and third, as the firſt is to the third; and in the latter, the Difference of the firſt and ſecond to the Difference of the third and fourth, as the firſt is to the fourth.

If there are three Quantities in an *harmonical Proportion*, the Difference between the ſecond and twice the firſt, is to the firſt as the ſecond is to the third; alſo the firſt and laſt is to twice the firſt, as the laſt is to the middle one.

If there are four Quantities in an *harmonical Proportion*, the Difference between the ſecond and twice the firſt, is to the firſt as the third to the fourth.

Harmonical *Arithmetick*, is ſo much of the Theory and Doctrine of Numbers, as relates to the making the Compariſons, Reductions, &c. of muſical Intervals, which are expreſs'd by Numbers, in order to the finding out the mutual Relations, Compoſitions, and Reſolutions.

Harmonical *Series*, is a Series of many Numbers in continued harmonical Proportion.

Harmonical *Compoſition*, in a general Senſe, includes the Compoſition both of Harmony and Melody.

Harmonical *Intervals*, is an Interval or Difference of two Sounds, which are agreeable to the Ear, whether in Conſonance or Succeſſion.

Harmonical *Sounds*, ſuch Sounds as always make a certain determinate Number of Vibrations in the Time that ſome other fundamental Sound, to which they are referred, makes one Vibration.

Harmo'nious [*harmonieux*, F. *armonioſo*, It. *harmonicus*, L.] full of Harmony or Melody; agreeable.

Harmo'niousness [of ἁρμονία, Gr. *harmonia*, L.] Agreeableneſs in Sound, or muſical Proportion.

Harmo'niously, melodiouſly.

Harmo'nists, Writers which ſtudy to make the Goſpels and ſacred Writings harmonize or agree one with another.

Ha'rmony [*harmonie*, F. *armonia*, It. Sp. *and* Port. *harmonia*, L. ἁρμονία of ἁρμόζειν, to agree together, *Gr.*] Melody, a muſical Conſort, a due Proportion, an Agreement, or pleaſing Union between ſeveral Sounds continuing at the ſame Time, either of Voices or muſical Inſtruments.

HA'RMONY [in a *lower Senſe*] ſignifies Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs, the due Proportion of any Thing.

Simple HARMONY, is that where there is no Concord to the Fundamental, above an Octave.

Compound HARMONY, is that which to the ſimple Harmony of one Octave, adds that of another Octave.

HARMONY [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by an agreeable Damſel crown'd, and playing upon a Baſs-Viol, with all other ſorts of muſical Inſtruments at her Feet. Her being crown'd, denotes the Empire Muſick has over our Hearts.

HARMONY *of the Spheres* }
HARMONY *Celeſtial* } [with the *Philoſophers*] a kind of Muſick, ſuppoſed to be produced by the ſweetly tuned Motions of the Stars and Planets. They attribute this Harmony to the various and proportionate Impreſſions of the heavenly Globes upon one another, which, by acting under proper Intervals, form a Harmony. For as they thought it not poſſible that ſuch large Bodies, moving with great Rapidity, ſhould be ſilent, and that the Atmoſphere continually impelled by them, muſt yield a Set of Sounds proportionate to the Impulſions it receives; and they not running all in the ſame Circuit, nor with the ſame Velocity, different Tones muſt ariſe from this Diverſity of Motions, which being all directed by the Hand of the Almighty, do form an admirable Symphony or Concert.

HARMONY [in *Architecture*] an agreeable Relation between the Parts of a Building.

HARMONY [in *Painting*] is a Term uſed both in the Ordonnance and Compoſition, and in the Colours of a Picture: In the Ordonnance it ſignifies the Union or Connection between the Figures, with reſpect to the Subject of the Piece.

To HA'RNESS [*harnacher*, F.] to accouter or dreſs with Harneſs.

HARNESS [*arneſe*, It. **harniſch**, G. *harnois*, F. **harnas**, Du. **harnisk**, Dan. **harnes**, Su.] all the Accoutrements of an Horſe; the Furniture of Horſes, either for Coach or Waggon; alſo the Accoutrements of an armed Horſeman.

HA'STING *Harneſs*, a ſort of Harneſs, the Wearers whereof has but ſingle Allowance.

HA'RO }
HA'ROL } a Cuſtom among the *Normans*, much the ſame, if not the Original of the *Hue and Cry* after Offenders. The Reaſon of the Name and Practice is ſaid to be this: There was once a Duke of *Normandy* called *Rollo*, a Man of great Juſtice and Severity againſt Offenders; and thereupon, when they follow'd any one upon the Purſuit, they cry'd Ha-*Roll*, q. d. Ah-*Rollo*, where art thou that art wont to redreſs theſe Grievances? Upon this Occaſion, thoſe that were within hearing, were obliged either to make Purſuit, or pay a Fine.

HA'RPAR, a ſort of Amber that draws Straws.

HARP [heaꞃpe, *Sax.* **harpa**, Su. **harpe**, Du. and L.G. **harffe**, H.G. *harpe*, F. *arpa*, It. *harpa*, Sp. and Port] a muſical Inſtrument of a triangular Form, having twenty-ſeven Strings.

To HARP [heaꞃpian, *Sax.* *harper*, F.] to play upon an Harp.

To HARP *upon the ſame String*, i. e. to inſiſt pertinaciouſly on any particular Matter; to mention the ſame Thing over and over.

HA'RPER [haꞃpeꞃe, *Sax.*] one who plays on the Harp.

HARPE'GGIO }
HARPEGGIA'TO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to cauſe the ſeveral Notes or Sounds of one Accord to be heard not together, but one after another, beginning always with the loweſt.

HA'RPIES [*harpies*, F. *arpa*, It. *harpyiæ*, L. ἁρπυῖα of ἁρπάζω, Gr. to ſeize violently] three fabulous Monſters, called *Aello*, *Ocypete*, and *Celæno*; who, according to the Fictions of the Poets, have the Faces of Virgins, the Ears of Bears, the Bodies of Vultures, crooked Hands and Feet, with ſharp Talons. They are put hieroglyphically to ſignify Extortioners, griping Uſurers, and covetous Miſers.

They tell us that the *Harpies* were wont to ſpoil *Phineus*'s Victuals. And ſome have the Notion that they were certain wild monſtrous Fowls, which were wont to carry away *Phineus*'s Dinner off from the Table. But the Matter was thus, *Phineus* was a King of *Pæonia*, who grew blind in his old Age; and after the Death of all his Sons, his Daughters *Pyria* and *Eraſia*, waſted and made away with all their Father's Subſtance; and hence the Poets tell us that *Phineus* was miſerable, who was thus perplexed by *Harpies*; but *Tethus* and *Calais*, two famous Men, and Sons of *Bereas*, his Neighbours, were helpful to him, drove his Daughters away, gathered his Subſtance together again, and appointed a certain *Thracian* to be his Steward.

HARPO'CRATES [among the *Egyptians*] was eſteemed the God of Silence, and the Son of *Iſis*; and his Statue ſtood near the Image of *Serapis*, with a Finger on his Lips, and a Wolf's Skin full of Eyes about his Shoulders.

HARPINEE'RS [*harponneurs*, F.] Perſons who catch Fiſh by ſtriking them with harping Irons.

HA'RPING *Irons* [*harpagines*, L.] a ſort of Darts or Spears faſtened to Lines, wherewith they ſtrike and catch Whales and other Fiſh, as Sturgeons, &c.

HA'RPSICORD }
HA'RPSICOL } [*harpſicorde*, F. *arpicordo*, It.] a kind of muſical Inſtrument well known.

HA'RQUEBUSS [*arquebuſe*, F. *archibuſo*, It. *archabuz*, Sp.] a ſort of Hand-Gun.

HA'RRECTI *Canes* [*old Records*] Hounds for hunting the Hare, *L.*

HA'RRIER [of *harier*, F. to hurry] a Hound of an admirable Scent, and excellent to hold the Purſuit of his Game.

To HA'RROW [of heꞃᵹian, *Sax.* **harfuta**, Su. *herſer*, F. *erpicare*, It.] to break the Clods of Ground with an Harrow.

A HA'RROW [**harf**, Su. *herſe*, F. *erpice*, It.] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after ploughing.

HARSH [**herbiſch**, Teut. **harsk**, Su.] ſharp, tart, ſevere.

HA'RSHLY, ſharply, tartly, ſeverely.

A HA'RROW-TINE, an Iron Spike of a Harrow.

HA'RSHNESS, Sharpneſs in Taſte; Severity.

HA'RSLET }
HA'SLET } [probably of *hatilles*, F. of *hate*, O. F. a Spit; becauſe roaſted on a Spit] the Entrails of a Hog.

HART [heoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* **hiort**, Su. **hert** or **hirt**, Du. **hirſch**, G. **hiret**, Teut.] a Stag.

HART's-HORN [heoꞃꞇꞅ-hoꞃn, *Sax.*] the Horn of Stags ſhaved or raſped, and uſed in Phyſick.

HART-*Evil* [with *Farriers*] the Stag-Evil, a Rheum or Defluxion that falls upon the Jaws and other Parts of the Fore-Hand of a Horſe, which hinders him from eating.

HART-*Wort*, *Hart's-Fodder*, *Hart's-Trefoil*, *Hart's-Tongue*, ſeveral Herbs.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has eſcaped alive.

HART *Royal proclaimed*, is a Hart, who having been hunted by the King or Queen, eſcapes alive; and if it be chaſed out of the Foreſt, ſo that it is unlikely he will ever return thither of his own Accord, they cauſe Proclamation to be made, that none ſhall hurt or moleſt him, or hinder him from returning thither if he liſt, is called a *Hart Royal proclaimed*.

HA'RVEST [hæꞃꝼeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* prob. q. d. *Herb-Feaſt*, Farmers uſually making a Feaſt for their Reapers] the Time of reaping Corn.

HA'RVEST [**haruſt**, L. G. **herbſt**, H. G.] Autumn, the Time of bringing in the Fruits of the Earth; alſo the Produce.

Good HA'RVESTS **make Men prodigal, bad ones provident.**

Proſperity is apt to make Men extravagant; as, on the other Hand, Poverty or Scarcity neceſſarily makes us careful of the little we have.

HA'RVEST-*Work* [hæꞃꝼeꞅꞇ-ƿoꞃc, *Sax.*] the gathering in the Fruits of Harveſt.

HAS, vide *to have*.

A HASH [*hachi*, F.] a Diſh of Meat ſtewed, &c.

HA'SLE [hæꞅl, *Sax.*] a ſort of Wood.

HASLE-*Wort*, an Herb.

To HASP [hæpꞅian, *Sax.* **geſpen**, *Du.*] to faſten with a Haſp.

An HASP [*aſpo*, It.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An HASP [hæꞅꞅe, *Sax.* **geſpe**, *Du.* and *L. G.*] a Faſtening for a Door; alſo a Hook.

HA'SSOCK [ſome derive it of **haſe**, *Teut.* an Hare, and *Socks*, Hare Skins, being ſometimes worn inſtead of Socks on the Feet in Winter] a Baſs or Cuſhion made of Ruſhes to kneel upon in Churches.

HAST, vide *to have*.

HA'STA *Porci* [*old Rec.*] a Shield of Land.

HASTA'TUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſhaped like the Head of a Spear.

To make HASTE }
To HA'STEN } [**haſten**, Du. *and* G. **haſta**, Su. *hâter*, F.] to be expeditious; to quicken, preſs or urge on.

HASTE }
HA'STINESS } [of **haſte**, Du. *and* G. *hâte*, F.] Quickneſs, Urgency.

The more HASTE, **the worſe Speed.** L. *Qui nimiùm properat, ſeriùs abſolvit.* The *Latins* ſay likewiſe, *Canis feſtinans cæcos parit Catullos.* Gr. Ἡ κύων σπεύδουσα τυφλὰ τίκτει. The *French* ſay, *Qui trop ſe hâte en cheminant, en bon chemin ſe fourvoy ſouvent.* (He who walks too haſtily, often ſtumbles in an even Way.) *Let us take more Time, that we may have the ſooner done*, may ſeem a Paradox; but when put in Practice, generally proves true. The *Italians* ſay, *Chi troppo s'affretta meno avanza.*

HASTE **makes waſte.** Any Thing too haſtily done, is generally ſpoiled.

HA'STINGS [probably of *hate*, F.] Fruit early ripe; alſo green Peas, *&c.*

HA'STILY, quickly; as alſo angrily, paſſionately.

HA'STIVE, haſty, forward; as haſtive Fruits.

HA'STY [haſtig, Su. *and* G. haeſtigh, Du. *hatif*, F.] done in haſte, ſudden, quick, hurrying; alſo ſoon angry, paſſionate.

HASTULA *Regia* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb yellow Aſphodil, *L.*

HAT [hett, *Brit.* hæꝺ, *Sax.* hoedt, Du. hut, H. G. hat or hatta, Su.] a Covering for the Head.

HATCH [hæca, *Sax.*] a ſort of Half-Door, frequently made of wooden Grate-Work.

To HATCH [hecken, G.] to produce Young from Eggs, as Birds do; alſo to plot or contrive Miſchief.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds, a Veſſel or Place to lay Grain in; alſo a Trap to catch Weaſels.

To HATCH. See *Hatching.*

HA'TCHEL } [hachel, Du. hechel, G.] an Inſtrument for dreſſing Flax.
HI'TCHEL }

To HATCHEL [hachelen, Du. hechelen, G.] to dreſs Flax with an Hatchel.

HA'TCHES [in a *Ship*] a ſort of Trap-Doors of the Deck in the Middle of the Ship, between the Main and Fore-Maſt, for letting down Goods of Bulk into the Hold.

To be under the HATCHES, to be in bad Circumſtances, or in Trouble.

HA'TCHES, Flood-Gates ſet in a River, to ſtop the Current of the Water.

HATCH-*Way* [in a *Ship*] that Place directly over the Hatches.

A HA'TCHET [*hachette* or *hache*, F. *hacha*, Sp.] a little Ax.

HA'TCHING, the Act whereby fecundated Eggs, after ſeaſonable Incubation, exclude their Young.

HATCHING [in *Drawing*] a Method of ſhadowing by a continued Series of many Lines, ſhorter or longer.

HATCHMENT, an Atchievement.

HA'TCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Marſhalling of ſeveral Coats of Arms in an Eſcutcheon; alſo an Eſcutcheon fixed on the Side of an Houſe where a Perſon died.

To HATE [haꝺian, *Sax.* haata, Su. haten, Du. O. *and* L. G. haſſen, H. G. hade, Dan. haata, Su. hatjan, Goth. *haïr*, F.] to bear Ill-will to, to have an Averſion to.

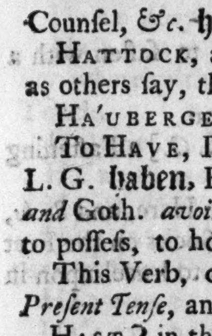
HA'TEFUL [haꝺeꝼul, *Sax.*] deſerving Hate, odious.

HA'TEFULLY, odiouſly.

HA'TEFULNESS, odious Quality.

A HATELING, a hated Perſon, or one who deſerves to be hated.

HA'TLETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweetbreads, Capon's Livers, Slices of Bacon breaded,, ſpitted on Skewers and fry'd, *&c.*



HATMAKER's Company are an antient Company, of a Maſter and four Wardens, twenty-one Aſſiſtants; but no Livery: Their armorial Enſigns a dexter Hand and Hat. They have no Hall ſince the Fire; but now meet at Pewterers-Hall.

HA'TRED [of haꝺian, *Sax.* to hate, and ꞃ ꝺ, Counſel, *&c.* haet, Du. haſʒ, H. G. haat, Su.] Ill-will.

HATTOCK, a Shock of Corn containing twelve Sheafs; or, as others ſay, three Sheafs laid together.

HA'UBERGETES [*old Records*] a ſort of Cloth.

To HAVE, Irr. Verb, [habban, *Sax.* hebben, Du. O. *and* L. G. haben, H. G. hafv, Dan. hafwa, Su. haban, Teut. *and* Goth. *avoire*, F. *avere*, It. *aver*, Sp. *and* Port. *habere*, L.] to poſſeſs, to hold, to enjoy.

This Verb, contrary to the general Rule, is irregular in the *Preſent Tenſe*, and has

HAST } in the ſecond } Perſon ſingular.
HAS } in the third }

HAD (*Irr. Imp. & Part. P.*) had, have had [hafde, Dan. hadde, Du. *and* L. G. hatte, H. G.] and likewiſe, contrary to the general Rule, has not the compound *Preſ.* and *Imp. Tenſes* with *do* and *did.*

HA'VEN [hafn, Brit. hafen, Dan. haven, Du. hafen, G. haaf, Su. *havre*, F.] a Harbour for Ships.

HAUGH } [according to *Camden*] a little Meadow lying in a Valley.
HAWGH }

HAUGHTILY, proudly, loftily.

HA'UGHTINESS [of *hauteur*, *hauteſſe*, F.] Loftineſs of Mind.

HAU'GHTY [*hautain*, F.] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUNCH [of a *Horſe*, &c.] is the Hip, or that Part of the Hind-Quarter that extends from the Reins or Back to the Hough or Ham.

To draw the HAU'NCHES [with *Horſemen*] is to change the Leading-foot in galloping.

To HAUNT [*hanter*, F.] to frequent troubleſomly, as Spirits are ſaid to do; alſo to frequent Publick, Bawdy, or Play-Houſes.

HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of her uſual Paſſage.

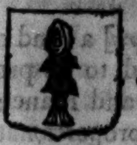
A HAU'NTER [of *hanteur*, F.] one that goes often to, or frequents a Place, *&c.*

HA'VOCK [of haꝼoc, *Sax.* an Hawk] Waſte, Spoil, Deſtruction.

To make HAVOCK [of haꝼoc, *Sax.* an Hawk being a Bird of Prey] to make waſte, deſtroy, *&c.*

HAVRE, the ſame in *French*, as Haven in *Engliſh.*

HAU'RIANT [*hauriens*, L.] drawing in.



HAURIANT [in *Heraldry*] is a Term peculiarly applied to Fiſhes; and denotes their being rais'd directly upright, as in the Figure.

HAUT *Deſſus* [in *Muſick*] the firſt Treble. *F.*

HAUT *Contre* [in *Muſick*] Counter Tenor. *F.*

HAUT GOUT, high Reliſh. *F.*

HA'UTBOIS, a Hoboy, a muſical Inſtrument.

HAW [haᵹan, *Sax.*] a Berry, the Fruit of the White Thorne.

HAW [of hæᵹ, *Sax.*] a Cloſe, or ſmall Piece of Land near an Houſe.

HAW [with *Farriers*] a Griſtle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of a Horſe.

To HAW, as to *hum* and *haw*, to heſitate.

HAWS [in *Doom's-Day* Book] Manſions or Dwelling-houſes.

HAWK [haꝼoc, *Sax.* hacke, *Teut.*] a Bird of Prey of a bold and generous Nature.

To HAWK, to go a fowling with Hawks.

HAWK *of the firſt Coat*, a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

HAWK [*hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients put to ſignify the Sun, being an Emblem of its powerful Influences in the World. Some have obſerved of this Bird, that it can ſteadfaſtly behold the Sun, and that its Bones will attract Gold (the Metal of the Sun) as the Loadſtone does Iron. They alſo repreſented Almighty God by the Body of a Man covered with a long Garment, bearing on the Top of the Head a *Hawk*; becauſe the Excellence, Courage, Nimbleneſs, and good Qualities of this Bird, did ſhadow out the incomparable Perfections of its great Creator. And becauſe the *Hawk* is a Bird of long Life, it was an Emblem of Natural Life; it was alſo put to ſignify a prudent, valorous, juſt, and brave Man.

HA'WKERS, were antiently fraudulent Perſons, who went about from Place to Place buying Braſs, Pewter, *&c.* which ought to be uttered in open Market; now Pedlars, who go about the Town or Country ſelling Wares.

HAWM [healm, *Sax.*] the lower Part of the Straw, after the Ears of Corn have been cut off.

HA'WSER [*hauſiere*, F.] a three-ſtrond Rope, or ſmall Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under her Head, through which the Cables paſs when ſhe is at Anchor.

Bold HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above the Water.

Burning in the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Streſs.

Clearing the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is the untwiſting of two Cables, which being let out at different Hawſes, are twiſted about one another.

To freſh the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* to lay new Pieces upon the Cable in the Hawſe, to prevent it from fretting.

Thwart the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] the ſame as rides upon the Hawſe, *i. e.* when a Ship lies athwart with her Stern juſt before the Hawſe of another Ship.

Riding upon the HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when any heavy Thing lies acroſs, or falls directly before the Hawſe.

HAY [of hæᵹ, *Sax.* hoo, Su. hoe, Dan. hou, Teut. hawi, Goth. hoy, Du. heu, G. *heno*, Sp. or, according to *Caſaubon*, of Εια, Gr.] Graſs mowed and dried in the Sun.

HAY } [*old Records*] a Fence or Incloſure form'd with Rails, wherewith ſome Foreſts, Parks, *&c.* were incloſed in antient Times.
HAYA }

HAY-*Monds*, the Herb Ale-hoof.

HAY [hæᵹ, *Sax.*] a Net to catch Conies in.

HAY, a ſort of Dance.

HAY-BOOT [hæᵹ-boꝺe, *Sax.*] a Mulct or Recompence for Hedge-breaking; but rather, a Right to take Wood neceſſary for repairing Hedges.

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd of Cattle of a Town; whoſe Buſineſs was to look to them that they did not break or crop Hedges or Incloſures.

HAYZ [with *Aſtrologers*] a certain Dignity or Strengthening of a Planet, by being in a Sign of its own Sex; and a Part of the World agreeable to its own Nature; as when a maſculine and diurnal Planet is in the maſculine Sign in the Day-Time, and above the Earth; or a feminine nocturnal Planet in the Night-Time in a feminine Sign, and under the Earth.

Ha'zard, *F.* Chance, Fortune, Peril, Danger; alſo a Game at Dice or Billiards; alſo a Term uſed at *Tennis*, when a Ball does not rebound as uſual, ſo that no Judgment can be made of it.

To Ha'zard [*hazarder*, F.] to run the Hazard or Riſk of; to venture, to lay at ſtake.

Ha'zards, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table, into which the Gameſters endeavour to ſtrike their Adverſary's Ball.

Ha'zardous [*hazardeux*, F.] full of Hazard, dangerous.

Ha'zardously, with Hazard.

Ha'zardousness, Dangerouſneſs.

A Hase [probably of hay, *Sax.*] a thick Fog or Rime.

Hazel [hæyl, *Sax.* haſel, Su. *and* G.] or Nut-Tree.

Hazel-Nut [hæyl-nutu, *Sax.* haſel-nooth, Su.] the common ſmall Nut.

Hazy, thick, foggy, rimy.

He [he, *Sax.* hy, Du. he, O. *and* L. G.] a Pronoun of the third Perſon ſingular, maſculine.

He is as good as She. F. *Monſieur vaut bien Madame.* *Jack* is as good as *Jill.*

He is ſometimes made uſe of to diſtinguiſh the Male from the Female; as He-Couſin, or He-Goat, &c.

Head [heafod, *Sax.* hooft, Du. haupt, H. G. hoſt, L. G. hafvet, Dan. hufwud, Su. haubith, Goth. haubit, Teut.] the uppermoſt or chief Part of the Body; alſo Chief, Spring, &c.

You have hit the Nail on the Head. F. *Vous avez frappé au But*, You have hit the Mark. The *Italians* ſay, *Havete dato in Brocca*, You have hit the Pitcher. L. *Rem Acu tetigiſti*, You have gueſs'd right; or, You have begun your Buſineſs at the right End, or the right Way.

It is a ſound Head that has not a ſoft Piece in it. Vide *Wiſe.*

Better be the Head of a Pike, than the Tail of a Sturgeon. And ſo we ſay, *Better be the* Head *of an Aſs, than the Tail of an Horſe*; *The* Head *of a Dog, than the Tail of a Lion*; or, to ſpeak plainer, *The* Head *of the Yeomanry, than the Tail of the Gentry.* So prevalent is the Love moſt Men have to Priority and Precedency, that they rather chuſe to rule than be ruled, to command than obey, &c. though in an inferior Rank. The *Italians* ſay as we in the firſt Proverb, *E' meglio eſſer Teſta di Luccio, che Coda di Sturione.*

Head *of a Man* [*hieroglyphically*] ſignified ſound Judgment and Wiſdom; having the Hair cut off, violent Grief or Bondage; if growing, Liberty.

The Head of an Infant, an old Man, a Hawk, a Fiſh, and a River-Horſe, all together [*hieroglyphically*] intimated the Condition of Man in this World: The *Infant*'s ſignifies his Birth; that with *grey Hairs*, his Death; that of a *Hawk*, God's Love to Man; the *Fiſh*, Death and Burial; and the *River-Horſe*, the irreſiſtible Power of Death, that ſpares nobody.

Head [with *Anatomiſts*] the Extremity of a Bone; alſo the Extreme of a Muſcle that is inſerted in the Staple Bone; alſo the Head of a Muſcle, which is a Tendon.

Head [in *Mechanick Arts*] the upper Parts of inanimate and artificial Bodies, as the Head of a Nail, &c.

Head [in *Painting*, Carving, &c.] is the Picture or Repreſentation of that Part of a human Body.

Head [with *Architects*] an Ornament of Sculpture or carved Work, often ſerving as the Key of an Arch, Platband, &c.

Heads [with *Bricklayers*] a Term by which they mean half in Length, but to the full Breadth of a Tile. Theſe they uſe to lay at the Eves of a Houſe.

Head *of a Work* [in *Fortification*] the Front of it neareſt to the Enemy, and fartheſt from the Body of the Place.

Moor's Head [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] who has a black Head and Feet, and his Body of a Roan Colour.

Moor's Head [in *Engineery*] a kind of Bomb or Grenado ſhot out of a Cannon.

Moor's Head [with *Chymiſts*] a Cover or Capital of an Alembick, having a long Neck for the Conveyance of the Vapours into a Veſſel that ſerves as a Refrigeratory.

A Head of Earth was made at *Oxford*, *A. D.* 1387. in the Reign of King *Richard* II. which, at a Time appointed, ſpoke theſe Words, *Caput deſecetur*, the Head ſhall be cut off. *Caput elevabitur*, the Head ſhall be lifted up. *Pedes elevabuntur ſuper Caput*, the Feet ſhall be lifted up above the Head.

Head *of an Anchor*, is the Shank or longeſt Part of it.

Head *of a Camp*, is the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

Headborough [of heafod and borge, *Sax.* q. d. *Head*, or principal Officer of a *Borough*] he who antiently was the chief Officer of the Frank-Pledge; now an Officer ſubordinate to the Conſtable; or the ſame as Conſtable.

Which none are able to break thorough,
Until they are freed by Head *of* Borough.
Hud. P. I. Cant. II. L. 1146-7.

Head *of Flax*, twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

Head *Land* [in *Husbandry*] that Part plough'd acroſs at the Ends of other Lands.

Head *Land* [with *Navigators*] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the reſt.

Head-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] the Ropes of the Sails that are uppermoſt and next to the Yards, and which ſerve to make faſt all the Sails to the Yards.

Head-*mould-ſhot* [in *Anatomy*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, *i. e.* have their Edges ſhot over one another.

Head-*Pence*, the Sum of 51 *l.* that the Sheriff of *Northumberland* antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County every third or fourth Year, without any Account made to the King.

Head-*Piece*, Armour of Defence for the Head, an *Helmet*.

Head-*Sail* [of a *Ship*] thoſe Sails belonging to the Fore-Maſt and Boltſprit, which govern the Ship's Head.

Head-*Sea*, a great Wave coming right a-head of the Ship in her Courſe.

Head [hat or hed, *Sax.* hed, *Dan.* heyt, *Du.* heet, *Su.* O. and *L. G.* heit, *H. G.* and *Teut.*] a Termination. *Vide Hood.*

Heads-*Man*, an Executioner who beheads Malefactors.

Heads, Tiles that are laid at the Eves of an Houſe.

To Head, to command, to be at the Head of.

Headily, obſtinately, ſtubbornly.

Heady [of *Head*] headſtrong, obſtinate, ſtubborn.

Heady-*Liquors*, ſtrong Liquors that affect the Head.

Hea'diness [of heafdig, *Sax.*] ſtrong Quality in Liquors; alſo Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs, Raſhneſs.

Head-strong, obſtinate, ſtubborn.

Hea'd-strongness, Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs.

To Heal [hælan, *Sax.* hela, *Su.* heilen, G. haulian, *Du.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

Heal-fang [halfang, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

Hea'ling [of hælan, *Sax.*] Sanative, making Sound.

Hea'ling [with *Bricklayers*] the Covering of the Roof of any Building, either Lead, Slate, Tiles, &c.

Health [of hwyl, *Brit.* hæl, hælu, or hælð, *Sax.* helſa, *Su.*] Soundneſs in Body, a due Temperament or Conſtitution of the ſeveral Parts whereof an animal Body is compoſed, both in reſpect of Quantity and Quality, or Mind.

Health ſurpaſſes Riches. Or, *Is the greateſt Riches*; or, *Is above Wealth.*

L. *Si Ventri bene, ſi Lateri Pedibuſque tuis,*
Nil Divitiæ poterunt Regales addere majus.

G. Geſundheit iſt beſſer als reichtum.

That Health is one of the greateſt Happineſſes or Riches, none are more ſenſible of, than thoſe who have been in an ill State of Body: But to ſee how free and laviſh moſt People are of it, one would think it was of no Value.

Health was repreſented by the Antients in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, by a Woman in the Flower of her Age, of a ruddy Complexion, and robuſt Conſtitution, holding in her right Ha[illegible] Cock, as the Symbol of Vigilance and Care, both conducive to Health; and in her left, a knotty Staff, with a Viper twiſted round it, the Fleſh of Vipers being one of the chief Ingredients of that noble Compoſition *Venice-Treacle.*

Healthful, of a ſound Conſtitution.

Healthfully, in good Health.

He'althfulness [healfulneſſe, *Sax.*] Soundneſs of Conſtitution, &c.

He'althiness [of hwyl, *Brit.* hælðig, *Sax.*] Healthfulneſs, the ſame as *Health*; or it may be defined to be that State of the Body, whereby it is fitted to diſcharge the natural Functions eaſily, perfectly, and durably.

He'althless [hæl-leaſ, *Sax.*] wanting *Health.*

He'althy [hælðig, *Sax.*] having *Health.*

Heam, the ſame in Beaſts as the After-burthen in Women.

An Heap [heape, *Sax.* hoop, Du. hupen, L. G. hauffen, H. G.] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

To Heap *up* [of hypan, or heapian, *Sax.* hoopen, Du. hupen, L. G. hauffen, H. G.] to lay up in Heaps.

The more you Heap, the worſe you cheap.

Many Men, as their Riches increaſe, inſtead of being more generous, grow the more niggardly. The *L.* ſay, *Creſcit Amor numim quantum ipſa Pecunia creſcit*; Money, and the Love of Money, increaſe together. And again, to the ſame Purpoſe,

Creverunt Opes, & Opum furioſa Cupido.
Et quum poſſideas plurima, plura cupidas.

To Hear (*Irr. Verb*) [of hyran, *Sax.* hooren, Du. horen, G. hora, Su.] to receive a Voice or Sound by the Ear; alſo to examine a Cauſe as a Judge or Arbitrator does; alſo to be inform'd.

Heard [horde, Dan.] (*Irr. Imp. & Part. P.*) did hear, have or am heard.

Hearing [hyrung, *Sax.*] is that Senſation whereby from a due Motion of the ſmall Fibres of the Auditory Nerves, impreſs'd upon the Ears, and convey'd to the Brain or common Senſory, the Soul perceives Sounds, and judges of them.

To Hea'rken [of heorcnian, *Sax.*] to liſten, to give ear to.

He'arkener [of heorcnian, *Sax.* horchen, G.] to hearken; a Hearer, or Liſtener.

Hearkee, Abbreviation for *hearken you*.

Hearse, a cover'd or cloſe Waggon for carrying dead Corps to burial.

Hearse [*Hunting Term*] a Hind in the ſecond Year of her Age.

He'art [of heoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* hairto, Goth. herce, Du. O. *and* L. G. hertz, H. G. hierte, Dan. hierta, Su.] the Seat of Life in an Animal Body, *&c.*

Heart [heoꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] the Seat of Life in an animal Body, *&c.* A muſculous Part in the animal Body, ſituated in the *Thorax*, wherein the Veins all terminate, and from which all the Arteries ariſe; and which by its alternate Contraction and Dilatation is the chief Inſtrument of the Circulation of the Blood, and the Principle of vital Action.

What the Heart thinketh, the Tongue ſpeaketh.

It ſhould be ſo always; and though wicked Men take a great deal of Pains to conceal the evil Intentions of their Hearts by Lying and Deceit, yet their Tongue generally betrays them ſoon or late.

Hearts [in *Coat Armour*] did antiently denote the Valour or Sincerity of the Bearer, when Arms were the Reward of Virtue; but ſince, they are become common to all Perſons that have Wealth inſtead of Worth.

A **Heart** placed on a Chaſing-diſh of burning Coals, there remaining without receiving any Prejudice, was by the *Egyptians* put hieroglyphically, to repreſent the Perpetuity and Duration of the Heavens; thereby intimating how the World and Heavens ſubſiſt entire, notwithſtanding that thoſe powerful Elements and Beings do ſtruggle together, and diſpute the Place one with another.

Heart *of the Sun* [with *Aſtrologers*] the ſame as *Cazimi*.

A **Heart** upon the Lips of a Man [*hieroglyphically*] was by the Antients put to repreſent the Truth.

Three **Hearts** concentred [*hieroglyphically*] repreſent Confederacy and Courage.

Heart *of a Tree*, the middle Part of it longitudinally.

Heart-*burning*, a Pain in the Stomach; alſo a Spleen or Grudge againſt a Perſon.

Heart's-Ease, a Plant.

Heart-struck, ſmitten to the Heart.

Heartily, cordially, ſincerely.

Hearty [of heoꞃꞇa, *Sax.*] healthy, luſty, lively; alſo cordial, ſincere.

To **He'arten** [of hyꞃꞇan, *Sax.*] to put into heart, to encourage, to ſtrengthen, to make lively.

Hea'rtiness, Heartfulneſs, Soundneſs of Conſtitution, Sincerity, Cordialneſs.

Heartless [heaꞃꞇleyſe, *Sax.*] wanting Courage or Hope, Deſpairing.

Hearth [heoꞃð, or heaꞃꞇh, *Sax.* haerdt, Du. hert, G.] a Chimney-Floor.

Hearth-*Money*, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths, Chimney-Money.

Two **Hearts** [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe is ſaid to have *two Hearts* that works in the Manage with Conſtraint and Irreſolution, and can't be brought to conſent to it.

Heat [heaꞇ or haꞇ, *Sax.* heede, Dan. heeta, Su. heito, Goth. hitte, Du. *and* L. G hitze, H. G.] one of the four primary Qualities, which (according to the *new Philoſophy*) conſiſts very much in the Rapidity of Motion in the ſmaller Particles of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways.

Heat [*in a hot Body*] is the Agitation of the Parts of that Body, and the Fire contained in it; by which Agitation a Motion is produced in our Bodies, exciting the Idea of Heat in our Minds; and Heat, in reſpect of us, is only that Idea or Senſation in our Mind; and in the hot Body is nothing but Motion that occaſions it: And *Heat* (ſay our Philoſophers) is no more in the Fire that burns our Finger, than Pain in the Needle that pricks it. No Heat is ſenſible to us, unleſs the Body, that acts upon our Organs of Senſe, has a greater Degree of Heat than that of our Organs; for if it be faint and weak, it is ſaid to be cold.

Actual **Heat** [in *Phyſick*] is that which is an Effect of real elementary Fire.

Heat [in *Geography*] is diverſified according to the different Climes, Seaſons, *&c.* and ariſes from the different Angles under which the ſame Rays ſtrike upon the Surface of the Earth: For it is ſhewn by *Mechanicks*, that a moving Body ſtriking perpendicularly upon another, acts with its whole Force; and that a Body that ſtrikes not directly, by how much more it deviates from the perpendicular, Acts with the leſs Force.

Heat, Ardour, Vehemence, Paſſion.

To **Heat** [hæꞇan, *Sax.* heeten, *Du.*] to make hot.

Potential **Heat**, is that which is found in Wine, Pepper, and ſeveral chymical Preparations; as Brandy, Oil of Turpentine, *&c.*

Heats [of *Race-Horſes*] the Exerciſes that are given them by Way of Preparation.

Heath [hæð, *Sax.* heyde, *Du.* heede, *L. G.* heade, *Su. and H. G.*] a kind of Plant, or wild Shrub; alſo the Place or Land where it grows plentifully.

Heath-*Cock* }
Heath-*Powt* } a Bird of the Game.

Heath-*Peaſe*, a kind of wild Peaſe.

Heath-*Roſe*, a Flower.

He'athy [of hæðicᵹ, *Sax.*] being full of the Shrub called *Heath*.

Heathen [hæðen, *Sax.* heyden, *Du.* heiden, G. hedning, *Dan.* harthn, *Goth.*] Pagans, Idolaters. It either takes an *s* in the Plural, or may be uſed without.

He'athenish, after the Manner of the Heathens.

Hea'thenishness, heatheniſh Manner, Nature, or Diſpoſition.

Hea'thenishly, like an Heathen.

Hea'thenism [of hæðen, *Sax.*] the Principles or Practices of *Heathens*.

To **Heave**, *Irregular Verb*, [hæꝼian, hafwa, *Su.* heben, *Du.* and *L. G.* heben, *H. G.*] to lift; alſo to ſwell or riſe, as the Breaſt, or as Dough does; alſo to fling, or throw.

Hove (*Irr. Imp.*) did heave.

Hoven (*Irr. Part. P.*) [heoꝼen, *Sax.* hoven, *Du.* heffan, *Teut.* hafian, *Goth.*] has or is hoven, or heaved.

N. B. This Verb may always, and is now generally uſed as a regular one.

To **Heave** *and Set* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed of a Ship, when at Anchor, ſhe riſes and falls by Force of the Waves.

To **Heave** *at the Capſtan*, is to turn it about.

To **Heave** *a Flag abroad*, is to hang it out.

To **Heave** *over-board*, is to fling or throw over-board.

To **Heave** *out the Top-Sail*, is to put it abroad.

Heave-*Offerings* [among the *Jews*] the Firſt-Fruits given to the Prieſts.

He'aven [heoꝼen, probably of heaꝼian, *Sax.* to elevate, becauſe we muſt lift up our Heads to behold it; heben, O. and *L. G.*] the Throne of God, the Seat of the Bleſſed; alſo the Firmament.

Hea'ven [with *Aſtronomers*, called alſo the etherial or ſtarry *Heaven*] is that immenſe Region, wherein the Stars, Planets, and Comets aro diſpos'd.

Heaven [*hieroglyphically*] was painted as a beautiful young Man, with a Sceptre in his right Hand, the Sun and Moon on his Breaſt, a Crown upon his Head, in a Garment adorned with innumerable Stars, trailing on the Ground, and an Urn full of Fire in his left Hand, ſending up a great Flame, with a burning Heart in the Middle.

The youthful Face of the Heavens, intimates their Immutability, Conſtancy, and Incorruptibility, that never falls to decay. The Sceptre and Crown imply the Dominion and Power, that the celeſtial Globes exerciſe upon the inferior Beings. The Sun and Moon in the Breaſt point at the two beautiful Luminaries that ſhine in the Firmament, and are the immediate Cauſes under God of Life and Motion, and the Means by which he produces ſo many Wonders in the World. The Pot full of Flames with a burning *Heart*, that never conſumes, intimates that the Almighty Power of God reſtrains the Enmity and ſeeming Diſcord of the Elements, from producing a Confuſion, *&c.* See the Plate.

The Relation between *Heaven* and *Earth* (*hieroglyphically*) was expreſs'd by a Man with his Hands tied with a Chain, that was let down from the Clouds; becauſe there is nothing here below, though never ſo great and powerful, but is held by a ſecret Chain, by which the Divine Providence can turn and wind it at Pleaſure.

Heavenly, celeſtial.

Heau'lme }
Heaume } [in *Heraldry*] an Helmet or Head-Piece. *F.*

He'avy [heaꝼiᵹ, *Sax.* heefue, *Dan.*] weighty; alſo ſad, melancholly, ſlow.

He'avily, ſlowly, dully.

He'aviness, Weightineſs; Sadneſs of Mind.

He'bberman [probably ſo called of *Ebb*] one that fiſhes below Bridge for Whitings, Smelts, *&c.* and commonly at ebbing Water.

He'bberthef [Ꝺebbeꞃðeꝼ, *Sax.*] a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him within a particular Liberty.

He'bbing *Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fiſh at ebbing Water.

Hebdo'madal [of *hebdoma*, L. a Week] pertaining to a Week, weekly.

Hebdo'made [of Ἑβδομὰς, Gr. the Number ſeven] as ſeven Years, Weeks, Days, *&c.*

Hebdo'madary }
Hebdomadeer } [of Ἑβδομὰς, Gr. a Week] the Hebdomary or Week's-Man, a Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who took care of the Choir and Offices of it for his Week.

He'be [Ἥβη, Gr.] the Goddeſs of Youth, (according to the Poets,) was the Daughter of *Juno*, without a Father; for *Juno* being invited to a Banquet by *Apollo*, eat Lettices, and ſo conceived and bare *Hebe*, who being beautiful, *Jupiter* made her his Cup-bearer; but in waiting on him at a Banquet, *Hebe* happened to fall down, and her Garments falling abroad, ſhe was ſeen uncovered, for which ſhe was put out of her Office, and *Ganymedes* was put in her Room. This Allegory is thus expounded: When *Juno* (*i. e.* the *Air*) is warmed with the hot Rays of *Apollo*, (*i. e.* the *Sun*) ſhe that before was barren, begins to conceive and bring forth *Hebe*, (*i. e.* the *Spring*,) and Herbs, and Men: She miniſters duly to *Jupiter*, till at the End of Summer *Jupiter* caſts her out, and takes in *Ganymedes*, or the wintery and watery Sign *Aquarius*.

HEBE'NUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Ebony-Tree. L.

HEBETA'TION, a making dull or blunt. *L.*

HE'BETUDE [*hebetudo*, L.] Bluntneſs, Dullneſs.

HEBI'SCUS [with *Botaniſts*] Marſh-Mallows. *L.*

HE'BRAISM, an Idiom of the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'BREW [עברית, *Heb.*] of or pertaining to the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'CATE [ſuppoſed to be ſo called of ἑκατὴ, *Gr.* an hundred, either becauſe an hundred Victims at a Time uſed to be offered to her; or elſe becauſe by her Edicts, they that die, and are not buried, wander an hundred Years upon the Banks of the River *Styx*] a Goddeſs of the *Heathens*, to whom the Poets give three Names, as *Luna* in Heaven, *Diana* on Earth, and *Proſerpina* in Hell.

HE'CATOMB [*hecatombe*, F. *Ecatombe*, It. *hecatumia*, Sp. *hecatombe*, L. Ἑκατὸν βȣ̃ς, *i. e.* an hundred Oxen; or, as others, of Ἑκατὸν βάσεις, i. e. πόδες, i. e. an hundred Feet] *Euſtathius* ſays, an Hecatomb ſignifies a Sacrifice of an hundred Oxen; but it is generally taken for an hundred Animals of any ſort. Thoſe that derive it from Ἑκατὸν βάσεις, make it conſiſt of twenty-five Animals. Others are of Opinion, that Hecatomb is only a finite Number put for an indefinite, and ſo ſignifies no more than a great many.

HECATOMBÆ'ON [ἑκατομβαίον, of ἑκατὸν, an hundred, and βȣ̃ς, an Ox, *Gr.* becauſe a hundred Oxen were then offered in Sacrifice to *Jupiter*] the Month of *June*.

HECATOMPHO'NIA [of ἑκατὸν, an hundred, and φονεύω, *Gr.* to ſlay] a Sacrifice offered among the *Meſſenians*, by ſuch as had ſlain an hundred Enemies in Battle.

HECATONTAPHY'LLUM [of ἑκατὸν, an hundred, and φύλλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] the hundred-leafed Roſe.

HECK, a Rack at which Horſes are fed with Hay.

To HE'CKLE *Flax* [hackelen, Du. hachelen, G. hackla, Su.] to break it with a wooden Inſtrument, called

A HECKLE [hackel, Du. hechel, G. hackle, Su.] an Inſtrument for dreſſing Flax or Hemp.

HE'CTICA, an hectick Fever. *L.*

HECTICA FEBRIS [of ἕξις, Gr. Habit] a continual ſlow Fever, as though it was rivited in the Conſtitution.

HECTICAL, of or pertaining to a hectick Fever.

A HE'CTOR, a vapouring Fellow, a Bully; probably from *Hector*, the valiant Son of *Priamus* King of *Troy*.

To HECTOR, to play the Hector, to inſult, to bully, to vapour, to vaunt.

HE'DA [*old Records*] a Haven, a Port, a Landing-Place, a Wharf.

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Cuſtom paid at an Hythe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HE'DERA [with *Botaniſts*] the Ivy-Tree. *L.*

HEDERA'CEOUS [*hederaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Ivy.

HE'DERAL *Crown* [among the *Romans*] a Crown of Ivy, worn in publick Feaſting and Rejoycings.

HE'DERA *Terreſtris* [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Ground-Ivy.

HEDERI'FEROUS [*hederifer*, L.] bearing Ivy.

HEDERIFO'RMIS, of the Form of Ivy.

HEDERO'SE [*hederoſus*, L.] full of Ivy.

To HEDGE [heꝫian, *Sax.* heggen, Du. hecken, L. G.] to incloſe or encompaſs with an Hedge.

A HEDGE, [heꝫꝫe, *Sax.* hegge, Du. hecke, L. G. *haye*, F.] a Fence of Thorns or ſome Shrubs about a Piece of Land.

To HEDGE [at *Cock-fighting*] to lay on both Sides.

HEDGE-HOG [heꝫꝫe-hoꝫ, *Sax.*] a Quadrupede all over defended with ſharp Thorns.

HEDGE-HOG [*hieroglyphically*] was pictured to repreſent a cunning Time-Server, becauſe this Creature has always two or three Holes, whither it retreats; and when the Wind is cold and boiſterous at one Hole, it creeps to the other.

HEDE-HOG, Trefoil, an Herb.

HEDY'OSMUS }
HEDY'OSMUM } [ἡδύοσμος, Gr.] the Herb Mint.

HEDY'PNOIS, [ἡδύπνοις, Gr.] the Herb Prieſt's-Crown, a ſort of Succory.

HEDY'SMATA, ſweet Oils or Sauces.

HEDYSMATA [with *Phyſicians*] any Thing that gives a Medicine a good Scent.

HEED [of heꝺan, *Sax.* to beware; hoeden, *Du.* huten, G.] Warineſs, Carefulneſs.

Take good HEED, will ſurely ſpeed. L. *Abundantia Juris non nocet*, (Abundance of Law, breaks no Law.) The more carefully we go about a Thing, the more Reaſon we have at leaſt to hope Succeſs; and though we may, with all our Care, ſometimes miſcarry, it is a Satisfaction to reflect, that it is not through any Negligence of our own.

To HEED [heꝺan, *Sax.* hoeden, *Du.*] to beware, to mind, to obſerve.

HE'EDFUL [heꝺꝼull, *Sax.*] careful, wary, &c.

HE'EDFULLY, carefully, warily.

HE'EDFULNESS, Warineſs, Watchfulneſs, &c.

HE'EDLESS [of heꝺleaꞅ, *Sax.*] careleſs, &c.

HE'EDLESLY, careleſly, unwarily.

HE'EDLESNESS, Want of Heed.

A HEEL [hele, *Sax.* hiele, *Du.* haal, *Su.*] the back Part of the Foot.

One Pair of HEELS is worth two Pair of Hands. That is, it is better to run for it, than be beaten, where a Man has not the Courage or Force to withſtand his Enemy. The *French* ſay, *Qui n'a Cœur, qu'il ait Jambes*; He who has no Heart, let him have Legs.

HEEL *of a Maſt*, that Part at the Foot of a Maſt of a Ship that is pared away ſlanting, that it may be ſtay'd aftward on.

To HEEL [*Sea Language*] a Ship is ſaid to heel, when ſhe lies down on her Side.

To HEEL, or lay down a Ship on one Side, in order to calk, cleanſe, or double her.

HE'ELER [with *Cock-Fighters*] a Cock who ſtrikes much with his Spurs.

HEFT [heꝼe, *Sax.*] the Weight or Heavineſs of any Thing.

HEGE'MONICÆ [with *Phyſicians*] a Term uſed for the principal Actions of a human Body, called *Vital* and *Animal*.

HE'GIRA [with *Chronologers*] the Epocha or Account of Time uſed by the *Turks* and *Arabians*, who begin their Accounts from the Day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his Eſcape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday*, *July* 16. *A. C.* 622.

HE'GLER, a Foreſtaller, a Huckſter, one who buys up Proviſions in the Country to ſell them again by retail.

HEICETES }
EICETES } a Sect of *Hereticks* in the ſeventh Century, who made a Profeſſion of a monaſtick Life; but in Imitation of *Moſes* and the Prophets, *Miriam* and the *Iſraelites*, who praiſed God with Singing and Inſtruments of Muſick, after their Deliverance at the *Red Sea*, they practiſed the like, and endeavoured to draw Women to them to make a Profeſſion of a monaſtick Life, and aſſiſt in their Mirth.

HE'IFER [heaꝼoꞃe, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGHT [of *haut*, F. hyꝺe, heꝺe, or heah, *Sax.* high; hooghte, *Du.* hochte, O. and *L. G.* hoche, *H. G.* hoghet, *Su.*] Talneſs. The Height of a well-proportion'd Man, is equal to the Diſtance from one End of the Finger of one Hand to the other, when the Arms are extended as wide as may be.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] an Excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT [with *Geometricians*] the third Dimenſion of a Body, conſidered with regard to its Elevation above the Ground.

HEIGHT *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] is a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Baſe.

To HEIGHTEN, to increaſe in Height.

HEIGHTS [in *Military Art*] the Eminences round a fortified Place, on which the Beſiegers uſually poſt themſelves.

HEILAMIDES [of εἰλέω, Gr. to turn] the Membranes which inveſt the Brain.

HE'INUSE [*Hunting Term*] a Roebuck of the fourth Year.

HEIR [*hæres*, L. *heretier*, F. *erede*, It. *heredero*, Sp. *herdeiro*, Port. erf, *Du.* and *L. G.* erbe, *H. G.* Eꞃꝼe, *Sax.* ereve, *Teut.*] one who ſucceeds to an Inheritance, &c.

HEIR *of Blood* [*Law Term*] one that ſucceeds by Right of Blood to any Man's Lands.

HEIR *of Inheritance*, an Heir that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Diſpleaſure.

HEIR *Loom* [*Law Term*] Houſhold Goods, Furniture, ſuch as having for ſeveral Deſcents belong'd to a Houſe, are never inventoried, but neceſſarily come to the Heir along with the Houſe.

HEIR *Apparent*, is he on whom the Succeſſion is ſo ſettled that it cannot be ſet aſide, without altering the Laws of Succeſſion.

HEIR *Preſumptive*, the next Relation or Heir at Law to a Perſon, who is to inherit from him *ab inteſtato*, and who, 'tis preſum'd, will be Heir; nothing but a contrary Diſpoſition in the Teſtator being able to prevent him.

HEIR [in *Common Law*] one who ſucceeds by Right of Blood to any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HE'IRDOM, Heirſhip, or the Right and Title of an Heir, or Heireſs.

HE'IRESS [*heretiere*, F. *erede*, It. *heredera*, Sp. *herdeira*, Port. *hæres*, L.] a female Heir.

HE'LL, an Abbreviation of *he will.*

HELCE'SAITES, a Sect in the ſecond Century, who condemned Virginity, and held it a Duty of Religion to marry.

HELCOMA } [with *Surgeons*] an Ulceration; a turning to
HELCOSIS } an Ulcer. *L.*

HELCY'DRIA [of ἕλκω, *Gr.* to draw] certain ſmall Ulcers in the Skin of the Head, thick and red like the Nipples of Breaſts, and that run with Matter.

HELD, vide *to hold.*

HELEAGNUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Elecampane. *L.*

HELEPOLIS, an ancient military Machine, for the battering down the Walls of beſieged Places.

HE'LIACA [of ἥλιος, *Gr.* the Sun] Sacrifices and other Solemnities performed in Honour of the Sun.

HELI'ACAL [ἡλιακὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to the Sun.

HELIACAL *Riſing of a Star* [with *Aſtronomers*] is its iſſuing or emerging out of the Rays and Luſtre of the Sun, wherein it was before hidden.

HELIACAL *Setting of a Star*, &c. is its entering or immerging into the Rays of the Sun, and ſo becoming inconſpicuous by the ſuperior Light of that Luminary.

HELIA'NTHE }
HELIA'NTHEMUM } [ἡλιάνθεμον, *Gr.*] the Herb Hedge-Hyſſop, or wild Ruſh. *L.*
HELIA'NTHON }

HE'LICE *Major and Minor* [with *Aſtronomers*] two Conſtellations, the ſame as *Urſa Major and Minor.* L.

HELICOI'D *Parabola* [with *Mathematicians*] is a parabolick Spiral, or a Curve, that ariſes from the Suppoſition of the Axis of the common *Apollonian Parabola*, being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle; and is a Line then paſſing through the Extremities of the Ordinates, which do now converge towards the Centre of the ſaid Circle.

HELICO'METRY } [of ἥλιξ and μέτρον, *Gr.*] an Art which
HELICO'SOPHY } teaches how to draw or meaſure Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and ſhew their reſpective Properties.

HELICO'METES [of ἥλιος, the Sun, and κωμήτης, *Gr.* a Comet] a Phœnomenon ſometimes ſeen at the ſetting of the Sun.

HELICO'NIAN, of or pertaining to Mount *Helicon*, a Hill of *Phocis*, ſacred to the Muſes.

HELICO'SOPHY [of ἥλιος, the Sun, and σοφία, Wiſdom, *Gr.*] is the Art of delineating all ſorts of Spiral Lines in Plano.

HELIOCE'NTRICK *Place of a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Point of the Ecliptick to which the Planet, ſuppos'd to be ſeen from the Sun, is referred, and is the ſame as the Longitude of the Planet ſeen from the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUS [ἡλίοχρυσος, *Gr.*] the Flower Golden-Locks or Golden-Tufts.

HELIOGRA'PHICK [of ἥλιος, the Sun, and γραφικός, *Gr.* deſcriptive] belonging to the Deſcription of the Sun.

HELIO'GRAPHY [ἡλιογραφία, of ἥλιος and γράφω, *Gr.* to deſcribe] a Deſcription of the Sun.

HELIO'SCOPE [of ἡλιοσκόπιον, of ἥλιος, the Sun, and σκοπεῖν, to view, *Gr.*] is a ſort of Teleſcope, fitted ſo as to look on the Body of the Sun without offending the Eye; which is done by making the Object and Eye-Glaſſes of it of either red or green Glaſs.

HELIO'STROPHON [ἡλίοστροφον, *Gr.*] the great Marygold, or Turnſole Flower.

HE'LIOTROPE [ἡλιοτρόπιον, of ἥλιος and τρέπω, *Gr.* to turn] a Plant call'd Turnſole, which is ſaid always to follow the Courſe of the Sun; the Sun-Flower.

HELISPHE'RICAL *Line* [in *Navigation*] is the Rhumb Line, ſo called, becauſe on the Globe it winds round the Pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it.

HE'LIX [ἥλιξ, *Gr.*] the outward Brim of the Ear, or the outward Circle of the Auricle.

HELIX [with *Geometricians*] a Spiral Line, or Figure.

HELIX [in *Architecture*] the Collicoles or little Volutes under the Capital of the *Corinthian* Order.

HELL [helle, *Sax.* hellе, *Du. O.* and *L. G.* holle, *H. G.* hella, *Teut.* halge, *Goth.* *enfer*, F. *infernum*, L. ἀδης, Gr. שאול, *Heb.*] the Reſidence of damned Spirits; the State of the Dead.

HELL, the Vacancy underneath a Taylor's Shop-Board.

HELLEBORA'STRUM [with *Botaniſts*] the wild black Hellebore. *L.*

HELLEBORA'STER [with *Botaniſts*] the great Ox-heel. *L.*

HE'LLEBORE [ἑλλέβορος, *Gr.*] a Plant.

HELLEBORI'NE, wild White Hellebore.

HELLEBORO'SE [*helleboroſus*, L.] full of Hellebore. *L.*

HE'LLISH, of the Nature of Hell, egregiouſly wicked.

HE'LLISHLY, egregiouſly.

HELL *Kettles* [in the County of *Durham*] certain Pits full of Water.

HELL-*Hound*, a Fiend, or outrageous Devil; alſo a very impious and flagitious Perſon.

HELL-*Becks* [in *Richmondſhire*] little Brooks, which are ſo called from their Ghaſtlineſs and Depth.

HE'LLENISM [ἑλληνισμὸς, *Gr.*] an Imitation of the *Greek* Tongue, or any other Language; the proper Idiom or peculiar Phraſes in the *Greek* Tongue.

HELLENI'STICAL [ἑλληνιστικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining o *Greeks* or *Helleniſts*.

HE'LLENISTS [ἑλληνιστὴς, *Gr.*] *Grecians*; alſo *Greciſing Jews*, who uſed the Septuagint Tranſlation of the Bible.

HE'LLESPONT [ἑλλεσποντὸς, *Gr.*] the narrow Sea or Streight of *Conſtantinople*, ſo called of *Helle*, who was drowned there.

HELM [helm, *Sax.* helm, Du. *and* G. hielm, *Su.*] the Handle of the Rudder of a Ship.

HELM *of the State*, the chief Place of Government in a Nation, *&c.*

HELM [with *Chymiſts*] the Head of a Still or Alembick, ſo called for its bearing ſome Reſemblance to an Helmet.

To a-lee the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the Helm to the Lee Side of the Ship.

To bear up the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] put the Helm over to the left Hand, or left Side of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM [*Sea Phraſe*] *i. e.* put it to the right Side of the Ship.

Right the HELM } [*Sea Phraſe*] *i. e.* keep it even with the
HELM *a Midſhip* } Middle of the Ship.

To bring a Thing over the HELM [with *Chymiſts*] is to force it by Fire up to the Top of the Veſſel, ſo that it may diſtil down by the Beak of the Head down into the Receiver.

HELMET [of helm, *Sax.* helm, *Du.* G. and *Teut.* or *heaume*, F. *elmo*, It. *yelmo*, Sp. *helmus*, Lat. barb.] Armour for the Head.

HELMET [with *Heralds*] is accounted the nobleſt Part of a Coat-Armour, for which there were anciently eſtabliſhed Rules; but, at preſent, many wear rather what they fancy, than what they have a Right to.

The *Helmet* of a Knight, (ſay ſome) is to ſtand right forward, and the Beaver a little open.

The *Helmets* of Eſquires and Gentlemen, are to be in profile and cloſe.

Noblemen, under the Degree of a Duke, have their *Helmet* in Profile, and open with Bars.

Monarchs, Princes, and Dukes, have the *Helmet* right forward, and open, with many Bars.

Helmets turned right forward, are ſuppoſed to denote giving Orders with abſolute Authority.

Helmets turned ſide-ways, are ſuppoſed to intimate hearkening to the Commands of Superiors.

HELMINTHAGO'GICK [of ἕλμινθος, a Worm, and ἀγωγὸς, of ἄγω, to draw or lead out] expelling Worms.

HELMI'NTHAGOGUES, Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELO'DES [ἑλώδες, *Gr.*] a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELOS [ἧλος, *Gr.*] a round, white, callous Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail, and fixed in the Roots of the hard Skin of the Foot.

HELO'SIS [with *Surgeons*] a turning back of the Eyelid. *L.* of *Gr.*

TO HELP *(Irr. Verb)* [helpan, *Sax.* helpen, *Du. O.* and *L. G.* helffen, *H. G.* hielpe, *Dan.* hielpa, *Su.* helfan, *Teut.* hilpan, *Goth.*] to aid, to aſſiſt, *&c.*

HOLP *(Irr. Imp.)* [holp or hialp, *Dan.*] did help.

HOLPEN *(Irr. Part. P.)* [hiulpen, *Dan.* holpen, *Du.* and *L. G.*] have or am holpen.

This Verb may always, and is now moſtly uſed as a regular one.

TO HELP (or ſerve) one at Table.

HELP [help, *Sax.* hielp, *Su.* hilp or hulp, *Du. O.* and *L. G.* hulff, *H. G.* helf, *Teut.* hilp, *Goth.*] Aid, Aſſiſtance, Remedy.

HE'LPFUL [of helpꝼul, *Sax.*] aſſiſting.

HE'LPFULNESS, aiding or aſſiſting Quality.

HE'LPLESS [of helpleaꞅ, *Sax.*] deſtitute of Help.

HELPLESNESS, Deſtituteneſs of Help.

HELPS [in the *Manage*] are ſeven, the *Voice, Rod, Bit,* or *Snaffle*, the *Calves* of the *Legs*, the *Stirrups*, the *Spur*, and the *Ground*.

HELTER-*Skelter* [probably of heolꞇeꞃ ꞅceaꝺo, *Sax.* i. e. Chaos of Darkneſs] confuſedly, diſorderly.

HELVE [helꝼe, *Sax.*] the Handle of an Ax, *&c.*

HELXINE [ἑλξίνη, *Gr.*] Pellitory of the Wall.

HELVE'TICK, of or pertaining to the *Helvetii*, *i. e.* the *Switzers* or *Swiſs Cantons*.

HEM, an Interjection of Calling.

HEM [hem, *Sax.*] the Edge Part of Cloth; alſo the Edge turned down and ſewed.

HEM, an Oven, in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

To HEM *in* [hemmen G.] to incloſe, to encompaſs, to ſurround.

To HEM *a Perſon* [hummen, Du.] to call a Perſon at a Diſtance, by crying *hem*.

HEMEROBA'PTISTS [of ἡμερα, a Day, and βαπτιςης, Gr.] Daily Baptiſts, a Sect who baptiz'd themſelves every Day.

HEMERALOPI'A [ἡμεραλοπία, of ἡμερα, and ωψ, Gr. an Eye] a Diſtemper when a Perſon can only ſee by Day-Light.

HEMEROBI'OUS [of ἡμέρα, a Day, and βι@, Life, Gr.] that lives but one Day.

HEMEROCA'LLIS [ἡμεροκαλλίς, Gr.] a ſort of Lilly that opens itſelf in a very clear Day, and ſhuts itſelf up at Night.

HEMERODRO'MI of ἡμεροδρομ@, of ἡμερα, a Day, and δρόμ@, Gr. a Courſe] Centinels or Guards among the Antients, appointed for the Security and Preſervation of Cities and other Places, by walking round the City every Morning, and patrolling all Day round to ſee that no Enemy was nigh the Place.

HEMEROLO'GIUM [ἡμερολογιόν, Gr.] a Diary; a Book in which the Actions of every Day are entred down.

HEMICERAU'NIUS [of ἡμι and κεραυνίας, or ημικέρανον, Gr.] a Surgeon's Bandage for Back and Breaſt.

HEMICRA'NION [ἡμικράνιον, Gr.] a Pain in either half Part of the Head.

HE'MI [ἡμισυ Gr.] half, a Word uſed only in Compoſition.

HE'MICYCLE [F. *Hemicyclus*, L. ἡμικύκλιον, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMIDRACHMON [of ἡμι, and δραχμή, Gr.] half a Dram.

HEMIOLUS [of ἡμι Half, and ὅλ@, Gr. the Whole] an ancient Mathematical Term, occurring chiefly in Muſical Writers, ſignifying the Ratio of a Thing, whereof one contains the other once and a half.

HEMIO'NITIS [ἡμιονῖτις, Gr.] the Herb Moon-Fern or Mule's-Fern, L.

HEMIONIUM, [ἡμιονιόν, Gr.] the Herb Hart's-Tongue.

HEMIPLEGI'A [ἡμιπλεξια, Gr.] a Palſy on one Side of the Head only.

HEMI'SPHERE [F. *Emisfero*, It. *Emisfério*, Sp. *Hemiſperium*, L. ἡμισφαίρα, of ἡμι, and σφαιρα, a Sphere, Gr.] is the Half of the Globe or Sphere, ſuppoſed to be cut through the Centre, in the Plane of one of its greateſt Circles. Thus the *Equator* divides the *terreſtrial* Globes into *Northern* and *Southern Hemiſpheres*; and the *Equinoctial* of the *Heavens* after the ſame Manner. The *Horizon* alſo divides the Earth into two *Hemiſpheres*; the one light, and the other dark, according as the Sun is above or below that Circle.

N. B. Maps or Prints of the Heavens, Conſtellations, *&c.* paſted on Boards, are ſometimes called Hemiſpheres, but more commonly Planiſpheres.

HEMISPHE'ROIDAL [*Geometry*] ſomething approaching the Figure of an Hemiſphere; but is not juſtly ſo.

HEMISTICH [ἡμιςιχίον, Gr.] half a Verſe.

HEMITONE [in *Muſick*] half a Tone.

HEMITRITÆ'US [ἡμιτριταῖ@, Gr.] an irregular intermitting Fever, which returns twice every Day.

HEMITRITÆUS [with *Phyſicians*] a ſemitertian Fever or Ague, that returns every Day; and in which the Patient has two Fits every ſecond Day, one of the Quotidian, and the other of the Tertian.

HEMLOCK [heamleac, *Sax.*] a narcotick Plant uſed in Phyſick.

HEMMED *in* [of hemmen, G.] incloſed, ſurrounded.

HE'MORRHOIDS [*Hemorrhoides*, F. *Emorroide*, Ital. ἁμοῤῥοίδες, of αἷμα, Blood, and ῥέω, Gr. to flow] a Diſeaſe in the Fundament, commonly called the Piles.

HEMP [Hamp, or [Hennep, *Du.* Hanp or Kannep, O. and L. G. Hanff, H. G. *Chanvre*, F. *Canapa*, Ital. *Canamo*, Sp. *Canhamo*, Port. *Cannabis*, L.] a ſort of coarſe Flax.

HE'MUSE [*Hunt. Term*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN [henne or hen-ꝼugel, *Sax.* Hoen, *Du.* O. and L. G. Hennee, H. G. Hene, *Dan.* Hona, *Su.*] a Fowl of any Species of the Female Sex.

HEN is ſometimes made uſe of to diſtinguiſh the Female from the Male Hen-Sparrow.

HENCE [hinden, Goth. heonon, *Sax.*] from this, or this Place or Time.

HENCEFORTH, [heononꝼoꞃð, *Sax.*] from this Time.

HEN-HEARTED, timorous, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, cowed, kept under by a Woman.

HEN-BA'NE [hen-bana, *Sax.*] an Herb.

HENCEFORWARD [heononꝼoꞃð, *Sax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENCHMAN, a Groom.

HENDE'CAGON [ἑνδεκαγων@, of ἕνδεκα, Eleven, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a geometrical Figure, having eleven Sides, and as many Angles.

HENDECASYLLABUM *Carmen*, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of eleven Syllables, and comprehending a Dactyle, a Spondee, and three Trochees.

HENDIADIS [ἑνδιαδίς, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when two Noun Subſtantives are uſed inſtead of a Subſtantive and Adjective.

HE'NFARE [*Doomſday-Book*] a Fine for Flight upon the Account of Murther.

HE'NGHEN [*Old Law*] a Priſon or Houſe of Correction.

HENI'OCHUS [in *Aſtronomy*] one of the Northern Conſtellations of fixed Stars. See *Auriga*.

HENOPHYLLUM [of ἑνὸς of εἱς, one, and φύλλον a Leaf] the Herb One-Blade.

HENOTICUM [ἑνοτικὸν, Gr. unitive, reconciliative] an Edict of the Emperor *Zeno*, intended to reconcile and unite the *Eutychians* and the *Catholicks*.

HEN-PECK'D an Epithet applied to ſuch Husbands as are under too much Subjection to their Wives.

HEN-HUSWIFE, an Epithet applied to a Man who concerns himſelf in the Management of Kitchen Affairs, or others, that are properly the Buſineſs of his Wife.

HENOSITY [ἑνότης, Gr.] Unity, Oneneſs, Identity.

HEPAR [Ἧπαρ Gr.] the Liver.

HEPA'TICA [Ἡπατική Gr.] the Herb Liver-Wort.

HEPATICA *Vena* [*Anatomy*] the Liver-Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPA'TICAL } [*hepatique*, F. *epatico*, Ital. *hepaticus*, L.
HEPA'TICK } ἡπατικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the Liver.

HEPATICK *Aloes*, the fineſt Sort of Aloes, ſo called, of its being in Colour ſomething like that of the Liver.

HEPA'TICUS *Ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Paſſage in the Liver, otherwiſe called *Porus Biliarius*. L.

HEPA'TICUS *Morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the *Hepatic Flux*; a Diſeaſe, when a thin ſharp Blood like Water, in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd, is voided by Stool. L.

HEPATO'RIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Liverwort, L.

HEPATI'TIS [in *Phyſick*] an Inflammation of the Liver with an Abſceſs or Impoſthume.

HEPATOSCOPIA [of ἧπα@, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a ſort of Divination by inſpecting the Entrails of Beaſts.

HEPS } the Fruit of the black Thorn Shrub.
HIPS }

HEPTACA'PSULAR [of ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and *Capſula*, L. a Seed-Veſſel] having ſeven Seed Veſſels.

HE'PTACHORD *Verſes* [of ἑπτα, ſeven, and χορδὴ, Gr. String] Verſes ſung or play'd on ſeven Chords, *i. e.* in ſeven different Tones or Notes, and probably on an Inſtrument of ſeven Strings.

HEPTAE'DRON [ἑπταέδρον, Gr.] a geometrical Figure having ſeven Sides.

HE'PTAGON [of *Eptagone*, F. *Ettagono*, Ital. ἑπταγωνα, of ἑπτα and γωνία, Gr. an Angle] a Figure of ſeven Sides and Angles.

HE'PTAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place that has ſeven Baſtions for its Defence.

HEPTA'GONAL, of or pertaining to an Heptagon.

HEPTAGONAL *Numbers*, a ſort of Polygonal Numbers, wherein the Difference of the Terms of the correſponding Arithmetical Progreſſion is five.

HEPTA'MERIS of ἑπτὰ and [μερις, Gr. Part] a ſeventh Part.

HEPTAMERON [of ἑπτα and ἡμερα, Gr. a Day] a Book or Treatiſe of the Tranſactions of ſeven Days.

HEPTARCHY [Ἑπταρχία, Gr.] the Government of a Kingdom by ſeven Kings or Governors, as the *Saxon Heptarchy*.

HE'PTA'TEUCH [ἑπτατευχ@, of ἑπτὰ and τευχ@, a Work or Book] a Volume conſiſting of ſeven Parts.

HEPTA'NGULAR [of ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and *angularis*, L. having Angles] conſiſting of ſeven Parts.

HEPTA'PHYLLUM [ἑπτάφυλλον, Gr.] the Herb Setfoil, *i. e.* ſeven Leaves, or Tormentil, L.

HEPTA'PHONY [ἑπταφωνία, Gr.] the having ſeven Sounds.

HEPTA'PLEURON [ἑπτάπλευρον, Gr. the greateſt ſort of Plantain.

HE'PTARCHY [Ἡπταρχια, of Ἑπτα, ſeven, and ἀρχή, Gr. Dominion] a Government of ſeven Kings or Sovereigns, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*.

HE'PTHEMIMERIS [ἐφθεμιμερης, of ἑπτὰ ſeven, and ἡμισυς, a Half, and μερ@, Gr. a Part] a Verſe in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, conſiſting of three Feet and a Syllable, *i. e.* of ſeven half Feet.

HER [heꞃ, Sax. haer, Du. ehr, L. G. ihr, H. G.] She, in the Oblique Caſes.

Her [*the Feminine of the Pronoun Poſſeſſive Conjunctive*] belonging to her.

Heracle'on ['Ἡρακλεῖον, Gr.] the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

Heracleoti'cum [of Ἡρακλεῖον, Gr.] Wild Marjoram.

Heracleonites [ſo called of *Heracleon* their Leader] Hereticks of the Sects of the *Gnoſticks*.

Heraclides, the Deſcendants from *Hercules*.

Herald [of Ꞃeꞃe, an Army, and healꝺ, a Champion. *Heraut*, F. *Araldo*, Ital.] becauſe it was his Office to charge or challenge unto Battle or Combat.

He'raldry [*l'art heraldique*, F. *ars heraldica*, L.] a Science which conſiſts in the Knowledge of what relates to Royal Solemnities, Cavalcades, and Ceremonies, at Coronations, Inſtalments, Creation of Peers, Funerals, Marriages, and all other publick Solemnities; and alſo all that appertains to the bearing of Coat-Armour, aſſigning thoſe that belong to all Perſons, regulating their Right and Precedency in Point of Honour, reſtraining thoſe from bearing Coat-Armour, that have not a juſt Claim to them, *&c.*

Heralds *College*, a Corporation eſtabliſhed by King *Richard* III. conſiſting of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Purſuivants; who are employ'd to be Meſſengers of War and Peace; to martial and order Coronations; Funerals, Interviews, *&c.* of Kings, *&c.* Cavalcades; alſo to take care of the Coats of Arms, and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry.

Herb [*Herbe*, F. *Erba*, It. *Yerva*, Sp. *Erva*, Port. of *Herba*, L. with *Botaniſts*] is defined to be a Plant that is not woody, and loſes that Part which appears above Ground, every Year, as Parſley, *&c.*

Herb *Chriſtopher*, *Paris*, *Robert*, *Two-pence*, ſeveral Sorts of Herbs.

He'rba *Benedicta* [*Botany*] Avens. *L.*

Herba *Sacra* [*Botany*] Vervain, *L.*

Herba *Stellæ* [*Botany*] Buck's-horn or Dog's-tooth, *L.*

Herba *Turea* [*Botany*] Rupture-wort, or Knot-graſs. *L.*

Herba, an Herb, a Plant leſs than a Shrub, that has Leaves from the Root.

Herba'ceous [*herbaceus*, L.] belonging to Herbs or Graſs.

Herbage, [F. *Erbaggio*, It.] the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle; alſo the grazing or feeding upon Land; alſo the mowing of it.

Herbage [in *Law*] the Liberty that one has to feed his Cattle in another Man's Ground, or in the Foreſt.

Herba'gium *Anterius* [in *ancient Writers*] the firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay, in Oppoſition to the ſecond Cutting or Aftermath, L.

He'rbæ *Capitatæ* [in *Botany*] ſuch Herbs as have their Flowers made up of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous, or hollow Flowers gathered together in a round Button, Knob, or Head, as the Thiſtle.

Herba *Salutaris* [in *Botany*] the White Thorn ſo called upon Suppoſition that our Saviour *Chriſt* was crown'd with it in Deriſion, when he ſuffered on the Croſs.

He'rbal [of *herba*, L.] a Book which gives an Account of the Name, Genus, Species, Nature, and Uſe of Herbs or Plants; alſo a Set or Collection of Specimens of the ſeveral kinds of Plants, dried and preſerved in the Leaves of a Book.

He'rbalist } [*herbarius*, L. *herboriſte*, F.] a Perſon
He'rborist } ſkilled in diſtinguiſhing the Forms, Virtues, and Nature of all ſorts of Herbs.

He'rbalism, Skill in Herbs.

Herba'rious [*herbarius*, L.] pertaining to Herbs or Graſs.

Herba'tick [*herbaticus*, L.] belonging to Herbs.

He'rbe [in *French Academies*] a Reward, or ſome good Stuff given to a Horſe that has work'd well in the Manage.

Herbe'scent [*herbeſcens*, L.] growing to be Herbs.

He'rberow, an Harbour.

Herbi'ferous [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or producing Herbs.

Herbi'vorous [*herbivorus*, L.] eating or devouring Herbs or Graſs.

He'rbid [*herbidus*, L.] full of Graſs or Herbs.

He'rbile [*herbilis*, L.] of Herbs, or fed with Herbs.

Herbo'se [*herboſus*, L.] graſſy, full of Graſs or Herbs.

He'rbulency [of *herbulentus*, L.] Fulneſs of Graſs or Herbs.

He'rbulent [*herbulentus*, L.] plentiful in Graſs.

Hercu'lean, of or pertaining to *Hercules*, an antient famous Heroe.

Herculean *Labours*, great and dangerous Exploits, ſuch as thoſe that were performed by *Hercules*.

He'rcules, according to the Poets, was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, the moſt illuſtrious and glorious of all the Heroes of Antiquity. *Dion Halicar.* ſays he was a Prince of *Greece*, that travelled with his Army as far as the Straights of *Gibraltar*, and deſtroyed all the Tyrants of his Time. They aſcribe to him twelve notable Labours or Atchievements: 1. The killing a Lion in the *Nemæan* Wood. 2. The Serpent *Hydra* in the Fens of *Lerna*. 3. The wild Boar of *Arimanthus*, that waſted *Arcadia*. 4. He ſlew the Centaurs. 5. He took a Stag running on foot. 6. He ſlew the Birds *Stymphalides*. 7. He cleanſed the *Augean* Stables. 8. He drew a Bull along the Sea, from *Crete* into *Greece*. 9. He took the Tyrant *Diomedes*, and gave him to his Man-eating Horſes. 10. He took the Giant *Geryon*. 11. He went down to *Hell*, and brought thence *Theſeus*, *Pirithous*, and the Dog *Cerberus*. 12. He ſlew the Dragon that guarded the *Heſperian* Gardens, and took the golden Apples.

Some, by *Hercules*, underſtand the Sun, and by his twelve Labours, the twelve Signs of the Zodiack. By his beloved *Hebe*, the Goddeſs of Youth, the Spring-Time, wherein the Youth of Earth is renewed. By his overcoming *Geryon*, and reſcuing his Cattle, that the Sun by deſtroying Winter, preſerves Beaſts.

Suidas interprets the Club of *Hercules* to be Philoſophy, by which he ſlew the Dragon, *i. e.* natural Concupiſcence, and her three Evils, or Furies, *viz.* *Anger*, *Covetouſneſs*, and *Pleaſure*.

He'rcules's *Pillars*, two Pillars which *Hercules* is ſaid to have erected; the one at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

Hercu'leus *Morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the Epilepſy or Falling-Sickneſs; ſo termed from the Terror of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

Herd [heoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* herde, Du. and G. hiard, Dan. hairda, Goth.] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beaſts.

He'rdsman, a Keeper of Cattle.

To Herd together [of heoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* an Herd] to live or keep together in Herds.

He'rdelenge [*Hunt. Term*] the dreſſing of a Roe.

He'rdwerch } [Ꞃeoꞃꝺ-ƿeꞃc, *Sax.*] Labours or Services
Heo'rdwerch } of Herdſmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord.

Here [heꞃe, *Sax.* hier, Du. and G. her, Dan. haer, Su. hiera, Teut. her, Goth.] in this Place, *&c.*

Hereabout [of Ꞃeꞃe and buꞇan, *Sax.*] about or near this Place.

Hereafter, [hyꞃe-eꝼꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* herafter, Dan. hareafter, Su.] after this Time.

Here-at [of heꞃe and æꞇ, *Sax.*] at this, upon this.

Hereby [of heꞃe and bi, *Sax.*] by this.

And ſo *herein*, *hereof*, *hereon*, *hereto*, *heretofore*, *hereunto*, *herewith*, &c.

Here *de Cæſar*, an Account of Time, or *Epocha*, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years: It took Date thirty-eight Years before *Chriſt*.

Heredi'taments [in *Law*] are ſuch Things unmoveable as a Man may have to himſelf and his Heirs by way of Inheritance; or ſuch Things as deſcend to a Man and his Heirs by Way of Inheritance, and fall not within the Compaſs of an Executor or Adminiſtrator, as Chattels do.

Hereditary [*hæreditarius*, L. *hérédetaire*, F. *ereditario*, It. *hereditário*, Sp.] pertaining to Inheritance, or Succeſſion; that which paſſes from Family to Family, or from Perſon to Perſon, by Right of natural Succeſſion.

Hereditary *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as Children derive from their Parents in the firſt Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

He'refare [heꞃe, an Army, and ꝼaꞃan, to go, *Sax.*] a going on a military Expedition.

Hereditary *Right*, is a Right or Privilege, by Virtue whereof, a Perſon ſucceeds to the Eſtate or Effects of his Anceſtors.

He'regate [of heꞃe, War, and ᵹaꞇe, *Sax.* a Beaſt] a Tribute paid in ancient Times towards carrying on a War.

He'regeld [of heꞃe and ᵹelꝺ, *Sax.* a Payment] a Tax raiſed for maintaining an Army.

Here'siarch [*Héréſiarque*, F. *Ereſiarca*, It. αἱρεσιάρχης of ἅιρεσις, an Hereſy, and ἀρχὸς, Gr. a Chief] an Arch or Chief of Hereticks, or the Author of an Hereſy.

Heresio'grapher [of ἅρεσις and γραφω, Gr. to write] a Writer of Hereſies.

Heresio'graphy, the writing or treating of Hereſies.

Heresio'logy [of ἅιρεςις and λέγω, Gr.] a Diſcourſe of Hereſies.

Heresti'ta } a Soldier who deſerts from the Army.
Here'stia }

Heresy [*Héréſie*, F, *Eresía*, It. *Heregía*, Sp. *hæreſia*, L. ἅιρεσις, Gr.] an Error in ſome fundamental Point of Chriſtian Faith; and an Obſtinacy in defending it.

Hereſy has been repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by an ancient Woman, out of whoſe Mouth proceeded Flames, naked, and her Hair diſhevelled, holding in one Hand a

Book, out of which proceeded Serpents; and in the other, Serpents before proceeded thence, which ſhe ſeem'd to ſcattter abroad.

He'reteg } [of heꝛe and togen, *Sax.* to lead] a Leader
Heretog } of an Army, a Duke.

Here'tical [*hérétique*, F. *eritico*, It. *herético*, Sp. *hæreticus*, L. ἁιρετικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to Hereticks, or Hereſy.

He'retick [*hæreticus*, L. ἁιρετικὸς, Gr.] one who holds Heretical Opinions.

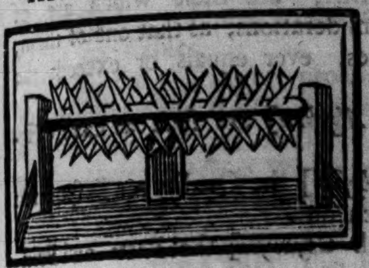
He'reticks [*Hieroglyphically*] were repreſented by Serpents.

Here'tum [*Ant. Writ.*] a Court to draw up the Guard or military Retinue in, which uſually attended our Nobility and Biſhops.

Heri'lity [*herilitas*, L.] Maſterſhip.

He'riot *Cuſtom*, was when the Tenant for Life was by Cuſtom obliged to the Payment of the beſt Horſe, *&c.* at his Death; which Payment is to be made, not only by the next Heir in Blood, but by any the next Succeſſor.

Herisse [in *Heraldry*] of *heriſſon*, an Hedgehog, ſignifies ſet with long ſharp Points.



He'rison, is a *Barriere* made of one ſtrong Beam or Plank of Wood, ſtuck full of Iron Spikes: It is ſupported in the Middle, and turns upon a *Pivot*, or *Axis*. It is uſed in ſtopping a Paſſage, in Nature of a Turnſtile; for it is equally balanced upon the *Pivot* which ſtands upright in the Middle of the Paſſage, upon which it turns round, as there is Occaſion to open or ſhut the Paſſage. *F.*

Heritage, Inheritance by Lot or Succeſſion, *F.*

Hermaphrode'ity [of Ἑρμαφροδίτη, or Ἕρμης, *Mercury*, and Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*] the State or Condition of an Hermaphrodite; the Being of both Sexes, Male and Female.

Hermaphrodite [*ermafrodito*, It. *hermaphrodita*, Sp. *hermaphroditus*, L. Ἑρμαφρόδιτη, of Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury*, and Ἀφροδιτη, *Venus*] one that hath the genital Parts of both Sexes.

Hermara'cles, a Figure compounded of *Mercury* and *Hercules*.

He'rmathena, a Figure or Statue repreſenting *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and *Athena* or *Minerva*, both in one.

Hermeneutical } *hermeneuticus* } L.] interpret-
Hermeneumatical } *hermeneumaticus* } ing.

He'rmes [Ἑρμῆς, Gr. *Mercury*] the God of Eloquence.

He'rmes [with *Antiquaries*] a kind of Figure or Statue of the God *Mercury*, uſually made of Marble, but ſometimes of Braſs, without Arms and Legs, and uſually placed by the *Greeks* and *Romans* in their Croſs-Ways.

St. Hermes *Fire*, a ſort of Meteor that appears in the Night on the Shrouds, *&c.* of Ships.

Hermetick *Art* [*hermatique*, F. *ermetico*, It.] Chymiſtry.

Hermetick *Art*, a Name given to *Chymiſtry*, upon a Suppoſition, that *Hermes Triſmegiſtus* was the Inventor thereof, or excelled therein. We know but little of this *Hermes*, but that he was an ancient King of *Egypt* a thouſand Years before *Æſculapius*. There are ſeveral Pieces ſtill extant under his Name; but all ſuppoſititious.

Hermetical } of or pertaining to *Hermes* or *Mercury*, or
Hermetick } to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the famous *Egyptian* Philoſopher.

Hermetical *Philoſophy*, is that which pretends to ſolve and explain all the Phænomena of Nature, from three Chymical Principles, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

Hermetical *Phyſick*, is that Syſtem or Hypotheſis in the Art of Healing which explains the Cauſes of Diſeaſes, and the Operation of Medicines, on the Principles of Hermetical Philoſophy.

Hermatical *Seal*. See *Hermetically*.

Herme'tically [with *Chymiſts*] as a Glaſs ſealed hermetically, is one, that having its Neck heated, till it is juſt ready to melt, is cloſed together with a Pair of red-hot Pincers.

Hermetick *Science* [ſo called of *Hermes*, i. e. *Mercury*, whom the Chymiſts aſſert to have been the firſt Inventer of it] the Art of Chymiſtry.

Hermapo'crates, a Figure or Statue of a Deity, compoſed of *Mercury* and *Harpocrates*.

He'rmians, a Sect of Hereticks in the ſecond Century, who held that God was corporal.

Hermit [*hermite*, F. *ermitanno*, Sp. *eremita*, It. *and* L. Ερημίτης of ἔρημ☉, Gr. a Wilderneſs] a devout Perſon retired into Solitude, to be more at Leiſure for Contemplation.

He'rmitage [F. *ermitaggio*, It. *ermita*, Sp.] the Place of Retirement or Dwelling of an *Hermit*.

He'rmitan, a dry *North* and *North-Eaſterly* Wind, that blows on the Coaſts of *Guinea*; a Hurricane.

He'rmiteſs, a female Hermit.

Hermi'tical [ἐρημιτικὸς Gr. of or pertaining to an Hermit.

He'rmitory [*hermitorium*, *Old Rec.*] a Chapel, Oratory, or Place of Prayers belonging to an Hermitage.

Hermoda'ctyl [ἑρμοδάκτυλος, Gr. *i. e. Mercury*'s Finger] a round-headed Root brought from *Syria*, that gently purges Phlegm.

Hermogeni'ans [ſo called of *Hermogenes* their Leader] a Sect of Hereticks in the ſecond Century, who held that *Matter* was the firſt Principle, and *Idea* the Mother of all the Elements.

Hern [*heron*, F. *airone*, It. *Airòn*, Sp.] a kind of large Fowl.

Hern at *Siege*, a Hern ſtanding at the Waterſide, and watching for Prey.

He'rnery } a Place to which Herns reſort.
He'rnshaw }

Hernesium [*Old Writ.*] any ſort of houſhold Furniture, Implements of Trade, *&c.*

He'rnia [with *Phyſicians*] a Rupture; alſo a Swelling about the Navel, *L.*

He'rnia *Aquoſa*, a watery Rupture, *L.*

Hernia *Carnoſa*, a fleſhy Rupture, *L.*

Hernia *Humoralis*, is when the Teſticles are filled with unnatural Humours, *L.*

Hernia *Scrotalis* } a Diſtemper, when the Teſticles grow
Hernia *Veneris* } too big by reaſon of immoderate Venery.

Hernia *Ventoſa*, a Windy Rupture, *L.*

Hernia *Uteri*, the ſame as *Procedentia Uteri*; which ſee, *L.*

Hernia'ria, Rupture-Wort, Burſt-Wort, or Knot-Graſs, *L.*

He'rnious [of *hernia*, L.] burſten-belly'd.

He'ro [Sp. *eroe*, It. *heroe*, Port. *heros*, F. *and* L. of ἥρως, prob. of τῦ ἠρᾶς τῆς ἀρετης, Gr. *i. e.* from the Love of Virtue] antiently ſignified a great and illuſtrious Perſon, who, though he was of mortal Race, yet was eſteemed by the People a Participant of Immortality; and after his Death, was numbered among the Gods; now it is uſed for a Perſon of Magnanimity and Virtue.

Hero'dians, *Jewiſh Hereticks*, who took *Herod* for the Meſſiah.

Heroi-comical, *i. e.* both heroick, and comical.

Hero'ick [*heroicus*, L. *heroique*, F. *eroico*, It. *heróico*, Sp. ἡρωικὸς, Gr.] becoming an Hero, brave, noble, ſtately, excellent.

Hero'icalneſs } heroical Nature, Quality, Diſpoſition,
Hero'ickneſs } *&c.*

Heroically, nobly, bravely.

Heroick *Age*, that Age or Period of the World wherein the Heroes lived.

An Heroick *Poem* may be divided into theſe ſix Parts: 1. The Fable. 2. The Action. 3. The Narration. 4. The Characters. 5. The Machines. 6. The Thoughts and Expreſſions.

Heroick *Verſe*, is the ſame with *Hexameter*, and conſiſts of ſix Feet of *Dactyls*, or *Spondees*, without any certain Order, ſave that a *Dactyl* is commonly in the fifth Place; though it is not always ſo; for ſometimes a *Spondee* is found in the fifth Place.

He'roin [*heroïne*, F. *eroina*, It. *heroina*, L. ἡρωινὴ Gr.] a female Hero.

Heroism, the Actions or Principles of Hero's.

He'ron, a large kind of Water-Fowl, *F.*

Heron's-*Bill*, an Herb.

He'rpes [ἕρπης of τῦ ἕρπειν, Gr. *i. e.* creeping] a kind of *St. Anthony*'s *Fire*, which ſome call the Shingles, ſome the Running-Worm, others Wild Fire, *L.*

Herpes *Puſtularis* } [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of yellow
Herpes *Miliaris* } Bladders or Wheals like Millet-Seed, that ſeize the Skin, cauſe much Itching, and turn to eating Ulcers.

Herpes *Exedens*, a cutaneous Inflammation, more coroſive and penetrating as to form, *L.*

Herring [hæꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* haering, Du. haring, G. *harang*, F. *aringa*, It. *arenque*, Sp. *and* Port.] a Fiſh well known.

Herring *Buſs*, a Veſſel or Ship uſed in the Herring-Fiſhery.

Herring *Cob*, a young Herring.

Herring *Hog*, a large kind of Fiſh that follows the Shoals of Herrings to prey upon them.

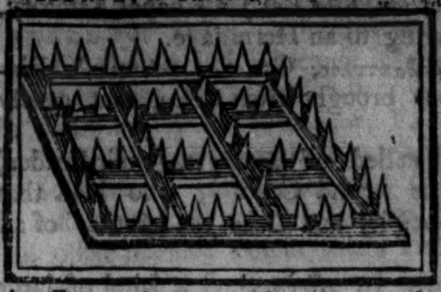
Herring *Silver*, Money antiently paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Proviſion of a religious Houſe.

Crux HERRINGS, ſuch as are caught after the Fourteenth of *September*.

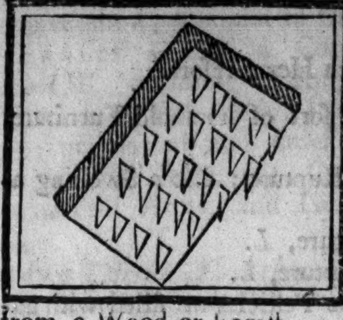
Corred HERRINGS, ſuch as are caught in the Middle of *Yarmouth* Seas, from the End of *Auguſt* to the Middle of *October*, and ſerve to make Red Herrings.

HERS. Vide *Her*.

HERSE, a Carriage for dead Corpſe. Vide *Hearſe*.



HERSE, is likewiſe an Engine like a *Harrow*, ſtuck full of Iron Spikes: It is uſed in place of the *Chevaux de Friſe*, to throw in the Ways where *Horſe* or *Foot* are to paſs, to hinder their March, and upon Breaches to ſtop the *Foot*. *Common Harrows* are ſometimes made uſe of, and are turned with their Points upwards. See the Figure.



HERSI'LLON, is for the ſame uſe as the *Herſe*, and is made of one ſtrong Plank of Wood about ten or twelve Foot long, ſtuck full of Points or Spikes on both Sides, as the Figure ſhews.

HERST [hyꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] in the the Names of Places, intimates, that the Places took their Name from a Wood or Foreſt.

HE'S, Abbreviation for *he is*.

HE'SITANCY [*hæſitantia*, L.] Heſitation; a being in doubt or Uncertainty.

To HE'SITATE [*heſiter*, F. *and* Sp. *eſitare*, It. *hæſitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or ſay; alſo to ſtammer or faulter in the Speech.

HE'SITATION [F.] a Doubting, an Uncertainty; alſo a Faultering in the Speech.

HESTS [heꞅe, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HE'SPERIAN *Gardens*, the Gardens of the *Heſperides*.

HESPE'RIDES, the Daughters of *Heſperus*, *Ægle*, *Arethuſa*, and *Æſperethuſa*; who, according to the Poets, had Gardens and Orchards that bore golden Fruit, which were guarded by a vigilant Dragon. *Varro* is of Opinion, thoſe golden Apples were Sheep (which might be ſo called, becauſe their Fleeces were of the Colour of Gold; or that the Word μῆλον, in *Greek*, ſignifies both a Sheep and an Apple) and that the Dragon was the Shepherd.

HESPE'RIUM *Malum*, an Orange or Lemon, *L.*

HE'SPERIS [Ἑσπερίς, Gr.] a kind of Wall-Flower, Dame-Violet or Rocket, *L.*

HE'SPERUS [Ἕσπερος, Gr.] the Evening Star, or Evening Tide, *L.*

HE'SPERUS, is ſaid to be the Son of *Atlas*, who lived in *Italy*, from whom it was called *Heſperia*; he was eſteemed for his Piety towards the Gods and Juſtice, and Kindneſs to his Subjects. He obſerving the Motion of the Stars on the Top of Mount *Atlas*, is ſaid to have vaniſhed ſuddenly away in a Tempeſt, and had the Morning Star, the brighteſt in the Heavens, called after his Name.

HESYCHA'STES [of ἡσυχάζω, Gr. to be quiet] a Perſon who keeps himſelf at Leiſure to attend on the Contemplation of divine Things.

HETÆRI'ARCHA [ἑταιριάρχης, of ἑταῖρος, a Friend or Ally, and ἀρχή, Gr. Dominion] an Abbot, or Prior; the Head of a College or Hall; the Warden of a Corporation or Company; alſo an Officer of the *Greek* Empire; of which, there were two: The Chief of which had the Command of the Troops of the Alllies. *L.*

HETEROCLY'TES [*heteroclites*, F. *eterocliti*, It. *heterocliti*, L. with *Grammarians*] Nouns which vary in their Gender, or Declenſion, being either defective or redundant, *&c.*

HE'TEROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. ἑτεροκρανία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe, a Pain or Swelling on one Side of the Head.

HE'TERODOX [*heteroxe*, F. *eterodoſſo*, It. *heterodoxus*, L. ἑτερόδοξος, Gr.] contrary to the Faith or Doctrine eſtabliſhed in the true Church.

HE'TERODOXY } [of ἑτεροδοξία, Gr.] the being diffe-
HE'TERODOXNESS } rent in Opinion from the Generality or the eſtabliſhed Principles.

HETERO'DROMUS *Vectis* [in *Mechanicks*] is a Leaver, or that where the Hypomoclion is placed, between the Power and the Weight; and where the Weight is elevated by the Deſcent of the Power, and *è contra*.

HETERO'DROMUS [of ἕτερος and δρόμος, Gr.] is a ſtatical Term for the common *Vectis* or Leaver, which has the *Hypomoclion* placed below the *Power* and *Weight*. Of this kind of *Leavers* are the Prong and Dung-Fork; whoſe *Hypomoclion* is the Labourer's Knee. And all Pincers, Sheers, Cutting-Knives, *&c.* faſtened to Blocks, are double.

Perpetual HETERODROMOUS *Leavers*, [in *Staticks*] are the Wheel, Windlas, Capſtan, Crane, *&c.* and alſo the outermoſt Wheels of all Wind and Water-Mills, and all Log-Wheels.

HETEROGE'NEAL } [*heterogene*, F. *eterogeneo*, It. *hetero-*
HETEROGE'NEOUS } *geneus*. L. ἑτερογενής, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL } Bodies [in *Mechanicks*] thoſe Bodies
HETEROGE'NEOUS } whoſe Denſity is unequal in different Parts of their Bulk.

HETEROGE'NEAL *Light* [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] is Light that conſiſts of Rays of differing Degrees of Refrangibility: Thus the common Light of the Sun or Clouds is heterogeneal, being a Mixture of all ſorts of Rays.

HETEROGENEAL *Nouns* [in *Grammar*] are ſuch as have one Gender in the ſingular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL *Numbers*, are thoſe referred to different Unites, or Integers.

HETEROGENEAL *Quantities*, are thoſe which are of ſuch different Kind and Conſiderations, as that one of them, taken any Number of Times, ever equals or exceeds the other.

HETEROGENEAL *Surds* [*Algebra*] are ſuch as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENEITY [in *Phyſick*] the Quality or Diſpoſition that renders a Thing heterogeneous.

HETEROGENEITIES [with *Chymiſts*] the Parts and Principles of different Natures (ſuch as Oil, Salt, Spirit, Water, and Earth, that can be ſeparated from any Body, being analized by Fire, are ſo called, becauſe they are all of very different Natures and Kinds from one another.

HETEROGENIUM [in *Phyſick*] is uſed when any Thing that is diſproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGNEOUS *Particles*, [with *Philoſophers*] are ſuch as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities, of which generally all Bodies are compoſed.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS [of ἑτερογένης, of ἕτερος and γένος, Gr. Kind] Heterogeneity; the being of a different Nature, Kind or Quality.

HETERORHY'THMUS [of ἕτερος, another, and ῥυθμος, Gr. the Pulſe] a Word uſed for Pulſes, when they beat differently or irregularly in Diſeaſes. Some uſe it for a Courſe of Life, unſuitable to the Age of thoſe who live in it; as if a Young Man ſhould uſe the Way of Living of an Old Man.

HETEROPTICKS, Falſe Opticks. *Spect.*

HETEROSCII [ἑτερόσκιοι, of ἕτερος, another, and σκιὰ, Shadow] the People who inhabit between the Equator and the two Tropicks in either of the temperate Zones; who have their Shadow at Noon caſt on a contrary Side towards one of the Poles, *viz.* that which is above their Horizon.

HETEROU'SII [of ἕτερος, another, and οὐσία, Gr. Subſtance] ſuch as held that the Son of God was not of a Subſtance like and ſimilar to that of the Father.

To HEW [*Irr. V.* heaƿian, *Sax.* houwen, Du. hauen, G. huge, Dan. hugga, Su.] to cut Stones or Timber with Iron Tools.

HEW } [hyƿe, *Sax.*] Form, Colour, Appearance.
HUE }

HEWN [*Irr. Part.* P. hauwen, Du. hauen, Goth.] has, or is hewn.

N. B. This Verb may be always regular.

HE'WER [of heƿeian, *Sax.*] a Cutter of Timber or Stones.

HE'XACAPSULAR [of ἕξ, ſix, Gr. and *capſula*, L. a little Cheſt, *&c.*] a Term uſed of ſuch Plants as have ſix Seed-Veſſels.

HEXACHORD [ἑξάχορδον, Gr.] a Chord in Muſick, commonly called by the Moderns a Sixth.

HEXAEDRON, [ἑξάεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, having ſix Sides, a Cube.

HEXAGON [*hexagone*, F. *eſagono*, It. *hexagonius*, L. ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] a ſolid Figure, having ſix equal Sides, and as many Angles, a Cube, a Parralellopepid, bounded by ſix equal Squares.

HE'XAGONALLY [of ἑξάγωνος, of ἕξ, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] after the Manner of an Hexagon, or a geometrical Figure that has ſix equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'MERON [ἑξαμέρον, of ἕξ, ſix, and ἡμέρα, a Day, Gr.] a Name given to Diſcourſes or Commentaries on the firſt ſix Days of the World, according to the firſt Chapter of *Geneſis*.

Hexa'meter [*hexametre*, F. *eſametro*, It. *hexámetro*, Sp. ἑξάμετρος, of ἕξ, ſix, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] conſiſting of ſix Feet.

The following Tables being a curious and admirable Contrivance, not doubting but that they will be acceptable to the curious Reader, I preſent them.

The Uſe of the Tables for making hexameter *Latin* Verſes, and the Manner of the Operation.

Obſerve theſe ſeveral Directions following:

1. Every Verſe made by theſe Tables, will be an hexameter Verſe, and will be made up of juſt ſix *Latin* Words.

2. Every one of theſe ſix Words are to be produced out of theſe ſix Tables, reſpectively, *viz.* the *firſt* Word out of the *firſt* Table, the *ſecond* Word out of the *ſecond* Table, the *third* out of the *third* Table; and ſo of the *fourth*, *fifth*, and *ſixth*.

3. When you are about to make any Verſe by theſe Tables, you muſt on a Piece of Paper write down any ſix of the nine Figures at Pleaſure.

4. That theſe ſix Figures are as ſo many reſpective Keys to the ſix Tables. The *firſt* Figure towards the Left Hand, is always to be applied to the *firſt* Table; the *ſecond* Figure towards the Right Hand, to the *ſecond* Table; and ſo every one of the ſix Tables.

So that the *firſt* Figure produces out of the *firſt* Table, the *firſt* Word of the Verſe; the *ſecond* Figure by the *ſecond* Table the *ſecond* Word of the Verſe; and ſo *every* Figure of the ſix, their reſpective Words out of their reſpective Tables.

5. When you have pitched upon ſix Figures to make your Set of, and written them down on a Paper, the Rule for the Operation is this: With the Figure that belongs to its proper Table, you muſt number on with the Squares on the ſaid Table, till you come to nine in counting upon the Squares, (always reckoning the firſt Square of the Table one more than the Figure, except it be nine; and then you are always to count the firſt Square or Letter of the Table one;) at which ninth Square or Letter, you muſt make a Stop, (for in the whole Operation, you muſt never count paſt nine,) and write that Letter down on a Paper, and that is to be the firſt Letter of the *Latin* Word. From thence proceed till you come to the ninth Square or Letter beyond, and ſet that down; and ſo on, till the Word is wrought out by the Table; which you will know by this, that when the Word is ended, if you number on till the ninth Square, you will find it a Blank. As for Example: Having choſen the Numbers following, 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 6.

The *firſt* Figure towards the Left Hand being (1,) belongs to the firſt Table; and therefore I call the firſt Square or Letter of that Table 2, the Second Square 3, the third 4, and ſo on till I come to 9; at which I ſtop, and the Letter being (*l*), I ſet it down; and becauſe it is to be the *firſt* Letter of the *firſt* Word, I ſet it down in a great Letter, as follows:

Lurida Siſtra, *puto producunt fœdera quædam.*

Then the next Square, wherein I found that Letter (*l*), I reckon 1, and count till I come to the ninth Square, again from the ſaid (*l*), wherein I find the Letter (*u*), which I put down next to (*l*), as above; from thence I count to the ninth Square further, and find the Letter (*r*); which having ſet down, I count on to the ninth Square beyond, and find the Letter (*i*); which having ſet down, I count on again to the ninth Square farther, and find the Letter (*d*); which having ſet down, I count on again to the ninth Square, and there find the Letter (*a*); which having ſet down, I count on to the ninth Square farther, and there find a Blank; by which I know the Word is ended. Which is *Lurida*, as in the Verſe.

To work the *ſecond* Word out of the *ſecond* Table.

The *ſecond* Figure being 3, I apply it to the *ſecond* Table, and call the firſt Square thereof 4, the ſecond 5, the third 6, and ſo reckon the Squares in Order, as in the firſt Table; and finding therein the Letter (*ſ*), which having written down on the Paper in the ſame Line with *Lurida*, at a convenient Diſtance, becauſe it is to begin another Word, and beginning from the Square, in which I found (*s*), I count the Squares onward, till I come to the ninth; and there finding the Letter (*i*), I write down; and then proceed to count on, till I come to the ninth Square; and finding the Letter (*t*), having ſet it down, I count on to the ninth Square; and finding the Letter (*r*), which I ſet down, I count to the ninth Square; and finding the Letter (*a*), and counting on to the ninth Square, I find it a Blank; by which I find the Word is ended, which is *Siſtra*.

To work the *third* Word out of the *third* Table.

I apply it to the third Figure in Order, which is 2, and therefore call the firſt Square of that Table 3, the ſecond Square 4, the third 5, and ſo orderly, till I number to the 9th Square; in which finding the Letter (*p*), having ſet it down in the ſame Line at a convenient Diſtance, becauſe it is to begin another Word, I count from that Square, till I come to the 9th; and finding the Letter (*u*), I ſet that down, and proceed to the next ninth Square; and finding the Letter (*t*), which having ſet down, I count from that Square to the next ninth; and finding the Letter (*o*), I ſet that down, and proceeding thence to the next ninth, find a Blank, by which I know the Word is finiſh'd, and is *Puto*.

To work out the *fourth* Word of the Verſe out of the *fourth* Table.

I apply the fourth Figure in Order, which is 4, to the fourth Table, and count the firſt Square of it 5, the ſecond 6, and ſo proceeding to the 9th Square; where finding the Letter (*p*), I write it down in the ſame Line at a convenient Diſtance, becauſe it is the firſt Letter of a Word; and proceeding to the next ninth Square, I find the Letter (*r*), which having written down, I proceed to the next ninth Square, and find the Letter (*o*), and in the next ninth Square the Letter (*d*); in the next ninth the Letter (*u*), in the next ninth (*c*), in the next ninth (*u*), in the next ninth (*n*), in the next ninth (*t*), and in the next ninth a Blank, by which I find the Word is ended, and is *Producunt*.

To work the *fifth* Word of the Verſe out of the *fifth* Table.

The fifth Figure 3, I apply to the firſt Square of the fifth Table, calling it 4, and counting to the 9th Square, as before I find (*f*), and thence to the ninth (*æ*), and thence to the ninth (*d*), and thence to the ninth (*e*), and thence to the ninth (*r*), and thence to the ninth (*a*), and thence to the ninth finding a Blank, I perceive the Word is finiſhed, which is *Fœdera*.

To work the *ſixth* Word of the Verſe out of the *ſixth* Table.

The ſixth and laſt Figure of the Set being 6, I apply it to the firſt Square of the ſixth Table, and counting it 7, count to the ninth Square, I find (*q*); which being ſet down as before, I proceed to the next ninth, and find (*u*), and in the next ninth (*æ*), in the next (*d*), in the next (*a*), in the next (*m*), and in the next a Blank, by which I know the Word is ended, and is *quædam*, and the whole Line is,

Lurida Siſtra, puto, producunt fœdera quædam.

The Verſifying Tables for Hexameters.

I.

t	i	p	h	a	m	b	[illegible]	c	u
g	e	o	s	a	u	u	f	r	n
s	r	p	r	r	r	f	b	e	s
r	e	t	b	i	e	i	a	j	i
r	i	a	d	r	d		m	d	a
a	r	a	a	a	e	a	a		
a				e			e	e	

II.

f	s	d	b	v	s	c	s	t	a
i	a	e	i	i	a	c	e	t	g
m	l	n	s	s	o	l	a	n	n
l	c	t	t	r	a		a	a	a
l	r	r	t		e				a
a	a	a	e	e	e	e	e		

III.

s	f	p	t	d	p	p	p	f	e
o	a	u	o	a	u	a	e	q	r
t	i	m	t	t	l	r	u	i	i
s	i	e	o	a	u	i	s		
	t		m	n			s	s	t
	t		t	s	t		s	s	t
t	t								

IV.

p	p	p	p	p	m	c	p	p	r
r	r	o	r	o	a	r	r	æ	o
o	r	o	n	u	æ	o	m	r	m
t	d	s	s	n	m	o	i	i	e
u	t	a	a	u	n	t	t	n	c
r	b	r	l	s	a	t	d	u	a
u	r	g	t	n	u	u	n	b	n
a	a	r	t	n	n	t	u	t	n
n	a		t	t		n		t	t
n	t			s	t	s			t
s	s	t	s		s	t	s		

V.

t	p	p	v	l	f	a	c	s	e
o	r	e	u	æ	g	r	i	m	c
æ	r	m	d	m	i	d	p	u	l
b	i	e	i	m	e	o	l	i	e
n	r	n	i	r	r	a	a	r	a
a	a	n	a	a			a		
	a			e	e		e	e	e

VI.

d	s	q	a	p	m	d	n	s	u
æ	u	e	r	u	i	i	æ	r	p
æ	e	a	l	r	g	v	a	e	d
r	v	t	a	r	a			a	b
a	a		a		e	e	m	a	
	e		e	e	e				

Accordingly, theſe following Numbers made choice of, and wrought out by the Tables, according to the foregoing Method, will produce the following Verſes:

The Number 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, will produce,
Lurida Scorta palam prænarrant crimina nigra.
The Number 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
Barbara caſtra, puto, cauſabunt agmina dira.
The Number 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
Martia Siſtra, patet, monſtrabunt fœdera multa.
The Number 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,
Aſpera vincla domi producunt lumina prava.
The Number 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,
Horrida bella tuis portendunt verbera acerba.
The Number 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,
Peſſima damna pati promittunt prælia quædam.
The Number 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7,
Ignea ſigna fortis proritant pocula ſæpe.
The Number 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
Turbida fata ſequi, præmonſtrant tempora dura.
The Number 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,
Effera tela, ferunt, promulgant ſidera ſæva.
The Number 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 6,
Lurida Siſtra, puto, producunt fœdera quædam.
The Number 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9,
Martia vincla tuis promittunt pocula ſæva.

And after the ſame Method, by tranſpoſing the Figures, may be wrought out of theſe Tables, as many different Verſes, to the Number of 300,000, and upwards.

HEXAMI'LION [of ἓξ, ſix, and μίλιον, *Gr.* a Mile] a celebrated Wall, built by the Emperor *Emmanuel* over the Iſthmus of *Corinth*, ſix Miles in Length.

HEXAPHY'LLOUS [of ἓξ, ſix, and φύλλον, *Gr.* a Leaf] a Term applied to ſuch Plants as have ſix Leaves.

HEXA'NGULAR [of ἓξ, *Gr.* and *angulus*, *L.*] the ſame as hexagonal.

HEXAPE'TALOUS [of ἓξ, ſix, and πέταλον, *Gr.* a Leaf] compoſed of ſix Leaves, as the *Felix*, *Pulſatilla*, &c.

HEXA'PLA [ἑξαπλᾶ, *Gr.*] a Work of *Origen's*, a Bible diſpoſed in ſix Columns, containing the four firſt *Greek* Tranſlations of the Bible, together with the *Hebrew* Text, and the *Hebrew* written in *Greek* Characters.

HEXA'PTOTON [of ἓξ, ſix, and πλῶσις, *Gr.* Caſe] a Noun declined with ſix Caſes.

HEXA'STICK [ἑξάςιχον, *Gr.*] an Epigram or Stanza conſiſting of ſix Verſes.

HEXA'STYLE [ἑξαςυλη, of ἓξ, ſix, and ςυλος, a Column, *Gr.*] an ancient Building which had ſix Columns in the Front.

HE'XIS [ἕξις, *Gr.*] a Habit or Conſtitution.

HEYBOTE [*Old Rec.*] the Liberty granted to a Tenant for cutting ſo much Underwood, Buſhes, &c. as were neceſſary for mending or maintaining the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEY-DAY! an Interjection of Admiration.

HEY-HO! an Interjection of Bewailing.

HEYRS [in *Husbandry*] young Timber-Trees uſually left for Standers in felling of Woods or Copſes.

HIA'TUS, a *Chaſm* or *Gap*, a Defect in a Manuſcript Copy where ſome of it is loſt, *L.*

HIACI'NTH [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by precious Stones, ſignifies Blue. See *Hyacinth*.

HIBERNIAN [of *Hibernia*, *Ireland*, L.] of or belonging to *Ireland*.

HIBI'SCUM } [with *Botan.*] the Herb Marſh-Mallows, *L.*
HIBISCUS }

HI'BRIS, a Mongrel; alſo one born of Parents of different Countries.

HICCIUS *Doctius*, an unintelligible Term, ſometimes uſed by Jugglers, &c.

HI'CCOUGH } [ſo called by Way of Similitude to the catching Motion; or of hicken, *Su.* and *Dan. hoquet, F.*] a convulſive Motion of the Breaſt, proceeding from tough and irregular Particles twitching and forcing it to this Diſordination and Motion.
HI'CKET }
HI'CKUP }

HI'CKWAL } a Bird called otherwiſe a Woodpecker.
HI'CKWAY }

HID. Vide *to hide*.

HID [*Irr. Imp.* hyꝺ, *Sax.*] did hide.

HID } [hyꝺꝺen, *Sax.*] am hid, or hidden.
HIDDEN }

HI'DAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raiſed on every Hide of Land.

HIDE [hyꝺ or hiꝺe, *Sax.* huyt, *Du.* huut, *O.* and *L. G.* haut, *H. G.* hund, *Dan* hudh, *Su.*] the Skin of a Beaſt.

Raw HIDE, a Hide juſt taken off the Beaſt, before it has undergone any Preparation.

Salted HIDE, a green Hide ſeaſoned with Salt, Allom, or Saltpetre, to prevent it from corrupting by lying long.

Tanned HIDE, a Hide having the Hair taken off, and ſteeped in Tan-Pits.

Curried HIDE, one which, after tanning, has paſſed through the Hands of the Currier, and is fitted for Uſe in making Shoes, &c.

TO HIDE [*Irr. V.* hyꝺan, *Sax.*] to lay or put in a private Place; alſo to abſcond or lurk.

Hide nothing from thy Prieſt, Phyſician, or Lawyer;
Leſt thou wrong thy Soul, Body, or Eſtate.

HIDE-*bound* [with *Farriers*] a Diſorder in a Horſe, or other Beaſt, when his Skin ſticks ſo tight to his Ribs and Back, that it cannot be looſened from it with the Hand.

HIDE-*bound* [in *Husbandry*] a Term uſed of Trees, when the Bark ſticks too cloſe.

HIDE-*bound*, ſtingy, cloſe-fiſted, niggardly.

HIDE *of Land*, a Meaſure or Quantity of Land, as much as one Plough could cultivate in a Year.

HIDE-*Lands*, appertaining to a Hide, or Manſion-Houſe.

HIDE *and Gain* [*Old Law*] arable or ploughed Lands.

HIDEL, a Sanctuary or Place of Protection.

HI'DEOUS [*hideux, F.*] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.

HIDEOUSLY, dreadfully, frightfully.

HI'DEOUSNESS, Frightfulneſs.

HIDEGILD [of hiꝺe and gilꝺ, *Sax.*] the Price by which a Perſon redeemed his Hide from being whipped, or bought off a Whipping.

HI'DROTICKS. See *Hydroticks*.

HI'ERA *cum Agarico* [with *Phyſicians*] a purging Pill made of Agarick, L.

HI'ERA *cum Agarico* [with *Botaniſts*] a Muſhroom that grows on the Larch-Tree.

HI'ERA *Picra* [of ἱερ☉, holy, ſacred, and πικρὸς, *Gr.* bitter] a purging Electuary made of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Maſtick, Honey, *&c.*

HIERA'NTHEMIS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Camomil, L.

HIERA'RCHICHAL [*hierarchique, F. gerarchico, It. jerárchicho, Sp. hierarchicus, L.* ἱεραρχικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Hierarchy; Church Government.

HI'ERARCHY [*hierarchie, F. gerarchia, It. ierarchia, Sp. hierarchia, L.* ἱεραρχία, of ἱερὸς, ſacred, and αρχη, *Gr.* Domination] Sacred or Church Government, the Subordination between Prelates and other Eccleſiaſticks.

HIERARCHY [in *Theology*] the Order or Subordination among the ſeveral Choirs or Ranks of Angels.

HIERATICK *Paper* [among the *Antients*] the fineſt ſort of Paper, which was ſet apart only for ſacred or religious Uſes.

HIROBOTA'NE [ἱεροβοτάνη, *Gr.*] the Herb Vervain.

HIEROGLY'PHICKS [*hieroglyphe, F. geroglifico, It. hieroglyphica, L.* ἱερογλυφικὰ, of ἱερ☉, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve or engrave, *Gr.*] certain Characters or Portraitures of ſeveral ſorts of Creatures, inſtead of Letters, under which Forms they expreſſed their Conceptions: Or, Hieroglyphicks are certain ſacred or myſterious Characters, Figures or Images of Creatures, under which the ancient *Egyptians* couched their Principles of Philoſophy, Hiſtory, and Policy; whence the Word is now taken for any Symbol, Emblem, or myſtical Figure.

HIEROGLY'PHICAL } [*hieroglyphique, F. hieroglifico, Sp.*
HIEROGLYPHICK } *geroglifico, It. hieroglyphicus, L.* ἱερογλυφικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to Hieroglyphicks, ſymbolical.

HIEROGLYPHICK *Marks* [in *Palmiſtry*] are thoſe crooked or winding Lines or Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Pretenders to that Art, pretend to tell Perſons their Fortunes.

HIEROGRAMMATE'I [of ἱερογράμματοι, *Gr.*] Prieſts among the ancient *Egyptians*, appointed to explain the Myſteries of Religion, and to direct the Performance of the Ceremonies thereof. They invented and wrote the Hieroglyphicks, and hieroglyphical Books, and explained them, and other religious Matters.

HI'EROGRAMS [ἱερογράμματα, *Gr.*] ſacred Writings.

HIERO'GRAPHER [of ἱερὸγραφος, *Gr.*] a Writer of Divine Things.

HIEROGRA'PHICAL } [ἱερογραφικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining
HIEROGRA'PHICK } to Hierography.

HIEROGRAPHY [of ἱερα, holy, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] ſacred Writings, or the writing of ſacred Things.

HI'EROM [ἱερονομ☉, *Gr.* i. e. ſacred Law] *Jerome*, one of the Fathers of the Church.

HIERONO'MIANS, an Order of Monks, ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed by St. *Jerome*; alſo another Order of *Hermites* founded *A. C.* 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

HIEROPHANTÆ [at *Athens* in *Greece*] Prieſts who were Overſeers of Sacrifices and holy Things; alſo the Prieſts of the Goddeſs *Hecate*.

HIEROPHANT [ἱεροφάντης, of ἱερ☉, ſacred, and φαίνω, *Gr.* to ſhew] an Officer that ſhews ſacred Places, Reliques, or Myſteries.

HIEROPHANTICK, of or pertaining to an Hierophant.

HIERO'SCOPY [ἱεροσκοπία, of ἱερα, ſacred Things, and σκοπέω, *Gr.* to view] a kind of Divination, performed by viewing and conſidering the Victim, and every Circumſtance that occurs during the Courſe of the Sacrifice.

HIG-TAPER, a ſort of Herb.

HIGH [heah, *Sax.* hey, *Dan.* hog, *Su.* haugh, *Goth.* hoogh, *Du.* hoch, *G.* haut. *F.*] tall, lofty, elevated.

The HIGHER the Tree, the greater the Fall.

L. *Celſæ graviore caſu decidunt turres.* HOR.

The HIGHER ſtanding, the lower fall.

L. *Tolluntur in altum, ut lapſu graviore ruant.* CLAUD.

Thoſe who climb (or aſpire) the higheſt, muſt expect when they do make a Slip, to fall the heavier; and their Preſumption makes them generally fall unpitied.

HIGH-*bearing Cock*, a Fighting Cock.

HIGH-*creſted* } [with *Archers*] the ſame as ſhouldered.
HIGH-*rigged* }

HIGH-*flown*, proud, haughty.

HIGHLY, greatly, infinitely.

The Moſt HIGH GOD.

HIGHNESS [heahneſ, *Sax.*] Elevation, Talneſs; alſo a Title given Princes.

HIGHT [of heiꞇan or heeꞇan, *Sax.* heeten or heiten, *O. and L. G.* heiſſen, *H. G.* to name or call] called, named.

> *So I have ſeen in Black and White,*
> *A prating Thing, a Magpy* HIGHT.
> *Majeſtically ſtalk,* &c
> Swift *and* Pope's *Miſcellany*, Vol. III. p. 139.

> *Quoth* Ralph, *not far from hence doth dwell*
> *A cunning Man,* HIGHT Sidrophel.
> Hud. P. II. Cant. III. l. 105, 106.

HIGHT, *dreſs'd*.

HIGHTY-*tighty* } hand-over-head; alſo inconſiderately; al-
HOITY-*toighty* } ſo after a ramping wanton Manner.

HIGHWAYMAN, a Robber on the Highway.

A HIGLER,, one who buys Poultry, Eggs, Butter, *&c.* in the Country Markets, and brings it to Town to ſell.

HIGLEDY-*pigledy*, confuſedly, pell-mell.

HILARIA [among the *Romans*] Feaſts celebrated annually with great Gaiety, in Honour of the Mother of the Gods.

HILARODI'A [of ἡλαρὸς, cheerſul, and ᾠδὴ, *Gr.* a Song] a Poem or Compoſition in Verſe, ſung by a ſort of Rhapſodiſts, called *Hilarodes*.

HILA'RO-TRAGEDIA, a Dramatick Performance, partly tragick or ſerious, and partly comick or merry.

HILA'RITY [*hilaritas*, L.] Cheerfulneſs.

HILL [hill, *Sax.* hugel, *G.* hals, *Goth.*] a riſing or high Ground.

Up the HILL, favour me;
Down the HILL, take care of thee:

Spoken with Reference to a Horſe, that we ſhould never ride him hard, either up Hill, or down Hill: The firſt, in regard to him; and the ſecond, for our own Safety.

The higher the HILL, the lower the Graſs:

People of the greateſt Fortunes are not always the moſt liberal.

HILLOCK [hilloc, *Sax.*] a little Hill.

HILLO'CKY, full of Hillocks, or little Hills.

HILT [hilꞇ, *Sax.*] the Handle of a Sword, *&c.*

HIM [him, *Sax.* hem, *Du.* ihm, G. hannem, *Dan.*] an oblique Caſe of the Pronoun *he*.

To HIMPLE, to halt. *N. C.*

HIN [הין, *Heb.*] a *Jewiſh* liquid Meaſure, containing one Gallon, two Pints, two Inches, a half ſolid Meaſure.

HIND [hinꝺ, *Sax.* hinde, *Du.* hindinn, *H. G.* hind, Su.] a Doe of the third Year.

HIND } [hine, *or* hineman, *Sax.*] a Husbandry Servant, or
HINE } Husbandman.

HIND-*Berries* [hinꝺ-beꞃian, *Sax.*] Raſpberries.

HIND-*Calf*, a Hart of the firſt Year.

HINDENI [of hinꝺene, *Sax.* Society, or Claſs of Men.

To HI'NDER [prob. of hynꝺꞃian, *Sax.* hindern, *Du.*] to prevent, to let, to put a Stop to.

HI'NDER, *hind*; as the *hinder* or *hind* Part of any Thing.

HI'NDRANCE [of hinꝺꞃian, *Sax.*] a Stop, Let, or Impediment, *&c.*

HI'NDERLING [hẏnꝺeꞃlinꝣ, *Sax.*] an unthriving Child, Beaſt, Fruit, *&c.*

HI'NDERMOST } the very laſt, the moſt behind.
HI'NDMOST }

HI'NDERSOME, troubleſome in the Way.

HI'NDFARE [of hẏnꝺ, a Servant, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go] the running away of a Servant from his Maſter.

A HINGE, hengh; *or* henghſel, *Du.* and *L. G.*] a Device of Iron, on which a Gate or Door turns. *O.*

To HINT [*enter, F.*] to give a brief, ſhort, or partial Notice of a Thing. *O.*

A HINT [*ente, F.*] a brief Notice, *&c.*

HIP [hipe, *Sax.* heupeo, *Du.* hufftеo, *G.* hup, *Goth.*] the uppermoſt Part of the Thigh.

HIPPIUS [of ἵππ☉, *Gr.* an Horſe] a Title given to *Neptune*.

HIPSHOT [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a Horſe, when he has wrung or ſprain'd his Haunch or Hip, ſo as to relax the Ligaments that keep the Bone in its due Place.

HIP-*Wort*, an Herb.

HIP-*Roof* [*Architecture*] ſuch a Roof as has neither *Gable-heads*, *Shred-heads*, nor *Jerkin-heads*.

HIPS [in *Architecture*] thoſe Pieces of Timber that are at the Corners of the Roof.

HIPS [heopey, *Sax.*] the Fruit or Berries of a large Bramble.

HIPPELAPHUS [ἱππέλαφος, *Gr.*] a Beaſt Part Horſe and Part Stag, L.

HI′PPEUS [ἱππεύς, *Gr.*] a Comet or Blazing Star with Beams, reſembling a Horſe's Mane.

HI′PPIA *Major* [with *Botaniſts*] Chickweed, L.

HIPPI′ADES [ἱππίαδες, *Gr.*] Images repreſenting Women on Horſeback.

HI′PPIA′TRICE [of ἵππος, a Horſe, and ἰατρεύω, *Gr.* to cure] the Art of curing the Diſeaſes of Horſes and other Beaſts.

HIP } [Contractions of *hypochondra*, *L.* ὑποχόνδριον, *Gr.*
HI′PPO } that Part of the Belly where the Liver and Spleen lie] a Diſeaſe called *Hypochondriacus Affectus*, L. a kind of convulſive Paſſion or Affection ariſing from the flatulent and pungent Humours in the Spleen; Melancholy.

HI′PPING-HOLD } a Place where People ſtay to chat or
HIPPING-HAWD } goſſip, when they are ſent on an Errand.

HIPPOCA′MELUS, a Monſter, Part Horſe and Part Camel.

HIPPOCA′MPA [Ἱπποκαμπή, Gr.] a Sea-Horſe.

HIPPOCA′MPA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Proceſſes or Channels of the foremoſt Ventricles of the Brain, L. *of* Gr.

HIPPOCE′NTAURS [of ἱπποκένταυρος, *Gr.*] fabulous Monſters, repreſented by Painters as half Men, half Horſes.

HIPPO′COURIUS [of ἵππος, an Horſe, and κυρίζω, or κυριεύω, *Gr.* to lord over] a Title given to *Neptune*.

HI′POCRAS [*F.* and *Sp.* *ipocras*, *It.*] an artificial Sort of Wine, made of Claret, or White Wine and Spices, and ſtrained through a Flannel Bag.

HIPPOCRATES's *Sleeve* [in *Pharmacy*] a Woollen Bag of a ſquare Piece of Flannel, having the oppoſite Corners joined, ſo as to make it triangular, for ſtraining Syrups and Decoctions, for Clarification.

HIPPOCRA′TICA *Facies*, [with *Phyſicians*] i. *e.* *Hippocratical* or *Hippocrates*'s Countenance, a Diſtemper, when the Noſtrils are ſharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Laps of the Ears drawn together, the Skin about the Forehead high and dry, the Complexion pale, of a Leaden Colour, or black, *L.*

HI′PPOCRATIA [of ἵππος and κρατος, *Gr.*] a Feſtival obſerved in Honour of *Neptune*; during which Horſes were led along the Streets richly harneſſed, and decked with Flowers.

HIPPOMA′CHY [ἱππομαχία, *Gr.*] a Fighting or Juſting on Horſeback.

HIPPODRO′ME [ιπποδρόμος, of ἵππος, an Horſe, and δρόμος, *Gr.* a Race] a Place for the courſing and running of Horſes.

HIPPOGLO′SSA } [ἱππόγλωσσον, *Gr.*] the Herb Horſe-
HIPPOGLO′SSUM } Tongue, Blade or Tongue-Wort, *L.*

HIPPOGLO′TTION [ὑπογλόττιον, *Gr.*] Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-Laurel.

HIPPOLA′PATHUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Patience or Monks-Rheubarb, *L.* of *G.*

HIPPO′MANES [ἱππομανὴς, q. τȣ̃ ἵππȣ μανία, *Gr.*] a black fleſhy Kernel in the Forehead of a young Colt, which the Mare bites off as ſoon as ſhe has foaled; alſo a noted Poiſon among the Antients, one of the chief Ingredients in Love Potions, *L.*

HIPPO′MANES [with *Botaniſts*] the Thorn-Apple, a kind of Herb, which if eaten by Horſes, it makes them mad.

HIPPOMA′RATHRUM [ἱππομάραθρον, *Gr.*] Wild or Great Fennel, *L.*

HIPPO′PHAES [ἱπποφαὲς, *Gr.*] a kind of Bur or Teaſel with which Sheer-Men dreſs their Cloth, *L.*

HIPPOPHÆSTON [ἱππόφαιστον, *Gr.*] a ſort of Herb growing on the Fullers Thorn, *L.*

HIPPO′PODES [of ἵππος, a Horſe, and πȣ̃ς, ποδὸς, *Gr.*] a Foot,] an Appellation given by antient Geographers to certain People ſituate on the *Scythian Sea*, who were ſuppoſed to have Horſes Feet.

HIPPOPO′TAMUS [ἱπποπόταμος, of ἵππος, a Horſe, and ποταμὸς, *Gr.* a River] an amphibious Creature, that lives both on Land and in the Water, a River-Horſe.

HIPPOPOTAMUS [*hieroglyphically*] was pictured to repreſent an impious Wretch; becauſe it is related of it, that it will kill its Father and Mother, and tear them in Pieces with its Teeth.

HI′PPURIS [ἵππȣρις, *Gr.*] the Herb Horſe-Tail or Shave-Graſs, *L.*

HI′PPUS [of ἵππος, *Gr.* a Horſe] an Affection of the Eyes, wherein they continually ſhake and tremble, and thereby repreſent Objects as continually fluctuating, or in the like Kind of Motion as if they were on Horſeback.

HIPS [in *Carpentry*] thoſe Pieces of Timber that are at the Corners of a Roof.

HI′RCI *Barba*, [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Goat's-Beard, *L.*

HIRCISUNDA [*old Law Term*] the Diviſion of an Eſtate among Heirs.

HIRCO′SE [*hircoſus*, L.] goatiſh, ſmelling like a Goat, rammiſh.

HIRCULATION [with *Gardeners*] a Diſeaſe in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

HI′RCULUS [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of Spikenard, L.

HI′RCUS [with *Metereologiſts*] a Goat, a ſort of Comet, encompaſſed with a kind of Mane, ſeeming to be rough and hairy, L.

HIRCUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Corner of the Eye, otherwiſe called *Canthus*; alſo a Knob in the Hollow of the Ear.

To HIRE [hẏꞃean, *Sax.* hueren, Du. huren, L. G. heuren, H. G.] to take a Thing for Uſe at a Price.

HIRE [hẏꞃe, *Sax.* huer, Du. hur, L. G. haur, H. G.] Wages, Price.

HI′RELING [hẏꞃling, *Sax.*] one who works for Hire.

HIRSE [heers, or heers-grut, Du. *and* L. G.] Millet, a ſort of Grain.

HIRST [hiꞃꞅt, *Sax.*] a little Wood.

HIRSUTE [*hirſutus*, L.] rough, briſtly, full of Hair.

HIRSU′TENESS [*hirſutia*, L.] Briſtlineſs.

HIRUNDINA′RIA [with *Bot.*] Celandine, or Swallow-Wort.

HIRU′NDO [with *Anatomiſts*] *i. e.* a Swallow, the Hollowneſs in bending the Arm, L.

HIS [hiꞅ, *Sax.*] of or pertaining to him.

HISPIDO′SE [*hiſpidoſus*, L.] full of Briſtles.

To HISS [hẏꞅcean, *Sax.*] to imitate the Hiſſing of a Serpent by Way of Contempt or Loathing.

HI′SSING [of hiꞅcean, *Sax.* to hiſs] a Noiſe or Cry of Serpents, or People, by Way of Contempt.

HISTRIODROMI′A } [of Ἱστίον, a Sail, and δρόμος, a Courſe]
HYSTRIODROMI′A } Navigation, the Art of ſailing or conducting Ships.

HISTORIAN [*hiſtorien*, F. *iſtorico*, It. *hiſtorico*, Sp. of *hiſtorien*, F. *hiſtoricus*, L. Ἱστορικός, Gr.] one well vers'd in, or a Writer of Hiſtories.

HISTO′RICAL [*hiſtorique*, F. *iſtorico*, It. *hiſtoriadòr*, Sp. of *hiſtoricus*, L.] Ἱστορικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to Hiſtory.

HISTO′RICALLY [*hiſtòriquement*, F. of *hiſtoricus*, L. of Ἱστορικὸς Gr.] by Way of Hiſtory.

HISTORICE [Ἱστορικὴ, Gr.] Part of Grammar, that explains the Meaning of Authors.

HISTORIO′GRAPHER [*hiſtoriographe*, F. *iſtoriografo*, It. *hiſtoriadòr*, Sp. *hiſtoriographus*, L. Ἱστοριογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hiſtory, an Hiſtorian.

HISTORIO′GRAPHY [*hiſtoriographia*, L. Ἱστοριογραφία, of Ἱστορία, and γράφω, Gr. to write] the Writing of Hiſtory.

HISTORIO′LOGY [Ἱστοριολογία, Gr.] the Knowledge of, or being well vers'd in Hiſtory.

HI′STORY [*hiſtoire*, F. *iſtoria*, It. *hiſtoria*, Sp. Port. *and* L. Ἱστορία, Gr.] a Recital, Narration, or Relation of Things as they have been in a continued Series of the principal Facts and Circumſtances of it.

Natural HISTORY, a Deſcription of natural Bodies; either *Terreſtrial*, as Animals, Vegetables, Foſſils, Fire, Water, Air, Meteors; or *Celeſtial*, as Planets, Stars, Comets, *&c.*

Civil HISTORY, is that of People, States, Republicks, Cities, Communities, *&c.*

Singular HISTORY is one which deſcribes a ſingle Action, as an Expedition, Battle, Siege, *&c.*

Simple HISTORY, one delivered without any Art or foreign Ornament; being only a juſt and bare Relation of Matters juſt in the Manner and Order wherein they were tranſacted.

Perſonal HISTORY, is one that gives the Life of ſome ſingle Perſon.

Figurate HISTORY, is one that is inrich'd with the Ornaments of Wit, Ingenuity, and Addreſs of the Hiſtorian.

Mixt HISTORY, is that which beſides the Ornaments of figured Hiſtory, calls in the Proofs and Authorities of Simple Hiſtory, furniſhing authentick Memoirs, Letters, *&c.*

HISTORY [in *Painting*] is a Picture compoſed of divers Figures, or Perſons, and repreſents ſome Tranſaction, either real or feigned.

The Antients repreſented *Hiſtory* iconologically, by an Angel looking behind him, and writing in a Book which lay upon the Back of *Saturn*, his Right Foot ſtanding upon a Cube.

Hiſtory was likewiſe among the Antients, an allegorical Deity, feigned the Daughter of *Saturn* and *Aſtrea*; and as ſuch was by them painted, with a majeſtick Look, richly clad, holding in one Hand a Pen, and in the other a Book.

Histrio'nick } [*hiſtrionicus* of *hiſtrio*, L. a Buffoon] of
Histrio'nical } or pertaining to an Actor or Stage-Player.

To Hit [*Irr. V. Minſhew* derives it of *ictus*, L. a Blow] to ſtrike.

Hit [*Irr. Imp. and Part.* P.] did hit, have or am hit.

To Hitch [perhaps of hicȝan, *Sax.*] to wriggle or move by Degrees.

To Hitch [ſpoken of *Horſes*] to hit the Legs together in going.

To Hitch [*Sea Term*] to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.

Hi'the [hyðe, *Sax.*] a ſmall Port for landing Goods, *&c.*

Hi'thermost [of hiðer-mæſt, *Sax.*] the neareſt.

Hi'ther [hiðer, *Sax.* hieher, G. hid, Dan. hidre, Goth.] to this Place; alſo nearer.

Hitherto, to this Place or Time.

Hi'therward [hiðer-weard, *Sax.*] towards this Place.

Hive [hive, *Sax.*] a Conveniency for keeping Bees.

A Bee-Hive with its Bees, is a proper Emblem of Induſtry.

Hive-*Droſs*, a ſort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

Ho'ar-*Froſt* [hoariȝ-froſt, *Sax.*] is generated when the Vapours near the Earth are congealed by the Coldneſs of the Night; which is only in Winter-Time, when the Cold is predominant. The Difference between Dew and Hoar-Froſt, is, that Miſts turn to Dew, if they conſiſt of Drops of Water; but into Hoar-Froſt, when they conſiſt of Vapours that are frozen before, or are congealed in their Paſſage down to the Earth.

Hoa'riness [of hoariȝ, *Sax.*] Whiteneſs by reaſon of Age, Mould, *&c.*

Ho'ary [of hoariȝ, or harian, *Sax.*] white with Age, Froſt, Mouldineſs, *&c.*

To grow Hoary [harian, *Sax.*] to grow grey-headed; alſo to grow white with Age, Froſt, Mouldineſs, *&c.*

Hoarse [prob. of heeſch, Du. heiſch, G. heeſe, Su. or haſ, *Sax.*] having a rough Voice.

Hoa'rsly, with Hoarſeneſs, or with a hoarſe Voice.

Hoa'rseness [haſneſſe, *Sax.*] a Roughneſs of Voice.

Hoast-*Men* [at *Newcaſtle*] an antient Company of Traders in Coals.

Hob, a Contraction of *Robin*; alſo a Clown.

To Ho'bble [of hobben, hobbelen, or huppelen, Du.] to limp, to go lame or unevenly, leaning now to this Side, then to that.

Ho'bblers [in our *antient Cuſtoms*] Men, who by their Tenure, were obliged to keep a little light Nag or Horſe for certifying of any Invaſion towards the Sea-Side; alſo certain *Iriſh* Knights, who rode on Hobbies, ſerving as Light-Horſe Men.

Ho'bbler [prob. of hobbelen, Du.] one who limps or goes lame.

Ho'bby [hobbie, Du.] a ſort of Hawk.

Ho'bby [hoppe, Dan.] a Mare, a little *Iriſh* Nag.

Hobby-*Horſe*, a Stick with a Horſe's Head at the End of it, for Children to ride on.

Hob-Goblin [as ſome think of *Rob-Goblins*, a Corruption of *Robin-Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparritions, Spirits, Fairies.

Ho'bits, [*Gunners*] a ſort of ſmall Mortars, of Uſe for annoying of an Enemy at a Diſtance with ſmall Bombs.

Hobson's-*Choice*. *Tobias Hobſon* was a Carrier who lived in *Cambridge*, and was the firſt in this Iſland who let out Hackney Horſes; and obſerving that the Scholars rid hard, his Manner was to keep a large Stable of Horſes, with Boots, Bridles, and Whips, *&c.* to furniſh Gentlemen at once, without going from College to College to borrow, as they have done ſince the Death of this worthy Man: He kept a Stable of forty good Cattle, always ready, and fit for travelling; but when a Man came for a Horſe, he was ſent into the Stable, where there was a very great Choice; but he obliged him to take the Horſe which ſtood next the Stable-Door: So that every Cuſtomer was alike well ſerv'd, according to his Chance; and every Horſe ridden with the ſame Juſtice: From whence it became a Proverb, when what ought to be your Election, was forced upon you, to ſay *Hobſon's Choice*. This memorable Man ſtands drawn in *Freſco*, at an Inn (which he uſed) in *Biſhopſgate-Street*, with an Hundred Pound Bag under his Arm, with this Inſcription upon the ſaid Bag:

The fruitful Mother of an Hundred more.

Ho'ccus *Salis* [in *Doomſday Book*] a Hoke or ſmall] Pit of Salt.

Hock-*Tide* [of heah-tid, *Sax.* hooghan-tide, Du. q. d. hichtydt, O. *and* L. G. hochteit, H. G.] a Time of Scorning and Triumphing; though in Reality, it ſignifies no more than a High-Time, or Feſtival; and in the modern *German*, a Wedding. The *Danes* having reigned in *England* twenty-ſix Years, and tyrannized two hundred and fifty-five, the *Engliſh* enraged at their Oppreſſors, ſlew moſt of the *Danes* in one Night, *&c.* by Way of Surprize; and ſo got rid of their troubleſome Maſters. It conſiſted of ſuch Paſtimes in the Streets as are now uſed at *Shrove-Tide*.

Hock-*Tueſday Money*, a Tribute anciently paid to the Landlord, for giving his Tenants and Bondmen Leave to celebrate *Hock-Tueſday*, or *Hoke-Day*, in Commemoration of the Expulſion of the *Danes*.

Hock [hoh, *Sax.* hock, Du.] the ſmall End, or Knuckle of a Gammon of Bacon.

Hock } [*hoc*, F.] a Game at Cards.
Hoca }

Hock, or *Old Hock*, *Rheniſh* Wine; ſo called from the Village of *Hockheim on the Mayne*, oppoſite to *Mentz*, where is ſuppoſed to be the beſt Growth.

To Hock, to cut Beaſts in the Hock or Hoof.

To Ho'ckle [of hoh, *Sax.* q. d. to *houghle*] to hamſtring, or cut the Joints near the Hoof.

Ho'cus-*Pocus* [a *humorous Term*] a Juggler; one who ſhews Tricks by *Leger-de-main*, or Slight of Hand.

Hocus.*Pocus* [q. d. *Hoc eſt corpus*] a Corruption of Words uſed by the *Roman* Catholicks, at the Conſecration of the Water, or Sacramental Bread.

Hod, a ſort of Tray with a long Handle, for carrying Mortar, *&c.*

Hodman [at the *Univerſity*] a young Scholar admitted from *Weſtminſter* School, to be Student in *Chriſt-Church College* at *Oxford*.

Hodman, a Labourer who carries a Hod.

Ho'ddy [*Scotch*] well-diſpoſed, pleaſant, jocund, in good Humour.

Ho! [*Eho!* L.] an Interjection of Calling.

Ho'degos [ὁδηγός, Gr.] a Guide.

Hodge [with the *Vulgar*] a Nickname for *Roger*; alſo Country Clown.

Hodge-*Podge*, a Diſh of Meat cut in Pieces, and ſtewed together with ſeveral Sorts of other Things.

Hodge-*Pot* [in *Law*] a Mixture of putting ſeveral Tenures together, for the more equal dividing them.

Hodie'rnal [*hodiernus*, L.] of or pertaining to the preſent Day or Time.

Hodome'trical [of ὁδὸς, a Way, and μετρικὸς, pertaining to Meaſure, Gr.] finding the Longitude at Sea, is the Method of Computation of the Meaſure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place, *i. e.* of obſerving the Rumbs and Lines on which the Ship ſails, and what Way ſhe has made.

Hoe, a Husbandman's Tool for cutting up Weeds.

Hog [prob. of ſuȝe, *Sax.* ſoegh, Du. ſog, L. G. a Sow, *Skinner*; *Wachterus* derives it of *Chok*; *Purſ.* of *Scyth*, or of *hwch*, *Camb. Br.*] a Swine, a Wild Boar in the ſecond Year.

Hog, a Shilling, *Cant*.

Hog-*Grubber*, a hoggiſh niggardly Fellow.

Hog-*Louſe*, an Inſect.

Hog-*Steer*, a Wild Boar three Years old.

Hog-*Sty*, a Hut for keeping Hogs in.

Hog [*hieroglyphically*] was pictured to expreſs an Enemy to good Manners, and a prophane Perſon: For the Eaſtern Nations did ſo hate a Hog for its filthy Diſpoſition, that it was a Crime for ſome of their Prieſts, who waited on the Altars of their Gods, to touch it. It was alſo uſed to ſignify a voluptuous Man, living in Eaſe and Careleſneſs.

To loſe a Hog for a Halfpennyworth of Tar.

That is, to ſpare out of Seaſon; or run the Hazard of loſing a great deal, to ſave a little. This is in particular the Caſe of thoſe who let Houſes, Ships, or any Thing elſe run to Ruin for Want of neceſſary Repairs; and of thoſe who hazard their Lives and Conſtitutions, rather than be at the Charge of a little Phyſick.

He has brought his Hogs to a fine Market.

L. *Ad reſtim ipſi res rediit.*

Spoken when a Man has brought his Circumſtances, or any Matter, to an ill Criſis.

Hogan-*Mogan*, hoogen moegend, Du.] High and Mighty, a Title given to the States of *Holland*, or the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

A Hog is an Emblem of *Inſenſibility* and *Stupidity*.

Ho'genhine, one who comes to an Inn or Houſe as a Gueſt, and lies there the third Night; after which Time the Hoſt or Landlord was to be anſwerable, if he committed any Breach of the King's Peace, while he continued there.

Hoga'cius } [*Old Rec.*] a young Sheep of the ſecond
Ho'ggaster } Year.

Hoggish, ſwiniſh, ſelfiſh, greedy.

Hoggishness [of ſuȝu, and neſſ, *Sax.*] ſwiniſh] Nature, Selfiſhneſs, Greedineſs.

Ho'go [*haut gout*, F.] a high Savour or Reliſh; alſo a Stink or noiſome offenſive Smell.

Ho'goe [in *Cookery*] a Meſs ſo called from its high Savour or Reliſh.

Ho'gshead [hogſhede C. Br. oxhooft, L. G.] a Cask or Veſſel containing ſixty-three Gallons.

Hoi'den, a ramping ill-bred clowniſh Wench.

To Ho'ise *up* } [*hauſſer*, F.] to lift up by Strength, &c.
To Hoist *up* }

Hoke-*Day*, the Tueſday Fortnight after *Eaſter-Day*; which in old Times was celebrated with Rejoicings and Sports, in Commemoration of the Slaughter of the *Danes* on that Day, and the expelling the reſt the Kingdom in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, *A. D.* 1002.

To Hold [healdan, *Sax.* holde, Dan. halla, Su. haltan, Teut. haldan, Goth. holden, or houden, Du. *and* L. G. halten, H. G.] to lay hold of, to keep or retain, to ſtick, to ſtop, to contain.

Held [*Irr. Imp.* heold, *Sax.* hielt, G. huld, Dan.] did hold.

Held } [*Irr. Part.* P. [heolden, *Sax.* halten, G. houden, Du.] have or am held or holden.
Holden }

To Hold *his own* [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship under Sail, when it keeps its Courſe right forwards.

A Man may Hold his Tongue in an ill Time.

L. *Amyclas Silentium perdidit*.

The *Amycleans* had been ſo often alarm'd with falſe Reports of their Enemy coming upon them, that they at laſt made a Law, forbidding any Man, under ſevere Penalty, to bring or tell ſuch News: Upon which it happened, that when they were indeed attack'd, they were ſurprized and overcome. *Thus Silence may ſometimes be of Prejudice, though, perhaps, it is oftener on the other Side of the Queſtion.*

Hold [*Hunt. Term.*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

Hold [heald, *Sax.*] Cuſtody.

Hold *of a Ship*, that Part between the Keelſon and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

Hold-*faſt*, an Iron Hook, in the Shape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to ſupport it; alſo a Joiner's Tool.

To clear the Hold *of a Ship*, is to lay it handſome.

To rummage the Hold, is to look what is in it.

To ſtow Goods in the Hold, is to lay and diſpoſe them conveniently in the Hold.

To Hold *Water*, is to ſtop a Boat by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

To Hold *off* [in *Sea Language*] is to hold the Cable faſt with Nippers, or elſe to bring it to the Jeer-Capſtan, when in heaving it is ſtiff, and apt to ſlip back.

Holden, vide *To hold*.

Holder, as a *Holder-forth*, a Preacher.

Hole [hole, *Sax.* hol, Du. hole, G. huule, Dan. hola, Su.] a Cavity.

Holily, piouſly, religiouſly.

Holiness [of haliȝneſſe, *Sax.*] Sacredneſs, Divineſs.

Ho'lidom } [of haliȝdom, *Sax.* Sanctity, or holy Judgment, or of *Holy Dame*, i. e. the Virgin *Mary*] an ancient Oath.
Ha'lidom }

Holi'ppæ [with *Phyſicians*] ſmall Cakes or Wafers made of Wheat-Flour and Sugar tempered with a medicinal Liquor.

Ho'lland [prob. q. d. *hollow Land*, becauſe it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnſhire*.

Holland, Sir *William Temple* ſays, *Holland* is a Country where the Earth is better than the Air, and Profit more in Requeſt than Honour; where there is more Senſe than Wit, more good Nature than good Humour, and more Wealth than Pleaſure; where a Man would rather chuſe to travel, than to live; and will find more Things to obſerve, than deſire; and more Perſons to eſteem, than love.

Ho'llow [hol, of holian, *Sax.*] holligh, Du. hal, G. holig, Su.] having a Cavity, not ſolid.

Ho'llowness, the having a Cavity.

Ho'llow [in *Architecture*] a concave Moulding, being about a Quadrant of a Circle; the ſame as ſome call a *Caſement*, and others an *Abacus*.

Ho'llow [in *Arithmetick*] a concave Moulding about a Quadrant of a Circle.

Hollow *Square* [in the *Military Art*] is a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing every Way, and covered by the Pikes, to oppoſe the Horſe.

Hollow *Tower* [*Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Briſures, to join the Curtain to the Orillon; where the Small Shot are play'd, that they may not be ſo much expoſed to the View of the Enemy.

To Hollow [holian, *Sax.* hola, Su. holen, G.] to make hollow.

Holly [holeȝn, *Sax.*] a ſort of Tree.

Holly-*Buſh* [prob. q. *Holy Buſh*] i. e. on account of its being ſet up in Churches; or as though it were the Buſh in which the Lord appeared to *Moſes*.

Holm [holm, *Sax.*] either ſingle, or joined to other Words, ſignifies a River, Iſland, or a Place ſurrounded with Water. But if this Signification be not applicable to ſome Places, then it may probably ſignify a Hill, or any riſing Ground, or plain graſſy Ground by the Waterſide.

Ho'locaust [*holocauſte*, F. *olocauſto*, It. *holocauſto*, Sp. *holocauſtum*, L. of ὁλόκαυςον, Gr.] a Sacrifice, where the Whole is burnt on the Altar, or conſumed by Fire.

Ho'logrammon [of ὅλος, and γραμμα, Gr. a Letter] a Will written all with the Teſtator's own Hand.

Ho'lograph [ὁλόγραφον, Gr.] a Will all written with the Teſtator's own Hand.

Holo'meter [of ὅλος, whole, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] a mathematical Inſtrument ſerving univerſally for taking all ſorts of Meaſures, both in the Earth and in the Heavens.

Ho'losteon [[ὁλόςεον, Gr.] the Herb Stitchwort.

Holpen } [vide *To help*.
Holp }

Ho'lsom [in *Sea Language*] is uſed of a Ship, which, when ſhe will hull, try and ride well without labouring, is then ſaid *to be holſom*.

Ho'lsters [q. *holders*, holſter, G.] Leather Caſes for Piſtols to be carried on Horſeback.

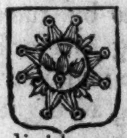
Holt [holt, *Sax.*] either at the Beginning of the Name of a Place, as *Holton*; or at the End, denotes, the Place did antiently abound with Wood.

Ho'ly [haliȝ, hæliȝ, or hælȝ, *Sax.* heyligh, Du. hillig, O. *and* L. G. heilig, H. G. heilig, Dan. helig, Su. which ſome will force from ἅγιος, Gr. but they might as well ſay of *ſanctus*, L.] ſacred, divine.

Holibut, a Fiſh.

H'olyhock } [holihoc, *Sax.*] a Flower, a kind of Garden Mallows.
Ho'lihock }

Holy-*Rood Day*, a Feſtival obſerved ten Days before *Whitſuntide*, upon the Account of our Saviour's Aſcenſion.



Holy *Ghoſt* [in *Heraldry*] as a Croſs of the *Holy Ghoſt*, has a Circle in the Middle, and on it the *Holy Ghoſt* in Figure of a Dove; the four Arms are drawn narrow from the Centre, and widening towards the End; and there the returning Lines divide each of them into two ſharp Points; upon each of which is a Pearl; and four *Fleurs-de-Lis* iſſue from the Intervals of the Circle, between the Arms, as in the Figure.

Holy *Myſteries that were brought to Light* [*hieroglyphically*] were by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a Crab-Fiſh; becauſe it lives in Holes under the Rocks.

Holy *Week*, the laſt Week in *Lent*.

Holy *Year*, the Year of *Jubilee*.

Holy *Water-Sprinkle* [with *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

Knights of the Holy *Sepulchre*, an Order of Knighthood founded by a *Britiſh* Lady, *St. Helena*, after ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Ho'mage, [*hommage*, F. *ommaggio*, It. *omenáge*, Sp. of *homo*, L. a Man; becauſe when the Tenant takes the Oath, he ſays, *Ego devenio homo veſter*, i. e. *I become your Man*] in the general and literal Senſe, denotes the Reverence, Reſpect, and Submiſſion, which a Perſon yields his Maſter, Lord, Prince, &c.

Ho'mage *Anceſtrel*, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have held Land of the Lord and his Anceſtors Time out of Mind by Homage.

Plain Homage, is where no Oath of Fidelity is taken.

Homage *Liege*, a more extenſive Kind of Homage, where the Vaſſal held of the Lord not only for his Land, but for his Perſon.

Homage [in *Law*] is an Engagement of Promiſe or Fidelity, which is rendered to the Lord by the Vaſſal or Tenant who holds a Fee, when he is admitted to it.

Homage *of Devotion*, is a Donation made the Church, and imports not any Duty or Service at all.

Homage *of Peace*, is that which a Perſon makes to another, after a Reconciliation.

Ho'mager [*hommageur*, F.] one who pays Homage, or is bound ſo to do.

Homageable, ſubject or liable to do Homage; alſo of or pertaining to Homage.

Homa'gio *reſpectuando*, a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, requiring him to deliver Poſſeſſion of Lands to the Heir who is of full Age, though his Homage be not done. *L.*

Homa'gium *reddere*, was renouncing Homage, when a Vaſſal made a ſolemn Declaration of diſowning and denying his Lord.

Ho'mbre [i. e. *a Man*] a *Spaniſh* Game at Cards, ſo called, becauſe whoever has the better in it, ſays, *Ie ſoy l'Hombre* i. e. *I am the Man*, Span.

Ho'me [ham, or hæm, *Sax.* heem, O. *and* L. G. heim, H. G. hiemme, Dan. heima, Teut. *and* Celt. haim, Goth.] a Houſe, or Place of Abode.

Home is Home, though it be never ſo homely.

F. *Il n'y a rien tel que d'être chez ſoi :*

There is nothing like being at Home.

L. *Domus amica, domus optima :*

Gr. Οἶκος φίλος, οἶκος ἄριστος.

It. *Più pro fà, il pan ſciutto à caſa ſua che l'aroſto fuori :*

(Better dry Bread at Home, than roaſt Meat abroad.)

G. Oſt i Weſt, zu Hauſe beſt :

(Eaſt, or Weſt, at Home, is beſt:) Or,

Eignener Heerd is Goldes wehrt :

(One's own Hearth is worth Gold :) Or, again,

Wer da will haben gut gemach, der bleib daheim unter ſeinem Dach :

(He that will be at Eaſe, let him remain under his own Roof.)

The Meaning is, That we are generally more at our Eaſe, and better ſatisfy'd with homely plain Cheer at home, than with Dainties abroad: A Hankering after Variety will, however, ſometimes get the Maſtery.

One's Long Home, the Grave.

Home is likewiſe uſed, both as an Adjective, and an Adverb, and ſignifies effectual, or to the Purpoſe: As a *Home-Thruſt*, *Home-Proof*, *To ſpeak-home*, &c.

Homely [*q. d.* ſuch as is commonly worn at Home] unadorned, not handſome, mean, coarſe.

Ho'meliness [prob. of ham, *Sax.* Home, *q. d.* ſuch as is uſed at Home] Plainneſs, Unadornedneſs, Want of Beauty, *&c.*

Home-*Spun*, unpoliſh'd, clowniſh.

Homemerical, of or pertaining to the Poet *Homer*.

Ho'mestal, a Manſion-Houſe, or Seat in the Country.

Ho'mesoken [ham-ſocn, *Sax.*] Freedom from an Amercement or Fine for entering Houſes violently, and without Licence; or rather a Power granted by the King to ſome Perſon for the Puniſhment of ſuch an Offence.

Ho'mewards [of ham-ƿeaꞃd, *Sax.*] towards Home.

Homicide [F. *omicida*, It. *homicida*, Sp. *homicida*, L.] a Manſlayer.

Homicide [*omicidio*, It. *homicidio*, Sp. *homicidium*, L.] Manſlaughter.

Caſual Homicide, when the Slayer kills a Man, *&c.* by meer Miſchance.

Voluntary Homicide, is when it is deliberate, and committed deſignedly on Purpoſe to kill, either with precedent Malice, or without: The former is Murder; the latter only Manſlaughter.

Homile'tical *Virtues*, virtuous Habits required in all Men of all Conditions, for the regulating their mutual Converſation.

Ho'milist, a Writer of *Homilies*.

Ho'mily [of *homelie*, F. *omelia*, It. *homilia*, Sp. *and* L. ὁμιλία, of ὁμιλῶ, Gr. to make a Speech] a plain Diſcourſe made to the People, inſtructing them in Matters of Religion.

Ho'mine *Eligendo*, &c. a Writ directed to a Corporation for the Choice of a new Man, to keep one Part of the Seal, appointed for Statutes-Merchant, when another Perſon is dead.

Homine *Replegiando*, a Writ to bail a Man out of Priſon.

Homine *Capto*, &c. a Writ to take him, who has conveyed any Bond-Man or Woman out of the County, ſo that he or ſhe cannot be replevy'd according to Law.

Homini'colæ [of *homo*, a Man, and *colo*, L. to worſhip] a Name which the *Apollinarians* gave to the Orthodox, to upbraid them as Worſhippers of a Man; becauſe they maintain'd, that *Jeſus Chriſt* was God-Man, *L.*

Homoce'ntrick [of ὅμοιος, like, and κέντρον, Gr. a Centre] having the ſame Centre, concentrical.

Homo-dromus *Vectis* [in *Mechanicks*] is ſuch a Leaver, where the Weight is in the Middle, between the Power and the Fulcrum; or the Power in the Middle, between the Weight and the Fulcrum.

Homoio'ptoton [ὁμοιόπτωτον, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, where ſeveral Members of a Sentence end in like Caſes.

Homoge'neal } [*homogene*, F. *homogeneus*, L. of ὁμογενής, Gr.] of ſimilar Parts of the ſame Kind and Nature.
Homoge'neous }

Homogeneous *Light* [in *Opticks*] that whoſe Rays are all of one and the ſame Colour, Degree of Refrangibility and Reflexibility.

Homogeneous *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] Particles that are altogether like one another; being all of the ſame Kind, Nature, and Properties, as the ſmall Parts of pure Water, *&c.*

Homoge'neal *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as have one common radical Sign.

Homogene'ity, the Sameneſs of Nature, Property, *&c.*

Homoge'neousness [of ὁμογένεια, Gr.] Sameneſs of Nature.

Homoge'neum *Comparationis* [with *Algebraiſts*] is the abſolute Number or Quantity in a quadratick or cubick Equation, and which always poſſeſſes one Side of the Equation.

Homoime'rical *Principles*, the Principles of *Anaxagóras* were ſo called; which were as follows: He held, that there were in all mix'd Bodies (ſuch as Fleſh, Fruits, *&c.*) determinate Numbers of ſuch *ſimilar Principles*, that when they came to become Parts *(exempli gratiâ)* of an animal Body, would there make ſuch Maſſes and Combinations as the Nature of them did require, *viz.* the *ſanguinary Particles*, would then meet all together, and make *Blood*; the *urinous Particles*, would make *Urine*; the *Carneous*, *Fleſh*; and the *Oſſeous*, *Bones*.

Homoi'mory } [ὁμοιομερία, of ὅμοιος, like, and μέρος, Gr. a Part] a Likeneſs of Parts one to another.
Homoi'momeriæ }

Homo'logal [ὁμόλογος, Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

Homo'logation *Aſſent* [of ὁμολογία, Gr. Conſent] or (in the *Civil Law*) it is the Act of confirming a Thing, or rendering it more valid or ſolemn, by a Publication, Repetition, or Recognition of it.

Homo'logous [ὁμόλογος, Gr.] having the ſame Ratio, or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

Homo'logous *Quantities*, &c. [in *Geometry*] thoſe which are proportionate and like to one another in Ratio.

Homologus *Sides or Angles of two Figures*, are ſuch as keep the ſame Order from the Beginning in each Figure, as in two ſimilar Triangles.

Homo'logousness [of ὁμόλογος, Gr.] Agreeableneſs, or Likeneſs in Reaſon or Proportion to one another.

Homologous *Things* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as agree only in Name, but are of different Natures.

Homo'logy [ὁμολογία, Gr.] Proportion, Agreeableneſs.

Homoni'mity [of *homonymia*, L. of ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] the ſignifying divers Things by one Word.

Homonymi'a [ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] is when divers Things are ſignified by one Word.

Homo'nymous [*homonyme*, F. *homonymus*, L. of ὁμώνυμος, Gr.] comprehending divers Significations under the ſame Word.

Homo'ousians, a Name by which the *Arians* called the Orthodox; becauſe they held, that God the Son is *Homoouſios*, i. e. Conſubſtantial with the Father.

Homo'phagi [ὠμός, raw, and φάγω, Gr. to eat] a Name given by the antient Geographers, to certain People who eat raw Fleſh.

Homopla'ta [ὠμοπλάτη, Gr.] the Shoulder-Blade.

Homo'tona [of ὁμότονος, Gr.] a continued Fever that always acts alike.

Homo'tonos [ὁμότονος, Gr.] a Term which Phyſicians uſe of ſuch Diſtempers as keep a conſtant Tenor of Riſe, State, and Declenſion. *Galen* applies it to ſuch continued Fevers, as otherwiſe are called *Acmaſtic*.

Homou'sios [ὁμοούσιος, of ὅμοιος, like, and οὐσία, Gr. Eſſence] a Term in *Theology*, which ſignifies a Being of the ſame Subſtance or Eſſence.

Homuncionates, Orthododox in the Fourth Century, to whom the *Arians* gave that Name, by reaſon they admitted two Subſtances and two Natures, in *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Homu'ncionists [of *homuncio*, L. a little Man] a Sect the ſame as *Photinians*, ſo called, of denying the two Natures of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and holding that he was only mere Man.

Homu'ncionites, Hereticks who deny'd the Godhead of *Chriſt*, or ſuch as held that the Image of God was impreſſed on the Body, but not on the Mind.

Homunculus's [*homunculi*, L. i. e. little Men] Monkies.

Hone [hæn, *Sax.* a Stone; or of ἀκόνη, Gr.] a fine Sort of Whetſtone for Razors.

Ho'nest [*honnête*, F. *oneſto*, It. *honeſto*, Sp. *and* Port. *honeſtus*, L.] good, juſt, virtuous, chaſte, frank.

An Honest *Man* [*hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a Man with his Heart hanging by a Chain upon his Breaſt.

HONESTLY, juſtly, without Reproach.

HO'NESTNESS }
HO'NESTY } [oneſtà, It. honeſtidad, Sp. honeſtidade, Port. of honeſtas, L. honnêteté, F.] Honeſty, a Principle of Juſtice between Man and Man.

HONESTY **is the beſt Policy:**

To which ſome wickedly add,

But Plaindealing will a Beggar die.

HONESTY **may be dear bought, but can never be an ill Pennyworth.**

Becauſe it certainly makes a Man a Gainer in the End. The *Latins* ſay,

Lætius eſt quoties magno ſibi conſtat honeſtum.

HONEY [huniᵹ, *Sax.* **hoenigh**, Du. **honig**, G. **hunning**, Dan. **honig**, Su.] a ſweet Juice made by Bees.

Who hath no HONEY **in his Pot, let him have it in his Mouth:**

F. *Qui n'a point de miel en ſa cruche, qu'il l'ait en ſa bouche.*

G. **Ein gut Wort findet eine gute Statt:**

(A good Word finds a good Place.)

L. *Dulcibus eſt verbis alliciendus amor.*

F. *Les Belles paroles ont bien de la force et coute peu:*

(Good Words are of great Weight, and coſt little.) Vide *Words.*

He comes to dear by HONEY, **who licks it off of Thorns:**

F. *Trop achete le miel, qui ſur epines le leche.* Vide *Thorns.*

To HONEST [*honeſtare*, L.] to dignify.

HONEY-*Comb* [honiᵹ-cemb, *Sax.*] that Repoſitory the Bees make to ſave their Honey.

HONEY-*Comb* [with *Gunners*] a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill caſt.

HONEY-*Moon*, the firſt Month of Matrimony after Marriage.

HONEY-*Suckle*, *Wort*, &c. ſeveral kinds of Plants.

HONEY *Dew*, a ſweet-taſted Dew, found early in a Morning on the Leaves of divers kinds of Plants.

HONI *ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil* (or rather *Shame*) *to him that evil thinks of it*, the Motto of the moſt noble Order of the Knights of the Garter, *F.*

HONO'RABLE }
HONO'RARY } See *Honourable*; though *Honorable* is the trueſt Spelling.

HONO'RARY *Counſellors*, ſuch as have a Right to ſet in Aſſemblies, Courts, *&c.*

HONORIFICABILITUDE [*honorificabilitudo*, L.] Honourableneſs.

HONORIFICK [*honorificus*, L.] bringing Honour.

HONORI'FICABILITUDINITY [*honorificabilitudinitas*, L.] Honourableneſs.

HONORI'FICENCY [*honorificentia*, L.] Worſhip.

HO'NOUR [*honor*, L. *honneur*, F. *onore*, It. *honra*, Sp. *and* Port.] Reſpect or Reverence paid to a Perſon; alſo Eſteem, Reputation, Glory; alſo Honeſty, Virtue, Chaſtity, Modeſty; alſo at Cards, a Court-Card.

HONOUR, is or ſhould be the Reward of Virtue; and he that aſpires after it, ought to arrive at it in the Paths of Virtue. This the *Romans* imitated very ſignificantly, by building the Temple of Honour in ſuch a Manner, that there was no coming at it without paſſing through the Temple of Virtue. Kings are called Fountains of Honour; becauſe it is in their Power to beſtow Titles and Dignities.

Where HONOUR **ceaſeth, there Knowledge decreaſeth.**

L. *Honos alit artes.* Cic. F. *L'Honneur nourit les arts.*

HONOUR **and Eaſe are ſeldom Bedfellows:**

For it generally is attended with great Care and Solicitude, and a hundred other Inconveniences, which keep *Eaſe* at too great a Diſtance from it.

HONOURS **change Manners:** L. *Honores mutant mores.*

As Poverty depreſſes a Man's Mind, ſo Honours and Preferment do (or at leaſt ought) to enlarge and difuſe it; and ſo far it is good: But they very often likewiſe corrupt it, and make it haughty and untoward. The Reaſon is pretty obvious. The *French* ſay as we:

Les honneurs changent les mœurs.

HONOUR was repreſented by the Ancients, in Sculpture and Painting, by a Hero crowned with Palms, a Chain of Gold about his Neck, Bracelets of the ſame about his Arms, a Lance in one Hand, and in the other a Shield, on which was painted two Temples, with the Inſcription, *Hic terminus erit.* The two Temples repreſenting thoſe of Honour and Virtue.

Worldly HONOUR, by a Woman in royal Veſtments, with a Crown on her Head, and a Scepter in her Hand; at her Feet, an open Sepulchre; and on the Stone lying by it, a Vaſe of Flowers half wither'd and falling.

To HONOUR [*honorer*, F. *onorare*, It. *honrar*, Sp. *honorare*, L.] to reſpect or reverence, to value or eſteem, to favour.

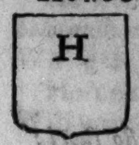
HONOURS [*honores*, L.] Dignities, Preferments; alſo court or pictured Cards, that are Trumps at the Game called *Whisk*, or *Whiſt*.

HONOURS [in a *Law Senſe*] the nobler Sort of Lordſhips or Signiories, upon which other inferior Lordſhips and Manours do depend.

To HONOUR *a Bill of Exchange*, is to pay it in due Time.

HONOUR *Courts*, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HONOUR-*Point* [in *Heraldry*] is that which is next above the exact Centre of the Eſcutcheon, and divides that upper Part into two equal Portions; ſo that the firſt upwards from the Centre, is the *Honour-Point*; and the next above that, is the preciſe *Middle-Chief*.



Maids of HONOUR, are young Ladies in the Queen or Princeſs's Houſhold, whoſe Office is to attend the Queen, *&c.*

HONOURS *of a City*, are the publick Offices or Employments of it.

HONOURS *of a Church*, are the Rights belonging to the Patron, *&c.*

Funeral HONOURS, are the Ceremonies perform'd at the Interments of great Men.

HONOURS *of the Houſe*, certain Ceremonies obſerv'd in receiving Viſits, making Entertainments, *&c.*

HONOURA'BLE [*honorable*, F. *onorabile*, It. *honróſo*, Sp. *honorado*, Port. *honorabilis*, L. worthy, or poſſeſſed of Honour, noble.

HONOURA'BLENESS, }
HONORA'BLENESS, } honourable Quality, *&c.*

HONOURABLE *Amends*, an infamous or diſgraceful Kind of Puniſhment: The Offender is deliver'd up to the common Hangman, who having ſtripped him to his Shirt, puts a Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper in his Hand, and leads him to the Court, there to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court.

HONOURABLY, nobly, in an honourable Manner.

HO'NOURARY }
HO'NORARY } [*honoraire*, F. *honorarius*, L.] pertaining to Honour done or conferred upon any one upon account of Honour.

HONOURARY [*honorarium*, L.] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary given to publick Profeſſors of any Art or Science.

HO'NOURARY }
HO'NORARY } [is a Term uſed of a Perſon who bears or poſſeſſes ſome Quality or Title, only for the Names ſake, without doing any of the Functions thereto belonging, or receiving any of the Advantages thereof.

HONOURARY *Services* [in *Law*] are ſuch as relate to the Tenure of grand Serjeanty, and are commonly joined with ſome Honour.

HONOURARY *Tutor*, a Perſon of Quality appointed to have an Eye over the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of a *Minor*, while the *Onerary* Tutors have the real effective Management of them.

HO'NTFANGTHEF, a Thief taken, having the Thing ſtolen in his Hand.

HOOD [haꝺ, hæꝺ, or haꝺe, *Sax.* **heyt**, Du. **ieet**, Su. O. *and* L. G. **heit**, H. G. *and* Teut. **hed**. Dan.] a Termination, which denotes State, Condition, and Quality.

HOOD [hoꝺ, *Sax.* **hoedt**, Du.] a Garment for the Head.

To Hood-*wink*, to keep a Perſon in Ignorance or blindfolded.

HOOD *in Compoſition*, ſignifies State or Condition, as *Manhood*, *Livelihood*, *Prieſthood*, *Widowhood*.

HOOD [with *Falconers*,] a Piece of Leather wherewith the Head of a Hawk, *&c.* is covered.

To HOOD-*wink*, to blindfold.

HOOF [hoꝼ, *Sax.* **hoef**, Du. **huff**, G.] the Horny Part of the Foot of a Horſe, *&c.*

HOOF-*Bony* [with *Farriers*] a round bony Swelling growing on a Horſe's Hoof.

HOOF-*bound*, a ſhrinking of the Top of a Horſe's Hoof.

HOOF-*caſt*, is when the Coffin or Horn of the Hoof falls clean away from it.

HOOF-*looſen'd*, is a looſening of the Coffin from the Fleſh.

HOOK [hoce, *Sax.* **hoeck**, Du. **haak**, O. *and* L. G. **haacken**, H. G. **haka**, Su.] a bending Iron to hang Things on.

HOOK-*Land* [in *Husbandry*] Land ploughed and ſowed every Year, called alſo *Ope-Land*.

HOOK-*Pins* [with *Architects*] taper Iron Pins, only with a hooked Head to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

Hooks [in a *Ship*] thoſe forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel, both in her Rake and Run.

A Hook well loſt to catch a Salmon:

F. *Il haut bien perdre un veron, pour pêcher un Saumon;*

That is, it is good to hazard a ſmall Matter, for greater Things in view. And it is to be ſure ſo, when our Views are grounded on Reaſon.

By Hook or by Crook.

L. *Quo jure quâque injuriâ.* Ter.

F. *'A droit, ou à tort:* (*Right or Wrong.*)

We likewiſe ſay, *By Hedge or by Stile.*

To Hook, entice or draw any one in.

Hoo'ked [of hoce, *Sax.* **hoeck**, Du. a Hook] crooked, bending.

A Hoop [*huppe*, F. *abobilla*, Sp. *poupa*, Port. *upupa*, It. *and* L.] a Bird called a Lapwing.

To Hoop. See *Whoop.*

A Hoop [hop, *Sax.* **hoep**, Du.] a Circle to bind a Barrel, *&c.*

Hooper, a wild Swan.

To Hoot [*huer*, F.] to make a Noiſe like an Owl.

An Hop, a Leap with one Leg.

Hop, an Aſſembly of lewd People, under Pretext of Dancing.

To Hop [hoppan, *Sax.* **hopper**, Dan. **huppelen**, Du. **huppen**, O. *and* L. G. **hupfen**, H. G. **hoppa**, Su.] to leap with one Leg; alſo to put Hops into Beer.

Hops [**hopes**, Du. **hoppen**, G. *hoblon*, Sp. *houblon*, F.] an Ingredient put into Beer, to keep it from ſowring.

To Hope [hopian, *Sax.* **hoppen**, Du. **haapen**, O. *and* L. G. **hoffen**, H. G. **haabe**, Dan. **hoppa**, Su.] to expect, to wait for, to truſt, to flatter one's ſelf with.

Hope [hopa, *Sax.* **hoppa**, Su. **hope**, Du. **haapnung**, O. *and* L. G. **hoffnung**, H. G.] Expectation, Affiance, Truſt.

Hope is an Affection of the Mind that keeps it ſtedfaſt, and from being born away or hurried into Deſpair by the Violence of preſent Evils, by a well-grounded Expectation of being extricated out of them in Time; and thence it is called the Anchor of the Soul. The Antients repreſented *Hope*, in Painting, *&c.* as a beautiful Child in a long blue Robe, hanging looſe, ſtanding on tiptoe, holding a Trefoil in his Right Hand, and a Silver Anchor in his Left.

If it were not for Hope, the Heart would break.

L. *Spes alunt exules:* Or, *Spes ſervat afflictos.*

Gr. Ἀνὴρ ἀτυχῶν σώζεται ταῖς ἐλπισι.

L. *Spes bona dat vires, animum quoque ſpes bona firmat.*

Vivere ſpe vidi, qui moriturus erat.

We ſay, however, in another Proverb:

He that lives on Hope, has a ſlender Diet.

L. *Qui ſpe aluntur, pendent, non vivunt.*

The beſt is to follow another Proverb:

Hope well, and have well.

That is, Let your Hopes be grounded on Reaſon: Hope for nothing but what is good, juſt; and what, at leaſt, there is a reaſonable Probability of obtaining; and then you have a reaſonable Expectation.

Ho'peful, [hopeꝼul, *Sax.*] affording Ground of Hopes.

Ho'pefulness, a Quality that affords Grounds to hope for ſome Benefit.

Ho'peless [hopeleaꝼ, *Sax.*] not affording Ground to hope.

Ho'plomachi [with the *Antients*] a ſort of Gladiators who fought in Armour, either *Cap-a-pee*, or only with a Cask and Cuiraſs, *Gr.*

Ho'plochrism [of ὅπλον, a Weapon, and χρίσμα, Salve, Gr.] Weapon-Salve.

Ho'pper, a Wooden Trough of a Corn-Mill.

Hopper-*Arſ'd*, having the Buttocks or Hips ſtanding out more than is common.

To Hopple *an Horſe* [prob. of *copulare*, to couple] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

Ho'ræ [*Hours*] are perſonified by the Poets, and made Goddeſſes, are named *Enomia*, *Dice*, and *Irene*, the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, nurſes to *Venus*, and perpetual Companions of the *Graces*. They are repreſented with chearful Countenances, and delighting in the beautiful Ornament of the Meadows, that come forth in the Spring (the Time of their Birth,) they are ſaid to tread ſoftly, walk extreme ſlowly, and always to bring ſomething new with them whereever they come. They were eſteemed Admirers of Induſtry, and to take care of ſuch as were diligent and ſtudious. They are ſaid to have the keeping of the Gate of Heaven committed to them, and that they could make fair or cloudy Weather when they pleaſed.

Ho'rary [*horaire*, F. *orario*, It. *horarius*, L.] pertaining to Hours.

Ho'rariness [of *horarius*, L. *horaire*, F.] horary, or hourly Quality.

Hord, a Company or Body of wandring People (as of the *Tartars*) who have no ſettled Abode or Habitation; alſo a ſort of Village of fifty or ſixty Tents, with an open Place in the Middle.

Hord [hoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* **hord**, or **hoard**, Dan. **hort**, Teut.] a Hord, a Storehouſe, a Treaſury; alſo what is laid up there.

To Hord [hoꞃꝺian, *Sax.*] to lay up Money, *&c.*

Horda'ceous [*hordaceus*, L.] made of Barley.

Hordea'tum [with *Phyſicians*] a liquid Medicine made of Barley beaten and boiled, *&c. L.*

Hordeo'tum [with *Surgeons*] a ſmall Puſh or Swelling growing in the Eye-Brows; ſo named from its Reſemblance to Barley-Corns, *L.*

Horde'rium [*Old Rec.*] a Hord, Treaſury, or Storehouſe.

Hordica'lia [of *horda*, L. a Cow with Calf] a *Roman* Feſtival, wherein they ſacrificed Cattle big with Young.

Horehound, an Herb.

Hori'zon [F. *orizonte*, It. *horizónte*, Sp. ὁρίζον, or ὁρίζων, of ὁρίζω,, Gr. to terminate, limit, or bound] is that great Circle that divides the Heavens and Earth into two Parts or Hemiſpheres, diſtinguiſhing the Upper from the Lower. It is either ſenſible or apparent, or the rational and true.

The ſenſible or true Hori'zon [with *Aſtronomers*] is that Circle, which limits our Sight, and may be conceived to be made by ſome great Plain, or the Surface of the Sea.

It divides the Heavens and Earth into two Parts; the one light, and the other dark; which are ſometimes greater or leſſer, according to the Condition, of the Place, *&c.*

Right Horizon, is that which cuts the Equator at Right Angles.

Oblique Horizon, is that which cuts the Equator obliquely.

Parallel Horizon, is that where the Pole of the World is the *Zenith*, or that which is either in the Equator, or parallel to it.

Rational }
Real } Horizon [with *Aſtronomers*] is a Circle which encompaſſes the Earth exactly in the Middle, and whoſe Poles are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*,
True }
which are the two Points; the one exactly over our Head, and the other under our Feet.

Apparent Horizon [*Aſtron.*] is that Circle of the Heavens which bounds the Sight of any Perſon; who being placed either in a large Plain, or in the Sea, looks round about, and by which the Earth and Heavens ſeem to be joined, as it were, with a kind of Incloſure, the ſame as *Senſible* or *Viſible Horizon.*

Horizon *on a Globe*, &c. a broad Wooden Circle encompaſſing it about, and repreſenting the *Natural Horizon.*

Horizo'ntal [F. *and* Sp. *orizontale*, It. *horizontalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the *Horizon.*

Horizontal *Dial*, is one drawn on a Plane parallel to the *Horizon.*

Horizontal *Line*, any Line drawn upon a Plane parallel to the *Horizon.*

Horizontal *Superficies* [in *Fortification*] the plain Field which lies upon a Level, without any Riſing or Sinking.

Horizontal *Projection*, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, wherein the Sphere is preſſed into the Plane of the Horizon, and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere deſcribed on it.

Horizontal *Range* [with *Gunners*] is the level Range of a Piece of Ordnance; being the Line it deſcribes parallel to the Horizon, or the Horizontal Line.

Horizo'ntally [*horizontalement*, F.] according to, at, or near the Horizon.

Hori'zontal *Plane*, is that which is parallel to the Horizon of the Place.

Horizontal *Plane* [in *Perſpective*] is a Plane parallel to the Horizon, paſſing through the Eye, and cutting the Perſpective Plane at Right Angles.

Horizontal *Shelters* [in *Gardening*] are Defences over Fruits parallel to the Horizon, as Tiles, Boards, *&c.* fixed to Walls over tender Fruits, to preſerve them from Blaſts, Froſts. *&c.*

Horn [hoꞃn, *Sax.* **horn**, Du. G. *and* Su. **haurn**, Goth.] of קרן, *Heb.*] the defenſive Weapon of a Beaſt.

Hornagium, Horn-Geld.

[Hornagium, the ſame as Horn-Geld.

Horn-*Beam*, a ſort of Tree.

HORN-*Beam Pollengers*, Trees which have been lopped, of about twenty Years Growth.

HORN *Beaſt*, a Fiſh.

HO'RNET [hẏꞃnet, *Sax. q. d.* horned, hoꝛniſſe, Gr.] an Inſect or Fly,

HORN *with Horn* [*Old Law*] the feeding together of horned Beaſts that are allowed to run upon the ſame Common.

HORN-*Fly*, an *American* Inſect.

HORN-*Owl*, a Bird.

HORN-*Work* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which advances towards the Field, carrying two Demi-Baſtions in the Form of Horns in the Forepart.

HORN-*Geld*, a Tax on all manner of horned Beaſts feeding within the Bounds of a Foreſt.

A Shoeing-HORN, a Horn for drawing on a tight Shoe.

A Shoeing-HORN, a fond Lover, drilled on by a Coquet to draw on others.

HORNY, of the Nature of Horn.

HO'RODIX [of ὥρα, and δεῖξις, a Shew] an Inſtrument or Machine to indicate the paſſing away of Time, *Gr.*

HORO'GRAPHY [of ὥρη, and γράφω, Gr. to write, *&c.*] the Art of making and conſtructing Dials.

HORO'GRAPHY [in *Painting*, or *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a young Damſel having a winged Hour-Glaſs on her Head; in her Left Hand, a Ruler and a Pair of Compaſſes; and in her Right, a Mariner's Compaſs; on a Table near her, all ſorts of Sun-Dials.

HO'ROLOGE [*horloge*, F. *orologio*, It. *horologium*, L. of ὡρολογεῖον, Gr.] a Dial, Clock, or Watch.

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHER [of ὡρολογεῖον, an Inſtrument or Machine that ſhews the Hours or Time of the Day, and γράφω, to deſcribe] a Maker of Dials, Clocks, or Inſtruments to ſhew the Time of the Day.

HOROLO'GICAL [of *horologicus*, L. of ὡρολογικὸς, of ὥρα, and λέγω, Gr. to tell] of or pertaining to a Dial, Clock, *&c.*

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHY [of ὡρολογεῖον, and γράφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the Art of Clock-Making, or any other Machine or Inſtrument to ſhew the Time; alſo a Treatiſe about it.

HORO'METRY [of ὥρα, and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Time by Hours, *&c.*

HORO'PTER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn through the Point, where the two optick Axes meet, parallel to that which joins the two Eyes, or the two Pupils.

HOROSCOPAN, of or pertaining to an Horoſcope.

HOROSCOPE [*oroſcopo*, It. *horoſcopus*, L. ὡροσκόπος, of ὥρα and σκοπεῖν, Gr. to view] is the Degree of the Aſcendant, or Star riſing above the Horizon, at any certain Time when a Prediction is to be made concerning a future Event; as the Fortune of a Perſon then born, *&c.*

Lunar HORO'SCOPE [*Aſtronomy*] is the Point which the Moon iſſues out when the Sun is in the aſcending Point.

HORO'SCOPIST [of *horoſcopus*, L. of ὡροσκόπος of ὥρα, an Hour, and σκοπέω, to view, *&c.* Gr.] one who obſerves Horoſcopes, or the Degree of the Aſcendant, or the Star aſcending above the Horizon, at the Moment an aſtrological Figure or Scheme is made; an Aſtrologer.

HORRE'NDOUS [*horrendus*, L.] horrible, horrid.

HO'RRIBLE [F. *and* Sp. *orribile*, It. *horribilis*, L.] hideous, ghaſtly, frightful.

HO'RRIBLENESS [of *horribilis*, L. and *neſs*] Dreadfulneſs, Terribleneſs, *&c.*

HORRIBI'LITY [*horribilitas*, L.] great Terror, or Fear.

HORRI'BLY, hideouſly, frightfully.

HORRID [*horridus*, L.] dreadful, terrible, grievous, heinous.

HORRIDLY, dreadfully, terribly.

HO'RRIDNESS [*horriditas*, L.] Horriblneſs, Heinouſneſs; alſo trembling for Fear.

HORRI'FEROUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing Horror.

HORRIFICA *Febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a Fever that cauſes the Patient to fall into ſhaking Fits, and an horrible Agony; the ſame as *Phricodes*.

HORRIFICK [*horrificus*, L.] cauſing Dread, Fear, Trembling, *&c.*

HORRI'SONOUS [*horriſonus*, L.] ſounding dreadfully.

HORROUR [in *Medicine*] a ſhivering or trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilneſs after it.

HORROR } [*horreur*, F. *orrore*, It. *horror*, Sp. *and* L.]
HORROUR } ſuch an Exceſs of Fear as makes a Perſon tremble.

HORROR [with *Phyſicians*] the ſhuddering or quivering which precedes the Fit of an Ague.

HORS *de ſon fee* [in *Law*] an Exception to quaſh an Action brought for Rent iſſuing out of certain Lands, by one who pretends to be Lord; or for ſome Cuſtom or Services.

HORSE [hoꞃſ, *Sax.* hoꝛs, Su. hoꝛſz, Teut. ꝛoſe, G.] a Beaſt well known. An Horſe is an Emblem of War, Strength, Swiftneſs.

It is a good HORSE that never ſtumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four *Legs*, but has has made ſome falſe Step or other; and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes upon two, hath his *Slips* and his *Imperfections*; that there is no Perſon in the World without his *Weak-ſide*; and therefore pleads a Pardon for Miſtakes, either in *Converſation* or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intemperate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Cenſure*.

F. *Il n'y a bon cheval, qui ne bronche.*

L. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.* Hor.

They can't ſet their HORSES together:

That is, *They can't agree.*

An HORSE *covered with Harneſs* [*hieroglyphically*] repreſented War and Speed.

I'll get the HORSE, or loſe the Saddle:

That is, *I'll get all, or loſe all.*

HORSE [in a *Ship*] a Rope made faſt to one of the Shrowds, having a dead Man's Eye at the End, through which the Pendant of the Spritſail-Sheet is reev'd.

HORSE, or Troops of Horſe, in Oppoſition to Foot, or Infantry; in this Senſe, it has no Plural, or is the ſame in the Plural, as in the Singular.

HORSE-*Shoe*, there is a ſuperſtitious Cuſtom among ſome People, of nailing Horſe-Shoes on the Threſhold, to keep out Witches; whence it ſhould ariſe I cannot learn, unleſs from the like Cuſtom practiſed in *Rutlandſhire*, at *Burghley-Houſe*, the antient Seat of the *Harringtons*, near *Oakham*; which Lordſhip the Lord *Harrington* enjoyed with this Privilege: That if any of noble Birth came within the Precinct of that Lordſhip, they ſhould forfeit, as an Homage, a Shoe from the Horſe whereon they rode, or elſe to redeem it with a Sum of Money: Accordingly there are many Horſe-Shoes nailed upon the Shire-Hall Door; ſome of them of large Size, and antient Faſhion; others new, and of our preſent Nobility.

HORSE-*Knobs*, Heads of Knap-Weed.

HORSE-*Leechery*, the Art of curing Horſes of Diſeaſes.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing Horſes.

HORSE-*Meaſure*, a meaſuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for meaſuring the Height of Horſes.

HORSE-*Shoe* [in *Fortification*] a Work ſometimes of a round, ſometimes of an oval Figure, raiſed in the Ditch of a marſhy Place, or in low Grounds, and bordered with a Breaſt-Work.

HORSE-*Shoe-Head*, a Diſeaſe in Infants, wherein the Sutures of the Head are too open.

HORSE-*Twitchers* [among *Farriers*] an Inſtrument to hold an unruly Horſe by the Noſtrils.

HORSE [with *Carpenters*] a Piece of Wood jointed acroſs two other perpendicular ones, to ſupport the Boards, Planks, *&c.* which make Bridges over ſmall Rivers.

HORSE [in the Language of *Exchange-Alley*] the Chance of the Benefit of a Lottery-Ticket, for one, or for any certain Number of Days, if it be drawn a Prize.

On HORSEBACK, [hoꞃſbæc, *Sax.*] ſitting upon an Horſe.

To HORSE (or cover) a Mare, as a Stallion does; alſo at School, to take up a Boy to be whipp'd.

HORSEMAN, a good Rider.

HORSEMANSHIP, the Art of managing an Horſe.

HO'RTA [of *hortare*, L. to exhort] a Goddeſs eſteemed by the *Romans*, who invited Men to great Enterprizes, and had a Temple which ſtood always open.

HORTA'TION, an Exhorting, *L.*

HO'RTATORY } [*hortativus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Ex-
HO'RTATIVE } hortation.

HORTA'TIVES, Exhortations.

HORTA'GILERS [in the *Grand Signior's Seraglio*] Upholſterers, or Tapeſtry-Hangers.

HORT-*Yard*, an Orchard.

HORTE'NSIAL [of *hortenſis*, L.] of or pertaining to a Garden.

HO'RTICULTURE [of *hortus*, a Garden, and *cultura*, L. Tillage] the Art of Gardening.

Horticulture was repreſented by the Antients, in Painting and Sculpture, by the Goddeſs *Flora*, crown'd with a Garland of Flowers, and holding up another in her Hand, embraced by *Pomona*, having under her Arm a Horn of Plenty, out of which fell all manner of Fruit, holding in her Hand a Pruning-Knife.

HO'RTULAN [*hortulanus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Garden or Gardener.

HORTUS [in ſome *Writers*] the Privy Parts of a Woman.

HOSANNA [הושענא, *Heb.* i. e. *Save, we beſeech thee.*] a ſolemn Acclamation uſed by the *Jews*, and eſpecially at the Feaſt of Tabernacles.

Hosanna *Rabbi*, a Name the *Jews* give to the ſeventh Day of the Feaſt of Tabernacles; in which the Word *Hoſanna* is often repeated in their Prayers, *&c.*

A Hose [hoſa, *Sax.* hoſe, Du. O. *and* L. G.] a Stocking.

Hose-*Husk* [with *Botaniſts*] a long round Husk within another.

Ho'spitable [*hoſpitalier*, F. *oſpitale*, It. *hoſpitalis*, L.] uſing Hopitality, friendly, courteous.

Ho'spitableness [*hoſpitalitas*, L: *hoſpitalité*, F. *oſpitalità*, It. of *hoſpitium*, an Inn] Hoſpitality, hoſpitable Diſpoſition.

Ho'spital [*hoſpitium*, L. *hôpital*, F. *ſpodale*, It. *hoſpedàl*, Sp.] an Houſe, *&c.* for the Entertainment, *&c.* of the Poor, Sick, Lame, *&c.*

Ho'spitaler, one who entertains and provides for poor People, Travellers, *&c.*

Ho'spitalers, an Order of Knights ſo called, becauſe they built an Hoſpital at *Jeruſalem*, in which the Pilgrims were received.

Hospita'lity [*hoſpitalité*, F. *oſpitalità*, It. *hoſpedalidàd*, Sp. *hoſpitalitas*, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

Hospitality has been repreſented, in Painting and Sculpture, by a middle-aged Woman, of a handſome Appearance, with open Arms, clad in White, holding in her Right Hand a Horn of Plenty, with all ſorts of Fruit falling out of it, which were gather'd up by a Child; on her Left Side a Pilgrim asking Alms.

Hospi'ticide [*hoſpiticida*, L.] one who murders his Hoſt or Entertainer; alſo the killing of a Gueſt.

Ho'spodar, a Title of the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Walachia*.

Host [*hoſpes*, L. *hôte*, F. *oſte*, It. *hueſped*, Sp.] an Inn-Keeper.

To reckon without one's Host. Vide *Chicken* and *Beer*.

Host [of *hoſtia*, L. a Sacrifice, *hoſtie*, F. *and* Sp. *oſtia*, It. *hortia*, Port.] the conſecrated Wafer in the *Roman Catholick* Communion.

Host [*hoſtia*, L.] a Victim or Sacrifice to the Deity.

Host, or Army of Soldiers.

Hostages [*otage*, F. *oſtaggio*, It. of *hoſpites*, L.] Perſons left as Sureties for the Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

Hostela'gium [*Antient Deeds*] a Right which Lords had to take Lodging and Entertaiment in their Tenants Houſes.

Hosteler, [*hotelier*, F.] an Innkeeper.

Ho'sters, ſuch who take in Lodgers.

Ho'stess [*hoſpita*, L. *hôteſſe*, F. *oteſſa*, It. *hueſpéda*, Sp.] the Miſtreſs of an Inn, *&c.*

The fairer the Hostess, **the fouler the Reckoning:**

F. *Belle hôteſſe, mal pour la bourſe*: Or,

La belle hôteſſe augmente l'écot: (*Encreaſes the Reckoning.*)

A pretty Woman in the Bar of a Publick Houſe, makes many an unreaſonable Bill paſs unexamin'd.

Ho'stia [among the *Romans*] a Sacrifice for having obtained Victory over Enemies, L.

Ho'sticide [*hoſticida*, L.] one who kills or beats his Enemy.

Ho'stile [*oſtile*, It. *hoſtilis*, L.] Enemy-like, of or pertaining to an Enemy.

Ho'stileness [*hoſtilitas*, L. *hoſtilité*, F.] Hoſtility, the State or Practice of Enemies.

Hostili'na [among the *Romans*] a Goddeſs who preſides over the Corn when it ſhoots forth into Ears.

Hosti'lity [*hoſtilité*, F. *oſtilità*, It. *hoſtilidad*, Sp. *hoſtilitas*, L.] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

Hostila'ria [*Old Rec.*] a Room or Place in Religious Houſes, where Gueſts and Strangers were received.

Ho'sting, in a hoſtile Manner, fighting, warring. *Milton.*

Ho'stler [of *hotelier*, F.] one who looks after the Stables.

Ho'stry [*hotelerie*, F.] the Place where Horſes are kept.

Hot [hoꞇ, or haꞇ, *Sax.* heet, Du. O. *and* L. G. heiſe, H. G.] contrary to Cold; alſo paſſionately hot.

Hot **ſup**, Hot **ſwallow.** Vide *Brew*[illegible]

Hotly, with Heat, ardently.

Ho'tness, Heat; alſo Paſſion.

To Ho'taggoe, a Term uſed of the Tongue, ſignifying to move nimbly.

Hot-*Beds* [in *Gardening*] Wooden Frames filled with freſh Horſe-Dung, with a good Coat of Mould covered with Glaſs Doors, for raiſing tender-Plants early in the Spring.

Hot-*Shoots*, a Compound of one third Part of the ſmalleſt Pit-Coal, Charcoal, *&c.* and mixing them together with Loam to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for Firing.

Hotch-pot [hutſ-pot, Du.] Fleſh cut into ſmall Pieces, and ſtewed with Herbs and Roots. And hence, by Way of Metaphor, it ſignifies the putting together of Lands for the equal Diſtribution of them.

Hotel-dieu, the chief Hoſpital of any City, in *France* for ſick Perſons, *F.*

Hotts } [with *Cockers*] round Balls of Leather faſtened to
Hutts } the ſharp Ends of the Spurs of Fighting Cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another in ſparring or breathing one another.

Hot-*Cockles* [*hautes coquilles*, *F.*] a Play.

Hove. Vide *To heave.*

Ho'vel [hoꝼ, *Sax.*] a Covering or Sheltering of Hurdles, *&c.* for Cattle; alſo any mean Building for ordinary Uſe.

Hoven. Vide *To heave.*

To Ho'ver [prob. of heꝼian, *Sax.* to heave up] to flutter or fly over with ſpread Wings; to hang over.

Hough } at the Beginning of a Name, is an Intimation
How } that the Place is of low Situation, as *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*, which is the ſame as *Howland*.

Hough-*Bonny* [in *Horſes*] a hard round Swelling or Tumour, growing upon the Tip of the Hough or Hoof.

Hough [hoh, *Sax.*] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beaſt.

To Hough [howen, G.] to cut the Hough, to hamſtring; alſo to break Clods of Earth.

Houlet [*houlette*, *F.*] a little Owl.

Hound [hunꝺe, *Sax.* hondt, Du. hund, G. Dan. *and* Su. which, however, ſignify *any ſort of Dog*. *Caſaubon* derives it, without Neceſſity of κυνίδιον, *Gr.*] a Dog for hunting.

To hold with the Hounds, **and run with the Hare.**

L. *Duabus ſellis ſedere.*

Laberius Minimus being choſen into the Senate by *Cæſar*, *Cicero* refuſed to make Room for him to ſit by him; ſaying, he would do it (*niſi anguſtè ſederemus*) *if we did not ſit ſo cloſe*; reflecting upon *Cæſar*'s calling ſo many to the Senate. *Laberius* reply'd, *But you were wont* (*Duabus ſellis ſedere*) *to ſit upon two Stools*; meaning to be on two Sides.

To Hound *a Stag* [*Hunt. Term.*] to caſt the Dogs at him.]

Hound'*s-Tongue*, an Herb.

Hounds [in a *Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Maſt, to which the Ties run to hoiſe the Yards.

An Hour [uyr, Du. uhr, G. *ora*, It. *heure*, F. *hora*, L.] the twenty-fourth Part of a natural Day.

Hour *Lines* [on a *Dial*] are Lines which ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial-Plane, with the ſeveral Planes of the Hour-Circles.

Hour *Circles* [with *Aſtron.*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and croſſing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, dividing it into twenty-four equal Parts.

Aſtronomical Hour [*hora*, L. *heur*, F. ὥρα, of ὡρίζειν, Gr.] to bound, limit, or divide, becauſe it divides the Day] is the twenty-fourth Part of a natural Day, and contains ſixty Minutes, and each Minute ſixty Seconds, *&c.* which Hours always begin at the Meridian, and are reckoned from Noon to Noon.

Babyloniſh Hours, are begun to be accounted from the *Horizon* at the Sun's Riſing, and are reckoned on for twenty-four Hours, 'till his Riſing again.

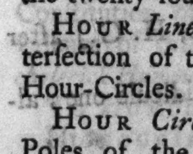
Jewiſh Hours, are one twelfth Part of the Day, or Night, reckoned from the Sun-riſing to the Sun-ſetting (whether the Days or Nights be longer or ſhorter) which are called, in Scripture, the firſt, ſecond, or third Hours, *&c.* of the Day, or Night.

European Hours, are equal Hours reckoned from Midnight twelve Hours, from thence to Noon, and twelve from Noon to Midnight.

Italian Hours, are reckoned after the Manner of the *Babyloniſh* Hours, only they begin at the Sun's Setting, inſtead of its Riſing.

Forty Hours *of Prayer* [with *Roman Catholicks*] are publick Prayers continned for the Space of eight Days ſucceſſively, and without Intermiſſion, before the Holy Sacrament, to obtain the Aſſiſtance of Heaven upon ſome important Occaſion. On theſe Occaſions, the Sacrament is expoſed forty Hours each Day. 9/

Hour-*Grunters*, old Watchmen.



Hour [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſſed by one of theſe Characters.

Hourly, every Hour.

Hou'sage, Money paid by Carriers, *&c.* for laying up Goods in a Houſe.

House [huſ, *Sax.* huys, Du. huus, O. *and* L. G. *and* Dan. haus, H. G. hus, Teut. *and* Goth.] a Place to dwell in.

To bring an old Houſe *over one's Head*, to bring one's ſelf into Trouble.

L. *Irritare crabrones:* (*To enrage Hornets:*) Or,
G. **In ein waſpen=Neſt ſtechen:**
(*To thruſt into a Waſp's Neſt:*) Or,
Sich eine Ruhte aufden Rucken binden:
(*To tie a Rod on, or for one's own Back.*)

To throw the Houſe **out of the Windows:**
F. *Jetter la maiſon par les fenêtres.*

To ſhew or expreſs an Exceſs of Joy.

Houſe-*Wiſe* [huſ-ƿiꝼ, *Sax.*] a Woman of good Oeconomy in houſhold Affairs.

Houſe [with *Aſtrol.*] a twelfth Part of the Heavens.

Houſe-*Botet* [huſeboꞇe, *Sax.*] an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to repair, *&c.* a Tenant's Houſe.

Houſe-*Leek*, an Herb growing on the Tilings of Houſes, *&c.*

Houſe-*Warming*, a Meeting of Friends to eat and drink at an Houſe newly inhabited.

Hou'sing [*houſſe*, F] a Horſe-Cloth, a Piece of Cloth worn about and behind the Saddle.

Hou'sing [with *Bricklayers*] a Term uſed when a Tile or Brick is warp'd or caſt crooked or hollow in burning, they ſay ſuch a Brick or Tile is *houſing*.

Houswi'fry, good Oeconomy in managing the Affairs of an Houſe. This, *hieroglyphically*, was by the Antients repreſented by the induſtrious Tortoiſe.

Ho'ushold [of huſ, and healꞇan.] a Family.

Houshold *Days*, four ſolemn Feſtivals in the Year, when the King, after Divine Service, offers a Bezant of Gold on the Altar to God. Theſe Days are *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſunday*, and *All-Saints*.

Ho'usholder, a Maſter of a Houſe.

To House, to give Houſe-Room for any Perſon or Thing, to bring Cattle into the Houſe.

Housed-*in* [with *Shipwrights*] is when a Ship, after the Breadth of her bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

Hou'sel [huſel, *Sax.* of **hunſla**, Goth. a Sacrifice] the Euchariſt or Sacrament.

To Houst [hƿeoſꞇan, *Sax* **houeſten**, Du. **huſten**, G.] to cough.

How [hu, *Sax.* **hoe**, Du. **wo**, L. G. **wie**, H. G.] after what Manner; or by what Means.

To Howt [*huër*, F.] to exclaim againſt or ridicule one; alſo to ſhout.

A How }
A Hoe } [with *Gardeners*] a Tool for cutting up Weeds.

To How, or dig up, [*houër*, F.]

How-*now?* What is the Meaning of that?

How'ever }
Howsoe'ver } nevertheleſs; be it as it will.

Ho'wker, Veſſel built like a Pink, but maſted and rigged like a Hoy.

To Howl [**huylen**, Du. **hyle**, Dan. **heulen**, G. *hurler*, F.] to cry like a Wolf, Dog, *&c.*

To Howl [with *Shipwrights*] when the Foot-Hooks of a Ship are ſcarfed into the Ground-Timbers, and bolted, and the Plank laid on up to the Orlop, then they ſay, the begin to make their Howl.

Ho'wlet [of *Howling*] a Night-Bird.

Hoy [prob. of **hoogh**, Du. high, or *heu*, F.] a ſmall Bark.

To Hoze *Dogs*, to cut off their Claws or Balls of their Feet.

A Hubble-*Bubble*, a Device for ſmoaking Tobacco through Water, which makes a bubbling Noiſe; alſo a Perſon who ſpeaks ſo quick, as to be ſcarce intelligible, a talkative Perſon, a Rattle.

Hu'bbub, a Tumult or Uproar.

Hu'ckaback, a ſort of Linnen Cloth that is woven ſo as to lie partly raiſed.

Huckle-*Bone* [prob. **hucken**, G. to bend] the Hip-Bone.

Huckle-*back'd* [**huckend**, Teut. bending] crump-ſhouldered, having a Bunch on the Back.

Hu'ckster [prob. of **hucken**, Du.] one who ſells Proviſions by Retale.

> *N. B. Hucken*, in *Dutch*, ſignifies to bend, bow, or ſtoop; but what that has to do with *Huckſter*, I don't comprehend.

To Hu'ddle [**hudeln**, G.] to put or lay Things up after a rough confuſed Manner.

A Huddle, a Conſuſion, a Buſtle, a Diſorder.

Hue [heaƿ, or hyeƿ, *Sax.*] Complexion, Colour, Countenance, *&c.*

Hue *and Cry* [*huër* and *crier*, F. *i. e.* to ſhout or cry aloud] in ancient Times, if a Perſon who had been robbed, or any one in the Company had been murdered, came to the next Conſtable, ordering him to raiſe Hue and Cry, and make Purſuit of the Offender, deſcribing the Perſon, and the Way he was gone, the Conſtable was obliged to call upon his Pariſhioners to aid and aſſiſt him in ſeeking him; and not finding him, to give notice to the next Conſtable, and he to the next, and ſo from one to another till he was apprehended, or to the Sea-Side. In *Scotland*, this was performed by blowing an Horn, and making an Outcry after the Offender.

To Huff [prob. of heoȝan, *Sax.*] to puff or blow; alſo to ſwagger, rant, or vapour; alſo to give angry Words to a Perſon, to chide.

A Huff, a ſwaggering Fellow, a Bully; alſo an Affront, or Treatment with angry Words.

Huffing [of heoȝan, *Sax.*] Vapouring, Ranting, *&c.*

To Hug, or *hugg*, to admire or be pleaſed with a Thing one's ſelf.

Huge [*Minſhew* derives it of *augere*, L. to increaſe; others of heꝼiȝ, weighty, *Sax.*] very large.

Hu'geness, Vaſtneſs, Largeneſs.

Hu'geous, very large.

Hugeously }
Hugely } vaſtly.

A Hugg [prob. of hoȝan, *Sax.* or **huggaen**, Du.] an Embrace.

To Hugg [**hugghen**, Du. to be tender of, hoȝan, *Sax.*] to embrace cloſe in the Arms.

A Corniſh Hugg [with *Wreſtlers*] is when one has his Adverſary on his Breaſt, and holds him faſt there.

Hugger-*mugger* [prob. of hoȝan, *Sax.* or **hugghen**, Du. and **mozker**, Dan. Darkneſs] privately, clandeſtinely.

Where-e'er th' in Hugger-mugger *lurk,*
I'll make them rue their Handiwork.
Hud. P. I. Cant. III. L. 267, 268.

Hu'guenote, a kind of Kettle for a Stove; or an Earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on, *F.*

A la Huguenote in *Cookery*] a peculiar Way of dreſſing Eggs with Gravy *F.*

Hu'guenots [this Name is variouſly deriv'd by Authors: Some derive it from *Huc nos venimus*, the Beginning of the firſt Proteſtation of the Apologetical Oration, made before Cardinal *Lotharingius*, in the Time of *Francis* the Second of *France*. *Du Verdier* derives it of *John Huſs*, whoſe Opinions they embraced, and *guenon*, an Ape, *q. d. John Huſs's Apes.* Others from *Hugh Capet*, whoſe Right of Succeſſion to the Crown, the Calviniſts maintained againſt the Houſe of *Guiſe*. Others of *Huguenot*, a Piece of Money, a Farthing in the Time of *Hugh Capet*, q. not worth a Farthing. Others of *Hugon*, a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they aſſembled when they firſt ſtirred. *Paſquer* derives it of *Hugon*, an imaginary Spright, that the Populace fancied ſtroled about in the Night; and becauſe in the Night they generally went to pray, they called them *Huguenots*, i. e. Diſciples of King *Hugon*] a Nickname the *Papiſts* give to the *Proteſtants* in *France*.

Hu'guenotism, the Profeſſion or Principles of the *Huguenots*.

To Hulk [with *Hunters*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

Hulk [**hulcke**, Du. *and* L. G.] a broad Veſſel or ſort of Ship for ſetting in of Maſts; alſo a great lazy Fellow.

Hull, the Body of a Ship without Rigging.

Hull [**hulle**, Teut.] the Cod of Pulſe, Chaff, *&c.*

Hu'lly [prob. of hulꞇ, *Sax.* a Bed] full of Hulls.

To Hull [*Sea Language*] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To lie a Hull [*Sea Language*] a Term uſed of a Ship when ſhe takes all her Sails in, ſo that nothing is abroad but her Maſts, Yards, and Rigging; and this is done either in a dead Calm (that ſhe may not beat them againſt the Maſts) or in a Storm, when ſhe cannot carry them.

To ſtrike a Hull [*Sea Language*] is to lie cloſely or obſcurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for ſome Conſort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm laſh'd a-lee.

Hu'llock [*Sea Word*] a Piece of Miſſen Sail cut, and let looſe, to keep the Ship's Head to Sea in a Storm.

Human [*humain*, F. *umano*, It. *humáno*, Sp. of *humanus*, L.] of or pertaining to Mankind, or the Nature of Man; alſo affable, courteous, mild, gentle.

HUMAN *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, which have a human Shape, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HU'MANIST [*humaniſte*, F. *umaniſta*, It.] one who is ſkilled in human Learning or Humanity Studies.

HUMA'NITIES [*humaniores literæ*, L.] the Study of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and the ancient Poets, Orators, and Hiſtorians.

HUMANELY, affably, courteouſly, *&c.*

HUMANITY [*humanité*, F. *umanità*, It. *humanidàd*, Sp. of *humanitas*, L.] the Nature of Man, or that which denotes him *human*; alſo Gentleneſs, Courteſy, Affability, Mildneſs, *&c.*

HUMANITY, was by the Antients deſcribed in Painting, by a comely Woman, carrying Flowers in her Coat, and a Chain of Gold in her Left Hand: Or, by a beautiful Virgin, having a Dove on her Head with expanded Wings, of an engaging friendly Aſpect, and ſtretching out her Arms, as if going to receive another Perſon.

To HU'MANIZE [*humaniſer*, F. *umanare*, It.] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, or mild.

HU'MANLY [*humaniter*, L. *humaniment*, F.] after a human Manner.

HU'MANNESS [*humanitas*, L. *humanité*, F.] Humanity.

HUMANI'ZED [*humaniſé*, F.] rendred human.

To HUMBLE [*humilier*, F. *umiliare*, It. *humillar*, Sp. *humiliare*, L.] to lower, to bring down.

HU'MBLE [*humile*, It. *humilde*, Sp. *and* Port. *humilis*, L.] low-minded, lowly, mean.

HUMBLENESS [*humilitas*, L. *humilité*, F.] Humility.

HUMBLY, with Humility or Submiſſion.

HUM-*drum*, a weak ſoft-headed Fellow, a Drone.

HUMECTA'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] moiſtening Remedies, ſuch as are capable of inſinuating themſelves into the Pores of the Body, *L.*

To HUME'CTATE [*humecter*, F. *umettare*, It. *humectatum*, L.] to make moiſt.

HUMECTA'TION [*umettazione*, It. of *humectatio*, L. in *Pharmacy*] a moiſtening a preparing of a Medicine, by ſteeping it in Water, to moiſten and ſoften it when too dry; or to cleanſe it, or to hinder its ſubtile Parts from being diſſipated in grinding, or the like.

HUMETTEE [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to a Chevron, the ſame as *Feſſée*.

HU'MID [*humide*, F. *umido*, It. *humido*, Sp. *humidus*, L.] damp, moiſt, wet.

HU'MIDNESS, [*humiditas*, L. *humidité*, F.] Moiſture.

Feſs HUMID [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of Feſſe in an Eſcutcheon.

HUMI'FICK [*humificus*, L.] moiſtening.

HUMERAL [*humeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL *Muſcle* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which moves the Arm at the upper End.

HUMI'DITY [*humidité*, F. *umidità*, It. *humedàd*, Sp. of *humiditas*, L.] Dampneſs, Moiſtneſs, or the Power of wetting others. It differs from *Fluidity*, in that ſome *Fluids* will not wet or adhere to all they touch; as Quickſilver will not wet or adhere to Hands or Cloaths, though it will to Gold and other Metals.

HU'MIDUM *Primogenium* [in *Medicine*] the Blood which is to be ſeen in Generation before any Thing elſe.

HUMIDUM *Radicale* [in *Medicine*] the radical Moiſture of Man's Body; which is underſtood by ſome, to be the Maſs of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other *Fluids* in a human Body are derived; or the pureſt and moſt defecate Part of the nutritious Matter, in a Condition ready to be aſſimilated.

HUMILIA'TES, a Religious Order, who lived very ſtrict and mortify'd Lives.

HUMILIATION [*umiliazione*, It. *humiliacion*, Sp. of *humiliatio*, L.] a being humbled, abaſed, or brought down or low; alſo a bringing down, abating a Perſon's Pride or Self-Conceit.

HUMILIS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle which draws the Eye down towards the Cheek. L.

HUMI'LITY *humilité*, F. *umilità*, It. *humilidàd*, Sp. *humildade*, Port. of *humilitas*, L.] Humbleneſs, Lowlineſs of Mind, Meekneſs, Submiſſion.

HUMILITY has been repreſented in Painting and Sculpture, by an agreeable Woman, laying her Hand upon her Breaſt, a Dove with expanded Wings on her Head, a Clove July-Flower bearing down its Head by its own Weight, in her Hand; under her Feet a Crown, and by it a Veſſel full of Jewels.

To HUM [𝔥𝔲𝔪𝔪𝔢𝔫, G.] to make a Noiſe like a Bee.

HU'MMERKIN, a Veſſel containing two Thirds of a Hogſhead.

HUMMING *Liquor*, ſtrong Liquor that makes a humming Noiſe by being put into a Fermentation by pouring out of a Bottle, *&c.* into another Veſſel.

HUMMUMS, the Name of a Sweating-Houſe.

Aqueous HU'MOR [with *Oculiſts*] or *Wateriſh Humor*, is contained between the *Tunica Cornea* and the *Uvea*, and ſerves to moiſten and levigate the two other denſer Humours, and alſo the *Tunica Uvea* and *Retina*.

Cryſtalline HUMOR [with *Oculiſts*] or *Icy Humor*, which is contained in the *Tunica Uvea*, and is thicker than the reſt. This by ſome is called *Glacialis*, and is the primary Inſtrument of Viſion, in reſpect of its collecting and Reception of the Rays, which coming thither, dilated by the aqueous Humour, are collected and convey'd to the *Retina*.

Vitreous HUMOR [with *Oculiſts*] or *Glaſſy Humour*, is bigger than any of the reſt, fills the backward Cavity of the Eye. This, ſome ſay, ſerves to dilate the Rays that it receives from the *Cryſtalline*, and to bring them to the *Retina*; or, as others are of Opinion, it helps to collect the Rays refracted by the *Cryſtalline* into one Point, that the Viſion may be the more diſtinct and vivid.

HUMO'RES [with *Phyſical Authors*] the Humours of the Body of which, three that are called general, waſh the whole Body, *viz.* the *Blood*, the *Lympha*, and the *nervous Juice*, L.

HUMORES *Oculares*, the Humours of the Eye; which are three, *viz.* the *Aqueous* or Watry, the *Chryſtalline* or Icy, and the *Vitreous* or Glaſſy, L.

HUMORES *in ſecundinis* [with *Phyſicians*] are the Humours in the three Membranes or Skins, that cover a Child in the Womb, L.

HU'MOURIST [*humoriſta*, Ital.] one full of Humours, Whimſies, or Conceits; a fantaſtical or whimſical Perſon.

HUMORISTS, the Title of the Members of a celebrated Academy of learned Men at *Rome*.

HUMOROSI, the Name of an Academy eſtabliſhed at *Cortona* in *Italy*.

HU'MOUR [*umore*, It. *humeur*, F. Sp. *and* Port. *humor*, L.] Moiſture, Juice; alſo Temper of Mind; alſo Fancy, Whim.

HUMOUR, is accounted as peculiar to the *Engliſh* Drama, at leaſt, our comick Poets have excelled therein, and carried it beyond thoſe of any other Nation: And ours, perhaps, is the only Language that has a Name for it.

HUMOUR [in *Dramatick Poetry*] is uſed for a ſubordinate or weaker Species of what the Criticks call *Manners*.

HUMOUR [in *Comedy*] is defined to be a fainter or weaker Paſſion, peculiar to comick Characters, as being found in Perſons of a lower Degree than thoſe proper for Tragedy; or it is that which is low, ridiculous, *&c.*

HUMOUR [in *Medicine*] the particular Temperament or Conſtitution of a Perſon, conſidered as ariſing from the Prevalence of this or that *Humour* or *Juice* of the Body; as a *cholerick Humour*, a *melancholy Humour*, a *ſprightly Humour*.

To HUMOUR, to pleaſe, to become complaiſant to.

HU'MOURIST. See *Humouriſt*.

HU'MOROUS, of or pertaining to Humours, Conceits, or Whimſies, fantaſtical; alſo wedded to his own Humours or Conceits.

HU'MEROUSLY, whimſically, ſantaſtically.

HU'MEROUSNESS, Comicalneſs, Fulneſs of Pleaſantry, Fantaſticalneſs.

HU'MOURSOM, peeviſh, fretful, hard to pleaſe.

HUMERSOMNESS, Hardneſs to be pleaſed, Peeviſhneſs.

To HUNCH [prob. of 𝔥𝔲ſ𝔠𝔥, Teut. a Blow] to give a Thruſt with the Elbow.

HUNCH-*back'd* [q. *bunched-back'd*] crook-back'd, hump-ſhoulder'd.

HU'NDRED [hunꝺꞃeꝺ, *Sax.* 𝔥𝔬𝔫𝔡𝔢𝔯𝔱, Du. 𝔥𝔲𝔫𝔡𝔢𝔯𝔱, G. 𝔥𝔲𝔫𝔡𝔯𝔢𝔡𝔢, Dan. 𝔥𝔲𝔫𝔡𝔯𝔞𝔡𝔢, Su. 𝔥𝔲𝔫𝔡, Goth.] in Figures, 100. It has no Plural, except when the Number is indeterminate, and a Genitive follows, as *Hundred of Pounds*; or when a Genitive itſelf, as what Number of *Hundreds*; or in the Numeration-Table, Unites, Tens, *Hundreds*, where it is properly a Genitive, and ſuppoſes the Place of *Hundreds*; or when another Prepoſition goes before, as *by Hundreds*.

HU'NDRED [hunꝺꞃeꝺ, *Sax.*] a particular Part of a Shire or County, becauſe it conſiſted of ten Tithings, and each Tithing of ten Houſholds, and ſo conſiſted of an hundred Families, and thence called *Hundred*; or becauſe it furniſhed the King with a hundred Men for his Wars.

HUNDRED-*Lagh*, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the King's Foreſt are freed.

HU'NDREDERS, Men impannelled, or fit to be impannelled on a Jury, upon any Controverſy, dwelling within the Hundred where the Land in Queſtion lies; alſo Bailiffs of Hundreds.

HUNDRED *Secta* [*Old Law*] the Payment of perſonal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the Hundred-Court.

HUNDRED-*Law*. Vide *Hundred-Lagh*.

HU'NDREDUS *Affirmatus* [*Old Rec.*] the Profits of an Hundred-Court farmed out for a ſtanding Rent.

HUNG. Vide *to hang*.

HU'NGER [hunᵹoꞃ, *Sax.* hongeꝛ, G Dan. *and* Su. *hambre*, Sp.] a craving of the Appetite after Food, *Dan.*

HUNGER **will break through Stone-Walls:**
Vide NECESSITY *has no Law*, under *Neceſſity*.

HUNGER **makes hard Bones ſweet Beans.**

L. *Famem efficere ut crudæ etiam Fabæ ſaccharum ſapiant.* Eraſm. *The full Stomach* (ſaith *Solomon*) *loatheth the Honey-Comb; but to the Hungry every bitter Thing is ſweet.* The *Sc.* ſay, *The hungry Man ſees Meat far.* The *French* ſay, *L'Appetit fait toute bon:* (*A good Stomach makes every Thing good.*) Vide *Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.* Under *Hungry*.

Natural HUNGER, is an Irritation of the Stomach, occaſioned by Faſting.

Animal HUNGER, is the Senſation or Perception of that Irritation, and the Appetite or Deſire of Food, that is the Conſequence of it.

To HUNGER [hunᵹꞃian, *Sax.* hungreꝛ, Dan. hungra, Su. hungeren, Du. hungern, G.] to crave after Food.

HU'NGRY [hunᵹꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* hongeriah, Du. hungerig, G. Dan. *and* Su.] Craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.

This Proverb is uſed by Way of Satire againſt thoſe Perſons, whoſe impetuous *Luſts* make them demean themſelves beneath their *Quality*: For though 'tis certain, *dirty Water* will quench *Fire*, and a mean *Punk* ſatisfy or cool a *burning Luſt*, yet thoſe who uſe them, are either very *needy*, or not very *nice*. The Proverb is alſo taken in another Senſe, and a ſevere Satire againſt all our *unneceſſary Varieties* and *Delicacies of Food*; and dictates the very beſt Way of Living in the World; with an Inſtruction of *Temperance, Health*, and *Frugality*; only to *drink* when we are *a-dry*, and to *eat* when we are *hungry*; for that there is nothing ſo *wholſome*, or ſo *reliſhing*, as true Hunger, according to the Proverb, *Hunger's the beſt Sauce*. Thus ſay the *Hebrews*, כלבא בכפנא אפילו גללימבלע, the *Greeks*, τοῖς σιτȣ ἀπορȣ͂σι ἄτȣ δάζονται οἱ ὄροϐοι; and the *Latins*, *Jejunus raro ſtomachus vulgaria temnit*; & *fames eſt optimum condimentum*; the *French*, *A la faim, il n'y a point de mauvais pain*; and the *Italians*, *L'aſino chi a fame mangia d'ogni ſtrame.*

HUNGRY **Flies bite ſore:**

This is ſpoken when needy People are very importunate and craving.

HU'NGRINESS, craving Appetite.

HUNGRY *Evil* [in *Horſes*] an unnatural and over-haſty Greedineſs to devour their Meat before they can chew it.

HUNKS, a Miſer, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

To HUNT [hunꞇian, *Sax.*] to chaſe wild Beaſts; alſo to ſearch after.

A HUNTER [hunꞇa, *Sax.*] a Chaſer of wild Beaſts.

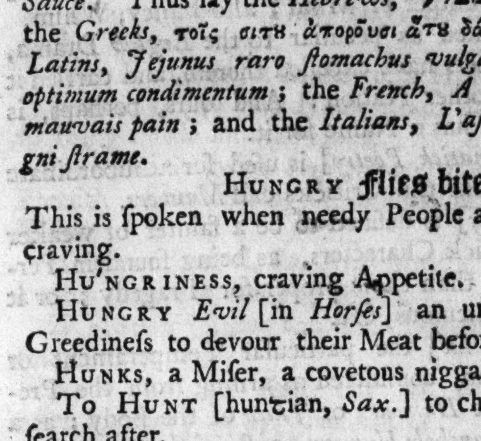
To HUNT *change*, is when the Hounds take freſh Scent, hunting another Chace, till they ſtick and hit it again.

To HUNT *counter*, ſignifies that the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HU'NTING, Chaſing of wild Beaſts; alſo a Searching after.

HUNTING *the Foil*, is when the Chace falls off, and comes on again.

HU'RDLES [of hyꞃꝺ, *Sax.* hurdel, Du. hurde, G. Haſle Rods wattled together.



HURDLES, or *Clayes*, are made of Branches or Twigs interwoven together in the Figure of a long Square, about five or ſix Foot long, and three, or three and a half broad; the cloſer they are woven, they are the better. They are for ſeveral Uſes, as for covering *Traverſes* and *Lodgments*, *Caponeers*, *Coffers*, &c. and are covered over with Earth to ſecure them from the artificial Fireworks of the Enemy, and from the Stones which might be thrown upon them; and likewiſe to lay upon marſhy Ground, or to paſs the *Foſs*, eſpecially when it is full of Mud or Slime. *See their Form in the Figure.*

HURDLES [in *Husbandry*] are Frames made either of ſplit Sticks, or Hazle Rods platted together, to make Sheepfolds, &c.

HURE [in *Heraldry*] the Head of a wild Boar, a Bear, a Wolf, or ſome ſuch fierce Creature; but not of Lions, or other ſuch noble Creature, *F.*

To HURL [perhaps corruptly of *whirl*] to throw, to caſt.

HURL-*Bone* [of an *Horſe*] a Bone near the Middle of the Buttocks, very apt to go out of its Socket by a Slip or Strain.

HU'RLING [*q. d. Whirling*] throwing Stones, &c. with a whirling Motion of the Hand.

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

A HURRY [of *harier*, *F.*] great Haſte.

To HURRY [*harier*, *F.*] to hare, to haſten too much, to make great Haſte.

HURLY-THRUMBO, a bawling noiſy Preacher, Orator, &c. who lays about him violently, uſing much Action and Geſture; alſo one that uſes many extravagant Expreſſions and Rants.

HU'RLY-BURLY [of *Whirle*, and Buꞃᵹh, *Sax.*] a Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HU'RRICAN [*ouragan*, F. of *hurracàn*, Sp.] a violent Storm of Wind, which often happens in the *Weſt-Indies*, in *September* and *October*, overthrowing Trees, Houſes, and whatſoever is in its Way. Hurricanes begin in the North; but turn round, and in a little Time veer through all the Points of the Compaſs.

HURST [of hẏꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] joined with the Names of Places, denotes, that they took their Name from Wood or Foreſt.

HURTS, HUERTS, HEURTS } [in *Heraldry*] are Roundles, Azure, &c. the ſame the *French* call *Torteaux d'Azure*. Some imagine they ſignify Bruiſes or Contuſions in the Fleſh; but others *Hurtle-Berries*.

A HURT [hẏꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a Wound, an Injury, a Damage.

To HURT [*Irr. V.* hẏꞃꞇan, *Sax.*] to do Injury, to wound, &c.

HURT [*Irr. Imp. and Part P.*] did hurt, have or am hurt.

HU'RTFULL [hẏꞃꞇ-ꝼull, *Sax.*] injurious, prejudicial.

HURTFULLY, pernicioully, dangerouſly.

HU'RTFULNESS, Prejudicialneſs, &c.

HU'RTLESS, [hẏꞃꞇleaꞅ, *Sax.*] harmleſs.

HURT-*Sickle*, an Herb.

HU'SBAND [huꞅbanꝺ, *Sax.* hosbonde, Dan.] the Conſort of a Wife.

HU'SBAND *of a Ship*, a Perſon whoſe Office it is to ſee a Ship's Cargoe entered, landed, laid up in Warehouſes, &c. for the Merchants.

To HU'SBAND, to be a good Husband, or be ſparing of a Thing.

HU'SBANDMAN [*hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a labouring Ox.

HU'SBANDRY, Tillage of Land, &c. alſo the Management of Expences, Frugality.

HUSBANDRY, was repreſented by the Antients, in Sculpture and Painting, by the Goddeſs *Ceres*, holding in her Left Hand the Zodiack, and in her Right a young Tree which began to grow up.

HU'SCARLE [huꞅ-caꞃl, *Sax.*] an houſhold Servant.

HUSE, a Fiſh, of which the white Glue called Iſinglaſs, is made.

HUSEANS [*huſeaux*, F.] a ſort of Boots or Spatterdaſhes.

HUSEFA'STNE [of huꞅ, and ꝼæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] one who holds Houſe and Land.

HUSH [prob. of השקה, *Heb.* or of huſchen, ~~L.~~ G. to ſing, lull, or entice to ſleep, as Nurſes do Children in their Cradles] be ſtill.

To HUSH, to lull aſleep in ſuch Manner; alſo to allure, to ſilence.

HUSK [*gouſſe*, F. *guſcio*, It.] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUSKANAWING, a Solemnity practiſed by the *Virginian Indians*, once every fourteen or ſixteen Years. It is an Inſtitution or Diſcipline, that all young Men muſt paſs under before they can be admitted to be of the Number of Great Men, Officers, or *Cockarouſes* of the Nation.

The choiceſt and briskeſt young Men of the Town, and ſuch only as have acquired ſome Treaſure by their Travels and Hunting, are choſen out by the Rulers to be *huskanaw'd*; and whoever refuſes to undergoe this Proceſs, dares not remain among them.

The Ceremony is perform'd after the Manner following: After the Performance of ſeveral odd preparatory Ceremonies, the principal Part of the Buſineſs is to carry them into the Woods, and there to keep them under Confinement, and deſtitute of all Society for ſeveral Months, giving them no other Suſtenance but the Infuſion or Decoction of ſome poiſonous intoxicating Roots: By Virtue of which Phyſick, and the Severity of the Diſcipline which they undergo, they become ſtark mad: In which raving Condition, they are kept eighteen or twenty Days. During theſe Extremities, they are ſhut up Night and Day in a ſtrong Incloſure, made on Purpoſe, in Shape like a Sugar-Loaf, and every Way open like a Lattice, for the Air to paſs through: In this Cage, after they have been ſhut up till the Doctors find they have drank ſufficiently of the *Wyſoccan*, (as they call this mad Potion,) they gradually reſtore them to their Senſes, by leſſening the Intoxication of their Diet, they bring them back into the Town, while ſtill wild and crazy through the Violence of the Medicine.

It is pretended, that they in this Time, drink ſo much of the Water of *Lethe*, that they perfectly loſe all Remembrance of former Things, even of their Relations, Parents, and Language: And after this, they are very fearful of diſcovering any Thing of their former Remembrance; for if ſuch a Thing ſhould happen to any of them, they muſt immediately be *huſkanaw'd* again: And the ſecond Time, the Uſage is ſo ſevere, that ſeldom any one eſcapes with Life. Thus they muſt pretend to have forgot the very Uſe of their Tongues, ſo as not to be able to ſpeak, nor underſtand any Thing that is ſpoken, till they learn it again. And they are for ſome Time under the Guard of their Keepers; who conſtantly wait upon them every where, till they have learn'd all Things perfectly over again.

The undergoing this Diſcipline, is with them, the moſt meritorious Thing in the World in order to Preferments to the greateſt Poſts in the Nation; which they claim as their undcubted Right at the next Promotion.

The *Indians* pretend that this violent Method of taking away their Memoıy, is to releaſe their Youth from all their childiſh Impreſſions, and from that ſtrong Partiality to Perſons and Things which is contracted before Reaſon takes Place.

They hope, by this Proceeding, to root out all the Prepoſſeſſions and unreaſonable Prejudices which are fix'd in the Minds of Children; ſo that the Young Men, when they come to themſelves again, their Reaſon may act freely, without being biaſſed by Cuſtom and Education.

Thus alſo they become diſcharged from the Remembrance of any Ties of Blood, and are eſtabliſhed in a State of Equality and perfect Freedom to order their Actions, and diſpoſe of their Perſons, without any other Controul, than that of the Law of Nature.

Hussars, *Hungarian* Horſemen, ſaid to be ſo called from the *Huzza*, or Shout, they give at the firſt Charge.

Husgable [*Old Rec.*] Houſe-Rent.

Hu'sseling *People*, People who received the Sacrament.

Hussites, the Followers of *John Huſs* the Reformer.

Husky [prob. of **hulſe**, G.] full of Husks, or the Coats of Corn. Seed, *&c.*

Hussy [corrupt. of *Houſe-Wiſe*, huſƿif, *Sax.*] a Name given to a Girl, Maid, or Woman in Contempt or Anger.

Hu'stings [this ſome derive of huſ, an Houſe, and Ðinᵹ, a Trial, *Sax.* *q.* the Houſe of or for trying Cauſes] a Court held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*.

Hu'swife [huſƿif, *Sax.*] the Miſtreſs of a Houſe; alſo a good Manager of Houſhold Affairs.

Huust [of hƿoſtan, *Sax.* **hoeſten**, Du. **huſten**, G. *to cough*] a Cough. *N. C.*

Hut [hutte, *Sax.* **hutte**, Du. **hutte**, G. *hutte*, F.] a ſmall Cottage or Hovel; alſo a Lodge for Soldiers in the Field.

An Hutch, *huche*, F. *hucha*, Su. hutta, *Sax.*] a Place or Veſſel to lay Corn in, alſo a wooden Cage, *&c.* to keep Rabbits in; alſo a Trap for catching Vermin.

Hute'sium [*Old Rec.*] a Hue and Cry, eſpecially in *Scotland*; where, when a Robbery had been committed, they blew an Horn, and made an Outcry; after which, if the Thief ran away and did not ſurrender himſelf, he mighr be lawfully kill'd or hang'd upon the next Gallows.

Hu'xing *a Pike* [with *Anglers*] a particular and diverting Method of catching that Fiſh.

To Huzz, to hum as Bees do.

Hu'zza [of *Huſſars*, or *Hungarian* Horſemen; it being their Cuſtom to ſhout at the making the Onſet; or, as ſome imagine, from Hoſanna, *Heb.* הושיענא, i. e. *Save now*] a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To Hy [of hiᵹan, *Sax.*] to make haſte.

Hyacinth } [ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone, ſo called
Jacinth } from its Reſemblance of the Purple Flower named *Hyacinth*; of which there are four Sorts; thoſe that are intermixed with a Vermillion Colour, thoſe of a Saffron Colour, thoſe of an Amber Colour, and thoſe of a White intermix'd with a faint Red, and are either oriental, or occidental. Theſe Stones either engrave or cut fine, and were it not that the Graving oftentimes coſts more than the Stone, they would be more uſed for Seals, *&c.*

Theſe Stones were uſed by the Antients for Amulets and Taliſmans, who wore them about their Necks, or in Rings, *&c.* and imagined they had in them a Virtue to ſecure them from the Plague, *&c.*

Confection of Hyacinth [in *Medicine*] is a thin Electuary of a cordial Quality, compoſed of divers precious Stones, the *Hyacinth* Stone being one of the principal Ingredients; and alſo Coral, Hartſhorn, Seeds, Roots, and divers other Ingredients pulveriz'd or ground, and mix'd together.

Hy'acinth [*hyacinth*, F. *jacinto*, It. Sp. *and* Port. *hyacinthus*, L. ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; alſo a precious Stone.

Hyacinth [in *Heraldry*] the *Tenne*, or tawny Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

Hya'cinthia, Feſtivals held at *Sparta*, in Honour of *Apollo*, and Remembrance of his favourite *Hyacinth*.

Hya'cinthine [*hyacinthinus*, L. ὑακίνθινος, Gr.] pertaining to or like the *Hyacinth*.

Hyacinthizontes [of ὑακινθίζω, Gr.] a kind of Emeralds inclining to a Violet-Colour.

Hya'des [ſo called of ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕειν, *i. e.* to rain] a Conſtellation called the *Seven Stars*. The Poets feign them to be them to be the Daughters of *Atlas* and *Æthra*, whence they are alſo called *Atlantiades*. Their Names are *Ambroſia*, *Eudora*, *Paſithoe*, *Coronis*, *Plexauris*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*. They are famous among the Poets for bringing Rain; they are placed in the *Bull's-Head*, and the Chief of them in the Left Eye, and is by the *Arabs* called *Aldebaran*.

The Poets feign, that *Hyas* their Brother having been torn to Pieces by a Lioneſs, they wept ſo vehemently for his Death, that the Gods, in Compaſſion to them, tranſlated them to Heaven, and placed them in the Forehead of the *Bull*; where they ſtill continue to weep: And hence the Conſtellation is ſuppoſed by ſome to preſage Rain.

Hyali'ne [*hyalinus*, L. of ὑαλινός, Gr.] pertaining to Glaſs, glaſſy. *Milton*.

Hy'æna [ὕαινα, G.] a kind of Beaſt much like a Wolf, very ravenous and ſubtil; of which it is related by ſome Writers, that he will come in the Night-Time to Shepherds Houſes, and learning their Names, by counterfeiting a Man's Voice, call them out and devour them.

Hyæna [*hieroglyphically*] was uſed by the Antients to expreſs an inconſtant Perſon; becauſe it is related of it, that it is one Year Male, and the next becomes a Female. It was likewiſe uſed as an Emblem of a brave Courage, that can defy all Difficulties, and look upon the Frowns of Fortune with a generous Contempt; becauſe the *Naturaliſts* ſay, that the Skin of this Animal will procure to us this Privilege of paſſing through the greateſt Dangers without Harm.

Hyaloi'des [ὑαλοειδὴς, Gr.] the Vitreous or Glaſſy Humour of the Eye.

Hyberna'gium [*Old Rec.*] the Seaſon for ſowing Winter Corn.

Hybe'rnal [*hybernus*, L.] of or pertaining to Winter.

Hybernal *Occident*, the *Winter-Weſt*, or *South-Weſt*. That Point where the Sun ſets at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*, i. e. on the ſhorteſt Day.

Hybernal *Orient*, the *Winter-Eaſt*, or *South-Eaſt*. That Point of the Horizon where the Sun riſes at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Hybi'strica, a Feſtival with Sacrifices and other Ceremonies celebrated by the *Greeks*; at which the Men wore the Apparel of Women, and the Women of Men, in Honour of *Venus*, either as a God, or a Goddeſs, or both; or, as others ſay, a Feſtival held at *Argos*; where the Women, habited like Men, inſulted their Husbands with all Tokens of Superiority, in Memory of the *Argian* Dames having defended their Country with notable Courage againſt *Cleomenes* and *Demaratus*.

Hy'boma [ὕϐομα, Gr.] a Bending-in of all the Vertebra's or Turning-Joints.

Hy'brida, a Mongrel Creature, whoſe Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another, L.

Hydar'thros [of ὕδωρ, Water, and ἄρθρον, Gr. a Joint] a Gleet from a wounded Joint.

Hyda'tides [ὑδατίδες, Gr.] watery Bliſters on the Liver or Bowels of Dropſical Perſons, ſuppoſed to proceed from a Diſtention and Rupture of the *Lymphæducts*.

Hydatoi'des [ὑδατοειδὴς, of ὕδωρ, Water, and εἶδος, Gr. Form] the watery Humour of the Eye.

Hyda'tis [ὑδατὶς, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, conſiſting of a fatty Subſtance or Excreſcence growing under the Skin of the upper Eye-Lid.

Hydatoscopi'a [of ὕδατος, of Water, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a Divination or Foretelling future Events by Means of Water.

Hyde-gild [hyð-ᵹild, *Sax.*] a Ranſom paid to ſave a Perſon's Hide from being beaten.

Hyderos, the ſame as *Hydrops*, a Dropſy.

Hy'dra [*hydre*, F. *Idra*, It. *hydra*, Sp. *and* L. ὕδρα, Gr.] The Poets tell us, That *Hydra* was a *Lernæan* Serpent, having an hundred Heads, and but one Body; and that when one Head was cut off, two ſprang up in its Place; and that *Carcinus* came and aſſiſted the *Hydra*. The Ground of the Story is this: *Lernus* was a King at that Time, when Men univerſally dwelt in Towns or Villages, and every Town had its King; among which, *Sthenelus*, the Son of *Perſeus*, govern'd *Mycenæ*, the largeſt and moſt populous Place: *Lernus* not bearing to be ſubject to him, it was the Occaſion of a War between them. *Lernus*'s Town was a little well-fortify'd Place, defended by fifty ſtout Archers, which, Day and Night, were ſhooting their Arrows from the Tower. The Name of this little Town was *Hydra*. Upon which, *Euriſtheus* ſent *Hercules* thither; but they who were beneath threw Fire, and aimed at the Defenders of the Tower; and if any one was hit with it, and fell, immediately two ſtout Archers roſe up in his Place. But *Hercules* at length took the Town, burnt the Tower, and deſtroyed the Town: And this gave Birth to this Fable. *Palaphætus*.

HYDRA [ὕδρα, Gr.] a Water-Serpent; eſpecially that monſtrous one ſaid by the Poets to have an hundred Heads, and bred in the Lake *Lerna*, and to have been killed by *Hercules*, and placed among the Stars.

HYDRÆ′LON [of ὕδωρ, Water, and ἐλάιον, Gr. Oil] a Compoſition of common Oil and Water.

HYDRAGO′GICAL [of ὑδραγωγία, of ὕδωρ, Water, and ἄγω, Gr. to lead] pertaining to the Conveyance of Water.

HYDRA′GOGA [of ὕδωρ, and ἄγω, Gr.] Medicines that drive out or purge watery Humours.

HYDRAGO′GY [ὑδραγωγία, Gr.] a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches from one Place to another.

HYDRA′RGIRAL, pertaining to, or of the Nature of Quickſilver.

HYDRA′RGYRUM [ὑδράργυρον, Gr. *i. e.* Water-Silver] Quickſilver.

HYDRA′ULICK [of ὑδραυλικός, of ὕδραυλ☉, ſounding Water, of ὕδωρ, Water, and ἀυλός, Gr. a Pipe] pertaining to a Water-Organ.

HYDRA′ULICKS [ὑδραυλική, Gr.] the Art of Engineery, or making Engines for carrying and raiſing Water, and all ſorts of Water-Works; alſo that Part of Staticks that conſiders the Motion of Fluids, and particularly Water.

The **HYDRAULICK** *Art*, is repreſented in Painting and Sculpture, by a Woman leaning in a thoughtful Poſture upon the Brink of a Fountain, holding in her Arms a Water-Pipe, and a Pair of Compaſſes lying by her; at her Feet two Children ſitting among Shells, and blowing Water at one another out of *Triton*'s Horns.

HYDRAU′LOPNEUMA′TICK *Engine*, one that raiſes Water by Means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO′A [with *Surgeons*] certain little, moiſt Pimples, like Millet-Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough, L. of Gr.

HYDROCARDI′A [ὑδροκαρδία, Gr.] a Dropſy of the *Pericardium*, ſo that the Heart ſwims in Water.

HYDROCANISTE′RIUM, a Machine which ſpouts Water plentifully, and for extinguiſhing Fires and Conflagrations.

HYDROCE′LE [ὑδροκήλη, Gr.] a kind of Swelling of the outermoſt Skin of the Cods, called *Hernia Aquoſa*.

HYDROCE′PHALOS [ὑδροκέφαλ☉, Gr.] a Dropſy, or Swelling of the Head, cauſed by a watery Humour; and ſometimes a Burſting of the Lymphatick Veſſels.

HYDROCRI′TICKS [of ὕδωρ, and κριτικὰ, Gr.] a critical Judgment taken from Sweating.

HYDRO′DES [with *Phyſicians*] a continual burning Fever, as it were, from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

HYDROE′NTEROCE′LE [of ὕδωρ ἔντερον, the Entrails, and κήλη, a Burſtneſs, Gr.] a Falling of the Guts, together with Water, into the *Scrotum*, or a Swelling or Bloating of the outward Integument or Skin of the *Scrotum*, cauſed by watery Humours caſt or detained therein.

HYDRO′GRAPHER [of ὕδωρ, and γράφω, to deſcribe, Gr.] one ſkilled in Hydrography.

HYDROGRA′PHICAL, [*hydrographique*, F. *idrografico*, It. *hidrographia*, Sp] of or pertaining to Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL *Charts*, certain Sea Maps delineated for the Uſe of Pilots, *&c.* in which are marked the Points of the Compaſs, the Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, *&c.*

HYDRO′GRAPHY [*hydrographie*, F. *idrografia*, It. ὑδρογραφία, Gr.] the Art of making Sea-Charts. It teaches how to deſcribe and meaſure the Sea, accounting for its Tides, counter Tides, Currents, Bays, Soundings, Gulphs; alſo its Sands, Shallows, Shelves, Rocks, Promontories, Diſtances, *&c.* from Port to Port, with whatſoever is remarkable either out at Sea, or on the Coaſt.

The Antients repreſented this Art, in Painting and Sculpture, by an ancient Matron clad in a Garment of Silver, to repreſent the Waves of the Sea; Stars over her Head, as her Guide in accounting for many Things properly belonging to this Art; holding in one Hand a Sea-Chart, and a Pair of Compaſſes, in the other a Ship, and having at her Feet a Sea-Compaſs; the Uſe and Meaning of all which are well-known.

HYDROLA′PATHUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Water-Dock; L.

HYDROMANCY [*hydromancie*, F. *idromantia*, It. *hydromantia*, L. of ὑδρομαντεία, of ὕδωρ, Water, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] a Manner of divining or making Conjectures by Water, in which the Victims had been waſh'd, and ſome Parts of them boiled; alſo a Divination by common Water, in which they obſerved the various Impreſſions, Changes, Fluxes, Refluxes, Swellings, Diminutions, Colours, Images, *&c.* of the Water. Sometimes they dipped a Looking-Glaſs into the Water, when they deſired to know what would become of a ſick Perſon; for as he look'd well or ill in the Glaſs, accordingly they conjectured as to his future Condition. Sometimes they filled a Bowl with Water, and let down into it a Ring, equally poiſed on both Sides, and hanging by a Thread tied to one of their Fingers; and then in a Form of Prayer, requeſted the Gods to declare or confirm the Queſtion in Diſpute: Whereupon, if the Thing were true, the Ring of its own accord would ſtrike againſt the Side of the Bowl a ſet Number of Times: Sometimes they threw Stones into the Water, and obſerved the Turns they made in ſinking.

HYDRO′METER [of ὕδωρ, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] an Inſtrument to meaſure the Gravity, Denſity, Velocity, Force, or other Property belonging to Water.

HY′DROMEL [ὑδρομέλι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey.

HYDROMETRI′A [ὑδρομετρία, Gr.] the Menſuration of Waters, and other fluid Bodies; their Gravity, Force, Velocity, Quantity, *&c.*

HYDROMPHA′LUM [ὑδρόμφαλον, of ὕδωρ, and ὀμφαλ☉, Gr. the Navel] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from watery Humours in the *Abdomen*.

HYDROMY′STES [of ὕδωρ, Water, and μύϛης, Gr. a Perſon ſet apart for the Offices of Religion] Officers in the *Greek* Church, whoſe Buſineſs it was to make the Holy Water, and ſprinkle it on the People.

HYDRO′NOSUS [with *Phyſicians*] a Fever, in which the Patient ſweats extreamly; the Sweating-Sickneſs, L.

HYDROPARA′STATES [of ὕδωρ, Water, and παρίϛημι, I offer, Gr.] a Sect; a Branch of the *Manichees*, whoſe diſtinguiſhing Tenet was, That Water ſhould be uſed in the Sacrament inſtead of Wine.

HYDRO′PEGE [of ὕδωρ, and πηγή, Gr. a Fountain] Spring-Water.

HYDRO′PHOBIA [ὑδροφοβία, of ὕδωρ, Water, and φόβ☉, Fear, Gr.] a Diſtemper ſometimes accompany'd with a Fever, Phrenzy, and other Symptoms proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog; in which the Patient dreads Water, *&c.* the Pathognomick Sign, that the Diſeaſe is come to its Height, and rarely happens till within three or four Days of the Patient's Death, the Diſeaſe being then unanimouſly allowed to be incurable by Phyſicians, both Antient, and Modern, L.

HYDROPHORI′A [of ὕδωρ, and φέρω, Gr. to bear] a Feſtival, or funeral Ceremony, perform'd by the *Athenians*, *&c.* in Memory of them that periſh'd in the Deluge.

HYDROPTHA′LMION [of ὕδωρ, and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] that Part under the Eye, which uſually ſwells in thoſe who have the Dropſy.

HYDROPHTH′ALMY, a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when it grows ſo big, as almoſt to ſtart out of its Orbit.

HYDRO′PICA [of ὑδροπικὸς, Gr.] Medicines that drive out the watery Humours in a Dropſy, L.

HYDROPI′PER [ὑδροπίπερ, Gr.] the Herb Water-Pepper, or Arſemart.

HYDRO′PICAL [*hydropicus*, L. of ὑδροπικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to one troubled with the Dropſy.

HYDRO′PICKS [ὑδροπικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good to expel watery Humours in the Dropſy.

HY′DROPOTE [of ὑδροπότης, Gr.] a Water-Drinker.

HYDROPS *ad matulam* [in *Medicine*] the Diſeaſe otherwiſe called *Diabetes*.

HY′DROSCOPE [ὑδροσκοπεῖον, of ὕδωρ, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] an Inſtrument for diſcovering the watery Streams of the Air.

HYDROSELI′NUM [with *Botaniſts*] Water-Parſley, L.

HYROSTA′TICKS [ὑδροϛατικὰ, of ὕδωρ, and ϛατική, Gr.] the Doctrine of Gravitation in Fluids; or that Part of *Mechanicks* that conſiders the Weight or Gravity of fluid Bodies, eſpecially of Water; and alſo of ſolid Bodies immerged therein.

HYDROSTA′TICAL, of or pertaining to the Doctrine of Hydroſtaticks.

HYDROSTA′TICAL *Balance*, an Inſtrument contrived for the eaſy and exact finding the ſpecifick Gravities of Bodies, either liquid or ſolid. It eſtimates the Degrees of the Purity of Bodies of all Kinds, the Quality and Richneſs of Metals, Oars, or Minerals, the Proportions in any Mixture, Adulterations, *&c.* of which, the only adequate Way of judging, is by the ſpecifick Weight.

Hyemal [*hyemalis, L.*] of or pertaining to Winter.

Hyema'tion, a Wintering in a Place, L.

Hygia'stick [of ὑγίεια, *Gr.*] tending to preſerve Health.

Hygi'eia [ὑγίεια, *Gr.*] Health; which conſiſts in a good Temperature and right Diſpoſition of the Parts of the Body.

Hygiei'na [ὑγιεινὴ, *Gr.* Health] that Part of Phyſick that teaches the Way of preſerving Health; which ſome divide into three Parts.

Hygieina *Prophylactica* [ὑγιεινὴ προφυλακτικὴ, *Gr.*] that Part of Phyſick which has Regard to future imminent Diſeaſes.

Hygieina *Synteretica* [ὑγιεινὴ συντηρητικὴ, *Gr.*] which preſerves preſent Health.

Hygieina *Analeptica* [ὑγιεινὴ αναληπτικὴ, *Gr.*] that Part of Phyſick that recovers Health.

Hygiea [ὑγιεα, *Gr.*] Health; which conſiſts in a good Temperature and right Conformation of Parts. Health is a Diſpoſition of the Parts of an human Body, fit for the Performance of the Actions of that Body. The Signs of Health are Three: *Due Action, Suitable Qualities*, and, *when Things taken in and let out, are proportionable*.

Hygrau'lic [of ὑγρὸς, moiſt, and ἀυλὸς, *Gr.* a Pipe] of or pertaining to Pipes or Conveyances for Water.

Hygro-orga'nical [of ὑγρὸς, and ὄργανον, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to Veſſels or Contrivances for the Conveyance of Moiſture or Water.

Hygrocirsoce'le [ὑγροκιρσοκήλη, of ὑγρὸς, and κιρσοκηλὴ, *Gr.*] a Branch of the Vein ſwelled with ill Blood, or other Humours.

Hygrocolly'rium [ὑγροκολλύριον, *Gr.*] a liquid Medicine for curing Diſtempers in the Eyes.

Hygro'meter } [ὑγρομετρον, of ὑγρὸς, moiſt, μέτρον, Mea-
Hy'groscope } ſure; or ὑγροσκόπιον, of σκοπέω, *Gr.* to view] a Machine or Inſtrument for meaſuring the Degrees of Dryneſs or Moiſture of the Air.

Statical **Hygroscope**, an Inſtrument or Machine for diſcovering the Drineſs and Moiſture of the Air by a Balance or Pair of Scales.

Hygrosta'ticks [of ὑγρὸς, and ϛατέω, *Gr.* to weigh] the Art of finding the ſpecifick Weights of moiſt Bodies.

Hyla'rchical *Principle* [according to Dr. *Henry More*] the univerſal Spirit of the World.

Hyle'g } [*i. e.* the Giver of Life] an *Arabick* Term
Hyle'ch } which Aſtrologers apply to a Planet or Part of Heaven, which, in a Man's Nativity, becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life.

Hy'le } [with *Alchymiſts*] is their firſt Matter; or it is
Hy'lec } Matter conſidered as produced by Nature herſelf; alſo called Chaos.

Hylegi'acal *Places* [with *Aſtrologers*] are ſuch, in which when a Planet happens to be, it may be ſaid to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed to it.

Hylo'bii [of ὕλη, Wood, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] ſuch Philoſophers who retired to Woods and Foreſts, to be more at Leiſure for Contemplation.

Hylopathians, a Sect of *Atheiſts*.

Hy'men [in *Poetry*] a Term of Invocation, as *Hymen Hymenæe*.

Hymen [ὑμέναιος, *Gr.*] Some ſay, *Hymen* was an *Athenian*, who recovered back Virgins that had been carried away by Robbers, and reſtored them again unmeddled with to their Parents; and therefore his Name was called upon at Nuptials, as a Defender of Virginity. Others ſay, that *Hymen* was a Young Man, who on his Wedding Day was killed by the Fall of the Houſe; whence it was afterwards inſtituted, that by Way of Expiation, he ſhould be named at Nuptials the God of Marriage. The Antients repreſented *Hymen* with a Chaplet of Roſes, and, as it were, diſſolved and enervated with Pleaſures, with long yellow Hair, in a Mantle of Purple or Saffron Colour, holding a Veil of Flame Colour, to repreſent the Bluſhes of Virgins; bearing a Torch in his Hand.

Hymen [in *Anat.*] a thin Membrane or Skin, reſembling a Piece of fine Parchment, ſuppoſed to be ſtretched in the Neck of the Womb of Virgins, below the Nymphæ, and that is broke at their Defloration, being followed with an Effuſion of Blood.

Hymen [in *Botany*] a fine delicate Skin, wherewith Flowers are incloſed while in the Bud, and which burſts, as the Flower blows or opens.

Hymeneal, nuptial.

A **Hymn** [ὕμνος, of ὑμνοδεω, *Gr.* to celebrate] a Song or Ode in Honour of God; or a Poem proper to be ſung in Honour of ſome Deity.

Hymni'grapher [of ὕμνος, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] a Writer of Hymns.

Hymnology [ὑμνολογία, *Gr.*] a Singing of Hymns or Pſalms.

Hymno'polist [ὑμνοπώλης, *Gr.*] a Seller of Hymns.

Hyoi'des [ὑοειδὲς, of Υ, or υ, Upſilon, the *Greek* Letter, and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, having two Muſcles which keep it in its Place.

Hyothyroi'des [of *Hyoides* and *Thyroides*] two Muſcles of the *Larinx*, which proceed from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*. and ſerve to draw the *Larynx* upwards.

Hyoscy'amos [ὑοσκύαμος, *Gr.*] Henbane.

Hyoseris [ὑοσερὶς, *Gr.*] Yellow Succory, L.

Hypæ'thron } [of ὑπὸ, under, and αἰθὴρ, *Gr.* the Air]
Hypæ'thros } a kind of Temple expoſed to the Air, being open at the Top.

Hypa'llage [ὑπαλλαγὴ, *Gr.* a changing or altering] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them, in Conſtruction, as *Hang the Nail on the Hat*, for *Hang the Hat on the Nail*.

Hypa'nte } [with the *Greeks*] a Name given to the
Hypa'pante } Feaſt of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, on the Preſentation of *Jeſus* in the Temple.

Hyper [ὑπερ, *Gr.*] in the Compoſition of *Engliſh* Words, ſignifies *over-and-above*.

Hype'rbaton [ὑπερβατον,, of ὑπερβαίνω, *Gr.* to tranſcend] this is ſometimes treated on as a Figure in Grammar; but always rather to be taken notice of, as bearing the Character of a ſtrong and violent Paſſion, and ſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*. It is nothing but a Tranſpoſition of Thoughts and Words from the Natural Order of Diſcourſe.

Hype'rbola [in *Geometry*] is one of the curve Lines formed by the Section of a Cone.

Apollonian **Hyperbola**, is the comon *Hyperbola*, in Contradiſtinction to *Hyperbola's* of the higher Kind.

Hype'rbole [*F. iperbole, It. hiperbole, Sp. hyperbole, L.* ὑπερβολὴ, *Gr.*] *i. e.* a Surpaſſing, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein an Expreſſion goes beyond Truth, ſo as to repreſent Things much greater or leſſer than they are; as *a Horſe runs ſwifter than the Wind; He moves ſlower than a Snail*, &c.

Hyperboloi'des, Hyperboliform Figures, or *Hyperbola's* of the higher Kind.

Hyperbo'lical } [*hyperbolique, F. iperbolico, It. hiperbo-*
Hyperbo'lick } *lico, Sp. hyperbolicus*, L. ὑπερβολικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to an *Hyperbola*.

Hyperbolically, in an hyperbolick Manner.

Hyperbolick *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Area, Space, or Content which is comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

Hyperbo'licum *Acutum* [in *Geometry*] a Solid, made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space made between the Curve and its *Aſſymptote*, in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Aſſymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheleſs cubable.

Hyperbo'liform *Figures* [*Mathemat.*] ſuch Curves as approach in their Properties to the Nature of an *Hyperbola*, the ſame that are called *Hyperboloides*.

To **Hyperbolize**, to uſe Hyperboles.

Hyperbore'ans, thoſe People who inhabit very far *North*.

Hypercatalectick *Verſe* [ὑπερκαταληκτικον, of ὑπερ, and καταλέγω, I put to the Number, *Gr.*] a Verſe that has one or two Syllables too much, or beyond the Meaſure of regular Verſe.

Hypercatha'rticks [of ὑπερ, and καθαιρέω, *Gr.* to purge] Purges which work too long, and too violently.

Hype'rcrisis [ὑπέρκρισις, *Gr.*] an immoderate critical Excretion; or a Voiding any Thing above Meaſure in the Turn of a Diſeaſe; as when a Fever terminates in a Looſeneſs, and the Humours ſometimes flow off faſter than the Strength can bear.

Hypercriticks [ὑπερκριτικοὶ, Gr.] over rigid Cenſurers or Criticks, who let nothing paſs, but animadvert ſeverely on the ſlighteſt Fault.

Hypercri'ticism, a too ſevere Cenſure; an over-nice Criticiſm.

Hyperdissy'llable [of ὑπερ, and διϭύλλαβον, *Gr.*] a Word conſiſting of more than two Syllables.

Hype'rmeter [ὑπερμετρος, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Hypercatalectick*.

Hyperduli'a [ὑπερδȣλεία, of ὑπερ, above, and δȣλεία, Worſhip, *Gr.*] the Worſhip paid to the Virgin *Mary*, ſo called, as being ſuperior to *Dulia*, the Worſhip paid to the Saints.

Hyperephri'dosis [with *Phyſicians*] a too great Sweating.

Hype'ricon [ὑπερικὸν, *Gr.*] St. John's-Wort. L.

Hypero'a [ὑπερῶα, *Gr.*] the Roof of the Mouth.

Hypero'on [of ὑπὲρ, Gr. above] the Palate of the Mouth.

Hyperphy'sical [of ὑπὲρ, and φυσικὸς, *Gr.*] that which is ſuperior to Phyſicks, or natural Philoſophy; metaphyſical.

Hypersa'rcosis [of ὑπερ, and σαρξ, *Gr.* Fleſh] an Exceſs of Fleſh, or rather a fleſhy Excreſcence, ſuch as ariſes on the Lips of Wounds.

Hype'rthyron [ὑπέρθυρον, *Gr.*] with antient Architects, a ſort of Table uſed after the Manner of a Frieze over the Jambs of the Doors and Gates, and Lintels of Windows of the *Doric* Order.

Hypethre [in *Architect.*] is two Ranks of Pillars all about, and ten at each Face of any Temple, with a Periſtyle within, of ſix Columns.

Hy'phen [ὑφεν, *Gr.*] a ſmall or ſhort Line ſet between two Words, to ſhew that they are to be joined together, as Loving-Kindneſs.

Hy'po [ὑπο, under, *Gr.*] a Particle uſed in the Compoſition of many Words.

Hypothenar [ὑπὸ, and θέναρ, *Gr.* the Hollow of the Hand] the Space from the Fore to the Little Finger.

Hypno'ticks [ὑπνοτικα, of ὕπνος, *Gr.* Sleep] Medicines which cauſe Sleep.

Hypo'bole [ὑποβολή, ſurpaſſing Exceſs, and ὑπὸ, and βάλλω, *Gr.* to caſt] a rhetorical Figure, whereby an Anſwer is made to what the Adverſary was prevented of objecting.

Hypo'bolum [*Civil Law*] that which is given by the Husband to the Wife at his Death above her Dowry.

Hypocatharsis [ὑποκάθαρσις, *Gr.*] a too faint or feeble Purgation.

Hypocau'stria [of ὑπόκαυςον, of ὑποκαίω, *Gr.* to ſet on Fire] were Feaſts conſecrated to *Minerva*, for reſcuing Perſons from the Injuries of caſual Fire.

Hypocau'stum [ὑπόκαυςον, *Gr.*] a ſubterraneous Funnel or Stove under Ground, uſed by the Antients to heat the Baths.

Hypochæ'ris [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sow-Thiſtle.

Hypo'chondres. Vide *Hypochondria*.

Hypochondria [*hypocondres, F. ipocondria, It. hipochondria, Sp. hypochondria, L.* Ὑποχονδρία, of Ὑπὲρ, and χόνδρος, a Cartilage, *Gr.*] the Sides of the upper Part of the Belly about the ſhort Ribs, under which, the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen lie.

Hypocho'ndriacal } [*hypocondriaque, F. ipocondriaco, It.*
Hypocho'ndiack } *hypochondriaco, Sp. hypochondriacus, L.* Ὑποχονδριακός, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to the *Hypochondria*; alſo afflicted with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in thoſe Parts.

Hypochondriacus *Affectus* [with *Phyſicians*] hypochondriacal Melancholy, a Diſeaſe proceeding from windy Humours bred in the *Hypochondres*; from whence a black Phlegm ariſes, infeſts the animal Spirits, and diſturbs the Mind, L.

Hypochondriack *Regions* [*Anat.*] the two Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago enſiformis*, and thoſe of the Ribs, and the Tip of the Breaſt, which have in one the Liver, and in the other the Spleen.

Hypo'chyma [Ὑπόχυμα, *Gr.*] a Suffuſion, a Fault in the Sight, when Gnats, Cobwebs, little Clouds, *&c.* ſeem to fly before the Eyes, L.

Hypochy'sis, the ſame as *Hypochyma*.

Hypocle'pticum *Vitrum* [with *Chymiſts*] a Glaſs-Funnel to ſeparate Oils from Water, L.

Hypocoe'lon [of Ὑπὸ, under, and κοῖλος, *Gr.* the Hollow] that hollow Part that lies under the Eyes.

Hypocopho'sis [of Ὑπὸ, and κωφόσις, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Cophoſis*, but in a leſs Degree.

Hypo'crisy [*hypocriſie, F. ipocriſia, It. hipocresía, Sp. hypocriſis, L.* Ὑπόκρισις, *Gr.*] Diſſimulation, counterfeit Goodneſs or Holineſs; Knavery cloaked with a Veil of Religion or Honeſty.

Hypocrisy, the Antients repreſented this Vice, in Sculpture and Painting, by a Man in a long Robe, affecting Piety, holding in his Arms a Swan, and having at his Feet, on the one Side a Lamb, and on the other a Wolf, near him a Looking-Glaſs, and a Mask.

Hypocrite [*hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a Leopard; becauſe it is reported of this Beaſt, that it craftily diſſembles and hides its Head from being ſeen, by cover-it with its Paws, that it may more eaſily catch its Prey; for that the Beaſts, though they are much delighted with the Scent of his Body, are as much frighted at his Head.

Hypocri'te [*F. ipocrito, It. hipocrita, Sp. hypocrita, L. hypocriticus*, L. Ὑποκριτής, *Gr.*] a Diſſembler, one who makes a falſe Shew of Virtue or Piety.

Hypocri'tical [*hypocrite, F. ipocrito, It. hipocritico, Sp.* Ὑποκριτικός, *Gr.*] diſſembling, making a falſe Shew of Virtue and Piety.

Hypocri'sis [Ὑπόκρισις, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Figure, which the *Latins* call *Pronunciatio*.

Hypo'desis [Ὑπόδησις, *Gr.*] a Bandage uſed by Surgeons before the Bolſter is laid on; alſo called *Epideſmus*.

Hypoga'strick *Artery* [*Anat.*] an Artery that ariſes from the *Iliaca Interna*, and is diſtributed to the *Bladder*, the *Rectum*, and the Genital Parts, eſpecially in Women.

Hypogastrick *Vein* [*Anat.*] a Vein ariſing in the ſame Parts with the Hypogaſtrick Artery, and diſcharging itſelf into the *Iliaca Interna*.

Hypoga'strium [Ὑπογάςριον, *Gr.*] the lower Part of the Belly, or the lower Belly, beginning from two or three Inches below the Navel, and extending to the *Os Pubis*.

Hypogæum [Ὑπόγειον, *Gr.*] a Place under Ground] the Fourth Houſe of the Heavens, by Aſtrologers called alſo *Imum cœli*

Hypogeum [in *antient Architect.*] a Name commonly uſed of all the Parts of a Building that are under Ground, as Cellars, Vaults, *&c.*

Hypo'gesum [Ὑπόγεισον. *Gr.*] the Herb Sengreen, or Houſleek, L.

Hypoglo'ssis } [Ὑπογλοσσὶς, *Gr.*] an Inflammation or
Hypoglo'ttis } Ulceration under the Tongue; alſo in *Anatomy*, two Glands of the Tongue, or a Piece of Fleſh that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth.

Hypoglossum [Ὑπόγλωσσον, *Gr.*] the Herb Horſe-Tongue.

Hypoglottides [*Anat.*] two large Glands of the Tongue ſituate under it, near the *Venæ Ranulares*, and there are two more large Glands on the Side of it. They all filtrate a kind of ſerous Matter of the Nature of *Saliva*, which they diſcharge into the Mouth by little Ducts.

Hypoglo'ttides *Pillulæ* [with *Phyſicians*] Pills to be put under the Tongue, for aſſwaging a Cough.

Hypoglu'tis [Ὑπὸ, under, and γλουτὸς, *Gr.* the Buttock] the fleſhy Part under the Buttocks.

Hypono'mon [of Ὑπόνομος, *Gr.* a Mine, or ſubterraneous Paſſage, prob. of Ὑπὸ, and νομὸς, a Settlement] an Ulcer that has many *Sinus's*.

Hypomo'clion [Ὑπομόχλιον, *Gr.* in *Mechanicks*] is a Fulcrum or Prop, or any Roller, which is uſually ſet under the Lever, or under Stones or Pieces of Timber, that they may be more eaſily moved.

Hypopha'ulum [with *Phyſicians*] an ordinary Diet, obſerving a Mean between a plain, and exquiſite Diet, L.

Hypopho'ræ [of Ὑποφέρω, *Gr.* to carry under] deep-gaping and fiſtulous Ulcers.

Hypopho'ra [Ὑποφορὰ, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Figure, which produces the Objection, as the *Anthepophora* anſwers it.

Hypophthalmi'a [Ὑποφθαλμία, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Eye, under the Horny Coat.

Hypophilospe'rmous *Plants*, are ſuch as bear their Seeds on the Backſide of their Leaves.

Hypophysis, a Fault in the Eye, the ſame as *Hypochyma*, L.

Hypopo'dium [Ὑποπόδιον, *Gr.*] a Plaiſter to be laid to the Feet.

Hypo'pion [Ὑπόπιον, *Gr.*] a Collection or Gathering together of Matter under the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

Hyporche'ma [in *Greek Poetry*] a Poem compoſed in divers Kinds of Verſes, and of different Lengths, but always ſhort, and full of *Pyrrhic* Feet.

Hypospadiæ'us [prob. *quaſi aliquo modo ſpado*] one whoſe *Urethra* is terminated underneath the *Glans*.

Hypospathi'smus [Ὑποσπαθισμὸς *Gr.*] an Inciſion made by three Lines or Diviſions on the Forehead, to the *Pericranium*, ſo that a Spatula may be thruſt in between it.

Hyposa'rca } [of Ὑπὸ, under, and Σάρξ, *Gr.* Fleſh]
Hyposarci'dium } a kind of Dropſy; called alſo *Anaſarca*, L.

Hypo'sphagma [Ὑπόσφαγμα, *Gr.*] Bloodſhottenneſs of the Eye proceeding from a Blow.

Hypostasis [*hypoſtaſe, F. ipoſtaſi, It. hypoſtaſi, Sp. hypoſtaſis, L.* Ὑπόςασις, *Gr.*] in *Theology* it is uſed to ſignify a Subſiſtence or Perſon of the Trinity.

Hypo'stasis *Urinæ* [in *Medicine*] is that thick Subſtance that ſubſides at the Bottom of Urine.

Hyposta'tical [*hypoſtatique, F. ipoſtatico, It. hypoſtático, Sp. hypoſtaticus*, L. Ὑποςατικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to an *Hypoſtaſis*, or perſonal Subſiſtence.

Hypost'atical *Principles* [with *Chymiſts*] are the three chymical Elements, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

Hypostatical *Union* [in *Theology*] the Union of the Human Nature with the Divine.

Hypotheca [*Civil Law*] an Obligation whereby the Effects of a Debtor are made over to his Creditor, to ſecure a Debt due to him.

Hypothe'nar [Ὑποθέναρ, *Gr.*] a Muſcle ſerving to draw the Little Finger from the reſt; alſo the Space from the Forefinger to the Littlefinger.

Hypothenu'sal *Line*, the ſame as *Hypothenuſe*.

Hypothenu'se [Ὑποτείνουσα, *Gr.*] is the longeſt Side of a Right-angled Triangle, or that Side which ſubtends, or is oppoſite to the Right Angle.

Hypo'thesis [*hypotheſe, F. Ipoſteſi, It. hypóteſi, Sp. hypotheſis, L.* Ὑπόθεσις, *Gr.*] Suppoſition of that which is not, for that which may be.

Hypo'thesis [with *Philosophers*] Principles ſuppoſed as granted for the Solution of any *Phænomena*, that from thence an intelligible and plauſible Account may be given of the Cauſes and Effects of the *Phænomena* propoſed. The laying down or ſuppoſing ſuch Principles to be granted, is called an *Hypotheſis*. It is not abſolutely neceſſary, that what is ſuppos'd be true, but it muſt be poſſible, and ought alſo to be probable.

Hypothesis [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies a Syſtem, and is uſually uſed and underſtood in reſpect to the Univerſe, and in Relation to the Diſpoſitions of the Heavens, and the Motions of the Stars; concerning which, an *Hypotheſis* that is elaborately contriv'd, is called a Syſtem; as the *Ptolemaick*, *Copernican*, or *Tychonian*.

Hypothe'tical [*hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικὸς, *Gr.*] pertaining to an Hypotheſis or Suppoſition.

Hypothe'tical *Syllogiſm* [with *Logicians*] is one which begins with a conditional Conjunction, as, *If he be a Man, he is an Animal.*

Hypothetically, by Suppoſition.

Hypotrache'lion [ὑποτραχήλιον, of ὑπὸ, and τραχήλιον, the Neck, *Gr.*] the Top or Neck of a Column, the moſt ſlender Part of it which is next to the Capital; or a little Freeze in the *Tuſcan* and *Dorick* Capital, between the Aſtragal and the Annulets.

Hypotrachelion [in *Anat.*] the lower Part of the Neck.

Hypoty'posis [ὑποτύπωσις, of ὑπὸ, and τύπος, *Gr.* a Type or Form] this Figure is thus denominated, becauſe it paints Things, and forms Images that ſtand inſtead of the Things. It is a kind of Enthuſiaſm, which cauſes a Perſon to fancy he ſees Things that are abſent, and to repreſent them ſo ſenſibly to the Sight of them that hear it, that they fancy they ſee them too. It is frequently uſed in Dramatick Poetry, and expreſſes a Paſſion very lively, when the Object of our Paſſion is before our Eyes, and we hear and ſee it, though abſent; as,

Illum abſens abſentem auditque videtque.

Hypozeu'gma [with *Grammarians*] a Part of the Figure called *Zeugma*.

Hypozo'ma [with *Anatomiſts*] a Membrane, or that Skin which parts two Cavities or hollow Places in the Body, as that called *Mediaſtinum* in the Cheſt, L.

Hypsiologlo'ssum [with *Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles that draw the Tongue downwards; called alſo *Baſiogloſſum*.

Hypsistrarians, a Sect of Hereticks in the Fourth Century, who made a Mixture of the *Jewiſh* Religion with Paganiſm; for they obſerved the Sabbath and legal Abſtinence with the *Jews*, and worſhipped Fire with the Pagans.

Hypulus [of ὑπὸ, under, and οὐλὴ, *Gr.* a *Cicatrix*] an Ulcer that lurks under the *Cicatrix*, or *Scar*.

Hyrst [hẏꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] in the Names of Places, denotes, that they took their Names from a Wood or Foreſt.

Hyssopus [ὕσσωπος, *Gr.*] an Herb.

Hyste'ra [ὑϛέρα, *Gr.*] the Mother or Womb.

Hysteralgi'a [of ὑϛέρα, the Womb, and ἄλγος, Pain] a Pain in the Matrix or Womb, cauſed by an Inflammation or otherwiſe.

Hyste'rica [ὑϛερικὸς, *Gr.*] Medicines againſt the Diſeaſes of the Womb, L.

Hyste'rica *Paſſio* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in Women, called Fits of the Mother; alſo a Suffocation of the Womb, L.

Hyste'rical } [*hyſterique*, *F.* *iſterico*, *It.* *hyſtericus*, *L.* of
Hy'sterick } ὑϛερικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to the Womb.

Hystericks [ὑϛερικὰ, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt hyſterick Affections.

Hyssop [*hyſſope*, *F.* *iſopo*, *It.* and *Port.* *yſopo*, *Sp.* of *hyſſopus*, *L.*] a Plant.

Hyssopick *Art*, a Name given to Chymiſtry by *Paracelſus*; in Alluſion to that Text in the Pſalms. *Purge me with Hyſſop*; becauſe that Art purifies Metals, Minerals, &c.

Hysteroce'le [ὑϛεροκήλη, *Gr.*] a Rupture, or Falling down of the Womb.

Hystero'logy [ὑϛερολογία, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Hyſteron Proteron*.

Hysteroly'thos [of ὑϛέρα, and λίθος, *Gr.*] a Stone ſo called, becauſe of the Reſemblance of a Woman's Privities.

Hystero'potmoi [ὑϛερόποτμοι, *G.*] ſuch as had been thought dead, and after a long Abſence in foreign Countries, returned ſafe Home; or ſuch as had been thought dead in Battle, and after unexpectedly eſcaped from their Enemies, and returned Home. Theſe (among the *Romans*) were not permitted to enter their own Houſes at the Door, but were received at the Paſſage opened in the Roof.

Hy'steron *Proteron* [ὕϛερον πρότερον, *Gr.* i. e. the laſt firſt] a prepoſterous Manner of ſpeaking, putting that which ſhould be the laſt firſt; or, as we ſay, *The Cart before the Horſe.*

Hysterotomi'a [ὑϛεροτομία, of ὑϛέρα, and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

Hysterotomatoci'a [of ὑϛέρα, τομὴ, a Cutting, and τόκος, *Gr.* Birth] an Operation more uſually called the *Cæſarian* Operation, the ſame as *Hyſterotomy*.

Hyth } [hẏðe, *Sax.*] a little Haven or Port where
Hythe } ſmall Ships load and unload Goods, as *Queen-Hythe.*

I.

I, i, *Roman*, *I*, *i*, Ital. I, i, *Engl.* Ι, ι, *Greek*, are the ninth Letters of their reſpective Alphabets; and י, *Hebrew*, is the tenth in Order of that Alphabet.

I, the Vowel, is not ſounded in *Parliament*, *Suit*, *Fruit*, *Height*, &c. and though it very often ends foreign Words, it never ends *Engliſh* ones: Before *r*, it has the Sound of *u* Short, as *Bird*, *third*, *firſt*, &c. or rather of the *French e* feminine.

Foreigners find fault with our Alphabet, becauſe the Name of *I*, expreſſes only its Power when long; and that that Power is not ſimple, as the Power of ſimple Vowels ought to be, but compound, or the Power of a proper Dipthong, which ought to be expreſſed by two Letters; and likewiſe that our *J* Conſonant has no Name to expreſs its Power.

I [Ic, *Sax.* Ick, Du. Ik, Goth. Ich, G. *Ego*, Lat. Ἐγὼ, Gr.] the Pronoun of the firſt Perſon ſingular.

Jabajahite [among the *Muſſulmen*] a Sect who are ſaid to hold, That God is not perfectly wiſe; that his Knowledge has been improved by Time and Experience in many Things, of which before he was ignorant: As thus, they hold that God not being apprized, from all Eternity, of every Event that ſhall happen in the World, he is obliged to govern it according to the Chance and Occurrence of thoſe Events.

To Ja'bber [gabberen, Du. *gaber*, F. to banter] to ſpeak much; alſo to ſpeak haſtily, and indiſtinctly, to talk Gibberiſh.

Ja'cinth [*Hyacinthus*, L. ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluiſh Colour; alſo a kind of Flower.

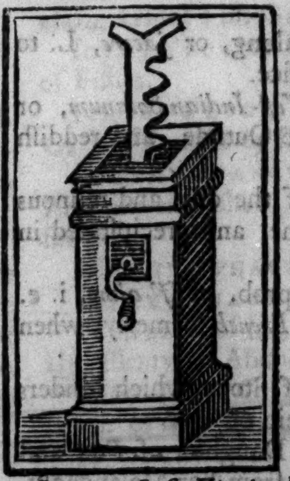
Jack, a Nickname for *John*.

Jack [*Jack* being a common Name given to Boys employed in mean Offices, and ſuch being uſed in great Houſes, as Turnſpits, before the Invention of Machines for that Uſe, they afterwards were called by the ſame Name] an Engine or Machine for roaſting Meat; alſo for pullling off Boots; alſo a Horſe, or wooden Frame to ſaw Timber upon.

Jack [*in a Ship*] a Flag uſually hoiſted at the Spritſail Topmaſt Head.

Jack [with *Falconers*] the Male Kind of Birds of Sport.

Jack [at *Bowls*] a little Bowl which is the Mark to be bowled at.



Jack, is an Engine much uſed about *Guns* or Mortars, and is always carried along with the *Artillery*, for raiſing up the *Carriages*, or ſupporting the *Axletree*, if a Wheel chance to be broke; it is likewiſe uſed for traverſing large *Mortars*, ſuch as thoſe of eighteen Inches Diameter, which are upon *Low Dutch Carriages*, and for elevating them; for traverſing the Sea *Mortars*, and many other Uſes too tedious to be named. With this Engine, one Man is able to raiſe more than ſix could do without it. See the *Figure*.

Jacks [of *Virginals*] ſmall Bits of Wood fixed to the Keys of either of thoſe, or Harpſicord or Spinet.

Jack, a Pike-Fiſh.

Jack, a ſort of Coat of Mail, anciently worn by Horſemen, in the Wars, not made of ſolid Iron, but of many Plates of Iron faſtened together: Theſe Jacks, ſome Sort of Tenants who held Lands, were obliged to provide upon any Invaſion made upon the Country.

Jack *in a Box*, a ſort of Game.

Jack *by the Hedge*, an Herb.

Jack-*a-dandy*, a little inſignificant Fellow.

Jackanapes, much the ſame.

Jack *in a Lanthorn*, a certain Meteor, or clammy Vapour in the Air, which reflects Light in the Dark, commonly haunting Churchyards, Fens, Marſhes, and Privies, as ſteaming out of a fat Soil, and there hovering about where there is a continual Flux of Air. It appears like a Candle and Lanthorn, and ſometimes leads Travellers out of their Way.

JACK *Pan*, a Device uſed by Barbers to heat Water, *&c.*

JA'CKAL, a wild Beaſt about the Bigneſs of a Spaniel-Dog, with black ſhagged Hair; who in the Evening, hunts for Prey for the Lion, and follows it with open Cry; to whom the Lion liſtens, and follows to ſeize it: For the Jackal will not eat of it till the Lion is ſatisfy'd, and afterwards feeds on what he leaves.

JA'CKET [*jaquette*, F. *jaquetilla*, Sp. a ſhort Coat anciently worn by Horſemen over their Armour and Cuiraſſes. It was made of Cotton or Silk ſtitched between two light Stuffs, and ſometimes of Cloth of Gold.

JACK-*Ketch*, the common Hangman in *London*, ſo called from one formerly, whoſe Name was ſo.

JACOBÆ'A [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb *St. James-Wort*, or *Rag-Wort*.

JA'COBINS [ſo called, becauſe their principal Convent ſtands near the Gate of *St. James* in the City of *Paris* in *France*] Monks and Nuns of the Order of *St. Dominick*.

JA'COBITISH [of *Jacobus*, *James*] inclined to the Principles of *Jacobites*, or attached to the Intereſt of King *James* II.

JA'COBITES, a Sect of Hereticks, anciently a Branch of the *Eutychians*, Followers of one *Jacob*, a *Syrian*, who owned but one Nature in *Jeſus Chriſt*, uſed Circumciſion in both Sexes, ſigned their Children with the Sign of the Croſs imprinted with a burning Iron.

JA'COBUS, a Gold Coin of King *James* I. of two Sorts: The one weighing five Penny Weights, eighteen Grains, lately current at twenty-three Shillings; the other weighing ſix Penny Weights, ſix Grains, current at twenty-five Shillings; but are now called in by his preſent Majeſty King *George* II.

JACOB'S *Staff*, a Mathematical Inſtrument for taking Heights and Diſtances.

JACOB'S *Staff* [with *Pilgrims*] a Staff which they carry in their Hands in going a Pilgrimage to *St. James of Compoſtella* in *Spain*.

JACTI'VUS [in *Law*] that loſes by Default, L.

JACULA'TION, a Shooting or Darting, L.

JA'CULATORY [*jaculatorius*, L.] ſuddenly caſt like a Dart.

A JADE, a ſorry Horſe; alſo a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

JA'DISH [of ʒaaꝺ, *Sax.* a Goad or Spur, *q. d.* one that will not go without the Spur] lazy, apt to be tired; (ſpoken of a Horſe.)

JADE, a greeniſh Stone, bordering on the Colour of Olive, eſteemed for its Hardneſs and Virtues by the *Turks* and *Poles*, who adorn their fine Sabres with it; and it is ſaid to be a Preſervative againſt the Nephritick Colick.

To JADE, to tire.

To JAG, to notch in the Form of a Saw.

JAGGED, ragged, or notched like the Teeth of a Saw.

N. B. Jagen, in all the Northern Tongues, ſignifies nothing more than to hunt or chaſe.

JAGGING-*Iron*, an Inſtrument uſed by Paſtry-Cooks.

JAIL-*Bird*, a Priſoner. See *Goal*.

JAKES [prob. of *jacere*, L. to lie along, or *jacere*, L. to caſt] a Lay-Stall; alſo an Houſe of Office.

JA'LAP, the Root of a ſort of a *Weſt-Indian Solanum*, or Nightſhade, of a black Colour on the Outſide, and reddiſh within, with reſinous Veins.

Magiſtery of JA'LAP, a Diſſolution of the oily and reſinous Parts of *Jalap*, made in Spirits of Wine, and precipitated in common Water.

JAM *of Cherries, Raſpberries*, &c. [prob. of *J'aime*, i. e. *I love it*; as Children uſed to ſay in *French* formerly, when they liked any Thing] a Sweetmeat.

JAM } [with *Miners*] a thick Bed of Stone, which hinders
JAMB } them from purſuing the Vein of Oar.

JAMBE [according to the *Poets*] the Daughter of *Pan* and *Echo*; who, to divert the Goddeſs *Ceres* from her Melancholy, would tell her pleaſant Stories, and make her laugh by Jeſts and Fancies that ſhe would put into *Iambick* Verſe; and from her, that ſort of Metre, which was before unknown, took its Name.

JAMA'ICA Wood, a ſort of ſpeckled Wood, of which Cabinets, *&c.* are made.

JA'MBIER, an Armour for the Leg, a Grave, or Leg-Piece, *F.*

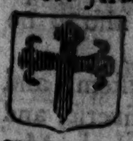
JAMBICK *Verſe*, [*jambique*, F. *jambo*, It. *jambicus*, L.] is ſo called of the jambick Feet, of which it chiefly conſiſts, which are one ſhort and one long Syllable, as μεὸς. It is the the moſt various of all other Sorts of Verſe, being of three Sorts; *Diameter*, *Trimeter*, or *Senarie*; the laſt of which is moſt in Uſe: This conſiſts chiefly in jambick Feet, and has now and then a *Spondee* and *Trochee*, as *Suis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit*.

JAMBUS [ἰαμβος, Gr. which ſome derive of ἰαμβίζω, Gr. to revile] a jambick Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other long.

JAMBS } [*jambs*, *jambage*, F.] the Side of the Poſts of
JAUMBS } a Door.

St. JA'MES-*Wort*, an Herb.

St. JAMES'S-*Croſs* [in *Heraldry*] is one whoſe Head or Top terminates in the Form of a Heart, and the two Arms bearing ſome Reſemblance to the *Croſs Patonce*, ſo called, becauſe worn by the *Spaniſh* Knights of *Santiago*, or *St. James*. See the Figure.



JA'MOGLAW, a certain Officer among the *Turks*.

JAMPNUM [*Law Word*] Furze, or Gorſe; alſo Gorſy Ground.

To JANGLE [*jangler*, F.] to differ, or be at Variance, to contend in Words; alſo to make a Noiſe, as Bells when rung in no ſet Tune.

JANGLERE'SSES, Brabblers.

JANITOR, a Porter, or Door-Keeper, L.

JA'NITOR [*Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach, the ſame as *Pylorus*.

JANIZARY [in the Court of *Chancery* at *Rome*] an Officer of the third Bench in that Court; of which there are ſeveral, who are Reviſors and Correctors of the Pope's Bulls.

JA'NIZARIES [*janiſſaire*, F. *giannizzari*, It.] the Grand Signior's Guard, or the Soldiers of the *Turkiſh* Infantry.

JANNOCK, Oaten Bread.

JANSENISM [*janſeniſme*, F. *gianſeniſmo*, It.] the Principles and Tenets of *Janſenius*, Biſhop of *Ypres*, who held *Auguſtin*'s Opinion concerning Grace, and oppoſed the *Jeſuits*.

JA'NSENIST [*janſeniſte*, F. *gianſenſta*, It.] a Follower of *Janſenius*.

JANTY. Vide *Jaunty*.

JA'NUARY [*janvier*, F. *genajo*, It. *enéro*, Sp. *janéiro*, Port. *januarius*, L. is ſuppoſed to take its Name of *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, whom they eſtabliſhed to bear Rule at all Beginnings; and by others, of *janua*, L. a Gate, it being, as it were, the Enterance to the reſt of the Months] *January*, the firſt Month in the Year, is repreſented in Painting all in White, like Snow or Hoar-Froſt, blowing his Fingers; holding in the Left Arm a Billet, and *Aquarius* ſtanding by his Side.

At this Time, Cakes of new Meal and Salt were offered to *Janus*, together with new Wine, and Frankincenſe.

Then all Tradeſmen and Artiſts began their Works, and the *Roman* Conſuls appointed for the Year enſuing, entered ſolemnly upon their Office. The *Romans* took care, that at that Time all Quarrels ſhould be laid aſide; that New-Years Gifts, the Tokens of Friendſhip, ſhould paſs between them; and that the Day ſhould conclude with Mirth and Diverſion.

JANUS [is ſuppoſed by ſome, to be ſo called of יין, *Heb.* Wine. of which he is ſaid to have been the firſt Inventor. Others derive the Name of *Janua*, a Gate, *q.* the Gate of the World, of Heaven, or of Months] the moſt ancient King of *Italy* among the *Aborigines*, about the Year of the World 2629, and 1319 before the Birth of *Chriſt*; who entertained *Saturn* when he was baniſhed by his Son *Jupiter*. It is related of him, That he was the wiſeſt of all Kings, and knew Things paſt and to come; and therefore they pictured him with two Faces, and Deified him after his Death; and *Numa* built him a Temple; which was kept ſhut in Time of Peace, and open in Time of War. Some are of Opinion, that *Janus* was the ſame as *Ogyges*, or *Noah*, or *Japhet*; and thence ſaid to have two Faces; the one looking backwards, and the other forwards, *i. e.* the one on the World before the Flood, and the other on the World after the Flood: And he is ſaid to have come into *Italy* in the Golden Age of the World (when there was no Gold coined, when Men were juſt) and to have taught Men to plant Vines, *&c.* to offer Sacrifice, and to live temperately.

To JAPA'N, to varniſh and draw Figures, *&c.* on Utenſils of Wood, Metal, *&c.* after the Manner of the Artificers of *Japan*.

JAPONNE'SE *Language*: The Language of *Japan* is ſaid to be very curious, they having ſeveral Words to expreſs one Thing, ſome in Honour, others in Deriſion; ſome for the Prince, others for the People; as alſo for the Quality, Age, and Sex of the Speaker, and Perſon ſpoken to.

JA'RDESS } [with *Horſemen*] are callous and hard Swel-
JA'RDONS } lings in the hinder Legs of an Horſe, ſeated on the Outſide of the Hough, as the Spavin is on the Inſide.

JARR, a Difference, a Contention, a Quarrel.

To JAR [prob. of *guerroyer*, O. F. to war] to quarrel, to contend.

To JARR [in *Muſick*] to diſagree in Sound, or to go out of Tune.

A-JARR, half-open, as *the Door ſtands a-jarr*.

A JARR [of *jarra*, Sp.] an Earthen Veſſel, well-known; of Oil it contains from eighten to thirty-ſix Gallons.

JARRE'TIER [with *Horſemen*] a Horſe, whoſe Houghs are too cloſe together; now, by the *French*, called *crouchu*, i. e. crooked, O. F.

JARRING [probably either of *garriens*, L. Prating, as *Minſhew* ſuppoſes; or of *guerroyant*, F. Brawling, according to *Skinner*] Diſagreement between Perſons, Falling-out, Quarrelling.

JA'RROCK, a ſort of Cork.

JASLO'NE [*Botany*] an Herb, a ſort of With-Wind.

JASPER [*jaſpe*, F. *and* Port. *Diaſpro*, It. *Diáſpero*, Sp. *jaſpis*, L. ἴασπις, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour; and ſome of them with Veins of Red, and other Colours; and ſome of them repreſenting Trees, Landskips, *&c.*

JA'SMIN [F. *gelſamino*, It. *Jaſminum*, L.] a certain Shrub bearing very fragrant Flowers.

JASPO'NYX [ἰασπόνυξ, Gr.] a kind of Jaſper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-*Hawk*, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt.

JATRALIPTES [ἰατραλειπτής, of ἰατρος, a Phyſician, and ἀλειπτής, an Anointer, Gr.] a Phyſician who undertakes to cure Diſeaſes by external Unctions.

JATRALI'PTICK, that Part of Phyſick that cures by Friction, the Application of Fomentations and Plaſters.

JATROCHY'MIST [*jatrochymicus*, L. of ἰατρὸς, a Phyſician, and χυμος, Gr. Chymiſtry] a Chymical Phyſician, or one who uſes or preſcribes cheifly chymical Preparations.

JA'TROMATHEMATI'CIAN [of ἰατρὸς, a Phyſician, and μαθηματικὸς, Gr. a Mathematician] a Phyſician who conſiders Diſeaſes and their Cauſes mathematically, and preſcribes according to mathematical Proportions.

JA'VARIS, a ſort of Swine in *America*, that has its Navel on the Back, difficult to be taken; becauſe it is ſcarcely to be tired in running, and ſo furious, that it rends every Thing to Pieces with its Tuſhes.

JA'VELIN [*javeline*, F. *giavellotto*, It. *javelina*, Sp.] a ſort of Half-Pike or Spear, a long Dart.

JAUMBS [*jambes*, F.] the Side-Poſts of a Door. Vide *Jambs*.

JAUNDICE [*jauniſſe*, of *jaune*, F. yellow] a Diſeaſe proceeding from the Overflowing of the Gall, which turns the Complexion yellow.

A JAUNT [not improbably of *jancer*, O. F. to drive a Horſe about till he ſweat] a tedious fatiguing Walk.

JAU'NTINESS [of an uncertain Derivation; unleſs of *jancer* before mentioned] Wantonneſs, Hoidening, ramping Humour.

JAUNTS [*jantes*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.

A JAW [Dr. *Th. Henſhaw* ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Chawing*, and that it was antiently written *Chaw*; but *Skinner* rather of ᵹeaᵹle, *Sax.* the Cheek-Bone; and *Caſaubon* of γνίον, Gr.] a Bone, in which the Teeth are ſet.

JAWLAPS, the red Skins under the Cock's Jaws.

JAY [*geai*, F.] a Bird.

JAZEL, a precious Stone of an azure or blue Colour.

I'BERIS } [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of Water-Creſſes, L.
I'BERUS }

IBERNA'GIUM [*Old Rec.*] the Seaſon for ſowing Winter-Corn.

IBIBO'CA, a kind of Serpent in *Braſil*, whoſe Bite, though venemous, does not preſently prey upon the Vitals, but proceeds by Degrees. The principal Remedy for the Cure, is a Plaſter made of the Serpent's Head.

IBI'SCUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Marſh-Mallows, L.

I'BIS, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, which is ſaid to have eaten up the Serpents which annoyed the Country, and was therefore worſhipped anciently by the Inhabitants. *Langini* writes, that they learned the Uſe of Clyſters from this Bird; who, when it was ſick, uſed to inject the Water of the River *Nile* into its Fundament; a kind of Snipe, or Stork.

ICA'DES [of εἰκὰς, of εἴκοσι, twenty, Gr.] an ancient Feſtival celebrated Monthly on the twentieth Day, (he having been born on the twentieth) by the *Epicurean* Philoſophers, in Memory of their Maſter *Epicurus*. They bore his Images about their Houſes in State, and made Sacrifices.

I'CARUS, the Son of *Dædalus*, who (according to the Poets) with his Father flying from *Crete*, through youthful Wilfulneſs, deſpiſed his Father's Counſel, and flew higher than he ſhould, and ſo melted the Wax which held his winged Feathers together, and was drown'd.

ICE [iis, Dan. iꞅ, *Sax.* iis, Du. ieſe, L. G. eiſe, H. G.] Water congealed into a glaſſy Subſtance by a cold Air or freezing Wind. It is the common Opinion of Philoſophers, that Ice is made by certain Spirits of Nitre, which in the Winter mix with the Parts of the Water, and being of themſelves improper for Motion, becauſe of their Figure and Inflexibility, inſeeble and deſtroy gradually that of the Parts to which they are joined.

To break the ICE.

L. *Scindere glaciem.* It. *Romper il giaccio:* To be the firſt in any hazardous Attempt, or difficult Undetaking; alſo to be the firſt to propoſe, or break the Diſcourſe upon a Subject.

ICE-*Birds*, a ſort of *Greenland* Birds.

ICENI, the Name of the People who anciently inhabited the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingdonſhire*.

ICH *Dien* [ich, I. *and* dienen, G. to ſerve] a Motto which *Edward the Black Prince* took for his, and ever ſince has been the Motto of the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*. The Prince obſerved it on the Shield of *John* King of *Bohemia*, who ſerved in the *French* Wars, at the Battle of *Creſſi*, where he was killed; and therefore took it as his Motto, in Token of Subjection to his Father, under whom he ſerved in that War againſt *France*.

ICHNEU'MON [ἰχνεύμων, of τοῦ ἰχνεύειν, Gr. inveſtigating; becauſe it ſearches after the Eggs of the Crocodile] an *Egyptian* Rat, an Animal about the Bigneſs of a Cat, a bitter Enemy to the Crocodile, whoſe Eggs it breaks; and ſometimes kills them, by ſtealing unawares into their Mouths when they gape, and eating out their Bowels.

The ICHNEU'MON [*hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent Safety and Preſervation.

ICHNOGRA'PHICAL [of εἰχονογραφικὸς, of εἴκων, and γραφικὸς, Gr.] deſcribing by Images, Pictures, *&c.* hieroglyphical.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [of ἰχνογραφία, of ἴχνος, a Draught, and γραφή, a Delineation, Gr.] is threefold: *Geometrical*, in *Fortification*, and *Perſpective*.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Plan or Repreſentation of the Length and Breadth of a Fortreſs; the diſtinct Parts of which are marked either upon Paper, or upon the Ground itſelf.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [with *Architects*] is a Plan or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-Plot of an Houſe or Building, delineated upon Paper, deſcribing the Forms of the ſeveral Apartments, Windows, Chimneys, *&c.* the ſame that is called a Plan; ſo that the Ichnography of a Church is the Mark left by it, if it were razed; or the firſt Appearance of it in Building, when the Foundation of it is ready to appear above Ground.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in *Perſpective*] is the View of any Thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, juſt at the Baſe or Bottom of it.

I'CHOGLANS, the Grand Signior's Pages or White Eunuchs, who ſerve in the *Seraglio*. They are Chriſtians Children, and brought up in a Diſcipline ſo ſevere, as is ſcarce credible.

I'CHOR [ἰχώρ] in Strictneſs, a thin watery Humour; but is uſed for a thick Matter of ſeveral Colours, that iſſues out of Ulcers or Sores.

ICHOROI'DES [of ἰχώρ, and εἶδος, Gr. Form]

ICHOROIDES [with *Phyſicians*] a Moiſture like Corruption, Gr.

ICHTHYOCO'LLA [ἰχθυοκόλλα, Gr. of ἰχθὺς, a Fiſh, and κόλλα, Glue] Fiſh-Glue; Glue made of the Skins of Fiſhes.

ICTHYO'LOGIST [ἰχθυολόγος, Gr.] a Writer or Deſcriber of Fiſhes.

ICHTHYO'LOGY [ἰχθυολογία, of ἰχθὺς, a Fiſh, and λόγος, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Fiſhes.

I'CHTHYOMANCY [ἰχθυομαντεία, Gr.] Divination by the Entrails of Fiſhes; for which, *Tireſias* is ſaid to have been famous.

ICHTHYO'PHAGIST [of ἰχθυοφάγος, Gr.] a Fiſh-Eater.

ICTHYO'PHAGY [ἰχθυοφαγία, Gr.] Eating of Fiſh.

I'CINESS [of iis, Dan. iꞅ, *Sax.*] icy Nature or Qualities; alſo Plenty or Abundance of Ice

I'CON [εἰκὼν Gr.] a Cut or Picture, the Image or Repreſentation of any Thing.

ICONOGRAPHI'A [of εἰκὼν, an Image, and γράφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a Deſcription of Images or ancient Statues of Marble and Copper, of Buſts, and Semibuſts, of Penates, Paintings in Freſco, Moſaick Work, and antient Pieces of Migniature.

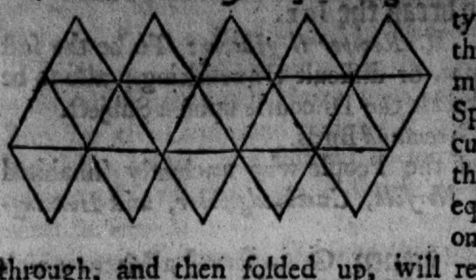
ICO'NISM [εἰκονισμὸς,, Gr.] an Expreſſion or Faſhioning; a a true and lively Deſcription, L.

ICONOCLA'STS [εἰκονοκλάσης, of εἰκών, an Image, and κλάω, to break, Gr.] Demoliſhers or Deſtroyers of Images and Statues.

ICONO'LATER [of εἰκὼν, and λατρεύω, to worſhip, Gr.] a Worſhipper of Images.

ICONO'LOGY [of εἰκὼν, and λόγος, Gr.] Interpretation of ancient Images, Monuments, and Emblems; alſo of the Virtues, Vices, Paſſions, *&c.*

ICOSAE'DRON } [εἰκοσάεδρον, of εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἕδρα,
ICOSIHE'DRON } Gr.] is a regular Body, conſiſting of twenty triangular Pyramids; the Vertexes of which meet in the Centre of a Sphere, ſuppoſed to circumſcribe it, and have their Height and Baſes equal. This Figure drawn on Paſteboard, cut half through, and then folded up, will repreſent an *Icoſihedron.* See the *Figure.*



ICTE'RIAS [of ἴκτερος, Gr. the Jaundice] a precious Stone good for the Yellow Jaundice.

ICTE'RICAL [*ictericus*, L. ἰκτερικός, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to the Jaundice.

ICTE'RICALNESS [of *icterus*, L. ἴκτερος, Gr. the Jaundice] a being troubled with the Diſeaſe called the Jaundice.

I'CTERUS [ἴκτερος, Gr.] the Jaundice, L.

ICTE'RUS *Albus* [with *Phyſicians*] the Green Sickneſs, a Diſeaſe in young Virgins; which ſeems to be a kind of phlegmatick Dropſy, proceeding from the Stoppage of the Courſes, Want of Fermentation in the Blood, &c. L.

I'CTUS, a Stroke or Blow; alſo a Biting, or Stinging; alſo a Blaſt, Puff, &c. L.

ICTUS *cæcus* } [*Old Writ.*] a Bruiſe, or Swelling; any ſort
ICTUS *orbis* } of Maim or Hurt without breaking the Skin, as diſtinguiſhed from a Wound.

I'CY [of iſicȝ, *Sax.*] having or abounding with Ice.

I'D, is uſed as an Abbreviation both of *I had*, and *I would.*

I'DEA [*idée*, F. *ydéa*, Sp. *and* Port. *idea*, It. *and* L. ἰδέα, of εἶδος, Form, or of εἴδω, to ſee, Gr.] the Form or Repreſentation of any ſenſible Object, tranſmitted into the Brain through the Organs of Sight or the Eye: But in a more general Senſe, it is taken for the immediate Object of Underſtanding, whatever it be; or, as others define it, thus: *Idea* is whatever the Mind perceives in itſelf, or ſtands there for the immediate Object of any Phantaſm, Notion, Species, Thought, or Underſtanding. *Ideas* are either *ſimple*, or *complex.*

IDEA [with *Logicians*] is not to be underſtood only of thoſe Images that are painted by the Fancy, but all that is within our Underſtanding, when we can truly ſay, we conceive a Thing, after what Manner ſoever we conceive it.

Simple IDEAS, are thoſe *Ideas* that come into our Mind by *Senſation*, as *Colours*, by the *Eye*; *Sounds*, by the *Ear*; *Heat*, *Cold*, and *Solidity*, by the *Touch*; which come into the Mind only by one Senſe: Alſo *Space*; *Extenſion*, *Figure*; *Reſt*, and *Motion*, which we gain by more than one Senſe: Alſo *Pleaſure*, *Pain*, *Power*, *Exiſtence*, *Unity*, and *Succeſſion*; which convey themſelves into the Mind by all the Ways of *Senſation.*

Complex IDEAS, or compounded Ideas, are formed by the Power which the Mind hath of *comparing*, *ſeparating*, or *extracting* its *ſimple Ideas*, which come into it by *Senſation* and *Reflection.*

IDEA *the Goddeſs.* See *Veſta.*

IDEA *morbi* [in *Medicine*] the Property or Quality of a Diſeaſe; or a complex Perception of ſuch a Collection of Accidents as concur to any Diſtemper, expreſſed by ſome particular Term, L.

IDE'AL [F. *ideale*, It. of *idealis*, L.] of or pertaining to an Idea.

IDÆI *Dactyli*, were the ancient Inhabitants of *Crete*, and had their Original from Mount *Ida* in *Phrygia*, and were called *Dactyli*, from their being ten in Number, according to that of the Fingers. They carried their Rights and Myſteries into *Samothracia*; and being believed to have found out the Uſe of Fire, to have diſcovered the Nature and Uſe of Braſs, Iron, and other Metals, and to have invented many other Things of great Uſe and Advantage to Mankind; and therefore were reputed as Gods, or Dæmons.

IDÆUS [of Mount *Ida*] a Surname of *Jupiter.*

IDE'NTICAL } [*identique*, F. *identico*, It. *and* Sp. of *idem*,
IDE'NTICK } L.] the ſame.

IDE'NTICALLY [of *identique*, F.] by, or according to the ſame.

IDE'NTICALNESS [of *identitas*, L. of *idem*, the ſame] the Sameneſs of a Thing, in Nature or Properties; the being the very ſame Thing.

IDENTITA'TE *nominis*, a Writ lying for one, who, upon *Capias* or *Exigent*, is taken and committed to Priſon for one of the ſame Name, L.

IDE'NTITY [*identité* F. *identità*, It. *identitas*, L.] is defined by *Metaphyſicians*, to be the Agreement of two or more Things in another.

IDEOT. Vide *Idiot.*

IDES [F. *idi*, It. *idus*, Sp. ſo called of *Iduo*, in the old *Tuſcan* Language, to divide; becauſe they divided the Months, as it were, into two Parts] were the Days of the Month, among the *Romans*, after the Nones were out; and they commonly fell out on the 13th of all the Months, except *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; in which they fell on the 15th; becauſe in thoſe Months, the Nones were on the 7th. It has no Singular. L.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, of or pertaining to *Idiocraſy.*

IDIOCRA'CY [of ἰδιοκρασία, of ἴδιος, the proper, and κρᾶσις, Temperature, Gr.] the proper Temperament or Diſpoſition of a Thing or Body.

I'DIOM [*idioma*, It. Sp. *and* L. *idiome*, F. ἰδίωμα, of ἴδιος, proper, Gr.] the peculiar Phraſe or Manner of Expreſſion in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOMA'TICAL, according to the *Idiom*, i. e. the peculiar Phraſe or Manner of Expreſſion in a Language, or the Propriety of Speech.

IDIOMA'TICALLY, by the Idiom, or after the Manner of Idiom.

IDIOPATHE'TICAL, of or pertaining to *Idiopathy.*

IDIOPA'THY [ἰδιοπάθεια, of ἴδιος, proper, and πάθος, Affection, Gr.] that proper or peculiar Affection that Perſons naturally have to any peculiar Thing.

IDIOSY'NCRACY [of ἰδιοσυγκρασις, of ἴδιος, proper, σὺν, with, and κρᾶσις, Temperament, Gr.] a Temperament of Body peculiar to any living Creature, not common to another, by which the Creature hath, either in Health or Sickneſs, a peculiar Inclination to or Averſion for ſome Things.

IDIOSYNCRA'TICAL, of or pertaining to *Idioſyncraſy.*

IDI'OT [*idiot*, F. of *idiota*, It. Sp. *and* L. of ἰδιώτης, of ἴδιος, proper, Gr.] a private Perſon, one of none or little Literature; alſo a Changeling, a natural Fool.

IDIO'TISM } [*idiotiſme*, F. *idiotiſmo*, It. *idiotiſmus*, L. ἰδιω-
I'DIOCY } τισμὸς, Gr.] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language; alſo the Condition of an Idiot; natural Folly or Simplicity.

IDLE [iðle, *Sax.* **ydel**, Du. **ytel** O. *and* L. G. **eitel**, G. which, however, in their general Uſe, ſignify vain, or empty] ſlothful, lazy; alſo unimploy'd; alſo ſilly.

Better be IDLE, **than ill-employ'd**, may be true; but there is no manner of Neceſſity for either. A Man has it every Moment in his Power to be doing ſome Good to himſelf, or others: Beſides, as *Idleneſs is the Root of all Evil*, there is ſo little Diſtance between the Root and the Stock, that it is hard to determine ſometimes whether be the worſt, the Remedy, or the Diſeaſe. The *Latins* ſay however, *Satius eſt otioſum eſſe, quàm nihil agere.* PLIN. [By *Nihil agere*, it is to be ſuppoſed, *Pliny* means doing nothing to the Purpoſe.] F. *Il vaut mieux être à rien faire qui de ne rien faire qui vaille.* We ſay likewiſe, *The Brain that ſows not Corn, plants Thiſtles.*

I'DLENESS [iðelneſſe, *Sax.* Lazineſs, Slothfulneſs.

IDLENESS **is the Key of Beggary.**

L. *Otia non dites eunt.* F. *L'Ois invità nous mene* (leads us) *à la mendicité.*

IDLENESS [with the *Antients*] was an allegorical Deity, (the Daughter of *Slumber* and *Night*) and as ſuch repreſented by a Woman, with her Hair entangled and neglected, in tattered Garments, her Hands lying in her Lap, and ſleeping with her Head leaning againſt a Tree; Time behind her, awakening her, and ſhewing her a Beggar's Staff, a Scourge, and Fetters.

I'DLY [iðelichȝ, *Sax.*] after a lazy, ſlothful Manner, ſillily; alſo in vain.

ID'OL [*idole*, F. *idolo*, It. *and* Sp. *idolum*, L. εἴδωλον, Gr.] Some define an Idol to be not an Image of a real Thing, but of ſomething that is falſe and imaginary, that is adored or worſhipped; ſuch as that of a Sphinx, a Dragon, a Griffin, a Satyr, a Chimæra, &c. and they urge this of St. *Paul* for it, *An Idol is nothing.*

IDO'LATER [*idolatre*, F. *idolatro*, It. *idolátra*, Sp. *idolatra*, L. εἰδωλολάτρης, Gr.] a Worſhipper of Idols.

IDO'LATRESS, a female Image-Worſhipper.

IDO'LATRY [*idolatrie*, F. *idolatria*, It. Sp. *and* L. of εἰδωλολατρεία, Gr.] Idol-Worſhip.

IDO'LATRY [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a Woman blind, on her Knees offering Incenſe to a carved Image.

IDO'LATRIZING [of εἰδωλολατρεία, of εἴδωλα, Idols, and λατρεύειν, to worſhip, Gr.] committing Idolatry, worſhipping of Idols.

IDO'LATROUSLY, after an idolatrous Manner.

I'DOLIZING [*idolotrant*, F. of εἴδωλον, Gr.] making an Idol of, being extreamly fond of, doting upon.

IDOLOTHY'SY [εἰδωλοθυσία, Gr.] a Sacrificing to Idols.

IDOLS *of the Antients*, were at firſt nothing but a rude Stock or Stone; and ſuch a one was that of *Juno Samia*, which afterwards,

terwards, in the Magiſtracy of *Procles*, was turned into a Statue. *Pauſanias* relates, That in *Achaia*, there were kept very religiouſly thirty ſquare Stones, on which were engraven the Names of ſo many Gods. And in another Place, he tells us of a very antient Statue of *Venus* at *Delos*, which, inſtead of Feet, had only a ſquare Stone. And ſome Imagine the Foundation of Adoration being paid to Stones, was from the Stone that *Saturn* is fabled to have ſwallowed.

One Thing is remarkable in theſe Stones; as particularly in the ſquare Stone that repreſented the God *Mars* at *Petra* in *Arabia*, that their Colour was commonly black; by which it ſhould ſeem, that that Colour, in thoſe Times, was thought moſt ſolemn, and becoming Things dedicated to ſacred Uſes.

They were called in *Greek*, Βαιτύλια, which ſeems to be derived from the *Phœnician* Language, ביתאל, *Bethel*, ſignifies the Houſe of God: And thence, ſome think that their true Original is to be derived from the Pillar of Stone that the Patriarch *Jacob* erected at *Bethel*.

Ido'neous [of *idoneus*, L. and *neſs*, Eng.] fit, meet.

Idyl
Idy'llion } [εἰδύλλιον, of εἶδος, Figure or Repreſentation, Gr.] a little gay Poem, containing a Deſcription or Narration of ſome agreeable Adventure.

A **Je** *ne ſcay quoi*, an I know not what, F.

Jea'lous [*jaloux*, F. *geloſo*, It. *zeloſo*, Sp.] afraid of having a Rival, tender or chary of.

Jea'lously [*avec jalouſie*, F.] with Jealouſy.

Jea'lousy
Jea'ousness } [*jealouſie*, F. *geloſia*, It. *zélos*, Sp. *zelotypia*, L. ζηλοτυπία, Gr] Suſpicion, Miſtruſt, &c.

Jealousy is properly repreſented in Painting and Sculpture, by one of the Furies throwing Snakes and Fire into the Boſom of a Perſon ſeeming to be before in extream Torture, ſitting upon Thorns, Wings on her Shoulders, and a Cock ſtanding by her; all which are too plain to need any Explanation.

Jear-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of a Hawſer faſtened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoiſe up the Yard, and to keep the Yard from falling, if the Ties ſhould break.

Jeat [*jayet*, F.] is a mineral or foſſil Stone, extreamly black, formed of a lapidifick or bituminous Juice in the Earth, in the Manner of Coal; called alſo Black-Amber.

Jecora'ria [in *Botany*] Liverwort, or Woodrow; or *Agrimony*, as ſome take it.

Jectiga'tion [with *Phyſicians*] a Trembling or Palpitation felt in the Pulſe of a ſick Perſon; which indicates that the Brain, which is the Origin of the Nerves, is attacked and threatened with Convulſions.

Jecur, the Liver, L.

Jecur *Uterinum* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Part which in Colour and Subſtance ſomewhat reſembles the Liver; Its Fleſh is ſoft, and full of Glandules or Kernels, having many Fibres or ſmall Veſſels. Its Uſe is to convey Nouriſhment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth; it is alſo called *Placenta Uterina*, L.

To **Jeer** [perhaps of **ſcheeren**, G. *to teize. Skinner*. Or, perhaps of **ſchertzen**, G. *to jeſt.*] to laugh at, flout, or ridicule.

Jeer-*Rope*. Vide *Jear-Rope*.

Jee'rct, a ſort of running Baſe on Horſeback, the Combatants darting Lances one at another, an Exerciſe among the *Turks*.

Je'june [*jejunus*, L.] empty, barren, dry, mean, as a *Jejune Stile*.

Je'juness [of *jejunus*, L. and *neſs*, or *jejunitas*, L.] Barrenneſs, Emptineſs of Stile, Dryneſs.

Je'junum *Inteſtinum* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond of the ſmall Guts, ſo called; becauſe it is often found empty. It is about eight Foot long in Men, L.

Je'lly [*gelée*, F. *gelatina*, It. *jaléa*, Sp. of *gelande*, L. Freezing] Broth, which having ſtood till it is cold, grows into a thick Conſiſtence.

Je'man [*Old Rec.*] a Yeoman.

Je'mmard, creaſed and ſcalloped; alſo the peculiar Affection that we naturally have to any particular Things. Dr. *More*.

Jennets. Vide *Gennets*.

Jeo'fail [in *Common Law*] is when a Cauſe or Iſſue is ſo badly pleaded or joined, that it would be Error if they did proceed; an Overſight in Pleading.

Jeo'parded [prob. of the *French* Words, *J'a perdu*, i. e. *I have loſt*] brought into Danger, Hazard, &c.

Jeo'pardousness, Hazardouſneſs.

Jeo'pardy [prob. of *jeu perdu*, F. *i. e.* a loſt Game] Danger, Hazard, Risk.

Je'rguer, an Officer belonging to the Cuſtoms, who overſees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters.

Jerk [either of ȝyrd, *Sax.* a Rod, or **gercken**, Goth. according to *Minſhew*] a Laſh of a Whip, a haſty Pull or Twitch.

To **Jerk** [**gercken**, Goth. *to beat*] to laſh; alſo to pull or twitch ſuddenly.

Je'rking [of cyrtel, a Coat, and Kin, *Sax.* a Diminutive] a ſhort Upper Coat; alſo a Male Hawk.

Ie'romancy [ἱερομαντεία, Gr.] Divination by Sacrifices. It made Conjectures from the external Parts and Motions of the Victim; then from its Entrails; the Flame in which it was conſum'd; the Cakes and Flour; from the Wind and Water, and ſeveral other Things.

Ieromonarches [of ἱερὸς, ſacred, and μοναρχης, Gr. a Chief] the Prieſts or Regulars among the *Greeks*.

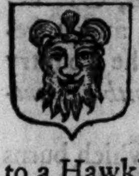
Jerosco'pists [ἱεροσκόποι, Gr.] Perſons, who when they eſpy'd any Thing in the Victim (at offering Sacrifice) that ſeemed to portend any Misfortune to themſelves, or their Country, uſed to pray that it might be turned on the Victim's own Head.

Jeru'salem *Artichokes*, a Root reſembling Artichokes in Taſte.

Je'sdegerdick *Epocha* [with *Chronologers*] a *Perſian* Epocha, which takes its Date from the Coronation of *Jeſdegerdis*, the laſt King of *Perſia*; or rather from its being conquered by the *Ottoman Saracens*, *July* 16. *A. Chr.* 632.

Je'ssamin [*jaſminum*, L. *jaſemin*, F. *gelſamino*, It. *jaſmin*, Sp. *and* Port.] a Shrub bearing flagrant Flowers.

Je'ssamin [in *Herlaldry*] by thoſe that blazon by Flowers, inſtead of Metals and Colours, is uſed for *Argent*, on account of the Whiteneſs of the Flowers.



Jessant [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies ſhooting forth, as Vegetables do, and frequently occurs in *Flower-de-Luces*, as in the Eſcutcheon; a Leopard's Head, *Jeſſant*, *Flower-de-luce*, *Or*.

Je'sses [with *Falconers*] Leather Straps faſtened to a Hawk's Legs, and ſo to the Varvels.

To **Jest** [prob. of *geſtire*, or *geſtus*, L. or, perhaps of **ſchertzen**, G. in the ſame Signification] to ſpeak jocoſely and wittily; alſo falſely.

Jest, a Joke, or Banter.

He who laughs at his own Jest, **ſpoils all the Mirth of it**; and not only ſo, but makes himſelf ridiculous, or, at leaſt to be look'd upon as a Perſon who has an exceeding good Opinion of his own Wit.

Better loſe a Jest, **than a Friend.**

There are very few, or perhaps none, but what are convinced of the Truth of this Saying; and yet the Itch of breaking a Jeſt has ſuch a Power over the Minds of many, who have a great Opinion of their own Wit, that they hazard not only the Loſs of a Friend, but of their own Fortune and Welfare, rather than ſtifle it.

Je'ster [prob. of *geſticulator*, L. a Mimick; for in antient Times, the Mimicks uſed Geſticulations or Geſtures in breaking their Jeſts to the Company] a witty jocoſe, Perſon, formerly kept by Princes, &c. to break Jeſts for their Diverſion.

Jestingly, in a jeſting Manner.

Jesua'ti, an Order of Monks, ſo called from their having the Name of *Jeſus* often in their Mouth.

Je'suited, which has embraced the Principles of the Jeſuits.

Jesui'tical, of or pertaining to, or like the Jeſuits; alſo equivocating.

Jesui'tically [of *de jeſuite*, F. a Religious Order, ſo denominated from *Jeſus*] after the Manner of the Jeſuits; alſo equivocatingly.

Jesuits, certain religious Men of the Society of *Jeſus*, firſt founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spaniſh* Soldier.

Je'suits *Powder*, the Drug *Quinquina*, or *Cortex Peruviana*.

Je'sus [Ἰησοῦς, Gr.] ſome have ſubtilized upon the Numbers of the *Greek* Letters, which being applied together, make eight hundred and eighty-eight, *i. e.* eight Unites, eight Eights, and eight Hundreds, and apply them to certain Predictions of the *Cumæan Sybil*.

Jet. Vide *Jeat*.

Jet *d'Eau*, the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water into the Air, F.

Jett [*gagates*, L. *jayet*, F.] a black Kind of brittle Stone.

To **Jet** [*jetter*, F.] to caſt, toſs, or to carry the Body in a ſtately Manner; alſo to move up and down in a jetting or friſky Manner.

Je'tty, of or like Jet, of the Colour of Jet.

Je'tsam
Je'tson } [prob. of *jetter*, F. to throw up] Goods, Merchandiſes, or other Things, which having been caſt over-board in a Storm, or after Shipwreck, are thrown upon the Shore, and belong to the Lord Admiral.

Jew, one who makes Profeſſion of *Judaiſm*.

JEWEL [𝔍𝔲𝔴𝔢𝔢𝔩, Du. *joyau*, F. *gioja*, It. *joya*, Sp. *and* Goth.] a wearing Ornament made of a precious Stone; a precious Stone.

JEWEL-*Office*, an Office, where Care is taken of faſhioning and weighing the King's Plate, and delivering it out by ſuch Warrants as the Maſters receive from the Lord Chamberlain.

A JEWELLER [*jouailier*, F. *giojellire*, It. *joyéro*, Sp.] a Dealer in, or Worker of Jewels.

JEWELRY, Jewels; the Place or Office where they are kept; alſo the Art and Myſtery of a Jeweller.

JEWESS, a female Jew.

JEWS *Ears*, a Plant, a kind of Muſhroom, of a ſpongy Subſtance.

JEWS *Stone*, a Stone otherwiſe called a Marchaſite.

JEWS *Trump*, a muſical Inſtrument.

JE'WISH, pertaining to the *Jews*.

IF [ȝıf, *Sax.* 𝔦𝔬𝔣, Teut.] a conditional Conjunction.

IGNA'RO, a fooliſh, ignorant Fellow.

IGNA'VUS, a wild Beaſt, called the Sluggard, L.

IGNI'FEROUS [of *ignifer*, L.] bearing or producing Fire.

IGNI'FLUOUS [*ignifluus*, L] running or flowing with Fire.

IGNI'GENOUS [*ignigena*, L.] ingendred in or by Fire.

IGNI'POTENCE [of *ignipotens*, L.] Efficacy, Prevalency againſt, or Power over Fire.

IGNIS, Fire, L.

IGNIS *fatuus* [*q. d.* a fooliſh Fire] a certain Meteor, which appears chiefly in Summer-Nights, and for the moſt part frequents Churchyards, Meadows, and Bogs, conſiſting of a ſomewhat viſcous Subſtance, or a fat Exhalation, which being kindled, reflects a kind of thin Flame in the Dark, but having no ſenſible Heat; often flying about Rivers, Hedges, &c. becauſe it meets with a Flux of Air in thoſe Places, and it frequently cauſes People to wander out of the Way. The Country People know this Meteor by the Name of *Jack with a Lanthorn*, and *Will of the Wiſp*.

IGNIS *actualis* [with *Surgeons*] actual Fire, that which burns at firſt Touch, as Fire itſelf, or heated Searing-Irons, L.

IGNIS *Perſicus* [with *Surgeons*] a Gangrene, a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague-Sore.

IGNIS *Judicium* [*Old Law*] Purgation, or Clearing a Perſon's ſelf by Fire, or the old Way of fiery Ordeal, L.

IGNIS *Potentialis* [in *Surgery*] potential Fire, a Cauſtick or burning Compoſition, which being laid on a Part of the Body for ſome Time, produces the ſame Effect as Fire, L.

IGNIS *reverberii* [with *Chymiſts*] a reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Veſſel, and is heightened by Bellows, L.

IGNIS *rotæ* [with *Chymiſts*] a Wheel-Fire, is when the Flame in the Furnace runs round like a Wheel, covering the Crucible, &c. entirely over both at the Top, and round the Sides, L.

IGNIS *ſacer*, the Diſtemper called *St. Anthony's-Fire*, or the Shingles, L.

IGNIS *ſuppreſſionis* [with *Chymiſts*] a Fire above the Sand, L.

IGNIS *ſylveſtris* [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Pimple otherwiſe called *Phlyctæna*, L.

IGNITE'GIUM, the Covering of Fire; the Eight-a-Clock Bell, ſo termed from the Injunction that King *William the Conqueror* laid upon his Subjects, to put out their Fires and Lights at that Hour, upon the Signal of a Bell, L.

IGNI'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the Application of Fire to Metals till they become red-hot, without melting.

IGNI'VOMOUS [*ignivomus*, L.] a Vomiting out Fire.

IGNI'VOMOUSNESS [of *ignivomus*, L. and *neſs*, Eng.] Fire-vomiting Quality, ſuch as that of *Vulcano's*, or Burning Mountains.

IGNO'BLE [F. *ignobile*, It. *ignobilis*, L.] of mean Birth, vile, baſe, being of no Repute or Eſteem.

IGNO'BLENESS [*ignobilitas*, L.] Baſeneſs or Meanneſs of Birth.

IGNO'BLY, baſely, vilely.

IGNOMI'MIOUS [*ignominieux*, F. *ignominioſo*, It. *ignominioſus*, L.] diſhonourable, full of Shame or Reproach, diſgraceful.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, ſhamefully, diſhonourably.

IGNOMI'NIOUSNESS [of *ignominia*, L. *ignominie*, F. and *neſs*, Eng.] Diſgracefulneſs, Shamefulneſs, Diſhonourableneſs, Reproachfulneſs.

IGNO'MINY [*ignominie*, F. *ignominia*, It. Sp. and L.] Diſcredit, Diſhonour, Diſgrace, Reproach, Shame.

IGNORA'MUS [*i. e.* we know not] a Term uſed by the Grand-Jury, which they write upon a Bill of Information for the Inquiſition of criminal Cauſes, when they approve not the Evidence, as defective, or too weak to make a true Preſentation; and then all further Enquiry upon the Party is ſtopped, *L.*

IGNORA'MUS, hence an *Ignoramus*, an Ignorant or filly Fellow.

An I'GNORANT *Fellow* [*hieroglyphically*] and ſuch an one as was unacquainted with the World, was painted with an Aſſes Head and Aſſes Ears.

I'GNORANTNESS } [*ignorantia*, L. *ignorance*, F. *ignoranza*,
I'GNORANCE } It. *ignorancia*, Sp.] Unknowingneſs, Unskilfulneſs, Ignorance.

I'GNORANT [F. *ignorante*, It. *and* Sp. *ignorans*, L.] that knows nothing of a Matter, unacquainted with it; alſo illiterate or unlearned.

I'GNORANTLY, through Ignorance.

IGNO'SCIBLE [*ignoſcibilis*, L.] fit to be, or that may be pardoned or forgiven.

IGNO'SCIBLENESS [of *ignoſcibilis*, L.] Fitneſs to be pardoned or forgiven.

I. H. S. are a Contraction of the Words *Jeſus hominum ſalvator*, L. *i. e.* Jeſus the Saviour of Men, a Motto which the Jeſuits commonly make uſe of. It is ſometimes alſo taken to ſignify *Jeſus hominum ſanctiſſimus*, i. e. Jeſus the moſt holy of Men: But moſt commonly it ſignifies the former, the middle Letter H being taken for H the *Greek* long E.

JIG [of 𝔤𝔦𝔤𝔢, Dan. or 𝔤𝔢𝔦𝔤, G. a Fiddle, according to *Skinner*; or of *gigue*, F. *giga*, It.] an airy, briſk Kind of Dance.

JILL, half a quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*, L.] a Doxy, an Harlot.

JILL *Flirt*, a ſorry Wench, an idle Baggage.

JILT, a lewd Woman who cheats or diſappoints a Perſon.

A JILT, ſays the *Spectator*, takes a Delight in being a Tormentor to others: Thus when her Lover is in the full Expectation of Succeſs, the Jilt ſhall meet him with a ſullen Indifference and Admiration in her Face at his being ſurprized, that he is received like a Stranger, and a Caſt of her Head another Way, with a pleaſant Scorn of the Fellow's Inſolence.

It is very probable, the Lover goes home utterly aſtoniſhed and dejected, ſits down to his Scrutore, and writes her word in the moſt abject Terms, that he knows not what he has done, that all that was deſireable in this Life is ſo ſuddenly vaniſh'd from him; that the Charmer of his Soul ſhould withdraw the vital Heat from the Heart which pants for her.

He continues a mournful Abſence for ſome Time, pining in ſecret, and out of Humour with all Things which he meets with.

At length, he takes a Reſolution to try his Fate, and expoſtulates with her reſolutely upon her unaccountable Carriage: He walks up to her Apartment with a thouſand Inquietudes and Doubts in what Manner he ſhall meet the firſt Caſt of her Eyes: When upon his firſt Appearance, ſhe flies towards him, wonders where he has been, accuſes him of his Abſence, and treats him with a Familiarity as ſurprizing as her former Coldneſs.

This good Correſpondence continues till the Lady obſerves that the Lover grows happy in it; and then ſhe interrupts it with ſome new Inconſiſtency of Behaviour: For the Happineſs of a Jilt conſiſts only in the Power of making others uneaſy.

To JILT, to cheat, deceive, or diſappoint, eſpecially as is common among lewd Women.

JILTING, Deceiving, Tricking, Cheating, &c. uſed by Strumpets and lewd Women, eſpecially in the Point of Amours.

JIPPO, a ſhabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

I'LL, an Abbreviation for *I will*.

ILE [εἰλεὸς, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, the Cavity or Hollowneſs from the Cheſt to the Thigh-Bones, the Flank that contains the ſmall Gut, &c.

ILET [*Iſlette*, or *iſle*, F.] a little Iſland.

I'LET-*Hole*. See *Oylet*.

I'LIA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Flanks, the Side Parts of the lower Belly between the laſt Rib and the Privities, the ſmall Guts, *L.*

ILES, or OILS, the Spires or Beards of Corn.

ILEX [with *Botaniſts*] the Holm-Oak, *L.*

I'LIA ['Ιλια, Gr.] the Daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albanes*, who being a Veſtal Virgin, [as it is ſaid) was gotten with Child by *Mars* on the Bank of the River *Tiber*, and brought forth two Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*; for which Fact ſhe was ſet alive in the Ground, and her Children expoſed hard by the ſame River; but being found by *Fauſtulus*, the King's Shepherd, he brought them up.

ILIA'CK *Paſſion* [with *Phyſicians*] a painful Wringing or Twiſting of the Guts, when they are ſtopped up, or full of Wind, or troubled with ſharp Humours; or when the upper Part of any Entrail ſinks or falls into the lower, the ſame that is called *Chordapſus* and *Volvulus*, L.

ILI'ACAL } [*iliaque*, F. *iliacus*, L.] of or pertaining to the
I'LIACK } *Ilia*.

ILIA'CK *Veſſels* [*Anat.*] the double forked Veſſels of the Trunks of the Great Artery, and the Great Vein of the Belly, ly, about the Place where the Bladder and Womb are ſituated.

Iliacus *Externus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Thigh that takes its Name from its Situation, ariſing from the lower and inner Part of the *Os Sacrum*, and is inſerted by a round Tendon to the upper Part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*: The Uſe of it is to move the Thigh-Bone ſomewhat upwards, and turn it outwards, L.

Iliacus *Internus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Thigh ariſing from the inward hollow Part of the *Ilium*, and joining with the *Pſoas Magnus*, is inſerted with it under the *Pectineus*, ſo that they both ſerve to move the Thigh forward in walking, L.

Iliads [Ἰλιάδες, Gr.] the Title of *Homer*'s Poem, containing the Hiſtory of the Deſtruction of *Troy*, which was named *Ilium*.

Ile'um } [εἰλεὸς, Gr.] the third of the ſmall Guts, ſo cal-
Iliu'm } led by reaſon of its Turnings and Windings,
Ilio'n } and being in Length about twenty Hands Breadth.
It begins where the Gut *Jejunum* ends, and ends itſelf at the *Cæcum*.

Ilium }
Ilios } [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſmall or thin Gut.

Ilium } [with *Phyſicians*] the Twiſting of the ſmall Guts
Ilios } when their Coats are doubled inward, and there
is ſuch a Stoppage that nothing can paſs downward, *L.*

Ilium *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper Part of the Bone called *Oſſa innominata*, ſo called, becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium*, which lies between it and its Fellow. It is a large Bone, and connected to the Sides of the three ſuperior *Vertebræ* of the *Os Sacrum*.

Ill [*Subſt.* and *Adj.*] Evil, and is probably an Abbreviation of it. Vide *Evil.* (Ilde, Dan.) *worſe*, *worſt*, *Irr. Comp.* and *Superl.*

Ill **News comes a-pace:**

Or at leaſt, ſooner than we would have it; for that is all the Saying can mean.

Ill **Weeds grow a-pace.**

F. *Mauvaiſe herbe croit toujours.* It. *Pazzi creſcono ſenza in affargli.* It is generally uſed jeſtingly to or of Children who grow a-pace.

Illa'borateness [of *illaboratus*, L.] the Quality of being effected without Labour and Pains.

Illa'cerable [of *illacerabilis*, L.] whole, or uncapable of being torn.

Illa'crymable [*illacrymabilis*, L.] uncapable of weeping.

Illa'psed [*illapſus*, L.] fallen or ſlid gently in or upon.

Illa'queated [*illaqueatus*, L.] intangled or inſnared.

Illa'tion, an Inference or Concluſion, L.

I'llatively [*illatio*, L.] by Way of Inference.

Illau'dable [*illaudabilis*, L.] unworthy of Praiſe.

Illece'bra [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wall-Pepper, or Stone-Crop, L.

Illecebro'se [*illecebroſus*, L.] full of Allurements, very enticing.

Illective [of *illicere*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

Ille'gal [of *in*, neg. and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

Ille'gally [of *illegitime*, L.] not according to Law.

Ille'galness [of *in*, neg. and *legalitas*, L.] Contrarineſs to Law.

Ille'gitimate [*illégitime*, F. *illegitimo*, It. *and* Sp. of *illegitimus*, L.] unlawful; alſo unlawfully or baſely born, a Baſtard.

Illegi'timateness [of *illegitimus*, L. *illegitime*, F.] Unlawfulneſs, Baſeneſs of Birth, Spuriouſneſs.

Ille'viable [*Law Term*] that cannot or may not be levied or recovered.

Illi'beral [*illiberalis*, L.] ungenteel, baſe, niggardly.

Illi'berally, ungenteely, baſely.

Illi'beralness } [*illiberalitas*, L.] Niggardlineſs, Un-
Illibera'lity } bountifulneſs, Meanneſs of Spirit.

Illi'cit [*illicitus*, L. *illicite*, F. *illicito*, It.] unlawful.

Illiga'tion, a Binding, or tying up in, L.

Illimitable [of *in*, Neg. and *limes*, L. a Limit] unbounded, that cannot be limited.

Illi'nctus [in *Medicine*] Broth or Liquor that may be ſupped, as an Electuary or Lohoch.

Illi'quated [*illiquatus*, L.] melted down.

Illiqua'tion, a Melting down of one Thing in another, *L.*

Illi'terate [*illiteratus*, L.] not learned.

Illi'terately, unlearnedly.

Illi'terateness [of *illiteratus*, L.] Unlearnedneſs.

Ill-*Naturedneſs* [of *ill*, a Contr. of Eyel, *Sax. natura*, L. and *neſs*, Eng.] unkind Diſpoſition, Moroſeneſs, Croſſgrainedneſs, *&c.*

Ill-*naturedly*, with Ill-Nature.

Illness [of Eyel, *Sax.* and *neſs*] Sickneſs.

Illo'gical [of *in*, and *logicus*, L.] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreaſonable.

To Illude [*illudere*, L.] to mock, to jeer, to play upon.

Illu'minable, capable of being enlightened.

Illu'minary, of or pertaining to Illuminating.

To Illu'minate [*illuminer*, F. *illuminare*, It. *illuminàr*, Sp. *illuminatum*, L.] to enlighten.

To Illu'minate [with *Painters*] to beautify, or ſet off; alſo to lay Gold or Colours on initial capital Letters, and other Ornaments, as was antiently done in Manuſcript Books; alſo to gild and colour Maps and Prints, ſo as to give them, as it were, the greater Light and Beauty.

Illumina'tion [F. *illuminazione*, It. *iluminacìon*, Sp. of *illuminatio*, L.] an Enlightening, *&c.*

Illu'minative [of *illuminare*, L. *illuminer*, F.] tending to enlighten.

Illu'minative *Month* [in *Aſtronomy*] that Space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be ſeen betwixt one Conjunction and another.

Illumina'tors, Gilders, Colourers, *&c.* of Writing, *&c.*

To Illu'mine [*illuminor*, L. Vide *to illuminate*] to illuminate. *Milton.*

Illu'mined, a Term uſed antiently of ſuch as had been baptized, and ſprang from a Cuſtom of putting a lighted Taper in the Hand of the Baptized, as a Symbol of the Faith and Grace received thereby.

Illu'miners } Painters and Gilders of Manuſcript ca-
Illumina'tors } pital Letters. Vide *to illuminate.*

Illu'sion [*illuſione*, It. *iluſìon*, Sp. of *illuſio*, L.] a Mocking, a falſe Repreſentation or Fancy; alſo a Sham or Cheat.

Illu'sive }
Illu'sory } [of *illuſus*, L.] deceitful, *&c.*

Illu'siveness } [of *illuſor*, of *illudere*, L.] mocking Na-
Illu'soriness } ture; alſo Deceitfulneſs.

To Illu'strate [*illuſtrare*, It. *illuſtràr*, Sp. *illuſtratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

Illustra'tion [F. *illuſtrazione*, It. *iluſtracìon*, Sp. of *illuſtratio*, L.] a making clear, evident, or plain.

Illu'strious [*illuſtris*, L.] eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent.

Illu'striously, eminently, renownedly, nobly, *&c.*

Illu'striousness [of *illuſtris*, L. *illuſtre qualité*, F.] illuſtrious Quality, Famouſneſs, Nobleneſs, Renownedneſs.

Illutamentum [in *Medicine*] an antient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wreſtlers and others were rubbed, eſpecially after bathing.

Illy'ricus, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in *Dalmatia*, in the Countries to the North-Eaſt of the Gulf of *Venice*, L.

I'm, Abbreviation for *I am*.

I'mage [F. *imagine*, It. *imagàn*, Sp. *imagem*, Port. of *imago*, L.] a natural lively Repreſentation of an Object oppoſed to a ſmooth well-poliſh'd Surface, but is generally uſed for a Repreſentation or Likeneſs of a Thing, either natural or artificial; a Statue, or Picture.

To I'mage, to repreſent.

Ima'gery [*images*, F. *immagini*, It. *imagines*, L.] painted or carved Work; alſo Tapeſtry with Figures.

Images, *Themiſtius* relates, that all the *Grecian* Images, till the Time of *Dædalus* were unformed; and that he was the firſt Perſon that made two ſeparate Feet; whereas before they were but one Piece, being only ſhaved out of Wood or Stone. But in after Ages, when Graving and Carving was invented, they changed the rude Lumps into Figures reſembling living Creatures; nevertheleſs, in more refined Ages, ſuch of the unformed Images as were preſerved, were reverenced for their Antiquity, and preferred before the moſt curious Pieces of the modern Art.

I'mages [in *Rhetorick*] the Uſe of them is to paint Things naturally, and to ſhew them clearly.

I'mages [in *Poetry*] their End is to cauſe Aſtoniſhment and Surprize.

I'mage [in *Phyſicks*] is the Trace or Mark which outward Objects impreſs upon the Mind, by Means of the Organ of Senſe.

I'mage [in *Opticks*] is an Object projected on the Baſe of a convex Mirrour.

I'mages [in *Diſcourſe*] any Thoughts proper to produce Expreſſions, and which preſent a kind of Picture to the Mind; or, in a more *limited Senſe*, ſuch Diſcourſes as ſome Perſons, when by a kind of Enthuſiaſm or extraordinary Emotion of the Soul, they ſeem to ſee Things whereof they ſpeak.

Ima'ginable [F. *immaginabile*, It. of *imaginabilis*, L.] that may be imagined.

Ima'ginableness, Capableneſs of being imagined.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. *immaginario*, It. *imaginario*, Sp. *imaginarius*, L.] fanciful, fantaſtick.

IMA'GINARINESS [of *imaginarius*, L. and *neſs*] Fantaſtickneſs, the not having a real Exiſtence, but only in the Fancy.

IMA'GINATION [F. *immaginazione*, It. *imaginaciòn*, Sp. *imaginaçam*, Port. of *imaginatio*, L.] is an Application of the Mind to the Phantaſm or Image of ſome corporeal Thing impreſſed in the Brain: Or it is a Power or Faculty of the Soul, by which it conceives and forms Ideas of Things, by Means of certain Traces and Impreſſions that had been before made on the Brain by Senſation.

IMA'GINATIVE [*imaginatif*, F. *immaginativo*, It. of *imaginativus*, L.] apt to imagine, pertaining to Imagination.

IMA'GINATIVENESS [of *imaginativus*, L. and *neſs*] Fantaſticalneſs; alſo Suſpiciouſneſs, Jealouſy, Thoughtfulneſs.

To IMA'GINE [*imaginer*, F. *immaginare*, It. *imaginàr*, Sp. and Port. *imaginare*, L.] to conceive or fancy, to think or ſuppoſe.

IMA'GINES [among the *Romans*] certain Images of Anceſtors, which the Noblemen kept under the Porches of their Houſes, in wooden Caſes; which were carried about at their Funeral Pomps or Triumphal Entries.

IMAGINO'SE [*imaginoſus*, L.] full of ſtrange Fancies.

IMAGIONA'TISTS, fanciful Perſons.

To IMBA'LM [*embaumer*, F. *imbaſſamare*, It. *embalſamàr*, Sp.] to anoint a dead Body with certain Unguents, Drugs, or Spices, *&c.* in order to preſerve it.

To IMBA'NK [of *in*, and banc, *Sax.*] to incloſe, bound or keep up within Banks.

IMBA'RGO [*imbargo*, Sp. *and* Port. *imbarco*, It.] a Stop or Stay upon Shipping by publick Authority; ſometimes that none ſhall go out of the Port or Harbour, ſometimes that none ſhall either come in or go out.

To IMBA'RGO, or ſtop Ships by ſuch Authority.

To IMBA'RK [of *embarquer*, F.] to ſhip, to get or put on Shipboard; alſo to engage in a Buſineſs, to undertake it, to be in with it.

IMBA'RKATION [*embarquement*, F.] a putting or going on Shipboard.

An IMBA'RKMENT [*embarquement*, F.] an entring or being entred on Shipboard.

IMBA'SED [of *im*, and *bas*, F.] made lower in Value; mixed with a baſer Metal.

To IMBA'TTLE [of *im*, and *batailler*, F.] to draw an Army up in *Battalia*, or diſpoſe it in Order of Battle.

IMBA'TTLED [of *im*, and *bataillé*, F.] ranged in Battle-Array.

IMBE'CILE [*imbecilis*, L.] weak, feeble.

IMBE'CILNESS } [*imbecilitas*, L. *imbecillité*, F. *imbecillità*,
IMBE'CILITY } It.] Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

To IMBE'LLISH [*embellir*, F. *abbellire*, It.] to adorn, beautify, ſet off, or grace.

An IMBE'LLISHING } [*embeliſſement*, F. *abbellimento*, It.]
IMBE'LLISHMENT } an Ornament or Beautifying.

To IMBE'ZZLE [prob. of *imbecillis*, L. weak, *q. d.* to weaken] to make away with, waſte, or purloin; ſpoken of Things committed to one's Truſt.

IMBE'ZZLEMENT, Waſte, Conſumption, Spoil.

IMBIBI'TION [with *Chymiſts*] an eager Receiving or Drinking in any liquid Thing.

To IMBI'BE [*imbiber*, F. *imbevere*, It. *embebèr*, Sp. of *in*, and *bibere*, L. to drink] to ſuck or drink in; alſo to receive by Education.

IMBI'BEMENT, the Act of Imbibing, as the Imbibement of Principles.

To IMBI'TTER [of *im*, and biꞇꞇeɲ, *Sax.*] to make bitter; exaſperate, or provoke.

IMBLA'Z'D [of *in*, and blaꞅe, *Sax.*] made to blaze, ſhining.

IMBLA'ZONARY } [of *blaſon*, F.] Shield and Colours with
IMBLAZONRY } Coat-Armour, *&c. Milton.*

To IMBO'DY [of *im*, and boꝺiᵹe, *Sax.*] to make up into one Body, to join to a Body; alſo to mingle together, as ſeveral Ingredients.

To IMBO'LDEN [of *im*, and balꝺ, *Sax.*] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBO'RDERED [of *im*, and *bordure*, F.] bordered, having Borders. *Milton.*

To IMBORDURE [of *im*, and *bordure*, F.] is to encompaſs with a Border.

IMBORDURING [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field, and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal and Colour, or Fur.

IMBO'SOM'D [of *in*, and boꞅom, *Sax.*] incloſed in the Boſom. *Milton.*

To IMBO'SS [of *imboſſare*, It.] to raiſe with Boſſes.

To IMBO'SS *a Deer* [with *Hunters*] is to chaſe her into a Thicket.

IMBO'SSEMENT } Imboſſed Work, a ſort of Carving or En-
IMBO'SSING } graving, on which the Figures ſtand out above the Plan on which they are made.

IMBOWELLED [of *im*, neg. and *boyau*, F. a Bowel] having the Bowels taken out.

IMBRA'CERY [*Law Term*] tampering with a Jury; the Penalty of which is 20 *l.* and Impriſonment at the Pleaſure of the Judge.

I'MBRICATED [with *Botaniſts*] is apply'd to the Leaves of ſome Plants, which are hollow'd in like an *Imbrex* or Gutter-Tile.

IMBRICA'TION [with *Architects*] a making crooked like a Gutter or Roof-Tile.

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver, *Sp.*

IMBRO'CUS [*Old Rec.*] a Brook, Drain, or Water-Courſe.

To IMBROI'DER, [of *im*, and *broder*, F.] to make Flowers or other Figures with a Needle, on Silk, Cloth, *&c.*

IMBROI'DERER [of *im*, and *broder*, F.] a Worker of Imbroidery.

IMBROI'DERY [of *im*, and *broderie*, F.] Imbroider'd Work.

To IMBROI'L [of *im*, and *brouiller*, F.] to çauſe Broils, Stirs, or Quarrels; to put into Confuſion or Diſorder, to ſet together by the Ears.

IMBROWN'D, rendered opaque, ſhady, *Milton.*

To IMBRU'E [*imbuere*, L.] to moiſten or wet, to ſoak or ſteep; as to imbrue the Hands in Blood, *i. e*, to commit Murder.

To IMBRU'TE [of *im*, and *brutus*, L.] to render brutal or like a brute Beaſt.

To IMBU'E [*imbuere*, L.] to ſeaſon one's Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, *&c.*

To IMBU'RSE [*embourſer*, F.] to put into Stock of Money.

IMBU'RSEMENTS, Money put into a Purſe or Stock.

I'MITABLE [F. *imitabile*, It. of *imitabilis*, L.] that is or may be imitated.

I'MITABLENESS [of *imitabilis*, L. *imitable*, F. and *neſs*] a Capableneſs of being imitated.

To I'MITATE [*imiter*, F. *imitare*, It. *ymitàr*, Sp. [*imitar*, Port. of *imitare*, L.] to follow the Example of another, to do the like according to a Pattern.

IMITA'TION [F. *imitazione*, It. *imitaciòn*, Sp. of *imitatio*, L.] an Imitating, *&c.*

IMITATION [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a Woman holding in one Hand a Painter's Pallat and Pencils, and in the other a Mask, at her Feet an Ape; all Emblems of Imitation.

IMITATIONE } [in *Muſick Books*] a particular Way of
IMITAZZIONE } Compoſition, wherein each Part is made to imitate the other.

I'MITATIVE [*imitativus*, L.] done by Imitation.

I'MITATIVES [with *Grammarians*] Verbs that expreſs any kind of Imitation, as *patriſſare*, to take after the Father; as to imitate his Actions, Humour, *&c.*

IMITA'TOR [*imitateur*, F. *imitatore*, It. *imitadòr*, Sp. of *imitator*, L.] he who imitates.

IMI'TATRIX [*imitatrice*, F. *and* It. of *imitatrix*, L.] ſhe who imitates.

IMMACULATE [*immaculé*, F. *immaculato*, It. *immaculádo*, Sp. of *immaculatus*, L.] unſpotted, ſpotleſs, undefiled.

IMMACULA'TENESS [of *immaculatus*, L. *immaculé*, F. and *neſs*] Spotleſneſs, Undefiledneſs.

IMMA'NE [*immanis*, L.] huge, vaſt, outrageous.

IMMA'NENT [of *in*, and *manens*, L.] abiding, inherent.

IMMA'NESS } [*immanitas*, L.] Cruelty, Outrageouſneſs,
IMMA'NITY } Fierceneſs; alſo Vaſtneſs, ſuch Hugeneſs as renders a Thing unmanageable.

IMMARSCE'SSIBLE [*immarceſſibilis*, L.] never-fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMARCESSIBLENESS [of *immarceſſibilis*, L. and *neſs*] never-fading Nature, *&c.*

IMMA'TERIAL [*immateriel*, F. *immateriale*, It. *immaterial*, Sp. *immaterialis*, L.] not conſiſting of Matter; alſo of little or no Conſequence.

IMMATE'RIALNESS } [*immaterialité*, F.] a not being made
IMMATERIA'LITY } up of Matter; alſo a not being to the Matter or Purpoſe.

IMMATU'RE [*immaturo*, It. *immaturus*, L.] unripe, not come to Perfection, haſty, done before its Time.

IMMATU'RE [in *Medicine*] a Term apply'd to the Aliments and animal Juices not ſufficiently digeſted or concocted.

IMMATURE'NESS } [*immaturità*, It. *immaturitas*, L.] Un-
IMMATU'RITY } ripeneſs.

IMMATURE'LY [*immaturé*, L.] before the Time or Seaſon, out of Seaſon.

IMME'DIATE [*immediat*, F. *immediate*, It. *and* Sp. of *immediatus*, L.] that acts without Means; alſo that follows or happens preſently, without any Thing between.

IMME'DIATENESS [of *immediatus*, L. *immediat*, F.] Preſentneſs, a following another Thing without any Thing coming between; alſo the acting without Means.

IMME'DICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] incurable.

IMME'DICABLENESS [of *immedicabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Incurableneſs.

IMME'MORABLE [of *immemorabilis*, L.] not worthy of Remembrance, not remarkable.

IMME'MORABLENESS [of *immemorabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Unworthineſs to be remember'd.

IMMEMO'RIAL [in a *Law Senſe*] as *Time immemorial*, that was before the Reign of our King *Edward* II.

IMMEMO'RIAL [*immemoriel*, F. *immemorabile*, It.] that is out of Mind, or beyond the Memory of Man; being of ſo long Continuance, that its Beginning cannot be known.

IMMEMO'RIALNESS [of *immemorial*, F. and *neſs*] the being out of Mind, or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMME'NSE [F. *immenſo*, It. *and* Sp. of *immenſus*, L.] being of ſo great or large an Extent, that it cannot be meaſured or equalled by any finite Meaſure, unmeaſurable, huge, vaſt, prodigious.

IMME'NSELY, vaſtly, prodigiouſly, beyond Meaſure.

IMME'NSENESS } [*immenſité*, F. *immenſità*, It. *immenſidad*,
IMME'NSITY } Sp. of *immenſitas*, L.] Vaſtneſs, Unmeaſurableneſs, Greatneſs, Hugeneſs, an Amplitude or Extenſion that cannot be equalled by any finite Meaſure whatſoever, or how oft ſoever repeated.

IMME'NSURABLE [of *in*, neg. and *menſurabilis*, L.] uncapable of being meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLENESS } [of *in*, neg. *menſurabilis*, L. and
IMME'NSURABI'LITY } *neſs*] Uncapableneſs of being meaſured.

To IMME'RGE [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into Water, or ſome Liquid.

To IMME'RSE [*immerſum*, ſup. of *immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge over Head and Ears.

IMMERSABLE [*immerſabilis*, L.] that cannot be dipped, *&c.*

IMME'RSED } [*immerſus*, L.] plunged or dipped into, over
IMME'RGED } Head and Ears.

IMME'RSION [F. *immerſione*, It. of *immerſio*, L.] a Dipping, Plunging, *&c.*

IMME'RSION [with *Phyſicians*] a Method of preparing a Medicine by ſteeping it in Water, to take away ſome Quality or ill Taſte.

IMME'RSION [with *Chymiſts*] is the putting Metals or Minerals into ſome corroſive Matter to reduce them to Powder.

IMME'RSION [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies, that any Planet is beginning to come within the Shadow of another, as in Eclipſes; and whenever the Shadow of the eclipſing Body begins to fall on the Body eclipſed, they ſay, that is the Time of the *Immerſion*; and when it goes out of the Shadow, that is the Time of the *Emerſion*.

IMME'RSUS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Arm, which ariſes from its whole Baſis in the upper and lower Rib, and is inſerted in a ſemicircular Manner, to the Neck of the *Os Humeris*, L.

IMMETHO'DICAL [of *im*, and *Methodus*, L.] without due Method or Order, confuſed.

IMMETHO'DICALNESS [of *im* for *in*, neg. and *methodus*, L.] the being out of Method, or contrary to Method, Irregularity.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, after an immethodical or irregular Manner.

To IMMI'GRATE [*immigrare*, L.] to paſs, or come into.

IMMINENT [F. *imminente*, It. *and* Sp. *imminens*, L.] approaching, at Hand, ready to come upon a Perſon, hanging over the Head.

I'MMINENTNESS [of *imminens*, L. and *neſs*] Readineſs to come upon us, *&c.* being, as it were, hanging juſt over our Heads.

IMMINU'TION, a Diminiſhing, or Leſſening, *L.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY [of *in*, and *miſceo*, L. to mingle]Capableneſs of being mixed with others.

IMMI'SERABLE [*immiſerabilis*, L.] not to be pitied; alſo one whom no body pities.

IMMISSION, Injection, *L.*

To IMMIT [*immittere*, L.] to inject, to let or ſend into.

IMMOBI'LITY [*immobilité*, F. *immobilità*, It. *immobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableneſs, Stedfaſtneſs.

IMMO'DERATE [*immoderè*, F. *immoderato*, It. *immoderàdo*, Sp. of *immoderatus*, L.] beyond the Bounds of Moderation, exceſſive, diſorderly.

IMMO'DERATELY, exceſſively, *&c.*

IMMO'DERATENESS [of *immoderatio*, L. and *neſs*] Immoderation.

IMMO'DERATION, Intemperance, Exceſs, L.

IMMO'DERATELY [*immoderate*, L. *immoderement*, F.] without Moderation, exceſſively.

IMMO'DEST [*immodeſte*, F. *immodeſto*, It. *and* Sp. *immodeſtus*, L.] that has no Modeſty, wanton, bold, laſcivious.

IMMO'DESTLY [*immodeſte*, L. *immodeſtement*, F.] without Modeſty.

IMMO'DESTNESS } [*immodeſtie*, F. *immodeſtia*, L. It. *and*
IMMO'DESTY } Sp.] Want of Modeſty, or Shamefacedneſs.

To I'MMOLATE [*immolare*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION [F. *immolazione*, It. of *immolatio*, L.] a Sacrificing, or Offering.

IMMO'RAL [of *im*, neg. and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMO'RALLY [of *im*, neg. and *moraliter*, L.] contrary to Morality.

IMMO'RALNESS } [of *im*, and *moralitas*, L.] Want of Mo-
IMMO'RALITY } rality, or Contrarineſs to Morality; Corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, *&c.*

IMMORI'GEROUS [*immoriger*, L.] diſobedient.

IMMO'RTAL [Sp. *immortel*, F. *immortale*, It. of *immortalis*, L.] never-dying, immortal.

To IMMO'RTALIZE [*immortaliſe*, F. *immortalare*, It. *immortalizàr*, Sp.] to render everlaſting.

IMMO'RTALLY, [*immortaliter*, L.] never-dying, perpetually.

IMMORTA'LNESS } [*immortalitas*, L. *immortalité*, F. *im-
IMMO'RTALITY } mortalità*, It. *immortalidàd*, Sp.] the State of that which is immortal, a Never-dying.

IMMO'VEABLE [*immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMO'VEABLE *Feaſts*, ſuch Feſtivals as conſtantly are upon the ſame Day of the Month, though they vary as to the Day of the Week.

IMMO'VEABLY [of *immobiliter*, L.] in an immoveable Manner.

IMMO'VEABLENESS [*immobilitas*, L. *immobilité*, F.] Unmoveableneſs.

IMMU'NITIES [of *immunitas*, L. *immunité*, F. *immunità*, It. *immunidad*, Sp.] Privileges, or Exemptions from Offices, Charges, Duties, *&c.*

To IMMU'RE [of *in*, and *murus*, L. a Wall] to ſhut up or incloſe between two Walls.

IMMUSICAL, not harmonious.

IMMU'TABLE [F. *and* Sp. *immutabile*, It. of *immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, conſtant.

IMMU'TABLE *Circles* [*Aſtronomy*] are the Ecliptick and Equator, ſo called, becauſe they never change, but are the ſame to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMU'TABLENESS } [*immutabilitas*, L. *immutabilité*, F.]
IMMUTABI'LITY } Unchangeableneſs.

IMMUTABI'LITY [in *God*] is an incommunicable Attribute, and is a Freedom from all kind of Change or Unconſtancy, both as to his Nature and Purpoſes.

Moral IMMUTABI'LITY [in *God*] conſiſts in his not being liable to any Change in his Thoughts or Deſigns, but that what he wills, he has willed from all Eternity.

IMMUTABLY, unchangeably.

IMMUTA'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a Change, the ſame as *Hypallage*.

To IMP *a Feather into the Wing of an Hawk* [in *Falconry*] is to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

IMP [not improbably of *impius*, L. wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Dæmon, ſaid to attend upon Witches, *&c.* alſo a kind of Graff to be ſet in a Tree.

To IMP *the Wings of one's Fame*, to tarniſh or ſully his Reputation.

To IMP *the Feathers of Time with Pleaſure*, &c. to divert one's ſelf with Recreation.

IMPA'CTED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To IMPAI'R [*impairer*, O. F. or of *im*, neg. and *pejorare*, L. to make worſe; or according to *Caſaubon*, of ἄμπηρος, for ἀμάπηρος, Gr. maimed or hurt] to weaken, make worſe, *&c.*

An IMPAI'RING } [probably of *im*, and *pejorare*, L.] a
An IMPA'IRMENT } Diminiſhing, Leſſening, Making-worſe, *&c.*

To IMPA'LE [*impalare*, It. *impaler*, F *empalàr*, Sp. *tho' all, only in the latter Senſe*, of *in*, and *palus*, L. a Stake] to incloſe or fence about with Stakes; alſo a Way of puniſhing Malefactors, by driving a Stake through their Bodies.

IMPA'LED, undaunted. *Milton.*

IMPA'LED [in *Herlaldry*] is when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heireſs, are born in the ſame Eſcutcheon, and are marſhalled in Pale; the Husband's on the Right Side, and the Wife's on the Left; called alſo *Baron* and *Femme*, two Coats impaled.

IMPA'LEMENT, an Execution by driving a Stake, *&c* through the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPA'LPABLE [of *im*, and *palpabilis*, L.] that whoſe Parts are ſo extreamly minute, that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed by the Feeling.

Impana′tion [of *im*, and *panis*, L. Bread] a Term applied to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, on account of their Principles that the Body of *Chriſt* ſubſiſts with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament.

Impa′nnelled [prob. of *in*, and *paneau*, F. a ſquare Piece] inrolled, or put into the Roll, containing the Names of Jury-Men.

Impannula′re [*Old Law*] to impannel a Jury.

Impa′radis'd [of *in*, and *Paradiſus*, L. παράδεισος, Gr. of פרדם, Heb.] enjoying a Paradiſe, delighted. *Milton.*

Imparaſylla′bick [of *impar*, unequal, and *ſyllabus*, L. a Syllable] having unequal Syllables.

Imparcame′ntum [*Old Law*] the Right of pounding Cattle.

Impari′lity [*imparilitas*, L.] Inequality, Unequalneſs, Unlikeneſs.

Impa′rity [*imparitas*, L.] Inequality, Unlikeneſs, Unevenneſs.

Impa′rked [of *in*, and *park*, of peaꞃꞃoc, *Sax.* or *imparcatus*, L. incloſed in a Park] cloſed or fenced in for a Park.

Impa′rlance [of *im*, and *parlant*, F. Speaking] a Motion made in Court upon account of the Demandant, by the Tenant, on the Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Reſpite, or another Day to put in his Anſwer, *L. T.*

General Imparlance, is when it is ſet down and entered in general Terms, without any ſpecial Clauſe.

Special Imparlance, is when the Party deſires a farther Day to anſwer, adding alſo theſe Words, *Salvis omnibus Advantagiis*, &c.

Imparsonne′ [*Law Term*] inducted, as a *Parſon imparſonne*, i. e. one inducted or put into Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To Impa′rt [*impartire*, L.] to give Part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

Impa′rtial [*impartiel*, F. *imparziale*, It.] void of Partiality, juſt, upright.

Impa′rtially, uprightly, diſintereſtedly.

Impa′rtialness }
Impartia′lity } [of *im*, neg. and *partialité*, F.] Diſintereſtedneſs, a not favouring or inclining to one Party, &c. more than to another.

Impa′rtible [of *im*, and *partiri*, L.] that may be imparted.

Impa′ssible [F. and Sp. *impaſſibile*, It. of *impaſſibilis*, L.] uncapable of ſuffering.

Impassable, that cannot be paſſed or gone through.

Impa′ssioned [of *in*, and *paſſionné*, F.] wrought up to a Paſſion, *Milton.*

Impasta′tion [in *Maſonry*] a Work made of Stuck or Stone, beaten to Powder, and wrought up in Manner of a Paſte. Some Perſons are of Opinion, that the huge Obelisks, and antique Columns, ſtill remaining, were made either by Impaſtation or Fuſion.

Impa′tience [F. *impazienza*, It. *impaciencia*, Sp. of *impatientia*, L.] Uneaſineſs of Mind under Sufferings; alſo Haſtineſs or Paſſion.

Impa′tientness [of *impatientia*, L. *impatience*, F.] Impatience, impatient Temper, &c.

Impa′tient [F. *impaziente*, It. *impaciente*, Sp. of *impatiens*, L.] haſty, unquiet, cholerick.

Impatiently, haſtily, unquietly.

Impatroniza′tion, a putting into full Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

Impatroni′zed [*impatroniſé*, F.] having taken, or being put into the Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

Impea′chable, capable or liable to be impeached.

To Impe′ach [prob. of *empecher*, F. to hinder; or perhaps of *im*, and *peccare*, to offend, &c.] to accuſe of a Crime, as Felony, Treaſon, &c.

Impea′chment, an Accuſation or Information againſt one.

Impea′chment *of Waſte* [*Com. Law*] a Reſtraint from committing Waſte upon Lands or Tenements.

To Impearl, to form into Pearls of Dew. *Milton.*

Impe′ccable [*impeccabile*, It. *impecáble*, Sp. of *impeccabilis*, L.] that cannot ſin or offend.

Impe′ccableness }
Impecca′bility }
Impeccance } [*impeccabilità*, It. *impeccabilité*, F. of *impeccabilis*, L.] an Incapacity or Uncapableneſs to commit Sin.

I′mped [with *Gardeners*] inoculated or grafted.

To Impe′de [*impedire*, It. *and* L.] to hinder, ſtay, let, &c.

Impe′diments [*impedimenti*, It. *impedimentos*, Sp. of *impedimenta*, L.] Hindrances, Obſtructions, Obſtacles, &c.

Impedia′ti *Canes* [*Law Rec.*] Dogs that are law'd or diſabled from doing Miſchief in a Foreſt.

To Impe′l [*impellere*, It. *and* L.] to drive or thruſt forward; alſo to force.

To Impe′nd [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

Impe′nding }
Impe′ndent } [*impendens*, L.] hanging over the Head, being at Hand.

Impe′ndious [*impendioſus*, L.] liberal, that ſpends more than is needful.

Impe′ndiousness [of *impendioſus*, L. and *neſs*] Liberality, extravagant Spending.

Impe′netrable [F. *and* Sp. *impenetrabile*, It. *impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be penetrated or pierced through, that cannot be dived into.

Impenetrabi′lity [*impenetrabilité*, F. *impenetrabilità*, It. of *impenetrabilis*, L.] an Uncapableneſs of being penetrated, pierced, through, or dived into.

Impenetrabi′lity [with *Philoſophers*] is the Diſtinction of one extended Subſtance from another, by which the Extenſion of one Thing is different from that of another; ſo that two Things extended, cannot be in the ſame Place, but muſt of Neceſſity exclude each other.

Impe′netrableness [*impenetrabilité*, F. of *impenetrabilitas*, L.] Uncapableneſs of being penetrated, pierced, or dived into; Impenetrability.

Impe′nitence }
Impe′nitency }
Impe′nitentness } [F. *impenitenza*, It. *impœnitentia*, L.] Impenitence, Unrelentingneſs, a Hardneſs of Heart, which cauſes a Man to continue in Sin, and hinders him from repenting.

Impe′nitent [F. *impenitente*, It. *and* Sp.] without Repentance, unrelenting.

Impe′nitently, unrelentingly, &c.

Impe′rative, [*imperatif*, F. *imperativo*, It. *and* Sp. *imperativus*, L.] bidding or commanding.

Imperato′ria [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Maſter-Wort, L.

Imperato′rius, or Emperor's Piece, a *Roman* Gold Coin, in value 15 *s.* Sterling.

Imperce′ptible [F. *imperceptibile*, It. of *imperceptus*, L.] that cannot be perceived.

Imperce′ptibleness [*qualité imperceptible*, F. of *imperceptus*, L.] unperceivable Quality, or Uncapableneſs of being perceived.

Impece′ptibly, unperceivably.

Impe′rfect [*imperfait*, F. *imperfetto*, It. *imperfecto*, Sp. *imperfeito*, Port. of *imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or compleat, unfiniſh'd, faulty.

Imperfect *Flowers* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as want the *Petala*, or thoſe fine coloured Leaves that ſtand round and compoſe a Flower.

Imperfect *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as either really want Flowers or Seeds, or ſeem to want them.

Imperfect *Tenſe* [in *Grammar*] a Time between the preſent and the paſt.

Imperfect *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe aliquot Parts taken together, do either exceed, or fall ſhort of that whole Number of which they are Parts.

Impe′rfectly, uncompleatly.

Imperfection [F. *imperfezione*, It. *imperfecion*, Sp. of *imperfectio*, L. Unperfectneſs, Defect, the Want of ſomething that is requite or ſuitable to the Nature of the Thing.

Impe′rfectness, Want of Perfection.

An Imperfection [with *Printers*] one or more Sheets that are wanting to make a compleat or perfect Book.

Impe′rfectly [*imperfaitement*, F. of *imperfectus*, L.] after an imperfect Manner.

Imperfo′rable [of *in*, neg. and *perforare*, L.] not to be bored through.

Impe′rial [F. and Sp. *imperiale*, It. of *imperialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to an Emperor or Empire.

Impe′rial *Lilly*, a Flower.

Imperial *Table*, a mathematical Inſtrument for meaſuring Land.

Impe′rialists [of *imperialis*, L.] the Partizans of an Emperor, Subjects, &c.

Imperia′li [with *Moraliſts*] are Acts enjoined, performed by other human Faculties on the Motion and Appointment of the Will.

Impe′rious [*imperieux*, F. *imperioſo*, It. *and* Sp. of *imperioſus*, L.] commanding, lordly, haughty.

Impe′riously, haughtily, &c.

Impe′riousness [*imperioſitas*, L.] imperious, lordly, domineering, &c. Humour, or Acting.

Impe′rishable [of *in*, and *periſſable*, F.] uncapable of periſhing, *Milton.*

Impersonal [Sp. *imperſonel*, F. *imperſonale*, It. of *imperſonalis*, L.] that hath no Perſon.

Impe′rsonal *Verbs* [with *Grammarians*] are generally ſuch as have no other Sign, but that of the third Perſon ſingular (*it*) as *it rains*, *it ſnows*, &c.

Impersonally, *e. g.* the Verb *Rain* is uſed imperſonally.

Impersua'sible [*imperſuaſibilis*, L.] that cannot be perſuaded.

Impe'rtinence [F. *impertinenza*, It. *impertinéncia*, Sp. of *impertinentia*, L.] Extravagance, Sillineſs, Foolery, Nonſenſe.

Impe'rtinent [*impertinente*, It. and Sp. of *in*, and *pertinens*, L.] not to the Purpoſe, abſurd, ſilly.

An **Impertinent**, a troubleſome or fooliſh Perſon.

Impe'rtinently [*impertinement*, F.] after a ſilly, abſurd Manner, *&c.*

Impe'rtinentness [of *impertinence*, F. of *in*, neg. and *pertinens*, L. belonging to] Extravagance, Nonſenſe, Abſurdneſs; alſo unreaſonable or ill-tim'd Troubleſomneſs.

Impe'rvious [*impervius*, L.] that does not afford any Paſſage through it: It conſiſt of ſuch a Cloſeneſs of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

Impe'rvious *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] Bodies are ſaid to be impervious to others, when they will neither admit the Rays of Light, *&c.* nor the Effluvia of other Bodies to paſs through them.

Impe'rviousness [of *impervius*, *L.* and *neſs*] the being impracticable to be paſſed, Impaſſableneſs; or the having no Way.

Impe'tible [*impetibilis*, *L.*] that cannot be come at or hurt.

Impeti'ginous [*impetiginoſus*, *L.*] troubled with the *Impetigo*; Scabbineſs.

Impe'tigo [in *Medicine*] a cutaneous Foulneſs; as the Itch, a Ring-Worm, or Tetter. *L.*

Impe'tigo *Celſi*, a ſort of Leproſy or Scabbineſs.

Impe'tigo *Plinii* [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe called *Lichen Græcorum*.

I'mpetrable [F. *impetrabile*, It. of *impetrabilis*, L.] eaſy to be, or that may be attain'd by Entreaty.

I'mpetrableness [of *impetrabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Capableneſs of being gotten or obtained by Entreaty, *&c.*

To **I'mpetrate** [*impêtrer*, F. *impetrare*, It. of *impetrare*, L.] to get or obtain by earneſt Requeſt or Entreaty.

Impetra'tion [F. *impetragione*, It. of *impetratio*, L.] an obtaining by Requeſt, *&c.*

Impetra'tion [in *old Statutes*] the getting of Benefices and Church Offices beforehand from the Church of *Rome*, which belonged to the King, or other Lay Patron.

Impe'tuous [*impetueux*, F. *impetuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *impetuoſus*, L.] violent, vehement, raging, boiſterous, haſty.

Impetuo'sity } [*impetuoſité*, F. *impetuoſitá*, It. of *impe-*
Impe'tuousness } *tuoſitas*, L.] a violent Motion or driving on; Vehemency, Furiouſneſs.

Impe'tuously, vehemently, boiſterouſly.

Impe'tus [in *Mechaniſm*] the Blow or Force with which one Body ſtrikes another.

Impi'erment [*old Stat.*] an impairing or prejudicing.

Impi'ety } [*impieté*, F. *impietà*, It. *impiedàd*, Sp. of
I'mpiousness } *impietas*, L.] Irreligion, Ungodlineſs.

I'mping. See *to Imp.*

I'mpious [*impie*, F. *impio*, It. and Sp. of *impius*, L.] ungodly, wicked, profane, lewd.

Impi'ety [*hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a Quail; becauſe they ſay, that this Bird doth furiouſly chatter, as if ſhe were offended, when the Creſcent of the Moon firſt appears.

An **I'mpious** *Wretch* [*hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the *Hippopotamus* or River-Horſe, a Creature that lives in the Water as well as in the Air; becauſe it is ſaid to kill both its Father and Mother, tearing them in Pieces with its Teeth.

I'mpiously, wickedly, profanely.

Impignora'tion, a putting to Pawn. *L.*

Impi'grity [*impigritas*, L.] Diligence, Induſtry, Quickneſs of Diſpatch.

Impingua'tion, a fattening. *L.*

Impla'cable [F. and Sp. *implacabile*, It. of *implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeaſed or pacified.

Implacabi'lity } [*implacabilitas*, L.] implacable, un-
Impla'cableness } appeaſable, or irreconcileable Hatred.

Implacably, irreconcileably.

To **Impla'nt** [*impiantare*, It. of *in* and *plantare*, L.] to fix or faſten in the Mind.

Implantation. a ſetting or fixing into.

Implanta'tion, is one of the ſix Kinds of Tranſplantation hence.

Implanta'tion [with ſome Pretenders to *Phyſick*] a Method of curing by placing Plants, or at leaſt their Roots, in a Ground prepared for that Purpoſe, and watered with what the Patient uſed to waſh himſelf, by which Means they pretend that the Diſeaſe is tranſlated into the Plant.

To **Implea'd** [of *im*, and *plaider*, F.] to ſue or proſecute by Courſe of Law.

I'mplements [prob. of *implementum*, L. a filling up, or of *employer*, F. *q. d.* Employments] Neceſſaries of a handycraft Trade, as Tools, *&c.* alſo of a Houſe, as Furniture, *&c.*

To **I'mplicate** [*impliquer*, F. *implicare*, It. *implicar*, Sp. *implicatum*, L.] to infold, wrap up in, *&c.*

I'mplicated [in *Medicine*] is apply'd to thoſe Fevers, when the Patient is afflicted by two at a Time; either of the ſame Kind, or a different; as a *double Tertian*, or an *intermittent Tertian*, and a *Quartan*.

Implica'tion [*implicazìon*, Sp. of *implicatio*, L.] a folding or wrapping up within another Thing; an intricating or intangling, an Incumberance.

Impli'cit [*implicite*, F. *implicito*, It. and Sp. of *implicitus*, L.] tacitly underſtood; that is not expreſs'd in plain Terms, but only follows by Conſequence; obſcure.

Impli'cit *Faith* [with *Divines*] is ſuch a Belief, as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the Judgment and Authority of others.

Impli'citly, in implicit Terms.

Impli'citness [of *implicatus* or *implicitus*, L.] a being folded or inveloped in another, the not being expreſſed in plain Terms, but only following by Conſequence; a tacit Underſtanding.

To **Implo're** [*implorer*, F. *implorare*, It. *implorár*, Sp. of *implorare*, L.] to beg earneſtly with Prayers and Tears; to beſeech.

To **Implo'y** [*employer*, F. *impiegare*, It. *emplear*, Sp.] to mind one's Buſineſs; to keep in Action.

Implo'y } [*employ*, F. *impiego*, It. *empléo*, Sp.] Occu-
Implo'yment } pation, Buſineſs, Trade, *&c.*

Implu'med [of *implumis*, L.] unfledged, not feathered.

Implu'vious [of *impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To **Imply** [*impliquer*, F. *implicàr*, Sp. *implicare*, It. and L.] to unfold or contain; to denote, to ſignify; to infer or gather from.

Impoli'te [*impoli*, F. *impolitus*, L.] unpoliſh'd, rude, coarſe, rough.

Impoli'tely, rudely, coarſely.

Impo'litick [of *in*, neg. and *politicus*, L.] diſagreeable or contrary to the Rules of Policy; imprudent, unwiſe.

Impoli'tickly, imprudently, *&c.*

Impo'litickness [of *in*, neg. *politicus*, L. πολιτικός, *Gr.* and *neſs*] Contrarineſs to the Rules of Policy; Imprudence, *&c.*

Imporca'tion, a making a Balk or Ridge in ploughing of Land. *L.*

Impo'rous [of *in*, neg. and *poroſus*, L.] having no Pores or little Holes for the Paſſage of Sweat, Vapours, *&c.*

Impo'rousness, a being free from, or the Want of Pores for the Paſſage of Sweat, Vapours, *&c.*

Impo'rt, Senſe or Meaning; alſo a bringing of foreign Goods into a Nation. *F.*

To **Impo'rt** [*importàr*, Sp. *importare*, It. and L.] to mean, to ſignify; alſo concern; alſo to bring in foreign Commodities into a Port.

Impo'rting [*importans*, L. *important*, F.] bringing Commodities into a Port; alſo concerning, ſignifying.

Impo'rtance [*importance*, F. *importanza*, It. *importància*, Sp.] Moment, Conſequence, Weight; alſo Meaning.

Impo'rtant [*important*, F. *importante*, It. and Sp.] of Moment, Conſequence, Weight.

Impo'rtunate [*importun*, F *importuno*, It. and Sp. of *importunus*, L.] troubleſome, wearying with repeated Requeſts, or unſeaſonable ones; very urgent.

Importu'nacy } [*importunité*, F. *importunità*, It.
Importu'nity } *importunidàd*, Sp. of *importunitas*,
Impo'rtunateness } L.] an eager urging or preſſing, Troubleſomneſs, a wearying with too frequent or unſeaſonable Requeſts, hard dunning.

Importune [*importun*, F. *importuno*, It. and Sp. of *importunus*, L.] unſeaſonable. *Milton.*

To **Importu'ne** [*importunare*, It. *importuner*, F.] to preſs or ſue to a Perſon with great Preſſingneſs; to requeſt earneſtly and often.

Importuna'tely, troubleſomly, preſſingly, *&c.*

Impo'rtuous [*importuoſus*, L.] without Ports or Harbours.

To **Impo'se** [*impoſitum*, L. *impoſer*, F. *imporre*, It. *imponèr*, Sp.] to put, ſet or lay upon; to lay or ſet a Tax upon; alſo to enjoin.

To **Impo'se** *upon*, to put upon one, to defraud, deceive, *&c.*

To **Impo'se** [with *Printers*] is to ſet the Pages in their proper Order in a Form or Chace, in order to be ready for the Preſs.

Imposi'tion [F. *impoſizione*, It. *impoſitiòn*, Sp. of *impoſitio*, L.] a laying on an Injunction; alſo an Aſſeſſment; alſo a deceiving.

Imposi'tion, a peculiar Way of curing certain Diſeaſes, being a kind of Tranſplantation, which is thus perform'd:

They take ſome of the implanted Spirit, or Excrement of the Part of the Patient's Body, or of both together, and place it between the Bark and the Wood of a Tree or Plant, and then cover it with Mud. Or others bore a Hole in the Tree, *&c.* with an Augur, and put in the Matter beforementioned, and then ſtop the Hole with a Tampion of the ſame Wood, and cover it with Mud. And when the Effect has followed they take the Matter out of the Tree. If they would have the Effect ſhould be ſpeedy, they make choice of a Tree that is a quick Grower; if they would have the Effect laſting, they chuſe a Tree of long Continuance, as the *Oak.*

Impo′ssible [F. and Sp. *impoſſibile,* It. of *Impoſſibilis,* L.] that is not poſſible, or cannot be done.

Impossibi′lity } [*impoſſibilitas,* L. *impoſſibilité,* F. *impoſſibilità,* It. *impoſſibilidàd,* Sp.] or
Impo′ssibleness } that which cannot be done.

Impossibly, in an impoſſible Manner.

Impo′st [*impôt,* F. *impoſta,* It. and L.] Impoſition, Cuſtom, Tribute, and more particularly the Tax received by the Prince for ſuch Merchandizes, as are brought into any Haven from other Nations.

Impo′st [in *Architecture*] is a Plinth or little Cornice, that crowns a Piedroit or Pier, and ſupports the Couſſinet, which is the firſt Stone that a Vault or Arch commences; or,

Impo′sts [in *Architecture*] are ſometimes called *Chaptrels,* they being the Parts on which the Feet of Arches ſtand, or the Capitals of Pilaſters that ſupport Arches. Theſe Impoſts are conformable to their proper Orders: The *Tuſcan* has a Plinth only; the *Dorick* two Faces crown'd; the *Ionick* a Larmier or Crown over the two Faces; the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* have a Larmier, Freeze, and other Mouldings.

Impo′stor [*impoſteur,* F. *impoſtore,* It.] a falſe Pretender, a Deceiver, a Cheat. *L.*

Impos′tumated [*apoſtumé,* F.] grown to an Impoſtumation, *i. e.* a Gathering or Collection of corrupt Matter in the Body.

Impostuma′tion, the Act of Impoſtumating.

Peſtilential Impo′stume [with *Phyſicians*] a Swelling accompany'd with a Fever, a Swooning and Faintneſs.

Impo′sture [F. of *impoſtura,* It. and L.] Deceit, Coſenage, Fraud, Cheat.

I′mpotence } [*impuiſſance,* F. *impotenza,* It. *impotencia,* Sp. of *impotentia.* L.] Weakneſs, Want of
I′mpotency } Power, or Strength, or Means to perform any Thing; alſo a natural Defect which hinders Generation.

I′mpotent [*impuiſſant,* F. *impotente,* It. and Sp. of *impotens,* L.] unable, weak, maimed, lame; alſo vain, fruitleſs.

I′mpotently, weakly, lamely, vainly.

I′mpotentness [*impotentia,* L.] Want of Power or Strength, Weakneſs.

To Impo′verish [*appauvrir,* F. *impoverire,* It. *empobrecèr,* Sp. *depauperare,* L.] to make poor.

Impo′verishment [*depauperatio,* L.] a being made poor.

To Impoun′d *Cattle,* to put them in a Pound, upon account of ſome Treſpaſs done by them.

To Impo′wer [of *in,* and *Power,* of *pouvoir,* F. or *poteſtas,* L.] to put into Power, to authorize, to furniſh with Power.

Impra′cticable [*impraticabile,* It, *impraticable,* Sp.] that cannot be done.

Impra′cticableness [F. of *impraticable,* F. and *neſs*] Impoſſibleneſs to be done or effected.

To I′mprecate [*imprecare,* L.] to wiſh evil, to curſe, to call down Miſchief upon.

Impreca′tory, that contains or implies Imprecation or Curſing.

Impreca′tion [F. *imprecazione,* It. of *imprecatio,* L.] a curſing, calling or wiſhing for Miſchief upon another.

Impreca′tions [with the *Antients*] a kind of Goddeſſes which the *Latins* alſo called *Diræ,* who they imagined to be the Executioners of evil Conſciences; who were called *Eumenides* in Hell, *Furies* on Earth, and *Imprecations* in Heaven. They invoked theſe Deities with Prayers and Pieces of Verſes to deſtroy their Enemies.

Impre′gnable [*impregnable,* F.] that cannot be taken by Force.

Impregnableness [of *impregnable,* F. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being taken by Force.

To Impre′gnate [*s'impregner,* F. *impregnarſi,* It. *emprennàr,* Sp. *impregnare,* L.] to get with Child.

Impre′gnated [*impregnatus,* L.] great with Child, *&c.*

Impre′gnated [*s'impregné,* F.] imbodied, imbibed, ſoaked in.

Impregna′tion [F.] is the Immiſſion of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with Young; alſo Conception.

Impregna′tion [in *Chymiſtry*] is when any Body hath imbib'd ſo much Moiſture, that it will admit no more.

Impre′gn'd [*impregné,* F.] impregnated. *Milton.*

Im′prese, an Emblem or Device with a Motto, *Ital.*

Impre′ss [*impreſſio,* L.] a Stamp, Mark, or Print.

To Impre′ss [*imprimer,* F. *imprimere,* It. *imprimir,* Sp. *impreſſum,* L.] to print, ſtamp, or make an Impreſſion on the Mind, or upon the natural Faculties of the Body.

To Impre′ss *Soldiers or Seamen,* is to compel them into the publick Service.

Impre′ssed [of *impreſſus,* L.] printed, ſtamped, having an Impreſſion on it; alſo compelled into the publick Service.

Impre′ssed *Species* [with the *Peripateticks*] Species which (they ſay) Bodies emit reſembling them, which are convey'd by the exterior Senſes to the common Senſory, theſe *impreſſed Species* or Impreſſions, being material and ſenſible, are rendered intelligible by the active Intellect, and being thus ſpiritualiz'd, they are thus termed as expreſſed from others.

Impre′ssion [F. and Sp. *impreſſione,* It. of *impreſſio,* L.] a Print, Stamp, Mark, *&c.*

Impre′ssion [with *Philoſophers*] is a Term apply'd to the Species of Objects, which are ſuppoſed to make ſome Mark or Impreſſion on the Senſes, the Mind and the Memory.

Impre′ssion *of Books,* is that Number which is printed off at the ſame Time.

I′mprest *Money,* Money given to Soldiers, *&c.* compelled into the publick Service.

Imprimery [*l'imprimerie,* F.] a Printing-Houſe; alſo the Art of Printing; alſo a Print or Impreſſion.

Impri′ming [with *Hunters*] is the rouſing, unharbouring, or diſlodging a wild Beaſt; alſo cauſing her to forſake the Herd.

Impri′mings, firſt Eſſays, Beginnings.

Impri′mis, in the firſt Place, firſt of all. *L.*

To Imprint [*imprimere,* L. *imprimer,* F. *imprimir,* It.] to impreſs or fix a Thing, or make an Impreſſion upon the Mind, *&c.*

To Impri′son [*empriſonner,* F. *imprigionaré,* It.] to put into Priſon or Jail.

Impri′sonment [*empriſonnement,* F. *imprigionamento,* It.] a being impriſoned, Confinement, the Reſtraint of a Perſon's Liberty, whether in his own Houſe, the Cage, or the Stocks.

Impro′bable [Sp. *improbabile,* It. *improbabilis,* L.] unlikely, that has not any Likelihood of being true.

Impro′bableness } [*improbabilità,* It. *improbabilidàd,* Sp.
Improbabi′lity } of *improbabilis,* L. and *neſs*] Unlikeneſs to be true.

Improba′tion, a diſallowing or diſapproving of, Diſlike.

Impro′bity [*improbité,* F. *improbidàd,* Sp. *improbitas,* L.] Knavery, Diſhoneſty.

Improcrea′ted [*improcreatus,* L.] not begotten.

Improper [*impropre,* F. *improprio,* It. and Sp. of *improprius,* L.] inconvenient, unfit, unſeaſonable; thus an *improper Word,* is a Word that does not agree with the Thing, nor expreſſes it ſufficiently.

Improper *Fraction.* See *Fraction.*

Impro′perly, inconveniently, unſeaſonably.

Impropria′tion, is when a Layman is poſſeſſed of a Church-Living, and converts the Profits of it to his own private Uſe, only maintaining a Vicar to ſerve the Cure.

Impropria′tor, a Layman that has a Parſonage or Eccleſiaſtical Living at his own Diſpoſal.

Impropri′ety [*improprieté,* F. *improprietà,* It. *impropriedàd,* Sp. *improprietas,* L.] Quality of ſomething that is fit or proper; the Uſe of improper and inſignificant Words by a Speaker or Writer.

Impro′vable, that may be improved or made better.

Impro′vableness [prob. of *im,* and *prouver,* F.] to eſſay or try, *q. d.* to make better by Eſſays or Trials, and *neſs,* unleſs you had rather from *in,* and *probus,* L. good] Capableneſs of being improved or made better.

To Impro′ve [of *in,* and *prouver,* F.] to better, or make the beſt of; to promote or advance; to bring to greater Perfection; to make a conſiderable Progreſs in Arts and Sciences; alſo to grow more refined.

Impro′vement, Bettering, Progreſs, an advancing of Profits; a thriving, a benefiting in any Kind of Profeſſion.

Impro′vident [*improvido,* It. *improvidénte,* Sp. *improvidus,* L.] not ſeeing before, not forecaſting, unheedful.

Impro′vidently, unheedfully.

Improvidence } [*improvidezza,* It. *improvidentia,* L.]
Impro′videntness } Want of Forecaſt, or taking Thought beforehand.

Impru′dent [F. *imprudente,* It. and Sp. *imprudens,* L.] inconſiderate, unwiſe, unadviſed.

Impru′dently, inconſiderately, unadviſedly.

Impru′dence } [*imprudence,* F. *imprudenza,* It. *imprudencia,* Sp. of *imprudentia,* L.]
Impru′dentness } Indiſcretion, Unadviſedneſs, Want of Deliberation, Forethought, Precaution, *&c.* *F.*

Impubeſcent [*impubeſcens*, L.] beginning to have a Beard.

I'mpudence } [F. *impudencia*, Sp. of *impudentia*, L.]
I'mpudentneſs } Shameleſneſs, a being void of Modeſty or Civility; alſo Saucineſs. *F.*

I'mpudent [F. *impudente*, It. of *impudens*, L.] ſhameleſs, brazen-faced, graceleſs, mal-apert, ſaucy.

I'mpudently, ſhameleſsly, ſaucily.

Impru'viamentum [*old Rec.*] the Improvement of Land, Husbandry, *&c.*

To Impu'gn [*impugner*, F. *impugnàr*, Sp. *impugnare*, It. and L.] to endeavour to confute a Doctrine, *&c.* by Argument.

Impui'ſsance, Want of Power, Strength or Ability. *F.*

Impu'lse [*impulſo*, It. and Sp. of *impulſus*, *L.*] a puſhing or driving forward; an Inforcement, Motion, Perſuaſion.

Impu'lsed [*impulſus*, L.] driven forward, forced on, *&c.*

Impu'lsion [F. *impulſo*, It. and Sp. of *impulſio*, L.] a driving forward, a thruſting or puſhing on; alſo a conſtraining.

Impulsive [*impulſif*, F. *impulſivo*, It.] that drives or thruſts forward.

Impu'lsiveneſs, impelling, forcing or driving in Quality.

Impu'nely, without Puniſhment.

Impu'nity [*impunité*, F. *impunità*, It. *impunidàd*, Sp. *impunitas*, L.] a Freedom or Exemption from Puniſhment.

Impu're [*impur*, F. *impuro*, It. and Sp. of *impurus*, L.] unclean, foul, filthy; alſo lewd, diſhoneſt.

Impu'rely, foully, lewdly, *&c.*

Impu'reneſs } *impureté*, F. *impurità* It. *impuridàd*, Sp.
Impu'rity } of *impuritas*, L.] Filthineſs, Uncleanneſs, Lewdneſs.

Impu'rpled [of *in*, and *pourpree*, F. *purpuratus*, L.] rendered of a Purple Colour.

Imputa'tion [F. *imputazione*, It. *imputaciòn*, Sp.] an imputing or laying to one's Charge.

Impu'tative [of *imputatus*, L.] that is imputed.

To Impute [*imputer*, F. *imputare*, Ital. *imputàr*, Sp. *imputatum*, L.] to attribute, account, reckon, or aſcribe to.

Imputreſcibi'lity [of *imputreſcibilis*, L.] Incorruptibleneſs.

Imum *Cœli* [*i. e.* the lower Part of the Heavens] a Term that Aſtrologers uſe for the fourth Houſe in a Figure of the Heavens.

In [on, *Sax.* inn, and i, *Dan.* in, Goth. Du. and G. *en*, *in*, L.] as a ſeparable Propoſition, among a great many ignifications and Uſes, ſerves chiefly to denote *Time* or *Place*; the Manner of *Being*, *Thinking*, *Acting*, or *Doing*; the *Motive which ſets us in Action*, and the *Means by which we act*. In Compoſition it is uſed to denote *Privation*, and gives a contrary Senſe to the Word it is compounded with.

In, a *Latin* Prepoſition; as *in a Place*, &c.

In, as *to put a Horſe* In [with *Horſemen*] is to breed or dreſs him, by which Expreſſion, is underſtood the putting him right upon the Hand, and upon the Heels.

Inabi'lity [of *in*, neg. and *habilis*, L. *inhabilité*, F. *inabilità*, It. *inabilidàd*, Sp.] Unableneſs or Incapacity to do or act.

To Inable [of *in*, and *able*] to put into a Capacity.

Ina'bstinence [of *in*, neg. and *abſtinentia*, L.] Intemperance.

Ina'ccessible [F. and Sp. *inacceſſibile*, It. of *in*, and *acceſſibilis*, L.] unapproachable, that no Perſon can approach, not to be come at.

Inaccessible *Height* or *Diſtance* [with *Surveyors*] that which cannot be meaſured by reaſon of ſome Obſtacle in the Way, as a River, Ditch, *&c.*

Inacce'ssibleneſs [of *in*, neg. *acceſſible*, F. of L. and *neſs*] Unapproachableneſs, Un-come-at-ableneſs.

Ina'ccurate [of *in*, neg. and *accuratus*, L.] without Care and Exactneſs.

In'accuracy [of *in*, and *accuratio*, L.] the Want of Accuracy, Inartificialneſs, Negligentneſs.

Ina'ction, Inactivity, a Privation of Motion, or an Annihilation of all the Faculties. *F.*

Ina'ctive, indolent.

Ina'ctively, indolently.

Inactiv'ity } [of *in*, neg. and *activitas*, L.] Want of
Ina'ctiveneſs } Activity, Slothfulneſs.

Ina'dequate [of *in*, neg. and *adæquatus*, L.] diſproportionate.

Ina'dequately, diſproportionately.

Ina'dequate *Ideas* [in *Philoſophy*] is a partial or incompleat Repreſentation of any Thing to the Mind.

In'adequateneſs [of *in*, neg. *adæquatus*, L. and *neſs*] diſproportionateneſs.

Inadve'rtence } [of *inadvertance*, F. *inavertenza*,
Inadve'rtantneſs } It. *inadvertencià*, Sp. and *neſs*] Inadvertancy; a Want of Heed or Care, a not minding ſufficiently.

Inadve'rtant, not ſufficiently heeding.

Ina'dvertantly, heedleſsly.

Ina'ffable [of *in*, neg. and *affabilis*, L.] unpleaſant in Converſation, uncourteous.

Inaffecta'tion, Unaffectedneſs, a being free from Preciſeneſs, or Formality.

Ina'lienable [F. *inalienabile*, It.] that which cannot be validly alienated or made over to another.

Ina'lienableneſs [*inalienable*, F. of *alienare*, L. and *neſs*] Incapableneſs of being alienated, or transferred to another by Law.

Inalime'ntal [of *in*, and *alimentum*, L.] that does not nouriſh.

Ina'miable [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovely, not worthy to be loved.

Ina'miableneſs [of *inamabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Unlovelineſs, Undeſervingneſs of Love.

Inami'ssible [*inamiſſibile*, It. of *amiſſibilis*, L.] that can never be loſt.

Inamissibi'lity } [of *inamiſſibilis*, L. and *neſs*] Unca-
Inami'ssibleneſs } pableneſs of being loſt.

Inamora'to, a Lover, a Sweetheart. *Ital.*

To Ina'mour [of *in*, and *amor*, L.] to engage in Love, to indear in Affection.

Ina'ne [*inanis*, L.] empty, vain.

Inani'loquent [*inaniloquus*, L.] talking or babbling vainly.

Ina'nimate [*inanimé*, F. *inanimato*, It. *inanimatus*, L.] a Body that has loſt its Soul, or that is not of a Nature capable of having any.

Ina'nimated [*inanimatus*, L.] lifeleſs, dead, without Life or Soul.

Inani'tion [in *Medicine*] Emptineſs, or the State of the Stomach when it is empty and needs Food. *F.* of *L.*

Ina'nity [*inanitas*, L.] Emptineſs, or abſolute Vacuity, implying Abſence of all Body and Matter whatſoever.

Ina'ppetency [*inappetenza*, It. of *in*, and *appetentia*, L.] a Want of Appetite for Victuals.

Ina'pplication, Heedleſneſs. *L.*

Ina'pplicableneſs [of *in*, and *applicabilis*, L. and *neſs*] Uncapableneſs of being applied to.

Ina'rable [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be plough'd.

Inargentation [of *in*, and *argentum*, L. Silver] a gilding or covering a Thing with Silver.

Inarti'culate [of *in*, and *articulatus*, L.] not articulate, indiſtinct, confuſed.

Inartifi'cial [of *inartificialis*, L.] artleſs, unworkmanlike.

Inartifi'cially, artleſly.

Inartifi'cialneſs [of *inartificialis*, L. and *neſs*] Artleſneſs, Unlikeneſs to having been perform'd by a Workman.

Inatte'ntion, Want of Heed, Heedleſneſs.

Inau'dible [*inaudible*, It. *inaudibilis*, L.] not to be heard.

To Inau'gurate [*inaugurare*, It. *inauguràr*, Sp. *inauguratum*, L.] to admit into the College of *Augurs* among the *Romans*] to inſtall, to inveſt with an Office or Dignity.

Inaugura'tion [F. *inaugurazione*, It. of *inauguratio*, L.] an Inſtallment, the Ceremony performed at the Coronation of a King, or making a Knight of the *Garter*, *&c.*

To Inau'rate [*inauratum*, L.] to gild or cover with Gold.

Inaura'tion, a covering or gilding with Gold. *L.*

Inauspi'cious [*inauſpicatus*, L.] unlucky, ill-boding.

Inauspi'ciouſly, unluckily.

Inauspi'ciouſneſs [of *inauſpicatus*, L. and *neſs*] Unpromiſingneſs; alſo Unluckineſs, Unfortunateneſs.

Inblau'ra [*old Rec.*] the Product or Profit of Land.

I'n-borow and *Out-borow*, an Office in antient Times of obſerving the *Ingreſs* and *Egreſs* of thoſe who travelled between the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

I'nbred [of *in*, i. e. within, and Bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* to breed] natural, bred within a Perſon, or born with him.

Inca } a Name or Title given by the *Peruvians* to their
Ynca } Kings and Princes of the Blood.

Incale'ſcence } [of *incaleſcere*, L.] growing hot by ſome
Incale'ſcency } internal Motion and Fermentation, or by Friction.

Incale'ſcent [*incaleſcens*, L.] a growing hot by ſome internal Motion or Fermentation.

Incale'ſcent *Mercury* [with *Chymiſts*] a Name which Mr. *Boyle* gives to Mercury or Quickſilver, prepared after a particular Manner, ſo that being mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf-Gold or Filings, would amalgamate or turn to a Paſte, and grow hot with the Gold, even in the Palm of the Hand.

Incamera'tion [in the *Apoſtolick Chancery* at *Rome*] the Union of ſome Land, Right, or Revenue, to the Dominion of the Pope.

To INCA'MP [of *in*, and *camper*, F. *accampare*, It. *accampàr*, Sp.] to pitch Tents, or build Huts on a Place appointed for that Purpoſe.

An INCA'MPING } [*campement*, F.] an Incampment, the
An INCA'MPMENT } lying of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION [F. *incantazione*, It. *encánto*, Sp.] Enchantment, a Charm or Spell; Words or Ceremonies uſed by Magicians to raiſe Devils; or to abuſe the Simplicity of the People.

INCA'PABLE [F. *incapace*, It. *incapàz*, Sp. of *incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit.

INCA'PABLENESS } [or *incapacité*, F. *incapacità*, It. *inca-*
INCAPA'CITY } *pacidàd*, Sp.] the Want of Qualities, Power or Parts ſufficient or neceſſary to do or receive a Thing.

INCAPA'CITY *in Matters of Benefices* [with the *Roman Catholicks*] is of two Kinds, the one renders the Proviſion of a Benefice null in its Original; as Want of a Diſpenſation for Age in a Minor, Legitimation in a Baſtard, Naturalization in a Foreigner, &c. the other is acceſſionary, and annuls the Proviſions, which at firſt were valid, as grievous Offences and Crimes, &c. which vacate the Benefice to all Intents, and render the holding it irregular.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render uncapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS [of *incapax*, L. and *neſs*] the wanting Capacity, Room, or Space.

To INCA'RCERATE [*incarcerare*, It.] to impriſon.

INCARCERA'TION, an impriſoning, or putting into Priſon.

INCA'RNADINE, a bright Carnation or fleſh Colour. *F.*

INCARNA'NTIA [in *Surgery*] ſuch Medicaments as bring on Fleſh.

INCA'RNATE *Devil*, a deviliſh Perſon, a Devil in the Shape of a Man

INCA'RNATED [*incarné*, F. *incarnato*, It. *encarnádo*, Sp. of *incarnatus*, L.] having brought or taken Fleſh upon him; alſo ſupplied or filled up with new Fleſh.

INCARNA'TION [F. *incarnazione*, It. *encarnaciòn*, Sp. of *incarnatio*, L.] aſſuming or taking of Fleſh.

INCARNA'TION [in *Theology*] is the Union of the Son of God with human Nature.

INCARNA'TION [with *Surgeons*] a making of Fleſh grow in Wounds, &c.

INCARNA'TION [*incarnadin*, F. *incarnato*, It.] a deep, rich Carnation Colour.

INCA'RNATIVE *Bandage* [with *Surgeons*] is a Fillet with a Nooze or Eye at one End of it, ſo that the other may be put through it.

INCA'RNATIVES, Medicines that produce or cauſe Fleſh to grow.

INCARTA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] a purifying of Gold, by Means of Silver and *Aqua Fortis*.

INCA'STELLED [of *in*, and *caſtellum*, L. a Caſtle] incloſed within a ſort of a round Caſtle of Stone or Brick, as Conduits are.

INCA'STELLED [of *encaſtellé*, F.] hoof-bound, or narrow-heeled, ſpoken of Beaſts.

INCAVATED [*incavatus*, L.] made hollow.

INCE'NDIARY [*incendiare*, F. *incendiario*, It. and Sp. of *incendiarius*, L.] one who ſets Houſes on Fire; alſo one who ſows Strife and Diviſion.

I'NCENSE [*encens*, F. *incenſo*, It. *inciènſo*, Sp. of *incenſum*, L.] a rich Perfume, uſed in Sacrifices and ſacred Uſes.

INCENSE-*Wort*, an Herb.

I'NCENSED [*incenſus*, of *incendere*, L. to burn] perfumed or fumed with Incenſe.

INCE'NSED [*incenſus*, of *incendere*, L. to kindle] provoked to Anger, ſet in a Flame.

I'NCENSING, the burning of Perſumes to the Honour of ſome Deity.

I'NCENSORY [*encenſoir*, *F.* *incenſiere*, It. *incenſorium*, L.] a Cenſer, or perfuming Pan.

INCE'NTOR, the ſame as Incendiary.

An INCE'NTIVE [*incentivum*, L.] an Incitement or Motive.

INCENTIVE [*incentivo*, It. and Sp. *incentivus*, L.] inciting, or ſtirring up.

INCE'PTEON, a Beginning, or Enterprize. *L.*

INCE'PTIVES [with *Grammarians*] as *Verbs Inceptives*, are ſuch as expreſs a proceeding by Degrees in any Action.

INCE'PTIVE [*inceptivus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Beginning.

INCEPTIVE *Magnitude* [in *Geometry*] a Term uſed to ſignify ſuch Motions or firſt Prinriples, as though of no Magnitude themſelves, are yet capable of producing ſuch: As for Inſtance, a *Point* has no Magnitude of itſelf, but is inceptive of it. A *Line* conſidered one Way, has no Magnitudes as to Breadth; but by its Motion is capable of producing a Surface, which hath Breadth.

INCE'PTOR, a Beginner; [in the *Univerſity*] it ſignifies one who has newly taken the Degree of Maſter of Arts, &c.

I'NCERATED [*inceratus*, L.] covered with Wax, ſeared.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moiſture with ſomething that is dry, till the Subſtance is brought to the Conſiſtence of ſoft Wax.

INCE'RTITUDE [*incertitudo*, L.] Uncertainty, Doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT [*inceſſans*, L.] without ceaſing.

INCE'SSANTLY, continually.

INCESSANTNESS, Continualneſs, Unceaſingneſs.

I'NCEST [*inceſte*, F. *inceſto*, It. and Sp. of *inceſtus*, L.] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one that is of too near a kin.

Spiritual INCEST, is when a Vicar, or Spiritual Perſon, enjoys both the Mother and the Daughter, *i. e.* holds two Benefices, the one of which depends upon the Collation of the other.

INCE'STUOUS [*inceſtueux*, F. *inceſtuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *inceſtuoſus*, L.] guilty of, or prone to commit Inceſt.

INCE'STUOUSNESS [of *inceſtuoſus*, L. and *neſs*] Marriage or carnal Copulation with one that is too near a kin.

INCH [ince, *Sax.*] the twelfth Part of a Foot.

INCH *by Inch*, gradually.

Give him an INCH, and he'll take an Ell.

F. *Si on lui en donne un pouce, il en prendra grand comme un Bras*; (*Allow him an Inch of it, und he'll take it as long as his Arm.*) Sc. ſay, *Give a Carl* (an unmannerly Fellow) *your Finger, and he'll take your whole Hand. Let the Devil into the Church, and he'll ſoon be upon the high Altar.* The *Latins* ſay, *Poſt folia cadunt & arbores*; (*After the Leaves fall, the Trees too.*) The *Spaniards* ſay, *All villáno dádle el pie, temaráſe la m'ano*; (*Give a Clown your Foot, and he'll take your Hand.*

To INCH *out*, to lengthen out to the utmoſt.

INCH *of Candle, or Sale*, is when a large Parcel of Merchandizes are divided into ſeveral Parcels, called Lots, and according to the Propoſals of Sale; the Buyers bid, while about an Inch of Wax Candle is burning, the laſt Bidder, before the going out of the Candle, has the Lot.

To INCHAI'N [*enchainer*, *incatenare*, It.] to put into Chains.

To INCHA'NT [*incantare*, It. and L. *enchanter*, F. *encantàr*, Sp.] to bewitch or charm, to uſe ſome magick or a diabolical Art, for the working of ſomething wonderful, and not greeable to the Courſe of Nature.

INCHA'NTMENT [*enchantement*, F. *incantamento*, It. *encánto*, Sp. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Spell or Charm.

INCHA'NTER [*enchanteur*, F. *incantatore*, It. *encantadór*, Sp. of *incantator*, L.] a Magician.

INCHA'NTRESS [*enchantereſſe*, F. *incantatrice*, It. of *incantatrix*, L.] a Sorcereſs, a Witch.

To INCHA'SE [*enchaſſer*, F. *incaſtrare*, It.] to ſet or work in Gold, Silver, &c.

I'NCHIPIN [with *Hunters*] the loweſt Gut of a Deer.

INCHO'ATED [*inchoatus*, L.] begun.

INCHO'ATIVE, a Term ſignifying the Beginning of a Thing or Action.

INCHO'ATIVES [in *Gram.*] See *Inceptives*.

INCI'CURABLE [of *in*, neg. and *cicurabilis*, L.] not to be made gentle or tame.

To INCI'DE [*incidere*, L.] to cut into.

I'NCIDENCE [*incidenza*, It. of *incidens*, L.] a falling in with, or meeting together.

I'NCIDENCE [in *Geometry*] the Direction by which one Body ſtrikes upon another.

Angle of INCI'DENCE, the Angle made by that Line of Direction, and the Angle ſtruck upon.

I'NCIDENCE *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point, in which a Ray of Light is ſuppoſed to fall on a Piece of Glaſs.

I'NCIDENT [*incidens*, L. *incident*, F. *incidente*, It.] a Thing that happens or falls out occaſionally.

I'NCIDENT [in *Com. Law*] a Thing neceſſary, and depending on another as more principal, as a Court Baron is inciden to a Mannor, &c.

I'NCIDENT [in a *Poem*] is an Epiſode or particular Action tack'd to the principal Action or depending on it.

INCIDE'NTAL, happening or falling out occaſionally.

INCIDE'NTALLY, occaſionally.

INCIDE'NTALNESS, the Quality of happening or falling ou occaſionally.

I'NCIDENTNESS [of *incidens*, L.] and *neſs*] Liableneſs.

INCI'DING *Medicines*, cutting ones, which conſiſt of poi ed and ſharp Particles, as Acids and moſt Salts do; by th Inſinuation or Force of which they divide the Particles of oth Bodies that before cohered one with another.

INCI'NERATED [*incineratus*, L.] reduced to Aſhes by a vi lent Fire.

INCINERA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the reducing the Bodies Plants, Minerals, &c. to Aſhes by Means of a ſtrong Fire.

INCI'RCLED [*incirclé*, F. of *in*, and *circulus*, L.] incomp ſed or ſurrounded with a Circle.

Inci'sion [F. *inciſione*, It. of *inciſio*, L.] a Cut, a Gaſh; a cutting or lancing.

Inci'sion [with *Surgeons*] the cutting the Skin or Fleſh to open a Tumour, or widen the Orifice of a Wound; alſo a Fracture or Wound of the Skull, made by a cutting Inſtrument.

Crucial Inci'sion [in *Surgery*] the cutting or lancing of an Impoſthume or Swelling croſswiſe.

Incisi'vi } [with *Anatomiſts*] the foremoſt Teeth in each
Inciso'res } Jaw.

Incisi'vus *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which draws the upper Lip upwards.

Inci'sory [*inciſorius*, L.] that cutteth.

Inciso'res [with *Anatomiſts*] i. e. *the Cutters*; the foremoſt Teeth, moſt commonly four in each Jaw, which have but one Root or Fang.

Inci'sure [*inciſura*, L.] a Cut or Gaſh, a lancing.

To Inci'te [*inciter*, F. *incitàr*, Sp. *incitare*, L.] to ſtir up, or move; to egg, ſet or ſpur on.

Incita'tion } [F. *incitazione*, It. *incitaménto*, Sp. of *in-*
Inci'tement } *citamentum*, L.] Inducement, Motive.

Inci'vil [F. *insivile*, It. of *incivilis*, L.] unmannerly, clowniſh, rude, ill-bred.

Inci'vilness } [*incivilité*, F. *incivilis*, L. and *neſs*] Incivi-
Incivi'lity } lity, Rudeneſs, Unmannerlineſs.

Inci'villy, clowniſhly, rudely.

Inclau'sa [*old Rec.*] a home Cloſe or Incloſure near an Houſe.

I'ncle, a ſort of Tape.

Incle'ment [*inclemens*, L.] unkind, unmerciful, rigorous. *Milton*.

Incle'mentness } [*inclementia*, L. *inclemence*, F. *inclemen-*
Incle'mency } *za*, It.] Rigorouſneſs, Sharpneſs, Unmercifulneſs.

Incli'nable [*enclin*, F. *inclinevole*, It. of *inlinare*, L.] inclining to, bent, prone, apt to.

Incli'nableness } [*inclinazione*, It. *inclinaciòn*, Sp. of *in-*
Inclina'tion } *clinatio*, L.] Proneneſs to, Propenſity, Aptneſs, Affection, natural Diſpoſition.

Inclination or *Propenſity* [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a Woman cloath'd in Black and White, having on her Head two Stars, one bright, and the other faint; in one Hand, a Noſegay of Roſes, and in the other Thorns; with Wings at her Feet.

Inclination [with *Mathematicians*] ſignifies a mutual Approach, Tendency or leaning of two Lines or two Planes towards each other, ſo as to make an Angle.

The Inclina'tion *of two Planes* [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle, made by two Lines drawn one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

Inclina'tion *of Meridians* [in *Dialling*] is the Angle that that Hour-Line on the Globe, which is perpendicular to the Dial-Plate, makes with the Meridian.

Inclina'tion *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to both the Plane and the Horizon, and intercepted between them.

Inclina'tion *of the Planes of the Orbits of the Planets to the Plane of the Ecliptick*, are, by *Aſtronomers*, accounted as follows: The Orbit of *Saturn* makes an Angle of 2 Degrees 30 Minutes; that of *Jupiter* 1 Degree and 1 Third; that of *Mars* is a ſmall Matter leſs than 2 Degrees; that of *Venus* is three Degrees and 1 Third; that of *Mercury* is almoſt 7 Degrees.

Inclina'tion *of a righs Line to a Plane*, is the acute Angle which this right Line makes with another right Line drawn in the Plane through the Point, where it is alſo cut by a Perpendicular, drawn from any Point of the inclined Line.

Inclina'tion *of the Axis of the Earth*, is the Angle that it makes with the Angle of the Ecliptick.

Inclina'tion *of a Ray* [in *Dioptricks*] is the Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the firſt *Medium*, *i. e.* at the Point of Incidence.

Inclina'tion [in *Pharmacy*] is the pouring any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, by cauſing the Veſſel to lean on one Side.

To Incli'ne [*incliner*, F. *inclinàr*, Sp. *inclinare*, It. and L.] to bow, or bend to or towards.

Incli'ning [*inclinatus*, L. *inclinant*, F.] bowing or bending to, leaning forwards.

Incli'ning *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are thoſe that lean or bend to the Horizon.

Incloi'stered [of *in*, and *cloitrér*, F.] ſhut up in a Cloiſter or Monaſtery.

To Inclo'se [*includere*, L. *enclorre*, F. *inchiudere*, It. *inchuyre*, Sp.] to ſhut in, to fence about, to ſurround with a Wall, Bank, &c. to contain.

Inclo'sure [*encloſe*, or *clôture*, F. or of *in*, and *clauſura*, L.] a Place incloſed or fenced in.

To Inclu'de [*includere*, L. *inchiudere*, It. *incluìr*, Sp.] to take in, comprehend, contain.

Inclu'sio, a Figure in Rhetorick called *Epanadiploſis*. *L.*

Inclu'sion, an including, incloſing, or comprehending. *L.*

Inclu'sive [*incluſif*, F. *incluſivo*, It. and Sp.] that comprehends, or takes in.

Inclu'sively, with an Incluſion.

Incoa'gulable [of *in*, neg. and *coagulare*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

Inco'g } [of *incognitus*, L.] privately, unknown.
Inco'gnito }

Inco'gitancy } [*incogitantia*, L.] a not thinking or
Inco'gitantness } minding, Thoughtleſneſs, Heed-
Incogita'tiveness } leſneſs.

Incogno'scible [*incognoſcibilis*, L.] that cannot be known.

Inchohe'rent [*incohærens*, L.] that does not hang, agree, or ſuit well together.

Incohe'rence } [of *in*, and *cohærens*, L.] Diſagree-
Incohe'rentness } ment, or not ſuiting well together.

Incolu'mity [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from all Danger.

Incombu'stible [*incombuſtible*, It. *incombuſto*, Sp. of *in*, and *combuſtibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or conſumed by Fire.

Incombu'stibleness [*qualité incombuſtibile*, F. of *in*, neg. and *combuſtibilis*, L.] a Quality of that which will not burn.

Incombu'stible *Cloth*, a ſort of Linen Cloth made from a Stone in the Form of Talc; which Stone is call'd *Lapis Amianthus* and *Asbeſtos*. This Cloth is ſaid to be of that Nature, that it will not be conſum'd, though thrown and let to lie never ſo long over a hot Fire; and therefore in antient Times (as *Pliny* relates) Shrowds were made of it, and uſed at Royal Obſequies to wrap up the Corpſe, that the Aſhes of the Body might be preſerved diſtinct from thoſe of the Wood of the funeral Pile. And Writers relate, that the Princes of *Tartary* uſe it for the ſame Purpoſe at this Day. And it is the Matter of Wicks the perpetual Lamps were made. The Stone, which is the Matter of it, is found in ſeveral Places, as in *China*, *Italy*, and *Wales*; and ſome alſo in *Scotland*. *Pliny* relates, that he was himſelf at a great Entertainment, where the Napkins of this Cloth being taken foul from the Table, were thrown into the Fire, and by that Means were taken out fairer and whiter, than if they had been waſhed. As to the Manner of making this Cloth, *Paulus Venetus* relates, that he was informed by an Intendant of the Mines in *Tartary*, that this Mineral (that is found in a certain Mountain there) is firſt pounded in a Braſs Mortar, to ſeparate the earthy Part from it, and that it is afterwards waſhed, and then ſpun into Threads like Wooll, and afterwards woven into Cloth; and that when it is foul, they throw it into the Fire for an Hour's Time, from whence it comes out unhurt, and as white as Snow.

But in two Trials there were made before the Royal Society in *London*, a Piece of this Cloth, of twelve Inches long, and ſix broad, which weighed twenty-four Drams, being put into a ſtrong Fire for ſome Minutes, it loſt one Dram each Time.

I'ncome [q. d. *Comings in*] Revenue, Rent, Profit, Gain.

Incomme'nsurable [F. *incommenſurabile*, It. of *in*, neg. *con*, with, and *menſurabilis*, L.] that cannot be meaſured, that has not an equal Meaſure or Proportion.

Incomme'nsurable *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] are ſuch as have no common Diviſor, that can divide them both equally.

Incomme'nsurable *Quantities* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch, which have no aliquot Part, or any common Meaſure, that may meaſure them; as the Diagonal and Side of a Square; for although, that each of thoſe Lines have infinite aliquot Parts, as the Half, the Third, &c. yet not any Part of the one, be it never ſo ſmall, can poſſibly meaſure the other.

Incomme'nsurable *Quantities* [in *Power*] is when between the Squares of two Quantities, there can no Area or Content be found, that may ſerve for a common Meaſure to meaſure both exactly.

Incomm'ensurableness [of *incommenſurabilité*, F.] Uncapableneſs of being meaſured by any other equal Quantity.

Incomme'nsurateness [of *in*, neg. and *con*, *menſuratus*, L. and *neſs*] Incommenſurability, incommenſurable Quality.

To Incommo'de [*incommoder*, F. *incommodàr*, Sp. *incommodare*, It. and L.] to cauſe Inconvenience, Prejudice, or Hurt.

INCOMMO´DIOUS [*incommode*, F. *incomodo*, It. and Sp. of *incommodus*, L.] inconvenient, unprofitable, unfit; alſo troubleſome, offenſive.

INCOMMO´DIOUSNESS } [*incommoditas*, L. *incomodità*, It.
INCOMMO´DITY } *incomodidad*, Sp. *incommodité*, F.]
Inconvenientneſs, Inconveniency.

INCOMMO´DIOUSLY, inconveniently.

INCOMMU´NICABLE [*incommunicabile*, It. of *incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common or imparted to others.

INCOMMU´NICABLENESS } incommunicable Quality, incom-
INCOMMUNICABI´LITY } municable Manner.

INCOMMU´TABLE [*incommutabilis*, L.] not liable to, or that cannot change.

INCOMPA´CT [*incompactus*, L.] the being not compact, or cloſe joined together.

INCO´MPARABLE [F. *incomparabile*, It. *incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, not having its Like, matchleſs, peerleſs.

INCO´MPARABLENESS, incomparable Nature or Quality.

INCO´MPARABLY, beyond Compare.

To INCO´MPASS. See *to encompaſs*.

INCOMPA´SSIONATE [of *in*, and *compaſſio*, L.] void of Compaſſion or Pity.

INCOMPA´TIBLE [F. and Sp. *incompatibile*, It. of *incompatibilis*, L.] that cannot ſubſiſt, ſuit, or agree together, without deſtroying one another.

INCOMPA´TIBLENESS } [*incompatibilité*, F. *incompatibiltà*,
INCOMPATIBI´LITY } a being incompatible, Antipathy,
Contrariety.

INCOMPE´NSABLE [*incompenſabile*, It. of *in*, and *compenſare*, L.] uncapable of being compenſated, or that cannot be recompenſed.

INCO´MPETENT [*incompetant*, F. *incompetente*, It. and Sp. of *in*, and *competens*, L.] uncapable, not duly qualified, improper, unfit.

INCO´MPETENCY } [*incompetance*, F. *incompetenza*, It. of
INCO´MPETENTNESS } *incompetens*, L.] Inſufficiency, Inability.

INCOMPETENTLY, inſufficiently.

INCOMPE´TIBLE, unſuitable, that does not agree with.

INCOMPE´TIBLENESS [of *in*, negat. and *competible*, F. of *in*, *neg*. and *compet*, F.] the Condition of a Thing that will not ſquare or agree with another.

INCOMPE´TIBLY, unſuitably, &c.

INCOMPLE´TE [of *in*, and *completus*, L] not complete, not brought to Perfection, unfiniſhed.

INCOMPLE´TENESS, incomplete, unfiniſhed Quality.

INCOMPLI´ANCE, a not conſenting, or a not being diſpoſed to comply with.

INCOMPOSED [of *in*, and *compoſitus*, L.] uncouth, ill-favoured, diſorderly.

INCOMPO´SEDLY, uncouthly.

INCOMPO´SEDNESS, Diſorderedneſs, the being out of Frame, or diſturbed in Mind.

INCOMPO´SITE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are thoſe Numbers made only by Addition, or the Collection of Units, and not by Multiplication; ſo an Unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. called alſo *Prime Numbers*.

INCOMPO´SSIBLE *Propoſition* [in *Logick*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPREHE´NSIBLE [F. and Sp. *incomprenſibile*, It. *incomprehenſibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in Mind.

INCOMPREHE´NSIBLENESS } [of *incomprehenſibilité*, F. *in-*
INCOMPREHENSIBI´LITY } *comprenſibilità*, It. of *incomprehenſibilis*, L.] Quality that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind.

INCOMPRE´SSIBLE [*incompreſſibilis*, L.] not to be compreſſed or ſqueezed together.

INCOMPRESSIBI´LITY } Uncapableneſs of being com-
INCOMPRESSI´BLENESS } preſſed, &c.

INCONCEI´VABLE [*inconceivable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCEI´VABLY, in a Manner not to be conceived.

INCONCEI´VABLENESS, Quality, Nature, or Property, that cannot be conceived.

INCONCI´NNITY [*inconcinnitas*, L.] Ill-faſhionedneſs, Unfitneſs, &c.

INCONGEA´LABLE [of *in*, and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGEA´LABLENESS, Nature or Quality of not being liable, or that cannot be congealed or frozen.

INCO´NGRUOUS [*incongruo*, It. *incongru*, F. *incongruus*, L.] improper, unſeemly, unfit, diſagreeable.

INCON´GRUOUSLY, improperly, unfitly.

INCO´NGRUOUSNESS } [*incongruité*, F. *incongrità*, It. *incon-*
INCONGRU´ITY } *gruéncia*, Sp. of *incongruitas*, L.]
Diſagreeableneſs, Unfitneſs, Irregularity, &c.

INCO´NSEQUENTLY, by a weak Manner of Argument.

INCONGRU´ITY [with *Gram.*] a Impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRUI´TY [in *Phyſicks*] a Property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with another fluid or ſolid Body, that is diſſimilar to, or different from.

INCONNEXION [of *in*, neg. and *connexio*, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, Want of Coherence, or the Quality of Things that are not hanged, linked, or joined together.

INCONNE´XIO [in *Rhet.*] the ſame as *Aſyndeton*.

INCO´NSEQUENCY } [*inconſequentia*, L.] Weakneſs of
INCO´NSEQUENTNESS } arguing, when the Concluſion does not follow, or cannot be fairly drawn from the Premiſes.

INCONSI´DERABLE [*inconſiderabile*, It.] not worthy of Conſideration, Regard, or Notice; alſo of little or no Account or Worth.

INCONSI´DERABLENESS, Worthleſneſs, &c. not worthy of Regard or Notice.

INCONSI´DERANCY [*inconſiderantia*, L.] Inconſiderateneſs, Unadviſedneſs, Raſhneſs.

INCONSI´DERATE [*inconſideré*, F. *inconſiderato*, It. *inconſideratus*, L.] unadviſed, raſh.

INCONSI´DERATENESS } [*inconſideration*, F. *inconſiderazi-*
INCONSI´DERATION } *one*, It. *inconſideraciòn*, Sp. of *inconſideratio*, or *inconſiderantia*, L.] Want of Thought, Thoughtleſneſs.

INCONSI´STENCE } of *in*, neg. *conſiſtentia*, L. and *neſs*]
INCONSI´STENCY } a not agreeing, ſuiting, or conſiſt-
INCONSI´STENTNESS } ing with; a being incompatible.

INCONSI´STENT [of *in*, and *conſiſtens*, L.] that is not conſiſtent, ſuitable, or agreeable to; that does not comport with.

INCONSO´LABLE [F. *inconſolabile*, It. of *inconſolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted or cheered.

INCONSO´LABLENESS, a State of Uncomfortableneſs, or that will not admit of Comfort.

INCO´NSONANCY [*inconſonantia*, L.] Diſagreeableneſs in Sound.

INCO´NSTANT [F. *inconſtante*, It. *inconſtancia*, Sp. of *inconſtans*, L.] fickle, light, wavering, uncertain.

INCO´NSTANTLY, fickly, waveringly.

INCO´NSTANCY } [F. *incoſtanza*, It. *inconſtancia*, Sp.
INCONSTANTNESS } *inconſtantia*, L.] Unſteadineſs, Changeableneſs, Fickleneſs.

The Ancients repreſented *Inconſtancy* very aptly, in *Sculpture* and *Painting*, by a Woman clad in Blue, holding a Moon in her Hand, and having at her Feet a Crab; becauſe that Fiſh goes ſometimes backwards, and ſometimes forwards; the blue Garment is deſigned to repreſent the Waves of the Sea, which are always fluctuating; the Moon needs no Explanation.

INCONTE´STABLE [*inconteſtable*, F. *inconteſtabile*, It.] indiſputable.

INCONTE´STABLENESS, Inconteſtability, Indiſputableneſs.

INCONTE´STIBLY, indiſputably.

INCO´NTINENT [F. *incontinente*, It. and Sp. of *incontinens*, L.] unchaſte, &c. alſo immediate, at the ſame Time.

INCONTINENTLY, unchaſtely; alſo preſently.

INCO´NTINENTNESS } [*incontinence*, F. *incontinenza*, It. *in-*
INCO´NTINENCY } *continéncia*, Sp. of *incontinentia*, L.]
Incontinence; a not abſtaining from unlawful Deſires, Lack of Moderation in Luſts and Affections, Unchaſtity.

INCONTINENCY [with *Phyſic.*] is a Term uſed of ſuch natural Diſcharges as are involuntary through Weakneſs; as an *involuntary Diſcharge of Urine*, &c.

INCONVE´NIENCE [*inconvenient*, F. *inconvenienza*, It. *inconveniéncia*, Sp. of *inconveniens*, L.] croſs Accident, Diſturbance, Trouble, Difficulty.

INCONVENIENT [*inconveniente*, It. and Sp. of *inconveniens*, L.] unſeaſonable, troubleſome.

INCONVENIENTLY, unſeaſonably.

INCONVENIENTNESS, Inconvenience.

INCONVE´RSABLE [Sp. of *in*, and *converſable*, F.] unſociable, unfit for Converſation.

INCONVE´RSABLENESS, Unſociableneſs.

INCONVE´RTIBLE [F. and Sp. *inconvertibile*, It. of *inconvertibilis*, L.] that cannot be tranſpoſed, changed, or altered.

INCONVE´RTIBLENESS, Uncapableneſs of being converted or turned, Unalterableneſs.

I´NCORDING [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe when a Horſe's Guts fall down into his Cods.

INCO´RPORALNESS } [*incorporalità*, F. of *incorporalitas*,
INCORPORE´ITY } L.] the being without a Body.
INCORPORA´LITY }

To INCO´RPORATE [*incorporer*, F. *incorporare*, It. *incorporàr*, Sp. of *incorporare*, L.] to imbody; alſo to admit into a Society.

Inco'rporated [*incorporatus*, L. *incorporé*, F. *incorporato*, It. *incorporàdo*, Sp.] imbodied, formed, or admitted into a Corporation or Society.

Inco'rporated [with *Chymiſts*] mixed well or united, as the Particles of one Body with thoſe of another, ſo as to appear an uniform Subſtance.

Inco'rporatedness, the State or Condition of being incorporated, or the Unitedneſs of one Thing with another.

Incorpora'tion [F. *incorporazione*, It.] an incorporating, uniting or joining of one Body or Subſtance with another.

Incorporation [with *Chymiſts*] the mixing of dry and moiſt Bodies together, ſo as to make one uniform Maſs, without leaving a Poſſibility of diſtinguiſhing the Ingredients or Bodies mix'd.

Incorpo'real [*incorporeus*, L. *incorporel*, F. *incorporeo*, It. and Sp.] having no Body, bodileſs.

Incorpore'ity, the State or Condition of that which has no Body; as *the Incorporeity of the Soul of Man.*

Incorre'ct [*incoretto*, It. of *incorrectus*, L.] faulty.

Incorre'ctly, faultily, not well corrected.

Incorre'ctness [of *incorrectus*, L.] Faultineſs.

Inco'rrigible [*incorrigibile*, It. *incorregíble*, Sp. *incorrigibilis*, L.] paſt Correction, not to be amended or reclaimed, obſtinate.

An Inco'rrigible *Perſon* [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the Antients repreſented by a Leopard's Skin, becauſe there are ſuch Spots in it, that no Art can remove or take out.

Inco'rrigibleness } [of *incorrigible*, F. of *in*, neg. an
Incorrigibility } *corrigibilis*, L.] Quality or Temper, &c. that will not be amended.

Incorru'pt } [*incorotto*, It. of *incorruptus*, L.] incorrup-
Incorrupted } ted, untainted, whole and ſound.

Incorru'pta *Virgo*, a Virgin who hath had no venereal Intercourſe with a Man. *L.*

Incorruptibi'lity [*incorruptibilité*, F. *incorruttibilità*, It.] [with *Metaphyſicians*] is an Inability not to be.

Incorru'ptible [*incorruptibilis*, L.] not ſubject to Corruption or Decay; alſo that cannot or will not be bribed.

Incorruptibles, a Sect of the *Eutychians*, who held, that the Body of *Jeſus Chriſt* was incorrupitble, *i. e.* not ſuſceptible of any Change or Alteration from its Formation in the Womb of his Mother, nor of natural Paſſions, as Hunger, Thirſt, &c.

Incorru'ptibleness [*incorruptibilité*, F. *incorruptibilità*, It. *incorruptibilitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

Incorru'ptibly, in a Manner not to be corrupted.

To Incou'nter [*rencontrer*, *incontrare*, It. *though only in the latter Senſe*, *encontrar*, Sp.] to fight with, to join in Battle; alſo to meet,

Incou'nter [*rencontre*, F. *incontro*, It. *though only in the latter Senſe*] a Brunt, Skirmiſh, or Fight; alſo a Meeting.

To Incou'rage, &c. See *Encourage*.

Incrassa'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] incraſſating or thickening Things, ſuch as being induced with thick ropy Parts, are mixed with thin liquid Juices to bring them to a due Conſiſtence.

Incra'ssated [*incraſſatus*, L.] thickened.

Incra'ssation, a making thick or groſs; a rendering Fluids thicker than before by the Mixture of leſs fluid Particles.

To Increa'se [*accroitre*, F. *creſciere*, It. *crecèr*, Sp. of *increſcere*, L.] to grow, to cauſe to grow, to add, to enlarge, to advance or improve; alſo to be advanced.

Increa'se, Augmentation.

Increased *in Number* [*Aſtrol.*] a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper Motion it exceeds the mean Motion.

Increa'te [of *in*, *neg.* and *creatus*, L.] is that which does not depend upon another by Creation, uncreated.

Incre'dible [*incroyable*, F. *incredibile*, It. *increyble*, Sp. *incredibilis*, L.] that is not believed, ſurpaſſing Belief; exceſſive, vaſt, huge.

Incredibi'lity } [*incredibilitas*, L.] Unbelief, Unapt-
Incre'dibleness } neſs or Backwardneſs of Belief; alſo the being paſt Belief.

Incre'dibly, in a Manner not to be believed; alſo exceſſively, &c.

Incre'dulous [*incredule*, F. *incredulo*, It. and Sp. of *incredulus*, L.] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

Incredu'lity } [*incredulitas*, L. *incredulité*, F. *incre-*
Incre'dulousness } *dulità*, It. *incredulidàd*, Sp.] unbelieving Temper, &c.

Increment [*incrementum*, L.] an Increaſe, a waxing bigger.

Increment [with *Algebraiſts*] is uſed to ſignify the infinitely ſmall Increaſe of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

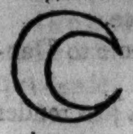
Incrementum [with *Rhetoricians*] a Figure wherein a Speech riſes up by Degrees, from the loweſt to the higheſt Pitch; as, *neither Silver Gold, nor precious Stones are worthy to be compared with Virtue.*

Incrementum [*Old Rec.*] the Advance in Rent or other Payments, in Oppoſition to *Decrementum*. L.

Incrementum, Improvement of Land; alſo a Plot of Land encloſed out of common or waſte Ground.

To Increpate [*increpare*, It. and L.] to chide or rebuke.

Increpa'tion [*increpazione*, It. of *increpatio*, L.] a rebuking or chiding; a Rebuke, a Check. *L.*



Incre'ssant } [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the Moon
Increscant } in the Increaſe, from the New to the Full. See the *Eſcutcheon*.

To Incriminate [of *incriminari*, L.] to recriminate.

To Incroa'ch [of *accrocher*, F. to hook in] to gain upon or hook in, to catch.

Incroa'chment, an entring upon, gaining, hooking in, or uſurping.

Incroachingness, incroaching Diſpoſition or Quality.

Incruentous [*incruentus*, L.] unbloody.

Incru'sted [*incruſtatus*, L.] made into a hard Cruſt.

Incrusted *Column* [in *Architecture*] is a Colum conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces or ſlender Branches of ſome precious Marble, Agate, Jaſper, &c. maſticated or cemented around a Mould of Brick, or any other Matter; which is done for two Reaſons; the one is to ſave the precious Stones, or to make them appear of an uncommon Largeneſs, by the Neatneſs and Cloſeneſs of the Incruſtation, when the Maſtick is of the ſame Colour.

Incrustation [*Architecture*] is a Column which conſiſts of ſeveral Pieces of hard poliſh'd Stones, or rather brilliant Matter diſpoſed in Compartiments in the Body of a Building; alſo a Plaiſter with which a Wall is lined.

Incrustation [*incroſtatura*, It. of *incruſtatio*, L.] a making or becoming hard on the Outſide like a Cruſt; alſo rough caſting or pargetting.

Incuba'tion } [F. of *incubatio*, L.] a ſitting abrood, a
Incu'biture } hatching, as a Hen, &c. *L.*

I'ncubated [*incubatus*, L.] brooded or hovered over, as by a Bird on her Eggs or Neſt.

Incubus, a Dæmon, who in the Shape of a Man, has carnal Knowledge of a Woman.

Incubus [with *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe called the Night-Mare, proceeding from raw Humours aſcending into the Brain, and ſtopping the Courſe of the animal Spirits, which oppreſſes People in their Sleep, and ſeems as if a great Weight were lying upon them. *L.*

To Incu'lcate [*inculquer*, F. *inculcare*, It. *inculcàr*, Sp. *inculcatum*, L.] to repeat and inſiſt upon often, as it were, to beat a Thing into a Perſon's Brains.

Incu'lpable [Sp. *incolpabile*, It. of *inculpabilis*, L.] unreproveable, unblameable, blameleſs.

Incu'lpableness, Unblameableneſs.

Incu'lpably, irreproveably.

Incu'mbency [of *incumbens*, L.] a plying, performing, occupying.

Incumbent [*incumbens*, L.] lying or leaning upon.

An Incumbent [of *incumbere*, L. to labour ſtrenuouſly; becauſe he ought to bend his whole Study to diſcharge his Function] a Perſon who has the Care or Cure of Souls, one that enjoys a Benefice.

To Incu'mber [*encombrer*, O. F. *ingombrare*, It.] to crowd or ſtop, to trouble or peſter; to clog, to hinder.

Incu'mbrance [*encombre*, F. *ingombro*, Sp.] Hinderance, Stoppage, Clog.

To Incu'r [*encourir*, *incorrere*, It. *incurrìr*, Sp. of *incurrere*, L.] to run upon, or into, to fall under, to expoſe or render one's ſelf liable to.

Incu'rable [F. and Sp. *incurabile*, It.] that cannot be cured, healed or remedied.

Incu'rableness, Incapableneſs of being cured.

Incu'rably, in an incurable Manner.

Incu'rious [*incurioſus*, *L.*] careleſs, negligent.

Incu'riousness, Careleſneſs, Heedleſneſs.

Incu'rsions, Inroads made by Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *F.* of *L.*

Incurva'tion, a bending, a bowing, a making crooked. *L.*

Incurva'tion *of the Rays of Light* [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that Right Line, in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Reſiſtances made by the Thickneſs of the Medium through which it paſſes, ſo as to hinder its ſtrait Courſe, and turn it aſide.

Incurva'tion [with *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling on the Back; alſo the Bending of a Bone, &c. from its natural Shape.

I'NCUS, a Smith's Anvil. L.

I'NCUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a Bone of the inner Part of the Ear, reſembling a Grinder-tooth, and lying under the Bone called *Malleus*. L.

INCU'SSION, a violent Shaking againſt or into. L.

To I'NDAGATE [*indagare*, It. *and* L.] to ſearch diligently.

INDAGA'TOR, a Searcher or Enquirer into Matters. L.

INDAGA'TION [*indagazione*, It. of *indagatio*, L.] a diligent ſearching or enquiring into. L.

To INDA'MMAGE [of *endommager*, F. *danneggiare*, It.] to bring Dammage, to hurt or prejudice.

INDA'MMAGEMENT, Damage, Hurt, Prejudice.

To INDA'NGER [of *in* and *danger*, F.] to expoſe to Danger or Hazard.

To INDEAR [of *in*, intenſive, and ꝺẏꞃan, *Sax.*] to render dear to, to gain the Affection of.

INDEA'RMENT, a rendring dear, an engaging Carriage.

INDEA'VOUR. See *Endeavour*.

INDE'BTED [*endetté*, *indebitato*, It.] in the Debt of, that owes to another.

INDE'CENT [F. *indecente*, It. *and* Sp. *indecens*, L.] unbecoming, unſeemly.

INDE'CENTLY, unbecomingly.

INDE'CENTNESS } [*indecentia*, L. *indecence*, F. *indecénza*,
INDE'CENCY } It. *indecencia*, Sp.] Unbecomingneſs, Unſeemlineſs, Unhandſomeneſs.

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, L.] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE [F. *indeclinabile*, It. of *indeclinabilis*, L.] as indeclinable Nouns, are ſuch as do not vary the Caſes; alſo not to be declined or ſhunned.

INDE'COROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhandſome, unſeemly.

INDE'COROUSNESS [of *indecorus*, L. and *neſs*] Unhandſomneſs, Indecency.

INDECO'RUM, unhandſome Behaviour, Unſeemlineſs. *L.*

INDEE'D [of *in* and ꝺæꝺ, *Sax.*] certainly, truly, in Fact.

INDEFA'TIGABLE [*infatigable*, F. *infaticabile*, It. of *indefatigabilis*, L.] unwearied.

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS, unwearied Diligence, or Application.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, unweariedly.

INDEFEA'SIBLE [of *in*, neg. and *defaire*, F.] that which cannot be defeated or made void, as *an indefeaſible Right to an Eſtate*, &c.

INDEFE'CTIBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, the Quality of being never liable to fail.

INDEFE'NSUS [*Old Rec.*] one who is impleaded, and refuſes to anſwer.

INDE'FINITE [*indefini*, F. *indefinito*, It. *and* Sp. of *indefinitus*, L.] that has no Bounds or Limits ſet, unlimited, undefined; which has no certain Bounds, or to which the human Mind cannot conceive any.

INDE'FINITE *Pronouns* [with *Grammarians*] are ſuch that have a looſe and undetermined Signification, and are called, either *Indefinite Pronouns Perſonal*, as *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *each*, *other*: Or, *Pronouns indefinite*, which relate both to Perſon and Thing; as *any*, *one*, *none*, *and the other*.

INDE'FINITENESS, Uncapableneſs of Bounds or Limits, Unlimitedneſs.

INDE'FINITELY, in an indefinite Manner.

INDE'LIBLE [*indélébile*, F. *and* It. of *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

INDE'LIBLENESS, Uncapableneſs of being blotted out or deſtroy'd.

To INDE'MNIFY [of *fio* and *indemnis*, L. or *indemniſer*, F.] to ſave or bear harmleſs.

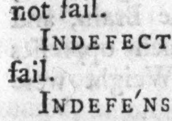
INDE'MNITY [*indemnité*, F. *indemnità*, It. of *indemnitas*, L.] a being ſcreened or exempted from Harm, Dammage, Loſs.

INDE'MNITY [*Old Law*] an annual Penſion of one or two Shillings, paid to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abby or College, inſtead of Induction-Money.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE [*indemonſtrabilis*, L.] that cannot be proved or demonſtrated.

INDEMO'NSTRABLENESS, Incapableneſs of being demonſtrated.

To INDE'NT [*endenter*, F.] to Jag or notch.



INDE'NTED [in *Heraldry*] needs no Explanation; but it ought to be obſerved, that there are in *Heraldry* two Sorts of it, which are only diſtinguiſhable by the Largeneſs of the Teeth, the ſmaller being commonly called *Indented*, and the larger, by the *French*, *Dancette*, or *Dantelé*. F.

INDE'NTURE [*indentura*, L.] an Agreement or Contract between two or more Perſons in Writing, indented at the Top, and anſwering to another Copy, which contains the ſame Covenants and Articles to be kept by the other Party.

INDEPE'NDENT [with *Metaphyſicians*] is when one Thing does not depend on another as its Cauſe.

INDEPE'NDENCE } [*independance*, F. *independenza*, It. *in-*
INDEPE'NDENCY } *dependéncia*, Sp.] Abſoluteneſs, a having no Dependence on another.

INDEPE'NDENT [*independant*, F. *independente*, It. *and* Sp.] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPE'NDENTISM, the State or Condition of being independent; alſo the Principles of

INDEPE'NDENTS, Diſſenters, who manage all Things relating to Church Diſcipline within their own Congregations, and allow not of any Dependence on any other Church or Churches.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, abſolutely.

INDE'PRECABLE, that will not be entreated.

INDETE'RMINATE [*indeterminé*, F. *indeterminato*, It. *indeterminatus*, L.] not preciſe.

INDETERMINATELY, in an indeterminate Manner.

INDETERMINED *Problem* [with *Mathematicians*] is one which is capable of an infinite Number of Anſwers; as to find out two Numbers, whoſe Sum, together with their Product, ſhall be equal to a given Number; or to make a Rhomboides, ſuch that the Rectangle under the Sides be equal to a given Square; both of which Problems will have infinite Solutions.

INDEVO'TION [*indevozione*, It. of *indevotio*, L.] Want of Devotion, Irreligion. *F.*

I'NDEX, a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, *&c.*

I'NDEX, a Table of the Contents of a Book, a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct to any Thing, *&c. L.* and *F.*

I'NDEX [in *Muſick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, ſhewing the Note the next Line begins with.

I'NDEX *of a Logarithm*, is the Character or Exponent of it, and is that Figure, which ſhews of how many Places the abſolute Number belonging to the *Logarithm* does conſiſt, and of what Nature it is, whether it be an Integer or a Fraction. Thus in this *Logarithm*, 2.-562293, the Number ſtanding on the Left Hand of the Point, is called the *Index*, and ſhews that the abſolute Number anſwering to it conſiſts of three Places; for it is always one more than the *Index*. Again, if the abſolute Number be a Fraction, then the *Index* of the *Logarithm* hath a negative Sign, and is marked thus, $\bar{2}$. 562293.

I'NDEX *of a Quantity* [with *Algebraiſts*] is that Quantity ſhewing to what Power it is to be involved, as *a*3 ſhews that *a* is to be involved to the third Power, *&c.*

I'NDEXES *of Powers* [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents of Powers, and are ſo named, becauſe they ſhew the Order, Seat, or Place of each Power; as alſo its Number of Dimenſions or Degrees, *i. e.* how many Times the Root is multiplied in reſpectively producing each Power: Thus 2 is the *Index* or *Exponent* of the ſecond Power or Square, 3 of the third Power or Cube, 4 of the fourth Power or Biquadrate, *&c.*

I'NDIAN, belonging to *India*.

I'NDIAN *Creſſes*, an Herb.

I'NDIAN *Mouſe*, an *Ichneumon*, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and gnaws their Entrails and ſo kills them.

I'NDICANT [*indicans*, L] indicating, ſhewing, pointing to as it were with the Finger.

INDICANT *Days* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Days which ſignify that a Criſis or a Change in a Diſeaſe will happen on ſuch a Day.

To I'NDICATE [*indiquer*, F. *indicàr*, Sp. *indicare*, It. *and* L.] to ſhew or diſcover.

INDICA'TION [F. *indicazione*, It. *indicacion*, Sp. of *indicatio*, L.] a Shewing, a Sign or Symptom.

INDICATION [in *Medicine*] a diſcovering what is to be done in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDICA'TION *Curative* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe Indications that ſhew how the Diſeaſe is to be removed that the Patient labours under at the preſent Time.

INDICATIONS *Preſervatory*, are thoſe that ſhew what is to be done for the Preſervation and Continuance of Health.

INDICA'TIONS *Vital*, are ſuch as reſpect the Life of the Patient, his Strength and Way of living.

INDICA'TIONS, Signs, Marks, Tokens, pointing out ſomething to be done. *F.* of L.

INDI'CATIVE [*indicatif*, F. *indicativo*, It. of *indicativus*, L.] ſhewing or declaring.

INDICATIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood which barely affirms and denies, and no more.

INDICATOR [*Anat.*] one of the Muſcles which extends the Forefinger, ſo called, becauſe it ſerves to point at any Thing. *L.*

INDICATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle which turns the eye aſide, *L.*

INDICA'TUM [in *Medicine*] is that which is ſignified to be done in order to recover the patient's health.

INDICA'VIT [in *Law*] the name of a writ by which the patron of a church may remove a writ commenced againſt the clerk upon account of tithes, from the court Chriſtian to the king's court.

I'NDICES *Dies* [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as critical days.

To **INDI'CT** [*indictum*, L.] to impeach, accuſe or prefer a bill againſt an offender in due courſe of law.

INDI'CTABLE, that may or is liable to be indicted or proſecuted.

INDI'CTED [of *indictus*, L.] told, ſhew'd, declared; alſo accuſed or impeached in a court of judicature.

INDICTMENT [*indictamentum*, L. of *indicare*, L. to ſhew, *&c.*] an accuſation or impeachment for ſome crime preſented in a court of juſtice.

INDI'CTIVE [among the *Romans*] an epithet given to certain feaſt days appointed by the magiſtrates, as *Conſul*, *Prætor*, &c.

INDI'CTION [F. *indizione*, It. *indiciòn*, Sp. of *indictio*, L.] (with *Chronologers*) the ſpace of 15 years, a way of reckoning time. The moſt general opinion is that this way of reckoning was appointed by the emperour *Auguſtus*, 3. Years before the birth of *Chriſt*, and from that time has continued, and does yet continue, in the empire in all publick inſtruments and deeds. *Indiction* alſo ſignifies the convocation of an eccleſiaſtical aſſembly, as of a ſynod or council, and even a diet.

IND'IFFERENT [F. *indifferente*, It. *indiferénte*, Sp. *indifferens*, L.] that is of little or no concern, not material, that has no affection or love, cold; alſo pretty good or paſſable, common or ordinary.

INDI'FFERENTLY, with indifference without diſtinction.

INDI'FFERENCY
INDI'FFERENTNESS } [*indifferentia*, L. *indifference*, F.] the having little or no concern or affection for; alſo middle nature or quality neither beſt nor worſt.

I'NDIGENCY
I'NDIGENTNESS } [*indigentia*, L. *indigence*, F. *indigenza*, It.] needineſs, poverty.

I'NDIGENT [F. *indigente*, It. of *indigens*, L.] needy.

INDIGE'STED [*indigeſté* F. *indigeſto*, It. and Sp. of *indigeſtus*, L.] not digeſted, confuſed, out of order; alſo crude or raw.

INDIGE'STEDNESS [of *indigeſtus*, L. *indigeſtè*, F. and *neſs*] the not being digeſted; confuſedneſs, want of order.

INDIGE'STIBLE [*indigeſtibile*. It. of *indigeſtibilis*, L.] that cannot be digeſted.

INDIGE'STIBLENESS. uncapableneſs of being digeſted.

INDIGE'STION, [F. *indigeſtione*, It. of *indigeſtio*, L.] want of digeſtion; coldneſs or rawneſs of the ſtomach.

To **INDI'GITATE** [*indigitatum*, L.] to ſhew or point at as it were with a finger.

INDIGITA'TION, a ſhewing as it were with a finger, a plain proof, a convincing demonſtration.

INDI'GITES [according to ſome ſo call'd of *indigere*, L. to want, *q.* thoſe that wanted nothing; but others of *in loco geniti*, born in the place] Demi-Gods, or certain eminent perſons or heroes, for their noble atchievements enrolled among the gods.

INDIGNABU'NDUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the eye, which draws off the eye from the noſe, ſo call'd, becauſe it is made uſe of in ſcornful looks.

INDIGNA'TION, [F. *indegnazione*, It. *indignaciòn*, Sp. of *indignatio*, L.] anger, wrath, wrathfulneſs, *&c.*

INDIGNATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the eye, the fourth ſtraight one; ſo named becauſe in drawing the eye outward, it cauſes that caſt or motion, that is peculiar to perſons in anger, *L.*

INDI'GNITY [*indignité*, F. *indegnità*, It. *indignidàd*, Sp. of *indignitas*, L.] affront, unworthy uſage or treatment of a perſon beneath his merit or character.

IN'DICO
I'NDIGO } a kind of ſtony ſubſtance, brought from the Eaſtward, uſed in dying blue. It is a fecula procured from the leaves of a ſhrub, frequent in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, where they plant and cultivate it with great care; when it is ripe, *i. e.* when the leaves are brittle, and break by only touching, they cut them, tie them up in bundles, and lay them to rot in large vats of river or ſpring water. In 3 or 4 days the water boils by mere force of the plant heating it, *&c.* upon this they ſtir it up with large poles, and then letting it ſtand to ſettle again, take out the wood, which is now void both of leaves and bark. Afterwards they continue to ſtir what remains at bottom divers times; after it has ſettled for good, they let out the water, take the ſediment which remains at bottom, put it into forms or moulds, and expoſe it in the air to dry; and this is indigo.

INDIRE'CT [F. *indiretto*, It. of *indirectus*, L.] not direct, or ſtrait forwards, not upright, unfair, unhandſome, foul, baſe.

INDIRECT *Modes* of *Syllogiſm* [in *Logick*] are the 4 laſt *Modes* of the firſt figure expreſſed by the barbarous words *Baralipton*, *Celantis*, *Dabitis*, *Friſeſomorum*.

INDIRECTLY, unfairly, unhandſomely; not directly.

INDIRE'CTNESS [of *indirectus*, L.] unfair dealing or management.

INDISCE'RNIBLE [of *in*, neg. and *diſcernere*, L.] not to be diſcerned.

INDISCE'RNIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being diſcerned.

INDISCE'RPIBLE [of *in* and *diſcerpere*, L.] that cannot be rent, divided, or ſeparated.

INDISCERPIBI'LITY
INDISCE'RPIBLENESS } [of *in* neg. and *diſcerptus*, L. and *able*] a term uſed by *Philoſophers*, to ſignifie a being inſeparable.

INDISCREE'T [of *in* and *diſcretus*, L. *indiſcret*, F. *indiſcreto*, It. and Sp.] unwiſe, unadviſed, unwary.

INDISCREE'TLY, unadviſedly, unwarily.

INDISCRE'TION
INDISCRE'ETNESS } [F. *indiſcrezione*, It. *indiſcreſion*, Sp.] want of diſcretion or judgment; imprudence, in conſideration.

INDISCRI'MINATE [*indiſcriminatus*, L.] not ſevered or differenced, where no ſeparation, diſtinction or difference is made.

INDISCRI'MINATELY, without difference or diſtinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE
INDISPE'NSIBLE } [F. and Sp. *indiſpenſabile*, It.] not to be diſpenſed with or avoided; that is of abſolute neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, unavoidably.

To **INDISPO'SE** [*indiſpoſer*, F.] to render unfit or uncapable.

INDISPO'SED [*indiſpoſé*, F. *indiſpoſto*, It. *indiſpuéſto*, Sp, of *in*, neg. and *diſpoſitus*, L.] diſordered in body or mind, ſick.

INDISPOSI'TION, [F. *indiſpoſizione*, It. *indiſpoſiciòn*, Sp. a diſorder, an alteration of health for the worſe.

INDISPU'TABLE [F. *indiſputabile*, It. of *in*, neg. and *diſputabilis*, L.] that is not to be diſputed or queſtioned.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, unqueſtionableneſs, ſo great certainty, as not to be argued againſt.

INDISPU'TABLY, inconteſtably,

INDISSO'LVABLE
INDISSO'LUBLE } [*indiſſoluble*, F. and Sp. *indiſſolubile*, It. *indiſſolubilis*, L.] that cannot be looſened, broken or undone.

INDISSO'LVABLENESS
INDISSO'LUBLENESS } uncapableneſs of being diſſolved, *&c*

INDISSO'LUBLY, in a manner not to be diſſolv'd.

INDISTI'NCT [F. *indiſtinto*, It. of *indiſtinctus*, L.] not diſtinct, confuſed, diſordered.

INDISTI'NCTLY, confuſedly, diſorderly.

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE [*indiſtinguibilis*, L.] that cannot be diſtinguiſhed.

To **INDI'TE** [prob. of *inditum*, L. to put in or of ꝺihꞇan *Sax.* or 𝔡𝔦𝔠𝔥𝔱𝔢𝔫, G. to invent or compoſe, particularly in writing.] to compoſe or dictate the matter of a letter or other writing.

INDIVI'DUAL [*individuel*, F. *individuo*, It. and Sp. of *individuus*, L.] of or pertaining to an *Individuum*.

An **INDIVI'DUAL**, the ſame as

INDIVI'DUUM, a body or particle ſo ſmall, that it cannot be divided, an atom, L.

INDIVI'DUUM [with *Logicians*] is what denotes one only perſon or thing, or it is a particular being of any *Species*, or that which can't be divided into two or more beings equal or alike, and is four-fold, *L.*

INDIVI'DUUM *determinatum*, is when the thing is named and determined, as *Alexander*, the river *Thames*, &c. *L.*

INDIVI'DUUM *demonſtrativum*, is when a demonſtrative pronoun is uſed in the expreſſion, as *this Man*, *or that Woman*.

INDIVI'DUUM *ex Hypotheſi*, or by ſuppoſition, is when an univerſal name or term is reſtrained by the ſuppoſition, to a particular thing, as *the Son of ſuch an one*, and it is known that he had but one ſon. *L.*

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum*, is that, which tho' it ſignifies but one thing, yet may be of any of that kind; as when we ſay *a Man*, *a certain Perſon*, *one ſaid ſo or ſo*; but one perſon is meant; but that one perſon, may be any body, for what appears to the contrary.

INDIVI'DUALLY, in an individual manner.

INDIVI'SIBLE [F. *indiviſibile*, It. of *indiviſibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided.

INDIVISIBI'LITY
INDIVI'SIBLENESS } [*indiviſibilité*, F; *indivibilità*, It. *indiviſibilis*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES [*indiviſibilia*, L.] things that cannot be divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch principles or elements, that any body or figure may ultimately be reſolved into; and theſe are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall in each peculiar figure. As for example, a line may be ſaid to conſiſt of an infinite number of points: a *Surface* of an infinite number of parallel lines; and a ſolid of infinite parallel ſurfaces. This doctrine of *Indiviſibles*, the ancients call'd by the name of the *Method of Exhauſtions*, and is ſuppoſed to have been invented by *Archimedes*.

INDIVI'SIBLY, in an indiviſible manner.

Indivi'sum [in *Law*] that which two perſons hold in common, without partition.

Indo'cile } [*indocile*, F. and It. of *indocilis*, L.] unteach-
Indo'cible } able, that cannot be taught; ſtupid, dull, blockiſh.

Indo'cibleness } [*indocilitas*, L. *indocilité*, F. *indocilità*
Indo'cilness } It.] unaptneſs to learn or be taught.
Indoci'lity }

Indocility is repreſented, in Painting and Sculpture, by a woman lying on the ground, to ſhew her incapacity of riſing higher; an aſs ſtanding by her, as an emblem of ignorance; leaning with one arm on a hog as a ſymbol of ſtupidity, in a black garment, becauſe black will take no other colour.

To Indo'ctrinate, to inſtruct or teach.

I'ndolency } [*indolentia*, L. *indolence*, F. *indolenza*,
I'ndolentness } It.] unſenſibleneſs of pain or grief; alſo an unconcernedneſs, regardleſsneſs.

I'ndolent [F. *indolente*, It. of *indolens*, L.] inſenſible, careleſs, ſupine, negligent.

I'ndolently. careleſly, ſupinely &c.

Indo'mableness [of *indomabilis*, L. untameableneſs.

To Indo'rse [*endoſſer*, F. *indorſare*, It. *endoſſar*, Port.] to write on the back of an inſtrument or deed, ſomething that relates to the matter therein contained: alſo to write ones name on the back of a money bill.

Indo'rsed [in *Heraldry*] fiſhes are ſaid to be borne indorſed, when they are repreſented with their backs to each other.

Indo'rsement [*endoſſement*, F. *indorſamento*, It. of *in* and *dorſum*, L. the back] a writing on the backſide of a bond, deed, note, *&c.*

To Indo'w [*indotare*, L. or of *indouaire*, F.] to beſtow a dower, to ſettle rents or revenues upon.

Indow'ment [of *in* and *douaire*, F. a dowry] a beſtowment; a gift of nature, an accompliſhment, as to natural gifts or parts.

I'ndraught [of *in* and ꝺꞃoht, *Sax.*] a gulph or bay running in between two lands.

Indu'bitable [F. *indubitabile* of *indubitabilis*, L.] not to be queſtion'd, paſt all doubt.

Indu'bitableness, undoubtedneſs, *&c.*

Indu'bitably, undoubtedly.

Indu'bitate [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

Indubitately, undoubtedly.

To Indu'ce [*induire*, F. *indurre*, It. *induzir*, Sp. of *inducere*, L.] to bring in, to lead, to perſuade.

Indu'cements [of *inducere*, L.] motives, reaſons for doing a thing.

Indu'ciary [*induciarius*, L.] pertaining to a truce.

Indu'ciate [of *induciatus*, L.] immediate, next, preſumtive, as *induciate Heir*, &c.

To Indu'ct [*inductus*, L.] to introduce; to put into the poſſeſſion of.

Indu'ction, [F. *induzione*, It. of *inductio*, L.] a bringing or leading into; an inducement or perſuaſion.

Indu'ction [with *Logicians*] an inference or conſequence drawn in reaſoning from ſeveral eſtabliſhed principles; a kind of imperfect ſyllogiſm, when the ſpecies is gathered out of the individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the parts

Indu'ction [in a *Law Senſe*] a term uſed for the giving poſſeſſion to an incumbent of his church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the keys by the commiſſary or deputy of the biſhop; and by his ringing one of the bells.

Indu'ctive [of *inductus*, L.] apt to induce or lead into. *Milton.*

To Indu'e [of *in* and *douaire*, F. or *induere*, L.] to qualify, ſupply, or furniſh with.

To Indue [of *in* and **dauen**, G. to digeſt,] ſignifies ſpeaking of an hawk, to digeſt or concoct her meat.

To Indu'lge [*indulgere*, It. and L.] to cocker, make much of, to be fond of; alſo to gratify; alſo to give leave.

Indu'lgence [F. *indulgenza*, It. *indulgência*, Sp. of *indulgentia*, L.] fondneſs, favour, gentleneſs, aptneſs to bear with or tolerate; alſo pardon and forgiveneſs of ſins.

Indu'lgence [with *Romaniſts*] the remiſſion of a puniſhment due to a ſin, granted by the pope, *&c.* and ſuppoſed to ſave the ſinner from purgatory.

Indu'lgent [F. *indulgence*, It. and Sp. of *indulgens*, L.] favourable, tender-hearted, gentle mild, kind, fond of.

Indu'lgently, favourably, mildly, kindly, &c.

Indu'lgentness [*indulgentia*, L.] indulgence; indulgent nature.

Indu'lt } [of *indulgeo*, L.] a ſpecial grant of the pope,
Indu'lto } to any ſociety, corporation, or private perſon, to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the canon law. *Ital.*

Indulto [in *Commerce*] a duty or impoſt laid by the king of *Spain*, to be paid for the commodities imported in the galeons, *&c.* from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.*

Indult *of Kings*, a power granted by the pope to nominate to conſiſtorial benefices, either by treaty or agreement, otherwiſe.

Indu'rable [of *in* and *durare*, L] that may be endured or born.

Indu'rableness, capableneſs of being born or ſuffered; alſo laſtingneſs.

Indurance, bearing, ſuffering, holding out.

Indura'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] hardening medicines. *L.*

To Indu'rate [*induratum* L.] to harden.

Indura'tion, a giving a harder conſiſtence to a thing by a greater ſolidity of their particles; or a diſſipation of the thinner parts of any matter, ſo that the remainder is left harder.

To Indu're [*endurer*, F.] to laſt or continue; alſo to bear or ſuffer.

Indu'sium, a ſhirt or ſhift. *L.*

Indusium [with *Anatomiſts*] the innermoſt coat, which covers a child in the womb; alſo call'd *Amnion.*

Indu'strious [*induſtrieux*, F. *induſtrioſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *induſtrioſus*, L.] laborious, pains-taking, diligent.

Indu'striously, laboriouſly, diligently.

Indu'striousness } [*induſtrie*, F. *induſtria*, It. Sp. Port
Indu'stry } and L.] pains-taking, diligence, labour.

Industry **is Fortune's right hand and Frugality her left.**

And where both are put in action it is very hard if ſucceſs don't follow.

To Ine'briate [*enyvrer*, F. *inebriare*, It. *inebriare*, L.] to make drunk; alſo to beſot, to fuddle.

To Inebriate [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] to make proud or conceited.

Inebria'tion, [*inebriazione*, It. of *inebriatio*, L.] a making drunk, *&c.*

Ine'dia, want of food or drink. *L.*

Inedia [in *Med.*] abſtinence, an eating leſs than uſual.

Ine'ffable [F. and Sp. *ineffabile*, It. of *ineffabilis*, L.] unſpeakable, not to be uttered or expreſſed.

Ineffable *Numbers* [with *Algebraiſts*] the ſame as ſurd numbers; which ſee

Ine'ffableness, } [*ineffabilità*, It.] unſpeakableneſs, *&c.*
Ineffabi'lity, }

Inefficacious [*inefficace*, F. and It. of *inefficax*, L.] ineffectual.

Inefficaciouſly, ineffectually, vainly.

Ineffe'ctive, that has no effect, vain, fruitleſs.

Ineffe'ctual [of *in* and *efficax*, L.] fruitleſs, to no purpoſe.

Ineffectually, fruitleſly.

Inefficacity } [*inefficacité*, F. of *inefficax*, L.] in-
Ine'fficacy } efficacy, inefficaciouſneſs; want of
Ineffe'ctualness } force and virtue fruitleſneſs.

Inela'borate [*inelaboratus*, L.] unlaboured, not well wrought or compoſed.

Ine'legant [*inelegans*, L.] uneloquent; alſo not having any gracefulneſs or beauty, *&c.*

Inelegantly, uneloquently.

Ine'legantness } [*inelegantia*, L.] want of elegancy,
Ine'legancy } beauty, grace, *&c.*

Inelu'ctable [*ineluctabilis*, L.] that cannot be overcome with any pains or labour, *&c.*

Ineme'ndable [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; in antient times a crime was ſaid to be inamendable, which could not be atoned for by fine.

Ineme'ndableness, uncapableneſs of being amended.

Inena'rrable [*inenarrabilis.* L.] that cannot be related.

Inena'rrableness, unſpeakableneſs.

Ineno'dable [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be untied or explained.

Ineno'dableness, uncapableneſs of being unlooſed, untied, or explicated.

Ine'pt [*ineptus*, L.] unfit, uncapable.

Ineptitude [*ineptitudo*, L.] unaptneſs, incapacity; alſo weakneſs, ſillineſs.

Ine'quable [of *in* neg. and *æquabilis*, L.] unequal or even.

Ine'qualness } [of *in* neg. *æqualitas*, L. *inegalité*, F. and
Inequa'lity } *neſs*] inequality unevenneſs.

Inequality of *natural Days*, tho' the ſun is ſuppoſed, vulgarly, to meaſure our time equally, yet it is very far from doing ſo: and as it is impoſſible for a good clock or movement to keep time with the ſun; ſo one that is truly ſuch, will meaſure time more truly, and go exacter than any ſun-dial.

The reaſon of the inequality of natural days, is, that the motion of the earth it ſelf, round its axis, is not exactly equable or regular, but is ſometimes ſwifter and ſometimes ſlower.

Inerge'tical [of *in* neg. and *energia*, L, of ἐνεργία, Gr.] ſluggiſh, unactive.

Inerge'tical *Bodies* [with *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch as are unactive and ſluggiſh.

Inerge'tically [of *in* neg. *energia*, L. of ἐνεργία, Gr.] ſluggiſhly, unactively.

INE'RRABLE [of *in* neg. and *errare*, L.] that cannot err, infallible.

INE'RRABLENESS, }
INERRABI'LITY, } uncapableneſs of erring, infallibility.

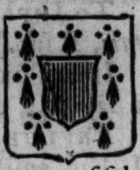
INERRABLY, infallibly.

INE'RT [*inertus*, L.] ſluggiſh, unfit for action.

INE'RTITUDE [*inertitudo*, L.] ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, *&c.*

INESCA'TION, an inveigling, alluring, catching with a bait.

INESCATION [with ſome pretenders to *Phyſick*] a kind of tranſplantation uſed in curing ſome diſeaſes. It is done by impregnating a proper medium or vehicle with ſome of the mumia or vital ſpirit of the patient, and giving it to ſome animal to eat. It is pretended that the animal unites and aſſimilates that mumia with it ſelf, imbibing its vicious quality, by which means the perſon to whom the mumia belonged is reſtored to health.



INESCU'TCHEON [in *Heraldry*] is a ſmall eſcutcheon born within the ſhield, with ſome other coat, and is generally the ſame as ſcutcheon of pretence, as the arms of a wife, who is an heireſs, and by that means has brought the arms and eſtate into her huſband's, which he bears within his own: it contains one fifth of the field, is born as an ordinary thus; *Ermin and Ineſcutcheon Gules.*

IN *Eſſe* [i. e. *in being*] ſignifies a thing that is apparent and viſible, having a real being, oppoſed to a thing in *poſſe* or *potentia*, which is not, but may be.

INE'STIMABLE [F. and Sp. *ineſtimabile*, It. of *inæſtimabilis*, L.] which cannot be ſufficiently eſteemed or valued.

INE'STIMABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being juſtly valued, eſteemed, *&c.*

INE'VITABLE [*inévitable*, F. and Sp. *inevitabile*, It.] unavoidable.

INE'VITABLENESS, [of *in* neg and *evitabilis*, L.] unavoidableneſs.

INEVITABLY, unavoidably.

INEXCO'GITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] that cannot be found out or thought of.

INEXCU'SABLE [F. *ineſcuſabile*, It. *ineſcuſable*, Sp. of *inexcuſabilis*, L.] that will admit of no excuſe or that cannot be excuſed.

INEXCU'SABLENESS, uncapableneſs or undeſervingneſs to be excuſed.

INEXI'STING not having any exiſtence or being.

INEXCU'SABLY, in a manner not to be excuſed.

INEXHAU'STED [*inexhauſtus*, L.] not exhauſted, drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAU'STIBLE, that cannot be drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAU'STIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being emptied or drawn dry.

INE'XORABLE [F. *ineſorabile*, It. of *inexorabilis*, L.] that is not to be entreated or perſwaded; not to be prevailed upon with prayers or entreaties.

INE'XORABLENESS, temper or humour not to be entreated.

INEXPA'NSUS, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that does not blow open as flowers do.

INEXPE'CTABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not be looked for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumberſome, that one cannot rid himſelf of.

INEXPE'DIENCY [of *in*, neg. and *expediens*, L.] inconveniency, unfitneſs.

INEXPE'DIENT, that is not expedient, convenient or fit.

INEXPE'RIENCE [F. *ineſperianza*, It. of *in* and *experientia*, L.] want of experience or skill.

INEXPE'RIENCEDNESS, want of experience.

INEXPI'ABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for, *F.*

INEXPI'ABLENESS uncapableneſs of being expiated.

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplanabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INE'XPLICABLE [F. *ineſplicabile*, It. *inexplicabilis*, L.] that cannot be unfolded or explained.

INE'XPLICABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, ineffable, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, unutterably.

INEXPRE'SSIBLENESS [of *in*, neg. and *expreſſus*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being expreſſed.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*ineſpugnabile*, It. *inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be taken or won by force; impregnable.

INEXPU'GNABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being conquered or overcome by fight, invincibleneſs.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE [*inextinguible*, F. *ineſtinguibile*, It. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] unquenchable, not to be quenched or put out.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLENESS, unquenchableneſs.

INEXTI'RPABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated; rooted out; pulled up or utterly deſtroyed.

INEXTI'RPABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being rooted out.

INE'XTRICABLE [*ineſtrigabile*, It. *inextricabilis*, L.] that a perſon cannot rid himſelf or get out of.

INE'XTRICABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being diſentangled or extricated.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

INFA'LLIBLE [Sp. *infaillible*, F. *infallibile*, It. of *infallibilis*, L.] that cannot err, deceive or be deceived; alſo never failing.

INFA'LLIBLENESS }
INFALLIBI'LITY } [*infallibilité*, F. *infallibiltà*, It. *infalibilidàd*, Sp.] unerring quality, impoſſibility of deceiving or being deceived.

INFALLIBI'LITISHIP, the gift of being infallible; a ſarcaſtical title given to the pope or any other pretender to infallibility.

INFALLIBLY, certainly without fail.

INFAME' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies diſgraced, ſpoken of a lion or ſome other beaſt that hath loſt his tail, as if by that it were made infamous or diſgraced, *F.*

INFA'MOUS [*infame*, F. It. and Sp. of *infamia*, L,] ſcandalous, notoriouſly contrary to virtue or honour.

INFAMOUSLY, ſcandalouſly.

INFAMY }
I'NFAMOUSNESS } [*infamie*, F. *infamia*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] infamy, infamous quality, condition.

INFANCY [*infantia*, L. *enfancé*, F.] the firſt ſtate of human life, reckoned from the firſt to the ſeventh year.

INFANGTHEFE [in ꝼanᵹtheoꝼ, *Sax.*] a privilege allow'd, in the time of our *Saxon* anceſtors, to the lords of certain manours, of paſſing judgment upon any theft committed by their own ſervants.

INFANCY [*enfance*, F. *infanzia*, It. *infancia*, Sp. of *infantia* L.] the firſt age, or period of life,

INFANT [*infans*, L. *enfans*, F. *infante*, It. and Sp. of *in* neg. and *fare*, L. to ſpeak] a child under the age of 7 years.

I'NFANT [in *Law*] all perſons are ſo reputed who are under the age of 21 years.

INFA'NTA, a daughter of the king of *Spain* or *Portugal.*

INFA'NTE, a ſon of the king of *Spain* or *Portugul.*

INF'ANTILE [*infantilis*, L.] of or belonging to childhood.

INFA'NTICIDE [*infanticida*, or *infanticidium*, L. a killer of infants; alſo a killing of infants.

I'NFANTRY [*Infanterie*, F. *fanteria*, It. *infanteria*, Sp.] the foot-ſoldiers in an army.

INFA'TIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied.

INDEFATIGABLENESS uncapableneſs of being tired.

INFA'TUATED [*infatuatus*, L. *infatué*, F.] made or become fooliſh, beſotted, prepoſſeſſed in favonr of a perſon or thing, which does not deſerve it; ſo far that he can't be eaſily diſabuſed.

To INFA'TUATE [*infatuer*, F. *infatuare*, It. and L.] to make ſtupid, to bewitch.

INFATUA'TION, a beſotting, a ſtrong prejudice, a conceited opinion, *F.*

The INFATUATION, or *Blindneſs of Sinners*, has been repreſented in Painting and Sculpture by a blind man, with a chain about his leg, led by another blind man holding an owl on his finger; over their heads lightning.

INFAVO'URABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured; alſo ſevere.

INFAU'STOUS [*infauſtus*, L.] unhappy.

To INFE'CT [*infecter*, F. *infettare*, It. *inficionàr*, Sp. *infectum*, ſup. of *inficere*, L] to communicate to another corruption, poiſon or peſtilence; to corrupt or taint.

INFE'CTED [*infectus*, L. *infecté*, F.] corrupted or tainted, ſeized with a noxious diſtemper receiv'd from another.

INFE'CTION [F. *infezione*, It. *inficiòn*, Sp. of *infectio*, L.] (in *Medicine*) that way or manner of communicating a diſeaſe by ſome *Effluvia* or particles which fly off from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others occaſion the ſame diſorder as in the bodies they come from; a plague, a peſtilence.

INFE'CTIOUS [*infect*, F. *infecto*, It. of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect or taint, tainting, infecting.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, infectious nature, *&c.*

INFE'CTIVE, apt or tending to infect, or infection.

INFECU'ND [*infæcundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECU'NDITY }
INFECU'NDNESS } [of *infæcunditas*, L.] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

To INFEE'BLE [of *in* and *foibler*, or *affoibler*, F. *in fiebolire*, It.] to make feeble, to weaken.

INFELI'CIOUS [*infelix*, L] unhappy.

INFELI'CITY [*infelicitas*, L. unhappineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To INFEO'FF [of *infeoder*, F.] to unite or join to the fee,

INFEO'FFMENT [*feoffamentum*. L. barb.] a ſettlement in fee. See. *Feoffment.*

To INFE'R [*inferrer*, F. *inferire*, It. *inferir*, *inferre*, L.] to conclude or gather, to draw a conſequence.

I'NFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] a conſequence, a concluſion.

INFE'RIOR, [L. and Sp. of *inferieur*, F. *inferiore*, It.] lower.

INFERIOR *Planets* [with *Aſtronomers*] ſuch as are placed beneath the orbit of the ſun.

INFE'RIOURS [*inferiores*, L.] thoſe who are of a lower degree or merit, perſons of a meaner quality or lower rank.

INFERIO'RITY } **INFE'RIORNESS** } [*inferiorité*, F. *inferiorità*, It. *inferioridàd*, Sp. or of *inferior*, L.. and *neſs*] lower rank or degree.

INFE'RNAL [F. and Sp. *infernale*, It. of *infernalis*, L] of or pertaining to Hell, low, nethermoſt.

INFE'RNAL *Stone* [with *Surgeons*] a perpetual cauſtick or burning compoſition; ſo called on account of the exquiſite pain it cauſes in the operation; it is the ſame with the ſilver cautery.

INFE'RNALNESS, the being of the nature, temper or diſpo poſition of Hell; helliſh quality.

INFE'RTILE [F. and It. of *infertilis*, L.] unfruitful, barren.

INFE'RTILENESS } **INFERTI'LITY** } [*infertilité*, F. *infertilità*, It. of *in*, neg. and *fertilitas*, L.] unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

To **INFE'ST** [*infeſter*, F. *infeſtár*, Sp. *infeſtare*, It. and L.] to annoy or trouble; to do damage or hurt.

INFESTI'VITY [*infeſtivitas*. L.] unpleaſantneſs.

INFI'BULATION, a buttoning or buckling into, *L.*

I'NFIDEL [*infidelis*, L. *infidelle*, F. *infidele*, It. *infiél*, Sp.] an unbeliever, one who does not profeſs or believe the truths of the Chriſtian religion as *Turk* or *Pagan*; but not a *Jew*.

INFIDE'LITY [*infidelitas*, L. *infidelité*, F. *infedeltà*, It. *infieldàd*, Sp.] unbelief, the ſtate of unbelief or of an unbeliever.

INFIDE'LITY, unfaithfulneſs, diſloyalty, treachery,

INFIMUS *Venter* [with *Anatomiſts*] the lowermoſt of the 3 venters in a human body.

I'NFINITE [*infini*, F. *infinito*, It. and Sp. of *infinitus*, L.] endleſs, boundleſs.

Infinitely **INFINITE** *Fractions* [in *Arithm.*] are thoſe whoſe numerator being one, are together equal to an unite; from whence it is deduced that there are progreſſions infinitely farther than one kind of infinity.

INFINITE *Line* [in *Geometry*] an indefinite or undeterminate line to which no certain bounds or limits are preſcribed.

I'NFINITE [*infinitus*, L. *infini*, F.] boundleſs, endleſs, that has no bounds, terms or limits: *Infinite* implies a contradiction, to have terms or bounds to its eſſence, and in this ſenſe God only is infinite. The Word is alſo uſed to ſignify that which had a beginning; but ſhall have no end, as angels and human ſouls.

I'NFINITE *in it ſelf* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is not that which is only ſo in reference to us, as the ſand, ſtars, &c. becauſe their number cannot be diſcovered by any man; but as *God*.

I'NFINITE, in reſpect to us, as the ſand, ſtars, &c. becauſe their number cannot be diſcovered by any man.

I'NFINITELY, boundleſly, endleſly, alſo exceedingly.

INFI'NITENESS [in *God*] is an incommunicable attribute; by which is meant, that he is not bounded by place, ſpace or duration; but is without limits or or bounds, without beginning or end.

INFINITE'SIMALS [with *Mathematicians*] ſuch quantities as are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.

INFI'NITIVE *Mood* [*infinitif*, F. *infinitivo*, It. and Sp. of *infinitivus*, L.] (with *Gramm.*) a mood ſo termed becauſe not limited by number or perſon, as the other moods are.

INFI'NITY } **I'NFINITENESS** } [*infinité*, F. *infinità*, It. *infinidàd*, Sp. of *infinitas*, L.] endleſneſs, boundleſneſs, unmeaſurableneſs.

INFI'NITUDE [of *infinitus*, L.] infiniteneſs, boundleſneſs. *Milton.*

INFI'RM. [*infirme*, F. *infermo*, It. *enfêrmo*, Sp. of *Infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, ſickly.

INFI'RMARY [*infirmarium*, L- *infermerie*, F. *infermerio*, It.] an apartment, or lodgings, for ſick people.

INFI'RMNESS } **INFI'RMITY** } [*infirmité*, F. *infirmità*, It. *infermidàd*, Sp. of *infirmitas*, L.] weakneſs, feebleneſs, of body, ſickneſs.

INFI'STULATED [*in* and *fiſtulatus*, L.] turned to or become fiſtulous; alſo full of fiſtula's.

To **INFI'X**, [*infixum*, ſup. of *infigere*, L] to fix or faſten into.

To **INFLA'ME**, [*enflammer*, F. *infiammare*, It. *inflamàr*, Sp. of *inflammare*, L.] to ſet ones heart on fire, to heat, to inrage or incenſe; alſo to provoke, to put into a paſſion.

INFLA'MMABLE [*inflammable*, F. *infiammabile*, It. of *inflammare*, L.] capable of being inflamed or ſet on fire.

INFLAMMA'TION [F. *infiamazione*, It. *inflamaciòn*, Sp. of *inflammatio*, L.] (in *Medicine*) a bliſtering heat, a tumor occaſioned by an obſtruction, by means whereof the blood in the fleſh and muſcles, flowing into ſome part faſter than it can run off again, ſwells up and cauſes a tenſion with an unuſual soreneſs, redneſs and heat.

INFLA'MMATIVE, [*infiammativo*, It.] of an inflaming nature or quality.

INFLA'TE *Expreſſion*, an expreſſion ſwelling with big words; but to no great purpoſe.

To **INFLA'TE** [*inflatum*, L.] to blow, ſwell, or puff up with wind.

INFLATION [in *Medicine*] a puffing up, a windy ſwelling, the extention of a part occaſioned by windy humours.

To **INFLE'CT** [*inflectere*, L.] to bend or bow.

INFLE'CTION } **INFLE'XION** } a bending or bowing, L.

INFLE'CTION [with *Grammar.*] is the variation of nouns and verbs in their ſeveral caſes, tenſes and declenſions.

INFLE'CTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex refraction of the rays of light, cauſed by the unequal thickneſs of any medium; ſo that the motion or progreſs of the ray is hindred from going on in a right line, and is *inflected* or bent back on the inſide by a curve.

INFLE'XIBLE, [F. *infleſſibile*, It. of *inflexibilis*, It.] not to be prevail'd on, ſtiff, obſtinate.

INFLE'XIBLENESS } **IFLEXIBI'LITY** } [*inflexibilitas*, L. *inflexibilité*, F. *infleſſibilità*, It.] that which cannot be bowed or bended; alſo an inflexible temper, obſtinateneſs, ſtiffneſs.

INFLE'XIBLY, obſtinately.

To **INFLI'CT** [*infliger*, F. *infliggere*, It. *infligir*, Sp. *inflictum*, L ſup.] to lay a puniſhment upon.

INFLI'CTION, [F. *inflizione*, It. of *inflictio*, L.] a ſmiting, a laying a puniſhment upon.

I'NFLUENCE [F. *influenza*, It. *influëncia*, Sp. of *influentia*, L.] an emiſſion of a power or virtue; alſo the working or prevailing upon; power over, &c,

INFLUENCE [in *Aſtrology*] a quality ſuppoſed to flow from the bodies of the ſtars, or the effect of their heat and light, to which, the pretenders to that art, attribute all the events that happen on the earth.

I'NFLUENCED [of L.] ſwayed, biaſſed, inclined towards, wrought upon.

To **I'NFLUENCE** [*influer*, F. of *influere*, It. and L.] to flow into, to have an influence upon, to produce or cauſe; to ſway biaſs or have power over.

I'NFLUENT [*influens*, L.] flowing into. A term uſed where any liquor or juice by the contrivance of nature or the laws of circulation flows or falls into another current or receptacle.

INFLUENT *Juices* [in *Medicine*] ſuch juices of a human body, that by the contrivance of nature and laws of circulation, fall into another current or receptacle; as the *Bile* into the gall-bladder, &c,

INFLUE'NTIAL, influencing or bearing ſway.

I'NFLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing or running into, eſpecially of one river into another.

To **INFO'LD** [of *in* and ꝼeolðan, *Sax.*] to fold or wrap up.

To **INFO'RCE** [*enforcer*, F.] to prevail upon by force or argument, to conſtrain or oblige.

INFO'RCEMENT, ſuch a compulſion or reſtraint.

To **INFO'RM** [*informer*, F. *informár*, Sp. *informare*, It. and L.] to give notice, to tell, to inſtruct, to teach, to make acquainted with.

INFO'RM [*informis*, L.] unſhapen, without form; alſo ugly.

IN FORMA *Pauperis* [*i. e.* under the form of a poor perſon] is when a perſon having made oath before a judge, that he is not worth 5 pound, his debts paid, is admitted to ſue, having council or an attorney aſſigned to manage his buſineſs without any fees *L.*

INFORMA'TION, [F.. *informazione*, It. *informacion*, Sp. of *informatio*, L.] an informing, relation, advice; alſo inſtruction, a making known; alſo an accuſation brought againſt one before a magiſtrate.

INFORMATUS *non ſum* [*i. e.* I am not informed] a formal anſwer made in court, by an attorney who has no more to ſay in the defence of his client.

INFO'RMED *Stars* [with *Aſtrologers*] are ſuch fixed ſtars as are not ranged under any form or particular conſtellation.

INFO'RMER, one who in any court of judicature informs againſt, or proſecutes any perſons who tranſgreſs any law or penal ſtatute.

INFO'RMOUS [*informe*, F. and It. of *informis*, L.] that is without form, faſhion or ſhape.

INFO'RTUNATE [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, v. unfortunate.

INFO'RTUNATENESS, unhappineſs, unluckineſs.

INFO'RTUNES [with *Aſtrologers*] the planets *Saturn* and *Mars*, ſo called by reaſon of their ill-diſpoſed natures and unfortunate influences.

INFRA *Scapularis Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a broad or fleſhy muſcle of the arm, ariſing from the lower ſide of the *Scapula*, and ending in the third ligament of the ſhoulder. *L.*

INFRA *Spinatus Muſculus* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the arm, ſo termed from its being placed below the ſpine, under which it ariſes from the *Scapula*. and is inſerted to the ſhoulder bone. This muſcle moves the arm directly backwards.

INFRA'CTION, a breaking in, a rupture or violation of a treaty, a law, ordinance, &c.

To **INFRA'NCHISE** [of *affranchir*, F. *affrancare*, It.] to ſet free, to give one his liberty; to make a freeman or denizon; to incorporate into a ſociety or body politick.

INFRA'NCHISEMENT [*affranchiſement*, F.] a making free, &c. alſo delivery, diſcharge, releaſe.

INFRAMUNDANE [of *infra* beneath and *mundanus* of *mundus* L. the world] beneath or below the world.

INFRA-SCAPULARIS *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] the ſhoulderblade.

INFRALAPSA'RIANS, a ſect who hold that god has created a certain number of men, before the fall of *Adam*, only to be damned, without allowing them the means neceſſary for their ſalvation, if they would labour never ſo much after it.

INFRA'NGIBLE [of *infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken; durable, ſtrong.

INFRA'NGIBLENESS, uncapableneſs of being broken.

INFRE'QUENCY [of *infrequentia*, L.] ſeldomneſs

INFRE'QUENT [of *infrequens*, L.] ſeldom happening, rare, uncommon.

INFRICA'TION } a rubbing or chafing. in *L.*
INFRI'CTION }

To **INFRI'NGE** [*enfraindre*, F. *infringere*, L.] to break a law, cuſtom or privilege.

INFRI'NGEMENT, ſuch violation or breach.

INFRUCTUO'SE [*infructuoſus*, L.] unfruitful.

INFRUGI'FEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] bearing no fruit.

INFU'CATED [*infucatus*, L.] painted over.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the face, a colouring or diſguiſing. *L.*

I'NFULA, a name antiently given to ſome of the pontifical ornaments, which are ſaid to be filaments or fringes of wool, with which prieſts, victims and even temples were adorned.

To **INFU'MATE** [*infumare*, L.] to ſmoke or dry in the ſmoke.

INFUMA'TION, a drying in the ſmoke. *L.*

INFU'NDI'BULIFO'RMES [with *Botaniſts*] a term applied to ſuch flowers, as are ſhaped like a funnel.

INFUNDI'BULUM, a tunnel or funnel for the pouring of liquors into a veſſel. *L.*

INFUNDIBULUM *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the brain tunnel, a hollow place in the root of the brain, through which ſerous humours are diſcharged. *L.*

IFFUNDIBULUM *Renum* [*Anatomy*] the *Pelvis* or baſin of the reins, thro' which the urine paſſes to the ureters and bladder. *L.*

INFURI'ATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] ſtark mad; alſo recovered from madneſs.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or duſky. *L.*

To **INFU'SE** [*infuſer*, F. *infondere*, It. *infundir*, Sp. of *infuſum*, ſup. of *infundere*, L.] to pour in, or into; to ſteep or ſoak; alſo to inſpire or endue with.

INFU'SION, [F. and Sp. *infuſione*, It. of *infuſio*, L.] a pouring in, *&c.*

INFU'SION [in *Pharmacy*] is a ſteeping of any kinds of drugs, roots, leaves, *&c.* in ſome liquor proper to draw out their virtues.

ING, a *Saxon*, *Dan.* *Teut* and G. *diminitive* term. ſignifying the young or offſpring of any animal.

ING [*Dan.*] a meadow, a paſture, N. C.

ING is the engliſh termination of the *Active Participle*, and is added to the infinitive mood.

To **INGA'GE**, See *To Engage.*

To **INGE'MINATE** [*ingeminare*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGE'MINATED flowers [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch when one flower ſtands on, or grows out of another.

INGEMINA'TION, a doubling or repeating, *L.*

To **INGE'NDER** [*ingenerare*, L. It. and *engendrer*, F. *engendrar*, Sp.] to beget, to produce or cauſe to breed.

INGE'NERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be engendred.

INGE'NERABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being generated; alſo uncapableneſs of being born.

INGE'NERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] unbegotten, coming by nature, not produced by generation; naturally imbred in a perſon or thing.

INGE'NIER. See *Engineer.*

INGE'NIO, a ſugar mill or workhouſe.

INGE'NIOUS [*ingenieux*, F. *ingegnoſo*, It. *ingenioſo*, Sp. *engenhoſo*, Port. *ingenioſus*, L.] quick, full of wit, cunning, ſhrewd; alſo excellent, exquiſite.

INGE'NIOUSLY, wittily, cunningly.

INGE'NIOUSNESS } [*ingenioſitas*, L.] wittineſs, ingenious na-
INGENUI'TY } ture or diſpoſition.

INGENUITY [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a young man, becauſe the intellect never grows old, of a daring aſpect, to denote ſtrength and vigour; a helmet on his head, with an eagle for it's creſt, to ſhew the generoſity and loftineſs of ingenuity, and with a bow and arrow ready to ſhoot, to denote it's inquiſitiveneſs and acuteneſs.

INGE'NITE [*ingenitus*, L.] inborn, inbred, bred by nature, natural.

INGENITE *Diſeaſe* [in *Med.*] a diſeaſe that a perſon brings into the world with him; much the ſame as hereditary.

INGE'NIUM, natural quality or diſpoſition, fancy, capacity, judgment. *L.*

INGE'NIUM [*old Rec.*] an engine, inſtrument or device. *L*,

INGENU'ITAS *Regni* [in *old Rec.*] the free-holders or commonalty of the kingdom; and ſometimes it was uſed to ſignify the chief barons, *i. e.* the great lords, and the king's common-council.

INGE'NUOUS [*ingenu*, F. *ingenuo*, It of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, ſincere, without diſguiſe or double-meaning.

INGE'NUOUSLY, frankly, openly.

INGE'NUOUSNESS } [*ingenuitas*, L. *ingenuité*, F. *ingenuità*,
INGENU'ITY } It.] frankneſs; freeneſs in diſcourſe or dealing, ſincerity.

I'NGENY [*ingenium*, L.] genius, natural diſpoſition, parts, humour, *&c.*

To **INGE'ST** [*ingeſtum*, L.] to put or thruſt in.

INGINIE'R [of *engin*, F. of *ingenium*, L.] enginier an artiſt in either fortifying or attacking fortified places.

I'NGLE, a boy hired to be abuſed contrary to nature:

INGLO'RIOUS [of *in* and *glorieux*, F. *inglorioſo*, It. *inglorius*, L.] that is of no renown or repute, diſhonourable, baſe, mean.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, diſhonourably, ſhamefully.

INGLO'RIOUSNESS, diſhonourableneſs, *&c.*

IUGLU'VIES [in *Medicine*] a ravenous appetite.

To **INGO'RGE** [of *in* and *gorger*, F.] to cram, glut or ſtuff the ſtomach.

I'NGOT [*un lingot*, F.] a wedge of metal, either gold or ſilver.

To **INGRA'FT** [of *in* and *greffer*, F.] to ſet in as a ſhoot in the ſtock of a tree; alſo to implant, imprint or fix in the mind.

INGRAI'LED [*ingrelé*, F.] notched about, as a bordure ingrailed in *Heraldry* is, when the line of which it is made bends towards the end.

An **INGRA'TE** [*ingratus*, L.] an ungrateful an unthankful perſon, v. *ungrateful*, &c.

To **INGRA'TIATE** [prob. of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good will or favour of another.

INGRA'TITUDE [F. *ingratitudine*, It. *ingratitud*, Sp. *ingratidao*, Port. *ingratitudo*, L.] unthankfulneſs, ungratefulneſs.

INGRATITUDE [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a woman looking in a loooking-glaſs, and holding vipers in her hands; near her a tree twin'd about with ivy.

INGRAVI'DATION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the ſame as impregnation or a being young with child.

INGRA'VIDATED [of *in* and *gravidatus*, L.] impregnated, great with child.

INGRE'DIENTS [F. *ingredienti*, It. *ingredientes*, Sp. of *ingredientia*, L.] the ſimples in a compound medicine; alſo the reſpective parts or principles that go to the making up of a mixt body.

IN GREE, in good part. *Old Word F.*

INGRE'SS [*ingreſſus*, L.] an entrance.

INGRESS [with *Aſtronomers*] ſignifies the ſuns entring the firſt ſcruple of one of the 4 cardinal ſigns; eſpecial *Aries.*

INGRESSU *in caſu conſimili*, a writ of entry granted where a tenant in courteſy, or tenant for term of life, or for the life of another, alienates or makes over land in fee or in tail, or for the term of another's life.

IEGRESSU *in caſu proviſo*, a writ of entry given by the ſtatute of *Glouceſter*, where a tenant in dower aliens in fee, or for term of life, or in tail; and it lies for the party in reverſion againſt the alienee.

INGRESSU *ad Terminum que præteriit* [in *Law*] a writ lying where the lands or tenements are let for a term of years, and the tenant holdeth over his term.

INGRESSU *cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti* [in *Law*] a writ lying in caſe, where a woman gives lands to a man in fee ſimple, to the intent he ſhall marry her, and he refuſes to do ſo in a reaſonable time, the woman having required him ſo to do. *L.*

INGRESSU *dum fuit infra ætatem* [in *Law*] a writ lying where one under age ſells his land, *&c. L.*

INGRESSU *dum non fuit compos mentis* [in *Law*] a writ lying where a man ſells lands or tenements; when he is not *compos mentis*, i. e, while he is mad. *L.*

INGRESSU *in le per* [in *Law*] a writ lying where one man demands lands or tenements, let by another after the term is expired.

INGRESSU *ſine aſſenſu Capituli* [in *Law*] a writ given by common law to the ſucceſſor of him that alienated, *ſine aſſenſu Capituli.*

INGRESSU *ſuper deſſeiſina* [in *Law*] a writ lying where a man is diſſeiſed and dies, for his heir againſt the *Diſſeiſor. L.*

INGRESSU *ſur cui in vitâ* [in *Law*] a writ lying where one demands lands or tenements of that tenant that had entry by one to whom it was let, by ſome anceſtor of the plaintiff, for a term now expired.

INGRE'SSUS *ad communem legem*, a writ that lies where a tenant for term of life makes a *Feoffment* and dies; ſo that he in reverſion ſhall have the ſaid writ againſt any perſon, who is in the land.

IN GROSS [*Law Term*] that which appertains to the perſon of the lord, and not to any manour, lands, *&c.*

To **INGROSS** [of *in* and *groſſoyer*, F.] to write over the draught of a deed in fair and large characters; alſo to buy up any commodities in the groſs, to foreſtal, to enhance the price of the market.

INGRO'SSATOR *magni Rotuli* [in *Law*] the clerk of the pipe

INGROSSER, a clerk that writes deeds, conveyances, records or any law writings.

INGRO'SSER, one who buys up corn, while it is growing, or other proviſions before the market, in order to ſell them again.

INGRO'SSING of a fine [in *Law*] is when the indentures being drawn up by the chirographer, are delivered to the party to whom the cognizance is made.

INGRO'SSMENT, an ingroſſing.

I'NGUEN [*Anatomy*] the upper part of the thigh, the groin, the ſhare, the ſpace from the bending of the thigh to the privities.

INGUINA'LIA [in *Medicine*, &c.] any ſubdiviſion made of that part, or any thing therein contained, or applied thereto, as a medicine.

To INGU'LF [of *in* and *gouffre*, F. *engloutir*, F. *ingbiottire*, It. or golpe, *Dutch*] to ſwallow down, to devour, as a gulph.

To INGU'RGITATE [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to ſwill, to ſwallow greedily; to devour gluttonouſly.

INGURGITA'TION, ſwilling, ſwallowing greedily, *L.*

INGU'STABLE [*inguſtabilis*, L.] that may not or cannot be taſted.

INHABI'LE [F. *inhabil*, Sp. of *inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unfit; unwieldy, not nimble.

INHABI'LITY [*inhabileté*, F. *inhabilidàd*, Sp. *inhabilitas*, L.] diſability.

To INHA'BIT [*habiter*, F. *inabitare*, It. *habitar*, Sp. of *inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in.

INHA'BITABLE [F. *inabitabile*, It. of *inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; alſo that may be inhabited.

INHA'BITABLENESS, fitneſs or commodiouſneſs to be inhabited.

INAARMONICAL Ital. harmonious.

INHA'BITANT [*habitant*, F. *abitante*, It. of *inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells in.

To INHE'RE [*iuhærere*, L.] to ſtick or cleave faſt to.

INHE'RENCE. } [*inhérence*, F. *inerenza*, It. *iuherència*, Sp.
INHE'RENCY } of *inhærentia*, L.] inherent quality or that which inheres.

INHE'RENCE [with *Philoſophers*] a term apply'd to the juncture and connexion of an accident with its ſubſtance.

INHE'RENT [*inhærens* L.] ſticking or being in, adhering or cleaving to.

INHERENT [F. *inerente*, It. *inherênte*, Sp. of *inhærens*, L.] ſticking or cleaving cloſe to.

To INHE'RIT [*heriter*, F. *ereditare*. It. *heredàr*, Sp. and Port. of *hæres*, L. an heir] to enjoy or poſſeſs by inheritance or ſucceſſion; to be heir to a perſon.

INHE'RITANCE [*jus hæreditarium*, L. *heritage*, F. *eredità*, It, *herencia*, Sp.] a perpetual deſcendance of lands and nements to a man and his heirs; alſo an eſtate, whether it come by ſucceſſion or purchaſe; as every fee ſimple and fee tail.

INHE'RITOR [*heritier*, F. *erede*, It. *hæres*, L.] one who holds lands, *&c*, by inheritance.

INHE'RITRIX [*heritiere*, F.] a ſhe inheritor, an heireſs.

INHE'SION [*inhæſio*, L.] a ſticking or cleaving to.

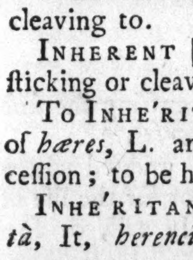
To INHI'BIT [*inhiber*, L. F· *inibire*, It. *inhibir*, Sp. of *inhibere*, L.] to hold in, to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBI'TION [F. *inibizione*, It. *inhibición*, Sp. of *inhibitio*, L.] a holding in, *&c.*

INHIBITION [in *Law*] a writ forbidding a judge from proceeding farther in the cauſe before him: but *Inhibition* is moſt uſually a writ iſſuing out of a higher court to a lower and inferior.

INHO'C } [*old Rec.*] a corner or out-part of a common
INHO'KE } field, plough'd up and ſown, and ſometimes encloſ'd, whilſt the other part of the field lies fallow.

INHO'LDER [of inne and healdan, Sax. to hold or keep] an inn-keeper; alſo a maſter of a houſe.



INN-HOLDERS were incorporated *anno* 1505. They conſiſt of a maſter, 3 wardens, about 24 aſſiſtants, and 112 on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are *azure* a chevron *argent* between 3 oat-garbes *or*, on a chief of the 2d, St. *Julian*'s croſs *ſable*. Their creſt a ſtar on a helmet and torſe involv'd in clouds. Their ſupporters two horſes. Their hall is on *College-hill*.

INHONESTATION a diſparaging or diſgracing, *L.*

INHO'SPITABLE [*inhoſpitalis*, L.] not given to hoſpitality; alſo uncourteous, uncivil.

INHO'SPITABLENESS } [of *inhoſpitalitas*, L.] inhoſpitable
INHOSPITA'LITY } temper or behaviour; diſcourteouſneſs to ſtrangers or gueſts.

INHU'MAN [*inhumaine*, F. *inumano*, It. *inhumâno*, Sp. *inhumanus*, L.] void of humanity, barbarous, ſavage, cruel.

INHU'MANELY, barbarouſly, cruelly.

INHU'MANNESS } [*inhumanitas*, L, *inhumanité*, F. *inumani-*
INHUMA'NITY } *tà*, It. *inhumanidàd*, Sp.] is as it were a putting off, or ſtripping ones ſelf of human nature; ſavage nature, cruelty, barbarity.

To INHU'MATE } [*inhumer*, F. *inhumatum*, L.] to bury
To INHU'ME } or interr.

INHUMA'TION. a burying or interring, *L.*

INHUMATION [with *Chymiſts*] is when two pots, the lowermoſt of which is full of little holes, are covered with earth, and a wheel fire made, cauſing the vapours to ſweat thro' in the diſtillation; alſo a digeſtion made by burying the materials in dung or in the earth.

To INJE'CT [*injectum*, L.] to caſt or ſquirt in.

INJECTIO *Inteſtinalis* [with *Phyſicians*] a clyſter, *L.*

INJE'CTION [F. *injezione*. It. of *injectio*, L.] a caſting or ſquirting in.

INJECTION [in *Surgery*] the injecting or caſting in any liquid medicine into wounds, or the cavities of the body, by ſyringe, clyſter, *&c.*

INJECTION [with *Anatomiſts*] is the filling the veſſels of a human or animal body with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ramifications.

INI'LUM } [with *Anatomiſts*] the beginning of the oblon-
INI'UM } gated marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.

INI'MITABLE [F. and Sp. *inimitabile*, It. of *inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

INI'MITABLENESS, quality, *&c.* that cannot be imitated.

INI'MITABLY, in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJOI'N [*injungere*, L. *enjoindre*, F. *ingiugnere*, It.] to require, to lay an injunction upon.

To INJOY' [of *in* and *jouir*, F.] to take pleaſure in; alſo to poſſeſs.

INJO'YMENT [of *in* and *jouiſſance*, F.] pleaſure; poſſeſſion.

INI'QUITOUS, unjuſt, ſinful, wicked.

INI'QUITY [*iniquitas*, L. *iniquité*, F. *iniquità*, It. *iniquidàd*, Sp] injuſtice, ſin, wickedneſs.

INI'QUITOUSLY, unjuſtly wichedly &c.

INI'TIAL [F· *iniziante*, It. *initialis*, L.] of or pertaining to beginning.

To INI'TIATE [*initiatum*, L. *initier*, F, *iniziare*, It.] to enter in; to inſtruct in the firſt principles of any art or ſcience; to admit into any ſociety, order or faculty.

INITIA'LIA [among the *Romans*] a name given to the myſteries of *Ceres*.

INI'TIAMENTS [*initiamenta*, L.] the firſt inſtructions of any kind of knowledge, ſcience, *&c.*

INITIA'TION [F. *iniziazione*, It. of *initio*, L.] the entring or admitting one into any order or faculty.

INJUCU'ND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleaſant.

INJUCU'NDITY [*injucunditas*, L.] unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that cannot be judged.

INJUDI'CIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.] not agreeable to judgment, injudicious.

INJUDI'CIOUS [of *in* neg. and *judicieux*, F.] void of judgment or diſcretion.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, without judgment or diſcretion.

INJUDI'CIOUSNESS, want of judgment, diſcretion, *&c.*

INJU'NCTION [*injonction*, F. of *injunctio*, L.] a command or requirement.

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] a writ grounded upon an order in *Chancery*, to give poſſeſſion to the plaintiff, for want of the defendant's appearance; or to ſtay proceedings in another court.

To I'NJURE [*injuriari*, L. *injurier*, F. *ingiuriare*, It. *injuriàr*, Sp.] to wrong or abuſe, to prejudice or endammage.

INJU'RIOUS [*injurieux*, F. *ingiurioſo*, It. *injurioſo*, Sp. tho' but in the latter ſenſe; *injurioſus*, L.] unjuſt, wrongful, hurtful, offenſive, outragious, abuſive, againſt right and law.

INJU'RIOUSLY, unjuſtly, abuſively.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, hurtful quality, injury, wrong, *&c.*

I'NJURY [*injure*, F. *ingiuria*, It. *injuria*, Sp. and L.] abuſe, offence, wrong, outrage; any thing contrary to juſtice and equity.

INJURY [in *Sculpture* or *Painting*] is repreſented by a woman of an angry, ſurly aſpect, holding in one hand a bundle of thorns, and ſetting her other hand on her ſide, as if threatning.

INJURY [with *Civilians*] a private offence committed deſignedly, and with an evil intention to any man's prejudice.

INJU'ST [*injuſte*, F. *injuſtus*, L.] wrongful, offenſive.

INJU'STLY, wrongfully, offenſively.

INJU'STICE [F. *ingiuſtizia*, It. *injuſticia*, Sp. *injuſtitia*, L] unfair dealing, diſhoneſty, *&c.* any vice contrary to juſtice.

INJUSTICE, is repreſented by a woman in a white robe, full of ſpots, treading upon a pair of ſcales, holding in one hand a toad, and in the other a ſword. At her feet the decalogue broken.

INK [Inck, *Du.* *inchioſtro*, It. *ancre*, F, *tinta*, Sp. and Port. Dint, H. G.] a black or red liquor for writing.

INK [with *Falconers*] the neck of any bird which a hawk preys upon.

INK-HORN [of inck, *Du.* and hoꞃn, *Sax.*] a veſſel to hold ink.

I'NKINESS [of inck, Du.] inky natnre; alſo ſmearedneſs or being blotted with ink.

To INKI'NDLE [prob. of in and ꞇynꝺelan, *Sax.*] to light, to ſet on fire, to catch fire, to break out into a flame.

INKLE, a ſort of linnen tape.

An I'NKLING [ſome derive it of *in* and kallen, *Du.* to prate, or of munkelen, *Teut.* a ſmall rumour. But *Minſhew.* of *inclinando*, L.] a hint, an intimation.

INLA'GH [*Law Word*] a perſon ſubject to the law, one who was included in ſome *Frank-pledge*, and not outlawed.

INLA'GARY, a reſtoring of an outlawed perſon to the king's protection, and to the eſtate or benefit of a ſubject.

INLAND [of *in*, within, and lanꝺ, *Sax.*] ſituate upon the main land, or in the heart of the country.

I'NLAND [*Saxon Law*] that inner land, or part of a manour, which lay next, or moſt convenient for a lord's manſion houſe, for the maintenance of his family. *&c.*

I'NLAND-*Bills* [in *Commerce*] bills for money, payable in the ſame lands in which they are drawn.

I'NLAND *Towns*, towns ſituated far in the land, to which ſhips, *&c.* cannot come up.

I'NLAND-*Trade*, a trade carried on wholly within one country.

INLA'NTAL [*Old Rec.*] inland, or demeſn, oppoſed to *Delantal*, or out land, or land tenanted.

To INLA'RGE [of *in* aud *largus*, L. or *large*, F.] to make large; to diſcourſe largely upon a ſubject.

INLA'RGEMENT [*élargiſſement*, F.] an enlarging or making more large; an exſpatiating or treating more largely.

An INLAY, an inlaid work, or what is inlaid, *Milton.*

To INLAY [*in* and leyden, *Du.*] to make inlaid work.

INLA'YD-WORK [of *in* and leaᵹan, *Sax.*] worked in wood or metal, with ſeveral pieces of different colours curiouſly ſet together. See *Marquettry.*

INLEA'SED [*enlaſſé*, F.] catch'd in a leaſe or ſnare, entangled.

I'NLET [of *in* into, and leꞇan, *Sax.* to let] an entrance or paſſage into.

To INLI'GHTEN [of *in* and lihꞇan, *Sax.*] to give light to.

INLI'GHTENED [of *in* and lihꞇan, *Sax.* to make light] having received, or being made light; being made to know what was before unknown.

INLI'STED [of *in* and *liſte*, F, *liſta*, Ital. a roll] enter'd as a ſoldier into the ſervice of a prince, *&c.*

INMA'TE [of *in* and maꞇa, *Sax.* a mate] a lodger in the ſame houſe with the poſſeſſor or owner of it.

IN-MATES [in *Law*] are ſuch as for money dwell jointly in the ſame houſe with another man, but in different rooms, paſſing in and out at the ſame door, and not being able to maintain a whole houſe themſelves.

INMOST [of immæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the moſt inward.

I'NLY, inwardly, *Milton.*

INN [Inne, or Inn, *Sax.* *a Dwelling in general*; or as *Caſaubon* will, of Ἔνδιον, Gr.] a houſe of entertainment for travellers.

To INN, to lodge at a publick inn.

To INN *Corn*, to get it into the barns, *&c.* at harveſt-time.

INNS *of Court*, are four particular houſes or colleges for the entertainment of ſtudents in the law, *viz.*

Gray's INN, anciently the manour houſe of Baron *Gray*, in the reign of king *Edward* III,

Lincoln's INN, firſt built, for his own dwelling houſe, by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln.*

The two TEMPLES, the inner and the middle, which were anciently the habitation of the knights *Templars*; to which the outward *Temple* was added afterwards, called *Eſſex-Houſe.*

INNS *of Chancery* are eight, appointed for young ſtudents in the law.

1. *Bernard's* INN, which once belonged to Dr. *Macworth*, dean of *Lincoln*; and in the poſſeſſion of one *Lionel Bernard.*

2. *Clement's* INN, once a meſſuage belonging to the pariſh of St. *Clement Danes.*

3. *Clifford's* INN, ſometime the dwelling houſe of *Malcolm de Herſey*, and afterwards of the *Cliffords*, earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it was rented.

4. *Furnival's* INN. once the manſion houſe of Sir *Richard Furnival*, and afterwards of the *Talbots*, earls of *Shrewsbury.*

5. *Lion's* INN, once a private houſe, known by the name of the *Black-Lion.*

6 *New* INN, once the dwelling houſe of Sir *J. Tynclaux*; which has been alſo call'd *Our Lady's Inn.*

7. *Staple's* INN, ſo called, becauſe formerly it belonged to the merchants of the ſtaple.

8. *Thavy*'s INN, anciently the dwelling houſe of *John Thavy*, armourer of *London.*

And alſo *Serjeant's* INNS, two houſes of a higher rank, ſet apart for the judges and ſerjeants at law.

INNA'TE [*innatus*, L.] born with a perſon, inbred, natural.

INNATE *Principles* or *Ideas* [with *Moraliſts*] certain original notions or characters, which ſome hold to be ſtamped on the mind of man, when it firſt receives its being, and which it brings into the world with it; but this doctrine has been ſufficiently confuted by Mr. *Lock.*

INNA'TENESS [of *innatus*, L. and *neſs*] inbornneſs, inbredneſs, naturalneſs.

INNA'VIGABLE [*innavigabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſail'd in.

INNA'VIGABLENESS, unfitneſs to be ſail'd in.

I'NNER [inoꞃ, *Sax*] inward.

I'NNERMOST [innemeꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the inmoſt, or moſt inward.

I'NNINGS, lands recovered from the ſea by draining and banking.

INNO [in *Muſ. Books*] a hymn or ſpiritual ſong.

I'NNOCENCE, I'NNOCENCY, I'NNOCENTNESS } [*innocence*, F. *innocenza* It. *inocéncia*, Sp. of *innocentia*, L.] inoffenſiveneſs, guiltleſneſs, harmleſneſs; alſo ſimpleneſs

The ancients repreſented INNOCENCY in *Sculpture* and *Painting*, by a beautiful damſel, crown'd with palms, clad in white. her hands folded together, her eyes lift up towards heaven, a flame riſing out of the midſt of her crown, and at her feet a lamb.

I'NNOCENT [F. *innocente*, It. *inocénte*, Sp- of *innocens*, L.] inoffenſive, guiltleſs, harmleſs; alſo ſilly, ſimple.

An I'NNOCENT, a ninny, a ſilly or half-witted perſon.

I'NNOCENTLY, inoffenſively, harmleſsly.

I'NNOCENTS *Day*, a feſtival held the 28th of *December*, in memory of the innocent children, whom *Herod* ſlew upon the birth of our ſaviour.

INNO'CUOUS [*innocuus*, L.] harmleſs, doing no hurt.

INNO'CUOUSLY, harmleſsly.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, harmleſsneſs.

INNO'MINABLE [*innominabilis*, L.] not fit, or that cannot be named.

INNO'MINATA *Oſſa* [*Anat.*] the nameleſs bones, two large bones ſituate on the ſides of the *Os Sacrum*; each of which, in young children, may be ſeparated into three bones; but in thoſe of riper years, grow all into one bone, *L.*

INNO'MINATA *tunica oculi* [with *Oculiſts*] a certain coat of the eye which wants a name, *L.*

INNO'MINATUS *Humor* [in *Med.*] one of the four ſecondary humours, with which the ancients thought the body to be nouriſhed, the other 3 being *Ros*, *Gluten* and *Cambium*, L.

INNOMINATE, unnamed, not having a name aſſigned to it.

INNOTE'SCIMUS [of *innoteſcimus per præſentes*, L. *i. e.* we make known by theſe preſents] letters patents ſo called, which are always of a charter of feoffment, or ſome other deed not of record, *L.*

To I'NNOVATE [*innover*, F. *inovàr*, Sp. *innovare*, It. and L.] to lay aſide old cuſtoms and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION [F. *innovazione*, It. *inovaciòn*, Sp. of *innovatio*, L.] a bringing in of new cuſtoms or opinions, change, alteration.

INNOVA'TOR [*novateur*, F. *innovatore*, It. *inovadòr*, Sp. of *innovator*, L.] one who lays aſide old cuſtoms, and brings up new ones.

INNO'XIOUS [*innoxius*, L.] not hurtful, harmleſs.

INNO'XIOUSLY, harmleſsly.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, harmleſneſs.

INNUE'NDO [of *innuo*, to beckon or nod with the head] a word frequently uſed in writs, declarations and pleadings, to declare a perſon or thing that was mentioned before but obſcurely, or left doubtful.

INNU'MERABLE [Sp. *innombrable*, F. *innumerabile*, It. *innumerabilis*, L.] that cannot be numbered, numberleſs.

INNU'MERABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being numbred.

INNU'MERABLY, beyond number.

INNU'MEROUS [*innumerus*, L.] innumerable, *Milton.*

INOBE'DIENCE [*inobedientia*, L.] diſobedience.

INOBSE'RVABLE [of *in* neg. and *obſervabilis*, L.] unworthy of obſervation; not to be obſerved.

INOCULA'TION [*inoculatio*, L.] a kind of grafting in the bud; as when the bud of the fruit-tree is ſet in the ſtock or branch of another, ſo as to make ſeveral ſorts of fruits grow on the ſame tree: Alſo an operation, to give the ſmall pox to perſons in perfect health, much in uſe in ſome eaſtern countries; and of late years practis'd in *England.*

To INO'DIATE [of *in* neg. and *odi*, L. to hate] to bring an odium upon, to render odious, to diſgrace.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without ſcent, unperfumed.

INOFFE'NSIVE [of *in* and *offenſive*, F.] that gives no offence, harmleſs.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, innocently, harmleſsly.

INONFE'NSIVENESS, innocentneſs, harmleſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficioſus*, L.] backward in doing any good office or turn, diſcourteous, diſobliging.

INOFFI'CIOUSNESS, backwardneſs in doing any good office.

Inoperatio [in *Law*] one of the legal excuſes to exempt a man from appearing in court.

Inopi'nate [*inopiné*, F. *inopinato*, It.] unexpected.

Inopi'nately, unexpectedly.

Inopi'nable [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

Ino'pportune [*inopportunus*, L.] unſeaſonable.

Ino'rdinate [*inordinato*, It. of *inordinatus*, L.] out of order, extravagant, immoderate.

Ino'rdinately, diſorderly, immoderately.

Ino'rdinate *Proportion* [in *Geometry*] is where the order of the terms is diſturbed.

Inordinate *Proportion* [in *Numbers*] is as follows, ſuppoſe 3 magnitudes in one rank, and 3 others proportionate to them in another, then compare them in a different order; as theſe three numbers 2 3 9 being in one rank, and theſe three other 3 24 36 in another rank proportional to the precedent in a different order, ſo that 2 ſhall be to 3 as 24 to 36, and 3 to 9 as 8 to 24; then caſt away the mean terms in each rank, conclude the firſt 2 in the firſt rank is to the laſt 9, as 8 the firſt of the other rank to the laſt 36.

Ino'rdinateness, immoderateneſs, extravagantneſs.

Inordinatus [*Old Rec.*] one who died inteſtate.

Inorga'nical [of *in*, neg. and *organicus*, L. of ὀργάνικὸς, Gr.] without proper organs or inſtruments.

Inorga'nity [of *in*, neg. and *organon*, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] a deprivation of organs or inſtruments.

Inoscula'tion, the joining of the mouths of the capillary veins and arteries.

In pace [*i. e.* in peace] a term uſed by the Monks for a priſon where ſuch of them are ſhut up as have committed any grievous fault, *L.*

Inpeny and **Outpeny** [*Old Rec.*] Money paid by the cuſtom of ſome manours upon the alienation of tenants, *&c.*

In po'sse }
In pote'ntia } [in a *Law Senſe*] that is not; but may be.

In proci'nct [*in procinctu*, L.] in readineſs, ready, *Milton.*

In promptu [*readily*] a term ſometimes uſed to ſignify ſome piece made off hand, extemporary, without any previous meditation, merely by the vivacity of imagination, *L.*

I'nquest [*enquête*, F. *inchieſta*, It.] a ſearch, eſpecially made by a jury; alſo the jury it ſelf.

The Court of **Inquest** [at *Guild-hall, London*] a court held for determining all complaints preferred for debt, by one freeman againſt another, under 40 *s.* called alſo the *Court of Conſcience.*

Inqui'etude [F. *inquietudine*, It. of *inquietudo*, L.] reſtleſneſs, diſquiet, uneaſineſs.

Inquie'tude [with *Phyſicians*] a convulſive motion of the muſcles in the limbs, which cauſes the ſick patient to throw himſelf from one ſide to the other.

Inquina'tion, a defiling or ſouling, *L.*

Inqui'rable [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about or ſearched into.

To **Inqui're** [F. *enquerir*, F. *inchierere*, It. *inquirìr*, Sp.] to ask or demand; to examine or ſearch into.

Inquire'ndo [in *Law*] an authority given to a perſon or perſons, to inquire into ſomething for the king's advantage.

Inqui'ry, an asking after.

Inquisi'tion [F. *inquiſizione*, It. *inquiſiciòn*, Sp. of *inquiſitio*, L.] a ſtrict enquiry, ſearch or examination.

Inquisition [in a *legal Senſe*] is a manner of proceeding in matters criminal by the office of the judge: or by the great inqueſt before juſtices in Eyre.

Spaniſh **Inquisition**, a ſort of council (ſo called becauſe the judges of this office take cognizance of crimes by common report, without any legal evidence) firſt appointed by *Ferdinand* king of *Spain*, who having ſubdued the *Moors*, ordered that no *Moors* nor *Jews* ſhould ſtay there, but ſuch as were baptized. But tho' the occaſion of this court has long ſince ceaſed, yet the power of it is ſtill continued, and exerciſed with barbarous cruelty againſt *Chriſtians* themſelves, under the notion of *Hereticks* and even againſt all who are not ſtanch *Roman Catholicks.*

Inqui'sitive, deſirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

Inqui'sitiveness [of *inquiſitus*, L. and *neſs*] inquiſitive humour, *&c.* a deſire to know every thing.

Inqui'sitor [*inquiſiteur*, F.] a judge of the *Spaniſh* inquiſition; alſo a coroner, or any perſon that makes ſearch after.

Inquisitors [in *Law*] ſheriffs, coroners, *&c.* who have power to enquire in certain caſes.

To **Inrage** [*enruger*, F.] to put into a rage, to make mad.

To **Inri'ch** [*enrichir*, F. *arrichire*, It. *enriquecèr*, Sp.] to make rich, to imbelliſh, to adorn.

Inri'chment, an inriching or being inriched, imbelliſhment, *&c.*

Inro'ad [prob. of *in* and *rode*, did ride of ꞃiðan, *Sax.*] an invaſion, or entring a country in a hoſtile manner.

To **Inro'l** [of *enroller*, F. *arrolare*, It.] to enter or write down in a roll, to regiſter.

Inro'lment [*enrolement*, F.] a regiſtring, recording or enrolling of any act, as a recognizance, ſtatute, fine, *&c.* in the rolls of *Chancery*, or in thoſe of the *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, *&c.*

Insa'nable [*inſanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

Insa'nableness, incurableneſs.

Insa'ne [*inſanus*, L.] out of order as to health; alſo mad.

Insa'neness, unhealthfulneſs; alſo madneſs.

Insa'nguin'd [of *in* and *ſanguinatus*, L.] rendred bloody, drench'd with blood.

Insa'nia, madneſs, frenzy, dotage, which happens when the faculties of imagination and judgment are dammaged or quite deſtroyed.

To **Insa'niate** [of *inſanire*, L.] to render or make mad.

Insa'tiable [F. *inſaziabile*, It. *inſaciable*, Sp. of *inſatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſatisfied with meat, drink, *&c.*

Insatiable [in a *metaphorical Senſe*] is apply'd to the paſſions, as *inſatiable Ambition*, *inſatiable Avarice*, &c.

Insa'tiableness, unſatisfiedneſs; uncapableneſs of being ſatisfied.

Insa'tiably, unſatisfiedly.

Insa'tiated [*inſatiatus*, L.] not ſatisfied or filled.

Insa'tiateness }
Insati'ety } [*inſatietas*, L.] unſatisfiedneſs.

Insa'turable [*inſaturabilis*, L.] that cannot have enough.

I'nscience [*inſcientia*, L.] ignorance.

Insco'nced [of *in* and Skantze, *Dan.*] ſpoken of part of an army, encompaſſed with a ſconce or little fort, in order to defend ſome paſs.

Inscri'bable, that may be inſcribed or contained in other figures, as a triangle, ſquare, *&c.* in a circle.

To **Inscri'be** [*inſcrire*, F. *inſcrivere*, It. of *inſcribere*, L.] to write within or upon.

Inscri'bed [in *Geometry*] a figure is ſaid to be inſcribed in another, when all the angles of the figure inſcribed touch either the angles, ſides or planes of the other figure.

Inscribed *Bodies* [in *Geom.*] the ſame as *regular bodies.*

Inscribed *Hyperbola* [with *Geometricians*] is ſuch an one as lies entirely within the angle of its aſymptotes, as the conical hyperbola doth.

Inscri'ption [F. *inſcrizione*, It. *inſcripciòn*, Sp. of *inſcriptio*, L.] a title, name or character, written or engraven on any thing, as marble, braſs, *&c.*

Inscriptions [*old Rec.*] written inſtruments, by which any thing was granted.

Inscru'table [F. *imperſcrutabile*, It. *ineſcrutable*, Sp. of *inſcrutabilis*, L.] unſearchable, unfathomable.

Inscru'tableness, unſearchableneſs.

Inscru'tably, unfathomably.

Inscu'lped [*inſculptus*, L. *inſculpé*, F.] engraven, carved or cut.

Inse'ct [*inſectum*, of *inſecare*, L. to cut in, *inſecte*, F. *inſetto*, It. *inſecto*, Sp. and Port.] a worm, flie, *&c.* any ſmall creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into limbs and joints, as other creatures are; but encompaſſed with rings or diviſions, capable of being parted without deſtroying life, as worms, *&c.* or elſe divided between the head and body, as *Bees*, *Flies*, *Piſmires*, &c.

Inse'ctable [*inſectabilis*, L.] that cannot be followed.

Insecta'tion, a railing or inveighing againſt one, *q. d.* a following or perſecuting a perſon with foul language.

Insecta'tor, a railer, ſlanderer, or backbiter; alſo a proſecutor at law, *L.*

Inse'ction, a cutting into, *L.*

Insecti'vorous [of *inſectum* and *vorax*, L.] that feeds upon inſects.

Insecu're [of *in* and *ſecurus*, L.] not ſecure, unſafe.

Insecu'reness }
Insecu'rity } [of *in* and *ſecuritas*, L. unſafety.

Insecu'rely, unſafely.

Insemination [with pretenders to *Phyſick*] one of the four kinds of tranſplantation of diſeaſes; the method of performing it is by mixing the impregnated *Medium* with the *Mumia* taken from the patient, with fat earth, where has been ſown the ſeed of a plant appropriate to that diſeaſe, and by ſprinkling it with water wherein the patient has waſhed; and they imagine the diſeaſe will decline in proportion as the plant grows.

Inse'nsate [*inſenſé*, F. *inſenſato*, It. of *inſenſatus*. L.] ſenſeleſs; alſo mad, furious.

Inse'nsately, madly, furiouſly.

Inse'nsible [F. and Sp. *inſenſibile*, It. of *inſenſibilis*, L.] void of ſenſe.

Inse'nsibleness }
Insensibi'lity } voidneſs of ſenſe; ſenſeleſneſs.

Inse'nsibly, by degrees, imperceptibly.

Inse'parable [F. and Sp. *inſeparabile*, *inſeparabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſeparated, ſevered, or parted.

Inse'parableness, inſeparable quality or condition.

Inse'parably, in an inſeparable manner.

Inse'parately, jointly.

To **Inse'rt** [*inſerer*, F. *inſerire*, It. *inſerir*, Sp. of *inſerertum*, L.] to put or bring in or between

Inse'rtion, [F. of *inſerzione*, It. of *inſertio*, L.] an inſerting or putting in or between; alſo a grafting.

Insertion [in *Phyſicks*] the implication of one part within another.

To **Inse'rve** [*inſervire*, L.] to bear a part in or promote.

Inse'rviceable, unſerviceable.

Inservire [*old Rec.*] to reduce perſons to ſervitude.

Inse'ssus [in *Med.*] a bath, or half bath, prepared of a decoction of ſeveral kinds of herbs, proper for the lower parts, in which the patient ſits down to the navel.

Insete'na [inꞅeꞇena, *Sax.*] an inditch.

Insicca'tion a drying in *L.*

Insidia'tor, a lier in wait. *L.*

Insidiato'res *Viarum* [*Old Stat.*] way-layers, or liers in wait to inſnare or deceive. *L.*

I'nside [of *in* and ꞅiꝺe, *Sax.*] the inward part of any thing.

Insi'dious [*inſidioſo*, It. *inſidioſus*, L.] inſnaring, treacherous, deceitful.

Insidiously, treacherouſly, deceitfully.

Insi'diousness, fulneſs of wiles, deceitfulneſs, craftineſs.

Insi'ght [Inſicht, *Du.* and L. G. einſicht, H. G.] light into, or knowledge of a matter.

Insignia, enſigns or arms. *L.*

Insigni'ficant [of *in* and *ſignificans*, L.] ſignifying nothing, inconſiderable.

Insigni'ficantly in vain, to little purpoſe.

Insigni'ficantness } [of *in* negat. and *ſignificantia*, L.]
Insi'gnificancy } inconſiderableneſs, worthleſneſs.

Insi'lium [*old Rec.*] deſtructive counſel, ill advice.

I'nsimul *tenuit*, one ſpecies of the writ called *Formedon*.

To **Insi'nuate** [*inſinuer*, F. *inſinuare*, It. *inſinuàr*, Sp. of *inſinuare*, L.] to wind or ſcrew ones ſelf into favour, cunningly or craftily; alſo to intimate or give a hint of,

Insinua'tion, [F. *inſinuazione*, It. *inſinuaciòn*, Sp. of *inſinuatio*, L.] a cunning and covert way of creeping into favour; alſo a giving a hint.

Insinuation [with *Rhetoricians*] is a crafty addreſs or beginning of an oration, whereby the orator ſlily creeps into the favour of the audience.

Insinuation *of a Will* [in *Civil Law*] the firſt production of it; or the leaving it with the regiſter in order to its probate.

Insi'nuative [*inſinuant*, F. *inſinuante*, It. and Sp. *inſinuativus*, L.] apt to inſinuate, engaging.

Insi'nuatingness } inſinuating nature, engagingneſs, win-
Insi'nuativeness } ningneſs.

Insi'pid [*inſipide*, F. *inſipido*, It. of *inſipidus*, L.] having no taſte or reliſh, unſavoury; alſo flat or dry.

Insi'pidly, unſavourily, flatly, drily.

Insi'pidness } [*inſipidité*, F. *ſcipidezza*, It.] unſavorineſs,
Insipi'dity } the want of taſte or reliſh.

Insipidus, *a*, *um*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has no taſte.

Insi'pience } [*inſipienza*, It. *inſipientia*, L.] ſillineſs,
Insi'piency } want of knowledge or diſcretion.

To **Insi'st** [*inſiſter*, F. *inſiſtere*, It. and L.] to ſtand much upon, to urge, to preſs hard upon; alſo to perſiſt or hold on in ones deſigns or pretenſions.

Insisting [with *Geometricans*] the angles in any ſegment are ſaid to be *Inſiſting*, when they ſtand upon the arch of another ſegment below.

Insi'tion [with *Garden.*] the letting or grafting any cion or bud into the ſtock of a tree.

Insi'tive [*inſitivus*, L.] grafted or put in, not natural.

To **Insla've** [of *in* and ſlave, *Du.*] to make a ſlave or drudge of.

To **Insna're** [prob. of beſnaere, *Du.*] to draw into a ſnare, to ſurprize or catch.

Inso'ciable [F. of *inſociabilis*, L.] not ſociable, unfit for ſociety or converſation.

Inso'ciableness, unfitneſs for ſociety, unſociable temper.

I'nsolated [*inſolatus*, L.] laid in the ſun, bleached.

Insola'tion, a laying in the ſun, a bleaching. *L.*

Insolation [in *Pharmacy*] the digeſtion of any ingredients or mixt bodies, by expoſing them to the ſun-beams.

I'nsolent [F. *inſolente*, It. and Sp. *inſolens*, L.] ſaucy, bold; alſo proud, lifted up in mind.

I'nsolence } [F. *inſolenza*, It. *inſolència*, Sp. of *inſo-*
I'nsolentness } *lentia*, L.] inſolence, haughtineſs, ſauci-
neſs.

I'nsolently, ſaucily, boldly, proudly.

Inso'lite [*inſolitus*, L.] unuſual, unaccuſtomed.

Inso'lvable, not able to pay.

Inso'luble [*inſolubilis*, L.] that cannot be ſolved or looſed.

Inso'lubleness } uncapableneſs of being looſed or reſolv-
Inso'lvableness } ed; alſo an inability to pay.

Inso'lvent [*inſolvens*, L.] not able to pay.

Inso'lventness } [of *in* neg. and *ſolvere*, L. to pay]
Inso'lvency } pacity of paying debts, *&c.*

Inso'mnious [*inſomnioſus* or *inſomnis*, L.] troubled with dreams, not ſleeping ſoundly.

Insomuch, *as* or *that*, ſo that; to that degree.

To **Inspe'ct** [*inſpectum*, L.] to look narrowly into, to overſee.

Inspe'ction, [F. *inſpezione*, It. *inſpeciòn*, Sp. of *inſpectio*, L-] an overſeeing, an inſight, a cloſe viewing, a look on or into:

Inspe'ctor, [*inſpecteur*; F. *inſpettore*, It. of *inſpector*, L.] an overſeer, one to whom the care and conduct of any work is committed.

To **Inspe'rse** [*inſperſum*, L.] to ſprinkle upon,

Inspe'rsion, a ſprinkling upon. *L.*

Inspe'ximus [ſo called, becauſe they begin with the word *inſpeximus*, i. e. we have looked upon or conſidered] letters patents. *L.*

An **Inspira'do** a perſon who pretends to be divinely, inſpir'd.

Inspira'tion [F. *inſpirazione*, It. *inſpiración*, Sp. of *inſpiratio*, L.] (in *Phyſick*] an inſpiring or breathing in; alſo a taking in air or breath by the alternate dilatation of the cheſt.

Inspira'tion [with *Divines*] the conveying of certain extraordinary or ſupernatural notices or motions into the ſoul; alſo being moved by the ſpirit of god to ſpeak and act in an extraordinary manner.

To **Inspi're** [*inſpirer*, F. *inſpiràr*, Sp. *inſpirare*, It. and L.] to breathe in or upon; to prompt, to put in ones head, to endue or fill with.

Inspi'rited [of *inſpiré*, F. or *in* and *ſpirit*, eng.] having life and ſpirit put into.

Inspi'ssate [*inſpiſſatus*, L.] thickened.

Inspissa'tion, a thickening or rendering thick; as when a liquid is brought to a thicker conſiſtence, by evaporating the thinner parts. *L.*

Insta'ble [F. *inſtabile*, It. *inſtabilis*, L.] unſtable, inconſtant uncertain changeable.

Insta'bleness } [*inſtabilitas*, L. *inſtabilité*, F. *inſtabilità*,
Instabi'lity } It.] unſtedfaſtneſs, *&c.* unconſtancy, fickleneſs, uncertainty.

To **Insta'll** [of *in* and ꞅꞇal, *Sax.* or *inſtaller*, F. *inſtallare*, It.] to put into poſſeſſion of an office, order, or benefice; properly to place a clergyman in a cathedral church, or a knight of the garter in his ſtall, where every one has his particular ſtall or ſeat.

Installa'tion } [*inſtallation*, F. *inſtallazione*, It.] the act
Insta'lment } of initiating into an order, as that of the
garter; office, *&c.*

I'nstance [F. *inſtanza*, It. *inſtancia*, Sp. of *inſtantia*, L.] eager ſuit, earneſtneſs, entreaty, *&c.*

I'nstance, *Model*, example, proof, *&c.*

To **I'nstance**, to bring or produce an inſtance.

An **I'nstant** [F. *inſtante*, It. and Sp.] (with *Philoſ.*) is defined to be an indiviſible in time, that is neither time nor a part of it; whereto nevertheleſs all the parts of time are joined; a portion of time ſo ſmall, that it can't be divided; or, as others define it, an inſtant is an inſtantly ſmall part of duration, that takes up the time of only one idea in our minds, without the ſucceſſion of another, wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion at all.

A temporary **Instant**, is a part of time that immediately preceeds another; and thus the laſt infant of a day really and immediately precedes the firſt inſtant of the following day.

A natural **Instant**, is what we otherwiſe call the priority of nature, which is obſerved in things that are ſubordinated in acting; as firſt and ſecond cauſes; cauſes and their effects.

A rational **Instant**, is not any real *Inſtant*, but a point which the underſtanding conceives to have been before ſome other *Inſtant*; founded on the nature of the things which occaſion it to be conceived.

I'nstantly, earneſtly, alſo preſently.

Instanta'neous [*inſtantaneus*, L.] momentary, happening in the very nick of time.

I'nstantness [of *inſtans*, L. and *neſs*] the immediateneſs.

Instanta'neousness [of *inſtantaneus*, L. and *neſs*] momentaneouſneſs, or the happening in the nick of time.

Instaura'ta *Terra* [in *antient Deeds*] land ready ſtocked or furniſhed with all things neceſſary to carry on the employment of a farmer.

Instaura'tion, the re-eſtabliſhment of a religion, a church, *&c.* L. a reſtoring to the former ſtate; a repairing or renewing.

Instau'rum [in *ant. Deeds*] the whole ſtock upon a farm, as cattel, waggons, ploughs, and all other implements of huſbandry.

Instau'rum *Eccleſiæ*, the veſtments, plate, books, and other utenſils belonging to a church.

Instea'd [in or on ꞅꞇeꝺe, *Sax.* anſtatt, G.] in the lieu, or place of.

To **I'nstigate**, [*inſtiguer*, F. *inſtigár*, Sp. *inſtigare*, It. and L.] to

L.] to ſpur, to egg or ſet on; to provoke to, to encourage or abet.

INSTIGA'TION, [F, *inſtigazione*, It. of *inſtigatio*, L.] an inſtigation, egging on, *&c.* alſo motion, ſollicitation.

INSTIGA'TOR, [*inſtigateur*, F. *inſtigatore*, It. *inſtigadór*, Sp. of *inſtigator*, L.] an encourager, or abetter.

To INST'IL [*inſtiller*, F. *inſtilár*, Sp. *inſtillare*, It. and L.] to pour in by drops; alſo to infuſe principles or notions, ſo that they may glide inſenſibly into the mind.

INSTILLA'TION, [F. *inſtillazione*, It. of *inſtillatio*, L.] a dropping into, *&c.*

INSTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward, an egging on. *L.*

I'NSTINCT [F. *inſtinto*, It. and Sp. of *inſtinctus*, L.] a natural bent or inclination; that aptitude, diſpoſition, or natural ſagacity in any creature, which by its peculiar formation it is naturally endowed with, by virtue whereof, they are enabled to provide for themſelves, know what is good for them, and are determined to preſerve and propagate the ſpecies.

INSTINCT [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is properly repreſented by a boy naked. and in a running poſture, his face veil'd, and holding in his hand a ſun-flower; the meaning of all which is very obvious.

INSTI'NCTIVE [of *inſtinctus*, L.] belonging to, or cauſing inſtinct. *Milton.*

INSTIRPARE [*old Rec.*] to plant or eſtabliſh.

To I'NSTITUTE [*inſtituer*, F. *inſtituire*, It. *inſtituyr*, Sp. of *inſtituere*, L.] to enact. ordain, or appoint; alſo to eſtabliſh or found.

I'NSTITUTES, [F. *inſtitituti*, It. *inſtituta*, L.] principles, ordinances, precepts, or commandments.

INSTITUTES, the firſt part of the four volumes of the civil law, made by the order of *Juſtinian* the emperor, for young ſtudents.

INSTITU'TION, [F. *inſtituzione*, It. *inſtitucion*, Sp. of *inſtitutio*, L.] eſtabliſhment, appointment; alſo inſtruction, education, or training up.

INSTITUTION *to a Benefice*, is the biſhop's putting a clerk into poſſeſſion of the ſpiritualities of a benefice; a rectory or parſonage for the cure of ſouls.

To INSTRU'CT [*inſtruire*, F. and It. *inſtruyr*, Sp. *inſtructum*, ſup. of *inſtruere*, L.] to teach, to train or bring up; to prepare one who is to ſpeak.

INSTRU'CTION, [F. *inſtruzione*, It. *inſtrucion*, Sp. of *inſtructio*, L.] teaching, education, precept.

INSTRUCTION, was repreſented by the ancients, in *Sculpture* and *Painting*, by a man holding in his hands a looking-glaſs, about which were written the words; *Inſpice, & cautus eris.* (Behold thy ſelf, and thou wilt be cautious.)

INSTRUCTIONS, directions in an affair of moment and conſequence.

INSTRU'CTIVE [*inſtructif*, F. *inſtruttivo*, It. of *inſtructive*, F.] apt to inſtruct.

INSTRU'CTIVENESS, inſtructive or teaching quality.

I'NSTRUMENT [F. *inſtrumento*, It. and Sp. of *inſtrumentum*, L.] a tool to do any thing with; alſo a publick act, deed or writing drawn up between two or more parties, and containing ſeveral covenants agreed upon between them.

INSTRUME'NTAL [F. *inſtrumentale*, It. of *inſtrumentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to an inſtrument; alſo ſerviceable or contributing to as a means.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY inſtrumentalneſs, ſerviceableneſs &c.

INSUCCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the moiſtening of drugs with the juice of roſes, violets, *&c.*

INSUCCE'SSFUL [of *in* neg. and *ſucceſſus*, L.] that has no good ſucceſs, unfortunate.

INSUA'VITY [*inſuavitas*, L.] unſweetneſs, unpleaſantneſs.

INSUFFI'CIENT [*inſuffiſant*, F. *inſufficiente*, It. and Sp. of *in* and *ſufficiens*, L.] not ſufficient, incapable.

INSUFFI'CIENTNESS } [*inſuffiſance*, F. *inſufficienza*, It. *in-*
INSUFFI'CIENCY } *ſufficiéncia*, Sp.] inability, incapacity.

INSULATA *Columna* [in *Architect.*] a pillar which ſtands alone or free from any contiguous wall.

INSULAR [*inſularis*, L.] of or belonging to an iſland.

INSU'LATED [*inſulatus*, L.] made an iſland.

INSULO'SE [*inſuloſus*, L.] full of iſlands.

INSU'LSE [*inſulſus*, L.] unſavoury; alſo ſilly, fooliſh.

To INSU'LT [*inſulter* F. *inſultàr*, Sp. *inſultare*, It. L.] to aſſault, to affront, to abuſe.

To INSULT [in a *Military Senſe*] to attack a poſt by open force, falling to handy ſtrokes without making uſe of trenches, ſaps or other methods to gain ground foot by foot.

An I'NSULT [*inſulte*, F. *inſulto*, It. and Sp, of *inſultus*, L.] outrage, aſſault, onſet, abuſe, affront.

I'NSUPER [*i. e*, over and above] a term uſed by the auditor of accounts in the *Exchequer*, who ſays ſo much remains *Inſuper* to ſuch an one.

INSU'PERABLE [*inſuperabile*, It. of *inſuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome, invincible.

INSUPERABI'LITY } invincibleneſs, uncapableneſs, or a not
INSU'PERABLENESS } being liable to be overcome.

INSUPPO'RTABLE [*inſopportabile*, It. of *in* neg. and *ſupportare*, L.] not to be born up under; unbearable.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS [of *in*, neg. and *ſupportable*, F. and *neſs*] intolerableneſs. unbearableneſs.

INSU'RANCE [of *aſſeurance*, F. *aſſicuranza*, It.] ſecurity given to make good any loſs that ſhall happen of ſhips or merchandize at ſea, or houſes and goods on land, for a certain premium paid.

To INSU'RE [*aſſeurer*, F. *aſſicurare*, It. *aſſeguràr*, Sp. and Port.] to ſecure by making inſurance.

INSU'RER [*aſſeureur*, F] one who for a certain premium or ſum of money, undertakes to make good any loſs that may happen, or has happened unknown, to goods, ſhips, houſes, *&c.* by caſualties of pirates, the ſeas, fire, *&c.*

INSURMOU'NTABLE [of *in* and *ſurmontable*, F. *inſormontabile*, It.] that cannot be overcome by labour or induſtry.

INSURMOU'NTABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being overcome, by labour, induſtry, *&c.*

INSURRE'CTION, a riſing againſt, a revolt, a popular tumult or uproar, *F.* of *L.*

INSUSURRA'TION, a whiſpering in the ear L.

IN'T *abbreviation* of *is not.*

INTA'BULATED [*intabulatus*, L] written on tables.

INTA'CTA *Virgo*, a pure virgin, *L.*

INTA'CTÆ [with *Geometricians*] are right lines to which curves do continually approach, and yet can never meet with or touch them, which are moſt uſually called *aſymptotes.*

INTA'CTILE [*intactilis*, L.] that cannot or will not be touched.

INTACTUS, untouched, as *Virgo intacta*, a pure virgin. *L.*

INTA'CTIBLE } [of *intactus*, L.] that cannot be touched.
INTA'NGIBLE }

INTA'GLIOS, precious ſtones, having the heads of great men or inſcriptions, *&c.* engraven on them, ſuch as we frequently ſee ſet in rings, ſeals, *&c.*

I'NTAKERS, perſons on the borders of *Scotland*, who were the receivers of the booty that their accomplices, called the *Out parters*, uſed to bring in.

To INTA'NGLE [prob. of *in* and tanȝle, *Sax.* a little twig, of which they made ſnares for birds; unleſs you had rather derive it from *Tendicula*, L. a ſnare or trap] to intricate, to twiſt together, to perplex, to confound; to engage ones ſelf.

INTA'NGLEMENT, an intrication, perplexity, *&c.*

I'NTEGER [with *Arithmeticians*] a whole number, as diſtinguiſhed from a fraction, or any thing intire, as one pound, one yard, one ounce, *&c.*

I'NTEGRAL [*integrale*, It. of *Integer*, L.] whole, intire.

INTEGRAL *Numbers*, are whole numbers in oppoſition to broken numbers or fractions.

INTEGRAL *Parts* [with *Philoſophers*] thoſe parts that make up the whole.

I'NTEGRATED [*integratus*, L.] renewed, reſtored, brought into the former ſtate, made whole.

INTEGRA'TION, a making whole, a renewing, a reſtoring.

INTE'GRITY [*integritas*, L. *integrité*, F. *integritá*, It. *integridád*, Sp.] ſincerity, uprightneſs, honeſty, *&c.*

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a covering.

INTEGUMENTS [*Anat.*] the common coverings of the body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis* or membranes of any particular parts.

I'NTELLECT [*intellectus*, L. *intellect*, F. *intelletto*, It.] that faculty of the ſoul commonly call'd the underſtanding, judgment, *&c.*

INTELLE'CTUAL [*intellectuel*, F. *intellettuale*, It. *intelectuál*, Sp. of *intellectualis*, L.] of or pertaining to underſtanding.

INTELLE'CTUALS [*l' intellect*, F. *intelletto*, It. of *L.*] the power, faculties, *&c.* of the underſtanding.

INTE'LLIGENCE [F. *intelligenza*, It. *inteligéncia*, Sp of *intelligentia*, L.] knowledge, underſtanding, judgment or ſkill; alſo the correſpondence that ſtates-men and merchants hold in foreign countries; alſo advice or news.

INTE'LLIGENCER, one who gives intelligence, *i. e.* notice, knowledge or advice of what happens; one who makes it his buſineſs to inquire into and ſpread news; a news-man, a news-writer.

INTE'LLIGENCES, angels or other ſpiritual beings.

INTE'LLIGENT [F. of *intelligens*, L.] underſtanding, perceiving or knowing well.

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, intellectual, underſtanding. *Milton.*

INTE'LLIGENTNESS, underſtanding faculty.

INTE'LLIGIBLE [*intelligible*, F. *intelligibile*, It. *inteligible*, Sp. of *intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being underſtood, apprehended or conceived by the underſtanding.

INTE'LLIGIBLY, in an intelligible manner.

Sub INTELLE'GITUR [*i. e.* underſtood] ſignifies that ſomething is to be underſtood. *L.*

INTE'MPERANCE
INTE'MPERATENESS [F. *intemperanza*, It. *intemperancia* Sp. *intemperantia*, L.] a vice the contrary to temperance, uncapableneſs to rule and moderate ones appetites or luſts; inordinateneſs of life or deſires; exceſs as to appetites, luſts, *&c.*

INTE'MPERATE [*intemperé*, F. *intemperato*, It. *intemperado*, Sp. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate in appetite as to food, drink.

INTE'MPERATELY, immoderately, diſſolutely.

INTE'MPERATURE [*intemperie*, F. and It. of *L*,] a diſorder in the air; alſo in the humours of the body.

INTE'MPERATURE [with *Phyſicians*] a diſtemper or indiſpoſition that conſiſts in inconvenient qualities of the body, as an hot, thin, or ſalt diſpoſition.

INTEMPE'RIES [*in Medicine*] a diſcrazy or ill habit.

INTEMPE'STIVE [*intempeſtivo*, It. of *intempeſtivus*, L.] unſeaſonable, out of time or due ſeaſon.

To INTE'ND [*intentàr*, Sp. *intendere*, It. and L.] to deſign or purpoſe, to mean.

INTE'NDANCY [*intendance*, F.] the office or management of an intendant, *i. e.* one who has the inſpection, conduct of a juriſdiction. *&c.*

INTE'NDANT, [F. *intendente*, It.] one who has the inſpection, conduct and management of certain affairs; the governor of a province in *France*.

INTE'NDMENT [*intendimento*, It. of *intendere*, and *mens*, L.] true meaning, purpoſe, intention, ſenſe, *&c.*

INTENERA'TION [of *in* and *tener*, L. or *intenerire*, It.] a making tender.

INTE'NSE [*intenſo*, It. and Sp. of *intenſus*, L.] very great or extenſive.

INTEN'SELY
INTEN'SIVELY infinitely, exceſſively.

INTE'NSENESS,
INTE'NSITY greatneſs, extremeneſs.

INTE'NT
INTE'NTION [F. *intento*, It. and Sp.] meaning, purpoſe, deſign, drift, mind.

INTE'NT
INTE'NTIVE [*intento*, It. *intentus*, L.] fixed or cloſe bent upon a buſineſs.

INTE'NTION, the end propoſed in any action, the determination of the will in reſpect to any thing. *F.* of *L.*

INTE'NTION [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is the increaſe of the power or efficacy of any quality, as *Heat*, *Cold*, &c. and is the oppoſite to *Remiſſion*; all qualities being ſaid to be *intended* and *remitted*, as *intenſely* cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree; *remiſly* cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

INTENTION [with *Phyſicians*] a particular method of cure, that a phyſician forms in his mind from a due examination of the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe.

INTENTION [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt one who enters after the death of a tenant in dower, or other tenant for life, and holds him out in the reverſion or remainder.

INTE'NTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] ſignifies the exertion of the intellectual faculties with more than ordinary vigour.

INTENTION [of *Study*] is when the mind fixes its view on an *Idea* with great earneſtneſs, ſo as to conſider it on all ſides, and will not be called off by the crowding of other ideas.

INTENTION [with *Rhetoricians*] is the repetition of the ſame word in a contrary ſenſe; as, *una ſalus victis nullam ſperare ſalutem*.

INTE'NTIONAL [of *intentionnel*, F. *intenzionale*, It. of *intentio*, L.] belonging to the intention.

INTE'NTIONALLY, with deſign.

INTENTIVE, v. intent.

INTER, [a *Latin* prepoſition uſed in the compounding of many *Engliſh* words.] within, between, among.

INTER *Canem et Lupum*, an expreſſion antiently uſed for the twilight, which is called *Day Lights gate* in ſome places in the north of *England*, and in others, betwixt *Hawk* and *Buzzard*.

INTERA'NEA, the entrails or bowels,

INTERCA'LATED [*intercalatus*, L.] put between; as the putting in a day in the month of *February*, in Leap Year.

INTERCA'LARY *Day*, [*intercalaire*, F. *intercolare*, It. of *intercalaris*, L] the odd day added in Leap year.

INTERCA'LARY *Days* [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe days during the courſe of a diſtemper, in which nature is excited to throw off her load unſeaſonably by the vehemency of the fit, or ſome external cauſe. Theſe are the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th, called alſo *Dies Intercidentes* and *Provocatorii*.

INTERCALA'TION, [F. *intercalazione*, It. of *intercalatio*, L.] an inſerting or putting in a day in the month of *February* every 4th year, which is called the *Leap Year* or *Biſſextile*.

To INTERCE'DE [*interceder*, F. and Sp, of *intercedere*, It. and L.] ſignifies properly to come in between; alſo to perform the office of a mediator; alſo to entreat or pray in the behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT [*intercedens*, L.] coming in between.

INTERCEDE'NTAL *Day* [with *Phyſicians*] an extraordinary critical day, which being occaſioned by the violence of the diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical days.

To INTERCE'PT [*interceptum*, ſup. of *intercipere*. L. *intercepter*, F. *intercettare*, It. *interceptàr*, Sp.] to take up by the way or in the mean while, to prevent; alſo to ſurprize.

INTERCE'PTED [*interceptus*, L. *intercepté*, F.] catched up by the way, prevented.

INTERCE'PTED [with *Mathemat.*] taken between comprehended, or contained.

INTERCEPTED *Axes*
INTERCEPTED *Diameters* [in *Conick Sections*] the ſame as *Abſciſſæ*.

INTERCE'PTION, an intercepting. *L.*

INTERCE'SSION, [F. and Sp. *interceſſione*, It. of *interceſſio*, L.] as it were a ſtepping in between to keep off harm or danger; intreaty in behalf of another, mediation.

INTERCE'SSOR [*interceſſeur*, F. *interceſſore*, It.] a mediator.

To INTERCHANGE [of *entre* and *changer*, F.] to exchange between parties, or reciprocally, as complement, writing, *&c.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, mutual, or by turns.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, mutually.

INTERCI'SSION, a cutting off between. *L.*

INTERCLU'SION, a ſhutting up between, or a ſtopping up the paſſage between one thing and another.

To INTERCLU'DE [*intercludere*, L] to ſhut up between.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [with *Architects*] the ſpace or diſtance between the pillars of a building.

INTERCO'MMONING [in *Law*] is when the commons of two manours lie together, and the inhabitants of both have time out of mind cauſed their cattle to feed promiſcuouſly in each.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE [of *inter* and *communicare*, L] to communicate mutually or one with another.

INTERCO'STAL *Veſſels* [with *Anatomiſts*] veſſels that lie between the ribs, *i. e.* the veins and arteries that run along through the parts.

INTERCO'STAL *Nerve* [with *Anatom.*] a nerve proceeding from the ſpinal marrow, and ſpreading it ſelf in the belly through all the bowels.

INTERCOSTA'LES *externi*
INTERCOSTALES *interni* [with *Anatom.*] certain muſcles lodging in the intervals or ſpaces of the ribs, their number on each ſide being 22; being 11 outward, and as many inward.

I'NTERCOURSE [*intercurſus*, L. a running amongſt, or of *inter*, L. and *cours*, F.] mutual correſpondence, *&c.*

INTERCU'RRENT [*intercurrens*, L.] running between two lands as a river.

I'NTERCUS, a kind of dropſy. *L.*

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [of *intercutaneus*, L.] lying between the fleſh and skin.

To INTERDI'CT [*interdire*, F. and It. *interdictum*. L.] to prohibit or forbid; to exclude from partakng of the ſacraments.

INTERDICT [*interdictio*, L.] a popiſh cenſure, formerly inflicted by biſhops or ordinaries, forbidding all ſacrifices and divine offices (except baptiſm to children, the ſacrament of the euchariſt, and extreme unction at the point of death) to be performed within any pariſh, town, country, or nation. This was commonly inflicted on a pretence that the privileges of the church had been violated, by the lords, magiſtrates, or princes of any nation; and *England* wholly lay under an interdict from the pope for ſix years in the reign of king *John*.

INTERDI'CTED [of *Water* and *Fire*] a ſentence antiently pronounced againſt ſuch as for ſome time were to be baniſhed, which tho' it was not pronounced, yet was with an order that no man ſhould receive them into his houſe, or afford them the uſe of water or fire, which are two elements very neceſſary for life.

INTERDI'CTION, [F. *interdizione*, It. of *interdictio*, L.] a forbidding or debarring from the uſe of any thing.

INTERDI'CTION [in *Law*] is an eccleſiaſtical cenſure, forbidding the exerciſe of the miniſterial function, or the performance of ſacred rights.

INTERDU'CTUS, a ſpace left between periods or ſentences, in writing or printing; alſo a ſtop or fetching ones breath in reading or writing.

INTERE'MPTION, a killing or ſlaying. *L.*

To I'NTERESS
To I'NTEREST [*intéreſſer*, F. *intereſſare*, It. *intereſſàr*, Sp. of *inter* and *eſſe*, infin. for *edere*, L. to eat] uſe, money paid for the uſe, loan, or forbearance of money lent.

Simple INTEREST, is that which ariſes from the principal only.

Compound INTEREST, is that which ariſes from the principal and the intereſt forborn.

I'NTEREST [of *intereſt*, L. it concerneth] concernment, right, advantage or benefit, power, *&c.*

INTERFE'CTION, a killing or ſlaying. *L.*

INTERFECTOR, a killer or ſlayer. *L.*

INTERFE'CTOR [with *Aſtrol.*] a deſtroying planet placed in the 8th houſe of a figure, either 5 degrees before the cuſp, or 25 after it.

To INTERFE'RE [of *inter*, among, *&c.* and *ferire*, L. to ſtrike] ſpoken of horſes, to ſtrike or hit one heel againſt the other; alſo to claſh or diſagree with, or to fall foul upon one another.

Interfæmi'neum [with *Anatom.*] a part of the body betwixt the thighs and the groin. *L.*

Interfu'lgent [*interfulgens*, L.] ſhining among or between.

Interflu'ent } [*interfluens*, *interfluus*. L.] flowing between.
Interflu'ous }

Interfu's'd [*interfuſus*, L.] poured forth, in, or among. *Milton.*

Interga'ping *Vowels* [with *Gram.*] is when two vowels meet together, one at the end of a word, and the other at the beginning of the next, ſo as to make an an uncouth ſound.

Interja'cent [*interjacens*, L.] lying between.

To **Interje'ct** [*interjectum*, L.] to throw in between.

Interje'ction [F. *interjezione*, It. of *interjectio*, L.] (with *Gram.*) is an expreſſion which ſerves to ſhew a ſudden motion of the ſoul, either of grief, joy, deſire, fear, averſion, admiration, ſurprize, *&c.* And as the greateſt part of thoſe expreſſions are taken from nature only in all languages; true interjections conſiſt generally of one ſyllable. The *Latins* borrowed moſt of their interjections from the *Greeks*, and we, and the reſt of the moderns, borrowed them from the *Latins*; tho' the *Engliſh* have ſome few of their own; but they are but few.

Sanctius, and other modern grammarians, do not allow it a place in the parts of ſpeech, but account it among the adverbs; but *Julius Cæſar Scaliger*, reckons it the firſt and principal part of ſpeech, becauſe it is that which moſt ſhews the paſſions; in reſpect to nature it may probably be the firſt articulate voice that man made uſe of; but as to grammar, there is ſo few of them it is hardly worth while to ſeparate them from adverbs; and as to the connection of a diſcourſe, they ſerve for ſo little by themſelves, that they may be taken away and the ſenſe not ſuffer by it.

I'nterim, a certain inſtrument containing a mixed form of doctrine, tendered by the emperor *Charles* V. at *Augsburgh*, to be ſubſcribed both by *Papiſts* and *Proteſtants*, and to be obſerved till a general council ſhould be called.

In the **I'nterim**, in the mean time or while.

Inte'rior [*interieur*, F. *interiore*, It. *interiòr*, Sp. and L.] more inward, or the inſide.

To **Interla'ce** [*entrelacer*, F. *intralaciare*, It. *entrelacár*, Sp.] to twiſt one with another; alſo to inſert or put in among.

To **Interla'rd** [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard between; or as the lean of well fed meat is with ſtreaks of fat; to ſtuff in between.

Interlea'ved [of *inter*, L. and leap, *Sax.*] put between leaves of a book, as blank paper.

To **Interli'ne** [*interlineare*, It. *entrelineàr*, Sp. of *inter*, between and *linea*, L. a line] to write between two lines.

Interli'neary [*interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

Interli'neary *Bible*, a Bible that has one line of a *Latin* tranſlation, printed between every two lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* originals.

Interlocu'tion, [F. *interlocuzione*, It. *interlocuciòn*, Sp. of *interlocutio*. L.] a ſpeaking while another is ſpeaking; an interpoſition in ſpeaking; an interrupting of another's diſcourſe.

Interlocu'tion [in *Law*] an intermedial ſentence before a final deciſion; or a determining ſome ſmall matters in a trial, till ſuch time as the principal cauſe be fully known.

Interlo'cutory [*interlocutoire*, F. *interlocutorio* It. and Sp. of *interlocutorius*, L.] of or pertaining to interlocution.

Interlocutory *Order* ſentence or judgment [in *Law*] is that which does not decide the cauſe, but only ſettle ſome intervening matters relating to it.

To **Interlo'pe** [of *inter*, L. between, and loopen, *Du.* to run, *q. d.* to run in between, and intercept the commerce of others] to trade without proper authority, or interfere with a company in commerce.

Interlo'pers [in *Law*] are thoſe who without legal authority intercept or hinder the trade of a company or corporation legally eſtabliſhed, by trading the ſame way.

Interluca'tion [in *Agriculture*] the lopping off branches to let in light between.

Interlu'cent [*interlucens*, L.] ſhining between.

I'nterlude [*interludium*, L.] that part of a play, that is repreſented or ſung between the ſeveral acts.

Interlu'nary [of *inter* and *lunaris*, L.] pertaining to the ſpace between the old moon and the new.

Inlerlu'nium [with *Aſtronomy*] the time in which the moon has no *Phaſis* or appearance. *L.*

Intermea'tion, a flowing between. or paſſing thro'. *L.*

To **Interma'rry** [of *inter* between and *marier*, F.] to marry one among another of the ſame families as the brother or ſiſter of one with the ſiſter or brother of the other.

To **Interme'ddle** [*entremêler*, F.] to concern ones ſelf in the buſineſt of another.

Interme'diate [*intermediate*, F. *intermediato*, It. of *intermediatus*, L] lying betwen.

Interme'diately, lying in a manner between.

Inte'rment [*enterrement*, F.] ſepulture, burying.

Interme'sses [of *entremets*, F.] courſes ſet on a table between other diſhes.

Interme'wing [with *Falconers*] a hawk's mewing from the firſt change of her coat till ſhe turn white.

Intermica'tion, a ſhining amidſt or among. *L.*

Inte'rminated [*interminatus*, L.] unbounded having no limits.

Inte'rminable } [*interminatus*, L.] boundleſs, endleſs.
Inte'rminate }

To **Intermi'ngle** [*intermiſcere*, L. *entremêler*, F.] to mingle among or with.

Intermina'tion, a threatning. *L.*

Intermi'ssion, [F. and Sp. *intermiſſione*, It. of *intermiſſio*, L.] a diſcontinuance, a breaking or leaving off for a while, ceaſing.

Intermissions [with *Architects*] the ſpaces between a wall and the pillars, or between one pillar and another.

To **Intermi't** [*intermettere*, It. *intermitír* Sp. *intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

Intermi'ttent } [F. *intermittente*, It. *intermittens*, L.]
Intermi'tting } leaving off for a while.

Intermi'ttent *Diſeaſe*, ſuch as comes at certain times and then abates a little.

Intermittent *Stitch* [in *Surgery*] a ſort of ſtitch made at certain ſeparate points, in the ſewing up of croſs or traverſe wounds.

Intermittent *Pulſe* [with *Phyſicians*] a pulſe which is held up by the fit for a while, and then beats again.

To **intermi'x** [*intermixtum*, L. or of *inter* L. and miſche, H. G.] to mingle between or among.

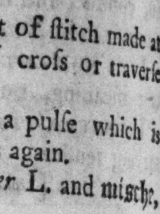
Intermi'xture [of *inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a mingling between or among others.

Intermu'ndane [of *intermundium*, L.] relating or pertaining to the ſpace between worlds, according to the ſuppoſition of *Epicurus*.

Intermu'ral *Space* [of *intermuralis*, L.] a ſpace betwixt two walls.

Inte'rnal [*interne*, F. *interno*, It. and Sp. of *internus*, L.] inward.

Internal *Angles* [*Geometry*] are all angles made by the ſides of any right lined figure within; alſo the two angles between the parallel lines on each ſide the croſſing line, as D and F, and C and E, in the figure, are called the two *Internal Angles* and are always equal to two right angles.



Internal *Digeſtives* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch as are preſcribed to prepare the body by purgation, by rendring the humours fluid; thinning, *&c.* clammy or rough ſubſtances, and tempering ſuch as are ſharp.

Inte'rnally, inwardly.

Inte'rnalness, inwardneſs.

Interno'dii [*Anatomy*] the extenſores pollicis, *L.*

Interno'dium [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſpace betwixt the joining together of the bones of the fingers and toes, *L.*

Internu'ntio [*internonce*, F. *internunzio*, It. *internuncio*, Sp. of *inter* and *nuntius*, L.] an agent for the court of *Rome*, in the courts of foreign princes, where there is not an expreſs *Nuntio*.

Inte'rnus *Muſculus Auris*, [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the ear which lies in a bony channel, cavated in the bone called *Os Petroſum*.

Intero'ssei *Muſculi* [*Anatomy*] the muſcles of the hands between the bones which move the fingers.

Interossei *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] ſeven muſcles of the toes ariſing from the *Oſſa Metatarſi* of the leſſer toes and falling down into the firſt internode of each toe ſide-ways.

Interpa'ssation [in *Pharmacy*] the ſtitching of bags at certain diſtances, to prevent the drugs contained in them from falling together into a lump.

Interpella'tion, interruption or diſturbance.

To **Interplea'd** [of *entre* and *plaider*, F.] to diſcuſs or try a point which accidentally falls out, before the determination of the main cauſe: as when two ſeveral perſons are found heirs to land by two ſeveral offices, and the thing is brought in doubt to which of them poſſeſſion ought to be given; ſo that they muſt interplead, *i. e.* formally try between themſelves who is the right heir.

To **Interpo'late** [*interpolatum*, L.] to alter from the original copy, to falſify, to inſert ſomething not genuine or written by the original author.

Interpola'tion, a furbiſhing up, a new vamping; a falſifying an original by putting in ſomething which was not in the author's copy; alſo that which is ſo inſerted.

Interpola'tor, a falſifier of original writings by interpolations.

To **Interpo'se** [*interpoſer*, F. *interporre*, It. *interpoſitum*, of *interponere*, L.] to put in or between; to intermeddle in an affair.

Interposi'tion [F. *interpoſizione*, It. of *interpoſitio*, L.] a ſtepping in or concerning one's ſelf in a buſineſs, or difference between two parties.

To **Inte'rpret** [*interpréter*, F. *interpretrare*, It. *interpretàr*, Sp. of *interpretari*, L.] to expound or explain; alſo to tranſlate.

Inte'rpretable [*interpretabilis*, L.] that may be, or is eaſy to be expounded.

Inte'rpretableness, eaſineſs to be interpreted.

Interpreta'tion, [F. *interpretazione*, It. *interpretaciòn*, Sp. of *interpretatio*, L.] an expoſition, explanation or tranſlation, a commentary.

Inte'rpreter [*interprete*, F. and Sp. *interpretatore*, It. of *interpretator*, L.] a perſon who explains the thoughts, words or writings of another perſon.

Interpu'nction, a diſtinction, by pricks or points, ſet between, a pointing. *L.*

To **Inte'rr** [of *in* and *terra*, L. *enterrer*, F. *enterrar*, Sp.] to bury or lay under ground.

Interre'gnum [*interregne*, F. *interregno*, It. of L.] the vacancy of a throne; or the ſpace between the death or depoſition of one king, and the ſucceſſion or reſtoration of another.

I'nter-rex, the perſon who governs during an interregnum, or while there is no king. *L.*

To **Inte'rrogate** [*interroger*, F. *interrogár*, Sp. *interrogare*, It. and L.] to ask a queſtion, to demand; alſo to examine.

Interroga'tion [F. *interrogazione*, It. *interrogaciòn*, Sp. of *interrogatio*, L.] a queſtion, an examining.

Note of **Interroga'tion**, a point of diſtinction, marked thus (?).

Interroga'tion [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure that is very common. In a figurative diſcourſe, paſſion continually carries an orator towards thoſe that he would perſuade, and cauſes him to addreſs what he ſays to them by way of queſtion. An interrogation has a wonderful efficacy in making the audience liſten to what is ſaid.

Interro'gative [*interrogativo*, It. of *interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates asks or demands.

Interrogatives [with *Grammarians*] certain pronouns, &c. uſed in asking queſtions.

Interro'gatories [*interrogatoires*, F. *interrogatorio*, It. *interrogatorios*, Sp. of *interrogatoria*, L.] queſtions.

Interro'gatories [in *Law*] are queſtions put to witneſſes at their examination before a magiſtrate.

Interro'gatory [*interrogatoire*, F. *interrogatorio*, It. and Sp. *interrogatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to an interrogation or examination.

To **Interru'pt** [*interrompre*, F. *interrompere*, It. *interrumpír*, Sp. *interruptum*, L.] to break or take off; to diſturb or hinder, to ſtop.

An **Interru'pt**, an interruption. *Milton.*

Interru'ption [F. *interruzione*, It. *interrupción*, Sp. of *interruptio*, L.] a troubling one in the midſt of buſineſs; a putting in in the middle of a diſcourſe; alſo a diſcontinuance or breaking off.

Interru'ption [with *Geometricians*] is the ſame as *Diſjunction* of proportion, and is marked thus; to ſignifie the breaking off the ratio in the middle of 4 ſeparate proportionals, as B : C : : D : E, *i. e.* as B is to C, ſo is D to E.

Intersca'pular [*Anatomy*] a proceſs or knob of the *Scapula* or ſhoulder-blade, in that part of it which riſes, and is commonly called the *Spine.*

Interscapula'ria [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavities or hollow places between the ſhoulder-blades, and the *Vertebras* or turning joints, *L.*

To **Intersci'nd** [*iuterſcindere*, L.] to cut in two in the midſt.

To **Interscri'be** [*interſcribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

Interscri'ption, an interlineation or writing between. *L.*

Interse'cant [*interſecans*, L.] cutting in two in the middle.

Intersecants [in *Heraldry*] pertranſient lines, which croſs one another.

To **Interse'ct** [*interſectum*, L.] to cut off in the middle.

Interse'ction, [F. *interſezione*, It. of *interſectio*, L.] a cutting off in the middle.

Interse'ction [with *Mathematicians*] ſignifies the cutting off one line or plane by another: and thus they ſay the mutual interſection of two planes is a right line.

To **Interse'minate** [*interſeminatum*, L.] to ſow among or between.

I'ntersho'ck, [of *inter* and *choquer*, F.] a claſhing or hitting of one thing againſt another.

To **Intershock** [*s'entrechoquér*, F.] to claſh or hit one againſt another.

Intersoi'ling [with *Huſband-men*] the laying of one kind of earth upon another.

Interspa'ce [of *inter* between and *ſpatium* L.] a ſpace between 2 things.

To **Interspe'rse** [of *inter* and *ſparſum*, L.] to ſcatter or ſprinkle here and there or among.

Interspe'rsion, a ſcattering or ſprinkling among, &c. *L.*

Interspersum *Vacuum.* See *Vacuum.*

Interspi'nales *Colli* [with *Anatomiſts*] the name of five pair of ſmall muſcles of the neck, ariſing from the upper parts of each double ſpinal proceſs of the neck, except of the ſecond *Vertebra*, and end in the lower part of all the ſaid double ſpines.

Interspira'tion a breathing between, a fetching breath.

Interste'llar [of *inter* and *ſtellaris*, L. pertaining to a ſtar] between or among the ſtars, and are ſuppoſed to be planetary ſyſtems, having each a fixed ſtar for the center of their motion, as the ſun is of ours.

Interstellar *Parts of the Univerſe* [*Aſtron.*] thoſe parts which are without and beyond our ſolar ſyſtem; in which there are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral other ſyſtems of planets, moving round the fixed ſtars, as the centers of their reſpective motions, as the ſun is of ours; and ſo, if it be true, as it is not improbable, that every ſuch ſtar may thus be a ſun to ſome habitable orbs moving round it, the *Interſtellar World* will be infinitely the greateſt part of the univerſe.

Intersti'ces [F. *interſtizii*, It. of *interſtitia*, L.] diſtances or ſpaces between.

Intersti'tial, having a ſpace between.

Interte'xt [*intertextus*, L.] interwoven.

Interte'xture, a weaving between.

Inte'rties } [*Architecture*] ſmall pieces of timber that lie
Interdu'ces } horizontally between the ſommers, or betwixt them and the cell or reaſon.

Intertransversa'les *Colli* [*Anatomy*] certain muſcles between the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the neck, of the ſame ſize and figure with the *Interſpinales.*

Intertri'go, a fretting off the ſkin of the parts near the fundament or between the thighs, a gall or chafe. *L.*

I'nterval [*intervalle*, F. *intervallo*, It. *entreválo*, Sp. of *intervallum*, L.] the diſtance or ſpace between two extremes either of time or place; a pauſe, a reſpit.

Interval [in *Muſick*] the difference between two ſounds in reſpect of grave or acute, or that imaginary ſpace terminated by two ſounds differing in gravity or acuteneſs.

Interval *of the Fits of eaſy Reflection, or of eaſy Tranſmiſſion of the Rays of Light* [in *Opticks*] is the ſpace between every return of the fit, and the next return.

To **Interve'ne** [*intervenire*, It. and L.] to come between, to come in unexpected.

Interve'nient [*interveniens*, L.] intervening or coming in accidentally.

Interve'ntion, an interpoſition, *L.*

Intervo'lv'd [of *inter* and *volvere*, L.] rolled one within another. *Milton.*

I'nterview [*entreveue*, F.] a ſight of one another; alſo a meeting of great perſons.

I'ntervi'gila'tion, a watching or waking between whiles.

To **I'nterwea've** [of *inter* and ƿeaƿan, *Sax.* weben, *Du.* and L. G. weben, H. G.] to weave in, with, or among.

Interwo'ven [of *inter*, L. between, and ƿeaƿan, *Sax.* to weave] weaved or woven with or among.

Inte'stable [*inteſtabilis*, L.] uncapable of making a will.

Inte'stableness [of *inteſtabilis*, L.] uncapableneſs (in law) of making a will.

Inte'state [*inteſtatus*, L. *inteſtat*, F. *inteſtato*, It.] dead, or a perſon who dies without making a will.

Intesti'na *Gracilia* [with *Anatom.*] the ſmall guts. *L.*

Intesti'na *Terræ*, earth-worms. *L.*

Inte'stine } [*inteſtinus*, L. *inteſtin*, F. *inteſtino*, It. and
Intestinal } Sp.] inward, within.

Inte'stine *War*, a civil war, as it were within the bowels of a ſtate or kingdom.

Inte'stine, motion of the parts of fluids. Where the attracting corpuſcles of any fluid are elaſtick, they muſt of neceſſity produce an *inteſtine Motion*; and this greater or leſſer according to the degrees of their elaſticity and attractive force.

Inte'stines [F. *inteſtini*, It. *inteſtinos*, Sp. of *inteſtina*, L.] the entrails, the bowels, the inward parts of any living creature.

Inte'stines [with *Anatom.*] long and large pipes, which by ſeveral circumvolutions and turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted to be ſix times as long as the body that contains them.

Inte'stineness, the being within or inward.

Intesti'nulum [*Anat.*] the navel ſtring. *L.*

Inte'stinum, a bowel or gut. *L.*

Intestinum *rectum*, the ſtrait gut. *L.*

To **Inthra'l** [of *in* and ðræl, *Sax.* a *Slave*] to enſlave, to bring into bondage.

Inthra'lment [of *in*, ðræl, *Sax.* and *ment*] ſlavery, or bringing into bondage.

To **Inthro'ne** } [*inthronizatum*, L. *inthroniſer*, F.] to ſeat
Inthroni'ze } or place on a throne.

Inthroniza'tion, an enſtalment, the placing on the throne or ſeat of majeſty.

To **INTI'CE** [prob. of *in* and ꞇihꞇan, *Sax.* to over-perſuade, or *attiſer*, F.] to allure or draw in by fair words, *&c.*

INTI'CEMENT, an alluring, a drawing in, *&c.*

An **I'NTIMATE** [*intimus*, L. *ami intime*, F. *amici intimo*, It. *amigo intimo*, Sp. properly moſt inward] an intimate friend, one very familiar, dear, or intirely beloved.

INTIMATE [*intime*, F. *intimo*, It. and Sp. of *intimus*, L.] familiar, hearty, particular.

I'NTIMATELY, familiarly, particularly.

To **I'NTIMATE** [*intimare*, It. and L.] to give to underſtand, to hint, to ſhew.

I'NTIMATENESS }
I'NTIMACY } great familiarity; ſtrict friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION [L. F. *intimazione*, It. of *intimatio*, L.] a ſecret declaring, an hint.

To **INTI'MIDATE** [*intimider*, F. *intimidire*, It. of *in* and *timidus*, L.] to put in fear, to frighten, to diſhearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an affrighting or putting in fear.

INTI'RE [*integer*, L. *entier*, F. *intero*, It.] whole, compleat.

INTI'RELY, wholly, compleatly.

INTI'RENESS [*integritas*, L. *entiereté*, F.] wholeneſs, compleatneſs, *&c.*

To **INTI'TLE** [*intituler*, F. *intitolare*, It. *intitulàr*, Sp. of *intitulare*, L] to give a title.

INTI'TLED [*intitulatus*, L. *intitulé*, F.] having a title, name or ſubcription; alſo having a right to claim, *&c.*

INTITULATION [F. *intitolazione*, It.] an intitling.

I'NTO [inꞇo, *Sax.*] a prepoſition, relating to *Motton, Changing of Condition*, or the intention of the mind; e. g. *He went into the Couutry; He is changed from a Maſter into a Servant; He came into our Opinion.*

I'NTOL [of *in* and ꞇol, *Sax.* Tol, *Du.* and L. G.] cuſtom paid for commodities imported.

INTO'LERABLE [F. and Sp. *intollerabile*, It. of *intolerabilis*, L.] unbearable, unſufferable, not to be born with.

INTO'LERABLENESS, unbearableneſs, *&c.*

INTO'LERABLY, unſufferably.

To **INTO'MB** [*entomber*, F.] to put in a tomb, to bury.

To **INTO'NATE** [*intonare*, It. and L.] to thunder or make a tumbling noiſe.

INTONA'TION [F. *l' intonare*, It.] (in *Muſick*) is the giving the tone or key, by the chanter in a cathedral, to the reſt of the choir.

INTO'RTUS, *a, um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] writhed or wreſted like biſtort. *L.*

To **INTO'XICATE** [*toſſicare*, It. *entoſigár*, Sp. *intoxicare*, L.] to make drunk or giddy; to poiſon, *&c.*

INTOXICA'TION, a making drunk, a fuddling, an invenoming, a poiſoning, a bewitching.

INTRA'CTABLE [*intraitable* F. *intrattabile*, It. *intratable*, Sp. of *intractabilis*, L.] not to be managed, ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, ungovernableneſs, unmanageableneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY, ungovernably, unrulily.

INTRA'DA [in *Muſ. Books*] an entry, much the ſame as *Prelude* or *Overture*.. Ital.

INTRA'DO, an entrance into a place. *Span.*

INTRA'NEOUS[*intraneus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTRA'NS'D [of *in* and *tranſe*, F.] caſt into a trance. *Milton.*

INTRA'NSITIVE [*intranſitivus*, L.] not paſſing into another.

To **INTRA'P** [*attraper*, F. *attrapare*, It. *entrampâr*, Sp.] to catch in a trap, to inſnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariſcum* [*old Rec.*] to drain a marſh or bog, and reduce it to paſture ground, by dikes, walls, *&c.*

To **INTREA'T** [of *in* and *traiter*, F.] to ask humbly, to ſupplicate.

INTREA'TY, a ſubmiſſive asking, a ſupplication.

To **INTRE'NCH** [of *in* and *trenchée*, F. *trincierare*, It. *atrincheràr*, Sp.] to fortify with a trench or rampart; alſo to encroach upon, to uſurp.

INTRE'NCHMENT, [*retranchement*, F. *trinciamento*, It.] an intrenching with a breaſt-work; an encroachment.

INTRE'NCHMENT [in the art of war] any work that defends a poſt againſt the attacks of an enemy, and is generally taken for a trench or ditch.

INTRE'PID [*intrepide*, F. *intrepido*, It. of *intrepidus*, L.] fearleſs, undaunted, reſolute.

INTRE'PIDNESS, } [*intrepidité*, It. *intrepiditá*, It.] undaunt-
INTREPI'DITY, } edneſs, fearleſneſs.

INTRE'PIDLY, fearleſly, courageouſly.

I'NTRICATE [*intrigato*, It. *entricado*, Sp. of *intricatus*, L.] perplex'd, intangl'd.

To **IN'TRICATE** [*intricatum*, L.] to intangle, perplex, *&c.*

I'NTRICATENESS }
I'NTRICACY, } perplexity, intanglement. difficulty.

INTRICATELY, in a perplex'd manner.

INTRI'GUE [*intrigue*, F. *intrigo*, It· derived, as ſome ſay, of ἐν and θρὶξ, Gr. hair] and is properly underſtood of chickens that have their feet intangled in hair; a ſecret contrivance cunning deſign or plot; an aſſemblage of events or circumſtances occurring in an affair, and perplexing the perſons concerned in it.

To **INTRI'GUE** [*intriguer*, F.] to plot, to cabal, to carry on an intrigue.

INTRI'NSICAL } [*intrinſeque*, F. *intrinſeco*, It. and Sp. of *in-*
INTRI'NSICK } *trinſicus*, L.] inward, real, genuine value of things; alſo occult, ſecret: in oppoſition to extrinſick, outward or apparent value of things.

INTRI'NSICALLY, inwardly.

INTRI'NSICALNESS, inwardneſs.

INTRI'NSICUM *Servitium*, that which is owing to the chief lord of the manour.

INTRO, is a Latin adverb from the prepoſition *intra*, or a various ending of the ſame prepoſition, and ſignifies within.

To **INTRODU'CE** [*introduire*, F. *introdurre*, It. *introducir*, Sp. of *introducere*, L.] to bring or lead in; alſo to broach

INTRODU'CTION, [F. *introduzione*, It. *introducion*, Sp. of *introductio*, L.] a leading in or introducing; alſo a preface to a book, diſcourſe, *&c.*

INTRODU'CTIVE, ſerving to bring in.

INTRODU'CTOR, [*introducteur*, F. *introduttore*, It. of *introductor*, L.] an introducer of ambaſſadors, *&c.*

INTRODU'CTORY [*introductorius*, L.] ſerving to introduce.

INTROGRE'SSION, a going into. *L.*

To **INTROMI'T** [*intromittere*, L.] to let or ſend into.

INTROMI'SSION, a letting or ſending in. *L.*

INTRONATI [at *Sienna* in *Italy*] the name of an academy, the members of which contented them at their firſt inſtitution with eſtabliſhing theſe ſix ſhort laws (1) to pray, (2) to ſtudy; (3) to be merry, (4) to offend no body, (5) not to credit too lightly, (6) to let the world talk.

To **INTROSU'ME** [of *introſumere*, L.] to take in.

To **INTROSPE'CT** [*introſpectum*, L.] to look into, to view, to conſider.

INTROSPE'CTION, a looking narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSU'MPTION [with *Philoſop.*] the taking of nouriſhment, whereby animal bodies are increaſed.

To **INTRU'DE** [*intrudere*, It. and L.] to thruſt ones ſelf rudely into company or buſineſs; to intermeddle; to uſurp or get poſſeſſion of a thing unjuſtly.

INTRU'DER [*intruſor*, L.] he who intrudes, an uſurper.

INTRUDER [in *Commou Law*] one who gets poſſeſſion of lands that are void by the death of a tenant for life or years; and differs from an abator, in that an *Abator* enters upon lands void by the death of a tenant in fee.

INTROVE'RSION [of *intrò*, and *vertere*, L. to turn] a turning inwards.

INTRU'SION, [F. and Sp. *intruſione*, It.] an unmannerly thruſting ones ſelf rudely into company, where one is not acceptable; or into buſineſs, relying upon a perſon's patience, *&c.*

INTRU'SION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful ſeizing upon lands or tenements, void of a poſſeſſor, by one who has no right to them.

INTRUSIO'NE, the name of a writ which lies againſt an intruder.

To **INTRU'ST** [of *in* and *truſt*] to put in truſt with.

I'NTUBUS [with *Botan.*] endive or ſuccory· *L.*

INTUI'TION [of *intuitus*, L.] a clear or diſtinct view, or looking into a matter. ſpeculation, conſideration, examination.

INTUI'TION [in *Metaphpſicks*] a perception of the certain agreement or diſagreement of any two ideas, immediately compared together. *Lock.*

INTU'ITIVE [*intuitive*, F.] ſpeculative.

INTUME'SCENCE [*intumeſcentia*, L] a ſwelling, a puffing, or riſing up.

INTU'RN [with *Wreſtlers*] is when the one puts his thigh, between his adverſaries thighs, and lifts him up.

To **INVA'DE** [*envadir*, F. *invadere*, It. and L.] to attack or ſet upon, to ſeize violently, to uſurp.

To **INVA'DIATE** [*old Rec.*] to engage or mortgage lands.

INVADIA'TONS [*old Rec.*] mortgages or pledges.

INVADIA'TUS [in *Law*] is when one has been accuſed of ſome crime, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find good ſureties.

INVALE'SCENCE [*invaleſcentia*, L.] want of health.

An **INVA'LID**, [*invalide*, F.] a perſon or ſoldier, wounded, maimed, or diſabled from action by age.

INVALID [*invalide*, F. *invalido*, It. and Sp. of *invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak, crazy; alſo that is of no force or ſtrength, that does not ſtand good in law.

To **INVA'LIDATE**, [*invalider*, F. *invalidare*, It.] to weaken, to make void.

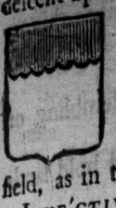
INVALI'DITY } [*invalidité*, F. *invalidità*, It.] the nullity
INVA'LIDNESS } of an act or agreement.

INVALIDS [*invalidi*, L. *les invalides*, F,] ſick perſons, or perſons, diſabled from ſervice by ſickneſs.

INVA'RIABLE [of in and *variable*, F. *invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, conſtant, firm, ſtedfaſt.

INVA'RIABLY, conſtantly. ſteadfaſtly.

Inva'sion [F. and Sp. *invaſione*, It. of *invaſio*, L.] a deſcent upon a country, an encroachment, *&c.*



Inve'cted } [in *Heraldry*] is fluted or furrowed,
Inve'ched } and is the reverſe of ingrailed, in that *ingrailed* has the points outwards toward the field; whereas *invected* has them inwards, the ordinary and ſmall ſemi-circles outwards towards the field, as in the figure.

Inve'ctive [*invettivo*, It. of *invectus*, L.] railling, reproachful, virulent.

An Inve'ctive [*invective*, F. *invettiva*, It. *invectiva*, Sp. and L.] railing, ſharp, virulent words or expreſſions.

Inve'ctively, reproachfully, virulently.

Inve'ctiveness, reproachfulneſs, virulence in words, *&c.*

To Invei'gh [*invehere*, L.] to rail, to declaim, to ſpeak bitterly againſt one.

To Inveigle [prob. of *vagolare*, Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice, or deceive with fair words.

To Inve'lop [*enveloper*, F. *inviluppare*, It.] to wrap up, to infold.

Inve'ndible [*invendibilis*, L.] unſaleable, that cannot be ſold.

To Inve'nom [*envenimer*, F.] to poiſon, to infect.

To Inve'nt [*inventare*, It. *ynventàr*, Sp. *inventar*, Port. *inventer*, F.] to find out, to contrive or deviſe; alſo to forge or feign.

Inve'ntion [F. *invenzione*, It. *invencion*, Sp. of *inventio*, L.] a finding out; alſo a contrivance or device; a ſubtlety of mind, or ſomewhat peculiar in a man's genius, which leads him to the diſcovery of things that are new.

Invention [with *Logicians*] is that part of *Logick* that ſupplies arguments for demonſtration.

Invention [in *Rhetorick*] is reckon'd the firſt part of that art. For by the help of invention in oratory *Rhetoricians* have found out certain ſhort and eaſy methods to ſupply them with arguments to diſcourſe properly on all ſubjects, theſe are diſtributed into certain claſſes, call'd *Common Places.*

Invention [with *Painters*, *&c.*] is the art of finding out proper objects for a picture, by the help of hiſtory or ancient fables.

Invention [with *Poets*] every thing that the poet adds to the hiſtory of the ſubject he has choſen, and of the turn he gives it.

Invention [in *Painting*] is repreſented by a nymph clad in white, with wings on her head: On the fore part of her robe are written the words, *Non aliunde.* In her right hand holding the image of nature, and in her left a ſcroll, with the words *ad Operam.*

Inventi'ones [old *Law*] treaſure-trove, money or goods found, and not challenged by any owner, which properly belonged to the king, unleſs by him granted to ſome other.

Inve'ntive [*inventif*, F. *inventivo*, It.] apt to invent, ingenious, ſharp-witted.

Inve'ntiveness [of *inventif*, F. and *neſs*] aptneſs to invent.

I'nventory [*inventaire*, F. *inventorio*, It. *inventario*, Sp. of *inventorium*, L.] a catalogue of goods and chattels found in the poſſeſſion of a party deceaſed, and appraiſed, which every executor or adminiſtrator is bound to deliver to the ordinary, whenever it ſhall be required.

Inventory [in *Commerce*] a liſt or particular valuation of goods.

Inventory'd [*inventorié*, F.] written down in an inventory.

Inve'ntress [*inventrix*, L. *inventrice*, F.] a ſemale inventer.

Inverse [*inverſus*, L.] turned in and out, upſide down, backward or the contrary way.

Inverse *Rule of Three* } a method of working the
Inverse *Rule of Proportion* } *Rule of Three*, which ſeems to be inverted or turned backwards.

Inverse *Method of Fluxions* [with *Mathematicians*] is the method of finding the flowing quantity of the fluxion given, and is the ſame that foreigners call *Calculus Integralis.*

Inverse *Method of Tangents*, is the method of finding an equation to expreſs the nature of a curve in an equation expreſſed in the neareſt terms.

Inverse *Ratio* [with *Mathematicians*] is the aſſumption of the conſequent to the antecedent; like as the antecedent to the conſequent, as if B : C :: D : E, then by inverſion of ratio's C : B :: E : D.

Inve'rsely, backwardly, or in an inverted order.

Inve'rsion [F. *inverſione*, It. of *inverſio*, L.] a turning the *inſide* out; a change in the order of words or things.

Inversion [with *Geomet.*] is when, in any proportion, the conſequents are turned into antecedents, *&* *e contra.*

Inversion [with *Rhetoric.*] a figure whereby the orator makes that for his advantage, which was alledged againſt him.

To Inve'rt [*invertere*, It. and L.] to turn upſide down or inſide out, to turn backward or the contrary way.

Inverted [in *Heraldry*] as wings inverted, is when the points of them are down.

To Inve'st [*inveſtir*, F. and Sp. *inveſtire*, It. and L.] is to confer on any one the title of a fee, dignity, or office, or to ratify and confirm what has been obtained elſewhere.

To Inve'st [in *Law*] to put into poſſeſſion of lands, tenements, *&c.* alſo to inſtal with any dignity or honour.

To Invest *a Place* [in the *Art of War*] is to beſiege a place ſo cloſely, as to ſtop up all its avenues, and to cut off all communication with any other place.

To Inve'stigate [*inveſtigare*, It. and L.] to trace or find out by ſteps, to ſearch or enquire diligently.

Investiga'tion [*inveſtigazione*, It. *inveſtigacion*, Sp. of *inveſtigatio*, L.] a traceing, *&c.* a ſearching or finding any thing out by the tracks or prints of the feet.

Investigation [with *Gram.*] is the art, method, or manner of finding the theme in verbs, the mood, tenſe, *&c.*

Inve'stiture [F. *inveſtidúra*, Sp. *inveſtitura*, It. and L.] a giving or putting into the poſſeſſion of.

Inve'terate [*invétéré*, F. *inveterato*, It. *inveterádo*, Sp. of *inveteratus*, L.] grown, rooted in, or ſettled by long continuance.

Inve'terateness } inveterate malice, or the quality of an
Inve'teracy } old grudge.

Invetera'tion, a growing into uſe by long cuſtom, *L.*

Invi'dious [*invidioſus*, L.] hated, odious, envied or envious.

Invi'diously, enviouſly, malignly.

Invi'diousness [*invidia*. L. *invidié*, F.] envy.

Invi'gilancy, want of watchfulneſs, carefulneſs, *L.*

To Invi'gorate [*invigorire*, It. of *in* and *vigoratum*, L.] to inſpire with vigour, liſe and ſpirit.

Invi'ncible [F. and Sp. *invincibile*, It. of *invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered.

Invi'ncibleness, unconquerableneſs.

Invi'ncibly, unconquerably.

Invi'olable [F. and Sp. *inviolabile*, It. of *inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken.

Invi'olableness, uncapableneſs of being violated.

Invi'olably, in an inviolable manner.

Invi'olated [*inviolato*, It. *inviolatus*, L.] not to be violated or broke.

To Invi'ron [*environner*, F. *invironare*, It.] to compaſs or ſurround.

Invi'sible [F. and Sp. *inviſibile*, It. of *inviſibilis*, L.] that cannot be ſeen.

Invi'sibleness } inviſible quality, uncapableneſs of being
Invisibi'lity } ſeen.

Invisibly. imperceptibly.

Invita'tion [F. *invitamento*, It. of *invitatio*, L.] a bidding or inviting.

Invi'tatory [*invitatoire*, F.] of an inviting quality.

Invitatory *Verſe* [in the *Roman Catholick* Service] a verſe that ſtirs up to praiſe and glorify God.

To Invi'te [*inviter*, F. *invitare*, It. and L.] to bid, call or deſire one to come; eſpecially to a feaſt or ſolemnity; alſo to incite, entice, or allure.

I'nula [with *Botaniſts*] the herb enulacampane, *L.*

Inu'mbrated [*inumbratus*, L.] ſhadowed.

Inunca'tion, a hooking into, *L.*

Inu'nction, an anointing into, or thoroughly, *L.*

Inunda'tion [*inondation*, F. *inondazione*, It. *inundacion*, Sp. of *inundatio*, L.] an overflowing of water, a flood.

To Invo'cate } [*invoquer*, F. *invocàr*, Sp. *invocare*, It.
To Invo'ke } and L.] to call upon for aid, help or relief.

Invoca'tion [F. *invocazione*, It. *invocacion*, Sp. of *invocatio*, L.] a calling upon, a crying to one for help, aid or aſſiſtance; a calling upon God for aid or aſſiſtance.

Invoca'tion [in an *Epick Poem*] is accounted the third part of the narration; and moſt poets, in imitation of *Homer*, have begun their poems with an invocation; who, no doubt, thought the invocation would give a ſanction to what he ſhould ſay, as coming from divine inſpiration.

Invoi'ce [in *Traffick*] a particular account of merchants goods, cuſtom, proviſion, charges, *&c.* ſent by a merchant to his factor or correſpondent in another country.

Invoi'ce *Tare*, the weight of the caſk, bag, *&c.* in which goods mentioned in the invoice, are contained.

Involu'crum, any covering of particular parts of the body.

Involucrum *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] a membrane which ſurrounds the heart, the ſame as *Pericardium.*

To Invo'lve [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in; alſo to engage or entangle.

To Involve [with *Algebraiſts*] is to multiply a number by it ſelf.

Invo'luntarily, unwillingly, without a free will.

Invo'luntary [*involontaire*, F. *involontario*, It. and Sp. *involuntarius*, L.] not voluntary, contrary to ones will, forced.

Involuntary [in *Med.*] any natural excretion, which happens thro' weakneſs, or want of power to reſtrain it; all convulſive motions, where the muſcles are invigorated to action, without the conſent of the mind.

Invo'luntariness, unwillingneſs, or the not being done with the free will.

Involu'tion, a wrapping or rolling up in, *L.*

Involu'tion [with *Algebraiſts*] is the raiſing up any quantity aſſigned, conſidered as a root to any power aſſigned; ſo that if the root be multiplied into it ſelf, it will produce the *Square* the ſecond power, and if the *Square* be multiplied by the root, it will produce the *Cube*, the third power, and ſo on.

Inurba'ne [*inurbanus*, L.] uncivil, clowniſh.

Inurba'neness }
Inurba'nity } clowniſhneſs, incivility.

To Inu're [of *in* and *uti*, L] to uſe, to accuſtom.

To Inure [in a *Law Senſe*] to be of effect, to be available.

Inu'sitate [*inuſité*, F. *inuſitato*, It. of *inuſitatus*, L.] not in uſe.

Inu'stion [in *Med.*] a term ſometimes uſed for hot and dry ſeaſons.

Inustion [with *Surg.*] the operation of cauterizing.

Inuti'lity [*inutilitas*, L. *inutilité*, F. *inutilità*, It.] unprofitableneſs.

Invu'lnerable [F. *invulnerabile*, It. of *invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

Invu'lnerableness, uncapableneſs of being wounded.

I'nward [inƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* **inwaertes**, *Su.*] on the inſide.

Inwardly, within, on the inſide.

I'nwardness, the being on the inſide.

Inwo'ven [of *in* and ƿeaꝼan, *Sax.*] weaved in. *Milton.*

Joachimites [of *Joachim*, an abbot of *Flora* in *Calabria*] a Sect who eſteemed *Joachim* a Prophet, and who left at his death ſeveral books of prophecies.

Joanni'ticks, a certain order of monks, who wear the figure of the chalice upon their breaſts.

A Jobb, a ſmall piece of work to be done.

Jo'bber, one that undertakes jobbs.

Jo'bbernowl [of **Jobbe**, ſtupid, and **nowl**, the crown of the head] a ſtupid fellow, a blockhead.

To Jobe [at the *Univerſity*] to rebuke, to reprimand, to chide.

Jobe [with the *Canting Crew*] a Guinea.

Jo'bent *Nails*, a ſmaller ſort of nails, commonly uſed to nail thin plates of iron to wood.

Jockey, one who trims up and rides about with horſes for ſale.

Jo'cklet }
Yocklet } [Yoclet. *Sax.*] a little farm, requiring as it were but one yoke of oxen to till it, *Kentiſh.*

Joco'se [*giocoſo*, It. of *jocoſus*, L.] given to jeſting, merry, pleaſant.

Joco'seness [*jocoſitas*, L.] merrineſs in jeſting, drollery.

Jo'cular [*jocularis*, L.] jeſting.

Jo'cularness, jocoſeneſs, jeſtingneſs, *&c.*

Jo'cund [*jocundus*, L.] full of joy, blithe, ſportful, merry, pleaſant.

Jo'cundness, merrineſs, pleaſantry, ſportfulneſs.

To Jog }
To Jo'ggle } [*incert Etym.* unleſs of **skaka**, *Su.*] to ſhove or ſhake.

A Jog }
A Joggle } a puſh or ſhove.

Jo'ghi's [in *Eaſt India*] a ſect of heathen religious, who never marry, nor hold any thing in private property; but live on alms, and practice great ſeverities; they travel from country to country preaching; are properly a ſort of penitent pilgrims, and are ſuppoſed to be a branch of the *Gymnoſophiſts.* They pretend to live ſeveral days without eating or drinking, and after having gone thro' a courſe of diſcipline for a certain time, they account themſelves as impeccable and privileged to do any thing; upon which they give a looſe to their paſſions, and run into all manner of debauchery.

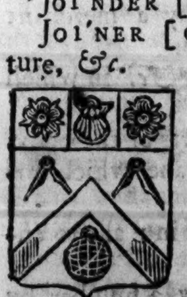
St. John's *Bread*, a kind of ſhrub.

St. John's *Wort*, an herb.

To Join [*jungere*, L. *joindre*, F. *giungere*, It. *juntàr*, Sp. *ajuntar*, Port.] to knit or unite together; to add to.

Joi'nder [in *Law*] two joined in an action againſt another.

Joi'ner [of *joindre*, F.] one who makes wooden furniture, *&c.*



Joi'ners, were incorporated *Anno* 1570. and are a maſter, 2 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 190 on the livery. Their armorial enſigns are *gules*, a chevron *argent* between 2 pair of compaſſes above, and a ſphere in baſe *or*, on a chief of the 3d, two roſes of the firſt, and between them a pale *ſable*, charged with an eſcallop-ſhell of the ſecond. The creſt is a demi-ſavage proper, holding a ſpear *or.* The ſupporters 2 *Cupids* of the laſt, the dexter holding a woman crowned with a caſtle, the ſiniſter a ſquare, both proper. Their hall is in *Thames-ſtreet*, near *Dowgate-hill.*

Joi'nery, the art of working in wood, and of fitting or aſſembling various parts or members of it together; it is employ'd chiefly in ſmall work, and in that differs from carpentry, which is converſant about larger work.

Joi'ning [*jungens*, L. *joinant*, F.] uniting, *&c.*

Joint [*junctura*, L. *jointure*, F. *giuntura*, It. *juntura*, Sp.] a place where any thing or member is added to another; alſo the juncture, articulation or aſſemblage of two or more things.

Joint [with *Architects*] the ſeparation between the ſtones, which is filled with mortar, plaiſter or cement.

Joint [in *Carpentry*] the ſeveral manners of aſſembling or fitting pieces of wood together.

Joint *Tenants* [in *Law*] are ſuch as come to and hold lands or tenements by one title, or without partition.

Joi'nter [with *Joiners*] a ſort of plane.

Jointly, in conjunction with.

Joi'nture }
Joynture } [*junctura*, L.] a maintenance allotted or joined, or made over by the huſband to the wife, in conſideration of her dowry ſhe brought to her huſband.

To Joi'nture *a Wife*, is to make over a jointure or ſettlement to her.

Joi'ntured [ſpoken of a wife] having a dowry ſettled on her.

Joists [prob. of *joindre*, F. to join] timbers framed into the girders or ſommers of a building.

To Joke [*giocare*, It. *to play* or **jauchzen**, G. **jeuchen**, *Du. to frolick. jocari*, L.] to jeſt, to ſpeak merrily, to droll.

Joke [*jocus*, L.] a jeſt, a merry drolling ſpeech.

Jollily, gaily, merrily.

Jo'lliness }
Jo'llity } [q. d. *jovialitas*, L. of *Jovis*, *Jupiter*] gaiety, mirth, good humour.

Jolly [probably of *joli*, F. pretty, or **Jol**, *Goth.* delight] briſk, gay, merry.

To Jolt [prob. of *jouter*, F] to ſhake or joſtle to and fro, as a coach, waggon, or trotting horſe, *&c.*

Jolt-*Head* [prob. of ceole, *Sax.* the cheek or jaws] one who has a great head; a block-head.

Jolly [*jovialis*, L.] briſk, lively, merry.

Io'nick *Dialect*, a manner of ſpeech peculiar to the people of *Ionia.*

Ionick *Mood* [in *Muſick*] a light and airy ſort of ſoft and melting ſtrains.

Ionick *Order* [in *Architecture*] an order ſo call'd from *Ionia* in leſſer *Aſia*, the body of the pillar is uſually channelled or furrowed with 24 gutters, and its length with the capital and baſe is 29 modules, the chapiter being chiefly compos'd of *Volutes* or ſcrolls.

Virtruvius ſays the people of *Ionia* formed it on the model of a young woman dreſs'd in her hair, and of an eaſy, elegant ſhape; whereas the Dorick had been formed on the model of a robuſt, ſtrong man.

Jon'quil [*jonquille*, F. *giunchiglia*, It.] a flower.

Jo'nthus [ἴονθος, Gr.] a little hard callus, in the ſkin of the face.

Jo'ssing *Block*, a block for getting on horſe-back.

To Jo'stle [prob. of *jouter*, F] to thruſt, ſhake or puſh with the elbow, *&c.*

Jo'stum [old *Rec.*] agiſtment, the paſturing or feeding of cattle.

A Jot [*jota*, L. and *F.* of ἰῶτα, Gr.] a point or tittle.

Jo'tacism [*iotaciſmus*, L. of ἰωτακισμὸς, Gr.] a running much upon the letter Iota or I.

Jovi'al [F. *gioviale*, It. of *jovialis*, L. of *jove*,] jolly, merry.

Jovially, merrily.

Jo'vialness. See *Jollineſs.*

Jovinianists hereticks in the 4th century who diſputed againſt the virginity of the mother of our ſaviour.

Jovialist [*q. d.* one born *Jove læto*, under the jovial planet *Jupiter*] a pleaſant, jolly, merry fellow.

Jouk [with *Falconers*] a hawk is ſaid to jouk when he falls aſleep.

A Journal [F. *giornale*, It. of *jour*, F. a day] a day-book, diary or regiſter of what paſſes daily.

Journal [in *Merchants Accounts*] a book into which every particular article is poſted out of the waſte book and made debtor, clearly expreſſed and fairly written.

Jou'rnal [with *Navigators*] a book wherein is kept an account of the ſhips way at ſea, the changes of the wind, and other occurences.

Journal, a common name of ſeveral news-papers who detail the particular tranſactions of *Europe.*

Jou'rney [*journeé the whole Day, or the courſe of the Day of jour*, F. a day *giornata*, It. *jornada*, Sp. and Port.] a travel; alſo a day's work in huſbandry, properly as much ground as may be paſſed over in a day.

To Jo'urney, to travel.

Journey [in *Husbandry*] a day's work in ploughing, ſowing, reaping, *&c.*

Journey *Choppers*, ſellers of yarn by retail.

Journey *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a writ is abated or overthrown with the default of the plantiff or demandant, and a new one purchaſed by *Journey Accounts*, *i. e.* as ſoon as poſſibly it can be done, after the abatement of the firſt writ.

Jou'rney-*Man* [*journalier*, F.] one who works under a maſter.

JOURNEY *Work*, Day-work; but properly working for a maſter of the ſame trade, *&c.*

JOUST, juſting. *Milton.*

JOWL [ceole, *Sax.* the jaw] the head, neck, *&c.* of a ſalmon.

JOW'LER [prob. from having a great jowl or head] a dog's name.

JOW'RING } as a jowring pain, a conſtant grumbling pain,
JOUERING } as that of the tooth-ach.

JOY [*joye*, F. *gioja*, It.] gladneſs, mirth.

JOY, is of all the paſſions the moſt agreeable to nature; but *Moraliſts* ſay, care muſt be taken that it break not out on improper occaſions, as on other mens misfortunes.

JOY [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a ſprightly nymph, of a pleaſant aſpect, her garments adorned with flowers, and having on her head a garland of the ſame, in her right hand, a harp, and in her left a flaming heart.

To JOY [*rejouir*, F.] to rejoice.

JOY'FUL } [of *joyeux* of *joye*, F. and *full*] merry, glad.
JOYOUS }

JOYFULLY, merrily, gladly.

JOY'FULNESS, gladneſs.

JOY'LESS, deſtitute of joy. *Milton.*

JOYS *of the Planets* [in *Aſtrology*] are certain dignities that happen to them either by their being in the place of a planet of like quality or condition, or when they are in a houſe of the figure agreeable to their own nature.

JOY'NDER [in *Common Law*] the joining or coupling of two perſons in a ſuit or action againſt another.

JOY'NING *of Iſſue* [*Law Term*] is when the parties agree to join, and refer their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

JOY'NTURE, the ſtate or condition of joint tenants, alſo the joining of one bargain to another.

IPECACUA'NHA, a medicinal *Weſt-Indian* root.

IRA'SCIBLE [F. and Sp. *iraſcibile*, It.] *Appetite*, a paſſion of the ſoul to which *Philoſophers* aſcribe wrath, boldneſs, fear, hope and deſpair.

IRA'SCIBLE [of *iraſci*, L.] capable of anger, alſo apt to be angry.

IRA'SCIBLENESS capableneſs of being angry, angrineſs, aptneſs or readineſs to be angry.

IRE *ad largum* [*i. e.* to go at large] an expreſſion frequently uſed in law.

IRE [*ira*, It. and L. Iꞃꞃe yꞃꞃe or Iꞃꞅunᵹ, *Sax.*] anger.

I'REFUL [Iꞃꞃeꝼul or Iꞃꞅunᵹꝼul, *Sax.*] very angry.

I'REFULNESS, wrathfulneſs, angrineſs.

I'RELAND, *i. e.* the land of the people called *Erii. Baxter.*

IRENA'RCH ['Ειρηνάρχης, Gr.] a juſtice of the peace.

IRIS [Iꞃiꞅ, *Sax.*] the rain-bow, *L.*

I'RIS [with *Anat.*] the black about the nipples of a woman's breaſts; alſo the fibrous circle, next the pupil of the eye.

IRIS [with *Botan.*] the flower-de-luce, creſſes, rocket gentle or rocket gallant.

IRIS [in *Painting*, &c.] was repreſented as a nymph with large wings extended in the form of a ſemicircle, the plumes being ſet in rows of divers colours, with hair hanging before her eyes, her breaſts like clouds, and drops of water falling from her body, holding in her hand a *Rain-bow* or a *Flower-de-Luce.*

IRIS [in *Opticks*] thoſe changeable colours that ſometimes appear in the glaſſes of teleſcopes, microſcopes, *&c.* alſo that coloured figure which a triangular glaſs will caſt on a wall, when plac'd at a due angle in the ſun-beams.

I'RISH *Tongue*, is accounted to have been of *Britiſh* extraction, but is of great antiquity; and the letters of it bear ſome reſemblance to the *Hebrew*, *Saxon*, and other characters; but the old *Iriſh* is now become almoſt unintelligible; very few perſons being able to read or underſtand it.

To IRK, to be troubleſome or uneaſy to the mind.

I'RKSOM [yꞃhðe, *Sax.* yrkie, *Goth to urge*,] uneaſy, tedious.

I'RKSOMLY, uneaſily, tediouſly.

I'RKSOMNESS, troubleſomneſs, tediouſneſs, *&c.*

I'RON [Iꞃon, or Iꞃen *Sax.* Jſern L. G. eiſern, H. G. Jaern *Su.*] a hard, fuſible, malleable metal. Iron is accounted the hardeſt of all other metals, as being the moſt difficult to melt; and yet it is one of the lighteſt metals, and eaſieſt to be deſtroy'd by ruſt, by reaſon of the ſteams which proceed from it: it is engendered of a moſt impure quickſilver, mixed with a thick ſulphur, filthy and burning.

He who hath many IRONS in the Fire will let ſome of them burn, (or cool.)

The meaning is, he that has too many affairs in hand will neglect ſome of them; and of ſuch a man we ſay; he has too many irons in the fire. The *Sc.* ſay; *Mony Irons in the fire part mon coole.*

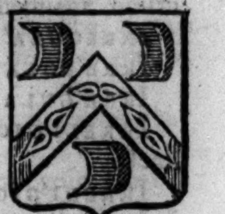
IRON [with *Chymiſts*] is called *Mars* and repreſented by the character ♂ which is an hieroglyphick and denotes gold at the bottom; only its upper part, too ſharp, volatile and half corroſive, which being taken away the iron would become gold.

The firſt character of iron is, that it is the heavieſt of all bodies after copper. The ſecond is that it is the leaſt ductile, the hardeſt and moſt brittle of all metals. Third, that it is very fixed, as to its metalline part, not ſulphurous one. Iron being well purged of its ſulphur by a vehement fire, becomes harder, compacter, and ſomewhat lighter, and is called ſteel. Fourth, it ignifies before it fuſes, and fuſes with much difficulty; and contrary to the nature of all other metals, the more it is ignited, the ſofter and more ductile it becomes: being ſcarce flexible or malleable at all before ignition. Fifth, it is diſſoluble by almoſt all bodies in nature, *i. e.* that have any degree of activity, as ſalt, dew, the breath, fire, water, air, *&c.* ſixth, it is very ſonorous and elaſtick, tho' the ſound it yields is leſs ſweet than that of copper. Seventh, of all bodies it is the only one that is attracted by the *Load-ſtone.*

IRON *Oar*, is found in the mines, in grains and lumps, and being melted and burned in forges, is brought into forms by main force of fire. Iron being heated red hot, and then put into water hardens it; and by the often doing ſo, it becomes ſteel, which is more ſtiff and hard; but yet more brittle; but has more of a ſpringy nature to leap back, than any other metals for both ſteel and iron have abundance of pores, which go turning and winding like ſcrews, by means of which it approaches to the *Load-ſtone*, and is ſaid to be a-kin to the *Load-ſtone*, being dug out of the ſame mines. If a plate of iron be put in the fire, and made red hot, it (is ſaid) will come out longer than it was when it was put in.

To IRON, to put into irons, *i. e.* chains or fetters; alſo to ſmooth linen, *&c.* with a heated iron.

IRON-*Monger* [Iꞃon-manᵹeꞃe, *Sax.*] a dealer in iron.



IRON-MONGERS were incorporated 1462, and conſiſt of a maſter, 2 wardens, 100 aſſiſtants (being all on the livery) beſides yeomanry. The livery fine is 15*l.* 12*s.* and that for ſteward 16*l.* Their arms are *argent* on a chevron *gules* between 3 gads of ſteel *azure*, as many pair of ſhackles *or*. The creſt on the helmet and torſe 2 lizards combatant proper, chained or collared, *or*; no ſupporters. Their motto, *God is our Strength.* Their hall is in *Fenchurch-ſtreet* near *Billeter-lane.*

IRON *Moulds*, certain yellow lumps of earth or ſtone found in chalk pits; alſo certain ſpots in linen.

IRON *Sick* [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo when her ſpikes, bolts, nails, *&c.* are ſo eaten away with ruſt and worn out, that they ſtand hollow in the planks and ſo cauſe the ſhip to leak.

IRON-*Wort*, an herb.

Clerk of the IRONS, an officer in the mint, whoſe buſineſs is to take care that the irons be clean and fit to work with.

IRO'NICAL [*ironique*, F. *ironico*, It. and Sp. of *ironicus*, L. of εἰρωνικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to an irony or raillery.

IRONICALLY, in an ironical ſenſe.

I'RONY [*ironie*, F. *ironia*, It. Sp. and L. ἰρωνία, Gr.] is a manner of ſpeaking quite contrary to what we think, as when we call a lewd woman chaſte, and a known rogue an honeſt man. The chief ſign of this trope is generally the tone of the voice in pronouncing ironies.

I'RONY [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure uſed by orators, when they ſpeak contrary to what they mean, ſo as to make a ſhew of praiſing an adverſary, and at the ſame time to ſcoff and deſpiſe him, and *e contra.*

To IRRA'DIATE [*irradiare*, It. and L.] to dart and caſt forth beams.

IRRADIA'TION, a caſting forth beams, an enlightening, a luſtre or brightning. *L.*

IRRA'DIATING [in *Chymiſtry*] is the operating of ſome mineral ingredients, by imparting their vertue, without ſending forth any thing material out of them or loſing any thing of their owu ſubſtance or weight.

IRRA'TIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreaſonable.

IRRA'TIONABLENESS, unreaſonableneſs, irrationality.

IRRA'TIONABLY, unreaſonably.

IRRA'TIONAL [*irrazionale*, It. *irracionál*, Sp. of *irrationalis*, L.] void of reaſon, unreaſonable.

IRRA'TIONAL *Lines* [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch as are incommenſurable to rational ones; and ſo figures incommenſurable to a rational ſquare may be called irrationals or ſurds.

IRRA'TIONAL *Root* [with *Mathematicians*] is a ſurd root, *i. e.* that ſquare root, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number, and is uſually expreſſed by ſome character called the radical ſign: thus √ 5, or √ (2) 5, ſignifies the ſquare root of 5; and √ (3) 16, the cube root of 16, *&c.*

IRRATIONAL *Quantities* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch, between which there is no expreſſible reaſon or propoⅼtion; all ſuch as are in no wiſe commenſurable to a given quantity.

IRRATIONA'LITY } defectiveneſs of reaſon.
IRRA'TIONALNESS }

IRRA'TIONALLY, unreaſonably.

Irreconci'lable [*irreconciliable*, F. and Sp. *irreconciliabile*, It.] that cannot be reconciled.

Irreconci'lableness, eſtate, condition, quality, *&c.* that cannot or will not be reconciled.

Irreconcil'eably, in a manner not to be reconcil'd.

Irreco'verable [of *in*, neg and *recouvrable*, F.] that is not to be recovered or gotten again.

Irreco'verableness, impoſſibleneſs of being recovered or gotten again.

Irreco'verably, in a manner not to be recover'd.

Irrefra'gable [F. *irrefragabile*, It. of *irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be baffled or withſtood.

Irrefragabi'lity } **Irrefra'gableness** } undeniableneſs, uncapableneſs of being baffled, *&c.*

Irrefr'agably, undeniably.

Irrefu'table [*irrefutabilis*, L.] not to be refuted.

Irrefu'tableness [of *irrefutabilis*, L. and *neſs*] unliableneſs or impoſſibleneſs of being refuted or diſproved.

Irrefu'tably, in a manner not to refuted.

Irre'gular [Sp. *irregulaire*, F. *irregolare*, It. of *irregularis*, L.] after an irregular manner.

Irregular *Column* [with *Architects*] is ſuch an one as not only deviates from the proportions of any of the five orders; but whoſe ornaments either in the ſhaft or capital are abſurd and ill choſen.

Irregular *Bodies* [with *Mathemat.*] are ſolids not terminated by equal and like ſurfaces.

Irregula'rity [in *Common Law*] an incapacity of taking holy orders, *viz.* being baſe born, notoriouſly guilty of a crime, maimed or much deformed, *&c.*

Irregula'rity } **Irre'gularness** } [*irregularité*, F. *irregolarità*, It. *irregularidàd*, Sp. of L.] going out of rule.

Irre'gularly, in an irregular manner.

Irreli'gion, [F. *irriligione*, It.] want of religion, ungodlineſs.

Irreli'gious [*irreligieux*, F. *irreligioſo*, It. of *irreligioſus*, L.] ungodly, void of religion, or reverence for ſacred things, *&c.*

Irreligiously, impiouſly.

Irreli'giousness, irreligion, ungodlineſs.

Irreme'diable [F. *irremediabile*, It. of *irremediabilis*, L. that cannot be remedied, deſperate, helpleſs.

Irreme'diableness, quality or circumſtance that cannot be remedied.

Irreme'diably, in a manner not to be remedied.

Irremi'ssible [F. *irremiſſibile*, It. *irremiſſibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

Irremi'ssibleness, uncapableneſs of being remitted, unpardonableneſs.

Irremi'ssibly, unpardonably.

Irre'parable [F. and Sp. *irreparabile*, It. of *irreparabilis*, L.] not to be repaired.

Irre'parableness, uncapableneſs of being repaired or reſtored to its firſt ſtate.

Irre'parably, in a manner not to be repair'd.

Irreproa'chable [*irreprochable*, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any fault.

Irrepro'veable [of *in* neg. and *reprouver*, F.] not to be reproved.

Irrefro'veableness, uncapableneſs of reproof.

Irreple'viable, that cannot be replevy'd.

Irrepre'hensible [F. and Sp. *inreprenſibile*, It. of *irreprehenſibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed.

Irreprehe'nsibleness, undeſervingneſs or uncapableneſs of being blamed or reprehended.

Irreprehe'nsibly, unblameably.

Irresi'stible [of *irreſiſtible*, F.] that cannot be reſiſted.

Irresistibly, in a manner not to be reſiſted.

Irre'solute [*irreſolu*, F. *irreſoluto*, It. and Sp. of *irreſolutus*, L.] without reſolution, *&c.*

Irre'soluteness } **Irresolu'tion** } [F. *irreſoluzione*, It.] uncertainty, unreſolvedneſs of mind; ſuſpence, want of courage.

Irresolutely, unreſolvedly.

Irretrie'vable, not to be retrieved.

Irretrie'vably, irreparably.

Irretrie'vableness [of *in retrouver*, F. and *neſs*] irrecoverable or irretrievable ſtate or quality.

Irre'verence [F. *irreverenza*, It. *irreverência*, Sp. *irreverentia*, L.] irreverent behaviour, *&c.*

Irre'verent [F. *irreverente*, It. *irrevérente*, Sp. of *irreverens*, L.] without reverence.

Irre'verently, diſregardfully of ſacred things, *&c.*

Irre'verentness, irreverence, want of reſpect or regard to ſacred or dignified perſons or things.

Irreve'rsible [of *in*, *reverſus* and *able*] that cannot be revoked, recalled, irrevocable.

Irreve'rsibly, irrevocably.

Irrevo'cable [F. and Sp. *irrevocabile* It. of *irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be recalled.

Irrevo'cableness, condition, *&c.* that cannot be revoked or called back, to its former ſtate.

Irrevo'cably, irreverſibly.

To **I'rrigate** [*irrigare*, It. and L.] to water.

Irri'guous [*irriguus*, L. *irriguo*, It] moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

Irri'guousness, well watered ſtate or condition.

Irri'sion [*irriſione*, It. of L.] a laughing to ſcorn, a flouting or mocking.

I'rritable [*irritabilis*, L.] quickly made angry.

To **I'rritate** [*irriter*, F. *irritatare*, It. *irritàr*, Sp. of *irritare*, L. Iꞃꞃian, *Sax.*] to provoke to anger, to incenſe, to urge.

Irrita'tion [Iꞃꞃe *Sax.* F. *irritazione*, It. of *irritatio*, L.] a provoking or ſtirring up, eſpecially of the humours of the body.

Irrita'tion [with *Phyſicians*] a ſpecies of *Stimulus*, expreſſing a leſſer degree of it than vellification or corrugation.

Irrora'tion, a bedewing, a ſprinkling, *L.*

Irrora'tion [with ſome pretenders to *Phyſick*] a kind of tranſplantation, uſed for the curing ſome diſeaſes. It is thus performed, they ſprinkle trees, or other proper plants, daily with the urine or ſweat of the patient, or with water in which his whole body, or at leaſt the part affected, has been waſhed; till ſuch time as the diſeaſe is removed.

Irru'mpent [*irrumpens*, L.] breaking into.

Irru'ption, a breaking into by violence, an inroad, *F. of L.*

Is Irr. 3d Perſ. Sing. of the Pr. Ind. of the verb *to be*, v. *To be*. [iſt, H. G. and iſ, L. G. and Du. *Teut.* *eſt*, L. ἐστὶ, Gr. iꞅ or yꞅ, *Sax.*] as he or ſhe is.

Isago'gical [of *iſagogicus*, L. of εισαγωγικὸς, of εισαγωγῶ, to introduce, Gr.] pertaining to an introduction; introductory.

I'sagon [ἰσαγώνιος of ἴσος, equal, and γωνία, Gr.] a corner] a figure in geometry that conſiſts of equal angles, *L.*

Isato'des [with *Surgeons*] a boil ſore, whoſe colour reſembles that of *Wood*.

Isa'tis, the herb woad; alſo a kind of wild lettice, *L.* of *Gr.*

Ischæ'ma [ἰχαίμων, Gr.] medicines for ſtopping blood.

Ischia'dick, a term apply'd to the two veins of the foot, which terminate in the crural.

Ischæ'mon [ἰχάιμων, Gr.] cock's foot-graſs, *L.*

Ischa's [ἰχάς, Gr.] ſow-thiſtle, *L.*

Ischal *Altera* [with *Botan.*] long knotty rooted ſpurge, *L.*

Ischi'as [ἰχιάς, Gr.] the hip gout.

Ischias *major* [wirh *Anat.*] a branch of the crural, which goes to the muſcle and the calf of the leg, and then is divided into ſeveral branches, which are ſpread out to the toes.

Ischias *minor* [*Anat.*] a ſmall branch of the crural vein, which is wholly ſpent on the muſcles and ſkin, which are about the upper joint of the thigh.

Ischia'tick [of ἰχίας, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to a pain in the hip.

Ischi'um [ἰχίον of ἰχὸς, Strength, Gr,] the hip or huckle bone.

Ischophoni'a [ἰχοφωνία of ἰχός, ſhrill, and φωνὴ, voice, Gr.] a ſhrilneſs of voice, *L.*

Ischno'tes [ἰχνότης, Gr.] a fault in ſpeech, being a pronouncing of words with a mincing and ſlender tone.

Iscure'tic [of ἰσκυρία, Gr. a ſtoppage, *&c* of urine] a medicine to force urine when ſuppreſſed.

I'scury [*iſcuria*, L. ἰχυρία of ἰχω, to ſuppreſs, and ȣ̓ρον, the urine, *Gr.*] a ſuppreſſion, or ſtoppage of urine.

Isela'stic, a kind of combat, celebrated in the cities of *Greece* and *Aſia*, in the time of the *Roman* empire; the victors at theſe games were crowned on the ſpot, immediately after the victory, had penſions allow'd them, were carried in triumph into their country, and were furniſhed with proviſions at the publick coſt.

Ish, [iꞅc, *Sax.* iſch, G. iſh, *Goth.*] Term. Adj. as, *whitiſh*, &c. in which, and the like, when derived from Adjectives, it implies a *Diminution*; or as *Wolfiſh*, in which, and the like, when derived from Subſtantives, it generally denotes a *Likeneſs*.

I'sia, feaſts and ſacrifices antiently ſolemnized in honour of the goddeſs *Iſis*.

Isia'ci, prieſts of the goddeſs *Iſis*; they wore ſhoes made of the thin bark of the tree call'd *Papyrus*, and were clothed with linen garments, becauſe *Iſis* was held to be the firſt that taught the culture of linen to mankind; they bore in their hands a branch of the marine abſynthium, ſung the praiſes of the goddeſs twice a day, *viz.* at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; at the firſt of which they opened their temple, and went about begging alms the reſt of the day; and at night, they returning, repeated their oriſons and ſhut their temple.

I'sicle [of Ice, *Sax.*] a drop, *&c.* of water frozen, that hangs on eaves of houſes, or ſuch like places.

I'sidos *Phocanios*, a ſea ſhrub like coral, Gr.

I'SING-GLASS, a kind of fiſh glue, brought from *Iſlandia* and thoſe parts, uſed in phyſick, and for fining down wines, *&c.*

I'SIS [in *Pourtraiture*] was repreſented full of dugs, to ſignify (*Hieroglyphically*) the benefits that men receive from the happy influences of the moon, which was worſhipped under the ſtatue of *Iſis* in *Egypt*.

ISLA'NDER [*inſularis*, L. *inſulaire*, F.] an inhabitant of an iſland.

ISLE }
I'SLAND } [*iſle*, F. *iſola*, It. *iſla*, Sp. *inſula*, L eiȝ-land, ea-land or Iȝ-land, q. d. water-land, *Sax.* eiland *Du.* Inſel, or Eiland, G.] a country ſurrounded with the ſea.

ISLAND cryſtal a tranſparent ſtone of the nature of a talc, a bit whereof laid on a book every letter ſeen through it will appear double.

An ISLE [of *aile*, F. *ala*, L. a wing] the paſſages on the ſides of a church within, between the pews; alſo the ſides or wings of a building.

I'SLET, [*iſleta*, Sp.] a little iſle.

ISO'CHRONAL [ἰσόχρονος of ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, Gr. time] being of equal time.

ISOCHRONAL line [in *Geometry*] is that in which a heavy weight is ſuppos'd to deſcend, without any acceleration.

ISO'CHRONE [ἰσόχρονος, Gr.] equal in time, as the iſochronal vibrations of a pendulum, are ſuch as are made in equal time.

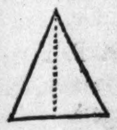
ISO'COLON [of ἴσος and κόλος, Gr.] a term uſed by grammarians, when two ſentences are alike in length.

ISOMERI'A [ἰσομοιρία, Gr.] a diſtribution into equal parts.

ISOMERIA [in *Algebra*] the method of freeing an equation from fragments.

ISONOMI'A [ἰσονομία, Gr.] an inequality in diſtribution, *L.*

ISOPERI'METERS [with *Geometricians*] ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences.



ISOSCE'LES [of ἴσος, equal, and σκέλος, Gr. the leg] a triangle that has two legs equal; as in the figure.

I'SSUANT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies coming up or out, intimating that the thing is half come out, as if the other half were about to follow; but is uſed chiefly of thoſe beaſts, *&c.* that come out of the bottom of a chief. See *Naiſſant*.

I'SSUE, a paſſage, outlet, going out; alſo ſucceſs; an end or event; alſo off-ſpring. *F.*

ISSUE [in *Com. Law*] are children begotten between man and wife; alſo profits from fines, or of lands and tenements; alſo that point of matter depending in ſuit, upon which the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

General ISSUE [in *Law*] that whereby it is referred to the Jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant hath done any ſuch thing as the plantiff lays to his charge.

Special ISSUE [in *Law*] is that when ſpecial matters being alledg'd by the defendant in his defence, both parties join thereupon, and ſo grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *Quæſtio, Juris*, or to the trial by a jury, if it be *Quæſtio Facti*.

ISSUE [in *Surgery*] is a ſmall artificial aperture, made in ſome fleſhy part of the body, to drain off ſuperfluous moiſture, or give vent to ſome noxious humour; alſo a flux of blood.

To I'SSUE [of *iſſuë*, F.] to proceed or come out of; alſo to put forth or publiſh.

ISSUES, expences, diſburſements. *F.*

I'SSUELESS, without off-ſpring.

I'STHMUS [Ἰσθμὸς, Gr.] a narrow part or neck of land, that lies between two ſeas and joins a peninſula to the continent.

I'STHMUS [in *Anatomy*] are ſuch parts, as in the ſituation have ſome reſemblance to an iſthmus of land; as that part which lies between the mouth and the gullet; the ridge that ſeparates the noſtrils, *&c.*

I'STHMIAN *Games* [among the antient *Greeks*] certain games appointed by *Theſeus* in honour of *Neptune*, and celebrated every fifth year in the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*.

IT, [hyt, *Sax.* yt, L. G. het, *Du.* det, *Su.*] the Pronoun neuter in the Sing. numb.

ITA'LIAN }
ITA'LICK } [*Italien*, F. *Italiano*, It. and Sp. *Italicus*, L] of or pertaining to *Italy*.

ITA'LICK *Architecture*, the compoſite order.

I'TCHING [*incertæ Etymologiæ*] a certain motion in the blood, *&c.* better known by the ſenſe of feeling, than by a deſcription in words.

ITCH [probably of Jück, G.] a cuticular diſtemper occaſioning that motion.

ITCH **and Eaſe can no Man pleaſe.**

A ſilly proverbial rhime of little ſignification ſome will have it *Scotch*, who ſay the reverſe.

ITCH **and Eaſe muſt all Men pleaſe.**

ITEM, an article of an account; alſo a warning or caution, *L.* and *F.*

I'TERATED [*iteratus*, L.] repeated, done over again.

ITI'NERANT [*itinerans*, L] travelling or journeying; as *itinerant* judges.

Juſtices ITI'NERANT, ſuch juſtices as were formerly ſent into divers countries to hear and determine ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were pleas of the crown.

ITINERA'RIUM [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument, which being fixed in the urinary paſſage ſhews the *Sphincter* or neck of the bladder, in order to a more ſure making an incifion to find out the ſtone, *L.*

ITI'NERARY [*itinerarium*, L. *itineraire*, F. *itinerario*, It and Sp.] a journal or diary of the occurences in a Journey, *&c.*

ITI'NERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a journey.

ITS, the pronoun Poſs. or Adj. neuter in the Sing. number.

JUBA [with *Botaniſts*] a ſoft, looſe beard, hanging at the ends of the husks of ſome plants, which are of the nature of corn.

JU'BARB [q. d. *Jovis Barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's Beard*] the plant houſleek.

JU'BEBS. See *Jujubes*.

JU'BILANT [*jubilans*, L.] Singing for joy. *Milton.*

JU'BILATE [in the *Romiſh* church] a term uſed of a monk, canon or doctor, who has been fifty years a profeſſor.

JU'BILEE [of יובל, *Heb.* rejoicing] a year of rejoicing or a feſtival year among the *Jews*, which was celebrated every 50th year, at which time thoſe who were bond-ſervants were made free; and poſſeſſions that had been alienated or ſold, returned to the firſt owners.

JU'BILEE [among *Chriſtians*] was a ſolemnity firſt inſtituted *A. B.* 1300. by pope *Boniface* VIII. to be obſerved once every hundred years; and afterwards, in the year 1350. pope *Clement* VI. ordered it to be obſerved every 50th year; and in the year 1475. pope *Sixtus* IV. enjoined it to be obſerved every 25th year, which cuſtom has continued ever ſince, and is obſerved not on ſecular accounts, as the *Jewiſh* was; but in the performance of ſeveral pompous ceremonies, in order to obtain pardons, remiſſions from ſins, indulgences, *&c.*

JU'CCA *Peruiana*, a plant, the root of which makes that bread, call,d *Caſſava* in the *Weſt-Indies*.

JU'CKING *Time* [with *Fowlers*] the ſeaſon of going to the haunts of Partridges, liſten for the calling of the Cock Partridges.

JUCU'ND [*jucundus* L.] pleaſant, merry.

JUCU'NDNESS [*jucunditas*, L.] pleaſantneſs, *&c.*

JUDA'ICAL [*judaique*, F. *giudaico*, It. of *judaicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Jews*, *Jewiſh*.

JUDA'ICUS *Lapis* [with *Apothecaries*] a ſtone found in *Judea*, often uſed in diſtempers of the reins.

JUDA'ICUM *Bitumen*. See *Aſphaltos*.

JUDAI'ZING [*judaizans*, L. *judaizant*, F.] imitating the *Jews*, practiſing *Judaiſm*, i. e. the religion, cuſtoms, or religious ceremonies of the *Jews*.

JUDAISM the religion, cuſtoms or religious rites of the Jews.

JU'DAS-*Tree*, a tree with broad leaves, ſomething reſembling thoſe of the apricock, growing in the hedges of *Italy* and *Spain*.

JU'DGE [*judex*, L. *juge*, F. *giudice*, It. *juez*, Sp. *juiz*, Port.] a magiſtrate well known.

To JUDGE [*judicare*, L. *juger*, F. *giudicare*, It. *juzgàr* Sp. *julgar*, Port.] to think, believe, or ſuppoſe; to conceive or imagine; alſo to hear and determine a cauſe.

Lateral JUDGE is one who aſſiſts and ſits on the bench with another judge.

JU'DGING [with *Logicians*] is defined to be that action of the mind, by which joining ſeveral *Ideas* together, it affirms from one what the other is, as when having an idea of *Earth*, and an idea of *Round*, we either affirm or deny that the earth is round. It is call'd the ſecond of the four principal operations of the mind.

JU'DGMENT [*judicium*, L. *jugement*, F. *giudicio*, It. *juyzio*, Sp. *juizo*, Port. *judaico*, Sp.] the diſcerning faculty, reaſon; alſo opinion; alſo a deciſion or the ſentence of a judge.

JUDGMENT [in *Phyſicks*] a faculty of the ſoul, by which it perceives the relation that is between two or more ideas.

JUDGMENT [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is deſcribed by a naked man endeavouring to ſit on a Rain-bow, holding in his hands a ſquare, a rule, a pendulum, and a pair of compaſſes. The meaning of theſe inſtruments is obvious. The Rain-bow denotes that much experience teaches judgment; as the rainbow reſults from the appearance of divers colours brought near one another. by the ſun-beams.

JU'DGMENTS *of God*, are the remarkable puniſhments, which he inflicts upon nations, families, and private perſons, for their ſins and tranſgreſſions.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged.

JU'DICATORY [of *judicatorius*, L.] belonging to judgment.

JU'DICATURE [F. *giudicatura*, It. of *judicatorium*, L.] judgment or trying cauſes; a term apply'd either to the court wherein the judge ſits, or the extent of his juriſdiction; alſo the profeſſion of thoſe who adminiſter juſtice, *F.*

Court of JUDICATURE. an aſſembly of competent judges and other officers, for the hearing, trying, and determining of cauſes.

JUDI'CIAL }
JUDI'CIARY } [*judicaire*, F. *giudiciale*, It. *judiciàl*, Sp. of *judicialis*, L.] done in due form of juſtice,

ſtice, or according to the courſe of law.

JUDI'CIAL } *Aſtrology*, a ſcience or art that pretends to
JUDI'CIARY } judge of and foretel future events, by conſidering the poſitions and influences of the ſtars, *&c.*

JUDICIALLY, in a judiciary manner.

JUDI'CIALNESS, judicial quality, ſtate or condition.

JUDI'CIOUS [*judicieux*, F. *giudizioſo*, It, *judicioſo*, Sp.] of, or pertaining to; alſo endowed with much judgment and reaſon; rational, diſcreet, prudent, adviſed.

JUDI'CIOUSLY, diſcerningly.

JUDI'CIOUSNESS, diſcerning faculty, *&c.*

JUDI'CIUM *Dei* [*i. e.* the judgment of god] a name given by our anceſtors to the trials called *Ordeal*.

JUG [not improbably of *Jug* a nick-name for *Joan*] a ſort of pitcher or earthen pot with a handle, for drink; alſo a common paſture or meadow.

JUFFERS [with *Carpenters*] ſtuff about four or five inches ſquare, and of ſeveral lengths.

JUGA [of *jugare*, *L.* to yoke] a title of *Juno*, ſo call'd, on account of her introducing perſons into the yoke of matrimony, and recommending that union that ought to be between them.

JU'GAL [*jugalis*, L.] pertaining to a yoke or to matrimony.

JU'GALE *Os* [*Anat.*] the jugal bone about the temples; the ſame as *Zygoma*.

JU'GATED [*jugatus*, L.] yoked or coupled together.

JU'GGLING [of *jougler*, O. F. *giocolare*, It. *juglár*, Sp. gyckla, *Su.*] ſhewing tricks with ſlight of hand; alſo acting clandeſtinely; cheating, *&c.*

JU'GLANS, a walnut tree or walnut. *L.*

JUGLER [*giocolatore*, It. *jugador*, Sp. and Port.] one who gets his lively hood by ſuch tricks, alſo a cheat.

JU'GULAR [*jugularis*, L. *jugulaire*, F.] pertaining to the throat or wind-pipe.

JU'GULAR *Veins* [*Anat.*] thoſe veins that go along the ſide of the neck, and terminate in the *Subclavian*.

JU'GULATED [*jugulatus*, L.] having the throat cut.

JU'GUM *Terræ* [*old Rec.*] is half an arpent, or 50 perches, or half a plough'd land.

JU'GULUM [in *Anat.*] the fore-part of the neck, where the wind-pipe lies; alſo the neck-bone or channel-bone; alſo the upper breaſt-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, L. and *F.*] moiſture, gravy.

JUICE [with *Naturaliſts*] a liquid ſubſtance, which makes part of the compoſition of plants, which communicates its ſelf to all the other parts, and ſerves to feed and increaſe them; alſo the vapours and humidities incloſed in the earth.

JUICE [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of fluid in an animal body, as *nervous Juice*, that which is found in the nerves.

Pancreatick JUICE [with *Phyſi.*] a liquor ſeparated in the glands of the *Pancreas*.

JU'ICELESS [*ſans jus*, F.] having no juice.

JU'ICINESS, the abounding in, or abundance of juice.

JU'ICY [*plen de jus*, F.] full of juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujubæ*, L.] a ſort of *Italian* prunes.

To JUKE [*joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or rooſt as a hawk does.

JUKE [with *Falconers*] the neck of any bird that a hawk preys upon.

JU'KING [of *jouchant*, F.] perching as a hawk does.

JU'LAP } [*julep*, F. *giulebbo*, It. *julepe*, Sp. *julapium*, L. of
JU'LEP } *julep*, a ſweet potion *Perſ. Lang.*] a liquid medicine of an agreeable taſte.

JULE [with the *Greeks* and *Romans*] a hymn ſung in honour of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, in the time of harveſt, to engage thoſe deities to be propitious.

JU'LI } [in *Botan. Writ.*] a catkin or catkins, *i. e*, bunch-
JU'LIUS } es of ſmall duſty flowers growing on ſome trees, as pines, poplars, haſels, walnuts, *&c.* *Julo* with a catkin, *Julis* with catkins, *L.*

Mr. *Ray* ſuppoſes them to be a kind of collection of the ſtamina of the flowers of the tree; becauſe in fertile trees and plants they have abundance of ſeminal veſſels and ſeed pods.

JU'LIAN *Period* [ſo call'd of *Julius Cæſar Scaliger* the inventer of it] is a cycle of 7980 years ſucceſſively following one another; by the continual multiplication of the 3 cycles, *viz.* that of the ſun of 28 years, and that of the moon of 19 years, and that of the indiction of 15 years; which *Epocha*, although but ſeigned, is yet of very good uſe in calculations, in that every year, within the period, is diſtinguiſhable by a certain peculiar character; for the year of the ſun, moon, and the indiction will not be the ſame again, till the whole 7980 years be revolved. He fixed the beginning of this period 764 years before the creation.

JU'LIAN *Year*, is the old account of the year (or a ſpace of time conſiſting of 365 days and 6 hours, inſtituted by *Julius Cæſar*, who cauſed the *Roman* calendar to be reformed) which to this day we uſe in *England*, and call it the old ſtile in contradiſtinction to the new account, framed by pope *Gregory*, which is 11 days before ours, and is called the new ſtile.

JU'LIAN [in *Cookery*] pottage made of a leg of mutton roaſted, and put into a pot with beef, a fillet of veal, *&c.*

JU'LIFER, *era*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] that bears catkins, or long ſlender bunches of ſtamineous flowers.

JU'LIO, a piece of *Italian* or *Spaniſh* coin, in value about 6*d. Sterling*.

JU'LY [*Juillet*, F. *Luglio*, It. *Julio*, Sp. *Julho*, Port. of *Julius*, L. was ſo called of *Julius Cæſar*, who regulated the year, for before that time that month was call'd *Quintilis*] the 7th month in the year.

JULY [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in a jacket of a light yellow, eating cherries; his face and boſom ſun burnt; having his head adorned with a garland of *Centaury* and *Thyme*, bearing a ſcythe on his ſhoulder, and having a bottle hanging at his girdle, and by him a lion.

JU'MBALS [in *Confectionary*] a ſort of ſugared paſte.

JUMENTA'RIOUS of or pertaining to *jumenta* or labouring beaſts.

To JU'MBLE, to mingle. to confound, to ſhake.

JUME'NT [*guimento*, It. of *jumentum*, L.] a labouring beaſt, any ſort of beaſt uſed in tilling land, or in drawing carriages.

To JUMP to leap.

A JUMP, a leap; alſo a ſhort coat.

JUMPS, a ſort of bodice for women.

JU'NAMES [in *Agriculture*] a land ſown with the ſame grain that it was ſown with the year before.

JUNCA'RE [*old Rec.*] to ſtrew or ſpread with ruſhes, according to the old cuſtom of adorning churches.

JUNCO'SE [*juncoſus*, L.] full of bull-ruſhes.

JU'NCTO, } a cabal, a factious aſſembly, a meeting of men
JU'NTO, } to ſit in council, *Span.*

JU'NCTUM, a ſoil or place where ruſhes grow, *L.*

JU'NCTURE [with *Surgeons*] the reducing of crooked members to their due ſtate: the ſame as *diorthroſis*, L.

JU'NCTURE [*jointure*, F, in the firſt *conjoncture*, F. in the latter ſenſe. *congiontura*, It. in the latter ſenſe. *coyuntura*, Sp. the ſame, of *junctura*, L.] a joining or coupling together; alſo the preſent poſture of affairs; an inſtant or moment of time.

JUNE [*Juin*, F. *Guigno*, It. *Junio*, Sp. *Junho*, Port. *Junius*, L. takes its name, either of *Juniores*, L. the youngers, becauſe young people had an aſſembly in that month for their recreation; or of *Junius Brutus* (as others ſay) who drove out the king of the *Romans* in that month] it is the ſixth month of our year.

JUNE [in *Painting*, &c.] was repreſented in a mantle of dark graſs-green, having his head adorned with a coronet of bents, king-cobs and maiden hair; holding in his left hand an angle, and in his right *Cancer*, and on his arm a basket of ſummer-fruits.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* an apple of *June*] a ſmall apple that ripens early, commonly called a *Geniting*.

JU'NIOR, a younger in age; alſo a younger in ſtanding in any art, profeſſion or faculty. *L.*

JU'NIPER, [*genevrier*, F. *ginepro*, It. *benebro*. Sp. *junipro*, Port. of *juniperus*, L.] a ſort of tree or ſhrub.

JUNK, pieces of old cable; alſo an *Indian* ſea-veſſel or ſhip.

JUNKETING [ſome derive it of *Joncades*, O. F. ſweetmeats] feaſting or making merry.

JU'NO was repreſented upon a throne, ſitting adorn'd with a crown on her head that touch'd the clouds, and a ſcepter in her hand, and round about her the fair and beautiful *Iris* (the rainbow) and attended by peacocks (her beloved bird) on both ſides.

JU'NO ſometimes is taken for the moon, and as ſuch, is painted ſitting upon lions holding a ſcepter and a ſpindle in her hands, with beams of light about her face.

She was ſometimes painted with a pair of ſheers and a platter in her hand, clothed in the skin of a goat, and girded with vine-branches, and a lioneſs under her feet. Sometimes ſhe was painted with a ſcepter, on the top of which was the image of a cuckow, and the two meteors *Caſtor* and *Pollux* waiting on her.

JU'NO [by modern *Painters*] is alſo repreſented with black hair and bright eyes, clothed in a sky-colour'd mantle, wrought with gold and peacock's-eyes, like the circles in a peacock's train.

JU'NO's *Roſe*, the lily.

JU'NO's *Tears*, the herb vervain

JUNO'NIA, a yearly ſolemnity performed in commemoration of her marriage, at which time the maids of all ages ran races in honour of *Juno*, petitioning her for husbands, calling her *Juno Pronuba* and *Jugalis*; and at *Rome* an altar was erected to *Juno Juga*, where the new married couple appeared to offer ſacrifice, which was either a white cow, geeſe or ravens; and they took the gall from the ſacrificed beaſt, and caſt it behind the altar, to intimate that all bitterneſs of ſpirit ſhould be baniſhed from married perſons.

JUNO'NES, were the *Genii Dæmones*, or goddeſſes that waited upon women, watching over and protecting them.

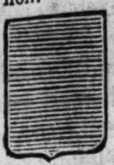
I'VORY [*Ebur*, L. *Yvoire*, F.] the tooth of an elephant.

Ju'piter [by modern *Painters*] is repreſented with long black curled hair, in a purple robe trimm'd with gold, and ſitting on a golden throne, or the back of an eagle (which he choſe for his bird, becauſe when he went to deliver his father out of his confinement, an eagle gave him an omen of happy victory) encompaſſed with bright yellow clouds, and holding in his hand thunderbolts.

The *Heathens* painted him like an old man ſitting upon a throne with a crown on his head, clothed with a rich garment ſparkling with ſtars, holding in his hand two globes, which repreſented heaven and earth, and *Neptune*'s trident under him, and a carpet repreſenting the tail and feathers of a peacock. Sometimes they pictured him with thunderbolts in his hand, in the form of crooked iron bars, ſharp at the end, joined together in the middle.

The *Egyptians* worſhipped him in the figure of a ram, and repreſented his providence by a ſcepter, with a great eye upon the top of it.

Jupiter [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients repreſented without ears, to intimate that God ſeems not to liſten or take notice of the profaneneſs of men, nor of their impious diſcourſes: And ſometimes with one hundred hands, and as many feet, to intimate the multiplicity of effects, which proceed from his agency, and that he ſuſtains all things from falling into confuſion.



Ju'piter [with *Heralds*] who blazon the arms of princes by planets, inſtead of metals and colours, is uſed for azure or blue, as in the figure.

Ju'piter [with *Aſtron.*] is accounted the biggeſt of all the planets, being computed to be 2460 times bigger than our earth. Its peroidical time is 43332 days, 12 hours, and revolves about its axis, in 9 hours, 56 minutes.

Ju'piter [with *Aſtrologers*] ſignifies judges, divines, ſenators, riches, law, religion, and its characteriſtick is ♃.

Ju'piter's *Diſtaff*, an herb, otherwiſe called *Mullein*.

Ju'rament [*juramentum*, L.] an oath.

Ju'rat [of *juratus*, and *jurator*, L.] a magiſtrate in ſome corporations in the quality of an alderman, for governing the corporation.

Ju'rden } [prob. of ȝoꞃ, filth, and ꝺen, *Sax.* a lodging, *q. d.*
Ju'rdon } the filth of the chamber] a large chamber-pot.

Juri'dical [*juridique*, F. *giuridico*, It. of *juridicus*, L.] of or pertaining to the law: alſo actionable; alſo juſt, judicial, orderly.

Juridical *Days*, court days on which the law is adminiſtred.

Juri'dically, judicially.

Jurisdi'ction [F. *giuriſdizione*, It. *jurjdicion*, Sp. of *juriſdictio*, L.] a power or authority which a man has to do juſtice in caſe of complaint made before him; alſo a court of judicature; alſo the verge or extent of it.

Juris-prudence [F. *juriſprudenza*, It. of *juris-prudentia*, L.] the skill or knowledge of the law, rights, cuſtoms, ſtatutes, &c. of what is juſt or unjuſt.

Canonical **Jurisprudence**, is that of the canon law.

Feodal **Juris-prudence**, is that of the fees.

Civil **Juris prudence**, is that of the *Roman* Law.

Ju'rist, a civilian, a lawyer, one who treats of law matters.

Ju'ris *Utrum*, a writ that lies for the poſſeſſor of a benefice, whoſe predeceſſor has alienated his lands or tenements.

Ju'ror [*jurator*, L.] a juryman, who has been ſworn.

Jury-mast [with *Mariners*] is when the fore-maſt or main-maſt is broken down by a ſtorm, or loſt in a fight, they put ſome great yard that is ſaved into the ſtep of the broken maſt, and faſten it into the partners; fitting it with ſails and ropes, ſo as to make a ſhift to ſail and ſteer the ſhip.

Jury [in *Common Law*] ſignifies either 24 or 12 men ſworn to inquire of the matter of fact, and to declare the truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them, touching the matter in queſtion.

Grand-**Jury**, conſiſts of 24 grave and ſubſtantial perſons, either gentlemen, or ſome of the better ſort of yeomen, choſen indifferently by the ſheriff, out of the whole county, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they do approve of by writing upon them *Billa vera*, or elſe diſallow by indorſing on them *Ignoramus*.

Petty **Jury**, conſiſts of 12 men at the leaſt, and are impannelled as well upon criminal as upon civil cauſes. Thoſe that paſs upon offences of life and death, do bring in their verdict either guilty or not guilty; whereupon the priſoner, if he be found guilty, receives judgment and condemnation; or otherwiſe is acquitted or ſet free. In civil caſes, the jury, after due conſideration, bring in their verdict either for the *Plaintiff* or *Defendant*, and in real actions either for the *Demandant* or *Tenant*.

Clerk of the **Juries**, an officer in the court of *Common-Pleas*, who makes out the writs call'd *Habeas Corpora*, and *Diſtringas*, for the appearance of the jury, after they have been returned upon the *Venire Facias*.

Jus, law, right, equity, *L.*

Jus *Coronæ*, the right of the crown, which differs in many things from the general law relating to the Subject, *L.*

Jus *Curialitatis Angliæ*, the law called the courteſie of *England*, L.

Jus *Hæreditatis*, the right of inheritance, *L.*

Jus *Patronatus*, [in *Canon Law*] the right of preſenting a clerk to a benefice, the ſame that is call'd Advowſon in the *Common Law*.

Jus *retractus* } [in the *Civil Law*] is an agreement
Jus *retrovendendi* } between buyer and ſeller, that the latter and his heirs, may buy back the goods or wares again, before any other.

Jusquiamus [with *Botan.*] the herb *Henbane* or *Hogbane*.

Jussel, a diſh made of ſeveral meats minced together.

Jussulent [*juſſulentus*, L.] ſodden or ſtew'd in broth.

Just [*juſte*, F. *giuſto*, It. *juſto*, Sp. and Port. of *juſtus*, L.] right, reaſonable, righteous, upright, meet, fit.

Ju'stly, duly, rightly, reaſonably.

Just *Diviſors* [in *Mathemat.*] ſuch numbers or quantities, which will divide a given number or quantity, ſo as to leave no remainder.

Just, Adv. [juſt, *Du.* G. *Su.*] in the very point, exactly.

To **Just**. See *Juſting*.

Justice [F. *giuſtizia*, It. *juſticia*, Sp. *juſtiſſa*, Port. of *juſtitia*, L.] juſtneſs, equity, reaſonableneſs, right law.

Ju'stice [*juſtitia*, L. q. *juris ſtatio*, the ſtation or boundary of right] tho' accounted the ſplendor of all virtues, yet derives its excellency only from the corruption of men, taking its riſe from their vices; and as the uſe of mercy is for the leaſt offending, ſo the uſe of Juſtice is for the greater offending, and is either in action or puniſhment, and is either *commutative* or *diſtributive*.

Justice [in *God*] is a communicable attribute, by which is intended not only the rectitude of his nature in general; but more eſpecially his dealing with his creatures according to the deſert of their deeds.

Justice [in *Men*] is a propenſion and cuſtom to give every man his due.

Justice [with *Moraliſts*] is not to injure or wrong any one.

Poſitive **Justice** [with *Moraliſts*] is to do right to all, to yield them whatſoever belongs to them. The *Juſtice* of *moral Actions* differs from *goodneſs* in this, that *Juſtice* denotes barely a conformity to the Law; but *Goodneſs* further includes a reſpect to thoſe perſons, towards whom the action is performed.

Commutative **Justice**, is that which concerns all perſons one with another, in relation to dealings, as buying, ſelling, exchanging, lending, borrowing, &c.

Diſtributive **Justice**, is that which concerns princes, magiſtrates and officers, &c.

Justice *and Equity* [*Hieroglyphically*] were ſometimes repreſented by a ſwallow, becauſe it diſtributes its meat equally to its young ones.

Justice [in *Painting*, &c.] was repreſented in a crimſon mantle trimmed with ſilver, and was called the Goddeſs *Aſtrea*; ſhe held a pair of ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other.

General **Ju'stice** } is a conſtant giving to every one his
Univerſal **Ju'stice** } due, and this hath for its object all laws divine and human.

Particular **Ju'stice**, is a conſtant will and deſire of giving to every one his due, according to a particular agreement, or the laws of civil ſociety; and this is alſo call'd *commutative* or *expletory Juſtice*.

Justice *Seat*, the higheſt foreſt court, always held before the Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre of the foreſt; upon warning forty days before; where judgments are given, and fines ſet for offences

Justice } an officer appointed by the king or common-
Justicer } wealth, to do right by way of judgment.

Justice or *Lord Chief Juſtice* [of the *Common-Pleas*] is one who, with his aſſiſtants, hears and determines all cauſes at the common law; that is to ſay all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real.

Justice *of the Foreſt*, is alſo a lord by office, and the only juſtice that can appoint a deputy. He is alſo called *Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt*. He has the hearing and determining of all offences, within the king's foreſts, committed againſt veniſon or vert.

Justice or *Chief Juſtice* [of the *King's Bench*] is the capital or chief juſtice of *England*, and alſo a lord by his office. Which is more eſpecially to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, *i. e.* ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the Crown, dignity and peace of the king; as, treaſons, felonies, mayhems, &c.

Justices *of Aſſize*, are ſuch as were wont by ſpecial commiſſion to be ſent into this or that county to take aſſizes for the eaſe of the ſubjects These commiſſions of late years have been ſettled and executed only in *Lent* and the long *Vacation*, when the juſtices of both benches go on their circuit by 2 and 2 through all *England*, and diſpatch their buſineſs by ſeveral commiſſions.

JUSTICES *in Eyre*, theſe in ancient times, were ſent with commiſſions unto divers counties to hear ſuch cauſes, eſpecially as were termed pleas of the crown; and that for the eaſe of the ſubject, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the courts of *Weſtminſter*, if the cauſe were too high for the county court.

JUSTICES *of Goal Delivery*, are ſuch as are commiſſioned to hear and determine cauſes appertaining to thoſe, who for any offence are caſt into goals. Their commiſſion is now turn'd over to the *Juſtices of Aſſize*.

JUSTICES *of Labourers*, were juſtices formerly appointed to curb the frowardneſs of labouring men, who would either be idle or exact unreaſonable wages.

JUSTICES *of Niſi Prius*, are now all one with *Juſtices of Aſſize*, for it is a common adjournment of a cauſe in the *Common-Pleas* to put it off to ſuch a day, *Niſi prius juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes*, *i. e*, unleſs the juſtices come before into thoſe parts to take aſſize; and from that clauſe of the adjournment they are alſo call'd *Juſtices of Niſi Prius*.

JUSTICES *of Oyer and Terminer*, were juſtices that were deputed on ſome ſpecial occaſions to hear and determine ſome particular cauſes.

JUSTICES *of the Pavilion*, were certain judges of a *Pie-Powder Court*, of a ſingular juriſdiction, which were anciently authorized by the biſhop of *Wincheſter*, at a fair kept at St. *Giles*'s-hill, near that city.

JUSTICES *of the Peace*, are perſons of intereſt and credit, appointed by the king's commiſſion to maintain the peace in the county where they dwell.

JUSTICES *of the Quorum*, are ſuch of thoſe juſtices beforementioned, whoſe commiſſion has this clauſe, *Quorum vos unum eſſe volumus*.

JUSTICES *of the Peace* [within the *Liberties*] are ſuch, in cities and towns corporate, as the former are in any county; and their authority and power is altogether the ſame, within their ſeveral precincts.

JU'STICES *of Trial Baſton* or *Trayl Baſton* [of *trailer*, F. to draw, and *baſton*, F. a ſtaff; becauſe they had a ſtaff delivered to them as a badge of their office] were certain juſtices appointed by king *Edward* I. to make inquiſition thro' the realm upon all officers. touching bribery or extortion, and intruſion; as alſo upon barretors, breakers of the peace, and other offenders.

Lords **JU'STICES** [of the kingdom] are noble perſons deputed to be regents or chief governours of the realm, during the abſence of the king.

JU'STICEMENTS [*Law Word*] importing all things belonging to juſtice.

JUSTE *a Corps*, a garment that reaches down to the knees, ſits cloſe to the body, and ſhews the ſhape of it.

JUSTICIABLE, under juriſdiction; ſubject to ſuit.

JUSTI'CIARY [*juſticier*, F. *giuſtiziere*, It,] one that adminiſters juſtice.

JUSTI'CIES [in *Law*] a writ directed to the ſheriff for the diſpatch of juſtice in ſome ſpiritual cauſe, wherewith, of his own authority, he cannot deal in the county court. This writ particularly enables him to hold plea of a great ſum; whereas, by his ordinary power, he can hold no pleas but of ſums under 40 ſhillings.

JUSTIFI'ABLE [of *juſtus* and *fio*, L.] that may be juſtified.

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS, capableneſs of being juſtified, warrantableneſs.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, with juſtice, juſtly.

JUSTI'FICAL, executing juſtice.

JU'STIFIED [*juſtificatus*, L.] cleared or proved innocent of any crime, charge or accuſation; alſo verified, maintained for good, proved.

JU'STIFYING [*juſtificans*, L.] rendring or declaring innocent.

To **JU'STIFY** [*juſtifier*, F. *giuſtificare*, It. *juſtificàr*, Sp. of *juſtificare*, L.] to clear ones ſelf, to make his innocency appear, to verify, to ſhew or prove, to maintain or make good.

To **JU'STIFY** [with *Divines*] to declare innocent; to bring into a ſtate of grace.

To **JUSTIFY** [in *Law*] is to give a reaſon why ſuch an act was done.

To **JU'STIFY** [with *Printers*] is to make the lines they compoſe even.

JUSTIFICA'TION [F. *giuſtificazione*, It. *juſtificaciòn*, Sp. of *juſtificatio*, L.] the act of juſtifying. clearing, or making good.

JUSTIFICA'TION [with *Divines*] a juſtifying or clearing of tranſgreſſors of the divine laws, by the imputation of *Chriſt*'s righteouſneſs.

JUSTIFICATION [in *Com. Law*] a ſhewing in court a good reaſon, why a perſon did ſuch a thing, for which he is called to anſwer.

JUSTIFICA'TORS [in *Law*] are compurgators; ſuch perſons who upon oath juſtify the innocence, report, or oath of another. Alſo jurymen, becauſe they juſtify that party for whom they give their verdict.

JU'STINGS }
JUSTS } [*joûtes* of *joûter*, F. to run at tilts] were exerciſes uſed in former times by ſuch perſons, who deſired to gain reputation in feats of arms, of whatſoever degree or quality, from the king to the private gentleman; they were uſually performed at great ſolemnities, as marriages of princes; and alſo on other occaſions. The time and place being appointed, challenges were ſent abroad into other nations, to all that deſired to ſignalize themſelves. And rewards were appointed by the prince for thoſe who came off conquerors. As for the place it was various; in the year 1395 there was great juſting on *London-Bridge*, between *David* Earl of *Craford* in *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wells* of *England*, *&c.* In the time of king *Edward* the III. juſtings were frequent in *Cheap ſide*, and on the north-ſide of *Bow*-Church, there was a building of ſtone erected, call'd *Sildam* or *Crownfield*, to ſee the juſtings that were frequently perform'd there, between the end of *Soper-Lane* and the *Croſs*. It was built on this occaſion, in the year 1330, there was a great juſting of all the ſtout earls, barons and nobles of the realm, which laſted three days, where queen *Philippa*, with many ladies, fell from a ſcaffold of timber, but received no harm; after which the king built it ſtrongly of ſtone for himſelf, the queen and perſons of high rank, to behold the *Juſtings*. This *Sildam* remained till the time of *Henry* VIII, as it appears in that he came thither in the habit of a yeoman of the guard, with a *Patiſon* on his ſhoulder, and having taken a view of the watches of the city, went away undiſcovered.

Smithfield alſo was a place for performing theſe exerciſes; in the year 1357 great and royal juſts were held in *Smithfield*, there being preſent the kings of *England*, *France* and *Scotland*, and their nobility. And in the time of *Richard* II. royal juſts and tournaments were proclaimed by heralds in ſeveral courts in *Europe*, to be performed in *Smithfield*, to begin on ſunday next after the feaſt of St. *Michael*. At the day appointed, there iſſued out of the tower, about 3 in the afternoon, 60 courſers apparalled for the juſts, upon every one an eſquire of honour, riding a ſoft pace, then came forth 60 ladies of honour mounted upon palfreys riding on the one ſide richly apparelled, and every lady led a knight with a chain of gold. Thoſe knights that were of the king's party, had their armour and apparel adorn'd with white harts, and crowns of gold about the harts necks, and ſo they rode thro' the ſtreets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great number of trumpets and other inſtruments of muſick before them. Where the ladies that led the knights, were taken down from their palfreys, and went up to their ſeats prepared for them.

The eſquires of honour alighted from their courſers, and the knights mounted. And after the helmets were ſet on their heads, and they were ready at all points, proclamation was made by the heralds, and then the juſts began. Theſe juſts laſted many days with great feaſting. The manner of it was thus, the ground being railed about, in which the *Juſters* were to exerciſe, the contenders were let in at ſeveral barriers, being compleatly armed from head to foot, and mounted on the ſtouteſt horſes; who after they had pay'd their reſpects to the king, the judges and ladies, they took their ſeveral ſtations, and then the trumpets ſounded, and they having couched their lances, that is, having ſet the but end againſt their breaſt, the point towards their adverſary, ſpurred their horſes, and ran furiouſly one againſt another, ſo that the points of their ſpears lighting upon the armour of each other, gave a terrible ſhock, and generally flew to pieces.

If neither party received any injury, they wheel'd about, took freſh lances, and ran a 2d time, and ſo a third, and if neither ſuffered any diſgrace in 3 encounters. they both come off with honour.

There were many circumſtances relating to theſe performances; as if a man was unhorſed, he was quite diſgraced, or if he was ſhaken in the ſaddle, or let his lance fall, or loſt any piece of his armour, or wounded his antagoniſt's horſe, *&c.* all which were accounted diſreputable. And there were alſo certain rules for diſtributing the prizes to them that behaved themſelves with the greateſt gallantry.

To **JUSTLE**, to joſtle, ſhake or jogg.

JU'STNESS [*juſtitia*, F.] a being juſt, juſt quality; the exactneſs or regularity of any thing.

JU'STNESS *of Language*, conſiſts in uſing proper and well-choſen terms, and in ſpeaking neither too much nor too little.

JU'STNESS *of Thought*, conſiſts in a certain accuracy or preciſeneſs, by which every part of it is perfectly true and pertinent to the ſubject.

To **JUT** *out* [of *jetter*, F. to caſt or throw] to ſtand out beyond the reſt of a building, *&c.*

JU'TER, with *Chymiſts*] the fertile, congealing, ſaltiſh quality of the earth.

JU'TTY, that part of an edifice or building, wall, *&c.* that ſtands or juts out farther than the reſt.

JUVENA'LIA [among the *Romans*] certain games or feats of activity, inſtituted by *Nero* the firſt time his beard was ſhaved, celebrated for the health of youth, *L.*

JUVENI'LE [*giovanile*, It. of *juvenilis*, L.] a youthful manner.

JUVENI'LENESS }
JUVENI'LITY } [*juvenilitas*, L.] youthfulneſs, youthful heat or temper.

JU'XTA *Poſition* [with *Philoſ.*] a contiguity or nearneſs; a ranging the ſmall parts of any mixt body into ſuch a poſition, order or ſituation, that the parts being contiguous, ſhall determine or ſhew a body to be of ſuch a figure or quality; or to be endued with ſuch properties, as are the natural reſult of ſuch a configuration or diſpoſition of parts.

I'VY [Iꝼiᵹ, *Sax.*] a twining plant, that runs about trees, walls, *&c.*

IXIA [Ἰξία, Gr.] a ſwelling of the veins; the ſame as *Cirſos* and *Varix*.

IXIA } [Ἰξία or Ἰζινὴ, Gr.] a ſort of *Carduus*, called *Ca-*
IZINE } *meleon.*

K.

K k, *Roman*, *K k*, Italick, K k, *Engliſh*, K k, *Saxon*, K κ, *Greek*, are the 10th letters in order of the alphabets, ק, the 19th of the *Hebrew*.

K, is a numeral letter, ſignifying 250.

K̄, with a daſh over it, ſtood for 150000.

The letter K, tho' moſt commonly written, is not pronounced, but is loſt after C, as in *Arithmetick*, *Logick*, *Magick*, *Phyſick*, &c, *Pick*, *Prickle*, *Stick*, *Stickle*, &c. In thoſe words derived from the *French*, it is better omitted, becauſe that tongue has no *k*: But in thoſe derived from the northern tongues, it may for the ſake of etymology be preſerv'd.

The letter K [in old *Charters* and *Diploma*'s] had various ſignifications. as *K. R.* was ſet for *Chorus*, *K. R. C.* for *Cara Civitas*, i. e. the dear city, *K. R. M.* for *Carmen*, i. e. a verſe. *K. R. A. M. N.* for *Charus Amicus Noſter*, i. e. our dear friend, *&c.*

A KARL-*Cat* [of Kaꞃle, *Sax.* a male] a boar cat.

KAB [קָב, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* meaſure, containing three *Engliſh* Pints.

KA'BIN } [among the *Perſians* and *Turks*] a temporary
KE'BIN } marriage for a time, upon condition that the huſband ſhall allow the wife a certain ſum of money if he repudiates or quits her.

KA'DARES } [among the *Mahometans*] a ſect who deny
KA'DARITES } the generally received tenet among the muſſelmen predeſtination, and maintain the doctrine of free-will, and the liberty of it in its full extent.

KALE [kaal, *Su.* kohl, *Du.* and G.] colewort.

KA'LENDER [*calendarium* of *calendæ*, L, the firſt days of every month among the *Romans*] an ephemeris or almanack, to ſhew the days of the month.

KA'LI, the ſea-herb glaſs-wort, which grows on the ſands, on the ſea-ſhore in *Egypt*, *Syria*, and other places, uſed in making glaſs, ſoap, *&c.*

KAN [in *Perſia*] a magiſtrate, the ſame as a governour in *Europe*.

KA'NTREF [kant, kref, *C. Br.*] a diviſion of a county in *Wales*, containing an hundred towns.

KA'RATA, a kind of aloes, which grow in *America*, the leaves of which being boiled are made into thread, of which fiſhing nets, cloth, *&c.* are made. The root or leaves being thrown into a river, ſtupifies the fiſh, ſo that they may be eaſily taken with the hand; and the ſtalk being dried and burned, burns like a match; and if it be rubbed briſkly on a harder wood, takes fire and conſumes itſelf.

KARE'NA [with *Chymiſts*] the 23d. part of a drop.

KARITE, a name which the monks gave to the beſt drink or ſtrong beer, that was kept in the monaſtery.

KARL [Ceoꞃl, *Sax.* Karel, *Du.* Kerl, G.] a man, a ſervant, as hyꞃcaꞃle, a *houſhold ſervant*, buꞃcaꞃle, a *ſeaman*.

KARL *Hemp*, the latter green hemp.

KA'ROB, a ſmall weight uſed by goldſmiths, being the 24th part of a grain.

KARRA'TA *fœni* [*Old Rec.*] a cart load of hay.

KA'SI, the fourth pontiff of *Perſia*, who is the ſecond civil lieutenant and judge of temporal as well as ſpiritual affairs.

KA'TZEN *Silver*, a ſort of ſtone, which, it is ſaid, cannot be conſumed either by fire or water.

To KAW [of kawe, *Du.* a jack-daw] to cry as a jack-daw does.

To KAW [of kauchen, *Du.*] to fetch the breath with difficulty; to gape for breath.

A KAY } [kaeye, *Du.* kae, L. G. and *Teut.*] a place to
A KEY } land or ſhip off goods at, a wharf.

KEY'AGE, money paid for wharfage.

KE'BBARS, refuſe ſheep taken out of the flock, cullers.

KE'BER [among the *Perſians*] a ſect who are generally rich merchants. They are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the *Perſians* by their beards and dreſs, and are had in great eſteem for the regularity of their lives. They believe the immortality of the ſoul, and hold ſome notions like thoſe of the ancients, concerning *Hell* and the *Elyſian* fields. When any of them die, they let looſe a cock in his houſe, and drive it into a field; if a fox ſiezes it and carries it away, they take it for a proof that the ſoul of the dead perſon is ſaved. If this experiment does not anſwer their expectations, they prop the carcaſs up with a fork againſt a wall in the church-yard, and if the birds firſt pick out the right eye, they take it for granted, that he is one of the predeſtinated, and bury it with great ceremony; but if the birds firſt pick out the left eye, they look upon him a reprobate, and throw the carcaſs into a ditch.

KEB'LEH } [among the *Turks*] the point or quarter to which
KI'BLEH } they turn themſelves when they make their prayers, which is towards the temple at *Mecca*; alſo an altar or nich in all their moſques, which is placed exactly on the ſide next to the temple at *Mecca*.

KE'BLEH-NOMA, a pocket compaſs which the *Turks* always carry about them, to direct them how to place themſelves exactly when they go to prayers.

To KECK } [prob. of kuchgen or kuch, *Du.* a cough]
To KECKLE } to make a noiſe in the throat, by reaſon of difficulty of fetching breath.

To KE'CKLE, to wind or twine ſome ſmall ropes about the cable or bolt rope, to prevent them from galling in the hawſe, or in the ſhip's quarter.

KECKS, the dry, hollow ſtalks of ſome plants.

KE'DGER, a ſmall anchor.

KE'DGING [with *Mariners*] ſetting up the fore-ſail or fore-top-ſail and miſſen, and ſo letting a ſhip drive with the tide; letting fall and lifting up the kedg-anchor, as oft as occaſion ſerves; when in a narrow river they would bring the ſhip up or down, the wind being contrary to the tide.

KEEL [*quille*, F. cæle or cæla, *Sax.* kiel, *Du.* kiol, *Su.* prob. of κοῖλος, Gr. a hollow, or the belly] the loweſt timber in a ſhip, at the bottom of her hull.

KEEL, a veſſel for liquors to ſtand and cool in.

KEEL-HALING } a puniſhment at ſea, inflicted on a male-
KEEL-RAKING } factor, by putting a rope under his arms, about his waſte, and under his breech, and hoiſting him up to the end of the yard, and thence letting him down into the ſea, and drawing him underneath the ſhip's keel.

KEE'LSON [of a *Ship*] the piece of timber near to her keel.

A Falſe KEEL [of a *Ship*] a ſecond keel, which is ſometimes put under the firſt.

A Rank KEEL [of a *Ship*] is a deep keel, which is good to keep the ſhip from rolling.

KEEL *Rope* [of a *Ship*] a hair rope, running between the keel and the keelſon, to clear the limber holes when they are choked with ballaſt.

KEE'LAGE [at *Hartle-pool* in *Durham*] a duty paid by every ſhip coming into that port.

KEE'LING, a ſort of fiſh.

KEELS [Cælꞃ, *Sax.*] a ſort of long boats, in which the *Saxons* invaded *England*; alſo a large boat or lighter, uſed at *Newcaſtle*, for loading of coals.

KEEN [cene, *Sax.* keen, G. kienn, *Goth.*] ſharp, that cuts well; alſo cunning, ſubtil.

KEE'NNESS [of ceneneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſharpneſs.

To KEEP, *Irr. V.* [keepen, *Du.* kepan, *Sax.*] to retain, preſerve, nouriſh, to look to, *&c.*

KEPT, [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did keep, have kept.

KEEP ſome, till furthermore come.
Or, *Lay up ſomething for a rainy Day*:

Good advice; but too often neglected.

KEEP your Tongue within your Teeth.

That is, Be ſilent. A vulgar reproof to thoſe who are too free of their words.

A KEEP, a ſtrong tower in the middle of a caſtle, the laſt reſort of the beſieged; as the Keep of *Windſor-Caſtle*, &c,

KEEP *her to* } [*Sea Phraſe*] a term uſed when the ſteerſ-
KEEP *your loof* } man is directed to keep the ſhip near the wind.

KEE'PER *of the Exchange and Mint*, the ſame as warden of the Mint.

KEEPER, one who preſerves, retains, nouriſhes; an obſerver, *&c.*

KEEPER *of the Great Seal of* England, is a lord by his office, and one of the king's privy-council, whoſe authority and juriſdiction is much the ſame in effect, with that of the Lord Chancellor, thro' whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants from the king, ſtrengthened by the great or broad ſeal; without which they are of no force at all.

KEEPER *of the Privy-Seal.* a Member of the Privy-Council, thro' whoſe hands paſs all charters ſign'd by the king, before they come to the broad-ſeal; and alſo ſome deeds which do not paſs the great ſeal at all. He is alſo a lord by office.

KEEPER [of the *Foreſt*] is an officer who has the principal government of all things belonging to the foreſt, and the check of all the other officers; called alſo the warden of the foreſt.

KEEPER [of the *Touch*] an officer of the mint, who is now called the maſter of Aſſay, Kee'pers *of the Liberties of* England, by the authority of Parliament. *&c. Cuſtodes Libertatis* Angliæ *Autoriate Parliamenti*; the ſtyle in which writs and other proceedings at law run during the uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwel.*

Kee'ver, a brewing veſſel to cool in before it is work'd.

A Keg }
A Keg } [*caque*, F.] a veſſel for ſturgeon, ſalmon, and other pickled fiſh.

Kei'ri }
Chei'ri } [with *Botan.*] the wall-flower.

Ke'lder. See *Hans in Kelder.*

Kell, a kiln, which ſee; alſo the caul or skin that covers the bowels.

Ke'llus [in the tin mines in *Cornwall*] a ſubſtance like a ſoft white ſtone.

Kelp, a ſubſtance made of ſea weed dry'd and burnt, which being ſtirred with an iron rake cakes together.

Ke'lter [prob. of *cultura*, L. trimming cultivation, *&c.* but *Skinner* chuſes to derive it of **Opkilter**, *Dan.* to gird] order, fitneſs, preparedneſs, as in *Kelter*, &c.

To Kemb [cæmban, *Sax.* **kammen** *Du.* **kämmen**, G.] to comb.

Ken [with the *Canting Crew*] a houſe.

Ken-*miller* [with the *Canting Crew*] a houſe-breaker.

Ken-bow [ſome derive it of κάμπτω, Gr. to bow or bend; others of *aſcembo*, Ital.] as, *the Arms ſet a kembo*, i. e. each hand upon each hip.

To Ken [cennan, *Sax.* **kennen**, *Du.* and G. **kianna**, *Su.* κοννεῖν, Gr.] to know, to ſpy out at ſome diſtance.

Within Ken, within ſight or view.

Kenks [*Sea Term*] doublings in a cable or rope, when it does not run ſmooth. as it is handed in or out; alſo when any rope makes turns, and does not run clever in the blocks or pullies, they ſay it makes kenks.

To make Kenks [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a rope that makes turns, and does not run clever in the blocks or pullies.

Kennel [of *canile* L. *chenil*, F.] a dog's hut, or earth, or hole of a fox.

Ke'nnel *of Hounds* [with *Sportſmen*] a pack of hounds.

Ke'nnel [*canalis*, L. **kennel**, *Teut.*] a courſe in a ſtreet for water.

To Ke'nnel *a Fox*, a fox is ſaid to kennel when he lies cloſe in his hole.

Ke'nnets, a ſort of coarſe *Welſh* cloth.

Ke'nnets [in a *Ship*] ſmall pieces of timber nailed to the inſide, to which the *Tacks* or *Sheets* are belayed or faſtened.

Ke'nning [cenunʒ, *Sax.*] knowing, deſcrying at a diſtance.

Kenodo'xy [κενοδοξία of κενὸς, empty, vain, and δόξη, glory, Gr.] vain-glory.

Kept, v. to *Keep.*

Keramian a name given to a ſect of *Mahometans*, who are a ſort of anthropomorphites.

Kera'na [among the *Perſians*] a long trumpet, in the form of a ſpeaking trumpet.

Kerb *Stone*, a ſtone laid round the brim of a well.

Ke'rchief [*couvre-chef*, F. *q. d.* a covering for the head] a ſort of garment of linen, ſilk, *&c.* as *Handkerchief*, *Neckerchief.*

Ke'rmes, a kind of husk, or excreſcence, or berry, round, ſmooth and ſhining, of a beautiful red, and of a mucilaginous juice of the ſame colour; or the grain of the ſcatlet oak, uſed in the confection *Alkermes.*

Kerf [with *Sawyers*] the way made by the ſaw, or the away ſlit in a piece of timber or board.

Kern [in Old *Britiſh* prob. of *Cornu*, L.] an horn.

Kern, an *Iriſh* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a dart, or skene; alſo a vagabond or ſtroling fellow; a country bumpkin.

To Kern, to ſalt meat, to powder beef. pork, *&c.*

Ke'rnel [cirnel, or cyrnel, *Sax.* **Keern**, *Du.* **kern**, G. **koarna**, *Su.*] the eatable part of a nut, or the ſtone of any fruit.

Ke'rnel *Water* [in *Confectionary*] a liquor made of the kernels of apricocks, peaches, cherries, *&c.* ſteeped in brandy.

Ke'rnellare [*old Rec.*] to build a houſe with kernelled or crenelled walls.

Ke'rnellatus [*old Rec.*] embattled, crenelled.

Ke'rnelled *Walls*, [*crenellé*, F.] walls built with notches or crannies, for the better conveniency of ſhooting with bows, *&c.*

Kerne'lliness. fulneſs of kernels.

Ke'rsey [q. d. *coarſe ſay*] a ſort of woollen cloth.

Ke'shitah [קשיטה, *Heb.* i. e. a lamb an *Hebrew* coin, ſo called from its having the figure of a lamb upon it.

Ke'strel, a kind af hawk.

A Ketch, a veſſel like a hoy, but ſomething leſs.

Ke'ttle, [**Keetl**, *Du.* and L. G. **keſſel**, H. G.] a large boiling veſſel of braſs or other metal.

Ke'vils [*chevilles*, F.] (in a *Ship*) ſmall wooden pins, upon which the tackle and ſails are hung to dry; called alſo chevils.

Key [cæʒ, coʒe, or caiʒe *Sax.* *clavis*, L. *cli*, F. *chiave*, It. *clave*, Sp. *chave*, Port. κλεὶς, Gr.] an inſtrument for opening a lock.

He has left the Key under the door.

That is, he is gone away without paying his rent.

Key [with *Muſicians*] is a certain tone, whereto every compoſition, whether it be long or ſhort, ought to be fitted: and this *Key* is ſaid either to be flat or ſharp, not in reſpect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or ſharp third, which is joined with it.

Key [in *Polygraphy* and *Stenography*] is the alphabet of the writing in cypher, which is a ſecret known only to the perſon who writes the letter and he to whom it is ſent.

Key [of an *Author* or *Book*] an explication that lets into ſome ſecrets in reſpect to perſons, places, and times, *&c.* which don't appear without it.

Key *of a River* [**kay**, *Teut.* **kaye**, *Du*] a wharf, a place on the ſide of a river for ſhipping off and landing goods.

Key *Stone* [with *Architects*] the middle ſtone of an arch, for binding the ſweeps of the arch together.

The Power of the Keys [with the *Romaniſts*] is uſed to ſignify eccleſiaſtical jurisdiction, or power of excommunicating or abſolving. Thus the *Papiſts* ſay, the pope has *the Power of the Keys*, and can open and ſhut paradiſe as he pleaſes.

Keys [of *Spinets*, *Organs*, &c.] little bits, by means of which the jacks play, ſo as to ſtrike the ſtrings of the inſtrument; and wind is given to the pipes of an organ, by raiſing and ſinking the ſucker of the ſound board.

Keys }
Key'us } [in *Antient Deeds*] a guardian, warden or keeper, whence.

Keys *of the Iſland* [in the iſle of *Man*] are the 24 chief commoners, who are as it were the keepers of the liberties of the people.

Ki'bes [**kibws**, *C. Br.*] a chilblain, with inflammation on the heels, often occaſion by cold.

Ki'bed *Heels* [in *Horſes*] ſcabs breeding about the nether joint, and overthwart the fetlock.

Ki'brit [*Chymical Term*] ſulphur.

Ki'bsey, a kind of wicker basket.

To Kick [*calcare*, L] to ſtrike with the foot.

To Kick againſt the Prick.

F. *Regimbre contre l' guillon.* v. *To ſtrive againſt the ſtream*; under *Stream.*

To aim at doing or getting any thing that is not to be done or got; to puſh at any thing beyond reaſon.

Ki'ckle }
Ki'ttle } uncertain, doubtful, as when a man knows not his own mind.

Ki'ckshaw [prob, of *quelques choſes*, F. any things or ſome things] tarts, cheeſe-cakes, or ſuch like things.

Kid [**Kud**, *Dan.* **kid**, *Su.* **Geyte**, *Du.* *hœdus*, L. of גדי, *Heb.*] a young goat, alſo a young perſon trepanned by a kidnapper.

Ki'dder }
Ki'dyer } a huckſter who carries corn, victuals, *&c.* up and down to ſell.

Ki'ddle }
Ki'del } [*old Rec.*] a dam in a river to catch fiſh.

Ki'ddles, a ſort of unlawful fiſhing nets.

To Kidna'p, to trapan children, *&c.*

Ki'dnapper, a trepanner of children and young perſons, to ſell them for the plantations.

Ki'dney-vetch, an herb.

Ki'dneys [ſome derive it of cennan, *Sax.* to beget, or cynne, *Sax.* the] genitals and *Nigh.*] parts of animal bodies in which the urine is percolated.

Kidney *Beans*, a well known pulſe, more commonly called *French* Beans.

Kidney *Wort*, an herb.

Ki'lderkin [**kindekin**, *Dan.*] a veſſel containing two firkins or eighteen gallons.

Kiln }
Kill } [cyln, *Sax.*] a ſort of furnace.

To Kill [cpellan, or cuellan, *Sax.* **kilia**, *Goth. to wound.*] to deprive of life.

Ki'llow, a mineral ſtone, uſed in drawing lines. The *Cæruleus Lapis.*

Kiln [cyln, *Sax.*] a place where chalk is burnt for lime; alſo for drying malt, hops, *&c.*

The Kiln calls the Oven burn-houſe. v. Kettle.

A Kin [prob. of **kind**, *Du.* G. and *Teut.* a child] related to.

Kin [*Du.* **chen** or **gen**, G.] a diminutive termination, which being added to words leſſens the ſignification of them, as lambkin, a little lamb; *manikin*, a little man, &c.

Kind [prob. of cyn, *Sax.* an agreer with others] ſhewing good will, *&c.*

Kind [cynne, cyn, or cynd *Sax.* **kyn**, *Goth.*] ſpecies or ſort.

Ki'ndness, benevolence, friendly diſpoſition, treatment, *&c.*

To Ki'ndle [prob. of cennan, *Sax*] ſpoken of rabbets, *&c.* to bring forth young.

To KI'NDLE [cynꝺelan, *Sax.* tünden, L. G. zünden H. G.] to cauſe to grow light, or burn as fire.

KINDLY, friendlily.

KI'NDER, a company of cats.

KI'NDRED [of cynꞃene, *Sax.*] thoſe of the ſame deſcent or blood.

KINE, v. *Cow.*

KING [Kong, *Dan.* konig *Du.* konung, *Su.* kônig, G. and *Teut.* cynʒ, cynig, or cyninʒ, *Sax.* of kennen, *Teut.* to know, on account of the great knowledge and prudence wherewith ſuch perſons ought to be endu'd; or of können, to can, to be able, or to have power, becauſe of their power over the people] a chief ruler of a kingdom.

A KING [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by an elephant, becauſe it is a beaſt very noble in its carriage, and is ſaid not to be able to bow the knee; and is a great enemy of ſerpents, as kings ought to be to thieves and robbers.

KING *Apple*, a fruit.

KING *of the Sacrifices* [among the Antient *Romans*] a prieſt ſuperior to the *Flamen Dialis*, but inferior to the *Pontifex Maximus*.

KI'NGDOM [cynʒꝺom, *Sax.*] the dominion of a king.

KI'NGDOMS [with *Chymiſts*] are the three orders of natural bodies, *viz. Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Mineral*.

KINGS *at Arms*, officers of great antiquity, and antiently of great authority; they direct the heralds, preſide at their chapters, and have the juriſdiction of armory. There are three in number, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux*.

KING'S-*Bench*, a court of judgment ſeat, ſo called in regard the king is ſuppoſed to ſit in perſon, as judge of the court, and may do ſo whenever he pleaſes, as kings antiently have done. This court is more eſpecially exerciſed about criminal matters and pleas of the crown. The Lord Chief Juſtice of *England* is preſident of it.

KING'S *Evil*, a diſeaſe, the gift of curing of which has been attributed to the kings and queens of *England*, ever ſince the time of *Edward* the confeſſor.

KING'S *Fiſher*, a bird ſo called becauſe it feeds on fiſh, and has blue feathers reſembling a king's purple robe.

KING'S *Silver*, that money due to the king in the court of *Common Pleas*, *pro licentia concordandi*, in reſpect to a licenſe there granted to any man of levying a fine.

KING-GELD, eſcuage or royal aid.

KING *Piece* [*Architecture*] a piece of timber ſtanding upright in the middle between 2 rafters.

KING'S *Spear*, an herb, the flower of which is good againſt the poiſon of aſps.

KING'S *Widdow*, a widow of the king's tenant in chief, who to keep the land after her huſband's deceaſe was obliged to make oath in chancery that ſhe would not marry without the king's leave.

Clerk of the KING'S *Silver*, an officer of the court of *Common Pleas*, to whom every fine is brought after it has been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*.

KINGLY, pertaining to a king.

KINGS have long hands.

For their Power and authority reach thro' their whole dominions. The L. ſay; *An neſcis longas Regibus eſſe manus.* The G. ſay: Mit groſſen Herren iſt nicht gut Kirſchen eſſen. (*It is not good to eat Cherries with great Men.*) Becauſe they may chance to throw the ſtones in your eyes.

KI'NNER *Nut*, an earth nut, a cheſnut.

KI'NS-MAN [of kind, *Teut.* or cynne and man, *Sax.*] a he couſin, *&c.*

KINS-WOMAN [of cynne and piman, *Sax.*] a ſhe couſin, *&c.*

A KI'NTAL [*quintal*, F.] a weight of one hundred pounds more or leſs, according to the different cuſtoms of nations.

KIPE, a basket of oſiers broad at bottom and brought narrower to the top for taking of fiſh.

KI'PPER *Time*, a ſpace of time between the 3d of *May* and the 12th day, during which, ſalmon fiſhing in the river *Thames* is forbidden.

KIRA'T, a weight of 3 grains.

KIRK, [ciꞃe, or cyꞃc, *Sax.* Kirk, *Du.* Kirch, G. kyrkia, *Su.*] a church.

A KIRK *Mote*, a meeting of pariſhioners upon church affairs,

KIRK *Seſſions* the name of a petty, eccleſiaſtical ſeſſions in Scotland.

KI'RTLE [cyꞃtel, of cyꞃt, *Sax.* kort, *Du.* and L. G. and kurtz, H. G. *ſhort.*] a ſort of ſhort jacket.

KIRTLE *of Flax*, a bunch containing 22 heads, in weight about an 100 pounds.

A KISS [coꞅꞅe, *Sax.* Kys, *Dan.* kyſe, *Su.* kus, *Du.* kuſz, G.] a loving or friendly ſalute with a kiſs.

To KISS [kyꞅꞅan, cyꞅꞅan or cyꞅꞅian *Sax.* kyſſe, *Dan.* kuſſen, *Du.* küſſen, G. Κύσαι, Gr.] to ſalute with a kiſs.

If you can KISS the Miſtreſs never KISS the maid.

To which, however, ſome add, unleſs the maid be handſomer or younger; this proverb is beſt anſwered by another, *Fancy ſurpaſſes Beauty*, and, indeed, every other quality and qualification of the female ſex.

KISSI'NG, ſaluting with a kiſs.

KISSING goes by Favour.

And what does not? This proverb is a reflection upon partiality where particular marks of kindneſs and bounty are beſtow'd on perſons who are ſavourites, whether they deſerve it or no, when perſons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be, where perſons are led more by humour than judgment; ſo ſay the *Romans*. *Trahet ſua quemque Voluptas*, and the *Greeks*, Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθον ἐσθ' ὁ πλȣς.

KIT, an abbreviation of *Chriſtopher*; alſo a ſmall tub with a cover; alſo a ſmall violin for the pocket; alſo a milking pail.

KIT *Floor* [at *Wedneſbury* in *Staffordſhire*] a particular bed or lay in a coal mine, the 4th parting in the body of the coal, which is one foot thick is called the *Kit floor*.

KIT *Keys*, the fruit of the *Aſh-tree*.

KI'TCHIN [cycene, *Sax.* Keucken, *Du.* Küche, G. Kiock *Su.* *coquina*, L.] the room or apartment where victuals are dreſt.

Clerk of the KITCHIN [in a *King's Houſe*, &c.] one whoſe buſineſs is to buy in proviſions, *&c.*

KITCHEN-*Stuff* [cycene, *Sax.* and *etoffe*, F.] greaſe, *&c.* the refuſe of a kitchen or cookery.

KITE [cyꞇa, *Sax.*] a bird of prey.

KI'TLING } [of *Cat* and *ling*, dimin.] a young cat.
KI'TTEN }

To KLICK [prob. of *cliquet.* a mill-clapper] to make a clicking noiſe.

KLI'CKER [with *Saleſmen*, &c.] one who ſtands at a ſhop door to invite cuſtomers in.

KLICKETTING. See *Clicker*

To KNACK [knacken. Du. and G. knacka *Su.*] to ſnap with the fingers.

KNACK [of knapinʒe, *Sax.* Knapp, *Su.* knowledge] a particular skill or faculty.

KNAG } [cnæp. *Sax.*] the top of an hill or any thing that
KNAP } ſtands out.

KNAG } [cnæp; *Sax.*[a knot in wood; alſo a ſtump that
KNAP } grows out of the horns of an hart, near the forehead.

KNAGGY, full of knags or knots.

KNA'GGINESS [of cnæp and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] fulneſs of knots, as wood.

To KNAP [knappen, *Du.*] to ſnap or break in ſunder.

To KNAP [*Hunt. Term*] to brouze or feed upon the tops of leaves, ſhrubs, *&c.*

KNAP-*ſack* [prob. of knab, H. G. and *Teut.* cnapa, *Sax.* a boy, and ſack, a bag, *q. d.* boys bag, in which a ſoldier carries his neceſſaries upon a march.

KNAP *Weed*, an herb.

To KNA'PPLE [of knappen, *Du.*] to knaw off.

KNAVE [cnapa or cnape, *Sax.* knab, *Teut.* and G. a boy and ſo the meaning of it was originally in engliſh.

When KNAVES fall out honeſt Men come by their Right.

F. *Les larrons s' entrebattent, les larcins ſe decouvrent.* (When rogues fall out theft is diſcover'd.) The meaning of this Proverb is too obvious to need any illuſtration; and it is very often verified; tho' oftner in the ſence of the *French*, than of our proverb.

A KNAVE *Child* [cnapa cilꝺ, *Sax.*] a male child; afterwards it was uſed to ſignify a ſervant boy, and afterwards a ſerving man: now uſed to ſignify a fraudulent perſon in dealing,

KNAVE *Line* [in a *Ship*] a rope which ſerves to keep the ties and halliards from turning one upon another.

KNA'VERY [of knab, H. G. and *Teut.* cnapa, *Sax.* a boy or ſervant] in antient times, had no worſe ſenſe than a ſervileneſs, ꞅcylꝺ-cnapa, ſhield-bearer; but now it is generally uſed in an opprobrious ſenſe, for craft, deceit, cheating, fraud, *&c.*

KNA'VISH, deceitful, fraudulent, diſhoneſt, *&c.* alſo waggiſh.

A KNAVISH Wit, a KNAVISH Will.

L. *Mala mens, malus Animus.* Ter. in Andr. F. *C'eſt un méchant Eſprit, qui a les Inclinations maudites.*

KNA'VISHLY, deceitfully, fraudulently.

KNA'VISHNESS, diſhoneſty, fradulentneſs. *&c.* alſo waggiſhneſs.

To KNEAD [cnæꝺan, or cneꝺan *Sax.* Knada, *Su.* kneden, *Du.* knäten G.] to work meal mixed with water and yeaſt into dough.

KNECK [with *Sailors*] the twiſting of a rope or cable as it is veering out.

KNEE [knie, *Du.* G. and *Teut.* cneo, or cneop, *Sax.* knæ, knae, *Su. Dan.*] that part that joins the leg and thigh together.

KNEE *Timber* [with *Ship-wrights*] timber proper for making the knees of a ſhip.

KNEE *Graſs*, an herb.

KNEE *Holm*, a ſhrub.

KNEES [in *Botan.*] thoſe parts in ſome plants, which reſemble the knees and joints.

Knees *of a Ship*, are pieces of timber, bowed like a knee, which bind the beams and futtocks together.

To Kneel [knielen, *Du.* cneopian *Sax.* knien, G.] to ſtand or bear ones ſelf upon the knees.

Knee'ling, a ſort of ſmall cod-fiſh of which ſtock-fiſh is made; called alſo *Menwell* or *Melwell.*

Knell [of cnyllan, or cnellan *Sax.* to knock or ſtrike a bell,] a paſſing-bell, antiently rung at the departure of a perſon juſt ready to expire; but now when dead.

Kne'ttles [with *Sailors*] 2 pieces of ſpun yarn, put together untwiſted into a block or pully.

Knew, v. *To know.*

Knick-*Knacks*, fine things to play withal, gew-gaws; alſo curioſities valued more for fancy than real uſe.

Cnick-*Knacketary Man*, one that makes a collection of knick-knacks or curioſities, things uncommon in nature or art, a vertuoſo,

Knife [cniꝼ, *Sax.* Knyf, D. and O. G. knif, *Su.*] a cutting inſtrument for various uſes.

Knight [knecht, G. and *Teut.* knegt, cnihꞇ, or cnyhꞇ, *Sax* a *Servant: And ſo it originally ſignified in Engliſh; But from being uſed for the Servants or attendants of Kings, in their Wars, it became a Title of honour.*] a perſon whom the king has ſingled out from the common claſs of gentlemen, and dignified with the honour of knighthood. In antient times there were 6 particulars required in him that was to be made a Knight. 1. That he was no trader. 2. That beſides other things he were not of ſervile condition. 3. That he ſhould take an oath that he would not refuſe to die for the ſake of the goſpel and his country. 4. His Sword was to be girt on by ſome nobleman. 5. That he ſhould have the badge of Knighthood put upon him. And, 6thly, That he ſhould be enrolled in the King's Books. It was alſo required, that knights ſhould be brave, undaunted, expert, provident and well behaved. Chriſtian Kings appointed many religious ceremonies to be obſerved at the creation of knights, and none were admitted to the order of knights, but ſuch as had merited the honour by ſome commendable and extraordinary exploits. They were antiently diſtinguiſhed by a belt, a target, a ſword, or ſome material token. But now the honour being grown cheap, theſe ceremonies have been laid aſide, and there goes nothing now to the making a knight in *England*, but the King's touching him with a ſword as he kneels, and ſaying, *Riſe up* Sir R. N.

Knights *Bannerets*, the ceremony of their creation is thus. The King, or his general, at the head of his army, drawn up in order of battle after a victory, under the royal ſtandard diſplay'd, attended by all the officers and the nobility of the court, receives the knight, led by two knights of note or other men renowned in arms, carrying his pennon or guidon of arms in his hand; being preceeded by the heralds, who proclaim his valiant atchievements, for which he has merited to be made a knight banneret, and to diſplay his banner in the field; then the King or the General ſays, *Advances toy Banneret*, and cauſes the point of his pennon to be rent off, and the new knight is ſent back to his tent, the trumpets ſounding before him. and the nobility and officers attending him, where they are nobly entertained. This order is certainly moſt honourable, becauſe never conferr'd but upon the performance of ſome heroick action in the field; whereas all other orders are beſtow'd by favour, or other meaner motives. But there have been none of theſe knights made for many years paſt.

Knights *Baronets*, is a modern degree of honour, and next to a baron; they have precedency before all knights, except thoſe of the garter, bannerets and Privy-Counſellers, and the honour is hereditary in the male line. This order was firſt inſtituted in the year 1611 by King *James* I. they are created by patent, the proem whereof ſignifies, that it is for propagating a plantation in the province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, for which purpoſe each of them was to maintain thirty ſoldiers in *Ireland* for three years, allowing each ſoldier 8*d. per Diem*, the whole ſum of which was paid into the *Exchequer* upon paſſing the patent. They are to bear in a canton, or in an eſcutcheon, the arms of *Ulſter*, viz. a field *Argent*, a ſiniſter hand couped at the wriſt *Gules.*

Barons [prob. of *Barones*, L. men of valour] are peers of *England*, but of the loweſt dignity, and as ſuch ſit in parliament as all the peers of *England* do by their baronies, tho' they be dukes, marqueſſes, or earls beſides, and likewiſe archbiſhops and biſhops have baronies annexed to them, barons are

Barons [*by Patent*] their title is, *Right Noble Lord*; king *Charles* II, gave the barons a circle of gold, with ſix pearls ſet cloſe to the rim. He is likewiſe allowed to have the cover of his cup held underneath while he is drinking; and a baroneſs may have her train held up in the preſence of a viſcounteſs. Barons are of three ſorts.

Barons [*by Tenure*] are biſhops, who hold their baronies by vertue of their being choſen to their ſees.

Barons [*by Writ*] are ſuch as are called to ſit in parliament by their ſovereign, without any precedent title.

The manner of erecting a baron by patent is as follows, he appears in court in his long robe and hood, attended by ſeveral perſons of quality; two heralds walk before him, followed by *Garter* king at arms, holding the king's writ; a baron, ſupported by two gentlemen of diſtinction, brings the robe or mantle, and ſo they enter the king's preſence, kneeling three times; then *Garter* delivers the writ to the lord chamberlain, and when in reading they come to the word *Inveſtivimus*, the king puts on his mantle, and the writ being read, declares him and his heirs barons.

Knights *Batchelors* [either of *Bas Chevaliers*, F. *i. e.* low knights, or of *Baccalaria*, a kind of fees or farm, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces of ground, each of which contained twelve acres, or as much as two oxen would plough; the poſſeſſors of which *Baccalaria* were called *Batchelors*; others derive the name of *Baſtailler*, F. to combat or fight] they were antiently called, as being the loweſt order of knights, or inferior to bannerets. They were obliged to ſerve the king in his wars at their own expence, for the ſpace of forty days. They are now called *Equites Aurati* in *Latin*; *Equites*,. i. e. horſemen, becauſe, they were to ſerve on horſeback; and *Aurati*, golden or gilded, becauſe they had gilt ſpurs given them at their creation. This dignity was at firſt confin'd to military men, but afterwards it was conferr'd on men of the robe. It was an antient ceremony at the creation, to honour the knights with the girdle of knighthood; which he who received was to go to church and ſolemnly to offer his ſword upon the altar, and to vow himſelf to the ſervice of god. In proceſs of time, beſides the girdle and ſword, gilt ſpurs were added for the greater ornament. The ceremony of the creation is very ſimple, the candidate kneels down, and the king touches him lightly with a naked ſword, ſaying, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, F. *i. e.* be a knight in the name of god; and afterwards *Avance Chevalier* A. B. Theſe may be ſaid to be the only knights in *England*, beſides thoſe of the *Garter* and of the *Bath*, who are of a much higher ſphere; for *Bannerets* have been long diſuſed, and *Baronets* are not properly knights. When a knight had committed a capital offence, it was uſually publickly to degrade and deprive him of his honour of knighthood, which was done by ungirding his military belt, taking off his ſword and breaking it, and hewing off his ſpurs with a hatchet, plucking his gauntlet from him, and reverſing his eſcutcheon of arms.

Knights *of the* Bath, this order of knighthood is of no leſs antiquity than the times of our *Saxon* anceſtors, and tho' the original of it cannot be exactly determined, yet it appears that *Geoffrey* of *Anjou*, before his marriage to *Maud* the empreſs, daughter to our King *Henry* I. was thus made a knight at *Rome*, *An.* 1227. tho' *Cambden* and others write that it was inſtituted by *Richard.* II. and *Henry* IV. *An.* 1339. upon this occaſion, King *Henry* being in the bath, and being inform'd by ſome knight that two widows were come to demand juſtice of him, he immediately leap'd out of the bath ſaying. *he ought to prefer doing Juſtice to his Subjects before the Pleaſure of the Bath*; and thereupon created knights of the Bath. Some ſay theſe knights were made within the liſts of the Bath, and that King *Richard* ordain'd that there ſhould be no more than four of them; but King *Henry* IV. encreaſed them to forty ſix: their motto was *Tres in uno*, L. *i. e.* three in one, ſignifying the three theological virtues. At the creation of the knights there were ſeveral religious rites and ceremonies performed, which uſually belonged to hermits and other holy orders. *Firſt*, when the eſquire to be knighted came to the court, he was to be received by the King's Officers, and to have two eſquires of note to attend him; and if he came before dinner, he was to carry up one diſh to the King's table, after which thoſe eſquires were to conduct him to his chamber, and at night he had his beard ſhav'd and his hair cut round. Then the King commanded his chamberlain to go to the chamber of this intended knight, attended by ſeveral knights and eſquires, with muſick, ſinging dancing, and there to inform him of feats of chivalry. Then the eſquire was put into the Bath, and when taken out put into a bed without curtains, there to lie till he was dry, and afterwards cloth'd with a robe of ruſſet with long ſleeves, having a hood to it, like that of an hermit; then the old knights conducted him to the chapel, being accompanied with muſick, and other eſquires, dancing and ſporting before him, where being entertain'd with wine and ſpices, they were diſmiſs'd with thanks; the new knight was to ſtay in the chapel all night, and ſpend it in prayer, and the next morning to confeſs his ſins to the prieſt; and while maſs was ſaying, a taper was burning before him, which he held in his hand during the goſpel; at the elevation an eſquire took off his hood from his head, and held it till the laſt goſpel. And maſs being ended, the ſame eſquire offered the candle at the altar and a penny or more. After this the new knight was put to bed, and lay there till day light. Then the chamberlain and other company went to his chamber and ſaid, *Sir good Morrow to you, it is Time to get up and make your ſelf ready*: and having dreſs'd him, they mounted on horſeback, and conducted him to the hall with muſick, a young eſquire carrying his ſword before him, holding it by the point. Being come to the hall door, he was received by the marſhals and uſhers, who deſired him to alight, and the marſhal was either to have his horſe or an hundred ſhillings for his fee; and being conducted up the hall, there he ſtay'd while the King came, the young eſquire ſtill holding his ſword. The king being come, he took one of the ſpurs from the chamberlain, and delivering it to ſome perſon of note, commanded him to put it on his right heel, which was done kneeling, and the other ſpur was put on by another knight; which being done, the knight holding up his hands together, the king girt on his ſword, and embracing him about the neck, ſaid to him, *Be thou a good Knight*, kiſſing him. This being done, the knights conducting him to the high altar in the chapel, he there promiſed to maintain the rights of the holy church during his whole life, and then ungirt his ſword and offered it to god, praying to god and the ſaints that he might keep that order to the end, after which he drank a draught of wine. Upon his going out of the chapel, the king's maſter cook ſtood ready to take off his ſpurs for his fee, ſaying to him, *I the King's Maſter Cook, am come to receive your* Spurs *for my Fee; and if you do any thing contrary to the Order of Knighthood (which God forbid) I ſhall hack your Spurs from your Heels*. This being done, he was conducted again to the hall by the knights. where he ſat the firſt at the knight's table, the knights being about him, to be ſerved as the other were; but was neither to eat nor drink at the table, nor ſpit, nor look about him upwards or downwards any more than a bride. But one of his governors was to hold a handkerchief before him when he was to ſpit, and when the king was departed, he was to be attended to his chamber by knights, muſick, *&c.* who taking their leave of him went to dinner. When the company were retired, he was diſrobed and his attire was to be given to the king at arms or that herald that attended, or to the minſtrels, with a mark of ſilver, if he were a knight batchelor; two marks, if a baron, and four, if an earl or ſuperior rank; and his ruſſet night-cap or a noble was given to the watch. After this he was clothed with a blue robe, with ſtrait ſleeves in the faſhion of a prieſts, having a white ſilk lacing hanging on his left ſhoulder, which lace he wore upon all his garments, till he had gained ſome honour and renown in arms, and was regiſtred as of high record, as the nobles, knights, *&c.* or till ſome great prince or noble lady did cut the lace off, ſaying to him, *Sir, we have heard ſo much of your true Renowning concerning your Honour, which you have done in divers Parts, to the great Fame of Chivalry, as to your ſelf and him that made you a Knight, that it is meet this Lace be taken from you.* After dinner the knights and gentlemen conduct him to the kings' preſence, where he ſays, *Right noble and renowned Sir, I do in all that I can give you thanks for theſe Honours, Courteſies and Bounty which you have vouchſafed me*: and then takes his leave of the king; and then the eſquires governors take their leave of their maſter, with much complaiſance demanding their robes and fees according to the cuſtom.

KNIGHTS *of the Shire*, two knights or gentlemen of worth, choſen to ſerve in parliament by the king's writ *in pleno Comitatu*, by ſuch of the free-holders as can expend 40*s.* a year.

KNIGHTS [in a *Ship*] are 2 pieces of timber, to each of which go 4 ſhivers, 3 for the halliards and one for the top ropes, they are uſually in the figure of ſome head.

KNIGHTS *Errant*, a pretended order of knights mentioned in romances. A ſort of heroes who travelled the world in ſearch of adventures, redreſſing wrongs, reſcuing damſels, and taking all opportunities of ſignalizing their proweſs.

KNIGHTS *Fee* [ant. *Law Term*] ſignifying ſo much inheritance as was ſufficient to maintain a knight and a ſuitable retinue; which in *Henry* III. time was reckoned at 15 *l. per an.* others ſay 40. All who had 20*l.* a year in fee or for term of life, might be compelled to be knights.

KNIGHTS *Service*, a tenure whereby ſeveral lands in this nation were antiently held of the king, which drew after it homage, eſcuage, wardſhip, marriage, *&c.*

KNIGHTS *of the Poſt*, perſons who for hire will ſwear before a magiſtrate or in a court of judicature, whatſoever you would have them.

KNIGHT *of the Blade* [with the *Canting Crew*] a hector or bully.

KNIGHT *of the Road* [with the ſame] a high-way-men.

KNIGHT *Marſhal*, an officer of the king's houſe, having juriſdiction and cognizance of any tranſgreſſion within the king's houſe and verge; as alſo of contracts made there, when one of the king's houſe is a party.

KNIGHTS *Spurr*, an herb.

KNIGHTEN *Court*, a court baron or honour court, held twice a year by the biſhop of *Hereford*, at his palace, where the lords of the manours and their tenants, holding by knights ſervice of the honour of that biſhoprick, are ſuitors.

KNIGHTEN *Guild*, an antient gild or ſociety conſiſting of 13 knights, founded by king *Edgar*, and he gave them a portion of ground lying without the city now called *Port-ſoken* ward.

KNIDHT-HOOD [cniht-hade, *Sax.* **knechtheit**, G. *a State of Servitude*] the dignity of being a knight.

KNIPPERDO'LINGS [of one *Knipperdoling* their ring-leader] a ſect of *German* hereticks, *An. Chri.* 1535. about the time of *John* of *Leyden*.

To KNIT *Irr. V.* [cnyttan, cnitten, or cnyttan, *Sax.* **knyta**, *Su.* **knitten**, *Du.* **knütten**, L. G.] to make knots.

KNIT, *Irr. Imp. Part. P.* [cnitt, *Sax.* **geknütt**, L. G.] did knit, have knit.

KNIT. *Stockings* were firſt brought into *England*, by the means of one *William Ryder*, an apprentice to *Thomas Burdet* againſt St. *Magnus* Church *London*, in the year 1564. who happening to ſee a pair of knit ſtocking in the lodgings of an *Italian* merchant that came from *Mantua*, borrowed them and cauſed others to be made by them; end theſe were the firſt worſted ſtockings made in *England*; but within a few years the making *Jerſey* and woollen ſtockings began to grow common.

Frame Work KNITTING or ſtocking weaving was firſt deviſed, as it is ſaid, by william *Lee*, maſter of arts of St. *John's* College *Cambridge*, 1599.

KNIVES, one *Richard Matthews* was the firſt *Engliſh* man that attained the perfection of making fine Knives and Knife hafts and obtain'd a prohibition againſt all foreigners bringing Knives into *England*, the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

KNOB [**knoppe**, *Dan.* and *Sax.* **knop**, *Du.* and L. G. **knopf**, H. G. a *Button.*] a riſing, *&c.* upon a tree, an extuberance or bunching out on any thing.

KNO'BBY, full of, or having knobs.

Young Men's KNOCKS **old Men feel.**

L. *Quæ peccamus Juvenes ea luimus Senes.*

To KNOCK [of **cnoccio**, *Brit.* cnucian, or conucian *Sax.*] to beat, hit or ſtrike upon.

KNOP [cnæp, *Sax.* **knoppe**, *Dan.* and *Du.* **knopf**, G.] a knob.

KNOPH, a divinity of the *Egyptians*, whom they repreſented as a beautiful man with feathers upon his head, a girdle, and a ſcepter in his hand; and an egg proceeding out of his mouth; the egg was the *Hieroglyphick* of the world, the ſhell ſignified the *Heavens*, that ſhut in all viſible things on every ſide, the white the *Air* and *Water*, and the yolk the *Earth*, that contains in it a ſecret virtue, that cauſeth it to produce living creatures by the aſſiſtance of a natural heat: the egg proceeding out of the mouth, beſpeaks the image, and repreſentation of the creator of the univerſe.

KNOT [cnutta or cnotta, of cnyttan, *Sax.* **knut**, *Su.* **knot**, G.] a line, ſtring, *&c.* implicated.

KNOT *Graſs*, an herb.

KNOT or *Nodus* [of a *Romance* or *dramatick Piece*] is uſed for that part where the perſons are the moſt embarraſs'd by a conjuncture of affairs, the end of which it is not eaſy to foreſee.

Knights of the KNOT, an order of ſixty knights inſtituted by *Jane* I. Queen of *Naples* on occaſion of the peace eſtabliſh'd by her and the king of *Hungary*, by means of her marriage with *Lewis* prince of *Tarentum*.

To KNOT [**knutten** L. G. **knoten**, G.] to ty in knots.

KNOTTING; tying of thread, or other materials full of knots, an amuſement well known to the ladies; alſo, the thread, &c. when ſo tied into knots.

KNOTS [ſo called from king *Canutus* who eſteemed them very highly] a kind of delicious ſmall birds, well known in ſome parts of *England*.

KNOTS [cnottar, *Sax.*] are with ſailors of two ſorts.

Bowling KNOTS, a very faſt knot, that will not ſlip; ſo called, becauſe the bowling bridles are faſtened to the crengles by this knot.

Wale KNOTS, are round knobs or knots.

KNOTS [with *Phyſicians*] tuberoſities form'd in the joints of old gouty people, conſiſting of a thick, viſcous, crude, indigeſted pituita, accompanied with a bilious humour, hot and acrimonious.

KNO'TTINESS, fulneſs of knots, intricateneſs, perplexedneſs, difficultneſs.

To KNOW *Irr. V.* [cnapan, or cænnan *Sax.* **kianna**. *Su.* **kennen**, *Du.* and G. *connoitre*, F. *conoſcere*, It. *conocèr*, Sp. *conhecer*, Port. *cognoſcere*, L.] to underſtand.

KNEW, [cneop, *Sax.*] *Irr. Imp.* did know.

KNOWN, [cnapen, *Sax.*] *Irr. Part. P.* have known.

He KNOWS **much who** KNOWS **how to ſpeak; But he** KNOWS **more who** KNOWS **how to hold his Tongue.**

F. *Beaucoup ſcait qui ſcait parler, mais plus ſcait qui ſcait ſe taire.* The G. ſay; **Schweigen und dencken mag niemand kräncken.** [Silence and thought hurts no man. The L. ſay; *Tutum Præmium Silentii.*. We have ſeveral other Proverbs to inculcate the caution of not letting our tongues run before our wits.

He who KNOWS **how to want,** KNOWS **how to have.**

G. **Wer wohl mangeln kan, der kan wohl haben.**

That is, by being content to deprive our ſelves of ſome ſuperfluities, we ſhall always have it in our power to ſupply our real wants.

Know when to ſpend and when to ſpare,
And you not be buſy, and you need not be bare.

This Prov. is *Scotch*, we ſay in the ſame ſenſe, to give and keep requires art. The It.

A dare e tenere.
Ingegno biſogna havere.

In the ſame ſenſe. And, to be ſure, whoever has obtained a good ſhare of this prudence, is in a fair way to get a competency, and to keep it when he has it; and the want of this knowledge has inſenſibly brought many a young heir from opulency to beggary.

Know'ingly, with knowledge, alſo being acquainted with, deſignedly.

Kno'wingness, knowledge.

Kno'wledge, underſtanding or acquaintance with things or perſons.

Kno'wledge [according to Mr. *Lock*] conſiſts in the perception of the connection and agreement or diſagreement, and repugnancy of our *Ideas*. Thus we know that white is not black, by perceiving that theſe two *Ideas* do not agree.

Kno'wmen, a name formerly given to the *Lollards*, or religious Chriſtians in *England* before the reformation.

Known, v. to know.

To **Knu'bble** [of knipler, *Dan.* to beat, or knubble, *Teut.* a knuckle] to beat with the knuckles or fiſt.

Knu'ckle [knogle, *Dan.* knoge, *Su.* cnucl, *Sax.*] the external middle joint of a finger.

Knur } [Knorr, *Teut.*] a knot in wood.
Knurl }

Kt. is us'd as an Abbreviation for *Knight*.

Kypho'nism [of κύφων, Gr. a piece of wood whereon criminals were ſtretch'd and tormented] it was thus, the body of the perſon to be tormented was anointed with honey, and expoſed to the ſun, in order to attract the flies and waſps, it was for a certain number of days, and ſome authors ſay, ſometimes for twenty. Sometimes the perſon was ſtretched on the ground, with his arms ty'd behind him; ſometimes only ty'd to a ſtake; ſometimes hung up in the air in a basket. This puniſhment has been frequently inflicted on the martyrs in the primitive times.

Kyrie eleeson [κύειε ἐλεείσον, Gr. *i. e.* Lord have mercy upon us] a form of ſolemn invocation uſed in the popiſh liturgy.

Kyrk [of κυειακόν, Gr.] a church.

Kystus [κύςις, Gr.] a bag or membrane in form of a bladder full of unnatural humours.

BRITISH MUSEUM

L

L l, *Roman*, *L l*, Italick, L l, *Engliſh*, L l, *Saxon*, Λ λ, *Greek*, are the eleventh letters of the alphabet, and ל *Hebrew*, the 12th. L, if it be the laſt Letter of a word of two or more ſyllables, it is generally ſingle, as *evil*, *civil*, &c. eſpecially ſuch as are derived from the *Latins*; but in words of one ſyllable, it is for the moſt part double, as *fall*, *tell*, *fill*, *roll*, *Bull*; and if a conſonant be next before *l*, joined with a vowel at the end of a word, they muſt not be parted, as *Bi-ble*, *Cable*, *Affa ble*, &c.

L. ſtands for *Liber*, a *Pound*, alſo a *Book*.

L, in *Latin* numbers ſtands for 50.

$\overline{\text{L}}$, with a Daſh over it denotes 50000.

La, is us'd as an Abbreviation for *Lady*.

La'bant [*labans*, *L.*] ſliding, falling down, wavering.

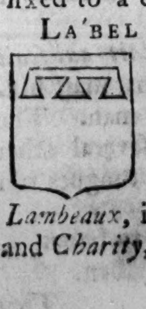
La'barum, a royal ſtandard which the *Roman* emperors had born before them in the wars. It was a long pike or ſpear, with a ſtaff going croſs way at the top, from which hung down a long purple ſtandard or ſtreamer, embroidered with gold, fringed on the edges, and adorned with precious ſtones.

Labefa'ction a weakening enfeebling, a cauſing to decay.

To **La'befie** [*labefacere* L.] to weaken.

La'bel [*labellum*, *L.*] a long thin braſs ruler, with a ſmall ſight at one end, and a center hole at the other, commonly uſed with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferenter, to take altitudes, *&c.*

La'bel [in *Law*] a narrow ſlip of paper or parchment, affixed to a deed or writing in order to hold the appending ſeal.



La'bel [in *Heraldry*] is generally allowed to be the difference of the ſecond ſon, and his family, and of ſuch dignity, that the ſon of an emperor cannot bear a difference of higher eſteem. And *Morgan* conjectures, that it may repreſent in the one label, the banner of love from all eternity, or that of the three *Lambeaux*, is the ſymbol of the three divine vertues, *Faith*. *Hope* and *Charity*, united in one being. See the figure.

La'bels, ribbands hanging down on each ſide of a miter, crown, or garland of flowers.

La'bent [*labens*, *L.*] falling, ſliding, fleeting, running or paſſing away.

La'bes, a ſpot, blemiſh or ſtain. *L.*

La'bes [with *Sur.*] a ſtanding or bunching out of the lips.

La'bia, the lips of the mouth, the womb, a wound, *&c.*

La'bia *leporina* [with *Surgeons*] ſuch lips as, by reaſon of their ill make, will not come together, *L.*

La'bial [*labialis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to the lips, as labial letters, ſuch as require the uſe of the lips in pronouncing them.

La'biate [of *labium*, *L.* a lip] having lips.

La'biate *Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] are difform monopetalous flowers, divided uſually in two lips, as in *Sage*, *Roſemary*, &c. of which ſome repreſent a monk's hood, or a ſort of helmet.

La'biated, [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has an under lip hanging down, as have moſt of the hooded flowers; tho' ſome have a lip and no hood, as *Germander*, *Scordium*, &c.

La'bis [of λαμϐανω, Gr. to lay hold of] any forceps or ſuch like inſtrument.

Labo'rant [with *Chymiſts*] an aſſiſtant, or one who attends upon them, while they are about any proceſs or experiment.

Labora'riis, a writ which lies againſt ſuch as refuſe to ſerve, altho' they have not whereon to live; or who refuſe to ſerve in ſummer, where they ſerved in winter.

Labora'tion [*laboratio*, *L.*] a labouring.

La'boratory [*laboratoire*, F. *laboratorium*, of *laborare*, L.] any ſort of work-houſe.

Laboratory [with *Gunners*] a place or work-houſe, where the *Fire-workers* and *Bombardiers* prepare their ſtores; as driving *Fuzees*, fixing *Shells*, making *Quick-match*, fixing *Carcaſſes*, and all other fire-works belonging to war, *&c.*

Laboratory *Tent* [in an *Army*] a large tent, carried along with the artillery into the field, furniſhed with all ſorts of tools and materials for the fire-workers, for the uſes above-mentioned.

Laboratory, a place where chymiſts perform their operations, where their furnaces are built, their veſſels kept, *&c.*

Labori'ferous [*laborifer*, *L.*] bearing or enduring labour; alſo bringing or cauſing labour.

Labo'rious [*laborieux*, F. *laborioſo*, It. and Sp. of *laborioſus*, *L.*] pains-taking; alſo requiring much labour.

Laboriously, in a laborious manner.

Labo'riousness, pains-taking, labourſomneſs.

To **La'bour** [*lavorare*, It. *laborare*, *L.*] to take pains, to endeavour earneſtly.

To **Labour** [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a ſhip, when ſhe rolls, tumbles, and is very unſteady, either a hull or under ſail.

La'bour [*labeur*, O. F. *labor*, Sp. and L.] pains, work, toil, drudgery, difficulty; alſo travel in child-birth.

I have my Labour for my Pains.

The F. ſay; *I' ai l' aller pour le venir.* (I have my going for my coming.) That is, I have done it, (*See.* the thing ſpoken of) for nothing.

La'bourer [*laborator*, *L.*] one who does drudgery work.

La'boursome [*laborioſus*, *L*] laborious, toilſom.

La'bring [prob. of *laborare*, *L*,] eſſaying or ſtriving to raiſe it ſelf with wings, labouring. *Milton.*

Labrosu'lcium [of *labrum* and *ulcus*, *L.*] a ſwelling in the lips, the ſame as *Cheilocace*.

Labro'se [*labroſus*, of *labrum*, L. a brim] that has a brim, border or brink.

La'brum, the brim or brink; alſo a lip, *L.*

Labrum *Veneris* [with *Botan.*] fullers-weed or teazel.

Labru'sca } [with *Botaniſts*] the wild vine, black
Labru'scum } briony.

Labu'rnum [*Bot.*] a kind of ſhrub of which bees will not taſte. *L.*

La'byrinth of *Egypt* [*labyrinthe*, F. *laberinto*, It. and Sp. *labyrinthus*, L. Λαϐύεινθος, Gr.] built by *Pſamniticus*, on the banks of the river *Nile*, ſituate on the ſouth of the *Pyramids*, and north of *Arſinoe*: It contained within the compaſs of one continued wall, 1000 houſes, and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble; and had only one entrance; but innumerable turnings and returnings, ſometimes one over another; and all in a manner ſcarce to be found, but by ſuch as were acquainted with them; the building being more under ground than above; the marble ſtones were laid with ſuch art, that neither wood nor cement was uſed in any part of the fabrick; the chambers were ſo diſpoſed, that the doors at their opening gave a report as terrible as a crack of thunder. The main entrance of all was white marble, adorn'd with ſtately columns, and curious imagery. Being arrived at the end, a pair of ſtairs of 90 ſteps, conducted to a ſtately portico, ſupported with pillars of *Theban* ſtone, which was the entrance into a ſtately and ſpacious hall (the place of their general conventions) all of poliſhed marble, adorn'd with the ſtatues of their gods This labyrinth was ac-

accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. This work was afterwards imitated by *Dædalus*, in the *Cretan* labyrinth, tho' it fell as ſhort of the glories of this, as *Minos* was inferior to *Pſammiticus* in power and riches. There was alſo a third at *Lemnos*, famous for its ſumptuous pillars; and a fourth, that of *Italy*, which *Porſenna*, King of *Hetruria*, deſigned for a ſepulchre for him and his ſucceſſors. There was alſo one at *Woodſtock* in *Oxfordſhire*, made by king *Henry* II. for fair *Roſamund*.

Labyrinth [in a *figurative Senſe*] is uſed to ſignify any kind of intanglement or intricate buſineſs.

Labyrinth [with *Anatom.*] the name of the ſecond cavity of the internal ear, which is hollowed out of the *Os Petroſum*, and ſo called on account of its having ſeveral windings in it.

Labyri'nthian [*labyrinthæus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a labyrinth.

Lac, milk, *L.*

Lac *Lunæ* [in *Chym.*] a kind of white earth, which being diſſolved in water, will tinge it of a milky colour, or a fat, porous, friable earth, inſipid, but diſſolvable in water.

Lac *Sulphuris* [with *Chym.*] a white liquor, made of brimſtone diſſolved and diſtilled in vinegar. *L.*

La'cca, a gum, or rather wax (made, as ſome ſay, by a kind of winged ants) hard, brittle, clear, and tranſparent, brought from *India*. &c. and uſed in painting, varniſhing, *&c.* alſo a certain red gum iſſuing from certain trees in *Arabia*, of which the beſt hard ſealing wax is made.

Lace, [*lacet.* F. *in the firſt Senſe.*] a line of ſilk, thread, *&c.* alſo an edging, of fine white thread wrought in figures, for womens head clothes; alſo of gold, ſilver, *&c.* for other uſes.

To **Lace** [*lacer*, F.] to brace, to tye, faſten or join with a lace; alſo to adorn with lace.

La'cerable [*lacerabilis*, *L.*] that may be rent or torn.

To **La'cerate** [*lacerer*, F. *lacerare*, It. and L.] to rent or tear in pieces.

Lacera'tion, [F. *lacerazione*, It. of *laceratio*, L] a tearing or rending in pieces.

Lacerto'se [*lacertoſus*, *L.*] having great brawns, brawny, muſculous, ſinewy.

Lace'rtus [with *Anatomiſts*] the arm from the elbow to the wriſt; alſo the baſtard mackarel ſpotted like a lizard; alſo a lizard. *L.*

Lachano'polist [*lachanopola*, L. of λαχανοπολὴς of λάχανον, pot herbs, and πόλέω, to ſell, Gr] a ſeller of herbs.

La'chanum [λάχανον, Gr.] all kind of pot-herbs. *L.*

La'ches *of Entry* [in *Com. Law*] a neglect of the heir to enter. *F.*

La'chesis [of λαχεῖν. Gr. to apportion by lot] one of the 3 deſtinies, the other being *Clotho* and *Atropos*. The 3 fatal goddeſſes, who (according to the poets,) reſide in the palace of *Pluto*; or the deſtinies, who did appoint to every one the ſeveral adventures of his life; what they had decreed, according to the judgment of the gods, could not be altered: they were more eſpecially occupied in handling the thread of man's life: the youngeſt held the diſtaff and did draw the thread; the next in age wound it about the ſpindle or reel; and the third being old and decrepid cut it off: and this was followed by the immediate death of the perſon living.

La'chryma [with *Natur.*] whatſoever is ſtrained through and drops out naturally, or is let out by inciſion, from any part of a plant, whether gum, oil, roſin, *&c.*

Lachryma [in *Anat.*] a moiſture which is ſeparated by the glandules or kernels of the eyes to moiſten them; which, when it falls in drops in weeping, is called tears.

Lachryma *Chriſti* [*i. e.* the tears of *Chriſt*] a pleaſant ſort of wine, made of grapes growing in *Terra di Lavoro* in the province of *Naples*. *L.*

Lachryma *Jobi* [*i. e.* the tears of *Job*] the herb gromwel, *C.*

La'chrymable [*lachrymabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented or wept for.

La'chrymal *Point* [with *Anatom.*] a hole in the bone of the noſe, by which the matter that makes tears paſſes to the noſtrils.

Lachryma'lis *Glandula* [with *Anatom*] the name of a ſmall oblong gland, ſituate above the eye, whence proceed two or three ſmall ducts, which filtrate a ſeroſity to moiſten the ball of the eye and facilitate its motion. *L.*

Fiſtula **Lachrymalis** [with *Oculiſts*] a *Fiſtula* in the larger angle of the eye, *L.*

Lachryma'lia *Puncta* [with *Anatom.*] two ſmall apertures in the extreme angles of each eye-lid, by which an aqueo-ſaline, pellucid humour is convey'd to the noſe. *L.*

Lachryma'tion, a weeping or ſhedding of tears; alſo a dropping of moiſture. *L.*

Lachry'matories, ſmall earthen veſſels, in which, in antient times, the tears of ſurviving relations and friends were put and buried with the urns and aſhes of the dead.

Laci'niated [*laciniatus*, *L.*] notched, jagged on the edges.

Laciniated *Leaf* [with *Botan.*] a jagged leaf.

To **Lack** [laecken. in *Du.* ſignifies to blame or reproach; but laccan or, laccean *Sax.* to decreaſe] to be in want of, to be deficient in.

La'cker [ſo called of *Gum Lac*, of which it is made] a varniſh uſed over leaf ſilver, in gilding picture-frames. *&c.*

Lacker *Hat*, a ſort of hat made without ſtiffening.

A **La'ckey** [*laquais*, F. of laiki, *Goth*, a runner, jumper, or foot-ſervant, from laikan, *Goth.* to leap.] a page, a footman or boy.

Laco'nick [*laconique*, F. *laconico*, It. of Λακωνικὸς, Gr.] conciſe, brief. according to the cuſtom of the *Lacedæmonians*.

Laco'nicum [ſo called, becauſe much in uſe in *Laconia*] a dry ſtove to ſweat, a ſtew or hot houſe, *L.*

La'conism [*laconiſme*, F. *laconiſm*, It. *laconiſmus*, L. Λακωνισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort, briſk and pithy way of ſpeaking, ſuch as the *Lacedæmonians* uſed.

La'cryma, a tear ſhed in weeping. See *Lachryma*.

La'ctant [*lactans*, *L*] ſuckling. giving milk.

Lacta'ria [with *Botan.*] the herb ſpurge or milk-weed.

Lacta'tion, a ſuckling a child, alſo a ſucking of milk from the breaſts. *L.*

La'ctea *febris* [*i. e.* a *Lacteal Fever*] the milk fever. which happens to women in child bed.

Lactea *via*, the milky way. *L.* See *Galaxy*.

La'cteal } [*lacteus*, *L.*] milky, of, pertaining to, or like
La'cteous } milk.

La'cteal *Veins* [in *Anat.*] certain veins which ſpread themſelves all over the meſentery, and take their name from their milky ſubſtance.

La'ctes [*Anat*] the ſmall guts; alſo the ſweet-bread, *L.*

Lacte'scens [in *Botan. Writ.*] having a milky juice.

Lacti'fical } [*lactificus*, *L.*] that make or breed milk.
Lacti'fick }

Lactu'ca [with *Botan.*] the herb lettice, *L.*

Lactula *Sylvatica* [with *Botan.*] wild lettice or hawkweed, *L.*

Lactuce'lla [with *Botan.*] the herb ſow-thiſtle, *L.*

Lactucina the goddeſs of young corn, while the milk is in it.

Lactu'mina [with *Phyſicians*] wheals or pimples about the internal parts of the mouth; as alſo about the ventricle in infants; the thruſh, ſo called, becauſe they happen chiefly to ſucking children. *L.*

Lactu'mnia } [with *Surg.*] a cruſted ſcab on the head, *L.*
Lactu'mia } the ſame as *Achor*.

Lacu'na, a ditch in which water ſtands, a dike or puddle; alſo a gap or empty place where any thing is wanting, *L.*

Lacu'nar [*Architecture*] the flooring or planking above the porticos; a cieled roof, arched or fretted.

Lacu'næ [with *Anatom.*] ſmall pores or paſſages in the *Urethra* or paſſage of the yard and *Vagina Uteri*, eſpecially in the lower part of the urinary ducts, they pour a viſcous liquor into the paſſage that lubricates and defends it from the ſalts of the urine, of.

La'cus, a ſtanding pool, *L.*

Lad [prob. of ילד, *Jeled*, *Heb.* a child] a boy.

La'da [*old Rec.*] a lathe or court of juſtice; alſo a lade, or water courſe; alſo purgation or acquitment by a lawful trial.

Lada'num } a gummous or reſinous matter, oozing out
Labda'num } of the leaves of a ſhrub called *Ciſtus Ladanifera*, uſed in medicine.

La'dder [hlædre, *Sax.* Leeder or leer, *Du.* leiter, G.] a machine for aſcending to high places.

Bolt Sprit **Ladder** [in a *Ship*] is a ladder at the beak head, made faſt over the bolt-ſprit, to get upon it when there is occaſion.

Entring **Ladder** [in a *Ship*] is a wooden ladder placed in the waſte of the ſhip.

Gallery **Ladder** [in a *Ship*] is a ladder of ropes hung over the gallery and ſtern of ſhips, to come out of, or go into a boat in foul weather, and a high ſea.

Lade } { lade *Sax.* } uſually ſignifies the mouth of a ri-
Lode } { lode *Sax.* } ver. ſometimes a ford, and is part of the proper names of places; as *Crecklade*, *Fromlade*, *Lechlade*, &c.

To **Lade** [hladan, *Sax.* to dip laden, *Du.* and G. lada, *Su.*] to empty liquors out of a veſſel with a ladle or other ſmall veſſel, alſo, to load.

La'dies *Bed Straw*, an herb.

Ladies *Cuſhion*, a ſort of flower.

Ladies *Laces*, a kind of ſtriped graſs.

Ladies *Mantle*, an herb.

Ladies *Smock*, an herb, otherwiſe called *Cuckoo* flower.

Ladies *Bower*, a plant fit for making bowers or arbours.

Ladies *Seal*, the herb black briony or wild vine.

La'ding [of hladian, *Sax.* to load] the burden or cargo of a ſhip.

La'dle [hlædle, *Sax.*] a kitchen utenſil.

La'dy [of hlaꝼdiȝ, laꝼdiȝ, or læꝼdiȝe, of hlaꝼ, a loaf or bread, and dienen, G. to adminiſter, on account of their diſtributing the proviſions to the family and the poor. This derivation of *Verſtegan's* is followed by moſt of our etymologiſts; But I rather take it to be derived from lafda, or lafd, *Goth.* which have the ſame ſignification.] the wife or daughter of a perſon of quality.

Lady *Traces*, a ſort of ſatyrion or ragwort.

Lætifica'ntia [in *Med.*] compoſitions in the intentions of cordials, or ſuch as chear the heart. *L.*

Læmos [λαιμὸς Gr.] the throat.

Læ'vis, *e*, [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſmooth, not rough.

La'fordswick [hlaꝼoꞃdꞅƿic, *Sax.*] a betraying ones lord and maſter; treaſon, *O. R.*

Lag [ſpoken of *Perſons*] the laſt, the hindmoſt.

To **Lag** [prob of lan, *Sax.* long; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of λάγω, Gr. to decay. I chuſe rather to derive it from Lagg, *Su.* end or extremity of a thing] to loiter, to ſtay behind.

And tow'd him, if he **Lagg'd** *behind,*
Like Boat againſt the Tide and Wind.
Hud.

La'ga
Lagh [laȝ, *Sax.*] the law.

La'gan
La'gon [of liȝȝan, *Sax.* to lie or leggen, *Du.* legen, G. *to lay.*] ſuch goods as mariners in danger of ſhipwreck, caſt overboard; to which a cork or buoy is uſually faſtened, that they may find them again.

Lageday'um [*old Rec.*] a law day or open day in court.

La'gen [of *lagena*, *L.*] a meaſure containing 60 ſextarii.

La'gemen [laȝaman, *Sax.*] legal men, ſuch as we call good men of the jury.

La'ghislite
Lagslite [laȝhꞃliꞇe, *Sax.*] a breach of the law; alſo the puniſhment or fine impoſed for breaking of the law.

La'gman, a loiterer; alſo one that is the laſt of a line or family; alſo one that degenerates from the virtues of his anceſtors, a diſgrace to his family.

Lagochi'lus [λαγωχεῖλος, Gr.] one who has cloven lips like an hare.

La'gon [*old Law*] a parcel of goods caſt overboard in a ſtorm, with a buoy or cork faſtened to them, in order to find them again.

Lagophtha'lmus [λαγώφθαλμος of λαγώς, an hare, and οφθαλμὸς, the eye, Gr.] one who has eyes like a hare.

Lagophtha'lmy [λαγωφθαλμία, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes or the upper eye lids, when they are ſo contracted or maimed that they cannot cover the eyes, which is common to hares.

Lagopo'nos [*qu.* τῶν λαγόνων πόνος, Gr] a diſeaſe, a fretting in the guts.

Lago'pus [λαγώπους of λαγως and πȣ̃ς, a foot, Gr.] the herb hare's cummin or hare's foot.

Lagotro'phy [*lagotrophia*, *L.* of λαγοτροφία of λαγως and τρεφω, to feed, Gr.] a warren of hares,

La'ical [*laique*, F. *laico*, It. of *laicus*, *L.* of λαϊκος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the laity or lay-men.

Laica'lity [*laicalitas*, *L.* of λαϊκος of λαὸς, the people, Gr.] the property by which any one is ſaid to be a lay-man.

Laick [λαϊκος of Λαὸς, Gr. the people] one not engaged in the miniſtry, or who has not taken holy orders.

Laid, v. to *Lay*.

Laid, v. to *Lie*.

Lain, v. to *Lie*.

Lai'nes [*lanieres*, F.] thongs, ſtraps of leather.

Laines [with *Archit.*] courſes or ranks laid in the building of walls.

Lair [with *Hunters*] the place where deer harbour by day.

Lai'rwite
Lecherwite [of læȝan, to lie with, and ƿiꞇe, *Sax.* a fine] a fine laid on thoſe who committed adultery and fornication.

Lair
Lay'er [*laier*, F.] a place where cattel uſually reſt under ſome ſhelter.

La'ity [*laiques*, F. *laici*, It. and L. of λαὸς, Gr. the people] the ſtate or condition of laymen; alſo the body of lay perſons, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy.

Lake, a fine crimſon ſort of paint.

Lake [laca, *Sax.* *lac*, F. *lago*, It. Sp. and Port. *lacus*, *L.*] a place of large extent full of water, encompaſs'd with dry land, and not having any communication with the ſea, unleſs it be through ſome great rivers; or it is a great quantity of water of an inland place of a great extent and depth; but properly ſpeaking, A lake is only ſuch as receives and emits ſome river.

La'ma sabachthani [of למה, why. and שבקתני, haſt thou forſaken me, *Syr.*] why haſt thou forſaken me?

To **Lam** [lamen, *Du.* to make lame] to beat or bang.

Lamb [lamb. *Sax.* lamb, *Su.* lamm, *Dan. Du.* and G.] a ſheep under a year old.

Lamb's *Lettice* [with *Herbaliſts*] an herb ſo called.

Lamb's *Tongue* [with *Herbal.*] an herb.

Lambs *Wool* [*probably from the Similitude of it*] roaſted apples mix'd with water, wine, and ſugar.

A **La'mbative** [of *lambere*, *L* to lick] a medicine to be licked off the end of a liquorice ſtick.

La'mbeaux [in *Heral.*] *Morgan* ſays it is a croſs patee at the top, and iſſuing out at the foot into three labels, having a great deal of myſtery in relation to the top, whereon the firſt born ſon of god did ſuffer: ſending out three ſtreams from his hands, feet, and ſide, *F*

Lambdo'idal *Suture*
Lamdoi'des [among *Anatomiſts*] the hindermoſt ſeam of the ſcull, ſo named, becauſe in ſhape it reſembles the *Greek* Capital *Lambda* (Λ) or a pair of compaſſes.

Lambent [*lambens*, *L.*] licking.

Lambent *Medicines* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch medicines as are taken by licking them off a ſtick of liquorice, &c.

La'mbitive, pertaining to licking or lapping. *L.*

Lambkin, a little or young lamb.

Lamdaci'smus [*lamdaciſmus*, *L.*] a fault in ſpeaking when a perſon inſiſts too long on the letter *Lamda* (λ) in *Greek*, or (L l) in *Engliſh*, &c.

Lame [laam, *Sax.* lam, *Su.* laem, *Du.* and L. G. lahm, H. G.] maimed or enfeebled in limbs

You are good to help a **Lame** Dog over a Stile.

Spoken when they who were thought to be our friends, either thro' inadvertency or ignorance, ſpeak to our diſadvantage. The *Sc.* ſay; a man has no worſe friends than thoſe he brings with him; for if they chance to ſay any thing to our diſadvantage, it is believ'd, upon a ſuppoſition that they know us.

To **Lame** [of laemen, *Du.* and L. G. lahmen, H. G. to make lame] to make a perſon halt or unable to go by ſmiting or beating

Lamely, haltingly, alſo heavily, imperfectly.

La'meness [laamneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a defect, or weakneſs, or hurt in the legs, arms, &c.

Lame'lla, a little thin plate of *Metal*. *L.*

Lame'llæ, [with *Naturaliſts*] little thin plates whereof the ſcales and ſhells of fiſhes are compoſed, as it were by a ſort of net-work of very fine fibres.

A **Lament**, a lamentation. *Milton.*

To **Lament** [*lamenter*, F. *lamentàr*, Sp. *lamentare*, It. and L.] to bewail, weep or mourn for; to bemoan, to take on grievouſly.

La'mentable [F. and Sp. *lamentabile*, It. of *lamentabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented, mournful, woeful.

La'mentableness, woefulnes, pitiableneſs.

Lamentably, woefully, in a pitiful manner.

Lamentation, [F. *lamentazione*, It. *lamentaciòn*, Sp. of *lamentatio*, L.] a bemoaning or bewailing; mournful complaint.

Lamentatione [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing in a lamenting, mournful, doleful manner, and therefore pretty ſlow. *Ital.*

La'mentine, a fiſh called a ſea cow or *Manatee*, ſome of which are near 20 foot long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins. The fleſh of them is commonly eaten, and is delicious meat.

La'mia, as the poets feign, being beloved by *Jupiter*, *Juno*, out of jealouſy, deſtroy'd all the children ſhe had as ſoon as ſhe bare them, which ſo enraged her, that like a cruel monſter, ſhe devoured all the children ſhe found,

La'miæ, [among the *Romans*] hags, witches, ſhe-devils, which the vulgar fancied had eyes that they could take out and put in at their pleaſure, who, under the ſhape of fair women, enticed youth to devour them: or, as others ſay, the *Lamiæ* were the 3 *Harpies*, called *Aello*, *Ocypite* and *Celæno*, a ſtrange ſort of birds with womens faces, dragons tails and eagles talons; who are ſaid to ſuck in the night the blood of infants, and were very troubleſome at publick feaſts in the night. They are alſo called *Furiæ* and *Striges*.

Lamiers. See *Lanniers*.

La'mina, a plate or thin piece of metal, a ſlate; alſo a thin piece of board.

La'minæ [with *Anatomiſts*] two plates of the ſkull, the outmoſt of which is ſomething thick and ſmooth, and the innermoſt hard and furrowed.

La'minated, plated over. A term uſed of ſuch bodies, the contexture of which diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

Lamina'tion, a beating into thin plates, *L.*

La'mium [with *Botan*] archangel or dead nettle, *L.*

To **Lamm** [prob. of laemen, *Du.* and L. G. lahmen, H. G. to lame] to baſte ones ſides, to drub or bang him.

La'mmas *Day* [ſo called, as ſome ſay, from the *Saxon* hlaꝼmæꞅꞅe, *i. e. Bread Maſs*, it being obſerved as a feſtival of thankſgiving for the fruits of the corn] the firſt of *Auguſt*

At latter **Lammas**.

v. *Calends.*

A LA'MP [lampe, *Dan Du.* and G. lampa, *Su. lampe*, F. *lampada*, It. and port *lampara*, Sp. of *lampas*, L. of λάμπας Gr.] a light well known.

Perpetual LAMP, the antient *Romans* are ſaid to preſerve lights in their ſepulchres many ages, by the oilineſs of gold reſolved by art into a liquid ſubſtance. And it is reported, that at the diſſolution of monaſteries, in the time of king *Henry* VIII. there was a lamp found that had then burnt in a tomb from about 300 years after Chriſt, which was near 1200 years. Two of theſe ſubterranean lamps are to be ſeen in the *Muſæum* of rarities at *Leyden* in *Holland*. One of theſe lamps, in the papacy of *Paul* III. was found in the tomb of *Tullia Cicero*'s daughter, which had been ſhut up 1550. years.

LAMPADAPHORIA [λαμπαδαφορία of λάμπας a lamp and φέρω Gr. to bear] a ceremony of carrying lighted torches.

LA'MPADARY, an officer in the church of *Conſtantinople*, whoſe office was to ſee the church well illuminated, and to bear a taper before the emperor, empreſs and patriarch, when they went in proceſſion or to church.

LAMPA'DIAS [of λαμπᾶς Gr] a bearded comet or blazing ſtar, that reſembles a lamp or burning torch.

LA'MPAS LA'MPERS LA'MPRAS } [with *Farriers*] a kind of ſwelling in a horſe's mouth or palate, *i. e.* an inflammation in the roof of his mouth, behind the nippers of the upper jaw : ſo called, becauſe it is cured by a burning lamp or hot iron.

LAMPASSE' [in *Heraldry*] is what is by the *Engliſh* heralds called *Langued*, *i. e.* the tongue of a beaſt appearing out of his mouth, being of a colour different from the body. *F.*

LAMPETIANS, a ſect of hereticks, ſo called of *Lampetius* one of their ring-leaders, who held ſome of the doctrines of the *Arians*, and condemned all kinds of vows, particularly that of obedience, as inconſiſtent with the liberty of the ſons of god,

LAMPOO'N, a drolling poem or pamphlet, in which ſome perſon is treated with reproach or abuſeful language.

To LAMPOO'N *one* [prob. of *lampon*, F. a drunken ſong] is to treat him with ridicule in a lampoon, libel or ſatyr.

LA'MPRAY LA'MPREY } *with an Eel* [*Hieroglyphicaly*] repreſented adulterers; for the lamprey is ſaid to ſeek the company of other fiſhes of the ſame ſhape; and for that reaſon, ſome ſay, they are venomous, becauſe they join themſelves with ſnakes, and other water ſerpents

LA'MPREY [*lamproye*, F. *lampreda*, It. *lampréa*, Sp. *lampréya*, Port. of *lampreta*, L.] a fiſh ſhaped like an eel; called alſo a ſuckſtone.

LAMPRO'PHORI [λαμπροφόροι of λαμπρὸς, white, and φέρω, Gr. to bear] the *Neophytes* or *New Converts*, ſo called, during the ſeven days after they had been baptized, on account of their being clothed with a white robe.

LAMPSA'NA [λαμψὰνη, Gr.] corn-ſallet. *L.*

LAMPSU'CA [with *Botan.*] the herb hawkweed, *L.*

LAN'AR [with *Falconers*] a ſort of hawk, a bird of prey.

LANA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the herb mullein, long-wort, or hare's-bear'd.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to wool.

LA'NARY [*lanarium*, L.] a wool-houſe, a ware-houſe or ſtore houſe for wool.

To LANCE, to cut with a lancet, to ſcarify.

A LANCE [F. *lancia*, It. *lanca*, Sp. of *lancea*, L.] a javelin, pike or ſpear; an offenſive weapon much in uſe with the antients; being a long ſtaff like a pike, pointed at the end, and armed with iron.

LANCEPESA'DE, an officer under a corporal, who aſſiſts him in his duty, and performs it for him in his abſence. They teach the new raiſed men their exerciſe, and poſt the centries. They are generally accounted the moſt vigilant and brave of the company: and on a march, their place is on the right-hand of the ſecond rank.

LA'NCET [*lancette*, F. *lancetta*, It. *lancéta*, Sp.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in letting blood, opening tumours, *&c.*

To LANCH To LAUNCH } [of *lancer*, F.] to put a ſhip or boat a float out of a dock, or from the ſtocks or place where it is built.

To LANCH *out* [*s' elancher*, F.] to put a ſhip or boat afloat out of a dock; alſo to expatiate in words; alſo to be extravagant in expences.

LANCI'FEROUS [*lancifer*, L.] bearing a lance or ſpear.

LANCINA'TION [*lancinatio*, L.] a lancing.

LANDEGANDMAN [*O. R.*] a ſort of cuſtomary inferior tenant of a manour.

LA'NEOUS [*laneous*, L.] woolly, made of wool.

LAND *Cheap* [at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, &c.] an antient fine ſtill paid, of 13 pence of every mark of the purchaſe money for certain lands and houſes ſold in that town.

LAND *Fall* [among *Sailors*] ſignifies to fall in with land: thus, when mariners have been in expectation of ſeeing land in a ſhort time, and they happen to ſee it accordingly, they ſay, *they have made a good Land-fall.*

LAND *Loper*, a vagrant, one that ſtroles about the country *Du.* and L. G.

To ſet LAND [among *Sailors*] is to ſee by the compaſs how it bears.

Head LAND, a point of land, or that which lies farther out into the ſea than the reſt.

LAND [lanꝺ, *Sax.* land, *Dan. Su. Du.* and G.] in a *general Senſe* includes not only all kinds of grounds, as meadows, paſture, arable, wood, *&c.* but alſo houſes and all manner of buildings; but in a *reſtrained Senſe* it ſignifies only ſuch ground as is plough'd.

To LAND [ᵹ·lanꝺian, *Sax.* lander, *Dan.* landen, *Du* and G. landa, *Su.*] to come or ſet on land, from on board of ſhip or boat.

LAND *Boc* [land-boc, *Sax*, Land-Bock, *Du.* and L. G. Land-Buck, H. G.] a charter or deed, by which lands or tenements were made over or held.

LAND *Cape* [*Sea Phraſe*] an end or point of land that ſtretches it ſelf out into the ſea.

LAND *layed* [with *Mariners*] the land is ſaid to be laid, when a ſhip is juſt got out of ſight of the land.

LAND *Gabel* LAND *Gavel* } [*Doom's-Day Book*] a tax or rent iſſuing out of land; a quit rent for the ſoil of an houſe or the land on which it ſtood.

LAND *Lock'd* [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip is ſaid to ride *Land-lock'd*, when ſhe is ſhut in between land, *i. e.* when in a road or harbour the land lies ſo round a ſhip at anchor, that no one point appears upon the ſea.

LAND *leapers ſpurge*, an herb.

LAND *Mark*, [Land-merck, *Dan.*] a boundary ſet up between lands and pariſhes, in roads, *&c.*

LAND *Mark* [*Sea Language*] any mountain, rock, church, windmil, *&c*, by which the pilot knows how they bear by the compaſs.

LAND *Mate* [with *Husbandmen*] one who reaps with another in the ſame ridge of ground.

LAND *Pike*, an *American* animal like the pike fiſh, having legs inſtead of fins, by which it crawls, tho' awkardly, on the ground; theſe creatures lurk about the rocks and are rarely ſeen but towards night, at which time they make a noiſe more ſhrill and grating to the ear than toads.

LAND *ſhut in* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when another point of land hinders the ſight of that which a ſhip came from,

LAND *Tenant* [*Statute Law*] a perſon who actually poſſeſſes land.

LAND *to* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when a ſhip is ſo far off from the ſhore, that they can but juſt diſcern land, then ſhe is ſaid *to lie land to.*

LAND *turn* [in *Sea Language*] a gale of wind, which is the ſame off the land by night, as a ſea turn or breeze is off the ſea by day.

LA'NDA [*old Rec.*] an open field without wood.

LANDIMERS, meaſures of land.

LA'NDING [of ᵹelanꝺian, *Sax.*] to go or put out of a ſhip upon land.

LANDIRECTA [*old Law*] certain ſervices and duties which were laid upon all who held land in the *Saxon* times; theſe were expedition, burghbote and brigbote.

LAND *Gate*, a long and narrow ſlip of land.

LAND'GRAVE [lantgrave, *Du.* Land-Graff, G.] one who has the government of a tract of land or province in *Germany*; a count or earl. This Title in *Germany* is now peculiar to the houſe of *Heſſe*, of which we have now the *Landgraves* of *Heſſe Caſſel Heſſe-Homberg* and *Heſſe-Rheinfels*, all Sovereign Princes.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the juriſdiction or territory of a landgrave.

LA'NDLADY, properly a woman to whom lands or houſes pertain; but us'd for the miſtreſs of any publick houſe.

LA'NDLORD, the ſame in the male ſenſe.

LA'NDRESS [of *lavandiere*, F. *lavendara*, It. *lavendéra*, Sp.] a waſher-woman.

LA'NDRY [of *lavare*, L. to waſh] a place or office where linen is waſhed.

LANDSCAPE [lanꝺꞅcip, *Sax.*] a landskip. *Milton.*

LANDSKIP [lanꝺꞅcip, *Sax.* Land-ſchap, *Du.* and L. G. Land-ſchaft, H. G] a repreſentation of part of a country, both place and perſons; the landskip being called the *Parergon* or by-work, and the perſons the argument: or a landskip is a deſcription of the land, as far as it can be ſeen above our horizon, by hills, valleys, cities, woods, rivers, *&c.* all that in a picture which is not of the body or Argument (which denote the perſons) is called by this name of *Landskip.*

A LANE [laen, Du.] a narrow ſtreet.

To make a LANE [*Military Term*] is to draw up ſoldiers in 2 ranks for any great perſon to paſs through.

LA'NGATE [with *Surgeons*] a linen roller for a wound.

LA'NGREL [with *Gunners*] a ſhot uſed at ſea to cut the enemies rigging; a ſort of ſhot that runs looſe with a ſhackle or joint in the middle, having half a bullet at each end, which is to be ſhortned when put into the piece; but ſpreads it ſelf when diſcharged.

La'nguage [*langue* or *langage*, F. *lengua*, Sp. *lingoa*, Port. of *Lingua*, It. and L.] tongue or ſpeech, a ſet of words upon which a particular nation or people are agreed, to make uſe of to expreſs their thoughts.

La'ngued [of *langue*, F. the tongue] having a tongue.

La'ngued [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the tongue of any animal hanging out, of a different colour from the body, as *Langued, Azure, Gules*, &c. i. e. having the tongue of a blue or red colour.

Languent [*languens, L.*] languiſhing.

Langue'nte [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

Langu'id [*languiſſant*, F. *languido*, It. of *languidus*, L.] languiſhing, weak, faint.

Languidly, faintly, weakly.

La'nguidness, languiſhingneſs, fainteſs.

Langui'do [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

Langui'fick [*languificus, L.*] making faint and feeble.

To La'nguish [*languere*, L. *languir*, F. and Sp. *langiurè*, It.] to live in a daily decay of health.

La'nguishment, a decaying or drooping.

Languissa'nt [in *Muſ. Books*] languiſhing, and much the ſame as *Lamentatione*, Ital.

La'nguor [*langueur*, F. *langore*, It.] want of ſtrength or ſpirit. L.

To La'niate [*laniare*, L.] to butcher, to cut in pieces, to rend, to tear.

La'nifice [of *lanificium*, L. of *Lana*, wool, and *facio* to make, *&c.*] ſpinning, carding or working wool. *L.*

Lani'gerous *Trees* [with *Botan.*] ſuch trees which bear a woolly, downy ſubſtance.

La'nis *de creſcentia Walliæ*, &c. a writ that lies to the cuſtomer of the port; permitting one to paſs over wool without cuſtom, becauſe he has paid cuſtom in *Wales* before.

Lank [prob. of **ſlank**, *Du.*] ſlender, ſlim; alſo limber, that hangs flat down.

La'nkness, limberneſs, ſlimineſs, ſlenderneſs.

La'nniers } [in a *Ship*] the ropes which faſten the
La'nniards } ſtoppers of the halliards to them. *Lanniers* are alſo ſmall ropes let into the blocks or pullies, called dead mens eyes, which ſerve to ſtiffen or ſlacken the ſhrowds, chains and ſtays.

La'no-niger. a ſort of baſe coin in uſe about the time of King *Edward* I.

Lansque'net, [F. of **Lands-knecht**, G.] a *German* foot ſoldier; alſo a game at cards.

Lante'rium [*old Law*] the lanthern, cupulo or top of a ſteeple.

La'nthorn [*lanterne* F. *linterna*, Sp. *lanterna*, It. Port. and L.] a device for carrying a candle in, commonly called a *Lantern.*

Magical Lanthorn [in *Opticks*] an inſtrument that by means whereof, little painted images are repreſented on an oppoſite wall of a dark room, magnified to any bigneſs at pleaſure.

Lanu'ginous [*lanuginoſus*, L.] downy, or covered with a ſort of down.

Lanu'ginousness, downineſs., *&c.*

Lanu'ginosus, *a, um* [*Botan. Writ.*] downy, *L.*

Lanu'go [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of ſoft down or cotton on ſome fruits as peaches, quinces, *&c.* On ſome herbs, as mullein, clary, *&c. L.*

Lanugo [with *Anatom.*] the ſoft tender hairs that firſt appear on the faces of young men, *L.*

Lap [of læppe, *Sax.* or **Lap**, *Du.*] the knees, *&c*, of a perſon ſitting.

To Lap [lappen, *Sax.* **læpſa**, *Su.* **ſlabben**, *Du. laper*, F. λαπτω Gr.] to lick up with the tongue, as dogs do; alſo to wrap up.

He was Lap't *in his Mother's Smock*; i. e. He was a Fondling.

Lap dogs, ſmall chamber-dogs, favorites of the ladies.

Lapa'ra [of λαπάζω Gr. to empty] the fleſhy part between the ribs and the hips, ſo called, beceuſe it falls in as if it were empty.

La'pathum [λάπαθον, Gr.] a general name with *Botaniſts*, for all kind of docks, *L.*

Lapathum *Rubrum* } [with *Botaniſts*] the red dock or
Lapathum *Sativum* } blood-wort, *L.*

Laphri'a [λαφρία, Gr.] an anniverſary feſtival held in *Achaia*, in honour of *Diana*. At the approach of the feſtival they made an aſcent to the altar heaping up earth in the manner of ſtairs; round the altar they placed in order pieces of green wood, all of 16 cubits long, and upon that they laid the drieſt wood that could be gotten. On the firſt day of the ſolemnity, the prieſteſs of *Diana*, who was a virgin, rode in a chariot drawn by bucks: on the ſecond they offered ſacrifice of birds, bears, bucks, lions, wolves, and all ſorts of animals and garden-fruits.

La'picide [*lapicida*, L.] an hewer of ſtones, a ſtone-cutter or maſon.

La'pidable, that may be ſtoned; alſo [in a jocoſe ſenſe] marriageable or fit for a husband.

La'pidary [*lapidaire*, F. *lapidario*, It. and Sp. of *lapidarius*, L.] one who cuts, poliſhes, *&c.* precious ſtones; a jeweller.

Lapidary *Verſes*, epitaphs of a middle nature, between proſe and verſe.

La'pidated [*lapidatus*, L.] ſtoned, battered with ſtones.

Lapide'scent [*lapideſcens*, L.] having a property of turning bodies into a ſtony nature.

Lapidescent *Waters* [with *Natural.*] ſuch waters which being full of ſtony matter diſſolved in them, and covering graſs, leaves, ruſhes, and ſticks that lie in them all over, cover them with a ſort of ſtony coat, ſo that they ſeem to be changed into a perfect ſtone.

Lapidiri'cation [with *Chymiſts*] is the art of turning any metal into ſtone; which operation is performed by diſſolving the metal in ſome corroſive ſpirit and afterwards boiling the diſſolution to the conſiſtence of a ſtone.

Lapidi'lium [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument for extracting ſtones out of the bladder.

Lapido'se [*lapidoſus*, L.] ſtony, full of ſtones or Gravel.

Lapilla'tion [with *Parcelſians*] that faculty in a human body of turning things to a ſtony ſubſtance.

La'pis, a ſtone, *L.*

Lapis *admirabilis* [in *Medic.*] an artificial ſtone, ſo called on account of its great virtues; it is compounded of *Vitriol, Salt Petre, Allum*, and ſeveral other ingredients, *L.*

Lapis *Armenus* [of *Armenia*, where firſt found] a light, brittle ſtone, of a blue colour inclining to green, of uſe in phyſick.

Lapis *Cæruleus Anglicus*, a mineral found in *Lancaſhire*, there call'd *Killow*, uſed for drawing lines.

Lapis *Calaminaris.* See *Cadmia.*

Lapis *Crucis* [*i. e.* the croſs ſtone] is of two ſorts the one ſhews a white croſs on an aſh coloured ground; and the other a purple or black one, *L.*

Lapis *Hæmatites* [of ἅιμα, Gr. blood] the blood ſtone; a certain red ſtone good for ſtopping of blood, *L.*

Lapis *infernalis* [*i. e.* the *infernal Stone*] a ſort of cauſtick compoſition; called alſo the *Silver Cautery.*

Lapis *Judaicus* [ſo called, becauſe found in *Judæa*] a little ſtone in the ſhape of an olive, with lines or ſtreaks ſo equally diſtant, as if they were artificially made by a turner.

Lapis *lazuli*, a ſtone of an azure or blue colour, of which the paint call'd ultramarine is made, L.

Lapis *limacis*, the ſnail-ſtone; a ſmall white ſtone of an oval figure, found in the head of ſuch ſnails as are without ſhells, and wander about in fields and places under ground, *L.*

Lapis *lipis*, a ſtone of a ſapphire blue colour like *Indigo*, but ſomething tranſparent.

Lapis *medicamentoſus*, an artificial ſtone, made of colcothar or calcined vitriol, litharge, allum, *&c.* efficatious in ſtopping the running of the reins, *&c.*

Lapis *nephriticus*,, a ſtone of a green and milk white colour mixed, of great efficacy againſt the ſtone in the kidneys.

Lapis *Opprobii.* See *Opprobrii*

Lapis *Percarum.* See *Percarum.*

Lapis *Prunellæ.* See *Prunellæ.*

Lapis *Tutiæ.* See *Tutty.*

La'ppa [with *Botan.*] the plant bur or clot-bur.

Lappa'go [with *Botan.*] the herb maiden-lips, ſhepherd's-rod or teazle. *L.*

La'ppice } [*Hunt. Term*] uſed when greyhounds open
La'pice } their mouths in the courſe; or hounds in the leaſh or ſtring.

La'ppet [of læppe, *Sax.*] the hanging part of a garment.

Lapsa'na [with *Botan.*] wild cole-wort or dock-creſs. A plant, on the root of which *Cæſar*'s army liv'd a long time at *Dyrrachium.* L.

Lapse [*lapſus*, L.] a ſlip or fall.

Lapse [in *Law*] a benefice is ſaid *to be in Lapſe*, when the patron, who ought to preſent thereto in ſix months after it is voidable, has omitted to do it; upon which default the ordinary has a right to collate to the ſaid benefice.

To Lapse [of *lapſum*, of *labi*, L.] to fall from.

La'psed [in *Theology*] fallen from the ſtate of innocency.

La'pwing [hleap-pince, *Sax.* *q.* clapwing] a bird ſo called from its often clapping its wings.

Laquear [*Architect.*] a vaulted roof, the inward roof of an houſe; the roof of a chamber, bowed, channelled and done with fretwork.

Laqueus, a halter, a gin, a ſnare, *L.*

La'queus [with *Anatom.*] the navel ſtring, *L.*

LAQUEUS [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of bandage for ſtretching out broken or disjointed bones, to keep them in their places when they have been ſet; ſo tied, that if it be drawn together or preſſed with weight it ſhuts up cloſe.

LARA or LARANDA, one of the *Naiades*, a nymph, on whom *Mercury* is ſaid to have begotten the houſhold gods called *Lares*. They were diſtinguiſhed into publick and private; the publick *Lares* were eſteemed protectors of cities, people and high-ways, and the private *Lares* of families.

LARA'RIUM, a private chapel in a houſe, for the houſhold gods of the *Romans* called *Lares*, L.

LA'RBOARD [q. *lever-board* of *lævus*, L. the left ſide] the left hand ſide of a ſhip or boat, when a perſon ſtands with his face towards the ſtern.

LARBOARD *Watch* [*Sea Term*] one half of a ſhip's crew, under the direction of the chief mate, which watches in its turn with the ſtarboard watch.

LARBOARD *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the helm on the larboard or left ſide of the ſhip.

LA'RCENY [*latrocinium*, L. *larcin*, F. *ladrocinio*, It.] theft, ſtealing, a wrongful taking away of another perſons goods.

Grand LARCENY [in *Law*] is where the goods exceed the value of one ſhilling from a perſon, five ſhillings in a ſhop, forty ſhillings in a dwelling-houſe.

Petit LARCENY, is when the goods ſtolen exceed not the value of a ſhilling, *&c.*

LARCH *Tree* [ſo called of *Lariſſa*, a city of *Theſſaly*, where it was firſt known] a lofty tree, bearing leaves like thoſe of a pine-tree, and a ſort of muſhroom or fruit called *Agarick*. The gum of this tree is called *Venice Turpentine*.

To LARD *Meat* [*larder*, F. *lardare*, It. *enlardàr*, Sp.] (*Cookery*) is to draw thin ſlips of fat bacon thro' the outſides of it.

LARD [*lardo*, It. and Sp. of *lardum*, L. bacon] the fat of a hog's belly melted or try'd up,

LARDA'RIUM [*old Rec.*] the larder in a noble houſe, the place where the victuals are kept. L.

LARDERA'RIUS *Regis*, the king's larderer or clerk of the kitchin. L.

LA'RDING *Money* [in the manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*] a ſmall annual rent paid to the marquis the lord of it. It is a ſort of commutation or exchange for ſome cuſtomary ſervice of carrying ſalt or meat, *&c.* to his *Larder*.

LARDO'ON [in *Cook.*] a ſmall ſlip of bacon, proper for larding.

LARE, a turner's bench, bow, ſtring, ſeat, *&c.* whereto he ſits to turn things.

LARENTINALIA. A feſtival of the *Lares*.

LARES, certain domeſtick gods of the *Romans*, called alſo *Penates*, ſhaped like monkeys, or as others ſay dogs, placed in ſome private place of the houſe, or in the chimney corner, which the family honoured as their protectors, and therefore offered to them wine and frankincenſe. *Plutarch*, tells us, that they were covered with dog's skin, and a dog placed next to them, to expreſs the care they had of the houſe, and their friendſhip to thoſe that did belong to it. The poets feign that *Lara* being ſentenced to loſe her tongue for revealing to *Juno*, *Jupiter*'s intention of deflowring *Juturna*, ſhe was ſent to Hell under the conduct of *Mercury*, who lying with her by the way, begat two ſons, named *Lares*, from whence theſe gods are derived.

LARGE [F. *largo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *largus*, L.] broad, great, wide, extenſive.

LARGELY, greatly, extenſively.

LARGENESS, greatneſs, width, breadth, *&c.*

To LARGE [ſpoken of a ſhip] when ſhe goes neither before the wind, nor upon the wind; but as it were qnartered between both.

To LARGE [*Sea Phraſe*] the wind is ſaid to large, when it blows a freſh gale.

LARGE, as *to go Large* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is when a horſe gains or takes in more ground in going wider of the center of the volt, and deſcribing a greater circumference.

LARGE [in *Muſick*] the greateſt meaſure of muſical quantites one large containing two longs, one long two briefs, and one brief to ſemibriefs.

A Shoemaker muſt not go beyond his Laſt.

The moral inſtruction of this proverb, is, that perſons, tho' *ſkilful* in their own *Art*, ought not to *meddle* or *make* with things out of their own *Sphere*, and not preſume to *correct* or *amend* what they do not *underſtand*. The proverb is only, the *Latin*, *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam* in an *Engliſh* dreſs; and firſt took its authority from a ſtory of the celebrated painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous piece, and expos'd it to publick view, a cobler came by and found fault with it, becauſe he made too few *Latchets* to the *Goloſhoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and ſets it out again, and the next day the *Cobler* coming again, finds fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, ſaying, *Cobler, go Home, and keep to your Laſt*. Accordingly ſay the *Greeks*, Σπάρταν ἔλαχες ταύταν κόσμει. v. *Cobler*.

LATELY, not long ſince.

LA'RGESS [*largitio*, L. *largeſſe*, F. *larghezza*, It.] a free gift beſtowed upon any one, a dole or preſent.

LARGE'TTO [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies a movement a little quicker than *Largo*.

LARGI'FICK [*largificus*, L.] that gives liberally, frankly and freely.

LARGI'FLUOUS [*largifluus*, L.] flowing abundantly.

LARGI'TION [*largitio*, L.] largeneſs, bountiful giving.

LA'RGO [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies a ſlow movement, yet one degree quicker than *Grave*, and two than *Adagio*.

LARI'CINA, the gum called *Turpentine*.

LA'RIX, the *Larch-Tree* that yields turpentine, L.

A LARK [laꝼeꞃic, *Sax.* lerch, G. lærka, *Su.*] a ſinging bird.

LARMIER [of *larme*, F, a tear] becauſe it cauſes the water to fall by drops or tears at a diſtance from the wall; the eaves or drip of a houſe; a flat ſquare member placed on the cornice, below the *Cymatium* and juts out the fartheſt, *Architect*.

LARRO'NS } [*Fr. Law*] thieves, robbers.
LARO'NS }

Petty LARRONS, ſuch as ſteal geeſe, hens, *&c.*

LA'RVÆ, the ghoſts or ſpirits of wicked men, which after death, were believed to wander up and down the earth: phantoms or apparitions that torment the wicked and affright good men.

LA'RVATED [*larvatus*, L.] wearing a mask; alſo frighted with ſpirits.

LARYNGO'TOMY [of λάρυγξ and τομὴ, Gr. a cutting] a cutting or opening of the wind-pipe, to prevent the perſons being choaked by a *Quinſey*.

LA'RYNX [with *Anatomiſts*] the top of the wind-pipe, by which the breath is drawn, and the voice formed.

LA'RYX [with *Botaniſts*] the *Larinch Tree* or *Larch Tree* that yields turpentine. L.

LASCI'VIENT [*laſciviens* L.] playing, wantoning.

LASCIVIO'SITY [*laſcivioſitas*, L.] laſciviouſneſs.

LASCI'VIOUS [*laſcif*, F. *laſcivo*, It. and Sp. of *laſcivus*, L.] wanton in behaviour, luſtful.

LASCIVIOUSLY, wantonly luſtfully.

LASCI'VITY [*laſcivitè*, F. *lacivia*, Port. of *laſcivia*, It. Sp. and L.] laſciviouſneſs.

LA'SER [with *Botaniſts*] the herb *Benjamin*. L

LASERPI'TIUM [q. *lac. ſerpitium*, L.] the plant *Laſer wort*.

A LASH, a blow with a whip, rod, *&c.*

To LASH [ſome derive it of *laqueus*, L. an halter, *q. d.* to laſh one with a ropes end] to whip, to ſcourge.

LA'SHERS [in a *Ship*] the ropes which bind faſt the tackles and breechings of the ordnance, when they are made faſt with boards.

LA'SHING [among *Sailors*] is the making faſt, or tying any thing to the ſhip's ſides, maſts, *&c.* as pikes, muſkets, boards, casks, *&c.*

LA'SHITE } in the *Daniſh* times, a common forfeiture
LA'SHLITE } of 12 ores, each ore being in value 6*d.* or as others 16*d.* ſterling.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate looſeneſs of the belly.

LA'SKETS [in a *Ship*] thoſe ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers.

LA'SKING [*Sea Term*] the ſame as veering or ſailing with quarter winds, or going roomer, or going large, *i. e.* when a ſhip ſails neither by a wind, nor directly before the wind, but as it were quartering between both.

LASS [the feminine of *Lad* and prob. an abbrev. of *Laddeſs*,] girl or wench.

LASSITUDE [F. *laſſezza*, It. of *laſſitudo*, L.] wearineſs, a heavineſs in the limbs.

LA'SSITUDE [with *Phyſicians*] a ſtoppage of the animal ſpirits in the nerves and muſcles, which forebodes ſome ſickneſs approaching. L.

LASSITUDO *Ulceroſa* [with *Phy.*] a ſymptom uſually attending the cold fit of an intermitting fever, being a ſoreneſs and wearineſs of all the joints and bones.

LAST [lateꞅꞇ, *Sax.* laeſte or leſte, *Du.* letzt, G.] the lateſt, the hindmoſt.

LAST [læꞅꞇe, *Sax.*] (leeſt *Du.* and L. G. leiſt, G. læſt, *Su.*) a mould or wooden foot to make ſhoes on.

To LAST [læꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST [læꞅꞇ of hlæꞅꞇan, *Sax.* to load, laſt, *Du.* and G.] a burthen, or meaſure, as of pitch tar, or aſhes, 12 barrels; of hides 12 dozen; of red herrings 20 cades; of ſtock-fiſh a 1000; of gun-powder 24 barrels.

LAST *Heir* [in *Law*] he to whom lands fall by eſcheat for want of a lawful heir, as the king, lord of the manour, *&c.*

LAST [in the marſhes of *Kent*] a court held by 24 jurats ſummoned by the bailiff.

LA'STAGE } a cuſtom challenged in ſome markets or fairs
LESTAGE } for carrying goods to them to be ſold, *&c.*

LA'STINGNESS, continuance, durance, wearing a long time.

LASTLY, in the laſt place.

LATCH a faſtning for a door.

LA'TCHES *of a Clock*, thoſe parts which wind up and unlock the work.

LA'TCHET [*latet*, F. a lace to lace with.] that part on each ſide a ſhoe, by which it is faſtened.

LA'TCHETS } [in a *Ship*] are ſmall lines ſewn into the top-
LA'SKETS } ſails called bonnets and drablers, in the form of loops, by which the bonnets are laid to the courſes or plain ſails, and the drablers to the bonnets.

LATE [laꞇe, lieꞇ, or lœꞇe, *Sax.* laet, *Du.* and L. G.] behind in time.

Better LATE than never.

F. *Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.* G. Beſſer ſpâht als gar nicht. This is generally meant of reformation, or leading a new life; and ſo we ſay;

It is never too LATE to repent.

It is true when it is done; but how many (it is to be fear'd) relying too much upon this proverb let ſlip the opportunities and aſſiſtances, which divine goodneſs affords them, till it is out of their power at all; we are therefore by no means to underſtand by this proverb, that it is no matter how late we return, but that where Perſons have been ſo unfortunate to defer it till the decline of their Days, it is better then, than not at all. And we are apt to ſay.

It is a long Lane that has no Turning in it.

The L. ſay; *Nunquam ſera eſt, ad bonos mores Via.*

LA'TEST [laꞇeꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] hindmoſt in time.

LATEBRO'SE [*latebroſus*, *L.*] full of dens, hiding or lurking places.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LA'TERAL [*lateralis*, L.] of or pertaining to the ſides of any thing; ſideways.

LA'TERAL *Judge*, an aſſeſſor, one that ſits on the bench with, and aſſiſts another judge.

LA'TERAL *Diſeaſe*, the pleuriſy.

LATERAL *Equation* [in *Algebra*] an equation that has only one root, whereas a quadratick has 2, a cubick 3 roots, *&c.*

A **LA'TERE**, on the ſide. L.

A **LATERE**, as *a legate a latere* [q. a counſellor always by one's ſide or at his elbow] a title given to thoſe *Cardinals* who are ſent by the pope to the courts of foreign princes.

LATH [læꞇꞇa, or laꞇꞇ *Sax.* *late*, F.] a thin piece of cleft wood; alſo a turner's inſtrument.

LATHE [læþe, *Sax.*] a great part or diviſion in a country, containing 3 or more hundreds.

A **LA'THER** [læder, *Su.*] the froth of water and ſoap.

LA'THREVE } in the *Saxon* government, an officer who
LEI'DGREVE } had authority over the third part of a country, whoſe territory was called a tithing.

LATHY'RIS [λαθυρὶς, Gr] the herb called *Garden-ſpurge.* L.

LATHYRUS [λάθυρος. Gr.] chichelings, peaſe-everlaſting.

LATIAR, a feaſt inſtituted in honour of *Jupiter Latialis.*

LATICLA'VIUS [among the *Romans*] a tunick or coat trimmed with broad ſtuds or buttons like the head of a nail. It was a garment of diſtinction and of the ſenatorial order.

LATIFO'LIOUS, [in *Botan Writ.*] broad-leafed.

LA'TIN [*lingua latina*, L.] the tongue antiently ſpoken in *Rome.*

LATINÆ *feriæ*, certain feaſts appointed by *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of *Rome*, and celebrated 4 days ſucceſſively, during which they offered ſacrifices to *Jupiter Latialis*, for preſerving the union between the *Latins* and *Romans.*

LA'TINISM, a ſpeaking or writing according to the propriety of the *Latin* tongue.

LA'TINIST, one well verſed in *Latin.*

LATI'NITY [*latinitas*, L.] the *Latin* tongue, the propriety of it.

To **LA'TINIZE**, to expreſs ones ſelf after the manner of the *Latins*; alſo to give *Latin* terminations to words.

LA'TION [with *Philoſ.*] the tranſlating or moving of a natural body from one place to another in a right line; and is much the ſame as local motion.

LATISSIMUS *Dorſi* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the arm which ariſes chiefly from the ſeven lower ſpires of the *Vertebræ*, or turning joints of the cheſt, and all thoſe of the loins, and is inſerted to the ſhoulder bone, by a ſhort, flat, ſtrong tendon. It is alſo called *Aniſcalptor* and *Terſor.*

LA'TITANCY }
LATITA'TION } [*latitatio*, L.] a lurking or lying hid.

LA'TITAT, a writ whereby all men in perſonal actions are called originally to the king's bench. *Latitat* ſignifies he lies hid, ſo that being ſerved with this writ, he muſt put in ſecurity for his appearance at the day appointed.

LA'TITUDE [F. *latitudine*, It. *latitud*, Sp. of *latitudo*, L.] width, wideneſs, compaſs, *&c.*

LATITUDE *of a Place* [in *Geography*] is the diſtance of that place either north or ſouth, from the equinoctial, and is meaſured by that ark of the meridian of the place which is intercepted between the place and the equinoctial.

Difference of **LATITUDE** [in *Navigation*] is the northing or ſouthing of a ſhip, or the way gained, to the northward or ſouthward.

LATITUDE *of a Star* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the ſpace that any ſtar or planet goes at any time from the ecliptick.

Apparent **LATITUDE** [*Aſtron.*] is the diſtance of its apparent place from the ecliptick.

Northern **LATITUDE** *of a Star* [*Aſtron.*] is its diſtance from the ecliptick towards the north pole.

Southern **LATITUDE** *of a Star* [*Aſtron.*] is its diſtance from the ecliptick towards the ſouth pole.

LATITUDE *of Health* [with *Phyſicians*] that deviation from a certain ſtandard of weight and bulk, which a perſon cannot admit of without falling into a diſeaſe.

LATITUDINA'RIANS [of *latitudo*, L.] perſons who take too great a liberty in matters of religion.

LA'TOMY [*latomia*, L. of λατομια, Gr] a quarry of ſtones.

LA'TOMIST [*latomus*, L. λάτομος of λᾶς a ſtone, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] a ſtone-cutter, a maſon.

LATO'NA [according to the poets] the mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter.*

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, L.] barking, as a *Latrant Writer*, an author who ſnarls at others.

LATRI'A [λατρεία Gr.] the worſhip of God, L.

LATROCINA'TION, a robbing, plundering or pillaging.

LATROCI'NIUM. *Larceny, Theft, Robbery.* L.

LATROCINIUM [in *Ant. Charters*] the liberty and privilege of adjudging and executing thieves, and malefactors.

LA'TROCINY. See *Latrocinium.*

LA'TTEN [*latta*, It. *latón*, Sp. lattoen, *Du.*] iron tinned over.

LA'TTER *Math* [laꞇꞇeꞃ mæð, *Sax.*] a ſecond mowing.

LA'TTICE [of laꞇꞇa, *Sax.* a lathe] a window made of lathe-work.

LATUS, a ſide, L.

LATUS *primarium* [in *Conick Sections*] a right line drawn thro' the vertex of the ſection, parallel to the baſe of the triangular ſection of the cone, and within it.

LATUS *rectum* [in *Conick Sections*] the ſame as *Parameter.*

LATUS *tranſverſum* [of the *Hyperbola*] is a right line intercepted between the vertices of the two oppoſite ſections.

LAVAME'NTUM, a fomentation, L.

LAVA'NDULA [with *Botan.*] lavender, lavender ſpike. L.

LAVATO'RIUM [*old Rec.*] a laundry, L.

LAVATORY } [in *Chili* in *America*] certain places where
LAVADE'RO } gold is got out of the earth by waſhing.

LAVA'TION, a waſhing, eſpecially of metals and minerals, a cleanſing them from their filth, by waſhing them in water or ſome other liquor.

To **LAUD** [*laudare*, It. and L.] to praiſe.

LAUD [*laude*, It. of *laus*, L.] praiſe, condemnation.

LAU'DABLE [F. and Sp. *laudubile*, It. of *laudabilis*, L.] worthy of praiſe, commendable.

LAUDABLE *Matter* [with *Surg.*] ſuch matter of a wound as is natural and has no bad quality.

LAU'DABLENESS, praiſe worthineſs.

LAUDABLY, praiſe-worthily.

LAU'DANUM [with *Phyſicians*] the finer and purer part of opium, drawn in water and ſpirit of wine, and then reduced to its due conſiſtence; uſed to compoſe to reſt.

LAU'DATIVE [*laudativus*, L.] of, or pertaining to praiſe or commendation.

LAUDI'MIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the fiftieth part of the value of the land or houſes, which in antient times the proprietor paid to the new tenant, as an acknowledgement upon inveſtiture, or for being put into poſſeſſion.

LAU'DUM, a deciſive ſentence or award of an arbitrator.

LAUDS [*laudes*, L.] praiſes ſaid or ſung laſt at morning or evening ſervice.

To **LAVE** [of *lavare*, L. to waſh] to ſcoop or throw water out of a veſſel, boat, *&c.*

To **LAVE** *a Deſign* [with *Painters*] is to do a picture over with waſh; to cleanſe, freſhen or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, a gennet of an iron gray.

To **LAVE'ER** [laveeren, *Du.* and L. G.] to ſteer a ſhip ſometimes one way, and ſometimes another.

LA'VENDER [*lavende*, F. *lavenda*, It. *lavendola*, Port. of *lavendula*, L.] a well known fragrant herb.

LAVENDER *Cotton*, an herb.

LA'VER [*lavoir*, F. *labrum*, L.] a veſſel to waſh in.

LAVER, brook-lime, water-creſſes or water-parſley.

LAVER *Bread* [uſed in *Glamorganſhire*, &c.] a ſort of food made of a ſea plant, that ſeems to be *Oiſter Green* or *Sea-Liver-wort.*

LAVE'RNA, the goddeſs of thieves.

Lau'ghing
Lau'ghter } [hlapanꝺe and hleaꝺoꞃ, hleohꞇeꞃ or hleahꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* **gelachter**, *Du.* **gelächter**, G.] the act of laughing.

Lau'ghter, the antients uſed to paint *Laughter*, or the genius or deity of it, in a garment of various colours.

To Laugh [hlæhan, or hlihan, *Sax.* **lachen**, *Du.* and G.] to do the action of laughing.

Let him Laugh that wins.

F. *Marchand qui perd ne peut rire.* (The merchant who looſes can't laugh.) Spoken when perſons laugh at our loſſes or misfortunes. The L. ſay; *Tu rides at ego ringor.*

He'll Laugh in your Face and cut your Throat.

This proverb is chiefly apply'd to the Iriſh nation (tho' I hope without reaſon) but is meant in general of thoſe who are ever fawning and flattering perſons, againſt whom they are at the ſame time imagining miſchief in their hearts.

Women Laugh when they can, and weep when they will.

F. *Femme rit quand elle peut, and pleuri quand elle veut.*

L. *Uberibus ſemper Lachrymis, ſemper que paratis.*
In Statione ſua, atque expectantibus illam, Quo jubeat manare modo.

To Laugh *in one's Sleeve*, to be pleas'd with a thing privately, without making any ſhew of it.

La'vish [of *lavare*, L. to waſh, *Skinner*; or of λαφυσεω, to deſtroy or empty, or λαπάξω, Gr. to gorge, *Minſhew*] to be laviſh of, to waſte or ſquander away.

Lavish, prodigal, waſtful, extravagant.

Lavishly, profuſely waſtfully.

La'vishness
La'vishment } profuſeneſs, waſtfulneſs.

To Launce
To Launch } [*Sea Phraſe*] to put out; thus they ſay, *launce out this Davit*, &c.

To Launce *aft*
To Launch *forward* } [*Sea Term*] in ſtowing things in the hold, ſignifies ſtow it aft, or ſtow it forward.

Launce *ho* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when the yard is hoiſed high enough, or the pump ſucks.

To Launch [of *lancer*, F.] a ſhip or boat, is to put it afloat out of a dock.

Laund [launꝺ, Sax.] ſignifies a plain among trees.

Lau'nder [in the *Tin-works*] a trench in a floor cut eight foot long and ten foot over, with a turf at one end for a ſtopper, to let the water (that comes along with the bruiſed ore from the coffer of a ſtamping mill) run away while the ore ſinks to the bottom.

Laundress [*lavandara*, It. *lavandera*, Sp. *lavandéira*, Port.] a waſher-woman.

Laura'go [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of laurel, or the herb ground pine, L.

Laura a place where the monks antiently dwelt.

Lau'rea [with *Botan.*] the bay-tree or laurel, L.

Poet Lau'reat, a title commonly given to the king's poet, &c.

Laureat
Lau'reated } [*laureatus*, L.] crowned with laurel. The antient conquerors uſed to wear crowns of laurel, in token of victory,

Lau'reated *Letters*, letters bound up in laurel, ſuch as the *Roman* generals were uſed to ſend to the ſenate, when the contents of them were victory and conqueſt.

Laurel [lauꞃ, *Sax*, Sp. *laurier*, F. *alloro*, It. of *laurea*, L.] one of the ever-green ſhrubs.

Laurel [*figuratively*] is the emblem of victory and triumph.

Laurel [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents favour and preſervation, becauſe lightening never blaſts it as it does other trees; and upon that account it is dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*.

Laurea'tion [in the univerſities in *Scotland*] the action of taking up the degrees of a maſter of arts.

Laurenta'lia [among the *Romans*] feſtivals or holy-days dedicated to *Laurentia*, who was the nurſe to *Romulus* and *Remus*, L.

Laureo'la [with *Botan.*] the common laurel ſhrub; alſo the ſpurge or laurel wreath, L.

Laureoce'rasus [with *Botan.*] the cherry-bay tree.

Lau'rets, certain pieces of gold, coined *A. D.* 1619. with the head of K. *James* I. laureated. The 20 ſhilling piece was marked with XX, the 10 ſhilling piece with X.

Lauri'comous [*lauricomus*, L.] full of bay at top; having hair like bays.

Lauri'gerous [*lauriger*, L,] wearing a garland of bays.

Lau'rus, the bay tree, L.

Laurusti'nus [with *Botan.*] the wild bay.

Law [laᵹe, laᵹea, or lah, *Sax.* **law**, *Dan.* **lag**, *Su.* *loi*, F. *legge*, It. *ley*, Sp. and Port. *lex*, L.]

In a thouſand Pound of Law there is not an Ounce of Love.

This Proverb is but too true, taken literally.

A Suit of Law and a Urinal
Will bring a Man to the Hoſpital.

This proverb was never more applicable, than at this time, when the fees of lawyers and phyſicians are ſo unreaſonably exorbitant, that whoever has occaſion to make uſe of either, had need of a mint to keep himſelf from poverty. Foreigners will hardly be perſuaded to believe the latter can attain to any tolerable degree of knowledge in their art. For ſay they, they grow too rich, and are above their buſineſs, before they get experience: but we hope they are miſtaken.

He'll go to Law, for the wagging of a Straw.

That is, he is a very litigious, quarrelſome perſon.

Law [among *Moraliſts*] is a decree by which a ſovereign obliges a ſubject to conform his actions to what he preſcribes, or a rule of acting or not acting, ſet down by ſome intelligent being, or perſons having authority for ſo doing.

Poſitive Law [in *Ethicks*] is that which proceeds from the ſole pleaſure of the law-giver.

The natural Law [in *Ethicks*] is one which is exactly fitted to ſuit with the rational and ſocial nature of man; ſo that human kind cannot maintain an honeſt and peaceful fellowſhip without it.

Law *of Merchants*, a ſpecial law peculiar to merchants and different from the common law of *England*; which is, if there be two joint merchants, and one of them dies, his executor ſhall have the moiety. It is alſo called the law of the ſtaple.

Law *of Mark*
Law *of Mart* } is alſo called *Repriſal*, is that whereby men take the goods of thoſe by whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary juſtice, whenever they find them within their own bounds or precincts.

Law-*Day* [laᵹe-ꝺæᵹ, *Sax.*] any day of open court; but was antiently uſed of the more ſolemn courts of a county or hundred.

Laws [of *Nations*] are of two ſorts, either *Primary* or *Secondary*; the *Primary Laws* are ſuch as concern embaſſies, and the entertainment of ſtrangers; and ſuch as concern traffick, and the like; the *Secondary Laws*, are ſuch as concern arms.

Law, was painted by the antients in purple robes, ſeeded with ſtars, in a mantle of carnation colour, fringed with gold.

Law [lap, *Sax.*] ſignifies a hill among borders.

Law [of *Arms*] the allowed rules and precepts of war, as to make and obſerve leagues and truces; to puniſh ſuch as offend in a camp, &c.

Laws [of *Molmutius*] the laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, the 16th king of the *Britains*, who began his reign 444 Years before the birth of our Saviour.

Laws of *Oleron* [ſo called, becauſe made at *Oleron*, an iſland of *France*, when king *Richard* was there] certain laws belonging to ſea affairs.

Laws *Spiritual*, the eccleſiaſtical or civil laws according to which the ordinary and eccleſiaſtical judges act in thoſe cauſes that come under their cognizance.

Laws *of the twelve Tables* [among the *Romans*] certain laws compos'd from thoſe of *Solon*, and other conſtitutions of *Greece*, by order of the *Roman* ſenate; which were engraved on twelve tables of braſs, and committed to the cuſtody of the magiſtrates, called *Decemviri*.

Lawes [in the borders between *England* and *Scotland*] certain round heaps of ſtones.

La'wing *of Dogs*, is cutting off three claws of the forefoot by the skin, or the ball of the fore-foot.

La'wless *Court* [ſo called, becauſe held at an unlawful hour] a court held at *King's Hall* at *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, on the *Wedneſday* next after every *Michaelmas* day, at the cock crowing, by the lord of the manour of *Raleigh*. The ſteward and ſuiters whiſper to each other, and have no candles, or any pen and ink, but ſupply that office with a coal. And he that owes ſuit and ſervice to this court, and appears not, forfeits to the lord double his rent, every hour he is abſent.

Lawless *Man*, one who has no benefit of the law, an outlaw.

La'wles [laᵹheleꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] that is without law; irregular, diſorderly.

Law'lesness, illegality, diſorderlineſs; alſo the condition of an outlaw'd perſon.

Lawn [*lande*, F.] a great plain in a park.

Lawn [*linon*, F. of λίνον, Gr.] a ſort of fine linen cloath.

Lawn [*Dooms-Day Book*] a plain between two woods.

Lawyer, one who has ſtudied and practiſes the law.

A good Lawyer an evil Neighbour.

Becauſe it is his intereſt to ſet his neighbours together by the ears.

Lax, a kind of fiſh.

Lax [*laxus*, L.] looſe, ſlack.

La'xament [*laxamentum*, L.] releaſe, refreſhment, relaxation,

Laxa'ntia [with *Phyſic.*] looſening medicines, which ſoften, ſcour, and cleanſe the bowels, L.

La'xated [*laxatus*, L.] looſened, &c.

La'xative [*laxatif*, F. *laſſativo*, It. of *laxativus*, L.] that is of a looſening or opening quality.

La'xatives [*laxantia*, L.] looſening medicines.

Laxa'tion, a ſlackening, eaſing; a looſening, L.

La'xity [*laxitas*, L.] looſeneſs, ſlackneſs.

Lay, a word ſignifying moan or complaint [*old French*] a kind of ancient Poetry, conſiſting of very ſhort verſes.

Lay [ley, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

Lay, of a bed of Mortar.

To Lay, *Irr. V.* [lecȝan, *Sax.* legge, *Dan.* laegga, *Su.* leggen, *Du.* legen, G.] to put or place.

Laid, *Irr. Imp, and Part. P.* [leꝺe, *Sax.* lagde, *Dan.* lagd, *Su.* legte, G.] did lay, have laid.

To Lay [with *Gardeners*] is to bend down the Branches of a tree, and to cover them, that they may take root.

To Lay *an Evil Spirit*, to confine it, that it do not infeſt houſes.

To Lay *Land* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ſail from it juſt as far as you can ſee it.

Lay *Brother* [among the *Romaniſts*] an illiterate Perſon, who does the ſervile offices in a convent or monaſtery; but is not in any orders, nor makes any vows, enters not into the choir, and wears a habit different from the monks, *&c.*

Lay *Man* [of *laicus*, L. of λαῖκὸς, Gr,] one who follows a ſecular employment, or has not entered into holy orders.

Lay *Stall* [of lay and ꞅꞇal, *Sax.*] a place to lay dung, ſoil or rubbiſh in.

Lay *Man*, a ſtatue of wood, whoſe joints are ſo made, that they may be put into any poſture.

Lay [of leaȝ, *Sax.*] whether it ſtand at the beginning or end of a name, ſignifies a field or paſture; but ſuch a field as is not often ploughed.

Lay'er, a place in a *Creek*, where ſmall oiſters are thrown, which, by the laws of the admiralty, are to lie there till a broad ſhilling, put in between both ſhells, may be heard to rattle when it is ſhut.

Layer [with *Gardeners*] a young ſprout, covered with mould, in order to raiſe its kind.

La'zar [of *Lazarus*] a leper, or leprous perſon.

Lazare'tto [*lazaret*, F. *lazoretto*, Ital.] a lazar-houſe, a peſt-houſe, an hoſpital for Lepers.

Lazily, in a ſlothful, idle manner.

La'ziness, ſlothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, idleneſs.

La'zy [loſigh, *Du.* and L. G.] ſlothful, ſluggiſh, idle.

Ld. is us'd as an abbreviation for *Lord*.

L. D. is us'd as an abbreviation for *Doctor in Law*.

Lea [at *Kederminſter*] a quantity of yarn, containing 200 threads, reeled on a reel four yards about.

Leach, hard work, a term very common with the miners in the *North*.

To Leach, to cut up [a term in *Carving*] as, *leach that Brawn, i. e.* cut it up.

Leach *Troughs* [in the *Salt Works*] veſſels in which the ſalt is ſet to drain.

Lea'cher [prob. of leȝeꞃ, *Sax.* or perhaps of *leger*, F. light, or of *lecher*, F. to lick, q. *lickeriſh*, or of lecher, G. nice or delicate] a luſtful Perſon, a whoremonger.

Lea'cherous. luſtful.

Lea'cherously, luſtfully.

Lea'chery [prob. of leȝeꞃꞅcipe or leȝeꞃ-ꞇeam, *Sax.*] luſtfulneſs, luſt.

Lead [leaꝺe, or læꝺ, *Sax.* loodt, *Du.*] a metal compos'd of an earthy ſalt and ſulphur, impure and ill digeſted with imperfect *Mercury*, coming near to the nature of antimony. 1. It is the heavieſt of all Bodies after *Mercury*. 2. It is the ſofteſt of all metals. 3. It melts the readieſt. 4. It eaſily diſſolves in all weak acids; but very difficultly in ſtrong ones. Its character is ♄ the character of tin inverted, with the corroſive paſſing through the middle: All metals are deſtroyed by lead, except gold. It has the greateſt affinity with gold of any metals, in point of weight. Some authors affirm, that if a perſon ſhall dip his hand in the juice of water-mallows, purſlain and mercury, he may put it into melted lead without harm; the natural coldneſs of theſe juices. and their thickneſs, covering the hand as it were with a skin. It is eaſily bent, and as readily melted, and differs only from iron, in that the parts lie more cloſe together, and more ſmooth, which makes it ſo pliable and heavier than iron.

Lead *Wort*, a kind of herb.

Lead [among *Sailors*] See *Sounding Lead*.

Sounding Lead } is a lead of about ſix or ſeven pound
Dead Sea Lead } weight, ten or twelve inches long, and faſtened at the end of the *Sounding Line*, or *deep Sea Line*.

To heave the Lead [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ſtand by the ſhip's horſe, or in the chains, and to throw out the lead, and ſound the Depth of the waters, to know where the ſhip may ſail; and he that heaves the lead, ſings the depth he finds.

To Lead, *Irr. V.* [læꝺan, or leꝺan, *Sax.* leder, *Dan.* leda, *Su.* leyden, *Du.* leiten, G.] to conduct.

Led, *Irr. Imp. and Part. P.* [læꝺ, *Sax.* led, *Dan.*] did lead, have led.

Leaf [leaꝼe, or leaꝼ, *Sax.* loef, *Su.*] a part of a tree or plant well known.

A Leaf [with *Botan.*] is defined to be a part of a plant extended into length and breadth, in ſuch a manner, as to have one ſide diſtinguiſhable from the other.

A ſimple Leaf, is that which is not divided to the middle in ſeveral parts, each reſembling a leaf it ſelf, as in a dock.

Lea'fdian [leaꝼꝺian, *Sax.*] a lady.

Lea'gue [*leuca*, L. *lega*, It. *legua*, Sp.] the length of 3 miles.

League, in *France*, contains 2282 fathoms or toiſes, in *Spain*, 3400 geometrical paces, in *Sweden*, 5000, and in *Hungary*, 6000.

League [*ligue* F. *lega*, It. *liga*, Sp. q. *ligatio* L. a binding] a covenant. *&c.* but eſpecially a treaty of alliance between nations, princes, ſtates, *&c.*

Leaguer [legger, *Dan.* leger, G.] a ſiege laid to the town; hence *to beleaguer*; alſo a place where an army lies.

> *Quoth he; It was thy Cowardice,*
> *That made me from this* Leaguer *riſe.*
>
> Hud. P. III. Cant. III. L. 185,---6.

Leak [lecke, *Du.* laeck, *Su.*] (in a *Ship)* a hole in it, by which the water comes in.

To ſtop a Leak [*Sea Term*] is to put into it a plug wrapt in oakum and well tarred, or in a tarpawlin clout, to keep out the water, or to nail a piece of ſheet lead upon the place.

To Leak [lecken, *Du.* laeckae, *Su.*] (ſpoken of *Veſſels*) is when the Liquor contained in them, runs out at ſome hole or chink.

To ſpring a Leak [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a ſhip, by opening ſome chink, takes in more water than ordinary.

Lea'kage [in *Traffick*] an allowance made to a merchant of 12 *per Cent* in liquid things.

Leakage [with *Brewers*] an allowance of 3 in 23 barrels of beer, and 2 in 22 of ale.

Lea'king [of lecken, *Du.*] running out of a veſſel, thro ſome hole or chink.

Lea'ky, full of leaks.

Leam [leoma, *Sax.*] a flaſh of fire or lightening.

Leam } [*Hunting Term*] a line to hold a dog in; a *Leaſh*.
Liam }

Lean [læne, *Sax.*] poor in fleſh.

As lean as a Rake.

Or, as we ſay in the ſame ſenſe,

As fat as a Country Whipping-Poſt.

Or,

Nothing but Skin and Bones.

That is, *lean* to the laſt degree.

To Lean [hlynian, *Sax.* lana, *Su.*] to reſt againſt, to ſtay upon; alſo to incline or bend.

Lea'nness [læneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] poorneſs in fleſh.

To Leap [hlepan, or hleapan, *Sax.*] to jump.

A Leap [hleap, *Sax.*] a jump.

A Leap } [hleap, or hlip, *Sax.*] a meaſure of half a buſhel;
A Lib } alſo a corn basket.

A Leap, a wheel or device to catch fiſh in.

Leap *Year* [ſo called of leaping a day] conſiſts of 366 days, days, and returns every 4th year, the other 3 containing but 365 days each. The reaſon of it is, the ſun not making his annual revolution in exactly 365 days, but in 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 16 ſeconds, a day is added to every 4th year, to make amends for the 5 hours, 49 minutes, 19 ſeconds, which yet is too much.

To Learn [leoꞃnian, *Sax.*] to receive inſtruction in letters, arts, ſciences, *&c.* alſo to get intelligence, *&c.*

To Learn [læꞃan, *Sax.* laere, *Dan.* laera, Su. leeren, *Du.* lernen, G.] to inſtruct or inform.

Lea'rning [of leoꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] erudition.

Lea'rner [leoꞃneꞃe, *Sax.*] one who learns.

Lease [prob. of *laiſſer*, F. to leave or let] a deed or writing, relating the demiſe or letting of lands or tenements for a certain rent.

Lease [by *Indenture*] is letting land or tenement, right or common, rent or any inheritance, to another for terms of years or life, for a rent reſerved in, writing indented.

Lease *Parole*, is a leaſe as above mentioned; but by word of mouth.

To Lease [of leſen, G. *to gather*] to glean.

Leash } [*leſſe*, F. *laſcio*, It.] a leather thong, with which
Lease } a falconer holds a hawk.

A Leash *of Greyhounds*, three in number.

Leash *Laws* [with *Hunters*] certain laws or rules to be obſerv'd in hunting or courſing.

Lea'sing [prob. of leſen, G. or of liꞅan, *Sax.* *to gather*] gleaning, picking up ſcattered corn after reaping.

Lea'sing [leaꞅunȝe, *Sax.*] lying, telling lies.

Leassee' } the party to whom a leaſe is granted.
Lessee' }

Leasso'r } the perſon who lets or grants a leaſe.
Lesso'r }

Least [leaꞅꞇ, or læꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the ſmalleſt.

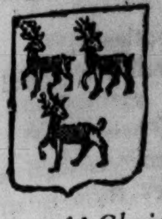
LEA'SURE } [*loiſir*, F.] opportunity, convenient or vacant
LEI'SURE } time.

LEAT, a trench for the conveyance of water to or from a mill.

LEATH [leaꝺ, *Sax.*] a barn. *N. C.*

LEA'THER [leðeꝛ, *Sax.* **læder**, *Dan.* **læder**, *Su.* **leer**, or **leder**, *Du.* **leder**, G.] the skin or hide of a beaſt tanned.

LEA'THERSELLERS, were incorporated *Anno* 1382, and confirmed by ſeveral kings ſince, and are the 15th. They are a maſter, 3 wardens, 26 aſſiſtants, and 167 on the livery. Their livery fine 20 *l.* and ſtewards 12 *l.* Their armorial enſigns are *argent*, 3 bucks regardant *gules*. Creſt a buck *or*, attired *ſable*, ſupporters a buck as the laſt, and a ram of the firſt. Motto, *Soli Deo Honor & Gloria*. Their hall is ſituate on the eaſt end of *Little St. Helens*.



A LEATHERN *Conveniency* [with *Quakers*] a Coach.

LEAVE [leaꝼe, *Sax.* **lof**, *Su.* **oorlof**, *Du.* **urlaub**, G.] liberty, permiſſion, licence.

LEAVE **is light.**

It is but the expence of a little breath, and therefore they who are under command, are very much to blame to hazard diſobliging their ſuperiours by not asking. If this neglect proceeds from a diffidence, it is the more inexcuſable, becauſe that ſeems in ſome meaſure to imply a conviction of what we have to ask, being unreaſonable.

To LEAVE, *Irr. V.* [of liꝼan, or læꝼan, *Sax.*] to forſake, to depart from.

LEFT, *Irr. Imp. and Part. P.* [læꝼeꝺ, or læꝼꝺ, *Sax.* **lefnt**, *Dan.*] did leave, have left.

To give LEAVE [of liꝼan, *Sax.* **oorlof eeren**, *Du.* **erlauben**, G.] to permit.

LEA'VEN [*levain*, F.] a piece of dough ſalted and ſowred, to ferment and reliſh a maſs of dough for bread.

LEA'VEN *of Sin* [*Theology*] an inclination to do evil, proceeding from the corruptneſs of human nature.

LEA'VER [*levier*, F. *leva*, It. of *levator*, L.] a bar for raiſing a heavy weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] one of the 6 principles, is a ballance reſting on a determinate point, called it s *Hypomoclion* or *Fulcrum*, the centre not being in the middle, as in the common ballance, but near to one end; by which means it wlll raiſe a great weight.

LEAVES [of leaꝼe, *Sax.*] of a tree, plant, *&c.* v. *Leaf.*

LECA'NOMANCY [λεκανομαντεία, Gr.] divination by water in a baſon.

LECCA'TOR [*old Rec.*] a leacher, a debauchee, a tavern-haunter.

LE'CTIONARY, a ſervice book or miſſal.

LECTISTE'RNIUM [with *Phyſicians*] that *Apparatus*, which is neceſſary for the cure of a ſick perſon in bed.

LECTUA'LIS [with *Phyſicians*] a name which they give to a ſick perſon, confined in his bed.

LECTURE, a reprimand or chiding ſpeech, as a curtain lecture.

LECTURE [F. *lettura*, It. *lectura*, Sp. Port. and L.] a reading; alſo an inſtruction given by a maſter to his Scholars; alſo a diſcourſe made upon a text of ſcripture, art or ſcience, a ſermon.

LECTURER [*lector*, L.] a reader of lectures, *i. e.* certain portions of any art or ſcience, read in publick ſchools.

LECTURER [of a *Church*] a miniſter who preaches in the afternoon, having no benefit, beſides the free gift of the people.

LECTU'RNIUM [*old Records*] a reading desk or pew in a church.

LED, v. *To Lead.*

LE'DGER [prob. of *legere*, L. to gather together] the chief of a merchants books, in which every man's particular account, and alſo all the goods bought and ſold, are diſtinctly placed, each by themſelves; as debtor on the left page, and creditor on the right.

LE'DGES [in a *Ship*] ſmall pieces of timber lying acroſs from the *Waſte-trees* to the *Roof-trees*; which ſerve to bear up the nettings or the grating over the half deck.

LEE } [of leaꝫ, *Sax.*] whether it ſtand at the beginning or
LEG } end of a name, ſignifies a field or paſture; but ſuch
LEY } a field as is not often ploughed.

LEE [*Sea Language*] that part, which the wind blows upon, or is oppoſite to the wind, as the *Lee-ſhore*.

LEE *Fangs* [in a *Ship*] a rope reev'd or let into the crengles of the courſes, when the mariners would hale to the bottom of the ſail, either to lace on a bonnet, or to take in the ſail.

To be under the LEE *Shore* [*Sea Term*] is to be cloſe under the wind, or under the weather ſhore.

To come by the LEE } [*Sea Phraſe*] is to bring her ſo,
To lay a Ship by the LEE } that all her ſails may be flat againſt the maſts and ſhrouds, and ſo that the wind may come right on her broad-ſide.

To come by the LEE [*Proverb*] is to come off with loſs.

To have a care of the LEE *Latch* [*Sea Phraſe*] a word of command given to the ſteers-man, requiring him to keep the ſhip near the wind.

LEE *Watch* [*Sea Term*] a word of command to a man at the helm, and is as much as to ſay, *take care that the ſhip don't go to the leeward of her courſe.*

LEECH [læce *of* læcnian, *Sax.* to heal] a phyſician, as a *Horſe-leech*, *i. e.* a horſe doctor.

LEECH *Worm* } a kind of inſect.
Horſe LEECH }

LEED *Month* } [*q.* loud month, of hlyꝺ, *Sax.* a noiſe or
LEID *Month* } uproar] the month of *March*, ſo called on account of the winds being then high and boiſterous.

LEEK [leac, *Sax.* **loek**, *Su.*] a pot-herb.

TO LEER [prob. of hleaꝛ, *Sax.* the fore-head, or **leer**, *Dan.* to laugh] to caſt a ſly or wiſhful look.

LEER } the place where a deer lies to dry himſelf after he
LAIR } hath been wet by the dew.

LEERO *Viol* [q. *Lyra Viol*] a kind of muſical inſtrument.

LEES [*lies*, F.] the dregs of any liquid.

LEES [of *Wine*] the dregs of it, of which the diſtillers make ſtrong waters.

LEET [of *litibus*, L. law ſuits, or of lyꞇe. *Sax.* little, *q. d.* a little court; or of læꞇan, *Sax.* to cenſure, or of **leita**, *Goth.* to reconcile, to enquire] a kind of court held by the lords of manours. as *Court Leet*, *Leet Jury*, &c.

LEETS } [*old Rec.*] meetings appointed for the nomination
LEITS } or election of officers.

LEETCH [of a *Sail*] the outward edge or skirt of it, from the earing to the clew; or rather the middle of the ſails between theſe two.

LEETCH *Lines* [in a *Ship*] lines to hale in the top-ſails, when they are to be taken in.

LEE'WARD *Ship* [*Sea Term*] a ſhip which is not faſt by the wind, or that does not ſail ſo near the wind, or make her way ſo well as ſhe might.

LEEWARD *Tide*, is when the wind and tide go both one way.

To fall to the LEEWARD [*Sea Phraſe*] is to looſe the advantage of the wind.

LEEWARD *Way* [with *Mariners*] ſomewhat allowed for the driving of a ſhip to the leeward, from that point which ſhe ſeems to go by the compaſs.

LEAF *Silver*, a fine anciently paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and ſow: Alſo ſilver beat thin into leaves.

LEFT, v. *To Leave.*

LEG [**læg**, *Su.* **lenghde**, *Du.* **lange**, G.] a limb or part of an animal body.

LEGS [in a *Ship*] ſmall ropes of the martnets that go through the bolt ropes of the main and fore-ſail.

LEGS [in *Trigonometry*] the two ſides of a right-angled triangie, when the third is taken for the baſe.

LEGA [old *Rec.*] the allay of money.

LE'GABLE [*legabilis*, L.] not intailed as hereditary, but may be bequeathed as legacy.

LE'GACY [*legs*, F. *legato*, It. of *legatum*, L.] a gift bequeathed by a teſtator in his will.

LE'GAL [*legale*, It. *legalis*, L.] lawful, according to law; alſo pertaining to the *Jewiſh* law.

LEGALIS *Homo*, one who ſtands *rectus in Curiâ*, not outlaw'd or excommunicated.

LEGA'LITY, } lawfulneſs.
LE'GALNESS }

LEGALLY, lawfully,

LE'GATARY } [*legataire*, F. *legatorio*, It of *lègatarius*, L.]
LEGATEE' } a perſon to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

LEGATE [*legat*, F. *legato*, It. *legádo*, Sp. of *legatus*, L.] is properly an envoy or ambaſſador, ſent by one prince or ſtate to another, to treat on ſome affair; but now the title of *Legate* is given particularly to one that is ſent by the pope to a prince or ſtate, and is eſteemed equal in dignity to the extraordinary ambaſſador of any other prince.

LEGATI'NE } [of or pertaining to a *Legate*.
LEGA'NTINE }

LEGA'TION } [F *legazione*, It. of *legatio*, L.] the office
LE'GATESHIP } or function of a *Legate*.

LEGA'TUM, a legacy or bequeſt, *L.*

LEGATUM [*Old Rec.*] a ſoul-ſceat or legacy given to the church; an accuſtomed mortuary.

LE'GEND [*legende*, F. *leggenda*, It. *legénda*, Sp. of *legendo*, L. reading] a book uſed in the ancient *Roman* churches, containing the leſſons that were to be read in the holy office; an account of the lives of ſaints; a fabulous tale or relation.

LEGEND, the words that are about the edge of a piece of coin or medal, ſerving to explain the figure or device.

LE'GENDARY, of or pertaining to a legend, fabulous.

LE'GER. See *Ledger*.

LE'GERDEMAIN [*leger de main*, F. light of hand] ſlight of hand, juggling.

Legerement [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies lightly, gently, and with eaſe, *F.*

Le'gible [*leggibile*, It. of *legibilis*, L.] that may be read, eaſy to be read.

Le'gibleneſs, capableneſs of being read.

Legibly, in a manner eaſy to be read.

Le'gion [F. and Sp. *legione*, It. of *legio*, L.] (in the *Roman Army*) a regiment or body of ſoldiers, commonly conſiſting of 6000 men ; but ſometimes leſs.

Le'gionary [*legionairy*, F. *legionario*, It. and Sp. of *legionarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a legion.

Legi'slative [of *legis* and *latus*, L.] having the authority of making laws.

Legisla'tor [*legiſlateur*, F. *legiſlatore*, It. *legiſladòr*, Sp. of *legiſlator*, L.] a law-maker.

Legi'slat'ure [of *latura legis*, L.] the power or authority of making laws.

Legi'timate [*legitime*, F. *legitimo*, It. and Sp. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful.

Legi'timately, lawfully, rightfully.

To **Legi'timate** [*legitimer*, F. *legitimare*, It. *legitimàr*, Sp. *legitimatum*, L.] to make or declare legitimate ; to qualify with ſuch conditions as are according to law.

Legi'timacy } [*legitimité*, F. *legitimità*, It.] law-
Legi'timateness } fulneſs, rightfulneſs, legalneſs ; alſo a being born in lawful wedlock.

Legitima'tion [F. *legitimazione*, It. *legitimaciòn*, Sp.] a rendring natural children legitimate.

Legrui'ta [*Dooms-day Book*] a fine or puniſhment for criminal converſation with a woman.

Le'gumen [in *Botany*, of *lego*, L. to gather, becauſe they may be gathered with the hand without cutting] all manner of pulſe, as peas, beans, tares, *&c.*

Legu'minous, of or pertaining to pulſe.

Lei'ry *Places*, cavernous, full of caverns.

Le'ma [with *Oculiſts*] a white humour or matter, congealed in the eyes.

Le'man [*l'aimante*, F. a ſweetheart] a concubine, a harlot ; alſo a gallant.

Le'mma [λῆμμα, Gr.] an argument or ſubject of what is to be treated of.

Lemma [with *Geom.*] an aſſumption or preparatory propoſition, laid down to clear the way for ſome following demonſtration : often prefix'd to theorems, to render their demonſtration leſs perplext and intricate; and to problems in order to make their reſolution more eaſy and ſhort.

Le'mnian *Earth* [of the iſland of *Lemnos*, whence it is brought] a medicinal aſtringent uſed in the ſams caſes as bole.

Lemona'de, a drink made of water, lemons, and ſugar.

Le'mpet, a ſort of fiſh, a limpin.

Lemu'res [q. *Remures*, of *Remus*, whoſe ghoſt is ſaid to have appeared to his brother *Romulus*, after he was ſlain by him] reſtleſs ghoſts of departed perſons, who returned to torment the living. The ſpirits of dead perſons, whom the *Romans* thought haunted houſes in the night, and were diſpos'd to be miſchievous. *L.*

Lemu'ria [among the *Romans*] the feſtival of the *Lemures*, inſtituted by *Romulus*, to the ghoſts and phantoms ; which was obſerved the 9th day of *May*, every other night for 3 times, to pacify the ghoſts of the dead; they threw beans on the fire of the altar, to drive them out of their houſes : The temples were all ſhut up ; and to marry in this time, was accounted unlucky.

To **Lend**, *Irr. V.* [lænan, *Sax.* laaner, *Dan.* laenen, *Du.* lehnen, *Goth.*] to grant the uſe of to another.

Lent, *Irr. Imp. and Part. P.* [lenete, *Du.* lehnte, G.] did lend, have lent.

He that Lends to his Friend, loſeth double.

F. *Qui prête à ſon Ami, perd au double.* That is, *his Money and his Friend.* So the proverb means it, and ſo it but too often happens. But it is to be hoped, there are grateful friends (and that the greater number) in the world ; and that for the ſake of thoſe, this proverb won't become a rule.

To **Lenefie** [*leneſier*, F.] to ſoften, aſſwage, *&c.*

Length [lenᵹð, or lænᵹe, *Sax.*] the extent or meaſure from end to end.

To have the Length of any one's Foot.

That is, to have an influence over him, or to know how to manage him.

Length [with *Geometricians*] the firſt dimenſion of bodies, conſider'd in their utmoſt extent.

Length [in *Horſemanſhip*] as *to paſſage a horſe upon his own Length*, is to make him go round in 2 treads, as a walk or trot, upon a ſpot of ground ſo narrow, that the haunches of the horſe being in the center of the volt, his own length is much about the ſemi-diameter of the volt, the horſe ſtill working between the 2 heels, without putting out his croup, or going at laſt faſter or ſlower than at firſt,

To **Le'ngthen** [lenᵹðen, of lenᵹ, *Sax.* long] to make longer.

Lenientia [with *Phyſicians*] medicines that are ſoftening and looſening, *L.*

To **Le'nify** [lena, or lindra, *Su.* lindern, G. *lenifier*, F. *lenificare*, It, of *lenire*, L] to allay, to ſoften, to appeaſe.

A **Le'nitive** [of *lenire*, F. *lenitif*, F. *lenitivo*, It. and Sp.] a medicine good to allay or eaſe pain.

Le'nitiveness, ſoftening or aſſwaging quality.

Le'niment [*lenimentum*, L] a moderating, or that which takes away uneaſineſs, harſhneſs, *&c.*

Le'nity [*lenitas*, L.] meekneſs, mildneſs, gentleneſs.

Le'no } [with *Anatomiſts*] a part of the brain ; alſo called
Linon } *Torcular.*

Lenociny [*lenocinium*, L.] the practice of bawdery.

Lens [in *Dioptricks*] a glaſs which either collects the rays into a point in their paſſage thro' it, or diſperſes them farther apart, according to the refraction.

Lens [with *Oculiſts*] the cryſtalline humour of the eye, ſo called from its performing the ſame office.

Lens [with *Botan.*] a lentil, a kind of round and flat pulſe.

Lens *Paluſtris* [with *Botan.*] a water vegetable, called duck's-meat, *L.*

Lens *Marina* [with *Botan.*] ſea or water lentils, *L.*

Lent, *v. To Lend.*

Lent [lencꞇ, *Sax.* lent, *Teut.* the ſpring of the year. Lentemaent, in *Du.* and Lentz-monaht in G. are ſometimes found to expreſs the month of *March*] a time of faſting and abſtinence for forty days next before *Eaſter.*

Lent was firſt ordered to be obſerved in *England*, *Anno Domini* 640. or, as *Baker* in his *Chron* relates, that *Erombert*, the 7th king of *Kent*, (who reigned about the year 650) commanded it.

Lent [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a ſlow movement, and much the ſame as *Largo* in Ital. *F.*

Lentement [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Lent*, F.

Tres **Lentement** [in *Muſ. Books*] ſignifies very ſlow, or a movement that is between *Large* and *Grave*, and the ſame as *Largo* in Ital. *F.*

Le'nten, of or pertaining to *Lent.*

Lenti'cula [in *Opticks*] a ſmall concave or convex glaſs.

Lenticula [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of fever, the ſame as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the ſkin little ſpots like flea-bites ; alſo the ſame as *Lentigo.*

Lenticulare *Inſtrumentum* [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to make bones ſmooth.

Lentiform *Prominences* [in *Anat.*] protuberances on the *Crura medullæ oblongatæ*, i. e. the two heads or beginning of the marrowry ſubſtance of the brain, gathered together as it were into two bundles

Lenti'ginous [*of lentigo*, L.] full of freckles.

Lenti'go, a freckle, a ſmall red ſpot in the face or other part of the body, reſembling a lentil.

Le'ntils [*lentilles*, F. *lenti*, It. *lentejas*, Sp. *lentelhas*, Port.] a ſort of pulſe,

Le'ntitude, ſlowneſs, negligence.

Lenti'scus *vulgaris* [with *Botan.*] the lentiſc or maſtick tree, *L.*

Le'nto [in *Muſ. Books*] a ſlow movement, the ſame as *Lent* or *Lentement.*

Le'ntor [in *Med.*] that ſizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which obſtructs the capillary veſſels in malignant fevers.

Le'o [in *Phyſic. Writ.*] a ſpecies of leproſy.

Leo, a lion, a wild beaſt, *L.*

Leo [with *Aſtrol.*] the 5th in order of the 12 ſigns of the zodiack, whoſe character is (♌). This is a noble and illuſtrious conſtellation. It is ſtoried that *Jupiter* beſtowed this honour on this animal, becauſe he was accounted the prince of four footed beaſts. Some ſay that this was the firſt combat of *Hercules* that is worthy commemoration ; for *Hercules*, ambitious of glory, did not only overcome him without weapons, but choked him in a naked embrace. *Piſander* of *Rhodes* writes of him, that he wore the lion's ſkin as a trophy of his great atchievement. This is that lion that he kill'd in *Nemea.*

Leo'nard *Hawk*, a lanner hawk.

Leonard [leonhaꞃꞇ, *Sax.* lion's heart] the proper name of a man.

Leoni'ne, [*leonin*, F. *leonino*, It. of *leoninus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to a lion, of a lion like nature, ſavage, cruel.

Leonti'ne *Verſes*, a ſort of *Latin* verſes, that rhime in the middle and end, imitating as it were a lion's tail ; as,

Brixia veſtratis merdoſa volumina vatis,
Non ſunt noſtrates tergere digna nates.

Leo'ntica [with the *Ancients*] a feſtival and ſacrifice, celebrated in honour of the ſun. It was ſo called of *Leo*, a lion, becauſe they repreſented the ſun in the form of a lion radiant, bearing a *Tiara*, and griping the horns of a bull in his fore paws, who in vain ſtruggled to diſengage himſelf.

Leo'ntike [λεοντικὴ, Gr.] the herb wild chervil, *L.*

Leontope'talon [λεοντοπέταλον of λέων, a lion, and πέταλον, a leaf, *Gr.*] the herb lion's-blade, lion's-leaf, or lion's-turnep.

LEONTOPO'DIUM [λεοντοπόδιον of λέων and πȣ̃ς, a foot, Gr.] the herb called lion's-foot, *L.*

LEONTO'STOMUM [with *Botan.*] the herb columbine. L.

LEO'PARD } [F. *leopardo*, It. Sp. and Port *leopardus*, L.
LIBBARD } λεοπαρδαλις of λέων. a lion, and παρδαλις, a panther, Gr.] a wild beaſt that is all over full of ſpots or ſtreaks ingendred by a male panther and lioneſs.

LEOPARD's *Bane* }
LIBBARD's *Bane* } [with *Botan.*] a ſort of herb.

LEOPARD [in *Heral.*] repreſents thoſe brave and generous warriours, who have performed ſome bold enterprize, with force, courage, promptneſs and activity.

A LEOPARD [*hieroglyphically*] ſignified a great hypocrite, or a notable diſſembler; becauſe this beaſt is ſaid craftly to diſſemble, and hide its head from being ſeen, that it might with leſs difficulty catch its ſilly prey; for the beaſts are ſaid to be as much frighted at that, as they are taken with the pleaſant ſcent of his body; when therefore they come towards it, to delight themſelves with the perfume that it yields, it is ſaid to cover its head with its paws, until they come within its reach. It alſo repreſented an incorrigible perſon, becauſe the ſpots of it no art can whiten or remove.

LEO'RNING *Knight* [leoꞃninȝ cnihtaꞅ, *Sax. Learning Servants*] diſciples, Scholars.

LEP *and Lace* [in the manour of *Whittle* in *Eſſex*] a cuſtom that every cart that comes over a part of it, call'd *Greenbury*, pays 4*d.* to the lord of the manour, except the owner of it be a nobleman.

LE'PER [*lepreux*, F. *lebroſo*, It. *leproſo*, Sp. of *leproſus*, L.] one who has the leproſy.

LE'PID [*lepidus.* L.] jocund, pleaſant in ſpeech and behaviour.

LEPI'DITY [*lepiditas*, L.] pleaſantneſs in ſpeech.

LEPI'DIUM [λεπίδιον of λεπὶς, a ſcale, becauſe it is believed to take off ſpots and ſcurf from the face, Gr.] the herb pepper-wort or dittander, *L.*

LEPIDOEI'DES [of λεπὶς, a ſcale, and εἶδος, Form, Gr.] the ſcaly ſuture of the ſkull.

LEPIDOSA'RCOMA [of λεπὶς, ſcale, and σάρξ fleſh, Gr.] a certain tumor or ſwelling ſo called.

LE'PIS [λεπὶς, Gr.] the ſcum or droſs of ſilver, the ſcales of braſs, *&c.*

LEPORA'RIA [with *Phyſi.*] a diſtemper, when perſons ſleep with their eyes open.

LEPORI'NA *Labia*, i. e. hare's lips, uſed of ſuch perſons whoſe upper lip has a natural defect like a ſlit towards the noſe, reſembling that of an hare. L.

LEPORI'NE [*leporinus*, L.] of or pertaining to an hare.

LE'PRA, a ſcurvy eruption upon the ſkin, that makes it ſcaly; the leproſy, L. See *Elephantiaſis.*

LEPRO'SO *amovendo*, a writ that lies for a pariſh to remove a leprous perſon. L.

LE'PROSY [*lepre*, F. *lebra*, It. *lépra*, Sp. and L. *leproſus*, L. λήπρα, Gr.] a dry white ſcab or ſcurf, by which the ſkin becomes ſcaly like a fiſh.

LE'PROUS [*lepreux*, F. *lebroſo*, It. *leproſo*, Sp. of *leproſus*, L.] troubled with a leproſy.

LEPTOCARY'ON [λεπτόκαρύον, Gr.] the filberd-nut, *L.*

LEPTOCENTAU'RIUM [κενταύρειον λεπτόν, Gr.] the herb leſſer centaury.

LEPTO'LOGY [λεπτολογία Gr.] a rhetorical deſcription of very minute and trifling things.

LEHTO'PHYLLON [λεπτόφυλλον, Gr.] a ſort of ſpurge, the herb tithymal.

LEPTU'NTICA [with *Phyſi.*] attenuating, thinning medicines, which, by their acid particles, ſeparate thick and clammy humours, L.

LE'PUS [with *Aſtron.*] the hare, a conſtellation. They tell us *Mercury* placed this animal among the ſtars on account of its ſwiftneſs. It ſeems to breed the moſt young of any four footed beaſt; of which, ſome it brings forth, and ſome it has in its womb, as *Anſtelle* ſays in his book of *Animals.*

LARE [leer, G.] void, empty, ſpare, as a *leer Horſe*, a ſpare horſe.

LE'RIPOOPS, old faſhioned ſhoes.

LE *Roy ſ' aviſera* [*i. e.* the king will conſider] by theſe words, written on a bill preſented to the king by the parliament, is underſtood his abſolute denial of that bill in civil terms, and it is thereby wholly made null and void, *F.*

LE *Roy le veut* [*i. e.* the king is willing] a term in which the royal aſſent is ſignified by the clerk of the parliament to publick bills; giving authority to them, which before were of no force nor virtue.

LE'SIA [*old Rec.*] a leaſh of greyhounds.

LE'SION [*læſio*, L.] hurt.

LESS, *Term.* [leaꞅ, *Sax.*] which added to ſubſtantives forms adjectives denoting want; as *helpleſs*, *worthleſs*, *ſenſeleſs*, &c.

LESSEE', the perſon to whom a leaſe is granted.

LE'SSEL, a ſhady buſh or hovel.

LESS }
LE'SSER } [læꞅ. or laꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] not ſo much, not ſo great.

LESSER *Circles* [with *Aſtron.*] thoſe which divide the globe into two unequal parts, as the polar circles, tropicks, and parallels of declination and altitude.

LE'SSES [*laiſſes*, F.] the dung of a wolf, bear or wild boar.

LE'SSIAN *Diet* [of *Leſſius*, a phyſician who preſcribed rules for diet] a ſpare, moderate diet.

LE'SSON [*lectio*, L. *leçon*, F. *lezione*, It. *lecion*, Sp.] a portion of any thing to be heard, recited, *&c.* at one time.

LESSO'R, the perſon who grants a leaſe.

LEST [dh-læꞅ, or laꞅ-dhe, *Sax.*] leſt that.

LESTAGE'FRY [leꞅtaȝe-ꝼꞃeoh, *Sax.*] an exemption from the duty of paying ballaſt money.

LESVES } [*old Deeds*] conveyances, *&c.* for paſture
LESWES } ground.

To LET *Irr. V.* [lætan, or letan *Sax.* letten, *Du.* in the firſt latten, *Du.* in the latter ſenſe læta, *Su.* in the latter ſenſe.] to hinder; alſo to permit; alſo to lend out to hire, as to let a houſe, horſe, *&c.*

LET, læt, *Sax.*] *Irr. Imp. Part. P.* did let, have let.

LETATION [in *horticulture*] dung or manure for inriching land.

LE'TCHER, a luſtful perſon. v. *Leacher.*

LE'TCHEROUS, luſtful.

LE'TCHEROUSNESS } [prob. of leȝeꞃ-ꞅcipe, *Sax.*] luſtfulneſs,
LE'TCHERY } proneneſs to luſt.

A LETCH, a veſſel to put aſhes in to run water through to make lye.

LE'TFALL [*Sea Term*] uſed for the putting aboard the main-ſail, fore-ſail, and ſprit-ſail when their yards are aloft.

LE'THAL [*lethalis*, L.] deadly, mortal.

LETHA'LITY [*lethalitas*, L.] deadlineſs, mortality.

LETHA'RGICK [*lethargique*, F. *letargico*, It. *lethargico*, Sp. *lethargicus*, L. of ληθάργικος of λήθη, oblivion, and ἀργός, ſwift, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to, alſo afflicted with a lethargy.

LETHA'RGICKNESS, the being afflicted with a lethargy.

LE'THARGY [*lethargie*, F. *letorgia*, It. and Sp. *letargi* Port. *lethargia*, L. of ληθαργία, Gr.] a diſeaſe that cauſes an heavy ſleepineſs, attended with a fever, and in a manner loſs of reaſon and all the ſenſes.

LETHE [λήθη, *Gr. i. e.* oblivion or forgetfulneſs] a river in Hell, which, according, to the poets, had the virtue of making all that drank of it forget all things paſt. The ancients had this notion, that after the ſouls had been a certain number of years in the *Elyſian Fields*, they were to return into the world again, and there to live in other bodies; and that they might be content to undergo the troubles of a ſecond life, before their departure they drank a draught of the river *Lethe*, whoſe water had the virtue to make them forget the miſeries of a former life, and whatever paſs'd in thoſe happy manſions.

To LETIFICATE [*lætificare*, L.] to rejoice, to make glad.

LETHI'FEROUS [*lethifer*, L.] bringing death.

LETHI'FEROUSNESS, death bringing quality.

LE'TTER [*lettre*, F. *lettera*, It. *letra*, Sp. and Port. of *littera*, L. but theſe of let, lid, lit, *Teut.* whence glied, G. a member, as every *Letter* is of the words it compoſes; and from thence the G. Letter, and Litter, in their ancient writings, as well as in ſome modern authors.] a character, ſuch as the alphabets of all languages are compoſed.

LE'TTERS [*by whom invented*] the firſt letters are ſaid to be the *Chaldæan*, which *Philo* affirms were invented by *Abraham*, and uſed by the *Chaldæans*, *Aſſyrians* and *Phœnicians*: tho' there are ſome that attribute the invention of letters, among the *Aſſyrians*, to *Badamanth*; but whether theſe were the ſame that *Moſes* wrote in, is a difficult matter to determine. Thoſe characters, that *Moſes* delivered to the *Jews*, are by ſome thought not to be the ſame now uſed by the *Jews*; but that *Ezra* was the author of them; but others are of opinion, that the law was written in the *Hebrew* character, now uſed.

Greek LETTERS, *Linus*, a *Calcidian*, is ſaid to have brought letters out of *Phœnicia* into *Greece*, which were the *Phœnician* characters, which were us'd in *Greece*, till *Cadmus*, the ſon of *Agenor*, brought 16 new letters thither, to which 16, *Palamedes* in the time of the *Trojan* war, added 4 more, to which *Simonides*, the *Mileſian*, added the other 4, making 24.

Latin LETTERS, *Nicoſtrata Carmentas* is reported firſt to have taught the uſe of them to the *Latins*, which characters have been altered ſince their firſt invention; and ſuppoſing that thoſe *Latin* letters were uſed in the moſt flouriſhing times by the *Romans*, yet the *Roman* letters were corrupted by the *Goths*, *Lombards*, *Franks*, &c.

LETTER, an epiſtle ſent by one perſon to another.

LETTER *of Advice* [among *Merchants*] a letter from one correſpondent to another, giving him advice or notice of what bills he hath drawn on him.

Letter *of Attorney*, a writing whereby a perſon conſtitutes a friend to do a lawful act in his ſtead, as to receive debts, give poſſeſſion of land, *&c.*

Letters *Clauſe*, i. e. *cloſe Letters*, ſuch as are uſually ſealed up with the king's ſignet or privy ſeal; and are diſtinguiſhed from letters patent, which are ſealed with the broad-ſeal and left open.

Letters *of Credit*, [with *Merchants*] letters given by merchants, or bankers to a perſon in whom they confide, to take up money of their correſpondents in foreign parts.

Dominical Letters [with *Aſtron.*] are the firſt ſeven letters of the alphabet, which ſerve each in their turns to mark out the ſeven days of the week; ſo that one of them always ſtands for *Sunday* or *Lord's Day*, and thence they take their name.

Letters *Patents* [ſo called from their being open] are writings ſealed with the great ſeal of *England*; whereby a man is authorized to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwiſe of himſelf he could not do.

Letters *of Mart*, are letters under the privy ſeal, granted to the king's ſubjects, impowering them to take by force of arms, what was formerly taken from them contrary to the laws of mart.

Letter *of Licence*, an inſtrument or writing granted by his creditor, to a man who has failed or broke, to give him a longer time of payment.

Letter *of Reſpite*, a letter iſſued out by the king in favour of honeſt and unfortunate debtors, againſt too rigorous creditors, whereby payment is delay'd for a certain time.

Letter-*Founder*, one who caſts letters or characters for printers.

Lette'red [*litterati*, L.] skill'd in letters, learned; alſo having letters mark'd or impreſs'd, as books lettered on the back.

Le'ttice [*laituë*, F. *lattuca*, It. *lechauga*, Sp. *lactuca*, L.] a garden herb.

Leva'na, a goddeſs that had an altar, and was worſhipped at *Rome*; ſhe was thought to lift up young children from the ground. As ſoon as the infant was born, the midwife laid it on the floor; then the father took it up in his arms and embraced it; and without this ceremony was performed, the children were ſcarce thought legitimate.

Leva'nt [in *Geography*] ſignifies any country on the eaſt of us, on the eaſtern ſide of any continent or country.

Levant [with *Merchants*, *&c.*] is underſtood of the *Mediterranean*, *Sea*, or countries on the eaſt ſide of it.

Levant *and Couchant* [in *Law*] is when cattle have been ſo long in another man's ground, that they have lain down again to feed, *F.*

Leva'ntine, that belongs to, or comes from the *Levant*.

Leva'ntines, *Eaſtern* people, natives of the *Levant*.

Leva're *fœnum* [*old Rec.*] to make hay, properly to caſt it in wind-rows.

Leva'ri *facias*, a writ directed to the ſheriff, for levying a ſum of money on the lands and tenements of a perſon who has forfeited a recognizance, L.

Levari *facias damna*, &c. a writ to the ſheriff, for the levying damages, in which the diſſeizor has been formerly condemned to the diſſeiſee, L.

Levari *facias quando*, &c. a writ directed to the ſheriff, for ſelling the goods of the debtor, which he has already taken and return'd that he could not ſell them, with as much more of the ſaid debtor's goods, as will ſatisfy the whole debt.

Levari *facias reſiduum*, &c. a writ directed to the ſheriff, for levying the remnant of a debt upon lands and tenements or chattels of the debtor, that has in part given ſatisfaction before

Leva'tor, a lifter up, L.

Levator *Ani* [with *Anatom.*] a pair of muſcles ariſing, fleſhy from each ſide of the ſhare bone, *&c.* and are implanted in the lower end of the ſtrait gut in the *Anus*, their uſe is to draw the *Anus* upwards, L.

Levator *ſcapulæ* [with *Anatom.*] a muſcle of the ſhoulder blade, taking its riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth and fifth tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebra's of the neck and is inſerted at the upper corner of the *Scapulæ*, which it draws upwards.

Leva'tory [*levatorium*, L.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons to raiſe up the ſkull when it is ſunk.

Leu'ca } a league, *i. e.* three miles; but in *Doom's Day*
Leu'ga } *Book*, one mile.

Leucacha'tes [λευκαχατης Gr.] a kind of agate ſtone with white veins.

Leuca'nthemis } [λευκανθεμὶς, Gr.] the herb camo-
Leucanthe'mium } mile, L.

Leu'cas [with *Botan.*] the herb poley, L.

Leu'ce [λεύκη, Gr.] a white poplar-tree.

Leuce [with *Phyſi.*] a diſeaſe, when the hair, skin, and ſometimes the fleſh underneath turns white; and the latter, being prick'd with a needle, is inſenſible, and ſends not forth blood but a milky humour.

Leuco'chrysos [λευκόχρυσος, Gr.] a ſort of jacinth ſtone of a golden colour, with a ſtreak of white.

Leuco'gæa [λευκογαιος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a white colour; called alſo galactites.

Leuco'graphis [with *Botan.*] the herb ladies thiſtle.

Leucoi'on [λευκόιον Gr.] the white or bulbous violet; alſo the wall flower, L.

Leucola'chanon [of λευκὸς and λάχανον, Gr.] lamb's-lettice; or the white valerian, Gr.

Leu'coma [λευκωμα, Gr.] a white ſcar in the horny coat of the eye.

Leu'cophle'gmatick [λευκωφλεγματικὸς, Gr.] troubled with the *Leucophlegmacy*.

Leu'cophle'gmacy [λευκωφλεγματίας of λευκὸν, white, and φλεγμα, Gr. phlegm] a dropſy conſiſting in a tumour or bloating of the whole outer ſurface of the body, or ſome of its parts, white and ſoft, eaſily giving way to the touch, and keeping the impreſſion of the finger for ſome time.

Leucopho'rum [λευκοφόρον, Gr.] *Borax*, with which gold is ſoldered.

Leu'cophtha'lmos [λευκοφθαλμὸς, Gr.] a precious ſtone, reſembling the white of an eye.

Leucopi'per [of λευκός, Gr. and *piper*, L.] white pepper.

Leucorrhæa [of λευκὸς, white, and ῥέω, Gr. to flow] the *Fluor Albus* or whites in women.

Leuco'stictos [λευκόστικτος. Gr.] a kind of marble, with white ſtreakes.

Levee', [*lever*, F.] the time of a prince or noble perſons riſing; alſo a ladies toilet or dreſſing cloth.

Le'vel [læƿel, *Sax.*] even, plain, flat.

Level, an inſtrument us'd by artificers, to try whether a plain floor, *&c.* lies parallel to he horizon.

Level, ſhews the horizontal line, by means of a ſurface of water, *&c.* founded on this principle, that water always places it ſelf level. This Inſtrument is uſed to find the true level for conveying of water to towns, making rivers, *&c.*

To Level [either of læƿel, *Sax.* or *librare*, L.] to make level, even or plain, alſo to aim or take aim at.

Level *Coil* [of *lever le cul*, F. *i. e.* to lift up the buttock] hitch buttock; a term uſed at play, when one who has loſt the game ſits out, and gives another his place.

Level *Range* [with *Gun.*] the diſtance that a piece of ordnance does carry a ball in a direct line; the ſame as point blank

Levellers, people in *Oliver Cromwel's* army, who were for having an equal ſhare in the adminiſtration of the government between the nobility and commonality.

Le'ver [F. of *levare*, L.] to lift up.

Lever [in *Mechanicks*] is one of the 6 powers; the *Lever* differs from the common ballance in this, that the center of motion is in the middle of a common ballance; but may be any where in the *Lever*.

Le'veret [*leveraut*, F.] a young hare.

Le'vet, a leſſon on the trumpet.

Levi'athan [לויתן, *Heb.*] a whale, or as ſome ſuppoſe a water-ſerpent of a vaſt great bigneſs.

Levi'athan [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] the devil.

Leviga'tion, a making ſmooth, L.

Levigation [with *Chymiſts*] the reduction of any hard, ponderous bodies into a light, ſubtile powder, by grinding on a marble ſtone.

Leviso'mnous [*leviſomnis*, L.] watchful, wakeful.

Levi'sticum [with *Botaniſts*] the herb lovage. L.

Le'vite, [F. *levita*, It. Sp. and L.] one of the tribe of *Levi* among the *Jews*.

Levi'tical [*levitique*, F. *levitico*, It. and Sp. *leviticus*, L.] belonging to the tribe of *Levi*, or to the prieſts office, which was the peculiar inheritance of that tribe, under the Moſaical diſpenſation.

Levi'ticus, one of the 5 books of *Moſes*, ſo called becauſe it treats of the office and duties of the levitical order.

Le'vity [*levità*, It. of *levitas*, L.] lightneſs, inconſtancy, fickleneſs.

Levity [with *Philoſophers*] is oppos'd to gravity, or is the leſſening or want of weight in a body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Abſolute Levity } a quality which ſome ſuppoſe to be the
Poſitive Levity } cauſe, why bodies that are lighter in ſpecie than water, do ſwim up to the ſurface of it; but it appears by experiments, that *Gravity* and *Levity* are only *relative* and not *comparative* things.

Levita'tion, the property directly oppoſite to gravitation.

Levite [with the *Canting Crew*] a parſon.

Leu'to [*Muſ. Books*] a lute, a muſical inſtrument. *Ital.*

To Le'vy [*lever*, F. *leventàr*, Sp. *levare*, It. and L.] to raiſe, gather or collect.

To Le'vy [in a *Law Senſe*] is to ſet up or erect, as to levy a mill.

To Levy, is alſo to caſt up or cleanſe, as to levy a pitch.

Levy [*levee*, F. *leva*, It.] a riſing.

LEWD [*Etymologiſts* differ as to the original of this word; ſome derive it of læpede. *Sax*. one of the laity, who were accounted lewd in compariſon to the religious clergy; or elſe of leod, *Sax*. the common people, who are prone to lewdneſs; others from leidig, G. wicked, damnable others of λευτὸς Gr. a diſſolute man] wicked, debauched, wanton, riotous.

LEWDLY, wickedly, debauchedly.

LEW'DNESS, wickedneſs, debauchedneſs.

LE'WIS *de or*, a golden *French* coin in value 12 livers, now ſettled at 17*s*. ſterling.

LEX, a law. L.

LEX *Brehonia*, an *Iriſh* law called the *Brehin-Law*.

LEX *Bretoiſe*- the Britiſh law, or for the marches of *Wales*

LEX *de raiſnia* [old *Law*] the proof of a thing which one denies to be done by him, and his adverſary affirms it.

LEX *Terræ*, the law and cuſtom of the land in diſtinction from the civil law. L.

LEX *Talionis* [the law of retaliation or like for like] a law that renders one good or ill turn for another; or the requital of an injury in the ſame kind, as *an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth*, &c.

LEXICO'GRAPHER [λεξικογράφος, of λεξις a word, and γράφω to write, *Gr*] a writer or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary. L.

LEXICON [λεξικὸν of λεξεις, Gr. words] a dictionary, a general collection of the words of any language.

LEY, law. *O. F.*

LEY *Gager*, a wager of law. *F.*

LEY'ERWIT } [of leȝen, *Sax*.] a privilege of taking an a-
LO'THERWIT } mends of one who lies with a bondſwoman.

LEYS [in *Doom's-Day Book*] a paſture ground.

LIAR [leoȝone, *Sax*. lognar, *Dan*. lügner, G. luigare, *Su*.] a teller of untruths.

LIAR [on *Ship-board*] he who is firſt catch'd in a lie on a monday morning, who is proclaimed at the main maſt, *liar, liar, liar*; whoſe puniſhment is to ſerve the under ſwabber for a week, to keep clean the beak-head and chains.

LIARD, a *French* farthing. *F.*

LIBA'DIUM [λιϐάδιον, Gr.] the leſſer centaury. L.

LIBANO'CHRUS [λιϐανόχρυσος, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the colour of frankincenſe.

LIBA'NOMANCY [λιβανομαντεία, Gr.] a divination by frankincenſe, which if it preſently catch'd fire, and ſent forth a grateful odour, was eſteemed an happy omen; but if the fire would not touch it, or any naſty ſmell, contrary to the nature of frankincenſe proceeded from it, it was thought to forbode ill.

LIBANO'TIS [λιϐανωτὶς, Gr.] an herb that has the ſmell of frankincenſe.

LIBA'NUS [λίϐανος, Gr. לבנוה, *Heb.* of mount *Libanus*, a hill in *Syria*, 125 miles in length] the frankincenſe tree which grows plentifully on that great mountain.

LIBA'TION [with the *Romans*] a ceremony performed by the prieſts in their ſacrifices, who poured down wine, milk or other liquors in honour of that deity to whom they ſacrificed, having firſt taſted a little of it; whence the word is uſed to ſignify the firſt taſte or ſmatch of a thing.

LI'BBARD [libaerd, Du.] a leopard.

LIBBARDS *bane*, an herb.

LI'BEL, [*libellus*, L.] a little book, a petition or bill of requeſt.

LIBEL [in *Civil Law*] an original declaration of an action.

LIBEL, [*libelle*, F. *libello*, L. *libelo*, Sp, of *libellus*, L.] a writing containing injuries, reproaches or accuſations againſt the honour and reputation of any perſon.

A *Libel* in a ſtrict ſenſe, is a malicious defamation and aſperſion of another, expreſſed either in printing or writing, and tending either to blacken the memory of one that is dead, or the reputation of one that is alive; and in a larger ſenſe any defamation whatſoever.

To LIBEL, to ſet forth or publiſh libels againſt one, to defame or ſlander in writing.

LIBELLA'TICI, primitive Chriſtians in the perſecution of *Decius*, who obtained certificates called *Libelli*, either by money or conformity in private, by which they avoided perſecution.

LIBELLO *habendo* [*Law Term*] a writ that lies, in caſe where a man cannot procure the copy of a libel from the hands of an eccleſiaſtical judge. L.

LIBE'LLOUS of the nature of a libel, abuſive, ſcandalous.

LI'BER [in *Botany*] the inner parts of plants or herbs.

LI'BER [of *liberando*, L. delivering] a name of *Bacchus*.

LI'BERA [old *Rec*,] a livery or delivery of ſo much graſs or corn to a tenant, who cuts down or prepares the ſaid graſs or corn, and receives a ſmall portion of it as a reward or gratuity.

LIBERA *chacea habenda*, a writ granted to a man for a free chace pertaining to his manour, after he has proved his right to it.

LI'BERAL [F. Sp. and Port. *liberale*, It. of *liberalis*, L.] free; bountiful, generous; alſo gentleman-like, *&c.*

LIBERAL *Arts*, ſuch as are fit for gentlemen and Scholars; in oppoſition to *Mechanical Arts*; ſuch as depend more on *Speculation* than *Operation*, as *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*; alſo *Painting*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Muſick*.

L'IBERALNESS } [*liberalité*, F. *liberalità*, It. *liberalidàd*,
LIBERA'LITY } Sp. *liberalidade*, Port. of *liberalitas*, L.] generoſity, bountiſulneſs.

LIBERALITY is repreſented [in *Painting*] by a nymph, in a white veil. to ſhew ſhe has no ſiniſter ends, with an eagle over her head, becauſe that animal always leaves ſome of her prey to other birds. Holding in each arm a cornucopia, out of one of which ſhe ſcatters jewels, and other precious things, and out of the other fruits; ſmiling, at the ſame time, to ſhew ſhe gives with a good will.

LIBERA'LIA, feſtivals in honour of *Bacchus*. L.

LI'BERALLY, freely bountiſull, &c.

LIBERATE, a warrant iſſued out of chancery to the treaſurer, *&c.* for payment of an annual penſion under the great ſeal; and alſo to a jailor for the delivery of a priſoner; alſo to a ſheriff for the delivery of lands or goods taken upon forfeitures.

LIBERA'TIO [old *Rec.*] money, meat, drink, clothes, *&c.* annually given and delivered by the lord to his domeſtick ſervants.

LIBE'RIA [among the *Romans*] a feaſt held on the day wherein their children laid aſide their juvenile habit and took upon them the garment called *Toga Libera*. L.

LIBE'RTAS, liberty, freedom, leave; a privilege by grant or preſcription to enjoy ſome extraordinary benefit. L.

LIBE'RTAS [among the *Romans*] the goddeſs of *Liberty*, who had a temple at *Rome*, in which ſhe was worſhipped by the *Romans*, as ſhe was alſo by the *Greeks*, under the name of *Eleutheria*; ſhe was repreſented in the form of a virgin, clothed in white, holding in her right hand a ſceptre, and in her left a hat, with a cat before her.

LIBERTAS *Eccleſiaſtica* [old *Rec.*] church liberty and eccleſiaſtical immunities. This at firſt was no more than the right of inveſtiture; but in proceſs of time it grew very great, and under ſome weak governments extended ſo far, as to exempt the perſons and poſſeſſions of the clergy from the civil power and juriſdiction.

LIBERTA'TE *probanda*, a writ for ſuch as were challenged for villains and offered to prove themſelves free, directing the ſheriff to take ſecurity of them to prove the ſame before the juſtices of the aſſize.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *allocandis*, a writ lying for a citizen or burgeſs of any city, *&c.* who contrary to the liberties of that city, *&c.* is impleaded by the king's juſtices, in order to have his privilege allow'd. L.

LIBERTATIBUS *exigendis*, &c. a writ whereby the king requires the juſtices in eyre to admit of an attorney for the defence of another man's liberty.

LIBERTI'NE [*libertin*, F. of *libertinus*, L.] one of a looſe, debauched life and principles; a diſſolute and lewd liver.

LIBERTINE [with the *Romans*] a perſon legally ſet free from ſervitude.

LIBERTINE [in the *Civil Law*] a perſon who is manumiſed and ſet free from bondage, to which he was born.

LIBERTINES a ſect of *Hereticks* who ſprung up in Holland A C. 1524 from one *Quintin* a factor and one *Copin*, who maintained, that what ever was done by man, was no ſin, but to thoſe that thought it ſo; they alſo aſſerted, that to live without any doubt or ſcruple was to return to the ſtate of innocency.

LIBERTI'NITY } the ſtate of him that of a ſlave is made
LIBE'RTINISM } free.

LIBERTINISM [with *Divines*] is a falſe liberty of belief and manners, which will have no other dependance but on particular fancy and paſſion; a living at large, or according to a perſon's inclination, without regard to the divine laws.

LIBERTY [*liberté*, F. *libertà*, It. *libertàd*, Sp. of *libertas* L.] a being free from obligation, ſervitude or conſtraint.

LIBERTY [of *Conſcience*] a right or power of making profeſſion of any religion a man ſincerely believes.

LIBERTY *to hold Pleas*, ſignifies to have a court of ones own and to hold it before a mayor, bailiff, *&c.*

LIBERTY [in *Ethicks*] is a faculty of the will, by which all requiſites of actions being given, it may chuſe one or more out of many objects propos'd, and reject the reſt; or if one object only be propoſed, it may admit that, or not admit it; may do it, or not do it.

LIBERTY [in *Speaking*] a free or eaſy way of expreſſion.

LIBERTY [in a *Law Senſe*] a privilege held by grant or preſcription, by which men enjoy ſome benefit beyond the ordinary ſubject.

LIBERTY *of the Tongue* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a void ſpace left in the middle of the bit, to give place to the tongue of a horſe, made by the bits arching in the middle, and riſing towards the roof of the mouth. The various form of this *Liberty* of the *Bit*, gives name to the bit.

Libi'dinist [of *libidinoſus*, L.] a ſenſualiſt, one who gives himſelf up to his luſts.

Libi'dinous [*libidinoſo*, It. and Sp. of *libidinoſus*, L.] luſtful, leacherous.

Libi'dinously, luſtfully, leacherouſly.

Libi'dinousness, luſtfulneſs. *&c.*

Libi'do, venereal appetite or deſire, *L.*

Libido [with *Phyſi.*] any ſtrong inclination; as to forward the natural excretions by ſtool or urine; to ſcratch in thoſe diſtempers that cauſe itching.

Libiti'na [of *libendo*, L.] ſome ſay was *Proſerpina*, others will have her to be *Venus*; ſhe had a temple in *Rome*, in which the funeral pomp was kept, and ſacrifices were there offered to her for the dead: The furniture for funerals was laid up there, to put perſons in mind of mortality: She alſo preſided over birth as well as death; the birth being the firſt ſtep to death.

Libitina'rii [among the *Romans*] perſons who furniſhed funerals, ſuch as we now call *Undertakers*.

Li'bitum } at your pleaſure [in *Muſ. Books*] you
Ad Li'bitum } may if you pleaſe.

Liblo'ng, a ſort of herb.

Li'bra [with *Aſtron.*] one of the 12 ſigns of the zodiack, whoſe characteriſtick is (♎).

Libra *Medica*, the phyſician's pound, which contains 12 ounces, *L.*

Libral [*libralis*, L.] of or belonging to a pound.

Libra'rian, a perſon who looks after a library.

Libra'rii, thoſe perſons who tranſcribed in legible and beautiful characters, what had been written by the notarii, in notes and abbreviations.

Li'brary [*libreria*, It. *libraria*, L.] a ſtudy or place where books are kept; alſo the books themſelves, lodg'd in that apartment.

Libra'ta *Terræ*, a ſpace of ground containing 4 oxgangs, and each oxgang 13 acres.

Libra'tion, a weighing or ballancing; but it is uſually us'd of the motion or ſwinging of a pendulum or weight hanging on a ſtring.

Libration *of the Moon* [*Aſtron.*] an apparent irregularity or trepidation of the moon, by which ſhe ſeems to librate or ſhake about her own axis, ſometimes from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, and ſometimes on the coutrary.

Libration *of the Earth* } [*Aſtronomy*] is that motion,
Motion of Libration } whereby the earth is ſo retained in its orbit, as that the axis of it continues conſtantly parallel to the axis of the world.

Li'bro, a book, *Ital.*

Lice. See *Louſe.*

Lice *Bane*, an herb.

Li'cence [F. *licenza*, It. *licéncia*, Sp. of *licentia*, L.] permiſſion, leave, power.

To Licence [*licenciar*, Sp.] to give licence, leave or liberty; to permit.

Licences [in *Painting*] are the liberties which the artiſt takes in diſpenſing with the rules of perſpective, and the other laws of his art.

Poetical Licence, is a liberty, which poets take, of diſpenſing with the ordinary rules of grammar; which licences were anciently greater to the *Greek* poets, than are now allow'd.

Licentia' *Surgendi*, the writ by which the tenant eſſoin'd, *de malo lecti*, i, e. on account of his being ſick in bed, obtains time or liberty to ariſe.

Licentia *transfretandi*, a warrant directed to the keepers of the ſea ports, requiring them to let ſome, who have obtain'd the king's licence ſo to do, to paſs quietly beyond the ſeas.

Lice'ntiate [*licencié*, F. *licenziato*, It. *licenciádo*, Sp. of *licenciatus*, L.] in foreign countries, one who has licence and authority to practice in any art or faculty; as a batchelor of divinity, civil law or phyſick; alſo a barriſter in common law.

Licentiate, with us is generally uſed of a phyſician, who has licence to practice, granted him by the college or biſhop of the dioceſs.

Lice'ntious [*licencieux*, F. *licenzioſo*. It. *licencióſo*, Sp. of *licentioſus*, L.] looſe, lewd, diſorderly.

Lice'ntiously, looſely, lewdly.

Lice'ntiousness, looſeneſs, lewdneſs, diſorderlineſs.

Lich *Fowl* [caꞃcaꞅꞅ biꞃꝺꞅ, *Sax.* or rather lice-ꝼuᵹelꞅ, *Birds who prey upon dead Carcaſſes, or Carrion.*] certain birds accounted unlucky or ill boding; as the night raven, ſcreech owl, *&c.*

Lich *Wake* [of lice, *Sax.* a dead corps, and ƿacian, *Sax.* to watch] the cuſtom of watching the dead every night till they were buried.

Lich *Gate*, a church-yard gate, thro' which dead corps are carried.

Li'chen, a ſort of tetter or ring-worm; a roughneſs and tumour in the skin, that itches very much, and diſcharges matter, *L.*

Lichen [with *Botan.*] the herb liverwort, *L.*

Li'chwale, an herb.

Licita'tion, a ſetting out to be ſold to the higheſt bidder.

To Lick [lecken, *Du.* G. and *Teut.* liccian, *Sax.* licke, *Dan.* ſlicka, *Su.* laigwan, *Goth.*] to take up with the tongue.

Li'ckorish } [*liquoritia*, L.] a ſhrub, the root whereof is
Li'quorish } ſweet.

Lickorish [prob. of liceꞃa, *Sax.* or of laecher, *Su.* lecker, *Du.* and G. *nice, delicate, or loving niceties*, &c. *Mer. Caſaubon* will have it of λίχνος, *Gr.*] loving ſweet things, dainties or tid bits.

Li'ckorishness, aptneſs to lick, taſte, or eat tid bits; or the love of dainties, *&c.*

Li'ctors, *Roman* officers, who carried the axes and bundles of rods before the magiſtrates

Lid [hliꝺ or hliꝺe, *Sax.* or lid, *Goth.* a gate] the cover of any thing.

Li'dford *Law*, a proverbial expreſſion, uſed to ſignify the hanging a perſon firſt, and trying of him afterwards; from *Lidford* in *Cornwall.*

Lie' [in *French Heraldry*] is uſed to expreſs the ſtrings that are to any thing, which the *Engliſh* expreſs by ſtringed.

To Lie [leoᵹan, *Sax.* loege, *Dan.* liuga, *Su.* liegen, *Du.* lügen, G.] to ſpeak an untruth.

A Lie [liᵹa, *Sax.* loeg, *Dan.* lcgn, *Su.* leugen, *Du.* luegen, G.] a falſity, an untruth.

To Lie *along*, *Irr. V.* [licᵹean, *Sax.*] to lie proſtrate.

Laid [*Irr. Imp*] did lie.

Lain [*Irr. Part. P.*] have lain,

To Lie *under the Sea* [with *Mariners*] is ſaid of a ſhip, when her helm being made faſt a lee, ſhe lies ſo a hull, that the ſea breaks upon her bow or broad-ſide.

Lief [liebe, *Du.* lieb, G.] as, *I had as Lief.*

Liege [*ligio*, It. *lige*, F. of *ligando*, L. binding] properly ſignifies a vaſſal, who holds a ſort of fee which binds him in a cloſer obligation than other people.

Liege *Man*, one who owes allegiance or homage to the liege lord.

Liege *Homage*, a vaſſal was obliged to ſerve his lord towards all, and againſt all but his own father.

Liege *Lord*, one who acknowledges no ſuperior, a ſovereign prince; alſo the chief lord of the fee.

Liege *People*, are the ſubjects of a king, queen or ſtate.

Lie'gancy } [*ligence*, F.] ſuch a duty or fealty as no man
Li'geancy } may owe to more than one lord; and therefore moſt commonly taken for a true and faithful obedience of a ſubject to a ſovereign prince; alſo the engagement of the ſovereign to protect his ſubjects; ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify the dominion or territory of the liege lord.

Lien *Perſonal* [in *Law*] a bond, covenant or contract.

Lien *Real* [in *Law*] a judgment, ſtatute, recognizance, *&c.* which oblige and affect the land.

Lien [with *Anatom*,] the ſpleen or milt, *L.*

Liente'ric [*lientericus*, L.] one that is ſick of a lientery.

Lie'ntery [λιεντερία, Gr.] a kind of looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little alteration.

Li'erwite [of licᵹean, *Sax.* to lie, and ƿite, a fine] a liberty whereby a lord challenges a penalty from one who lieth with his bond woman.

In Lieu, in the place, room or ſtead of, *F.*

Lieu co'nus [*Old Law*] a caſtle, manour, or other notorious place, well known to thoſe who dwell about it, *F.*

Lieute'nancy } [*lieutenance*, F.] the office of a
Lieute'nantship } lieutenant.

Lieutenancy [of the City of *London*] a ſelect council of the officers of the artillery company, and of the trained bands, who govern and order matters relating to the militia of it.

Lieute'nant [of *lieu*, a place, and *tenant*, F. holding, or q. *locum tenens*, L.] one who ſupplies the place of another; a deputy or officer, who holds the place of a ſuperior, and does his office when abſent.

Lieutenant *General* [in an *Army*] a great commander, next in place to the General, who commands one of the wings or lines in a battle; alſo a detachment or flying camp upon a march; and a particular quarter at a ſiege.

Lieutenant *General* [of *Artillery*] is an officer who is next to the General of the artillery or ordnance, and in his abſenſe has the whole charge of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant *General* [of the *Ordnance*] is an officer, whoſe duty it is to receive all orders from the maſter, and to ſee them duly executed,

Lieutenant *Colonel of Foot*, is the ſecond officer in the regiment; he commands in the abſence of the colonel, and in a battle takes poſt on the left of his colonel.

Lieutenant *of Horſe*, is the firſt captain of the regiment;

he commands in the abſence of the colonel, taking place of all the other captains.

LIEUTENANT *of a Ship*, the officer next in place to the captain or chief commander of the ſhip.

LIEUTENANT *of the Tower of* London, one who is to act under the conſtable for the time being, and to perform all his offices: he is a juſtice of the peace for the counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Surry*.

LIFE [lifv, *Dan.* lif, *Su.* liꝼ, or lyꝼ, *Sax.* leven, *Du.* leben, H. G.] living, manner of living; alſo livelineſs, *&c.* the duration of animal being, or the ſpace of time that paſſes between their birth and death; alſo the conſtitution, or the principle of heat and motion that animates bodies, and makes them perceive, act and grow.

Where there's LIFE, there's Hope.

L. *Ægroto dum Animæ eſt Spes eſt.* Tull. ad Att. Gr. Ἐλπίδες ἐν ζώοισιν, ἀνέλπιστοι δὲ θανόντες. *Mythologiſts* tells us, that when all evils flew out of *Pandora*'s box, *Hope* was left behind at the bottom of it, The *It.* ſay as we; *In fin che v' è Fiato, v' è Speranza.* And ſo likewiſe the L. *Dum Spiro, ſpero.* We ſay in another proverb to the ſame purpoſe.

If it were not for Hope, the Heart would burſt.

LIFE conſiſts not in Breathing, but in enjoying LIFE.

Martial ſays; L. *Non eſt vivere ſed valere.* (No life without being in health) It is with *Life* as with riches; that man can only be ſaid to have it who enjoys it: But by enjoying, we muſt underſtand how to make uſe of it, that is, we muſt look upon is as a talent we are entruſted with, not only for our own good, but for the general good of mankind; and that he who ſtudies only his own enjoyment of it, is guilty of injuſtice to others, and muſt anſwer for the miſapplication of his talent.

The L. ſay likewiſe, *Ampliat Ætatis Spatium ſibi Vir bonus, hoc eſt, Vivere bis, Vitá poſſe priore frui.*

LIFE, a hiſtory or relation of what a man has done in his life time.

Animal LIFE } the life of living creatures, conſiſting in
Senſitive LIFE } the exerciſe of the ſenſes.

Vegetative LIFE, the life of trees or plants, or that faculty by which they grow.

LIFE *everlaſting*, an herb.

LIFE *Guards*, ſoldiers who are the body guard of the king or prince.

LIFE *Rent*, a rent or ſalary which a man receives for term of life, or for the maintenance of life.

LI'FELESS [liꝼeleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without life, dead; alſo dull, ſtupid, *&c.*

LI'FELESNESS, deadneſs, dullneſs, *&c.*

LI'FELIKINS, a kind of oath, as, *Adzlifelikins*, upon or by my life.

To LIFT [lifte, *Dan.* lyfta, *Su.* *lever*, F. *levantàr*, Sp. and Port. *levare*, It. and L. tho' the firſt is moſt probable] to raiſe or heave up.

A LIFT, a raiſe, a hoiſt, a lifting up.

LIFTING [*levans*, L. *levant*, F.] raiſing or heaving up.

LIFTING *Pieces* [in a *Clock*] certain parts of it, which lift up and unlock the ſtops called Detents.

LIFTS [in a *Ship*] ropes pertaining to the yard arms of all yards: the uſe is to make the yards hang higher or lower.

To LIG [liȝan, *Sax.* ligger, *Dan.* liggen, *Du.* and L. G. liegen, H. G.] to lie in a bed, or on any place, *&c.*

LI'GAMENTS [F. *ligamenti*, It. *ligamenta*, L.] thoſe things that tie or bind one part to another.

LIGAMENTS [with *Anatom.*] are parts of an animal body of a middle ſubſtance, between a cartilage and a membrane, being harder than a membrane, but ſofter than a cartilage; whoſe uſe is to gird and ſtrengthen the jointure, eſpecially of bones, to prevent their diſlocation, eſpecially where they have no articulation; thoſe which tie the bones are void of ſenſe; but thoſe which knit other parts, are ſenſible.

LIGAME'NTA *Uteri* [*Anat.*] the ligaments of the womb, *L.*

LIGAME'NTUM *Ciliare* [*Anat.*] the ligament of the eye-lid.

LIGA'TION, a binding or tying, *L.*

LI'GATURES [in the *Greek Tongue*] characters made to expreſs two or more *Geeek* letters together.

LIGATURES [with *Surgeons*] bandages or fillets of cloth or linen, for binding the arm, and facilitating the operation of bleeding.

LI'GATURE, the art and manner of diſpoſing and applying bandages for cloſing wounds, and performing other operations in ſurgery.

LIGATURE [with *Myſtick Divines*] a total ſuſpenſion of the ſuperior faculties or intellectual powers of the ſoul.

LIGATURE [with the natives of *Macaſſar*, *Siam*, &c.] a kind of bandage or chain for curing diſeaſes; alſo a chain for binding up a woman to a man, or a man to a woman, ſo as to put it out of her power to have to do with any other man, and out of the power of the man, to have to do with any other woman, he being thereby rendred impotent to all other women, and all other men impotent to that woman. Some of their philoſophers pretend, that this *Ligature* may be effected by the drawing of a knot, the ſticking of a knife in the wall, or the ſhutting of a lock at the time the prieſt is joining the couple together, and that it may be diſſolv'd by the ſpouſes urining thro' a ring.

LIGATURES [with *Mathemat.*] are compendious notes or characters, by which are repreſented the ſums, differences or rectangles of ſeveral quantities.

LIGATURES [with *Printers*] types conſiſting of two letters, as *ct*, *ff*, *fi* *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſl*, *fl*, *ſt*.

LIGES [in *Horſes*] a diſtemper, being little bladders or puſtules under the lips.

LIGHT [Leohꞇ, *Sax.* Luis, *Su.* Licht, *Du.* and G. *Lumiere*, F. *Luce*, It. *Luz*, Sp. and Port. *Lux*, L.] is either the ſenſation that ariſes from beholding any bright object, as the ſun, a lamp, *&c.* called primary light: or elſe it is the cauſe of that ſenſation.

LIGHT [lihꞇ, *Sax.* ligt, *Dan.* lactt, *Su.* luht, *Du.* and L. G. leicht, H. G. *leger*, F. *leggiero*, It. *ligero*, Sp. *ligéiro*, Port. *lævis*, L.] not heavy; alſo quick, nimble; alſo trifling.

LIGHT Gains make a heavy Purſe.

That is, a ſmall profit and a quick return, turns to the beſt account, which experience has ſufficiently verify'd. The Fr. ſay, as we; *Le petit Gain remplit* (fills) *la Bourſe*, and ſo the It. *I Guadagni mediocri empiono la Borſa.*

To ſtand in one's own LIGHT; that is, to act againſt ones own intereſt.

LIGHT [with *Aſtrol.*] a planet is ſaid to be light, *i. e.* nimble, compared with thoſe that move ſlower.

Homogeneal LIGHT [in *Opticks*] that light, whoſe rays are equally refrangible; called alſo ſimilar or uniform lights.

Heterogeneal LIGHT [in *Opticks*] is that whoſe rays are unequally refrangible.

LIGHT *of Time* [with *Aſtrol.*] the ſun by day, and the moon by night.

LIGHT *Horſe* [*Military Affairs*] horſemen not in armour; all are ſo called, except the life guards.

To LIGHT, *i. e.* to alight [of alihꞇan, *Sax*] to get off horſeback.

To LIGHT, *Irr. V.* [of lihꞇan, or lyhꞇen, *Sax.*] to fall or ſettle upon, as a bird upon a tree, *&c.* alſo to meet by chance, to happen

LIT, [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did light, have lit.

LIGHT *upon the Hand* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is ſaid of a horſe that has a good tractable mouth, and does not reſt too heavy upon the bit.

LIGHT *Bellied* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is one that has flat, narrow and contracted ſides, which make his flank turn up, like that of a grey-hound.

Secondary LIGHT, a certain action of the luminous body on the medium between that and the eye, by means whereof one is ſuppoſed to act on the other.

LIGHT, by ſome is underſtood to mean that action of the *Medium*, that is interpoſed between us and the *luminous* object; but others underſtand it of that train of rays, which coming forth from thence, pervades the *Medium*, before it can come to affect the eyes

LIGHTLY, not heavily, quickly, nimbly.

LIGHTLY come, LIGHTLY go. v. *Belly.*

To LIGHTEN [of leohꞇ, *Sax.*] to render leſs ponderous.

To LIGHTEN *a Horſe* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to make a horſe light in the fore-hand, *i. e.* to make him freer and lighter in the fore-hand than behind.

To LIGHTEN [liꞇenan, or lihꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſend forth flaſhes out of the clouds.

LI'GHTENING [liꞇunȝ, *Sax.*] a flaſhing of light or fire out of the clouds.

A LIGHTER [lichter, *Du.* ligtare, *Su.*] a large veſſel to carry goods in by water.

LI'GHTNESS [*levitas*, L. lihꞇneꞅꞅe, or lyhꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the want of weight, which cauſes the haſting of a body upward; by reaſon of its rarity and ſpirituality, *&c.*

LI'GHTNESS [of leohꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the oppoſite of darkneſs.

LIGHTS [ſo named prob. as being the lighteſt parts of an animal body] the lungs.

LIGHTS [in *Ships of War*] are of uſe by way of diſtinction. The *Admiral* of a fleet carries 3 lights on the poop, and 1 on the main top; the *Vice Admiral* carries 2 on his poop, and 1 on his main top; the *Rear Admiral* carries 1 on his poop and 1 on his main-top. The *Vice Admiral* of each particular ſquadron carries only 2 on his poop, but none on his main-top, the *Rear Admiral* of each ſquadron carries only 1 on his poop. When the whole fleet carry their lights, the *Rear Admiral* carries 2 lights, the one hoiſted a yard above the other on the enſign ſtaff; and if it be foul weather and a dark night, every ſhip carries a light.

LIGHTS [in *Architecture*] the openings of doors, windows and other places through which the light hath paſſage

LIGHTS [in *Painting*] thoſe parts of a piece that are illumined, or that lie open or expoſed to the luminary, by which the piece is ſuppoſed to be enlightened, and which, for that reaſon, are painted in light, vivid colours.

Li'gius [*Old Rec.*] pure, perfect, intire; as *ligia viduitas*, pure widowhood. *L. L.*

Ligna'gium [*old Rec.*] the right of cutting fuel in woods; alſo a tribute or payment due for the ſame.

Ligna'tion. a hewing or purveying of wood.

Lign *Aloes*, the wood of aloes, a valuable drug.

Li'gneous [*ligneus*, L.] of or pertaining to wood, woody.

Lignescent [*ligneſcens*, L] becoming wood.

Li'gnum, wood. timber, *L.*

Lignum *Nephriticum* [in *Medicine*] a wood of great efficacy againſt the ſtone in the kidneys. *L.*

Lignum *Rhodium*, a ſweet wood, of which the oil of *Rhodium* is made.

Lignum *Sanctum* } the wood commonly called by phyſicians, *Guaiacum*, L.
Lignum *Vitæ* }

Ligs [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe, little bladders or puſhes within the lips.

Li'gula [*old Rec.*] an exemplification of a copy or court roll.

Li'gure [ſo called from its likeneſs to *Ligurian* amber] a precious ſtone, mentioned *Exodus* xviii. 19.

Liguri'tion, liquoriſhneſs; alſo greedineſs, *L.*

Ligu'sticum [in *Botany*] the herb *Lovage* of *Lombardy*, L.

Ligu'strum [with *Botan.*] privet, prick-timber, or prime-privet; alſo the plant white withy or with-bind.

Like [of ʒelic, *Sax.* **lige**, *Dan.* **lik**, *Su.* **leiks**, *Goth.* **gelijck**, *Du.* **gelyk**, L. G. **gleich**, H. G.] in the likeneſs of, reſembling,

Like to Like.

To which ſome add (*as the D---l ſaid to the Collier*) v. *Birds of a Feather flock together*, under *Bird.*

To Liken [**likne**, *Dan.* **likna**, *Su.* **vergelycken**, *Du.* and L. G. **vergleichen**, H. G.] to make like; alſo to compare with or to.

Li'keness [ʒelicneſſe, *Sax*] reſemblance.

To Like [of lican *or* licean, *Sax.* **lika**, Su.] to approve of.

Likeliness, worthineſs to be liked, comelineſs; alſo probability.

Likelihood [of ʒelic-heofad, *Sax.*] probability.

Like *Arches* } [in *Projections of the Sphere*] are parts of
Like *Arks* } leſſer circles, which contain an equal number of degrees with the correſponding arches of great ones.

Like *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have their angles equal, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

Like *ſolid Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as are contained under the like planes equal in number.

Like *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame letters equally repeated in each quantity, thus, 2. $\underline{a}$ and 3 $\underline{a}$ and 4 $\underline{dd}$ and 6 $\underline{dd}$, are like quantities, but 2 $\underline{b}$ and 3 $\underline{bb}$, are unlike quantities.

Like *Signs* [in *Algebra*] are when both are affirmative, or both negative, thus 16 $\underline{d}$ and $+ d$ have like ſigns, but $+$ 12 $\underline{d}$ and $-$ 2 $\underline{d}$ have unlike.

Likely, probably.

Likewise [**ligerwiis**, *Dan.* **gleichewreiſe**, G.] alſo.

Li'lach *Tree*, a tree bearing blue, white or purple flowers.

Li'lith [לילית, prob of ליל, night, *Heb.*] the *Jews* have a notion that ſhe was *Adam*'s firſt wife, and by pronouncing the name of god, flew away into the air. This *Lilith* they imagine to be a ſpectre, that kills or carries away young children in the night: and therefore, as a charm againſt her, it is a cuſtom to throw into the four corners of a chamber, where a *Jewiſh* woman lies in, a paper with theſe words in it, ארם וחוה חוץ לילית, *&c.* i. e. *Adam* and *Eve*, *Lilith*. get thee out.

Liliaceous [*liliaceus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or like a lily.

Li'lium, the lily, a flower well known, *L.*

Lilium *Convallium* [with *Botan.*] lily of the vallies.

Lilium *Paracelſi* [with *Chy.*] a tincture of antimony, *L.*

Lilly [Lilie, *Sax.* **Lilia**, *Su.* **Lilie**, *Dan.* *Du.* and G. *Lilium*, L.] a beautiful flower, well known.

A Lilly is the emblem of candour.

Lima'ceous [of *limax*, L. a ſnail] of or pertaining to ſnails.

Lima'tion [with *Surgeons*] the filing of bones, *&c.* L.

Li'mature [*limatura*, L.] powder or duſt which comes of filing.

Limatu'ra *Martis* [with *Chym.*] the filings of ſteel, uſed in making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limb [of **lemme**, *Dan.* **lem**, *Su.* lim, *Sax.*] a member or part of the body.

Limb [with *Mathem.*] is the utmoſt end or border of an inſtrument, as an aſtrolabe, *&c.* alſo the circumference of the original circle in any projection of a ſphere upon the plane.

Limb [with *Aſtron.*] the utmoſt edge or border of the body, or disk of the *Sun* and *Moon*, when either is in an eclipſe.

To Limb [of lim, *Sax.*] to pull limb from limb.

Li'mbeck [*alembicus*, L. Barb. *alembic*, F.] a veſſel or furnace uſed in diſtillation.

Li'mber [prob. either of **lencken**, *Du.* and G. to bow or bend, or of *linder*, F. ſoft] pliable, ſupple, apt to bend or flag.

Li'mberness, pliableneſs, aptneſs to be bowed or bent.

Limber *Holes* [in a *Ship*] little ſquare holes cut out in all the ground timbers, next to the keel, to let water paſs to the well of the pump.

In Li'mbo, in priſon, *L.*

Li'mbus [with *Mathem.*] the limb or outmoſt edge of an aſtrolabe, or other mathematical inſtrument, *L.*

Limbus *Patrum* [is ſo called, becauſe it is *Limbus inferorum*] the edge, brink or border of *Hell.*

Limbus *Patrum* [according to the notion of the *Roman Catholicks*] the place where the deceaſed patriarchs reſided while the coming of our Saviour; and alſo the place where our Saviour continued, from the time of his death to his Reſurrection; and where the ſouls of infants who die without baptiſm are received; who have not deſerved hell, as dying in innocence; nor are fit for Heaven, becauſe of the imputation of original Sin.

Lime [**liim**, *Du.* and L. G. **leim**, H. G.] Stone, of which (being burnt) mortar is made.

Lime *Tree* [with *Botan.*] a tree bearing white ſweet flowers; the Linden or Teyl-tree.

Lime, a ſort of Limon.

Lime [*limon*, F. *lime.* It.] mud or clay.

To Lime [ʒeliman, *Sax.*] to daub with lime.

To Lime } [prob. of *ligner*, F. *Minſhew*] to couple as
To Line } dogs do.

Lime *Buſh or Twig*, a device for catching of birds, by a twig daubed with bird-lime.

Lime-*Wort*, an herb.

Limena'rch [λιμενάρχης of λεμνὴ, a lake or port, and ἀρχὴ, government, *Gr.*] a warden of a ſea port.

Lime'ntius [of *limen*, *L.* a threſhold] the God of Threſholds among the *Romans*.

Li'mer [*limier*, F. a blood-hound] a large dog for the hunting of a Boar.

Li'mit [*limite*, F. It. and Sp. of *limes*, L.] a bound, boundary or border; to appoint or fix, to confine, to ſhut.

To Li'mit [*limiter*, F. *limitàr*, Sp. of *limitare*, It. and L.] to ſet limits or bounds.

Limit *of a Planet* [with *Aſtron.*] the greateſt heliocentrick latitude.

Limita'neous [*limitaneus*, L.] of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

Li'mitary [of *limes*, L.] belonging to the limits or bounds.

Limita'tion [F. *limitazione*, It. *limitaciòn*, Sp. of *limitatio*, L.] a limiting, ſetting bounds to, a ſtinting.

Limitation *of Aſſize* [*Law Term*] a certain time ſet down by the ſtatute, wherein a man muſt alledge himſelf or his anceſtors to have been ſeized of lands. ſued for by writ of aſſize.

Li'mited *Problem* [*Geom.*] ſuch a one which has but one only ſolution. or which can be done only one way.

Limits *of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] the greateſt excurſion or diſtance from the ecliptick.

Limmer, a mongrel dog, engendered between a hound and a maſtiff.

To Limn [of *enluminer*, F. *luminàr*, Sp. *illuminare*, L.] to *colour* or *illuminate* prints or maps, to paint in water colours; alſo to paint to the life in creons, oil colours, *&c.*

Li'mner [*enlumineur*, F. *luminadòr*, Sp. of *illuminator*, L.] one who draws and paints as aforeſaid.

Li'mon [F. *limone*, It] a fruit well known.

Limo'nade [F. *limonada*, Sp.] a potable liquor made of limons, water and ſugar.

Limonia [λειμονία, Gr.] the anemony, emony or wind-flower, *L.*

Limonia *mala* [with *Botan.*] lemons or limons, *L.*

Limonia'tes [λειμώνιατης, Gr.] a precious ſtone, the Emerald.

Limo'nium [λειμωνιον, Gr.] the herb winter-green or wild beets, ſea-lavender, water-plantain, *L.*

Limo'sity [*limoſità*, It. of *limoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of mud.

Limo'sum *Saxum*, the mud-ſtone, a ſtone ſo named, becauſe ſoon diſſolved into dirt or mud, *L.*

Li'mous [*limoſo*, It. of *limoſus*, L.] full of mud.

Limp, limber, ſupple.

To Limp [of limp-healt, *Sax.* lame] to halt or go lame.

Li'mpness, limberneſs.

Li'mpid [*limpide*, F. *limpido*, It. *limpidus*, *L.*] pure, clear transparent.

Li'mpitude [*limpitudo*, *L.*] clearneſs, pureneſs.

Li'mphæducts. See *Lymphæducts.*

Li'nament [with *Surgeons*] a tent or lint for a wound, *L.*

Lina'ngina [with *Botan.*] dodder or withy-wind, *L.*

Lina'ria [with *Botan.*] the herb Toad flax, *L.*

LINA'RIUM, a flax plat, where flax is ſown, *L.*

LINCH *Pin* } [of a cart, waggon, *&c.*] an iron pin that
LINS *Pin* } keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCTUS, a licking or ſucking, *L.*

LINCTUS [in *Phar.*] a medicine to be licked or ſucked, *L.*

LI'NDEN *Tree* [of Linden, G. and Treo, *Dan.*] the teyl-tree, a tree bearing ſweet flowers.

LINE [*ligne*, F. *linha*, Port. *linea*, It. Sp. and L.] a row of words in writing or printing.

LINE [*French Meaſure*] the 12th part of an inch, or 144th part of a foot.

LINE [in *Geometry*] quantity extended in length only, without either breadth or thickneſs, and is formed by the motion of a point.

Right LINE } [*Geometry*] a line whoſe points are equally
Strait LINE } placed between the two extremes or ends.

Curved LINE } [*Geometry*] a line whoſe points are not e-
Crooked LINE } qually placed between the two extremes.

LINE *of Numbers*, a line uſually placed on carpenters, *&c.* rules or ſectors, which running parallel with them, ſhews the artificial line, and is called *Gunter*'s line, he being the inventor.

LINES [in *Military Affairs*] ſignify the poſture of an army drawn up for battle; the front being extended as far as the ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked. Theſe lines are 1. the van; 2. the main body; 3. the rear.

LINE *of the Anomaly of a Planet* [in *Aſtron.*] according to the Ptolemaick ſyſtem, is a right line, drawn from the centre of the *Excentrick* to the centre of the planet.

LINE *of the Apſes* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line paſſing from the centre of the world, and that of the excentrick; the two ends of which, are the one the *Apogee*, and the other the *Perigee* of the planet.

LINE *of the Apogee of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] a line drawn from the centre of the world, through the point of the *Apogee*, as far as the zodiack of the *primum mobile.*

Horizontal LINE [in *Geography*] a line parallel to the horizon.

LINE *of Longitude of a Planet*, either greateſt or leaſt [in *Aſtron.*] is that part of the line of the *Apſes*, which reaches from the centre of the World, to either the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the planet.

LINE *of mean Longitude* [*Aſtron.*] is a line drawn thro' the centre of the world, at right angles to the line of the *Apſes*, and the extreme points of it, are termed the mean Longitudes.

LINE *of mean Motion of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line drawn from the centre of the world, as far as to the zodiack of the *primum mobile.*

LINE *of mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentrick* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line drawn from the centre of the excentrick to the centre of the ſun, and parallel to the former.

LINE *of real Motion of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] a line drawn from the centre of the world to the centre of the ſun, and protracted as far as the zodiack of the *primum mobile.*

LINE *of the Nodes of a Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line from the planet to the ſun, being the common place of interſection of the plane of the orbit of the planet, with that of the ecliptick.

Synodical LINE [*Aſtron.*] (in reſpect to ſome phaſes of the moon) is a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the center of the earth and ſun.

LINE *of the mean Syſygies* [*Aſtron.*] is a right line, imagined to paſs thro' the centre of the earth, and the mean place of the ſun.

LINE *of the true Syſygies* [*Aſtron.*] a right line, ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the centre of the earth and the real place of the Sun.

Equinoctial LINE [in *Dialling*] is the common place, where the equinoctial and the plane of the dial do mutually interſect one another.

Horary LINES [*Diall.*] are the common interſections of the hour, circles of the ſphere, with the dial plane.

Horizontal LINE [*Diall.*] is a common interſection of the horizon, and the dial plane.

Subſtilar LINE [*Diall.*] is that line on which the ſtyle of the dial is erected, and repreſents ſuch an hour circle, as is perpendicular to the plane of the dial.

LINE [in *Fortification*] is what is drawn from one point to another, in making a plan on paper. On the ground in the field, it is ſometimes taken for a trench with a parapet; at other times, for a row of bags of earth or gabions, ſet in a line to cover the men from the fire of the enemy.

LINE [in *Fencing*] is that directly oppoſite to the adverſary, wherein the ſhoulders, the right arm and the ſword ſhould always be found, and wherein alſo the 2 feet are to be placed, at a foot and an half diſtance from each other; and in this poſition a man is ſaid to be in line.

LINES *of approach* } [*Fortific.*] are the ways of trenches, dug
LINES *of attack* } along the earth, towards a town that is beſieged, in order to gain the moat and the body of the place.

LINE *of the Baſe* [in *Fortific.*] a right line, joining the points of the two neareſt baſtions.

Capital LINE [in *Fortific.*] a line drawn from the angle at the gorge to the angle of the baſtion.

LINE *of Circumvallation* [in *Milit. Art*] a trench with a parapet, made by the beſiegers quite round their camp, within cannon ſhot of the place, to oppoſe any army that may come to the relief of the place, and to ſtop deſerters.

Cogrital LINE [in *Fortific.*] one drawn from the angle of the centre to the angle of the baſtion.

LINES *of Communication* [in *Fortific.*] ſuch lines as run from one work to another; but more eſpecially in a continued trench, with which a circumvallation or contravallation is encompaſſed, ſo as to maintain a communication with all its forts, redoubts, and other works.

LINE *of Contravallation* [in *Fortific.*] a trench with a breaſt work or parapet, which the beſiegers make next to the place beſieged, to ſecure themſelves againſt the ſallies of the garriſon; ſo that an army forming a ſiege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

LINE *of Defence* [*Fortific.*] a ſtraight line ſhewing the courſe of a bullet, according to the ſituation it ought to have to defend the face of the baſtion.

LINE *of Defence fichant* [in *Fortific.*] a line drawn from the angle of the courtin to the flanked angle of the oppoſite baſtion, nevertheleſs without touching the face of the baſtion.

LINE *of Defence razant* [in *Fortific.*] is a line drawn from the point of the baſtion along the face, till it comes to the courtin, and this ſhews how much of the courtin will ſcour the face,

LINE *forming the Flank* [*Fortific.*] one drawn from the angle, made by the two demi-gorges of the baſtion to the angle at the flank.

LINES *withinſide* [in *Fortific.*] are trenches or moats, or trenches cut towards the place beſieged, to hinder ſallies.

LINES *without ſide* [in the *Art of War*] are trenches towards the field, to hinder any ſuccours from being brought to the beſieged.

LINE *of the Front* [in *Perſpective*] is any right line parallel to a terreſtrial line.

Geometrical LINE, is a line drawn on a geometrical plane after any manner.

Horizontal LINE [*Perſpect.*] is the common ſection of the horizontal plane, and that of the repreſentation or draught; which alſo paſſes thro' the principal point.

LINE *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] a ray ſtarting from ſome luminous body, and terminating in a point of ſome ſurface.

Objective LINE [in *Perſpect.*] the line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the draught or picture.

Station LINE [*Perſpect.*] is the common ſection of the vertical geometrical plane; or the perpendicular height of the eye above the geometrical plane; or a line drawn on that plane, and perpendicular to the line expreſſing the height of the eye.

Terreſtrial LINE [in *Perſpect.*] a right line, in which the geometrical place, and that of the draught or picture interſect each other.

Vertical LINE [in *Perſpect.*] is the common interſection of the vertical plane and the picture or draught.

LINE *of Direction* [in *Philoſophy*] is that according to which a body endeavours to move.

LINE *of Gravitation of an heavy Body* [*Philo*] a line drawn through its centre of gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, to put a thing into the inſide of another.

To LINE [in *Fortif.*] is to ſurround and ſtrengthen a work, with a wall, turf, *&c.*

To LINE *Hedges* [in *Military Art*] is to plant musketeers along them under their covert, to fire upon an enemy that comes open, or to defend themſelves againſt the horſe.

LINE *of Meaſures* [in *Geometry*] that line in which the diameter of any circle to be projected does fall.

LINEA *Alba* [in *Anatomy*] a concourſe of tendons of the oblique muſcles of the lower belly, which meet on both ſides, and ſo form a kind of coat that covers the belly, as if they were all but one tendon, *L.*

LINEA *celerrimi deſcenſus* [*Mathemat.*] that curve which a body would deſcribe in its deſcent, if it moved with the ſwifteſt motion poſſible.

LI'NEAGE [*linage*, F.] race, ſtock, pedigree.

LI'NEAL [*lineale*, It. of *linealis*, L.] of or pertaining to a line; that is, or goes in a right line.

LI'NEAMENTS [*lineamenta*, L.] fine ſtrokes or lines obſerved in the face, and forming the delicacy thereof; or that which preſerves the reſemblance, and occaſions the relation of likeneſs or unlikeneſs to any other face, or the features or proportion of the face, drawn out as it were in lines.

LI'NEAR [*linearis*, L.] of or pertaining to a line.

LINEAR *Problem* [in *Mathemat.*] a ſingle problem that is capable of but one ſolution, or that can be ſolved geometrically by the interſection of two right lines.

Linear *Numbers*, are ſuch as have relation to length only, ſuch as repreſent one ſide of a plain figure.

Ling, a ſort of ſalt fiſh.

Ling *Wort*, the herb angelica.

To **Li'nger** [of langern, *Teut.*] to delay, to loiter; alſo to pine away with a diſeaſe.

Li'ngots [with *Chymiſts*] iron moulds of ſeveral ſhapes, in which melted metals are uſually poured.

Li'ngua, the tongue; alſo a language or ſpeech, *L.*

Lingua'cious [*linguax*, L.] long-tongued, blabbing, talkative.

Lingua'ciousneſs }
Lingua'city } [of *linguax*, L.] talkativeneſs, &c.

Lingualis [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle ſaid to paſs from the root of the *Os Hyoides* to the tip of the tongue.

Li'nguist, a perſon well verſed in tongues or languages.

Lingulaca [with *Botaniſts*] the herb adders or ſerpents tongue, *L.*

Linguo'se [*linguoſus*, L.] full of tongue, talkative.

Linguo'sity [*linguoſitas*, L.] talkativeneſs.

Lini'gerous [*liniger*, L.] that bears flax or linen.

Li'niment [*linimentum*, L.] an external medicine of a middle conſiſtence between an oil and an ointment.

Link [lenck, *Dan.* laenck, *Su.*] part of a chain; alſo a Sauſage, becauſe made in that form.

Link [prob. of λύχνος, Gr. a candle, *Caſaub.*] a torch of pitch.

To **Link** [prob, of *ligo*, L. to bind] to join or tie together.

Linnen [*linge*, F. *Pannolino*, It. *lienco*, Sp. *lenco*, Port. *linteum*, L. lün, *Dan.* lynwaet, *Du.* linnen, L. G. leinen, or leinwand, H. G. linen *Sax.*] cloth made of flax.

Lino'sity [*linoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of, or abounding with flax.

Lino'strophon [λινόστροφον, Gr.] the herb hoar-hound.

Linozo'stes [λινοζωστις, Gr.] the herb mercury.

Li'nsed [lin-ſæd, *Sax.* lyn-zaedt, *Du.* lün-ſaed, L. G. lein-ſaamen H. G. of *linum*, L. flax] the ſeed of hemp or flax.

Linsey *Woolſey* [of *linum*, L. and wool] cloth of linen and woollen mixt together.

Lin'stock [with *Gunners*] a ſhort ſtaff of wood about 3 foot long, uſed in firing canons.

Lint [of linen, *Sax.* or *linteum*, L.] fine linen ſcraped to a ſort of tow.

Li'ntel [*linteau*, F.] the upper poſt of a door or window-frame.

Li'nter [in *Anatomy*] the inner rim of the ear, the ſame as *Schapa*, *L.*

Linum *Catharticum* [in *Pharmacy*] mountain flax a powerful detergent.

Linum *incombuſtibile*, [*i. e.* flax that will not be conſumed by burning] a mineral ſubſtance of a whitiſh ſilver colour and of a woolly texture; conſiſting of ſmall threads or longitudinal fibres, endued with that admirable property of reſiſting fire, and remaining unconſumed in the moſt intenſe heat. It is called alſo *Amianthus* and *Asbeſtos*. Which See.

Li'on [lio, *Sax.* leyon, *Su.* lew, *Du.* and L. G. læwe, H. G. F. *liena*, It. *leon*, Sp. *leam*, Port. of *leo*, L. λεῶν, Gr.] the moſt courageous and generous of all wild beaſts, the emblem of ſtrength and valour.

If the Lion's Skin cannot, the Fox's ſhall.

L. *Si leonina Pellis non ſatis eſt, aſſuenda Vulpina.* Gr. Ἀν ἡ λεοντὴ μὴ ὑξίκηται, τὸν αλωπεκεὶν πρόσυψον. Eraſm. *F. Si la Peau du Lion ne ſuffit pas, il y faut coudre celle du Renard.* All which ſignify no more than, what I can't do by force I'll do by cunning. The L. likewiſe ſay; *Dolus an Virtus quis in Hoſte requirit.*

A *Lion* being looked upon as the king of beaſts, is eſteemed the moſt magnanimous, the moſt generous, the moſt bold, and the moſt fierce of all four footed beaſts; and therefore has been choſen by heralds, to repreſent the greateſt heroes, who have been endued with theſe qualities.

The *Lion* [*Emblematically*] is uſed to repreſent vigilancy; ſome being of opinion, that he never ſleeps. And he alſo repreſents command and monarchical dominion: and alſo the magnamity of majeſty, at once exerciſing awe and clemency, ſubduing thoſe that reſiſt, and ſparing thoſe that ſubmit.

A **Lion**, with a ſerpent about his neck, is an emblem of valour joined with conduct.

Lion [in *Blazonry*] in blazoning a lion, their teeth and talons muſt always be mentioned, they being their only armour, and are in coat armour for the moſt part made of a different colour from the body of a beaſt; and therefore ſpeaking of their teeth and talons, you muſt ſay they are armed ſo and ſo.

A **Lion** [*Hieroglyphically*] wiping out with his tail the impreſſions of his feet, was a repreſentation of the great creator, covering the marks of his divinity by the works of nature, and hiding his immediate power, by the viſible agency of inferiour beings.

Lion's *Mouth*, *Tooth*, *Paw*, ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

Lio'ncel [with *Heralds*] a ſmall lion; ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from one that is full grown; for there may be ſeveral lions in a coat, or an ordinary, and ſtill be of their full ſize; but the *Lioncel* is expreſs'd to be but a little lion.

Lioness, [*lionne*, F. *lioneſſa*, It. *leono*, Sp. *liona*, Port. lhyinna, *Su-* leewinn, *Du.* and L. G. loewin, H. G. *leæna*, L.] a ſhe-lion.

Lionne' [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies rampant, when they ſpeak of a leopard in that poſture, which they ſay is peculiar to the lion.

Lip [*levre*, F. *labbro*, It. *labio*, Sp. of *labium*, L. lippa, *Sax.* læb, *Dan.* læp, *Su.* lip or lippe, *Du.* and L. G. lippe or leffze, H. G. lib. *Pers.*] a part of the mouth.

Like Lips like Letuce.

L. *Similes habent Labra Lactucas. Hier.* F. *Il a ce qui lui eſt propre.* He has what is fit for him. This Proverb had its riſe from the aſs eating thiſtles. And is generally taken in the worſt ſenſe.

Lipode'rmos [λειποδερμὸς, of λείπω to leave, and δέρμα Gr. the skin] a diſeaſe of the skin which covers the glands of the yard, ſo that it cannot be drawn back.

Lipopsychi'a [λειποψυχία of λείπω and ψυχὴ, Gr. the ſoul] a little or ſhort ſwoon or fainting fit.

Lipothymi'a [λειποθυμία of λείπω and θύμος, Gr. the mind] a fainting or ſwooning away from too great a decay or waſte of the ſpirits.

Lippitude [with *Oculiſts*] a dry ſoreneſs in the eyes, without running, when they feel rough, as if there were ſand in them; blear-eyedneſs.

Liptotes [λεῖπτοτες, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when the force of words is not anſwerable to the greatneſs of the matter.

Lipyri'a [of λειπυρίας and πυρετὸς, Gr.] a kind of continual fever, wherein the inward parts burn, but the outward parts are cold.

Liquamen any thing capable of melting: it is generally us'd to expreſs ſuch unctuous ſubſtances as are procur'd by liquation.

Li'quable [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted or diſſolved.

Liqua'bi'lity }
Li'quableness } capableneſs of being melted.

Liqua'tion }
Liquefa'ction } [*liquefaction*, F. *liquefacione*, It. of *liquefactio*, L.] (with *Apothecaries*) an operation, by which a ſolid body is reduced into a liquid; or the action of fire or heat on fat, fuſible bodies, which puts their parts into motion.

Li'quefied [*liquefactus*, L.] melted.

To **Li'quefy** [*liquefier*, F. *liquefare*, It. of *liquefacere*, L.] to melt.

Lique'scent [*liqueſcens*, L.] melting, conſuming.

Lique'scency }
Lique'scentness } aptneſs to melt.

Li'quid [*liquide*, F. *liquido*, It. and Sp. *liquidus*, L.] that has its parts fluid and in motion; moiſt.

Liquid [with *Civilians*] apparently proved, as goods that are clear and out of diſpute are ſaid to be *Liquid*.

Liquids *Effects and Debts*, are ſuch as are not really exiſting; but ſuch as there can be no diſpute about.

Liqui'dity }
Li'quidness } liquid quality; the property of fluidity or quality of wetting other bodies immerged in it.

Li'quids [*liquidæ literæ*, of *liqueſco*, L. to melt or diſſolve] *Letters Liquid*, with *Grammarians*, are ſo called, not becauſe they are never ſolid, but becauſe they are ſometimes liquefied and diſſolved in their ſounds; they are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Liquids [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch bodies which have all the properties of fluidity; the ſmall parts of which are ſo figured and diſpoſed, that they ſtick to the ſurface of ſuch bodies as are dipt in them; which is called wetting.

Li'quidated [*liquidatus*, L.] made moiſt or clear; alſo ſpoken of bills made current or payable; pay'd off, cleared.

Liquida'tion, an aſcertainment of ſome dubious or diſputable ſum; or of the reſpective pretenſions which 2 perſons may have to the ſame liquid or clear ſum.

Liquidation [in *Trade*] the order and method which a trader endeavours to eſtabliſh in his affairs.

Liquiri'tia [with *Botaniſts*] a plant called liquoriſh or licoriſh, *L.*

Li'quor }
Li'quour } [*liqueur*, F. *liquores*, It. *licòr*, Sp. of L.] any liquid thing, drink, water, wine, juice, &c.

Liriconfancy, the plant called lily of the valleys. F.

Li'ripoop [of *cleri*, a clergyman, and *peplum*, a hood, L.] a livery-hood.

Lisie're [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Berme* or *Foreland*.

To **Lisp** [hliſpan liſpen, *Du.* liſpeln, G. læſpâ, *Su.*] a roll or catalogue of the names, &c. of perſons; alſo the border or edge of woollen cloth.

To **List**, to enter ſoldiers; alſo to enter his name as a ſoldier.

List [with *Architects*] a ſtraight, upright ring, which runs round the lower part of pillars, juſt above the *Torus*, and next to the ſhaft or body.

List [of *luſt*] deſire, will.

To **List** [lyſta, *Su.*] to deſire.

Li'stlesness [qu. *luſtleſneſs*] want of will or inclination.

Li'sted [of *lez*, or *leſiere*, F.] having, or being made of, or reſembling the liſt of cloth. *Milton.*

Listel [with *Architects*] a ſmall band or rule in moulding; alſo the ſpace between the channelling of pillars.

To **Li'sten** [hlyꞅtan, *Sax.* lyſta, *Su.* luyſtern, *Du.* all of lauſteren, *Goth.*] to hearken.

Li'stening, is ſaid to be performed by extending or bracing the tympanum of the ear, which puts it into ſuch a condition, as that it will be more affected by any tremulous motion of the external air.

To *enter the* **Lists** [of *lice*, F· *lizza*, It. a liſt] is to engage in a fight or diſpute.

Lists [*lice*, F. *lizza*, It.] a place incloſed with bars or rails for the performing therein juſts or tournaments, wreſtling, races and other exerciſes.

Lit, v. To light.

Li'tany [*litane*, F. *letania*, Sp. *litania*, Sp. and Port. of λιτανεία, Gr.] a general ſupplication or prayer, ſung or ſaid in churches; eſpecially one in the common prayer book of the church of *England*; appointed to be ſaid or ſung on certain days.

Li'tany [*litania*, L. of λιταὶ, Gr. prayers] ſupplications and publick prayers, uſed in a ſolemn manner, to invoke God and the ſaints for mercy; uſed in proceſſions in popiſh countries, on *Corpus Chriſti* day; and in ſeveral countries and towns on various days.

Litæ [λιταὶ, Gr. prayers] the daughters of *Jupiter*, or mediators betwixt gods and men, for obtaining what was deſired either of gods and men; they are repreſented lame, wrinkled, and ſquint-eyed; which is meant of prayers; lame, as not immediately granted; ſquint-eyed, as looking to by ends; and wrinkled, as requiring labour and aſſiduity.

Li'teral [F. and Sp. *litterale*, It. *literalis*, It. L.] according to the letter.

Li'terally, in a literal ſenſe.

Li'teralness, the being according to the letter.

Li'terate [*lettré*, F. *litterato*, It. of *literatus*, L.] learned or skilled in letters or languages.

Li'terati, learned men, L.

Li'terature [F. *litteraturra*, It. *literatura*, L.] knowledge of letters, learning.

Li'thanthrax [of λίθος and ἄνθραξ, Gr.] ſtony coal, a kind of jeat, pit coal or ſea coal.

Li'tharge [F. *letrgo*, It. *lithargyros*, L. λιθάργυρος of λίθος, a ſtone, and ἄργυρος, ſilver, Gr.] the ſcum or frothy droſs that ariſes in purifying ſilver with lead; ſilver glet.

Li'the [lið, *Sax.*] ſupple or limber.

Li'theness [liðeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſuppleneſs, limberneſs.

Lithi'asis [λιθίασις, Gr.] the breeding of the ſtone in a human body.

Lithizo'ntes [λιθιζοντης, Gr.] an ordinary carbuncle.

Litho'colla [λιθόκολλα of λίθος, a ſtone, and κόλλα, glue, Gr.] ſtone glue, a ſort of cement, with which ſtones are joined or faſtened together.

A **Lithogly'pher** [λιθογλύφος of λίθος and γλύφω, to carve or engrave, *Gr.*] a ſtone cutter or maſon.

Lithoglyphick of or pertaining to carving or cutting in ſtone.

Litho'graphy [λιθογραφία, *Gr.*] the art of cutting or engraving in ſtone; alſo a deſcription of ſtones.

Lithoi'des [λιθοειδής, *Gr.*] the bone of the temples, which, in, the upper part, toward the ſagittal ſuture, is equally circumſcribed with the ſcaly agglutions; but behind with the parts or additions of the ſuture lambdoides and the ſixth ſeam, which ſevereth the lower parts thereof from the *Sphenoides*, and the fore-part from the upper jaw.

Lithola'bon [of λίθος, a ſtone, and λαβεῖν, to take hold of] an inſtrument for extracting the ſtone out of the bladder.

Li'thomancy [λιθομαντεία of λίθος and μαντεία, Gr. divination] was a ſort of divination performed by a precious ſtone called *Siderites*, which they waſhed in ſpring water, in the night by candle-light; the perſon that conſulted it, was to be purified from all manner of pollution, and to have his face covered: this being done, he repeated divers prayers, and placed certain characters in an appointed order, and then the ſtone moved of it ſelf, and in a ſoft gentle murmur, or (as ſome ſay) in a voice like that of a child, returned an anſwer.

Litho'ntribon [of λίθος, a ſtone, and τρίβω, to wear, *Gr.*] a confection of the apothecaries, ſo called, becauſe it breaks and expels the ſtone, L.

Lithontri'ptick [λιθοντριπτικὰ of λίθος, a ſtone, and τρίβω, to break, *Gr.*] medicines good to break the ſtone in the bladder and kidneys.

Lithophytæ [of λίθος a ſtone and φυτόν Gr.] a plant, ſtony plants, ſuch as coral &c.

Litho'spermon [λιθόσπερμον of λίθος, a ſtone, and σπέρμα, ſeed, *q. d.* ſtony ſeed, Gr.] the herb ſtone crop gromwell or graymill, L.

Litho'strota [λιθόστρωτα of λίθος and στρώννυμι, Gr. to pave] ſome pavements of *Moſaick* work, ſuch as the antients made of fine pieces of marble and other ſtones, curiouſly joined together, as it were inchaſed in the cement, repreſenting different figures by the variety of their colours and diſpoſitions.

Lithotomi'a [λιθοτομία of λίθος and τέμνω, to cut Gr.] a quarry of ſtones; alſo a maſon's work-houſe.

Litho'tomist [λιθότομος, Gr.] an operator, who cuts for the ſtone; alſo a maſon.

Litho'tomy [λιθοτομία, Gr.] the operation of cutting the ſtone out of human bodies.

To **Li'tigate** [*litigare*, L] to contend, to wrangle, to quarrel.

Litiga'tion, a quarrelling or brawling; ſuit or pleading at law, L.

Liti'gious [*litigioſo*, It. and Sp. of *litigioſus*, L] that delights in going to law, quarrelſom, contentious, wrangling.

Litigiously, quarrelſomely, contentiouſly.

Liti'giousness, contentiouſneſs, delight in law ſuits.

Litispe'ndence [of *lis*, *litis* and *dependere*, L.] the time during which a law ſuit is depending, *F.*

Litmose, a ſort of blue paint or colour.

Lito'ral *Shells* [with *Naturaliſts*] ſuch ſea ſhells which are always found near the ſhore, and never far off in the deep.

Li'toral [*litoralis*, of *litus*, L. the ſea ſhore] belonging to the ſea ſhore.

Lito'tes [among *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when leſs is ſpoken than is intended, *L.* as, *I do not deſpiſe*, inſtead of I take delight in. *I cannot praiſe you*, which implies, I have juſt grounds to diſpraiſe. *I cannot praiſe you enough*, I ſhall never be able to make you amends.

To **Li'tter** [of *litiére*, F.] to ſpread ſtraw for beaſts to lie down on; alſo to throw things about an houſe.

A **Li'tter** [prob. of *litiére* of *lit*, F. a bed] a brood of a beaſt brought forth at once; alſo a ſort of ſedan or chair borne by horſes; alſo the ſtraw that is ſpread for cattle to lie down on, alſo things in a room out of order.

Li'tterings [with *Weavers*] the ſticks that keep the web ſtretch'd on the loom.

Li'ttle [litel, lytel or lytle, *Sax.* litet and liten, *Su.* lidet or lille, *Dan.* luttel, *Du.* lut, L. G.] ſmall.

By Little and Little the Sea is drain'd.

F. *Goute à Goute* (drops by drops) *la mer s' egoute.*

A ſpur to preſervation.

A Little Houſe well fill'd;
A Little Land well till'd;
And a Little Wife well will'd.

Are without diſpute three very good things, and ſo any thing that is good tho' little in quantity.

Little *ſaid ſoon amended.* v. *Amend*

Little *Strokes fell great Oaks.* v. Stroaks.

Li'ttling [litlinȝ, *Sax.*] a little one.

Litu'rgick [*liturgicus*, L.] of or pertaining to the liturgy; miniſterial.

Li'turgy [*liturgie*, F. *liturgia*, It. Sp. and L. of λειτουργία of λειτουργεῖν, *Gr.* to perform a publick ſervice] a general word for all manner of ceremonies belonging to divine ſervice; with the *Romaniſts* the *Maſs*:] with us the *Common Prayer.*

Liturgies are different, according to the different nations and religions in the world.

Li'tuus [with *Medaliſts*] a ſtaff uſed by augurs in form of a croſier.

To **Live** [libhan or leoꝼan, *Sax.* lefwe, *Dan.* lefwa, *Su.* leven, *Du.* and L. G. leben, H. G.] to enjoy life.

He Liveth long who Liveth well.

Or,

It is not how long but how well we Live.

v. *Life conſiſts*, &c. under *Life.*

As long Lives a merry Heart as a ſad.

We may very well add, *and longer too*, The meaning however of this proverb is that immoderate ſorrow tends to no good end.

One may Live and learn.

Or,

We are never to old to learn.

Gr. Γηρόσκω δ' αἰεὶ πολλὰ διδασκόμενος, A famous ſaying of *Solon*, *Diſcenti aſſidue multa ſenecta venit.* And well might he ſay ſo, for as *Hippocrates* ſays, *Ars longa, Vita brevis* Theſe ſayings however, at leaſt the firſt, is chiefly us'd, as an exclamation when we ſee ſomething we had never ſeen.

Live and let Live.

G. Leben und leben laſſen. That is have ſuch a juſt medium in all your dealings, that you may have a living gain by others, and others the ſame by you.

To **Live** [*Sea Term*] is to endure the ſea.

Li'veliness [liꝼelicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] vivaciouſneſs, &c.

Live Long, an herb.

Li'velihood [of liꝼe and heaꝼoꝺ, *Sax.* the head] a way of living.

Lively, briſk, ſprightly, juſtly.

Li'ver [liꝼene or lyꝼer of liꝼ, *Sax.* the life **Leber**, *Du.* and L. G. **leber**, H. G. **lefwer**, *Su.*] the thickeſt of the parts of all the bowels, whoſe office is to purifie the maſs of blood by ſtraining it.

Liver *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] antimony opened by ſalt petre and fire, ſo as to make it half glaſs and of a liver colour.

Liver-*Wort*, an herb.

Liver [*livre*, F. *lira*, It.] a computation of money in *France*, about twenty pence ſterl. v. *Livre.*

White **Li'vered** *Fellow* [prob. for white-leathered, *i. e.* one, the skin of whoſe face turns white as leather, with ſpite, *&c.*] a ſpiteful, malicious fellow, a deſigning knave.

Li'verings, a ſort of puddings or haggeſs made of the liver of hogs and calves.

Li'very [*livree*, of *livrer*, F. to deliver or give *livrea*, It. *librea*, Sp.] a ſuit of clothes of different colours and trimming, given by a gentleman to his footman, coachman, *&c.* to diſtinguiſh them from others.

Livery [in *Law*] is the delivery of poſſeſſion to thoſe tenants, which held of the king in capite or knight's ſervice.

Livery, a writ which lies for the heir to obtain the poſſeſſion or ſeizin of his lands at the hands of the king.

Livery *of Seizin* [in *Law*] a delivery of poſſeſſion of lands or tenements or things corporeal, to him who hath right or probability of right to them.

Livery [of *Hay*, &c.] the giving out a certain quantity for feeding horſes.

Livery *Stables*, publick ſtables, where horſes are taken in to be kept or to be let out for hire.

Livery *Men* [in the companies of tradeſmen] ſuch members of a company or corporation, as are advanced above the yeomanry, and have a right to wear a livery gown upon ſolemn occaſions.

To Stand at **Livery**, is to be kept at livery ſtables.

Livery [in *Deed*] is when the *Feoffer* ſays to the *Feoffee*, being in view of the houſe or land, *I give you yonder Houſe or Land, to you and to your Heirs, and therefore enter into the ſame and take Poſſeſſion of it accordingly.*

Li'vid [*livide*, F. *livido*, It. of *lividus*, L.] black and blue.

Livid *Muſcle* [*Anat.*] one of the muſcles that moves the thigh, ſo called from its colour.

Livi'dity } [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid or black and
Li'vidness } blue.

Li'vor [with *Surgeons*] a kind of leaden or dead bluiſh colour in any part of the body, cauſ'd by a ſtroke or blow, L.

Li'vre, an imaginary *French* coin of two kinds, of *Tournois* and *Paris.* The livre *Tournois* contains 20 ſols *Tournois*, and each *Sol* 12 deniers *Tournois*; the livre *Pariſis* is 20 Sols *Pariſis*, each Sol *Pariſis* worth 12 deniers *Pariſis*, and each Sol *Pariſis* worth 15 deniers *Tournois.*

Lixi'vial } [*lixivius*, L.] of or pertaining to lye, or pro-
Lixi'vious } ceeding from lye.

Lixi'viate *Salts* [with *Chymiſts*] the fixed ſalts of plants, drawn by calcining the plant, and then making a lye of aſhes and water.

Lixi'viated [of *lixivium*, L.] pertaining to, or proceeding from lye.

Lixi'vium, a lye made of aſhes, *L.*

Lixivium [with *Chymiſts*] a fixed *Alkali*, as the ſalts of tartar, wormwood, *&c.*

Li'zard [*lezard*, F. *lucertola*, It. *lagarto*, Sp. and Port. of *lacerta*, L.] a little creeping creature, of a green colour, much like an evet, but larger, very common in *Italy*, and other hot countries.

L. L. D. is us'd for an Abbreviation of *Doctor of both the Laws, Canon and Civil*,

Lo [la, *Sax.*] behold.

Loach [*loche*, F.] a ſmall freſh water fiſh.

To Load *Irr. V.* [laꝺan, *Sax.* **laden**, *Du.* and G. **ladda**, *Su.*] to lay on a burden; alſo to oppreſs.

Loaden, [*Irr. Part. P.*] have loaden.

Load [laꝺe, *Sax.*] a burden or weight.

Load *of Hay*, about 2000 *l.*

Load [with *Miners*] a vein of oar.

Load [of læꝺan, *Sax.* to lead] a trench to drain fenny places.

Loaden, v. to *Load.*

Load-manage, the money or hire paid to a guide or pilot.

Load *Star* [q. *leading Star*] the *North* ſtar, which is a guide to mariners.

Loa'dsman [of læꝺan, *Sax.*] a guide, a pilot.

Loa'dstone [prob. of læꝺan, to lead, and ꞅꞇan, *Sax.* a ſtone, *q. d.* leading-ſtone] is digged out of iron mines; the virtues of it are.

1. That when it is in a free poſition, without any thing to hinder it, it will direct it ſelf to the poles of the world.

2. It will draw another loadſtone to itſelf, and ſometimes alſo will repel it.

3. By being touch'd with iron, it communicates to it not only the virtue, which it ſelf has of pointing to the poles of the world, but alſo that virtue by which it attracts iron; ſo that ten or a dozen needles, or as many buckles, may be made to hang together like a chain.

A Loadſtone being made thoroughly hot in the fire, loſes its attractive virtue.

Some Authors write, that by the help of the magnet or loadſtone, perſons may communicate their minds to a friend at a great diſtance; as ſuppoſe one to be at *London*, and the other at *Paris*, if each of them have a circular alphabet, like the dial-plate of a clock, and a needle touched with one magnet, then at the ſame time that the needle at *London* was moved, that at *Paris* would move in like manner, provided each party had ſecret notes for dividing words, and the obſervation was made at a ſet hour, either of the day or of the night; and when one party would inform the other of any matter, he is to move the needle to thoſe letters that will form the words, that will declare what he would have the other know, and the other needle will move in the ſame manner. This may be done reciprocally.

A **Loaf** [hlaꝼ, or hlaꝼe, and **lef**, *Goth. Sax.* ſignifies bread in general, **laib**, H, G.] a portion or lump of bread.

Loam } [with *Gardiners*] grafting clay, a ſort of mortar
Lome } made of clay and ſtraw.

Loam [with *Chymiſts*] a ſort of plaiſter uſed by chymiſts to cloſe up their veſſels.

Loa'miness. fulneſs of loam, or loamy nature.

Lo'amy, of the nature of loam.

Loan [læna, hlæn or hlæna, *Sax.* **laen**, *Su.*] a thing lent; a lending of money; alſo the intereſt for money lent.

To Loath [laðan, *Sax.*] to nauſeate.

Lob, a large *North* ſea fiſh; whence perhaps

Lob } [q. d. *Lap cock*] a great, heavy, ſluggiſh fel-
Lo'bcock } low.

Lob *lolly*, any ill dreſs'd meſs.

Lob's-*pound* [with the *Canting Crew*] a priſon.

Lob *Worm*, a worm uſed in fiſhing for trouts.

Lo'bby [prob. of **laube**, G. and *Teut.* the porch of an houſe] a kind of paſſage-room or gallery.

Lobe [*lobus*, L.] any body turned of a roundiſh ſhape.

Lobes [λοβοί, Gr.] the ſeveral diviſions of the lungs, liver, *&c.* alſo the tip of the ear, which is more fat and fleſhy than any other part of it.

Lobes [with *Botan*,] the diviſions of the bulk of ſeeds, which uſually conſiſts of two parts, as is plainly ſeen in beans, peas, *&c.*

Loblo'lly, a ſort of ſluttiſh out of the way pottage. whole groots or oatmeal, boiled till they burſt, and then buttered. *Burgoo.*

Lo'bster [loppeꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] a fiſh well known.

Lobsters [*Hieroglyphically*] two lobſters, fighting one with another, repreſented ſedition in a common-wealth; and becauſe land lobſters are ſaid to be great enemies to ſnakes and ſerpents, therefore the *Egyptians* put them to ſignify a man of temperance, who ſuppreſſes his luſts and wicked affections, that are moſt dangerous ſerpents to his ſoul.

Lobster [with the *Vulgar*] a ſoldier.

Lo'bule [*Anatomy*] a little lobe.

Lo'buli *adipoſi* [in *Anat.*] certain bladders of ſat about the skin, and in the ſpaces between the muſcles, *L.*

Lo'bus *auris* [*Anat.*] the lower part or tip of the ear.

Lo'cal [F. and Sp. *locale*, It. of *localis*, L.] of or pertaining to place,

Local [in *Law*] tied or joined to a place.

Local *Colours* [in *Painting*] are ſuch as are natural and proper for each particular object in a picture.

Local *Medicaments* [in *Surgery*] ſuch remedies as are apply'd outwardly to a particular place or part; as plaiſters, ſalves, ointments, *&c.*

Local *Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] is ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite number of different ſolutions, as where the point which is to ſolve the problem may be indifferently taken within a certain extent, *i. e.* any where, in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a plane or figure, *&c.* which is termed a geometrical *Locus*, and the problem is ſaid to be a *local* or *indeterminate* one.

Local *Cuſtoms*, are thoſe peculiar to ſome lordſhip or other diſtrict, and not agreeable to the general cuſtoms of the country.

Loca'lity } the being of a thing in a place.
Lo'calness }

Locally, as in a place.

Lo'cation [*Civil Law*] a letting out to rent,

Loch } [לוח, *Arab.* ἔκλεγμα, Gr. *linctus*, *L.*] a thick
Lo'hoch } medicament, that is not to be ſwallowed at once, but to be licked, or ſuffered to melt in the mouth, that it may

it may have more effect upon the parts affected: as the breaſt, lungs, *&c.*

Lo'chb *Sanum* [with *Apothe.*] a particular ſort of *Linctus*, good for the lungs.

Lo'chia [λοχεία of λέχος, a bed, *Gr.*] the natural evacuations of women in child-bed, after the birth of the *Fœtus* and the excluſion of the membrane, called *Secundinæ.*

Lo'ci *Chymici*, chymical furnaces or veſſels, *L.*

Loci *Muliebres*, womens privities, *L.*

Lock *of Hair* [locca, *Sax.*] a part, portion or diviſion of it.

Lock *of a Door* [loc, *Sax.* loka, *Goth.* a *Bolt*, probably all the locks they had in thoſe days.] a device for faſtening a door.

Lock *of Wool* [*floccus*, L.] a ſmall portion or bunch.

Lock [*of a River*] a place where the current or ſtream of it is ſtop'd.

Lock, an infirmary or hoſpital for the cure of pocky perſons.

To Lock [belucan, loccen, *or* lucan, *Sax.* lucke, *Dan.* luka, *Goth.* luchan, *Alem.* to ſhut.] to make faſt with a lock and key.

Lock *Spit* [in *Fortific.*] a ſmall trench opened with a ſpade, to mark out the lines of any work.

Lo'cker [*loculamentum*, L.] a pigeon hole.

Locker [in a *Ship*] a cheſt or box ranging along the ſides to put things in.

Lo'cket [of loc, *Sax.* and *et* dimin.] a little lock of a gold chain, or a ſet of diamonds, *&c.*

Lo'cking *Wheel of a Clock*, the ſame with the count wheel.

Lo'ckman [in the Iſle of *Man*] an officer, who executes the orders of the governour or deemſters, not much unlike to our under ſheriff.

Lo'ckram, a coarſe ſort of linen cloth

Lo'ckron, a ſort of flower, called alſo *Locker-Goulons.*

Locks [for *Horſes*] are pieces of leather about the breadth of two fingers, turned round and ſtuffed on the inſide, to prevent their hurting the paſterns, about which they are clapp'd.

Lo'co *Ceſſion* [in *Law*] a yielding or giving place.

Loco *motive Faculty* [with *Philoſop.*] that faculty which cauſes moving from one place to another.

Loculame'nta [with *Botan.*] little diſtant cells or partitions within the common ſeed-bag of a plant or flower, as the poppies, *&c.* L.

Loculame'ntum, an apartment or partition; a box or drawer to put any thing in, *L.*

Lo'cus, a place, *L.*

Locus *apparens* [with *Aſtron.*] in which any planet or ſtar appears, when view'd from an eye at the ſenſible horizon.

Locus *Primarius* } *i. e.* the primary place [with *Philoſop.*]
Locus *Abſolutus* } is that part of the abſolute or immoveable ſpace of extending capacity, to receive all bodies, which a particular individual body takes up.

Locus *Secundarius* } *i. e.* the ſecondary place [with *Phil.*]
Locus *Relativus* } is that apparent and ſenſible place, in which we determine a body to be placed, with reſpect to other adjoining or neighbouring bodies.

Locus *in quo* [in *Law*] the place, where any thing is ſaid to be done, in pleading, *L.*

Locus *partitus* [in *Law*] a diviſion made between two towns or counties, to make trial in which the land or place in queſtion lies.

Locus *Geometricus*, a line by which an indeterminate problem is ſolved. Thus, if a right line ſuffice for the conſtruction of the equation, it is called *Locus ad rectum*; if a circle, *Locus ad circulum*; if an ellipſis, *Locus ad Ellipſin*, &c.

Locus *ad Lineam* [*Mathematicks*] is when a point that ſatisfies the Problem is found in a line, whether right or curve, and that by the reaſon of the want of one condition, only to render the problem determinate altogether, *L.*

Locus *ad ſolidum* [*Mathem.*] is when three conditions are wanting to the determination of the point that is ſought, and ſo it will be found in a ſolid; and this may be included either under a plain, curve or mixt ſuperficies, and thoſe either determinate or indefinitely extended.

Locus *ad ſuperficiem* [*Mathem.*] is when there are two conditions wanting to determine any point that ſatisfies any problem, and that point may be taken throughout the extenſion of ſome ſuperficies, whether plane or curve.

Lo'cust [*locuſta*, It. and L.] a miſchievous inſect, that eats up and ſpoils all green plants.

Locu'stæ [with *Botaniſts*] the beards and hanging ſeeds of oats and other plants, whoſe figure ſomething reſembles that of a Locuſt.

Locu'tion [F. *locuzione*, It. of *locutio*, L.] phraſe or manner of Speech.

Lo'cutory } [*old Rec.*] a ſort of parlour or with-draw-
Locuto'rium } ing room in a monaſtery, where the friars meet together for converſation or diſcourſe.

Lode *manage* [of lædan, *Sax.*] the hire of a pilot for conducting a ſhip.

Lode *Ship*, a ſmall fiſhing veſſel.

Lo'demanage [in the laws of *Oleron*] the skill or art of navigation.

Lodesman [lædman of lædan, *Sax.*] a coaſting pilot.

Lode-works [in the Stannaries or Tin mines in *Cornwall*] works performed in the high grounds, by ſinking deep wells, call'd ſhafts. See *Stream works.*

To Lodge [gelogian, *Sax.* *loger*, F. *allogiare* It. *alojàr*, Sp] to take up a lodging in; to entertain with a lodging; to lay up in a place.

A Lodge [*loge*, F. *loggia*, It.] a hut or apartment for a porter, centinel, *&c.*

To Lodge [*Hunt. Term*] a buck is ſaid *to lodge*, when he goes to reſt.

Lodger, one who lodges in a hired room or apartment in another's houſe.

Lo'dging [of gelogian *Sax.* or *loger*, F.] a place of habitation or repoſe for a time.

Lo'dgement [in *Milit. Aff.*] an encampment made by an army; a retrenchment dug for a covert or ſhelter, when the counterſcarp or ſome other poſt is gained; alſo a place where the ſoldiers are quartered among the townſmen or burghers, in barracks, huts or tents.

Lodgement *on an Attack*, is a work caſt up by the beſiegers during their approaches in a dangerous poſt, where it is abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure themſelves from the enemies fire; as in a covert way, a breach, *&c.* Theſe kind of lodgments are made of barrels or bags full of earth, faggots, wool-packs, palliſadoes, to cover the men in a place they have gain'd and reſolve to keep.

A Loft [perh. of lifter, *Dan.* to lift, or rather of lofft, *Su.* the ſame] an upper floor of an houſe.

Loftily, in a lofty manner.

Lo'ftiness, high-mindedneſs, pride, haughtineſs.

Lo'fty [of lifter, *Dan.*] high; haughty, proud, high-minded.

Log [prob. of ligan, *Sax.* to lie along, becauſe of its weight] a large thick piece of wood.

Log [לג, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* meaſure, containing 3 quarters of a pint, and 1 and ½ ſolid inches, wine meaſure.

Log *Line* [in *Navigation*] a ſmall long line tied to the log, having knots at every 50 foot diſtance, round about a reel fixt for that purpoſe in the gallery of a ſhip.

Log *Board* [in *Navig.*] a table divided into 5 columns, containing an account of the ſhip's way, meaſured by the log, which is to be entred daily into the log-board.

Log *Wood*, a ſort of wood uſed by dyers, called alſo *Campechio* wood, brought from thence, a province of *New Spain.*

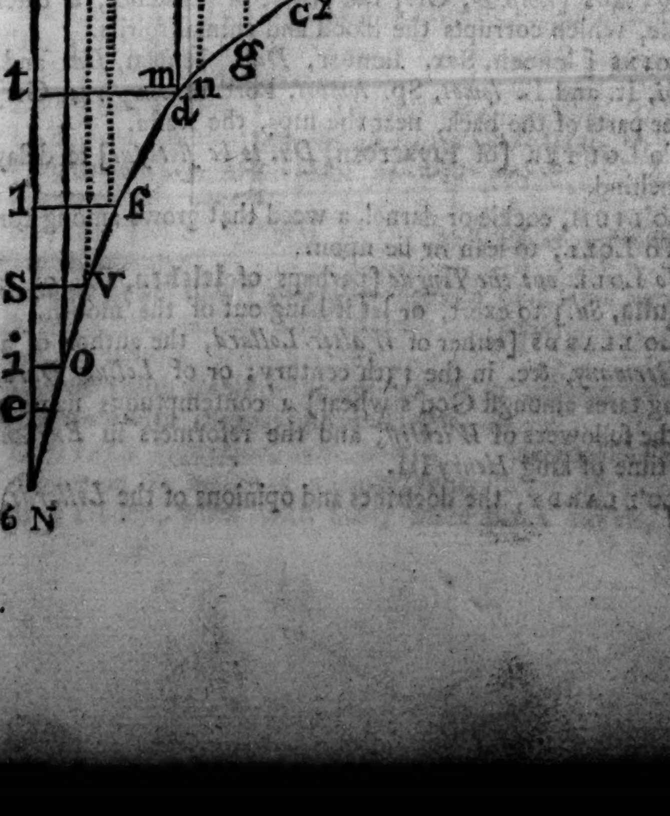
Lo'garithms [*Logarithmes*, F. *Logarithmi*, L. of λόγος, a word, and ἀριθμὸς, number, *Gr.*] artificial numbers, which perform multiplication by addition, and diviſion by ſubtraction, invented by the Lord *Nepier*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*, and afterwards compleated by Mr. *Henry Briggs*, *Savilian* profeſſor of geometry at *Oxford.*

Defective Lo'garithm } the logarithm of a fraction.
Impure Logarithm }

Lo'garithmick *Spiral* [with *Mathem.*] is a ſort of *Spiral* line, which may be conceiv'd to be form'd much after the ſame manner with other ſpirals. As ſuppoſing the radius of a circle to move uniformly through the circumference, while a certain point moves from the extremity of this radius towards the center, with a motion retarded in a geometrical proportion; the mark of this point will form the logarithmical ſpiral.

Logarithme'tical } of or pertaining to logarithms.
Logarithme'tick }

Logarithmetick *Line* } of *Pardie*, is a curve which
Logarithmetick *Curve* } diſcovers perfectly all the myſteries of logarithms, with ſeveral other very excellent properties and uſes, and is thus delineated.



Let the right line A E be divided into the equal parts A B, B C, C D, D E, *&c.* from the points A, B, C, D, E, *&c.* let the lines A a, B b, C c, D d and E e be drawn all perpendicular to A E, and conſequently parallel to one another.

LO'GARITHMOTE'CHNY [of λογαριθμὸς and τεχνὴ, Gr.] the art of making logarithms.

LO'GATING, a certain unlawful game, now out of uſe, but mentioned in the ſtatute, 23 *Hen.* VIII.

LO'GGERHEAD [prob. of *log* and *head*] a ſtupid perſon.

To go to LOGGERHEADS [with the *Vulgar*] to fight or box.

LO'GIA, a little houſe, lodge or cottage.

LO'GICAL [Sp. *logique*, F. *logicale*, It. *logicalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or agreeing with the rules of logick.

LOGICAL *Diviſion*, is an oration or ſpeech, explaining a thing part by part.

LO'GICALLY, according to the rules of logick.

LO'GICALNESS, argumentativeneſs, the being according to the rules of logick.

LOGI'CIAN, one skilled in the art of logick.

LO'GICK [*logique*, F. *logica*, It. Sp. and L. λογικὴ of λόγος, Gr.] is the art of guiding our reaſon in the knowledge of things, as well for our own inſtruction, as that of others. It conſiſts in the reflection which men have made of the four principal operations of the mind, *viz. conceiving*, *judging*, *reaſoning* and *diſpoſing*.

LOGICK [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a damſel, with long diſhevelled hair, holding a noſegay in her right hand, with a label, and the inſcription, *Verum & Falſum*; and in her left a ſerpent.

Natural LOGICK, the power or force of reaſon, unaſſiſted by art.

LOGI'SMUS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when a ſentence is framed without any conſequent.

LO'GIST [λογιστὴς, Gr.] an expert accountant.

LOGI'STICA [λογιστικὴ, Gr.] a ſpecies of arithmetick, which applies the rules of multiplying, dividing, *&c.* to the degrees of ſines, circles, angles, *&c.*

LOGISTICA *ſpecioſa* [with *Mathemat.*] literal or ſpecious *Algebra*, L.

LOGISTICA *linea* [with *Arithmet.*] is the line, called alſo the logarithmick line, where the ordinates, apply'd in equal parts of the axis, are in geometrical proportion.

LOGISTICAL *Arithmetick*, is now uſed by ſome for the expeditious arithmetick of logarithms, by which all the trouble of multiplication and diviſion is ſaved.

LOGISTICAL *Logarithms*, a table of logarithms, adapted to ſexageſimal fractions.

LOGI'STICKS, the ſame as logiſtical arithmetick; or, as ſome will have it, the firſt general rules in *Algebra*, of addition, ſubſtraction, *&c.*

LO'GIUM [*old Rec.*] an hovel, an out-houſe.

LOGODÆ'DALY [*logodædalia*, L. of λόγος, Gr. a word, and *Dædalus*, a famous ancient architect.] a goodly ſhew and flouriſh of words, without much matter.

LOGODÆDALIST [*logodædalus*. L. of λογοδαίδαλος, Gr.] an inventor or forger of new words, and ſtrange terms.

LOGODIARRHOE'A [λογοδιάῤῥοια, Gr.] a diarrhæa or flux of words not well digeſted, *L.*

LOGO'GRAPHER [λογογράφος, Gr.] a writer of books of account.

LOGO'GRAPHY [of λόγος, an account, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] the art of keeping accounts or accounting.

LOGOGRI'PHE [of λόγος, a word, and γρίφος, *Gr.* a net] a kind of ſymbol or riddle propos'd to ſtudents for a ſolution, in order to exerciſe and improve the mind. It is for the moſt part ſome equivocal alluſion, which being taken literally, ſignifies ſomething quite different from what is intended by it.

LOGOMA'CHY [λογομαχια, Gr.] a contention about words.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch.*

LOICH *Fiſh* [*old Stat.*] cod, ling, lob, *&c.*

LOIMO'GRAPHER [of λοιμὸς, a peſtilence, and γράφω, *Gr.* to deſcribe] one who writes about, or deſcribes peſtilences.

LOI'MOS [λοιμος, Gr.] the plague or peſtilence, a catching diſeaſe, which corrupts the blood and animal ſpirits.

LOINS [lenden, Sax. lænder, *Dan.* lenden, *Du.* and G. *lumbi*, It. and L. *lomos*, Sp. *lombos*, Port. of λαγόνης, Gr.] the lower parts of the back, near the hips, the waſte.

To LOI'TER [of luyaerden, *Du. to be ſlothful*] to delay, to lay behind.

LO'LIUM, cockle or darnel, a weed that grows among corn, *L.*

To LOLL, to lean or lie upon.

To LOLL *out the Tongue* [perhaps of leleken, *Du.* or rather of lulla, *Su.*] to exert, or let it hang out of the mouth.

LO'LLARDS [either of *Walter Lollard*, the author of a ſect in *Germany*, &c. in the 13th century; or of *Lolium Darnel*, as being tares amongſt God's wheat] a contemptuous name given to the followers of *Wickliff*, and the reformers in *England*, in the time of king *Henry* III.

LO'LLARDY, the doctrines and opinions of the *Lollards*.

LO'MBAR } [ſo named of the *Lombards*, a people in *Italy*,
LO'MBARD } who were great uſurers] a bank for uſury or pawns.

LO'MBAR *Houſe*, a houſe into which ſeveral ſorts of goods are taken as pawns; alſo where they are expoſed to ſale.

LONCHI'TES [λογχίτης, Gr.] the herb ſpleen-wort, ſo named, becauſe the ſhape of its ſeed reſembles a ſpear.

LONCHI'TES, a comet, which bears ſome reſemblance to a lance or ſpear; the head being of an oval form, the ſtream of its rays, or the tail, being long, thin and pointed at the end.

LO'NDLESS [landlear, *Sax.*] a baniſhed man.

LONELY [lonlig, *Dan.*] private, retired.

LONG [lanᵹe, *Sax.* læng, *Dan.* laeng, *Su.* langh, *Du.* lang, G. *long*, F. *longo*, It. and Port. *longus*, L] of extent in length.

LONG look'd for, come at laſt.

Said when a thing or perſon we have been impatient in expectation of, happens or comes at laſt.

LONG-*headed*, wiſe, wary.

LONG-*winded*, as, a *long-winded* (or tedious) paymaſter.

LONG *Jointed* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is one whoſe paſterns are ſlender and pliant.

To LONG [lonᵹen, *Sax*, verlangen, G. and *Du.* langta, *Su.*] to deſire very earneſtly.

LONG *Accent* [in *Grammar*] ſhews that the voice is to ſtop at that vowel that has this mark (-) ſet over it.

LONG [in *Muſick*] a note equal to two briefs.

LONG *Boat*, is the ſtrongeſt and biggeſt boat belonging to a ſhip, that can be hoiſed up into it.

LONG *Meg*, a ſtone near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, near 15 foot high.

LONG *of you* [prob. of ᵹelanᵹ, *Sax.* a fault, blame, or of belangen, G. and *Teut. to ſue*, or anlangen, anbelangen, G. to belong to, or concern] it is your fault.

LONG *Primmer*, a ſort of printing-letter, the ſame as this book.

LONGANI'MITY [*longanimité*, F. *longanimità*, It. *longanimidàd*, Sp. of *longanimitas*, L.] long ſuffering, great patience, forbearance.

LONGA'NIMOUS [*longanimis*, L.] long ſuffering, patient.

LONGA'NO } the ſtraight gut in the fundament.
LONGA'NON }

LONGER, more long.

LONGEST, moſt long.

LONGE'VITY [*longævitas*, L.] length of age, long life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longævus*, L.] long lived, living long.

LONG-WORT, the herb *Angelica*.

LONGI'METRY [with *Mathematicians*] the art of taking the diſtances of things afar off, as the diſtances of ſteeples, towers, trees, *&c.* either one or many together.

LONGI'NQUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] length of place, remoteneſs, length of time, or long continuance.

LONGISH, ſomething long.

LONGISSIMUS *Femoris* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain muſcle of the thigh, otherwiſe called *Sartorius*, L.

LONGISSIMUS *Pollicis* [with *Anatomiſts*] See *Flexor tertii internodii*, L.

LO'NGITUDE [F. *longitudine*, It. *longitùd*, Sp. of *longitudo*, L.] (in *Geography*) is an arch of the equator, comprehended between the firſt meridian; or it is the difference, either *Eaſt* or *Weſt*, between the meridians of any two places counted on the Equator, and that of the place enquired after; or it is the difference, either *Eaſt* or *Weſt*, between the meridians of any two places, counted on the Equator; and is uſually marked at the top and bottom of maps, charts, *&c.*

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the diſtance of a ſhip or place, eaſt or weſt, from another; counted in proper degrees.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an arch of the ecliptick, contained between the firſt degree of the ſign *Aries*, and that circle which paſſes through the centre of any ſtar.

LONGITUDE *of the Sun, Planet,* &c. *from the next equinoctial Point*, is the number of degrees and minutes they are from the beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them, and can never be above 180 degrees.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] the arch of the equinoctial comprehended between the ſubſtilar line of the dial, and the true meridian.

LONGITUDE *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] the meaſure of motion, reckoned according to the line of direction, being the diſtance of length, which the centre of any moving body runs thro', as it moves on in a right line.

LONGITU'DINAL, extended lengthwiſe.

LONGITUDINAL *Suture* [*Anat.*] the croſs ſeam of the ſcull that goes from one ſide to the other.

LONGITUDINALLY, length-ways.

LONGUS *Muſculus* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the cubit or elbow, which helps to ſtretch out the arm forwards; alſo a muſcle of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

LONGUS *Colli* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the neck, which ariſes chiefly fleſhy, tho' partly tendinous from the fore part of the upp upper *Vertebræ* of the back, and is inſerted into every *Vertebra* of the neck. Its office is to bend the neck forwards.

LOOBY, a lazy, heavy fellow.

LOOF [*incert. Etym.*] is that part of a ſhip aloft, which lies juſt before the timbers called cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the fore-caſtle.

TO LOOF } [a phraſe uſed in conning a Ship] as *Loof up*, i. e.
TO LUFF } keep the ſhip near to the wind; to *Loof into a Harbour*, is to ſail into it, cloſe by the wind.

To ſpring a LOOF [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a ſhip that was going large before a wind, is brought cloſe by the wind.

A LOOF *off*, at a diſtance.

Keep your LOOF, is a direction to the man at the helm, to keep the ſhip near the wind.

LOOF *Tackle* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall tackle, ſerving to lift all ſmall weights in and out of a ſhip.

LOOF *Hooks*, tackle with two hooks, one of which is to hitch into the crengles of the main and fore-ſail, and the other into a ſtrap or pulley rope, let into the cheſs-tree, *&c.* its uſe being to ſuccour the tackles in a large ſail.

LOOF *Pieces*, are thoſe guns that lie in the loof of a ſhip.

TO LOOK [locian, lociᵹen, *or* locican, *Sax.*] to behold, to ſee.

A LOOK, a caſting the eye, beholding, ſeeing; a form of countenance, as *an angry Look*.

LOOKING-*Glaſs*, a mirrour; alſo at publick houſes, a chamber-pot.

A LOOM [prob. of *glomus*, L. a ball of yarn, according to *Minſhew*] the frame in which a weaver works.

LOOM *Gale* [in *Sea Language*] a freſh or ſtiff gale; the beſt fair wind to ſail in, becauſe the ſea does not go high, and all the ſails may be borne out.

LOOMING *of a Ship*, is the proſpect or ſhew that ſhe makes, as they ſay, ſuch a *Ship Looms a great Sail*, i. e. ſhe ſeems or appears to be a great ſhip.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing fellow.

LOON [in *New England*] a bird like a cormorant, that can ſcarce go, much leſs fly, and makes a noiſe like a ſow-gelder's horn.

A LOOP [prob. of **loopen**, *Du.* to run, becauſe it can be eaſily ſlipped] a nooſe in a rope which will ſlip; alſo an ornament for a button-hole,

LOOP [in the *Iron Works*] about 3 quarters of a hundred weight of iron, melted and broken off from a ſow, in the fire of the finary.

Shingling the LOOP, is the breaking off this loop from a ſow, and working it into a bloom.

A LOOP [in *Gun.*] a ſmall iron-ring in the barrel of a gun.

LOOP *of Corn* [at *Riga*] two buſhels, and in ſome places 4 pecks and ¼.

LOOP *Holes* [in a *Ship*] are holes made in the comings of the hatches for cloſe fights and other conveniences.

LOOP *Holes* [in *Fortification*] are little holes in the walls of a caſtle or fort to ſhoot through.

LOOSE [**loos**, *Du.* **los**, *Dan.* **loes**, *Su.* **loſʒ**, G.] ſlack, not tight, not bound up, alſo looſe in morals.

TO LOO'SE } [of **looſen**, *Du.* **loſe**, *Dan.* **loeſa**, *Su.* le-
TO LOO'SEN } ꞅan, *Sax.*] to unbind, to let looſe; to move a thing from its fixedneſs.

LOOSE *Strife*, willow-herb or willow-weed, which is ſo called by country people, becauſe there goes a tradition of it, that if it be held to cattle when a fighting, it will part them.

LOO'SENESS, laxativeneſs of body; alſo depravedneſs as to morals.

TO LOP, to cut off the tops of trees.

TO LOPE [of **loopen**, Du. and L. G. **lobe**, *Dan.* **lauffen**, H. G. or *labi*, L.] to run away, to ſlip away privately.

LOPHIA [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper part of the cervix or the back part of a human neck.

LOQUA'CIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of talk, prating.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS } talkativeneſs.
LOQUA'CITY }

LOQUE'LA, talk, diſcourſe, ſpeech, *L.*

LOQUELA *ſine die* [*old Rec.*] an imparlance or petition for a day of reſpite in a court of juſtice, *L.*

LORD [hlaꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* of hlaꝼ a loaf, and *afford*, of a cuſtom of noblemen, anciently giving loaves of bread to the poor] a nobleman.

LORD *in Groſs* [being a private perſon] is when a man makes a gift in tail of all his lands, to hold of him and dies, his heir is ſaid to have but a ſeignory or lordſhip in groſs.

LORD [in *Law*] is a perſon who has a fee, and of conſequence the homage of tenants within his manour.

LORD MESN [in *Law*] the owner of a manour, who therefore has tenants holding of him in fee and by a copy of court-roll.

LORD *of the Geniture* with *Aſtrologers*] is that planet which has the greateſt ſtrength in the figure of any perſon's geniture or nativity, and ſo becomes principal ſignificator of his temperament, manners, diſpoſition of body, *&c.*

LORD *of the Hour* [with *Aſtrologers*] a planet which governs the twelfth part of the day; as alſo of the night ſeverally; and divided into 12 parts, which were called planetary hours.

LORD *of the Year* [with *Aſtrologers*] that planet which has moſt marks of fortitude in a revolutional figure.

LO'RDANE } [of *Lord* and *Dane*, becauſe when the *Danes*
LO'RDANT } had the government in *England* they enjoined the better ſort of people to keep a *Dane* in their houſes; as a ſpy and curb upon them] a dull, heavy fellow, as a lazy lubber.

LORDO'S [λόρδωσις. Gr.] the bending of the back-bone forwards in children.

LO'RDLINESS, ſtatelineſs, pride, haughtineſs.

LO'RDLY, haughty, lofty, proud.

LO'RDSHIP, the title, juriſdiction or manour of a lord.

LORE, [læꞃe, *Sax.*] learning or ſkill.

LORE, direction, advice, teaching, *Milton.*

LO'REY, an article in the chamber of accounts in *France*, which ordains, that if a combat be accepted, and afterwards taken up by the conſent of the lord of the fee, each of the parties ſhall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* and the party overcome, forfeits 112 ſhillings.

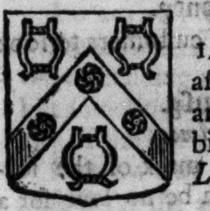
LO'RICA, a coat of mail or armour, worn in old times, wrought over with many ſmall iron rings.

LO'RICA'TION, a fencing or defending with a coat of mail.

LORICATION [in *Maſonry*] the filling of walls with mortar.

LORIFICA'TION [with *Chym.*] the covering a veſſel, call'd a retort, with loam or clay, before it is ſet over a naked fire.

LO'RIMERS } [prob. of *lorum*, L. a thong or bridle] a com-
LO'RINERS } pany of artificers, who make horſe bits, ſpurs, *&c.* and other things for horſes, horſemen, *&c.*



LORIMERS were incorporated about the year 1488, and are a maſter, 2 wardens, about 50 aſſiſtants, and no livery. Their armorial enſigns are *azure* on a chevron *argent* between 3 curb-bits or as many boſſes *ſable*. Their hall is near *London-wall.*

LO'RIOT, a bird, that being looked upon by one that has the jaundice, cures the perſon, and dies itſelf.

TO LOSE, *Irr. V.* [leꞅan, leoꞅan, loꞅan, or hloꞅan, *Sax.* **verlieſen**, *Du.*] to ſuffer loſs.

LOST, [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did loſe, have loſt.

He'll not LOSE **the Droppings of his Noſe.** (or, *the Parings of his Nails.*

That is, he is extream covetous. We ſay in the ſame ſenſe; *He'll ſkin a Flint.*

He LOSES **nothing, who keeps God for his Friend.**

We have the word of eternal truth for it, which cannot deceive.

A LO'SEL, an idle, ſlothful perſon.

LO'SINGA } [*old Rec.*] a flatterer, a ſycophant.
LO'SINGER }

LOSS [of leꞅan, *Sax.* to loſe] loſing, damage.

LOST, v. *To Loſe.*

LOTE *Tree* [*lotos*, L. λωτὸς, Gr.] a tree, bearing broad, jagged leaves, full of veins, the upper part being green, and the other whitiſh.

LO'THERWIT, a penalty or fine anciently impos'd on thoſe that committed adultery or fornication.

LOT [hloꞇ, or hloꞇe, *Sax.* **loað**, *Dan.* **lott**, *Su.* **lot**, *Du.* and L. G. **loſʒ**, H. G.] a portion of a thing divided into ſeveral parts, to be ſhared among ſeveral perſons; chance, fortune, *F.*

To caſt LOTS [hleoꞇan, *Sax.* **loten**, *Du.* and L. G. **loſſen**, H. G.] to determine a doubt by lot.

To pay Scot and LOT. to pay ſuch pariſh duties as houſekeepers are liable to.

LOT } [at the *Derbyſhire* Mines] a duty paid to the king
LOTH } of every 13th diſh of lead.

LOTO'METRA, bread made of the ſeed of the herb *Lotus*, being like millet.

LOTH [laðe. *Sax.*] unwilling, as *I am loth*, *I have no mind to*, or *it irketh me*.

TO LOTHE } [laðian, *Sax.*] to nauſeate, to abominate.
TO LOATH }

LO'THNESS, unwillingneſs.

LO'THING [laðꞇe, *Sax.*] a nauſeating, a hating.

LO'THSOM [laðianꞅom, *Sax.*] nauſeous, hateful.

LO'THSOMNESS, hatefulneſs, nauſeouſneſs.

LO'TION [F. *lozione*, It. of *lotio*, L.] a waſhing.

LOTION [with *Chymiſts*] is the waſhing or cleanſing any medicine or water.

LOTIO'NS [in *Med.*] remedies that are of a kind between a bath and a fomentation, uſed to waſh the head or any part affected.

LO'TOS [with *Botan.*] the herb clover or melilot, *L.*

LOTUS [with *Botan.*] the nettle-tree. *L.*

LO'TTERY [loꞇꞇeꞃia, *Sax.* *loterie*, F. *loteria*, Sp.] a play of chance in the nature of a bank, wherein are put tickets for ſums of money, mixt with many more blank tickets, which tickets being mixed together, and drawn at a venture, each perſon has the value of the lot drawn to the number of his ticket. there are alſo lotteries of goods, which are much after the ſame manner.

LO'VAGE, an herb.

LOUD [hlud, *Sax.* luyde, *Du.* luhd, L. G. laut, H. G.] ſounding, noiſy.

LOUDLY, with a noiſe.

LOU'DNESS, noiſineſs.

LOVE [luƿu, luƿe, or luƿe, *Sax.* liefde, *Du.* liebe, L. G. liebe, H. G.] kindneſs, friendſhip, a paſſion.

LOVE [in *Ethicks*] is a friendly motion to mankind; but the moraliſts tell us, muſt not be thrown away on an ill object, nor procure baſe and unworthy fuel to its flames, nor hinder the exerciſe of others duties.

LOVE and Lordſhip, never like Fellowſhip.

F. *Amour & Seigneurie ne veulent point de Compagnie.* G. Liebe und Herrſchaft leiden keine Geſellſchaft. It. *Amor e Seignoria non vogliono Compagnia.* The meaning is Lovers and princes cannot endure rivals. And ſo the L. *Nec Regna ferre Socium, nec tædæ ſciunt.*

Where LOVE fails we ſpy all Faults.

And generally more then all; That is we are but too apt to cavil at, and find fault with all the actions of thoſe, for whom we have once conceived a hatred, or have no eſteem for.

LOVE and a Cough cannot be hid.

The F. add the Itch; *l'Amour, la Touſſe & la Galle, ne ſe peuvent celer.* The It. ſay, *Love and Jealouſy; Amor e Geloſia naſcoudere non ſi puo.* And indeed they are all very difficult to be concealed.

See for LOVE and buy for Money.

A ſaying among ſhop-keepers, to encourage cuſtomers to look on their goods.

LOVE is never without Jealouſy.

The L. ſay; *Zelotypiam parit Amor.*

The latter is generally look'd upon as a ſure mark of the former; for where there is no concern, there can be no love for a perſon: But Jealouſy is a paſſion, which is ſeldom confined within the limits of reaſon; and cannot be too much guarded againſt. The dire effects of an unbounded jealouſy are but too obvious in hiſtory.

To LOVE [luƿian, *Sax.* lieben, L. G. lieben, H. G.] to have an affection for.

LOVE me, LOVE my Dog.

F. *Qui aime Bertrand, aime ſon Chien.* (He who loves Bertram, loves his Dog.) And ſo the Sp. *Quién bién quiérs a Beliran, bien quiére a ſu Can.*

A vulgar proverb, ſignifying if you love me, it is expected you ſhould love all who belong to me; or your love is not ſincere.

LOVE *Days*, days on which arbitrations were made, and controverſies between neighbours put an end to, for the reſtoring of mutual love and charity.

LOVE *Socome*, a grinding of corn at their lord's mill freely, out of love to their lord.

LOVE, the name of a certain flower.

LOVE *Apple*, a root in *Spain*, that inclines to a violet colour.

LO'VELINESS [luƿelic, *Sax.* and neſſe] quality deſerving love.

LO'VELY [luƿiʒendlice, *Sax.*] amiable.

LO'VER [of luƿere or luƿiend, *Sax.*] a ſweat-heart, &c.

LOVER, a tunnel in the roof or top of the houſe to avoid ſmoke.

LOUND [lound, *Sax.*] ſignifies a plain among trees.

LOU'RDAN, a lazy ſlothful fellow. See *Lordane.*

LOURCU'RDUS [*old Rec.*] a ram or bell-weather ſheep.

LOURE, the name of a *French* dance, or the tune that belongs to it.

LOU'RGULARY, a caſting any thing into the water, to ſpoil or poiſon it.

LOUSE, *Irre Pl.* LICE [luſ, *Sax.* luys, *Du.* luus, L. G. and *Su.* lauſʒ, H. G.] an inſect that infeſts human kind.

Sue a Beggar and catch a LOUSE.

This proverb is a witty lampoon upon all indiſcreet aud vexatious law-ſuits, commenced againſt inſolvent little people; for what can be more ridiculous than to ſue a Beggar, when the action muſt needs coſt more than he is worth. It puts a man's prudence quite out of queſtion, tho' it puts his ſatisfaction of revenge and malice quite out of doubt; for according to another proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin? Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec milvio,* ſay the *Latins,* and Πενητος ἀνδρὸς ȣ ἐν ἀσφαλίςερον, ſay the *Greeks.*

To LOUSE [luyſen, *Du.* luuſa, *Su.* luuſen, L. G. lauſen, H. G.] to hunt or catch lice.

LOUSE *Wort*, an herb.

LOU'SILY, in a louſy or deſpicable manner.

LOU'SINESS, louſy condition, a being infeſted with lice.

LOU'SY [luſiʒ, *Sax.*] infeſted with lice; alſo deſpicable.

LOUT } LOWT } [prob. of læƿed, *Sax.* a lay-man, or leod, the people, one of the vulgar] a clowniſh unmannerly fellow.

LOW [laegh, *Du.* laeg, *Su.*] not high, humble, mean.

To LOW [hloƿan or hleƿan, *Sax.* loeyen, *Du.*] to bellow like an ox or cow.

LOW *bearing Cock*, a fighting cock, over match'd as to height.

LOWA'RY } LOW'RY } a ſort of ſhrub, otherwiſe called laurel.

LO'WLINESS, humility, humbleneſs of mind.

LO'WNESS [loh, *Du.* and *neſs,*] low ſtate or place, meanneſs, &c.

LO'WING [of hloƿan, *Sax.*] bellowing like a cow, &c.

LOW-BELL [q. *Lowing Bell*] a device for catching birds by hanging a bell about the neck of a weather ſheep or the fowler.

LOW-BELLER, one who goes a fowling with a light and bell.

LOW'LAND *Men*, the offſpring of the *Engliſh Saxons*, in the *Eaſt* part of *Scotland.*

LOW *Maſted Ship*, one whoſe maſt is either too ſhort or too ſmall, ſo that ſhe cannot bear a ſail large enough to give her her true way.

LOW *Worm* [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe like the ſhingles.

LOWLY, humble, lowly-minded.

LOWN [loen, *Du.*] a dull heavy headed fellow.

To LOWR [loeren, *Du.*] to frown, to look ſowr or grim; alſo to begin to be overcaſt with clouds.

LOWRING frowning, &c.

LOXODRO'MICAL } LOXODRO'MICK } [with *Navigat.*] of or pertaining to the method of oblique ſailing.

LOXODROMICK *Line* [with *Navig.*] an oblique or crooked line, the line of the ſhips way, when ſhe ſails upon a rhumb, or which ſhe deſcribes when ſhe does not go in a right line.

LOXODROMICK *Tables* [in *Navigation*] certain tables of rhumbs, and traverſe tables of miles, &c. made to find out the requiſites, or reſolve the caſes of ſailing, after the moſt true and expeditious manner.

LOXODRO'MICKS [of λοξὸς oblique, and δρομὸς, Gr. a courſe] the art of oblique ſailing by the rhumb, when a ſhip does not ſail, either directly under the equator, or under one and the ſame meridian; but oblique or acroſs them.

LOXO'DROMY, the courſe of a ſhip, or the point it deſcribes in ſailing from any point towards another, excepting a cardinal point; making equal angles with every meridian.

LO'YAL [*legalis*, L, *loyal*, F. *leale*, It. *leàl*, Sp.] honeſt, truſty, faithful, more eſpecially to the prince.

LOYAL [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] a horſe is ſaid to be loyal, who freely bends all his force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not defend himſelf, nor reſiſt, altho' he is ill treated.

LOYAL *Mouth* [of a *Horſe*] an excellent mouth, of the nature of ſuch mouths, as are uſually called mouths with a full reſt upon the hand.

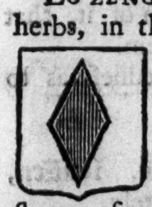
LOYALLY, faithfully.

LOY'ALNESS } LOY'ALTY } [*loyaute*, F. *lealtà*, It. *lealtàd*, Sp.] fidelity, faithfulneſs, eſpecially to a ſovereign prince or ſtate.

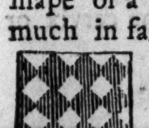
To LO'YTER, to tarry, to ſtand trifling, to ſpend time idly.

LO'ZEL, a lazy lubber.

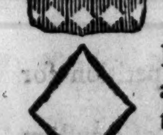
LO'ZENGE, [*loſange*, F.] a ſquare cake made of preſerved herbs, in the ſhape of a diamond cut, or quarrel of glaſs.



LOZENGE [in *Heral.*] is uſed to contain the coat armour of all unmarried gentlewomen and widows, as ſome ſay, becauſe it is the figure of the antient ſpindle; or, as others ſay, becauſe the ſhields of the amazons were of that form: It is the form or ſhape of a pane of window glaſs, before the ſquare came ſo much in faſhion, and has two obtuſe angles, as in the figure.



LOZENGE' } LOZANGY } [in *Heraldry*] is a ſhield or an ordinary of all lozenges, as in the figure.



LOZENGE [in *Geometry*] a figure, the two oppoſite angles of which are acute, and the other two obtuſe, as in the figure.

LP. is us'd as an Abbreviation for *Lordſhip.*

LT. is us'd as an Abbreviation for *Lieutenant.*

LU'BBER, a drudge, a lazy drone.

LUBBERLY, as a *lubberly* fellow, a great-lazy good for nought fellow.

LUBRICIFA'CTION, a making ſlippery, L.

To LU'BRI'CITATE [*lubricitare*, L.] to make ſlippery.

LUBRI'CIOUS [*lubricus*, L.] ſlippery, uncertain, not concluſive; as a *lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument,* &c.

LUBRI'CIOUSNESS } LUBRI'CITY } [*lubricitas*, L.] ſlipperineſs, uncertainty, fickleneſs.

LU'CARIA [of *lucus*, L. a wood or grove] a feſtival celebrated by the *Romans* in a wood, where they retired and concealed themſelves, after they had been defeated and purſued by the *Gauls*.

Lu'cent [*lucens*, L.] bright, ſhining.

Lu'cern, a wild beaſt in *Ruſſia*, almoſt as big as a wolf; the ſkin of which has a very rich fur, of colour between a red and brown, and ſomething mailed like a cat, intermixt with black ſpots.

Lu'cid [*lucide*, F. *lucido*, It. and Sp. *lucidus*, L.] clear, bright, ſhining.

A Lucid *Body* [with *Philoſophers*] one that emits light.

Lucid *Intervals*, the fits or paroxiſms of maniacks, wherein the frenzy leaves them in poſſeſſion of their reaſon.

Lu'cida *Corona* [*Aſtron.*] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the northern garland.

Lucida *lancis* [*Aſtron.*] a ſtar in the ſign *Scorpio*.

Lucida *Lyra* [*Aſtron.*] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation call'd *Lyra*.

Luci'dity } [*luciditas*, L.] brightneſs.
Lu'cidness }

Lu'cifer [with *Aſtron.*] the planet *Venus*; ſo called when it riſes before the Sun, q. d. *lucem ferens*, L. *i. e.* bringing light; and *Heſperus*, or the evening ſtar, when it ſets after the ſun.

Lucife'rian, like, of, or pertaining to *Lucifer*; alſo proud, haughty, arrogant.

Lucife'rians [ſo called of *Lucifer*, Biſhop of *Cagliari*] a ſect in the fourth century, who held that the ſoul of man was propagated out of his fleſh.

Luci'ferous *Experiments* [among *Naturaliſts*] ſuch experiments as ſerve to inform and enlighten the mind, as to ſome truth or ſpeculation in philoſophy. phyſick, *&c.*

Luci'fugous [*lucifugus*, L.] that ſhuns the light.

Luci'genous [*lucigena*, L.] born or begotten in the day-time.

Luci'na [with the *Poets*] a name of *Juno*; or, as others ſay, of *Venus*, ſuppoſing her to aſſiſt women in labour, whom they invoked for a ſafe delivery.

Lucio'la [with *Botan.*] the herb adder's tongue, *L.*

Luck [**geluck**, *Du.* **glück**, G. **lycka**, *Su.*] chance, fortune.

Give a Man Luck, **and throw him into the Sea.**

This proverb *in terminis*, ſavours a little too much of *Heatheniſm* or *Prophaneneſs*, but it may very well befit a *Chriſtian* mouth, if that which the vulgar call *Luck*, and the learned *Fortune*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a man's ſide, you may throw him into the ſea, and not be actually and legally guilty of murther. This was verified in the prophet *Jonah*. *Sors Domina Campi*, ſay the *Latins*, and the *Greeks*, *θέλω τύχης σαλαγμὸν ἢ φρενῶν πίθον*.

Luckily, fortunately.

Lu'ckiness, fortunateneſs.

Lu'cky, fortunate.

Lucra'tion, a gaining or winning, *L.*

Lu'crative [*lucratif*, F. *lucrativo*, It. of *lucrativus*, L.] gainful, profitable.

Lu'crativeness, gainfulneſs.

Lucrative *Intereſt* [in *Civil Law*] is ſuch as is paid, where there hath been no advantage made by the debtor, and no delay nor deceit in him.

Lucre [F. *lucro*, It. *lógre*, Sp. of *lucrum*, L.] gain, advantage, profit.

Lucri'ficable [*lucrificabilis*, L.] bringing or producing gain or profit.

Lucri'fick [*lucrificus*, L.] gaining, making gain.

Lucta'tion, a wreſtling, ſtriving or ſtruggling, *L.*

Lucti'ferous [*luctifer*, L.] cauſing or bringing ſorrow or mourning.

Lucti'ficableness, mournfulneſs.

Lucti'fick [*luctificus*, L.] cauſing ſorrow or mourning.

Lucti'sonous [*luctiſonus*, L.] ſounding out ſorrow, ſounding mournfully.

Lu'ctuous [*luctuoſus*, L.] ſorrowful, full of ſorrow.

To Lu'cubrate [*lucubrare*, L.] to ſtudy late, or to work by candle-light.

Lucubra'tion, a ſtudying or working late or by candle-light, *L.*

Lu'culence [*luculentia*, L] trimneſs, fineneſs, beauty.

Lu'culent [*luculens*, L.] trim, fine, beautiful.

Ludescent [*ludeſcens*, L.] beginning to play.

Ludi'brious [*ludibrioſus*, L.] reproachful, ſhameful, ridiculous.

Lu'dibund [*ludibundus*, L.] full of play.

Lu'dicrous [*ludicrus*, L.] ſportive, diverting, pleaſant; alſo trifling, light, childiſh.

Lu'dicrously, ſportively, pleaſantly, *&c.*

Lu'dicrousness, ſportiveneſs; triflingneſs.

Lu'di *compitales* [among the *Romans*] were ſolemnized in the *Compitæ*, *i. e.* the croſs-ways and ſtreets. *Servius Tullius*, inſtituted them in honour of the houſhold gods or familiar ſpirits, it being given out that he himſelf was begotten of one of the *Genii*.

Ludifica'tion, a mocking or deceiving, *L.*

Lues *Venerea*, the *French* Pox, *L.*

Lu'es, a great mortality, either among perſons or cattle, *L.*

Lues *Deiſica* { *i. e.* the deifying *Lues* } the falling
Lues *Sacra* { *i. e.* the ſacred or holy *Lues* } ſickneſs, *L.*

Luff [*Sea Term*]. See *Loof*.

Luff } a light or flame to catch fowls with, a low-bell.
Lough }

To Lug [ȝeluȝȝian, *Sax.*] to pull, to hale or pluck.

Lug, a land meaſure, a pole or perch.

Lu'gs [prob. of ȝeluȝȝian, or liȝan, *Sax.* to lie, becauſe the ears lie cloſe to the head, contrary to thoſe of 4 footed animals] the ears.

Lug *Wort*, an herb.

Luggage [of ȝeluȝȝian. *Sax.*] an heavy weight; lumber.

Lugu'brious [*lugubris*, L.] mournful, ſorrowful.

Luido're, a corruption of *Louis d'Or*. See *Lewis d'Or*.

Lukewa'rm [plæc, and pearm, *Sax.* **lau-warm**, G.] between hot and cold; alſo indifferent.

Lukewa'rmly, with indifferency.

Lukewarmness, a being between hot and cold; indifference, regardleſneſs.

To Lull [*lullare*, L. or rather **lulla**, *Su.*] to entice to ſleep by ſinging ſleepy tunes or other allurements; alſo to allure.

Lu'llaby [either of λαλεῖν, Gr. to ſpeak, q. talk to ſleep, or of *lallare*, L. and abidan, *Sax.*] a nurſe's allurement to cauſe a child to ſleep.

Luma [*Bot.*] a kind of thorn that grows in meadows and moiſt places, *L.*

Lumba'go. a pain in the muſcles of the loins, which is ſometimes ſo very violent, that the patient cannot ſit down.

Lu'mbar } [*lumbaris*, L.] of or pertaining to loins.
Lu'mbary }

Lumba'ris *Vena* [with *Anat.*] a vein taking its riſe from the deſcending trunk of the *Vena Cava*; and is not always ſingle, but ſometimes 2 or 3 on each ſide, and are beſtow'd on the muſcles of the loins, *L.*

Lumba'res *Arteriæ* [with *Anat.*] certain arteries which ariſe from the aorta, ſpreading themſelves over all the parts of the loins, and to the marrow of the back-bone.

Lu'mber, old houſhold ſtuff; alſo things uſeleſs and of ſmall value.

Lu'mbrical [of *lumbricus*, L.] of or pertaining to, or like an earth-worm.

Lumbrical *Muſcles* [with *Anat.*] four muſcles in each hand and as many in the feet; ſo called on account of their ſmalneſs and reſemblance to earth-worms.

Lumbrica'les, the lumbrical muſcles.

Lumbrica'lis *Pedis* [*Anat.*] one of the lumbrical muſcles of the leſſer toes.

Lu'mbricus, an earth-worm, a belly-worm, a maw-worm.

Lumina're, a lamp or candle to burn on the altar of a church or chappel, *L.*

Lu'minaries [*luminare*, L.] the ſun or moon, ſo called by way of eminency; lights, lamps.

Luminaria [in the ancient *Weſtern Churches*] the name of the time of the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, called *Chriſtmaſs*, L.

Lu'minary [*luminaire*, F. *luminare*, It. and L.] a light body, or body that gives light; as the ſun and moon, which are ſtiled *Luminaries* by way of eminency, becauſe of their extraordinary brightneſs, and the great quantity of light that they afford.

Lumina'tion, an enlightening, *L.*

Lumi'neous [*lumineux*, F. *luminoſo*, It. *lumineus*, L.] proceeding from light.

Lu'minous [*luminoſus*, L.] full of light.

Lu'minousness, lightneſs, fulneſs of light.

A Lump [**klomp**, *Du.* **klump**, *Su.*] a maſs, a whole ball, clod or piece; alſo the name of a fiſh.

Lu'mpish [**klompſch**, *Du.*] heavy, dull; alſo in lumps, cloddy.

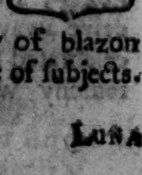
Lu'mpishness, a being in lumps or clods; alſo dulneſs, heavineſs.

Lu'na [q. *lux aliena*, a borrowed light, becauſe ſhe receives her light from the ſun] the moon, the neareſt the earth of all the ſeven planets.

Luna [with *Chymiſts*] ſilver.

Luna [with *Aſtrol.*] the moon, called *Feminine* and *Nocturnal*; becauſe, borrowing her light from the ſun, ſhe excels in paſſive qualities and moiſture, *L.*

Luna [in *Heraldry*] the moon, is uſed by ſuch as blazon the arms of monarchs by planets, inſtead of metals and colours, for *Argent* or *Silver*; becauſe the moon is the ſecond reſplendent planet to our ſight, as ſilver is the ſecond in value among metals. And ſome heralds have accounted this way of blazon proper to diſtinguiſh the arms of ſovereigns and thoſe of ſubjects. See the figure.



Luna *cornea* }
Lunæ *cornua* } [with *Chym.*] a rough, taſteleſs maſs, almoſt like horn, made by pouring ſpirit of ſalt upon cryſtals of ſilver.

Lu'nacy [of *luna*, L. the moon] frenzy or madneſs, ſo called, becauſe ſuppoſed to be influenced by the moon.

Lu'nar [*lunaire*, F. *lunare*, It. of *lunaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the moon.

Lunar *Months*, months according to the courſe of the moon.

Lu'naria [with *Botan.*] moon-wort or mad-wort, *L.*

Lu'nar *Cycle* [with *Aſtron.*] is a period or revolution of 19 years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the ſolar; So that at the end of this revolution of 19 years, the new moons happen in the ſame months, and on the ſame days of the month as they did 19 years before; and the moon begins again her courſe with the ſun. This lunar cycle is alſo called the *Golden Number*; the *Circulus Decennovenalis*; alſo *Enedecateris*, and *Circulus Metonicus*, of *Meton* the *Athenian*, who firſt invented it, *L.*

Lu'nacy [of *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the moon.

Lu'natick [*lunatique*, F. *lunatici*, It. and Sp. *lunaticus*, L.] affected with lunacy, diſtracted, mad.

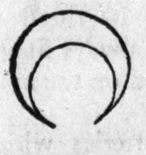
Lu'natickness, lunacy, diſtractedneſs, madneſs.

Lunatick *Eyes* [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe which makes their eyes look as if they were covered with white.

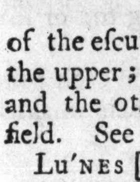
Lu'nated [*lunatus*, L.] crooked, like a half moon.

Luna'tion [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſynodical month, accounted from one conjunction of the moon with the ſun, to another, or a revolution of the moon, or time between one new moon and another, conſiſting of 29 days, 12 hours and 3 quarters of an hour.

Lu'ndress [ſo named, becauſe coined at *London*] certain ſilver pence anciently, which weigh'd three times as much as now, *F.*



Lu'nes }
Lu'nulæ } [with *Geometricians*] planes in the form of a creſcent or half moon, terminated by the circumference of two circles, which interſect each other within, as in the figure.



L'un *en l'autre* [*Heraldry*] *i. e.* the one in the other, *F.* is the ſame that the *Engliſh* call counterchanged, and is when the eſcutcheon is parted of two colours, and the charge extends over both; that charge has the upper half, or metal of the lower part of the eſcutcheon, and the lower part of the colour or metal, of the upper; or if *Party per pale*, then one ſide is of one colour, and the other of another, anſwering to the two ſides of the field. See the eſcutcheon.

Lu'nes [with *Falconers*] leaſhes or long lines to call in hawks; call'd alſo lowings.

Lunette' [with *Horſemen*] a half horſe-ſhoe; a ſhoe without the ſpunges (the part of the branches which runs towards the quarters of the foot, are ſo called.) *F.*

Lune'ttes [in *Fortific.*] are envelopes, counter guards or mounts of earth caſt up before the courtin, about five fathom in breadth, of which the parapet takes up three. They are uſually made in ditches full of water. and ſerve to the ſame purpoſe as *Fauſ-brays*; they are compos'd of two faces, which form a re-entring angle; and their platform, being no more than twelve foot wide, is a little raiſed above the level of the water, and hath a parapet three fathom thick, *F.*

Lunettes [with *Horſemen*] two ſmall pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horſe, that is apt to bite, or ſtrike with his fore feet; or that will not ſuffer his rider to mount him, *F.*

Lunettes, glaſſes to help the ſight, ſpectacles, *F.*

Lungis [*longis*, F.] a tall, lazy, drouſy, dreaming fellow, or wench, a ſlow back.

Lungs, *It has no Sing.* [lunᵹena *of* lun, *Sax.* empty, becauſe they are empty, as containing nothing but wind **lungen**, *Du.* **lunge**, G. **lungos**, *Su.*] a part of the human body, conſiſting of veſſels and membranous veſſicles, and ſerving for reſpiration.

Lung's *Growing*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

Lung's *Sickneſs*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

Lung *Wort*, an herb.

Luni-solar *Year* [*Aſtron.*] a period made by multiplying the cycle of the moon, or 19 into that of the ſun, which is 28.

Lunt [**lunte**, G. **lunta**, *Su.*] a match for firing of guns.

Luperca'les [ſo called of *Lupercal*, a place conſecrated to *Pan*, where *Romulus* and *Remus* were afterwards brought up by a wolf] prieſts inſtituted by *Evander*, in honour of *Pan*. Theſe prieſts run about the ſtreets naked, and barren women ſtrove to touch them, or be ſtruck by them, fancying a blow from them had virtue in it, to render them fruitful.

Luperca'lia [ſo called, as ſome ſay, of *Lupa*, a ſhe wolf, which gave ſuck to *Romulus* and *Remus*; or as others ſay, of λύκος, a wolf, becauſe the chief employment of *Pan* was to drive away ſuch beaſts from the ſheep that he protected] feaſts celebrated by the *Romans*, on the 15th of *February*. The ceremony was thus; firſt a ſacrifice was kill'd of goats, (becauſe *Pan* was ſuppoſed to have goat's feet) and a dog (as being the neceſſary companion of ſhepherds) then two noblemens young ſons were brought to the *Luperci*, and they ſtained their foreheads with the bloody knife, and others wiped it off with locks of wool dipped in milk: then they cut the skins of the goats into thongs, and ran about the ſtreets all naked but their middle, laſhing all they met in their way with the thongs, becauſe the *Romans* had happily recovered their beaſts, when they ran in this manner after the thieves that had ſtolen them away, while they were ſacrificing to the god *Pan*. The young women, and thoſe that were barren, never endeavoured to get out of their way, but rather to come into it; becauſe they thought a ſtroke from them, was a great helper of conception and delivery.

Lupercus a name of the god pan.

Lupe'rci, the prieſts of the god *Pan*.

Lu'pia, a tumor or protuberance about the ſize of a ſmall bean.

Lu'pines [*lupini*, L.] a ſort of pulſe.

Lupi'num *caput gerere* [*old Law*] to be outlaw'd. L.

Lupli'cetum [*old Deeds*] a hop garden.

Lu'pus, a wolf, L.

Lupus [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of cancer on the thighs and legs, L.

To **Lurch** [perhaps of *lucrari*, L. to ſteal or pilfer] to lie hid; to lie in wait for,

A **Lu'rcher** [of *lurco*, L.] one who lies upon the lurch or upon the catch; alſo a kind of hunting dog.

Lu'rching, leaving a perſon under ſome embaraſſment; alſo lying upon the catch.

Lu'rdan [prob. of *lourd*, F. as *lourdaut*,] F. a dunce or of **loer** *Du.* ſtupid; or *lordo*, It. filthy, and perh. ail of lort, *Goth.* a dunghill,] a lazy fellow. See *Lordane.*

Lure [*leurre*, F.] a device which falconers uſe, made of leather, in the form of two wings ſtuck with feathers, and baited with a piece of fleſh, to call back a hawk at a conſiderable diſtance; a decoy or allurement.

To **Lure** [*leurer*, F. **luuren**, L. G. **lauren**, H. G. lura, *Goth.*] to bring a hawk to the lure; to allure or decoy.

Lu'rid [*luridus*, L.] pale, wan, black and blue.

Lu'ridness, black and blueneſs, paleneſs, *&c.*

To **Lurk** [prob. of **loeren**. Du. **luuren**, L. G. **lauren**, H. G. to lie in ambuſh, or as *Skinner* thinks, of Lark, *q. d.* to lie hid as a Lark in a Furrow; or more probable than all of **Lurkr**, *Goth.* a ſtroling Beggar.] to lie hid or concealed.

Lurking, lying hid.

Lu'scious }
Lu'shious } [prob. of *delicious*, or of *laxus*, L. looſe] over ſweet, cloying.

Lusciously, cloyingly.

Lu'sciousness, over ſweetneſs, cloyingneſs.

Lu'sern [*lupus cervarius*, L.] a kind of wolf called the ſtag-wolf.

Lu'serns, the fleeces of the animals aforeſaid.

Lu'sion, a playing, *L.*

Lu'shburg, a ſort of baſe coin in the time of king *Edward* the III. coined beyond ſea, counterſeiting the *Engliſh* money.

A **Lusk** [of *luche*, F. *Minſhew*; or rather of **ſlusk**, *Su.* from **loskr**, *Goth.*] a ſluggiſh ſlothful fellow, a drone.

Lu'skishness, lazineſs, ſlothfulneſs.

Lu'sory [*luſorius*, L.[jocular, ſportive.

To **Lust** [lyꞅꞇen, or luꞅꞇan, *Sax.* **luſten**, Du. and L. G. **gelüſten**, H. G. **lyſta**, *Su.*] to deſire, to have an inclination to.

To have a **Lust** [*Sea Phraſe*] is uſed of a ſhip, which is ſaid *to have a luſt to one ſide or another*, when ſhe is inclined to heel or lean to one ſide, more than to another.

Lust [luꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **luſt**, *Du.* and G. **luſta**, *Su.*] concupiſcence, unlawful paſſion or deſire, lechery, wantonneſs; alſo a natural deſire.

Lust is Iconologically deſcribed by a lively damſel, with ſparkling, wanton eyes, ſitting and leaning on one arm, in an indolent, libidinous poſture; holding a ſcorpion (the emblem of luſt) in her other hand. Vines twining round about her, and a he-goat ſtanding by her ſide.

Lustfully, lecherouſly.

Lustfulness, luſtful nature; lecherouſneſs.

Lust-*Wort*, an herb.

Lu'ster }
Lu'stre } [*luſtre*, F. *luſtro*, It. **luſter**, *Du.* of *illuſtris* L.] brightneſs ſhiningneſs, gloſs, the brillant appearance on any thing.

Lustily. ſtoutly.

Lusty [**luſtigh** *Du.* **luſtig**, G. which, however ſignify, *merry.*] ſtrong in body, healthful.

Lu'stiness, ſtrongneſs of body; alſo healthineſs.

Lu'strable [*luſtrabilis*, L.] that may be purged or purified.

Lu'stral [*luſtralis*, L.] an epithet apply'd by the antients to the water uſed in their ceremonies, to ſprinkle and purify the people, cities or armies, defiled by any crime or impurity; a ſort of holy water.

Lustral *Water* [among the *Romans*] a ſort of holy water, with which the prieſts uſed to purify the people.

Lustra'tion [F. *luſtrazione*, It. of *luſtratio*, L.] a going about every where to view; alſo a purging by ſacrifice; alſo expiation, ſacrifices or ceremonies by which the *Romans* purified their cities, fields, armies and people, defiled by any crime or impurity.

Lustres, Sconces.

Lu'strici *Dies* [among the *Romans*] the days on which they gave their children the name of the family.

Lustri'fick]*luſtrificus*, L.] purifying purging.

Lu'string
Lu'testring } [of *luſtre*, F. brightneſs, gloſſineſs] a gloſſy ſort of *French* ſilk.

Lustrum [among the *Romans*] the ſpace of five years, or rather 50 months; at the end of which, they from time to time numbred the people, and purified the city. Others derive the word of *luſtrare*, to make a review, becauſe the cenſors review'd the army once in five years. *Varro* derives it from *luo* to pay, becauſe at the beginning of each five years, they paid tribute, that had been impoſed by the ſenate, L.

Lu'tanist, one well ſkilled in playing on the lute.

Luta'tion [of *lutum*, L. clay or loom] the ſtopping up of chymical veſſels with loom and plaiſter.

Lute [*lut*, or *luth*, F. *liuto*, It. *laud*, Sp. *alaude*, Port. lute, *Su.* laut, G.] a muſical inſtrument.

Lute [with *Chymiſts*] a compound paſte, made of ſand, clay, potters-earth, droſs of iron, &c. for the building of furnaces; and alſo for the joining and cloſing up the necks of retorts, receivers, &c. to coat glaſſes and earthen veſſels to preſerve them from the violence of fire.

To **Lute**, to cover or ſtop veſſels with the aforeſaid lute.

Lu'tea [with *Botan.*] the herb looſe-ſtrife, *L.*

Luteo'la [with *Botan.*] a ſmall flower like dyers-weed, *L.*

Lu'teous [*luteus*, L.] clayey, full of clay.

Lu'theranism, the opinions and doctrines of *Martin Luther*, an *Auguſtin* Friar, who ſeparated himſelf from the church of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1517. wrote againſt its errors, and began the reformation.

Lu'therans, the followers of *Luther*'s doctrines.

Lu'therns, windows in the top of an houſe, or over the cornice in the roof of a building, ſtanding perpendicular over the naked of the wall, and ſerving to enlighten the upper ſtairs,

Lu'tum, clay, lute, &c. L.

Lu'tulence [*lutulentia*, L.] dirtineſs, muddineſs.

Lu'xated [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put out of joint or looſened.

Luxa'tion [with *Anat.*] is a looſening of the tendons or ligaments, ſo that the bones continue not firm in their natural ſituation or place; or when a bone abſolutely goes out of its proper cavity into another place, *L.*

Luxa'tor *externus* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as *Externus auris*.

Luxu'riancy
Luxu'riantness } [*luxuria*, L.] abundance, as luxuriancy of words.

Luxuri'ose
Luxu'rious } [*luxurieux*, F. *luſſurioſo*, It. *luxurióſo*, Sp. of *luxurioſus*, L.] given too much to luxury, exceſſive.

Luxu'riant [*luxurians*, L.] growing rank, running out excedingly; alſo wanton, riotous.

To **Luxu'riate** [*luxuriare*, L.] to abound, to exceed, to grow rank.

Luxu'riousness
Lu'xury } [*luxure*, F. *luſſuria*, It. of *luxuria*, Sp. Port and L.] all ſuperfluity and exceſs in carnal pleaſures, ſumptuous fare, ſumptuouſneſs in building; alſo ſenſuality, riotouſneſs, profuſeneſs.

Ly, *Term.* [lic, *Sax.* ligh, *Du.* lich, G. *and, with ſome alteration, is common to all the Northern Tongues*] being added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, it forms other adjectives, which denote likeneſs; as, *heavenly*, *earthly*, *goodly*, *badly*, &c. And being added to adjectives, they form adverbs of quality; as, *juſtly*, *poorly*, *highly*, &c.

Lycæus, a name of *Jupiter*; alſo of *Pan*.

Lycaia, an *Arcadian* feſtival, reſembling the *Roman Lupercalia*. It was firſt obſerved by *Lycaon*, in honour of *Jupiter*, ſirnamed *Lycæus*. It was celebrated with games; in which the conqueror was rewarded with a ſuit of brazen armour, and a human ſacrifice was offered at this feſtival.

Lyca'nthropist [*lycanthropus*, L. of λυκάνθρωπος, of λύκος a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a man, Gr.] one troubled with the melancholy phrenzy, called *Lycanthrophy*, with which perſons that are ſiezed, fancy themſelves wolves, and wander in woods and deſart places, howling like wolves; which is ſaid to have been cauſed by the bite of a mad wolf.

Lyca'nthropy [λυκανθρωπία, Gr.] a madneſs, a diſeaſe, a kind of phrenzy, that cauſes people to run thro' the fields, ſtreets, &c. in the night, occaſioned by the bite of a mad wolf.

Lyceia [λυκεία of λύκος, Gr. a wolf] a feſtival held at *Argos* to *Apollo*, on account of his delivering the *Argives* from wolves that waſted their country, *L.*

Lyce'um, a place near *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught philoſophy to his diſciples. Hence *Lyceum* is uſed to ſignify the *Ariſtotelian* or *Peripatetick* philoſophy.

Ly'chnis [λύχνις of λύχνος, Gr. a candle or light] a kind of roſe ſo called, from its bright colour.

Ly'chnis [with *Botan.*] the herb campion.

Lychnis *Agria* [with *Botan.*] the herb calves-ſnout.

Lychnis [λύχνις, Gr.] a precious ſtone that ſhines in the dark, ſo as to illuminate a large room; but in the light only appears of a red and fiery colour.

Lychni'tis [λυχνῖτις, Gr.] the ſame as *Verbaſcum*.

A **Ly'chnobite** [*lychnobius*, L. of λυχνόβιος, of λύχνος a candle, and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] a night-walker; one, who, inſtead of the day, uſes the night, and lives as it were by candle-light; one that turns day into night, and night into day.

Lyci'sca [λυκίσχα, Gr.] a dog engendered of a wolf and a bitch; a wolf dog, a ſhepherd's dog, *L.*

Lyco'ctonon [λυκόκτονον, Gr.] the herb wolf's-bane, *L.*

Lycoi'des [λυκοιδὲς of λύκος, Gr. a wolf] a ſort of madneſs like that of wolves, *L.*

Lycopo'dium [*quaſi* λύκου ποῦς, *i. e.* wolf's foot] the herb wolf's claw, *L.*

Lyco'psis [λύκοπσις, Gr.] the herb Garden bugloſs, or wolf's tongue, *L.*

Lycostaphylos [of λύκος, a wolf, and σταφυλὴ, a cluſter] water-elder, or the dwarf plane-tree, *L.*

Ly'dian *Mood* [in *Muſick*] a doleful and lamenting kind of it. the deſcant being in a ſlow time.

Ly'dius *Lapis*, the touch-ſtone, *L.*

Lye [læᵹ, liᵹ, or liᵹe, *Sax.* lauge, G. *lixivium*, L.] a compoſition of aſhes and water, for waſhing or ſcouring.

To tell a **Lye** [leoᵹan, *Sax.* leugen, *Du.* luegen, G] to affirm what is falſe.

Lying, was an infernal deity with the Heathens, or by ſome underſtood for *Mercury*, and repreſented by him (v. *Mercury*) with an affable ſeducing countenance.

Lyef-yeld [lyeꝼ-yelð, *Sax*] leave ſilver, a ſmall fine or piece of money, which in the *Saxon* times, the tenant pay'd to the lord of the manour, for leave to plow or ſow. &c.

Lygismos [of λυγίζω, *Gr.* to luxate] the ſame as a luxation.

Lygmoi'des [of λυγμὸς and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] a fever accompanied with the hiccough.

Ly'gmos [λυγμὸς, Gr.] the hiccough or hickup, a convulſive motion of the nerves in the throat.

Lympha
Lymph } [prob. of λυμφὴ, Gr.] a tranſparent fluid, as water, &c.

Ly'mphæducts [of *lympha* and *ductus*, L.] ſlender, pellucid tubes, ariſing in all parts of the body, which permit a thin and tranſparent liquor to paſs through them towards the heart, &c. lympheducts. See *Lymphatick Veſſels*.

Ly'mpha [with *Anat.*] a clear limpid humour, conſiſting of the nervous juice, and of the blood, which being continually ſeparated by the glandules, is at laſt again diſcharged into the blood, by its proper and peculiar veſſels.

Lympha [with *Surgeons*] a watery matter, iſſuing from ſinews that are pricked, and other wounds.

Lympha'ted [*lymphatus* L.] fallen diſtracted.

Lympha'tick *Perſons*, [*lymphatici*, L.] perſons frighted to diſtraction, or thoſe that have ſeen ſpirits or fairies in the water.

Lymphatick *Veſſels*
Lymph'atick *Ducts* } [in *Anat.*] very ſmall, fine, hollow veſſels, generally ariſing from the glands, and conveying back a tranſparent liquor, called *Lympha*, to the blood.

Ly'nceous [of *Lynceus*, a man of a very quick and ſtrong ſight, ſo that, as the poets ſay, he could ſee thro' ſtone walls] quick-ſighted.

Ly'nchet [in *Agriculture*] a line of *green Sward*, which ſeparates plough'd lands in common fields.

Ly'ncis *Lapis*, a round ſtone of a pyramidical form, and of divers colours, *L.*

Lyncu'rium [λυγχούριον, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone, ſuppoſed to be bred of the congealed urine of the beaſt *Lynx*.

Lynx [*linx*, F. *lince*, It. Sp. and Port. of *lynx*, L. λύγξ of λυχὴ, Gr. the morning light] a wild beaſt very much ſpotted all over his body, and very quick ſighted, much of the nature of the wolf.

Lynx [with *Phyſic.*] a diſtemper, the ſame as Ligmos or the hiccough.

Ly'ra *Viol*, a muſical inſtrument, whence comes the common expreſſion of playing *leero way*, corruptly for *lyra way*.

Lyre [*lyra*, L.] a harp, ſome of which are ſtrung with wire, and others with guts.

Lyre [with *Aſtron.*] a conſtellation of 13 ſtars, feigned by poets to be the harp of *Arion*.

Lyrist [*lyriſtes*, L. λυριστὴς, Gr.] an harper, one that plays or ſings to the harp.

Ly'rick [*lyricus*, L.] of or pertaining to a lyre or harp.

Lyrick *Verſes*, &c. are ſuch as are ſet to the lyre or harp, apply'd to the ancient odes and ſtanza's, and anſwer to our airs or tunes, and may be play'd on inſtruments.

Lysimachi'a [λυσιμαχία, Gr.] (with *Botan.*] the herb looſe-ſtriſe, water-willow or willow-herb, *L.*

Lysi'machus [λυσίμαχος, Gr.] a ſort of precious ſtone, having veins of gold in it.

Ly'sis [λύσις, Gr.] a looſening, unbinding, releaſing.

Lysis [in *Medicine*] a weakneſs of the body by ſickneſs.

Ly'ssa [λύσσα, Gr.] the madneſs of a dog, the bite of a venemous creature.

Ly'tint [in *Heral.*] the white colour of skins and furs.

Lyte'ria [λυτήριας, Gr.] a ſign of the looſening, or rather abating of a violent diſeaſe.

M.

M m, *Roman*; *M m*, *Italick*; 𝔐 𝔪, *Engliſh*; M m, *Saxon*; M μ, *Greek*; are the 12th letters of the alphabet; and מ ם, the 13th of the *Hebrew*: *M*, in *Engliſh*, always keeps its ſound; ſo that, *n* following it, is loſt in *Autumn*, *Solemn*, &c.

M [in *Aſtronomical Tables*, &c.] ſignifies meridional or ſouthern.

M [in *Law*] was a brand or mark with which a criminal, convicted of murther, [and having the benefit of the clergy, was ſtigmatiz'd, it being burnt on the brawn of his thumb.

M [in *Latin Numbers*] ſtands for a thouſand.

M̄ with a daſh [with the *Ancients*] ſignified a thouſand thouſand.

M, is an abbreviation of *Magiſter*, as *M A.* or *A. M. Magiſter Artium.* i. e. *Maſter of Arts.* As likewiſe of Mensis, a *Month*, and of *Memorandum*.

M [in *Phyſician's Bills*] ſignifies ſometimes *Manipulus*, L. *i. e.* an handful; and at the end M ſtands for *miſce*, L. *i. e.* mingle, or *mixtura*, a mixture.

Ma, the name of one of *Rhea*'s maids, who tended *Bacchus*; alſo *Rhea* her ſelf was ſo called.

Mac, a ſon, *Iriſh*, added to the beginning of many ſir-names, as *Mac-ferlin*, &c.

Ma'caleb [with *Botan.*] baſtard privet, or coral, or pomander privet; a kind of ſhrub, whoſe berries are black and ſhining, and ſerve for bracelets.

Maca'ronicks [among the *Italians*] a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latiniz'd, or put into *Latin* terminations and forms, as *ſugarizavit*, he ſugared; and *Latin* words put into the form of the modern; a ſort of burleſque poetry made out of their language, and the ſcraps and terminations of divers other. The invention is attributed to one *Theophilus Folengi*, in the year 1520, and to have been ſo called, of *Macarone*, Ital. a coarſe, clowniſh man, or of the *Italian Macaroons*, which are a ſort of worms or cakes, made of unleavened flour, eggs and cheeſe, after a clumſy manner by the peaſants: ſo that as the latter was a *Hotch-Potch* of various ingredients; ſo were the *Macaronicks* of *Italian*, *Latin* and *French*, and adorned with natural beauties, pleaſant jeſts, and a lively ſtile.

Macaro'nick, of or pertaining to a macaronick ſtile or way of writing.

Macaroo'ns [in *Confect.*] lumps of boiled paſte, ſtrewd over with ſugar, *&c.* or a ſweet-meat, made of almonds, eggs, ſugar, roſe-water, *&c.*

Ma'ccabees, the name of two books, call'd *Apocryphal*; which contain an hiſtory of the memorable actions of *Judas Macchabæus*, and others of the family.

Mace [It. *macia*, Port. *macis*, Sp. and L. of μακις, Gr.] a Spice.

Mace [of *maſſe d'armes*, F.] an enſign carried before a Lord Chancellor, and other great officers.

Macedonians, Hereticks in the ſecond century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt.

Mace greffs [*macegrarii*, L. Barb.] thoſe who wittingly buy and ſell ſtolen fiſh.

To Ma'cerate [*macerer*, F. *maceràr*, Sp. of *macerare*, It. and L.] to make lean or bring down in fleſh; alſo to ſteep or ſoak.

Macera'tion [F. *macerazione*, It. *maceraciòn*, Sp. of *maceratio*, L.] a making lean. weakening or bringing down.

Maceration [in *Pharmacy*, &c.] is an infuſion, either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

Macha'on, an ancient phyſician, ſaid to be one of the ſons of *Æſculapius*; from whom the art of phyſick in general, is called *Ars Machaonia*.

Ma'ches, a kind of corn ſallet.

Machiavi'lian [of *Machiavel*, a famous hiſtorian and politician of *Florence*] ſubtil or craſty.

To Machi'avilize, to practiſe machiaveliſm.

Machiavi'lianism [of *Nicholas Machiavel*, a politician of *Florence*, in *Italy*] a politick principle, not to ſtick at any thing to compaſs a deſign, to break thro' the moſt ſolemn obligations, to commit the greateſt villanies, in order to remove any obſtructions to great and ambitious deſigns; eſpecially in relation to government.

Machi'na [of μηχανὴ, Gr. invention, art] an engine, a machine, that conſiſts more in art and invention, than in ſtrength and ſolidity, *L.*

Machi'nal [*machinalis*, L.] belonging to an engine.

Machi'nament [*machinamentum*, L.] an engine.

To Machi'nate [*machiner*, F. *macchinare*, It. *maquinar*, Sp. of *machinari*, L.] to invent, to contrive, to deviſe.

Machina'tion [F. *macchinazione*, It. of *machinatio*, L.] a ſubtile invention or deviſing.

Machina'tor, a deviſer. a contriver. a plotter.

Machi'ne [F. *macchina*, It. of *machina*, Sp. and L.] an engine compos'd of ſeveral parts, ſet together by the art of mechaniſm, as ſprings, wheels, *&c.* for raiſing or ſtopping the motion of bodies. uſed in raiſing water, architecture, military, and many other affairs.

Simple Machines, are the ballance, lever, pully, wheel, wedge and ſcrew.

Compound Machines, are ſuch as are compounded or made up of ſimple ones.

Machine [with *Architects*] an aſſemblage of ſeveral pieces of timber, ſo diſpoſed, that a ſmall number of men, by the help of ropes and pullies, may be able to raiſe vaſt loads and weights.

Hydraulick Machine, a machine for raiſing or conducting of water, as a ſluice, pump, *&c.*

Warlike Machines [among the *Ancients*] were for launcing arrows, javelins, ſtones, *&c.* or for battering down walls. as battering rams, *&c.* but now artillery bombs, petards, *&c.* are ſo called.

Dramàtick Machines, are thoſe where the poet brings ſome Deity or ſupernatural being upon the ſtage, either to ſolve ſome difficulty, or perform ſome exploit beyond the reach of human power.

Machi'nery, an aſſemblage of machines or engines, by which any thing is perform'd.

Machi'nist [*machiniſte*, F, *macchiniſta*, It.] an inventor or manager of engines.

Machi'nulæ [with *Phyſic.*] little compoſitions; parts of more compound bodies, and which, by their peculiar configuration, are deſtined to particular offices: Or they are ſmall corpuſcles of matter, that vary their diſtance and motion in every contraction or diſtraction of a fibre, muſcle or organ.

Macia'nus [with *Botan.*] a crab-tree or wilding, *L.*

Macia'tion, a making lean, *L.*

Ma'cilency [*macilentia*, L.] leanneſs.

Ma'cilent [*macilente*, It. *macilénto*, Sp. of *macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

Ma'ckenboy, a ſort of ſpurge, having a knotty root.

Ma'ckarel [mackerel, G. *maquereau*, F.] a ſea-fiſh well known; alſo a pimp or pander.

To Ma'ckle [mackelen, *Du.* maecklen, G.] to ſell weavers goods for them to the mercers, *&c.*

Ma'ckler [mackeler, *Du.* mäckler, G. a broker] a ſeller of weavers goods.

Ma'ckled [*maculatus*, L.] blotted or daubed in printing.

Macro'bius [μακρόβιος of μακρὸς, long, and βίος, life, Gr.] long lived; a proper name.

Macroce'phalus [of μακρὸς, large, and κεφαλὴ, an head, Gr.] one who has a head larger than is proportionable to the body.

Ma'crocosm [of μακρος and κοσμος, Gr. the world] the whole univerſe; ſo called, in diſtinction to the *Microcoſm*, i. e. the little world or body of man, which is frequently ſo called.

Macro'logy [μακρολογία, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, when more words are uſed than are neceſſary; a prolixity in ſpeech.

Macronosi'a [μακρονοσία of μακρός, large or long, and νόσος, a diſeaſe, *Gr.*] a long ſickneſs.

Macropiper [of μακρὸς and πιπερις, Gr.] long pepper.

Macta'tion, a killing or ſlaying, *L.*

Ma'cul'a, a ſpot or ſtain, *L.*

Macula *Hepatica* [i. e. the *Liver Spot*] a ſpot of a brown or a ſad colour, about the breadth of the hand, on the breaſt, back or groin, and ſometimes over the whole body, *L.*

Macula *matricalis*, a browniſh ſpot, with which young children are born, *L.*

Macula *volatica* [with *Phyſicians*] a reddiſh or purple ſpot here and there in the skin, which, if it comes to an orifice proves mortal.

Ma'culæ *ſolares*, dark ſpots, of an irregular figure, which appear in the Sun, *L.*

To Ma'culate [*maculer*, F. *maculare*, It. and Sp.] to ſpot, ſtain or defile.

Macula'tion, a ſpotting or ſtaining.

Ma'culated [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſpotted, *L.*

Maculo'se [*maculoſus*, L.] full of ſpots or ſtains.

Ma'culature [with *Printers*] a waſte ſheet of paper, MAD [ᵹemaad, *Sax. matto*, It.] deprived of reaſon, furious.

MADLY, furiouſly.

MA'DNESS, a kind of delirium without a fever, attended with rage, and a total deprivation of reaſon; alſo enragedneſs, fury.

MADNESS [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a naked woman, of a bold but wild aſpect, leaning upon a hog, and holding in one hand the encreaſing moon.

MAD NEP-wort, *&c.* herbs.

MA'DAM [*madame*, F. *i. e.* my lady or miſtreſs] a title of honour formerly given to women of quality only; but now not only to moſt women of any faſhion; but even to tradesmens wives, and but too often to ſervant-maids.

MADA'ROSIS [μαδάρωσις, Gr.] a baldneſs of the head.

MA'DDER [maddꞃe, *Sax.*] a plant uſed by dyers.

MADE, v. to *Make*.

MADIFICA'TION } MADEFA'CTION } a moiſtening or wetting, properly the receiving ſo much moiſture, that the body is quite ſoak'd thro' by it.

To MA'DEFY [*madefacere*, L.] to make moiſt, to wet.

MADEMOISE'LLE, a title given to the wives and daughters of bare gentlemen.

MA'DNING *Money*, old *Roman* coins, ſometimes found about *Dunſtable*.

MADGE *Howlet*, an owl.

MA'DID [*madidus*, L.] moiſt, wet.

MADID [in *Pharmacy*] made tender by infuſion or decoction,

MADI'DITY } MA'DIDNESS } [*madiditas*, L.] moiſtneſs, wetneſs.

MA'DRIGAL, [F. and Sp. *madrigale*, It.] a ſort of *Italian* air or ſong to be ſet to muſick; a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verſes; not tied to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet; or the ſubtlety of an epigram, but conſiſts of ſome tender, nice, delicate thoughts ſuitably expreſs'd in it. It conſiſts of one ſingle rank of verſes, and in that is different from a *Canzonet*, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophe's or ranks of verſes, which return in the ſame order and number.

MADRI'ER [*Milit. Art.*] a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a concavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, *&c.* intended to be broken down.

MADS a diſeaſe in ſheep.

MAESTO'SO } MAESTU'SO } [*Muſick Books*] intimates that they play with majeſty, pomp and grandeur, and conſequently ſlow; but yet with ſtrength and firmneſs of hand, *Ital.*

MAE'STRO *di Capela* [in *Muſi. Books*] maſter of the chapel muſick. *&c. Ital.*

MÆA'NDER [μαίανδρος, Gr.] a river in *Phrygia*, full of turnings and windings in its courſe, as it is ſaid, to the number of 600; whence any thing that is full of intricacy and difficulty is called a *Mæander, L.*

MÆANDER [with *Architects*] a fret work in arched roofs, or carved cranks in vaults and caves, *L.*

MÆA'NDRATED [*mæandratus*, L.] turned, intricately wrought.

MÆMACTE'RIA [μαιμακτήρια of μαιμακτη, Gr.] ſacred feſtivals celebrated to *Jupiter*, the rainy or ſhowery.

MÆMACTE'RION [μαιμακτηριων, Gr.] the 5th month among the *Athenians*, being about our *September*.

MÆR, comes from the *Saxon* word Meeꞃe, noted. See *Mer.*

MAGAZI'NE [*magazin*, F. *magazzino*, It.] is a publick ſtore-houſe; but it is moſt commonly uſed to ſignify a place where all ſorts of warlike ſtores are kept; where guns are caſt; Smiths, Carpenters and Wheel-wrights, *&c.* are conſtantly employed in making all things belonging to an artillery; as carriages, waggons, *&c.*

To MA'FFLE to ſtammer or ſtutter.

MAGADES certain muſical inſtruments us'd by the antients.

MA'GBOTE [of meᵹ, a kinſman, and bote, *Sax.* a recompence] a compenſation antiently made in money, for killing a kinſman.

MAGDALE'ON [μαγδαλία, Gr.] a roll of ſalve or plaiſter.

MAGELLA'NICK, of or pertaining to *Magellanus*, a Portugueſe.

MAGE'LLAN'S *Clouds*, two ſmall clouds of the colour of the *via lactea*, not far diſtant from the ſouth pole.

MA'GGIO, a meaſure of corn in *Italy*, containing 1 buſhel and a half *Engliſh*.

MAGGIO'RE [in *Muſi. Books*] major or greater, *Ital*

MA'GGOT [maege, *Du.* made, G. math, *Su.* a mite in bread] a ſmall worm.

MA'GGOTTINESS, fulneſs of maggots; alſo freakiſh, whimſical humour.

MA'GGOTTY, full of maggots; alſo freakiſh, *&c.*

MAGIAN, of or pertaining to the *Magi*.

MAGI [Μάγοι, Gr.] philoſophers aſtrologers and prieſts among the *Egyptians* and *Aſiaticks*.

MA'GICAL } MA'GICK } [*magique*, F. *magico*, It. and Sp. *magicus*, L. μαγικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to the magick art.

MAGICK [*magie*, F. *magia* It. and L. μαγεία, Gr.] is by ſome diſtinguiſhed into 4 kinds.

Natural MAGICK, natural philoſophy, or the application of natural active cauſes to paſſive cauſes: by means of which many ſurprizing, but natural, effects are produced; but the *Arabians* corrupting it, and filling it with many ſuperſtitious vanities, the name of it began to be underſtood in an ill ſenſe.

Natural MAGICK [according to the deſcription of ſome] is by art and induſtry to produce vegetables before their natural time, as ripe roſes, figs, *&c.* in *February*; alſo the cauſing lightening, thunder, rain, winds, transfigurations and tranſmutations of animals, ſuch as *Roger Bacon* is ſaid to have performed by *Natural Magick*.

Divine MAGICK, which is performed by the immediate grace of the almighty, and depends on that ſpirit and power, which diſcovers it ſelf in noble operations; ſuch as prophecy, miracles; ſuch magicians were *Moſes Joſhua*, the prophets and apoſtles.

Celeſtial MAGICK, attributes to ſpirits a kind of rule or dominion over the planets, and to the planets, a dominion over men, and on this it raiſes a ridiculous kind of ſyſtem, nearly bordering on judiciary aſtrology.

White MAGICK, call'd alſo *Theurgick*, performed by the aſſiſtance of an angel, which, upon account of religion, enjoins faſting, piety and purity, that the ſoul which is deſirous of commerce with the ſuperior deities, may not be in any thing diverted by the body, being ſinful or polluted

MAGICK *Geotetick*, magick performed by the aſſiſtance of a dæmon.

Superſtitious MAGICK, is performed by the invocation of devils; and the effects of it are very evil and wicked, tho' very ſtrange and ſurpaſſing the powers of nature; and are ſaid to be performed by means of ſome compact, either expreſs or tacit, with evil ſpirits. But their power is not near what is imagined, nor do they produce half the effects commonly aſcribed to them.

Mathematical MAGICK, is that which, by mathematical learning, and the aſſiſtance of the celeſtial influences, produces ſeemingly miraculous works; as, walking and ſpeaking images, as alſo by mechanical ſcience, and rare art beyond the reach of vulgar capacities. See Biſhop *Wilkins*, &c.

MAGICK *Lanthorn*, a ſmall optick machine, by means of which are repreſented on an oppoſite wall in an obſcure place, many monſtrous and hideous ſhapes terrifying to the beholder; and which, by thoſe who are ignorant of the device, are thought to be effected by magick.

5	10	3
4	6	8
9	2	7

MAGICK *Square*, is when numbers, in an arithmetick proportion, are diſpoſed into ſuch parallel and equal ranks, as that the ſums of each row, as well diagonally as laterally, ſhall be equal, as in this ſquare they make 18.

MAGI'CIAN [*magicien*, F. *mago*, It. and Sp. *magus*, L- of μάγος, Gr.] the *Perſians* called thoſe *Magi* or magicians, that the *Greeks* called φιλοσόφους; the *Latins*, *Sapientes*; the *Gauls*, *Druids*; the *Egyptians*, *Prophets* or *Prieſts*; the *Indians*, *Gymnoſophiſts*; the *Engliſh*, *Cunning Men*, *Wizards* or *Conjurers*.

Simon, the *Samaritan*, was honoured with a ſtatue at *Rome*, for his excellency in the magick art, in the time of *Claudius Cæſar*, with this inſcription. *To* Simon *the Holy God*; and *Ceneus*, among the *Greeks*, was worſhipped as a god in the days of *Auguſtus*, for his skill in the magick art.

MA'GIS [in *Botan. Writ.*] more, *L.*

MA'GISTER, a maſter, *L.*

MAGISTE'RIAL [*magiſtral*. F. *magiſtrale*, It. of *magiſtralis*, L.] maſter-like, imperious, haughty.

MAGISTERI'ALLY, imperiouſly.

MAGI'STERIES [with *Chymiſts*] ſometimes ſignifie reſins and reſinous juices, as the magiſteries of *Jalap*, *Scammony*, &c.

MA'GISTERY [*magiſtere*, F. *magiſterio*, It. of *magiſterium*, L.] a very fine chymical powder, made by diſſolving and precipitating the matter, as magiſtery of *Biſmuth*, *Coral*, *Lead*.

MAGISTERY [according to Mr. *Boyle*] a preparation of a body (not an analyſis of it, becauſe the principles are not ſeparated) whereby the whole, or very near the whole of it, by ſome additament is turned into a body of a different kind.

MAGISTERY is a change of the form of any body in all its parts, without making any alteration in the quantity thereof or, magiſtery is a body reduc'd into other bodies yet all its former ſubſtance retain'd, It differs from an extract and elixir.

MA'GISTRACY [*magiſtrature*, F. *magiſtrato*, It. of *magiſtratus*, L.] the dignity or office of a magiſtrate.

Magistra'lia *medicamenta*, ſuch medicaments are uſually preſcribed by phyſicians for ſeveral purpoſes, *L.*

Ma'gistrate [*magiſtratus*, L. *magiſtrat*, F. *magiſtrato*, It. *magiſtrado*, Sp. *mageſtrado*, Port.] an officer of juſtice, *&c.* a governor of a city, *&c.*

Magistra'ture, magiſtracy.

Ma'gma [μάγμα of μάσσω, Gr. to ſqueeze or preſs out] the refuſe or droſs of a thing; eſpecially of any liquid thing; more eſpecially of any liquid thing after ſtraining.

Ma'gna *Arteria* [with *Anatomiſts*] the great artery, a veſſel conſiſting of 4 coats, which beats continually, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart and carrying the ſpirituous blood thence, by its branches, to all parts of the body for their nouriſhment. The *Aorta*, L.

Magna *aſſiſa eligenda*, a writ directed to the ſheriff, to ſummon four lawful knights, to chuſe twelve knights of the neighbourhood, *&c.* to paſs upon the great aſſize between the plaintiff and the defendant.

Magna *Charta* [*i. e.* the great *Paper* or *Charter*] King *John*, to appeaſe his barons, is ſaid to have yielded to laws or articles of government, much like to thoſe of *Magna Gharta.* But at this time we find no law written antienter than this *Magna Charta*, which was granted the 9th year of *Henry* III. and confirmed by *Edward* I. This was approv'd of by the ſubject, as ſo beneficial a law, and of ſo great equity, in compariſon to thoſe which were in uſe before it, that King *Henry* had, for granting it, the 15th penny of all the moveable goods, of both the temporality and ſpirituality.

It is called the great charter, either becauſe it contained more than many other charters; or becauſe of the great and remarkable ſolemnity in the denouncing excommunication and direful anathemas, againſt the infringers of it. For when King *Henry* III. ſwore to the obſervation of this charter, the biſhops holding lighted candles, extinguiſhed them, and then threw them on the ground, and every one ſaid, *thus let him be extinguiſhed and ſtink in Hell, who violates this Charter.* Or elſe, becauſe it contained the ſum of all the liberties of *England*; or elſe, becauſe there was another charter, called *Charter de Foreſta*, eſtabliſhed with it, which was the leſs of the two.

Magna *precaria*, a great reap day, upon which the lord of the manour of *Harrow* in *Middleſex*, uſed to ſummon his tenants to do a certain number of days works for him, every tenant who had a chimney, being obliged to ſend a man.

Magna *Mater*, Magna Pales. See *Veſta.*

Magnæ'vous [*magnævus*, L.] of very great age.

Magna'nimity [*magnanimité*, F. *magnanimità*, It. *magnanimidad*, Sp. of *magnanimitas*, L.] greatneſs of ſpirit, great courage; alſo generoſity.

Magnani'mity [*magnanimitas*, L.] this the antients uſed to repreſent, hieroglyphically, by a lion rampant.

Magna'nimous [*magnanime*, F. *magnanimo*, It. and Sp. of *magnanimus*, L.] that is of a brave ſpirit or courage; alſo generous.

Magnanimously, generouſly, bravely.

Magna'nimousness, magnanimity, greatneſs of mind.

Mag'nes *arſenical* [with *Chymiſts*] a compoſition of equal parts of arſenick, ſulphur and antimony, melted together over the fire, and condenſed in the manner of a ſtone. It is called *Magnes*, or a *Magnet*, becauſe it is ſuppoſed, being worn, to defend the weather from infection, during the time that malignant diſeaſes reign, and that by its magnetical vertue.

Magnes *Microcoſmicus.* See *Unguentum Armarium.*

Magne'sia *opalina* [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of *Crocus Metallorum*, or liver of antimony; but of a redder or more opaline colour than the common one.

Ma'gnet [*magnete*, It. *magnes*, L. μάγνης, Gr. ſo called of *Magneſia*, a province of *Lydia* in *Aſia Minor*, where it was found in good plenty] a mineral ſtone, commonly called the *Loadſtone*, found in moſt iron mines, endowed with the property of attracting iron to it ſelf, and of both pointing it ſelf, and giving the virtue of pointing to the poles of the world, to a needle that is touch'd by it.

Magne'tical } Magne'tick } [*magnetique*, F. *magnetico*, It. of *magneticus*, L.] of or pertaining to the magnet or loadſtone.

Magnetical *Azimuth* [with *Aſtron.*] an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the ſun's azimuth circle, and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun, from the *North* or *South* point of the horizon.

Magnetical *Amplitude* [in *Navig.*] an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun at his riſing or ſetting and the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* points of the compaſs; or it is the different riſing and ſetting of the ſun, from the *Eaſt* or *Weſt* points of the compaſs.

Ma'gnetism, is the magnetical attraction, or the faculty of drawing or attracting iron, as the loadſtone does.

Magnetism [with *Chymiſts*] a certain vertue, whereby one thing becomes affected at the ſame time with another, either in the ſame or a different manner.

Magni'ficence } Magnificentness } [*magnificence*, F. *magnificenza*, It. *magnificencia*, Sp. of *magnificentia*, L.] a largeneſs of ſoul, in conceiving and managing great things; ſtate, greatneſs, generoſity, gallantry, ſtatelineſs; coſtlineſs.

Magni'ficent [*magnifique*, F. *magnifico*, It. and Sp. of *magnificus*, L.] living in great ſtate; ſtately, noble, great, fine.

Magnificently, nobly, greatly, finely.

Magni'fici [in *Germany*] a title given to the rectors, or governors of univerſities, and the burger maſters of great cities.

Magni'fic [*magnificus*, L.] magnificent. *Milton.*

Magni'fico, a great man, a nobleman of *Venice.*

To Ma'gnify [*magnifier*, F. *magnificar*, Sp. *magnificare*, It. and L.] to commend or praiſe highly; to amplify or enlarge in words; alſo to make things appear bigger than they really are.

Magni'fying *Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] a little convex glaſs, lens, *&c.* which in tranſmitting the rays of light reflects them ſo, as that the parallel ones become converging, and thoſe which were diverging become parallel; by which means objects view'd thro' them appear larger, than when view'd by the naked eye.

Magni'loquy [*magniloquium*, L.] lofty ſpeech, ſpeaking of great matters.

Magni'loquous [*magniloquus*, L.] ſpeaking big, loud, or of great matters.

Ma'gnitude [*magnitudine*, It. of *magnitudo*, L.] greatneſs, largeneſs, bigneſs.

Magnitude [in *Geometry*] a continued quantity or extenſion, conſiſting in lines, angles, ſurfaces, bodies.

Commenſurable Magnitudes [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch as may be meaſured by one and the ſame common meaſure.

Magnus *pes* [with *Anat.*] i. e. *the great Foot*, is all that part of the body that reaches from the buttocks down to the end of the toes; comprehending the thigh, leg and foot.

Magophoni'a [of μάγος and φόνος, Gr. murther] a feſtival obſerved by the *Perſians*, in commemoration of the maſſacre of the *Magi*, who had uſurped the throne upon the death of *Cambyſes.*

Ma'him } May'him } [*mehaigne*, F.] maim, wound, hurt.

Maho'metan, of or pertaining to *Mahomet.*

Maho'metism, the religion contrived by the impoſter *Mahomet.*

Mahone, a large *Turkiſh* ſhip, ſomewhat like a galleaſs.

Maid } Mai'den } [Mæden, mæden, or mæyeen, *Sax.* maagt, *Du.* magd, G. *madeh*, *Perſ.* magath, *Goth.*] a virgin, a young unmarried woman.

A Maid that giveth yieldeth.

It but too often proves ſo: This Proverb is therefore a ſeaſonable and proper advice to virgins, to be cautious in running into what they may call innocent liberties, and may, in reality be ſo, if they end there, which is but too ſeldom the caſe. Youth has not always the prudence to know when to retire; one ſtep draws on another, till, at length they run headlong into perdition.

Maidens muſt be mild and meek
Swift to hear, and ſlow to ſpeak.

This us'd to be the advice of mothers to their daughters in former days: but the moſt ſeem to be of another mind now a-days, and to think nothing is prettier than to let their *Tongues run before their Wit.*

Masa one of the *Atlantides* or daughters of *Atlas.*

Maiden [in *Scotland*, &c.] an inſtrument or machine uſed in beheading perſons.

Maiden-*Head* [mæden-hade, *Sax.*] the hymen of a virgin.

Maiden-*Seſſions* is ſaid of a ſeſſions where none are capitally convicted.

Maid *Marion*, a boy dreſs'd in girl's cloths to dance the moriſco or morice dance.

Maiden *Hair Lips*, &c. ſeveral ſort of herbs.

Maiden *Rents* [in the manour of *Builth* in *Radnorſhire*] a noble or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid by every tenant to his lord upon the marriage of a daughter.

Majesta'tive [*majeſtativus*, L.] majeſtical.

Maje'stativeness } Maje'sticalness } ſtatelineſs.

Maje'stical } Maje'stick } [*majeſtueux*, F.] full of majeſty; noble, ſtately.

Maje'stically, with majeſty.

Ma'jesty [*majeſté*, F. *maeſta*, It. *majeſtad*, It. of *majeſtas*, L.] an air or mein that is venerable and full of authority; ſtatelineſs, greatneſs, loftineſs; alſo a title of honour, uſually given to ſovereign princes.

Mail [*maille*, F. *magla*, It. *malla*, Sp. maerla, *Su.*] an iron ring or rings, for making coats of mail or armour.

Mail, [male, *Goth.*] a kind of portmanteau or travelling trunk, for carrying letters, *&c.*

Coat of Mail, a ſort of defenſive armour for the body, wrought in *Mails* or *Rings*, link'd together and made piſtol proof.

Mail, a ſpeck on the feathers of birds.

MAILE, a ſilver halſpenny in the time of K. *Edward* V. This word *Maile*, taken in a larger ſenſe, did not only ſignify mony; but alſo a proportion of grain, *&c.* paid as a rent or fine.

MAI'LED [ſpoken of *Fowls*] ſpotted or ſpeckled, as the feathers of partridges. hawks, *&c.* or as the furs of wild beaſts are.

A MAIM [prob. of *mehaign*, O. F. or of maitan, *Goth.* in the ſame ſenſe.] the loſs of a member, a hurt or wound.

To MAIM [*mehaigner*, O. F,] to cut off any member, to hurt or wound.

MAI'MED [*mancus*, L. *maymis*, O. F.] having loſt a member, hurt, wounded.

MAIN [*magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the middle of the ſea or land.

MAIN [mægen of magan, Sax. to may or can] might, power.

MAIN *Hamper* [of *main*, F. the hand] a hand basket to carry grapes in to the preſs.

MAIN *Body* [of an *Army*] that body which marches between the main and rear guard; and in a camp, that which lies between the two wings.

MAIN *of an Horſe*. See *Mane*.

MAIN-*Guard* [*Mil. Affairs*] a body of horſe, poſted before the camp for the ſafety of the army; and in a garriſon, it is that guard to which all the reſt are ſubordinate.

MAIN-*Maſt of a Ship*, that maſt which ſtands upright in the waſte or midſt of the ſhip; the length of it being uſually 2 ½ the length of the midſhip beam.

MAIN *Top-Maſt of a Ship*, a maſt that is half the length of the main-maſt.

MAIN *Top-gallant Maſt*, is one half of the length of the main-top maſt.

MAIN-*Port*, a ſmall duty paid in ſome places, in recompence for ſmall tithes, by the pariſhioners to the parſon.

To ſet a MAIN } [of *main*, F. a hand] to throw with
To throw a MAIN } box and dice, *&c.*

MAIN-*Yard of a Ship*, that yard that belongs to the main-maſt, which is uſually ⅙ of the length of the ſhip's keel.

MAINLY, chiefly.

MAI'NOUR } [of *manier*, F. to handle, or of *amener*, F. to
MEI'NOUR } lead away] a thing which a thief ſteals; as to be taken with the *Mainour*, is to be taken with the thing ſtolen about him.

MAINPE'RNABLE [in *Law*] bailable, that may be ſet at liberty upon bail.

MAINPE'RNORS [in *Law*] are thoſe perſons to whom a perſon is delivered out of cuſtody or priſon, upon ſecurity given either for his appearance or ſatisfaction.

MAI'NPRISE [in *Law*] one who is bail-pledge or ſecurity for another.

MAIN-PRIZE [of *main* a hand, and *pris* taken, *F.*] is the receiving a man into friendly cuſtody, that is, or otherwiſe might be committed to priſon, upon ſecurity given for his forth coming at a day appointed.

MAIN-SWORN N. C. [the firſt ſyllable of this word is a remnant of *Gothick*, which moſt of the northern tongues have preſerv'd and ſignifies *evil* or *falſe*] forſworn.

To MAINTA'IN [*maintenir*, F. *mantenere*, It. *mantenér* Sp.] to uphold, to defend or preſerve, to give a livelihood to, to keep in repair; alſo to make good a thing affirmed.

MAINTA'INABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTA'INER, an upholder, provider for, *&c.*

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] a perſon who ſupports a cauſe, between others, either by laying out money or making friends for him or her.

MAI'NTENANCE [*maintien*, F. *mantenimento*, It. *mantenimiento*, Sp.] food and neceſſaries for life; alſo ſupport, protection, defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjuſt or wrongful upholding a perſon; alſo the name of a writ which lies againſt a perſon for ſuch an offence.

MAJOR, greater, ſenior, elder; alſo a mayor of a city or town.

MAJOR [with *Logicians*] is the firſt propoſition of a regular ſyllogiſm.

MAJOR *General* [in *Milit. Aff.*] he who receives the general's order, and delivers them out to the majors of the brigades, with whom he concerts what troops to mount the guard, *&c.* he is next chief commander to the general and lieutenant general, when there are 2 attacks at a ſiege, he commands that on the left.

MAJOR *of a Brigade*, either of horſe or foot, is he who receives orders and the word from the major general, and gives them to the particular majors of each regiment.

MAJOR *of a Regiment*, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to convey all orders to the regiment, to draw it up and exerciſe it, to ſee it march in good order; to rally it, if it happens to be broken in an engagement. He is the only officer of foot who is allow'd to ride on horſe-back.

MAJOR *of a fortified Town*, has the charge of the guards, rounds, patrols and centinels.

MAJOR *Domo*, the ſteward of a great man's houſe, a maſter of the houſhold.

MAJOR *and* MINOR [in *Muſick*] are ſpoken of the concords which differ from each other by a ſemitone.

MAJORA'NA [with *Botan.*] the herb marjoram, *L.*

MA'JORALTY, the time or office of a mayor or major of a city, *&c.*

MAJO'RITY [*majorité*, F. *maggiorità*, It. both in the latter ſenſe only] the greateſt number or part; alſo a perſon's being at age.

MA'JUS *Jus* [in *Law*] a writ of proceeding in ſome cuſtomary manours, in order to a trial of right of land, *L.*

MAI'SON *Dieu* [*i. e*, the houſe of God] an hoſpital for ſick people.

MA'IZE, a kind of *Indian* wheat, which bears an ear a foot ſometimes a foot and an half long upon a ſtalk of ſix or eight foot high.

To MAKE, *Irr. V.* [macan, *Sax.* maecken, *Du.* machen, G. but *M. Caſaubon*, without any neceſſity, will have it of μηχανῶν, *Gr.*] to cauſe, to force or oblige, to form, to frame.

MAKE much of one, good Men are ſcarce.

Said tauntingly to thoſe who are over ſollicitous for themſelves.

MADE [macode, *Sax*, maeckete, *Du.* machte, *G.*] (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*) did make, have made.

To MAKE *faſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] to bind or tie.

To MAKE *his Law* [*Law Term*] is for a perſon to perform that law he has formerly bound himſelf to, *i. e.* to clear himſelf of an action brought againſt him; by his oath and the oaths of his neighbours.

To MAKE *Cuſtoms* } [*Law Term*] is to execute or perform
To MAKE *Services* } them.

MAKE *Hawk* [with *Falconers*] an old ſtanch hawk, who being uſed to fly, is fit to inſtruct a young one.

MA'KER [of macan, *Sax.* to make] one who cauſes, forms or frames.

A MAKE-BATE, a cauſer and promoter of quarrels.

MAL *Adminiſtration*, a miſmanagement of a publick employment.

MALA [with *Anatomiſts*] the cheek-bone or cheek itſelf, the ball of the cheek.

MALA [in *Old Records*] ſignifies a mail or port-mail; a bag to carry writings, letters, *&c.* ſuch as poſt boys carry.

MALÆ *Os* [with *Anat*] one of the bones of the upper jaw, which joins to the *Os Sphenoides* on the upper part, and to the *Os Maxillare* on the lower part; alſo having a long proceſs or knob call'd *Proceſſus Zygomaticus* on its outward part.

MALA'CHE [μαλάχη, Gr.] a ſort of mallows, *L.*

MALA'CIA [with *Phyſicians*] the longing of a woman with child; alſo the green-ſickneſs, as when young women eat oatmeal, chalk, tobacco-pipes, *&c.*

MALACOCI'SSUS [with *Botan.*] a kind of ivy, *L.*

MALA'CTICA [with *Surgeons*] ſoftening medicines, which by a moderate heat diſſolve ſome ſwellings, and diſperſe others, *L.* of *Gr.*

MA'LADIES [*maladies*, F.] diſeaſes.

MAL A DROIT, awkward, clumſey, *F.*

MALAGOI'DES [with *Botan.*] a plant with a mallows-flower; but having a fruit, tho' dry, like that of Bramble.

MA'LAGMA [μάλαγμα, Gr.] a cataplaſm, fomentation or pulteſs for ſoftening and ripening impoſthumes, *L.*

MALAGNE'TTA [with *Apothec.*] grains of paradiſe, *L.*

MALA'NDERS [of *malandare*, It. to go ill] a diſeaſe in the fore-legs. See *Malenders*.

MA'LAPERT [q. *male partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred] impertinent, ſaucy, impudent.

MALAPERTLY, impudently, ſaucily.

MA'LAPERTNESS, ſaucineſs, extraordinary readineſs to give ſaucy language.

To MALA'XATE [*malaxatum*, L] to make ſoft or mollify.

MALAXA'TION [in *Pharm.*] the working of pills, and eſpecially plaiſters with other things with the hand, a peſtle or other inſtrument; a moiſtening or ſoftening of hard bodies.

MALBRANCHISM, the doctrine or ſentiments of father *Malbranch*, a prieſt of the oratory of *France*, and much the ſame as *Carteſianiſm*.

MALE [*maſculus*, L. *mâle*, F. *maſchio*, It. *macho*, Sp. and Port.] the male-kind.

MALE [prob. of μαλλὸς, Gr. a fleece, becauſe made of wool] a budget for carrying letters on a journey.

MALE *Contents* [*male-contenti*. L. *mal-contents*, F.] diſcontented perſons, eſpecially ſuch as are uneaſy and diſſatisfied with their ſovereign prince or his miniſtry, and wiſh for or attempt a change of government.

MALEDI'CTED [*maledictus*, L.] curſed or banned.

MALEDI'CTION [F. *maledizione*, It. *maldición*, Sp. of *maledictio*, *diʃtio*, L.] an evil ſpeaking, ſlandering, railing, curſing, imprecation.

Malediction [in *Old Deeds*] an imprecation or curſe, which was anciently annexed to grants of lands, *&c.* made to churches and religious houſes to deter perſons from attempting to alienate or apply them to other uſes.

Malefactor [*malfaiteur*, F. *malfattore*, It. of *malefactor*, L.] a criminal, an offender.

Ma'lefice [*maleficio*, It. of *maleficium*, L.] an evil deed or ſhrewd turn.

Male'ficence [*maleficentia*, L.] miſchievouſneſs.

Malef'ick [*maleficus*, L.] cauſing evil, miſchievous.

Malefick *Planets* [with *Aſtrologers*] the planets *Saturn* and *Mars*, ſo called on account of the evil effects attributed to them,

Male'fickness, injuriouſneſs.

Malege'rent [*male-gerens*, L.] ill-behaving, unthrifty, improvident.

Ma'lenders [in a *Horſe*] a diſeaſe, being chaps or chinks on the bending or joint of a horſe's knee, which ſometimes ſuppurate; when theſe chaps appear in the bending of the hough, they are call'd Selanders.

Male'tent } [of *maltote*, F. a tax or impoſition] a toll of
Malto'lte } 40 *d.* formerly paid for every ſack of wool.

Male'volent [*malevolento*, It. *malevolens*, L.] that bears ill-will or ſpight; ill-natured.

Malevolent [with *Aſtrologers*] ~~having an~~ ill aſpect or influence, thus *Saturn* and *Mars* are ſaid to be malevolent planets.

Male'volently, with ſpight, or an ill will.

Male'volence } [*malevolentia*, L.] ill-will, hatred,
Mal'volentness } ſpight.

Mal feasance [*mal-faiſant*, F.] (*Law Term*) a doing evil.

Ma'lice [F; *malizia*, It. *malicia*, Sp. and Port. of *malitia*, L.] ill-will, grudge or ſpite.

Malice has been deſcribed, in painting by an ugly old hag in a garment of yellow, the emblem of treachery, interwoven with ſpiders, which like *Malice* are ever ſpreading their deceitful nets. She is ſurrounded with ſmoke, to ſhew the darkneſs and malignancy of her deſigns; having in one hand a knife, and in the other a purſe, ready to employ either to accompliſh them; On one ſide of her a peacock, the picture of *Pride*, which is frequently the fore-runner and ſpring of malice; and, on the other ſide, an angry bear.

Mali'cious [*malitioſus*, L. *malicieux*, F. *malizioſo*, It. *malicioſo*, Sp.] full of malice, ſpightful.

Mali'ciously, ſpightfully.

Malico'rium [q. *mali granati corium*, L.] the peel of a pomegranate.

Mali'gn [*malin*, F. *maligno*, It. and Sp. of *malignus*, L.] bent on miſchief, miſchievous.

To Malign [*malignare*, L.] to envy, to wiſh ill to.

Mali'gnancy } [*malignité*. F. *malignità*, It. *malig-*
Mali'gnity } *nidàd*, Sp. of *malignitas*, L.] hurt-
Mali'gnantness } fulneſs, miſchievouſneſs, malignant nature or quality, ill-will.

Mali'gnant [*malignans*, L.] hurtful, miſchievous, v. *Malign*.

A Malignant [*malignus*, L.] an envious, ill affected perſon.

Malignant *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe which rages more vehemently, and continues longer, than its nature uſually permits it to do; or rather ſuch a one as is greatly aggravated. The term is generally apply'd to ſuch fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and are attended with ſpots and eruptions.

Malignantly, hurtfully, miſchievouſly.

Malitiosity [*malitioſitas*, L.] malice, maliciouſneſs.

Ma'lkin [prob, of *Mal*, for *Mary*, and *Kin*, a dim] a ſort of mop or ſcovel for ſweeping an oven.

Mall } [q. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a mallet] a
Pall Mall } ſort of play or exerciſe with a wooden ball, and an inſtrument call'd a *Mall*, by which the ball is ſtruck with great force and art, ſo as to run through an iron arch at the end of a long alley, ſmoothly gravelled and boarded on each ſide. This arch is call'd the paſs, and the alley is alſo call'd the *Mall*.

Ma'llard [*malart*, F.] a wild drake or male duck.

Ma'lleable [F. of *malleus*, L. a hammer] ſomething hard and ductile, that may be hammered, and that will ſpread out being beaten.

Ma'lleated [*malleatus*, L.] hammered or wrought with a hammer.

Ma'lleabi'lity } the quality of being beaten out or
Ma'lleableness } wrought with a hammer, and ſpreads, being beaten, without breaking or cracking, which glaſs will not bear, but gold will, to the higheſt degree of any metal whatſoever.

Malleo'lus [with *Botan.*] a ſprout growing out of a branch which grew out it ſelf but one year before.

Malleo'lus [with *Anat.*] a proceſs in the lower part of the leg, juſt above the foot, *L.*

Ma'llet [*malleus*, L.] a ſort of wooden hammer.

Ma'lleus [in *Anat.*] one of the ſmall bones of the ear, ſo named from its reſemblance to a hammer.

Ma'llows [mealpe, *Sax.* *mauve*, F. *malva*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] a plant well known.

Mallow *Shrub*, an herb.

Ma'lmsey [of *Malvaſia*, a City of *Candia* in *Greece*] a luſcious ſort of wine.

Malocotoo'n [q. *malum*, an apple, and *cotona*, L. cotton, becauſe of its downy coat] a ſort of peach, call'd alſo *Melocotony*.

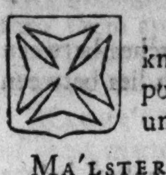
Malograna'tum [with *Anat.*] the cartilage or griſtle; call'd alſo *Xiphoides* or ſword-like.

Malt [mealꞇ, *Sax.* malt, *Su.* mout, *Du.* molt, L. G. maltʒ, H. G.] barley ſoaked and dried in order to make drink.

Malt *long* } a cancerous ſore about the foot of an horſe;
Malt *Worm* } alſo an inſect.

Malt *Mulna*, [*old Rec.*] a quern or malt mill.

Malt *Shot* [*old Rec.*] a certain duty anciently paid for making malt.



The Croſs of Ma'lta, which is worn by the knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, is a croſs of eight points, according to the form in the eſcutcheon hereunto annexed.

Ma'lster [of mealꞇ, *Sax.*] a maker of malt.

Ma'lope [with *Botan.*] a kind of mallows.

Ma'ltha [μάλθα of μαλάσσω, Gr. to mollify] pitch and wax melted together; alſo a kind of terrace made of quick-lime and hog's-greaſe.

Malthaco'de [μαλθακώδης, Gr.] a medicine ſoftened with wax.

Ma'lva [with *Botan.*] the herb common mallows, *L.*

Malva'ceous [*malvaceus*, L.] like, belonging to, or made with mallows, *L.*

Ma'lvada [of *Spain*] a coin, 13 of which make an *Engliſh* farthing.

Malvavi'scus [with *Botan.*] the herb marſh-mallows.

Malve'illes [*old Records*] miſdemeanours or malicious practices, *F.*

Ma'lveis *Procurers* [*old Law*] ſuch as uſed to pack juries.

Malvoi'sin [q. d. *mal*, evil, *voiſin*, a neighbour, *F.*] an ancient warlike engine for caſting ſtones, battering walls, *&c.*

Malversa'tion [*maluerſation*, F. *malverſaciòn*, Sp.] miſbehaviour in an office, employ or commiſſion, as breach of truſt, extortion, *&c.*

Ma'lum, evil, miſchief, calamity, affliction, diſeaſe, *&c.* *L.*

Malum *Terræ* [with *Botan.*] *the Apple of the Earth*, the herb birth-wort; ſo called, becauſe its fruit reſembles the apple, *L.*

Malum *Mortuum* [the dead diſeaſe] a ſort of ſcab ſo termed, becauſe it renders the body black and mortified, *L.*

Mam [mam, *C. Brit.* of *mamma*, L.] a mother.

Mama'lukes [prob. of ממולך, *Heb.* under the dominion of another] a dynaſty which reigned a conſiderable time in *Egypt*, Light horſemen, an order of valiant ſoldiers, who were at firſt *Circaſſian* ſlaves brought up to military exerciſes, in which they were very expert, and were the chief military ſupport of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*; but having killed Sultan *Moudam* they took upon themſelves the government.

Ma'min *Tree* [in *Jamaica*] a tree that grows plentifully in the woods, yielding a pleaſant liquor, drunk by the inhabitants, *&c.* call'd *the Planter's Toddy-Tree.*

Ma'mma [with *Anat.*] a breaſt, pap or teat; alſo a dug in cattle, *L.*

Mamma'ria [with *Anat.*] an artery that iſſues out of the ſubclavian branch of the aſcending trunk of the *Aorta*, and ſupplies the breaſts, *L.*

Ma'mmary *Veſſels* [with *Anat.*] thoſe arteries and veins, which paſs thro' the glands or kernels and muſcles of the breaſt.

Mammillaris *Arteria*, the ſame as *Mammaria.*

Ma'mmeated [*mammeatus*, L.] having paps or teats.

Ma'mmiform *Proceſſes mammiformes*, L.] two knobs of the bone of the back part of the skull.

Ma'mmillary [with *Anat.*] an artery which ſupplies the breaſt.

Mammillary *Proceſſes* [with *Anat.*] two protuberances of the bone in the temples, reſembling the teats or dugs of a cow.

Mammilla'res [in *Anat.*] two little protuberances ſomething reſembling nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and ſuppoſed to be the organs of ſmelling.

To Ma'mmock [prob. of Man, *Br.* little or ſmall, and Ock, a diminutive] to break into bits or ſcraps.

Ma'mmon [ממון, *Syr.* riches or gain, of the *Heb.* חמון, *i. e.* plenty, leaving out the (ח) hemantick at the beginning] the god of wealth and riches.

Ma'mmonist, one whoſe heart is ſet upon getting worldly wealth.

Mammooda, a coin among the *Indians*, of equal value with our ſhilling.

Mamo'era [with *Botan.*] the dug-tree, *L.*

MAMOTHY, a piece of money at *Ormus* in value 8 *d.* ſterling.

MAN, *Irr. Pl.* MEN [man, menn, *or* mænn, *Sax.* mænd, *Dan.* manna, *Goth.*] a creature endued with reaſon.

MAN propoſes, God diſpoſes.

F. *Homme propoſe, Dieu diſpoſe.* L. *Humana Conſilia divinitus gubernantur.* Man denckts, Gott lenckts. We ſay likewiſe;

MAN does what he can, but GOD what he will.

The L. ſay likewiſe, *Non omnia eveniunt que animo ſtatueris.* They are all ſo many cautions not to have too great a dependance on our own projects; becauſe every thing is in the diſpoſal of an all-wiſe providence.

To MAN [mannen, Du.] to furniſh with men.

MAN *of War*, a ſhip of war.

To MAN *a Hawk* [with *Falc.*] is to make her gentle, tame and tractable.

To MAN *the Capſtan* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when they would have the men heave at the capſtan.

MAN *well the Top* [*Sea Term*] is a word of command, when men are ordered to go into the top of a ſhip.

MAN *the Ladder* } MAN *the Ship's ſide* } [among *Sailors*] is a word of command, when any perſon of figure is at the ſide of the ſhip, ready to enter or be helped into it.

MANFUL, valiant, ſtout.

MANFULLY, valiantly, ſtoutly.

MA'NFULNESS [*of* man *and* fulneſſe, *Sax.*] valour, ſtoutneſs.

MANSLAU'GHTER [man-ſlæhte, *or* ſlæga, of ſlægan, *Sax.* to ſlay, or ſchlachten, G. to ſlaughter or butcher] the killing of a man without malice prepenſe, whether in a rencounter or careleſly, and differs both from murther and chance-medly, in that they both import a preſent intent to kill. This offence is felony by the law; but allow'd the benefit of the clergy for the firſt time; but the convict forfeits his goods and chattels.

MANSLAY'ER [manſlaga, *Sax.*] he who kills a man.

To MA'NACLE [of *manus*, L.] to bind with hand-cuffs or fetters.

MA'NACLES [*manicles*, F.] hand-cuffs or fetters.

To MA'NAGE [*menager*, F. *maneggiare*, It. *manejàr*, Sp.] to order or handle, to rule or govern; alſo to mind or take ſpecial care of; alſo to huſband matters.

A MANAGE [*manége*, F. *maneggio*, It.] (for *Horſes*) a riding-ground or academy with a pillar fix'd in the center of it, to which horſes are tied, that are beginning to learn, and pillars ſet up on the ſides 2 by 2, in order to teach them to raiſe their fore-legs; the *Manage* is alſo the particular way of working or riding a horſe.

High MANAGE, is the high or raiſed airs, which are proper for leaping horſes.

MA'NAGE [*ménage*, F. *managgio*, It.] the managing of a family, of a concern, buſineſs, *&c.*

MA'NAGEMENT } MA'NAGERY } managing or ordering, conduct.

MANA'GIUM [*old Rec.*] a manſion houſe or dwelling place.

MANATE' } MANATI' } [about the iſland *Hiſpaniola*] a fiſh of the whale kind, and ſome of them ſo large that they can ſcarce be drawn by a yoke of oxen.

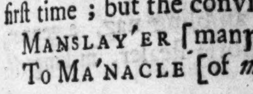
MANA'TION, a flowing or running, *L.*

MANBO'TE [man-bote, *Sax.*] a compenſation or recompence made in money for the killing of a man.

MA'NCA, a ſquare piece of gold in former times, valued at 39 pence.

MANCA [of *Silver*] 60 ſhekels, about 7 *l.* 10 *s.* in value; of gold 100 ſhekels, in value 75 *l. Sterling.*

MA'NCHE, a ſleeve, *F.*



MANCHE } MAUNCHE } [in *Heraldry*] an odd faſhioned ſleeve with long hangers to it, as in the figures here annexed. F.

MA'NCHERON [with *Frenth Heral.*] a ſleeve uſed indifferently with *Manche*, and ſignifies any ſort of ſleeve.

MA'NCHE *Preſent*, a bribe or preſent from the donors own hand.

MA'NCHET [*miche de pain*, F.] a fine ſort of ſmall bread.

MANCHINE'LO *Tree*, a certain tree in the iſland of *Jamaica.*

To MA'NCIPATE [*mancipare*, L.] to deliver the poſſeſſion, to give the righr to another; to ſell for money.

MANCIPA'TION, a giving up a thing to another; an ancient manner of ſelling before witneſſes, in which divers formalities were uſed for aſſurance of the bargain and ſale.

MA'NCIPLE, a caterer, one who buys victuals and common proviſions for a college and monaſtery.

MANCU'SA [ſo called of *manu cuſa*, L. *i. e.* ſtamped or coined with the hand] an ancient coin, in value about a mark in ſilver.

MANDA'MUS [L. i. e. *we command*] a writ ſo call'd, commanding corporations to reſtore aldermen and others to office, out of which they have been put unjuſtly.

MANDAMUS, the name of a writ directed to an eſcheator to find an office after the death of one that was the king's tenant.

MANDAMUS, is alſo a charge to a ſheriff to take into the hands of the king all the lands and tenements of the king's widow, who contrary to her oath formerly given, had married without the king's conſent.

MANDARIN *Language*, the language ſpoken by the *Mandarins*, and in the court of *China*, and is that in *China*, that the *Latin* is in *Europe*; the *Mandarins* always being men of letters.

MA'NDATARY [*mandataire*, F. *mandatario*, It.] one to whom a command or charge is given; alſo he who comes into a benefice by *Mandamus*,

MA'NDATE [*mandat*, or *mandement*, F. *mandato*, It. and Sp. of *mandatum*, L.] a judicial command of the king or his juſtice, to have any thing done for the diſpatch of juſtice.

MA'NDIBLE [with *Anat.*] the jaw, either upper or lower, the upper conſiſting of 12 bones, 6 on each ſide, or the lower jaw, which, when a perſon comes to ripeneſs of years, grows into one continued bone, and very hard and thick, *L.*

DE MANDATO *Panes* [*Old Rec.*] loaves of bread given to the poor on *Mandy Thurſday.*

MANDI'BULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the jaw.

MANDIBULAR *Muſcles* [with *Anat.*] thoſe muſcles which belong to the lower jaw.

MANDARI'N, the title of a lord among the *Chineſe Tartars.*

MANDI'LION [*mandiglione*, It.] a ſoldier's garment, a looſe caſſock.

MA'NDERIL, a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath, of which there are ſeveral kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and ſkrew manderils.

MA'NDIL, a ſort of cap or turbant worn by the *Perſians.*

MA'NDRAKE [דוראים, *Heb.* μανδραγόρας of μάνδρα, Gr. a cave or den, becauſe of its growing near caves and ſhady places, or as ſome ſay, of ανδρὸς γονῆ, *i. e.* the knee of a man] a plant, whoſe divided root bears ſome reſemblance to the legs and thighs of a man. It bears a yellow fruit, call'd *Mandrake-Apples.*

To MA'NDUCATE [*manducatum*, L.] to chew, to eat.

MANDUCA'TION [F. *manducazione*, It, of *manducatio*, L.] a chewing or eating.

MA'NDY *Thurſday* } MAU'NDY *Thurſday* } [q. *dies mandati*, i. e. the day of command] the thurſday next before *Eaſter*, ſo denominated from our Saviour's giving a charge to his diſciples before his laſt ſupper. It has been an ancient practice in *England*, for the kings and queens on that day to waſh the feet of ſo many poor men *&c.* as they had reigned years, and to give them a dole of cloth, ſhoes, ſtockings, money, bread and fiſh, in imitation of our Saviour, who waſh'd the diſciples feet at his ordaining the Lord's Supper, bidding them do the like to one another.

MA'NDUCI [among the *Romans*] the name of certain hideous figures of perſons, which were deſign'd to entertain ſome and fright others at their plays. The mothers uſed to fright their children with their names, by crying *Manducus venit.*

MANE [mwng, *C. Br.* man, *Dan.* maan, *Su.* maene, *Du.*] the long hair hanging down on a horſe's neck.

MA'NENT [*manens*, L.] remaining, abiding.

MANE'NTES [*old Law*] for *Tenentes*, holding or poſſeſſing tenants, *L.*

MA'NEQUIN [mannecken, *Du.* maenchen, G.] (with *Painters*, &c.) a little ſtatue or model uſually made of wax or wood, the junctures whereof are ſo contrived, that it may be put into any attitude at pleaſure, and its draperies and folds may be diſpoſed at diſcretion.

MA'NE-SHEET [with *Grooms*] is a covering for the upper part of a horſe's head, and all round his neck, which at one end has two holes for the ears to paſs through, and then joins to the halter on the fore-part, and likewiſe to the ſurcingle or long girth on the horſe's back.

MA'NES, were certain *Roman* deities, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been the ſouls of perſons deceaſed; and others, that they were infernal gods, and gods of the dead. Some are of opinion, that the celeſtial gods were thoſe of the living, and the *Manes* the gods of the dead. Others take *Manes* to be the gods of the night, and that the *Latin* word *Mane*, was thence derived. *Apuleius* writes, that they were *Dæmons* or *Genii*, which were ſometimes call'd *Lemures*, of which, the good were called *Lares familiares*, and the bad *Larvæ*. The *Manes* were ſuppoſed to preſide over tombs, and had adoration paid to them accordingly.

MA'NETH [מנה, *Heb.*] a weight or ſum of money among the *Jews*, about an 100 ſhekels in gold, val. 75 *l.* 60 in ſilver val. 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

MANG-*Corn* } MUNG-*Corn* } [*old Rec.*] mixed corn, maſlin.

MANGE, a ſcab on dogs, *&c.* alſo a filthy and infectious diſeaſe in horſes.

MA'NGER [*mangeoire.* F. of *manger*, to eat] a conveniency for eating corn, a ſort of trough for horſes.

Like the Dog in the MANGER.

Who will neither eat himſelf, nor let the horſes eat.

MANGER [in a *Ship*] a place on the deck, made with planks, about a foot and a half high; to catch and receive the ſea water that beats in at the hawſes in ſtreſs of weather.

MA'NGINESS [*demangeaiſon*, F.] a having the mange, a ſort of itching diſtemper, common to dogs.

MA'NGY [of *ſe demanger*, F.] troubled with the mange.

To **MA'NGLE** [of mangel, G. a defect, or *mancus*, L. maimed, as *Minſhew* ſuppoſes] to cut, rend or tear in pieces; to maim or wound.

MA'NCO, an *Eaſt-Indian* fruit.

MANGON } [*mangoneau*, F.] an ancient warlike engine
MANGONE'L } for caſting ſtones.

MA'NGONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbiſhing up old things.

MANHOOD [man-haꝺ, *Sax.*] Virility.

MANI'A [μανία of μαίνομαι, Gr. to be mad, or μάω, to be carried with violence] a kind of madneſs, by which the faculties or judgment and imagination are deprav'd, and the patient is poſſeſs'd with great rage and anger, *L.*

MANIACK [μανιακὸς, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or affected with madneſs.

MANICA, a ſleeve, gantlet or glove, *L.*

MANICA *Hippocratis* [in *Pharmacy*] *Hippocrate*'s ſleeve; a woollen ſack or bag, in a pyramidal form, for ſtraining liquid things.

MA'NICATED [*manicatus*, L.] wearing a ſleeve, glove or gantlet.

MANICHEE'S [ſo named of *Manes*, a *Perſian*, their ringleader] they held (among other errors) that *Manes* was the comforter that our Saviour promiſed to ſend, *&c.*

MANI'CUN [μανικὸν of μαίνομαι, Gr. becauſe it makes mad] an herb, call'd alſo *Dorychnion*, a kind of nightſhade, *L.*

MANI'CORDIUM, a muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinet, its ſtrings are covered with ſcarlet cloth, to deaden and ſoften the ſound. It is uſed in nunneries by the nuns to learn to play, and not diſturb the ſilence of the dormitory.

MA'NIFEST [*manifeſte*, F. *manifeſto*, It. *manifiéſto* Sp. of *manifeſtus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

MANIFESTLY, apparently, evidently, *&c.*

MA'NIFESTNESS, plainneſs, *&c.* to be ſeen, *&c.*

To **MA'NIFEST** [*manifeſter*, F. *manifeſtàr*, Sp. *manifeſtere*, It. of *manifeſtare*, L.] to reveal, to declare or publiſh; to make apparent.

A **MANIFEST** [in *Trade*] a draught of the cargo of the maſter of a ſhip, ſhewing what is due to him for freight from every perſon, to whom the goods in his ſhip belongs.

MANIFESTA'TION [F. *manifeſtazione*, It*s* *manifeſtacion*, Sp. of *manifeſtatio*, L.] a making manifeſt, *&c.*

MANIFE'STO [It. *manifeſte*, F. *manifieſto*, Sp.] an apology or publick declaration in writing made by a prince, ſhewing his intentions in any enterprize; the motives that induced him to it, and the reaſons on which his right and pretenſions are founded.

MA'NIFOLD [of maniȝ and ꝼeolðan, *Sax.* mangfoldig, *Dan.* menighvuldigh, *Du.* mannichfaeltig, G.] a great many.

MANI'GLIONS [with *Gunners*] two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the *German* form.

MA'NIKIN [manneken, *Du.* maenchen, G.] a dwarf, a diminutive fellow.

MANI'LLE } [in *Africa*] one of the principal commodities
MENI'LLE } carried to thoſe coaſts by the *Europeans*, to traffick with the *Negroes* in exchange for ſlaves. It is braſs rings in the form of bracelets, which the natives deck their legs and arms with. But the better ſort of them wear the *Manilles* made of ſilver and gold, but theſe are of their own manufacture.

MA'NIPLE [*manipule*, F, *manipolo*, It.] a ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the wriſts by *Romiſh* maſs prieſts.

MANIPLE [*manipule*, F. *manipolo*, It.] a handful, alſo a company of foot-ſoldiers with the *Romans*.

MANIPULA'TION, a term uſed in mines, to ſignify the manner of digging the ſilver.

MANI'PULAR [*manipularis*, L.] of or like a maniple.

MANI'PULUS [among *Apothecaries*] an handful of herbs, roots, flowers, *&c.* *i. e.* as much as one can take up in his hand.

MANKIND [mann-cinn, *Sax.* mand=kin, *Dan.*] the human race.

MA'NLINESS, having the appearance of a man.

MANLY [manlig, *Su.* manneleik, *Goth.* mannalick, *Du.* maenlich, G.] of a man, likewiſe ſtout, courageous.

MA'NNA [ſome derive it of מן חזה, what is this; the expreſſion uſed by the *Iſraelites*, when they firſt ſaw it; others derive it of מנה, a proportion or allowance, of מנה, *Syr.* he diſtributed diſtinctly] a certain delicious food, which God rained from Heaven for the ſupport of the *Iſraelites* in the wilderneſs.

MANNA [with *Phyſic.*] a ſort of ſweet liquor which drops of it ſelf, or elſe is let out by cutting from the branches and leaves of aſh-trees in *Calabria* in *Italy*; or, as others ſay, a kind of dew congealed on trees and plants in *Syria*, *Germany*, and *Calabria*, but the *Calabrian* is moſt in uſe.

Chymical **MANNA**, an exceeding white ſubſtance diſtilled from Precipitate.

MANNA *Pear*, a pear that is ripe in *December* and *January*.

MA'NNASI } [about *Jamaica*] a certain monſtrous fiſh, call'd
MA'NNATI } the ſea-cow from its reſembling a cow, that brings forth her young ones alive and ſuckles them with milk from her dugs; ſhe is an amphibious animal, lives for the moſt part in the water, but feeds on graſs in the fields.

MA'NNER [*maniere*, F. *maniera*, It, *manêra*, Sp.] faſhion, way, cuſtom, uſage.

MANNER [with *Painters*, *Carvers*, &c.] a particular habit or mode the artiſt has in managing his hand, pencil, inſtrument, *&c.* thus they ſay the manner of *Reuben's*, *Titian*, &c.

A good **MANNER** [in *Painting*, &c.] a habit or peculiar way of painting, agreeable to the rules of art; natural, ſtrong, eaſy and duly proportioned.

A bad **MANNER**, the contrary of the former.

Grand **MANNER** } [in *Architecture*] is ſaid of an order
Le grand **MANIER** } heroically and gigantically deſigned; where the diviſion of the principal members have all a bold and ample *relievo*.

MANNER [with *Muſicians*] is a particular way of ſinging or playing; which is often expreſs'd by ſaying; *he has a good Manner*.

MA'NNERS [*manieres*, F.] behaviour, conditions good or bad; alſo rules for behaviour, converſation, *&c.*

MA'NNERLY, courteous. well behav'd.

MA'NNING [in *old Rec.*] the days work of a man.

MANNING *a Ship*, is a term uſed when a ſhip is to ſhew all her men; alſo furniſhing it with men.

MA'NNOPERS [*old Law*] ſtolen goods taken in the hand of a thief, who is taken in the fact.

MA'NNUS [μάννις, Gr.] a nag, an ambling nag, a gennet, *O. L.* Hence *Mantheof* is uſed for a horſe-ſtealer, in king *Alfred*'s law.

MANO'METER } [of μάνος, thin, and μέτρον, meaſure, or
MA'NOSCOPE } of σκόπος, Gr.] an inſtrument to meaſure or ſhew the alterations in the rarity and denſity of the air.

MA'NOR } [of *manoir*, F. of *manendo*, L. becauſe the lord
MA'NOUR } did uſually reſide there] was a noble ſort of fee anciently granted, partly to tenants for certain ſervices, and partly reſerved for the uſe of the lord's family, a juriſdiction over his tenants for their farms.

The original of manors was this: The king anciently granted a certain compaſs of ground to ſome man of merit, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and exerciſe ſome juriſdiction, more or leſs, within that circuit; for which the lord performed ſuch ſervices, and paid ſuch annual rents, as were required by the grant. Now the lord parcelling this land out to other meaner men, received rent and ſervices of them; and ſo as he was tenant to the king, they alſo were tenants to him.

The whole *Fee* was call'd a *Lordſhip*, of old a *Barony*, from whence comes the term *Court Baron*, which is always an appendant to the manour.

Manour at this time, ſignifies rather the juriſdiction or royalty incorporeal, than the *Land* or *Site*; for a man may have a manour in groſs, *i. e.* the right and intereſt of a *Court-Baron*, with the perquiſites belonging to it, and another perſon, or others, have every foot of the land.

MANOUR *in Groſs*, is the right and intereſt of a *Court-Baron*, with the perquiſites belonging to it; which may be veſted in one perſon, whilſt another or others have every foot of the land.

MANQUE'LLER [of man-cƿellan, *Sax.*] a manſlayer.

MANSE [prob. of *manſio*, L.] a parſonage or vicarage houſe for the incumbent to live in.

MA'NSION, an abiding or dwelling place, a manſion-houſe; alſo the ſeat of the bleſſed in heaven, *L*

MANSION [in *Law*] the lord of a manour's chief dwelling-houſe within his fee; otherwiſe call'd the capital meſſuage.

MAN'SLAU'GHTER [in *Law*] an unlawful killing a man; tho' without prepenſe malice.

MANSLA'YER [manꞅlaȝa, *Sax.*] one who kills a man.

MANSUEFA'CTION, a taming or making gentle, *L.*

MANSUE'TE [*manſuete*, F. *manſueto*, It. of *manſuetus*, L.] quiet, tame, meek, gentle.

MANSU'ETUDE [F. *manſuetudine*, It. of *manſuetudo*, L.] meekneſs, mildneſs.

MA'NSUS [in *Antient Deeds*] a farm; *Manſus* and *Manſum* are alſo uſed for *Meſſuagium*, a meſſuage and dwelling-houſe.

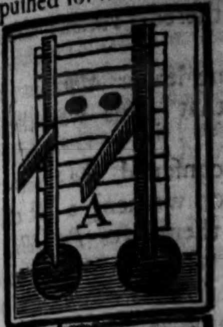
MANSUM *Capitale* [*Old Rec.*] the chief manſion, manour-houſe or court of a lord, *L.*

MANSURA [*Dooms-Day Book*] the manſions or dwelling places of the country people.

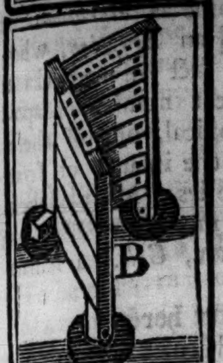
MANTE'A [*old Records*] a mantle, cloak or long robe.

MA'NTELET, a ſhort purple mantle, worn by biſhops in *France*, over their *Rochet*, on ſome ſpecial occaſions, *F.*

MA'NTELETS [with *Military Men*] are great planks of wood, in height about 5 foot, and in thickneſs 3 inches, which are uſed at ſieges to cover the men from the enemies fire; being puſhed forward on ſmall trucks, and are either ſingle or double

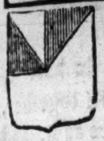


Single Mantelets, are compoſed of two or three ſuch planks, joined together with bars of iron, to the meaſure of three foot, or three foot and a half broad, to cover thoſe that carry them from the enemies fire. See the figure.



Double Mantelets, are compoſed by putting earth between two ſuch rows of planks, and are uſed in making approaches and batteries near the place, as others are in making lodgments on the counterſcarp. They are covered with lattin, and are to cover the ſoldiers from the grenades and fire-works of the place. See the figure.

Mantelle' [*Heraldry*] is when the two upper ends of a ſhield are cut off by lines drawn from the upper edge of the ſhield to that part of the ſides, where the chief line ſhould part it, ſo forming a triangle of a different colour or metal from the ſhield, as if a mantle were thrown over it, and the ends drawn back, according to the figure, F.



Ma'ntha *agreſtis* [with *Botan.*] the herb calamint, *L.*

Ma'ntia [with *Botan.*] the buſh called *Rubus*, L.

Ma'ntice [*μαντικὴ*, Gr.] divination or foretelling things to come.

Ma'ntle [mantel, *Sax.* mantel, *Du.* G. and *Su.* *manteau*, F. *manto*, It. *mânta*, Sp.] is the ſame in *Engliſh* as *Mantelle*, F. and tho' *manteau* with us, ſignifies a long robe; yet it was a military habit, uſed in ancient times by great commanders in the field, as well to manifeſt their high places, as alſo (being caſt over their armour) to repel the extremity of wet, cold and heat, and withal, to preſerve their armour from ruſt, and ſo preſerve its glittering luſtre.

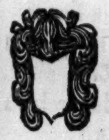
Ma'ntle [prob. of *mantilium*, L. mæntel, *Sax.* *manteau*, F.] a garment to be worn over the ſhoulders.

To Mantle, to ſparkle, to flower, to ſmile like drink.

To Mantle [with *Falcon.*] to diſplay, as the *Hawk mantles*, *i. e.* ſpreads her wings after her legs.

Mantle *Tree* [*manteau*, F.] a piece of timber laid acroſs the head of a chimney.

M'antlings [in *Heraldry*] as now repreſented about ſhields,



are a ſort of flouriſhings: However, they are always ſuppoſed in blazon to be doubled; that is, lined throughout with ſome part of the furs. *French* heralds ſay, that theſe *mantlings* or *mantles*, were originally ſhort coverings, that commanders wore over their helmets, to defend their head from the weather; and that coming away from battle, they wore them hanging about them in a ragged manner, cauſed by the many cuts that they had received on their heads; and therefore the more hack'd they were, the more honourable they were accounted; and that in proceſs of time, they were by degrees made deeper, and ſo from the helmet, to hang down below the whole ſhield, and were adorned either according to the honour of the bearer, or fancy of the painter.

Ma'ntua } [*manteau*, F. prob. ſo called from *Mantua*, a
Ma'ntoe } dukedom in *Italy*,] a looſe gown worn by women, an upper garment.

Mantu'rna [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to oblige wives to ſtay at home.

Ma'nual *Operation* [of *manus*, L.] any thing done or performed by the hand.

Sign Manual, the ſigning of a deed or writing under hand and ſeal.

Manual [*manuel*, F. *manuale*, It. *manual*, Sp. of *manualis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or performed by the hand.

Manual G*oods*, ſuch whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manua'lia *Beneficia* [*old Rec.*] the daily diſtributions or portions of meat and drink, allotted to the canons and other members of cathedral and collegiate churches, for their preſent ſuſtenance, *L.*

Manualia *Obedientia*, ſworn obedience, or ſubjection upon oath, *L.*

Ma'nualist, a handicrafts man, or artificer.

Manu'bial [*manubialis*, L] pertaining to prey or booty.

Manu'biæ, the ſpoils taken in war, or the money made of the booty taken from the enemy, *L.*

Manuca'ption [in *Law*] a writ that lies for a man, who being taken on ſuſpicion of ſelony, and offering ſufficient bail for his appearance, is refuſed to be admitted thereto by the ſheriff, or any other perſon having power to let to mainprize.

Manuca'ptors, thoſe who ſtand ſurety or bail for others.

Manucodia'ta, the bird of paradiſe.

Manudu'ction, a leading by the hand, *L.*

Manudu'ctor, one who leads by the hand, *L.*

Ma'nuel [in *Law*] a thing whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manufa'cture [F. *manifattura*, It. *manufatura*, Sp. of *manus*, a hand, and *factura*, a making, or *facio*, L. to make] handy work, or any commodity made by the hand, or things that are the natural product of a country, as woollen cloths, bayze, ſtuffs, hats, *&c.* of wool, linen cloth, of flax, *&c.*

Manufacture, the place or work-houſe where manufactures are wrought or carried on.

To Manufa'cture [*manu-facere.* L. *manufacturer*, F.] to make or work up with the hands.

Manufa'cturer [*manufacturier*, F.] one who works up any commodity with the hands.

Manumi'ssion [F. of *manus*, and *mittere*, to ſend] an enfranchizing or ſetting a ſlave or bond-man free; which in former times was performed before a magiſtrate with divers ceremonies.

Manumission *expreſſed* [in *Law*] is when the lord makes a deed to his villain, to franchiſe him by the word *manumittere*,

Manumission *implyed* [in *Law*] is when the lord makes an obligation for payment of money to his bond-man at a certain day; or ſues him when he might enter without ſuit, or grants him an annuity, *&c.*

To Manumi't [*manumittere*, L.] to enfranchiſe or make a bond-man free.

Ma'nu *jurare* [*old Rec*] to take an oath.

Ma'nu *opera* [*old Rec.*] ſtolen goods, taken upon a thief apprehended in the fact.

Manu *pes* [*old Rec.*] a foot of full and uſual meaſure.

Manu *tertia*, *ſexta aut decima jurare* [*old Rec.*] was when the perſon, who took the oath, brought ſo many to ſwear with him, that they did firmly believe that what he ſwore was true, *L.*

Manu're, dung, marl, *&c.* uſed by huſbandmen for inriching and fattening the ſoil.

To Manure [prob. of *maneouvre*, F.] to till the ground, to inrich the ſoil by dung, *&c.* to labour the earth by the hand.

Ma'nus, a hand, *L.*

Manus *mediæ & infimæ homines* [in *Anc. Deeds*] ſignifies men of a mean condition, or of the loweſt rank or degree.

Manus [in *Law*] an oath; alſo the perſon who took it; a compurgator,

Manus *Chriſti*, i. e. *Chriſt*'s hand, a confection of fine ſugar boiled with roſe water, or that of violets, *&c.* a ſort of cordial.

Ma'nuscript [*manuſcrit*, F. *manoſcretto*, It. *manuſcrito*, Sp. of *manuſcriptum*, L.] a book or copy written with the hand, in oppoſition to a printed copy.

Manuspa'stus [in *Law*] a domeſtick or houſhold ſervant, *L.*

Manutene'ntia, a writ uſed in the caſe of maintenance.

Manute'ntion, a holding by the hand, *F.* of *L.*

Ma'nworth [*old Law*] the price or value of a man's head; every man, according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, according to which, ſatisfaction in old time was made to his lord, if any one kill'd him.

Ma'ny [meniȝ, mani, mæni, or mæniȝ, *Sax.* mange, *Dan.* maenga, *Su.* monag, *Goth.* menigh, *Du.* mennjg, L. G. manch, H. G.] a great number.

So many Men, ſo many Minds.

F. *Autant de Têtes*, *autant d'Opinions.* L. *Quot Homines*, *tot Sententiæ.* Ter. in Phorm. It. *Tante Teſte, tanti Cervelli.* G. Voel Koepfe, viel Sienne. This proverb is true in fact, and needs no illuſtration.

Many Hands make light Work.

G. Viele Haende machen leichte Buerde.

This proverb is a proper inducement to animate perſons to undertake any *virtuous* attempt; either for the relief of the *diſtreſſed*, the ſuccour of the *oppreſſed*, or the vindication and defence of *religion* and *property*, againſt *potent* oppreſſors or invaders; for that however *difficult* and *unſurmountable* the attempt may appear to a feeble *few*, yet an *united* force will make it not only *practicable*, but *eaſy* too, according to the *Latins*. *Multorum manibus, grave levatur onus*, and the *Greeks*, Πλεόνων δὲ τε ἔργον ἄμεινον. Homer. We ſay likewiſe,

Many Hands make ſlight Work.

Becauſe, while every one truſts to another, the work is neglected.

Many *Feet*, the fiſh Pourcountrel.

Ma'nsed *Shrew*, a wicked, violent ſcold.

Map [*mapa*, Sp. of *mappa*, L.] a plain figure, repreſenting the ſeveral parts of the ſurface of the earth, according to the laws of perſpective, or it is a projection of the ſurface of the globe, or a part thereof in *Plano*, deſcribing the ſeveral countries, iſlands, ſeas, rivers, with the ſituation of cities, woods, hills, *&c.*

Univerſal Maps, are ſuch as exhibit the whole ſurface of the earth, or the two hemiſpheres.

Particular Maps, are ſuch as exhibit ſome particular part or region thereof.

Ma'pparius [of *mappa*, L. a handkerchief] an officer among the *Romans*, who in the games of the circus and gladiators, gave the ſignal for their beginning, by throwing an handkerchief that he had before received for that purpoſe of the emperor. *L.*

Ma'ple [mapul *Sax.*] a ſort of tree.

Mara [*old Rec.*] a mere or lake, a pool or pond, a marſh or bog.

Ma'racoc [with *Botan.*] the paſſion flower.

Maranasin [מר אנשים *Heb.* and *Syr. i. e.* the king of men] a name given by the *Sidonians* to *Jupiter*.

Marana'tha [מרן אתא, *Syr. i. e.* our lord cometh] the higheſt degree of excommunication.

Marasmo'des [*μαρασμώδης, Gr.*] a fever which at laſt ends in a conſumption.

Mara'smus [*μαρασμὸς*, Gr.] a fever which waſtes the body by degrees.

Ma'rathrum [*μάραθρον*, Gr.] garden fennel, *L.*

Marauder [*mæraudeur*, F.] a ſoldier that ranges for booty.

Marau'ding, [*maraude*, F.] ranging about as ſoldiers in queſt of plunder, forage, *&c.*

Marave'dis, a *Spaniſh* coin 34 of which amount but to a ryal, which is about 6*d. Engliſh* money.

Ma'rble [*marmor*, L. *marbre*, F. *marmo*, It. *mormol*, Sp. *mormor*, Port.] a ſort of ſtone extremely hard, firm and ſolid; dug out of pits or quarries.

To **Ma'rble** [*marbrer*, F.] to paint or ſtain in colours in imitation of marble.

Marbling *of Books* [in *Book-binding*] the ſprinkling them with colours on the outſide, and working them with a pencil in imitation of marble.

Ma'rcasite [*marcaſita*, Sp. *marcaſſita*, It. *marcaſſite*, F. of L.] a metallick mineral ſtone, hard and brittle, partaking of the nature and colour of the metal it is mixed with; it is by ſome called *fire-ſtone*.

Marcasite is found in all quickſilver mines. Marcaſites are a ſort of ſtones or mineral clods either of a gold or ſilver colour. And all that they want to make them perfect metals is malleability.

They conſiſt of an arſenical ſulphur, intimately mix'd with a metal. They ſo much reſemble ores that they are frequently miſtaken for them; ſhining ſtreaks like gold and ſilver, and equal weight to ores do render them capable of impoſing on the unwary.

Marcasi'tical of, or pertaining to, or like a *Marcaſite*.

Marcassin [in *Heraldry*] is a wild boar, differing from the old, not only in ſize, which may not be viſible in arms, but that its tail hangs down; whereas that of an old boar is always turned round in a ring, with only the end hanging. *F.*

Marce'llianism [of *Marcellus* of *Ancyra* their leader] the doctrine and opinions of the *Marcellians*, who are ſaid to have held the errors of *Sabellius:* the *Marcellians* did not own the three hypoſtaſes.

Marce'scent [*marceſens*, L.] growing withered, fading.

Marce'ssible [*marceſſibilis*, L.] eaſy to wither or fade away.

Marcgrave, a *German* dignity equal to our marqueſs: tho' the *Marckgraves*, in *Germany* are ſovereign princes, as was the father of her preſent majeſty; or appennaged ſons of ſovereign princes, as are the brothers of the late king of *Pruſſia*.

March [of the god *Mars*, to whom it was dedicated] now reckoned with us the 3d month in the year; heretofore it was the 1ſt, and is ſtill, reckoned ſo in ſome eccleſiaſtical computations; the year of our lord beginning on the 25th day of *March*. The antients uſed to paint *March* tawny, with a fierce aſpect, a helmet on his head, leaning upon a ſpade, holding Aries in his right hand, and almond bloſſoms and cions in his left, and a basket of garden ſeeds on his arm.

March **Wind and** May **Sun.**
Make Cloths white and Maids dun.

A vulgar Proverb.

A **March** [*marche*, F. *marcia*, It. *márcha*, Sp.] the going forward of an army.

To **March** [*marcher*, F. *marciare*, It. *mærchare*, Sp.] to go, or ſet forward, ſpoken of an army, *&c.*

Ma'rchers } those noblemen, who in antient times
Lord **Marchers** } inhabited near the borders of *Wales* and *Scotland*, and ſecured the marches and bounds of them, ruling like petty kings by their private laws.

Marches, limits or bounds between *England* and *Wales*, and *England* and *Scotland*. F.

Ma'rchet [in the *Britiſh* tongue, **Gwaber Merched**, *i. e.* the maid's fee] a cuſtom retained in *Caermarthenſhire*, and the manour of *Denever*, that every tenant, when he marries his daughter, pays 13 *s.* to the lord. See *Marquette*.

Marchi'are [old *Rec.*] to adjoin or border upon.

Marchi'oness [*marquiſe*, F. *marcheſa*, It. *marqueza*, Sp. and Port. *marchioneſſa*, of *marchio*, L. a marqueſs lady.

Marchpane [*maſſe-pain*, F. *marzapane*, It. *mazapan*, Sp.] a ſort of confection made of almonds, ſugar, *&c.*

Ma'rcid [*marcidus*, L.] faded, withered, rotten; alſo feeble.

Ma'rcionists [ſo called from their ring-leader *Marcian* a ſtoick] a ſect of hereticks who denied that Jeſus was the ſon of god.

Marcites [ſo called of *Marcus* who conferr'd the prieſthood and adminiſtration of the ſacraments on women] a ſect of hereticks in the 2d century who called themſelves *Perfecti*, and made a profeſſion of doing every thing with a great deal of liberty and without fear.

Ma'rcor [with *Phyſ.*] a diſeaſe, the ſame as *Maraſmus*.

Marcossians [ſo called of one *Marcus*] an *Egyptian*, who was alſo reputed a magician] an antient ſect of hereticks a branch of the *Gnoſticks*. They had a great number of apocryphal books, which they held for canonical, out of theſe they pick'd ſeveral idle fables concerning the infancy of *Jeſus Chriſt*, which they put off for true hiſtories. Many of theſe fables are ſtill in credit among the *Greek* monks.

A **Mare** [mæꝛe, *Sax.* **maer**, *Su.* **mar**, *Celt.*] a female horſe.

The Grey Mare **is the better horſe.**

Said when the wife is the maſter, and rules the husband; or, as we ſay in another Proverb.

She wears the Breeches.

To *Cry the* **Mare** [in *Herefordſhire*] a ſport in harveſt, when the reapers tie the tops of the laſt blades of corn together, and then ſtanding at ſome diſtance throw their ſickles at it, and he who cuts the knot gains the prize, and is rewarded with acclamations and good cheer.

Ma'reschal. See *Marſhal*.

Ma'reschal *de Camp* [in *France*] the ſame as a major general with us; an officer, whoſe poſt is next to that of the lieutenant general.

Marettum [old *Law*] ground overflow'd, either by the ſea or rivers, marſh ground.

Marfo'rio, a noted ſtatue in the city of *Rome*, ſtanding oppoſite to *Paſquin*, on which anſwers are put to thoſe ſatirical queſtions that are put or affixed on *Paſquin*'s ſtatue.

Margareti'ferous [*margaretifer*, L.] producing pearls.

Ma'rgent } [*marge*, F. *margine*. It. *margen*, Sp. of *margo*,
Margin } L.] the brink or bank of any water, or the blank ſpace about the edges of a page of a book, either printed or written.

Margi'nal [*marginalis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or written in the margin. *F.*

Ma'rginated } [*marginale*, It. *marginatus*, L.] having a
Ma'rgined } margin or margent.

Ma'rigold, [*maravilla*, Sp. *maravilha*. Port.] a flower.

Margo [in *Botan. Writ.*] the edge of a plant; *Margine*, in or with an edge; *Marginibus*, in or with edges. *L.*

Mari'æ *Glacies* [with *Botan.*] the herb call'd our lady's ſlipper. *L.*

Marina'rius [old *Rec.*] a mariner.

Ma'rinated *Fiſh* [*mariné*, F. *marinato*, It.] fiſh fry'd in oil, and then pickled.

Marie'ts [of *Maria*, L.] a kind of violets, called alſo *Marian Violets*.

Mari'ne [*marin*, F. *marino*, It. and Sp. of *marinus*, L.] belonging to the ſea.

The **Mari'ne**, [F. *marina*. It.] the whole body of a navy or fleet.

Mari'nes, ſoldiers who ſerve on board of ſhip.

Marine'lla [with *Botan.*] the herb valerian or great ſetwall. *L.*

Ma'riner [*marinier*, F. *marinaro*, It. *marinero*, Sp. *marinhaúro*, Port.] a ſailor or ſeaman.

Mario'la [ant, *Writ*,] a ſhrine or image of the virgin *Mary*.

Ma'rjoram [*marjolaine*, F. *marjorana*, It. *manjarona*, Port. of *marjorana*, L.] a pot-herb.

Mari'sca [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling or bliſter in the fundament.

Mari'scum } [in *Domeſday Book*] a fenny or marſhy
Mari'scus } ground. *L.*

Mari'tagio *foriſfacto*, [old *Rec.*] forfeiture of marriage; a writ which lay for the lord, againſt his ward or tenant, by knights ſervice. who was under age; who when his lord offered him a convenient marriage, refuſed it, and married another perſon without his lord's conſent.

Maritagio *amiſſo per defaultam*, a writ for the tenant in frank-marriage, to recover lands, *&c.* out of which he is kept by another.

Marita'gium *Wedlock*, lawful joining together of man and wife; alſo the right of beſtowing a widow in marriage; alſo lands given in marriage; alſo the dower or portion, received with a wife.

Maritagium *liberum*, frank-marriage was where a baron, knight, ſon, knight or freeholder granted ſuch a part of his eſtate with a daughter, to her husband and the heirs of his body, without any homage or ſervice.

MARITAGIUM *habere* [in *Law*] to have the free diſpoſal of an heireſs in marriage. *L.*

MA'RITAL [*maritalis*, L.] of or pertaining to an husband.

MA'RITATED [*maritatus*, L.] married.

MARITI'MA *Angliæ*, the profits accruing to the king from the ſea. *L.*

MARK [meaꞃc, mancuꞅ *and* mancuꞅa, *Sax.* **marck**, *Du.* and G.] among the *Saxons*, contained 30 of their pence, which was in value 6*s*. It is not certain what time it came to be valued at 13*s*. and 4*d*. but it was ſo in the year 1194

MARK [meaꞃc, or mealc, *Sax.* **merck**, *Du.* and G. **maerkes**, *Su.* *marque*, F. *marca*, Sp. and Port.] a note, character, *&c.* ſet upon a thing; a ſign or token; alſo a white or aim to ſhoot at.

To miſs one's MARK.

The L. ſay; *Aberrare à Scopo; non attingere Scopum; or extra Scopum jaculari.* We ſay likewiſe,

To ſhoot wide of the MARK.

To be miſtaken; to gueſs wrong; to form a wrong judgment.

MARK *of Gold* [in anc. *Times*] was the quantity of 8 ounces, and was in value, 17 *l.* 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* of our coin at this time.

MARK *Penny* [at *Malden* in *Eſſex*] a duty of one penny, formerly paid by inhabitants who had gutters or pipes laid out of their houſes into the ſtreet.

MARK *Weight*, a foreign weight, commonly 8 ounces, and a mark pound is 16 ounces.

MARK [in *France*, *Holland*, &c.] a weight uſed for gold and ſilver, containing 8 ounces or 64 drams, or 192 penny weight. When gold or ſilver are ſold by the *Mark*, it is divided into 24 caracts, the caracts into 8 penny weight, and the penny weight into 24 grains, and the grain into 24 primes.

To MARK [meaꞃcan, or meoꞃcan, *Sax.* **mercke**, *Dan.* **maerka**, *Su.* **mercken**, *Du.* *marquer*, F. *marchiare*, It. *marcàr*, Sp.] to ſet a mark on a thing in order to know it again; to take notice of, to mind.

MA'RKET [**marckt**, *Du.* and G. **marknad**, *Su.* *mercatus*, L. *marché*, F. *mercato*, It. *mercado*, Sp.] a place where proviſions or goods are ſold; alſo ſale of goods.

MARKET *geld*, the toll of the market, *O.*

Clerk of the MARKET, an officer whoſe buſineſs is to keep a ſtandard of all weights and meaſures, according to the king's ſtandard kept in the exchequer, and to take care that all weights and meaſures in every place be anſwerable to them.

MA'RKETABLE, that is fit to be ſold in markets.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the foot-prints and treadings of beaſts.

MARL [maꞃl, *Sax.* **mergel**, *Du.* **maergel**, G. *marne*, F. *marga*, L.] a ſort of fat earth laid upon land to fertilize it.

To MARL, to ſpread marl over land.

MARLE'RIUM } [old *Rec.*] a marl pit.
MARLE'TUM }

MARLI'NE [*Sea Term*] a ſmall line of untwiſted hemp, well tarr'd, to keep the ends of the ropes from ravelling out, or any tackle.

To MARLINE *a Sail* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to make it faſt, when it is rent out of the bolt-rope, with *marlines* put through the oilet holes.

MA'RLINE *Spike* [on *Ship-board*] a ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together, or to open the bolt-rope when the ſail is to be ſew'd in it; being a ſort of ſmall fidel.

MA'RMALADE } [*marmelade*, F. *marmeláda*, Sp. prob. of
MA'RMALET } *marmelo*, *Portugueze*, a quince] a confection of quinces or other fruit.

MARMARI'TIS } [μαρμαρίτις, Gr.] the herb Brank Ur-
MARMORA'RIA } ſin or Bears Breech, *L.*

MARMARYGÆ [of μαρμαίρω, Gr. to ſhine] flaſhings of light that appear before the eyes, in ſome diſorders of the head.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or like marble.

MARMO'RA *Arundeliana* [ſo called of the earl of *Arundel*, who procured them from the *Eaſt*, or from his grandſon *Henry*, who made a preſent of them to the univerſity of *Oxford*] marbles, whereon appear a chronicle of the city of *Athens*, cut in capital letters in the iſland *Paros*, 263 years before the birth of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

MARMORA'TA *aurium* [with *Phyſicians*] ear-wax, a certain excrement of the ears, laid there in the auditory paſſage, from the opening of the arteries, or ſweat out from the cartilages, *L.*

MARMORA'TION, a covering or laying with marble.

MA'RMORATED [*marmoratus*, L.] made of, wrought in, covered with marble.

MARMORE'LLA [with *Botan.*] agrimony, liver-wort, *L.*

MARMO'REUS [*marmoreus*, L.] of, or like marble.

MAROO'NING, ſetting a perſon on ſhore on an uninhabited iſland.

MARMO'SET [*marmouſet*, F.] a kind of black monkey with a ſhagged neck; alſo a kind of grotesk figure in building,

MARMO'TTO [in the *Alps* in *Italy*] a creature like a rabbet, *It.*

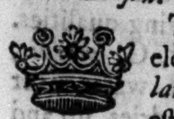
MA'RONISTS [ſo named from one *Maron*, their head] certain Chriſtians inhabiting about mount *Libanus*.

MARO'TIC *Stile* [in *French* Poetry] a peculiar, gay, merry, yet ſimple and natural manner of writing, introduced by one *Marot*, and ſince imitated by others. The difference between the *Marotic* ſtile and the *Burleſque*, conſiſts in this, that the *Marotic* is moſt ſimple, but its ſimplicity has its nobleneſs, the *Burleſque* is low and groveling, and borrows falſe and fulſom ornaments from the crowd, which people of taſte deſpiſe.

MARQUE [meaꞃc, *Sax.*] repriſal, as letters of *Mark* or *Mart.*

Letters of MARQUE, letters of repriſal, granted by a king, *&c.* by which the ſubjects of a country are licenſed to make repriſals on thoſe of another.

MA'RQUESS } [ſo called from **Marck**, *Germ.* i. e. a limit or
MA'RQUIS } boundary, becauſe anciently they were governors of *Marches* or frontier countries. *Marquis*, F. *Marcheſe*, It. *Marquez*, Sp. and Port. of *Marchio*, L.] is an order of nobility between a duke and an earl or count, that was not known in *England*, till the time of king *Richard* II. who in the year 1337. created his favourite, *Robert Vere*, who was then earl of *Oxford*, marquiſs of *Dublin*. The title given to a marquis in writing, is *moſt noble, moſt honourable, and potent Prince*; and by the king he is ſtiled, *Our right truſty, and entirely beloved Couſin*.



The honour of a marquis is hereditary, and the eldeſt ſon of a marquis, is; by the courteſy of *England*, called earl or lord of a place; but the youngeſt ſons are called lord *Robert*, lord *John*, &c. A marquis's cap is the ſame with a duke's, and their coronets differ from thoſe of dukes; that, whereas a duke's is adorn'd with only flowers and leaves, a marquis's has flowers and pyramids, with pearls on them intermix'd, as in the figure.

MARQUESSET, a marchioneſs or wife of a marqueſs.

MARQUETTE [anc. *Cuſtoms* in *Scotland*] a right or due, which the women paid to the king or lord, to ranſom themſelves from that infamous cuſtom, by which they were obliged to paſs the firſt night of their marriage with their lords. So called probably, becauſe the fee was half a mark of ſilver.

MARQUE'TRY [*marqueterie*, F.] a ſort of chequered inlaid work, made of wood of a variety of colours, in the ſhape of flowers, knots, or other devices.

To MARR [of maꞃꞃan, *Sax.* *Skinner*; or of ἀμαυρόω, Gr. *Mer. Caſ.*] to ſpoil, to corrupt, to deface.

MA'RQUISATE [*marquiſat*, F. *marcheſato*, It. *marquezádo*, Sp.] a marqueſsſhip or the juriſdiction of a marqueſs.

MA'RRIAGE [*mariage*, F.] a civil contract, by which a man and a woman are joined together.

MARRIAGES are made in Heaven.

The It. add Magiſtrates. *Nozze & Magiſtrato dal Cielo è deſtinato.* But we, in another proverb add *Hanging* to it.

MARRIAGE and Hanging go by Deſtiny.

The Sc. ſay; *Ane Man may wooe quhair he will, but he mun wed quhair his Hap is.* And they likewiſe add; *Hanging gangs by Hap.* All vulgar ſayings, which imply no more than that theſe things, as every thing elſe, are in the hands and diſpoſal of Providence.

Duty or Service of MARRIAGE [in anc. *Cuſtoms*] old maids and widows above 60, who held fees in body, or were charged with any perſonal and military ſervices were, anciently obliged to marry, that they might render thoſe ſervices to the lord by their husbands, or to indemnify the lord, which they could not do in perſon.

For the proportions that marriages bear to births, and births to burials, Mr. *Denham* has given us a table for ſeveral parts of *Europe*, that for *England* in general, is

Marriages to Births as 1. to 4. 36.
Births to Burials as 1. 12. to 1.

From which table it appears that marriages one with another do each produce about 4 births. And by Mr. *King*'s computation, about 1 in 104 perſons marry; and the number of people being eſtimated in *England* at 5 millions and a half, about 41000 of them marry annually.

MA'RRIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of age fit to marry or be married.

MA'RRIAGEABLENESS, fitneſs or ripeneſs for marriage.

MARRO'QUIN, commonly called *Morocco*. the skin of a goat or ſome other animal like it, dreſs'd in ſumach or galls, and coloured of red, yellow, blue, *&c.*

MA'RROW [meꞃᵹ, or meaꞃᵹ, *Sax.* **merck**, *Du.* **marck**, G. **maerg**, *Su.* But *M. Caſaubon* ridiculouſly, from μυελὸς, *Gr.*] a fat ſubſtance in the hollow bones of animals.

MARRUBIA'STRUM [with *Botan.*] the herb Baſtard Horehound, *H.*

MARRU'BIUM *nigrum* [with *Bot.*] black or ſtinking Horehound, *L.*

To MA'RRY [*marier*, F. *maritare*, It.] to be joined together wedlock, with the ceremonies obſerved, or according to the law or cuſtom of the country

He who MARRIES for Wealth, ſells his Liberty.

He who MARRIES for Love has good Nights, but bad Days.

Theſe Proverbs are two oppoſites, to which it is very difficult to find a mean; love and wealth are two excellent ingredients in matrimony; the latter is generally allowed to weigh heavieſt in the ſcale: but a want of the former is frequently, and perhaps generally, attended with more miſery, than a want of the latter.

MARRY in Haſte and repent at Leiſure.

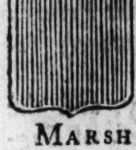
This laſt *Proverb* may ſerve as a caution with regard to the two former, and inſinuates at the ſame time a very good maxim, viz. *That Marriage ought to be enter'd upon deliberately.* The F. and It. ſay the ſame.

MARRY your Sons when you will,
Your Daughters when you can.

Which is explain'd by another *Proverb.*

MARRY your Daughters betimes, leſt they MARRY themſelves.

MARS [with *Aſtronomers*] one of the ſeveral planets, whoſe characteriſtick is ♂.



MARS [with *Heralds*] ſignifies *Gules*, or red, aſſign'd him on account of his being ſo much concerned in blood, according to the heathen *Theology.*

MARS [with *Aſtrol.*] is called the leſſer unfortunate, becauſe of its ſcorching and drying qualities.

MARSH [merſc, *Sax.* **moraſch**, *Du.* **moraſt**, G. *marais*, F. *marazzo*, It. *mariſma*, Sp.] a ſtanding pool of water mixt with earth, whoſe bottom is very dirty, which dries up and diminiſhes very much in the ſummer; alſo low lands, that are ſometimes overflowed by the ſea or rivers;] or that are well watered with rivers, ditches, &c.

MA'RSHAL [**marſhalk**, *Su.* **marſcalk**, *Du.* and *Teut.* **marſchal**, G. *marechal*, F.] (*mariſcalco*, It. *mariſcàl*, Sp.) antiently was the maſter of the horſe [ſo called of **mar**, a war-horſe, and **ſchalck**, a ſervant *Teut.*] but is now the title of ſeveral conſiderable officers.

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great officer of the crown, who takes cognizance of all matters of law and arms; as alſo contracts relating to deeds of arms, which cannot be determined by common law. He alſo has a right to ſit in the *Marſhalſea Court*, in judgments upon malefactors who offend within the verge of the king's court.

MARSHAL [of the *Ceremonies*] an officer who receives commands from the maſter of the ceremonies, &c. for the king's ſervice.

MARSHAL [of the *Exchequer*] an officer to whom the court commits the cuſtody of the king's debtor's during term time; he appoints ſheriffs eſcheators, and collectors their auditors to whom they are to account.

MARSHAL [of the *King's-Bench*] the keeper of that priſon in *Southwark*, who has the cuſtody of all priſoners who are committed thither.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Hall*] an officer whoſe buſineſs is, when the tables are prepared, to call out thoſe of the houſhold and ſtrangers according to their quality, and place them in their proper places.

Clerk MARSHAL [of the *King's Houſe*] an officer who attends the marſhal in his court, and records all his proceedings.

MARSHAL [at *Sea*] an officer who puniſhes offences that are committed at ſea, when juſtice is executed there; ſuch as putting in the bilboes, ducking at the yard arm, keel-haling, &c.

MARSHALS [in *Mil. Aff.*] are officers in every regiment, who look to priſoners of war, and execute all ſentences or orders of the council of war upon offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an officer of the king's houſe.

MARSHAL of *France*, an officer of great honour and power; who commands the king's armies above all that are not princes of the blood; and are alſo judges of points of honour between gentlemen.

MARSHAL *de Camp*, is next to the lieutenant general, he looks to the encamping of the army, and rides before to view the ground where they are.

To MARSHAL [*Mili. Aff.*] to lodge, to put in due order or rank, to draw up according to the rules of the military art.

MARSHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is a diſpoſing of all perſons and things in all ſolemnities and celebrations, coronations, interviews, marriages, funerals, triumphs, and the like; alſo an orderly diſpoſing of ſundry coat armours, pertaining to diſtinct families, and of their contingent ornaments, with their parts and appurtenances in their proper places.

MA'RSHALSEY, [*marêchauſſée*, F.] the ſeat or court for the marſhal of the priſon in *Southwark.*

MARSHY [*maracageux*, F.] having marſhes, fenny.

MARSUPIA'LIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the thigh, ſo named from the doubling of its tendons in reſemblance of a purſe. When this muſcle acts, the thigh-bone is turned up-wards.

MART *Town*, a large town that is noted for a great fair, to which people of ſeveral nations reſort, as *Leipzick* and *Frankfort* in *Germany*, &c.

MA'RTAGON [with *Floriſts*] a flower, a kind of lily.

MA'RTEN } [*martre*, F. *martera*, It. *márta*, Sp. **marter**,
MA'RTERN } *Du.* **marder**, G.] a ſmall creature, ſomething like a ferret, which bears a rich furr, and whoſe dung has a musky ſcent.

MARTEN *Cub*, a marten of the firſt year.

MA'RTIAL [F. *marziale*, It. of *martialis*, L.] of or pertaining to war, warlike, valiant.

MA'RTIAL *Law*, is a law that has to do only with ſoldiers and ſeaman, where the king's army is on foot; and this law is alſo under particular reſtrictions.

MARTIAL [with *Aſtrologers*] born under the planet *Mars.*

MARTIAL [with *Chymiſts*] ſignifies of the nature of iron or ſteel.

MA'RTIALIST, a warrior, a man at arms.

MA'RTIALNESS, warlikeneſs.

MARTIATUM *Unguentum* [in *Pharmacy*] the ſoldiers ointment.

MARTI'COLIST [*marticola*, L.] a worſhipper of *Mars*; alſo one that loves war.

MARTI'GENOUS [*martigena*, L.] begotten by *Mars.*

MA'RTIN }
MA'RTLNET } a kind of ſwallow. *F.*

MARTIN *dry*, a ſort of pear.

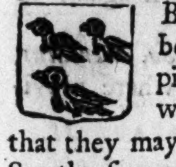
MA'RTINGAL [*martingale*, F. *martingalla*, It. *martingala*, Sp.] a thong of leather faſtened at one end of the girts under the horſe's belly, and at the other to the muſrole, to prevent him from rearing.

MA'RTINMASS } the feſtival of St. *Martin*, on the 11th of
MA'RTLEMASS } *November.*

MARTLEMASS *Beef*, beef prepared by ſalting and drying in the ſmoak at that ſeaſon.

MA'RTLET, a kind of bird.

MARTLETS [in *Heral.*] are what are called *Martinets*, ſmall Birds, whoſe feet are ſo ſhort, they are ſeldom to be ſeen, and their wings ſo long, that ſhould they pitch upon a level, they would not be able to riſe; wherefore they alight not, but upon places aloft, that they may take flight again, by throwing themſelves off. See the figure.



MA'RTNETS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard arm, cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled.

Legs of the MARTNETS, ſmall ropes put thro' the bolt rope in the leetch of the ſail.

To top the MARTNETS [*Sea Phraſe*] is to hale them up.

MA'RTYR [F. and L. *martire* It. *martir*, Sp. *μάρτυρ*, Gr. martyr, *Sax.*] one who ſuffers death in witneſs to the truth of the goſpel.

To MA'RTYR [*martyriſer*, F. *martirizzare*, It. *martirizàr*, Sp.] to cauſe a perſon to be put to death for the ſake of religion.

MA'RTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martirio*, It. and Sp. *martyrium*, L. *μαρτύειον*, Gr. martyrhade, *Sax.*] the pain or death that a martyr ſuffers.

MA'RTYRED [*martyriſé*, F. of *μαρτυειζεις* Gr.] having ſuffered martyrdom.

MARTY'RIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, by which the orator confirms ſomething by his own experience.

To MA'RTYRIZE [*μαρτυρίζω*, Gr.] to put to death on the account of religion, or for bearing teſtimony to the truth.

MARTYRO'LOGY [*martyrologe.* F. *martirologio*, It. *μαρτυρολογία* of *μαρτυρ*, a martyr, and *λόγος*, Gr. a ſpeech, &c.] a hiſtory of martyrs; alſo a regiſter antiently kept in religious houſes, wherein was an account of the donations of benefactors, and the days of the month and year when they died, &c.

MARTYRO'LOGIST, one who writes a hiſtory of martyrs.

To MA'RVEL [*s'emerveiller*, F. *maravigliarſi*, It. *maravillàr*, Sp.] to wonder or admire at.

MARVEL [*merveille*, F. *maraviglia*, It. *maravilla*, Sp.] a wonder.

MA'RVEL *of Peru* [*Bot.*] a ſort of nightſhade with flowers of ſuch variety, that it is called the wonder of the world.

MA'RVELLOUS [*merveilleux*, F. *maraviglioſo*, It. *maravilloſo*, Sp.] wonderful.

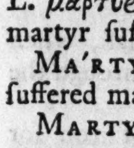
MA'RVELLOUSLY, wonderfully.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, wonderfulneſs.

MA'RYGROSS, a *German* coin in value 1 penny ¾ of a farthing.

MAS, the male kind, *L.*

MASCALE [*μασχάλη*, Gr.] the arm-pit.



MA'SCLES [in *Heral.*] *mâcles*, F. ſome ſay that *Maſcles* repreſented the holes or marſhes of nets; others, that they repreſent ſpots in certain flints about *Roſes*, and are called *Maculæ* in *Latin*, which ſmall flints being cut in two, this figure appears on the inſide of them.

To MA'SCULATE [*maſculatum*, L.] to make ſtrong or manly.

MA'SCULINE [*maſculin*, F. *maſcoline*, It. *maſculino*, Sp. *maſculinus*, L.] manly, courageous.

MASCULINE *Rhimes* [in *French* poetry] ſuch as are made with words which have a ſtrong, open and accented pronunciation, as *amour*, *joul*, *moil* and *fort*; whereas feminine rhimes are ſuch as have an *e* feminine in their laſt ſyllable, as *pere*, *mere*, &c.

MASCULINE *Planets* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Sol*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*; but *Mercury* is a kind of hermaphrodite.

MASCULINE *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius*.

MA'SCULY [in *Heraldry*] full of maſcles.

MASH [of *miſceo*, L.] to mingle a mixture.

MASH *for a Horſe*, a compoſition of water, bran, *&c.*

To MASH [*mâcher*, F. *maſcolare*, It. to champ with the teeth] to break, bruiſe or ſqueeze to a maſh.

MASK [*maſque*, F. *marchera*, It. *maſcara*, Sp. and Port.] a covering of black velvet, to hide the face.

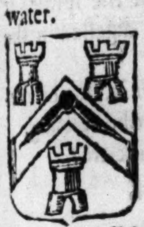
MASH [in a *Figurative Senſe*] a pretence or cloak.

To MASK, [*ſe maſquer*, F. *maſcherarſi*, It. *enmaſcarirſe*, Sp.] to put on a mask; to put on a diſguiſe; to go to masks or maſquerades.

By the MA'SKIES *q. d.* by the maſs; an oath.

MA'SLIN [of *mêler*, F. to mingle] mixt corn or bread made of wheat, rye, *&c.* mixt.

MASLIN *far*, a food made of wheat and rye ſteep'd in water.



MASONS were incorporated about the year 1419, having been call'd the *Free Maſons*, a fraternity of great account, who have been honoured by ſeveral kings, and very many nobility and gentry being of their ſociety.

They are governed by a maſter and two wardens, 25 aſſiſtants, and there are 65 on the livery; the fine for which is 5 *l.* and that for ſtewards 10.

Their armorial enſigns are, *Azure* on a chevron between three caſtles *argent*, a pair of compaſſes ſomewhat extended of the firſt. Creſt a caſtle of the 2d.

Their hall is in *Baſing-Lane*.

MA'SON [*maſſon* or *maçon*, F.] an artificer or architect who builds with ſtone.

MA'SONRY [*maçonnerie*, F.] maſon's-work; the art of hewing, cutting or ſquaring ſtones, and fitting them for the uſes of building; alſo of aſſembling and joining them together with mortar.

Bound MASONRY, is that wherein the ſtones were placed one over another like tiles, the joints of the beds being level, and the mounters perpendicular.

Greek MASONRY, is that, where after two ſtones are laid, which make a courſe, another is laid at the end, which make two courſes.

MASONRY *by equal Courſes*, the ſame as bound maſonry, only that the ſtones are not hewd.

MASONRY *by unequal Courſes*, is made of unhewn ſtones, and laid in bound work; but not of the ſame thickneſs, nor obſerving any inequality.

MASONRY *fill'd up in the Middle*, is made of unhewn ſtones, and by courſes, the middle being fill'd with ſtones thrown in at random upon mortar.

Compound MASONRY, is formed of all the reſt.

Free MA'SONS, } a very antient ſociety or body of men,
Accepted MASONS, } ſo called, either for ſome extraordinary knowledge of maſonry which they are ſuppoſed to be maſters of; or becauſe the firſt founders of that ſociety were perſons of that profeſſion. Theſe are now in all or moſt nations of *Europe*; what the end of their ſocieties is, yet remains in ſome meaſure a ſecret, unleſs that they tend to promote friendſhip, ſociety, mutual aſſiſtance and good fellowſhip.

MA'SORAH [מסרה, *Heb. i. e.* tradition] criticiſms of the *Jewiſh* rabbies, on the *Hebrew* text of the bible; conſiſting of the various readings; and an account in what form every word is met through the ſcripture; alſo a computation of all the verſes, words and letters of it.

MA'SORITES [of מסרה, *Heb.* tradition, or מסורה, to bend] a name given to thoſe rabins, who, under *Eſdras*, the ſcribe, purged the *Hebrew* bible of the errors crept into it in the *Babyloniſh* captivity; divided the canonical books into 22, and thoſe 22 books into chapters, and the chapters into verſes; diſtinguiſhed the manner of reading from that of writing, which they call the *Keri* and *Chetib*; made the punctation, that ſupplies the want of vowels, *&c.* Theſe continued 130 years, and ended in Rabbi *Simon the Juſt*, who went to meet *Alexander* the great, in his pontifical robes. *Capellus* denies this, eſpecially as to the invention of the *Hebrew* points, and aſcribes it to the *Maſorites* of *Tiberius*, 400 years after *Chriſt*.

MA'SQUE, a covering for the face; a viſard. *F.*

MASQUE [with *Architects*] certain pieces of ſculpture repreſenting ſome hideous form; groteſque or ſatyrs faces, uſed to fill up or adorn ſome vacant places.

MASQUERA'DE [of *maſcarata*, Ital. and that of *maſcara*, Arab. raillery, buffoonery] an aſſembly of perſons mask'd and in diſguiſed habits, meeting to dance and divert themſelves. *F.*

MASS [in *Japan*] a coin 10 coudry's or 5 and 2 fifths of a penny ſterling.

MASS [in *India*] a weight but a fourteenth of a *Piece*.

MASS [*maſſa*, It. Sp. and L. barb. *maſſe*, F.] a heap or lump of any thing.

MASS [in *Mechanicks*] the matter of any body cohering with it, *i. e.* moving and gravitating along with it; and is diſtinguiſhed from its bulk or volumn, which is its expanſion in length, breadth and thickneſs.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a piece of money 4 *Capans* or 1 *s.* *Sterling*.

MASS [with *Philoſ.*] the quantity of matter in any body.

High MASS } is that ſung by choriſters, and celebrated
Grand MASS } with the aſſiſtance of a deacon and ſub-deacon.

Low MASS, is that wherein the prayers are all barely rehearſed without any ſinging, and performed without much ceremony, or the aſſiſtance of any deacon or ſub-deacon.

The MASS *of the Beatæ*, or the *Maſs of our Lady*, is that perform'd and offered to god by the interceſſion of the virgin *Mary*.

Beau MASS } a maſs rehearſed every day, at which the
Perfumed MASS } ladies and *Beau monde* of the place attend.

Common MASS, or maſs of the community in a monaſtery, is a maſs celebrated at certain hours, whereat the whole body or community aſſiſts.

MASS *of the Holy Ghoſt*, a maſs which is celebrated at the beginning of any ſolemnity, or eccleſiaſtical aſſembly, beginning with the invocation of the *Holy Ghoſt*.

Holy-day MASS, is ſuch, on which certain prayers or lectures are read ſuitable to the day.

MASS *of Judgment*, a maſs wherein a perſon clear'd himſelf of any calumny by ſome proof agreed upon.

MASS *of the Dead*, a maſs perform'd at the requeſt of the deceaſed, which begins with *Requiem*, thence called a *Requiem*.

MASS *of a Saint*, is that wherein god is invok'd by the interceſſion of ſome ſaint.

MASS *of Security*, a maſs antiently rehearſed at examination of *Catechumens*, when enquiry was made as to their diſpoſition for baptiſm.

Dry MASS, is one wherein there is no conſecration.

Votive MASS an extraordinary maſs beſides that of the day rehearſed on ſome extraordinary occaſion.

MASS [*meſſe* F. *meſſa*, It. of *miſſa*, Sp. and L. from *dimiſſio*,] or the ſending away the *Catechumens*, before the ſacrifice began, by ſaying, *ite. miſſa eſt*, be gone, for maſs is beginning.

MASS *of Blood* [with *Anat.*] all the blood in a human body.

MASS [with *Apothecaries*] every phyſical compoſition of powders, and other ingredients wrought into one lump.

MASS [with *Surgeons*] an oblong and ſharp pointed inſtrument which is put into a trepan, that it may ſtand more firmly.

MASS [with *Latin* authors] is generally uſed to ſignify all kinds of divine ſervice, or a leſſon of that ſervice; but in the *Romiſh* church, it ſignifies an oblation, which they call *Maſs*, and frequently liturgy or church ſervice.

MASS *Prieſt*, a prieſt of a chantry or particular altar, who ſays ſo many maſſes for the ſoul or ſouls of particular deceaſed perſons.

MA'SSACRE [prob. of *mactare*, L. to kill or ſlay] a butchery and ſlaughter, made on people not in a condition or prepared to defend themſelves, *F.*

To MA'SSACRE [*maſſacrer*, F.] to kill or butcher people by way of ſurprize, and after a barbarous manner.

MA'SSES [in *Painting*] are the large parts of a picture containing the great lights and ſhadows; ſo that when it is almoſt dark, we can only ſee the maſſes of a picture, *i. e.* the great lights and ſhadows.

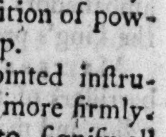
MASSA'LIANS, ſectaries, whoſe tenet was that perſons ought to be continually at prayer.

MA'SSETERS [of μασάζω, Gr. to chew] ſhort, thick and tendinous muſcles of the lower jaw; which, with the aſſiſtance of the temporal muſcles, they move to the right ſide, the left ſide and forward.

MA'SSIVE } [*maſſif*, F. *maſſaccio*, It. *macizo*, Sp.] ſolid
MA'SSY } weighty; not delicate, as a maſſive column is, one which is too ſhort for the order it bears.

MA'SSINESS } ſolid weightineſs, bulkineſs.
MA'SSIVENESS }

MASSONNE' } [in *Heral*] is when an ordinary
MA'SSONED } is repreſented in the manner of a ſtone wall, with all the joints between the ſtones appearing, as they generally do in ſtone buildings; and ſo the import of the word is, as much as done in maſon's work. See the figure.



MASSORA [מסורא, *Heb.* tradition] a performance on the *Hebrew* bible by ſome antient *Jews Rabbins*, to ſecure it from any alterations, and to be a *Hedge to the Law*; by numbring the verſes, words and letters of the text, and marking all the variations of it.

MA'SSORITES, *Jewiſh* doctors, authors of the *Maſſora.*

MAST [mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **maſt**, *Sw. Du.* and G. *mât*, F, *maſtil*, Sp. *maſtro*, Port.] of a ſhip; alſo the fruit of the oak, beech, cheſnut, *&c.*

Fore MAST [of a *Ship*] ſtands in the fore-part or fore-caſtle, and is about 4-5 of the main-maſt in length.

Miſen MAST [of a *Ship*] ſtands aft in the ſternmoſt part of it, and is in length about half that of the main-maſt.

To ſpring a MAST [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a maſt is crackt in any part.

To ſpend a MAST [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a maſt is broken by bad weather.

Top MASTS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe maſts that are fixed upon the main, fore, miſen maſts and bow-ſprit.

Top Gallant MASTS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe fixed to the head of the *Main*, and *Fore-top Maſts*; they carry flag ſtaves on their tops, whereon are hanged the flags, pendants, *&c.*

Jury MAST [in a *Ship*] is a maſt made of yards, or other pieces of timber, ſpliced or fiſhed together, woulding them with ropes. This maſt is ſet up, when in a ſtorm or fight, a maſt is borne over board, till they can be provided with a better.

Armed MAST [in a *Ship*] is a maſt made of more than one tree.

MAST [of *Amber*] the quantity of two pounds and a half in weight.

MAST [mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **maſt**, G. of **maſten**, G. to fatten cattle.] the fruit of wild trees, as the oak, beech, wild cheſnut, *&c.*

Over MA'STED } a ſhip is ſaid ſo to be, when her maſts are
Taut MA'STED } either too long or too big, which makes her lie too much down by the wind, and labour too much a hull.

Under MASTED, a ſhip is ſaid ſo to be, when her maſts are either too ſmall or too ſhort, which hinders her from bearing ſo much ſail, as is requiſite to give her true way.

MA'STER [*magiſter.* L. *maître*, F. *maeſtro*, It. and Sp. *meſtre*, Port. mæᵹꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* **meſtere**, *Dan.* **meeſter**, *Du.* **meiſter**, G.] a governour, a head, a teacher; one skilled in any art or ſcience; alſo a title of ſeveral officers.

MASTER *of the Armoury*, one who has the overſight of the king's armour in any ſtanding armoury; with the power of placing or diſplacing any under officers.

MASTER *of Aſſay* [in the *Mint*] one, whoſe buſineſs is to ſee that the ſilver, *&c.* be according to ſtandard.

MASTER *of Arts*, the ſecond degree taken by the ſtudents in the univerſities.

MA'STER *of the Ceremonies*, an officer inſtituted by king *James* I. for the more ſolemn and honourable reception of ambaſſadors and ſtrangers of quality, whom he introduces into the king's preſence.

MASTERS *of the Chancery*, are uſually choſen out of the barriſters of the common law, to be aſſiſtants to the lord chancellor and maſter of the *Rolls*, during term time. They are 12 in number, the maſter of the *Rolls* being the chief.

MA'STER *of the Faculties*, an officer under the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who grants licences and diſpenſations.

MASTER *of the Horſe*, a great officer of the crown, to whom is committed the charge of ordering and diſpoſing all matters relating to the king's horſes, ſtables, *&c.*

MASTER *of the Houſhold*, an officer under the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold.

MASTER *of the Jewel Houſe*, an officer who has the charge of all the gold and ſilver plate uſed at the king's table; and alſo of the plate in the tower of *London*, looſe jewels, *&c.*

MASTER *of the Mint*, the warden of the mint, whoſe buſineſs it is to receive the ſilver and bullion, which comes to the mint to be coined, and to take care thereof.

MASTER *worker of the Mint*, an officer, who receives the bullion from the warden, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the monyers, and takes it from them again when it is coined.

MASTER *of the Ordnance*, a great officer, to whoſe care all the king's ordnance and artillery is committed.

MASTER *Gunner of England*, an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is to inſtruct all thoſe who are deſirous to learn the art of *Gunwery*, and to adminiſter the oath to every ſcholar, that he will not ſerve any foreign prince or ſtate without leave.

MASTER *of the King's Muſter's*, an officer who takes care that the king's forces be compleat, well armed, and trained; alſo called the *Muſter Maſter General.*

MASTER *of the Poſts*, one who had the appointing all ſuch throughout *England*, who provided poſt horſes for the king's meſſages; but now is devolved on the general poſt-maſter.

MASTER *of Requeſts*, is the chief judge of the court of *Requeſts*, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER *of the Rolls*, is an aſſiſtant to the lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great ſeal in the high court of chancery, ſo that he hears cauſes there, and gives orders in his abſence.

MASTER *of the Court of Wards and Liveries*, was formerly the principal officer and judge of that court.

MASTER *of the Wardrobe*, an officer who has the cuſtody and charge of all the ancient robes of the king's and queen's, kept in the tower of *London*, and of the royal hangings, bedding, *&c.*

MASTER *of a Ship*, the chief officer of a merchant's ſhip, who has the general management of the ſhip at ſea, and gives the neceſſary orders to the ſailors.

MASTER *de Camp* [in *France* and *Spain*] is a colonel of horſe.

MASTER *de Camp General.* is the next officer over all the regiments of light horſe, and commands in the abſence of the colonel general.

To MASTER [*maitriſer*, F.] to make ones ſelf maſter of, to get the better of.

MASTER *Note* [in *Muſick*] the meaſure note.

MASTER *Piece*, an exquiſite or extraordinary work or performance in any art or ſcience.

MASTER-*Wort* [with *Botan.*] an herb, whoſe leaves reſemble *Angelica*, except that they grow on leſſer ſtalks and lower.

MA'STERSHIP, the quality and dignity of a maſter.

MA'STERLESS, ungovernable, unruly, having no maſter.

MA'STERLY, like a maſter.

MA'STERY, command, power, alſo perfection.

MASTICA'TION [F. *maſticazione*, It. of *maſticatio*, L.] a chewing, which action breaks the meat to pieces, by the help of the teeth; ſo that by that means being mixt with the ſpittle, it is prepared both to be more eaſily ſwallowed and digeſted in the ſtomach.

MASTICA'TORY [*maſticatorie*, F. of *maſticatorio*, It. of *maſticatorium*, L.] a medicine to be chewed to provoke ſpitting.

MA'STICK [μαςικὴ, Gr.] the gum of the lentisk-tree.

MA'STICOT } a yellow colour uſed in painting.
MA'SSICOT }

A MA'STIFF [*mâtin*, F. *maſtino*, It. *maſtin*, Sp. of *maſtivus*, L.] a ſort of great dog.

MASTI'GADOUR [with *Horſemen*] a *Slabberring Bit*, a ſnaffle of iron, all ſmooth, and of a piece, guarded with *Pater-Noſters*, and compoſed 3 halfs of great rings, made into demi-ovals, of unequal bigneſs, the leſſer being encloſ'd within the greater, which ought to be about half a foot high. A *Maſtigadour* is mounted with a head and two reins.

MAS'TINUS [old *Rec.*] a maſtiff.

MASTOI'DES [μαςοειδὴς, Gr.] certain muſcles ariſing from the neck-bone, and terminating in the mammillary proceſſes, their office is to bend the head; alſo any proceſſes that are like the teats of a cow's udder.

MASURA [in *Doomſday Book*] an old, decayed houſe or wall,

MASURA *Terræ*, a quantity of land, containing 4 oxgangs.

MAT [mæꞇꞇe, or meaꞇꞇe, *Sax.* **matte**, *Du.* and L. G. **matta**, *Su.*] ruſhes platted or woven together.

MATCH [prob, of **mate**, a companion] an agreement to be married, or a marriage; alſo any other agreement, as a trial of skill, *&c.* alſo an equal.

MATCH [with *Gunners*] a ſort of rope made of ſuch combuſtible ſtuff, that being once lighted, it will burn on by degrees, and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left.

To MATCH [q. d. to *mate*] to pair or couple, to marry; alſo to be like, *&c.*

To MATCH *fighting Cocks*, is to ſee that they are of an equal height, length and bigneſs in body.

To MATCH [with *Hunters*] a wolf is ſaid to match or mate at rutting time.

MA'TCHABLE, that which may be matched or coupled; alſo that may be equalized.

MA'TCHLESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATCHLESSLY, incomparably.

MA'TCHLESNESS [*of* maꞇch, leaꞅ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] uncapableneſs of being matched or equalled.

MATE [maꞇe, *Sax.* **maet**, *Du.*] a companion, an aſſiſtant.

Check MATE [at the play of *Cheſs*] is when the game is brought to that paſs, that there is no way for the king to eſcape.

To MATE [maꞇe, *Sax.*] to amaze or aſtoniſh, to daſh, daunt or put out of countenance.

To MATE, to match, to pair, or equal.

MATELOTTE [in *Cookery*] victuals dreſſed after the ſeamens way.

MATEO'LOGY [ματαιολογία. Gr.] a vain inquiry or over curious ſearch into high matters.

MATEOTE'CHNY [ματαιοτεχνία, Gr.] a vain or idle ſcience.

MATER, a mother, *L.*

Dura MATER [with *Anatom.*] a membrane or skin ſticking cloſe to the skull, on the inſide in ſome places, and immediately covers the brain and the *Cerebellum*, L.

Metallorum MATER, the mother of pearl, *L.*

Pia MATER, a skin which immediately clothes the brain and *Cerebellum.* It is very full of blood veſſels, and are ſuppoſed to be deſigned for keeping in the ſpirits there bred, and to hinder them from flying away, *L.*

Materia *Medica*, all that is made uſe of in the art of phyſick, either for the prevention or cure of diſeaſes, whether prepared from vegetables, minerals or animals.

Materia *Prima* [with *Philoſophers*] the firſt matter or ſubject of all forms ſubſtantial. *L.*

Mate'rial [*materiel.* F. *materiale.* It. *material*, Sp. all in the firſt ſenſe only, of *materialis*, L.] conſiſting of matter or ſubſtance; alſo being of concern, moment or conſequence.

Mate'rially, momentarily, of conſequence.

Mate'rialness, momentarineſs, weightineſs.

Mate'rialist, a druggiſt or drugſter.

Materia'lists, Materi'ans, Materi'arians } an ancient ſect, who being poſſeſſed with this principle, out of nothing comes nothing, had recourſe to eternal matter, on which they ſuppoſed God wrought in the creation.

Materia'lity [*materialità*, It. of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the ſubſiſtence of matter.

Materials [*materiaux*, F. *materiali*, It. of *materialia*, L.] tools or ſtuff proper for the making or doing any thing.

Mate'riated [*materiatus*, L.] made of matter.

Mate'rnal [*maternel*, F. *maternale*, It. *materno*, Sp. of *maternalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a mother, motherly.

Maternal *Affection* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the pelican, which is ſaid to ſtrike blood out of its own breaſt to feed its young.

Mate'rnalness, motherlineſs, motherly affection.

Mate'rnity [*maternité*, F.] motherhood, the condition or ſtate of a mother.

Math [with *Husbandmen*] a mowing, as *Aftermath*, after graſs or ſecond mowing of graſs.

Ma'thema [*μάθημα*, Gr.] the mathematicks or mathematical arts.

Mathema'tical [*mathématique*, F. *matematico*, It. and Sp. *mathematicus*, L.] pertaining to the mathematicks.

Mathema'tical *Compoſition*, is the ſynthetical method, or that which proceeds by certain degrees or ſteps, from known quantities in the ſearch of unknown, and then demonſtrates, that the quantity ſo found, will ſatisfy the proportion.

Mathematically, according to the mathematicks.

Mathema'ticks [*mathematique*, F. *matematice*, It. *mathematices*, Sp. and Port. *artes mathematicæ*, L. *τεχναι μαθηματικαί*, Gr.] in its original ſignification comprehended any kind of diſcipline or learning; but now the word is uſually apply'd to ſome noble ſciences, which are taught by true demonſtration, and are exercis'd about *Quantity*, i. e. whatſoever is capable of being numbered or meaſured, which is compriz'd under numbers, lines, ſuperficies and ſolids.

Practical Mathematicks, are ſuch as ſhew how to demonſtrate ſomething that is uſeful, or to perform ſomething propoſed to be done, which may tend to the benefit of mankind. As *Aſtronomy*, *Architecture*, *Catoptricks*, *Dioptricks*, *Geography*, *Gnomonicks*, *Hydraulicks*, *Hydroſtaticks*, *Hydrography*, *Mechanicks*, *Muſick*, *Opticks*, *Perſpective*, *Pneumaticks*, *Pyrotechnicks*, &c.

Pure Mathematicks, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, and conſider quantity abſtractedly and without any relation to matter.

Simple Mathematicks, the ſame as pure mathematicks.

Mixt Mathematicks, are thoſe arts and ſciences which treat of the properties of quantity, apply'd to material beings or ſenſible objects, as Aſtronomy, Dialling, Geography, Mechanicks, Navigation, Surveying, *&c.*

Speculative Mathematicks, conſiſts only in the ſimple knowledge of matters propoſed; with the bare contemplation of truth or falſhood, with reſpect to them.

Mathemati'cian [*mathematicien*, F. *matematico*, It. and Sp. *mathematicus*, L.] one skill'd in the mathematicks.

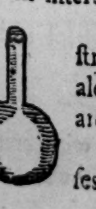
Ma'thesis [*μάθησις* of *μανθάνω*, Gr. to learn] the mathematicks.

Mathu'rins, an order of religious founded by pope *Innocent* for redeeming chriſtian captives out of *Turkiſh* ſlavery.

Ma'tins [in the *Romiſh* church] the firſt part of the daily ſervice.

Matra'cium [with *Chymiſts*] a little bag, in which calcined tartar, *&c.* is put, having holes pricked in it to let out the liquor.

Matra'les [among the *Romans*] a feſtival obſerv'd by the matrons on the firſt of *June*, in honour of the goddeſs *Matuta*, or *Ino*, the wife of *Athamas*, king of *Thebes*. They only entred the temple with a ſlave, and their ſiſter's children; the ſlave they cuff'd in memory of the jealouſy of *Ino*, and pray'd for their ſiſters children but not for their own.



Ma'trass [with *Chymiſts*] a bolt-head, a long, ſtrait-necked veſſel of glaſs, fitted to the noſe of an alembick, and frequently uſed in diſtillation, and are alſo call'd receivers, of this form.

Matrica'lia [in *Phyſick*] medicines for diſeaſes in the *Matrix*.

Matrica'ria [with *Botan.*] the herb feverfew, white-wort or mother-wort, *L.*

Ma'trices [with *Dyers*] is apply'd to the firſt ſimple colours, whence all the reſt are derived and compoſed, as black, white, blue, red and fallow or root colour.

Ma'trice, Ma'trix } [*Anat.*] the mother or womb, or that part of the female of any kind, wherein the fœtus is conceived and nouriſhed till the time of its delivery. F. It. of L.

Ma'trices [with *Letter-Founders*] moulds or forms in which printing letters or characters are caſt.

Ma'tricide [*matricida*, It. and L.] a killing of his mother.

Matricide [*matricidio*, It. *matricidium*, L.] the killing of a mother.

Matri'cula, a roll, liſt or regiſter, in which the names of perſons are entered, *L.*

Matri'cular *Book* [*matricule*, F. *matricola*, It.] (in the *Univerſity*) a book, in which the names of ſcholars newly admitted are entered.

Matri'culated [*immatriculé*, F. *matricolato*, It. *matriculádo*, Sp.] ſet down in the *Matricula* or regiſter-book of an univerſity, after the ſcholar has been ſworn there.

Matricula'tion, the art of matriculating or regiſtring the names of ſtudents in a college, *L.*

Matrimoni'al [F. and Sp. *matrimoniale*, It. of *matrimonialis*, L.] of or pertaining to matrimony.

Ma'trimony [*matrimonio*, It. and Sp. of *matrimonium*, L.] wedlock, marriage.

Matrisa'lvia [with *Botan.*] the herb clary.

To Ma'trisate [*matriſatum*, L.] to imitate the mother.

Matrisy'lva [with *Botan.*] the plant wood-bind or honeyſuckle, *L.*

Ma'trix [of *μήτρα*, Gr. the mother] the matrice, *L.*

Matrix [with *Surgeons*] that part of the womb, in which the child is conceived.

Matrix, Matrice } any thing ſerving for the place of generation of a body, whether organical, as the matrix or womb of animals; or inorganical, as thoſe of vegetables, metals or minerals.

Matrix *Eccleſiæ*, the mother church; either of a cathedral, with reſpect to the parochial churches in the ſame dioceſs; or a pariſh church, in reſpect to the chapels depending on it.

Ma'trix [with *Botan.*] the pith of trees or herbs, which they alſo call Cor.

Ma'tron [*matrone*, F. *matrona*, Sp. It. and L. of *mater*, L.] a virtuous, prudent, motherly woman, that keeps her family under good government or diſcipline, and ſuch an one, as to chaſtity and exemplary life, to whom young virgins may be ſafely committed to be educated.

Matron [of an *Hoſpital*] a grave woman that looks after the children.

Ma'trons [in a *Law Senſe*] married women of experience. who have been mothers of children, ſuch as are empannelled upon juries or convicts, who plead their bellies.

Matro'nal [*matronalis*, L.] of or belonging to a matron.

Matrona'lia [among the *Romans*] the feaſt of the matrons, inſtituted by *Romulus*, and celebrated by the *Roman* women in honour of *Mars*; to whom they thought themſelves oblig'd for the happineſs of bearing good children; a favour which he firſt conferr'd on his miſtreſs *Rhea*; during the time of which, the men ſent preſents to the women, as the women in like manner did to the men on the *Saturnalia*. It was obſerv'd on the firſt of *March* for pregnancy, the year then beginning to bear fruit.

Matro'sses [in a *Train of Artillery*] a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt them about the guns, in traverſing, ſpunging and firing, loading, *&c.* They carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore waggons, as a guard, and alſo as aſſiſtants in caſe a waggon ſhould break, *&c.*

Mat [*matta*, L.] ruſhes interwoven to lay on floors and for various other uſes.

Mat *Weed*, an herb or plant, call'd alſo *Feather-graſs*, and *Spaniſh-ruſh*, of which mats and frails are made.

Mats [in a *Ship*] broad, thick clouts of ſinnet or rope yarn, and thrums, beaten flat and interwoven, to ſave the yard, *&c.* from galling.

Ma'tted, wrought or covered with mat.

Matted, entangled and clung together like hair.

Matted [in *Botany.*] a term uſed of herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together.

Ma'tter [*matiere*, F. *matteria*, It. *materia*, Sp. Port. and L.] the ſtuff any thing is made or conſiſts of; alſo cauſe or occaſion; buſineſs or thing; alſo that which runs out of a ſore.

Matter [with *Natural Philoſophers*] is a ſolid, diviſible and paſſive ſubſtance, call'd body, and firſt principle of natural things; which is extended into length, breadth and thickneſs; which is capable of putting on all manner of forms, and of moving according to all manner of directions and degrees of ſwiftneſs.

Nude MATTER [in *Law*] is the naked or bare allegation of a thing done, to be prov'd only by witneſſes and not by a record or any ſpecialty in writing under ſeal.

MATTER *in Deed* [*Law Term*] a truth of a matter that may be proved, tho' not by record.

MATTER *of Record* [*Law Term*] is that which may be proved by ſome record.

To MATTER, to care.

MA'TTERY, full of matter.

MA'TTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L. of the morning] morning prayers; alſo one of the canonical hours in the church of *Rome*.

MA'TTOCK [mattuc, S*ax*.] a husbandry tool to grub up roots of trees, weeds, *&c*.

MA'TTRESS, [*matelas* F. *materaſſo*, It. *matelàz*, Sp.] a kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, *&c*. a flock bed.

MATU'RA the goddeſs of ripe corn L.

MATURA'NTIA [in *Phyſick*] ſuch medicines as promote maturation, ripeners. *L.*

TO MA'TURATE [*maturare*, It. and L.] to haſten, to ripen or grow ripe.

MATURA'TION, a haſtning, a ripening. *L.*

MATURATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the proceſs of digeſtion, circulation, *&c.*

MATU'RE [*maturo*, It. *maduro*, Sp. *maturus*, L.] ripe, come to its full growth, perfect.

MATU'RELY, ripely, perfectly conſiderately.

MATU'RENESS } [*maturité*, F. *maturità*, It. *maduréza*, Sp.
MATU'RITY } of *maturitas*, L.] ripeneſs of fruit or years, the arrival of any thing to its juſt degree of perfection.

MATURE'SCENT [*matureſcens*. L.] waxing ripe.

MATU'TA [in the old *Roman* language, ſignified good] ſhe had a temple at *Rome* built by *Servilius Tullius*. Some ſay ſhe was *Ino*, the nurſe of *Bacchus*, and wife of *Athamas*; others will have her to be *Aurora*. L.

MATUTI'LIA [ſo called of *Matuta*] feaſts in *May*, conſecrated to *Matuta* or *Leucothoe*. All maid ſervants except one were excluded from thoſe feaſts, and this one, every matron was to ſtrike on the cheek, becauſe *Matuta* was plagued with jealouſy, that her husband lov'd her maid better than he did her.

MATUTI'NAL [*matutinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the morning prayer.

MATUTI'NE [*matutinus*, L.] of or pertaining to the morning.

MATUTINE [in *Aſtrology*.] planets are ſaid to be ſo, when they are above the horizon, at the riſing of the ſun.

MAU'DLED } [prob. of *matutinus*, L. of the morning] be-
MAU'DLIN } ſotted or diſordered by drinking ſtrong liquors, eſpecially in a morning.

MAUDLIN [with *Bot.*] the herb ſweet *Maudlin*, in ſhape ſomething like tanſey, and in quality like ale-coſt or ground-Ivy.

MAUGRE [*malgré*, F. *malgrado*, It.] in ſpite of, or whether one will or no.

MAVIS [*mauvis*, F. *malvezzo*, It.] a bird, a kind of thruſh.

TO MAUL [of *malleus*, L.] to bang or beat ſoundly.

MAUL *Stick*, a ſtick on which a painter leans his hand in working.

MAU'LKIN, a ſort of mop made of clouts, to ſweep an oven with, by ſome call'd a ſcovel; alſo a ſcare-crow to fright away birds.

MAUM, a ſoft, brittle ſtone in *Oxfordſhire*.

MAUNCH [in *Heraldry*] the repreſentation of a ſleeve.

MAUND [manꝺ, *Sax*. *mannequin*, F.] a hamper or basket with handles, or with 2 lids, to carry on the arm.

MAUND *of unbound Books*, is 8 bales, of each 1000 pound weight or 2 fats.

MAUND *Shaw* [at *Ormus*] 12*l*. and a half averdupois [at *Meſlupatan*] 26*l*. 4. *oz*. 8. *dr*. [at *Surat*] 33*l*. 5 *oz*. 7 *dr*. [at *Tauris*] 6*l*. $\frac{1}{4}$. Averdupois.

TO MAU'NDER [*maudire*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, mondier, F. in the latter.] to mutter or grumble, alſo to beg.

MAUNDERS [with the *Canting Crew*] beggars.

MAUNDY *Thurſday*. See *Mandy*.

MAUSOLÆ'UM, a ſtately ſepulchre, built by *Artemiſia*, queen of *Caria*, for *Mauſolus* her husband, whom ſhe lov'd ſo dearly, that beſides his edifice, ſhe cauſed the aſhes of his body after it had been burnt, to be put into a cup of wine, and drank them, to give him a lodging in her heart. This ſepulchre was built by 4 of the moſt excellent artificers of that time. It was ſquare, 411 foot in compaſs, and 45 cubits high; the ſquare looking to the eaſt was made by *Scapas*; that towards the weſt by *Leochares*; that to the ſouth by *Timotheus*, and that towards the north by *Briax*. On the top of it was a brazen chariot, with many wonderful and curious inventions. The whole was inriched with ſo many rare ornaments, that it was eſteemed one of the greateſt wonders of the world.

MAW [maʒa, or maʒe, *Sax*. mage, *Du*. magen, G. and *Su*.] the ventricle of the ſtomach.

MAW *Worms* [in *Horſes*] worms that breed in their bodies, of a reddiſh colour like earth-worms, about a finger's length.

MAW'LIN [with the *Vulgar*] neither drunk nor ſober.

MAW'KISH, ſqueamiſh.

MA'WKISHNESS [of maʒa, a maw or ſtomach, ꞅeoc, ſick, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax*.] ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſqueamiſhneſs; alſo a nauſeous taſte.

MAWKS, a hoyden, a dirty wench.

MAW, MET [prob. of *Mahomet*] an idol or little image, ſet up to be worſhipped.

MAW'METRY, idolatry, or the worſhip of idols.

MAXI'LLA *inferior* [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper jaw-bone which is moveable, and in which the under teeth are inſerted.

MAXILLA *ſuperior* [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper jaw-bone or cheek-bone, which is compoſed of 12 bones, 6 on each ſide; but ſome ſay 13, the odd one they call *Vomer*, L.

MAXI'LLAR } [*maxillaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the
MAXI'LLARY } jaw-bone.

MAXI'MITY [*maximitas*, L.] greatneſs.

MAXILLA'RIS *Glandula* [*Anat.*] a conſiderable gland of the conglomorate kind, ſituate on the inſide under the lower jaw bone, *L.*

MA'XIM [*maxime*, F. *maſſima*, It. *maxima*, Sp. and L. Αξίωμα, Gr.] an axiom, a propoſition or principle (in any art or ſcience) generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and that cannot be deny'd.

MAXIMIS *et minimis* [with *Mathematicians*] a method uſed for the reſolution of a great number of perplexed problems, which require the greateſt or leaſt quantities attainable in that caſe.

MA'XY [with *Tin Miners*] is what they call a weed of the marchaſite kind, when the load or vein of oar degenerates into this or any thing elſe, that is not tin, they call it a weed.

MAY [F. *maggio*, It. *mago*, Sp, and Port. *majus*, L. of *majores*, ſo called by *Romulus*, in honour of his ſenators; or as others ſay, from *Maia*, the mother of *Mercury*, to whom ſacrifice was offered in that month] the 5th and moſt pleaſant month in the year with us. The antients uſed to paint *May* with a lovely aſpect, in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, haw-thorn and blue-bottles, and on his head a garland of white and damask roſes, holding a lute in one hand, and a nightingal on the fore finger of the other.

MAY *Fly* [ſo called of the month of *May*, wherein it is produc'd] an inſect call'd a water-cricket, which in this month creeping out of the river turns to a fly: it lies commonly under ſtones near the banks, and is a good bait for ſome ſort of fiſh.

MAY *Games*, certain ſports or merriments, dancing, *&c.* uſed on the firſt day of *May*, which ſeem to have taken their riſe from the like cuſtoms of the *Romans*, who follow'd ſuch ſports in honour of *Maja* or *Flora*, the goddeſs of flowers.

MAY *Weed*, an herb like camomile.

TO MAY *Irr. V. or can* [maʒan, *Du.* mogen, *Sax*. mögen, G.]

MAY [*Irr. 3d. Pers. Sing. of the Pres. Tenſe, of the Ind. Mood*] for mayſt, or mayeth.

MIGHT [*Irr. Imp.* maatte, *Dan*. mogte, *Du*. mächte, G.] for mayed. This verb is defective, and has no participles, nor properly infinitive mood, and conſequently no compound tenſes.

MAY *Bug*, a fly.

MAY *Lily*, a flower.

TO MAYL *Hawks* [in *Falconry*] to pinion their wings.

MAYO'RALTY [*majoratus*, L.] the office and dignity of a mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a mayor's wife.

A la MAZARI'NE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing fowls.

MAZARI'NES, ſmall diſhes to be ſet in the middle of a larger diſh; alſo a ſort of ſmall tarts fill'd with ſweetmeats.

MAZARINE *Blue*, a blue of a deep colour.

MAZARINE *Hood*, a hood made after the faſhion of that worn by the dutcheſs of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [maꞅe, *Sax*. a gulph] aſtoniſhment, perplexity.

A MAZE [in a *Garden*] a place made with many artificial turnings and windings.

MA'ZY [of maꞅe, *Sax*.] of or belonging to a maze, intricate.

MA'ZEMENT [of maꞅe, *Sax*. a gulph] amazement.

MA'ZER a broad ſtanding cup or drinking bowl.

MA'ZZAROTH [מזרות, *Chaldee*] the zodiack.

M. D. is an abbreviation of *Medicinæ Doctor*, or *Doctor of Phyſick*.

ME [me, *Sax*. O. and L. G. and mig, *Dan*. and *Su*. mij, *Du*. mich, H. G. *moi*, F. *mi*, It.] the firſt Pers. *I*. in the oblique caſes.

A MEA'COCK [prob. of *mue*, F. a hawk's mew, and coc, *Sax*. a cock] an effeminate, cowardly fellow.

MEAD [meꝺo, *Sax*. meede, *Du*, meth, G.] a drink made of honey.

MEAD [mæꝺe, *Sax*.] a meadow.

MEAD *Sweet* } [with *Simplers*] an herb with crump-
MEA'DOW *Sweet* } led leaves, ſomething like thoſe of elm, growing in meadows.

MEADOW [mæde, *Sax.*] paſture land, yielding graſs, hay.

MEA'GRE [*maigre*, F. *magro*, It. Sp. and Port. prob. of *macer*, L.] poor in fleſh, little elſe but skin and bone.

MEAGRE [in a *figurative Senſe*] dry, barren as a meagre ſtyle, *a jejune*, barren, dry ſtyle.

MEAGERLY, poorly, leanly.

MEA'GERNESS [of mægne and neſſe, *Sax.*] leanneſs.

MEAK } [in *Husbandry*] an inſtrument for mowing peaſe,
MEAG } brake, *&c.*

MEAL [mæleſe, *Sax* meel, *Dan.* and *Du.* mehl, G. mioel, *Su.* it would, therefore be far fetch'd to derive it, with *Mer. Caſaubon*, from μαλερον, Gr.] the flower of wheat, *&c.*

MEAL [melepe, *Sax.* mael or mael tydt, *Du.* and L. G. mahl, or mahlzeit, H. G. mal or maltid, *Su.* prob. all of mel, *Goth*, time, q. *Time to eat*; it is therefore improper to add time to it, as moſt of the northern tongues do. But *M. Caſauben*, ſetting aſide all theſe, will have it of Ὁμιλία, *Gr.* a meeting or conference.] a portion of victuals for one eating.

MEA'LINESS [mæle, ʒelic and neſſe, *Sax.*] mealy nature,

MEALED pulveriz'd or reduc'd to powder.

MEALY-MOUTHED [*q. d.* mild of mouth] baſhful as to ſpeaking.

MEAL } [in the manour of *Clun*] rents antiently paid in
MALES } meal, for food for the lord's hounds, by the tenant.

MEALY *Tree*, the name of a plant.

A MEAN [of *moyen*, F.] a middle.

MEAN [in *Law*] the middle between two extremes; and that either firſt in time, as *his Action was mean*, betwixt the diſſeiſin made to him and his recovery, *i. e.* in the interim or the mean time; or ſecondly in dignity, as there is a *Lord mean* and *Tenant mean.*

MEAN *Axis* [in *Opticks*] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the optick nerves, thro' the middle of the right line, which joins the extremity or end of the ſame optick nerves

MEAN *proportional* [in *Muſick*] the ſecond of any three proportionals.

MEAN *Diameter* [in *Gauging*] a geometrical mean between the diameters at head and bung in any cloſe cask.

MEAN *Longitude* } [*Aſtronomy*] is an arch of the
MEAN *Motion of the Sun* } ecliptick reckoned from the beginning of *Aries* to the line of the ſun's *mean motion.*

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Geometry*] is a quantity which is as big in reſpect of a third term, as the firſt is in reſpect of it, as in 2. 4. 8.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Arithmetick*] is a quantity which exceeds or is exceeded by the firſt.

MEAN [in *Muſick*] the tenor or middle part.

To MEAN [*Irr. V.* mænan, *Sax.* mene *Dan.* meynen, *Du.* meinen, G. mena, *Su.* menan, *Goth.*] to intend or reſolve; to ſignify or underſtand.

MEANT [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did mean, have meant.

MEANING [of mænan, Sax. to mean meyninge, *Du.* meynung, G.] ſenſe ſignification.

I know your MEANING by your Mumping.

That is, I know by the ſigns you give, what you would be at. The L. ſay *Nutis ſigniſque loquuntur.*

MEA'NNESS [prob. of mæne, bad, or ʒæmene and neſſe, *Sax.*] lowneſs, pitifulneſs, poorneſs, *&c.*

MEANS, *It has no Sing. Number.* Wealth, eſtate.

MEANS [*moyen*, F.] methods, ways or devcies that perſons uſe in order to do any thing.

Continual MEANS [with *Arith.*] are when one root or firſt number is multiplied by it ſelf, and the following numbers likewiſe by themſelves, the numbers taken between one and the number laſt produced, are called *continual Means*; as 2, the root multiply'd by it ſelf produces 4; which, 4 multiplied by it ſelf, produces 16, and 16, being ſquared, produces256; and ſo 2. 4. and 16. are continual means between 1. and 256.

MEANDER. See *Mæanaer.*

MEA'NELS [in a *Horſe*] ſmall, black or red, ſpots in the coat or hair of a whitiſh colour.

MEANT, v. to *Mean.*

MEAR [mæne, *Sax.*] a marſhy ground.

MEAR *Stones* [of mæne, *Sax.* a bound or limit] ſtones ſet up for boundaries or land marks in open fields.

MEARL, a black bird.

MEASE [in *Law*] a meſſuage or dwelling houſe.

MEASE }
MESE } a meaſure of herring, containing 5 hundred.

MEA'SLES *It has no Sing Numb.* [maeſelen, *Du.* and L. G. maſern, G.] a diſtemper or cutaneous diſeaſe, conſiſting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to ſuppuration with a fever.

MEASON *dieu* [*maiſon dieu*, F. *i. e.* the houſe of god] a monaſtery or religious hoſpital.

MEA'SURABLE [*menſurabilis*, L. *méſurable*, F. *miſurabile*, It.] that may be meaſured, moderate.

MEA'SURABLENESS, capableneſs of being meaſured.

To MEASURE [*meſurer*, F. *miſurare*, It. *medir*, Sp, and Port. *metiri*, L.] to take the dimenſions of a thing in length, breadth, *&c.*

MEA'SURE [*menſura*, L. *meſure*, F. *miſura*, It.] is ſome quantity or quantities, fixed and agreed upon, whereby to eſtimate the quantity, length, breadth, thickneſs or capacity of other things by.

MEASURE is Treaſure.

L. *Eſt modus in Rebus.* or, as we ſay in another Proverb; There is reaſon in roaſting of eggs.

MEA'SURE *of a Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is ſuch a number as divides another without leaving any fraction.

MEASURE *of a Line* [*Geometry*] is any right line at pleaſure.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick*, &c.] is a term uſed of a certain number or quantity, which being repeated ſeveral times, is equal to another which is bigger, to which it has relation, as 6 is the meaſure of 36, taken 6 times.

MEASURE [with *Philoſ.*] as time is the meaſure of motion

MEASURE *Note* } [in *Muſick*] is a *Semibreve*, ſo named,
Time Note } becauſe it is of a certain determinate meaſure or length of time by it ſelf; and and all the reſt of the notes are meaſured bv, or adjuſted to its value.

MEASURE [in *Poetry*] is a certain number of ſyllables, which are diſtinguiſhed and heard ſeparately by the ear from another number of ſyllables. The union of 2 or more meaſures make a verſe, and in the variety of meaſure conſiſts the chief harmony of verſe.

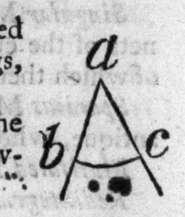
MEASURE *of Time* [with *Aſtrolo.*] a matter much regarded in handling nativities, that when the artiſt has a direction he may know how long it will be before it operates.

MEASURE [in *Geometry*] any certain quantity aſſumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or ſimilar quantities is expreſs'd.

MEASURE *of a Figure* or plane ſurface, is a ſquare, whoſe ſide is of any determinate length.

MEASURE *of a Solid*, is a cube, the ſides of which are of any length at pleaſure.

MEASURE *of an Angle*, is an arch deſcribed from the vertex, *a*, in any place between its legs, as *b c*.



MEASURE of *Velocity* [in *Mechanicks*] is the ſpace paſs'd over by the moving body in any given time.

MEASURE of *the Maſs* [in *Mechanicks*] is the weight or quantity of the matter of it.

MEASURES, ways, means, purpoſes, deſigns.

MEASURING *Money*, a certain duty in former times, laid upon cloth, beſides alnage.

MEAT [mæte, or mete, *Sax.* mad, *Dan.* mat, *Su.* mats, *Goth.* There is therefore no occaſion to derive it, as *Mer. Caſaubon*, from ματ́ύα Gr. *Dainties.*] fleſh; alſo proviſions of any ſort, either for man or beaſt.

MEA'THES [medo, *Sax.*] mead, a ſort of drink made with hony, metheglin. *Milton.*

MEATUS, a paſſage, *L.*

MEATUS *auditorius* [with *Anat.*] the auditory paſſage; beginning from the hollow of the ear, and ending at the tympanum.

MEATUS *cyſticus* [*Anat.*] a bilary duct, about the bigneſs of a gooſe quill, which is joined to the *Meatus Hepaticus*, at about 2 inches diſtance from the gall-bladder.

MEATUS *urinarius* [with *Anat.*] the paſſage whereby the urine is convey'd to the bladder.

MEAWING [*miaulizatio*, L.] the crying of a cat.

MEA'ZZLED, full of meazzles, ſpots or blotches.

MEA'ZZLES, a cutaneous diſtemper ſomething like the ſmall-pox, alſo a diſeaſe in ſwine.

MECHA'NICAL } [*mechanique*, F. *meccanico*, It. *mecanico*,
MECHA'NICK } Sp. of *mechanicus*, L. ſo called, becauſe the mechanick Arts or Handicrafts are more mean and inferior than the liberal Sciences] mean, baſe, pitiful.

MECHANICAL *Affections* [with *Philoſophers*] are ſuch properties of matter or body, as ariſe from its figure, bulk or motion.

MECHANICAL *Demonſtration*, one drawn from the Rules and Principles of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL *Solution of a Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] is a Conſtruction or Proof of a Problem, not done in an accurate, geometrical manner; but coarſly and unartfully, or by the aſſiſtance of Inſtruments; ſuch are moſt problems relating to the duplicature of the cube or the quadrature of the circle.

MECHANICAL *Science*, is that which is converſant about the outward frame and ſtructure of bodies, and the figures they obtain by workmanſhip.

MECHANICAL *Philoſophy*, is that which explains the phænomena or appearance of nature from mechanick principles, *viz.* from the motion, reſt, figure, ſize, *&c.* of the ſmall particles of matter, and is the ſame with the *Corpuſcular Philoſophy.*

MECHANICAL *Powers*, are the five ſimple machines, to which all others, how complex ſoever, may be reduced, and of e aſſemblage whereof they are all compounded, the *Ballance, Lever, Wheel, Pulley, Wedge* and *Screw.*

MECHA'NICALLY, in a mechanick manner.

MECHA'NICALNES, mechanical nature, property or quality.

MECHA'NICKS [*mechanique*, F. *meccanica*, It. *artes mechanicæ*, L. μηχανικὴ, Gr.] the ſcience of motion, or that part of the mathematicks that ſhews or demonſtrates the effects of *Powers*, or moving forces, and applies them to engines, machines, *&c.* and demonſtrates the Laws of motion, *&c.*

ME'CHANISM, mechanick Power. *F.*

MECHOACA'NA, a *Weſt-Indian* Root, ſomething like briony *American*, ſcammony.

ME'CON [μήκων, Gr.] the poppy; a Flower.

MECONIS [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of lettice.

MECO'NIUM [μηκώνιον, Gr.] an opiate, or the thickned Juice of poppies, *L.*

MECONIUM [in *Anat.*] a black, thick excrement, collected in the inteſtines of a child, during the time of geſtation.

MECONO'LOGY [μηκωνολογια of μηκων a poppy and λέγω, Gr. to ſay] a deſcription or treatiſe of opium.

ME'DAL [*medaile*, F. *medaglia*, It. of *metallum*, L.] a piece of metal in the form of money, ſtamped to preſerve the memory of ſome illuſtrious perſon, ſome notable victory, or ſomething that is a peculiar benefit to a nation or ſtate.

Antient MEDALS, ſuch as were ſtruck between the 3 d and the 7 th century.

Modern MEDALS, thoſe that have been ſtruck within theſe 300 years.

Conſular MEDALS, ſuch as were ſtruck during the time that *Rome* was govern'd by conſuls, and are ſo called in diſtinction to imperial medals.

Imperial MEDALS *of the upper Empire*, ſuch as were ſtruck from the beginning of *Julius Cæſar*'s reign, to the year of chriſt, 260.

Imperial MEDALS *of the lower Empire*, are thoſe till the time of taking of *Conſtantinople*, near 1200 years.

Singular MEDALS, are either ſuch are not found in the cabinets of the curious; but are only met with by chance; or ſuch, of which there is not above one of a ſort extant.

Spurious MEDALS, are ſuch as are counterfeited and put off as antique, when they are not.

Mutilated MEDALS, are ſuch as are not intire, or are defaced.

Redintegrated MEDALS, are ſuch wherein the letters *Reſt* are found, which intimates that they have been reſtored by the emperors.

Dip'd MEDALS, are ſuch as are ſtruck with pure copper and afterwards ſilvered.

Covered or *Plated* MEDALS, ſuch as have a leaf of ſilver over the copper.

Grain'd or *Indented* MEDALS, are thoſe whoſe Edges are cut like teeth.

Conntermark'd MEDALS, are thoſe that are cut on the ſide of the head or on the reverſe.

MEDA'LLION, [*medaillon*, F. *medaglione*, It.] a medal of an extraordinary large ſize, ſuch as princes uſed to preſent to ſome particular perſons, as a token of their eſteem.

To MEDDLE [perh. of *middle*, q. to interpoſe ones ſelf in the *middle* or rather of *mêler*, F. to mingle, or mitteln vermitteln G.] *to mediate*, or *find a Medium* to concern ones ſelf with.

ME'DDLING [prob. of *mêler*, F. to mingle] concerning ones ſelf with or about.

MEDE'RIA, a mead-houſe, a place where mead and metheglin was made.

MEDE-WIFE [meꝺe-ƿıꝼ, *Sax.*] a woman of merit or uſefulneſs. Hence our *Midwife.*

MED FEE [meꝺꝼeoh, *Sax.*] a bribe or reward; alſo a compenſation given in exchange, where the things exchanged are not of equal value.

MEDIAL [of *medietas*, L.] mean, middle.

MEDIAN [*medianus*, L.] which is in the middle.

MEDIANA *Vena* [*Anatomy*] a vein or little veſſel, made by the union of the *Cephalick* and *Baſilick* in the bend of the elbow.

MEDIANA *Linea* [*Anatomy*] a line or ſeam running down the middle of the tongue, ond dividing it into 2 equal parts.

MEDIA'STINA } [with *Anat.*] is a branch of the ſubclavian
MEDIA'STINUS } vein, which ariſes from the trunk of the *Cava*, or great hollow vein, and proceeds to the *Mediaſtinum* and *Thymus.* L.

MEDIA'STINE [*mediaſtinus*, L.] of or pertaining to the middle.

MEDIA'STINUM [with *Anat.*] a double membrane, formed by a duplicature of the *Pleura*, ſerving to divide the *Thorax* longitudinally.

MEDIASTINUM *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] the ſame as *ſeptum tranſverſum.*

MEDIATE [*mediat*, F. *mediatus*, L.] that which is in the middle between two Extremes; or it is a term of relation to two extremes apply'd to a third, which is in the middle.

To ME'DIATE [*mediatum*, L.] to act the part of a mediator.

ME'DIATELY, in a mediate manner.

MEDIA'TION, [F. *mediazione*, It. *medianeria*, Sp. of *mediatio*, L.] an interceding, making ſuit or intreaty in the behalf of any one.

MEDIATION [in *Arithm.*] a dividing by two, or the taking the half of any number.

MEDIATION [in *Geom.*] with reſpect to lines. is call'd biſection or bipartition.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediateur*, F. *mediatore*, It. *medianèro*, Sp. of *mediator*, L.] one who endeavours to reconcile perſons at variance, or undertakes the management or deciſion of an affair or controverſy between them, L.

MEDIA'TORS *of Queſtions*, ſix perſons in Q. *Eliz.* time appointed to determine any queſtion or debate ariſing among merchants, concerning any unmarketable wool or undue packing.

MEDIATO'RIAL, of or pertaining to a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, [*Mediatrice*, F. and It. of mediatrix, *L*] a woman mediator.

ME'DICA [μηδικὴ, Gr.] a kind of trefoil, call'd medick fodder.

ME'DICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed.

ME'DICAL *Month*, the ſpace of 26 days and 12 hours

MEDI'CAMENT [F. *medicamento*, It. Sp. & Port. of *medicamentum*, L] a Medicine or phyſical compoſition by which diſeaſes are ſubdued and health is reſtored.

MEDICAME'NTAL, medicinal.

MEDICA'STER, a quack doctor, a pitiful, ſorry phyſician.

ME'DICATED meats or drinks, are ſuch as have medicinal ingredients mingled with them.

MEDI'CINABLE [*Medicinabilis* L.] of or pertaining to phyſick.

MEDI'CINAL [F. *medicinale*, It. of *meaicinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to pyſick, phyſical.

MEDI'CINAL days [*with Phyſicians*] thoſe days in which an imperfect and ill criſis of a diſtemper often happens; and are ſo called, becauſe medicines may be given on them. They are reckoned the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 18th, *&c.*

MEDICINAL *Hours*, thoſe hours proper to take medicines in, of which there are four, *viz.* the *Morning* faſting, about an hour after *Dinner*, about four hours after *Dinner*, and going to *Bed.*

ME'DICINE [F. *medicina.* It. Sp. Port. and L.] the art of phyſick; alſo a phyſical remedy; the art of healing by adding that which was wantnig, and a taking away what is ſuperfluous. *Hippocrates.*

MEDICINE [*medicina*, L.] an art that aſſiſts nature, and is deſigned for the preſerving health in human bodies as much as is poſſible, by the uſe of proper remedies. It is divided into five parts.

1. *Phyſiology*, which treats of a human conſtitution, as it is ſound and well.

2. *Pathology*, which treats of the preternatural conſtitution of our bodies.

3. *Semiotica*, which treats of the ſigns of health and diſeaſes.

Hygiena, that which delivers rules for the regimen, to be obſerved in the preſervation of health.

5. *Therapeutica*, the art of healing, which teaches the management of diet, and alſo comprehends ſurgery and the art of medicine properly ſo called.

ME'DDICK *Fodder*, an herb.

MEDI'ETAS *Linguæ* [in *Law*] an inqueſt impanneled, whereof one half conſiſts of natives or denizens, and the other of foreigners. *L.*

MEDI'ETY [*medieté*, F. *metà*, It. of *medietas*, L.] the moiety or half of a thing.

ME'DIN, a certain coin, in value at *Aleppo* 1 peny } *Sterl.* of *Egypt* 3 aſpers; alſo a corn meaſure at *Aleppo*, 1 buſhel *Engliſh.*

MEDICOPHY'SICAL of or pertaining to natural phyſick.

ME'DIO *acquitando*, a judical writ to diſtrain a lord for quitting a mean lord from a rent that he formerly acknowledged in court not to belong to him, *L.*

MEDIO'CRITY [*mediocrité*, F. *mediocrità*, It. of *mediocritas*, L.] a mean or middle between two extremes; moderation.

ME'DISANCE, evil-ſpeaking, obloquy, reproach, *F.*

MEDI'TABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pondering, very thoughtful, muſing, in a brown ſtudy.

MEDITA'TION, [F. *meditazione*, It. *meditaziòn*, Sp. of *meditatio*, L.] deep conſideration; an action whereby we conſider any thing cloſely, or wherein the mind is imploy'd in the ſearch of any truth.

To ME'DITATE [*mediter*, F. *meditàr*. It. and Sp. *meditare*, It. and L.] to reflect, to muſe, to ponder or think upon; to conſider.

ME'DITATIVE [*meditatif*, F. of *meditativus*, L.] given to meditation, thoughtful.

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterranée*, F. *mediterráneo*, It. and Sp. of *mediterraneus*, L.] ſhut up between the lands, inland.

MEDITERRANEAN *Sea*, *i. e.* a ſea lying in the midſt of lands having *Europe* on the *North*, *Africa* on the *South*, and *Aſia* on the *Eaſt.*

Meditrina'lia [of *Meditrina*, a certain goddeſs of phyſick] feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* on the 30th of *September*, and ſo called, becauſe they then began to drink new wine, mingled with the old, which they held to be medicinal, and ſerv'd them inſtead of phyſick, *L.*

Meditu'llium, the middle of any thing, *L.*

Meditullium [with *Anatom.*] the ſpungy ſubſtance between the two plates of the skull

Me'dium, a mean or middle ſtate; alſo an expedient, way or device. L.

Me'dium [with *Philoſophers*] is the peculiar conſtitution or frame of any ſpace thro' which bodies move; thus *Air* is the *Medium* in which all living creatures on the land breathe and live; where all meteors breed and move; the *Water* is the *Medium* in which fiſhes live and move.

Ætherial Medium
Subtil Medium } [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] a more univerſal aerial medium than that particular one wherein we live and breathe, and much more rare, ſubtile, elaſtick and active than air; and by that means freely permeating the pores and interſtices of all other mediums, and diffuſing it ſelf thro' the whole creation. And by the intervention of which his opinion is, that moſt of the great *Phænomena* of nature are affected.

Medium *Cæli* [with *Aſtrologers*] the middle heaven, the 12th houſe, or the angle of the *South* in a ſcheme, in which planets and ſtars have the greateſt height they can have, and of conſequence dart rays more direct and of greater ſtrength and efficacy.

Medium *tempus* [*old Law*] mean profits, *L.*

Logical Medium, is an agreement, reaſon or conſideration, for which any thing is affirmed or denied: or that cauſe why the greater extreme is attributed to or deny'd of the leſs in the concluſion.

Arithmetical Medium, is that which is equally diſtant from each extreme, called *Medium rei.*

Geometrical Medium, is that where the ſame ratio is preſerved between the firſt and ſecond, and the ſecond and the third terms, called *Medium Perſonæ.*

Medium *Participationis* [with *Schoolmen*] is a medium that is ſaid to be compounded of the two extremes, *F.*

Medium *Negationis*
Medium *Remotionis* } [with *Schoolmen*] is that whereof both the extremes are derived, *L.*

Medium *Quo* [*School-term*] the form or faculty whereby an agent produces an effect, *L.*

Medium *ſub quo* [in the *Schools*] is that which renders the power to act compleat in the general, without determining it to any particular object, *L.*

Medium *quod*
Medium *ſuppoſiti* } [with *Schoolmen*] is ſomewhat between the agent and patient, which receives the action of the one e're it arrive at the other, *L.*

Me'dius *Venter* [with *Anatom.*] the middle belly, the cheſt or hollow of the breaſt, in which are contained the heart and lungs.

Me'dlar [mæꝺ, *Sax. meſpilum*, L.] a fruit,

Me'dlef [*old Law*] quarrelling, ſcuffling or brawling.

Me'dly [of *mêler*, F. to mingle] a mixture of good things.

Me'drinacles, a ſort of coarſe canvaſs.

Medsyppe [*old Rec.*] a harveſt ſupper, given to the labourers upon the bringing in of the harveſt.

Medu'lla, the marrow in the bones, *L.* See *Marrow.*

Medulla [in *Mineralogy*] that ſoftiſh part which is found in ſome ſtones.

Medulla [in *Botany*] the pith or heart in trees or herbs.

Medulla *Cerebri* [in *Anat.*] the marrow of the brain, the white ſoft ſubſtance or part of the brain, covered externally with the cortical ſubſtance of a more aſhy colour.

Medulla *Oblongata* [*Anat.*] the medullary part of the brain and *cerebellum* joined in one, it is included within the skull, and is the beginning of the ſpinal marrow; it deſcends to the *Os Sacrum*, and ſends forth ten pair of nerves to the cheſt, lower belly and limbs.

Medulla *Oſſium* [*Anat.*] the marrow of the bones, a ſoft fatty ſubſtance, placed in the cavities or pores of divers bones; it is incloſed in a membrane, and is red in the greater cavities, white in the leſs; as alſo ſoft and juicy in ſpungy bones.

Medulla *Spinalis* [*Anat.*] is a continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata* without the skull, that deſcends down the middle of the back. It conſiſts, as the brain does, of two parts; a white and medullary, or a cineritious or glandulous, the one without and the other within.

Medu'llar
Medu'llary } [*medullaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the marrow.

Medullary [with *Anat.*] the finer and more ſubtile parts of the *Medulla*, or marrow of the bones.

Medu'lline [*medullinus*, L.] of or belonging to marrow

Meek [perh. of meca *or* mæca, *Sax.* equal or rather of meka, *Goth.* to ſpeak or act effeminately, or muik, *Goth.* ſoft.] mild, gentle, quiet, not eaſily provoked.

Meekly, humbly.

Mee'kness, gentleneſs, quietneſs of temper, not apt to be provoked to anger.

Meekness [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a beautiful damſel crowned with olive, leaning with her right hand upon an elephant.

Meen
Mien } [*mien*, F.] the air of the face, the countenance.

Meer [*merus*, L.] downright, arrant.

Meer [in *Com. Law*] ſometimes ſignifies *meer* right.

Mee'rly, purely arrantly,

Mees [meeꞃ, *Sax.*] meadows.

Meet [of mæꞇe, *Sax.* a meaſure] fit, apt.

To Meet
To Mete } [meꞇan, *Sax.*] to meaſure.

Mee'tness [prob. of mæꝺian, *Sax.* to meaſure] fitneſs.

To Meet *Irr. V.* [of meꞇan, *Sax.* mode, *Dan.* moeta, *Su.* ontmoeten, *Du.* moeten.] to come together.

Met [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] (meꞇꞇ or ᵹemeꞇꞇ, *Sax.* motte, *Dan.*) did meet, have met.

Me'gacosm [μεγακόσμος of μέγας great, and κόσμος the world, *Gr.*] the great world.

Me'gæra [*Envy*] one of the 3 furies of Hell; the other being *Alecto*, which ſignifies want of repoſe, and *Tyſiphone*, vengeance, violent death, *&c.*

Megale'sia [μεγαλήσια, Gr.] the *Megalenſian* games, certain games celebrated by the *Romans*, on the 5th of *April*, in honour of *Cybele*, the grand-mother of the gods. In the proceſſion, the women danc'd before the image of the goddeſs, and the magiſtrates appeared in all their robes. *L.*

Megalo'graphy [μεγαλογραφία, Gr.] a drawing of pictures at large.

Megalophonos [μεγαλόφωνος of μεγαλη and φονὴ, Gr. voice] one who hath a loud voice.

Mega'locoelus [of μεγας great and κοιλία Gr. the belly] one who has a large prominent belly.

Megalopsy'chy [μέγόψυχία of μεγαλη and ψυχὴ, Gr. the ſoul] magnanimity, greatneſs of ſoul.

Megalospla'nchnos [μεγαλόσπλαγχνος of μεγας and σπλαγχνος, Gr. the bowels] one who has great, ſwelling bowels.

Me'grim [μιγράνιον, Gr. *megraine*, F. *magrena*, It.] a diſtemper which cauſes great pain in the temples, and fore-part of the head.

Megs [with the *Canting Crew*] Guineys.

Meine [meniᵹeo, *Sax.*] a companion; alſo a retinue.

Meiny [*of* meniᵹeo, *Sax.*] a multitude, a family of houſhould ſervants: alſo a family or all who live together in one houſe.

Meio'sis [μείωσις, Gr.] diminution or leſſening.

Meiosis [among *Rhetoricians*] the uſing a ſlighter term than the matter requires by way of extenuation or diſparagement, as when a deep wound is call'd a ſcratch, *&c.*

Mei'wel, a ſort of cod, of which ſtock-fiſh is made.

Mela [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to probe ulcers, or to draw a ſtone out of the yard, *&c.* called alſo *Speculum* and *Tenta.*

Melampo'dium [μελαμπόδιον Gr.] black helebore. *L.*

Mela'mpyrum [μελάμπυρον of μελας black, and πύρος, *Gr.* wheat] cow-wheat or horſe-flower; a weed full of branches, and having ſeed like fænugreek, very noxious to corn, *L.*

Mela'nagogues [μελαναγογοὶ of μέλας and ἄγω, Gr. to lead] medicines which drive away, or purge off black choler.

Melancho'lick
Me'lancholy } [*melancholique*, F. *malinconico*, It. *melancolico*, Sp. *melancholicus*, L. μελαγχολικὸς of μελανος and χολὴ, Gr.] troubled with or ſubject to melancholy, cauſing melancholy; alſo penſive, dumpiſh.

Me'lancholily, ſadly, penſively.

Melancholy [*melancholie*, F. *malinconia*, and *melanconia*, It. and Sp. of *melancholia*, L.] ſadneſs, penſiveneſs, alſo black choler.

Me'lancholist, one given up to melancholy.

Mela'nion [μελάνιον, Gr.] the black, blue or purple violet.

Melanopi'per [with *Botaniſts*] the herb biſhop's-wort, St. *Katherine*'s flower. *L.*

Melan'orrhizon [μελανόρριζον, Gr.] an herb, called alſo *Veratrum Nigrum.* L.

Mela'nthemon, the herb camomile.

Mela'nthium [μελάνθιον, Gr.] the herb *Nigella Romana*, coriander of *Rome*, pepper-wort.

Mela'sses, the dregs of ſugar, commonly call'd treacle.

Melchizede'chians, a ſect of hereticks who held that *Melchizedeck* was the holy ghoſt,

Me'lchites [q. d. *Royaliſts*, of מלך, *Heb.* or *Syr.* a king] a religious ſect in the *Levant*, who differ very little from the *Greeks* in any thing relating to faith or worſhip; but ſpeak a different language.

MELD FEOH [melꝺa, a diſcovery, and ꝼeo, *Sax.* a reward] a recompence given to one who made a diſcovery of any breach of penal laws.

MELEA'GRIS [with *Floriſts*] a flower called a fritillary.

MELICE'RIA [μελικηρὶς of μελι honey, and κηρὸς, wax, Gr.] a tumor ſhut up within a tunick, proceeding from a matter like hony, wtihout pain, yielding if preſſed, but quickly returning again.

ME'LICET, a fiſh, called alſo a keeling.

MELI'CHROS [μελίχρως, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a yellow colour like hony.

MELI'CHRYSOS [μελίχρυσος, Gr.] an *Indian* ſtone of the jacynth kind.

MELICO'TONY } [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a ſort of yellow
MELICOTOO'N } peach.

MELI'CRATUM [μελίκρατον of μελι hony, and κεράω to mingle, Gr.] a drink made of one part of hony and eight parts rain-water.

ME'LILOT [*melilotus*, L. μελίλωτος, Gr.] a ſort of herb having leaves and ſlender branches.

ME'LINE [μελινὴ Gr.] the herb melium or balm-mint, *L.*

ME'LINUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb balm-gentle.

To ME'LIORATE [*ameliorer*, F. *migliorare*, It. of *meliorare*, L.] to make better, to mend.

MELIORA'TION, [*amelioration*, F. *miglioramento*, It. of *melioratio*, L.] a mending or making better.

MELIO'RITY [*melioritas*, L.] betterneſs.

MELIHHY'LLUM } [μελισσοφυλλον of μέλισσα balm,
MELY'SSOPHYLLUM } and φύλλον, Gr. a leaf, *q. d.* bees-leaf] the herb balm or balm-gentle. *L.*

MELI'SSA [μέλι, Gr. hony] balm or baulm. *L.*

MELIUS *inquirendo*, a writ which lies for a ſecond inquiry of what lands and tenements a man died poſſeſſed of, where partiality was ſuſpected.

MELITI'TES [μελιτίτης Gr.] a greyiſh ſtone, which when pulveriz'd yields a milky liquor of a taſte ſomewhat like hony.

MELI'TES [μηλίτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the colour of an orange or quince.

MELLA'GO, any juice or liquor boiled up to the conſiſtence of honey.

ME'LLEOUS [*melleus*, L.] of or like honey.

ME'LLET [with *Farriers*] a dry ſcab growing on the heel of a horſe's foot.

MELLI'FEROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bearing or producing honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, a making honey. *L.*

MELLI'FICK [*mellificus*, L.] making honey.

MELLI'FLUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.] flowing with honey, full
MELLI'FLUOUS } of ſweetneſs; alſo eloquent.

MELLI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the ſame kind with honey.

MELLI'LOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] ſpeaking ſweetly.

ME'LLITISM, wine mingled with honey, *L.*

ME'LLOW [meaꞃƿa, *Sax.* **morwe**, *Du.* ſoft, tender] ſoft by reaſon of ripeneſs or age.

ME'LLOWNESS, ſoftneſs of taſte, ripeneſs.

MELOCA'RDUUS [with *Botan.*] the hedg-hog thiſtle, *L.*

MELO'CARPON [μελόκαρπον, Gr.] an herb call'd *Ariſtolochia longa* or *Rotundu.*

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of melody, muſical.

MELODIOUSLY, harmoniouſly, muſically *&c.*

MELO'DIOUSNESS, fulneſs of melody, harmoniouſneſs of ſound.

ME'LODY [*mêlodie*, F. *melodia*, It. Sp. and L. μελοδία of μελος, a verſe, and ᾠδὴ, a ſong, Gr.] a ſweet ayre, or pleaſing muſical tune; harmony a mixture of muſical ſounds, delightful to the ear.

MELOME'LE, quiddany, marmalade.

MELOME'LUM [of μῆλον, an apple, and μελι, honey, *Gr.*] the ſweeting, an apple.

MELON [F. and Sp. *melone*, It. *melam* Port. of *melo*, L.] a fruit well known.

MELO'PEPON [μελόπεπον Gr.] the melon or muſk-melon; a ſort of pumkin like a quince; a garden cucumber.

ME'LOPES [with *Phyſicians*] are ſpots (like thoſe that remain in the skin after beating) in malignant and peſtilential fevers.

ME'LOS [with *Oculiſts*] a diſtemper in the eye, when there is ſo great a burſting out of the uveous coat, that it ſeems like an apple.

MELO'SIS [in *Surgery*] a ſearching with a probe.

MELO'TIS [with *Surgeons*] a leſſer ſort of probe.

ME'LOTHRUM [μήλωθρον, Gr.] an herb or ſhrub called *Vitis Alba*, L.

MELPOME'NE [Μελπομένη of μέλπομαι, Gr. to ſing] one of the muſes, to whom poets aſcribe the invention of tragedy, She was repreſented in painting, *&c.* like a virago, with a grave and majeſtick countenance, clothed in a mantle of changeable crimſon, having her head adorned with diamonds, pearls and rubies, holding ſcepters, with crowns upon them, in her left hand. and in her right hand a naked poniard; and at her feet crowns and ſcepters lying.

To MELT [mylvan, or melꞇan *Sax.* **ſmeltzen**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſchmelten**, H. *G.* **ſmaelta**, *Su.* *M. Caſaubon* will have it of μέλδω, *Gr.* to liquefy] to make hard bodies liquid or fluid.

ME'LTERS [in the *Mint*] thoſe workmen who melt the bullion before it comes to be coined.

ME'LWEL, a ſort of codfiſh.

ME'MBER [*membre*, F. *membro*, It. and Port. *miembro*, Sp. of *membrum*, L.] any one of the exterior parts of the body, ariſing from the trunk or body of an animal, as boughs from the trunk of a tree.

MEMBER [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] a part of a body eccleſiaſtick, civil or politick, as a member of *Chriſt*, of a ſociety, of parliament, *&c.* L,

MEMBER-*mug* [with the *Vulgar*] a chamber-pot.

ME'MBERS [*membra*, L. *membres*, F.] the outward parts of the body, that grow, as it were branches out of the trunk of a tree.

The MEMBERS *of a Man*, are dlvided into ſimilary or ſimple and compound.

Similary MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are the bones which in a human body, are to the number of 306, of which 70 go to compoſe the head, 65 to the back and breaſt; 84 to the two ſhoulders, arms and hands; and 90 in the two thighs, haunches, legs and feet.

Beſides bones, there are cartilages, the ligaments, tendons, fibres, or ſmall fillets, ſtrait, traverſing in roundneſs and oblique.

Alſo veins (which are reckond equal to the number of the days of the year, *i. e.* 365) the arteries, nerves and fleſh. In theſe are included the kernels, the entrails (in their ſubſtance) the bowels and the muſcles, which are accounted in number 415. To theſe may be added the skin, fat and marrow.

Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are of two ſorts, external and internal.

External Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are the head, breaſt. belly, arms and legs.

Internal Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are of three ſorts, *Natural*, *Vital* and *Animal*. Of theſe laſt

The natural internal Compound MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] are thoſe that ſerve the lower belly, as the nutritive faculty or power, *i. e.* the firſt digeſtion, by which the food is converted into chyle or ſuck. Theſe are the pipe or paſſage from the mouth to the ſtomach and the bowels. Others ſerve the ſecond concoction, and cauſe the chyle to convert into blood and nouriſhment, and ſeparate the excrements; 2d, thoſe that ſerve the middle belly, as the heart, lungs, *&c.* called vitals:: which ſee. And the.

Animal internal MEMBERS [with *Anatom.*] they are diſpoſed in 5 ranks, *viz*, the outward and inward skin of the brain. the ſmaller ſtreams of it, *i. e.* the marrow of the backbone and the nerves, the organs or inſtruments of exterior ſenſe, *viz.* the eyes, ears and noſtrils: the fuliginous and phlegmatick excrements.

MEMBRA'NA *adipoſa* [*Anatomy*] the fat membrane that ſurrounds the kidneys, *L.*

MEMBRANA *Carnoſa* [*Anat.*] one of the five teguments or coverings of the body, *L.*

MEMBRANA *nictitans*, a thin purpliſh or reddiſh membrane or film, which ſeveral beaſts and birds have to cover and defend their eyes from the duſt, *&c.* L.

MEMBRANA *Urinaria* [*Anatom.*] the urinary coat, pertaining to a young child in the womb, which receives the urine that comes out of the bladder; the ſame as *Allantois.*

MEMBRANA *muſculorum communis* [*Anatomy*] the common membrane or covering of the muſcles, which ſpreads over all the body except the ſcull. L.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS [*membranaceus*, L.] like parchment.

ME'MBRANE [F. *membrana*, It. Sp. and L.] a ſimilar part of an animal body; being a thin, white, flexible expanded skin, formed of ſeveral ſorts of fibres interwoven together, ſerving to cover or wrap up ſome certain parts of the body.

MEMBRANO'SUS [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the leg, ſo called from its large membranous expanſion, incloſing all the muſcles of the *Tibia* and *Tarſus*.. Its action turns the legs outwards.

MEMBRA'NOUS [*membraneux*, F. *membranoſo*, It of *membraneus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or full of membranes.

ME'MBRED [in *Heral.*] *membré*, F, is a term by which they expreſs the limbs and legs of a bird: when the beak and legs are of a different colour from the body, they ſay, beaked and membred of ſuch a colour.

MEMBRE'TTO [with *Architects*] a plaiſter that bears up an arch. They are often fluted, but not with above ſeven or nine chanels. They are commonly uſed to adorn door caſes, galleries, fronts and chimney-pieces, and to bear up the corniſhes and friezes in wainſcot. *Italian.*

Membrifica'tion a making or producing members or limbs.

Membro'se [*membroſus*, L.] having large members.

Membrum, a member, a limb, *L.*

Memoi'rs [*memoires*, F.] hiſtories written by ſuch perſons who have had a hand in the management, or elſe have been eye witneſſes of the tranſacting of affairs, containing a plain narration, either of the actions of their prince or ſtateſmen, or of themſelves; alſo a Journal of the acts and proceedings of a ſociety, as thoſe of the royal ſociety, *&c.*

Memoirs [*memoires*, F. *memorialia*, L.] papers delivered by ambaſſadors to the princes or ſtates, to whom they are ſent upon any occaſion.

Me'morable [F. and Sp. *memorabile*, It. of *memorabilis*, L] worthy of remembrance, famous, notable.

Me'morably, notably.

Me'morableness, deſervingneſs to be remembred, *&c.*

Memora'ndum [*q. d.* to be remembred] a ſhort note or token, for the better remembrance of a thing.

Me'morative, of or pertaining to the memory.

Memo'riæ [*old Rec.*] monuments or ſepulchres for the dead.

Memo'rial [F. *memoriale*, It. and L.] that which ſerves to refreſh ones memory, or put him in mind of a matter or buſineſs.

A Memo'rial [in *State Affairs*] a writing delivered by a publick miniſter of ſtate about part of his negotiations

Memo'rialist, a writer of memoirs.

Memo'riter, by memory, *L.*

Me'moriz'd, recorded in hiſtory.

Me'mory [*memoria*, It. Sp. Port. L. *memoire*, F.] a power or faculty of the mind, whereby it retains or recollects the ſimple ideas, or the images and remembrance of the things we have ſeen, imagined, underſtood, *&c.* The moſt that can be ſaid of it is, that it is an extraordinary and uſeful natural faculty and endowment by which ſome perſons have ſo excelled the common part of mankind, that hiſtorians tell us, that *Cyrus*, emperor of *Perſia*, could call all his ſoldiers in his numerous army by their names. And that *Seneca*, the philoſopher, could recite 2000 names at the firſt hearing of them. Pope *Clement* the VI. had ſo good a memory, that what was abſolutely his own, he never forgot it. *Zuinger* aſſerts, that a young man of the iſland of *Corſica*, could readily recite after once hearing, 36000 words of all ſorts, either backwards or forwards, or any way, and taught this ſcience to others.

Memory [with the *Ancients*] was an allegorical deity, worſhip'd by the name of *Mneme*, the mother of the muſes. She was repreſented by a woman with two faces, clad in black, having a pen in her right hand, and a book in her left.

Memphi'tes [ſo called of *Memphis* in *Egypt*] a ſort of ſtone famed for this property, that being pulveriz'd and ſmeared on a part of a body to be amputated, it will deaden it ſo that the patient ſhall feel no pain in the operation.

Men, v. Man.

Men **meet, but Mountains never greet.**
Sp. *T'ópanſe los Hómbres, y no los Móntes.*

Men [in *Muſi. Books*] leſs, or not ſo much.

Men *forte* [*Muſi. Books*] not too loud, leſs loud, *Ital.*

Men *allegro* [in *Muſi. Books*] a movement not ſo gay and briſk as allegro requires when it ſtands alone.

To Me'nace [*menacer*, F. *menacciare* It. *amenaccàr*, Sp. of *minari*, L.] to huff or vapour, to threaten.

Me'naces [*minæ*, L.] threats, angry expreſſions, *F.*

Mena'ndrians [ſo call'd of *Menander*, a diſciple of *Simon Magus*, and a magician] St. *Irenæus* repreſents him, as pretending to be the firſt virtue, heitherto unknown to the world, and to have been ſent by the angels for the ſalvation of all mankind; and taught that none could be ſaved unleſs he was baptized in his name.

To Mend [*emendare*, L. *s'amender*, F. *emenderſi*, It. *emendàr*, Sp. the laſt 3. only in the ſecond ſenſe.] to repair a thing worn or damaged; to reform in manners; alſo to become better in health.

Mendaci'loquent [*mendaciloquus*, L.] lying.

Me'ndicable [*mendicabilis*, L.] that may be begged.

Me'ndicant [*mendiant*, F. *mendicante*, It. and Sp. *mendicans*, L] begging.

Mendicant *Frier*, a monk that goes up and down begging alms.

Me'ndicated [*mendicatus*, L.] begged, obtained by begging.

Me'nding [*emendens*, L.] repairing a thing worn out or damaged; reforming in manners; growing better in health. *&c.*

Mendi'city [*mendicité*, F. *mendicità*, It. *mendicitas*, L.] beggarlineſs.

Mendo'sa *Sutura* [with *Anatom.*] a ſcaly joining together of bones; as of thoſe in the temples and fore part of the head.

Mendosæ *Coſta* [*Anatomy*] the falſe ribs.

Menehout [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of baking or ſtewing meat cover'd with thin Bards of Bacon.

Mengre'lians, Circaſſians of *Mingrelia* of the *Greek* church; who baptize not their children till eight years of age.

Me'nial [either of men, *Sax.* a houſe, or *mænia*, L. walls] of a houſhold, belonging to a houſe; as a *menial Servant*, one who lives within the walls of a perſons own dwelling houſe.

Menia'nthes, marſh tree-foil or buck-beans.

Meni'nges [in *Anatomy*] two thin skins which incloſe the ſubſtance or marrow of the brain.

Meningophy'lax [of μενίγγος and φυλαξ, Gr. a keeper] that which preſerves the meninx or skin of the brain, from any external preſſure.

Me'ninx [μενίγγος, Gr] the ſkin of the brain.

Craſſa Meninx [with *Anatom.*] the ſame as *Dura mater*, the thicker of the two *Meninges* or thin skins, which incloſe the ſubſtance or marrow of the brain, which is next the ſcull.

Tenuis Meninx [with *Anatom.*] the ſame as *Pia mater*, one of the thin ſkins that covers the marrow of the brain, the thinner of them, and that which immediately covers it.

A Meni'ppean [of *Menippus*, a ſatyrical or crabbed philoſopher] a ſatyr both in verſe and proſe.

Meni'scus [μηνίσκος, Gr.] a little moon.

Meniscus *Glaſſes* [μενισκοὶ, Gr little moons] glaſſes that are convex on one ſide and concave on the other.

Me'niver } a ſort of fur, which is the ſkin of a *Muſcovian*
Me'never } animal, and milk white.

Me'nker, the Jaw bone of a whale.

Menoge'nion [μενογένιον, Gr.] the plant peony, *L.*

Menolo'gion [μηνολόγιον, Gr.] an account of the courſe of the moon, an almanack, *L.*

Me'now [*minutus*, L. *menu*, F. ſmall] a ſmall freſh wtear fiſh.

Me'nnonites [ſo called after one *Menon Simon*, in the 16th century] a ſect of Anabaptiſts in *Holland*, who held tenets very different fron the firſt Anabaptiſts.

Meno'logy. See *Menologion.*

Men prest [*Muſi. Books*] not too quick, or leſs quick, *Ital.*

Me'nsa, a table, *L.*

Mensa [in *Anatomy*] the broader part of the teeth or grinders, which chew and mince the meat.

Me'nsal [*menſalis*, L] of or belonging to a table.

Mensa'lia [with *Canoniſts*] menſal benefices, *L.*

Mensalia [in *old Deeds*] parſonages or ſpiritual livings, united to the tables of religious houſes.

Me'nses [*i. e.* months, *q.* καταμήνια τα ἔμμηνια, Gr] the monthly courſes of woman, or purgations, which in young maids uſually begin about the age of 12 or 14; but ceaſe in thoſe that are paſt bearing.

Me'nsis *Chymicus*, a chymical month, which contains 40 days.

Mensis *vetitus* [*Foreſt Law*] fence month, wherein deer fawn, during which time it is unlawful to hunt in the foreſt.

Me'nstrua, womans monthly flowers, *L.*

Menstrua *alba* [in *Medicine*] the fluor albus, or white flux.

Me'nstrual *diſcharge* [of *menſtrualis*, L.] the ſame as *Menſes.*

Menstruo'sity [of *Menſtruoſitas* L] the monthly flux of women.

Me'nstruous } [*menſtruus*, L.] of or pertaining to women's
Menstrual } monthly courſes.

Me'nstruousness, menſtruous quality or condition, or ſuch as is common to women in their monthly courſes.

Men'struum [of *menſis*, *L.* a month] and is thence derived by chymiſts. becauſe they ſay that a mixt body cannot be compleatly diſſolved in leſs time than forty days; and thence forty days is called a *Chymical* or *Philoſophical month.* L.

Menstruum *mulierum* [with *Phyſicians*,] women's monthly courſes or terms; the ſame as *Menſes.* L.

Menstruum [with *Chymiſts*] a diſſolving liquour that will diſſolve and ſeparate the parts of hard bodies, which will eat thro' hard metals and diſſolve ſtones, as *Vinegar*, *Aqua-Fortis* &c.

Menstruum *peracutum* [with *Chymiſts*] a menſtruum or diſſolvent made by drawing ſpirit of nitre ſeveral times from butter of antimony.

Mensu'ra [in *Law*] a buſhel- *L.*

Mensura *Regalis*, rhe ſtandard meaſure kept in the exchequere.

Me'nsurable [*menſurabilis*, *L.*] that may be meaſured.

Me'nsurableness, capableneſs of being meaſured.

Me'nsural of or pertaining to meaſure.

Mensura'tion, a meaſuring or meeting. *L.*

Mensuration [in *Geometry*] is a finding the length, ſurface or ſolidity of the quantities of bodies in ſome known meaſure.

Menta'gra [of *mentum*, L. the chin, and ἀγρα, Gr. a ſiezing on] a wild tetter or ſcab like a ring-worm; that begins at the chin, and runs over the face, neck, breaſt and hands. *L.*

Me'ntal [*mentalis*, L] belonging to the chin.

Me'ntal [F. *mentale*, It. of *mens*, L. the mind] belonging to the mind.

MENTAL *Reſervation*, a ſeeming to declare ones mind; but at the ſame time concealing ones real meaning.

ME'NTHA [μενθη, Gr.] the herb mint. *L.*

MENTHA'STRUM } [with *Botaniſts*] wild-mint. horſe-mint.
MENTA'STRUM } *L.*

ME'NTION, [F, *Menzione*, It. *Mencion*, Sp. of *Mentio*, L.] a ſpeaking of, or naming, *F.*

To ME'NTION [*mentionner*, F. *menzionare*, It. *mentar*, Sp.] to take notice of. to ſpeak of, to name.

ME'NTULA, the ſame as *Penis*. L.

MENTULA'GRA [of *mentula*, L. and *αγρα*, Gr.] a diſtemper, within the genital parts of the male which are contracted by a convulſion.

• ME'NTULATED [*mentulatus*, L.] having a large *Penis*.

ME'NUET } *a French* dance or the tune belonging to it. *F.*
MI'NUET }

MENUS-*Droits* [*Cookery*] certain diſhes proper for intermeſſes.

MEPHI'TES, mephitical exhalations.

MEPHITIS, a ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell; a damp.

MEPHITICAL [*mephiticus*, L. of מפחית, *Syr.*] ſtinking, noxious, poiſonous.

MEPHITICAL *Exhalations*, poiſonous and noxious ſteams iſſuing out of the earth, from whatſoever cauſe.

MERA'CEOUS [*meraceus*, L.] pure, clear, without mixture ſpoken of wine, *i. e.* as it is preſſed out of the grape, neat.

MERA'CITY [*meracitas*, L.] clearneſs or pureneſs.

ME'RCABLE [*mercabilis*, L.] that may be brought.

MERCANDI'SA [old *Rec.*] all manner of goods and wares expoſed to ſale in markets and fairs.

MERCANTI'LE [*mercantile*, F. and It. of *mercator*, L.] merchant-like, of or pertaining to merchants.

MERCA'TIVE [*mercativus*, L.] pertaining to chapmanry, buying or ſelling.

MERCA'TOR'*s Chart* [with *Navigators*] a ſea chart, in which the parallels are repreſented in ſtrait lines; and the meridians in like manner by parallel ſtrait lines; whoſe degrees notwithſtanding, are not equal, but are continually enlarged as they approach nearer to the pole, in the ſame proportion as the parallel circles decreaſe towards them.

MERCATORS'*s Sailing*, the art of finding upon a plane, the motion of a ſhip upon a courſe aſſigned, the meridians being all parallel, and the parallels of latitude ſtrait lines.

MERCATO'RUM *Feſtum* a feſtival obſerved by the trading people of *Rome*, in honour of *Mercury*, on the 15th day of *May*, at which they pray'd to him to forgive their cheating, and proſper their trade. *L.*

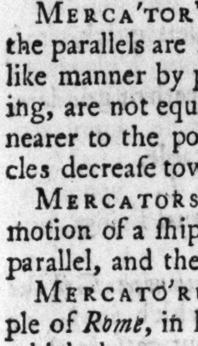
MERCA'TURE [*mercatura*, L.] merchandize trafick.

ME'RCENARY [*mercenaire*, F. *mercenario*, It. of *mercenarius*, L.] hired for reward or wages, done for reward, eaſy to be bribed or corrupted with money.

ME'RCENARINESS, mercenary diſpoſition or nature.

MERCENA'RIUS [old *Rec.*] an hireling, or a ſervant. *L.*

ME'RCER [*mercier*, F. *merciaio*, It. *mercieyro*, Port. of *merx*, *mercis*, L. wares] a dealer in wrought ſilks, *&c.*



ME'RCERS were incorporated *Anno* 1393, and conſiſt of 4 wardens, and about 40 (but uncertain) aſſiſtants, and 283 on the livery, for which the fine is 15*l.* 4*s.* this is the firſt of the 12 companies. Their arms are *gules*, a demi-virgin with her hair diſhevelled, crown'd, iſſuing out (and within an orb) of clouds all proper. The motto, *Honor Deo.* their hall is in *Cheapſide.*

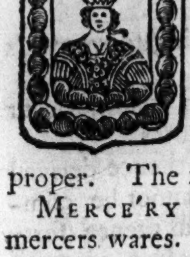
MERCE'RY [*mercerie*, F. *merceria*, It. and Sp. of *merces*, L.] mercers wares.

ME'RCHANDIZE, [F. *mercanzia*, It.] commodities or goods to trade with; alſo trade or traffick.

To ME'RCHANDIZE [*merchander*, F.] to trade as a merchant, to traffick.

ME'RCHANDIZING [*merchandiſant*, F.] dealing as a merchant, trading, trafficking.

ME'RCHANT *Man* [*merchand*, F. *mercante*, It. *mercador*, Sp. and Port. of *mercator*, L.] a trader or dealer by wholeſale; alſo a trading ſhip.



MERCHANT TAYLORS, the patent for the arms of this company (then called tailors and *Linen Armourers*, was granted *Anno* 1480. And in the year 1501 they were incorporated by *Henry* VII. by the name of *Merchant Tailors*, and their ſupporters were granted them in the year 1585. They are govern'd by a maſter, 4 wardens, and about 40 aſſiſtants, and there are on the livery 485, the fine for which is 15*l.* Their armorial enſigns are *argent*, a tent royal between 2 parliament robes *gules*, lined *ermine*; on a chief *azure* a lion of *England*. Creſt, a holy lamb in glory, proper ſupporters, 2 camels *or*. The motto, *Concordia parva res creſcunt*. Their hall is in *Thread-needle-Street*.

MERCHANT *Tailors* [of *merchands tailleurs* of *Tailler*, F. to cut, *mercatores ſciſſores*, L.] theſe when incorporated into a company, do not ſeem to have been tailors, *i. e.* makes of clothes, by the addition of the words *Merchands* of *Merchander*, to buy and ſell, to merchandiſe; and *mercator*, L. of *mercari*, of the ſame ſignification in *Latin*, and *Merchant* in *Engliſh*; but rather woollen drapers or mercers that cut cloths, ſtuffs and ſilks for ſale; and the *Latin* expreſſing the word tailor by *Sciſſor*, favours this notion; but if it muſt have reference to dealers in apparel, it rather appears they were ſaleſmen, than working tailors, by the addition of the word *Merchant*, which is not added to any other handicraft. Some ſay they were honoured with the additional title of *Merchant*, by king *Henry*, VII. who was a brother of that company, as were 6 kings more, *viz.* King *Richard*, II. and III. King *Edward*, IV. King *Henry* IV. V. and VI.

ME'RCHANTABLE, goods that is fit to be uttered or ſold, fit for ſale traffick or the market.

MERCHENLAGE [myꞃcna-laȝa, *Sax.*] the law of the *Mertians*, a people who antiently inhabited 8 counties in *England*.

ME'RCHET, a fine, antiently paid by inferior tenants to their lord of the manour, for liberty to marry their daughters.

MERCHETUM [in *Scotland*] a commutation of money or cattle antiently given to the lord to buy off that old, impious cuſtom of the lord's lying the firſt night with the bridal daughter of a tenant; which word was afterwards uſed for the fine tenants paid to their lord, to have leave to marry their daughters.

ME'RCIFUL [of *merci*, F. of *merces*, L. a reward, and *full*] full of pity or commiſeration.

ME'RCIFULLY, with mercy, commiſeration, *&c.*

ME'RCIFULNESS, fulneſs of pity, *&c.*

ME'RCILESS [of *merci*, and *leſs*] void of mercy cruel.

MERCILESSLY, cruelly.

ME'RCILESSNESS, cruelty.

MERCIMO'NIATUS *Angliæ* [old *Law*] the impoſt of *England* upon merchandize.

MERCU'RIAL [*mercurialis*, L.] full of mercury, ingenious briſk, lively.

MERCURIAL *Phoſphorus*, a light ariſing from the ſhaking mercury *in vacuo*.

MERCU'RIALIST [with *Aſtrologers*] a perſon born under the planet *Mercury*.

MERCU'RIALS [*mercurialia*, L.] medicines prepared with quick ſilver.

MERCU'RIUS *dulcis* [i. e. ſweet *Mercury*] corroſive, or ſublimative.

MERCURIUS *Vitæ* [*the Mercury of Life*] a chymical preparation made of butter of Antimony, waſhed or diluted in a great quantity of warm water, till it turn to a white powder. *L.* The ſame is by chymiſts alſo called *Algarot*.

ME'RCURY [of the *Philoſophers*] a pure, fluid ſubſtance, in form of common mercury, ſaid to be in all metals, and capable of being extracted from them.

MERCURY [in *Aſtronomy*] the leaſt of all the planets, and alſo the loweſt except the moon. Its characteriſtick is ☿.

MERCURY [with *Chymiſts*] one of their active principles taken for a ſpirit, quick ſilver.

MERCURY the 1ſt, character of it is, that it is the heavieſt of all bodies, except gold; the ordinary proportion is that of 14 to 19.

2. It is the moſt fluid of all bodies, i. e. Its parts ſeparate and recede from each other by the ſmalleſt force, the parts thereof cohere the leaſt or are leaſt tenacious, and therefore of all others the leaſt malleable or ductile.

3. It is extremely volatile, being convertible, into fumes even by a ſand heat.

4. It eaſily enters and intimately adheres to gold; but leſs eaſily to any of the other metals; with difficulty to copper but not at all to iron.

5. Of all fluids it is the coldeſt and hotteſt.

The greater part of our quick-ſilver comes from *Friuli* a province of *Italy*, the character of it is ☿ which evidently ſhows gold in the middle or body of it, ſilver at top, or in the face, and a corroſive at the bottom.

MERCURY [with *Herbaliſts*] a plant, of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* dog-mercury, and good-Harry, or *Bonus Henricus*.

MERCURY [in *Heraldry*] in blazoning by planets, ſignifies *Purple* or *Purpure*.

The antients painted *Mercury* in a coat of flame-colour, with a mantle of pure white, trimmed with gold and ſilver, his hair long, yellow and curled, his cap or hat white, with wings on it, and on his feet, holding in his hand a *Caduceus*, or rod of ſilver, with two ſerpents twining.

London MERCURY, a news paper ſo intitled.

MERCURY *Women*, women who ſell news books and other pamphlets by wholeſale to the hawkers, who ſell them again by retail about the ſtreets.

MERCY [*merci*, F. of *miſereſce*, L. have pity on] pardon, favour..

MERCY [in *Law*] the arbitrary proceeding of the king, lord or Judge, in puniſhing any offence, not directly cenſured by the law; as, to *be in grievous Mercy with the King*, i. e. to be in hazard of a great penalty.

MERCY [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a lady, ſitting upon a lion, holding a ſpear in one hand, and an arrow, which ſhe ſeems to caſt away, in the other.

MERCY *Seat* [among the *Jews*] a table or cover lin'd or overlaid on both ſides with plates of gold, and ſet over the ark of the covenant, on each ſide of which was a cherubim of gold, with wings ſpreading over the *Mercy Seat*, their faces looking one towards the other.

MERDI'FEROUS [*merdifer*, bearing dung.

ME'RDOSE [*merdoſus*, L.] full of dung or ordure.

ME'RE [meꞃe, *Sax.*] a line or boundary, dividing plough'd lands in a common.

MERE [meꞃe, *Sax.* meer, *Du.* and G.] a lake, pond or pool.

MERENNIUM
MERA'NNIUM
MAREMIUM
MERRE'MIUM [of *merreign* or *merrin*, O. F.] any timber or materials of wood for building. Old *Latin Records.*

MERENNIUM *Vetus* [old *Lat. Rec.*] the refuſe wood, or old pieces of timber and boards, left in the midſt of rubbiſh after building, repairing or pulling down of houſes.

MERETRI'CIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] whoriſh.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, whoriſhneſs, harlotry.

MERI'DIAN [*meridien*, F. *meridiano*, It. and Sp. *linea meridiana* of *meridies*, L. noon or mid day] the ancients plac'd their firſt meridian at *Fero*, one of the Canary iſlands; and from the place where the meridian croſs'd the equator, number'd their longitude, *Eaſtward* round the whole globe; but ſince the diſcovery of *America*, every nation placeth their firſt meridian at the chief city of their kingdom; and then from that meridian account longitude *Eaſt* and *Weſt* upon the equator.

MERIDIAN [of a *cœleſtial Globe*] on it, each way from the equinoctial, is counted the north and ſouth declination of the ſun or ſtars.

MERIDIAN [of a *terreſtial Globe*] is that graduated brazen meridian on which the latitude of places is counted.

Magnetical MERIDIAN, is a great circle, which the magnetick needle, or needle of the mariners compaſs only reſpects.

Firſt MERIDIAN [in *Geog*,] is that, from which the reſt are reckoned, accounted eaſt or weſt.

MERIDIAN *altitude* [of the *Sun* or *Stars*] is their greateſt altitude above the horizon.

MERIDIAN *Line* [in *Diall*] is a right line ariſing from the interſection of the meridian of the place, with the plane of the dial.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a nap at noon. *L.*

MERI'DIONAL [F. *meridionale*, It. of *meridionalis*, L.] lying, or, that is, towards the ſouth, ſouthern.

MERIDIONAL *diſtance* [in *Navigation*] is the difference of the longitude, between the meridian, under which the ſhip is at preſent, and any other ſhe was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Parts* [in *Navigation*] the parts by which the meridians, in *Wright*'s or *Mercator*'s charts increaſe, as the parallels of latitude decreaſe.

MERIDIONA'LITY *of a Place*, its ſituation in reſpect to the meridian.

ME'RILS, a play among boys, called alſo *five Peny Morrice.*

MERINGUES [*Cookery*] a ſort of confection made of whites of eggs and ſeveral ingredients for garniſhing of diſhes.

MERI'SMUS [μερισμὸς, Gr.] a rhetorical diſpoſition of things in their proper places.

ME'RIT [*merite*, F. *merito*, It. and Sp. of *meritum*, L.] deſert, worth, excellency; alſo demerit or ill deſerving.

MERIT has been deſcrib'd (by painters and ſculptors) in the figure of a perſon of the moſt venerable aſpect, in coſtly apparel, crowned with laurel, and ſtanding on the ſummit of a high rock, to ſhew how difficult it is to attain true merit; but at the ſame time, how eminent the perſon is, who is poſſeſs'd of it Holding in one hand a ſword, and in the other a book to ſhew, that merit may be obtained either by arms or by arts.

To ME'RIT [*mereri*, L. *meriter*, F. *meritare*, It. *merecér*, Sp.] to deſerve, to be worthy of reward or puniſhment.

MERIT *of Congruity* [*School Term*] is when there is an abſolute equality and juſt eſtimation, between the action and the reward, as in the wages of a workman.

MERITO'RIOUS [*meritoire*, F. *meritorio*, It. *meretorius*, L.] deſerving, that deſerves a reward or recompence.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, deſervingneſs.

ME'RITOT, a ſort of play uſed by children, a ſwinging in ropes.

ME'RKIN [of *mere*, F. a mother, and *kin*, a diminutive] counterfeit hair for the privities of women.

ME'RLIN, a ſort of hawk, *Du.*

ME'LON [*in Fortification*] that part of a parapet, that is between, or is terminated by two embraſures of a battery; ſo that its height and thickneſs is the ſame with that of the parapet, which is generally in length from 8 to 9 foot next the guns, and 6 on the outſide, 6 foot in height, and 18 foot thick.

ME'RMAID [prob. of *mare*, L or *mer*, F. the ſea, and *maid*, a ſea monſter, which is deſcribed by painters and poets with the upper parts of a woman, and the lower of a fiſh.

MERMAID [with *Heralds*] tho' there may perhaps be ſome animals in the ſea, that may bear ſome reſemblance to what is found in coat armour; yet, as they are painted in ſome bearings, as *Gules*, a *Mermaid* proper, attiring herſelf with her comb and glaſs, they are ſuppos'd to be only fancies of painters.

MERMAIDS, whereas it has been thought they have been only the product of painters invention, it is confidently reported that there is in the following lake, fiſhes which differ in nothing from mankind but in the want of ſpeech and reaſon. Father *de Pavia*, a miſſionary, being in the kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, who would not believe that there were ſuch creatures; affirms that the queen of *Singa* did ſee, in a river coming out of the lake *Zaire*, many mermaids ſomething reſembling a woman in the breaſts, nipples, hands and arms; but the lower part perfect fiſh; the head round, the face like a calf; a large mouth, little ears, and round full eyes. Which creatures father *Merula* often ſaw and eat of them.

Larrey in his *Hiſt. d'Angleterre* informs us that in the year 1187 ſuch a monſter was fiſh'd up in the county of *Suffolk*, and kept by the governour for 6 months that nothing but ſpeech was wanting to it; the conformity it bore to a man was ſuch; that one day it took an opportunity of making its eſcape and plunged into the ſea, and was never after ſeen.

And in the year 1430 the dikes of Holland being broken down by a violent tempeſt, the ſea overflow'd the meadows, and ſome maidens of the town of *Edam* in weſt *Friezland* going in a boat to milk their cows, eſpied a mermaid embarraſs'd in the mud, the water being very ſhallow, they took it into their boat and brought it to *Edam*, and dreſs'd it in womans apparel, and taught it to ſpin. It eat as they did but could never be brought to ſpeak. It was afterwards carried to *Harlem*, where it liv'd for ſome years, tho ſtill ſhewing an inclination to water.

Parival relates that they had convey'd to it ſome notions of a deity, and that it made its reverences very devoutly whenever it paſs'd by a crucifix.

It is alſo related that near the iſland *Manar* on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of *Ceylon* 7 *Mermen* and maids were brought up at one draught of a net by the fiſhermen which ſeveral jeſuits and *Hen. Henriques* and *Dimas Boſques* phyſicians to the viceroy of *Goa* ſaw, and that theſe creatures being diſſected all their parts both internal and external were found exactly conformable to thoſe of men. Another creature of the ſame ſpecies was in the year 1531 caught in the *Baltick* and ſent as a preſent to *Sigiſmund* king of *Poland*, with whom it liv'd 3 days and was ſeen by all the court.

MERO'BIBE [*merobibus*, L.] one who drinks pure wine without a mixture of water.

ME'RRILY, chearfully, *&c.*

ME'RRIMENT, merry making, jollity.

ME'RRINESS [of myꞃiᵹ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] chearfulneſs, gayneſs of mind.

ME'RRY [myꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] gay, cheerful, jocund, frolick.

Be MERRY and wiſe.

ſpoken when people's mirth borders too near upon folly.

The more the MERRIER the fewer the better chear.

Or, at leaſt, the more, coming to every one's ſhare.

MERRY *Wings* [in *Barbadoes*] a flye, very troubleſome in the night.

ME'RSION, a ducking or plunging over-head and ears in water.

MES *Air* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a manage, half *terra a terra*, and half a *Corvet.*

MESARÆUM [μεσαραῖον, Gr.] the ſame as *Meſenterium* whence the veſſels of it are called as well *Meſenterick* as *Meſaraick*, L.

MESARA'ICK [of *Meſaræum*, L. of μεσαραιον, Gr.] of or pertaining to the meſentery.

MESARAICK *Veins* [with *Anat.*] branches of the *Vena Portæ*, ariſing from or incloſed in the meſentery.

MESCH FAT, a maſhing veſſel for brewing.

MESENTE'RICK *Plexus* [*Anat.*] a piece of net-work, formed by the branches or ramifications of the *Par Vagum.*

MESENTE'RICK *Arteries* [with *Anatom.*] arteries belonging to the meſentery. The upper of which is ſaid to ſpread it ſelf amidſt the ſmall guts, and the under one to paſs on to the lower part of the meſentery.

MESENTERICK *Vein* [with *Anatom.*] the right branch of the *Vena portæ*, which extends or ſpreads it ſelf over the guts *Jejunum*, *Ileum*, *Cæcum* and *Colon.*

MESE'NTERY [with *Anatom.*] a membranous part, ſituated in the lower belly; which is inrich'd with glandules or kernels, nerves, arteries, veins and veſſels, which carry the juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, and faſten the bowels to the back, and to one another.

ME'SLIN
MA'SLIN [of *mêler*, F. to mingle] corn that is mixed, as wheat, rye, *&c.* to make bread.

Mesn } [in *Law*] a lord of a manour who holds of a ſu-
Measn } perior lord, that has tenants under himſelf; alſo writ lying where there is a *Lord Meſn* and *a Tenant*.

Mesna'gery [of *meſnie*, F. a family] the prudent management of a family.

Me'snalty [*Law Term*] the right of the meſn lord.

Mesola'bium [μεσολάβιον, Gr.] a mathematical inſtrument for finding mean proportions between any two lines given.

Mesoco'lon [μεσόκωλον, Gr.] that part of the meſentery, which is continued to the great guts, and lies in the middle of the gut *Colon*, from whence it takes its name, *L. Anat.*

Mesocranon [of μέσον the middle and κράνον, Gr. the head] the crown of the head.

Mesoglo'ssi [*Anat.*] muſcles the ſame as *Genioglоſſi*.

Meso-logarithm, logarithms of the co-ſines and co-tangents.

Meso'leucys [μεσολευκυς, Gr.] a precious ſtone, black and having a white ſtreak in the middle.

Mesome'las [μεσομέλας Gr.] a precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt.

Mesomphalon [μέσος the middle and ὀμφαλος Gr. the navel] the middle of the navel.

Meso'phærum [μεσόφαιρον, Gr.] *Indian* ſpikenard, one of the three ſorts that bears a leaf of the middle ſize, *L.*

Mesopleu'ria [μεσοπλεύειον of μέσος the middle and πλευρὸν, the *Pleura*, Gr.] the middle ſpaces between the ribs.

Mesopleu'rii [*Anat.*] the intercoſtal muſcles, which lie between the ribs. 22 in number.

Mesozeu'gma [μεσοζεύγμα, Gr.] part of a *Zeugma*, a figure in grammatical conſtruction.

Mespi'lum [μέσπίλον, Gr.] a medlar tree, *L.*

Me'spilus [with *Botan.*] a medlar tree, *L.*

Mess [either of meſe, *Sax.* a table, or *miſſus*, q. *cibus miſſus*, L. or *mes*, F.] a portion of victuals for one or more perſons.

Mess [on *Ship Board*] a diviſion of a ſhip's crew, ſometimes 3, 4 or 6, who jointly diet together, for the more eaſy diſtribution of the victuals.

Messa [*Muſi. Books*] particular pieces of divine muſick, uſed in the *Roman* church, *Ital.*

Me'ssage [*meſſaggii*, Ital.] an errand, *F.*

Messa'gery [*meſſagerie*, F.] the diligent bringing of a publick meſſage.

Messalians a ſect of hereticks in the time of *Conſtantius*.

Messa'rius [*old Law*] a reaper or mower.

Messe or missa ſee *Maſs*.

Messe, an *Indian* piece of money, in value 1500 petties or 15 *d. Sterling*.

Me'ssenger [*meſſager*, F. *meſſaggiere*, It. *meſagéro*, Sp.] one who carries meſſages between party and party; delivers letters, *&c.*

Messengers *of the* exchequer, officers of that court, who attend the lord treaſurer, to carry his letters and orders.

Messengers *of the King*, officers who wait at the ſecretaries office to carry diſpatches; alſo to take into cuſtody ſtate priſoners.

Messenger *of the Preſs*, one who, by order of the court, ſearches bookſellers ſhops, printing houſes, *&c.* to find out ſedi- and treaſonable books.

Messi'ah [משיח, *Meſhiach*, Heb. *i. e*, anointed, the ſame as χειςὸς in *Greek*] the name and title of our lord and ſaviour *Jeſus Chriſt*,

Messieu'rs, is a *French* title of honour or civility, in the plural number of *Monſieur*, and with us ſignifies *Sirs*.

Messi'na [*old Deeds*] reaping time, harveſt.

Messor, a reaper, *L.*

Messo'rious [*meſſorius*, L.] of or pertaining to reaping and harveſt.

Me'ssuage [in *Com. Law*] a dwelling houſe with ſome land adjoining, as garden, orchard, *&c*, and all other conveniences belonging to it.

Messua'gium [in *Scotland*] the ſame as a manour houſe in *England*; the principal place or dwelling houſe within a barony or lordſhip.

Mesti'zo's the breed of *Spaniards* and *Americans*.

Mesti'fical [*mæſtificus*, L.] that makes ſad or ſorrowful.

Mesy'mnicum, a name given by the antients to a certain part of, or to verſes in their tragedy; it was a kind of burden, as *Io Pæan*, hymen; *O Hymenæa*, or the like.

Met, v. to *Meet*.

Meta'basis [μετάβασις. Gr.] a tranſition or paſſing from one thing to anotherr.

Metabasis [in *Phyſick*] the paſſing from one indication to another, or from one method of cure to another.

Metabasis [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another, as *theſe Things are moſt delightful: nor are theſe things leſs pleaſurable.*

Meta'bole [μεταβολή. Gr.] a change or alteration.

Metabole [in *Medicine*] a change of time, air or diſeaſes.

Metaca'rpium } [with *Anatom*] the back of the hand,
Metaca'rpus } which is compos'd of four ſmall longiſh bones, which ſtretch out the palm of the hand, and are named *Poſt Brachialia*, L.

Metaca'rpus [with *Anatom*] a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers; the biggeſt and longeſt of which bears up the fore-finger, *L.*

Metachro'nism [μεταχρονισμὸς, Gr.] an error in the computation of time, either in defect or exceſs.

Me'tacism [with *Gram*] a defect in the pronunciation of the letter M.

Metaco'ndyli [μετακόνδυλοι, Gr.] the outmoſt bones of the fingers.

Me'tals [*metal*, F. and Sp. *metallo*, It. *metalla*, L. μέταλλα, Gr.] well digeſted and compact bodies, generated by the heat of the ſun, and ſubterraneous fires in the bowels of the earth, which are heavy, hard and fuſible, and are capable either of being melted with a very ſtrong fire, or hammered out into thin plates; they are generally reckoned ſeven, gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, lead and quick ſilver. The particles that compoſe the metals are ſalt, oil and earth, which being mingled together, and meeting in the long and branchy pores of he inward parts of the earth, are there ſo ſtraitly linked together, that art has not yet found out means to ſeparate them.

Bath Metle } a factitious metal, compoſed of the fineſt
Princes Metal } braſs, mixed with tin or ſome mineral.

Bell Metal, a compoſition of copper and tin melted together.

Metals [in *Heraldry*] are only two, *Gold* called *Or*, and *Silver* called *Argent*. And it is a general rule in *Heraldry*, never to place metal upon metal, or colour upon colour; ſo that if the field be one of the metals, the bearing muſt be of ſome colour; and if the field be of any colour, the bearing muſt be of one of the metals.

Over Metal [in *Gunnery*] in diſparting a piece of ordnance, gunners ſay, it is laid over metal, when the mouth of it lies higher than the breech.

To be laid under Metal [in *Gunnery*] is when the mouth of a piece of ordnance lies lower than her breech.

Right with Metal [in *Gunnery*] when a piece of ordnance lies truly level, point blank, or right with the mark, gunners ſay, ſhe lies right with her metal.

Superficies of Metals [in *Gunnery*] is the ſurface or outſide of a gun.

Meta'lepsis [μετάληψις, Gr.] a participating or taking; alſo a tranſlating or transfering, *L.*

Metalepsis [with *Rhetoricians*] is a continuation of a trope in one word, thro' a ſucceſſion of ſignifications, the ſame that in *Latin* is call'd *Participatio* and *Tranſumptio*, L.

Metale'ptick [μεταλὲπτικος, Gr.] tranſlative.

Metaleptick *motion* [with *Anatom.*] a tranſverſe motion, as of a muſcle, *&c.*

Meta'llick } [*metallique*, F. *metallico*, It. μεταλλικὸς,
Metalli'ne } Gr.] of, or pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of metals.

Metalli'ferous [*metallifer*, L. of μεταλλιφὸρος Gr.] bearing or producing metals.

Me'tallist [μεταλλεὺς, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in the knowledge of metals; alſo one who works in the mines.

Metallographist a writer concerning metels.

Metallo'graphy [μεαιτλλογραφία, Gr.] a treatiſe or deſcription of metals.

Metallu'rgist [of μεταλλον, metal, and ἐργατος, a workman, *Gr.*] a metalliſt, one that works in metals, or ſearches into the nature of them, as chymiſts do.

Metallu'rgy [μεταλλυργία of μετάλλον and ἔργον Gr. work] is the working on metals in order to render them hard, bright, beautiful or uſeful.

Metamo'rphists, a name given to thoſe ſacramentarians, who affirmed that the body of *Jeſus* at his aſcenſion, went into heaven metamorphiſed or wholly deified.

To Metamo'rphize [*metamorphoſer*, F. μεταμορφὸω Gr.] to change from one form or ſhape to another.

Metamo'rphosis [*metamorphoſe*, It. μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] any extraordinary alteration or change. L.

Metamorphosis [with *Naturaliſts*] is apply'd to the various changes an animal undergoes, both in the formation and growth; and alſo to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like.

Metangi'smonites [of αγγος, Gr.] a veſſel] a ſort of Chriſtian hereticks, who ſay, that the *Word* is in his father as one veſſel is in another.

Metape'dium [with *Anatom.*] the inſtep, that part of the foot which anſwers to the *Metatarſus*, in the hand, *L.*

Meta'noea [μετάνοια, Gr.] a change of mind or opinion.

Me'taphor [μετάφορα, Gr,] is a putting a foreign name for a proper one, which is borrowed, ſomething like that it is ſpoken of; as the *King* is ſaid to be the *Head* of his *Kingdom*; becauſe the head is the chief of all the *Members*. *Metaphors* ought to be taken from thoſe things that are ſenſible by the body, which the eye often meets with, and of which the mind will form an image, without ſearching after it.

METAPHO'RICAL [*métaphorique*, F, *metaforico*, It. and Sp. *metaphoricus*, L. μεταφοεικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a metaphor; figurative.

META'PHRASIS [*métaphraſe*, F. *metafraſe*, It. μετάφεgασις, Gr.] a bare tranſlation out of one language into another.

ME'TAPHRAST [μετάφεgαςης, Gr.] one who tranſlates word for word; alſo a gloſſographer, an interpolator.

METAPHRE'NUM [μεταφρενον, Gr.] that part of the back which comes after the diaphragm or midriff.

METAPHY'SICAL [*métaphyſique*, F. *metafiſico* It. and Sp. *metaphyſicus*, L. μεταφυσικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to metaphyſicks.

METAPHY'SICKS [*métaphyſique*, F. *metafiſica*, It. and Sp. *ars metaphyſica*, of μεταφυσικά. Gr. *q. d.* treating of things above or beyond nature] is a ſcience which conſiders beings, as being abſtracted from all matter: in beings it conſiders two things, 1. The eſſence of it, which ſeems to have a real being, tho' it does not exiſt, as a roſe in the depth of winter. 2. The exiſtence of a roſe or tulip, is that by which they now are. In every being it conſiders three properties; the *Unity*, the *Goodneſs* and *Truth* of it. And it alſo treats of *Powers*, *Acts*, *Principles* and *Cauſes*. And in oppoſition to *Ariſtotle*, and others, proves that the world was not eternal; ſo that *Metaphyſicks* may be called *natural Theology*, and tranſcends all the other parts of philoſophy.

METAPHYSICKS, has been repreſented, by painters and ſculptors, as a woman crowned and blind-folded. holding a ſcepter in her right hand, and having at her feet an hour-glaſs and a globe.

General METAPHYSICKS, give an account of being, in its moſt abſtracted nature; and under this notion it may bear this definition. Being is that which has in it ſelf a real and poſitive exiſtence.

ME'TAPLASM [μεταπλασμός, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed or placed contrary to their natural order.

METAP'TOSIS [μεταπτωσις Gr.] a falling away.

METAPTOSIS [in *Medicine*] the degenerating of one diſeaſe into another, as when a quartan ague degenerates into a tertian.

META'STASIS [μετάςασις, Gr.] a change, when one thing is put for another.

METASTA'SIS [with *Phyſicians*] is when a diſeaſe removes from one part to another, as in apoplectick people, when the matter which affects the brain is tranſlated into the nerves.

METASY'NCHRISIS [of μετά and σύγχρίσις, Gr.] a reſtoring of the parts or paſſages of the body to their natural ſtate.

METASYNCRISIS [in *Phyſick*] the operation of a medicine outwardly apply'd, when it effectually draws out humours from their cloſeſt receſſes.

METATA'RSUS [of μετὰ and τάρσος, Gr.] the middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot.

META'THESIS [μετάθεσις, Gr.] a tranſpoſition, change, *&c.*

To METE [meten *Du.* and L. G. meſſen, H. G. *metiri*, L.] to meaſure.

METE *Corn*, a certain meaſure or portion antiently given by the lord of the manour, as an encouragement or reward for work or labour.

METE *Gavel*, a rent antiently paid in victuals.

METE *Wand*, a yard or meaſuring rod.

METEMPSY'CHI [μετεμψύχοι, Gr.] hereticks who held the metempſychoſis or tranſmigration of ſouls.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS [*metempſycoſe*, F. μετεμψύχωσις, Gr.] a tranſmigration or paſſing of the ſoul out of one body into another, at death either into the body of a man or into that of ſome other animal.

METE'MPTOSIS [with *Mathematicians*] uſed particularly in chronology, expreſſing the ſolar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late: as on the contrary *Proemptoſis* ſignifies the lunar equation, neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too ſoon.

METEOROLO'GICAL [of μετεωρολογίκός, Gr.] of or pertaining to meteors or meteorology.

METEORO'LOGY [μετεωρο'λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of meteors, explaining their origin, formation, kinds phænomena, hence a

METEORO'LOGIST one who treats of meteors.

METEORO'SCOPE an antient mathematical inſtrument for determining the diſtances, magnitudes and places of the heavenly bodies.

METEORO'SCOPY [μετεωροσκοπία of μετέωρα and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] that part of aſtronomy that conſiders or treats of the difference of ſublime heavenly bodies, the diſtance of the ſtars, *&c.*

METE'ORS [*meteores*, F. *meteori*, It. *meteoros*, Sp. *meteora*, L. of μετέωρον of μετα beyond, and αείρω, Gr. to lift up, and ſo are denominated from their elevations, becauſe for the moſt part they appear to be high in the air] theſe according to *Deſcartes*, are certain various impreſſions, made upon the elements, exhibiting them in different forms; as *ignis fatuus*, *ignis pyramidalis*, *draco volans*, &c. meteors are diſtinguiſhed into 3 ſorts, *Fiery*, *Airy* and *Watery*.

Fiery METEORS, are compos'd of a fat, ſulphureous, kindled ſmoak: when this is diverſified according to their figure, ſituation, motion and magnitude. For when this fat is kindled the ſmoak appears in the form of a lighted candle, it is called by the *Latins*, *Ignis fatuus*, i. e. *Jack in a Lanthorn*, or *Will in a Wiſp*, by the *Engliſh*. When it appears like a croſs bar or beam, the *Latins* call it *Trabs*. When it reſembles a pillar of fire ſtanding upright, they call it *Ignis pyramidalis*; and when the middle parts are thicker and broader than the ends, they call it *Draco volans*, i. e. a *flying Dragon*; and when it ſeems to skip like a goat, appears ſometimes kindled, and ſometimes not, they call it *Capra ſaltans*. i. e. a *skipping Goat*.

Airy METEORS, are ſuch as conſiſt of flatuous and ſpirituous exhalations, ſuch as winds.

Watery METEORS, conſiſt of vapours or watery particles,

Appearing METEORS, are appearances call'd mock-ſuns, or mock-moons, as the meteor call'd *Virga*, in form of a rod or fire-brand.

To METEORI'ZE, to aſcend upwards.

ME'TER } [*metre*, F. *metro*, It. *metrum*, L. μέτρον, Gr.]
ME'TRE } meaſure, or verſes compoſed by meaſure.

METEREOSCOPIST [of μετερειον and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] one who ſtudies the difference of ſublime heavenly bodies, the diſtance of the ſtars, *&c.*

METHE'GLIN [meddyglyn, C. *Brit.* prob. of μέθυ new wine, and αιγλεήν, Gr. ſplendid, noble] a potable liquor made of water, hony, herbs, ſpices, *&c.*

METHINKS, I think.

ME'THOD [*methode*, F. *metodo*, It. and Sp. of *methodus*, L. prob. of μετα and ὁδός, Gr. a way] an apt diſpoſition of things, or a placing them in their natural order, ſo as to be eaſieſt underſtood or retained.

METHOD [with *Logicians*] is the art of diſpoſing a ſeries of thoughts, either to find out a truth that is unknown to our ſelves, or to convince others of a truth that we know; and this method is call'd *Analyſis* and *Syntheſis*.

Anylytical METHOD [with *Mathematicians*] or *Algebra*, is nothing but a general *Analyſis* of the pure mathematicks; or it is ſo called, becauſe it ſhews how to ſolve queſtions, and demonſtrate theorems, by inquiring into the fundamental nature and frame of things, which is as it were (for that purpoſe) reſolv'd into its parts, or taken all to pieces, and then put together again.

Poriſtical METHOD [with *Mathematicians*] is a method that ſhews when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be reſolved.

Synthetical METHOD of enquiry or demonſtration [with *Mathematicians*] is when the enquirer purſues the truth, chiefly by reaſons drawn from principles that have been before eſtabliſhed, and and propoſitions that have been before prov'd; and ſo proceeds by a long regular chain, till at length he arrives at the concluſion. This is the method that *Euclid* has follow'd in his elements, and that moſt of the antients have follow'd in their demonſtrations, and is contradiſtinguiſh'd from the analytical method.

Zetetick METHOD [with *Mathem.*] is the analytick or algebraical method of reſolving queſtions; by which the nature and reaſon of the thing is chiefly ſought for and diſcovered.

METHO'DICAL [*methodique*, F. *metodico*, It. and Sp. *methodicus*, L. μεθοδικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to method.

METHODICAL *Phyſick*, is that practice of phyſick that is conducted by rules, ſuch as were taught by *Galen* and his followers in oppoſition to empirical.

METHODICALLY, in a methodical manner.

METHODISTS, thoſe who treat of method, or affect to be methodical; or that follow the methodical practice of any art.

To METHODIZE, to bring into good order or method.

METHOUGHT, I thought.

METOCHE' [μετοχὴ Gr.] a term in Architecture us'd for the ſpace or interval of the dentiles.

METO'NICK *Year* [ſo named from *Meton* of *Athens*, the inventor of it] is the ſpace of 19 years, in which time the lunations return and happen as they were before.

METONY'MICAL [*metonymique*, F. *metonimico* It. *metonymicus*, L. μετωνυμικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to the figure *Metonymy*.

METO'NYMY [*metonymie*, F. *metonomia*, It. *metonymia*, L. μετωνυμία, Gr. i. e. one name put for another] a figure in *Rhetorick*, when a name is made uſe of beſides that which is proper, as *the Duke of* Marlborough *beat the* French, where is meant, the army under the duke's conduct; or as *every Body reads* Cicero, i. e. *Cicero*'s works.

METO'PA [μετόπα, Gr.] a ſpace or interval between every triglyph in the frize of the Dorick order; alſo the ſpace between the mortiſe holes of rafters and planks.

METOPE [in *Architecture*] a frize of the *Dorick* order, uſually by the heads of beaſts, baſons, vaſes, and other inſtruments uſed in ſacrificing.

METO'PION [μετόπιον, Gr.] a plant that yields the gum called *Galbanum*. L.

METOPO'SCOPIST [of μετωποσκοπία *Gr.*] one who tells the natures or inclinations of men, by looking in their faces.

METOPO'SCOPY [*metopoſcopia*, L. μετωποσκοπία of μέτωπον the forehead, and σκοπέω, Gr to view] the art of knowing the natures and inclinations of men by beholding their faces.

ME'TOPUM [of μέτα and ὢψ Gr.] the forehead.

ME'TRE, a *Turkiſh* meaſure of wine, containing 2 quarts, 1 pint, ⅓.

METRENCHY'TA [μητρεγχύτης of μήτρα the womb, and ἐγχύω, Gr. to pour in] an inſtrument for injecting liquors into the womb.

METRE'TA [μητρητὴς, Gr.] an *Attick* liquid meaſure containing 10 gallons, 3 quarts and a little more.

ME'TRICAL [μετρικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to meter or verſe.

METRICE' [μετρικὴ, Gr.] that part of antient muſick, employ'd about the quantities of ſyllables.

METROCOMI'A [μητροκωμία, Gr.] a town that had other towns under its Juriſdiction.

METROPO'LITAN [*métropolitain*, F. *metropolitano*. It. and Sp. of *metropolitanus*, L.] of or pertaining to a metropolis.

A METROPOLITAN [μητροπολίτης, Gr.] an archbiſhop, ſo called, becauſe his ſee is in the metropolis of the kingdom.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of all* England, a title uſually given to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of* England, a title given to the archbiſhop of *York*.

METRO'POLIS [*métropole* F. *metropoli*, It. and Sp. μητρόπολις of μήτηρ, a mother, and πόλις, Gr. a city] the chief city of a kingdom, province, *&c.*

METROPRO'PTOSIS [μητρόπροπτωσις of μήτρα and πρόπτωσις, Gr. a falling down] the falling down of the womb.

METT [meꞇꞇ, *Sax.*] a *Saxon* meaſure, about a buſhel.

ME'TTADEL [at *Florence*, &c.] a meaſure of wine, containing one quart and near half a pint, two of which make a flaſk.

ME'TTESHEP [meꞇꞇeꞅcep, *Sax.*] a fine paid by the tenant to his lord, for his having omitted to do ſome cuſtomary duty.

ME'TTLE [in a *figurative Senſe*] fire, briskneſs, ſpirightlineſs, vigour, as a *Horſe*, or *Youth* of *Mettle*, *&c.*

ME'TTLESOM [of *mettallum*, L. and ſom, *Sax.*] full of vigour, ſprigly.

METTLESOMLY, briskly, vigorouſly.

ME'TTLESOMNESS, briskneſs, livelinels.

MEUM [μῆον, Gr] the herb mew, wild dill or ſpikenel, which produces ſtalks and leaves, like the wild aniſe.

MEUM and TUUM [*i. e.* mine and thine] ſignifies property; that which of right or juſtice belongs to, or is the peculiar property of any perſon or perſons, whether obtained by legal conveyance, as an inheritance or a legacy, or by purchaſe or acquiſition, by labour, merit, *&c. L.*

MEW [meƿ, *Sax.*] a bird, a ſea-mew.

MEW [*hieroglyphically*] a ſea-mew, being a bird ſo very light, as to be carried away with every wind, was by the antients put to repreſent an unconſtant perſon, and one unſettled in his mind.

A Hawk MEW [with *Falconers*] a coop for hawks, or a kind of cage where hawks are wintered, or kept while they mew or change their feathers: whence the place called the *Mues* or *Mews*, near *Charing Croſs*, took its name; it having formerly been the place where the king's hawks were kept.

To MEW [*miauler*, F. **miauen**, G.] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [*muer*, F.] to caſt the horns as a ſtag does.

To MEW *up*, to ſhut up.

MEYA [*old Rec.*] a mow of corn laid up in a barn.

MEZE'RION [*Botany*] the dwarf bay-tree

MEZZANINE [in *Architect.*] an *Entreſole*, or little window. leſs in height than breadth, ſerving to illuminate an Attic, *&c.*

ME'TZO *tincto*, ME'ZZO *tinto* } [*i. e.* middle tincture] a particular way of engraving copper plates, by punching and ſcraping them.

MIA'SMA [μιάσμα, Gr.] a contagious infection in the blood and ſpirits, as in the plague, *&c.* more particularly ſuch particles or atoms, as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrifying or poiſonous bodies, and to affect perſons at a diſtance.

MI'CEL *Gemotes* [micel-ʒemoꞇ, *Sax.*] great councils of kings and *Saxon* noblemen.

MI'CE, of *Mouſe*; which ſee.

MI'CHAELMASS, the feſtival of St. *Michael* the arch-angel, obſerved on the 29th of *September*.

To MI'CHE, to abſent, as truants do from ſchool, to hide ones ſelf out of the way.

MI'CHER [of *miche*, F. a crumb, or *miſer*, L. a miſer] a covetous, ſordid fellow, a hunks.

MI'CHES [*miche*, F.] white loaves antiently paid as a rent at ſome manours.

MICKLE [miclu, *Sax.* **megles** Dan.] much, a quantity.

Many littles make a MICKLE.

L. *Adde parvum parvo magnus Acervus erit.*

F. *Les petits Ruiſſeaux ſont les grands Rivieres* [little brooks make great rivers.] the greateſt numbers are made up of unites, and the ſea of drops.

G. **Viel Kôrnlein machen ein Hügelen.** [many corns make a heap.]

MI-COUPEE' [in *Heraldry*] is a term uſed by *French* heralds, when the eſcutcheon is parted *per feſſe*, only half way a croſs, where ſome other partition meets it; and in blazon it ought to be expreſt, whether ſuch partition is to be *a Dextra*, or *a ſiniſtra*.

MI'CROCOSM [*microcoſme*, F. *microcoſmo*, It. *microcoſmus*, L. of μικρὸς, little, and κόσμος, the world, *Gr.*] the body of man ſo call'd by way of excellency, becauſe of the admirable variety and curious frame of its ſeveral parts.

MICROCOSMO'GRAPHY [of μικρός, κοσμος, and γραφὴ, Gr. a deſcription] a deſcription of the *Microcoſm* or little world, *i. e.* man.

MICRO'GRAPHY [of μικρὸς and γράφω, Gr. to deſcribe] the deſcription of the parts and properties of ſuch very ſmall objects, which cannot be diſcerned by the eye without the help of a microſcope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*. L. of μικρολογία, Gr.] a ſpeech that hath neither words nor ſentences of any moment.

MICRO'METER [of μικρὸς and μέτρον, Gr. meaſure] an aſtronomical inſtrument made of braſs, having a movement, a plate divided like the dial plate of a clock, with an index or hand, *&c.* which may be fitted to a large teleſcope, and uſed in finding the diameters of the ſtars.

—MICROMETER [with *Naturaliſts*] an univerſal ſpirit in nature, of which every animal life had ſome participation.

MI'CROPHONES [of μικρὸς and φωνὴ, a voice, *Gr.*] inſtruments for magnifying ſmall ſounds.

MI'CROSCOPE [F. *microſcopio*, It. *microſcópo*, Sp of μικρὸς and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] an optical inſtrument, which magnifies any object; by means of which the ſmalleſt object may be diſcerned

MICRO SPHÆRUM [μικρόσφαιρον, Gr.] the plant ſpikenard, with a ſmall leaf the leaſt and beſt of the three ſorts, *L.*

MICROACOU'STICKS [of μικρος little, and ἀκυστὴς, Gr. hearing] inſtruments to help the hearing and magnify ſounds.

MICROPHTHA'LMY [of μικρὸς and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes; alſo the having little eyes.

MICROPSY'CHE [μικροψυχία of μικρὸς and ψυχὴ, Gr. the ſoul] meanneſs of ſpirit faint-heartedneſs. cowardlineſs.

MICROSCO'PICAL, of or pertaining to a *Microſcope*.

MID-DAY [miꝺ ꝺaʒ, *Sax.* **mid-daegh**, *Du.* **mittag**, G.] Noon.

MI'DDLE [miꝺꝺel. or, miꝺle, *Sax.* **middel**, *Du.* **mitte**, G. *medius*. L.] the midſt; the mean between two extremes.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [with *Navigators*] is the method of working the ſeveral caſes in ſailing, coming very near to Mercator's way but without the aſſiſtance of meridional parts.

MIDDLE *Man* [in *Milit. Affairs*] he who ſtands in the middle of a file.

MIDDLE *Baſe* [in *Heraldry*] is the middle part of the baſe, repreſented by the letter H in the eſcutcheon. See *Eſcutcheon*, letter E.

MIDDLE *Chief* [in *Heraldry*] is the middle part of the chief, repreſented by the letter G, in the eſcutcheon *Ibid.*

MIDDLEMOST [of mieꝺel and mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] that is in the midſt.

MI'DDLING [of miꝺꝺle, *Sax.*] indifferent, between two extremes

MIDGE [micʒe, S*ax.* **mugge**, *Du.* **mücke**, G. **myg**, *Teut.*] a gnat, an inſect.

A MIDGE, a lawleſs or outlaw'd perſon.

MID HEAVEN [in *Aſtron.*] that point of the ecliptick. which culminates, or is in the meridian.

MID-NIGHT [myꝺꝺeꞃ nihꞇ, *Sax.* **midnat**, *Dan*, **middernagt**, *Du.* **mitternacht**, G.] twelve a clock at night.

MI'DRIFF [of miꝺ or miꝺꝺel, *Sax* the midſt or between, and hꞃiꝼ, *Sax.* the womb] a ſkin or membrane which ſeparates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.

MI'DSHIP *Beam*, the great beam of a ſhip.

MIDSHIP *Men*, certain officers who aſſiſt upon all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip and in ſtowing and rummaging the hold; they are for the moſt part gentlemen upon their preferment, having ſerved the limited time in the navy as voluntiers.

MI'DSUMMER *Day*, [miꝺ ſumor, *Sax.*] commonly accounted the 24th of *June*, the feſtival of St. *John* the baptiſt.

MI'DWAL, a bird which eats-bees.

MI'DWIFE [meꝺƿiꝼ, *Sax.* prob. of *middle*, becauſe in the middle of the other women and ƿiꝼ] one who delivers women in childbirth. Or rather of midnight wife.

Mid-winter [mydda-pintpa, *Sax.*] Chriſtmaſs.

Might [mihte, *Sax.* **matt**, *Dan.* **makt**, *Su.* **macht**, *Du.* and G.] power, ability, *&c.*

Might **overcomes Right.**

The *Sc.* add, *by* (for) *a Time.*

L. *Nam quid agas cum te furioſus cogat et idem fortior.*

Might v. *may.*

Mi'ghtily, greatly, powerfully.

Mi'ghty [mihtig, *Sax.* **mactig**, *Dan.* **macktig**, *Su* **machtigh**, *Du.* **machtig**, G.] powerful.

Mi'ghtiness [mihtigneſſe, *Sax.*] powerfulneſs.

Mi'gma [μίγμα, Gr.] a mixture of divers ſimples or ingredients.

Migra'na [with *Phyſicians*] a meagrim or pain in the head.

Migra'tion, a removing or ſhifting the habitation, the paſſage or removal of any thing out of one ſtate or place into another, particularly of colonies of people, birds, *&c.* into other countries. *L.*

Mich [of milc, *Sax.*] giving milk, as milch cows.

Mild [milde, *Sax.* **mildr**, *Du.* **mild**, G. and *Su.*] ſoft, gentle, eaſy, not harſh or rough.

Mildly, ſoftly, gently &c.

Mi'ldness [mildeneſſe, *Sax.*] gentleneſs of temper-

Mi'ldernix, a ſort of canvaſs for ſail cloths.

Mi'ldewed [of mildeape, *Sax.*] infeſted, damaged, corrupted with mildew.

Mi'ldew [mildeape, *Sax.*] a dew which falls on corn, hops, *&c.* and by reaſon of its clammy nature hinders its growth, unleſs it be waſhed off by the rain; alſo certain ſpots on cloth, paper, &c.

Mile [F. *miglio*, It. *milla*, Sp. of *mille*, L. **myl**, *Dan.* **myle**, *Du.* **meile**, G. *Engliſh*, contains 8 furlongs, every furlong 40 poles or lugs, every pole 16 feet and a half; ſo that the mile contains 5280 feet, or a 1000 paces.

Mile in *Germany*, about 5 miles *Engliſh.*

Mile in *Italy*, ſomething more than an *Engliſh* one.

Mile in *Scotland*, 1500 geometrical paces.

Milegue'tta, cardamoms, grains.

Mi'lfoil [*millefeuille*, F. of *millia folia*, L. *i. e.* a 1000 leaves] an herb with many leaves, otherwiſe called yarrow, noſebleed and thouſand leaf.

Milia'res *Glandulæ* [*Anat.*] thoſe very ſmall and infinitely numerous glands which ſecern the ſweat and matter that exſudes in inſenſible tranſpiration.

Miliares *Herpes* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of yellowiſh wheals or bladders, reſembling the ſeed of millet, which ſieze the skin, cauſe a great itching, and turn to eating ulcers. *L.*

Mi'litant [F. *militante*, It. of *militans*, L.] fighting or living the life of a ſoldier; as the *Church Militant.*

Mi'litary [*militaire*, F. *militare*, It. *militàr*, Sp. of *militaris*, L.] of or pertaining to ſoldiers, warlike.

Military *Architecture*, the ſame as fortification.

Military *Execution*, a ravaging and deſtroying a country by the ſoldiery.

Military *Exerciſes*, are the evolutions or various manners of ranging and exerciſing ſoldiers.

Military *Column*, a column, on which is engraven a liſt of the troops of an army, imploy'd in any expedition.

Military *Fever*, a kind of malignant ſever frequent in armies, by reaſon of the ill food, *&c.* of the ſoldiery.

Military *Way*, a way made for the paſſage of an army.

Mili'tia, [*milice*, F. *milizia*, It. *milicia*, Sp. of *militia*, L] a certain number of the inhabitants of a city or country, formed into companies and regiments for the defence of it.

Milk [meolc, *Sax.* **miolk**, *Su.* **milk**, Dan. **melck**, *Du.* **milch**, G.] a liquid food well known.

To Milk *R. and Irr. V.* [milcian or meolcan *Sax.* **milken** *Dan.* **miolka** *Su.* **melcken**, *Du.* **milchen** G.] to preſs out milk.

Molken, Irr. Part. P. [molcen, *Sax.*] milk'd.

Milk *Thiſtle*, *weed*, *wort*, ſeveral herbs.

Milky, of the nature of milk.

Milky *Way* [*Aſtronomy*] the only real circle in the heavens, which is a broad, white tract or path, which appears wet or ſmeared in a clear night, and is an infinite number of ſmall ſtars inviſible to the eye.

Mi'lium, millet, a ſort of ſmall grain. *L.*

Milium *Solis* [with *Botan.*] the herb gromwel. *L.*

Mill [mylen, milna, myll, *Sax.* **molle**, *Dan.* **mulen** *Du.* **muhle**, G. Μυλη, Gr. *moulin* F. *meulino*, It. *mola*, L. *molino* Sp. *moinho*, Port.] a machine for grinding corn, *&c.*

Mill *Eat* } Mill *Leat* } a trench for conveying water to or from a mill.

Mill *Mountain*, an herb.

Mill *Ree* [i. e. 1000 rees] a *Portugueſe* coin, in value 6 *s.* 8 *d.* half peny, *Sterling.*

Mill *Stone* [mylen-ſtan, *Sax.* **mile-ſteen**, *Dan.*] for grinding corn, *&c.*

To bring Griſt to the Mill.

F. *Faire venir l'eau* [*Water*] *au moulin*, and ſo the *It. Ferar l' Acqua al ſuo mulino.*

Mi'ller [*meunier*, F. *molinaro*, It. *molinero*, Sp. *moinheiro*, Port. of *molitor*, L. **molinaer**, *Du.* **moelnare** *Su.* **müller**, G. and Teut.] one who tends mills.

Miller's *Thumb*, a ſmall fiſh.

Mi'llains [on *Gunter*'s line] are the 3d ſubdiviſion of the primes, and expreſs the thouſandth part of them.

Millena'rians } Mi'llenaries } a ſect who hold that Chriſt ſhall return to the earth and reign over the faithful 1000 years before the end of the world.

Mi'llener [of *mille*, L. a thouſand] a ſeller of gloves, ribbands, and many ſuch things.

Mille'nnium [of *mille* and *annus*, L.] the 1000 years reign of Chriſt here on earth.

Millepe'des, inſects call'd hog-lice or ſows. *L.*

Mi'llet [F. *miglio*, It. *mijo* Sp. of *mille*, L. a thouſand] a plant ſo denominated, on account of the great number of ſmall grains that it bears.

Mi'lling [of mylen, *Sax.* a mill] grinding, working, *&c.* in a mill.

Mi'llion [F. *millione*, Ital. *millon*, Sp.] the number of ten hundred thouſand.

Million, a muskmelon.

Milre'a } Milre'e } [in the parts of *France* near the mediterranean] a meaſure of wine and oil, about 17 gallons *Engliſh* wine-meaſure.

Mi'lphosis [μίλφωσις *Gr.*] the falling off of the hair from the eye-brows.

Milri'ne [in *Herldry*] as a *Croſs Milrine*, is a croſs that has the four ends clamped and turned again, as the *Milrine*, it ſelf is that carries the milſtone, and is formed as that is alſo; only the *Milrine* hath but 2 limbs, whereas the *Croſs Moline* hath four.

Mi'lvine [*milvinus*, L.] belonging to a kite or glede

Mi'lt [milt, *Sax.* **milt**, *Du.* **miltz**, G. **mielte**, *Su.*] the ſpleen; alſo the ſoft row of fiſhes.

Milt *Pain*, a diſeaſe in hogs.

Milt *Waſte* or wort, *&c.* herbs.

Milter [of milt, *Sax.*] the male of fiſhes.

Mi'lting, a diſeaſe in beaſts.

Mime [μιμος, *Gr.*] ſee *Mimick.*

Mi'mesis [μίμησις, *Gr*] imitation.

Mimesis [with *Rhetori.*] a figure wherein the actions and words of other perſons are repreſented.

Mimia'mbus [μιμιάμβος, *Gr.*] a ſort of verſe antiently uſed in lampoons. Farces. Raillery, *&c.*

Mi'mical [μιμικ@, *Gr.*] buffoon-like, apiſh.

Mi'mick [of *mimus*, L. of μῖμος, *Gr.*] a counterfeiter or imitator of the geſtures or behaviour of others.

Mimo'grapher [*mimographus*, L. μιμόγραφ@, *Gr.*] a writer of wanton manners, Jeſts or buffoonry.

Mimo'logy [μιμόλογιον, *Gr.*] a diſcourſe of mimichry; alſo of rhymes.

Mimo'loger [μιμολόγ@, *Gr.*] one who recites mimicks; alſo rhymes.

Mimo'sa *Planta* [with *Botan.*] the ſenſible plant.

Mimulus [with *Bot.*] the herb rattle or louſe-wort. L.

Mi'mus [μῖμ@ of μιμεῖσθαι, *Gr. i. e.* to imitate] a mimick or buffoon.

Mina'city [*minacitas*, L] menacing, threatning.

Mina'tor } Minera'tor } [*old Rec.*] a miner or digger in mines.

To Mince [*mincer*, F. *M. Caſaubon* has it of μιςύλλω, *Gr.*] to cut ſmall.

Mi'nchins, nuns.

To go Mi'ncing, is to walk with a wanton tripping gate or jutting geſture, toſſing or holding up the head with a proud air.

Mincing [in *Geſture*] a finical affected motion of the body in walking.

The Mind [gemynde, or mynde, *Sax.* **mynd**, Goth.] the ſoul or rational part of mankind.

To Mind [gemyndan, *Sax.*] to take notice of, to obſerve.

To put in Mind [myndegan, *Sax.*] to refreſh the memory,

Mi'ndbruch [mindbruch, *Sax.*] a hurting of honour and worſhip.

Mi'ndful [mindful, *Sax.*] regardful, thinking on.

Mindfully, regardfully.

Mi'ndfulness [mindfulneſſe *Sax.*] regardfulneſs, heed, obſervance &c.

Mi'ndless [mindleas, *Sax.*] regardleſs.

Mindlessly, regardleſsly.

Mine [min, *Sax.* **min**, *Su.* **myn**, *Du.* and L. G. **mein**, H. G. **men**, Pers.] pertaining to me. When us'd abſolutely, or without a ſubſtantive.

Mine [*minera*, L. *minus*, F. *mina*, It. and Sp. *minna*, Port.] a place where metals, *&c.* are dug. Mines of metals are chiefly found under mountains, and eſpecially in places that face the eaſt and *South* ſun.

That ground which is rich in mines, is generally barren, and ſends forth noxious ſteams and vapours, prejudical to the health of mankind, and the growth of vegetables.

It is not improbable, but the finding out of metals in mines, was owing to the conflagration of woods; and *Ariſtotle* relates, that ſome ſhepherds in *Spain*, having ſet a wood on fire, found melted ſilver run down in the ſame place.

MINE [in *Gunnery*] a hole or pit dug by pioneers under any place or work, having a paſſage or alley about five foot ſquare, with ſeveral turnings and windings, at the end of which is the place or hole call'd the *Chamber of the Mine*, which is juſt under the work deſigned to be blown up, which is filled with barrels of gunpowder, in order to blow it up.

Chamber of a MINE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the ſmall ſpace at the end of the gallery, like a ſmall chamber, where the barrels of powder are depoſited, for blowing up what is propoſed to be ſprung.

Gallery of a MINE, is the firſt paſſage made under ground, being no higher nor broader than to ſuffer a man to work upon his knees, and which reaches to the chamber.

To MINE [*miner*, F. *minare*, It. *minar*, Sp.] to dig cavities in the earth and fill them with gunpowder.

MINE *Dial*, a box and needle, *&c.* uſed by miners.

MINE *Ships*, ſhips filled with gunpowder and other combuſtible matter, incloſed in ſtrong walls of brick or ſtone, to be fired in the midſt of an enemies fleet.

MINERA *morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] the ſeat or ſource of any diſeaſe.

MI'NERS [*mineurs*, F.] men who work in mines.

MINERA [in *Medicine*, *&c.*] a term apply'd to thoſe parts of the body, wherein there are collections and coacervations of humours made, which harden from obſtructions and cauſe diſeaſes, as *minera morbi*.

MI'NERAL [F. and Sp. *minerale*, It. of *mineralis*. L.] of or pertaining to the nature of minerals.

MINERAL *Courts*, courts for the regulating of the affairs relating to lead mines.

MINERAL *Cryſtal* [in *Chymiſtry*] a compoſition of ſalt petre well purified and flour of brimſtone.

MI'NERALS [*mineralia*, L. of מן ארץ. *Heb. i. e.* from the earth] mixed and ſolid bodies, generated of exhalations and vapours, incloſed in the bowels of the earth, which is the matter of which metals are formed in proceſs of time.

Half MINERALS [*mineralia media*, L] are thoſe minerals that are as it were of a middle nature, between ſtones and metals, ſuch as ſeveral ſorts of earth, ſalts and ſulphurs, as ruddle, black lead, alum, vitriol, *&c.*

MI'NERALIST, one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST [of *mineralia*, L. and λέγω, Gr.] an author who treats on minerals.

MINERA'LOGY [of *mineralia*, L. and λέγω, Gr.] a treatiſe or deſcription of minerals or mines.

MINERATI'VA [in *Phyſick*] the leſſer or weaker ſorts of purges, as *Manna, Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MINE'RVA [in *Painting*] is repreſented in a blue mantle, embroidered with ſilver. See proper names.

MINERVAL entrance mony given for teaching, *L.*

MI'NEW, a ſmall kind of fiſh.

To MI'NGLE [ʒemenʒan, *Sax.* mengen, G. mangia *Su.* and *Du.* prob. of μιγύα, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

MINGLE } MANGLE } a confuſed mixture and jumble of things.

MI'NGLED [ʒemænceꝺ of ʒemæncan, *Sax.*] mixed together.

MI'NIATED [*miniatus*, L.] dyed or painted with vermilion.

MI'NIATURE [*mignature*, F. *miniatura*, It.] a painting of pictures in water colours; alſo very ſmall; a delicate kind of painting, conſiſting of little points or dots, inſtead of lines, commonly done on vellum, with very thin, ſimple water colours.

MI'NIM [with *Printers*] a ſmall ſort of printing letter.

MINUM, a brown, tawny or dark colour.

MINIM [with *Muſicians*] a note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief; as two crotchets make a minim, two quavers a crotchet, and two ſemiquavers a quaver.

MINIMA *naturalia* [in *Philoſophy*] are the primary particles whereof bodies conſiſt, call'd alſo corpuſcles and atoms, or the leaſt poſſible diviſions of matter, and out of which all bodies are compounded.

MI'NIMENTS [in *Law*] muniments are the evidences or writings whereby a man is enabled to defend his title to his eſtate.

MI'NIMS [of *minima*, L.] little things, pigmies. *Milton.*

MINIO'GRAPHY [*miniographia*, L.] a writing with vermilion.

MI'NION [*mignon*, F. *mignore*, It.] a favorite, one in great favour with a prince or great perſon.

MINION *of the largeſt ſize* [with *Gunners*] a piece of ordnance of 3 inches and a half diameter at the bore, 8 foot in length, and containing a 1000 pound weight of metal; carries a ball 3 inches diameter, weighing 3 pound 12 ounces. The charge of powder is 3 *l.* 1-4th; and its point blank ſhot is 125 paces.

Ordinary MINION [with *Gunners*] a large gun 3 inches diameter at the bore, in length 7 foot, its weight in metal about 800 pound, carries a bullet of 2 inches 1-8th diameter, and weight 2 *l.* and 1-2. The charge of powder is 2 inches and a ½ and its point blank ſhot is 120 paces.

To MI'NISH [*minuere*, L.] to diminiſh, to leſſen.

MI'NISTER, [*miniſtre*, F. *miniſtro*, I. and Sp. of *miniſter*, L.] an attendant, waiter, an aſſiſtant.

MINISTER *of the Goſpel*, a clergyman, whoſe office is to attend the ſervice of God and the church.

MINISTER *of State*, a perſon intruſted by the prince or ſtate with the adminiſtration of the government; or to whoſe care the principle affairs are committed; alſo an ambaſſador, agent or reſident in a princes court.

To MINISTER [*miniſtrare*, It. and L.] to officiate, to ſerve.

MINISTE'RIAL [*miniſterialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a miniſter of church or ſtate.

MINISTERY } MI'NISTRY } [*miniſtere*, F. *miniſtero*, It. *miniſterio*, Sp. *miniſterium*, L. μινιςέειον, Gr. Barb] ſervice or charge in any employment; but in an eſpecial manner the functiou of a prieſt, or of a miniſter of ſtate.

MI'NISTRAL [*miniſtralis*, L.] belonging to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANT [*miniſtrans*, L.] miniſtring, ſerving. *Milton.*

MINISTRA'TION, a miniſtring or ſerving.

MI'NIUM [with *Painters*] red lead; it is made of common lead, calcined in a reverberatory furnace; or elſe of white lead, put into an earthen pan, and ſtirr'd with a ſpatula over a fire.

MI'NNEKIN [minicene, *Sax.* a nun] a mincing laſs, a proud minks, a nice dame,

MI'NNEKINS, a ſort of fine pins uſed by women in dreſſing; alſo a ſort of ſmall cats-gut ſtrings for violins.

MI'NNING *Days*, certain days, or anniverſary feſtivals, in which the ſouls of the deceaſed were had in ſpecial remembrance, and regular offices ſaid for them.

MI'NNINGS *of a diſeaſe*, the previous or foregoing ſymptoms of it.

MI'NOR, leſſer, *L.*

MINOR [*mineur*, F. *minore*, It. *menòs*, Sp. of *minos*, L.] [in *Law*] one who is in non-age or minority; or a male or female before they have arrived at the age of 21 years.

MINOR [in *Muſick*] is apply'd to ſixths and thirds, as a 6th or 3d minor.

MINOR [with *Logicians*] the minor propoſition in a ſyllogiſm or logical argumentation, is the latter part of it, which is alſo called the aſſumption, *L.*

MI'NORATED [*minoratus*, L.] diminiſhed or made leſs.

MI'NORITES } MI'NORS } Friars of the order of St. *Francis.*

MINORA'TION, a making leſs.

MINO'RITY [*minorité*, F. *minorità*, It. of *minoritas*, L.] non-age, or a being under age.

MINO'VERY [of *main ouvre*, i. e. the work of hand,] a treſpaſs in a foreſt, by any engine or device made with the hand to catch deer. *Law Term.*

MI-PARTY [*French Heraldry*] denotes the eſcutcheon is half way down *per pale*, and there croſs'd by ſome other partition.

MI'NSTER [mynꞅꞇeꞃ, or, mynꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.* monſter, *Su.*] a conventual church, a monaſtery.

MI'NSTREL [*meneſtrier*, F.] a muſician.

MI'NSTRELSY the muſician's art.

MINT [mint, *Dan.* mynta, *Su.* munt, L. G. müntʒ, H. G. *mente*, F. *menta*, It. *mentha*, L. μίνθη, Gr.] an herb well known.

MINT [minꞇe, *Sax.* muente, *Du.* and L. G. muentʒe H. G. mynt, *Su.*] the place where the king's coin is made.

To MINT [minꞇan *Sax.* mynta *Su.* muenten *Du.* and L. G. muentʒen] to coin.

MI'NTED [of myneꞇan, *Sax.*] coined as money.

MI'NUET, a dance, or the tune belonging to it. F.

MINU'SCULÆ [with *Printers*] the ſmall or running letters, as diſtinguiſhed from the *Majuſculæ* or capital ones, *L.*

MINU'TE [*menu*, F. *minuto*, It. *menudo*, Sp. of *minutus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MINUTE *Tithes*, ſmall tithes, ſuch as uſually belong to the vicar, as wool, lambs pigs, *&c.*

A MI'NUTE [*minute*, F. *minuto*, Sp. *minutto*, Port. *minuta*, It. and L.] the ſixtieth part of an hour.

MINUTE [in *Geography*] the 60th part of a degree, which in the heavens is ſomething more than an *Engliſh* mile.

MINUTE [in *Architect.*] is the 30th part of a meaſure, called a module.

MINUTE *Line* [with *Navigators*] a ſmall long line tied to a log of wood, having ſeveral knots or diviſions at 50 foot diſtance, wound about a reel fixed in the gallery of a ſhip. The uſe of which is, by the help of a minute glaſs, to make an eſtimate, and keep an account of the way or courſe a ſhip runs at ſea.

MINUTES, the firſt draught of a writing; alſo the abſtract of the ſentence of a judge; alſo ſhort notes on any thing.

To MINUTE *down* [*minuter*, F.] to enter or write down ſhort notes for memorandums.

Minutely, in a minute manner.

Minu'tion, a diminiſhing or leſſening.

Minution [*old Rec.*] a letting of blood.

Minya'canthes [*Botany*] an herb, a kind of trefoil.

Minx, a proud girl.

Mi--party [in *French Heraldry*] a term uſed denoting the eſcutcheon is half way down, parted *per Pale*, and there croſs'd by ſome other partition.

Mi'quelets, a ſort of foot ſoldiers inhabiting the *Pyrenean* mountains, armed with piſtols under their belts, a carbine and a dagger.

Mira'bilary [of *admirabilis*, L.] a book of wonders.

Mirabi'lity [*mirabilitas*, L.] wonderfulneſs.

Mi'racles [F. *miraculi*, It. *milagros*, Sp. and Port. of *miracula*, L.] works effected in a manner unuſual or different from the common and regular method of the almighty providence, by the interpoſition either of himſelf, or of ſome intelligent agent, ſuperior to man, for the evidence and proving of ſome particular doctrine, or in atteſtation to the authority of ſome particular perſon or perſons.

Mira'culous [*miraculoſus*, L. *miraculeux*, F. *miracoloſo*, It. *milagroſo*, Sp. and Port.] of or pertaining to miracles.

Mira'culously, marvelouſly.

Mira'culousness, wonderfulneſs.

Mire [moer, *Du.*] dirt, mud.

Mire *drumble*, the herb ſpoon-wort or ſcurvy-graſs.

Miri'ficence [*mirificentia*, L.] a doing wonders.

Miri'fick [*mirico*, It. *mirificus*, L] doing wonders; alſo marvelous, wonderfully done, ſtrangely wrought.

Mi'riness [of moer, Du. and *neſs*] dirtineſs, muddineſs.

Miro'bolans, a ſort of plumbs.

Miroi'r [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing food, as eggs dreſs'd *au Miroir*, i. e. broken into a plate of gravy, and afterwards iced with a red hot iron.

Mi'roton [in *Cookery*] a ſort of farce made of veal, bacon, &c.

Mirrou'r } [*miroir*, F.] a looking glaſs or the ſurface of
Mirro'r } any opaque body poliſh'd and adapted to reflect the rays of light, which fall upon it.

Mirrour [*metaphorically*] a pattern or model, as he is a mirrour of virtue and patience.

Mirrour *Stone*, a *Muſcovian* ſtone, which repreſents the image of that which is ſet behind it.

Mirth [myꞃðe, *Sax.*] merrineſs, merriment, joy.

Mirthlesness, ſadneſs, melancholineſs.

Mis, [miꞅ, *Sax.* miſſa, *Goth.*] a particle, which in compoſition of *Engliſh* words implies ſome defect or error, as *miſdemeanour*.

The *Etymologies* and *Analogies* of words compounded with *mis* being here only general, ſee them more particularly under their primitives.

Mi'sa [old *Rec.*] a compact or agreement, a firm peace.

Misacceptation, a wrong underſtanding or apprehending of any thing.

Misacce'ption [of *mis* for *amiſs*, and *acceptio*, L,] a taking a thing wrong or illy.

Misadve'nture } [of *mis* and *aventure*, F. *ſventura*, It.] a
Misave'nture } killing of a man, partly by negligence and partly by chance, as by throwing a ſtone or ſhooting an arrow careleſly, &c.

Misadvi'ce [of miꞅ, *Sax.* and *avis*, F.] bad counſel.

To Misadvise [of *mis* and *aviſer*, F.] to give bad counſel.

Misa'nthro'pist, [*miſanthrope*, F. *miſantropo*, It.] a man-hater.

Misa'nthropy [μισανθρωπία of μισέω to hate, and ἄνθρωπος, *Gr.* a man] hatred of mankind.

To Misapply' [of *mis* and *applicare*, L.] to apply ill.

To Misapprehe'nd [of *mis* and *apprehendere*, L.] not to underſtand rightly.

Misapprehe'nsion, an apprehending wrong.

Misbeco'ming [of *mis be* and coman, *Sax.*] indecent.

Misbego'tten [of *mis* and beᵹettan, *Sax.*] ill-begotten.

To Misbeha've [of *mis be* and haban, *Sax.*] to behave ill.

Misbeha'viour, ill behaviour.

Misbelie'f [of *mis* and ᵹeleafa, *Sax.*] a falſe faith, unbelief.

To Misbelie've [of *mis* and ᵹeleafan, *Sax*] to diſtruſt, to believe wrong.

Misbelie'vingly, diſtruſtfully.

Misbo'ding [of *mis* and bodian, *Sax.*] boding or threatening ill.

To Miscall [of *mis* and kallen *Sax.*] to call wrong.

Misca'rriage [of *mis* and *charriage*, F.] ill behaviour, ill ſucceſs; alſo an untimely bringing forth achild.

To Misca'rry [of *mis* and *charier*, F.] to bring forth a child before the time; alſo not to ſucceed in an affair; to be loſt.

Miscella'neous [*miſcellaneus*, L] mixt together without order.

Miscella'neousness mixture or mixedneſs together without order.

Mi'scible [of *miſcibilis*, L.] that may be mingled.

Miscibi'lity, } capableneſs of being mingled or mixed
Mi'scibleness } with ſome other thing.

Mischa'nce [of *mis* and *chance*, F.] an unhappy accident.

Mischief [*miſchif*, *obs.* F.] hurt, damage.

There's no Mischief in the World done But a Woman's always One.

Or, according to another ſaying, *But there is a Woman, or a Prieſt, at the Bottom of it.*

A ſilly malicious ſaying.

Mischie'vous, injurious, hurtful.

Mischie'vousness, hurtfulneſs, detrimentalneſs.

Misco'gnisant [in *Law*] ignorant of or not knowing.

To Misconcei've [of *mis* and *concevoir*, F.] to underſtand wrong.

Misconte'nted [of *mis* and *contentus*, L.] diſcontented.

Mis-conduct [of *mis* for *amiſs* and *conductus*, L.] ill conduct, bad management of affairs.

Mis-construction a falſe ſenſe or meaning.

To Misco'nstrue [of *mis* and *conſtruere*, L.] to interpret amiſs, to put a wrong or ill meaning upon; to take words or expreſſions in the worſt ſenſe.

Misconti'nuance, a diſcontinuance, interruption or breaking off.

To Miscou'nsel [of *mis* and *conſulere*, L.] to give bad counſel. *Milton.*

To Misco'unt [of *mis* and *conter*, F.] to reckon or number wrong.

Miscre'ancy } [of *mis* and *creance*, *F.* faith] infidelity; alſo
Mi'screancy } baſeneſs of action.

Mi'screant [of *mis* and *creant* of *croyant*, F. q. d. *male credens*, L. one who believes a miſs] an infidel, an unbeliever; alſo a perſon of baſe principles or practices.

Miscrea'ted [of *mis* and *creatus*, L.] ill made, ill ſhapen. *Milton.*

Misdee'ds [of miꞅ-dæꝺꞅ, *Sax.*] evil doings.

To Misdeme'an [of *mis* and *demener*, F.] to behave amiſs.

Misdemea'nour, a behaving ones ſelf ill; an offence or fault.

High Misdemeanour, a crime of a heinous nature, and next to high treaſon.

Misdo'ing [of miꞅdoen, *Sax.*] ill doing.

Mise } [in *Law*] the ſame as meſſuage.
Mease }

Mise [*Law Word*] a certain tribute or fine of 3000 marks, that the inhabitants of the county palatine of *Cheſter* paid antiently on the change of every owner of that earldom, for the enjoyment of their liberties, *F.*

Mise [*Law Term*, in a *Writ of Right*] ſignifies the ſame that in other actions is called an iſſue. Accordingly this phraſe, *to join the Miſe upon the Meer*, ſignifies the ſame as to ſay, to join the *Miſe* upon the *clear Right*, i. e. to join iſſue upon this point, whether the tenant or demandant has the better right.

Mises [in *Law*] the profits of lands; alſo taxes or tallages alſo expences or coſts.

Mise *Money*, money given by way of compoſition or agreement, to purchaſe any liberty, &c.

Miser, a covetous wretch. *L.*

Mi'serable [F. *miſero*, It. and Sp. *miſeravel*, Port. of *miſerabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; baſe, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

Mi'serableness, wretchedneſs; alſo niggardlineſs, covetouſneſs, &c.

Mi'serably, wretchedly, unfortunately, poorly. &c.

Mise'rere [*i. e.* have mercy] a title given to the 51ſt pſalm, commonly call' *the Pſalm of Mercy;* and commonly directed by the ordinary to ſuch malefactors as had the benefit of the clergy allow'd them, *L.*

Miserere *Mei* [i. e. have mercy upon me] a moſt exquiſite pain in the bowels or guts, cauſed by an inflammation or twiſting of them, or from the periſtaltick motion inverted. See *Chordapſus* and *Volvulus*. L.

Miserico'rdia, mercy or compaſſion. *L.*

Misericordia [in *Law*] an arbitrary fine or amercement impos'd on an offender, and it is called *Miſericordia* or *Mercy*; becauſe it ought to be very moderate, and rather leſs than the offence committed, and the entry is *Ideo in miſericordiâ*. L.

Misericordia [in a *Law Senſe*] alſo ſignifies ſometimes a being quit or diſcharged of all manner of amercements that one happens to fall under the penalty of, in a foreſt. L.

Misericordia [in *Athens* and *Rome*] a goddeſs who had in thoſe places a temple, which was a ſanctuary or place of refuge to criminals and unfortunate perſons

Misericordia *in cibis & potu* [old *Rec.*] over commons or any portion of victuals given *gratis* to religious perſons, above their ordinary allowance. L.

Misericordiæ *regulares* [old *Rec,*] certain ſet allowances ſuch over commons, as upon ſome extraordinary days were made in ſome convents.

Mi'sery [*miſere*, F. *miſeria*, It. Sp. and L.] ſad condition, pain, diſtreſs poverty want.

Misfa'shioned [of *mis* and *façonné*, F.] ſhapen wrong or illy.

Misfea'nce }
Misfeasa'nce } [in *Law*] miſdoings or treſpaſſes, *F.*

Misfeaso'r, a treſpaſſer.

Misfo'rtune [of *mis* and *Fortune*, F. of *Fortuna*, L.] evil fortune.

Misfortunes Never come alone.

F. *Un malheur ne vient jamais ſeul* or, *Un mal attire l' autre.* L. *Aliud ex alio malum*, Ter. The G. ſay; Esbeut allezeit ein unglück dem and ern die Hand. (One misfortune always ſhakes, hands with another.) Like many other vulgar Proverbs, when it happens it is taken notice of, otherwiſe not.

To Misgi've [of miꞅ-ᵹiꝼan, *Sax.*] to apprehend or fear ſome ill.

To Misgo'vern [of *mis* and *gouverner*, F.] to rule amiſs.

Misha'p [prob. of miꞅ, *Sax.* and *happer*, O. F. to ſnap] a miſchance.

Misha'pen [of miꞅ-ꞅcapen, *Sax.*] having an ill ſhape,

Miske'nning }
Misko'nning } [of mis *and* connan, *Sax.*] a varying or changing ones ſpeech in court. *Law Term.*

Miske'ring }
Mishe'rising } [*Law Term*] a being quit of fines, forfeitures or amerciaments, for a tranſgreſſion prov'd before a judge.

To Misimplo'y [of *mis* and *employer*, F.] to uſe improperly.

To Misinfo'rm [of *mis* and *informer*, F. of *L.*] to inform wrong.

To Misju'dge [of *mis* and *juger*, F.] to judge wrong.

To Misinte'rpret [of *mis* and *interpretare*, L.] to interpret wrong.

Mish mash [miſch-maſche, G. and miſk-maſk, *Su.* Teut.] a confuſed jumble or mixture of things.

To Mi'sle [q. to *miſtle*, i. e. to rain ſmall like a miſt] to rain in thick and ſmall drops.

To Misle'ad [of miꞅ and læꝺan, *Sax.*] to lead the wrong way.

To Misli'ke [of miꞅ-ᵹelican, *Sax.*] not to like, to diſapprove.

To Misma'nage [of *mis* and *menager*, F.] to manage ill.

Misma'nagement [of *mis* and *menagement*, F.] bad management.

To Misma'tch [of *mis* and mate, a companion] to put things to others, to which they are not fellows.

Misna, or Mishna part of the *Jewiſh* talmud.

Misno'mer [of *mis* and *nommer*, F.] a miſ-calling or miſterming; the uſing one name or term for another.

Misochy'mist [of *μισέω*, *Gr.* to hate, and *Chymiſt*] ſuch perſons who profeſs themſelves enemies to chymiſtry.

Miso'gamist [*μισόγαμος* of *μισέω* to hate, and *γάμος* marriage, *Gr.*] a marriage-hater.

Miso'gamy [*μισογαμία* of *μισέω* and *γάμος*, Gr. marriage] marriage-hating or the hatred of marriage.

Miso'gynist [*miſogynus*, L. of *μισόγυνος*, Gr.] a woman-hater.

Miso'gyny [*miſogynia*, L. of *μισογυνεία*, *Gr.*] the hate and contempt of women.

Miso'ponist [*miſoponus*, L. of *μισόπονος*, Gr.] one that hates labour.

To Mispend [of miꞅ-ꞅpenꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſpend amiſs, to waſte.

To Mispla'ce [of *mis* and *placer*, F.] to put in a wrong place.

Mispri'nted [of *mis* and *imprime*, F.] printed wrong.

Mispri'sion [*mepriſon*, F.] in ſome old ſtatutes, ſignifies miſtaking.

Misprison *of Clerks* [*Law Term*] is a default or neglect of clerks in writing, engroſſing or keeping records; for which defaults no proceſſes are to be made void in law, or diſcontinued; but are to be amended by the juſtices of aſſize.

Misprision *of Felony*, &c. [in *Law*] is the making a light account of ſuch a crime by not revealing it, when a perſon knows that it is has been committed; or by ſuffering any perſon who has been commited to priſon, even upon ſuſpicion of it, to be diſcharged before he has been indicted for it. This offence of miſpriſion, is finable by the juſtices before whom the offender has been convicted.

Miprision *of Treaſon.* is the concealing or not diſcloſing known treaſon; the puniſhment for which offence is, that the offender ſhall loſe his goods, and the profit of his lands, during the king's life, and ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure.

Mispropo'rtioned [of *mis* and *proportionné*, F. of L.] not proportional.

To Misre'ckon [of miꞅ-ꞃeccan, *Sax.*] to reckon wrong.

Misrepresenta'tion, [of *mis* and *Repreſentation*, F.] a repreſenting wrong.

To Misrepre'sent [of *mis* and *repreſenter*, F. of *mis* and *repræſentare*, L.] to repreſent wrong.

Mi'srule [of *mis* and *regula*, L,] diſorder, miſgovernment.

Lord of Misrule }
Maſter of Misrule } a ringleader in a diſturbance or riot; the chief of a company of revellers; or the manager of a ſociety at merry-makings.

Miss [a contraction of *Miſtreſs*] a young gentlewoman; alſo a kept miſtreſs, a concubine.

To Miss [miſſen, *Du.* and G.] to deviate or err from.

Mi'ssal [Sp. *miſſel*, F. *meſſale*, It.] a maſs book, containing the ſeveral maſſes to be uſed for the ſeveral feſtival, days.

Missa'ticus [in *Dooms Day Book*] a meſſenger.

Misse'ldine }
Misse'ltoe } [miꞅꞇelꞇa, *Sax*,] a ſort of ſhrub or ſhrubby plant that grows on ſome trees, as the oak, *&c.* of which the antients had this notion, that if thruſhes which eat the berries, rooſted all night on it, and dunged upon it, the dung turned to birdlime; and thence came the *Latin* Proverb, *Turdus ſibi malum cacat*, i. e. the *Thruſh* ſhits her own ſorrow.

Mistho'ught [of mis *and* ꝺohꞇ, *Sax.*] an ill thought.

Mi'ssen *Maſt* }
Mi'zzen *Maſt* } [in a *Ship*] is a round piece of timber, that is erected in the ſtern or back part of it; there are in ſome large ſhips two ſuch maſts, and when ſo, that maſt of the two which ſtands next to the main maſt, is called the *Main Miſſen*, and the other that ſtands near the poop, is call'd the *Bonaventure Miſſen.* The length allowed for a *Miſſen Maſt*, is half that of the *Main Maſt*; or the height of it is the ſame with that of the *Main Top-maſt* from the quarter deck; and the length of the *Miſſen Top-maſt*, is half that.

Missen *Sail* [in a *Ship*] the ſail that belong to the *miſſen Yard.*

Missen *Top-Sail* [in a *Ship*] the ſail that belongs to the *Miſſen Top-ſail Yard.*

Change the Missen [*Sea Phraſe*] is bring the miſſen yard over to the other ſide.

Peek the Missen, *i. e.* put the miſſen right up and down the maſt.

Set the Missen, *i. e.* fit the miſſen ſail right as it ſhould ſtand.

Spell the Missen, *i. e.* let go the ſheet and peek it up.

Missen or meiſſen Gross }
Silver Gross } a *Saxon* coin in value two pence halfpenny.

Mi'ssile [*miſſilis*, L.] that may be thrown, caſt or hurled.

Missile' [in *Heral.*] a mixture of ſeveral colours together.

Mi'ssion, [F. and Sp. *miſſione*, It. of *miſſio*, L.] a ſending from one place or perſon to another.

Mission [of the *Pope*] a power or licence given by him, to preach the *Romiſh* doctrines in foreign countries.

Mi'ssionaries, [*miſſionaires*, F. *miſſionarii*, It. *miſſionarii*, Sp.] *Romiſh* prieſts, both ſecular and regular, which have a *Miſſion* from the pope, or are ſent into *Pagan* countries, to preach Chriſtianity to them, or to preach the *Roman Catholick* religion to thoſe that diſown the pope, *&c.*

Mi'ssive [as tho' of *miſſivus*, L. ſent] as *Letters Miſſive*, are ſuch as are ſent from one perſon to another.

Mi'ssives, gifts ſent. *F.*

Missu'ra [with *Catholicks*] a ſinging the hymn called *Nunc Dimittis*, and performing other ſuperſtitious ceremonies to recommend and diſmiſs a dying perſon.

To Mista'ke [of *mis* and tager, *Dan.*] to err.

To Mistea'ch [of miꞅ-ꞇæcan, *Sax.*] to teach wrong.

To Misti'me [miꞅ-ꞇima, *Sax.* or time, *Dan.*] not to do or take a right time for a thing; to do it out of ſeaſon.

Mi'stion, a mixture, *L.*

Mi'stress [*maitreſſe*, F. *magiſtra*, L.] of an houſe; a kept miſtreſs or concubine, a paramour, or ſweetheart.

Mistri'al [*Law Term*] an erroneous trial,

To Mistru'st [of miꞅ ꞇꞃupian ,*Sax.*] to have a ſuſpicion of.

Mistru'st [miꞅ-ꞇꞃupa, *Sax.*] ſuſpicion, jealouſy.

Mistru'stful [of miꞅ ꞇꞃupa and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſuſpicious, jealous.

Mistru'stfully, ſuſpiciouſly, jealouſly.

Mistru'stfulness ſuſpicious temper, jealous patedneſs.

Mists [miꞅꞇ, *Sax.* miſte, *Dan.* miſt, *Du.* and G.] vapours hovering over the earth, and ſtaying till they are either drawn upwards by the rays of the ſun, or falling down to the earth by their own weight, where by a leſs degree of cold, they are changed into dew, and by a greater into hoar-froſt.

Mi'sty [of miꞅꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* as miſty weather.

Mi'sture [*miſtura*, L.] a mixture, a mingle-mangle.

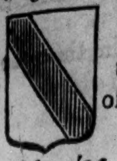
To Misu'se [of *mis* and *uſer*, F.] to abuſe; to make a wrong uſe of.

Misu'se an abuſe of liberty and benefit.

To Misundersta'nd [of miꞅ-unꝺeꞃ and ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.*] to underſtand amiſs.

Mite, [miꝺe, *Sax.*] a very ſmall worm, breeding in cheeſe, *&c.*

Mite, a ſmall coin, about the third part of our farthing. In weight the 14th part of a grain.



Mi Taille [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies that the eſcutcheon is cut only half way athwart, by way of *Bend Siniſter*. See the figure.

Mite'lla [among *Surgeons*] a ſwathe which holds a hurt or wounded arm.

Mites [with *Falconers*] a ſort of vermin which inſect the heads and necks of hawks.

Mite'scent [*miteſcens*, L.] growing mild.

Mi'thrax [μίθραξ, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a roſe colour; but changeable when it is expoſed to the ſun, *L.*

Mi'thridate [*mithridatium*, L. μιθριδάτης, Gr. of *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*, the inventer of it, among whoſe papers the receipt of it was found, and carried to *Rome* by *Pompey*] a confection, that is a preſervative againſt poiſon; ſeveral of the ingredients of which are vipers fleſh, opium, agarick, ſquills, *&c.*

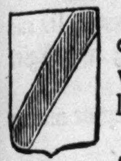
Mi'tigant [*mitigans*, L.] mitigating.

To Mi'tigate [*mitiger*, F. *mitigare*, It. and L. *mitigar*, Sp.] to appeaſe, to pacify, to aſſwage.

Mitiga'tion, [*mitigazione*, It. of *mitigatio*, L.] a pacifying or aſſwaging; a remitting the ſeverity of a decree or puniſhment.

Mi'tral [of *mitra*, L.] of, or belonging to, or like a mitre.

Mitral *Valves* [with *Anatom.*] two valves in the heart, placed at the orifice of the pulmonary vein, in the left ventricle of the heart; thus called from their reſemblance to a mitre. Their office is to cloſe the orifice of it, and to prevent the blood from returning through the pulmonary vein into the lungs again.



Mi tranche' [*French Heraldry*] ſignifies that the eſcutcheon is cut athwart, but only half way bendwiſe, that is by *Bend Dexter*, for the *Siniſter* is called *Mi-taille*. See the figure.

Mi'tre [F. *mitra*, It. Sp. and L. μίτρα, Gr.] an ornament worn by popiſh biſhops and abbots, when they walk or officiate in their formalities or *Pontificalibus*. The pope has four mitres, different in richneſs, which he wears according to the ſolemnity of the feſtival.

Mitre [with *Artificers*] an angle that is juſt 45 degrees.

Mitre [*mitra*, L. of μίτρα, Gr.] a pontifical ornament, worn on the head by biſhops, abbots, *&c.* upon ſolemn occaſions; it is a round cap pointed and cleft at top, having two fannels hanging down the ſhoulders.

Mi'tred, wearing a mitre.

Mitred *Abbots*, ſuch governours of monaſteries who have obtained the privilege of wearing the mitre, ring, gloves and croſier ſtaff of a biſhop.

Mi'tta } an antient meaſure containing ten buſhels.
Mi'tten }

Mi'ttendo *Manuſcriptum*, &c. a judicial writ directed to the treaſurer and chamberlain of the *Exchequer*, to ſearch and tranſmit the foot of a fine from the *Exchequer* to the *Common-Pleas*, L.

Mi'ttens [*mitaines*, F.] a ſort of warm winter gloves.

Mi'ttigal [at *Surat* in *India*] a weight for ſilk, containing two drams and an eighth.

Mi'ttimus [*i. e.* we ſend] a precept directed by a Juſtice of the peace to a goaler, for the receiving and ſafe-keeping a felon, or other offender by him committed to the goal. Alſo a writ by which records are transferred from one court to another.

Mi'va [in *Pharmacy*] is the pulp of a quince, boiled up with ſugar into a thick conſiſtence; or a medicine like a thick ſyrup.

To Mix [miſchen *mêler*, F. *meſcolare* It. *meſclâr*, Sp. *miſturar*, Port. *mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

Mi'xen [mixen, *Sax.*] a dunghil.

Mixt *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] one which conſiſts of an integer and a fraction, as $5\frac{10}{1}$.

Mixt *Body* [with *Chymiſts* and *Philoſophers*] one which is compounded of divers elements and principles; in contradiſtinction to thoſe which chymiſts ſuppoſe to be elementary, or conſiſting of one principle only, as they take ſulphur, ſalt, *&c.* to be.

Mixt *Angle* [in *Geometry*] an angle which is formed by one right line and one curved one.

Mixt *Figure* [in *Geometry*] a figure which is bounded by lines, partly right and partly crooked.

Mixt *Propotion* } [with *Logicians*] is when the ſum of the
Mixt *Ratio* } antecedent and conſequent is compared with the difference between the ſame antecedent and conſequent.

Mixt *Mathematicks*, are thoſe arts and ſciences which treat of the properties of quantity, applied to material beings or ſenſible objects, as *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *Dialling*, *Navigation*, *Gauging*, *Surveying*, &c.

Mixt *Tithes*, are thoſe of butter, cheeſe, milk, *&c.* and of the young of beaſts.

Mixt *Action* [in *Law*] is one that lies both for the thing detained, and againſt the perſon of the detainer.

Mixt *Body* [with *Schoolmen*] is a whole reſulting from ſeveral ingredients, altered or new modified by the mixture.

Perfect Mixt *Bodies*, are the claſs of vital or animated bodies, where the elements or ingredients they are compoſed of, are changed and transformed by a perfect mixture.

Imperfect Mixt *Bodies*, are inanimate bodies, the forms whereof remain ſtill the ſame as of the ingredients which conſtitute them.

Mixt *Mode* [according to Mr. *Lock*] is a combination of ſeveral ſimple ideas of different kinds; as beauty conſiſts of *Colour*, *Figure*, *Proportion*, &c.

Mixti'llo } [*antient Deeds*] mixt corn, mung corn or
Mesti'lo } maſlin.

Mi'xtion the art of mingling, or the union and coalition of divers corpuſcles into one body.

Mixtly, confuſedly.

Mi'xture [*mixtura*, L.] a compoſition; ſeveral things mixed together.

Mixture [in *Phyſick*] an aſſemblage or union, of ſeveral bodies of different properties in the ſame maſs.

Mixture [in *Drapery*] the union, or rather confuſion, of ſeveral wools of different colours, before they are ſpun.

Mi'z-maze, a labyrinth or place full of intricate windings.

Mi'zzling [of miꞅꞇ, *q. d.* miſtling] raining in very ſmall drops.

Mnemo'nicks [μνημονικὰ, Gr.] precepts, rules or common places to help the memory.

Mnemosy'ne [μνημοσύνη, Gr.] memory, the mother of the muſes, *L.*

Mo [ma, *Sax.*] more.

Moabites [with the *canting Crew*] ſerjeants or baillifs.

Moacks, a maſhing in brewing drink.

To Moan [mænan, *Sax.*] to lament, to bewail.

Moa'nful [of mænan and ƿull, *Sax.*] lamentable, *&c.*

Moanfully, lamentably.

Moat [prob. of moꞇ, *Sax.*] a ditch encompaſſing a houſe, town, *&c.*

Moat [in *Fortification*] a hollow ſpace or ditch, dug round a town or fortreſs to be defended, on the outſide of the wall or rampart.

Dry Moat [in *Fortific.*] one which is without water, and ought to be deeper than one that is full of it.

Flat bottomed Moat [*Fortific.*] a moat which has no ſloping, the corners of it being ſomewhat rounded.

Lined Moat [*Fortific.*] one, the ſides of which are cas'd with a wall of maſon's work.

Moat } a body ſo ſmall that it ſeems to be indiviſible; ſuch
Mote } as play in the ſun-beams.

Mob [*mobile vulgus*, L.] the rabble.

Mob, a woman's night cap.

To Mob [of *mobile vulgus*, the rabble] to inſult a perſon riotouſly.

Mo'bbed, dreſt in a mob; alſo inſulted by a mob.

Mo'bbish, like the rabble.

Mo'bby, a potable liquor made of potato roots.

Mo'bile [*mobilis*, L.] moveable.

Primum Mobile [in the *Antient Aſtronomy*] a ninth heaven or ſphere imagined to be above thoſe of the planets and fixed ſtars.

Mobilia *Bona* [in *civil Law*] moveable goods L.

Mobi'lity [*mobilité*, F. *mobilità*, It. of *mobilitas*, L.] the mob, the rabble; alſo moveableneſs.

Mo'chlia [μοχλία, Gr.] a reducing of diſlocated bones, to their natural ſtate.

To Mock [*mocquer*, F. of μωκάω, Gr.] to ſcoff or laugh at; to flout, deride or jeer; alſo to deceive.

Mo'ckery [*moquerie*, F.] mocking, jeſt, banter.

Mocks, the maſhes of a net.

Mocka'does, a ſort of woollen ſtuff for darning; being weavers thrums.

Mock *Privet*, a plant.

Mo'cking *Bird* [in *Virginia*] a bird which imitates the notes of all it hears.

Mo'dal [of *modalis*, L.] a term uſed by ſchoolmen to ſignify the mode or manner of exiſting.

Moda'lity [with *Schoolmen*] the manner of a thing in the abſtract, or the manner of exiſting.

Mode [F. *moda*, It. and Sp. of *modus*, L. mob, *Sax.*] way, manner, faſhion or garb.

The Mode *of a Thing* [with *Logicians*] is that, which being conceived in a thing, and not being able to ſubſiſt without it, determines it to *be after a certain Manner*, and cauſes it to be named ſuch. This is alſo called the *manner* of a thing, or *Attribute* or *Quality*.

Internal Modes [in *Metaphyſicks*] thoſe modes which are inherent in the ſubſtance as roundneſs in a bowl.

External Modes, are thoſe which are extraneous to the ſubject, as when we ſay a thing is beheld, deſired, loved, *&c.*

Simple Modes, are combinations of *ſimple* ideas or even of the ſame ſimple ideas ſeveral times repeated, as a ſcore, a dozen, *&c.*

Mixt Modes, are combinations of ſimple ideas of ſeveral kinds, as *Beauty* conſiſts in a compoſition of colour, figure, proportion, *&c.*

Immediate Modes [with *School-men*] are ſuch as are immediately attributed to their ſubjects or ſubſtantives, as motion is an immediate mode of the body, underſtanding of the mind.

Mediate Modes, are thoſe that are attributed to the ſubject by the intervention of ſome other mode; as ſwiftneſs and ſlowneſs are only attributable to the body in reſpect to its motion.

Eſſential Modes } are attributes, without which the ſub-
Inſeparable Modes } ſtance cannot ſubſiſt; as wiſdom, goodneſs, *&c.* in God; figure, place, quantity, *&c.* of the body.

Non Eſſential Modes } are attributes which affect created
Separable Modes } ſubſtantives, remaining affix'd to them ſo long as is neceſſary, as the *whiteneſs* of *Milk*, *coldneſs* of *Ice*, &c.

Doric Mode [in *Muſick*] was a mixture of gravity and mirth invented by *Thamyrus* of *Thrace*.

Phrygian Mode [in *Muſick*] was adapted to the hindring of rage invented by *Marſyas* the *Phrygian*.

Lydian Mode [in *Muſick*] was proper for funeral ſongs, and invented by *Amphion*.

Poſitive Modes, are ſuch as give to their ſubſtantives ſomething poſitive, real and abſolute.

Privative Modes, are attributed to ſubjects, when the mind perceives ſome attributes to be wanting therein, and frames a word which at firſt ſight ſeems to denote ſomething poſitive, but which in reality only denotes the want of ſome property or mode, as a privation of light is attributed to a blind man.

Modes *of Spirit*, are knowledge and willing.

Modes *of Body*, are figure, reſt and motion.

Modes *of thinking*, the ſame as eſſential attributes,

Modes *of having*, are thoſe whereby any thing may be had by another.

Mode [in *Muſick*] the particular manner of conſtituting the octave, as it conſiſts of ſeven eſſential or natural notes, beſides the key.

Mo'del [*modellus*, L. *modelle*, F, *modello*, It. *modélo*, Sp.] an original or pattern propoſed for any one to copy or imitate.

Model [with *Architects*] a kind of meaſure, which is the diameter of the bottom of a pillar in each order, by which the length, *&c.* of it is meaſured. and which is commonly divided into 60 equal parts, called *Minutes*; except in theſe of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* orders, where the model is but half the diameter.

Model [*modelle*, F. of *modulus*, L.] an original pattern which any workman propoſes to imitate; it is made either of wood, ſtone, plaſter, *&c.* and in architecture ſhould be made by a ſcale, where an inch or half inch repreſents a foot, for the more exact compleating the deſign.

To Model [*modeller*, F. *modellare*, It. *modelàr*, Sp.] to frame according to a model, to faſhion.

Model [in the *Compoſite*, *Corinthian* and *Ionick* orders] is divided into 18 parts, the ſame as *Module*.

Mo'delled [*modellè*, F.] framed or faſhioned according to a model or pattern.

Mo'derable [*moderabilis*, *L.*] moderate, meaſurable.

To Mo'derate [*moderer*, F. *moderàr*, Sp. of *moderare*, It. and L.] to qualify, temper or allay; to govern or ſet bounds to, to keep within compaſs; to leſſen or abate expences.

Mo'derate [*moderé*, F. *moderato*, It. *moderado*, Sp. of *moderatus*, L.] temperate, ſober, that does not exceed.

Modera'ta *miſericordia* [in *Law*] a writ for the abating of an immoderate amerciament, in any court not of record.

Mo'derately, temperately, ſoberly.

Mo'deratenes [*moderatio* L.] moderation.

Modera'tion, [F. *moderazione*, It. *moderaciòn*, Sp. *moderacam*, Port. of *moderatio*, L.] a virtue that governs all paſſions.

Moderation may be properly deſcrib'd, in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, by a beautiful nymph, holding in one hand a ſprig of olive, and in the other, a ſhield, in which may be repreſented a lion playing with a lamb.

Modera'tor, [*moderateur*, F. *moderatore*, It. of *moderator*, L.] a decider of a controverſy, an umpire at a diſputation,

Modera'trix, [*moderatrice*, F. and It. of *moderatrix*, L.] a governeſs, an arbitratrix.

Mo'dern [*moderne*, F. *moderno*, It. and Sp. of *modernus*, L.] that has not been in uſe till of late ages.

Moderns [according to ſome] all thoſe authors who have written ſince *Boetius*.

Modern *Aſtronomy*, takes its beginning from *Copernicus*.

Modern *Architecture*, the preſent *Italian* manner of building; or it is rather in ſtrictneſs what partakes partly of the antique, retaining ſomething of its delicacy and ſolidity, and partly of the *Gothick*, whence it borrows members and ornaments without proportion or judgment.

Modern *Medals*, ſuch as have been ſtruck within theſe 300 years.

Mo'dernness, newneſs, the being of late days.

To Mo'dernize, to render modern.

The Moderns [*modernes*, F. *moderni*, It. and L.] perſons of latter times, in contradiſtinction to the antients.

Mo'dest [*modeſte*, F. *modeſto*, It. Sp. and Port. of *modeſtus*, L.] ſober, grave, diſcreet in behaviour; baſhful.

Mod'estly, ſoberly, gravely, baſhfully.

Mo'destness, modeſty; modeſt behaviour, *&c.*

Mo'desty [*modeſtie*, F. of *modeſtia*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] baſhfulneſs, ſhamefacedneſs; alſo diſcretion, ſobriety.

Modesty [in *Painting*] is repreſented as a beautiful virgin, clothed in blue, in a ſedate poſture, and her eyes caſt down; but yet of an engaging aſpect. Holding in her right hand a ſcepter, with an eye at the top of it, to ſhew her vigilance over her paſſions; And girt with a girdle of gold, to denote that ſhe holds them in ſubjection. Her habit decent but plain and voi'd of all affectation or ſhew.

Mo'dicum, a ſmall pittance, a little matter, *L.*

Modi'ficable, capable of being modified.

Modi'ficableness [of *modificatio*, L.] capableneſs of being modified.

Modi'ficated [*modificatus*, L] modified.

Modifica'tion, [F. *modificazione*, It. of *modificatio*, L.] a modifying or qualifying; a ſetting the limits or bound to any thing.

Mo'difica'tion, ſomething that modifies or gives a thing a particular manner of being.

To Mo'dify [*modifier*, F. *modificàr*, Sp. *modificare*, It. and L.] to moderate, to qualify; alſo to limit or bound; alſo to give the modality or manner of exiſtence.

Modi'fied [*modifié*, F. of *L.*] having a modality or manner of exiſtence.

Modified [with *Logicians*] a thing is ſaid to be modified, when the ſubſtance is conſidered, as determined by a certain mode or manner; as for example, when we conſider a *Body*, the idea we have of it repreſents a *Thing* or *Subſtantive*; becauſe we conſider it as a thing that ſubſiſts by it ſelf, and has no occaſion for any elſe to ſubſiſt it. But when we conſider that this body is *round*, the idea we have of *roundneſs*, repreſents to us only the *manner* of being a *Mode*, which we conceive cannot ſubſiſt naturally without the *Body*, the *roundneſs* of which it is, when we join the *mode* with the thing, then we conſider a round body, which idea repreſents to us a thing modified.

Modi'llion [*modillon*, F. *modiglione*, Ital. *i. e.* little model] ſo called in reſpect to the greater, which is the diameter of the pillar; alſo a ſhouldering piece or bracket, a little bracket or conſole.

Modilions are little inverted *Conſoles*, under the *Soffit* or bottom of the *Drip* in the *Ionic*, *Compoſit* and *Corinthian* cornices, and ought to correſpond to the middle of the columns. In the *Corinthian* they are always moulded with carved work In the *Ionic* and *Compoſit* they are more ſimple, having ſeldom any ornament, except one ſingle leaf underneath. In the *Doric* order it is half the diameter of the body of the column below, in other orders it is the whole diameter, and is commonly ſuppos'd to be divided into 60 equal parts called minutes.

Modio'lus [in *Surgery*] that part of a trepan, which cuts a bone circulary, and is diſtinguiſhed into male and female, as it hath, or hath not, a point in the middle to fix it the more ſteady in its operation.

Mo'dist [of *modus*, L. or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the mode or faſhion.

Mo'dishly, in a modiſh manner.

Mo'dishness [of *a la mode*, F.] faſhionableneſs.

Modo *&* *forma* [in *Suits* and *Pleadings at Law*] part of a defendant's anſwer. when he denies that he has done the thing laid to his charge, *modo & forma*, *i. e.* in manner and form, as it is declared.

To Mo'dulate [*modulare*, L.] to ſing or make an harmony,

Modula'tion, [*modulazione*, It. of *modulatio*, L.] a turning, a warbling, an agreeable harmony:

Module [F. *modulo*, It. prob. of *modulus*, L.] [in *Architecture*] a certain meaſure or bigneſs, taken at pleaſure, for regulating proportions of columns, and the ſymmetry or diſtribution of the whole building.

Mo'dus *decimandi* [in *Law*] is when land, or a ſum of money, or a yearly penſion belongs to the parſon, either by compoſition or cuſtom, in ſatisfaction for tithes in kind, *L.*

Mo'dwall, a bird which eats bees.

Moe [ma, *Sax.*] more, *O.*

Mogilalos [of *μόγις* difficultly and λαλέω Gr. I ſpeak] one that ſpeaks with difficulty or has an impediment in his ſpeech.

Mo'hair [*mouaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an *Indian* word] a ſtuff of ſilk and hair.

Moido're, a *Portügal* gold coin, in value 27 ſhillings *Sterling*.

Moi'ety [*moitié*, F, *metà*, It. of *medietas*, L.] the half of any thing.

To Moil [prob. of *moilor* mule, *q. d.* to labor like a mule. or moeyen *Du.* to take pains, or, according to *M. Caſaubon*, of *μῶλος*, Gr trouble.] to drudge, to work with might and main.

To Moil [prob. of moddelen, *Du.* to toil in the mud] to daub with mud or filth.

Moil [in *Cookery*] a diſh of marrow and grated bread.

Moils, high ſoled ſhoes formerly worn by great perſons.

Moineau' [in *Fortification*] a little flat baſtion, raiſed in the middle, of a courtin that is over long. *F.*

Moist [*moite*, O. F.] wettiſh, damp.

To Moi'sten [of *moite*, O. F.] to make moiſt.

Moi'stness [of *moiteur*, O. F.] wettiſhneſs, dampneſs'

Moi'sture [*moiteur*, O. F.] wetneſs, dampneſs, a wateriſh could humour, proceeding from abundance of liquid matter, ariſing from a conjunction of air and water.

Mo'kes, the maſhes of a net.

Mola, [with *Anatom.*] the whirle bone on the top of the knee. *L.*

Mola *carnea* [with *Anatom.*] a moon calf, a concretion of extravaſated blood, which forms a kind of fleſh, and moſt commonly happens in the womb, and is termed a falſe conception; or it is a ſpungy unſhaped ſubſtance, without bones or bowels; often black clotted blood, and very hard, and bred in the womb, and is brought forth inſtead of a real birth.

Mola *patella*. See *Mola carnea*.

Mo'lar [*molaris*, L.] of or pertaining to a mill.

Molar *Teeth* [*i. e.* the grinding teeth] the five outward teeth on either ſide of the mouth.

Mola'sses, the groſs, fluid matter that remains of ſugar after boiling.

Molda'vica [with *Botan.*] baulm. *L.*

To Mo'lder [of molð, *Sax.* earth] to turn to earth or duſt.

Mold } [molð peaɲp, *Sax.* of molð, earth, and peoɲpan, to throw up. mol, *Du.* maul-wurff, G.] a creature that lives under ground.
Mold-*Warp* }

Mole, a ſpot in the skin, either even with it, or ſtanding out. ſuch as is occaſioned to young children, from the imagination or frights of the mother; alſo a *mola carnea*, L.

Mole [*mole*, F. *molo*, It. *muelle*, Sp. prob. of *moles*, L.] a rampart, peer or fence raiſed in a harbour, to break the force of the waves.

Mole'cula, a little cake or lump, or a little ſpot on the skin, *L.*

Molecula [in *Phyſicks*] a little maſs or part of any thing,

Molendinarious [of *molendinum*] of or pertaining to a mill.

Mole'ndum [old *Latin Rec.*] a mill.

To Mole'st [*moleſtàr*, Sp. *moleſtare*, It. and L.] to diſturb, trouble, vex, aggrieve or diſquiet.

Molesta'tion, a moleſting, vexing or putting to trouble.

Moli'ne [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſe Moline*, is a croſs that turns round both ways, at all the extremities; but not ſo wide or ſharp as that which is called anchored.

Molinists, a ſect of the *Romaniſts*, who follow the doctrine and ſentiments of the Jeſuit *Molina*, relating to ſufficient and efficacious grace.

Moli'tion, a grinding. *L.*

Molitions [*molitiones* L.] grindings, alſo endeavours, attempts.

Molitu'ra *Libera* [old *Deeds*] free grinding, or liberty to make uſe of a mill, without paying toll; a privilege which lords of manours uſed generally to reſerve to their own families. *L.*

Mo'llient [*moliens*, L] ſoftening.

Mollie'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] mollifying or ſoftening medicines. *L.*

Mo'llifying [*mollificans*, L.] ſoftening, aſſuaging.

Mo'llifyingness, mollification, ſoftening quality.

Mo'lliner, a ſmall muller for grinding of colours.

Mo'llis, *e* [*Bot. Writ.*] ſoft.

Mo'llock, dirt, dung, ordure.

Molmu'tian *Laws*, the laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius* the 16th king of the *Britons*, which were famous with us till the time of *William* the conqueror.

Mo'lneda } [old *Records*] a mill-pool or pond for driving a mill.
Mu'lneda }

Mo'loche [*μολοχη*, Gr.] the large ſort of mallows or hollyhocks.

Molo'pes [of *μωλωπὸς*, Gr.] black and blue ſpots, the mark of ſtripes or blows; alſo red ſpots in malignant and peſtilential fevers.

Molo'sses [*melazzo*, Ital.] the refuſe ſyrup in boiling ſugar.

Molo'ssus [*μολοσσος*, Gr.] a verſe in poetry conſiſting of three long ſyllables.

Mo'lta } duty or toll, paid by the vaſſals to the lord, for grinding their corn at his mill.
Moltu'ra }

Mo'lten [ȝemolten, *Sax.*] melted or caſt by a founder.

Molten *Greaſe* [in *Horſes*] a diſtemper which is a fermentation or ebullition of pituitous and impure humours which precipitate and diſembogue into the guts, and ſometimes kill horſes.

Mo'lting } the falling off, or change of feathers, hair, skin, horns, voice of animals, which happens to ſome annually; and to others at certain ſtages of their lives.
Mou'lting }

Mo'ly [*μῶλυ*, Gr-] a ſort of wild garlick, ſorcerers garlick, hermal or wild rue.

Molybdæ'na [with *Botan.*] the herb great arſe-ſmart.

Molybdi'tis [*μολυϐδῦτις*, Gr.] the ſpume of ſilver, commonly got out of lead.

Moly'bdomancy [*μολυϐδομαντεία* of *μόλυϐδος* lead, and *μαντεία*, Gr. divination] a divining, by obſerving the motions, figures, *&c.* of melted lead.

Mome, a drone, a dull, blockiſh fellow, *&c.*

Mo'ment [F. *momento*, It. Sp. and Port. *momentum*, L.] is the moſt minute and inſenſible diviſion of time, and what is otherwiſe called an inſtant.

Momentum [in *Mechanicks*] is the ſame with *Impetus*, or quantity of motion in any moving body.

Mo'mentany } [*momentanée*, F. *momentaneo*, It. and Sp. of *momentaneus*, L.] that laſts as it were but for a moment; that is of a very ſhort continuance.
Momenta'neous }
Momentary }

Momenta'neousness } ſhortneſs of duration or continuance.
Mo'mentariness }

Mome'ntous [*momentoſus*, L.] of ſome weight, moment or worth.

Mome'ntousness, weightineſs of concern; the being of moment or worth.

Mo'ments [with *Mathemat.*] are ſuch indeterminate and unſtable parts of quantities as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual flux, *i. e.* continually encreaſing or decreaſing; and are accounted the generative principles of magnitude.

Moments [with *Naturaliſts*] are the quantities of motion in any moving body; alſo ſimply, the motion it ſelf, which they call *vis inſita*, or the power by which any moving bodies do continually change their places.

Momordica [with *Botaniſts*] the male balſam apple.

Mo'mus [*μῶμος*, *Gr.* diſgrace, reprehenſion] the carping god, who had his beginning from *Sleep* and the *Night*; and tho' he was very ſlothful and ignorant, and would do nothing himſelf, yet found fault with every thing that was done by others Among others, he is ſaid to have blamed *Vulcan*, for making man without a window in his breaſt, that his vices might be viſible. Whence all carpers are called *Momus*'s. L.

Momus [in *Painting*, &c.] was repreſented in a darkiſh coloured robe, his beard and hair party-coloured.

Mo'nachal [*monachal*, F. *monacale*, It. *monachalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a monk, monkiſh.

Mo'nachism [*monachiſme*, F.] the ſtate or condition of monks.

Monangiopolyspe'rmous [of *μόνος* alone, *ἀγγεῖον* a veſſel, *πολὺς* many, and *σπέρμα*, *Gr.* ſeed] a term apply'd to ſuch plants as have many ſeeds in one ſingle ſeed veſſel.

Mona'des [*μοναδος*, *Gr.*] digits or unities in arithmetick.

Mona'dical, of or pertaining to unity.

Mona'nthus [of *μόνος* ſingle, and *ἄνθος* a flower, *Gr.*] that bears but one flower.

Mo'narch [*monarque*, F. *monarca*, It. of *μονάρχης* of *μόνος* alone, and *ἄρχος*, *Gr*, a ruler] one that governs alone.

Mona'rchical [*monarchique*, F. *monarchico*, It. and *Sp.* *monarchicus*, L. of *μοναρχικος*, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchy.

Monarchicals, certain hereticks in the ſecond century, who acknowledged but one perſon in the Trinity, and held that the father was crucified.

Mo'narchy [*monarchie*, F. *monarchia*, It. and Sp. *μοναρχια* of *μόνος* alone or ſingle, and *ἀρχὴ*, *Gr.* empire or command] the government of a ſtate by a ſingle perſon, kingly government.

Mo'nastery [*monaſtere*, F. *monaſtero*, It. *monaſterio*, Sp. *monaſterium*, L. *μοναςήειον*, *Gr.*] a convent or cloiſter, a college of monks or nuns.

Monaste'rial [*monaſterialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a monaſtery.

Mona'stical } [*monaſtique*, F. *monaſtico*, It. and Sp. *monaſticus*, L. *μοναςικὸς*, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a monk or abbey.
Monastick }

Mond } [*mundus*, L. *monde*, F.] a golden globe, one of the enſigns of an emperor.
Mound }

Mo'nday [monanðæȝ, *Sax.* q. d. moon's day maen-daegh, *Du.* montag, G. maendag, *Su.*] the ſecond day of the week.

To Mone [mænan, *Sax.*] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

Mone'ta, money or coin. *L.*

MONE'TA, a money or coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [old *Law*] the right and property of coining of money. *L.*

MONETA'RIUS, a moneyer, a coiner of money.

MO'NEY [mynet, *Sax.* **mynt**, *Dan.* **muente**, *Du.* **muntze**, G. *moneta*, L. *monoy*, F. *moéda*, Port.] a piece of metal mark'd for coin with the arms of a prince or ſtate, who make it circulate or paſs at a common rate, for things of different value, to facilitate trade.

MONY **makes the mare to go.**

L. *Pecuniæ obediunt omnia Er.* [All things obey mony] F. *L' Argent fait tout.* [mony does every thing.] we have another home-proverb to the ſame purpoſe, viz.

God makes, and apparel ſhapes, but MONY **makes the man.** L. *Tanti quantum habeas ſis.* Hor. Sat. I. Lib. I. Intimating that tho' nature has been never ſo bountiful of her gifts to us, and we have taken never ſo much pains to adorn our outſide, yet if we want that moſt neceſſary ingredient in our compoſſtion MONY, all the reſt will little avail us.

This Proverb is a good leſſon of *Induſtry* in our calling, and *Frugality* in our expences, intimating its uſefulneſs, in that it *clothes* the naked, *feeds* the hungry, and buys a crutch for the cripple, as *Horace* ſays,

Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque & amicos,
Et genus & formam, regina pecunia donat.

In a Word, it carries on all the buſineſs upon earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any affair either of neceſſity or convenience, and by its aſſiſtance we may almoſt work miracles, as ſay the *Greeks*, Αργυρέαις λόγχασι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατέσεις, and rightly ſince, *Pecuniæ obediunt omnia, Latin.* which is a trite adage and owes its original to *Solomon*'s הכספ וענה את הכל.

A Fool and his MONY **is ſoon parted.**

Becauſe he wants ſenſe and diſcretion to manage it. The *Sc.* ſay; *He that gets his Gees* (Eſtate) *before his wit, will be ſhort while maſter of it.*

MONEY *Wort*, an herb.

MO'NEYED, well ſtored with money.

MO'NEYERS, coiners; alſo bankers who deal in money upon returns, *&c.*

MONG *Corn*, mixt corn or maſlin.

MO'NGER [manᵹeɲe, *Sax.* **manglare**, *Su.*] a trader or dealer.

MO'NGREL [prob. of *mingle*] a creature engendred beetwen two kinds or ſpecies.

MONI'TION [among *Civilians*] a warning given by eccleſiaſtical authority to a clerk, to reform his manners, upon intimation of his ſcandalous life. *L.*

MO'NITOR, an admoniſher, a warner; alſo an overſeer of manners in ſchools.

MO'NITORY [*monitoire*, F. *monitorio*, It. of *monitorius*, L.] admoniſhing, advertiſing or warning; as monitory viſions and dreams.

MONITORY *Letters*, letters from an eccleſiaſtical Judge, upon information of ſcandals and abuſes within the cognizance of his court.

MONK [monec, *Sax.* **munch**, *Dan.* **monnick**, *Du.* **münch**, G. **munk**, *Su.* *moine*, F. *monacco*, It. *monge*, Sp. of *monachus*, L. of μόνος, Gr. alone] one who dwells in a monaſtery, under a vow of obſerving the rules of the founder of that order.

MONK'*s Rhubarb* [with *Botan.*] a kind of plant.

MONK *Fiſh*, a fiſh reſembling a monk's coul.

MONK'*s Cloth*, a ſort of coarſe cloth.

MONK'*s Seam* [with *Sailors*] a ſeam when the ſelvedges of ſails are laid a little over one another, and ſewd on both ſides.

MO'NKERY [*moinerie*, F.] the profeſſion of a monk.

MO'NKISH, of or belonging to monks.

MO'NKEY [prob. q. of *mannekin*, a little man or of *mono*, Sp.] an animal well known.

MONOCA'RPOUS [of μόνος alone, and κάρπος, Gr. fruit] a term apply'd to ſuch plants as bear but one ſingle fruit.

MONO'CEROS [μονόκερως, Gr.] an unicorn or beaſt that has but one horn; alſo the Sene fiſh. *L.*

MO'NOCHORD [*monocorde*, F- *monocordo*, It. of μονόχορδον of μόνος, alone or ſingle, and χορδὴ, Gr. a ſtring] a ſort of inſtrument formerly uſed in the regulation of ſounds: or as ſome ſome ſay an inſtrument having but one ſtring.

MONOCHO'RDO [in *Muſ. Books*] the ſame as *Monochord*, Ital.

MONOCHRO'MA [μονόχρωμα of μόνος and χρῶμα, Gr. colour] a picture all of one colour, without any mixture.

MONO'COLON [μενόκωλος, Gr.] the gut, otherwiſe call'd *Inteſtinum rectum.*

MONOCOTY'LEDON [*Bot.*] which ſprings from the ſeed with a ſingle leaf at firſt, as corn tulips, onions, *&c.*

MO'NODY [*monodia*, L. μονωδία of μόνος alone, and ᾠδὴ a ſong, Gr.] where one ſings alone; alſo a lamentable or funeral ſong.

MONO'GAMIST, one who is for ſingle marriage.

MONO'GAMY [*monogamie*, F. *monogamia*, It. and L. of μονογαμία, Gr.] a ſingle marriage, a having but one wife or one husband, and no more in the whole life time.

MO'NOGRAM [*monogramme*, It. μονογράμμον, Gr.] a cypher or character, compoſed of one or more letters interwoven, being a kind of abbreviation of a name.

MONOGRA'MMA *Pictura* [of μόνος and γράμμα, Gr.] a picture that is drawn only in lines without colours.

MONOGRA'PHICK *Picture*, a picture only drawn in lines without colours.

MONOHE'MERA [of μόνος and ἡμέρα, Gr.. a day] diſeaſes that are cured in one day. *L.*

MONOHE'MEROUS *Diſeaſes*, the ſame as *Monohemera*; which ſee.

MONO'LOGIST [*monologus*, L. of μονολόγος, Gr.] one that loves to have all the talk to himſelf.

MO'NOLOGUE } [*monologue*, F. μονολογία, Gr.] a ſoliloquy,
MONO'LOGY } a dramatick ſcene, where only one actor ſpeaks.

MONOME [in *Algebra*] a quantity that has but one denomination or name.

MO'NOMACHY [μονομαχία of μόνος aud μαχὴ, Gr. a fight] a ſingle combat, a fight of two, hand to hand, a duel.

MONO'MIAL [with *Algebraiſts*] a quantity of one name, or of one ſingle term.

MONOPEGI'A, a ſharp pain in the head, affecting but one ſingle place. *L,*

MONOPE'TALOUS [of μόνος and πέταλον, Gr. a leaf] is that which has but one *Petal*; which tho' it is ſeemingly cut into four or five ſmall *Petala*'s or flower leaves, are yet all one piece, and falling off all together, have their flower in one piece, as *Bindweed, Sage, Jeſſamin, Mallows,* &c. of which the flower falls off all together, and are of ſeveral ſorts, as *Campaniformis, Tripetaloides, Tetrapetaloides, Pentapetaloides, Hexapetaloides,* which ſee.

A MONOPETALOUS *Flower*, uniform and regular [with *Botaniſts*] is one in which the petal is not at all divided, or if divided, the ſegments anſwer each other.

MONOPETALOUS *Flower*, difform or irregular, is one in which the parts of the petal do not exactly anſwer one to the other.

MONOPHU'SITES [of μόνος alone or ſingle, and φυσις, Gr. nature] a name given to all thoſe ſectaries in the *Levant*, who will allow of but one only nature in *Jeſus Chriſt.*

MONO'PHYLLOS [of μόνος and φύλλον, Gr. a leaf] a plant that has but one leaf.

MONO'POLIST [*monopoleur*, F. *monopoliſta*, It. *monopola*, L. μονοπωλης, Gr.] an ingroſſer of a commodity or trade to himſelf.

MONO'POLIZING [μονοπωλιον of μόνος alone, and πωλέω to ſell, Gr.] an engroſſing commodities, *i. e.* the buying them up, ſo as to have the wholeſale of them.

MONO'POLY [*monopole*, F. *monopolio*, It. *monopodio*, Sp. *monopolium*, L. μονοπώλιον, Gr] an unlawful kind of traffick, when one or more perſons make themſelves ſole maſters of any commodity., in order to enhance the price.

MONOPOLY [in a *Law Senſe*] is a grant from the king to any perſon or perſons for the ſole buying, ſelling, working or uſing of any thing.

MO'NOPS [μονώψ, Gr.] a beaſt in *Pæonia*, as big as a bull, who being purſued cloſely, voids a ſharp and fiery ordure, which if it lights upon the hunter, he dies immediately.

MONO'PTERON [μονόπτερον, Gr.] a kind of round temple, having its roof ſupported only by pillars.

MONO'PTOTON [μονόπτωτον, Gr.] a noun which has but one caſe.

MONO'PTICK [μονοπτικὸς, Gr.] a perſon who ſees but with one eye.

MONOPYRE'NOS [of μόνος and πυρὴν, Gr. a kernel] which has one ſeed or kernel in the berry, as philyrea, miſletoe, *&c.*

MONOSPE'RMOS [of μόνος and σπέρμα, Gr. ſeed] which bears a ſingle ſeed to each flower, as in *Valerian*, the *Marvel* of *Peru*, &c.

MONO'RCHIS [of μόνος and ὄρχις, Gr. a teſticle] a man who hath but one teſticle.

MO'NORYTHME [of μόνος and ῥυθμός, Gr.] a poetical compoſition, all the verſes whereof end with the ſame rhyme.

MONOSPHERICAL conſiſting of a ſingle ſphere.

MONO'STICNON [μονόστιχον of μόνος and στίχος, Gr. a verſe] an epigram that conſiſts of but one ſingle verſe.

MONOSY'LLABLE [*monoſyllabe*, F. *monoſillaba*, It. *monoſylaba*, Sp. *monoſyllabus*, μὸνοσύλλαβον of μόνος and σύλλαβος, Gr.] a word which has but one ſyllable.

MONO'THELITES [μονοθηλιτης of μόνος and θηλὴ, Gr. will] a ſect who held there was but one will in *Jeſus Chriſt.*

MONOTONI'A [of μόνος and τόνος, *Gr.* tone] the having but one tone; alſo a want of inflection or variation of voice, or a pronuntiation, where a long ſeries of words are delivered with one unvaried tone.

MONOTRI'GLYPH [μονοτρίγλυφον of μόνος and τρίγλυφος, *Gr.* a triglyph] the ſpace of one triglyph between two pilaſters or columns.

MO'NSEIGNEUR, a title uſed by the *French* to perſons of a higher rank, in Engliſh my lord.

MONSIEU'R, a title uſed by them ſpeaking to their equals the ſame as our Sir.

MONSOONS, are periodical winds in the *Indian* or *Eaſtern* ſea; that is, winds that blow one half the year one way, and the other half on the oppoſite points; and theſe points and times of ſhifting are different, in the different parts of the ocean; for in ſome places, the wind is conſtant for 3 months one way, then 3 months more the contrary way, and ſo all the year.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Palmiſtry*] the knob of the root of the fore-finger.

MONS *Veneris* [with *Anatomiſts*] the upper part of the privities of a woman.

MO'NSTER [*monſtrum*, L.] an unnatural birth, or the production of a living thing, degenerating from the proper and uſual diſpoſition of parts in the ſpecies it belongs to, as when it has too many or too few members; or ſome of them are extravagantly large.

MON'STRANT *le droit* [*i. e.* the ſhewing of a right] a Suit in *Chancery* for the reſtoration of lands to the ſubject, that he proves to be his right, tho' found by office in the poſſeſſion of another lately deceaſed; by which office the king is entitled to ſhew the ſaid bond or obligation; and ſo it is of record, *F.*

MONSTRANT [*monſtrans*, L.] ſhewing or declaring.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT, a writ which lies for a tenant who holds freely by charter, in antient demeſn, upon his being diſtrained for the payment of any toll or impoſition, contrary to the liberty he does or ought to enjoy.

MONSTRI'FEROUS [*monſtrifer*, L.] bringing forth or producing monſters.

MONSTRI'FICABLE [*monſtrificabilis*, L.] very large, monſtrous

MONSTRO'SITY monſtrouſneſs.

MON'STROUS [*monſtreux*, F. *moſtruoſo*, It. *monſtroſo*, Sp. of *monſtroſus*, L.] contrary to or beyond the courſe of nature, prodigious, exceſſive.

MONSTROUSLY, prodigiouſly, exceſſively.

MO'NSTROUSNESS, prodigiouſneſs, the being beyond the ordinary courſe of nature.

MONSTRUM, a box, in which relicks were kept.

MONTANT [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies the ſame as we mean by the moon in her increaſe, when ſhe always faces to the right of the eſcutcheon.

MO'NTANIST, followers of *Montanus* their leader, who acted the prophet, and had his propheteſſes.

MONTEFIA'SCO [of *Monteſiaſcone* in *Italy*] a rich ſort of wine.

MONT *Pagnel* [in *Mili. Affairs*] is an eminence choſen out of the reach of the canon ſhot of the beſieged place, where perſons of curioſity poſt themſelves to behold an attack, and the manner of the ſiege, without being expoſed to danger.

MONTERO, a ſort of cap uſed by hunters, horſemen and ſeamen.

MONTE'T, or MONTETH a ſcollopped baſon to cool glaſſes in.

MONTH [monaꝺ, or monꝺ, *Sax.* moanad, *Su.* maent, *Du.* monaht, G. *mois*, F. *meſe*, It. *mes*, Sp. *mez* Port. *menſis*, L.] the twelfth part of an year, the ſpace of 28 days in which the moon nearly compleats her courſe.

Aſtronomical MONTH } is the preciſe twelfth part of a year,
Synodical MONTH } or the time the ſun takes up in paſſing through one of the ſigns of the zodiack, commonly reckoned to contain 30 days 10 hours and an half.

Calendar MONTH, a month not containing an equal number of days; but ſuch as are ſet down in the almanack.

Civil MONTH, a month ſuited to the different cuſtoms of particular nations.

Philoſophical MONTH [with *Chymiſts*] is the ſpace of 40 days.

Lunar Synodical MONTH, is the ſpace of time between two conjunctions of the moon with the ſun.

Lunar Periodical MONTH, the ſpace of time wherein the moon makes her round thro' the zodiack.

Lunar illuminative MONTH, is the ſpace from the firſt time of her appearance, after the new moon, to her firſt appearing the new moon following.

MONTH *of Apparition* } [with *Aſtron.*] is the ſpace of 26
MONTH *of Illumination* } days 12 hours, in which the moon is to be ſeen; the other 3 days in which it is darkened by the ſun being taken away.

MONTH *Decretorial* }
MONTH *Medical* } alſo conſiſts of 26 days 12 hours.

MONTH *of Conſecution* } [with *Aſtron.*] is the ſame as ſyno-
MONTH *of Progreſſion* } dal month, *i. e.* the ſpace of time between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun and another; being ſomewhat more than 29 days and a half.

MONTH *of Peragration* } [with *Aſtro.*] *i. e.* the ſpace of the
MONTH *Periodical* } moon's courſe from any point of the zodiack, to the ſame again, conſiſting of 27 days 7 hours and 45 minutes.

MONTH [in *Hieroglyphick*] was repreſented by a palm-tree, ſending forth a branch every new moon.

MONTHLY, from month to month.

MONTI'GENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born in the mountains.

MONTI'VAGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandring on the mountains.

MONTRO'SSES, under gunners, or aſſiſtants to a gunner, engineer or fire-maſter.

MONT-JOYE [with *Military Men*] is a banner, ſo *Mont-joye* St. *Denis*, is as much as to ſay, the banner of St. *Denis*.

MONTOI'R [in *Horſemanſhip*] a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which *Italian* riding maſters mount their horſes from, without putting their foot in the ſtirrup, *Ital.*

MONTOIR [with *Horſemen*] the poiſe or reſt of the foot on the left ſtirrup, *F.*

MO'NUMENT [F. *monimento*, It. and Port. *monumento*, Sp. of *monumentum*, L.] a memorial for after ages, either a pillar, ſtatue, tomb, *&c.* raiſed in memory of ſome famous perſon or action.

The MONUMENT of *London*, a noble pillar, of the *Corinthian* order erected in that city, in memory of the terrible fire which conſumed the greateſt part of it, in 1666, and near the place where it began.

MOOD [moꝺe, *Sax.* mod, *Su* the] mind, diſpoſition, humour, temper.

MOODY, dogged, ſullen.

MOODS [*modes*, F. *modos*, Sp. *modi*, It. and L.] as the moods in grammar.

MOODS [in *Grammar*.] determine the ſignifications of verbs, as to the manner and circumſtances of what is affirm'd or deny'd; ſome reckon four, as the *indicative*, *imperative*, the *potential* and *infinitive*; to theſe others add two more, the *optative* and *ſubjunctive*; which are literally the ſame with the potential; but are diſtinguiſh'd, the optative by the adverb, and the ſubjunctive by a conjunction.

MOODS [with *Logicians*] are the univerſal affirmative, the univerſal negative; and the particular affirmative, and the particular negative.

MOODS [with *Muſicians*] are four, *viz.* 1 The perfect of the more. 2. The perfect of the leſs. 3. The imperfect of the more. 4. The imperfect of the leſs. But theſe moods are now grown much out of uſe, except the laſt, which is called the

Common MOOD, *viz.* a large contains 2 longs, 4 breves, 8 ſemibreves, 16 minims, 32 crotchets, 64 quavers, *&c.*

MOODS [among the antient *Greeks*] were five; the uſe of which was to ſhew in what key a ſong was ſet, and how the different keys had relation one to the other. Theſe moods were called after five provinces of *Greece*, viz. the *Dorick*, *Lydian*, *Ionian*, *Phrygian* and *Æolick*; ſome of which were ſuited for light and ſoft airs, others to warlike tunes, and others to grave muſick.

Dorick MOOD [in *Muſick*] conſiſted of ſlow tuned notes, and was proper for exciting perſons to ſobriety and piety.

Ionick MOOD, was for more light and ſoft muſick; ſuch as pleaſant amorous ſongs, jiggs, courants, ſarabands, *&c.*

Æolick MOOD, was of an airy, ſoft and delightful ſound, ſuch as our *Madrigals*, and was uſeful to allay the paſſions, by means of its grateful variety and melodious harmony.

The Lydian MOOD, was a ſolemn, grave muſick; and the compoſition or deſcant was in ſlow time, adapted to ſacred hymns.

The Phrygian MOOD was a warlike muſick, fit for trumpets, hautboys, and ſuch like martial inſtruments; in order to animate and raiſe the minds of men to undertake military atchievements.

MOO'DY [moꝺic, *Sax.*] ſullen, *&c.*

MOON *Calf* [mondkalb, G.] a falſe conception.

MOON *Wort*, an herb.

MOON *Eyed*, that can ſee better by night than day.

MOON *Eyes*, a diſeaſe or imperfection in horſes.

MOON *Fern*, a ſort of ſhrub.

The MOON [in her *Decrement*] is in her waining.

The MOON [in her *Detriment*] is in her eclipſe.

The MOON [in her *Complement*] is when ſhe is at full.

The MOON *increſſant*, is the ſame as in her increment.

The Colour of the MOON [in *Blazon*] is either proper, which is *Argent* or *Or*, as ſhe is borne; but theſe two metals repreſent her beſt, unleſs ſhe be in her detriment, and then ſable is better.

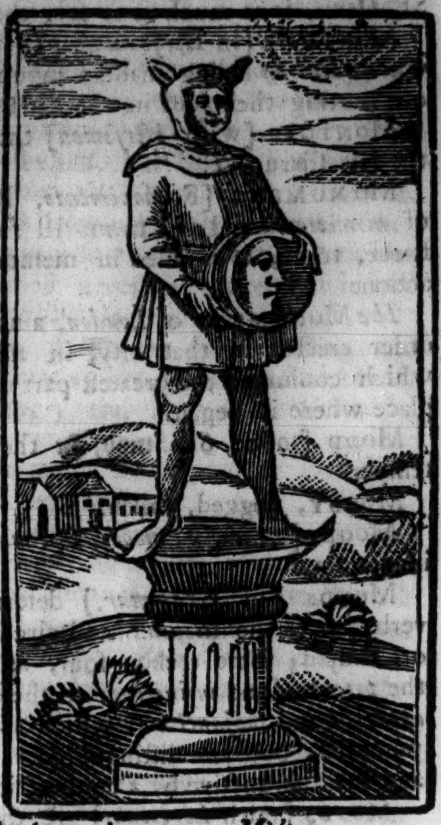
MOON [in *Heraldry*] is always borne in coat armour, either increaſing or decreaſing; but never in the full. An increaſing moon is a ſymbol of nobility and increaſe, called *Increment*.

The MOON [with *Divines*] is the hieroglyphick of the chriſtian church, who comparing *Jeſus Chriſt* to the ſun, and compare the church to the moon, as receiving all its beauty and ſplendor from him.

The MOON [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents inconſtancy and lightneſs, becauſe of its frequent changes.

MOON [mona, *Sax.* maane, *Dan.* moane, *Su.* maen, *Du.*

mond, G. mena, *Goth. mah*, Pers. *μήνη, Gr.*] one of the ten ſecondary planets, being the earths ſatellite or attendant, being only 10 ſemidiameters of the earth remov'd from it, which traverſes through the zodiack in 97 days, 7 hours and 41 minutes; but does not overtake the ſun in leſs than 29 days, 12 hours and 44 minutes. The moon was an antient idol of *England*, and worſhipped by the *Britains* in the form of a beautiful maid, having her head covered, and two ears ſtanding out.



The form of this idol ſeems ſomewhat ſtrange and ridiculous, for being made for a woman, ſhe hath a ſhort coat like a man; but it is more ſtrange to ſee her hood with two ſuch long ears. The holding of a moon before her breaſt, may ſeem to have been deſigned to expreſs what ſhe is; but the reaſon of her chaperon with long ears, as alſo of her ſhort coat and piked ſhoes, has not, that I find, been explained by the learned. This idol was worſhipped by our anceſtors, and from it *Monday* takes its name.

Moo'ned, formed like the horned moon. *Milton.*

Moo'nstruck, ſmitten by the moon; planet ſtruck. *Milton.*

Moor, [*more*, F. *moro*, It. and Sp.] or *Black Moor*, a native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*.

Moor *Hen*, a water fowl or heathcock.

To Moor *a Ship a Proviſo* [*Sea Term*] is to have an anchor in the river, and a hawſer on ſhore; in this caſe, they ſay, the ſhip is moored with her head a ſhore.

Moor, [moon, *Sax.*] a marſh or fen; alſo a heath or barren ground.

To Moor [*Sea Phraſe*] is to lay out the anchors ſo, as is moſt convenient for the ſafe and ſecure riding of the ſhip.

To Moor *a croſs* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to lay out one anchor on one ſide and athwart a river, and another on the other ſide, right againſt it.

To Moor *alongſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to have an anchor in the river and a hawſer on ſhore.

To Moor *quarter Shot* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to moor quartering between croſs and alongſt.

Mooring *for Eaſt, Weſt*, &c. [*Sea Phraſe*] is when they obſerve which way, and upon what point of the compaſs the ſea is moſt like to endanger the ſhip, and there lay out an anchor.

Moo'rish, pertaining to *Moors*, &c.

Moors-*Head* [with *Horſmen*] ſo is a horſe called of a roan colour, who beſides the mixture or blending of a gray and a bay, has a black head, and black extremities, as the main and tail.

Moors [in the iſle of *Man*] the bailiffs of the lord of the manour.

Moor's *Head* [with *Chymiſts*] a copper cap, made in the form of a head, to be ſet over the chimney of a reverberatory furnace; alſo the head of a ſtill, having a pipe or noſe to let the raiſed ſpirit run down into the receiver.

Moose, an *American* beaſt, as large as an ox, very ſlow footed, and having a head like a buck.

Moot [mot and ʒemot, *Sax.* mote, *Su.*] an exerciſe or arguing of caſes, performed by young ſtudents in law at times appointed, the better to enable them to practice.

Moo't-hall [mot-heal, *Sax.*] the place where the moot caſes were antiently handled.

Bailiff of the Moots } an officer who is choſen by the
Surveyor of the Moots } bench, to chooſe the moot men for the inns of chancery.

Moot *Men* } ſtudents of the law, who argue moot ca-
Mooters } ſes.

To Blow a Moot [*Hunt. Phraſe*] uſed at the fall of a deer.

Moo'ta *canum* [*old Rec.*] a pack of dogs.

Moo'ted [in *Heraldry*] a term apply'd to trees come or plucked up by the roots.

A Mop [prob. of moppa, *Sax.*] an utenſil for waſhing a houſe.

To Mop *and Mow* [prob. of mompelen, *Du.* the mumps] to make mouths at a perſon.

To Mope, to act or behave ſtupidly or ſottiſhly; alſo to make or render ſo.

Mo'psical [*mopſicus*, L.] mope eyed.

Mo'ra [*old Rec.*] a mooriſh or boggy ground.

Mora *muſſa* [*old Rec.*] a watery or boggy moor.

Mo'ral [F. and Sp. *morale*, It. *moralis*, L.] of or pertaining to manners or civility; or the conduct of human life.

Moral [*morale*, L.] the application of a fable to the lives and actions of men,

Morals [*morale*, F. It. *morales*, L.] moral philoſophy, the doctrine of manners; alſo principles, deſigns or inclinations.

Moral *Senſe*, the faculty whereby we diſcern or perceive what is good, virtuous, *&c.* in actions, manners, characters.

Moral *Certainty*, is a very ſtrong probability, in contradiction to a mathematical demonſtration.

Moral *Impoſſibility*, is what is otherwiſe call'd a very great and almoſt inſuperable difficulty, in oppoſition to a phyſical or natural impoſſibility.

Moral *Philoſophy*, that which is otherwiſe called ethicks, and is a ſcience that teaches the direction and forming our manners; explains the nature and reaſon of action; and ſhews how we may acquire that happineſs that is agreeable to human nature.

Moral *Actions*, are ſuch as render a rational or free agent good or evil, and ſo of conſequence, rewardable or puniſhable, becauſe he doth them.

Mora'lity [*morale*, and *moralité*, F. *moralità*, It. *moralidàd*, Sp. of *moralitas*, L.] or *Moral Philoſophy*, is a conformity to thoſe unalterable obligations which reſult from the nature of our exiſtence, and the neceſſary relation of life, whether to god as our creator, or to man as our fellow creature, or it is the doctrine of virtue, in order to attain the greateſt happineſs, and hath theſe three parts, *Ethicks*, *Oeconomicks* and *Politicks*.

Socrates is ſaid to have been the firſt philoſopher, who ſet himſelf about the reforming of manners; for till his time, the whole buſineſs of the philoſophers, was the ſtudy of the heavenly bodies; tho' *Pythagoras* ſhew'd *Socrates* the way, yet the ſpecimen that he gave was very imperfect; he deducing his rules of *Morality*, from the obſervations of nature, which part of knowledge he acquired by converſing with the *Egyptian* prieſts.

The main aim of *Pythagoras*'s moral doctrine, was to purge the mind from the impurities of the body, and from the clouds of the imagination. His morality ſeems to have had more purity and piety in it, than the other ſyſtems, but leſs exactneſs; his maxims being only a bare explication of divine worſhip, of natural honeſty, of modeſty, integrity, publick ſpiritedneſs, and other common offices of life.

The golden verſes which go under the name of *Pythagoras*, were attributed to his diſciples, who were as remarkable for the practice, as the theory of *Ethicks*. So that in the time of the firſt conſuls of *Rome*, his ſect was in that repute, that to be a wiſe man and a *Pythagorean*, were accounted terms equivalent.

To this morality of *Pythagoras*, *Socrates* added ſettled principles, and reduc'd it into method; his main deſign was to reform and purge the philoſophy of *Pythagoras*. His whole doctrine was one continued leſſen of virtue. He eſtabliſhed it as a rule of diſcourſe, to treat of the moſt ſerious ſubjects, without an air of too much ſeriouſneſs, knowing that to pleaſe, was the ſureſt method to perſuade; and therefore his morals gain'd admittance, by a ſeeming eaſineſs and agreeableneſs

That doctrine of morality that was left him by his maſter *Socrates*, was improv'd by *Plato*, who carried each virtue to its laſt height and accompliſhment, by mixing his idea's on the univerſal principle of philoſophy thro' the whole deſign. His philoſophy abounds with good leſſons, which tend either to the encouragement of virtue, or diſcountenancing vice. *Diogenes* was cotemporary with *Plato*, and commenc'd a ſevere pique againſt him, deſigning to expoſe the eaſineſs and gentility of *Plato*, by an affectation of rigour. The foundation of his morals, were a vain haughtineſs and moroſeneſs of temper. *Plato* firſt rectified the doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul. which *Pere Rapin* ſays, *Socrates* learn'd from *Pythagoras*, *Pythagoras* from the *Ægyptians* and the *Ægyptians* from the *Hebrews*, by the travels and converſe of *Abraham*.

Ariſtotle form'd the doctrine of *Plato*, his maſter, into a more regular body, by diſtinguiſhing the characters of publick and private virtue, *&c.*

But after all, this morality of *Ariſtotle*'s as that of *Socrates* and *Plato*, is only capable of making a philoſopher; but has not ſtrength enough to make an honeſt man, without the ſublime philoſophy of Chriſtianity; tho' this *morality* had a fine notion, ſufficent to teach a man to know his duty; yet it was not ſufficient to engage him to love and embrace it,

The morals of *Zeno* and *Epicurus* having made a great noiſe in the world, *Ethicks* from that time began to be cultivated more than any other part of philoſophy, and the *ſummum bonum* was the main ſubject that was handed about, according to the various opinions, and ſometimes according to the complexions and conſtitutions of philoſophers: ſome placing it in one thing, and ſome in another, till they had multiply'd to that degree, that *Varro* reckons up 288 different opinions. After *Zeno* and *Epicurus*, we find no new draught or ſcheme of morality. Indeed there are *Theophraſtus*'s characters, which are very good leſſens of manners; and *Tully*'s offices, which are founded upon the ſevereſt virtue; and *Seneca*'s morals, which are leſs pure and exact; and *Pliny* gives us ſome bright and forcible ſtrokes of morality; but *Epictetus* is the moſt rational of the *Stoicks*; but the *Chriſtian* revelation has opened a way for ſuch refin'd *Ethicks*, that it makes all the heathen morality appear to be dark and trivial.

The brightneſs of the *Chriſtian Morality* amazed the *Pagans* themſelves; and the lives of the primitive Chriſtians were ſo ſeverely ſober, that they were conſtant leſſons of morality to the heathens; which put them upon reducing their morals to a purer ſtandard: ſo that at laſt it became ſo ſevere, as to vie with that of the Chriſtians; and moſt of the philoſophers, in the time of *Antoninus*, joined themſelves to the *Stoicks*.. But, as a certain author ſays, all the *Heathen* or *Stoick Morality* appeared to be ſo weak, that they ſoon fell into the contempt of all ſuch as ſeriouſly gave themſelves to the ſtudy of virtue and a good life. For as to what *Zeno* taught concerning the indifference as to pleaſure and pain, glory and infamy, wealth and poverty, this was not really found, but under the diſcipline of faith. And beſides the contentment and felicity under ſufferings, which was ſo much boaſted of by the heathen ſages, it was never made good but by Chriſtian examples: and that the ſum of the philoſophical virtue of the heathens, upon a ſtrict inquiry, ſeemed to be nothing but an art to conceal mens vices, and to flatter their pride; becauſe the utmoſt that it could perform. was only to fill the mind with falſe ideas of conſtancy and reſolution: but the Chriſtians brought them into an acquaintance with their real infirmities, and inſtructed them how to reſtrain their irregular deſires, which they were allow'd toenjoy by their former inſtitutions. The new evangelical morals that were eſtabliſhed by the doctrine of theſe new lights; as St. *Baſil*, St. *Chryſoſtom*, St. *Jeroms*, St. *Ambroſe*, St. *Auſtin*, &c. have been the moſt eminent antient expoſiters of this divine morality.

Mo'ralist, one well verſed in morality, or a practiſer of it.

To Mo'ralize [*moraliſer*, F, *moralizzare*, It.] to give the moral ſenſe, or to make moral reflections.

Morally, in a moral ſenſe.

Mora'ss [moraſʒ, *Dan.* moeraſch, *Du.* moraſt, G. moras, *Su. marais*, F.] a marſh, fen or low moiſt ground, to which waters drain from higher ground, and have no deſcent to carry them off.

Mora'tur [in *Law*] ſignifies as much as *he demurs* upon the point, by reaſon the party here goes not forward; but reſts or abides upon the judgment of the court, who take time to deliberate, argue and adviſe thereupon.

Mo'rbid [*morbidus*, L.] diſeaſed, corrupt, infectious; it is more properly uſed of an unſound conſtitution, or ſuch as is inclinable to diſeaſes, than of one actually under a diſtemper.

Mo'rbidness, } fulneſs of morbid matter diſeaſedneſs, un-
Morbi'dity } ſoundneſs of conſtitution.

Morbid [in *Painting*] a term uſed of very fat fleſh very ſtrongly expreſſed.

Morbi'fick [*morbificus*, L.] cauſing diſeaſes.

Morbi'lli [with *Phyſicians*] certain red ſpots, called the meaſles, which proceed from an infection in the blood; theſe ſpots do neither ſwell nor run with matter, and differ from the ſmall-pox only in degree, *L.*

Mo'rbulent [*morbulentus*, L.] full of diſeaſes, ſickly.

Mo'rbus *Vernaculus* [the endemical or common diſeaſe] a diſeaſe which affects a great many perſons in the ſame country; the cauſe of it being peculiar to the country where it reigns; as intermitting fevers to thoſe who inhabit marſhy places; a flux in ſeveral parts of the *Weſt Indies* and *Ireland*; the ſcurvy in *Holland*, &c.

Morbus [in *Medicine*] a diſtemper or diſeaſe is defined to be an unuſual circulation of the blood, or the circular motion of it, either augmented or diminniſhed; and that either in ſome part of the body only, or throughout the whole, *L.*

Morbus *comitialis*,, the *Epilepſy*, thus named by the *Romans*, becauſe when, at any of their publick aſſemblies, perſons fell down with this diſtemper they immediately broke up, and diſſolved the *Comitia* or court, *L.*

Morbus *Gallicus*, the *French* pox, *L.*

Morbus *Regius*, the jaundice, *L.*

Morbus *Virgineus*, the green ſickneſs, *L.*

Morda'cious [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

Morda'city } [*mordacité*, F. *mordacità*, It. of *mor-*
Morda'ciousness } *dacitas*, L] bitingneſs corroding quality.

Mo'rdent [*mordens*, L.] biting.

Mo'rdicant [*mordicans*, L.] biting, ſharp.

Mo'rdicantness, bitingneſs.

More [meꞃe, or maꞃe, *Sax.* meere, *Dan.* mer, *Su.* mehr, *Du.* mehr, G.] a greater quantity, *&c.*

Mo'rel or } [with *Herbaliſts*] the herb garden night-
Petty Morel } ſhade.

Moreo'ver [of mæꞃe & oꞅar, *Sax.*] and beſides.

Mores } [*North Country*] high and open places; in other
Maures } places it is uſed for low and boggy grounds.

Mo'ress } [with *Painters* or *Carvers*] an antique ſort
Mori'sco } of work ſo called, becauſe after the manner of the *Moors*, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces, in which there is no perfect figure; but a wild reſemblance or repreſentation of men, birds, beaſts and trees, *&c.* intermixt and jumbled together.

Mo'rgage ſee Mortgage

Mori'a [μωρία, Gr.] the goddeſs of folly.

Moria, a defect of judgment or underſtanding, proceeding from lack of imagination and memory, *L.*

Mo'ria, a morion, a ſort of ſteel cap or head-piece formerly in uſe, *L.*

Mo'ribund [*moribundus*, L.] ready to dye, in a dying condition.

Morigera'tion, obedience, dutifulneſs, *L.*

Mori'gerous [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

Mori'gerousness, obedientneſs.

Mori'lle, the ſmalleſt and moſt delicate kind of muſhroom.

Mo'risco, a *Morris Dance*, much the ſame with that which the *Greeks* call'd *Pyrrhica*. *Span.*

Mori'sco } a ſort of painting, carving, *&c.* done after a
Mori'sk } *Mooriſh* manner, conſiſting of ſeveral groteſque pieces and compartiments, promiſcouſly intermingled, not containing any perfect figure of a man, or other animal; but a wild reſemblance of beaſts, birds, trees. *&c.*

Maid Mo'rion } a boy dreſſed in a girl's habit, having
Maid Ma'rrion } his head gaily trimmed, who dances with the morris-dancers,

Morn } [maꞃne, or moꞃᵹen, *Sax.* morgen, *Du.* and
Morning } G. morgon, *Su.*] the fore-part of the day.

Mo'rkin [with *Hunters*] a wild beaſt, dead by ſickneſs or miſchance,

Mo'rtling } [of *mors*, L. or *mort*, F.] the wool taken
Mo'rling } from the ſkin of a dead ſheep.

Mo'rmo [of μορμόω Gr.] a bug-bear, hob-goblin, raw head and bloody bones, a thing to affright children with.

Moro'cocks, a ſort of *American* ſtrawberries.

Moro'logist [of μωρολόγος, Gr,] a fooliſh talker.

Moro'logy, [μωρολογία, Gr.] fooliſh talking.

Moro'se [*moroſus*, L.] dogged, croſs. peeviſh, ſurly.

Moro'sely, doggedly, croſsly, peeviſhly.

Moro'sity } [*moroſitas*, L.] frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs,
Moro'seness } averſeneſs to either pleaſe or be pleaſed.

Morphæ'a [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of morphew or white ſpecks in the skin, which differs from *Leuce*, in that it does not pierce ſo deep as *Leuce* does, *L.*

Mo'rpheus [ſo called, becauſe, as tho' by the command of his lord, he repreſented τὰς μορφάς, *i. e.* the countenances and ſhapes of men] the god of dreams. who had the power of taking upon him all manner of ſhapes.

Mo'rphew [prob. of *mort*, dead and *feuille*, F. a leaf, on account of the likeneſs of the colour] a ſort of ſmall tawny ſpots in the face.

Mo'rris *Dance* [or a dance *al Moriſco*, or after the manner of the *Moors*; a dance brought into *England* by the *Spaniards*] the dancers are clad in white waſtcoats or ſhirts and caps, having their legs adorn'd with bells, which make a heavy jingling, as they leap or dance.

Morrow } [to moꞃᵹen or moꞃiᵹen, *Sax.* morgen,
To Morrow } *Dan.* morgon, *Su.* morgen, *Du.* and G.] the day following the preſent.

To Mortgage [of *mort*, F. of *mortuus*, or *mors*, L. and *gager*, F.] to pawn or pledge lands or tenements.

Morse, a ſea ox, an amphibious animal, living ſometimes on land; he is in ſize about the bigneſs of an ox; but in ſhape rather reſembles that of a lion; his skin twice as thick as a bull's hide; his hair is ſhort, like that of a ſeal; his teeth are as large as an elephant's, like them in form, and as good ivory; and train oil is made of his paunch.

Mo'rsel [*morceau*, F. *morſellum*, L.] a ſmall piece, a bite.

Mo'rsure, a bite or biting, *F.*

Mo'rsus *Diaboli* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb devil's-bite or devil's bit, *L.*

Mo'rsus *Diaboli* [with *Anatom.*] the outer ends of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* (*i. e.* thoſe next to the ovaria) becauſe their edges there appear jagged and torn.

Morsus *Gallinæ* [with *Botan.*] the herb hen-bite, hen-bit or chickweed, *L.*

Morsus *Ranæ*, [*i. e.* the bite of a frog] the leſſer water-lily.

Mo'rsuli, medicines to be chewed in the mouth, as lozenges, *&c. L.*

Mort [of *mors*, L.] death or decreaſe, *F.*

To Blow a Mort [*Hunt. Term*] is to ſound a particular air, called a *Mort*, to give notice to the company that the deer that was hunted is taken and killed, or a killing.

Mort [with the *Canting Crew*] a wench.

Mo'rtaise [in *Blazonry*] or as our carpenters call it, *Mortiſe*; is a ſquare piece of wood, with a ſquare hole through it, which is properly the mortiſe, being to faſten another piece into it, *F.*

Mortal [Sp. *mortel*, F. *mortale*, It. of *mortalis*, L.] deadly, of a killing quality.

Mo'rtal [in a *Figurative Senſe*] cruel, bitter, great.

Mo'rtalness [*mortalitas*, L.] deadlineſs, dying or killing nature.

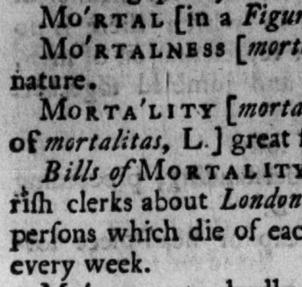
Morta'lity [*mortalité*, F. *mortalità*, Sp. *mortalidàd*, It. of *mortalitas*, L.] great ſickneſs, ſudden death, liableneſs to die.

Bills of Mortality, the weekly bills compiled by the pariſh clerks about *London*; giving an account of the number of perſons which die of each diſeaſe; and alſo of thoſe who are born every week.

Mo'rtally, deadly, to death.

Mo'rtar [*mortier*, F. *mortajo*, It. *moſtéro*, Sp. *mortéiro*, Port. morter, *Du.* moerſel, G. *mortarium*, L.] a veſſel to pound things in.

Mortar *Piece* [with *Gunners*] a thick, ſhort ſort of cannon, having a very large bore, mounted on a very low, ſtrong carriage, with wooden wheels of one intire piece, for throwing of bomps, carcaſſes, &c



Coborn Mortars, are made of hammered iron, of four inches diameter at the bore, in length ten inches and a half, in the chace nine inches; being fixed upon a piece of oak twenty inches in length, ten and a half in breadth, and betwixt three or four in thickneſs; they ſtand fixt to forty five degrees of elevation, and throw hand-granades as all other hand mortars do. See the figure.

Land Mortars [in *Gunnery*] are of different ſorts; the moſt common are 10, 13, 14, and 15 inches diameter. They are mounted on a very thick plank; but have no wheels, but upon a march are laid upon a block carriage.

Hand Mortars, are alſo of ſeveral ſorts, as

Tinkers Mortars, which are fixed at the end of a ſtaff about 4 foot and a half long, and the other end being ſhod with iron to ſtick in the ground, while a ſoldier keeps it in an elevation with one hand, and fires it with the other.

Firelock Mortars, are fix'd in a ſtock, with a lock like a firelock, and ſwing between two arches of iron, with holes anſwering to one another. Theſe ſtand upon a plank of wood, and are portable by one man, from one place to another.

Mortar } [morter, Du. *mortier*, F] lime, ſand, &c. mix-
Morter } ed up together with water, for a cement in building.

Mortario'lum [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſocket wherein a tooth grows.

Morta'rium [old *Rec.*] a lamp or taper burning over the graves or ſhrines of the dead. *L*

Mort *d' anceſtre*, a writ lying were a man's father, brother or uncle dies ſiezed of land, and a ſtranger abates or enters the land.

Mo'rtgage [of *mort*, F. of *mors* L. death, and *gage*, a pledge, *F.*] an obligation whereby land, tenement or moveable of the debtors are pawned or bound over to the creditor for money or other effects borrowed, peremptorily to be the creditors for ever, if the money be not paid at the day agreed on.

Mortgagee', the party to whom any thing is mortgaged or pawned.

Mortgage'r, the party who has pawned or mortgaged.

Morthlage [moꞃðlaᵹa, *Sax.*] a murderer or manſlayer.

Morti'cinous [*morticinus*, L.] dying of it ſelf, not being killed.

Morti'ferous [of *mortifer*, L.] of deadly nature; of a death bringing quality.

To Mo'rtify [*mortifier*, F. *mortificàr*, Sp. *mortificare*, It. and L.] to make dead, to ſubdue, to humble, to afflict, alſo to keep meat till it ſtinks, or is tender.

Mortifica'tion, [F. *mortificazione*, It. *mortificatión*, of *mortificatio*, L.] a making dead alſo trouble and vexation which falls upon a man, when diſappointed or croſs'd.

Mortification [with *Chymiſts*] the alteration of the outward forms in metals, minerals, &c.

Mortification [in *Theology*] a ſubduing or bringing under the fleſh by abſtinence and prayer.

A Mortification [with *Surgeons*] loſs of life, nature, heat and ſenſe in any member of the body, a diſeaſe when the natural juices loſe their proper motions in that part, and by that means fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and deſtroy the texture of the part.

To Mo'rtify [with *Chymiſts*] is to change the outward form or ſhape of the mixt body.

To Mortify *acid Spirits* [with *Chymiſts*] is to mix them with ſuch things as deſtroy their ſtrength, or hinder their operation.

To Mortify [with *Divines*] is to ſubdue or conquer the luſts or paſſions,

To Mortify [with *Cooks*] is to make fleſh grow tender, to keep it till it has a hogoe.

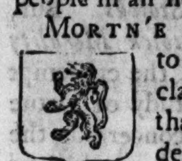
To Mo'rtise } [with *Carpenters*] is to faſten one piece
To Mortoise } of timber into another; or fix the tenon of one piece of wood into a hole or mortiſe of another.

Mortise a hole made in one piece of wood, to receive the tenon of another piece.

Mo'rtling, the wool that is taken from the skin of a dead ſheep.

Mo'rtmain [i. e. *dead hand*] an alienation or making over of lands and tenements to any gild, corporation or fraternity and their ſucceſſors, biſhops, parſons, vicars, &c. which may not be done without the king's licenſe.

Mo'rtrel [old *Rec.*] a meſs of milk and bread allow'd to poor people in an hoſpital.



Mortn'e [*Heraldry*] ſignifies born dead, *F.* and is applied to a lion, that has neither tongue, nor teeth, nor claws; and the reaſon of calling it *born dead*, may be, that having neither tongue, teeth nor claws, it is in a dead ſtate, having no weapons to get nor tear his prey, nor a tongue to turn the meat in its mouth, which is a ſtate of death to a beaſt of prey.

Mo'rtuaries, gifts left by a man at his death to the lord of the fee, mortuaries antiently were paid in beaſts; but by a ſtatute made in the 21ſt year of king *Henry* VIII. there is a certain rate ſet for the payment of them in money: but theſe mortuaries are not payable but in ſome particular places.

Caput Mort } [with *Chymiſts*] the groſs and earthy
Caput Mortuum } ſubſtance that remains of any mix'd body, after the moiſture has been drawn out.

Mo'rum, a mulberry. *L.*

Morum [with *Oculiſts*] a ſmall ſoft ſwelling under the eyelids. *L.*

Mo'rus [with *Botaniſts*, a mulberry tree, *L.*

Mosa'ick, belonging to *Moſes*.

Mosaick } [or rather *Muſaick* work; ſo called, as
Mosaick *Work* } ſome ſay, from the *Muſea* of the *Greeks*. which were adorned both out and inſide with it, and from whom *Pliny* ſays they were derived] is a curious work wrought with ſtones of divers colours, and divers metals, into the ſhape of knots, flowers, and other things, with that nicety of art, that they ſeem to be all but one ſtone, or rather the work of nature; or, as it is deſcribed by others, a ſort of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of divers colours, and of late alſo with peices figured at pleaſure; an ornament of much beauty and duration; but of moſt uſe in pavements and floorings.

Moschatelli'na [with *Botanniſts*] musk-crowfoot, *L.*

Musche'tto [in the *Weſt Indies*] a ſtinging gnat, very troubleſome there.

Mosks } *Turkiſh* churches or temples; they are built like
Mosques } large halls, with iſles, galleries, and domes, and are adorned on the inſide with compartiments and pieces of *Arabeſque* work. There is always a pool on one ſide with ſeveral cocks.

Mo'schus [*μόσχος*, Gr.] a ſort of perfume well known; or the little beaſt like a goat, of which it is bred, *L.*

Moschoca'rion [of *μόσχος*, musk, and *καρύα*, Gr. a nut] a nutmeg, and *Indian* ſpice.

Mose, a beaſt in *New-England* 12 foot high, the body as big as a bulls, the neck like a ſtags, the legs ſhort, the tail longer than a bucks, and the tips of the horns 12 feet aſunder.

Moss [meoꞅ, *Sax.* mos, *Du.* moos, G. maeſa, *Su.* *mouſſe*, F. *muſco*, It. *muſgo*, Port. *muſcus*, L.] a little plant of the paraſite kind, or a kind of down that adheres to the trunks and branches of trees; eſpecially aſpens, cedars, fir-trees, oaks, &c. alſo upon ſtones about ſprings, &c.

A rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

L. *Saxum volutum non obducitur Muſco.* Er. v. ſtone.

Mo'ssiness, fulneſs of moſs, or being moſſy.

Mo'ssy [meoꞅiᵹ, *Sax.*] having, or full of moſs.

Mo'sses, moriſh or boggy places.

Moss-*Troopers*, a ſort of robbers in *Scotland*.

Most [mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* meeſt, *Dan.* and *Du.* meiſt, G. maeſt, *Su.*] the greateſt part.

Mo'stly [mæꞅꞇlic, *Sax.*] for the moſt part.

Mo'stick [with *Painters*] a round ſtick, about a yard long, which they reſt their hand on when at work.

Mo'stra [in *Muſick Books*] a little mark at the end of each line, ſhewing with what note the next line begins, *Ital.*

Mort [*Hunting Term*] a certain note or tune blown with a horn.

Mo'ta [*old Rec.*] a caſtle or fort.

Mo'tacism [with *Gram.*] is a vowel following the letter *m.* *L.*

Motation, a moving.

Mote [moꞇa. *Sax.* a meeting] an aſſembly or meeting. a court of judicature, as a ward-mote.

Mote [moꞇ, *Sax.*] an atom;

Motee'r, a cuſtomary ſervice or payment at the court of the lord of the manour.

Mote'tti } [in *Muſick Books*] a ſort of church muſick made
Mote'tto } uſe of among the *Roman Catholicks*, and is compoſed with much art and ingenuity. It is much of the ſame kind in divine muſick, as *Cantata*'s in common.

Moth [moꝺ, or, moða, *Sax.* motter, *Du.* and G. mott, *Su.*] a ſort of fly which eats cloth.

Moth *mullein* [with *Herbaliſts*] the herb call'd alſo hig-taper, long-weed, torch-weed or wool-blade.

Moth-*Wort* [moꝺ-pyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] the herb mug-wort.

Mo'ther [moðoꞃ, *Sax.* moder, *Dan.* and *Su.* moeder, *Du.* and L. G. mutter, H. G. modder, Goth. *mader*, Pers. *mere*, F. *madre*, It. and Sp. *may*, Port. *mater*, L.] of a child; alſo the womb itſelf; alſo a diſeaſe peculiar to that part; alſo a white ſubſtance on ſtale liquours.

Mother *of Pearl*, the ſhell which contains the pearl fiſh.

Mother *of time*, an herb.

Mother *of Wine*, *Beer*, &c. [moeder, lees,] thickening the mouldineſs or dregs of wine, beer, *&c.*

Mother-*Wort*, an herb.

Diffidence is the Mother of Safety

F. *La defiance eſt la mere de ſureté.* It. *La diffidenza è la madre della Sicurtà*,

Mother *Tongues*, are ſuch languages as ſeem to have no dependance upon, derivation from, or affinity with one another. Some have been of opinion, that at the confuſion of languages. at the building of *Bable*, there were formed 70 or 72 languages. But biſhop *Wilkins* and others are of opinion that there were not ſo many, nor that men did then diſperſe into ſo many colonies.

There have been, and at this time there are in the world a far greater number. *Pliny* and *Strabo* relate that in *Dioſcuria*, a town of *Colchos*, there were men of 300 nations, and of ſo many diſtinct languages, who did reſort thither on account of traffick.

Some hiſtorians relate, that in every 80 miles of that vaſt continent, and almoſt in every particular valley of *Peru*, a diſtinct language or mother tongue to them was ſpoken.

And *Purchaſe* ſpeaks of a 1000 diſtinct languages ſpoken by the inhabitants of north *America*, about *Florida*.

Julius Scaliger aſſerts, that there are no more than eleven mother tongues uſed in *Europe*, of which four are of more general uſe and large extent, and the other ſeven of a narrower extent and uſe. Thoſe of the larger extent are.

1. The *Greek*, which in antient times was uſed in *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa*, which alſo did by diſperſion and mixture with other people, degenerate into ſeveral dialects. As, the *Attick*, *Dorick*, *Æolick*, *Ionick*.

The *Latin*, which, tho' it is much of it derived from the *Greek*, had antiently four dialects, as *Petrus Crinitus* ſhews out of *Varro*. From the *Latin* are derived the *Italian*, *Spaniſh* and *French*.

The *Teutonick* or *German*, which is diſtinguiſhed into two notable dialects. 1. The *Daniſh*, *Scandian*, and *Gothick*; to which the language uſed in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway* and *Iſland* do appertain. 2. The *Saxon*, from which much of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* are derived, and alſo the *Frizian* language, and thoſe languages on the north of the *Elve*; which of all the modern *German* dialects come the neareſt to the ancient *German*, and in this work are called L. G.

The *Sclavonick*, which extends itſelf thro' many large territories, tho' not without ſome variation, as *Bohemia*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Lithuania*, *Muſcovia*, *Poland* and *Vandalia*, this is ſaid to be a language uſed by 60 ſeveral nations.

The languages of leſſer extent are.

1. The *Albaneſe* or old *Epirotick*, now in uſe in the mountainous parts of *Epirus*.
2. The *European*, *Tartar* or *Scythian*, from which ſome ſuppoſe the *Iriſh* took its original.
3. As for the *Turkiſh* tongue, that originally is no other but the *Aſiatick Tartarian* tongue mixed with *Armenian*, *Perſian*, much *Arabick*, and ſome *Greek*.
4. The *Hungarian*, uſed in the greateſt part of that kingdom.
5. The *Finnick*, uſed in *Finland* and *Lapland*.
6. The *Cantabrian*, in uſe with the *Biſcainers*, who live near the ocean on the *Pyrenean* hills, which border both on *Spain* and *France*.
7. The *Iriſh*, from thence brought over into ſome parts of *Scotland*, which, Mr. *Camden* ſuppoſes to be derived from the *Welſh*.
8. The old *Gauliſh* or *Britiſh*, ſtill preſerved in *Wales*, *Cornwal* and *Britain* in *France*.

To theſe Mr. *Brerewood* adds 4 more.

1. The *Arabick* that is now uſed in the ſteep mountains of *Granada*, which however is no mother tongue, being a dialect of the *Hebrew*.
2. The *Cauchian*, uſed in eaſt *Friezland*.
3. The *Illyrian*, in the iſland *Veggia*.
4. The *Jazygian*, on the north-ſide of *Hungary*.

Mother-*Hood* [of moðeꞃhoꝺ, *Sax.*] the ſtate or relation of a mother.

Mother *Churches*, are ſuch as have founded or erected others.

Mother [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe in that part where the child is formed; alſo the womb it ſelf.

Mo'thering, a cuſtom ſtill retained in many places of *England*, of viſiting parents on *Midlent Sunday*; and it ſeems to be called *Mothering*, from the reſpect in old time paid to the *Mother Church*. It being the cuſtom for people in old popiſh times to viſit their mother church on *Midlent-Sunday*, and to make their offerings at the high-altar.

Mo'therless [of moðoꞃ-leaꞅ, *Sax.*] having no mother.

Mo'therliness, [moðeꞃ and ᵹelicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] motherly affection, behaviour, *&c.*

Motherly, tenderly, affectionately, gravely, ſoberly.

Mothery [of moðeꞃ, *Sax.*] having a white ſubſtance on it by reaſon of age; as liquors.

Mo'tion [*moto*, It. of *motio*, L.] a moving or changing place.

Motion, the action of a natural body which moves or ſtirs it; alſo an inclination; alſo a propoſal or overture; alſo inſtance or requeſt.

Proper Motion, is a removal out of one proper place into another, as the motion of a wheel in a clock.

Improper Motion, is the paſſage of a body out of one common place, as that of a clock when moved in a ſhip.

Abſolute Motion [with *Philoſophers*] is the changing of the abſolute place of any body that moves; ſo that the ſwiftneſs of its motion will be meaſured by the quantity of the abſolute ſpace, which the moving body has run through.

Simple Motion, one that is produced from ſome one power.

Compound Motion, is one produced by ſeveral conſpiring powers.

Relative Motion [with *Philoſophers*] is a change of the *relative* place of a body that moves, the ſwiftneſs of which is eſtimated or meaſured by the quantity of relative ſpace, which the thing moving runs over.

The Motion *of the Spirit*, is called agitation, whereby the ſpirit agitates itſelf in the matter, ſeeking to inform it.

The Motion *of the Light*, is that whereby the light and the heat diffuſe themſelves into all the parts.

The Motion *of Matter*, is eightfold of expanſion, contraction, aggregation, ſympathy, continuity, impulſion, libration and liberty.

The Motion *of Expanſion*, is that whereby the matter being rarified with heat, dilates it ſelf of its own accord, ſeeking larger room.

The Motion *of Contraction*, is that whereby the matter is contracted, betaking itſelf into a narrower ſpace by condenſation.

The Motion *of Aggregation*, is when a body is carried to its connaturals.

The Motion *of Sympathy*, is that whereby a like body is drawn to its like.

The Motion *of Antipathy*, is that where an unlike body is driven away by its contrary.

The Motion *of continuity*, is that whereby matter follows matter, ſhuning diſcontinuity,

The Motion *of Impulſion* or *Ceſſion*, is that whereby matter, yields to matter that preſſeth upon it.

The Motion *of Libration*, is that wherein the parts wave themſelves to and fro, that they may be rightly placed in the whole.

The Motion *of Liberty*, is that whereby a body, a part thereof being violently moved out of its place and yet not plucked away, returns thither again.

Motion *of a Bomb* or *Cannon Ball*, is the progreſs it makes in the air after it is delivered, and is of three ſorts; as

Violent Motion *of a Ball*, is the firſt expulſion of it, when the powder has worked its effect upon the ball; or ſo far as the ball or bomb may be ſuppoſed to go in a right line.

Mixt Motion *of a Ball*, is when the weight of the bomb or ball begins to overcome the force that was given by the powder.

Natural Motion, *of a Ball*, is when the bomb or ball is falling.

Natural Motion, is ſuch a motion as has its principle or moving force within the moving body, as that of a ſtone falling towards the earth.

Violent Motion, is a motion, the principle of which is without, and againſt which the moving body makes a reſiſtance, as the motion of a ſtone thrown upwards.

Pretty Motion [with *Horſemen*] a term uſed to ſignify the freedom of the motion of the fore-legs, when a horſe bends them much upon the manage; alſo when a horſe trots right out, and keeps his body ſtrait, and his head high, and bends his fore-legs handſomly.

Motion *equally accelerated* [in *Mechanicks*] is ſuch whoſe velocity increaſes equally in equal times.

Motion *equally retarded*, is ſuch, the velocity of which equally increaſes in equal times, till the body comes to reſt.

Motion *of the Apogee* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an arch of the zodiack of the *primum mobile*.

The Laws of Motion [according to Sir *Iſ. Newton*] are,

1. That every body will continue its ſtate, either of reſt or motion, uniformly forward in a right line, unleſs it be made to change that ſtate by ſome force impreſſed upon it.

2. That the change of motion is in proportion to the moving force expreſſed; and is always according to the direction of that right line in which the force is expreſs'd.

3. That reaction is always equal and contrary to action; or, which is the ſame thing, the mutual actions of two bodies one upon another are equal, and directed towards contrary parts; as when one body preſſes and draws another, 'tis as much preſſed and drawn by that body.

Motions *of an Army*, are the ſeveral marches and counter marches which it makes in changing its poſts.

To Motion *a Thing* [prob. of *motare*, L.] to mention it.

Animal Motion, is that whereby the ſituation, figure, magnitude, *&c.* of the parts, members, *&c.* of animals are changed, and is either

Spontaneous Motion
Muſcular Motion } which is that performed by means of the muſcles, at the direction or command of the will.

Natural Motion
Involuntary Motion } is that motion that is effected without direction or command of the will.

Diurnal Motion
Primary Motion } [in *Aſtron.*] is a motion wherewith all the heavenly bodies, and the whole mundane ſphere, appears to revolve every day round the earth from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*.

Second Motion
Proper Motion } [in *Aſtron.*] is that whereby a plant, ſtar, or the like, advances a certain ſpace every day, from *Weſt* towards *Eaſt*.

Motion [in *Muſick*] is the manner of beating the meaſure to haſten or ſlacken the time of the pronunciation of the words or notes.

Motion [in *Mechanicks*] the inſide of a watch.

To Motion [or propoſe] a thing.

Motionless, without motion.

A Mo'tive [*motif*, F. *motivo*, It. and Sp. of *motivum*, L.] a moving or forcible argument or reaſon, an incitement.

Motly [as *a motly Colour*] mix'd.

Moto'rii
Mo'tory *Nerves* } [with *Anat.*] the third pair of nerves, ſerving for the motion of the eye.

Mo'tos [*μοτὸς*, Gr.] a piece of old linen toz'd like wool, which is put into ulcers and ſtops the flux of blood.

Mo'trix, a mover, *L.*

Mo'tto [*mot*, F. *motto*, It. *motéte*, Sp.] a word or ſhort ſentence put to an emblem or device, or to a coat of arms in a ſcroll, at the botom of an eſcutcheon.

Motto [in *Heraldry*] is ſome ſhort ſentence, either divine or heroick, juſt as the deviſer was diſpos'd; ſome allude to the name of the bearer; ſome to the bearing, and others to neither. It is generally in three or four words, placed in ſome ſcroll or compartment, uſually at the bottom of the eſcutcheon; and ſo it is the laſt in blazoning.

Mo'tus *Periſtalticus* [with *Phyſicians*] the periſtaltick or quibbling motion of the guts, *L.*

To Move [*movere*, L. *mouvoir*, F. *muovere*, It. *movèr*, Sp. and Port.] to ſtir any thing or part, to change place or Situation; alſo to ſtir up, to incline, to affect, to provoke.

To Move *a Court of Judicature*, is to propoſe a matter to it, in order to obtain their directions, *&c.*

Mo'veable [*mobile*, F. and It. *moble* and *movible*, Sp. of *mobilis*, L.] that may be mov'd; alſo varying in time.

Mo'veableness
Mobi'lity } [*mobilitas*, L.] capableneſs of being moved.

Moveable *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*, which are ſo call'd, becauſe they make the changes of the ſeaſons, in ſpring, ſummer, autumn and winter. They are alſo call'd *Cardinal Signs*.

Moveable *Feaſts*, are thoſe feſtivals, which tho' they happen, or are celebrated on the ſame day of the week, yet vary in the day of the month, as *Eaſter*, *Whitſundtide*, &c.

Mo'veables, [*meubles*, F.] perſonal goods or eſtate.

Mo'vement, [*mouvement*, F. *movimento*, It. *movimiento*, Sp.] motion or moving.

Movement [with *Clock-makers*] thoſe parts of the clock, watch, *&c.* which are in motion, and which by that motion carry on the deſign, or anſwer the end of the inſtrument.

Mo'vent [*movens* L.] moving.

Mo'ving, affective, touching, alſo powerful.

Mo'vingly, effectively, touchingly, powerfully.

To Mould [of *mouler*, F.] to caſt or form in a mould; alſo to work dough.

To Mould [*amouldàr*, Span. *mouler*, F.] to caſt in a mould.

To Mould *Bread*, is to work the maſs or dough with the hands, and to form it into loaves.

Mould [mogel, *Goth.*] mouldineſs.

Mould
Mold } [molde, *Sax.*] earth mixed with dung.

Mould
Mold } [*molde*, Span. *moule*, F. *modello*, It.] a form of frame in which any thing is caſt; alſo the hollowneſs in the upper part of the head.

Mou'ldable, that may be moulded.

Mo'uldering [of molde, *Sax.* earth, *&c.* But, according to *Mr. Caſaubon*, of *μελδω*, Gr.] falling or crumbling into duſt. *&c.*

Mou'ldiness [prob. of molſnad, *Sax.* or of *mucidus*, L.] a ſort of hoarineſs, by reaſon of ſtaleneſs, as bread, *&c.*

Mou'lding, [of *amoulder* Span,] any thing caſt in a mould.

Mou'ldings [in *Architect.*] are ornaments either of wood or ſtone; projectures beyond the nakedneſs of a wall, column, *&c.* the aſſemblage of which form corniſhes, *&c.*

Mouldings [in *Gunnery*] are all the eminent parts of a gun or mortar-piece, as ſuch ſquare or rounds which ſerve generally for ornament, as the breech mouldings, muzzle mouldings, *&c.*

Mou'ldy [*mucidus*, L. *moiſi*, F. *muffato*, It. *mohoſo*, Sp.] hoary with mouldineſs.

Mou'linet [in the *Art of War*] a turn-ſtile or wooden croſs which turns upon a ſtake, fix'd upright in the ground, commonly, ſet up in paſſages; eſpecially near the outworks of fortified places, on the ſide of the barriers thro' which people paſs on foot.

Moulinet [in *Mechanicks*] a roller which being croſſed with two levers, is uſually apply'd to cranes, capſtans, *&c.* and other machines for raiſing things of great weight.

To Moult
To Mo'ulter } [*mutare*, L. *muèr*, F. *mudare*, It. muyten, Du.] to ſhed the feathers as birds do.

A Mou'lter, a young duck.

A Mound [prob. of maen, *C. Br.* a ſtone or of *monumentum*, L. according to *Minſhew*] a hedge or bank, a rampart or fence.

To Mound, to ſecure or defend with a bank, *&c.*

Mound [q. *mundus*, L. the world] a ball or globe with a croſs upon it, which kings, *&c.* are repreſented with in their coronation robes, holding in their left hand, as they do a ſcepter in their right. It repreſents the ſovereign majeſty and juriſdiction of kings; and by the roundneſs of the mound, and the enſigning thereof with the croſs, *Guillim* ſays, is ſignified, that the religion and faith of Chriſt ought to be received, and religiouſly embraced throughout his dominions, which high duty is reſiding in his own ſovereign power.

Mound [of *Plaiſter* of *Paris*] the quantity of 3000 *lb.*

Mount [*mons*, L. *mont*, F. *monte*, It. Sp. and Port.] a mountain or hill; alſo a walk raiſed on the ſide of a garden, above the level of the reſt of the plot.

A Mount [in *Fortificat.*] a heap of earth having a breaſt-work to cover the cannon planted upon it.

Mount *of Piety*, a ſtock of money, which in former times was raiſed by a contribution of charitable people, and laid up to be lent on occaſions to poor people ruined by the extortion of the *Jews*.

To Mount [*montare*, Ital. *monter*, F. *montàr*, Sp.] to go or get up.

To Mount *the Guard* [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to go upon duty.

To Mount *a Breach* [*Milit. Affairs*] is to run up it, or to attack it.

To Mount *the Trenches* [*Milit. Affairs*] is to go upon duty in the trenches.

To Mount *a Cannon* [in *Gunnery*] is to ſet it on the carriage, or to raiſe its mouth higher.

Mount *Egg* [with *Tin Miners*] a different flag in the bottom of the float, that which remains after tin is melted down and remelted from the burnt oar; which tho' it is of a tin colour, yet is of an iron nature, as has been diſcovered by applying a magnet to it.

Mou'ntain [*montagne*, F. *montagna*, It. *montana*, Sp. *monte*, Port. of *mons*, L.] a vaſt bulk or heap of earth, raiſed to a conſiderable height, either by nature or art.

The travelling Mountain **yields a ſilly Mouſe.** *Creech.*

F. *La montagne en Travail enfante un Souris.* Boileau. L. *Parturiunt montes, naſcitur ridiculus Mus.* Hor. in Arte Poet. v. 139. v. *A great Cry and a little Wool.* under *Wool.*

To make a Mountain **of a mole-hill.**

L. *Arcem ex Cloacâ facere.* Cic.

To make a great noiſe about ſmall matters; to aggrandize or exaggerate matters.

Mountainee'r, one who dwells on the mountain; a highlander.

Mou'ntainous [*montanus*, L. *montagneux*. F. *montagnoſo*, It. *montuoſo*, Sp.] having, or full of high hills.

Mou'ntebank [of *montinbanco*, Ital becauſe they generally mount or get upon a ſtage or high bench to ſhew themſelves] a quack docter or itinerant pretender to phyſick and ſurgery.

Mounting [in *Heraldry*] ſpoken of beaſts of chace, ſignifies the ſame as rampant does of beaſts of prey.

Mourai'lle [with *Horſemen*] barnacles, an inſtrument of iron or wood, compoſed of 2 branches, joined at one end with a hinge to hold a horſe by the noſe, to prevent his ſtruggling and getting looſe, when an inciſion is made, or the fire given.

To Mourn [moꞃnan, or, according to *Mr. Caſaubon*, of μινύρομαι, *Gr.*] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

Mou'rnful [of moꞃnan, to mourn, and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſorrowful, *&c.*

Mournfully, dolefully, ſorrowfully.

Mou'rnfulness, ſorrowfulneſs.

Mou'rning, bewailing, lamenting, grieving; alſo a particular habit worn on the death of ſome relations, *&c.*

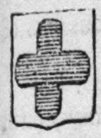
Mourning *of the Chine* [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe which cauſes ulcers in the liver.

Mouse *Irr. Pl.* mice [muꞅ, *Sax.* muys. *Du.* and L. G. mauß, H. G. mus, *Su. muſch* Perſ. *mus*, L.] an animal well known.

A Mouse [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the antients uſed to ſignify a good choice, becauſe mice are ſaid, by their ſmell, to diſtinguiſh the beſt cheeſe, *&c.* among a great many.

Mouse *Crope*, is ſaid of a beaſt, over whoſe back a ſhrew mouſe has run.

Mouse *Ear*, *Tail*, different kinds of herbs.



Moussue [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix Mouſſue*, is a croſs rounded off at the end, as in the figure, *F.*

Mouth [moð, or muð, *Sax. Mr. Caſaubon*, thinks it is of μύθος, Gr. a *Word* or *Speech*.] a well known part of the body of an animal; that part of a human face conſiſting of the lips, the gums, the inſide of the cheeks, and the palate.

He who ſends Mouths ſends Meat.

A ſaying of comfort for the poor; but oftner miſapply'd to cover idleneſs in thoſe who have many children, but take little care for their maintenance. The G. ſay; **Gibt GOTT Kinder ſo gibt er auch Kinder.** (For the rhime's ſake, *When God gives Children, he gives likewiſe oxen*, or meat.)

Mou'thful [muðꝼull, *Sax.*] a bit that may be well be put into the mouth at once.

Mouth [in *Geography*] the mouth of a river, *&c.* the place where a river empties itſelf into the ſea.

To Mouth *it*, is to ſpeak after a contemptuous or clowniſh manner.

A fine Mouth [*Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to have a *fine Mouth* that ſtops, if the horſeman does but bend his body backwards, and raiſe his hand, without ſtaying for the check of the bridle: ſuch a mouth is alſo called *ſenſible light*, and *loyal*.

A fix'd Mouth } [with *Horſemen*] is when a horſe does
A certain Mouth } not chack or beat upon the hand.

A falſe Mouth [with *Horſemen*] is when, tho the parts of a horſe's mouth look well, and are well form'd, it is not at all ſenſible.

A Mouth *of a full Appui* [with *Horſemen*] i. e. a mouth of a full reſt upon the hand, is a mouth of a horſe that has not the tender, nice ſenſe of ſome fine mouths; but nevertheleſs has a fix'd and certain reſt, and ſuffers a hand that is a little hard, without chacking or beating upon the hand.

To Mow [of *moue*, F. a *wry mouth* or *grimace*] to make mouths.

To Mow *Irr. V.* [meopan, *Sax.* maeyen, *Du.* mahen, G.] to cut down graſs, *&c.*

Mown [*Irr. Part. P.*] have mown.

Mowe'r, one who cuts down graſs.

Mowntee' [old *Rec.*] an alarm to mount or go with ſpeed upon ſome warlike expedition.

Mo'xa, a ſort of down or *Indian* graſs, uſed in phyſick.

Moyeneau' [in *Fortification*] a ſmall, flat baſtion, commonly placed in the middle of a curtain, where the baſtions at the extremities are not well defended from the ſmall ſhot by reaſon of their diſtance.

Moy'le [with *Gardeners*] a Graft or cyon.

Moyls, a ſort of high heeled ſhoes.

Mr. is an Abbreviation of *Maſter*.

Mrs. is an Abbreviation of *Miſtreſs*.

M. S Is us'd as an abbreviation for *Manuſcript*.

Mu'cculent [*mucculentus*, L.] ſnotty.

Mu'cculency }
Mu'cculentness } ſnottineſs.

Much [*mucho*, Sp,] a great quantity.

Much would have more.

Avarice has ſo much the aſcendant over moſt men, that few know when they have enough. It is common for people to fix the height of their wiſhes or ambition to a certain point; but when fortune has ſeconded their deſires, ſome other beautiful proſpect, either real or deluſive, preſents it ſelf to their view and ſets them to wiſhing again; and thus the mind of man is never ſatisfied. A certain noted merchant of this age uſed to ſay, above 10000 *l.* in any one merchant's hands, was a prejudice to trade. He had the good fortune to be in ſuch circumſtances afterwards, that he thought a merchant might diſpenſe with more, and is ſaid to have died worth 200000. *l.*

Much Meat, Much Maladies.

The L. ſay; *Plures necat Gula quam Gladius.* (*The Throat deſtroys more than the Sword.*) The world is come to ſuch a paſs that there is a continual war waged between the cook and the vintner on one ſide, and the phyſician with the help of the ſurgeon on the other; and tho' the two latter are well provided with arms offenſive and defenſive, the two former generally get the victory at laſt.

Much Power makes many Enemies.

Occaſion'd partly by envy, partly by fear.

Mucha'rum [in *Pharmacy*] the infuſion of roſes by it ſelf, or the infuſion boiled up to a ſyrup. *L.*

Mu'cid [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, muſty, mouldy.

Mu'cidness [*mucedo*, L.] muſtineſs.

Mu'cilage [of *mucus*, L.] a viſcous extraction or juice, made of roots, *&c.* reſembling ſnot; alſo a thick pituitous matter, coagulated with the urine in the gravel and dyſuria.

Mucila'ginous [of *muccago*, L.] full of ſlime.

Mucilaginous *Glands* [with *Anat.*] glandules or kernels plac'd on the skin, lying immediately over the joints, the uſe of which is to ſeparate a kind of ſlimy matter, which makes the joints ſupple and ſlippery, ſo as they move with great eaſe and freedom.

Mucila'ginousness, fulneſs of mucilage or a viſcous ſort of ſubſtance.

Muck [meox, *Sax.* moek, *Su.* myki, *Goth.*] filth, dung.

Muck *wet*, wet as dung, very wet.

Muck-*Hill*, a dunghil.

Muck-*Worm*, a covetous perſon.

Mu'ckiness [of meox, filth, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] dirtineſs.

Mu'ckender [either of *muck*, filth, of meox, *Sax* or *muccinium*, of *mucus*, L. ſnot, *mouchoir*, F. or *moqueadór*, Span.] an handkerchief.

To Mu'cker [of mucᵹ, *Sax.* an heap] to hoard up.

Muc } or running the *Muc*, is when a *Mahometan*
Mo'qua } has been at *Mecca*, and having procured a dagger half poiſoned, runs about, and kills all he meets that are not *Mahometans*, till he is killed himſelf, after which he is buried, and eſteemed a Saint.

Mickle, v. *Mickle*.

Muco'se }
Mu'cous } [*mucoſus*, L.] full of ſnot, ſnotty.

Mucous *Glands* [*Anat.*] three glands which empty themſelves into the urethra.

Mu'cousness [*mucoſitas*, L,] ſnottineſs.

Mu'cro, the point. *L.*

Mucro *Cordis* [*Anatomy*] the lower pointed end of the heart. *L.*

Mu'cronated [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a point like that of a ſword.

Mu'culent [*muculentus*, L.] full of ſnot or ſnivel.

Mu'culency }
Mu'cculency } [*muculentia*, L.] ſnottineſs.

Mu'cus [in *Anat.*] ſnot, moſt properly that which flows from the papillary proceſſes, thro' the *Os Cibriforme* into the noſtrils.

Mucus *Inteſtinorum* [*Anat.*] a viſcous matter which flows from the glandules, by which the guts are defended from ſharp and hard things, which paſs thro' them.

Mud [modder, *Du.*] wet, filth or mire.

Mud *Suckers*, a kind of water fowl, which ſuck out of the mud of channels, that by which they are nouriſhed.

Muddy, of or pertaining to, having or full of mud, thick with dregs, *&c.*

Mu'ddiness [of modder, *Du.* and *neſs*] the having mud, being muddy.

To Mu'ddle [prob. of moddelen, *Du.*] to rout with the bill as ducks do; alſo to make tipſy or half drunk.

Mu'ddled, half drunk, tipſy.

Mudeesee's [with the *Turks*] thoſe who teach ſcholars their religion, for which they are paid out of the revenues of the moſques.

Meu } [*mue*, F.] a ſort of coop where hawks are kept
Mew } when they change their feathers.

Mues [of *mue*, F.] now the king's ſtables at *Charing Croſs*, but formerly the place for keeping of his hawks.

A Muff [*mouffle*, F. moffe, *Du.* muff, G. and *Su.*] a caſe of furr to put the hands in, in cold weather.

To Mu'ffle [prob. of muð, the mouth, and ꝼealꝺan, *Sax. to fold up*] to wrap up the mouth and face in a cloth.

To Muffle [muffelen, *Du.*] to ſtutter or ſpeak unintelligibly.

Mu'ffler [with *Chymiſts*] the cover of a teſt or coppel which is put over it in the fire.

MU'FFLER, a piece of cloth to be ty'd about the mouth and chin.

MUFTI [among the *Turks*] the chief prieſt or principal head of the *Mahometan* religion; or the oracle of all doubtful queſtions in his law; appointed by the grand ſeignior himſelf.

MUG [prob. of **mwygle**, *C. Br.* to be warm] a cup for warming drink, *&c.*

MU'G-*Wort*, an herb.

MU'GGETS, part of the entrails of a ſheep or of beaſts of the foreſt.

MUGGISH } [*mucoſus*, L.] inclinable to be muſty or to
MUGGY } ſmell ſo.

MU'GIENT [*mugiens*, L.] lowing or bellowing.

MU'GITUS, the lowing of cattle. *L.*

MUGITUS [in ſome *phyſical Authors*] that inarticulate ſound of the voice, which perſons utter in apoplexies, and ſuch like diſtempers. *L.*

MUGGLETO'NIANS a religious ſect which ſprung up in *England* about the year 1657. denominated from their leader *Lodowick Muggleton*, a journeyman taylor, who ſet himſelf up for a great prophet, pretending to an abſolute power of ſaving or damning whom he pleaſed; and that himſelf and one *Reeves* were the two laſt witneſſes of God, that ever ſhould be upon earth.

MUID [with the *French*] a large meaſure both for dry things and wet, of various capacities.

MULA'TTO [of *mula*, L. a mule begotten on a horſe and an aſs] one born of parents, of which one is a *Moor* and the other of ſome other nation, or a *White*; in the *Indies*, one begotten on a *Negro* man and an *Indian* woman, or of an *Indian* man and a *Negro* woman.

MU'LBERRY [**mullbaer**, *Su.* **maubbeer**, *meure*, F. *mora*, It. and Sp. *amora*, Port. of *morum*, L.] a fruit or berry well known.

MU'LBERRY [with *Botaniſts*] in a large ſenſe, ſignifies any fruit compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, as *Raſpberries*, *Blackberries*, &c.

MU'LCIBER [with the *Poets*] the god of fire or ſmithery.

MU'LCIBLE [*mulcibilis*, L.] capable of being appeaſed, ſoftened, aſſuaged &c.

MULCT [*mulcte*, F. *multa*, It. of *mulcta*, L.] a penalty or fine of money ſet upon one.

To **MULCT**, to fine, or puniſh by fining.

MULE [mul, *Sax.* **mul-aſna**, *Su.* **muyl**, *Du.* **maul**, **maul-Eſel** or **Maul-Thier**, G. *mulet*, F. mulo, Sp. It. Port. and L.] a beaſt generated between an aſs and a mare, or a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

MULE *Fern*, a kind of herb.

MULE'TIER } a mule driver.
MULE'TTO }

MULETTO, a great mule, a moil, which in ſome places is made uſe of for carrying ſumpters.

MULGRONOO'K, a kind of fiſh.

MU'LIER, a woman, a married woman, *L.*

MULIER [in *Law*] a ſon born in wedlock, with relation to one born before it of the ſame man or woman, who muſt yield the inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius*.

MULIERA'TUS *Filius* [in *Law*] a lawful ſon begotten, and oppoſed to a natural ſon or baſtard.

MULIE'BRIA [*Anatomy*] a woman's privities, or ſo much as is called *Cunnus*, alſo their monthly courſes.

MULIE'BRITY [*muliebritas*, L.] womaniſhneſs, effeminacy, ſoftneſs.

MU'LIERTY, the ſtate and condition of a *Mulier* or lawful begotten ſon,

MU'LIO *de fimo* [*old Deeds*] a cart load or heap of dung, to be ſpread upon land, *L.*

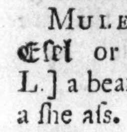
To **MULL** *Wine* [prob. of *mollere*, L. to ſoften, to make ſweet or gentle] to burn, *i. e*, to make hot, and ſeaſon it with ſpice, ſugar, *&c.*

MU'LLAR } [*molaris* of *molere*, L. to grind, *molette*, F.] that
MU'LLER } ſtone which is held in the hand in grinding colours.

MU'LLEN, an herb.

MU'LLET [*mullus*, L.] a kind of fiſh called alſo a barbel.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] of *molette*, F. the rowel of a ſpur; but ſome take it for a ſtar; this can have but five points with us; tho' the *French* ſometimes allow it ſix; and if it have ſix points with us, it muſt of neceſſity be a ſtar; whereas the *French* have ſtars of five points, as well as *Molettes* of ſix; and thence ſome conclude, that it is the rowel of a ſpur, and that it ſhould be always pierced, which a ſtar cannot be. *Mullets* are uſed in arms, either as bearings, or as differences in younger families, and is generally taken by the fourth ſon and his deſcendants.



MULLET [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of ſmall inſtrument, reſembling a pair of pinchers, to pick any thing out of the eye that offends it; or out of any other part of the body, where there is but a narrow paſſage.

MU'LLIGRUBS, doggedneſs, ſullenneſs.

MU'LLIO } [in *old Writings*] a cock of graſs or hay: hence
MU'LLO } in old *Engliſh* we find the word **moult**, and thence comes our *Mow* of hay or corn.

MU'LLOCK, dirt or rubbiſh.

MU'LO *Medicina* [*old Writings*] medicine or phyſick for cattle, or the art of a mule doctor or farrier.

MULSE [*mulſum* L.] wine boiled and mingled with hony.

MULT [in a company of *Merchants*] ſuch a fine as they have power to lay on ſhips or goods belonging to any of their members, for raiſing money for ſeveral purpoſes, ſuch as the maintenance of conſuls, making preſents to foreign princes, *&c.*

MU'LTA *Epiſcopi* } [*old Records*] a fine paid to the king, that
MU'LTURA } the biſhop might be impowered to make his laſt will and teſtament, to have the proving of other mens wills, and the granting of adminiſtrations.

MULTA'NGULAR [*multangulus*, L.] having many angles.

MULTA'NGULARNES, the having many angles.

MULTATI'TIOUS [*multatitius* L.] gotten by mulct or fine.

MU'LTIBIBE [*multibibus*, L.] one that drinks much, a great drinker.

MULTI'BONA [with *Botan.*] the herb mountain parſly, *L.*

MULTICA'PSULARS [of *multus* and *capſula*, L. a box, cheſt, *&c.*] divided into many partitions, as poppies, *&c.* flax, *&c.*

MULTICA'VOUS [*multicavus*, L.] full of holes.

MULTI'COLOR, of many colours, *L.*

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, L] bearing various ſorts of things.

MULTI'FEROUS [*multifer*, L.] bearing many things.

MULTI'FIDOUS, [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into many parts,

MU'LTIFORM [*multiformis*, L.] of many ſorts of forms or ſhapes.

MULTIFO'RMNESS } a being of many forms.
MULTIFO'RMITY }

MULTIGE'NEROUS [*multigener*, L.] of many kinds.

MULTILA'TERAL [of *multus* and *lateralis*, L.] having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS [*multiloquus*, L.] full of talk.

MULTILO'QUIOUSNESS [*multiloquium*, L.] talkativeneſs.

MULTIMO'DOUS [*multimodus*, L.] of divers ſorts, faſhions or manners.

MULTINO'DOUS [*multinodus*, L.] full of knots.

MULTINO'MIAL [of *multus* and *nomen*, L. a name] having many names.

MULTINOMIAL *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are quantities compoſed of ſeveral names, or *Monomes* joined by the ſigns +; or — thus, $m + n$, $- n + p$, and $b - a - c - + d - f$, are multinomials.

MULTI'PAROUS [*multiparus*, L.] bringing forth many at one birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE [*multipartitus*, L.] divided into many parts.

MU'LTIPEDE [*multipeda*, L.] an inſect that hath many feet; a ſow or wood-louſe.

MU'LTIPLE [*multiplex*, L.] one number is the multiple of another number, when it comprehends it ſeveral times.

MU'LTIPLE *Proportion* [with *Arithmeticians*] is when the antecedent being divided by the conſequent, the quotient is more than unity, as 25 being divided by 5, it gives 5 for the quotient, which is the *multiple proportion*.

MULTIPLE *ſuper particular proportion* [in *Arithmet.*] is when one number or quantity contains a number more than once, and ſuch an aliquot part more.

MULTIPLE *ſuper partient proportion* [in *Arithm.*] is when one number contains another ſeveral times, and ſome parts of it beſides.

MULTIPLEE' [in *Arithm.*] is when a greater number contains a leſſer a number of times, without any remainder. Thus 16 is the multiplee of 4, becauſe it contains it juſt 4 times without any remainder.

MULTIPLI'ABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L.] that is capable of
MULTI'PLICABLE } being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, capableneſs of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND [in *Arithm.*] is one of the factors in multiplication; being that number given to be multiplied by the multiplicator.

MULTIPLICA'TION, the act or operation of multiplying or increaſing.

Simple **MULTIPLICATION** [in *Arithm.*] is when the numbers given each of them conſiſt of onely one figure, as 6 by 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Compound **MULTIPLICATION**, is when either one or both the numbers conſiſt of more than one figure, as 15 by 6 or 16.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geom.*] changes the *Species*, thus a right line multiply'd, by a right line, produces a plane or rectangle; and that rectangle multiply'd again, produces a ſolid.

MULTIPLICA'TOR [in *Arithm.*] the multiplier, or the number multiplying, or that by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CITY [*multiplicité*, F. *multiplicità*, It.] a great variety, a being manifold.

To **MU'LTIPLY** *multiplier*, F. *multiplicar*, Sp.] *multiplicare*, It. and L.] to increaſe, to be increaſed, or grow more.

MULTI'POTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTI'SCIOUS [*multiſcius*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] the ſame as *Corniculate Plants*.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS, *Plants* [of *multus* and *ſiliqua*, L. a husk] whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed veſſels, ſucceeding to one flower, as columbine, monks-hood, white hellebore.

MULTI'SONOUS [*multiſonus*, L.] that hath many or great ſounds.

MU'LTITUDE [F. *multitudine*, It. of *multitudo*, L.] a great company or number of perſons or things.

MULTI'VAGOUS } [*multivagus*, L.] that wanders or ſtrays
MULTIVAGANT } much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS [of *multus* many and *via* L. a way] having many ways, manifold.

MULTI'VOLENT [*multivolus*, L.] of many minds, fickle minded, unconſtant, mutable.

A **MU'LTO** *fortiori* [*Law Term*] i. e. *much more it is.* An argument taken from the leſſer to the greater, or *a minori ad majus*, as logicians phraſe it, *L. Littleton.*

MULTO [*old Rec.*] a mutton or weather ſheep.

MU'LTONES *aurei*, certain gold coins, ſo called from their being ſtamped with the figure of a ſheep.

MOLTU'RA [*molitura*, L.] the toll or fee which a miller takes for the grinding of corn.

MUM [mumm, G.] a ſtrong liquour brought from *Brunſwick* in *Germany*.

To **MU'MBLE** [mummeln, G. mumbla, *Su.*] to chew awkwarldy; alſo to mutter or growl.

MU'MBLING [of mummeln, G.] muttering, growling; alſo chewing awkwardly.

MU'MIA [of מום, *Arab*, wax] mummy.

A **MU'MMER** [*mommeur*, F.] a masker or mute perſon in a maſquerade, *F.*

MU'MMERY, [*momerie*, F. *momoria*, Sp.] maſquerading, buffoonery.

MU'MMIES of *Egypt* [ſo called of *Ammomum*, one of the ingredients, with which, and cinnamon, myrrh, wax, *&c.* the antients embalmed the dead bodies of their kings and great perſons; others derive *Mummy of Mum*, a *Perſian* word for wax, with which they embalm] are bodies found in a waſte piece of ground, like a burying place, near a village called *Sakara*, not far from *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*, in which there are ſeveral *Pyramids*, in which under ground there are ſquare rooms, and in them niches, in which are found dead bodies, which have been preſerved incorruptible for 2, 3, or 4000 years, dreſs'd and adorn'd after various manners.

MU'MMIES, are alſo human carcaſſes dry'd by the heat of the ſun, and by that means kept from putrefaction, and frequently found in the dry ſands of *Lybia*, probably of travellers overwhelmed with clouds of ſand raiſed by hurricanes.

MU'MMY [with *Gardeners*] a ſort of compoſition, made with wax, *&c.* for the planting and grafting of trees.

MUMMY, the liquour or juice that oozes from human bodies, aromatiſed and embalmed, gathered in tombs or ſepulchers.

MUMMY [in *Pharmacy*] a medicinal drug or viſcous compoſition. partaking of bitumen and pitch, found in the mountains and foreſts of *Arabia* and other hot countries in *Aſia*.

MUMMY [with ſome *Phyſicians*] a kind (as they pretend) of implanted ſpirit, found chiefly in carcaſſes when the infuſed ſpirit is fled. The infuſed ſpirit is alſo (by them) called *Mummy*, in living bodies; and both of them are ſuppoſed to be of uſe in the tranſplantion of diſeaſes from human bodies to thoſe of brute animals or vegetables.

To beat one to a **MUMMY**, is to bruiſe him all over.

To **MUMP** [prob. of mompelen, *Du.*] to bite the lip, like a rabbet; alſo to beg.

MUMPERS, beggars.

MUMPERS-*hall*, hedge or by alehouſes, where beggars meet in an evening, and ſpend what is given them out of charity, in all manner of lewdneſs.

MU'MPISH, ſullen.

MU'MPISHNESS, ſullenneſs.

MUMPS, a ſort of quinſy or ſwelling in the chaps.

MUNCERIANS a ſect of anabaptiſts in *Germany*, ſo called from *Muncerus* their ring leader.

MUNDA'NE [*mondain*, F. *mondano*, It. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly; of or belonging to the world.

MUNDA'NITY } [*mundanité*, F. *mundanità*, It. of *mundanus*, L.] worldlineſs.
MUNDA'NENESS }

MUNDA'TION, a cleanſing. *L.*

MU'NDATORY *Medicines* [with *Surgeons*] medicines that are proper for cleanſing ulcers.

MU'NDBRECH [munꝺ-bꞃice, *Sax.*] a breach of the king's peace, or an infringement of privilege; alſo a breaking of fences or incloſures which are in many places of *England* called mounds.

MU'NDICK, a hard, ſtony ſubſtance found in tin oar.

MUNDIFICA'TIVES, [F. *mondificativi*, It.] cleanſing medicines for ulcers.

MUNDIFICA'TION, [*mundificazione*, It. of *mundificatio*, L.] a cleanſing.

To **MU'NDIFY** [*mondifier*, F. *mondificare*, It. of *mundificare*, L.] to cleanſe or purify.

MUNDI'VAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandring through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS, ſtinking tobacco.

MU'NDUS *Patens* [in *Rome*] the opening and rites of a little round temple, to the infernal deity *Dis*, and the infernal powers, which was performed three times annually, *viz.* on the 4 th of *October*, the 7th of the ides of *November*, and on the day after the *Vulcanalia*. The *Romans* having this notion, that *Hell* was then open, did not, during the times of theſe ſacrifices, either offer battle, liſt ſoldiers, put to ſea, or marry.

MU'NERARY [*munerarius* L.] of or belonging to rewards or gifts.

MUNERA'TION, a rewarding. *L.*

MUNERO'SITY [*muneroſitas*, L.] liberality or bounty.

MUNI'CIPAL [F. and Sp. *municipale*, It. of *municipalis*, L.] belonging to ſuch a town or corporation.

MUNICIPAL [according to preſent uſe with us] ſignifies belonging to the ſtate or community of any free city or town; as

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, are the laws enjoy'd by the inhabitants or denizons of a free town or city.

MUNI'FICENT [*munificente*, It. and Sp. of *munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MUNIFICENTLY, bountifully, liberally.

MUNI'FICENTNESS } [*munificenza*, It. *munificencia*, Sp. of
MUNI'FICENCE } *munificentia*,, L.] liberality, bountifulneſs.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] any fortification of military defence.

MUNIMENT *Houſe*, an apartment in a cathedral, collegiate church, caſtle, *&c.* for the keeping ſeals, charters, evidences, *&c.*

MUNIMENTS [in *Law*] are ſuch authentick deeds or writings by which a man is enabled to defend the title of his eſtate.

MUNI'MINA, the grants or charters of kings and princes to churches. *L.*

MUNI'TION [F. *munizione*, It. *munición*, Sp. of *munitio*, L.] a fortification or bulwark; alſo ammunition.

MUNITION *Ships*, ſuch ſhips as are employ'd to carry ammunition, to tend upon a fleet of ſhips of war.

MUNITION *Ammunition*, the proviſions wherewith a place is furniſhed in order for defence.

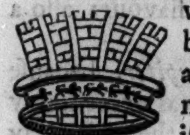
MUNITION *Bread*, is the proportion of bread diſtributed every day to the ſoldiers of a garriſon or army.

MU'NIONS [with *Architects*] are the ſhort upright poſts or bars that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame.

MU'RAGE [of *murus*, L. a wall] a tribute payable for the building or repairing of publick walls.

MU'RAL [F. *murale*, It. *muralis*, L.] belonging to a wall.

MURAL *Crown* [among the *Romans*] a crown of gold or ſilver, with battlements of walls about it, in the form of beams, given to him who firſt ſcaled the walls of an enemies city, which honour was due to the meaneſt ſoldier, as well as the greateſt commander if he could prove he had been the firſt that entered the place; on the circle of this coronet there were lions engraven, to expreſs the undaunted valour of the bearer. See the figure.



MURAL *Arch*, is a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, *i. e.* upon the meridian line, for fixing a large quadrant or other ſuch inſtrument, to take obſervation of the meridian altitude, *&c* of the heavenly bodies.

MURAL *Dials*, ſuch dials as are ſet up againſt a wall.

MURC } husks of grapes or other fruits, after the juice has
MURK } been preſſed out.

MU'RDER } [moꞃꝺꞃe, *Sax.* mord, *Dan. Su.* and G. moordt, *Du.*
MU'RTHER } *meurtre*, F.] a wilful and felonious killing another with malice prepenſe.

To **MU'RDER** } [moꞃꝺꞃian, *Sax.* myrde, *Dan* moerda,
To **MU'RTHER** } *Su.* moorden, *Du.* morden, G. *matar*, Sp.] to kill with malice prepenſe.

MURDER [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the antients, by a ſea horſe, which deſtroys its ſire.

MU'RDERING *Shot*, nails, old iron, *&c.* put into the chambers of cannon, called murdering pieces, to be uſed chiefly on board of ſhips to clear the decks, when boarded by an enemy.

MU'RDERING *Pieces*, are ſuch pieces of canon, chiefly in the forecaſtle half deck, or ſteerage of a ſhip.

MU'RDEROUS, bloody minded, inclined to commit murder.

MU'RDEROUSNESS, propenſity to kill or murther.

MU'RDERER [myꞃꝺꞃe, *Sax.* mordere, *Dan.* moordenaer, *Du.* moerde, G. *meurtrier*, F. *matadór*, Sp.] one who has committed murther.

To Mure *up a Door*, *&c.* [maure or ver mauren, G. mura, *Su.* *murer*, F. *murare*, It. of *murus*, L.] is to ſtop it up with bricks, *&c.*

Mu'rengers [in the city of *Cheſter*] two officers choſen annually to ſee that the walls of the city are in good repair.

Muria'tick [*muriaticus*, L.] whatſoever partakes of the nature of brine or any other pickle.

Mu'ricide [*muricida*, L,] a mouſe-killerr

Mu'ring [in *Architecture*] the raiſing of walls.

Murk, the husks of fruit.

Mu'rky [of moꝛk, *Dan.*] dark, darkiſh.

To Mu'rmur [muꞃonan, *Sax.* *Du.* murmullen murmeln or mutren G. murra, *Su-* *murmurer*, F. *mormorare*, It. *murmurare*, L.] to grumble, mumble or mutter; to repine at.

A Murmur, [*murmurar*, Sp. of gemurmel, *Du.* and G. *murmure*, F. *mormorio*, It. *murmullo*, Sp.] a buzzing or humming noiſe of people diſcontented; alſo the purling of brooks and ſtreams.

Mu'rmuring [*murmurans*, L.] grumbling, muttering, making a buzzing or humming noiſe, or like the purling of brooks.

Murmuringly, grumblingly, mutteringly.

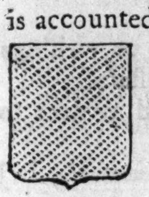
Murnival [at the game called *Gleek*] four cards of the ſame ſorts as four king's, *&c.*

Muroi'a } [either of *murto*, O. L. a myrtle tree, or of *murcidus*, L. a ſlothful, ſtupid fellow] a ſirname of *Venus*, who had a temple on mount *Aventine* in *Rome*; ſhe was the goddeſs of ſlothfulneſs or idelneſs. Her ſtatues were always covered with duſt and moſs, to ſignify her ſlothfulneſs and negligence. But ſome will have her to be a goddeſs different from *Venus*.
Mu'rtia }

Mu'rrain [prob. of *μαραίνω*, Gr. to pine or waſte away, *Minſhew*, or of *mori*, L. to die or of *moria*, It. or *mortandàd* Sp. both which ſignifies the ſame] a waſting diſeaſe among the cattle, the rot.

Mu'rrey [of *morum*, a mulberry] a colour.

Mu'rrey [in *Heraldry*] is in *Latin* called *Color Sanguineus*, is accounted a princely colour, and one of the colours in antient time, appertaining to the princes of *Wales*. A colour in great eſteem, and uſed in ſome robes of the knights of the *Bath*. It is expreſſed in graving, by lines hatch'd a-croſs one another diagonal, both dexter and ſiniſter. *Spelman* ſays, it repreſents in heaven the dragons tail, and among precious ſtones, the ſardonix. See the figure.



Mu'rrion [*morion*, F. *morrion*, Sp. *morione*, Ital.] a ſteel head-piece.

Mu'rther- See *Murder*.

Musa'bib *Allah* [i. e. a talker with god] a name which the *Turks* gave to *Moſes*.

Musa'ch *Laſſa* [in the temple of *Jeruſalem*] a cheſt or church box, wherein king's caſt their offerings.

Musa'ph, a book which contains all the *Turks* laws.

Mu'scadel } [*muſcat*, F. *muſcatèl*, Sp. *muſcadello*, Ital. becauſe the grapes ſmell of musk] a ſort of rich wine.
Mu'scadine }

Muscadine, a ſort of grape having a musky flavour; alſo a confection or ſugar work.

Musca'rius, a title given by the *Eleans* to *Jupiter*, becauſe when *Hercules* was ſacrificing among them, and was exceedingly troubled with flies, *Jupiter* is ſaid to have driven them all away beyond the river *Alpheus*.

Mu'scat, a delicious grape of a musky taſte; alſo a pear.

Musche'to } [in *America*, &c.] a very common and troubleſome inſect, ſomething reſembling a gnat.
Musche'tto }

Mu'scle [*moule*, F. *muſculo*, It. *moſillone*, Sp. *muſculus*, L. moſſel, *Du.* and L. G. muſchel, H. G. muſʒla, *Su.*] a ſhell-fiſh well known.

Mu'scle [muys, *Du.* mauſʒ or Fleſch=mauſs, G. F. *muſculo*, It. and Sp. *muſculus*, L.] a fleſhy, fibrous part of the body of an animal; being a bundle of thin parallel plates, divided into a great number of *Faciſculi* or little muſcles, and deſtined to be the organ of motion.

Muscle *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are 2 veins, one riſing from the muſcles of the neck, and the other from thoſe of the breaſt.

Mu'scles *of involuntary Motion*, have their contracting and extending power within themſelves, and have no antagoniſt; ſuch the lungs and heart are ſuppoſed to be.

Muscles *of voluntary Motion*, have each of them their antagoniſt muſcles, which act alternately in a contrary direction, the one being ſtretched and extended, while the other is contracted at the motion of the will.

Antagoniſt **Muscles**, are ſuch as ſerve to move the ſame members contrary ways.

Musco'seness } [*muſcoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of moſs, moſſineſs.
Musco'sity }

Muscovy *Glaſs* [ſo called, becauſe plenty in *Muſcovy*] the mirrour ſtone, ſo call'd, becauſe it repreſents the image of that which is ſet behind it. See *Selenites*.

Mu'scular, [*muſculaire*, F. *muſcolare*, It.] of, pertaining to, or like muſcles.

Muscular, *Fibres*, the fine threads or fibres, whereof the body of muſcles is compoſed.

Muscular *Membrane* [*Anatomy*] a membrane ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole body, immediately under the adipoſe membrane.

Muscular *Arteries* [*Anatomy*] two arteries proceeding from the ſubclavian, and diſtributed among the hind muſcles of the neck.

Muscular *Veins* [with *Anatomiſts*] a name given to ſeveral veins, two of which proceed from the skin and the hind muſcles of the thigh, and terminate in the ſubclavians.

Muscular *Motion*, is the ſame with voluntary and ſpontaneous motion.

Musculated having or conſiſting of muſcles.

Musculosa *Expanſio* [with *Anat.*] a broad, muſculous opening of the neck, proceeding from a kind of ſat membrane. *L.*

Musculous [*muſculoſus*, L.] of or full of muſcles.

Musculous *Fleſh* [with *Anat.*] ſuch as is the ſubſtance of the heart and other muſcles.

Musculous *Vein* [*Anatomy*] the firſt branch of the flank vein, which is ſpread about ſeveral muſcles of the belly and loins.

Mu'sculousness, largeneſs or fulneſs of muſcles.

Nauticus **Musculus** [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the foot, ſo named, becauſe chiefly uſed in climbing up maſts of ſhips.

Stapedis **Musculus** [in *Anatom*] a muſcle of the ear taking its riſe from a bony pipe in the *Os Petroſum*, and is inſerted into the ſtapes.

Mu'sculus *auriculæ interior* [*Anatomy*] a new muſcle of the auricle, and added to the four, diſcovered by *Caſſerius*.

A Muse [*muſa*, L.] as to be in a muſe, is to be in a melancholy fit, or as we ſay, in a *Brown Study*.

To Muse [*muſer*, F.] to pauſe, ſtudy or think upon.

Muse } [*Hunting Term*] the place through which an hare goes to relief.
Muse't }

Muse'a } curious pavements of *Moſaick* work: ſo called becauſe ingenious devices were uſually aſcribed to the Muſes, and becauſe the Muſes and ſciences were repreſented in them.
Musi'h }
Musi'va }

Mu'sen [*Hunting Term*] is when a ſtag or male deer caſts his head.

Mu'ses, they had ſeveral names, according to the ſeveral places were they dwelt; ſome times they were called *Pierides*, on account of the foreſt *Pieris* in *Macedonia*, where they were ſaid to be born; ſometimes *Heliconiades*, from mount *Helicon*, which is near to their beloved *Parnaſſus*; from whence alſo they were named *Parnaſſides*, and *Cytherides* from mount *Cytheron*; *Caſtalides* and *Aganippides*, from two noted fountains that were conſecrated to them. Theſe muſes. by the aſſiſtance of *Apollo*, invented muſick. Their chief office was to be preſent at ſolemn feſtivals, and ſacred banquets; and there to ſing the praiſes of famous men, that they might encourage others to undertake glorious actions. They are repreſented as women, becauſe diſciplines and virtues have feminine names aſſigned to them. They are painted young, handſome and modeſt, agreably dreſs'd and crown'd with flowers. They were much eſteemed for their chaſtity; and it is related, of them, that when *Adonis*, the favourite of *Venus*, offered to ſtir up in them ſome inclinations of love, they fel! upon him, and put him to death.

The **Mus'es** [of *μυέω*, Gr. to initiate or inſtruct, becauſe they teach hidden things, above the vulgar, *Euſebius*, or of *μαιῶθαι*, to do the office of a midwiſe, becauſe to them is attributed the invention of arts, *Scaliger*; or of *μῶθαι*, to ſearch or enquire into, *Phornutus*; or of מושל ſcience, *Heb.* *Voſſius* and *Heinſius*] are fabulous divinities of the antient heathens, who were ſuppos'd to preſide over the arts and ſciences, and to be the daughters of *Jupiter* and Μνημοσυνη, *i. e.* memory; which fiction is introduc'd, becauſe *Jupiter* was eſteemed the firſt inventer of diſciplines which are neceſſary in order to a regular life.

Theſe indeed were at firſt but three, *viz.* *μελετὲ*, *i. e.* meditation; Μνήμη, *i. e.* memory; and Αοιδὴ, ſinging.

But a certain carver of *Sycion*, having orders to make three ſtatues of the three muſes, for the temple of *Apollo*, miſtook his inſtructions, and made three ſeveral ſtatutes of each muſe; but theſe happening all to be very curious and beautiful pieces, they were all ſet up in the temple, and from thence began to be reckoned nine muſes, and *Heſiod* afterwards gave them the names, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, *Euterpe*, *polyhymnia*, and *Urania*.

Calliope was ſuppos'd preſident of heroick poetry; *Clio* of hiſtory, *Erato* of the lute; *Thalia* of comedy; *Melpomene* of tragedy; *Terpſichore*, of the harp; *Euterpe* over wind muſick; *Polyhymnia* of muſick; *Urania* of aſtronomy.

Muse'um, a ſtudy or library; alſo a college or publick place for the reſort of learned men.

The **Museum** [at *Oxford*] a neat building founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; the lower part of which is a chymical laboratory, and the upper a repoſitory for natural and artificial rarities.

Mu'shroom [*mouſſeron*, F.] an imperfect plant of a ſpongy ſubſtance, which grows up to its bulk on a ſudden.

Mushroom [*metaphorically*] an upſtart.

A **Mushroom**-Saint, ſo ſome of the Roman Catholick Saints are called by way of deriſion, becauſe, like a muſhroom, ſprang up in a night, or no body knows when or where.

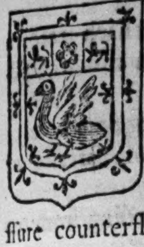
Musi'ca [in *Muſ. Books*] the art of muſick; alſo muſical books; alſo the company of muſicians that perform.

Mu'sical [*muſicale*, It. *muſico*, Sp. *muſicus*, L. *μυσικος*, Gr.] of or pertaining to muſick.

Musically, harmoniouſly in a muſical manner.

Mu'sicalness, harmoniouſneſs of ſound.

Musi'cian [*muſicus*, L. of *μυσικός*, Gr. *muſicien*, F. *muſico*, It. Sp. and Port.] a profeſſor of, or a practitioner in muſick.



Musi'cians, this company is compoſed of *Maſters of Muſick*, *Dancing Maſters*, *&c.* they have no hall, but meet ſometimes at *Embroiderers-Hall* in *Gutter-Lane*. They conſiſt of a maſter, 2 wardens, about 20 aſſiſtants, and they are alſo on the livery, the fine for which is 8 *l.* Their armorial enſigns are *azure*, a ſwan with her wings expanded, chanting within a double treſſure counterflory *argent*. On a chief *gules* 2 lions of *England*, and between them a pale *or* charg'd with a roſe of *York*.

Mu'sick [*muſiquo*, F. *muſica*, It. Sp. and L. of *μυσικὴ*, Gr.] is one of the ſeven liberal ſciences, pertaining to the *Mathematicks*, which conſiders the number, time and tune of ſounds, in order to make delightful harmony; and is either *Practical* or *Theorical*.

Practical **Musick**, ſhews the method of compoſing all ſorts of tunes or airs, together with the art of ſinging and playing on all ſorts of muſical inſtruments.

Theorical **Musick**, is that which inquires and ſearches into the nature and properties of concords and diſcords, and explains the proportions between them by numbers.

Enharmonick **Musick**, is a ſort of muſick that abounds in *Diæſis's*, or ſharps.

Chromatick **Musick**, is a delightful and pleaſant ſort of muſick; but this, by reaſon of its wanton meaſures, was rejected.

Elementary **Musick**, the harmony of the elements of things.

Celeſtial **Musick**, the muſick of the ſpheres, comprehends the order and proportion in the magnitudes, diſtances and motions of the heavenly bodies, and the harmony of the ſounds reſulting from thoſe motions.

Human **Musick**, is that which conſiſts chiefly in the faculties of the human ſoul and its various paſſions.

Diatonick **Musick**, a muſick proceeding by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending: this the antients admitted.

Moods of **Musick**, are denominated, according to divers countries, for whoſe particular genius they ſeemed at firſt to have been contrived; and theſe are three; the *Lydian*, the *Phrygian*, and the *Dorick*.

Musick [of the *Lydian Mood*] was ſhrill.

Musick [of the *Phrygian Mood*] was martial, and excited men to fury and battel; by this mood *Timotheus* ſtirred up *Alexander* to arms.

Musick [of the *Dorick Mood*] was grave and modeſt, and therefore called a religious muſick. To theſe three *Sappho*, the *Lesbian* added a fourth, called the *Mixolydian Mood*, which was only fit for tragedies, and to move compaſſion.

There have alſo been three other moods added to them, equal to the number of the planets; the *Hypolydian*, *Hypophrygian* and *Hypodorian*, and theſe were called collateral ones. And there was alſo an eighth added by *Ptolemy*, called the *Hypermixolydian*, which is the ſharpeſt and ſhrilleſt of all.

The exerciſe of muſick is ſalutary, in that it expels melancholy; vocal muſick opens the breaſt and pipes, and is good to remedy ſtammering in ſpeech. Antient hiſtorians, as *Ælian*, *Pliny* and *Plutarch* relate, that the antient muſicians have moved the paſſions of mens minds at their pleaſure, appeaſed the diſconſolate and deſperate, tempered the amorous, and healed even the ſick, and wrought wonderful effects.

Musick [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the antient *Egyptians*, by a Swan and a graſhopper, the firſt of which is ſaid to ſing ſweetly, immediately before her death.

Musick [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is properly deſcribed, by a nymph, clad in a robe embroider'd with all ſorts of notes, crowned with a garland of flowers, playing on a harp, and having, at her feet, all manner of muſical inſtruments.

Mu'sico, a skilful muſick maſter, *Ital.*

Mu'simon [according to *Guillim*]] is a bigenerous beaſt, of unkindly procreation, and ingendred between a ſhe goat and a ram, as the *Tityrus* is between a ſheep and a buck-goat.

Mu'sing [*muſant*, F.] pauſing, ſtudying, thinking upon.

Mu'sing [*Hunt. Term*] is the paſſing of an hare thro' an hedge.

Musk [*muſchio*, Ital. *muſe*, F.] a perfume growing in a little bag or bladder, under the belly, near the genitals of an *Indian* beaſt reſembling a roe or wild goat, and appears to be nothing elſe but a kind of bilious blood, there congealed and almoſt corrupted; they reſide in woods, *&c.* and being hunted down by the natives and killed, this congealed blood is taken out and dry'd in the ſun.

Musk *Pear*, a fruit.

Mu'sket. See *Muſquet*.

Musk *Rats* [in *America*] rats that have the ſcent of musk, and live in boroughs like rabbets.

Musk *Roſe*, a flower.

Mu'skin, a tit mouſe, a bird.

Mu'skiness [of *muſque*, F.] musky nature, ſmell, *&c.*

Mu'slin [*mouſſelin*, of *mouſſe*, F. *moſlelina*, It. moſs becauſe of its downyneſs reſembling moſs] a fine ſort of linen cloth made of cotton, commonly brought from *Eaſt India*.

Mu'squash [in ſeveral parts of *America*] a beaſt reſembling a beaver in ſhape, but ſomething leſs, The male has two ſtones, which ſmell like musk; and if the beaſt be killed in winter, never loſe their ſcent.

Musqua'shes, a *Virginian* and *Maryland* root, with the juice of which the *Indians* paint their mats and targets.

Mu'sket } [*mouſquet*, F. *moſchetto*, It. *moſquête*, Sp.]
Mu'squet } the moſt common and convenient ſort of fire arms.

Musquet *Baskets*, [in *Fortific.*] baskets about a foot and a half high, which being filled with earth, and placed on low breaſt works, the muſqueteers may fire between, pretty ſecure from the enemy.

Musquetee'r } [*mouſquetaire*, F. *moſchettiero*, It. *moſque-*
Musketeer } *tèro*, Sp.] a ſoldier armed with a musket.

Musquetoo'n } [*mouſqueton*, F. *moſchettone*, It.] a blunder-
Musketoo'n } buſs, a ſhort gun of a large bore, carrying ſmall bullets.

Mu'sroll [*muſerole*, F.] the noſeband of a horſe's bridle.

Muss, a ſcramble.

To make a **Muss**, is to throw money, *&c.* up and down in a crowd to make people ſcramble for it.

Mu'ssa' [*old Rec.*] a moſs or marſhy ground.

To **Mu'ssen** [with *Hunters*] is when a ſtag or male deer caſts his head.

Mu'sselin } [*mouſſeline*, of *mouſſe*, moſs, becauſe of its dow-
Mu'slin } ny nap reſembling moſs, *F.*] a fine ſort of linen or cotton cloth brought from *India*.

Mussita'tion, a muttering or ſpeaking between the teeth.

Mu'ssulman [*i. e.* faithful in religion, *Arab.*] a title which the *Mahometans* attribute to themſelves.

Mu'ssulmanism, *Mahometaniſm*.

Must *Irr. V.* [of **moeten**, *Du.* **muſſen**, G. **muſt**, *Su.*] it behooves, there is need.

This verb is not only irregular but defective, having only the Pr. Tenſe, in which the perſons are all alike in both numbers; and are uſed perſonally or imperſonally.

Must is for the King.

Spoken to them who ſay, *You muſt do ſuch a Thing*; ſuch abſolute commands becoming no ſubject.

Must [muſꞇ, *Sax.* **muſt**, *Su.* **moſt**, *Dan.* and G. *moute*, F. *moſto*, It. and Sp. *muſtum*, L.] ſweet wine, newly preſſed from the grape.

Musta'ches [*mouſtaches*, F. *muſtacchi*, It. *moſtachos*, Sp. of *μύςαξ*, Gr.] the beard of th upper lip; whiskers.

Musta'cia [with *Botan.*] a ſort of great laurel, with a large flagging, whitiſh leaf, *L.*

Mu'stard [**mwſtard**, **maſtaert**, *Du.* *Brit.* *moutarde*, F. *moſtarda*, and Port. *moſtaza*, Sp.] a ſauce well known.

Mu'steous [*muſteus*, L.] ſweet as muſt; alſo freſh, new, green.

Mu'stering [prob. of **muſteren**, G. **monſteren**, *Du.* **moenſtra**, *Su.* *montre*, *moſtro* *mueſtra*, Sp.] reviewing military forces, in order to take an account of their numbers, accoutrements. *&c.*

Musta'phi's [among the *Turks*] doctors or prophets, men of learning.

A **Mu'ster** *of Peacocks*, a flock.

A **Muster** [*monſtre*, F.] a review of ſoldiers in order to take account of their numbers, condition, accoutrements and arms.

Muster *Maſter General of the Army*, an officer who takes an account of every regiment, as to their number, arms, horſes, *&c.*

Muster *Roll*, a liſt of the ſoldiers in every troop, company, regiment, *&c.*

Mu'sty [*moiſie*, F. *muffato*, It. *mohoſo*, It. of *mucidus*, L.] having a ſtale, mouldy ſcent.

Mu'stiness, ſtaleneſs, mouldineſs of ſcent.

Mu'ta [among the *Romans*] the daughter of the river *Hemo*, and the goddeſs of ſilence, which they worſhipped, being of this notion, that worſhipping her would make them keep their thoughts concealed.

Muta *Canum* [*ant. Deeds*] a kennel of hounds, *L.*

Mu'table [F. *mutabile*, It. *mudàble*, Sp. of *mutabilis*, L.] inconſtant, variable.

Mu'tableness }
Mutabi'lity } [*mutabilitas*, L.] changeableneſs.

Muta're [*old Rec.*] to mew up hawks in the time of their moulting.

Muta'tion, [F. *mutazione*, It. *mutacion*, Sp. of *mutatio*, L.] a changing or alteration.

Mutation [in the *antient Muſick*] the changes or alterations that happen in the order of the ſounds, which compoſe the melody.

The continual Mu'tation *of Things* [*Hieroglyphically*] and the change of one being into another in the world was ſignified by a ſnake in the form of a circle, biting and devouring its tail; becauſe the world, as it were, feeds upon it ſelf, and receives from it ſelf a continual ſupply of things that time conſumes.

Mute [*muët*, F. *muto*, It. *mudo*, Sp. of *mutus*, L.] dumb.

Mute *Signs* [with *Aſtrol.*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces* being creatures that have no voice; ſo that when the ſignificators are in theſe ſigns in nativities, they are ſuppoſed to ſpoil, or cauſe ſome impediment in the perſon's ſpeech.

To ſtand Mute [*Law Term*] is when a priſoner at the bar will not put himſelf upon the inqueſt, to be try'd by god and his country.

Mute [*meute*, F.] a kennel or cry of hounds.

Mute [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid dung] dung of birds.

To Mute [*mutir*, F.] to dung as hawks do.

To run Mute [*Hunt. Term.*] the hounds are ſaid to do ſo, when they run without making a cry.

Mutes [*muti*, L. dumb] *Mutes* are ſo called, becauſe they begin by their own power, and have the ſound of the vowel after them; of which ſome are pronounced from the lips, as *b* and *p*, and are called *Labials* or lip letters: others from the teeth; as *t* and *d*, and are called *Dentals* or teeth letters: others from the palate; as *k* and *q*, and are called *Palatials* or palate letters. They are reckoned in number eight; *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*.

Mutes [in the *Grand Seigniors* ſeraglio] certain dumb perſons, kept to be ſent to ſtrangle with a bow ſtring, ſuch baſhaws or other perſons, who fall under the emperor's diſpleaſure.

Mu'tilated [*mutilé*, F. *mutiládo*, Sp. of *mutilatus*, L.] maimed, having ſome part or member cut off; wanting ſome part; alſo ſpoken of ſtatues or buildings, where any part is wanting, or the projecture of any member is broken off.

Mutilated *Degrees* [with *Aſtrol.*] are certain degrees in ſeveral ſigns which threaten the perſon, who has them aſcending with lameneſs, *&c.*

Mutila'tion, [F, *mutilacion*, Sp. of *mutilatio*, L.] the maiming or curtailing of any thing; alſo a caſtration.

Mu'tilous [*mutilus*, L.] maimed.

Mu'tinous [*mutin*, F.] tumultuous, *&c.*

Mu'tinousness, ſeditiouſneſs, tumultuouſneſs.

Mu'tinying }
Mu'tiny } [muytcrie, *Du.* meuterey, G. *mutinant*, F. or *mutinerie*, prob. of *motin*, Sp. of *mutire*, L. to mutter] a ſedition, revolt or revolting from lawful authority, eſpecially among the ſoldiery.

To Mu'tiny [*ſe mutiner*, F. *ammutinarſi*, It. *amotinàr*, Sp.] to raiſe a mutiny.

To Mu'tter [*marmoter*, F. muyten, *Du mutire*, L.] to ſpeak obſcurely or confuſedly between the teeth.

Mu'ttering [of *mutiens* of *mutire*, L. or muyten, *Du.*] ſpeaking between the teeth, grumbling.

Mu'tton [*mouton*, F.] the fleſh of a ſheep; alſo a ſheep.

Mutton-*Monger* [of *mouton*, F. and manȝere, *Sax.*] a ſeller of mutton; a butcher.

Mu'tual [*mutuus*, L. *mutuel*, F. *mutuo*, It. and Sp.] alike on both ſides, interchangeable, making equal returns.

Mutual *Love and Friendſhip* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by two bats; in that as mutual love, *&c.* obliges us to ſuccour one another; it is related of bats, that they keep cloſe together, when they apprehend any danger. A bat alſo was uſed to ſignify a man raiſed from the duſt, to an unmerited degree of honour.

Mutual *Viciſſitude* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by the antient *Egyptians* by the fig tree, whoſe old fruit never falls off, till the new ones appear.

Mu'tually, interchangeably, reciprocally.

Mu'tule [with *Architects*] a ſort of ſquare modilion, ſet under the cornice of the Dorick order; alſo a ſtay, cut of ſtone or timber, to bear up the ſummer or other part.

Mu'tuum [in the *Civil Law*] a loan ſimply ſo called, or a contract introduced by the laws of nations; where a thing, conſiſting either in weight, number or meaſure, is given to another upon condition, that he ſhall return another thing of the ſame quantity, nature and value on demand, *L.*

Muyd *of Corn*, uſed in *France*, 24 minots, or 8 quarters and a half *Engliſh*.

To Mu'zzle [*emmuſeler*, F. *muſolare*, Ital.] to cover or bind the mouth with a muzzle.

A Muzzle [q. *mouthſeal*, as *Minſhew* ſuppoſes *muſeliere*, F. *muſeliera*, It.] a device of leather, to put about the mouth of a dog, *&c.* alſo a part of a halter for the noſe of a horſe; alſo the ſnout of certain beaſts.

Muzzle *Ring* [with *Gunners*] the great circle of a cannon, that encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the muzzle of it.

Muzzle *moulding*, are the ornaments round the muzzle.

My, [min, *Sax.* mine, *Dan.* min, *Su.* my, myne, *Du.* myn, L. G. mein, H. G. *mon*, F. *mio*, It, and Sp. *meus*, L.] pertaining to me, when us'd conjunctively.

Mya'cantha [μυάκανθα, Gr.] the herb butcher's-broom; or as ſome ſay, *Aſparagus*, L.

Mya'canthum [μυάκανθον, Gr.] the herb wild aſparagus.

My'agrum [of μῦα, a fly, and ἀγρεύειν, to catch, *Gr. q. d.* catch-fly] the plant called gold of pleaſure.

My'cteres [μυκτηρης, Gr.] the noſtrils which receive phlegmatick humours, which diſtil from the brain thro' the papillary proceſſes.

Mycteri'smus [μυκτηρισμός, Gr.] a wiping ones noſe.

Mycterismus [in *Rhetor.*] a cloſer kind of ſarcaſm or taunt.

Myde'sis [μυδῆσις, Gr.] a rottenneſs proceeding from too much moiſture.

Mydri'asis [μυδρίασις, Gr.] a too great dilatation of the apple of the eye, which makes the ſight dim.

Mye'los [μυελος, Gr.] the marrow of the bones or the brain, the ſpinal marrow.

Myle [μύλη, Gr.] a mill, the lower millſtone.

My'llewell, a ſort of cod or ſalt fiſh.

Myloglo'ssum [of μύλη, a mill, and γλῶσσα, the tongue, Gr.] a pair of muſcles ariſing on the backſide of the grinding teeth, and inſerted to the ligament of the tongue, and ſerve to turn it upwards. *L. Anatomy.*

Mylohyoide'us [of μύλη, and Ὑοειδές, Gr.] a muſcle which occupies all that ſpace which is between the lower jaw and the bone call'd *Os Hyoides*, and moves it together with the tongue and larynx upward, forward, and to each ſide. *Anat.*

My'lphæ, a diſeaſe, the falling off of the hair from the eye-lids, *L.*

My'nchen [mynchen; *Sax.*] a nun.

Myoce'phalon [μυοκέφαλον of μυα, a fly, and κεφαλ❧, Gr. the head] the falling of a ſmall portion of the *Uvula*, ſo as to reſemble the head of a fly.

Myo'des *Platiſma* [with *Anat.*] a broad muſculous expanſion in the neck, proceeding from a fat membrane.

Myo'graphy [μυογραφία of μῦς, a muſcle, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a deſcription of the muſcles.

Myo'logy [*myologia*, L. μυολόγία of μῦς and λέγω, Gr.] a diſcourſe of the muſcles of an animal body.

My'omancy [of μῦς, a mouſe, and μαντεία, divination] a kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by means of mice.

Myo'phonon [μυόφωνον, Gr.] an herb that kills mice, mice-bane. *L.*

Myopi'a [μυώπία of μυειν to ſhut, and ὦπα, *Gr.* the ſight] a kind of dimneſs or confuſion of ſight in beholding objects that are diſtant, and yet a clearneſs of the ſight in beholding ſuch things as are near at hand, purblindneſs. *L.*

Myoso'ta }
Myoso'tis } [μυὸς anp ὦτα, *Gr.*] the herb mouſe-blood or blood-ſtrange.

Myo'sura [μυὸς ὀυρά, Gr.] the herb mouſe-tail.

Myo'tomy [*myotomia*, L. of μυοτομία, *Gr.*] a diſſection of the muſcles.

Myraco'pium [μυράκοπιον, *Gr.*] a medicine to take away wearineſs.

My'riad [μυριάς, *Gr.*] the number of 10000.

Myriarch [μυριάρχης, *Gr.*] a captain of 10000.

Myrica }
Myri'ce } [μυρίκη, *Gr.*] the ſhrub called tamariſk, *L.*

My'rinx [with *Anatomiſts*] the drum of the ear. See *Tympanum.* L.

Myrio'phyllon [μυριόφυλλον, *Gr.*] the herb milfoil or yarrow. *L.*

Myri'stica *Nux* [of μυριστικὸς, *Gr.* fragrant.] a nutmeg.

Myrme'cion [with *Surgeons*] a wart in the palm of the hand, or in the ſole of the foot. *L.*

Myrmeci'tes [μυρμηκιτης, *Gr.*] a ſtone having in it the figure of a piſmire or emmet.

My'rmidons, [with the *Vulgar*] the conſtable and his watchmen.

Myrmi'don [of μυρμικες, *Gr.* ants] when the plague had carried away all the inhabitants of the iſle *Egina*, *Æacus* their king obtained of *Jupiter* the favour, that all the ants ſhould be turned into men, that the iſland might be again fill'd with inhabitants. The moral is, they were thus named, becauſe they apply'd themſelves to the improvement of the ground, and like ants were always ſtirring it up.

My'rmidons [μυρμίδονες, *Gr.*] a people of *Theſſaly*, that went under the conduct of *Achilles*, to the war againſt *Troy*.

Myrmi'llones, a ſort of combatants among the *Romans*, who had on the top of their cask or helmet, the repreſentation of a fiſh; and in their engagements with the *Retiarii*, if they were caught and wrapt into the net, it was not poſſible for them to eſcape death.

Myro'balans [μυϱοϐάλαν☉, *Gr.*] a medicinal fruit like *Egyptian* dates, of which there are 5 ſorts, the *Indian*, the *Emblick*, the *Atrine* or yellow, the *Chebule*, and the *Bellerick*, and all of them of a purging quality. *L.*

Myroba'lsamum [μυϱοϐάλσαμον, *Gr.*] an ointment made of balm.

Myrobalanum [μυϱοϐάλαν☉, *Gr.*] the nut of *Egypt*, called alſo *Myrobolan ben*, that yields a precious oil.

Myro'polist [*myropola*, L. of μυροπώλης, *Gr.*] a ſeller of ſweet ointments and perfumes.

Myrrh [*myrrhe*, F. *mirra*, It. and Sp. of *myrrha*, L. of μύῤῥα of μύρω, *Gr.* to flow, מור, *Heb.*] a gum that diſtils from a tree about 5 cubits high, of the ſame name in *Arabia*; it is oily, tranſparent, of a bitter taſte, and greeniſh colour.

Myrrhi'ne [*murrhæus*, L.] pertaining to, or made of myrrh.

My'rrhis [μύῤῥις *Gr.*] the herb mock-chervil.

My'rsine [μυρσινη, *Gr.*] the myrtle-tree. *L.*

My'rsineum [with *Botaniſts*] wild fennel. *L.*

Myrsini'tes [μυρσινίτης, *Gr.*] an herb; a ſort of ſpurge.

Myrtiform [*myrtiformis*, L.] of the ſhape of myrtle.

Myrtiformes *Carunculæ* [*Anatomy*] little caruncles or fleſhy knots, adjoining to, or rather in the place of the hymen in women.

My'rtle [*myrte*, F. *mirto*, It. *murta*, Sp. *myrtus*, L. μυρτ☉, *Gr.*] a kind of ſhrub.

Myrtose'linos [with *Botaniſts*] the herb called mouſe-ear.

Myrtope'talon [μυρτοπέταλον, *Gr.*] an herb having leaves like myrtle, called alſo *Polygonaton*. L.

My'rtus [μύρτ☉, *Gr.*] the myrtle, a ſort of ſhrub, bearing a ſmall blackiſh leaf, of a fragrant ſcent.

Mystago'gical, of or pertaining to a myſtagogue.

My'stagogue [*myſtagogus*, L. μυςαγωγ☉, *Gr.*] one who interprets divine myſteries: alſo he who was the keeping of church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

My'stagogy [*myſtagogia*, L. of μυςαγογία, *Gr.*] an initiation or the action of him that initiates.

Myste'rial [*myſterialis*, L.] myſtical, obſcure.

Myste'riarch [*myſteriarcha*, L. μυςηειάρχης of μυςήειον a myſtery, and ἀρχ☉, a ruler or chief] a maſter of the holy myſteries; a prelate. *L.*

Mysteries [of *Religion*] thoſe truths that have been revealed by divine revelation, beyond the reach of human reaſon.

Mysteries [in *Numbers*] the number 5 multiplied by 5, makes 23; and 4 multiplied by 4, makes 16; and 3 multiplied by 3, makes 9; but 9 and 16 is equal to 25: or if 3, 4, 5, be doubled, they make 6, 8, 10. The ſquare of ten is equal to the ſquare of 8 and 6, *viz.* 80 multiplied by 10, makes a 100; and 8 multiplied by 8, makes 64; and 6 multiplied by 6, makes 36; and 64 and 36 make 100, which may be tripled, quadrupled, &c.

The numbers 220 and 284, altho' they are unequal, yet the aliquot parts of the one number do always equal the other. So the aliquot parts of 220, are 110, 54. 44, 22, 20, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, which added together, makes 284.

The aliquot parts of 284, are 142, 71, 4, 2, 1, which being added together, make 200, which is rare to be found in other numbers.

Myste'rious [*myſterieux*, F. *miſterioſo*, It. and Sp.] full of myſtery, obſcure.

Myste'riousness, hiddenneſs, difficultneſs to be underſtood, &c.

Mystery [*myſtere*, F. *miſterio*, It. and Sp. *myſterium*, L. μυςήειον, Gr. of מסתר of סתר, *Heb.* to hide] ſomething ſecret or hidden, or impoſſible, or difficult to be comprehended; alſo any particular trade, art or occupation, is alſo called a myſtery; but when it is more properly derived from meiſteri, *Goth.* maſter, q. maſtery.

My'stical [*miſtique*, F. *miſtica*, It. and Sp. of *myſticus*, L.] myſterious.

Mystically, myſteriouſly.

My'sticalness [of μυςικὸς, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a myſtery.

My'stick *Theology*, a kind of refined, ſublime divinity profeſſed by the *Myſticks*, which conſiſted in the knowledge of god and divine things, not acquired in the common way; but infuſed immediately by god, and which has the effect to move the ſoul in an eaſy, calm devout, affecting manner to unite it intimately to god, to illuminate the underſtanding, and warm and enliven the will in an extraordinary manner.

Mysticks, a religious ſect diſtinguiſhed by their profeſſing pure ſublime and perfect, with an intire diſintereſted love of god, free from all ſelfiſh conſiderations.

Mythi'story [*mythiſtoria*, L. of μυθιςορία of μῦθ☉ a fable, and ἱςορία, *Gr.* hiſtory] an hiſtory mingled with falſe fables and tales.

Mytholo'gical, [*mythologique*, F. *mitologico*, It. and Sp.] of or pertaining to mythology.

Mitholo'gically, in a mythological manner.

Mytho'logist [*mythologiſte*, F. *mitologiſta*, It. *mythologus*, L. μυθολόγ☉, *Gr.*] one skilled in mythology.

Mytho'logy [*mythologie*, F. *mitologia*, It. *mythologia*, L. μυθολογία of μῦθος a fable, and λεγω, *Gr.*] the hiſtory of the fabulous deities and heroes of antiquity, and the explanation of the myſteries of the old *Pagan* religion.

To Mitho'logize [of μυθολογίζειν, *Gr.*] to explain or write morals on fables, or the myſteries of the old *Pagan* religion.

Mytho'plasm [of μυθόπλασμα of μῦθ☉ and πλάσσω Gr. to frame or form] a fabulous narration or hiſtory.

My'urus [μείουρ☉, Gr.] a pulſe which is continually weakening by inſenſible degrees; ſo that the ſecond beat is fainter than the firſt, the third than the ſecond

N

N n, *Roman*; *N n*, *Italick*; 𝔑 𝔫, *Engliſh*; N n, *Saxon* are the 13th letters in order of the alphabet; נ, *Hebrew* the 14; Ν ν, the 14th of the *Greek*.

N [in *Latin Numbers*] ſignified 900.

N̄ with a daſh, 9000.

N. B. ſtands for *Nota bene*, L. mark well, or take notice.

Nab, [with the *Vulgar*] a hat.

Naam } [in *Law*] the taking or diſtraining another mans
Nam } moveable goods.

Lawful Naam [of neman, *Sax.* to take, or nemmen, *Du.* to nim or take hold of] is, in law, a reaſonable diſtreſs, and proportionable to the value of the thing diſtrained for.

Unlawful Naam, a diſtraining above the value; alſo ſee *Namium vetitum*.

Na'mium *vetitum* [in *Law Books*] an unjuſt taking the cattle of another, and driving them to an unlawful place, pretending damages done by them.

To Nab, [nappa, *Su.*] to ſurprize or take one napping; alſo to cog a die.

Æra of Nabona'ssar [in *Chronology*] a famous *Æra* on account that (as *Ptolemy* writes) there were aſtronomical obſervations made by the *Chaldeans*, from the beginning of his reign to his own time; and according to *Ptolemy*. the firſt year of this *Æra*, was the year 747 before *Chriſt*, and the 3967th year of the *Julian* period. He was a king of *Babylon*, called alſo *Beloſus*.

Na'cca } [*old Deeds*] a yatch or ſmall ſhip.
Na'cta }

Na'cker } [*nacre*, F.] mother of pearl; the ſhell of a fiſh
Naker } wherein pearl is bred.

Na'dir [with *Aſtron.*] that point in the heavens oppoſite to the zenith; *i. e.* that point directly under our feet, or a point in a right line; drawn from our feet thro' the centre of the earth, and terminating in the under hemiſphere.

Næ'nia, funeral ſongs, lamentations, or mournful tunes, which were antiently ſung at funerals.

Nævus, a mole, a natural mark or ſpot in the body, *L.*

Nævo'sity [*nævoſitas*, L.] freckledneſs; the having moles

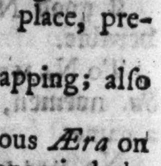
Nævo'se [*nævoſus*, L.] full of freckles or moles.

Nag [prob. of neggy, *Du*,] a young or little horſe.

Nagel a weight for wool containing 7 pound.

Nai'ades [ναϊάδες of νάω, *Gr.* to flow] the nymphs of the floods, fairies, &c. haunting rivers and fountains.

Naiades [in *Painting*, &c.] are repreſented very beautiful of countenance, having hair clear as cryſtal, their heads adorned with garlands of water creſſes, with red leaves, their arms and legs naked, and their action is the pouring out water.



Nai'ant [in *Heraldry*] q. d. *nantes*, L. of *natare*, to ſwim, is a term applied to all fiſhes that are borne tranverſe; that is acroſs the eſcutcheon; becauſe they ſwim in the water in that poſture. See the figure.

Naif [F. *natural*] (with *Jewellers*) of a quick and natural look, ſpoken of diamonds, jewels, &c.

To Nail [nageln, G. nagelen, *Du.* nagla, *Su.*] to faſten with nails.

A Nail [nœgl, *Sax.* nagel, *Su. Du.* and G.] the nail of a man's hand; alſo the 26 part of a yard in meaſure; alſo an iron pin for faſtening or nailing boards together.

To Nail *Cannon* [*Military Term*] the driving of a nail or an iron ſpike by force into the touch hole of a piece of ordnance, ſo as to render it uſeleſs.

Nail-*Wort*, an herb.

Nails [næglen, *Sax.*] the cuſtom of paring nails at a certain time, is a relick of antient ſuperſtition, and probably might be tranſmitted to our forefathers from the *Romans*, who ſuperſtitiouſly avoided paring their nails on the *Nundinæ*, obſerved every ninth day.

Nai'ssant [F. growing, riſing] (in *Heraldry*) is a form of blazon peculiar to all living things, that in an eſcutcheon iſſue out of ſome ordinary or common charge, and is different from *Iſſuant*, which denotes a living creature, iſſuing out of the bottom of any ordinary or charge.

Na'ked [nacod, *Sax.* nogen, *Dan.* naken, *Su.* naeckt, *Du.* and L. G. nacket or nackend, H. G.] unclothed, uncovered, bare.

Naked *Fire* [with *Chy.*] an open fire, not one penned up.

Naked *Seeds* [with *Herbaliſts*] ſuch ſeeds as are not incloſed in any pod or caſe, as thoſe of crow-foot, marſhmallows, pilewort, *&c.* or that has no covering beſide that which remains upon it till the time of vegetation.

Naked *Flower* [with *Botan.*] is one that has no empalement, as a *Tulip*.

Nakedness [of nacket, G.] the being without cloathing.

Nama'tion [in *Law*] a diſtraining or taking by diſtreſs.

Namation [in *Scotland*] an impounding of cattle.

Name [name, *or* nama, *Sax.* nahme, or name, G. nafn, *Dan.* namn, *Su.* nam, *Perſ.* naem, *Du.* *nom*, F. *nome*, It. and Port. *nombre*, Sp. *nomen*, L.] the appellation of any thing; a word by which Men have agreed to expreſs ſome idea, or thing, or ſubject ſpoken of.

Get a good Name, and you may lie abed;

Or, as we ſay, in another Proverb;

He whoſe Name's up, may lie a-bed.

Sp. *Cóbra buéna Fáma, y échate en la Cáma.* We ſay likewiſe,

He who but once a good Name gets,
May piſs a-bed, and ſay he ſweats.

A good Name is ſo great a furtherance in a Man's Buſineſs, in whatever ſphere or capacity, that ſmall faults or neglects are overlook'd; Nay, a good name once acquired, is but too often a cover for knavery, and makes the groſſeſt abuſes, eſpecially in trade, paſs for fair dealing; However they who are ſo happy to poſſeſs it, will do well not to rely entirely on it, and neglect all means of preſerving it. For according to another proverb,

A good Name, like a Maidenhead, once loſt, is irrecoverable.

To **Name** [of nama, or naman, or nemnan, *Sax.* naemna, *Su.* noemen, *Du.* nennen, G.] to give a name to, to mention a name.

Na'meless [nameleaſ, *Sax.*] without a name; alſo not named.

Namely [nāmlich, G.] to wit, *viz.*

Nanny-*houſe*, a Bawdy-houſe.

Nap [knoppa, *Sax.* noppe, *Dan.*] the hairy or ſhaggy part of woollen cloth.

Nap [of knappian, *Sax.* to take a ſhort ſleep, napp, *Su.*] a ſhort ſleep.

Nape [knoppa, *Sax.*] the hinder part of the neck, ſo called from the ſoft ſhort hair growing there like the nap of cloth.

Napæ'æ [ναπᾶι of νάπος, a grove or vale. *&c.*] the nymphs of the mountains [in *Painting*, &c.] are repreſented with a pleaſant countenance, clothed in green mantlets, girt about their waſtes, having their heads adorned with garlands of honey-ſuckles, roſes, thyme, *&c.* and either gathering flowers, making garlands, or dancing in a ring.

Nape'llus [with *Botan.*] a kind of wolf's-bane, or rather monk's-hood, *L.*

Na'pery [*naperio*, It.] table or houſhold linnen.

Na'pier's *Bones* } [ſo called from the Lord *Nepier* or *Neper*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*, the
Napier's *Rods* }
inventor of them] certain numbering rods, made either of ivory, wood, or ſmall ſlips of paſtboard, which ſerve to perform multiplication by addition, and diviſion by ſubtraction.

Naphew, nevew, or *French* turnep.

Na'ptha [נפתח of נפץ, *Heb.* to fly about, νάφθα, Gr.] *Babyloniſh* bitumen, found in *Chaldea*, where ancient *Babylon* ſtood, it exudes out of a ſtony rock, and when ſet on fire, is not only hard to be extinguiſh'd; but if water be caſt upon it burns more vehemently. It is ſuch a powerful compound, that if it comes near the fire or ſun-beams, it will ſuddenly ſet all the air round about it in a flame.

Napkin [*incert.* Etym. unleſs of nap, *Du.* nāpf, G. a platter, bowl or porringer, and chen or gen, the diminutive termination; but the tranſition would be a little ſtrange) a well-known table-utenſil.

Na'pping [of knappian, *Sax.* to ſleep] ſleeping.

Na'ppy [of noppe, *Dan.* knoppa, *Sax.*] having a nap or ſhag, as cloth; alſo ſtrong drink, that will ſet one to napping or aſleep.

Na'pus [with *Herbaliſts*] navew or turnep, navew-gentle or long rapes, edible roots.

Narci'ssine [*narciſſinus*, L.] pertaining to or like the white daffodil.

Narci'ssus [νάρκισσος, Gr.] a flower; ſome of a white, and ſome of a yellow colour; a daffodil, *L.*

Na'rcosis [νάρκωσις, Gr.] a privation of ſenſe, as in a palſey, or by taking opium, *&c.*

Narco'tical } [*narcotique*, F. *narcotico*, It. *narcoticus*,
Narco'tick }
L. ναρκωτικὸς, Gr.] ſtupifying, benumming or taking away ſenſe.

Narco'ticks [*narcotiques*, F. *narcotica*, L. ναρκωτικὰ, Gr.] medicines which ſtupify and take away the ſenſe of pain.

Narco'tickness, ſtupifying, benumming quality.

Na'rdus [νάρδος, Gr.] Spikenard.

Na'res [with *Anatomiſts*] the noſtrils of an animal.

Na'rrable [*narrabilis*, L.] that may eaſily be told or declared.

Narra'tion [F. *narrazione*, It. of *narratio*, L.] a relation of any particular actions or circumſtances.

Na'rangia [among the *Arabs*] a kind of divination drawn from ſeveral phænomena of the ſun and moon.

Narra'tion [with *Rhetoricians*] is that part of an oration in which an account is given of matter of fact.

Narration [of an *Epick Poem*] is reckoned the third part; and this ſome divide into four parts. The *Title*, the *Propoſition*, the *Invocation*, the body of the poem or *narration* properly ſo called,

Narration or body of the poem, is that which expreſſes the action, paſſion and ſentiment. This narration ought to contain a juſt mixture of pleaſure and inſtruction; not depending on the beauty of the verſe, the diction and the thoughts; but the manners and paſſions of the perſons which are introduc'd, and the things that are treated of. In ſhort, the narration ſhould every where agree with the ſubject. It ſhould be great and ſublime, where the things ſpoken of are ſo. It ſhould be warm and pathetick, where paſſion is to be repreſented, flowing and elegant in deſcriptions, and every where free from any thing flat and vulgar.

Poetical **Narrations**, are interrupted by exclamations, apoſtrophes, digreſſions, and many other figures, that engage the attention. They always ſhew the moſt charming ſide of what they repreſent, and take no notice of any thing or act, but what is great or rare, and neglect what would leſſen the height of admiration.

Na'rrative [*narratif*, F. *narrativo*, It. of *narrare*, L.] declarative, expreſſive.

A **Na'rrative** [*narratif*, F. *narrativa*, It.] a narration, relation or recital.

Na'rratively, declaratively.

Narra'tor, a relater, *L.*

Narrator [old *Law*] a pleader or ſerjeant at law.

Na'rrow [neaꞃeƿe, or neaꞃu, *Sax.*] of ſmall breadth.

The **Na'rrow**, a channel which runs between the *Marget* Sands and the main.

To go **Narrow** [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to go narrow, when he does not take ground enough, that does not bear far enough out, to the one hand or to the other,

Na'rrowly, ſcantily, alſo hardly.

Na'rrowness, ſcantineſs in breadth.

Narthe'cia [ναρθηκία, Gr.] a kind of ferula growing low.

Na'rthex [νάρθηξ, Gr.] Fennel-giant, or Ferula, *L.*

Na'sal [of *naſus*, L.] of or pertaining to the noſe.

Nasal *Vein* [with *Anatomiſts*] the vein between the noſtrils.

Nasa'lia [in *Medicine*] medicines to be put up the noſe.

Nasca'lia [in *Medicine*] medicines to be put into the neck of the matrix.

Na'sda } [with *Paracelſians*] a bunch on the back.
Natta }

Nasico'rnous [of *naſus* and *corneus*, L.] having noſes of a horny ſubſtance, as ſome inſects have.

Nasi *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a thin bone which makes the upper part of the noſe, *L.*

Na'ssip [among the *Mahometans*] fate or deſtiny, which they believe to be in a book written in Heaven, which contains the good or bad fortune of all men; and which cannot be avoided,

Na'sty [naſtig, O. and L. G.] filthy, offenſive.

Nastily, offenſively.

Na'stiness [prob. of *naſus*, L. the noſe, *q.* offending the noſe, or of neſe and neſſe, *Sax.*] filthineſs, offenſiveneſs, *&c.*

Nastu'rces [*naſturtia*, L.] Capucin Capers.

Nastu'rtium [with *Botan*,] the herb noſe-ſmart, creſſes or garden-creſſes, *L.*

Nastur'tium *Aquaticum* [with *Bot.*] water creſſes, *L.*

Natali'tia [among the *Romans*] were feſtivals celebrated to the *Genii*, during which it was held ominous to ſhed the blood of beaſts, Theſe ſolemnities being wholly dedicated to joy and felicity.

Natali'tious [*natalitius*, L.] of or pertaining to a natavity or birth-day.

Natati'le [*natatilis*, L.] that ſwims.

Nata'tion, ſwimming, *L.*

Na'tes, the buttocks.

Nates *Cerebri* [with *Anat.*] two round parts of the brain, bunching out behind the beds of the optick nerves, and growing to the upper part of the marrowy ſubſtance.

Na'tion, [F. *nazione*, It. *nacion*, Sp. *nacao*, Port. of *natio*, L.] all the inhabitants of a particular country, alſo a country.

Na'tional, [F. *nazionale*, It. *nacional*, Sp.] of or appertaining to the whole nation.

National *Synod*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a nation.

Na'tionalness [of *natio*, L. and *neſs*] univerſalneſs, or properneſs to the whole nation.

Nativæ *Tenentes*, [old *Law*] tenants who hold native land, *i. e.* land ſubject to the ſervices of natives.

Na'tive [*nativo*, It. and Sp. of *nativus*, L.] belonging to ones birth-place, natural, inbred.

A Native [*natif*, F. *nativo*, It. and Sp. of *nativus*, L.] one born in the country, or who lives in the country where he was born.

Native [anti. *Deeds*] one born a ſlave; by which he differed from one who had ſold himſelf or became a ſlave by his own deeds.

Native [with *Aſtrologers*] a perſon born under a certain aſpect and influence of the ſtars.

Native *Spirit* [with *Naturaliſts*] the innate heat, firſt ſuppoſed to be produc'd in a fætus or child in the womb.

Na'tively, by birth.

Na'tiveness, naturalneſs, inbredneſs, &c.

Nati'vi *de Stipite*, villains or bondmen by birth or family.

Nati'vity, [*nativité*, F. *natività*, It. *natividad*, Sp. of *nativitas*, L.] natal-day, or the day of ones birth.

Nativity [with *Aſtrologers*] a ſcheme or figure of the heavens, drawn according to the poſition of the planets at that moment of time, when the perſon was born; when in a particular manner he becomes liable to the influences of heavenly bodies.

Nati'vity [old *Law*] bondage or villenage.

Nati'vo *habendo*, a writ which lies for the apprehending of a lord's villain or bond-man, run from him, and for reſtoring him again to his lord.

Na'tron } [νατρον, Gr.] a kind of black, greyiſh ſalt,
A Natron } taken out of a lake of ſtagnant water, in the territory of *Terrana* in *Egypt*.

Natta, a mark, ſuch as infants bring along with them into the world.

Natta [with *Surgeons*] a large, ſoft ſwelling without pain or colour, which uſually grows in the back or ſhoulders, and ſometimes grows as large as a melon or gourd.

Natu'ra, nature; alſo the privy parts, *L.*

Natura *naturans*, god, as giving *Being* and *Nature* to all others, in oppoſition to, *L.*

Natura *naturata*, creatures who receive their being from the *Natura Naturans*, or God, *L.*

Na'tural [*naturel*, F. and Sp. *naturale*, It. of *naturalis*, L.] belonging to, or proceeding from nature, ſuch as nature made it, not counterfeit; ſomething coming immediately out of the hands of nature, in oppoſition to *factitious* or *artificial*.

Natural *Concrete* [with *Philoſophers*] implies a body made up of different principles, and therefore is much of the ſame ſignification as mixt; ſo *Antimony* is a *Natural Concrete*, or a body compounded in the bowels of the earth.

Natural *Day*, the ſpace of 24 hours.

Natural *Faculty*, is that power ariſing from the circulation of the blood; or it is an action depending chiefly upon the brain, whereby the body is nouriſhed, increaſed and preſerved by the blood and animal ſpirits.

Natural *Philoſophy*, is that ſcience which conſiders the powers of nature, the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual action on one another, called alſo *Phyſicks*.

Na'turals [in *Phyſick*] called *Res naturales*, L. In every animal, however ſick and diſeaſed, there is ſtill remaining ſome degree of life and ſtrength, and the cauſes and effects of them These are called *Naturals*.

Natural *Functions* [in the *Animal Oeconomy*] are thoſe actions whereby things taken into the body, are changed and aſſimilated, ſo as to become parts of the body.

Natural *Inclinations*, are thoſe tendencies or motions of the mind towards things ſeemingly good; which are common in a greater or leſs degree to all mankind.

Natural *Hiſtory*, a deſcription of any of the natural products of the earth, water or air, *v. g.* beaſts, birds, fiſhes, vegetables, minerals, and all ſuch phænomena's as at any time appear in the material world, as monſters, meteors, &c.

Natural *Harmony* [*Muſi.*] is that produced by the natural and eſſential chords of the mode.

Natural *Year* [*Aſtron.*] one intire revolution of the ſun, comprehending the ſpace of 365 days, and almoſt 6 hours.

A Natural [*naturalis*, L.] a fool, a changeling.

Natural *Children*, baſtards.

A Na'turalist, one skilled in natural philoſophy.

Naturaliza'tion, [*naturaliſation*, F. *naturalizatione*, It. *naturalización*, Sp.] the act of naturalizing, as when an alien or foreigner is made a kings natural ſubject, and inveſted with the rights and privileges thereof.

To Natu'ralize [*naturaliſer*, F. *naturalizare*, It. *naturalizar*, Sp. of *naturalizare*, L.] to admit into the number of natural ſubjects; alſo to receive a foreign expreſſion or word into the original ſtock of a language.

Na'turally, by nature, without art.

Na'turalness, agreeableneſs, &c. to nature.

Na'ture [F. *naturaléza*, Sp. *naturéza*, Port. *natura*, It. and L.] the ſyſtem of the world, the machine of the univerſe, or the aſſemblance of all created beings; the univerſal diſpoſition of all bodies; alſo the government of divine providence, directing all things by certain rules and laws.

Nature [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the eſſence of any incorporeal thing, as *it is the Nature of the Soul to think, of God to be good, and the like.*

Nature [with *Philoſophers*] the principle of all created beings.

Nature [in *Grammar*] a term uſed in proſodia, of a ſyllable that is ſhort or long, without any rule in grammar to render it ſo by poſition, &c.

The Laws of Nature [among *Moraliſts*] is that moſt general and univerſal rule of human actions, to which every man is obliged to conform, as he is a reaſonable creature. It binds the whole body of human race, and is not ſubject to change, which is the diſadvantage of poſitive laws.

Thoſe who ſearch for the *Law of Nature* in God himſelf, are divided into two parties.

Some place the ſpring of it in the *divine Will*, and thence conclude, that inaſmuch as that *Will* is in the higheſt manner free, God may therefore change the law of nature.

Others ſay this natural law is founded in the juſtice of God, after ſuch an eſſential manner, as to expreſs a kind of image of his attributes, and thence proceeds the immutability of it.

Laws of Nature, are thoſe laws of motion by which all natural bodies are commonly governed in all their actions upon one another; and which they inviolably obſerve in all the changes that happen in the natural ſtate of things.

Nature [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a vulture; ſee *Vulture*. And to expreſs the effects of God's power in *Nature*, they painted a man with a multitude of hands, ſtretching them out upon the world. The *Nature of man* was repreſented by a woman having her hair ſtrait up, and ſhewing the image of a tree turned upſide down. The hair is in the lieu of the roots, and this intimated that our country was in heaven, from whence we had our beginning, and that thither our affections ought to tend.

Nature [with *Schoolmen*] the eſſence of a thing or the quiddity thereof, *i. e.* the attribute that makes it what it is, as *it is the Nature of the Soul to think.*

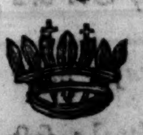
Nature, is alſo uſed to ſignify the eſtabliſhed order and courſe of material things, the ſeries of ſecond cauſes, or the laws that God has impoſed upon the motions impreſs'd by him, as *Phyſicks is the Study of Nature*, and *Miracles are effects above the Power of Nature.*

Nature, is alſo uſed to ſignify an aggregate of powers pertaining to any body, eſpecially an animal one, as we ſay *Nature is Strong*, *Weak*, &c.

Nature, is alſo uſed to ſignify the action of providence, the principle of all things, or that ſpiritual being which is diffuſed throughout the whole creation, and moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties, and procures certain effects.

Natured, as good natured, [or *good conditioned*] ill natured [or *ill conditioned*.]

Na'val [F. and Sp. *navale*, It. of *navalis*, L.] of or partaining to a ſhip or navy.



Naval *Crown* [with the *Romans*] a crown of gold or ſilver, adorn'd with the figures of beaks of ſhips, which it was their cuſtom to give as a reward to thoſe who had firſt boarded an enemy's ſhip. *See* the figure.

Nave [nafa, *Sax*- nas, *Su.*] that part in the middle of a wheel, where the ſpokes are fixed; alſo the main part or body of a church, *Du.* and *Teut.*

Nave *of a Church*, [*nef*, F. *nave*, It. and Sp.] the body of the church, or the place where the people are diſpoſed, reaching from the rail or balluſter of the choir to the chief door.

Na'vel [nafel, *Sax.* and Sp. nabel, *Du.* nabel, G. nafle, *Su.* *naf*, Pers.] a part on the middle of the belly.

Navel *Gall* [in a *Horſe*] a bruiſe on the back, or pinch on the ſaddle behind:

Navel *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the puttocks or ribs.

Navel-*Wort*, an herb.

Na'vel, [*navette*, F.] part of an incenſe pan or cenſer-box.

Naufra'ge [*naufragio*, It. of *naufragium*, L.] ſhipwreck.

N'aught [naht, *Sax.*] bad wicked, lewd.

Naugh'tily, badly, wickedly, lewdly, &c.

Naugh'tiness [nahtneſſe, *Sax.*] badneſs, lewdneſs, &c.

Naugh'ty [nahtiȝ, *Sax.*] bad, wicked, &c.

Navi'cular [*navicularis*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſmall ſhip.

Navicular *Bone* } [with *Anat.*] the third bone in each
Naviculare *Os* } foot, that lies between the *Aſtragalus* and the *Oſſa Cuneiformia.*

Na'vigable [*navigable*, F. *navigabile*, It. *navegáble*, Sp. *navigabilis*, L.] where ſhips may paſs; that will bear a ſhip or boat.

Na'vigableness, capableneſs of being ſailed in.

To Na'vigate [*naviger*, F. *navigare*, It. *navegâr*, Sp. of *navigare*, L.] to ſail on the ſea.

Naviga'tion, [*navigation*, F. *navigazione*, It. *navegacion*, Sp. of *navigatio*, L.] the art of ſailing, which teaches how to conduct a ſhip at ſea the neareſt way to any appointed port.

Proper Navigation, is when the courſe lies in the main ocean, out of ſight of all land.

Improper Navigatio'n, is when the places being at no great diſtance one from the other, the ſhip ſails within ſight of land and is within ſounding.

Na'vigator, [*navigateur*, F. *navigatore*, It. *navegante*; Sp.] a ſailor, a conductor of a ſhip, a pilot, *L.*

Navi'gerous [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a ſhip or veſſel.

Navi } [*old Rec.*] a ſmall diſh to hold frankincenſe
Navi'cula } before it is put in the cenſer

Navis [ναῦς, Gr.] a ſhip or bark, any ſort of ſea veſſel.

Navis *Eccleſiæ* [*old Rec.*] the nave or body of the church, diſtinguiſhed from the choir, and the wings or iſle, *L.*

Nau'lage [F. *nolò*, It. of *naulum*, L.] the freight or paſſage money for goods or perſons by ſea, or paſſage over the river.

Nau'lum [ναῦλον, Gr.] a peice of money which the antient *Greeks* and *Romans* put into the mouth of a perſon deceaſed, to pay *Charon* (the poetick ferry-man of Hell) for carrying him over the *Stygian* lake in his ſhip or boat, *L.*

Nau'machy [*naumachie*, F. ναυμαχία, Gr.] a ſea fight, or the repreſentation of it; alſo a place where ſea fights are imitated.

Nau'sea, a loathing. *L.*

Nausea [in *Phyſick*] a retching and propenſity, an endeavour to vomit, ariſing from a loathing of food, excited by ſome viſcous humour that irritates the ſtomach.

Nausea [*Anatomically*] is defined by *Boorhave* to be a retrograde ſpaſmodick motion of the muſculous fibres of the oeſophagus, ſtomach and inteſtines, attended with convulſions of the abdominal muſcles, and the *Septum Tranſverſum.*

To Nau'seate [*nauſeare*, It. and L.] to have an inclination to vomit; alſo to loath or abhor.

Nau'seous [*nauſeoſo*, It. of *nauſea*, L.] going againſt ones ſtomach, making ready to vomit; loathſome.

Na'useousness, loathſomeneſs.

Nau'tical } [*nautico*, It. and Sp. of *nauticus*, L.] of or
Nau'tick } pertaining to ſhips or mariners.

Nautical *Planiſphere* [*Aſtronomy*] a deſcription of the terreſtrial globe upon a plane for the uſe of mariners.

Nauticus *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle, called alſo *Tibialis Poſticus.*

Nauti'lus, a petrify'd ſhell found in the earth; in other reſpects like thoſe found in the ſea or rivers.

Na'vy [of *navis*, L. a ſhip] a company of ſhips of war.

Surveyor of the Navy, an officer, whoſe buſineſs is to inquire into the ſtate of all ſtores, and to take care that the deficiencies be ſupply'd; to ſurvey the ſhips, hulls, maſts and rigging; to audit the accounts of carpenters, boat-ſwains, &c. belonging to the royal navy.

Treaſurer of the Navy, an officer, who receives money out of the exchequer, and pays the charges of the navy.

Na'zareate }
Na'zariteship } the ſtate condition office duty &c. of a nazarite.
Na'zaritehood }

Na'zarenes [of the town of *Nazareth* in *Judea*] a name given to our Saviour and his diſciples.

Na'zarites [נצרים, *Heb.* i. e. ſeparated perſons] a ſect among the *Jews*, ſo called on account of their being ſeparated from others, by devoting themſelves, by a vow to god, for a certain time, and abſtaining from wine, and obſerving ſome other ceremonies.

Nay [na, *Sax.* **nej**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **neen**, *Du.* **nein**, G. *neh*, Pers.] no, nor.

N. B. Is us'd as an abbreviation for *Nota bene*, or mark well.

Ne *admittas*, a writ for the patron of a church, to forbid the biſhop to admit a clerk to that church, who is preſented by another.

To Neal [of on-ælan, *Sax.*] to make a metal ſofter or leſs brittle by heating it in the fire; to anneal or ſtain, or bake glaſs painted, that the colour may go quite through it.

Neal'd *to* [*Sea Term*] uſed when it is deep water cloſe by the ſhore, or if the lee-ſhore be ſandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky ground, they ſay the ſounding is *Nealed to.*

Neap [of neap, *Sax.* ſcarce] ſcanty, deficient, as neap *Tides*

Neap *Tides* [of neapte, *Sax.* ſcarcity] the tides in the ſecond and laſt quarter of the moon; low tides, not ſo high or ſo ſwift, as the ſpring tides.

Near [neah, *Sax.* **nær**, *Dan.* **naer**, *Su.* **na**, *Du.* **nahe**, G.] nigh to, hard by, almoſt.

Near **is my Shirt but** Nearer **is my Skin.**

F. *La Peau eſt plus proche que la Chemiſe.* L. *Tunica propior Pallio eſt.* Plaut. in Trin. We ſay likewiſe,

Near is my Petticoat, **but nearer is my Smock.**

G. Ἀπωτερον ἦν γόνυ κνημη, *Theocr.* All which ſignify that ſome friends, are nearer and more dear to us than others. Or that, as others interpret it, we have more reaſon to take care of our ſelves than others. L. *Proximus ſum egomet mihi.* We have many other proverbs to the ſame purpoſe. The *It.* ſay: *miſtringe più la camicia, che la gonnella.*

No Near [*Sea Term*] a word of command to the man at the helm, bidding him to let the ſhip fall to the lee-ward.

Near, niggardly.

The Near (or *left*) foot of a horſe.

Nea'rly, in a cloſe or near manner, alſo niggardly.

Nea'rness [neah and neſſe, *Sax.*] proximity, alſo, niggardlineſs.

Neat [neat, *Sax.*] beeves, as oxen, heifers, cows, ſteers.

Neat [*netto*, Ital. *net*, F. *nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly, and tightly dreſſed, clever.

Neat, [**noet**, *Su.*] an ox or a cow.

Neat's-*Tongue*, the tongue of an ox or bullock.

Neat's, *Feet*, the feet of an ox or bullock.

Neat *Herd* [neaðyrð, *Sax.*] a keeper of neat cattle.

Neat *Land* [in *Law*] land granted or let out to the yeomanry.

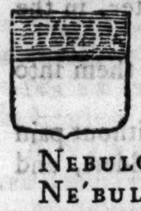
Neat's *Leather*, leather made of the hide of an ox or cow.

Neat *Weight*, the weight of a commodity without the caſk, bag or thing containing it; and alſo when it is cleared from droſs by garbling.

Nea'tly, cleanly, trimly, cleverly.

Nea'tness, cleanneſs, tightneſs in apparel, houſe, &c. alſo pureneſs, unadulteratedneſs.

Nebula, a miſt or fog. *L.*



Ne'bule [in *Heraldry*] *nebuly*, Engl. of *nebulatum* or *nubilum* of *nebula*, L. ſignifies cloudy, or repreſenting clouds. See the figure.

Nebulo'se } [*nebuleux*, F. *nuvoloſo*, It. *nebuloſus*, L.] clou-
Ne'bulous } dy, covered with clouds, miſty, foggy, gloomy, overcaſt.

Ne'bulousness, miſtineſs, cloudineſs, darkneſs.

Nebu'lgea [with *Chymiſts*] the ſalt of the moiſture of a cloud; falling upon ſtones in meadows, condenſed and hardened by the heat of the ſun.

Nebulous *Stars* [*Aſtron*] certain fixed ſtars of a dull, pale and dim light; ſo called becauſe they look cloudy, or bring clouds, and ſetting with the ſun render the air troubled and duſk.

Ne'cessaries [*neceſſaria*, L.] things needful, for human life.

Necessary, needfull, indiſpenſable, unavoidable.

Ne'cessary [*neceſſaire*, F. *neceſſario*, It. Sp. and Port. of *neceſſarius*, L.] needful, indiſpenſable, unavoidable.

Necessary *in Cauſing*, is when there is a cauſe from whence an effect muſt neceſſarily follow.

Ne'cessariness, needfulneſs, unavoidableneſs.

To Nece'ssitate [*neceſſiter*, F. *neceſſitare*, It.] to compel, to force as it were of neceſſity.

Nece'ssitated [*neceſſité*, F.] forced, compelled.

Nece'ssitous [*neceſſiteux*, F. *neceſſitoſo*, It.] that is in want; needy, poor.

Necessitude friendſhip, acquaintance, relation, alliance, affinity, *L.*

Necessitu'dinary [*neceſſitudinarius*, L.] of or pertaining to neceſſitude.

Nece'ssitousness, indigence, poverty.

Nece'ssity [*neceſſité*, F. *neceſſità*, It. *neceſſidád*, Sp. of *neceſſitas*, L] indiſpenſableneſs, the ſtate of a thing that muſt be, alſo extremity, ſtrait, diſtreſs; need, poverty, want, likewiſe conſtraint.

Necessity **hath no Law.**

F. *néceſſité n'a point de loi.* L. *Ingens telum neceſſitas.* *La.* de Am. and Liv. Gr. Ἀνάγκη ὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται. It. *Neceſſità non hà Legge.* And ſo the L. *Neceſſitas caret Lege.* And the G. **Noht, hat kein Gebot.**

This proverb is often made uſe to palliate an unwarrantable action, and it may have ſome weight in the circumſtances of private life; but let it not delude any one to exceed the letter of the law; for it will very little avail in a court of juſtice.

Necessity [among *Naturaliſts*] is that by which a being is put into ſuch a condition, that it cannot be in any other-

Abſolute NECESSITY [among *Naturaliſts*] is when it is contrary to the very nature and principles of the thing to be otherwiſe.

Simple abſolute NECESSITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which upon no terms or conditions will permit a thing to be in another condition than it is in. This does not comport with any but an independent being, as *God himſelf*.

Reſpective abſolute NECESSITY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is when a thing will continue as it is according to the order of creation, and the ſettled courſe of ſecond cauſes.

Phyſical NECESSITY [*Philoſ.*] is the want of principle or natural means neceſſary to act; called alſo *a phyſical or natural Impotence.*

Moral NECESSITY [in *Philoſ.*] is only a great difficulty, ſuch as that which ariſes from a long habitude, a ſtrong inclination or violent paſſion.

Abſolute NECESSITY } *Simple* NECESSITY } is that which has no dependence on any ſtate or conjuncture, or any particular ſituation of things; but is found every where and in all the circumſtances, in which the agent can be ſuppoſed. As the neceſſity a blind man is under of not diſtinguiſhing colours.

Relative NECESSITY, is that which places a perſon in a real incapacity of acting or not acting in thoſe circumſtances and that ſituation he is found in, tho' in other circumſtances and in another ſtate of things, he might either act or not act.

Antecedent NECESSITY [with *Philoſophers*] is one that ariſes from an antecedent cauſe neceſſarily operating, as the riſing of the ſun to morrow morning.

Concomitant NECESSITY, ariſes from an antecedent and neceſſary cauſe; but depends on the circumſtances of the effect.

NECESSITY [*Neceſſitas*, L.] a pagan deity, the daughter of fortune, the mother of the deſtinies, and conſtant companion of man, through his whole life, and to whom, as the poets feign even *Jupiter* himſelf was forced to ſubmit. This *Neceſſity* was worſhipped as a goddeſs by the heathens. She was always repreſented with fortune her mother, with brazen hands, holding long pins and great coins.

NECK [necca, *Sax.* **nacke** or **nacken**, H. G. in which latter however it properly only ſignifies the nape or hinder part of the neck.] that part between the body and head.

We ſay likewiſe the NECK *of a violin*, and ſeveral other, things.

NECK-*lace*, a ſtring of beads, which women wear about their necks.

NECK-*cloth*, a cravat.

NECK *Verſe*, a verſe or two in a *Latin* book of a *Gothick* black character, which a perſon convicted of ſeveral crimes (eſpecially manſlaughter, for which he otherwiſe ſhould ſuffer death) was formerly put to read in open court; and if the ordinary of *Newgate* ſaid *legit ut clericus*, i. e. *he reads like a clerk*, he was only burnt in the hand and ſet at liberty. But now this practice of reading the neck-verſe is quite left off.

NECRO'LOGY [of νέκρος dead, and λόγος, Gr.] a book kept in antient times in churches and monaſteries; in which the names of the benefactors are regiſtered; the time of their death, and alſo the days of their commemoration.

NE'CROMANCER [*necromancien*, F. *negromante*, It. *negromantico*, Sp. *negromantis*, L. νεκρομαντικὸς of νεκρὸς the dead, and μαντεία, Gr. divination] a conjurer, a wizard, *&c.* who practices *Necromancy*, i. e. by calling up the ghoſts of the dead.

NECROMA'NTICK [*necromantique*, F. *necromantico*, It. *necromanticus*, L. νεκρομαντικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to necromancy.

NECROMANCY [*necromancie*, F. *necromanzia*, It. *negromancia*, Sp. *necromantia*, L. νεκρομαντεία, Gr.] the art or act of communicating with devils, and doing ſupriſing feats by their aſſiſtance; and particularly calling up the dead.

NECROSIS [νέκρωσις, Gr.] a mortification or killing.

NECROSIS [in *Theology*] a mortifying of corrupt affections.

NECROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a perfect or compleat mortification of the ſoft and hard parts of the body.

NECTAR [νέκταρ, Gr.] a certain pleaſant liquor, which, as the poets feign, was the drink of the gods, and ſuch as would render immortal whomſoever drank of it.

NE'CTAR [with *Phyſicians*] a medicinal drink of a very pleaſant taſte, ſmell and colour. *Gr.*

NECTA'RIA [νεκταρεία, Gr.] the herb elecampane. *L.*

NECTA'REAN, [of *nectareus*, L.] of or belonging to nectar.

NE'CTARIN [of νέκταρ, Gr.] a ſort of peach, not Tawny.

NECYOMA'NTES [νεκυομάντης, Gr.] a necromancer, one who holds converſation with the devil, or calls up the ſpirits of the dead, ſuch as the witch of *Endor*, who cauſed *Samuel* to appear to *Saul*. *L.*

NEECE. See *Niece*.

To NEED, *Irr. and Def. V.* [neaꝺian, *Sax.*] to want, to be under neceſſity.

NEED, *Irr. Imp.* did need.

This verb wants the *Part. P.* and Tenſes compounded with it; for in the expreſſion, *I have need*, and the like, *Need* is a ſubſtantive following the verb in the accuſative caſe.

NEED [neaꝺ, *Sax.* **nod**, *Dan.* **noed**, *Su.* **noodt**, *D.* **noht**, G. want, poverty.

NEED **makes the old wife trot.**

G. **Die noht machet ein alt Weib traben.** It. *Biſagna fà trotter la Vecchia.* F. *Beſoin fait trotter la Vielle.* The *Sc.* ſay; *Need gars* (makes) *naked Men run.*

This proverb intimates the great power of *Neceſſity*, which does not only make the *young* and *luſty* go a trotting to relieve their *Neceeſſities*, but alſo makes *old People*, who have one foot in the grave, to beſtir their ſtumps. *Neceſſity* makes the *Weak* ſtrong, the *Decrepid* active and nimble, the *Cripple* walk; it gives vigour and life to the moſt languiſhing and feeble *Starveling*; makes the lame find his legs, excites the moſt *obſtinate* to lead or drive at the will and pleaſure of his maſter. *Durum telum Neceſſitas*, ſay the *Latins*, and Ἀνάγκῃ ὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται, the *Greeks*, tho' that ſeems to ſavour too much of a *Stoick Fatality*.

NE'EDINESS [prob. of neaꝺiᵹ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] want, poverty.

NEE'DFUL [of neaꝺ-ꝼull, *Sax.*] neceſſary

NE'EDLE [næꝺl, *Sax.* **naale**, *Dan.* **naelde**, *Du.* **nadel**, G. **naol**, *Su.*] an inſtrument for ſewing.

To ſeek a NEEDLE **in a Bottle of Hay**

To ſeek a thing, which there is little probability of finding.

NEEDLE [of the *Mariners Compaſs*] that iron-wire that is touched with the loadſtone.

Magnetical NEEDLE [in *Navigatiou*, *&c.*] a needle touch'd with a loadſtone, and ſuſpended on a pivot or center, on which, playing at liberty, it directs it ſelf to certain points in or under the horizon.

Horizontal NEEDLE, is one equally ballanced on each ſide the pivot which ſuſtains them; and which playing horizontally by its two extremes, point out the north and ſouth points of the horizon.

NE'EDLESS [prob. of neaꝺ-leaꞅ, *Sax.*] unneceſſary.

NEEDY, poor, indigent.

NEEDLESSLY, unneceſſarily.

NEEP *Tides* [with *Mariners*] are thoſe tides which fall out, when the moon is in the middle of the ſecond and laſt quarter, which are four days before the full or change, and are called *Deed-Neep* or *Dead-Neep*.

To be NEEPED [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when water is wanting that ſhe cannot get off the ground, out of the harbour or dock.

NEFA'NDOUS [*nefando*, It. of *nefandus*, L.] not to be ſpoken or mentioned; heinous, horrible.

NEFA'NDOUSNESS, horribleneſs, wickedneſs not to be mentioned or uttered.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefario*, It. of *nefarius*, L.] very wicked, villainous, abominable.

NEFA'STOUS [*nefaſtus*, L.] unlucky, unhappy.

NEGA'TION, [F. *negazione*, It.] a denying or gainſaying. *L.*

NE'GATIVE } NE'GATORY } [*negatif*, F. *negativo*, It. and Sp. of *negativus*, L.] of or pertaining to denial.

NEGATIVE *Pregnant* [in *Law*] is a negative which implies an affirmative; as, when a perſon is accuſed to have done a thing at ſuch a place and at ſuch a time; he denies that he did it in the manner and form of the declaration, which implies he did do it in ſome manner.

NEGATIVE *Quantities* [in *Alge.*] are ſuch as have the negative ſign (—) ſet before them; and are ſuppoſed to be leſs than nothing; and directly contrary to *affirmative*, *poſitive* or *real Quantities*.

A NEGATIVE [*negatif*, F. *negativa*, It. of *negativum*, L.] a denying propoſition or expreſſion.

NEGATIVE *Hereticks* [in the language of the *Spaniſh* inquiſition] are perſons who having been accuſed of hereſy by witneſſes, whoſe evidence they don't deny, ſtill keep on the negation, making open profeſſion of the catholick doctrine, and declare their abhorrence of hereſy.

NEGATIVE *Pains* [in *Law*] is a being excluded from honours and dignities, *&c.* without the having any direct and poſitive pains inflicted.

NEGATIVELY, in a denying manner.

To NEGLE'CT [*negliger*, F. *negligere*, It. *neglectum*, L. ſup] not to take care of, to forget, to ſlight; alſo to let go or let ſlip.

NEGLE'CT [*neglectus*, L.] omiſſion, want of care, diſregard.

NEGLE'CTFUL, very negligent.

NE'GLIGENCE [F. *negligenza*, It. of *negligentia*, L.] remiſneſs, careleſneſs, the not looking to a thing, heedleſneſs.

NE'GLIGENT [F. *negligente*, It. of *negligens*, L.] neglectful, careleſs, ſlack in performance.

NE'GLIGENTLY, neglectfully.

NE'GLIGENTNESS [*negligentia*, L] negligence.

NEGO'CE [F. *negozio*, It. of *negotium*, L.] trading, dealing, management of affairs, buſineſs, *&c.*

NEGO'CIATORY [*negociatorius*, L.] uſed about buſineſs or trade.

To Nego'tiate [*negotiare*, L. *negocier*, F. *negoziare*, It. *negociar*, Sp.] to tranſact; to manage; alſo to traffick.

Negotia'tion, [F. *negocio*, and *negotiazione*, It. of *negotiatio*, L.] a management of publick affairs; alſo an affair, concern or treaty managed; alſo trading or trafficking.

Negotia'tor, [*negociateur*, F. *negoziatore*, It.] a manager of affairs or buſineſs, *L.*

Negotia'trix, [*negociatrice*, F. *negoziatrice*, It] a ſhe manager, *&c. L.*

Nego'cious [*negotioſus*, L.]full of buſineſs.

Ne'gro's [*negre*, F. *nero*, It. of *nigri*, black, *L.* or *Nigritani*; inhabitants of *Nigritia* in *Africa*] black-moors.

Neif or Naf [prob. of *nativa*, L.] a bond woman or ſhe villain.

Writ of Nei'fty, a writ whereby the lord of the manour antiently claimed ſuch a woman for his wife.

To Neigh [hnæȝan, *Sax.* **gnaegga**, *Su.*] to make a noiſe, intimating deſire of copulation, or being pleaſed, ſpoken of a horſe.

Nei'ghing [of hnæȝan, *Sax. hinniens*, L.] making a noiſe like a horſe.

Neighing *Bird*, a ſmall bird that imitates the neighing of an horſe.

Neighbour [neȝebure, *Sax.* of neah, *Sax.* nigh, and ȝebure, *Sax.* an inhabitant **naboer**, *Dan.* **nabuer**, *Du.* **nachbar**, G. **nabo**, *Su.*] one who dwells or is ſeated near to another.

When thy Neighbour's **Houſe is on Fire, beware of thine own.**

F. *Quand on voit bruler la maiſon de ſon Voiſin, on a Sujet d'avoir Peur.* L. *Tua Res agitur, paries cum Proximus ardet.* Hor. The G. ſay; **Es gehet dich auch an, wann deines Nachbarn Hauſz brennet.**

A caution to take example by another's miſfortune.

A good Neighbour **a good Morrow.**

L. *Aliquid mali propter Vicinum malum.* Plaut. in mere. *Gr.* Πῆμα κακὸς γείτων ὅσον τ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ' ὄνειαρ. Heſiod.

F. *Qui a bon Voiſin a bon matin.* The It. ſay; *Chi hà cattivo Vicino hà il mal Matina.* (A bad neighbour a bad morrow) it is reported of *Themiſtocles*, that having a farm to ſell, he caus'd the crier who proclaimed it to add, that it had good neighbours, not doubting but it would be the more vendible.

Nei'ghbourliness [of neah, nigh, ȝebure, an inhabitant, and ȝelicneſſ, *Sax.*] neighbourly or friendly carriage.

Nei'ghbourhood [of nea-ȝebure and hod, *Sax.*] the whole body of neighbours; alſo adjoining places to where a perſon, *&c.* dwells.

Nei'ghbouring, bordering, adjoyning.

Neighbourly, adj. friendly, as becomes a neighbour.

Neighbourly, adv. in a friendly, kind manner.

Ne *injuſtè vexes*, a writ lying for a tenant diſtrained by his lord for other ſervices than he ought to make, being a prohibition to the lord, enjoining him not to diſtrain.

Ne'ither [naþer, *Sax.*] none of the two.

Ne'kir } [among the *Mahometans*] an angel, which they
Ne'ker } fancy, together with another, called *Munker*, holding a great mace in their hands, go to the graves of the dead, and examine them of their faith; and if they find them *Muſſelmen*, i. e. true believers [in *Mahomet*, &c.] they permit them to to lie at reſt, and behold Heaven thro' a little window, till the day of judgment (it being their notion, that all ſouls lie in the graves with their bodies till the day of judgment) but if theſe muſſelmen themſelves ſhould miſtake the angels, by reaſon of their magnitude, for god, and worſhip them, then they give them a blow with their mace, and they are ſhut up blind in the grave, and don't ſee any thing of heaven.

Ne'mæan *Games* [ſo called of the wood *Nemæa* in *Achaia*, where *Hercules* ſlew a mighty lion] ſolemn games inſtituted in honour of *Hercules*. The exerciſes uſed, were running with horſes, foot-races, fighting with whirl-bats, quoiting, wreſtling, darting and ſhooting. And the reward of him that came of victor, was at firſt a crown made of an olive branch; but afterwards a garland of ivy.

Ne'mesis [of τῆς διανεμέσεως, *Gr.* a diſtribution to every one according to juſtice] the daughter of *Jupiter* and of *Neceſſity*, the goddeſs of puniſhment or revenge, called alſo *Adraſtia* from *Adraſtus*, who firſt built her a temple, and alſo *Rhamnuſia* of *Rhamnus*, the place where this temple was, *L.* She was painted as juſtice is, with a ſword in one hand, and a pair of ſcales in the other, with a ſad countenance and piercing eyes, or with a bridle and a ruler.

Ne'mine *contradicente* [*i. e.* none contradicting] a term commonly uſed in parliament when any matter is carried with the univerſal aſſent.

Ne'moral [*nemoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a grove.

Nemori'vagous [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the woods and groves.

Nemoro'se [*nemoroſus*, L.] full of woods and groves.

Nemoro'sity [*nemoroſitas*, L.] fulneſs of woods and groves.

Nemore'nsis, *e* [in *Botan Writ.*] growing in woods or groves, *L.*

Ne'morum [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the groves, *L.*

Nenu'farim [with *Chymiſts*] ſpirits in the air.

Nenu'thar, a flower call'd a water lilly.

Neo'gamist [*neogamus*; L. of νεόγαμος, Gr.] one newly married.

Neomeni'a [νεομηνία of νέος, new, and μήνη, *Gr.* a moon] the new moon or beginning of the lunar month.

Neophy'te [νεόφυτος of νέος and φυτόν, *Gr.* a plant] one newly entred upon any profeſſion, a learner or novice; alſo one newly converted to the Chriſtian faith.

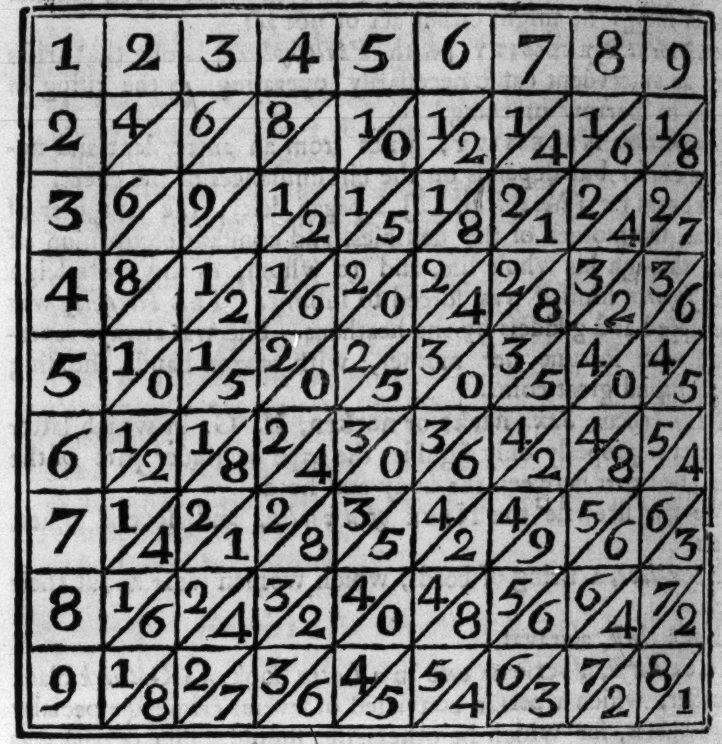
Neote'rick [of *neotericus*, L. of νεωτερικὸς, Gr.] modern.

Neotro'phy [*neotrophium*, L. of νεοτροφεῖο of τῶν νέων τροφεῖον, *Gr.*] a houſe where young perſons are brought up.

Nep, [*nepitella*, It.] the herb *Cat-mint.*

Nepe'nthes [νηπενθὴς of νὴ, negative particle, and πένθος, *Gr.* grief] a kind of herb, which being put into wine drives away ſadneſs; ſome take it for *Bugloſs*, others for *Helenium.*

Nepers *Bones*. See the figure.



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Nepe'ta [with *Botan.*] the herb nep, cats mint or calamint, *L.*

Nepha'lia [νεφάλια, *Gr.*] the feaſts of ſober men, a feaſt and ſacrifice of the *Greeks*, on which the *Athenians* offered a drink made of water and honey to the *Sun*, *Moon*, *Memory*; the *Nymphs*, *Venus* and *Aurora*. They burnt with theſe all woods, except that of the vine, mulberry and fig-tree, which they did not offer in this ſober feaſt, they being ſymbols of drunkenneſs.

Nephelæ [with *Phyſi.*] thoſe little ſpots like clouds or threads that appear in urine, *L.*

Nephelæ, white ſpots on the ſurface of the nails of the fingers, *L.*

Nepheli'des [with *Oculiſts*] certain ſmall white ſpots in the eyes.

Ne'phew [neþa, *Sax. neveu*, F. *nepote*, It. of *nepos*, L.] a brother or ſiſter's ſon.

Nephri'tic [*nefritico*, It. *nephriticus*, L. of νεφριτικὸς of νεφρῖτις, *Gr.*] troubled with, or belonging to a pain in the reins, *&c.*

Nephriticks [in *Pharmacy*] medicines good againſt diſeaſes in the reins.

Nephri'ticum *lignum*, a ſort of wood which grows in new *Spain*, good in diſeaſes of the reins, called *ſantalum cæruleum*, L.

Nephriticus *Lapis*, a ſort of green ſtone, good for nephritick pains, brought from *Spain* and the *Indies*, L.

Nephri'tis [νεφρῖτις of νεφρὸς, *Gr.* the reins or kidneys] a pain in the reins or kidneys, which proceeds from an inflammation, or an ill diſpoſition, or from the gravel and ſtone, attended with vomiting and ſtretching of the thigh, *L.*

Nephros [νεφρὸς, *Gr.*] a kidney.

Nephro'tomy [of νεφρὸς and τομὴ, *Gr.* a cutting] a cutting or opening of the kidneys.

Nepota'tion, riotouſneſs, luxury. *L.*

Nepo'tism [F. *nepotiſmo*, of *nepos*, L. a nephew] extravagancy.

Neptuna'lia, feſtivals celebrated by the antients in honour of *Neptune*.

Ne'ptune [of *nando*, i. e. ſwimming, or of *nubendo*, L. *i. e.* covering, becauſe the ſea covers the earth or as others ſay, from the *Lybian*, or the *Egyptian* word *nephia*, ſignifying capes, promontories, and the waſtes or extremities of the ground or ſea] ſee proper names.

Ne'ptune [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented clad in a mantle of blue or ſea green, trimmed with ſilver, long, hoary hair, riding in a blue chariot, drawn by monſtrous fiſhes, or elſe on the back of a dolphin, holding in his hand a ſilver trident.

Ne'reids [the daughters of *Nereus*] mermaids or fiſhes, the upper part of which reſembles a beautiful woman, and the reſt a fiſh.

Ne'reus [of νερεύς, *Gr.*] one of the poetical deities of the ſea; the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who married his ſiſter *Doris*, and whom they make to have fifty daughters, called *Nereides*. The moral of which fable is fifty particular ſeas, being parts of the main ſea it ſelf.

Nereus, is the ſea. It is derived of ἀπό τȣ̃ νεῖσθαι, *i. e.* of ſwimming, becauſe we ſwim through the ſea. They repreſent *Nereus* as an old man, becauſe the froth of the ſea repreſents hoary-headedneſs. For *Leucothoe*, who is the daughter of *Nereus*, intimates ſomething of that matter, as much as to ſay the whiteneſs of froth.

Ne'rgal [*i. e.* in the *Samaritan* language, a cock] an idol of the ſun, brought into *Samarita* from *Perſia*, and worſhipped in the form of a cock.

Nergal [נרגל, *Heb.*] a continual fire, which the *Perſian Magi* preſerved upon an altar in honour of the ſun, and the lights of the firmament. This fire was always kept burning, like the veſtal fire of the *Romans*; whenſoever they meddled with this fire, they uſed to ſing hymns in honour of the ſun. The *Jewiſh* writers affirm, that this was the God adored in *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, and that *Abraham* was obliged to quit that country. becauſe he would not conform to that idolatry. The *Perſians* were wont to dedicate to the ſun a chariot and horſes, and to adore that glorious light every morning. The *Mahometans* do ſtill ſeem to perform ſome kind of devotion to the riſing of the ſun, ſaluting aſſoon as they ſee it with great humility, and purifying themſelves by waſhing. The *Chaldæans* were wont to burn themſelves in honour of *Nergal*. And *Curtius* tell us, that *Alexander* was an eye-witneſs of this madneſs. The perſon to be thus ſacrificed took his farewel of his friends in a publick banquet; and after he was reduced to aſhes (ſome writers ſay) the cunning prieſts cauſed the devil to appear in his ſhape to his acquaintance, and relate to them ſtrange ſtories of the other world.

Ne'rion [*Botany*] the roſe laurel.

Ne'roly, a ſort of perfume.

Ne'rval *Bones* [with *Anatomiſts*] the bones of the hinder part of the head.

Nerves [*nerf*, F. *nervo*, It. and Port. *niervo*, Sp. of *nervus*, L.] or ſinew, a white round, long body, compoſed of ſeveral threads or fibres; deriving its origin from the brain or the ſpinal marrow; and diſtributed thro' all the parts of the body; ſerving for the conveyance of the animal ſpirits, for the performance of ſenſation and motion.

Nerve [with *Botan.*] a long filament or tough ſtring, which runs acroſs or length ways in the leaf of a plant; as in plantane, *&c.*

Olfactory Nerves, call'd by anatomiſts *Par Olfactorium*, i. e. the olfactory pair, ariſe in the fore part of the brain a little below the *Os Frontis*, and are pretty thick near the *Os Cribroſum*, and are there called *Proceſſus Papillares*; when they have made their way through the *Os Cribroſum*, they are diſtributed throughout the membranes of the noſe; their uſe being in the ſenſation of *Swelling*.

Optick Nerves [*Anatomy*] are nerves which paſs through the ſcull, in two perforations of the baſis of it, a little above the *Sella Equina*, from whence they proceed to the tunicks of the eye, whereof the *Retina*, which is ſuppoſed to receive the objects of viſion, is an extenſion of the inner or medullary part alone.

Pathetick Nerves [*Anat.*] are certain nerves which ariſe behind the *Teſtes*, and paſs out of the skull at the ſame *Foramen* of the former pair, and ſpend themſelves wholly on the trochlear muſcle.

Intercoſtal Nerves [*Anatomy*] are compos'd of nervous filaments, deriv'd partly from the brain, *viz.* the branches of the fifth and ſixth pair, and partly from the *Spinal* marrow, by thoſe branches they receive from the vertebral nerves.

Cervical Nerves [*Anat.*] theſe conſiſt of ſeven pair, the firſt and ſecond pair ariſe between the firſt and ſecond *Vertebra* of the neck; the ſecond pair contributes the main branch towards the formation of the *diaphragmatick Nerve*; the three laſt pair of the neck, joining with the two firſt of the *Dorſum* or *Thorax*, make the *Brachial Nerves*.

Dorſal Nerves [*Anat.*] are twelve in number, theſe contribute to the *Brachial Nerves* all, except the two upper pair, and are generally diſtributed into the intercoſtal and abdominal muſcles, the *Pleura*, and the external parts of the *Thorax*.

The *Lumbal* Nerves [*Anat.*] of theſe there are five pair the firſt of which ſends two branches to the lower ſide of the diaphragm; the ſecond, ſome twigs to the genital parts; and others, as well as the three following, do give the firſt roots to the *crural Nerves*. The reſt of the branches of the lumbal nerves, are diſtributed into the muſcles of the loins and adjacent parts.

Brachial Nerves [*Anat.*] are produced partly from the *Cervical*, and partly from the *Dorſal*. After the ſeveral branches whereof theſe nerves are compoſed, have been variouſly compleated and united, they run a little way in a trunk, and then divide again into ſeveral branches, and are variouſly diſtributed into the muſcles of the skin and arms.

The Crural Nerves [*Anat.*] are compos'd of an union of ſix or ſeven pair, *viz*, the three laſt of the *Lumbal*, and the three or four firſt of the *Os Sacrum*. This is the largeſt and firmeſt trunk in the body. Theſe ſpend their upper branches on the muſcles of the thigh and skin, as far as to the knee, and then proceed in a trunk downwards, which ſends forth its branches to the extremities of the toes.

Diaphragmatick [Nerves [*Anat.*] theſe nerves proceed from the cervicals. After theſe nerves have joined in a trunk, they run through the *Mediaſtinum*, and arriving at the *Diaphragm*, they ſend out ſeveral branches, ſome of them into the muſcular, and others into the tendinous part of it.

Nerves [*Architect.*] are the mouldings of the projecting arches of vaults; or ſuch as ariſe from the branches of *Ogives*, and croſs each other diagonally in *Gothick* vaults. See *Pendentives*.

Nervo'se } [*nerveux*, F. *nervoſo*, It. and Sp. of *nervoſus*,
Ne'rvous } L.] ſinewy, ſtrongly made in body, full of nerves.

Ne'rvousneſs, fulneſs of nerves, ſinewineſs, ſtrength, *&c.*

Nervous *Juice* or *Spirit*, is a pure ſubtil, volatile humour, commonly called the animal ſpirits; ſecreted from the arterial blood in the cortical part of the brain, collected in the *medulla oblongata*, and driven thence by the force of the heart, into the cavities of the nerves, to be by them convey'd throughout the body, for the purpoſes of ſenſation and animal motion.

Nesh, nice, tender, delicate.

Ness } [neſſe, *Sax.* **naes**, *Su.* **næs**, *Goth.*] a promon-
Nee'se } tory that runs into the ſea, like a noſe.

Ness, *Term.* ſubſt. [neſſ, *Sax.*] *and is with ſome Alteration peculiar to all the Northerns*] by the addition of it to adjectives they become ſubſtantives, which denotes the eſſence of the thing, and are called abſtract nouns; as from *White*, *Whiteneſs*; *Great*, *Greatneſs*, &c.

Nest [neſt, *Sax.* **neſt**, *Du.* and G. **naeſte**, *Su.*] a lodgment lodging place of birds, *&c.*

Nescience [*neſcientia*, L.] ignorance.

Nest *of Cheſts*, three in number.

A Nest [or, *Receptacle*] of thieves.

Nest-*Egg*, an egg, or the form of one in chalk, left in the neſt, to induce the hen to lay her eggs in the ſame place.

Ne'stling [of niſtian, *Sax.* or **neſtelen**, G.] making a neſt; alſo ſhifting and ſhuffling up and down, as reſtleſs; alſo a young bird in or juſt taken out of the neſt.

Nesto'rians [of *Neſtorius* a monk] a ſect of hereticks, whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was, that there were two natures in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and that *Mary* was the mother of *Jeſus*, but not the mother of *God*.

Nesto'rianism the hereſy of *Neſtorius*.

Net [net, Sax. **net** *Du.* and L. G. **netz**, H. G. **naet**, *Su.*] a device for catching fiſh, birds, *&c.*

Net *Maſonry*, a particular way of muring or walling.

Nete *Hyperboleon*, [νητη υπερϐολεον, *i. e.* the laſt of the higheſt chords] the name of the higheſt and moſt acute of the chords of the antient lyre, or the antient ſcale, or diagramma, and anſwered to the *A*, *mi*, *la*, of the third octave of the organ or modern ſyſtem.

Nete *Diazeugmenon* [νητη διαζευγμένον, laſt of the ſeparate ones ſc. *Chord*] one of the chords of the antient lyre, anſwering to *E*, *ſi*, *mi*, of the third octave of the organ, *&c.*

Nete *Synemmenon* [νητη συνεμμένον, the laſt of thoſe added, ſc. *Chord*] the name of the higheſt chord of a tetrachord of the *Greek* ſyſtem, added to make the *b* ſoft fall between the *Meſe* and the *Parameſe*, i. e. between *la* and *ſi*.

Ne'ther [niðeꞃ, *Sax.* **ned**, *Dan.* **neder**, Du. and L. G. **nieder**, H. G. **nedrigar**, *Su.*] lower.

Ne'thermost [niðeꞃmoſt, *Sax.*] the lowermoſt.

Ne'therlands, the low countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

Netiro'nchion [νητιρόνχιον,] an inſtrument called a duck's-bill, uſed to draw a dead child out of the womb.

Ne'ttings [in a *Ship*] are ſmall ropes ſiezed together gratewiſe, with rope-yarn, and ſometimes made to ſtretch upon the ledges, from the waſte-trees to the roof-trees, from the top of the fore-caſtle to the poop, *&c.*

To Nettle [onætlan, *Sax.*] to ſting, to diſpleaſe, to vex, to teaſe.

A **Ne'ttle** [netl, *Sax.* *Su.* naeſsla, *Du.* nettel, and L. G. neſſel, H. G.] a ſtinging herb.

Ne'ver [næfre, *Sax.*] at no time, not.

Never too **Old** to learn.

L. *Nulla Ætas ad perdiſcendum ſera eſt.* Ambr. Val. Aug. Imp. *On n'eſt jamais trop vieux pour apprendre.*

A reproof to thoſe who value themſelves ſo much upon their years or experience, as to think they are above learning, or know too much already to be taught.

Ne'vermore [næfre mær, *Sax.*] never, at no time.

Neverthele'ss, however, notwithſtanding.

Neurochondro'des [of νευρον, a nerve, and χόνδρος, a cartilage] a ligament partly cartilaginous, partly membranous.

Neu'rodes [according to Dr. *Willis*] a lingring fever; ſo named, becauſe the nervous juice is corrupted, and thereby cauſes an atrophy, or defect of nouriſhment, and thence a decay in the body. *L.*

Neuro'graphy [νεῦρων and γράφω, Gr.] a deſcription of the nerves.

Neuroi'des [νευροειδὲς, Gr.] the herb wild beet. *L.*

Neuro'logy [*neurologia*, L. νευρωλογία of νεῦρον a nerve, and λόγος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of the nerves in a human body.

Neuro'spaston [νευροσπαστον, Gr.] an herb bearing a black grape, with a nerve in the middle of it.

Neuro'ticks [μευροτικὰ, Gr.] remedies againſt diſeaſes of the nerves.

Neuro'tomist [νευρότομος, Gr.] an anatomiſt who diſſects human bodies, on account of the kuowledge of the nerves.

Neuro'tomy [cf νευροτομία of νεῦρον and τομὴ, Gr. a ſection] a ſection, cutting or anatomy of the nerves.

Neu'ter, neither. *L.*

To be **Neuter**, to be of neither party.

Neuter *Gender* [*neutre*, F. *neutro*, It. and Sp.] [with *Grammarians*] a gender in *Greek* and *Latin*, and ſeveral other tongues, which is neither maſculine nor feminine.

Neu'tha [with *Chymiſts*] a little skin growing to the ears or eyes of new born infants.

Neu'tral [Sp. *neutre*, F. *neutrale*, It. *neutralis*, L.] neither of the one nor the other.

Neutral *Salts* [in *Chymiſtry*] ſuch ſalts as partake both of the nature of an *Acid* and *Alkali*, or are fine alkaline ſalts, compleatly ſaturated with an acid one.

Neutral *Spirits* [according to Mr. *Boyle*] certain ſpirits diſtilled from tartar, and ſome ſorts of ponderous woods, which differ in quality from other ſpirits; *Adiaphorous Spirits.*

Neutra'lity [*neutralité*, F. *neutralità*, It.] a being neuter, the ſtate or condition of one who is neuter; a middle condition between a friend and an enemy.

Neutrally, in a neuter in neither ſenſe.

Ne'utralness, neutrality, the not being of either party.

Neutro *Paſſive* [in *Gram.*] verbs neuter, having their preterperfect tenſe formed of a paſſive participle.

New [neope or nipe, *Sax.* nye, *Dan.* ny, *Su.* neis, Pers. nieuw, *Du.* neiu, G. *neuf*, F. *nuovo*, It. *nuevo*, Sp. *novo*, Port. *novus*, L. Νέος, Gr.] freſh, of late date or days; of little ſtanding, never uſed or worn before.

Ne'w *Year's, Gift*, a preſent made on the firſt of *January*, a cuſtom now in uſe amongſt us, which we deriv'd from the *Romans*, who offered preſents to the emperors in the *Capitol*, altho' they were abſent.

Ne'wness [of nipeneſſe, *Sax.*] lateneſs, freſhneſs, &c.

Ne'wel [in *Architecture*] is the upright poſt, that the winding ſtairs turn round about.

Newet, a ſmall ſort of lizard.

Newly, lately.

New'ness, novelty.

News, new intelligence of affairs; *It has no Sing. Number.*

Ne'xible [*nexibilis*, L.] that may be knit.

Nexi'lity [*nexilitas*, L.] pithineſs, compactneſs in ſpeech.

Next [next, *Sax.* naeſt, *Su.* nâechſt, G.] near, contiguous, following.

Ni'as [of *nias*, F.] ſimple, ſilly, fooliſh, whence a *Nias Hawk*, is one newly taken out of the neſt, and not able to help herſelf; hence alſo our word *Niſey*, for a ſilly perſon.

Nib, [naebb, *Su.*] the bill or beak of a bird.

To **Ni'bble** [of knibelen, *Du.* to beat down a price.] to bite a little and little by degrees, alſo to carp at.

Nice [neſe, *Sax.* neeſſen, genieſſen G. to enjoy.] tender, ſqueamiſh, ticklifh, difficult, dangerous; alſo affected, dainty, exact, curious, ſubtil.

Nicely, exactly, curiouſly, cleverly.

A **Nice** Wife and a Back-door
Often make a rich Man poor.

One expoſes him to extravagant expences, and the other to thieves; and it is hard to ſay which is worſt.

He's more **Nice** than wiſe.

Spoken when people out of baſhfulneſs leave a thing unſaid, or a perſon unſpoken to, when either would have contributed to their advantage; alſo when perſons are too curious in victuals, dreſs or the choice of any thing.

Ni'ceness, daintineſs, exactneſs, preciſeneſs, &c.

Nicety [of neſc neſſe, *Sax.*] a dainty, a curioſity; alſo a criticiſm,

Nicene, of or belonging to *Nice*, a city in *Bithynia*, famous for the firſt general council in the year 314 by the appointment of the emperor *Conſtantine* the great, at which were 318 biſhops preſent.

Ni'cene *Creed*, a creed or confeſſion of faith, drawn up by the clergy in the council of *Nice*.

Ni'cety, niceneſs, ſubtlety, exactneſs.

Niche [F. *nicchia*, It. *nicho*, Sp.] [in *Architecture*] a cavity in the thickneſs of a wall, to place a figure or ſtatue in.

Angular **Niche**, one formed in the corner of a building.

Ground **Niche**, one which inſtead of bearing upon a maſſive, has its riſe from the ground.

Ni'chils [in *Common Law*] are iſſues or debts, which the ſheriff, being oppoſed, ſays are worth nothing, by reaſon that the parties that ſhould pay them are nothing worth.

Nicholai'tans [ſo called of *Nicholas* a deacon of *Jeruſalem*] one of the moſt antient ſects, who held that married women ſhould be common to take away all cauſe of jealouſy.

Nick, a noch.

To **Nick** [prob. of nick, G. a *Wink*] to do in the very point of time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To **Nick** *the Pin*, is to drink juſt to the place of a pin, about the middle of a wooden cup or bowl.

Nick *of Time*, [of nick, *Teut.* and *Su.* or *nictatio* L. a wink] the very moment.

Nick *Name* [prob. of nicht, G. not or nought, *q. d.* not the name or ocknamn, *Su.*] a name given a perſon in deriſion or drollery.

Old Nick, the devil.

Nikephori'a [νικηφορία of νικὴ a victory and φέρω Gr. to bear] rejoicings, triumphs &c. upon the account of victory.

Ni'ckumpoop [*incert. Etym.*] a meer block-head, dolt or ſot, a ſenſeleſs, dull witted ſellow; it is alſo uſed in an obſcene ſignification.

Nico'demites, a ſect of hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo denominated from *Nicodemus*, from profeſſing their faith in private.

Nicotia'na [ſo called of *John Nicot*, who firſt ſent it from *Portugal* into *France*, A. C. 1560] tobacco.

Nicopho'rus [νικοφόρος, Gr.] a kind of ivy, called *Smilax.*

Nicta'ria [νίκή, Gr. victory] ſacrifices and publick banquets, which conquerers made after victory obtained.

Nicta'tion, a winking or twinkling with the eye.

Membrana **Nictitans** [in *Anatomy*] the winking membrane; a thin membrane that covers the eyes of ſeveral birds and other animals, which is ſo thin they can ſee pretty well through it; it skreens them from too much light. *L.*

Nide *of Pheaſants* [*nidiata*, It. of *nidus*, L. a neſt] a flock of them.

Ni'dering
Ni'ding } [*old Word*] a coward, a hen-hearted ſellow.
Ni'thing

Nidula'tion, a making or building a neſt.

Ni'dget [*nigaud*, F.] an idiot, a ſimple fellow.

Nidifica'tion, a making or building of neſts as birds do.

Niece, a ſhe couſin, a kinſwoman, a brother or ſiſter's daughter, *F.*

Nie'nt *Compriſe* [*Law Phraſe*] an exception made to a petition as unjuſt, becauſe the thing deſired is not compriſed or contained in that act or deed whereupon the petition is grounded.

Ni'fle, a thing of little or no value. *Law Term.*

A **Nig**
A **Nigg** } [of nigh guarder, *Minſhew*, or of nick hard, *i. e.* one that goes as near as can be, or of *negando*, L. denying *Skinner* or of nidskur, Goth. *tenacious*. Or of gnidarr, *Su.* which has the ſame ſignification with ours] a covetous perſon.

Niggard [ſome derive it *q. d.* of *Nickhard*; but *Minſhew* of *nigh garder*, F. and *Skinner* of *negando*, denying; becauſe a covetous man denies himſelf, &c. neceſſaries] a ſordid, covetous, griping perſon.

Ni'ggardliness, ſordid covetouſneſs.

Ni'ggardish, ſomething niggardly.

Ni'ggardly, covetous, near.

Nige'lla [with *Botaniſts*] the herb fennel flower, It. and L.

Nigh [neah, *Sax.* na, *Du.* nahe, G.] hard by.

Nighness [neah-neſſe, *Sax.*] nearneſs.

Night [nizht, or niezht, *Sax.* natte, *Dan.* natt, *Su.* nacht, *Du.* and G.] that time while the ſun is below the horizon.

Night [*the Goddeſs of Darkneſs with the Antients*] was repreſented by a woman having a long black garment, embroidered with ſtars.

Night *Magiſtrate*, a conſtable.

Night-*walker*, a ſtrumpet, that walks the ſtreets, in ſearch of her game.

Night-*men*, v. gold-finders.

Night [or, *Morning*] gown.

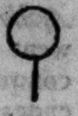
Night-*cap*, a cap to put on when one goes to reſt.

Night *Mar* }
Night *Mare* } [of **mar**, *Dan.* evil] a ſtoppage of the animal ſpirits in the night-time; ſo that the body cannot move.

Night [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented clothed in a black mantle, ſpotted with ſtars of gold.

Night *Rail*, a ſhort cloak of linen or muſlin, worn by women in their chambers.

Night [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſt by this character.



Night *Raven*, a ſort of owl.

Night *Spell*, a prayer againſt the *Night-Mare*.

Night-*Shade*, [nihꞇ ꞅceaꝺ, *Sax.*] an herb.

Ni'ghtingale [nihꞇeᵹale, *Sax.* **nachtegael**, *Du.* **nachtigal**, G.] a fine ſinging bird.

Nightly, nocturnal, alſo, every night.

Nigre'scent [*nigreſcens*, L.] growing black.

Nigrifa'ction, a making black, *L.*

Nihil, nothing *L.*

Nihils }
Nichils } [in *Com. Law*] a word which the ſheriff anſwers, who is oppoſed, concerning debts which are illeviable, and nothing worth, by reaſon of the inſufficiency of the perſons from whom due.

Nihil *Capiat*, *&c.* a form uſed when judgment is given againſt the plaintiff, ſo as to bar his action or overthrow his writ, *L.*

Nihil *Dixit* [*Law Phraſe*] is a failing to put in an aſwer to the plaintiff's plea, by the day aſſigned, *L.*

Nihi'lity [of *nihil*] nothingneſs.

Nihilo'rum *Clericus*, the clerk of the *Nichils*, an officer in the *Exchequer*, who makes a roll of the ſums that are nichiled by the ſheriff.

Nill, the ſparkles or aſhes which proceed from braſs tried in a furnace.

To Nill [nillan, *Sax.*] to be unwilling, to be loath to do.

Nilo'metre, an inſtrument uſed among the antients to meaſure the height of the water in the overflowings of the *Nile*.

To Nim [of niman, *Sax.* to take] to filch, to ſteal by little and little.

They'll queſtion Mars, and by his look,
Detect who't was that Nim'd *a Cloke.*
Hud. P. I. Cant. I. L. 59---89.

Ni'mbis, a term uſed by antiquaries, for a circle round the heads of emperors on certain medals, and reſembling the *Aureole* or cirles of light placed round the heads of the images of ſaints.

Ni'mble [**nemen**, *Du.* **nehmen**, G. to take] agile, quick, ready.

Ni'mbleness, agility, quickneſs.

Nimbly, readily, with agility.

Nimbi'ferous [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings ſtorms and tempeſts.

Nimbo'se [*nimboſus*, L.] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, cloudy.

Nimetula'bites [ſo named from *Nimetulabi*, their inſtructor] a ſect among the *Turks*, who meet every *Monday* in the night time and ſing hymns to god, *&c.* The ceremony of admiſſion into this order is as follows; he who deſires to be admitted, ſhuts up himſelf cloſe in a chamber, and eats no more than four ounces of food in a day for 40 days, which being expired, the fraternity take him by the hand and lead him a *mooriſh* dance, which is perform'd with a multitude of ridiculous geſtures and actions, till by the violence of the exerciſe, and his former regimen, he falls down on the ground; which fall they conſtrue an ecſtaſy; and during his time of lying he is fancied to have ſeen a viſion.

Nimi'ety [*nimietas*, L.] too great, abundance, over muchneſs.

Nimmer [with the *Canting-crew*] one who filches or takes by ſtealth.

Of Booker's, Lilly's, Sarah Jimmers,
And blank Schemes, to diſcover Nimmers.
Hud. P. II. Cant. III. L. 1093---4.

Nincompoop, a meer block-head, dolt or ſot.

Nine [neᵹen, *Sax.* **negen**, *Du.* and L. G. **neun**, H. G. **nijo**, *Su.* nu, Pers. **niun**, *Goth.* *neuf*, F. *nove*, It. and Port. *nueve*, Sp. *novem*, L.] ix. 9.

A Nine **Day's Wonder**.

F. *Une Merveille de neuf Jours.*

A thing which, it is believed, will ſoon be forgot.

Nine-*fold*, [**negenfaltig**, L. G. **neunfältig**, H. G.] nine times as many.

Ni'neteen [neᵹen-ꞇien, *Sax.*] xix. 19.

Ninety [neᵹonꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* **negentig**, *Du.* and L. G. **neunzig**, H. G. *nonante*, F. *novanta*, It. *noventa*, Sp. and Port. *nonaginta*, L.] LXXXX 90.

Ni'nny *ninnarius*, L. barb.] a contented cuckold.

Ni'nny [*ninno*, *Span.* a child] a ſilly, ſorry wretch. apt to be made a fool of, a *Ninny Hammer*.

Ninth [neᵹeð, *Sax.* **negente**, *Du.* and L. G. **neunthe**, H. G.

Ninthly, or, in the ninth place.

To Nip [**niupa**, *Su.* **nypen**, *Du.* **knypen**, L. G. **kneipfen**, G.] to pinch.

A Nip, [**niup**, *Su.*] a pinch.

Nip }
Nib } the ſharp point of a pen.

Nippers [in a *Ship*] ſmall ropes to hold the cable to the capſtan, when the cable is ſo ſlimy, wet or great, that it cannot be ſtraitened with the bare hand.

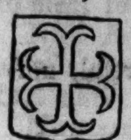
Nippers [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument uſed in diſmembring an animal body.

Ni'pple [nypele, *Sax.*] the teat of a woman's breaſt.

Ni'pping [of **knappen**, *Teut.*] pinching.

Ni'san [ניסן, *Heb.*] the ſeventh month of the *Jews* civil year, which is about our *September*.

Ni'si prius, the name of a writ, ſo called from the two *Latin* words in it in this ſentence; Niſi *apud talem locum* prius *venerint*, i. e. *unleſs they come before to ſuch a place.* And by this writ the ſheriff is obliged to bring to *Weſtminſter* the men impannelled at a certain day, or before the Juſtices of the next aſſizes, unleſs, *&c.*



Nislee' [in *Heraldry*] as *Croix Ni*[illegible], *Nyllee*, or *Nille*, F. is like a croſs *Cercelée*, but ſomething narrower, and never pierced; but others ſay, it ought to be always pierced; and ſome ſay it is the ſame with the *Croſs Moline ſable.* *Columbier* ſays, it is as much as to ſay, *Annibilee*, i. e. annihilated, or ſo ſmall and ſlender, that it ſeems to be reduced almoſt to nothing. See the figure.

Ni'sus [in *Philoſophy*] an endeavour, an inclination of one body towards another, *L.*

Nit, [**gnet**, *Su.*] the egg of a lowſe.

Ni'tent [*nitens*, L.] ſhining.

Ni'tid [*nitidus*, L.] neat, trim, clean.

Ni'trated [*nitratus*, L.] mixed with nitre.

Ni'tre [F. *nitro*, It. and Sp. of *nitrum*, L.] a ſalt impregnated with abundance of ſpirits out of the air, which render it volatile.

Spirit of Nitre [with *Chymiſts*] the beſt ſort of *Aqua Fortis* uſed in diſſolving metals, *&c.*

Ni'trous [*nitreux*, F. *nitroſo*, It. of *nitroſus*, L.] full of, or of the nature of nitre.

Ni'trum [νίτρον, Gr. נתרן, *Heb.* נתרא, *Syriack*, ſo called of *Nitria*, a town of *Egypt*, where it was antiently made in great quantities] ſalt-petre, which is either natural or artificial.

Ni'sey [of *niais*, F.] a fool or ſilly fellow.

Ni'val [*nivalis*, L.] pertaining to, or white as ſnow.

Ni'xidii [ſo called of *nixus*, the pangs or throws of a woman in travel] certain gods among the *Romans*, that preſided over woman in childbirth, in whoſe form they were repreſented, and had three ſtatues in the Capitol over againſt *Minerva*'s altar, having been brought out of *Aſia*, after the defeat of *Antiochus*.

Ni'xus, force, ſtraining, labour, *L*,

Nixus [*Aſtron.*] a conſtellation or cluſter of ſtars, which repreſents *Hercules* having his knee bent; and endeavouring to ſtrike at the head of a dragon.

N. L. is an abbreviation of *non liquet*, or, it appears not.

No [*non*, F. *no* and *non*, It. *no*, Sp. *non*, L. na, no, or neo, *Sax.* **ney**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **neen**, *Du.* **nein**, G. نه, Pers.] the negative adv. not.

No, none uſed conjunctively.

Nobi'liary, a collection or hiſtorical account of the noble families of a nation or province.

Nobi'litated [*nobilitatus*, L.] made noble or famous.

Nobi'lity [*nobiltà*, It. *nobilitas*, L.] is defined to be *an illuſtrious Deſcent, and of conſpicuous of Anceſtors*, with a ſucceſſion of arms, conferred on ſome one (and by him to his familly) by the *Prince*, by *Law*, or by *Cuſtom*, as a reward of the good and virtuous actions of him that performed them.

Nobility, a quality that dignifies or renders a perſon noble: particularly that raiſes a perſon poſſeſſed of it above a peaſant or commoner. The quality or degree of a nobleman; alſo the whole body of noblemen; alſo fame, reputation, renown.

Nobility, the *Italians* thus ſatyrize nobility, the dukes and earls of *Germany* (every ſon of a duke being a duke, and every daughter of a dutcheſs being a dutcheſs) the Dons of *Spain*, the monſieurs of *France*, the biſhops of *Italy*, (every city having a biſhop) the nobility of *Hungary*, the lairds of *Scotland*, the knights of *Naples*, and younger brethren of *England*, make all together a poor company.

Divine Nobility, has its reſpect to the original of the ſoul which comes from heaven, and depends on the power of God. If this were well conſidered, the *worldly Nobility* would be leſs valued, and we ſhould be rendered the more capable of, moral nobility. This is alſo called heavenly or theological.

Human or wordly Nobility, regards blood, and a genealogy of many anceſtors. This worldly or human nobility depends upon the good fortune of our birth. This is called *Political*.

Moral Nobility, refers only to virtue, which is to gain us eſteem; and this depends on our own free will, and is alſo called philoſophical.

Dative NOBILTIY, is ſuch as has been acquired by ſome merits or deeds, and conferr'd by the prince, *&c.*

Native NOBILITY, is what paſſes from father to the ſon, and makes the ſon noble, becauſe his father was ſo.

NO'BLE [F. and Sp. *nobile*, It. of *nobilis*, L.] great, renowned; alſo generous, free; alſo raiſed above the commonalty and gentry.

NOBLE *Parts of the Body*, the brain, heart and liver.

A NOBLE, an antient coin in value 6*s* and 8; a *Scotch* noble in value 6*d* farthing *Engliſh*.

To bring one's NOBLE to Nine pence.

TO which ſome add; *And nine pence to nothing.* Said of thoſe who diſſipate their eſtate in prodigality; or who trade away their ſtock inconſiderately. The F. ſay; *Il fait de ſon Teſton ſix Sols.* And likewiſe; *Faire de cent Sols quatre Livres, & de quatre Livres rien.* L. *Ab Equis ad Aſinos.*

A NOBLE [F. and Sp. *nobile*, It. *noble*, Port. of *nobilis*, L.] a nobleman.

NO'BLENESS [*nobilitas*, L.] is either a being noble in blood; greatneſs of mind or expreſſions.

NO'BLESS, nobility or noblemen, *O.*

NOBLY, greatly, generouſly, illuſtriouſly.

NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of ſome crime, hurtful, miſchievous.

NO'CIVE [*nocivo*, It, *nocivus*, L.] hurtful.

NOCTA'MBULO, } one who walks in the night, or in his
NOCTA'MBULIST } ſleep, *L.*

NOCTA'MBULOUS [*noctambulus*, L.] of or pertaining to walking in the night.

NOCTAMBULA'TION, a walking in the night, or in ſleep.

NOCTI'FEROUS [*noctifer*, L.] night bringing.

NOCTI'VAGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by night.

NOCTILUCA, ſhining in the night, *L.*

Mr. *Boyle* diſtinguiſhes them into three ſorts,

1. *The gummous* NOCTILUCA, which is by ſome call'd the *conſiſtent* or *conſtant Noctiluca*, which is in the form of a conſiſtent body.

2. *The Liquid* NOCTILUCA, which, it is very probable, is only the former diſſolved in a proper liquor.

3. *The Aerial* NOCTILUCA, ſo called, becauſe it will immediately begin to ſhine on being expoſed to the open air.

NOCTILUCA [with *Chymiſts*] ſubſtances chymically prepared, which will ſhine of themſelves in the dark, without being expoſed to the light or air, *L.*

NOCTU'RN [*nocturne*, F. *nocturno*, It. of *nocturnus*, L.] a nocturnal; alſo nightly.

NOCTU'RLABE } [*Aſtronomy*] an inſtrument to find the mo-
NOCTURNLABE } tion of the *North* ſtar about the pole.

NOCTU'RNAL [*nocturnum*, L.] ſee *Nocturlabe.*

NO'CTURNS } [*nocturnes*, F. *notturni*, It.] (in *Roman*
NOOCTURNALS } *Catholick* churches] part of the matins or church ſervice, that are ſaid about midnight, being certain pſalms and prayers, in imitation of the antient Chriſtians, who ſaid them in the night for fear of the heathens.

To be NOCTURNAL [*Aſtrology*] thoſe ſigns and planets are ſaid to be nocturnal, in which paſſive qualities excel, as moiſture and drineſs.

NOCTURNAL *Arch* [*Aſtronomy*] is that ſpace in the heavens which the ſun, moon or ſtars run through, from their ſetting to their riſing.

NOCTU'RNLABE [F. of *nocturnus*, L. and λαβειν Gr. to take] an inſtrument uſed to find out the hour of the night by the pole ſtar, and either greater or leſſer bear.

NOCTU'RNOUS [*nocturnus*, L.] pertaining to the night.

NO'CUMENT [in a *Law Senſe*] a nuſance, *L.*

TO NOD [*nutare*, L. of νεύω, Gr.] to make a ſign by moving the head; alſo to ſleep.

A NOD [*nutus*, L.] a motion or ſign made with the head.

NO'DATED [*nodatus*, L.] tied in knots.

NO'DATED *Hyperbola* [in *Mathem.*] a kind of a hyperbola, which in turning round, croſſes it ſelf.

NODA'TION, knottineſs or the making of knots, *L.*

NO'DDLE [of *nod*, L.] the head.

NO'DDY a ſilly fellow.

A NODE [*nodo*, It. *nodus*, L.] a knot or nooſe.

A NODE [in *Dialling*] the axis or cock of a dial; a hole in the cieling of a room or pane of glaſs in a window to make a dial on the floor, wall, cieling, *&c.*

NODE [with *Surg.*] a gummy ſwelling, cauſed by the ſettling of groſs humours between the bone and the perioſteum.

NODES [in *Aſtronomy*] two points wherein the orbit of a planet interſects the ecliptick; and that point or node where a planet paſſes out of the *Southern* latitude into the *Northern*; is called the *ſouthern* or deſcending node.

NO'DIA [with *Botan.*] a herb called mulary.

NODO'NUS } [among the *Romans*] a certain deity to whom
NODI'SUS } they attributed the forming of the joints, and knots in corn.

NO'DINUS [of *nodus*, L. a knot] a pagan deity, who as they imagined, preſided over, and took care of plants, whilſt they knotted, and the flowers were wrapt up in the buds, *L.*

NODO'SE [*nodoſo*, It. of *nodoſus*, L.] knotty, full of knots.

NODO'SITY [*nodoſità*, It. of *nodoſitas*, L.] knottineſs.

NO'DUS } [in *Pharmacy*] a little bag of phyſical ingre-
NO'DULUS } dients, put into beer or wine, the tincture where of the patient is to drink.

NODUS *Gordianus* [*i. e.* the *Gordion Knot*] *Gordius* having been made king of *Phrygia*, by his firſt entring the temple of *Apollo*, he placed a knot of leather thongs, of which there went a propheſy, that whoſoever ſhould untie it, ſhould be conqueror of *Aſia*. *Alexander* coming thither, and having endeavoured, trying all ways to do it; but not being able to untie it, he cut it in pieces with his ſword.

NOE'TIANS [ſo called of *Noetius*] hereticks who allowed only one perſon in the godhead, and accordingly taught that it was God the father who ſuffered.

NO'FFUS } [*old Rec.*] a coffin made of wood.
NAU'FUS }

A NO'GGIN, a little piggin; alſo a quarter of a pint meaſure.

NOISE, a great ſound; alſo ſtrife, ſquabble.

To NOISE abroad, to divulge, to make known.

NOI'SINESS [prob. of *noiſe*, F. ſtrife, quarrel] noiſy temper, quality, *&c.*

NOI'SOM [*nojoſo*, of *noia* Ital. of *noxa*, L. and *ſom*] loathſome, ſtinking, naſty.

NOI'SOMLY, loathſomly, ſtinkingly, naſtily.

NOI SOMNESS [prob. of *nuiſance*, F. ꞅom and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] loathſomneſs, ſtinkingneſs, *&c.*

NOISY, loud, making a great noiſe.

NOLENS, unwilling, L.

NOLENS *volens*, whether one will or no, *L.*

NO'LI' *me tangere*, [*i. e.* touch me not] a ſort of cancer, or a malignant eruption in the face, cauſed by an extremely ſharp, corroſive humour; a piece of fleſh in the noſtrils which often ſtops the wind; alſo an external ulcer in the ala of the noſe, proceeding from a venereal cauſe.

NOLI *me tangere* [with *Botan.*] a plant ſo called from a ſingular property it has of darting out its ſeed when ripe, upon the firſt approach of the hand to touch its pods.

NOMA'DES [of νεμω, Gr. to feed] a name antiently given to ſeveral nations or people, whoſe whole occupation was to feed and tend their flocks.

NOMÆ [νομαι, Gr.] certain deep and rotten ulcers in the mouth.

NO'MANCY [of *nomen*, L. a name, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] the art of divining the fates of perſons by letters that form their names.

NO'MARCH [of νόμος, a diviſion, and αρχη, Gr. dominion] an officer who had the adminiſtration of a diviſion of *Egypt.*

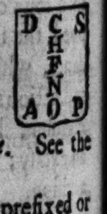
NO'MARCHY [νομαρχια, Gr.] a diviſion of the kingdom of *Egypt.*

NO'MARCHY [νομαρχια of νομος, ἀρχὴ, *Gr.* dominion] the office or dignity of a nomarch.

NOMAS [in *Chirurgery*] an eating ulcer, that by creeping on conſumes any part of the body.

NO'MBLES [among *Hunters*] the entrails of a ſtag or deer.

NO'MBRIL, the navel, *F.*



NOMBRIL *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the next below the feſs-point, or the very centre of the eſcutcheon, ſuppoſing the ſame to be equally divided into two equal parts below the feſs, for then the firſt of thoſe is the *Nombril*, and the loweſt the *Baſe*. See the figure, where it is repreſented by the letter N.

NOME [in *Algebra*] is any quantity with a ſign prefixed or added to it; whereby it is connected with ſome other quantity upon which the whole becomes a *binomial* or *trinomial*, &c. as $a+b$ and $a+b+c$.

NO'MEN, a name, *L.*

NOMENCLA'TION, a numbring the names or ſirnames of ſundry things, *L.*

NOMENCLA'TOR, one who calls perſons by their names, *L.*

NOMENCLA'TURE [F. *nomenclatura*, It. and L.] a ſet of names, a catalogue of the moſt uſeful and ſignificant words in any language.

NO'MINAL [*nominalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a name; only in name, not real.

NOMINA'LIA [among the *Romans*] feſtivals in which they gave names to their children, which was on the 8th day to males, and 9th to females, which were called the *Dies Luſtrici.*

NO'MINALLY, by name.

NO'MINALS } a ſect of ſchool philoſophers who were
NO'MINALISTS } ſo denominated, becauſe they held that words, not things, were the objects of the dialecticks.

To NO'MINATE [*nominare*, It. *nominatum*, L.] to propoſe one as fit to be choſen to bear any office or employment,

NOMINA'TION, [F. *nominazione*, It. of *nominatio*, L.] a naming or appointing a perſon to ſome office, *&c.*

NOMINATION [in *Law*] a power which a man has to appoint a clerk to a patron of a benefice; by him to be preſented to the ordinary.

NO'MINATIVE *Caſe* [*Gram.*] (*nominatif*, F. *nominativo*, It. and Sp. of *nominativus*, L.) the firſt caſe of nouns that are declinable.

NOMOCA'NON [of *νόμος*, the law, and *κανὼν*, *Gr.* canon rule] a collection of canons and imperial laws relating or conformable thereto; alſo a collection of the antient canons of the apoſtles, councils and fathers; alſo a penitential book of the *Greeks.*

NOMO'GRAPHY [*νομογραφία*, *Gr.*] a deſcription or treatiſe of the law.

NOMO'GRAPHER [*νομογράφος* of *νόμος* and *γραφευς*, Gr.] a writer of the law.

NOMOPHYLA'CIUM [*νομοφυλακεῖον*, *Gr.*] a place where the records of law are laid up, the *Chancery* or *Rolls*, L.

NOMOTHESY [*νομοθεσία*, *Gr.*] the making, publiſhing or proclaiming a law.

NO'MOTHETE [*nomotheta*, L. of *νομοθέτης*, *Gr.*] a legiſlator, a law-maker, *L.*

NOMPAREI'L [*nompareille*, F. matchleſs] one of the leaſt ſorts of printing letters.

NOMPAREIL [with *Confection.*] a ſort of confects or ſugar plumbs.

NON-ABI'LITY [in *Law*] is an exception taken againſt a perſon, either plantiff or defendant, which diſables him from commencing any law ſuit; as in a caſe of an excommunication, outlawry, præmunire, *&c.*

NON *Claim* [in *Law*] a neglect or omitting to claim that which a man ought to claim as his right, within a time limited.

NON FLORI'FEROUS [in *Botanick Writers*] not flowering, or bearing no flowers.

NON DESCRIPT [*non deſcriptus*, L.] not deſcribed.

NON DESCRIPTS [in *Botanical Authors*] ſuch plants that have been paſſed by, tho' mentioned, but not deſcribed.

NONAGE [in *Law*] all the time of a perſons age, under 21 in ſome caſes, and 14 in others.

NONAGE'SIMAL *Degree* [with *Aſtron,*] is the 90th degree, or the higheſt point in the ecliptick.

NO'NAGIUM [in *Law*] the ninth part of moveable goods; antiently paid in the nature of a mortuary: being claimed by the clergy upon the death of their pariſhioners.

NO'NAGON [*nonagone*, It. of *nonus*, L. and *γωνία*, *Gr.*] a geometrical figure, having nine angles and ſides.

NONE, [nan or nane, *Sax.*] It ought to be uſed only abſolutely, but many uſe it conjunctively when a vowel follows, which is a miſtake.

NONE *Such* [with *Botan-*] the *Briſtol* flower.

NON *Entity* [with *Philoſ.*] the quality of a thing that is not in being.

NONGENA'RIOUS [*nonagenarius*, L] of or concerning nine hundred.

NON-*Reſidence*, the illegal abſence of a beneficed clergyman from his ſpiritual charge, *i. e.* when he abſents himſelf for the ſpace of one or two months at ſeveral times in one year.

NON *Reſident*, a perſon who does not reſide or keep in the place where his charge is.

NON *Appearance*, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature.

NONA *Sphæra* [with *Aſtronom.*] the ninth ſphere, uſually termed the *primum mobile*, which finiſhes its revolution in 24 hours: carrying with it all the other ſpheres, with a very ſwift motion from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*.

NON *compos mentis* [*i. e.* not of ſound underſtanding or memory] in law it is uſed 1ſt, of an ideot born; 2dly, of one who by accident loſes his memory and underſtanding; 3dly, of a lunatick; 4thly, of a drunkard, *L.*

NON-*conformiſt* one who does not conform to the church of *England*, with reſpect to its diſcipline and ceremonies.

NON-*conformity*, the ſtate and condition of non-conformiſts.

NON *diſtringendo* [*i. e.* not by diſtraining] a writ containing under it divers particulars, according to divers caſes, *L.*

NON *eſt culpabilis* [he is not blame worthy] the general plea to an action of treſpaſs, whereby the defendant doth abſolutely deny the fact imputed to him by the plantiff, *L.*

NON *eſt factum* [it was not done] is an anſwer to a declaration, whereby a man denies that to be his deed, whereupon he is impleaded, *L.*

NON *implacitando*, *&c.* a writ to forbid bailiffs, *&c.* from diſtraining any man, without the king's writ, touching his freehold. *L.*

NON *liquet* [it does not appear plain] a verdict given by a jury, when a matter is to be deferred to another day of trial.

NON *mercizando Victualia*, a writ, commanding the juſtices to inquire whether the officers of ſuch a town do ſell victuals in groſs or by retail during their office. L.

NON *moleſtando*, a writ which lies for him who is moleſted or diſturbed contrary to the king's protection granted him. *L.*

NON *Naturals* [in *Phyſick*] are the cauſes and effects of diſeaſes, whether near or remote; *viz. Air*, *Meat*, *Drink*, *Sleep* and *Watching*, *Motion* and *Reſt*, *Retention* and *Excretion*, and the *Paſſions* of the mind.

NON *obſtante* [*i. e.* notwithſtanding] a clauſe frequently uſed in ſtatutes and letter patents. *L.*

NON *omittas*, a writ, which lies where the ſheriff delivers a former writ to a bailiff of a franchiſe, on which the party in whom it is to be ſerved dwelleth, and the bailiff neglecteth to ſerve it. *L.*

NON *organical Part* [with *Anat.*] a part of the body which has an uſe, but performs no action.

NON *Pareil*, that has no equal, not to be parallel'd. F.

NON *Plevin* [in *Law*] is when land is not replevin'd in due time. *F.*

A NON *Plus* [no more] an extremity, beyond which a man cannot go.

To NON *Plus*, to ſtop a perſon's mouth, ſo that he has nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex. L.

NON *ponendis in Aſſizis*, *&c.* a writ, granted in divers caſes to men, for the freeing them from aſſizes and juries. *L.*

NON *Procedendo ad Aſſizam*, *&c.* a writ, to ſtop the trial of a cauſe, appertaining to one who is in the king's ſervice, *&c.* until the king's pleaſure be further known, *L.*

NON *reſidentia*, *&c.* directed to the ordinary, charging him not to moleſt, a clerk employ'd in the king's ſervice for his non-reſidence, *L*,

NON *ſanæ memoriæ* [not of ſound memory] an exception taken to an act declared by the plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the party that did that act was not well in his wits, *L.*

NON-SENSE, impertinence, abſurdity.

NONSE'NSICAL, impertinent, abſurd.

NONSE'NSICALLY, impertinently, abſurdly.

NON *ſolvendo*, &c. a writ prohibiting an ordinary to take a pecuniary mulct impoſed upon a clerk of the king's, for non-reſidence, *L.*

NON *ſuit*, a renouncing or letting fall the ſuit by the plaintiff.

To NON *ſuit one*, is to cauſe a perſon to let fall the ſuit.

NON *ſum informatus*, an anſwer made by an attorney, when he has nothing more to ſay for his client, *L*,

NON *tenure*, an exception to a count, or declaration. by ſaying he holds not the lands contained therein.

NON *Term*, the vacation time between term and term.

NON *troppo preſto* [*Muſick Books*] not too quick, *Ital.*

NONE [in the *Romiſh* church] one of the ſeven canonical hours, about three clock in the afternoon.

NONES *of a Month* [in the *Roman* calender] certain days, reckoned backwards from the calends or firſt days of every month, ſo called, becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid days to the *Ides*, there were always nine days; *It has no Sing. Numb.*

NONU'PLA [in *Muſick*] a quick time, peculiar to jigs, *&c.*

NOODLE, a niſy, a ſilly fellow.

NOOK [*niche*, F.] a corner.

NOOK *of Land*, the fourth part of a yard land.

NOON [non, *Sax.* non, *Goth.* or, as ſome will, *nona*, *hora nona* (the ninth hour) with the *Romans*] mid-day.

The FORENOON, the morning, or time of the day before noon.

The AFTERNOON, the time of the day, between noon and evening.

NOO'NING [of non, *Sax.*] a nap, *&c.* at noon.

NOOSE [*nodo*, *nodus*, L.] a ſliding knot of a cord; alſo a ſnare or gin.

To NOOSE *one*, to get him into a ſnare or an entanglement

NOOS'D, hang'd, alſo married.

NOP, a bird, call'd alſo bulfinch

NOR [*ni*, F. and Sp. *ne*, It. noch, *Du.* and G.] neither.

NO'RMAL [with *Geometricians*] perpendicular, or at right angles; a term uſed of a line or a plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

NO'RMANS [*q. d. northern* men, a name antiently given to the *Norwegians*, *Danes* and *Swedes*.

NORREY } [*i. e.* northern king, or king of the northern
NO'RROY } parts] a king at arms, whoſe office is on the *North* Side of the River *Trent*, the ſame with that of *Clarenceux*, on the *South*ſide of it..

NORTH [norð, *Sax.* nor, *Dan.* norr, *Su.* noorden, *Du.* nord, G,] the oppoſite to ſouth,

NO'RTHERLY } [norðerlice, or norðerne, *Sax.*] on the
NO'RTHERN } *North* quarter of the world.

NO'RTHWARD [norðƿeard, *Sax.*] towards the *North.*

NORTH *Light*, a meteor which uſually appears in *Green-land* about the time of the new moon, and enlightening the whole country, tho' the meteor itſelf appears only in the *North*: It moves from one place to another, leaving a ſort of miſt or cloud behind it, and continues till it is hidden by the beams of the ſun.

NORTHERN *Signs* [with *Aſtron.*] are thoſe ſix ſigns of the zodiack, which conſtitute the ſemicircle of the ecliptick, which inclines to the norward of the equator.

NO'RTHING [with *Navi.*] is the difference of latitude a ſhip makes in ſailing towards the *North* pole.

NORTH *Pole* [in *Aſtron.* &c.] a point in the *Northern* hemiſphere of the heavens; two degrees every way diſtant from the equinoctial.

NORTH *Star* } [*Aſtron*] a ſtar ſo called on account of
NORTH *Pole Star* } its being about two degrees and a half diſtant from the pole. It is in the tail of the conſtellation *urſa minor*, which ſeems to the naked eye, as if it were placed at the pole.

A NOSE [*néz*, F. *naſo*, It. *nariz*, Sp. and Port. *naſus*, L. næꞃe, *Sax.* naeſa, *Su.* neus, *Du.* naſe, *D.* naſc, H. G.] a part of the face.

To lead one by the NOSE.

Τῆς ῥινὸς ἑλκεσθαι. It. *menar un per il naſo*, F. *mener quel-qu'un par le nez*, G. Einen bey der Naſe führen.

To have ſuch an influence over any one, as to be able to perſuade him to any thing.

His, Noſe is out of JOINT.

That is, he is out of favour; or there is another ſtept in before him. It is generally ſaid to children when their mother is brought to bed of another, eſpecially if it be of the ſame ſex.

To NOSE *one*, to provoke or affront a perſon to his face.

NOSE *Bleed*, the herb yarrow.

NOSE-*gay* a ſmall bundle of flowers.

NOSOCO'MIUM [*νοσοκομεῖον* of *νοσος*, a diſeaſe, and *κωμέω* Gr. to take care of] an hoſpital forpoor ſick people.

NOSO'LOGY [*νοσολογία* of *νοσος* and *λέγω*, Gr·] a treatiſe concerning diſeaſes.

NO'STOCH [with *Naturaliſts*] a ſort of excrement or foul matter like a jelly, of a dark red colour, that is ſuppoſed to drop down upon the earth from ſome luxuriant planet or ſtar.

NO'STRILS [*nari*, It. næꞃe ðyꞃlu, *Sax.* *nares*, L. or of næꞃe and ðyꞃlian, to bore through, *Sax.*] the paſſage of the noſe.

NOSTRIL *dropping* [in *Cattle*] a diſeaſe.

NOT [nohꞇ, *Sax.* niet. *Du.* and L. G. nicht, H. G. *non*, *no*, It. *no*, Sp.] a particle or adverb of denying.

NOTA, a note or character, *L.*

NO'TABLE [F. and Sp. *notabile*, It· of *notabilis*, L.] ſingular, remarkable, extraordinary.

NO'TABLENESS [*notabilitas*, L] remarkableneſs, *&c.*

NO'TABLY, ſingularly, remarkably.

NOTA'RICON, the third part or ſpecies of the *Jewiſh Cabala.*

NO'TARY [*notaire*, F. *notajo*, It. *notario*, Sp. of *notarius*, L.] a ſcribe or ſcrivener, that takes notes, or makes ſhort draughts of obligations, contracts, *&c.*

NOTARY *Publick*, a kind of ſcrivener who takes proteſts of bills, and other tranſactions relating to merchants affairs.

NOTA'TION, a marking, a ſetting a mark upon; alſo an obſerving or taking notice of, *L.*

NOTA'TION [with *Arithmeticians*] is the ſetting down any number propounded in proper characters, and in their proper places.

NOTATION [with *Algebraiſts*] the repreſenting quantities by letters of the alphabet, or a calling them by theſe names.

NO'TÆ *maternæ* [with *Phyſicians*] mother ſpots, the ſame as *nævi*, L.

NOTCH, a dent, or jag.

To NOTCH, to make dents or jags in any thing.

NOTE [F. *nota*, It. and Sp. and L] a remark or explication in the margin, or bottom of a page of a book.

NOTE, a ſhort writing, containing an account of buſineſs; alſo credit, eſteem, repute.

NOTE *of a Fine* [in *Law*] a brief of a fine, made by the chirographer before it is ingroſſed.

NOTE [in *Traffick*] a writ under a man's hand, by which one perſon engages to pay another a ſum of money.

NOTES *Muſical* [in relation to *Time*] are nine, *viz.* the *Large*, the *Long*, *Breve*, *Semi-quaver*, *Minim*, *Crotchet*, *Quaver*, *Semi-quaver.* and *Demi-ſemi quaver*, all which are to be found in their proper places. The characters or marks of theſe notes are uſually ſet down on a ſcale of five or ſix lines, to ſerve as directions for keeping time in ſingiug, or playing on any ſort of muſical inſtrument.

NOTES *of Augmentation* [in *Muſick*] is the increaſing or enlarging ſomewhat to the full quantity or value of any note.

A NOTE [or, *Point*] of admiration, interrogation, *&c.*

NOTES [*notæ*, L.] remarks, memorandums, eſpecially in ſhorthand.

To NOTE [*noter*, F. *notàr*, Sp. *notare*, It. and L.] to obſerve, to take notice of, to mark.

To NOTE [in *Falconry*] ſignifies to prune.

To NOTE *a foreign Bill*, is when a publick notary goes to be a witneſs, or to take notice that a merchant will not accept or pay it.

NOTED, notable, famous, notorious, arrant.

NO'THÆ *coſtæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] the baſtard ribs; the five loweſt ribs on each ſide; ſo termed, becauſe they do not join with the breaſt bone as the others do, nor are bony; but griſtly.

NO'THI *Baſtards* [with *Phyſitians*] diſeaſes which go beyond the ordinary and common rule.

NO'THING [naðinᵹ, *Sax.* *nada*, Sp. and Port.] not any thing.

By doing NOTHING we learn to do ill.

The G. ſay. Müſſiggang iſt des Teuffels Ruhebanck. (idleneſs is the devil's couch.) The L. ſay, as we; *Nihil agendo malè agere diſcimus.* When we give our-ſelves up to idleneſs, we certainly lay ourſelves open to all manner of temptations, which imperceptibly draw us in to do thoſe things, which would never have come into our minds, if our thoughts had been otherwiſe employ'd: We, therefore, ſay truly, in another proverb idleneſs is the root of all evil.

Too much of one Thing is good for NOTHING

L. *Ne quid nimis*, Ter. in And. F. *Rien de trop.*

This proverb is chiefly made uſe of to thoſe who are continually telling the ſame ſtory, or uſing the ſame expreſſions, eſpecially if by way of reflection, reproof, or admonition; or to thoſe who are always doing ſome ſilly or indiſcreet action, over and over again·

NOTHING venture, NOTHING have.

It. *Chi non s'arris chia, non guadagna.*

Spoken to encourage thoſe who are diffident, or over cautious of running any hazard.

NO'THINGNESS, non-exiſtence; inſignificancy; worthleſneſs.

NO'TICE [F. *notizia*, It. *noticia*, Sp. of *notitia*, L.] knowledge, obſervation; advice, information.

NOTIFI'CATION, [F. *notificazione*, It.] a notifying or making known; a giving information or advice.

To NOTIFY [*notifier*, F. *notificàr*, Sp. of *notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to underſtand.

NO'TION, [F. the form of any thing repreſented or conceived in the mind; conception, fancy: alſo thought: alſo knowledge, *L.*

Firſt objective NOTION, is the thing itſelf, known, according to what it is or has in itſelf, as *Light* known as *Light.*

Second formal NOTION, is the knowledge of a thing, according to what it receives from the underſtanding; as of *Light*, that it is the ſubject and not the predicate.

Firſt formal NOTION [with *Schoolmen*] is the knowledge which we have of any thing according to what it is, or has in it ſelf; as of a light body, *quatenus* light.

Second objective NOTION, is what agrees to the thing by the means of the operation of the intellect, or what it receives from the intellect.

Common NOTIONS, are certain principles ſuppoſed to be innate, and which therefore are ſelf evident.

A clear NOTION [in *Logick*] ſuch an one as is ſufficient to recollect the object.

An obſcure NOTION, is that which does not ſuffice to recollect the object.

A diſtinct NOTION, is that by which we are able to aſſign the very marks and characters, by which we recollect the thing.

An adequate NOTION, is one wherein we have diſtinct notions of the marks or characters whereof it is compoſed·

An inadequate NOTION, is one wherein we have only a confuſed notion of the characters that enter a diſtinct one.

NO'TIONAL, of or pertaining to notions.

NO'TIONALNESS, imaginarineſs.

NOTO'RIOUS [*notoire*, F. *notorio*, It. and Sp. of *notorius*, L.] publickly known, evident, manifeſt, plain, arrant.

NOTO'RIOUSLY, evidently, manifeſtly, plainly.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS } [*notorieté*, F.] manifeſtneſs, plainneſs,
NOTORI'ETY } the being publickly known.

NO'TUS [*νότος*, Gr.] the *North* wind.

NOTWITHSTA'NDING [of na-ƿið and ꞅtandan, *Sax.*] nevertheleſs, altho', *&c.*

NOVA'LE [*old Rec.*] land newly ploughed, that had not been tilled in the memory of man.

NOVA'TIANS [ſo named of *Novatus* their ring-leader] a ſect of hereticks *A. C.* 215, who held that perſons fallen into ſin ought to be received into communion without penance.

NOVA'TION [F. *novazione*, It. *Civil Law*] a change or alteration of an obligation, whereby it becomes extinguiſhed and annihilated; or an entring into a new obligation from one perſon to another, *L.*

Neceſſary NOVATION, [*Civil Law*] is one made in conſequence of a ſentence or decree of juſtice.

Voluntary NOVATION, is effected three ways; 1. by changing the cauſe of the obligation without the intervention of any other perſon; 2. by changing the nature of the obligation; 3. by delegation.

NOVA'TOR, one who makes a thing new; a changer of the ſtate, an uſurper. *L.*

NO'VEL [*novella*, Ital. *nouvaeu*, F.] new-fangled.

A **Novel** [*nouvelle*, F. *novella*, It. *novela*, Sp. of *novellus*, L.] an ingenious relation of a pleaſant adventure or intrigue, a ſhort romance.

Novel *Aſſignment* [in *Law*] the aſſignment of time, place or the like, otherwiſe than it was aſſigned before.

Novel *diſſeſin* [in *Law*] a writ which lies for one who is ejected out of his land or tenement in time of peace.

No'velist [*nouveliſte*, F.] a news-monger or intelligencer.

No'velty
No'velness } [*novitas*, L. *nouveauté*, F. *novità*, It. *novedàd*, Sp.] the ſtate of that which is new, newneſs, innovation or change.

No'vels, 168 volumes of the *Civil Law*, added to the *Codex* by the emperor *Juſtinian*; alſo little romances.

Nove'mber [*novembre*, F. and It. *noviembre*, Sp. *novembro*, Port. *november*, L. ſo called of *novem*, L. 9, being the ninth month of the year, beginning at *March*] the eleventh month beginning at *January*.

November [in *Painting* &c.] is repreſented as a man, clothed in a robe of a changeable green and black, having his head adorned with a garland of olive-branches with fruit, holding in his right hand *Sagittary*, and in his left turnips and parſnips.

Nove'msiles, the Gods of the *Sabines* a ſpecies of Gods worſhipped by the antient *Romans*.

Nove'nary [*novenarius*, L] of or pertaining to the number nine.

Nove'ndial [*novendialis*, L] of nine days ſpace or continuance. A *Roman* feſtival celebrated on occaſion of any prodigies appearing to menace them with ill fortune.

Nove'nnial [*novennis*, L.] of nine years ſpace.

Nove'nsiles [*dii novenſiles*, among the *Romans*] heroes newly received into the number of their gods; or elſe thoſe Gods of the provinces and kingdoms, which they had conquered, and to which they offered ſacrifices.

Nove'rca, a mother in law. *L.*

Nove'rcal [*novercalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a mother in law.

Nought [nahꞇ or, nophiꞇ, *Sax.* *nada*, Sp.] no whit, not at all, nothing.

Novice [F. *novizio*, It. *novicio*, Sp. of *novitius*, L.] a new beginner in any art or profeſſion; a raw, unskilful and unexperienced perſon.

Novi'ciate [*noviciat*, F. *noviziato*, It. *noviciàdo*, It. of *novitiatus*, L.] noviceſhip, the time during which a perſon is a novice.

Noviciate [with the *Roman Catholicks*] a year of probation appointed for the trial of religious, whether or not they have a vocation, and the neceſſary qualities for living in the rules, to the obſervation of which they are to bind themſelves by vow; alſo the houſe or place where novices are inſtructed.

Novilu'nium, the new moon. *L.*

No'vity [*nouveauté*, F. *novità*, It. of *novitas*, L.] newneſs.

Noun [*none*, F. *nome*, It. *nombre*, Sp. *nomen*, L.] (with *Gram.*) the firſt part in ſpeech, denoting the name of a thing.

Nov. is us'd as an Abbreviation for *November*.

To **Nou'rish** [*nutrire*, L. *nourrir*, F. *nudrire*, It. *nudrir*, Sp. *nutrir*, Port.] to feed, to keep or maintain.

Nou'rishing [*nourrant*, F. *nutriens*, L.] affording nouriſhment.

Nou'rishment [*nourriture*, F. *nutrimento*, It. *nutrimiente*, Sp.] food, *&c.* which nouriſhes the body.

Now [nu, *Sax.* nu, *Dan.* nu, *Su.* *Du.* and L. G. nun, H. G.] at this time.

No'wed [in *Heral.*] is knotted, and is derived of the *Latin*, *nodatus*, and ſignifies ſome intricacy in the way of knotting, and is applied to ſuch tails of animals as are very long, and ſometimes are repreſented in coat armour, as if tyed in a knot.

Nowl [hnol, *Sax.*] the top of the head, the crown.

Nox, night, an imaginary goddeſs of the poets, who had the greateſt command in the lower regions, and who was one of the moſt remarkable: ſhe was held to be the mother of love, deceit, old age, death, ſleep, dreams, complaint, fear and darkneſs. The cock was offered to her in ſacrifice, and ſhe was painted with black hair, with a garland of poppies about her head, and her chariot was drawn with black horſes ſurrounded with ſtars, and holding in her arms a white boy, ſignifying ſleep, and alſo a black one, to ſignify death, both taking their reſt.

No'xious [*nocivo*, It. of *noxius* L.] hurtful, offenſive miſchievous.

No'xiousness, offenſiveneſs, *&c.*

N. S. is an abbreviation for *New Stile*.

Nube'cula, a little cloud. *L.*

Nube'culæ [with *Phyſicians*] ſmall, light particles that ſwim about in urine, looſely cloſing one with another. *L.*

Nubi'ferous [*nubifer*, L.] that bringeth or cauſeth clouds.

Nubi'genous [*nubigena*, L.] engendred or begotten by the clouds.

Nubi'gerous [*nubiger*, L.] that beareth or carrieth clouds.

Nu'bile [*nubilis*, L.] marriageable.

To **Nu'bilate** [*nubilatum*, L.] to make cloudy.

Nubilo'se
Nu'bilous } [*nuvoloſo*, It. of *nubiloſus*, L.] to make cloudy.

Nucame'ntum [in *Botan. Writ.*] the ſame as *Julus*, thoſe catkins or wormlike tufts, or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year, grow out of, and hang pendulous, down from hazels, walnuts, *&c.*

Nucha [with *Anat.*] the hinder part or nape of the neck, *Arab.*

Nuci'ferous [of *nucifer*, L.] nut bearing.

Nuckia'næ *Glandulæ* [ſo called from Dr. *Nuck*, a phyſician in *Holland*, who firſt diſcovered them] certain kernels or glands ſeated in that part of the ſkull where the eye is plac'd between the abducent muſcle of the eye, and the bone *Os Jugale*. L.

Nu'cleus, the kernel of a nut. *L.*

Nucleus [with *Aſtron.*] the head of a comet; alſo the central or middle part of a planet. *L.*

Nucleus [with *Architects*] the cement which they put between a lay or bed of pebbles, *&c.*

Nuda'tion, a making bare or naked. *L.*

To **Nu'ddle** *along*. to walk careleſly, poking down the head, and in haſte.

Nude [*nud*, F. *nuda*, It. of *nudus*, L.] naked, bare.

Nude *contract* [*Law Term*] a bare promiſe of a thing with out any conſideration.

Nude *Matter* [in *Law*] a naked allegation of a thing done, to be proved only by witneſs, and not by record, or other ſpecialty in writing under ſeal.

Nu'dils [with *Surgeons*] pledgets dipt in ointment, for ſores or diſeaſes of the womb.

Nude [in *Botan. Writ.*] without leaves, and it is not only applied to ſtalks when they grow without leaves, but to ſeeds when they are incloſed in no veſſel.

Nudi'ties [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is uſed to ſignify thoſe parts of a human figure, not covered with any drapery, or thoſe parts where the carnations appear.

Nudipeda'lia [among the *Romans*] ſacrifices performed bare-footed to appeaſe the Gods, and to eaſe them of ſome calamity they laboured under.

Nudi'ty [*nudité*, F. *nudità*, It. of *nuditas*, L.] nakedneſs.

Nudity [in *Paint.*] a picture repreſenting a naked perſon.

Nu'el [*noyau*, F.] (in *Archit.*) the ſpindle of a winding ſtair caſe.

Nuga'city
Nuga'lity } [*nugacitas*, L.] triflingneſs.

Nuga'lity [*nugalitas*, L.] triflingneſs.

Nu'gatory
Nugato'rious } [*nugatorius*, L.] vain, trifling, *&c.*

Nugige'rulous [*nugigerulus*, L.] carrying trifles, toys.

Nuke, [*nuca*, It.] the hinder part of the head, the noddle.

Null [*nullo*, It. *nulo*, Sp. *nullus*, L.] void, of no force.

Nu'lled, made void.

Nullibi'ety [of *nullibi*, L. no where] a being no where.

Nulli'ety [*nullità*, It. *nulidàd*, Sp. *nullietas*, L.] nullity, nothingneſs.

Nullifidian [of *nullus*, L. and *fides* L. faith] one of no faith or religion, an unbeliever.

To **Nu'llify** [or *nullus*, and *fio* or *facio*,] to make void and of none effect.

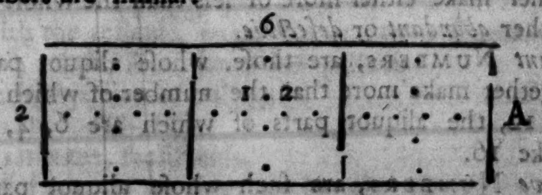
Nu'llity [*nullitas*, L.] the being null and void, or of no effect.

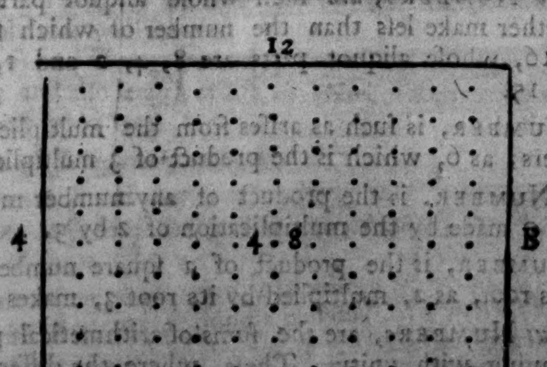
Nu'llo, a character or cypher, which ſtands for nothing.

Nu'mber [*numerus*, L. *nombre*, F. *numero*, It. Sp. and Port.] a collection of unites.

To **Nu'mber** [*numerare*, L. *nombrer*, F.] to count or reckon.

Similar plane **Numbers**, are ſuch numbers which may be ranged into the form of ſimilar rectangles, that is, into rectangles whoſe ſides are proportional; ſuch are 12 and 48, for the ſides of 12 are 6 and 2 (as in figure, A) and the ſides of 48 are 12 and 4 (as in figure, B) but 6 : 2 : 12 : 24 and therefore thoſe numbers are ſimilar.





Incompoſite NUMBER, *Prime* NUMBER, *Simple* NUMBER [in *Arithmetick*] a number which can only be divided or meaſured by itſelf or by unity, without leaving any remainder.

Compoſite NUMBER, *Compound* NUMBER [*Arith.*] a number which may be divided by ſome number, leſs than the compoſite it ſelf, but greater than unity.

Abſolute NUMBERS [with *Algebraiſts*] are all numbers expreſs'd by figures and cyphers, not having any letters joined to them.

Golden NUMBER [in *Arithmetick*] the rule of three, or rule of proportion.

Rational NUMBER [with *Algebraiſts*] is every abſolute or ordinary number, whether it be a whole number; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* or a fraction, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, *&c.* or a whole number join'd to a fraction, as $3\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{2}{3}$, $6\frac{3}{5}$, *&c.*

Golden NUMBER [with *Aſtron.*] a period of 9 years, at the end of which the ſun and moon return to have the ſame aſpects in the ſame parts of the zodiack as before.

NUMBERS [in *Poetry*, *Oratory*, &c.] are certain meaſures, proportions or cadences, which render a verſe, period and air agreeable to the ear.

Spherical NUMBER, *Circular* NUMBER [with *Arithmeticans*] are ſuch numbers whoſe powers end in the roots themſelves, as the numbers 5 and 6, all the powers of them end in 5 and 6; ſo the ſquare of 5 is 25, the cube 125, the quadrato cube is 625; ſo the ſquare of 6 is 36, the cube 216, the quadrato cube 1296.

A determinate NUMBER, is ſuch as is referred to ſome given unit; as a ternary or 3, which is properly called a number.

An indeterminate NUMBER, is ſuch as refers to unity in general, and is what is called quantity.

Homogeneal NUMBERS, are ſuch as are referred to different units; as 5 golden ſpheres and 2 golden ſpheres, are homogeneal numbers.

Heterogeneal NUMBERS, are ſuch as are referred to different units; thus 4 ſilver ſpheres and 4 braſs ſpheres, are heterogeneal numbers.

Whole NUMBERS, the ſame as *Integers*, i. e. all thoſe that in the manner of expreſſing refer to unity, as a whole does to a part.

Broken NUMBERS, are fractions, ſuch as conſiſt of ſeveral parts of unity, as a part to the whole.

Rational NUMBER, is ſuch as is commenſurable with unity.

Rational whole NUMBER, is ſuch whereof unity is an aliquot part.

Rational broken NUMBER, is ſuch as is equal to ſome aliquot part or parts of unity.

Rational mixt NUMBER, is ſuch as conſiſts of a whole number and a broken one, or of unity and a fraction.

Irrational NUMBER, is a ſurd, or a number that is incommenſurable with unity.

Even NUMBER. is one which may be divided into two equal parts, or without remainder or fraction, as 4, 6, 8, *&c.*

NUMBER *unevenly even*, one that may be divided equally by an uneven number, as 20, which may be divided by 5.

Prime NUMBER, is that which is only diviſible by unity, as 5, and 7, are.

Prime NUMBERS *among themſelves*, are ſuch as have no common meaſure beſides unity, as 12 and 19.

Compound NUMBER, is one which is diviſible by ſome other number beſides unity, as 8 which is diviſible by 4 and by 2.

Compound NUMBERS *among themſelves*, are ſuch as have ſome common meaſure beſides unity as 12 and 15.

Perfect NUMBERS are ſuch, whoſe aliquot parts, being added together, make the whole number, as 6, 28, *&c.*

Thus the aliquot parts of 6 being 3, 2 and 1, are equal to 6. And thoſe of 28, being 14, 7, 4, 2, 1, are equal to 28.

Imperfect NUMBERS, are ſuch, whoſe aliquot parts being added together make either more or leſs than the whole number, and are either *abundant* or *defective.*

Abundant NUMBERS, are thoſe, whoſe aliquot parts being added together make more than the number of which they are parts; as 12, the aliquot parts of which are 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, which make 16.

Defective NUMBERS, are ſuch whoſe aliquot parts being added together make leſs than the number of which they are parts; as 16, whoſe aliquot parts are 8, 4, 2 and 1, which make but 15.

Plane NUMBER, is ſuch as ariſes from the multiplication of two numbers; as 6, which is the product of 3 multiplied by 2.

Square NUMBER, is the product of any number multiplied by itſelf as 9 made by the multiplication of 3 by 3.

Cubic NUMBER, is the product of a ſquare number multiplied by its root, as 3, multiplied by its root 3, makes 27.

Polygonous NUMBERS, are the ſums of arithmetical progreſſions, beginning with unity. Theſe, where the difference is, 1. are called *triangular numbers*; where 2, *ſquare numbers*; where 3, *pentagonal numbers*; where 4, *hexagonal numbers*; where 5, *heptagonal numbers*, &c.

Pyramidal NUMBERS, the ſums of polygonous numbers, collected after the ſame manner as the polygons themſelves, are gathered out of arithmetical progreſſions, and are called *firſt pyramidal numbers.*

Second Pyramidals, are the ſums of the firſt pyramidals.

Third Pyramidals, are the ſums of the ſecond pyramidals.

NUMBERS, the fourth book of *Moſes*, ſo called from its giving account of the numbering of the *Iſraelites.*

NU'MBLES [*nombles*, F.] the entrails of a deer, *&c.*

NU'MERABLE [*numerabile*, It. of *numerabilis*, L.] that may be numbred.

NU'MERABLENESS, capableneſs of being numbred.

NU'MERAL [F. *numerale*, It. of *numeralis*, L.] of or pertaining to numbers.

NUMERAL *Algebra*, is that wherein numbers are made uſe of inſtead of letters of the alphabet.

NUMERAL *Letters*, are thoſe letters which are generally uſed for numbers, as L. for 50; C. for 100; D. for 500; M. for a 1000.

Cardinal NUMERALS [with *Grammarians*] are thoſe that expreſs the number of things, as *one, two, three, four, five.*

Ordinal NUMERALS, are ſuch as ſhew the order or rank, as *firſt, ſecond, third, fourth, fifth*, &c.

NUMERALS. See *Numeral Letters.*

NUMERA'TION, [F. *numerazione*, It.] a numbring, *L.*

NUMERATION [in *Arithmetick*] is that part that comprehends all manner of operations by numbers.

NUMERA'TOR, one who numbers or accounts; an arithmetician an auditor, *L.*

NUMERATOR [*numeratore*, It.] (of a *Fraction*) is the number placed above the ſeparating line, and expreſſing the number of the parts of unity in any fraction, as $\frac{4}{5}$ where 4 is the numerator.

NUME'RICAL, [*numerique*, F. *numerico*, It.] of or pertaining to number; alſo particular, individual.

NUMERICAL *Algebra*, that which uſes numbers inſtead of letters of the alphabet.

NUMERICAL *difference* [with *Logicians*] that difference by which one individual thing is diſtinguiſhed from another.

NUME'RICALNESS, individualneſs.

NU'MERO [with *Phyſicians*] ſignifies ſo many of any ingredient, as the figure or word added, as *numero* 4, as take of *Jujubes numero* 4, *i. e.* 4 in number, and by way of abbreviation N°. 4.

NUMERO [in *Number*] a term which merchants and others prefix to a certain number of things, marked thus (N°)

De NUMERO [*i. e.* by tale] as the payment of a pound *de numero* is juſt 20 *s.*

NU'MEROUS [*nombreux*, F. *numeroſo*, It. and Sp. of *numeroſas*, L.] abounding in number, manifold.

NU'MEROUSNESS, largeneſs of number, abundance.

NUMI'SMATOGRAPHI'A [of νυμισμα and γραφη, Gr. deſcription] the deſcription and knowledge of antient medals and coins.

NU'MMULAR [of *nummus*, L. money] of or pertaining to mony.

NUMMULA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the herb money-wort. *L.*

NUN [nun, *Sax.* *nonne*, F. qu. *non nupta*, L. *i. e.* not married] one who has bound herſelf by vow to a ſingle life, pretending to have ſeparated herſelf from the world, and devoted herſelf to the ſervice of God.

NUN, a bird called a titmouſe.

NU'NCHION, an afternoon's repaſt; a meal between dinner and ſupper.

NUNCIA'TION, a ſhewing, a report, a declaration. *L.*

NU'NCIO [*nonce*, F. *nunzio*, It. of *nuncius*, L.] a meſſenger, embaſſador or envoy.

NU'NCIUS, a meſſenger or bringer of tidings; alſo an apparitor, ſerjeant or beadle. *L.*

NU'NCIATURE, [*nonciature*, F. *nonziatura*, It.] the office of a nuncio.

NUNCUPA'TION, a pronouncing or declaring in ſolemn form. *L.*

NUNCUPATION [in *Civil Law*] the form of publiſhing and declaring one's laſt will.

NU'NCUPATIVE [*noncupatif*, F.] *Will* (in *Civil Law*) a will or teſtament made before witneſſes by word of mouth, and not by writing, *L*,

NUNCUPATIVE [with *Schoolmen*] a term uſed to expreſs ſomething that is nominal only; or that has no evidence but in name.

NU'NDINA [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs, who, as they believed, preſided over the purifications or luſtrations of children, which ſome derive from *nonus*, L. becauſe the male infants were not purified till the 9th day; but the females on the 8th.

NU'NDINÆ [qu. *novendinæ* of *nune dies nona*, i. e. now the 9

9th day] a market which was kept every ninth day at *Rome*, to which the people reſorted, not only to buy and ſell, but alſo to get intelligence of what laws were made.

Nu'ndinal [*nundinalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a fair or market.

Nu'ndinary [*nundinarius*, L.] the ſame as nundinal.

Nu'nnery, a convent or cloiſter of nuns.

Nu'per *obiit*, a writ which lies for a co-heir, being deforced by her partner of lands or tenements, whereof their common father or anceſtor died ſiezed in fee-ſimple *L.*

Nu'ptial [F. *nuziale*, It. *nuptialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a wedding or marriage.

Nu'ptials, marriage or wedding.

Nu'ptialist, a bride or bridegroom, or one who makes matches.

A Nurse [*nourriſſe*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes care of perſons ſick, children, *&c.*

To Nurse [*nourrir*, F. *nutrire*, It. and L.] to take care of, to nouriſh, to feed *&c.*

Nu'rsery [of *nourriſſe*, F. a nurſe] a nurſe's chamber, or nurſery room.

Nursery [among *Gardeners*] a plot of ground or place ſet apart, or a garden or orchard for raiſing young trees, ſtocks or plants.

Nursery, a college of young perſons deſigned for the miniſtry or prieſthood.

Nursu sly, the flower *Narciſſus*.

Nu'rture [*nourriture*, F.] education, inſtruction, *&c.*

Nurture goes beyond nature.

F. *nourriture paſſe Nature.*

That is, education is a help to nature.

Nu'sance [*nuiſance*, F.] annoyance.

Nusance, a writ which lies for one that has been guilty of a nuſance or annoyance, in raiſing a wall, ſtopping of water, or any unlawful act in his own ground or elſewhere, to the damage of his neighbour.

Nut [nut, *Sax.* noot, *Du.* noet, *Su.* and G. nuſz H. G. *noix*, F. *noce*, It. *nuez*, Sp. *nux.* L.] a fruit included in a ſhale or a ſeed included in a brittle, but not ſtony ſhell.

Nut [with *Anatom.*] the top of a man's yard.

Nut *Peach*, a ſort of peach.

Nu'tmeg [*nux moſchata*, L. *i. e.* the musked nut] a ſpice, the fruit of a tree as big as a pear tree, growing in the iſland of *Banda* in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Male Nu'tmeg, a nutmeg different from the common, being longer and weaker.

Nuta'tion, a nodding, *L.*

Nutation [with *Aſtronomers*] a kind of trepidation or tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, whereby in each annual revolution it is twice inclined to the ecliptick, and as often returns to its former poſition.

Nu'triment [*nutrimento*, It. *nutrimentum*, L.] nouriſhment, food.

Nutri'tion, [F. *nutrizione*, It.] nouriſhment, *F.* of *L.*

Nutrition [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of preparation, conſiſting in the gradual mixture of liquors of different natures, by ſtirring them together till they have acquired a thick conſiſtence.

Nutrition [with *Phyſicians*] a natural increaſe, whereby that of any bodily ſubſtance that is in continual decay, is repaired by convenient nouriſhment.

Nutri'tious [*nutricius*, L.] nouriſhing.

Nutri'tiousness, nouriſhing quality.

Nu'tritive [*nutritif*, F. *nutritivo*, It. and Sp.] nouriſhing, or that ſerves for nouriſhment.

Nutri'tum, a deſiccative, cooling unguent, prepared by the agitation and nutrition of lead, with oil and vinegar, *&c.*

Nutri'tious *Juice* [with *Anatom.*] a juice which affords nouriſhment to ſeveral parts of the body.

Nux, a nut, *L.*

Nux [with *Botan.*] any fruit that has a hard kernel, *L.*

Nux *Unguentaria* [with *Apothecaries*] a kind of drug called *Ben*, L.

Nux [with *Phyſicians*] a pain in the head, which afflicts a place about the bigneſs of a nut, *L.*

To Nu'zzle [*q. d.* to neſtle] to hide the head as a young child does in his mother's boſom.

Nycta'ges [of νύξ, Gr. night] a religious ſect who inveighed againſt the practice of waking in the night to ſing the praiſes of God, becauſe the night was made for reſt.

Nyctalopi'a [νυκταλοπια of νυκτὸς ἀλαὸς ὦπς, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, which is twofold; 1. a dimneſs of ſight in the night or in dark places, without any defect in the light; 2. a dimneſs of ſight in the light, and a clear ſight, in ſhady or dark places, *L.*

Nycteli'a [νυκτελεία of νύξ, night, and τελεῖν, to ſacrifice or celebrate religious duties, Gr.] nocturnal orgies of *Bacchus*, which once every three years were celebrated for three nights ſucceſſively, with flambeaux, drinking in ſo riotous and diſorderly a manner, that the *Romans* aboliſh'd them.

Nycthe'meron [νυχθήμερον, Gr.] the ſpace of 24 hours, an intire night and day.

Nye *of Pleaſants*, a flight or great quantity of them.

Nymph [*nymphe*, F. *nimpha*, It. *nympha*, L. νύμφη, Gr.] a goddeſs of water, rivers, ſprings, lakes, *&c.*

Nympha [νύμφη, Gr.] the little ſkin wherein inſects are incloſed, both while they are in the egg, or after they have undergone an apparent transformation, or the firſt change of the *Eruca*, a palmer worm or maggot, in ſuch inſects as undergo a transformation; or it is rather the growth or increaſe of the *Eruca*, whereby the figure of the ſucceeding animal is beginning to be expreſs'd by the explication of its members, which before lay involved up in the *Eruca* (as a plant is in its ſeed). So that *Nympha* is only the animal under that imperfect form. It is ſometimes call'd *Chryſalis*, ſometimes *Aurelia*, and by others *Necydalus*,

Ny'mphæ [with *Anatomiſts*] ſmall, ſoft pieces of fleſh, proceeding from the juncture of the *Os Pubis* in the neck of the womb; ſo called, becauſe they are placed near the paſſage where the water iſſues out of the bladder, *L.*

Nympha [with *Anatomiſts*] a hollowneſs or void ſpace in the nether lip, *L.*

Ny'mphæa [νυμφαῖα, Gr.] the water-lilly or water-roſe, *L.*

Nymphæa [in *Rome*] certain baths or grotto's ſacred to the nymphs, from whoſe ſtatues which adorn'd them, or from the waters and fountains which they afforded, they were ſo called. They were in number twelve, and were retreats of pleaſure, adorned with grotto's, fountains and ſtatues of the nymphs, *&c.* They were ſquare marble buildings, into which there was but one door, where were ſteps that led down to grotto's pav'd with marble of curious colours; the walls were beautiful with ſhell-work, and a ſtream which ſurrounded the place, fell from a fountain at the end of the grotto.

Ny'mphly, like a nymphly.

Nymphæ'um [νυμφαῖον, Gr.] a publick hall or building among the antients, richly furniſhed and adorned for publick banqueting, where thoſe who wanted conveniences at home, held their marriage feaſts.

Nymphoma'nia [of νύμφη, the *Nymphæ*, and μανία, Gr. madneſs] the *Furor uterinus*, a diſtemper which provokes women to tranſgreſs the bounds of common modeſty without reſtraint.

Nymphotomi'a [νυμφοτομία, Gr.] a cutting off the *Nymphæ* in women, which in ſome ſometimes bunching out, hinders the *Coitus*, or makes it difficult.

Nymphis [νύμφαι of τοῦ ἀεὶ νέας φαίνεσθαι, Gr. becauſe always young; or as ſome will have it, from נפש, *Hebrew*, the ſoul; ſuppoſing the nymphs to be the ſouls of deceaſed anceſtors, which being then freed from the body, frequented thoſe places that were moſt agreeable to them when alive: others derive *Nymph* from *Nympha*, a bride, and others of *Lympha*, by changing *L* into *N*] the daughters of *Nereus* and *Dorcis*, or of *Oceania*, mother of the floods: ſome of them were taken up into heaven; but thoſe that had green locks of hair, remained upon earth, among the waters, the meadows, the foreſts and woods; the *Napeæ*, the *Dryades*, and the *Hamadryades*, in the woods, in the green meadows among the green paſtures. The *Naiades* were for the fountains and rivers; and the *Nereides* that took their name from *Nereus* their father, were appointed to the ſea.

Nymphs, ſay ſome, are only an allegory taken from the vegetative humidity, which gives life to trees, plants and flowers, by which they grow and increaſe.

O

O o, *Roman*; *O o*, *Italick*; 𝔒 o, *Engliſh*; O o *Saxon*; are the fourteenth letter in order of the alphabet; ο, the 15th, and Ω ω, the 24th of the *Greek*, and ו, the 6th of the *Hebrew*.

O, is not ſounded in *People*, *Jeopardy*, &c.

O, with the antients, was a numeral letter ſignifying 11.

Ō, with a daſh, ſtood for eleven millions.

O, an interjection of calling.

Oa'fish, fooliſh, ſilly.

Oa'fishness, fooliſhneſs.

Oak [of aac, or æc *Sax.* Eicke, *Du.* Eiche, G. Eek, *Su.*] a durable tree well known.

An Oak [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents ſtrength, virtue, conſtancy; and alſo length of life, as being ſteady, and living longer than moſt other trees.

Oak *of Jeruſalem*, an herb.

Oa'kam } old ropes untwiſted, and pull'd out again into
Oa'kum } looſe hemp like hurds of flax, to be uſed in the calking of ſhips, *&c.*

Oa'ken [aac, *Sax.* an oak] of or pertaining to an oak.

Oaken *Pin*, a ſort of fruit ſo called from its hardneſs, which yields an excellent juice very much like the *Weſtbury* apple in nature, though not in ſhape.

OALE *Gavel*, ale-tent, a duty paid for brewing ale.

OAR [oꞃe, *Sax.*] metal mixt with earth, as it comes out of the earth.

OARI'STUS, a term in *Greek* poetry, for a dialogue between a man and his wife.

OARS, [oꞃan, *Sax.* aora, *Su.*] a boat for carrying paſſengers, with two men to row it; alſo inſtruments wherewith boats are row'd.

To have an OAR in every Man's Boat.

That is, to meddle with every man's concerns,

OATS [of aten or etan, *Sax.* to eat] a grain, food for horſes.

To ſow one's wild OATS.

That is to play one's youthful pranks.

OAT *Thiſtle*, an herb.

OA'TEN, of or pertaining to oats.

OATH [að, *Sax.* Eed, *Dan* and *Su.* Eedt, *Du.* Eyd, G.] a ſwearing, or confirming a thing by ſwearing.

OATH [in a legal ſenſe] a ſolemn action, whereby God is called to witneſs the truth of an affirmation, given before one or more perſons impowered to receive the ſame.

OAT-MEAL [of aten and mealepe, *Sax.*] meal or flour made of oats.

O'AZY [prob. of oꞅꞇ, *Sax.* a ſcale, *q. d.* ſcaly] ſlimy, muddy, *&c.*

OAZY *Ground*, ſoft, ſlimy or muddy ground.

O'AZINESS, ſlimy, muddy, marſhy quality.

OB, is an abbreviation us'd for *Oboli*, half-pence.

OB, is likewiſe a compounding particle, ſignifying *againſt*.

OBAMBULA'TION, a walking up and down, *L.*

OBDU'CTION, a covering or overlaying with ſome metal, matter, *&c.* L.

OBDU'RACY } [of *obduratus*, L.] hardneſs of heart, ſtubbornneſs, obſtinacy.
OBDU'RATENESS }

OBDU'R'D [*obduratus*, L.] hardened, obſtinate.

OBDURATELY, obſtinately, in a hardened manner.

OBE'DIENCE [*obbedienza*, It. *obediéncia*, Sp. *obedientia*, L.] dutifulneſs, ſubmiſſion, ſubjection.

OBEDIENCE [among *Divines*] conſiſts in ſuch a ſubmiſſive frame of ſpirit, by which a man always reſigns and devotes himſelf to the diſpoſal of the divine being, being ready in every condition to do or ſuffer whatſoever he appredends to be moſt reaſonable and acceptable, and by which he may beſt expreſs his love and ſubjection to him.

OBEDIENCE [in *Painting*] is repreſented, by a woman in an humble poſture, on her knees, lifting up her eyes to heaven, from whence deſcend rays, and behind them a bridle, which ſhe graſps at.

Active OBEDIENCE *to God*, conſiſts in a readineſs of mind to do what he enjoys.

Paſſive OBEDIENCE *to God*, is an acquieſcence of mind, in whatſoever he ſhall pleaſe to inflict.

OBEDIE'NTIA [in *old Records*] a certain rent penſion paid in antient times, *L.*

OBE'DIENT [*obbediente*, It. *obediénte*, Sp. *obediens*, L.] dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBE'DIENTLY, dutifully, ſubmiſſively.

OBEDIE'NTIA [in the *Canon Law*] the adminiſtration of an office, *L.*

OBEDIE'NTIAL, of or pertaining to obedience.

OBEDIE'NTIALS, ſuch perſons as execute an office under ſuperiors, and with obedience to their commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, obedient quality.

OBEI'SANT [*obeiſſant*, F.] reverent, a low bow or congee.

OBELÆ'A *Sutura* [of 'οβελος Gr. a ſpot] [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſeam in the ſcull, otherwiſe called the ſagittal ſuture, *L.* of Gr.

O'BELISK [*obeliſque*, F. *obeliſco*, It. and Sp. ὀβελισκος, Gr.] a four ſquare ſtone growing ſmaller from the baſis to the top, ending in a ſharp point. It differs from a pyramid, in that it is made all of one intire ſtone or piece, and its baſis is much narrower.

The *Egyptian* obelisks were ſquare pillars raiſed in the form of a pyramid, and engraven on every ſide with hieroglyphical characters, and myſterious ſecrets, underſtood by very few beſides their prieſts, who called them the fingers of the ſun, to which planet they were commonly dedicated; their compoſition was of a ſtone dug near the cataracts of *Nile*, as hard as porphyry, and of divers colours, repreſenting (as they imagined) the four elements. The firſt that was erected was by *Manuſtar* king of *Egypt. An. Mund-* 2604. whoſe ſucceſſors erected divers others; but they were moſt of them deſtroy'd by *Cambyſes*, king of *Perſia*, when he conquered *Egypt*. And thoſe that remained, were carryed by the *Romans* to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *Rome*, where there are ſome remaining to this day; the higheſt were about 140, and the loweſt, about 15 feet.

OBELISK [with *Printers*] is this (†) mark, and refers the reader to ſome note or other matter in the margin.

OBERRA'TION, a wandering up and down, *L.*

OBEQUITA'TION, a riding up and down, *L.*

OBE'SE [*obeſus*, L.] fat, groſs.

OBE'SITY } [*obeſitas*, L.] groſneſs, fatneſs.
OBE'SENESS }

To OBEY' [*obeïr*, F. *obbedire*, It. *obedecer*, Sp. and Port. of *obedire*, L.] to be obedient, dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBE'YING [*obediens*, L.] being obedient.

OBEYING *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are the laſt 6 ſouthern ſigns of the zodiack.

OBJ, is an abbreviation for *Objection.*

To OBJE'CT [*objecter*, F. *obbjectare*, It. *objectare*, L.] to make an objection, to oppoſe. to urge againſt.

OBJECT, [*objet*, F. *oggetto*, It. *objeto*, Sp.] the matter of an art or ſcience, or that about which it is employ'd, the ſame as ſubject.

Material OBJECT, the thing it ſelf which is treated or conſidered of.

Formal OBJECT, one conſidered as to its form.

O'BJECT [*objectum*, L.] any thing placed to behold, or oppos'd to any of the ſenſes; ſomething apprehended or preſented to the mind, either by ſenſation or by imagination; alſo a ſubject or matter.

OBJECT *Glaſs*, a glaſs in a teleſcope or microſcope, placed at that end of the tube which is next to the object.

OBJECT *Plate*, the plate whereon the object is placed.

OBJE'CTION, [F. *obbjezione*, It. *objeción*, Sp. of *objectio*, L.] a difficulty raiſed againſt a propoſition.

OBJECTION [with *Rhetoric.*] a figure, when the words of an opponent are pronounced in order to anſwer them.

OBJE'CTIVE [*objectivus*, L.] of or relating to the object.

OBJECTIVE *Line* [in *Perſpective*] is the line of an object, from whence the appearance is ſought for in the draught or picture.

OBJE'CTIVELY [*School Term*] a thing is ſaid to exiſt *objectively*, when it exiſts no otherwiſe than in being known, or in being an object of the mind.

OBJE'CTUM *quod complexum* [with *Schoolmen*] of an art, is the aggregative whole: or a collection of all the objective concluſions or conſequences found in the ſcience, *L.*

OBJE'CTUM *quo complexum* [with the *Schoolmen*] a collection of all the objective antecedents of the ſcience, *L.*

O'BIT [of *obiit*, he died, or *obitum*, L. death] a funeral ſong, or an office for the dead ſaid annually; or a yearly day ſet apart for commemorating the death of any perſon.

OBI'TUARY [*obituaire*, F.] a regiſter, wherein are written the names of the dead and the days of the burial of thoſe perſons who were benefactors to a monaſtery.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by oath, *L.*

OBJURGA'TION, a chiding or reproving, *L.*

OBJU'RGATORY [*objurgatorius*, L.] of or pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLA'T [*oblatus*, L.] a ſoldier diſabled in the ſervice of his prince, who had the benefit of the place of a monk given him in the abby; alſo the maintenance itſelf.

OBLA'TS [of St. *Jerom*] a congregation of ſecular prieſts, founded in *Italy* by *Charles Boromeo*.

OBLA'TA, certain gifts antiently made to the king by his ſubjects, *L.*

OBLA'TÆ, certain thin cakes or wafers baked in iron moulds, and ſtill called *Oublies* by the *French*; a cuſtomary treat in religious houſes.

OBLA'TI, ſecular perſons, who reſigned themſelves and their eſtates to ſome monaſtery, and were admitted as lay-brothers.

OBLA'TION [F. *oblazione*, It. *oblación*, of *oblatio*, L.] an offering.

OBLATIO'NES *quatuor principales*, the four chief offerings to the pariſh prieſt, which were generally made on the feſtivals of *All Saints*, *Chriſtmas*, *Candlemas* and *Eaſter*, L.

OBLA'TIONS *of the Altar*, ſuch cuſtomary offerings as were preſented by the pariſhioners to the prieſt, and ſolemnly laid on the altar, as 3 *d* at *Chriſtmas* for the maſs and ſacrament offering; 2 *d* at *Eaſter*, and 1 peny at two other principal feaſts.

Funeral OBLATIONS, offerings by way of atonement for the faults or neglects of the party deceaſed in paying tithes or other eccleſiaſtical dues; which was the beſt horſe led before the corps, and delivered at the grave or the church gate for the uſe of the prieſt.

OBLECTA'TION, a recreation, delight, pleaſure, *L.*

OBLIGA'TI [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies for, or on purpoſe, or neceſſary; as *a doi violin obligati*, on purpoſe for two violins.

O'BLIGATED [*obligatus*, L.] obliged, bound or tyed to.

OBLIGA'TION, [F. *obbligazione*, It. *obligación*, Sp. of *obligatio*, L.] duty, engagement, tie; alſo a bond or writing obligatory. *F.* of *L.*

Natural OBLIGA'TIONS, are ſuch as bind only by virtue of the law of nature, and aſſiſted by civil laws and civil power.

Civil OBLIGATIONS, are ſuch as are ſupported on civil authority alone and which induces a conſtraint, without any principle or foundation in natural equity.

Perpetual OBLIGATIONS, are thoſe that cannot be taken off, as long as the perſon exiſts, in whom it adheres. Of this kind are the obligations we lie under to God and towards our neighbour.

OBLIGATIONS [ſay the *Moraliſts*] lie only to things poſſible, wherefore promiſes about impoſſible things are void and null;

when the thing at the time of making the pact appeared poſſible and afterwards becomes impoſſible, if it happen by chance the pact is diſannulled.

Connate OBLIGATIONS [with *Moraliſts*] are ſuch as all men fall under by virtue of their being creatures endued with reaſon, as ſuch as neceſſarily attend and accompany the rational nature, conſidered in that ſimple and general notion.

Adventitious OBLIGATIONS [with *Moraliſts*] are ſuch as fall upon men, by the intervention of human deeds, not without the conſent of the parties, either expreſſed, or at leaſt preſumptive.

Mixed OBLIGATION, is one both natural and civil, which being founded in natural equity, is further confirmed and enforced by civil authority.

O'BLIGATORY [*obligatoire*, F. *obbligatorio*, It. and Sp. of *obligatorius*, L.] of force to oblige, binding.

O'BLIGATORINESS, binding, *&c.* quality.

To OBLI'GE [*obliger*, F. *obbligare*, It. *obligàr*, Sp. of *obligare*, L.] to bind, conſtrain or engage; to lay an obligation upon; to do a kindneſs, good office or turn.

OBLIGEE' [*Law Term*] a perſon to whom a bond or writing obligatory is made.

OBLI'GEMENT, an obligation, a being obliged.

OBLIGEO'R, one who enters into a bond for payment of money.

OBLI'GING [*obligans*, L.] binding, tying; alſo engaging.

OBLI'GINGLY, in an obliging manner.

OBLI'GINGNESS, civility, courteouſneſs.

OBLI'GEMENT, an obligation, a tye.

OBLIQUA'TION [in *Catoptricks*] as *Cathetus* of *Obligation* is a right line, drawn perpendicular to a mirrour, in the point of incidence of the reflection of a ray.

OBLI'QUE [F. *obliquo*, It. and Sp. of *obliquus*, L.] awry, aſide, crooked.

OBLIQUE *Angle* [with *Geom.*] any angle, either acute or obtuſe, that is greater or leſſer than a right one.

OBLIQUE *angled Triangle* [*Geometry*] is one whoſe angles are oblique, either acute or obtuſe.

OBLIQUE *Line* [*Geom.*] a line, which falling on another makes an oblique angle.

OBLIQUE *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are ſuch as recline from the zenith or incline to the horizon.

OBLIQUE *Sphere* [with *Aſtronomers*] is that whoſe horizon cuts the equator obliquely, and one of whoſe poles is raiſed above the horizon, and equal to the latitude of the place.

OBLIQUE *Caſes* [with *Gram.*] are the genitive, dative and ablative.

OBLIQUE *Sailing* [with *navigators*] is when the ſhip is in ſome intermediate rhumb, between the four cardinal points; and thus makes an oblique angle with the meridian, changes both its latitude and longitude.

OBLIQUE *force* [in *Mechanicks*] is that whoſe line of direction is at oblique angles with the body on which it is impreſt.

OBLIQUE *Projection* [in *Mechanicks*] is that where a body is impelled in a line of direction, which makes an oblique angle with the horizontal line.

OBLIQUE *Percuſſion*, is that wherein the direction of the ſtriking body is not perpendicular to the body ſtruck, or is not in line with its center of gravity.

OBLIQUE *Aſcenſion* [*Aſtron.*] is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the firſt points of *Aries*, and that point of the equator which riſes together, with the ſtar, *&c.* in an oblique ſphere.

OBLIQUE *Deſcenſion* [*Aſtronomy*] is an arch of the equator intercepted between the firſt point of *Aries*, and that point of the equator which ſets with a ſtar, *&c.* in an oblique ſphere.

OBLI'QUELY, awry, crookedly, in an oblique manner.

OBLI'QUITY } athwartneſs, ſidewayneſs, crookedneſs,
OBLI'QUENESS } ſlantingneſs.

OBLI'QUITY *of the Ecliptick* [*Aſtronomy*] is the angle which the ecliptick makes with the equator, which is 23 degrees and 29 minutes.

OBLI'QUUS *Superior* [*Anat.*] the 7th muſcle of the head, ariſing from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſecond vertebræ of the neck, and aſcending obliquely is inſerted ſideways into the occiput, *L.*

OBLIQUUS *inferior* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the head, which ariſes from the outward part of the ſpiral proceſs of the ſecond vertebra of the neck, and paſſes obliquely to its inſertion, at the tranſverſe proceſs of the firſt, where the former muſcle begins.

OBLIQUUS *oculi ſuperior* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the eye, which taking its riſe from the deepeſt part of the orbit, near the beginning of the *Abducent*, paſſes obliquely under its upper part, and is let into the coat called *Sclerotis*, L.

OBLIQUUS *oculi inferior* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the eye going up obliquely over the *Deprimens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. *L*,

OBLIQUUS *aſcendens* } [in *Anatomy*] one of the large mu-
OBLIQUUS *acclivis* } ſcles of the lower belly, ariſing from the circular edge of the *Os Ilium* and *Ligamentum Pubis*; and is implanted into the whole length of the *Linea Alba*, L. That ſerves to compreſs the lower belly, and by that means to help the diſcharge of the ordure and urine.

OBLIQUUS *major oculi* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle which draws the eye forwards and obliquely downwards.

OBLIQUUS *deſcendens* } [with *Anat.*] a large muſcle of the
OBLIQUUS *declivis* } belly which takes its riſe in the lower end of the 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs, *&c.* and deſcends obliquely from the *Serratus inferior poſticus*, and is inſerted in the *Linea Alba* and the *Os Pubis*, L.

OBLIQUUS *auris* [*Anatomy*] lies in the internal parts of the aqueducts, enters the *Tympanum*, and is inſerted into the ſlender proceſs of the *Malleus*.

OBLI'TERATED [*obliteratus*, L.] blotted out.

OBLITERA'TION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an aboliſhing.

OBLI'VION, [*oubli*, F. *obblio*, It. *ovido*, Sp. of *oblivio*, L.] forgetfulneſs, which by naturaliſts is defined to be a loſs of the *Ideas* or conceptions of the things once perceived, which happens when they make but a light impreſſion upon the brain. *F.* of, *L.*

OBLI'VIOUS [*oublieux*, F. *obblivioſo*, It. of *oblivioſus*, L.] forgetful.

OBLI'VIOUSNESS, forgetfulneſs.

OBLOCU'TION, obloquy, ill report, *L.*

O'BLONG [in *Geometry*] is the ſame with a rectangle parallelogram, whoſe ſides are unequal.

OBMUTE'SCENCE [of *obmuteſcere*, L.] a holding ones peace.

OBLO'NGNESS [of *oblongus*, L. and *neſs*] oblong form, or the being of the form of a long ſquare.

OBLO'QUY [of *obloquium*, L.] ſlander, back-biting.

OBNOX'IOUS [*obnoxius*, L.] liable, properly liable to be puniſhed for offence; ſubject, or expoſed to.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, liableneſs, ſubjectneſs to puniſhment, danger, *&c.*

OBNU'BILATED [*obnubilatus*, L.] clouded over, overcaſt with clouds.

OBNUBILA'TION, a darkening or obſcuring with clouds.

OBNUNCIA'TION *of Aſſemblies* [among the *Romans*] a diſſolving them upon fore knowledge or conjecture of ill ſucceſs.

OBOLA'TA *terra* [old *Rec.*] half an acre of land; or as others ſay half a perch, *L.*

OBOLUS ['οβολὸς, Gr.] a *Roman* ſilver coin, the 6th part of a denarius or penny, in value about five farthings *Engliſh*; alſo the ſixth part of an *Attick Dram*; alſo the weight of ten grains or half a ſcruple.

OBOLUS, is now uſually taken to ſignify our half-peny; but in old time it ſignified the half-noble; the noble was then call'd a peny, and its quarter a farthing. And in like manner denarius ſignify'd the whole coin, whether it were angel, royal, *&c.* and *Obolus* its half, and quadrans the fourth part.

OBO'E } [*Muſ. Books*] a hautboy or hoboy. *Ital.*
OBOI' }

OBRE'PTION, a creeping in, *L.*

OBREPTI'TIOUS [of *obreptio*, L.] of a ſtealing nature, or that has obtained, or been obtained from a ſuperior after a ſly or ſubtil manner, by concealing from him the truth.

OBRINESS, an order of knights inſtituted in the XIII century by *Conrade*, duke of *Maſſovia* and *Cujavia*; but is now ſuppreſſed.

To O'BROGATE [*obrogatum*, L.] to proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former.

OBS. is an abbreviation of obſervation.

OBSCE'NE [F. *oſceno*, It. *obſceno*, Sp. of *obſcænus*, L.] filthy, lewd, unchaſt, bawdy, ſmutty.

OBSCE'NELY, filthily, lewdly, ſmuttily.

OBSCE'NENESS } [*obſcenité*, F. *oſcenità*, It. of *obſcoenitas*, L.]
OBSCE'NITY } uncleanneſs of ſpeech or action, ribaldry, bawdy, laſcivious ſpeech.

OBSCURA *camera* [in *Opticks*] a room darkened all over, but a little hole, in which a glaſs is fixed to convey the rays of objects to a frame of paper, or a white cloth, by which the Images of the oppoſite objects are repreſented on the paper.

OBSCURA'TION, a making obſcure or dark, L.

OBSCU'RE [*obſcur*, F. *oſcuro*, It. *obſcuro*, Sp. *obſcurus*, L.] to darken, to cloud, to eclipſe or drown the merits of another.

OBSCU'RENESS } [*obſcurité*, F. *oſcurità*, It. *obſcuridàd*, Sp. of
OBSCU'RITY } *obſcuritas*, L.] difficultneſs of being underſtood; alſo retired and private life.

OBSCU'RELY, darkly, in an obſcure manner.

OBSECRA'TION, an earneſt entreaty, *L.*

OBSECRATION [in *Rhetorick*] a figure whereby the orator implores the aſſiſtance of ſome god or man.

OBSE'QUIOUS [*oſſequioſo*, It. of *obſequioſus*, L.] very ready to obey or to aſſiſt; diligent to pleaſe, complaiſant, dutiful.

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, in an obſequious manner, dutifully.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, readineſs to obey, oblige, *&c.* carefulneſs to pleaſe.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS has been repreſented, in painting and ſculpture, by a man in years, bare-headed, and in a humble poſture, holding his hat in his right hand, and, with his left, leading a lion and a tyger coupled together.

O'BSEQUIES [*obſeques*, F. *obſequie*, It. *obſequias*, Sp. of *obſequium*, L. *i. e.* ready ſervice for the dead; becauſe theſe obſequies are the laſt devoirs that can be rendred to the deceaſed,] funeral rights and ſolemnities.

OBSE'RVABLE [*obſervabile*, It. of *obſervabilis*, L.] fit, eaſy or worthy to be obſerved.

OBSE'RVABLENESS, fitneſs, eaſineſs or worthineſs to be obſerved.

OBSE'RVANCE [*obſervanza*, It. of *obſervantia*, L.] performance; alſo reſpect; alſo regard.

OBSERVANCES, [F.] the rules and cuſtoms of a monaſtery,

OBSE'RVANT [*oſſervante*, It. of *obſervans*, L.] having regard to dutiful, reſpect; alſo keeping ones word.

OBSE'RVANTNESS, regardfulneſs, reſpectfulneſs,

OBSERVA'NTINES, a branch of the order of *Franciſcans* or grey friars, ſo named becauſe they oblige themſelves to a more ſtrict obſervance of the rules of their profeſſion.

OBSERVA'TOR, [*obſervateur*, F. *oſſervatore*, It. of *obſervator*, L.] an obſerver of peoples manners; alſo a monitor in a ſchool.

OBSERVA'TION, [F. *obſervazione*. It. *obſervaciòn*, Sp. of *obſervatio*, L.] an obſerving, noting; a note or remark.

OBSE'RVATORY [*obſervatoire*, F. *obſervatorio*, It. of *L.*] a place for making aſtronomical obſervations-

TO OBSE'RVE [*obſerver*, F. *oſſervare*, It. *obſervàr*, Sp. and Port. of *obſervare*, L.] to keep or follow a rule, law, *&c.* to contemplate, conſider or ſtudy; to mark, mind or take notice of, to heed; to eye, to watch, to ſpy; to have a ſtrict eye over.

TO OBSERVE [in *Navigation*] is to take the height of the ſun or ſtars with an inſtrument, in order to know in what degree of latitude a ſhip is at all times.

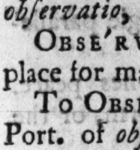
OBSE'SSED [*obſeſſus*, L.] beſet, haunted by an evil ſpirit.

OBSE'SSION [F. of *obſeſſio*, L.] a beſieging or encompaſſing about, *F.* of *L.*

OBSI'STENCY [of *obſiſtere*, L.] ſtanding in the way, reſiſtance.

OBSIDIANUM *Marmor* a touch-ſtone, *L.*

OBSI'DIONAL [*obſidionalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a ſiege.



OBSIDI'ONAL *Crown* [with *Heralds*] is repreſented as in the figure, being a ſort of garland made of graſs, which was by the *Romans* given to thoſe that had held out a ſiege, or cauſed the enemy to raiſe it, by repulſing them, or otherwiſe.

O'BSOLETE [*obſoletus*, L.] grown old or out of uſe.

OB'SOLE'TENESS, antiquatedneſs, a being grown out of uſe.

OBSOLE'TE [in *Bot. Writ.*] applied to colours, ſignifies not bright, but looking faded and dirtily.

O'BSTACLE [F. *oſtacolo*, It. of *obſtaculum*, L.] a let, hindrance, bar, rub in the way.

OBSTETRICA'TION, an acting the part of a midwife, *L.*

O'BSTINATE [*obſtiné*, F. *oſtinato*, It. *obſtinàdo*, Sp. of *obſtinatus*, L.] reſolute, ſelf-willed, wilful, ſtubborn.

OBSTINACY O'BSTINATENESS } [*oſtinazione*,] It. ſtubbornneſs, inflexibleneſs, fixedneſs, or reſolvedneſs to maintain or adhere to an opinion, *&c.* right or wrong.

OBSTINATELY, reſolutely, wilfully, ſtubbornly.

OBSTIPATION a ſtopping up chinks. *L.*

OBSTRE'PEROUS [*obſtreperus*, L.] making a loud noiſe, full of noiſe and din; as a noiſe made by a brawling woman.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, in an obſtreperous manner.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNES, noiſineſs, bawling faculty or quality.

TO OBSTRU'CT [*obſtructum*, L. to ſtop or ſhut up, properly by building againſt] to ſtop or ſhut up, to hinder.

OBSTRU'CTION [F. of *obſtructio*, L.] a ſtoppage, a hindrance.

OBSTRUCTION [in *Medicine*] a ſhutting up the paſſages in a human body.

OBSTRU'CTIVE [*obſtructif*, F. of *obſtructus*, L.] apt to ſtop up or cauſe a ſtoppage.

OBSTRU'CTIVENESS, impeding, or obſtructing, or hindring quality.

OBSTRUE'NTIA [with *Phyſicians*] medicines, *&c.* of a ſtopping, quality, *L.*

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, a ſtupifying, aſtoniſhing or abaſhing, *L.*

TO OBTAI'N [*obtenir*, F. *ottenere*, It. *obtenèr*, Sp. of *obtinere*, L.] to ſucceed in the petition, demand or purſuit of a thing; to get, gain, or have; to get ground.

OBTENEBRA'TION, a making dark, *L.*

OBTE'NTION, an obtaining, *L.*

OBTESTA'TION an earneſt or preſſing requeſt, *L.*

OBTRECTA'TION, a back-biting or ſlandering, *L.*

TO OBTRU'DE [*obtrudere*, L.] to thruſt or force in or upon; to oppoſe.

OBTRU'SION, a thruſting or forcing in or upon. *L.*

OBTURA'TION, a ſtopping or ſhutting up cloſe, *L.*

OBTURBA'TOR *externus* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle which turns the thigh outwards; it ariſes from the external parts of the *Os Iſchium* and *Pubis*, and is inſerted to the root of the great trochanter of the thigh bone, *L.*

OBTURBATOR *internus* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *marſupialis.*

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling, or diſturbing, *L.*

OBTUSA'NGULAR [with *Geometriciaus*] of, pertaining to, or having an obtuſe angle.

OBTUSE [*ottuſo*, It *obtuſo*, Sp. *obtuſus*, L.] blunt, having a dull point or edge; alſo heavy or dull-witted.

OBTUSE *Angle* [in *Trigonom.*] any angle which is greater than a right one; or that conſiſts of more than 90 degrees.

OBTUSE *angled triangle* [*Trigonom.*] ſuch a triangle as hath one obtuſe angle.

OBTU'SENESS, bluntneſs, dulneſs of edge.

OBTUSA'NGULARNESS [of *obtuſus*, and *angularis*, L.] the being obtuſe angled, or the having obtuſe angles.

OBVALLA'TION, an encompaſſing with a trench, *L.*

OBVE'NTIONS, offerings; alſo rents or revenues, properly of ſpiritual livings, *L*,

TO OBVE'RT to turn back, or againſt, *L.*

TO O'BVIATE [*obvier*, F- *ovviare*, It. *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

O'BVIOUS [*obvius*, of againſt and *viam* a way or *viſus* the ſight L.] eaſy to be perceived or underſtood, plain, common.

OBVIOUSLY, plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, eaſineſs to be perceived.

OBU'MBRATED [*obumbratus*, L.] overſhadowed.

OBUMBRA'TION [*obbumbrazione*, It. of *obumbratio*, L.] an overſhadowing, L.

OCCA'SIO [among the *Romans*] the goddeſs of time, who is repreſented ſtark naked, with a long lock of hair upon her forehead, and bald behind; and alſo ſtanding on a wheel, with wings on her feet, and is ſaid to turn herſelf very ſwiftly round; by which is intimated, that we ſhould lay hold of the preſent opportunity-

OCCÆCATION, a blinding, *L.*

OCCASIO [in *Old Law*] a tribute impoſed by the lord on his vaſſals or tenants.

OCCA'SION [F. *occaſione*, It. *ocaſión*, Sp. of *occaſio*, L.] ſeaſon, convenience or fit time to do any thing; alſo cauſe, reaſon; alſo want or neceſſity.

To OCCASION, [*occaſionàr*, Sp.] to cauſe, to be the cauſe of.

OCCA'SIONAL [*occaſionel*, F.] of or pertaining to occaſion; alſo caſual.

OCCASIONAL [*per occaſionem*, L.] as opportunity or occaſion offers or requires.

OCCA'SIONALLY, caſually, upon occaſion.

OCCA'SIONALNESS [of *occaſio*, L.] the being or happening by, or according to occaſion.

OCCASIONS, affairs, concerns.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be amerced or fined; to be made ſubject to occaſions or occaſional penalties.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of clods.

OCCATIO'NES [*old Rec.*] offences committed in a foreſt, by rooting up trees, aſſarts, *&c.*

OCCA'TOR [among the *Romans*] a god of husbandry, that preſides over harrowing the ground, and breaking the clods.

OCCIDENT [F. *occidente*, It. of *occidens*, L.] the *Weſt.*

Equinoctial OCCIDENT [*Aſtron.*] that point of the horizon where the ſun ſets when it enters the ſigns *Aries* and *Libra*, at which times the day and night is of equal length.

Eſtival OCCIDENT, the *Summer Weſt* or *North Weſt*, that point of the horizon, or that point of heaven, where the ſun ſets when he is in the tropick of *Cancer*, and the days are longeſt.

Hybernal OCCIDENT, the *Winter South* or *South Weſt*; a point in which the ſun is at its entrance into the tropick of *Capricorn*, at which time the days are the ſhorteſt.

OCCIDE'NTAL [F. *occidentale*, It. of *occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the *Weſt*, *Weſtern.*

OCCIDENTAL [with *Aſtron.*] a planet is ſaid to be occidental, when it ſets in the evening after the ſun.

OCCIDE'NTALNESS weſterlineſs, or the having a weſterly ſituation.

OCCI'PITAL [*occipitalis*, L.] pertaining to the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [*Anat.*] a ſhort, but broad, fleſhy muſcle, placed on the *Occiput*, which with its partner ſerves to pull the hairy ſcalp backwards.

OCCIPITO-*Frontalis* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the ſkin of the *Occiput* and *Os Frontalis.*

OCCIPI'TIS *Os* [with *Anatom.*] a bone of the ſcull, lying in the hinder part of the head; which is in ſhape ſomething like a lozenge, with its lower angle turned upwards, *L.*

OCCLU'SION, a ſhutting againſt, or out.

O'CCIPUT. the hinder part of the head, *L.*

OCCU'LT [*occulte*, F. *occulto*, It. *oculto*, Sp. of *occultus*, L.] hidden, ſecret.

OCCULT [with *Geometricians*] uſed of a line that is ſcarce perceivable, drawn with the point of the compaſs, *&c.*

OCCULT *Sciences*, magick, necromancy, the cabala, *&c.*

OCCULT *Cancer*, the ſame as primitive cancer.

Occult *Qualities* [with *Antient Philoſ.*] a term commonly uſed as an *Aſylum* for their ignorance, who when they could give no account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to attribute it to ſome occult quality.

Occulta'tion, a hiding or concealing, *L.*

Occultation [with *Aſtron.*] is the time a ſtar or planet is hidden from our ſight in an eclipſe.

Occu'ltness, hiddenneſs, concealedneſs.

O'ccupancy [of *occupans*, L.] the poſſeſſion of things that at preſent have no owner, but may have in time.

O'ccupant [*occupans*, L.] an occupier or poſſeſſor.

Occupant [in *Common Law*] when a man makes a leaſe to another for the term of the life of a third perſon; the leſſee dying, he who firſt enters, ſhall hold the land as occupant, during the life of the third perſon.

Occupa'tion, [F. *occupazione*, It. *occupacion*, Sp. of *occupatio*, L.] an employ, buſineſs or trade, *F.* of *L.*

Occupation [with *Rhetoricians*] is a figure, when the orator ſeems to paſs by, to be ignorant of, or to be unwilling to declare that which at the ſame time he chiefly inſiſts upon. It is alſo called preterition.

Occupa'tions [in the *Statute de Bigamis*] purpreſtures, intruſions, uſurpations upon the king, by uſing liberties or franchiſes that a perſon is not intitled to.

Occupation [in the *Senſe* of the *Law*] is the putting a man out of his poſſeſſion in a time of war.

Occupa'tive [*occupativus*, uſed, poſſeſſed, employ'd.

Occupative *Field* [in *Law*] a field, which being left by its proper owner, is poſſeſſed by another.

Occupa'tive, a writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his land or tenement in a time of war, *L.*

O'ccupiers *of walling*, officers of the ſalt works in *Cheſhire*, choſen annually to ſee right done between lord and tenant and all perſons concerned.

To O'ccupy [*occupàr*, Sp. *occupare*, It. and L.] to fill or take up a ſpace; to be ſiezed or in poſſeſſion of; to employ, to deal or trade.

Occupy'ing [*occupans*, L.] filling or taking up a ſpace; being in poſſeſſion of, employing; alſo carnal copulation with a woman.

To Occu'r [*occurrìr*, Sp. *occurrere*, It. and L.] to meet, to come in the way, to offer or preſent itſelf.

Occu'rrences [F. *occorrenze*, It. of *occurrentia*, L.] caſual adventures; conjunctures of affairs; alſo news.

Occu'rring } [*occurens*, L.] meeting, coming in the way,
Occu'rrent. } offering or preſenting itſelf.

O'cean [*l'ocean*, F. *l'oceano*, It. *oceano*, Sp. *oceanus*, L. of ὠκεανὸς, Gr.] that vaſt collection of waters, or the main ſea, which ſurrounds the whole globe of the earth.

Atlantick Ocean [with *Geographers*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the *Weſt*, and *America* on the *Eaſt*.

Hyperborean Ocean [*Geogr.*] encompaſſes the land which is ſituated towards the *North* pole.

Pacifick Ocean [*Geogr.*] lies between the *Weſt* ſide of *America* and *Aſia*.

South Ocean [*Geogr.*] encloſes *Magellanica*, and the continent towards the *South* pole.

Ocea'nous, of or pertaining to the ocean.

Oce'anus, the God of the ſea, ſee proper names.

Oche'ma [ὄχημα, Gr.] a liquor or vehicle wherewith medicines are mingled.

Ochlo'cracy [ὀχλοκρατεία, of ὄχλος, the multitude and κρατος, power. Gr.] a government, wherein the multitude or common people bear the ſway.

Ochlo'cratia [of ὄχλος, a multitude, and κρατος, power] a form of government, wherein the populace has the ſole power and adminiſtration.

Ochtho'des [with *Surgeons*] ulcers, whoſes ſides are brawny, or of the nature of warts.

O'chy-hole, a remarkable cave in *Mendip-Hills* in *Somerſetſhire*, of a vaſt length; where ſeveral wells and ſprings are diſcovered.

O'cimum [ὤκιμον, Gr.] garden-baſil, baſil-royal, or baſil-gentle, *L.*

O'ckamy [prob. *q. d. Alchymy*] a ſort of mixed metal.

Octabis [in *Law*] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the 8th day incluſively after the feſtival of St. *Hilarius*.

Octae'dron [ὀκτάεδρος, Gr.] one of the five regular bodies, conſiſting of eight faces, or eight regular triangles.

Octagon [*ottangula*, It. ὀκτάγωνον, Gr.] a figure conſiſting of eight angles and ſides.

Octa'gonal [of ὀκτάγωνον, Gr.] having eight angles and ſides.

Octae'terides [in *Chronology*] (of ὀκταετηρὶς, Gr.) the ſpace or duration of eight years.

Octa'ngular [*ottangulare*, It. of *octangulus*, L.] having eight angles.

Octa'ngularness, the having eight angles.

Octa'nt } [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a planet is in ſuch an
Octi'le } aſpect or poſition, with reſpect to another, that their places are only diſtant an 8th part of a circle, or 45 degrees.

Octa'pla [of ὀκταπλάδιος, Gr. eight-fold] a kind of *Polyglot* bible, conſiſting of eight columns.

Octa'style [ὀκτάστυλος, Gr.] a building with eight pillars in the front.

O'ctateuch [ὀκτάτευχος, Gr.] the eight firſt books of the *Old Teſtament*, from *Geneſis* to the end of *Judges*.

Octa've [F. *ottavo*, It. *octava*, Sp. of *octavus*, L.] the eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtivals.

Octave [in *Muſick*] an eighth, or an interval of eight ſounds.

Octa'vo [*i. e.* in eight] a book is ſaid to be in *Octavo*, when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves.

Octe'nnial [*ottenio*, It. *octennalis*, L. of *octo*, eight, and *annalis*, L. of an year] containing the ſpace of, or done every 8th year.

Octo'ber [*octobre*, F. *ottobre*, It. *otubre*, Sp. *outubro*, Port. *october*, L. of *octo*, L. eight] is with us the tenth month in the year; but was ſo called from being the eighth, beginning the year with *March*.

October [in *Painting* &c.] is repreſented in a garment of the colour of decaying flowers and leaves; having his head adorned with a garland of leaves of oak, with acorns; holding in his right hand a ſcorpion, and in his left a basket of *Cheſtnuts*, *Medlars*, *Services*, &c.

Octoe'drical, having eight ſides.

Octoge'nary [*octogenarius*, L.] of eight years of age.

O'ctogone [F. *ottangolo*, It.] a figure of eight corners.

O'ctonary [*octonarius*, L.] of or pertaining to the number eight.

Octo'style [ὀκτόστυλος, Gr.] the face of a building containing eight columns.

Octr. is us'd as an abbreviation of *October*.

Octope'talous [of *octo*, L. and πέταλον, Gr. a flower leaf] having eight flower leaves.

Octuple [*octuplus*, or *octuples*, L.] eight fold.

Octu'na [with *Phyſic.*] a weight of eight ounces.

O'cular [*oculaire*, F. *oculare*, It. *ocular*, Sp. *ocularis*, L.] of or pertaining to the eyes or ſight.

Ocular *Demonſtration*, is that evidence which we have of any thing by ſeeing it done or performed with our own eyes.

Ocula'res *Dentes*, the eye-teeth. *L.*

Ocularness, viſibleneſs.

Ocula'tion [with *Botan.*] the taking away of ſuperfluous buds.

O'culi *cancrorum* [with *Phyſicians*] crab-eyes; certain ſtones taken out of the heads of river cray-fiſh. *L.*

O'culist, [*oculiſte*, F. *oculiſta*, It. and Sp.] one ſkilled in curing diſeaſes of the eyes.

Oculo'rum *Motores* [with *Anatom.*] a pair of nerves ariſing from the oblongated marrow on each ſide the *Infundibulum Cerebri*, and paſſing thence thro' the holes of the wedge like bone, ſend out ſeveral twigs that embrace the opticks, and are beſtowed on the tunicles of the eye.

O'culus, the eye, the outward organ of ſight, made up of ſix muſcles, to which a ſeventh is added in brutes, and as many tunicles or coats, *viz.* *Adnata*, *Cornea*, *Cryſtallina*, *Innominata*, *Retiformis*, *Vitrea* and *Uvea*.

Oculus *Beli*, a precious ſtone that is half tranſparent, the ground white and black in the midſt, having an *Iris* or circle, ſo that it repreſents an eye very exactly, *L.*

Oculus *Chriſti*, *i. e.* the eye of *Chriſt*; the herb otherwiſe call'd wild clary, *L.*

Oculus *cati* [i. e. *cats Eye*] a ſort of precious ſtone of two colours, milk white and dark brown, ſeparated as it were in the middle.

O'culus *Mundi* [*i. e.* the eye of the world] a precious ſtone which being put into cold water, changes its white colour to yellow, and becomes almoſt tranſparent, but when taken out again returns to its former ſtate.

Oculus [in *Botany*] the bud of a tree or plant juſt putting forth, or the knot out of which the bud riſes.

Ocyma'strum [with *Botan.*] the herb water betony, *L.*

Ocype'te [ὠκυπέτης of ὠκὺς, ſwift and πέτομαι, *i. e.* I fly ſwiftly] the name of one of the harpyes.

O'da *Baſſa*, an officer of the *Grand Signior*, who is one of the heads of the *Agiamoglans*.

Odaxi'smus [ὀδαξισμὸς, Gr.] the itching of the gums when children are breeding their teeth.

Odd uneven in number, ſtrange, uncommon.

Odds, difference, diſparity, advantage.

Odly, in an odd; ſingular, or ſtrange manner.

O'dness, ſingularity, ſtrangeneſs.

O'dness, unevenneſs in number; alſo ſingularneſs or unuſualneſs in manner or form.

The ODE, [F. *oda*, It. and L.] is a more noiſy piece of poetry than paſtoral; the tone of it is high, the ſentiments bordering on enthuſiaſm, the numbers various as occaſion requires; and harmony and dignity are eſſential in every thing whith relates to the ode.

The Ode is not always confin'd to what is great and ſublime, it deſcends ſometimes to gallantry and pleaſure. Theſe are commonly call'd Anacreonticks, and in *Engliſh* are generally confined to ſeven ſyllables, or eight at moſt; but the ſeven feet meaſure is the ſofteſt.

O'DELET, a little ſort of ode.

ODE'UM [with the *Antients*] a kind of muſick theatre; a place for rehearſal and practice before the actors and muſicians appeared to perform their parts in the greater theatre,

O'DIBLE [*odibilis.* L.] odious, that may or deſerves to be hated.

O'DIO *et Atia*, a writ ſent to the under ſheriff to inquire whether a man, committed to priſon upon ſuſpicion of murther, has been committed upon malice or juſt ſuſpicion.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, F. *odioſo*, It. Sp. and Port. *odioſus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSLY, hatefully, abominably.

O'DIOUSNESS, hatefulneſs, abominableneſs.

O'DIUM, hatred, grudge; alſo blame, cenſure, *L.*

ODONTA'GOGUS [ὀδονταγωγος, Gr. of ὀδὴς, a tooth and ἄγω, Gr. to draw] an inſtrument for drawing teeth; alſo a tooth drawer.

ODONTA'GRA [ὀδοντάγρα, Gr.] an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

ODONTA'LGIA [ὀδονταλγία, Gr.] the tooth-ache.

ODONTA'LGICK [of ὀδονταλγία, Gr.] pertaining to the tooth-ache.

ODONTI'ASIS } [ὀδοντοφυία, Gr.] breeding of teeth.
ODONTOPHY'A }

ODO'NTICKS [of ὀδοντικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to the teeth.

ODO'NTICKS [ὀδοντικὰ, Gr.] medicines for the tooth-ache.

ODONTOIDES [of ὀδὺς and εἶδος, Gr. ſhape] tooth like in the ſhape of a tooth.

ODONTOI'DES [ὀδοντοειδὴς, Gr.] an apophyſis, a bone in the middle of the ſecond *Vertebra*, ſhaped like a tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of ὀδὺς, a tooth, and λίθος, Gr. a ſtone] a ſtony concretion that grows upon teeth.

ODONTOTRI'MMA [ὀδοντοτριμμα of ὀδὺς a tooth, and τρίμμα, Gr. what is worn] a medicine to rub the teeth with.

ODOUR, an odour, a ſcent, *L.*

ODORA'MINOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous, ſweet ſmelling.

ODORAME'NTUM, a perfume; alſo a medicine apply'd for the benefit of its ſmell. *L.*

ODORI'FEROUS [*odorifero*, It. and Sp. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing odours or perfumes, ſweet ſcented.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, ſweet ſmellingneſs.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L,] having a ſcent or ſmell.

O'DOROUSNESS, ſweet-ſcentedneſs, *&c.*

O'DOUR [*odeur*, F. *odore*, It. of *odor*, L.] agreeable effluvia, which are emitted by many bodies, which are call'd *Odorous*, and which incite in us the ſenſe of ſmelling.

ODOURS [*odores*, L.] ſcents or ſmells, any ſweet perfumes.

O'DYSSE [ὀδυσσεία, Gr.] an epick poem of *Homer*'s, wherein he relates the adventures that befel *Ulyſſes* in his return from the ſiege of *Troy*.

OECONO'MICA [οἰκονομικὴ, Gr.] a part of moral philoſophy, which treats concerning the management of the paſſions.

OECONO'MICAL } [*oeconomique*, F. *oeconomo*, It. *oeconomicus*,
OECONO'MICK } L. of οἰκονομικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to oeconomy, or the management of a family.

OECONOMIKCS, the ſame as *Oeconomica.*

OECONOMIST [οἰκονομος, Gr.] a manager, a ſteward or diſpenſer.

OECO'NOMY [*oeconomie*, F. *economia*, It. οἰκονομία of οἶκος an houſe, and νέμω, Gr. to diſtribute] the management of a family; alſo frugality, good-husbandry, *&c.* alſo good order, diſpoſition, method, contrivance, conſtitution, harmony.

OECONOMY [with *Architects.*] that method that has regard to the expences and the quality of the materials, and ſhews how to take right meaſures in order to give the building a convenient form and bigneſs.

Animal OECONOMY, the firſt branch of the theory of phyſick, or that which explains the parts of a human body, their ſtructure and uſe; the nature and cauſes of life and health, and the effects or phænomena ariſing from them.

Legal OECONOMY } the legal diſpenſation or manner, in
Jewiſh OECONOMY } which God was pleaſed to guide and govern the people of the *Jews* under *Moſes*'s adminiſtration; including not only the political and ceremonial laws, but alſo the moral law.

Chriſtian OECONOMY, the evangelical diſpenſation oppoſed to the legal one, and comprehends all that relates to the covenant of grace that God has made with men through Jeſu, Chriſt.

OECONOMY [with *Rhetoricians*] is order in the diſpoſal of parts neceſſary for orators or poets.

OECUMENI'CAL [*oecumenique*, F. *oecumenico*, It. of οἰκουμενικὸς of οἰκουμένη, Gr. the habitable earth] of or pertaining to the whole word, univerſal.

OEDASTICK [*oedaſticus*, L.] cunning in the knowledge of weights and meaſures.

O'EDEMA [οἴδημα, Gr.] any tumor or ſwelling; but more eſpecially a white, ſoft ſwelling without pain, and that eaſily yields to the touch, proceeding from phlegmatick matter.

OEDE'MATOUS, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an *Oedema.*

OENA'NTHE [οἰνανθή, Gr.] the herb water drop-wort.

OENISTE'RIA [οἰνιστήρια, Gr.] ſacrifices performed to *Hercules*, by the youth of *Athens*, before the firſt time of cutting their hair and ſhaving their beard.

OENO'LÆUM [οἰνέλαιον] a compoſition of thick, black wine, and oil of roſes.

OENO'POLIST [οἰνοπώλης, Gr.] a vintner.

OENOTHE'RA } [οἰνοθήρα, Gr] the herb looſe-ſtriſe.
OENOTHE'RIS }

OESOPHAGÆUS [ὀεσοφαγάιος, Gr.] the *Spincter Gulæ*; a continuation of the muſcle call'd *Pterigopharingæus*, ariſing on each ſide the ſcutiſorm cartilage, and like it paſſes to a middle line on the back part of the fauces.

OESOPHAGUS [οἰσοφάγος, Gr.] the gullet, or a long, round and large canal or a membranous pipe, whereby our food and drink is convey'd to the ſtomach; it deſcends from the mouth to the ſtomach between the *Aſpera Arteria* and the *Vertebra* of the neck and back.

OESTRUM *Veneris* [in *Anatomy*] the clitoris, ſo called from the laſcivious titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OESYPON [of οἶς a ſheep, and σήπεσθαι, Gr. to be corrupted] a kind of fatty mucilage of the conſiſtence of an unguent; of a diſagreeable, ſickiſh ſmell, and a greyiſh colour, drawn from the greaſy wool that grows on the throats, and between the buttocks of a ſheep.

OEUFS [in *Architect.*] the ovals or ornaments of pillars, *F.*

OF [oꝼ, *Sax.* af, *Dan.* and *Su.*] a prepoſition of great uſe and ſignification in *Engliſh*; among many other it denotes, pertaining or belonging to, among &c.

OFF, [af, *Du. Dan.* and *Su.* ab, G. and L.] a prepoſition, implying diſtance, removal, riddance, delay, inconſtancy, &c; but its ſenſe is moſt generally explained *From.*

OF, the ſign of the genitive caſe.

O'FFAL [prob. q. d. *Off-falls*] fragments of fleſh, garbage.

OFFA *Alba* [in *Chymiſtry*] the white *coagulum*, ariſing from a mixture of the rectified ſpirit of wine with ſpirit of urine.

OFF *ſetts* [with *Gardeners*] young ſhoots which grow from roots that are round and tuberous or bulbous.

OFF *Ward* [*Sea Term*] uſed of a ſhip, when being a ground by the ſhore, ſhe inclines to the ſide towards the water, which is ſaid to incline to the offward,

OFFE'NCE [*offenſe*, F. *offeſa*, It. *ofenſa*, Sp. of *offenſio*, L.] tranſgreſſion, treſpaſs, ſin, fault, injury, wrong, affront, or abuſe, ſcandal.

To OFFE'ND [*offenſer*, F. *ofender*, Sp. of *offendere*, It. and L.] to ſin againſt, to commit a fault; to affront, to abuſe or injure; to annoy; to diſpleaſe.

OFFE'NSIVE, [*offenſif*, F. *offenſivo*, It. *ofénſivo*, Sp.] diſpleaſing, abuſive, injurious, hurtful; fit alſo annoy or attack an enemy, *F.*

OFFE'NSIVELY, diſpleaſingly, abuſively, injuriouſly, *&c.*

OFFE'NSIVENESS, injuriouſneſs, diſpleaſingneſs.

OFFER [*offri*, F. *offerta*, It.] proffer.

To O'FFER [*offrir*, F. *offrecèr*, Sp. and Port. *offerire*, It. *offerre*, *L.* oꝼꝼꞃan, *Sax.* offre, *Dan.* offeren, *Du.*] to preſent, to proffer or tender; to bid, propound; to undertake, or take upon.

O'FFERING [offring, *Dan.* oꝼꝼꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* offeringe, *Du.* opfer, and opfetung, G. *offrande*, F. *ofèrta*, Sp.] ſacrifice or oblation.

OFFERTO'RIUM [old *Records*] a piece of ſilk or linnen antiently uſed to wrap up the occaſional offerings made in the church. *L.*

O'FFERTORY [*offertoire*, F. *ofèrta*, Sp. *offertorium*, L.] the place where the offerings were kept: alſo a part of the popiſh maſs, an anthem ſung or play'd on the organ, at the time the people are making an offering.

O'FFICE [F. *officio*, It. *oficio*, Sp. of *officium*, L.] a place, employment, duty; that which is befitting, or that is to be expected from one; alſo a good or ill turn.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an inquiry made to the king's uſe, by virtue of the office of him who inquires.

An OFFICE *found* [in *Law*] ſignifies a thing found by inquiſition, *ex officio.*

To return an OFFICE [in *Law*] is to make void an inquiſition taken of an office.

To traverſe an OFFICE, is to make the inquiſition, taken of an office, before an eſcheator, void.

OFFICE [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] the divine ſervice; eſpecially a part of the *Roman* maſs book.

OFFICE [in *Ethicks*] duty, or that which virtue and right reaſon directs mankind to do.

OFFICE [in a *Civil Senſe*] is the mutual aid and aſſiſtance which mankind owe to one another: alſo a particular charge or truſt, whereby a man is authoriz'd to do ſomething.

OFFICE, a place or apartment appointed for officers to attend in, for the diſcharge of their reſpective employments or office.

OFFICES [with *Architects*] all thoſe lodges and apartments ſerving for the neceſſary ſervices and occaſions of a palace or great houſe; alſo places where ſeveral ſorts of publick buſineſs is done.

O'FFICER [*officinator*, L. *officier*, F. *officiale*, It. *oficial* Sp] one who officiates in any office.

OFFICERS *of Policy*, are thoſe in whom the government and direction of affairs of a community are inveſted, as mayors, ſheriffs, *&c.*

OFFICERS *of Juſtice*, are thoſe who are charged with the adminiſtration of juſtice and equity in the courts.

Royal OFFICERS, are ſuch as adminiſter juſtice in the king's name.

Flag OFFICERS, are admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals.

General OFFICERS, [in an *Army*] are ſuch as command a body of troops of ſeveral regiments, as the captain-general, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general, quarter maſter general, and adjutant-general.

Field OFFICERS, are thoſe who have the command over a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major.

Subaltern OFFICERS, lieutenants, cornets, enſigns, ſerjeants, corporals.

Staff OFFICERS [in the *Army*] thoſe that have not the king's commiſſion; but are appointed by the colonels and captains; as quarter-maſter, ſerjeants, corporals, *&c.*

Staff OFFICERS [at *Court*] are ſuch as bear a white ſtaff in the king's preſence, and at other times, going abroad, have a white ſtaff borne before them, by a footman bare-headed, as lord ſteward, lord chamberlain, lord treaſurer.

Caſual OFFICERS are ſuch as are given for life by patents commiſſion, *&c.* and which become vacant by the officers death.

OFFI'CIAL [F. *offiziale*, It. *officialis*, L.] is the miniſter or apparitor of a judge of the civil law.

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] the deputy or lieutenant of the biſhop; or an eccleſiaſtical judge appointed by a biſhop, *&c.*

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a deputy appointed by an arch-deacon for the executing of his juriſdiction.

OFFICIA'LTY, the court or juriſdiction, whereof the official is head.

OFFICIA'RIIS *non faciendis*, *&c.* a writ directed to the magiſtrates of a corporation, requiring them, not to make ſuch a man an officer, or to put him out of his office till inquiry be made of his manners.

To OFFI'CIATE [*officier*, F. *offiriare*, It.] to do the duty pertaining to ones office.

OFFICI'NAL [of *officina*, L. a ſhop] of or pertaining to a ſhop.

OFFICINAL [in *Pharmacy*] a term uſed of ſuch medicines as the college of phyſicians requires to be conſtantly kept in apothecaries ſhops, ready to be made up in extemporaneous preſcriptions.

OFFI'CIOUS [*officieux*, F. *ufficioſo*, It. of *officioſus*, L.] ready to do good offices; ſerviceable, friendly, courteous, obliging; alſo over buſy in other perſons affairs, pragmatical, baſely fawning or cringing.

OFFI'CIOUSLY, courteouſly, obligingly, *&c.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, readineſs to do good offices; obligingneſs of temper, *&c.*

O'FFING [*Sea Term*] is an open ſea, at a good diſtance from the ſhore, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot to conduct the ſhip into the port or harbour; alſo the middle part of any great ſtream.

The Ship ſtands for the O'FFING [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a ſhip ſeen from ſhore, ſailing out to ſeaward.

The Ship is in the OFFING [*Sea Phraſe*] means that ſhe has the ſhore near her, and having another a good way without her towards the ſea.

OFF-SETS [in *Horticulture*] young ſhoots, which ſpring and grow from roots, that are round, tuberous or bulbous.

OFF-SETS [in *Surveying*] perpendiculars let fall and meaſured from the ſtationary lines.

O'FF-SCOWRING [of oꝼ, *Sax.* and ſcheuren, G.] the refuſe, or good for nothing parts of any thing.

O'FFSPRING [oꝼ ꞅpꞃinᵹe, *Sax.*] that which proceeds from any perſon or thing, as children, fruit, *&c.*

To OFFUSCATE [*offuſquer*, F. of *offuſcare*, L.] to darken, to embarraſs, to hinder the ſight of.

OFT } [oꝼꞇ, *Sax.* ofte, *Dan.* and *Du.* ofta, *Su.*
O'FTEN } oft, G.] frequently.

O'FTENESS, frequentneſs.

OFTEN-*Times* [of oꝼꞇ and ꞇima, *Sax.*] frequently.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] ſignifies contrary to the ſhore.

OGDA'STICH [of ὀγδοὰς eight, and στίχος, Gr. a verſe] an epigram or ſtanza, conſiſting of eight verſes.

OGE'E } (*ogive*, F.) [with *Architects*] a wreath, circle, or
OGI'VE } round band; a member of a moulding, that conſiſts of a round and a hollow; alſo an arch or branch of a *Gothick* vault, which inſtead of being circular, paſſes diagonally from one angle to another, and forms a croſs between the other arches, which makes the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonal.

To O'GLE [prob. of *l' oeil*, F. or *oculus*, L. or rather of aeuglen, G. in the ſame ſignification.] to look hard at; but commonly uſed for to look at amorouſly.

OGLIO [Sp. *ouille*, F.] a diſh being a haſh or mixture of a great number of things.

O'GRESSES. See *Pellets.*

OIKO'SCOPY [οἰκοσκοπία of οἶκος an houſe, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] divination by accidents that happen at home.

OIL [ele, Sax. ele or æl, *Sax.* olie, *Du.* oel, G. *huile*, F. *olio*, It. *oleum*, L.] the juice of olives, *&c.*

OI'LINESS, oily nature.

OIL *of Antimony*, a mixture of antimony and an acid ſpirit.

OIL *of Tartar, per deliquium* [*Chymiſtry*] the fixed ſalt of tartar, diſſolved by expoſing it to the air, in a cool, moiſt place.

Virgin OIL, oil of olives, nuts, *&c.* freſh gathered, without being heated, too much preſs'd, *&c.*

Granulated OIL, is that fixed in little grains, which of oil of olives is moſt eſteemed.

OIL *Bag* a veſſel in birds, full of an unctuous ſubſtance, ſecreted by one and ſometimes by two glands, for that purpoſe, diſpoſed among the feathers, which being preſs'd by the bill or head, emits an oily matter for the dreſſing or pruning their feathers.

OIL *of Vitriol* [with *Chymiſts*] the moſt fixt part of the ſpirit of vitriol, made cauſtick by a great degree and continuance of fire.

Philoſophers OIL, a chymical preparation of pieces of brick heated red hot, ſoak'd in oil of olives, and diſtill'd in a retort.

OIL *Beetle* } an inſect, which ſends forth a great quantity of
OIL *Clock* } fat ſweat.

OI'LET [*oeilet*, F.] a little eye.

OI'LET *Hole* } [of *oeil* or *oeillet*, F. an eye or a little eye] an
I'LET *Hole* } hole in a garment, into which a point is put.

OI'LINESS, an oily quality, unctuoſity.

OILY having an unctuous quality.

OI'NTMENT [*oignement*, F. *unguento*, It. Sp. and Port. of *unguentum*, L.] an unctuous compoſition.

OI'NOMANCY [οἰνομαντεία, Gr.] divination by wine, when conjectures were made from the colour, motion, noiſe, and other accidents of the wine of the libations.

OI'ONISMS [οἰωνίσματα of οἰωνίζομαι of οἰωνὸς, a bird, Gr.] omens or divinations by birds.

OI'ONISTS [οἰωνισταί, Gr.] diviners by birds.

OI'STER [oeſter, *Du.* eoter, L. G. auſter, H. G. *huitre*, F. *oſtrica*, It. *oſtra*, Sp. and Port. *oſtreum*, L.] a ſhell-fiſh.

OISTER-*Coſt*, the herb ſnake-weed.

OISTER *Green*, an herb.

OISTER *Loit*, the herb ſnake-weed.

OKE [in *Smyrna*] a weight of three ſorts, the leſſer 13 ounces two drams; the middle oke 1 pound, 11 ounces, 6 drams and the greater 2 pound, 11 ounces, 13 drams *Engliſh.*

O'KER [*ocre*, F. *ocra*, It. *ochra*, L. ὤχρα, Gr.] a mineral.

O'KHAM, tow or flax to drive into the ſeams of ſhips.

OLD [ealꝺ, alꝺ or olꝺ, *Sax.* oudt, *Du.* old, L. G. alt, H. G.] ſtricken in age; alſo ſtale, worn.

OLD young, OLD long.

L. *Maturè fias ſenex, ſi diù ſenex eſſe velis.* Cic. de Senect. F. *Il faut être vieux de bonne Heure, ſi l'on veut l' être long tems.* It. *Divieni toſto vecchio, ſe vuoi vivere lungamente vecchio.* We ſay likewiſe; *They who would be young when they are old muſt be old* (i. e. *wiſe*) *when they are young.* The G. ſay; **Denck jung an den alten man, Wenn du nicht wilt beteln gahn.** (Think of the old man in time. if thou wilt not be a beggar.) The Sp. ſay; *Si quiéres vivir ſáño, házte viéjo temprano.* (If you would be healthy, be old betimes.)

Good advice to young men, how to ſpend their youth; but little regarded.

OLD Friends and OLD Wine are beſt.

To which ſome add; *But old Gold is better than both.* The G. ſay; **Alt Wege und alte Freund e die beſte.** (old ways, or cuſtoms, and old friends, are the beſt.) The *Sp.* add to friends and wine, *Oils Azéite, y Vino, y Amigo antiquo.*

They are generally found ſo.

OLD Men are twice Children.

L. *Bis Pueri ſenes.* Gr. Δὶς παῖδες οἱ γέροντες.

And they are ſo as well in body as mind.

O'LDNESS [ealdnyſſe, *Sax.*] advancedneſs in age, antiqueneſs, ſtaleneſs, wornneſs.

OLD *Nick*, the devil.

O'LDER [of ealder, *Sax.*] more aged.

O'LDISH [ealdiſc, *Sax.*] ſomething old.

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagineux*, F. *uliginoſo*, It. *oleaginus*, L.] oily, or pertaining to the nature of oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, oilineſs, oily quality.

OLEA'NDER [with *Botan.*] the ſhrub called roſe-bay, *L.*

OLECRA'NIUM [ὠλέκρανον, Gr.] the great proceſs of the firſt bone of the arm, call'd *ulna*.

OLE'NE, the cubit or great foſſil-bone.

OLEOSE'LINON [ἐλαιοσέλινον, Gr.] a ſort of parſly, *L.*

OLEO'SITY [of *oleoſus*, L.] oilineſs, oily nature.

O'LEOUS [*oleoſus*, L.] oily, greaſily like oil, or pertaining to oil.

O'LERON *Laws*, maritime laws, made at *Oleron*, an iſland of *France*, when king *Richard* I. was there.

OLFA'CTORY [of *olfactus*, L. the ſmelling] of or belonging to the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLFACTORY *Nerves* [*Anat.*] thoſe nerves which give the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLI'BANUM [of and ὀλίβανος, Gr.] male incenſe, a ſweet ſcented gum or roſin, that runs in white or yellowiſh drops out of ſeveral ſmall trees at the foot of mount *Libanus*, &c.

OLI'DITY [*oliditas*, L.] a ſtrong ſavour, rankneſs.

OLIGA'RCHICAL [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchico*, It.] of or pertaining to oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchia*, It. and L. ὀλιγαρχία, Gr.] a form of government, where the ſupreme power is in the hands of a few perſons.

OLIGOTRO'PHUS *Cibus* [with *Phyſicians*] *i. e.* meat that nouriſhes but a little.

OLIGOTRO'PHY [ὀλιγοτροφία of ὀλίγος, little, and τροφὴ, food, Gr.] a decreaſe of nouriſhment, or a very ſmall one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*] a ſavoury diſh of food, compoſed of a great variety of ingredients, as meat, fowls, herbs, roots, *&c.*

OLISTHEMA [of ὄλισθος, Gr. a falling out] a perfect luxation.

O'LITORY [*olitorius hortus*, L.] a kitchen garden, or garden of herbs.

OLITORY [*olitorius*, L.] of or belonging to a kitchen garden.

OLIVA'RIA *Corpora* [with *Anatomiſts*] two knobs of the under part of the brain, ſo called from their reſembling an olive in ſhape, *L.*

OLIVA'STER a wild olive, *L.*

O'LIVE [F. *uliva*, It. of *oliva*, Sp. and L.] a ſort of fruit.

An OLIVE-*Tree* [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſents fruitfulneſs, peace, concord, obedience and meekneſs.

A Garland of OLIVE, was by the *Greeks* given to thoſe who came off victorious at the *Olympick* games, obſerved in honour of *Jupiter*, at the foot of mount *Olympus*.

OLIVE *Bit*, a ſort of bit for horſes.

OLIVER, the name of a man.

Give him a Rowland for his OLIVER.

This proverb *in terminis* is modern, and owes its riſe to the *Cavaliers* in the time of the *Civil* wars in *England*, who by way of rebuff gave the antimonarchical party a general *Monk* for their *Oliver Cromwell*; but as to the matter of it, it ſeems to proceed from the antient *Lex Talionis* or law of retaliation, *an Eye* for *an Eye, and a Tooth* for *a Tooth*, and *Par pari retuli* ſay the *Latins*; and of *Homer*'s Οἷον ϗ εἴπης τοῖον ϗ ἐπακούσαις, Gr. many make a handle to return *Railing for Railing*; but Chriſtians ought to be of a better ſpirit, maugre the private revenge either of hard words or rude actions, as ſay the *Hebrews*, אם אמך לך חר
אזניד רחמר לא תיהיש תרוון עתיך לך פרומבי·

O'LLA *Podrida*, a hodge-podge of ſeveral meats together, *Span.*

OLLA *Cerviſiæ* [*old Rec.*] a pot or flaggon of ale, *L.*

O'LUS *Atrum* [with *Botaniſts*] aliſanders or lovage, *L.*

Gli OLYMPICI the title of the *Academicks* of *Vicenza* in *Italy*.

OLY'MPIAD [*olympiade*, F. *olimpiade*, It. of *Olympias*, L. ὀλυμπιας, Gr.] the ſpace of four years, whereby the *Greeks* reckoned their time; it took its riſe from the *Olympick* games, commenced, as ſome ſay, in the year 3174 of the creation; others 3208, and 776 before *Chriſt*,

OLY'MPICK *Games* [*Olympique*, F. *Olimpico*, It. of *Olympias*, L.] were ſolemn games famous among the antient *Greeks*; ſome ſay, inſtituted by *Pelops*; others by *Hercules*, in honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five kinds of exerciſes, *viz. Leaping, Running, Wreſtling, Quoiting and Whorlbats*.

OLYMPICK *Fire*, the fire ariſing from the ſun's rays, collected in a burning glaſs.

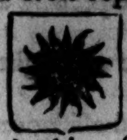
OLY'MPUS, a mountain in *Theſſaly*, of ſo great height, that it ſeems to tranſcend the clouds, and was therefore frequently by the poets ſeign'd to be heaven itſelf.

OLYMPIONI'CES, a conqueror at the *Olympick* games.

O'MAGRA [ὠμάγρα, Gr.] the gout in the ſhoulder, *L.*

O'MBRE, a game at cards, play'd generally by three; but alſo by two or five perſons, *F.* and *Span. ombra*, It.

OMBRE *de Croix* [in *Heral.*] *i. e.* the ſhadow of a croſs, *F.* is a croſs repreſented of the colour of ſmoak, ſo as to be ſeen thro'.



OMBRE *de Soleil* [in *Her.*] *i. e.* the ſhadow of the ſun, *F.* is when the ſun is borne in an eſcutcheon, without either eyes, noſe or mouth apparent; but only a colouring ſo thin, that the field may be ſeen thro' it. See the figure.

OME'GA [Ω or ω] the laſt letter of the *Greek* alphabet; alſo, metaphorically, it is uſed for the end of any thing.

O'MELET [*aumelette*, F.] a ſort of pancake, fricaſſee or preparation of eggs with other ingredients.

O'MEN, a ſign or token of good or bad luck, taken from the mouth of the perſon ſpeaking, *L.*

OME'NTUM, the caul, a double membrane ſpread over the entrails, *L.*

OMER [חמר, *Heb.*] a *Hebrew* meaſure about three pints and a half.

To OMI'NATE [*ominare*, L.] to forebode or foreſhew.

O'MINOUS [*ominoſus*, L.] foreboding.

O'MINOUSNESS, forebodingneſs, either of good or bad.

OMI'SSION [F. and Sp. *omiſſione*, It. of *omiſſio*, L.] a neglecting or letting a thing paſs, *F.* of *L.*

To OMI'T [*omettre*, F. *omettere*, It. *omitir*, Sp. of *omittere*, L.] to paſs by or over; to take no notice of; to leave out.

OMI'TTING [*omittens*, L.] letting a thing paſs; neglecting.

O'MNE [among *Logicians*] or *whole* in *Engliſh*, is ſuch a *whole*, whoſe parts are termed ſubjective or inferior; becauſe this *whole* is a common term, and its parts are compar'd within its extent. Thus the word *Animal* is the *omne* or *whole*, and the inferiors of it are *Man* or *Beaſt*, which are compriz'd within its extent, and are its ſubjective parts.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [*omniſarius*, L.] of all ſorts, ſundry, divers.

OMNI'FEROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all things.

OMNI'FEROUSNESS, all producing quality.

OMNI'FICK [of *omnia* and *faciens*, L.] making or producing all things.

OMNI'FICKNESS, quality, *&c.* that does or effects all things.

OMNIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of every ſhape.

OMNIFO'RMITY, the being of all manner of ſhapes.

OMNI'GENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of every kind.

OMNI'MODOUS [*omnimodns*, L.] of all manner of ways.

OMNIPA'RIENT [*omnipariens*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all things.

OMNI'POTENT [*onnipotente*, It. *omnipoténte*, Sp. of *omnipotens*, L.] almighty, all-powerful.

OMNI'POTENCE }
OMNI'POTENTNESS } [*onnipotenza*, It. *omnipoténcia*, Sp. of *omnipotentia*, L.] all-powerfulneſs,

OMNIPRE'SENSE }
OMNIPRE'SENTNESS } [of *omnis* and *præſens* or *præſentia*, L.] omnipreſence, or being preſent every where.

OMNI'SCIENCE }
OMNI'SCIENTNESS } [of *omnis* and *ſcientia*, L.] knowledge of all things.

OMNI'SCIENT [*omnia* and *ſciens*, L.] knowing all things.

OMNI'VAGANT [*omnivagus*, L.] wandering or roving every where.

OMNI'VORUS [*omniverus*, L.] devouring all things.

OMNI'VOROUSNESS, all-devouring nature, *&c.*

OMOCOTY'LE [ὁμοκοτυλή, Gr.] the *Acetabulum* of the *Scapula*.

OMO'GRA [ὁμογρα, Gr.] the gout in the ſhoulders.

OMOLO'GICAL [of *omologia*, of ὁμολογία, Gr.] agreeable.

OMO'LOGY [of ὁμολογια, Gr.] agreeableneſs.

OMPANORATE a title of the prieſts of the iſland of *Madagaſcar*.

OMOPHAGI'A, a feaſt of *Bacchus*, in which the mad gueſts eat goats alive, tearing their entrails with their teeth.

OMOPHO'RIUM [of ὦμος, a ſhoulder, and φέρω, to bear, Gr.] a little cloak antiently worn by the biſhops over their ſhoulders; thereby to repreſent the good ſhepherd, who brings home the ſtray'd ſheep on his ſhoulders.

OMOPLA'TA [of ὦμος, a ſhoulder, and πλατύς, Gr. broad] the ſhoulder blade.

OMPHALOCA'RPUS [of ὀμφαλοκαρπος, Gr.] the herb cleavers or gooſe-graſs.

O'MPHALOS [ὀμφαλὸν, Gr.] the navel.

OMPHALO *Meſenteries* [*Anatomy*] a coat having a vein and artery, in ſome brutes, as the dog, cat, hare *&c.* in which the *Fœtus* is wrapp'd, ſo called becauſe it paſſes along the ſtring to the *Navel* and terminates in the *Meſentery*.

O'MPHALOCE'LE [of ὀμφαλὸν, the navel, and κήλη, a ſwelling, *Gr.*] a kind of *Hernia* or tumour in the navel; ariſing like other *Hernias*, from a relaxation or rupture of the *Peritonæum*.

OMPHACI'NE }
OMPHA'CIUM } [ὀμφάκιον, Gr.] the juice or oil of ſower grapes, it is alſo now uſed of the juice of wild apples or crabs; verjuice.

OMPHALO'PTICK [of ὀμφαλον and ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] an optick glaſs that is convex on both ſides; commonly called a convex lens.

OMPHACI'TES [of ὄμφακ☉, Gr. an unripe grape] a wine made of unripe grapes.

OMPHALO-*Meſenterick* [with *Anatomiſts*] a term apply'd to a vein and artery which paſs along to the navel and terminate in the meſentery.

O'MY *Land*, mellow land.

ON [aen, *Du.* an, G.] a prepoſition, relating both to time and place, and ſignifying chiefly a ſuperiority of ſituation, of perſons, or things, with regard to one another; it is ſynonymous to, upon.

ONA'NIA }
ONA'NISM } [of *Onan*] the crime of ſelf pollution.

ONCE [eens, *Du.* eins. G.] one time, alſo formerly.

ONE [æne, or, ane, *Sax.* eene, *Dan.* en, *Su.* een, *Du.* ein, *un, une*, F. *un, uno, una*, It. *uno*, Sp. *unus*, &c. L.] I. 1. the ſame, alſo, ſomebody.

If every ONE would mend ONE
(that is *himſelf*) all would be amended.

A ſaying worthy of every man's obſervations, theſe corrupt times.

ONE *Berry* [æne beꞃian, *Sax.*] an herb.

ONE *Blade* [æne-bleꝺ, *Sax.*] an herb.

ONES, in the pl. is uſed either as an expletive, or referring to ſomething before ſpoken of: e. g. *Give me good* ONES (ſc. what was before ſpoken of) *or none at all.*

ONEIREGMOS [of ὀνειρωττω, Gr. to ſhed the ſeed in ſleep] laſcivious dreaming.

ONEIROCRATI'A [of ὄνειρ☉, a dream, and κρατέω, I poſſeſs, *Gr.*] the art of expounding dreams.

ONEIROCRI'TISTS [ὀνειροκριται, Gr.] judges or expounders of dreams.

ONEIROSCO'PISTS [ὀνειροσκοποὶ, Gr.] inquirers into the ſignification of dreams.

ONEIROPO'LISTS [ὀνειροπόλοι, Gr.] perſons converſant about dreams.

ONERA'NDO *pro rata proportione.* a writ which lies for a joint tenant, or a tenant in common, who is diſtrained for more rent than his propotion of the land amounts to, *L.*

O'NERARY [*onerarius*, L.] ſerving for burthen or carriage.

ONERA'TION, a loading or burthening, *L.*

ONERO'SE [*oneroſus*, L.] burdenſom, heavy, weighty.

ONERO'SITY [*oneroſitas*, L.] burdenſomneſs.

O'NGLE [in *French Heraldry*] the talons or claws of beaſts or birds, when of a different colour from the body.

ONI [an abbreviation of *Oneratur niſi habet ſufficientem Exonerationem*, L. *i. e.* he is charged, unleſs he have a ſufficient diſcharge] a mark uſed in the *Exchequer*, and ſet on the head of a ſheriff, aſſoon as he enters into his account for iſſues, fines and mean profits, and thereupon he immediately became the king's debtor.

O'NION [*oignon*, F.] an edible root.

ONI'TIS [*Botany*] a kind of wild marjoram.

ONKO'TOMY [of ὄνκος, a tumor, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] the chyrurgical operation of opening a tumor or abſceſs.

O'NLY [anli, *Sax.*] alone, ſingly, except one.

ONOBRY'CHIS [ὀνοβρυχὶς, Gr.] medick vetchling or cock's head, *L.*

ONOCE'NTAURS [ὀνοκένταυρ☉, Gr.] fabulous monſters, having the upper parts like a man, and the body like an aſs.

ONO'MANCY [ὀνομαντεία of ὄνομα and μαντεία, divination, Gr.] divination by perſons names.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [ὀνομαντοποεια of ὄνομα, a name; and ποιέω, Gr. to make] a figure in rhetorick, whereby a word is made to imitate the ſound of the thing expreſſed, as *tarantara*, for the ſound of a trumpet, murmur, *&c.*

ONO'NIS [ὀνωνὶς, Gr.] the herb reſt harrow, cammock or petty whin, *L.*

ONONYCHI'TES [ὄν☉, an aſs, and ὄνυξ, Gr. a nail; ſomething that has the hoofs. *i. e.* the feet of an aſs] a name the *Heathens* call'd the *Chriſtians*, becauſe they worſhipped the ſame god as the *Jews* did; prob. from what *Corn. Tacitus* writes of the *Iſraelites*, that being very thirſty, they were led to a ſpring by an aſs going to drink, and that in gratitude they worſhipped an aſs, and that the *Chriſtians* worſhipped the ſame.

ONO'PORDON [ὀνόπορδον, Gr.] an herb, which being eaten by aſſes cauſes them to fall a farting.

ONO'PYROS [ὀνόπυρ☉, Gr.] aſſes thiſtle, *L.*

ONO'SMUS [ονοσμ☉, Gr.] the herb bugloſs.

O'NSET [of on *and* ꞅettan, *Sax.*] an attack, an aſſault.

ON'T, a corrupt abbreviation for of it.

ONTO'LOGIST [ὠντολογ☉, Gr.] one who treats of beings in the abſtract.

ONTO'LOGY [ὠντολογία, Gr.] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of being in the abſtract.

O'NWARD [onpaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] forward, progreſſively.

ONY'CHOMANCY [ὀνυχομαντεια, Gr.] a ſort of divination performed by the nails of an unpolluted boy, covered with oil and ſoot, which they turned to the ſun, the reflection of whoſe rays was believed to repreſent by certain images the thing they had a mind to be ſatisfied about.

ONYMANCY ſee *Onychomancy.*

ONYX [ὄνυξ, Gr.] a precious ſtone, accounted a ſpecies of opaque agat.

OO'SCOPY [ὠοσκοπία, Gr.] predictions made from eggs.

OO'ZY, moiſt, wet. plaſhy.

OPA'CITY }
OPA'COUSNESS } [*opacité*, F. *opacità*, It. of *opacitas*, L.] obſcureneſs, darkneſs, *&c.*

OPA'COUS }
OPA'QUE } [*opacus*, L.] ſhady, dark, obſcure, not tranſparent.

OPACOUS *Bodies* }
OPAQUE *Bodies* } [with *Naturaliſts*] ſuch, whoſe pores lying in an oblique poſture, hinder the rays of light from ſpeedily piercing and paſſing thro' them.

O'PAL [*opale*, F. *opalo*, It. ὠπαλ☉, Gr.] a precious ſtone of various colours.

OPA'LIA [with the *Romans*] feſtivals celebrated to the goddeſs, *Ops.*

OPAQUE [F. *opaco*, It. and Sp. *opacus*, L.] dark, ſhady, not tranſparent.

OPA'SSUM [in *Virginia*] a creature that has a head like a hog, a tail like a rat, being about the bigneſs of a cat; the female has a bag under its belly in which it carries its young, and thither they retire in any danger.

To OPEN [openian, *Sax.* aaben, *Dan.* oepna, *Su.* openen, *Du.* oepenen, L. G. offen, H. G.] to unfold, explain, expoſe.

OPEN [open, *Sax.* aaben, *Dan.* oepen, *Su.* open, *Du.* apen, L. G. offen, H. G.] plain, clear, not ſhut, manifeſt.

OPENLY, publickly, plainly, evidently, manifeſtly, freely.

O'PENNESS, plainneſs, clearneſs, manifeſtneſs; alſo an opening.

OPEN-*Arſe* [open-aꞃſe, *Sax.*] a medlar, a fruit.

O'PENING *Flank* [in *Fortification*] is that part of the flank which is covered by the *Orillon.*

OPENING [with *Aſtrologers*] is when one planet ſeparates from another and preſently applies to a third, bearing rule in a ſign oppoſite to that ruled by the planet with which it was joined.

OPENING *of Trenches* [in *Military Affairs*] the firſt breaking of ground by the beſiegers, in order to carry on the approaches towards the place.

O'PERA [It. of *Opera*, L. the pl. of *Opus*, L. work] a dramatick compoſition, ſet to muſick, and ſung on the ſtage, attended with muſical inſtruments, and inrich'd with ſtately dreſſings, machines and other decorations; the *Opera* was firſt uſed by the *Venetians*, with whom it is one of the principal glories of their *Carnaval.* It was afterwards uſed by the *French*, and now by us.

OPERA'TICAL of or belonging to an opera.

OPERA'RII [*old Law*] certain tenants who held ſmall portions of land by the performance of ſervile works for their lord.

To O'PERATE [*operer*, F. *operare*, It. of *operari*, L.] to work, to effect, to bring to paſs.

To OPERATE [in *Phyſick*] to work or ſtir the humours of the body.

OPERA'TIO [*old Rec.*] one day's work performed by an inferior tenant for his lord.

OPERA'TION [F. *operazione*, It. *operación*, Sp. of *operatio*, L.] the act of exerting or exerciſing ſome power or faculty, upon which ſome effect follows; a labouring or working, *F.* of *L.*

OPERATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the carrying on any chymical proceſs.

OPERATION [in *Phyſick*] the manner wherein any remedy produces its ſalutary effect.

O'PERATIVE [*operativo*, It. of *operari*, *L.*] apt to work.

O'PERATIVENESS [of *operatus*, *L.*] operating quality.

OPERA'TOR *for the Teeth or Eyes*, [*operateur*, F. *operatore*, It.] a tooth-drawer, oculiſt, *&c.* L.

OPERA'TOR [at a *Gaming Table*] the dealer at *Faron.*

OPERATOR [in *Surgery*, &c.] a perſon who works with the hand on the human body, either to preſerve or reſtore its health or eaſe, as *an Operator for the Stone*, one who cuts for the ſtone.

OPERO'SE [*operoſus*, *L.*] laborious.

OPERO'SENESS, laboriousneſs.

OPERTI *Canes* [*old Records*] dogs with whole feet, not lawed, or not having the balls of their feet cut out.

OPHA'LIA, *Roman* feſtivals, celebrated in honour of *Ops*, whom they ſuppoſed to be the goddeſs of the fruits of the earth.

OPHI'ASIS [ὀφίασις, Gr.] a diſeaſe in which the hair grows thin and falls off, leaving the part ſmooth, and winding like the folds of a ſerpent.

OPHIO'GLOSSUM [ὀφιόγλωσσον, Gr.] the herb adder's tongue, *L.*

OPHIOSTA'PHYLOS [ὀφιοσαφυλη, Gr.] the herb briony or white vine, *L.*

OPHIOSCO'RODON [ὀφιοσκόροδον, Gr.] the herb called ſerpent's garlick, *L.*

OPHI'TES [of ὄφις, Gr. a ſerpent] a ſect of hereticks in the ſecond century, who honoured a ſerpent which beguiled eve.

OPHITES [ὀφίτης, Gr.] a ſort of variegated marble, otherwiſe called ſerpentine marble.

OPHIU'CUS [ὀφιοῦχος, Gr.] a northern conſtellation containing thirty ſtars, repreſented by a man holding a ſerpent in his hand, this ſtar being in the head of the man, and is of the firſt magnitude,

OPHTHA'LMIA [Ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a diſeaſe of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the veſſels, and collected in thoſe parts.

OPHTHA'LMICKS [Ὀφθαλμικά, Gr.] medicines good for diſeaſes of the eyes.

OPHTHALMICK *Nerves* [with *Anat.*] a branch of the fiſth pair of nerves which move the eye. *L.*

OPHTHALMO'GRAPHY [of Ὀφθαλμος and γραφή, Gr. deſcription] a branch of anatomy, which conſiders the ſtructure and compoſition of the eye, and the uſe of its parts, and the principal effects of viſion.

OPHTHALMO'SCOPY [of Ὀφθαλμος and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a branch of the ſcience of *Phyſiognomy*, which conſiders the eyes of perſons, by them to come to the knowledge of their temperaments, humours and manners.

OPICONSIVA feſtivals celebrated at noon in honour of the Goddeſs *Ops*.

O'PIATE [*opiat*, F. of *opium*, L.] a medicine made of opium or other drug of the like nature, cauſing ſleep.

OPI'FEROUS [*opifer*, L,] helpful or bringing help.

O'PIFICE [*opificium*, L,] workmanſhip.

OPI'NABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in opinion.

To OPI'NE [*opiner*, F. *opinare*, It. of *opinari*, L.] to think, to be of opinion; alſo to give ones opinion or judgment about a matter.

OPINIA'TER [*opinator*, L. *opiniatre*, F.] an obſtinate perſon, who will adhere to his own opinion.

OPI'NION, [F. and Sp. *oppinione*, It. *opiniam*, Port. of *opinio*, L.] a probable belief, or a doubtful, uncertain judgment of the mind, or the aſſent of the mind to propoſitions not evidently true at the firſt ſight; nor reduced by neceſſary conſequence from others that are ſo; but ſuch as carry the face of truth; or it may be defin'd an aſſent of the underſtanding, with ſome fear or diſtruſt of the contrary.

OPINION, the antient heathens made a Goddeſs of it, adoring her in the form of a woman; and believed ſhe had the government of the ſentiments of men.

To OPINION, to believe, to think.

OPI'NIONATIVE [*opiniatre*, L.] conceited.

OPI'NIONATIVE } wedded to his own opinion, ſelfwilled,
OPI'NIONATED } ſtubborn.

OPINIONATIVELY, conceitedly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS [*opinionatrete*, F.] conceitedneſs.

OPI'NIONISTS, a name given to a ſect who profeſs'd poverty, who held that there could be no vicar of *Chriſt* upon earth, who did not practice that virtue.

OPIO'LOGY, a deſcription or treatiſe of *Opium*.

OPI'PAROUS [*opiparus*, *L.*] ſumptuous.

OPISTHO'TONUS [Ὀπισθότονος of Ὄπισθεν, backwards, and τόνος, the tone, *Gr.*] a kind of cramp or ſtretching the muſcles of the neck backwards.

OPISTHOCYPHOSIS [of ὄπισθεν, backwards, and κύφωσις, a gibboſity *Gr.* to lean] a deformity, when the ſpine of the back bone is bent outwards.

OPITULA'TION, a helping or aiding, *L.*

O'PIUM [Ὄπιον, *Gr.*] a juice diſtilled from the heads of poppies.

O'PLE [*Botany*] water elder.

OPOBA'LSAMUM [Ὀποβάλσαμον, *Gr.*] balm of *Gilead*, the juice of a gum, which diſtils from a ſhrub call'd *Balſamum* or the *Balm Tree*, growing only in *Paleſtine*.

OPOPA'NAX [Ὀποπάναξ, *Gr.*] the juice of *Panax*, or the herb *All-heal*.

O'PPIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a town's boy, particularly ſuch as belong to the college of king's ſcholars at *Weſtminſter*.

To O'PPILATE [*oppiler*, F. of *oppilare*, *L.*] to obſtruct or cauſe a ſtoppage.

O'PPILATIVE [*oppilatif*, F. of *oppilatus*, L.] apt to obſtruct or ſtop.

O'PPILATIVENESS [of *oppilatus*, *L.*] aptneſs to cauſe obſtructions.

OPPILA'TION, [F. *oppilazione*, It. *opilaciòn*, Sp. of *oppilatio* *L.*] obſtruction, ſtoppage of the ducts or paſſages of the body by evil or peccant humours.

To OPPO'NE [*Opponere*, *L.*] to oppoſe.

O'PPONENCY, the maintaining a contrary argument.

O'PPONENT [*opponens*, *L.*] one who maintains a contrary argument in the ſchools, or oppoſes in diſputation.

OPPORTU'NE [*opportun*, F. *opportuno*, It. of *opportunus* *L.*] convenient, ſeaſonable.

OPPORTU'NELY, conveniently, ſeaſonably.

OPPORTU'NENESS, ſeaſonableneſs.

OPPORTU'NITY [*opportunité*, F. of *opportunità*, It. *oportunidàd*, Sp. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient time or occaſion.

OPPORTUNITY makes the Thief. v. *Thief*.

F. *L' occaſiono fait le Larron*; It. *La Commodità fà l'uomo ladro*, or, *All' arca apperta il giuſto vipecca*. The truth of theſe proverbs are but every day too obvious; and they ought therefore to be a leſſon to every one, to give as few as poſſible.

OPPORTUNITY [*opportunitas*, *L.*] convenient time or occaſion; was painted like time, *i. e.* like an old man in a poſture of haſte, having a lock of hair on the forehead, but bald behind, to intimate that perſons ought to lay hold of, and not let ſlip opportunity when offered; but, as we ſay, take time by the forelock.

To OPPO'SE [*opponere*, *L.* *oppaſer*, F. *opporre*, It.] to ſet againſt, to put in compoſition, to withſtand or thwart.

O'PPOSITE [*oppoſé*, F. *oppoſito*, It. *opuéſto*, Sp. of *oppoſitus*, L.] that is over againſt, contrary.

OPPOSITE *Cones* [with *Geometricans*] two cones of the like quality, which are vertically oppoſite, and have the ſame common *Axis*.

OPPOSITE *Sections* [in *Geometry*] the two *Hyperbola's*, which are made by a plane's cutting both cones.

OPPOSITE *Angles* [in *Geometry*] ſee *Angles*.

O'PPOSITES [with *Logicians*] are things relatively oppoſed, as *Maſter* and *Servant*; or privatively, as *Light* and *Darkneſs*; or contrary, as *Knowledge* and *Ignorance*.

OPPOSI'TION, [F. *oppoſizione*, It. *opoſiciòn*, Sp. of *oppoſitio*, L.] contrariety, diſagreement; hindrance, ſtop

OPPOSITION [in *Geometry*] the relation of two things, between which a line may be drawn perpendicular to both.

OPPOSITION [with *Logicians*] the ſame as objection.

Complex OPPOSITION [in *Logick*] the affirming and denying the ſame predicate of the ſame ſubject, as *Socrates* is learned, *Socrates* is not learned.

Incomplex OPPOSITION [in *Logick*] is the diſagreement of two things which will not ſuffer each other to be in the ſame ſubject; as *Sight* is oppoſed to *Blindneſs*, *Heat* to *Cold*.

OPPOSITION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure whereby two things are aſſembled together, which appeared incompatible, as a *wiſe Folly*.

OPPOSITION [with *Aſtronomers*] is an aſpect or ſituation of two ſtars or planets, wherein they are diametrically oppoſite to each other, or 180 degrees apart.

O'PPOSITNESS [of *oppoſitus*, L.] oppoſite or contrary ſtate or quality.

To OPPRE'SS [*oppreſſer*, F. *opprimere*, *oppreſſum*, L.] to preſs hard or lie heavy upon; to ſtifle or ſmother; to overcharge or burden; to cruſh by authority and violence.

OPPRE'SSION, [F. *oppreſſione*, It. *opreſiòn*, Sp. of *oppreſſio*, L.] over-burdening, a cruſhing by authority, &c.

OPPRE'SSIVE, apt to oppreſs, of an oppreſſive nature.

OPPRE'SSIVENESS [of *oppreſſus*, L.] oppreſſing or oppreſſed nature or ſtate.

OPPRE'SSOR, [*oppreſſeur*, F. *oppreſſore*. It. of *oppreſſor*, L.] he that oppreſſes, *L.*

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* [the ſtone of reproach] a ſtone erected in the city of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever debtors reſort, only declaring inability to pay their debts, are to be freed.

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobrioſo*, It. *opprobrioſo*, Sp. of *opprobrioſus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BIOUSLY, reproachfully, injuriouſly.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, reproachfulneſs.

OPPRO'BRIUM, the ſhame which attends a lewd, villainous act; infamy, diſgrace, *L.*

To OPPU'GN [*oppugnare*, It. and L.] to fight againſt, to oppoſe, to reject or confute an opinion.

OPS [Ὦπις, Gr.] a name of the Goddeſs *Cybele*; which ſee.

O'PSIMATHY [Ὀψιμαθία of Ὀψὲ, late, and ἔμαθε, learned Gr.] a learning in old age.

OPSONA'TION, a catering, a buying proviſions, *L.*

O'PTABLE [*optabilis*, L.] deſireable.

O'PTABLENESS, deſireableneſs.

OPTA'TIVE *Mood* [*optatif*, F. *ottativo*, It. of *optativus*, L.] (with *Grammarians*) that mood of a verb, that expreſſes an earneſt deſire that ſuch a thing may be or happen.

OPTE'RIA [of ὄπτομαι, Gr. I ſee] preſents made to a child the firſt time a perſon ſaw it; alſo thoſe that the bridegroom made to the bride when ſhe was conducted to him.

O'PTICA [Ὀπτικά, Gr.] medicines good againſt diſtempers in the eyes, *L.*

O'PTIC } [*optique*, F. *ottico*, It. *optico*, It. *opticus*, L. of
O'PTICAL } Ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the ſight.

OPTIC *Place of a Star or Planet apparent*, is that part of its orbit, which our ſight determines when the obſerver's eye is at the circumference of the earth and.

OPTIC *Place of Star or Plane real*, is that, when 'tis ſuppoſed to be at the centre of the earth, or planet he inhabits.

Optical *Inequa'ity* [*Aſtron.*] is an apparent irregularity in the motions of far diſtant bodies.

Opti'cian a profeſſor or teacher of the ſcience of opticks.

O'ptic *Pencil*, is that aſſemblage or pencil of rays, by means whereof any point or part of an object is ſeen.

Optick *Rays*, thoſe rays wherewith an optick pyramid or triangle is terminated.

Optick *Axis*, a ray paſſing thro' the centre of the eye.

Optick *Chamber*, the ſame as *Camera Obſcura*.

Optick *Place of a Star* [*Aſtron.*] is that point of its orbit in which it appears to be to our eye.

Optic *Glaſſes*, glaſſes contrived for the viewing of any objects, as microſcopes, teleſcopes, *&c.* they are ground either concave or hollow, ſo as either to collect or diſperſe the rays of light, by means whereof viſion is improved, the eye ſtrengthened, *&c.*

Optic *Nerves* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſecond pair of nerves, ſpringing from the *Crura* of the *medulla oblongata*, and paſſing thence to the eye, convey the ſpirits to it.

Optics [*l'optique*, F. *ottica*, It. *ars optica*, L.] a ſcience which treats of the ſight in general, and explains the properties and effects of it; conſidering every object as ſeen with direct rays, after the ordinary manner. The particular branches of it are *Dioptricks* and *Catoptricks*, treating of reflected and refracted rays.

O'ptimacy [*optimatus*, L.] a government of the ſtate by the nobility.

Opti'mity [*optimitas*, L.] utility, excellency.

O'ption, [F. of *optio*, L.] a choice, the power or faculty of wiſhing or chuſing.

Option *of an Archbiſhop* [in a *Law Senſe*] is when a new ſuffagran biſhop is conſecrated, the archbiſhop of the province, by a cuſtomary prerogative, claims the collation of the firſt vacant benefice in that ſee as his choice.

O'pulence [F. *opulenza*, It. *opuléncia*, Sp. of *opulentia*, L.] wealth.

O'pulent [F. *opulente*, It. *opulento*, Sp. of *opulentus*, L.] rich, wealthy.

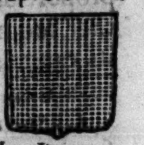
Opulently, in a wealthy manner.

O'pulentness, wealthineſs.

Opu'scle [F. of *opuſculum*, L.] a ſmall work.

Or [æꝛ, *Sax.* **eller**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **of, ofte**, *Du.* **oder**, G.] conj either.

Or [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies gold, *F.* It is often repreſented by a yellow colour, and engraving by ſmall pricks all over the field or bearing, as in the figure. It is ſaid to be compos'd of much white and a little red, as two white parts and one red, and of its ſelf to betoken wiſdom, riches and elevation of mind; with *Rea*, to ſpend his blood for the wealth and welfare of his country; with *Azure* to be worthy of matters of truſt and treaſure; with *Sable*, moſt rich and conſtant in every thing, with an amorous mind; with *Vert*, moſt joyful with the riches of the world, and moſt glittering and ſplendid in youth.



Others add, that *Or* ſignifies *Chriſtian and Spiritual Virtues*, as faith, temperance, charity, meekneſs, humility and clemency; of *worldly Virtues and Qualities*, nobility, wealth, generoſity, ſplendor, chivalry, love, purity, gravity, conſtancy, ſolidity, proſperity, joy and long liſe. Of *precious Stones*, it repreſents the carbuncle or the topaz; of the *Planets*, the ſun; of the *Elements* fire; of *human Conſtitutions*, the ſanguine; of *Trees*, the cypreſs or laurel; of *Flowers*, the heliotropium; of *Fowls*, the cock and bird of paradiſe; of *Beaſts*, the lion; and of *Fiſhes*, the dolphin.

O'rach [*aroches*, F.] a pot herb.

Ora'cles [F. *oracolo*, It. *oraculo*, Sp. *oracula*, L. of *ora*, mouths or *orare*, to entreat] were ambiguous anſwers made to the antient heathens concerning things to come. This, ſome are of opinion, was done by diabolical operation; and others, that it was by the artifice of their prieſts, who made the ignorant people believe that the God ſpoke by their mouths. Of the former opinion were ſeveral fathers of the primitive Chriſtian church, and other great and learned men, as *Tertullian* and *Voſſius*, who held that the devils, pretending to fore-knowledge and divination, gave dark and doubtful anſwers, that if the event fell out contrary to their expectation, the people ſhould think they had not comprehended the true ſenſe of the oracle: notable inſtances of which are theſe that follow.

When *Crœſus* conſulted the oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, he received for anſwer this doubtful riddle in a form of words ſo cunningly contrived, that the truth was then fartheſt off when he thought to have gained it.

Crœſus Halyn *penetrans magnam.*
pervertit opum vim.

When *Crœſus* over *Halis* roweth,
A mighty nation he overthroweth.

Which he interpreting according to his own deſires, croſſed the river, but was vanquiſh'd himſelf by *Cyrus*, king of *Perſia*, and his own nation and country ruined.

King *Pyrrhus*, before he made war with the *Romans*, conſulting this oracle, received the following anſwer,

Aio te Æacide Romanos vincere poſſe.

Which ambiguous prediction he conſtruing, *Te poſſe vincere Romanos*, thou ſhalt overcome the *Romans*, gave them battle; but found in the event that the devil meant, *Romanos poſſe vincere te*, that the *Romans* ſhould overcome him, as they did.

Another prince conſulting this oracle, concerning the ſucceſs of his warring, receiv'd this anſwer.

Which he diſtinguiſh'd with commas thus, *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis*, Thou ſhalt go, thou ſhalt return, thou ſhalt never periſh by war; undertook the war and was ſlain; upon which his nobility canvaſſing the oracle, perceiv'd that it ſhould have been thus comma'd, *Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis*, i. e. thou ſhalt go, thou ſhalt never return, thou ſhalt periſh by war.

Of the latter opinion, that the predictions of the oracles were not ſo much by diabolical operation, as by the artifices of the prieſts, were *Euſebius*, *Ariſtotle* and *Cicero*, and many other famous men, who where of opinion, that oracles were only the cunning tricks of the prieſts, by which the credulous were abus'd under the colour of inſpiration and prediction.

Demoſthenes ſeem'd apprehenſive of this cheat, when he ſaid that *Pythia* always favour'd king *Philip* in her anſwers.

The firſt Oracles we read of, were of *Jupiter Dodonæus* in *Epirus*, and *Jupiter Ammon* in *Africa*. Beſides which there were ſeveral others. See *Amphiaraus*, *Dodona*, *Trophonius*, &c. in their proper places.

Some have been of opinion that oracles ceas'd upon the coming of *Chriſt*; tho' this cannot indeed be ſaid, yet it ſhould ſeem that they began then to decline; and *Suidas* relates, that *Auguſtus*, in whoſe time our Saviour was born, conſulting the oracle about his ſucceſſor, receiv'd the following; not ſatisfying anſwer.

Παῖς
Ἑβραῖος κέλεταί με θεοῖς μακάρεσσιν ἀνάσσων,
Τόνδη δόμον προλιπεῖν, καὶ ἄιδην αὖθις ἱκεσθαι
Λοιπὸν ἄπιθι σιγῶν ἐκ βωμῶν ἡμετέρων.

An *Hebrew* child, whom the bleſt Gods adore,
Hath bid me leave theſe Shrines and pack to hell;
So that of oracles I can no more.
In Silence leave our altar and farewel.

Whereupon *Auguſtus* coming home, erected an altar in the capital cauſing this inſcription to be engraven on it in capital letters, HÆC EST ARA PRIMOGENITI DEI.

And *Juvenal*, who liv'd in *Domitian*'s time, ſays, *Delphis oracula ceſſant.*

But there are ſeveral antient writers that make it appear, that they continued above 430 years after; and the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory tell us, that *Julian* the apoſtate, conſulting an oracle, could receive no anſwer, becauſe the body of *Babylus* the martyr was entombed nigh the altar; ſo that the devils could not deceive the world ſo much as they had done, when *Chriſt*, the truth itſelf, was manifeſt in the fleſh; tho' all oracles did not ceaſe at that inſtant, nor were they wholly ſilenc'd but with the deſtruction of paganiſm about the year 451, when the pagans were, by the edicts of *Valentinian* III. and *Martianus*, forbid, upon pain of death, the publick practice of their idolatrous worſhip, and their crafty impoſtures; tho' ſome oracles ceaſed long before the birth of our Saviour, as in particular the moſt famous oracles of *Greece*; for the *Perſians* having laid their country waſte, the prieſts forſook the temples, and ſo the oracles became ſilent.

Ora'cular, having the nature or quality of an oracle.

Ora'cularness, the being of the nature or quality of an oracle.

O'ral [F. of *os oris*, L. the mouth] by word of mouth.

O'range [F. *araneia*, It. *narenja*, Sp. *laranja*, Port. *malum Aurantium*, L.] a fruit.

An **Orange-tree** is the emblem of fœcundity.

Orange *Colour*, a colour that partakes equally of red and yellow, or is a medium between both.

Ora'ngeade } a drink made of juice of oranges, *&c.*
Ora'ngeat }

Ora'ngery [*orangerie*, F.] a ſort of ſnuff or perfume; alſo a gallery or place in a garden where orange trees are kept.

Orano'co, a ſort of tobacco.

Ora'ndo *pro rege*, &c. a writ requiring the biſhops and clergy to pray for the peace and good government of the realm, and for a good underſtanding between the king and parliament.

Ora'tion, [*oraiſon*, F. *orazione*, It. *oración*, Sp. *oracam*, Port. of *oratio*, L.] a diſcourſe or ſpeech pronounced in publick, or compos'd for that purpoſe.

O'rator, [*orateur*, F. *oratore*, It. *orador*, Sp. of *orator*, L.] an eloquent ſpeaker or pleader.

Orato'rians, an order of regular prieſts, ſo called from the oratory of St. *Jerom* in *Rome*, where they uſed to pray.

O'ratory [*oratoire*, F. *oratorio*, It. and Sp. of *oratorius*, L.] of or pertaining to an oration or orator

ORATORY [*oratoria ars*, L.] the ſcience of rhetorick, the art of ſpeaking well and publickly.

ORATORY [*oratorium*, L.] a chapel ſet apart for prayer; a cloſet or little apartment in a large houſe, near a bedchamber, furniſhed with a little altar or image for private devotion.

ORATORY [with the *Romaniſts*] a ſociety or congregation of religious, who live in community, but without being obliged to make any vows.

ORB [*orbe*, F. and Sp. of *orbis*, L.] a hollow ſphere.

An ORB [with *Aſtronomers*] is frequently taken for the deferent of a planet, but moſt commonly for its ſphere. But an orb is a round body bounden by two ſurfaces, the one outward and convex, and the other inward and concave; ſo that the heavens are ſo many orbs, the higher encompaſſing the lower, as the coats of an onion: but a ſphere properly ſignifies a globe contain'd under one ſingle ſuperficies and ſolid even to the centre.

ORBA'TION, a deprivation, a being bereaved or deſpoiled of any thing, eſpecially of children.

ORBI'CULAR [*orbiculaire*, F. of *orbicularis*, L.] round like a ball or globe.

ORBICULAR *Bone* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the little bones of the inner part of the ear, which is faſtened to the ſides of the lobes of the ear, by a ſlender ligament.

ORBICULA'RIS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle which draws both the lips, together, *L.*

ORBICULARIS *Palpebrarum* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle which ſprings from each corner of the eye, and is anſwered by another of like figure and ſtructure in the lower eye-lid, *L.*

ORBI'CULARLY, in an orbicular manner.

ORBI'CULARNESS, roundneſs.

ORBI'CULATED [*orbiculatus*, L.] made round or into an orb.

O'RBIS [in *Old Records*] a knot or ſwelling in the fleſh caus'd by a blow, a black and blue ſpot or mark made by beating, *L.*

ORBIS, an orb, a circle, any round thing, *L.*

ORBIS *Magnus* [in the *Copernican Aſtronomy*] the orbit of the earth in its annnal revolution round the ſun, *L.*

O'RBIT [*orbita*, L.] the track, rut or mark of a chariot wheel, *&c.*

ORBIT [in *Aſtronomy*] the courſe, path or way in which any planet moves.

ORBITS [with *Anatomiſts*] the two large cavities in which the eyes are placed.

O'RBITER *externus* [with *Anatom.*] a hole in the cheek bone below the orbit.

ORBITER *internus* [*Anat.*] a hole in the coronal bone of the ſcull within the orbit, *L.*

O'RBITY [*orbitas*, L.] privation, a being bereaved of children or parents.

ORBS *concentrick* [with *Aſtronomers*] are ſeveral orbs one within another, which have the ſame centre.

ORBS *excentrick* [*Aſtron.*] orbs either within one another or ſeparate. which have different centres.

O'RCHAL }
O'RCHED } a ſort of mineral ſtone like allum.

O'RCHANET, the herb *Spaniſh* bugloſs or wild bugloſs.

O'RCHARD [of *hortus*, L. or rather of orceaꞃd, *Sax.* **obſtgarten**, H. G. a garden ὄρχαθος, Gr. tho', *Mer. Caſaubon* gives the preference to the former.] a ſort of fruit garden or field.

O'RCHESTRA [It. *l' orcheſtre*, F. of ὀρχεῖσθαι, *Gr.* to dance] the lower part of the ancient theatre, where they kept their balls; it was in form of a ſemicircle and ſurrounded with ſeats. It is now taken for a muſick gallery.

ORCHESO'GRAPHY [of ὄρχησις, dancing, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] a treatiſe of the art of dancing, or a book of dances.

O'RCHIS [[ὄρχις, *Gr.*] the herb dog's-ſtones, *L.*

ORCHOTOMI'A [of ὄρχις a teſticle and τομή, *Gr.*] a cutting off the ſtones a gelding.

ORD [oꞃd, *Sax.* an edge] an initial ſyllable in names of perſons ſignifies an *Edge* or *Sharpneſs.*

O'RCIO [in *Florence*, &c.] an oil meaſure containing eight gallons, one quart *Engliſh* meaſure.

To ORDAI'N [*ordonner*, F. *ordenàr*, Sp. of *ordinare*, L.] to command or enjoin; to appoint or deſign; to admit or confer holy orders.

ORDA'LEAN *Law*, the law of *Ordeal*, which was appointed long before the conqueſt, and continued in force till the reign of king *John* and *Henry* III, when it was condemned by pope *Stephen* II. and utterly aboliſhed by parliament.

O'RDEAL [oꞃdeal, *Sax.* oꞃ, great, and deal, *Sax.* **Ordeel**, L. G. and **Urtheil**, H. G. ſignify to this day a *Judgment* or *Sentence*, given upon any cauſe, civil or criminal, and the L. and H. G. tongues have the verbs **ordeelen**, and **urtheilen**, to *give* a *Sentiment* of *Judgment* on a matter, and **deel** or **deelen** and **beurtheilen** to *condemn*; all derived of **urdela**, *Goth.*] a method practiſed about the time of *Edward* the confeſſor, of trying criminal perſons; when if the perſon accuſed plead not guilty, he might either put himſelf upon God and his country, as at this day, or upon God only, preſuming that he would free the innocent; and thus *Ordeal* was either by *Fire* or *Water*; by *Fire*, if the perſon were of free eſtate; or by *Water*, if he were of ſervile condition, and it was alſo after divers manners.

Simple ORDEAL, was when a perſon accus'd, carried in his hand a red hot iron of a pound weight.

ORDEAL *by Combat.* was when a perſon who was accuſed of murder, was obliged to fight the next relation, *&c.* of the perſon deceaſed.

ORDEAL *by Fire*, was when the perſon accuſed undertook to prove his or her innocence, by walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red hot plough-ſhares laid at unequal diſtances one from another; or elſe by holding a red hot iron in his or her hand.

ORDEAL *by cold Water*, was uſed for the trial of witches, by binding and throwing them into a pond or river.

ORDEAL *by hot Water*, was by putting the hands or feet into ſcalding water.

ORDE'FFE }
ORDE'LFE } oar or metal lying under ground.

ORDELFE [in *Law*] a privilege whereby a man claims the oar found in his own ground.

O'RDER [*ordre*, F. *ordine*, It. *orden*, Sp. *ordem*, Port. of *ordo*, L.] a diſpoſition of things in their proper place; rule diſcipline; cuſtom or manner; duty or behaviour.

To ORDER [*ordinare*, It. and L. *ordonner*, F. *ordenàr*, Sp. and Port.] to command or appoint, to diſpoſe; alſo to chaſtize.

ORDERLY [*ordinatus*, L. *&c.*] regular; alſo regularly.

O'RDERLINESS [of *ordo*, L. and ȝelicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] regularneſs.

ORDER *of Battle* [*Milit. Term*] is the diſpoſition of the batalions and ſquadrons of an army in one or more lines, according to the nature of the ground, either in order to engage an enemy or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Milit. Diſcipline*] is the equal diſtance of one rank or file from another.

ORDERS [in *General*] ſignify all that is commanded by ſuperior officers, and is ſometimes taken for the word.

French ORDER [*Architecture*] an order that is of new invention, whoſe capitals conſiſt in attributes agreeing to the people, as *Flowers de Lis*, *Cock's-Heads*, &c.

Gothick ORDER [*Archit.*] deviates from the ornaments and proportions of the antique, and the columns of which are either too maſſive in manner of pillars, or too ſlender like poles; its capitals out of all meaſure, and adorned with leaves of wild acanthus, thiſtles, *&c.*

Caryatick ORDER [in *Archit.*] is that whoſe entablature is ſupported with figures of women inſtead of columns.

Perſian ORDER [*Archit.*] an order which has figures of *Perſian* ſlaves to ſupport the entablature inſtead of columns.

Ruſtic ORDER [*Archit.*] is one adorned with ruſtic quoins, boſcages, *&c.*

ORDERS [in *Archit.*] are rules for the proportion that is to be obſerved in the erecting of pillars or columns, and for the form of certain parts belonging to them. And thence buildings are ſaid to be of ſeveral *Orders*, when the proportion between the thickneſs of the columns and their height, and all things requiſite thereto, are different.

The principal *Order* has its columns eight diameters in height, and ſhould not have any ornament, neither in its capicapital nor baſe. The *Aſtragal* and *Liſtel* below the capital, which is half a diameter in height, conſtituting part of the ſhank or body of the pillar.

The *Ionick Order*, at its firſt invention, had its columns only eight models in height; but afterwards the antients augmented the height of its pillars in order to make it more beautiful, and alſo added to it a baſe that was not uſed before; ſo that then, with its capital and baſe, it contained nine diameters of its thickneſs taken below: the pedeſtal of it is two diameters, and about two thirds in height, and the *Capital* is chiefly compos'd of voluta's or ſcrolls, and they are commonly channelled with 24 flutes.

The *Corinthian Order* is the fineſt and richeſt order of them all. The length of its columns, with its baſes and capitals, is uſually about nine and a half or ten diameters, and the capitals are adorn'd with two rows of leaves and eight *Volutas*, which ſupport the *Abacus.*

The *Tuſcan Order* is the moſt ſimple and moſt deſtitute of ornaments, ſo that it is ſeldom made uſe of except in vaults, in ſome ruſtick edifices, vaſt piles of building, as *Amphitheatres*, &c.

The *Compoſit Order* or *Roman Order*, is one, the capitals of whoſe pillars are compoſed of two rows of leaves, like thoſe of the *Corinthian Order*, and of the *Volutas* or *Scrolls* of the *Ionick.* Theſe columns are commonly ten diameters in height, and wholly like to the *Corinthian* in all its dimenſions and numbers except the capitals, which have no more but four *Volutas* which take up the whole ſpace, which is filled both by the volutas and ſtems or ſtalks of the *Corinthian Order.*

To theſe *Orders* ſome add the *Attick* and *Gothick*.

The *Attick Order* is a ſmall order of pilaſters of the ſhorteſt proportion, having a cornice raiſed after the manner of an architrave for its entablature.

The *Gothick Order*, which is ſo widely different from the antient proportions and ornaments, that its columns are either too maſſy, in form of vaſt pillars, or as ſlender as poles, having capitals without any certain dimenſions, carved with the thorny leaves of thiſtles, bear's foot or cole-worts.

ORDINAL [*ordinal*, F. *ordinale*, It. of *ordinalis*, L.] pertaining to order.

ORDINAL *Nouns* or *Nouns of Number or Order*, are firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth, a hundredth, a thouſandth, *&c.*

An **ORDINAL**, a book of directions for biſhops in giving holy orders; alſo a book containing the orders and conſtitutions of a college or religious houſe.

ORDINAL *Numbers* [with *Arithmeticians*] are ſuch as expreſs the order of things, as *firſt*, *ſecond*, *third*, *hundredth*, &c.

O'RDINANCE, [*ordonnance*, F. *ordinanza*, It.] a law, ſtatute or command of a ſovereign or ſuperior, *&c.*

ORDINANCE, artillery, great guns, *&c.*

ORDINANCE [of the *Foreſt*] a ſtatute made in the 34th of king *Edward* I. concerning foreſt cauſes.

Clerk of the **ORDINANCE**, an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to record the names of all officers, artificers, *&c.* and all orders and inſtructions given for the government of the office, and to make bills of impreſt, debentures, *&c.*

Surveyor of the **ORDINANCE**, an officer whoſe charge or duty is to ſurvey all the king's ordnance, ſtores and proviſions of war in the ſtore-houſe of the tower of *London*; alſo to allow all bills of debt; and alſo to keep check upon the works of artificers and labourers.

ORDINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are ten, *viz.* the *Chief*, the *Pale*, the *Bend*, the *Feſs*, the *Bar*, the *Croſs*, the *Saltier*, the *Chevron*, the *Bordure*, and the *Orl*. Some have endeavoured to increaſe the number to twenty, adding to thoſe beforementioned, the *Quarter*, the *Eſcuttcheon*, the *Cappe Dexter* and *Siniſter*, *Eumenche Dexter* and *Siniſter*, *Chauſſe Dexter* and *Siniſter*, and the *Point*. But theſe have not been received by heralds in common. There are theſe reaſons aſſign'd why theſe ordinaries are called honourable; as 1. Becauſe they have been in uſe ever ſince the practice of armoury, immediately after the partitions. *2dly*, Becauſe that being plac'd all together on the eſcutcheon (which repreſents the body of a man) they intirely cover it, and ſeem as it were to ward off the ſtrokes that come from the hand of the enemy. The *Chief*, repreſents the helmet; the *Wreath*, the chaplet or crown that covers the head; the *Pale*, the lance or ſpear; the *Bend* and *Bar*, the belt; the *Feſſe*, the ſcart; the *Croſs* and *Saltier*, the ſword; the *Chevron*, the boots and ſpurs; and the *Bordure* and *Orl*, the coat of mail.

If a perſon was wounded on the head in battle, the king or general afterwards gave him a *Chief*, if in the *Legs*, a *Chevron*; if his *Sword* and *Armour* were coloured with the blood of the enemy, a *Croſs* or *Bordure*; and thus after a myſterious manner erected for him an honourable memorial of what he had done for his king and country.

O'RDINARILY [of *ordinairement*, F.] commonly.

O'RDINARINESS [of *ordinarius*, L. and *neſs*] commonneſs, vulgarneſs; alſo indifferentneſs, meanneſs.

O'RDINARY [*ordinaire*, F. *ordinario*, It. and Sp. of *ordinarius*, L.] common, uſual, wonted, that which happens or paſſes frequently or uſually; alſo mean, indifferent.

An **ORDINARY**, an eating or victualing houſe, where perſons may eat at ſo much *per* meal.

An **ORDINARY** [*in the Common Law*] the biſhop of the dioceſs, or he who has ordinary eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within that terrirory; and collation to the benefits therein.

An **ORDINARY** [*in the Civil Law*] is any judge who has authority to take cognizance of cauſes in his own right, as he is a magiſtrate, and not by deputation.

ORDINARY is applied to officers and ſervants of the king's houſhold who attend on common occaſions, as *Phyſician in Ordinary*, &c.

An **ORDINARY** [of *Aſſizes*, &c.] a deputy of the biſhop of the dioceſs, formerly appointed to give malefactors their neck verſes, and to acquaint the court whether they read or not; alſo to perform divine ſervice for them, and to aſſiſt in preparing them for death.

The **ORDINARY** [or, *Chaplain*] of newgate.

O'RDINATES [in *Geom.* and *Conicks*] are lines drawn from any one point of the circumference of an ellipſis or other conick ſection, perpendicularly acroſs the axis to the other ſide.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipſis*] is a right line drawn in an ellipſis or oval, from one ſide to another, parallel to a tangent, which paſſes through one of the ends of that diameter to which it was an ordinary.

ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] a line drawn through the axis and diameters, parallel to the tangent; half of this line is called the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *double Ordinate*.

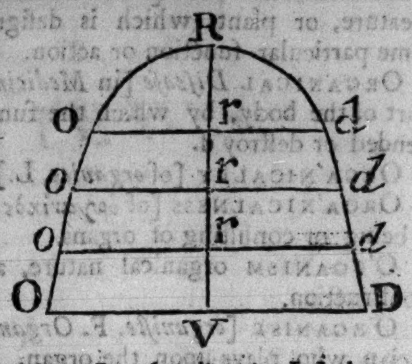
ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right line drawn in any ellipſis from one ſide to other, and divided into two equal parts by the axis of the ſame *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE *Ratio* [*Geom.*] is that wherein the antecedent of the firſt ratio is to its conſequent, as the antecedent of the ſecond is to its conſequent.

ORDINATE *Figures* are the ſame as regular ones. *i. e.* they are equilateral and equiangular.

ORDINATE *Applicate* [in *Conick Sections*] is a line in any conick ſection, drawn at right angles to and biſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to the other the half of which, tho it is now generally called the *Ordinate*, is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, as in the figure.

Thus in the parabola, ORD and OD, or o d is an ordinate rightly apply'd, and its half r d or VD is the true ſemi ordinate, tho' commonly call'd the ordinate itſelf.



ORDINA'TION, [F. *ordinazione*, It. of *ordinatio*, L.] the action of conferring holy orders; or of initiating a canditate into the diaconate, or prieſthood. *L.*

ORDINATION *Days* are certain days appointed for the ordination of clergymen, *viz.* the ſecond *Sunday* in *Lent*, *Trinity Sunday*, and the *Sunday* following; alſo the *Sundays* following the next *Wedneſdays* after *September* the 14th, and *December* the 13th.

ORDINATIONE *contra*, &c. a writ, which lies againſt a ſervant for leaving his maſter contrary to the ſtatute.

ORDINES [*antient. Writ.*] a general chapter or ſolemn meeting of the religious of a particular order, *L.*

ORDINES *Majores*, the ſacred order of prieſts, deacons, and ſub-deacons. *L.*

ORDINES *Minores*, the inferior orders of chanter, pſalmiſt, reader, *&c.* L.

O'RDLES, *i. e. Ordeals*, as oaths and ordles, *i, e*, the right of giving *Oaths* and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular precinct.

ORDNANCE, all ſorts of artillery or great guns, the ſtanding great magazine of arms, and habiliments of war.

ORDONNANCE, order, ordering or diſpoſition.

ORDONNANCE [in *Painting*] is the diſpoſition of the parts of it, either with regard to the whole piece, or to the ſeveral parts; as the groups, maſſes, contraſts, *&c.*

ORDONNANCE [in *Architecture*] is the giving to all the parts of a building, the juſt quantity and dimenſions, which they ought to have according to the model.

O'RDURE [*ordure*, F. *ordura*, Ital.] the dung of man or beaſt.

O'RENGES [in *Heraldry*] little balls commonly of an orange colour.

O'REON [ὄρειον, *Gr.*] a kind of knot-graſs, by ſome called blood-wort.

OREOSE'LINON [ὀρεοσέλινον, *Gr.*] wild parſley, *L.*

O'REUM [*old Writ.*] a barn or corn-houſe.

O'REWOOD, ſea weed.

ORE'XIS [ὄρεξις, *Gr.*] a ſtomach, or natural appetite to meat.

O'RFGILD [of oꞃꝼ cattle, and ʒild a payment of ʒildan, *Sax.* to pay] a delivery or reſtitution made by the county or hundred for any wrong that had been done by one who was in *Plegio*, or bound by the engagement call'd *Frank-pledge*.

O'RFRAYES [prob. of *Or*, F. gold and *Frize*] frizled cloth of gold, anciently much worn by kings and noblemen.

ORFUS, a ſort of chub fiſh with a reddiſh back.

O'RGAL, the lees of wine dry'd and prepar'd, us'd by diers, *&c.*

O'RGAN [*orgue*, F. *organo*, It. and Sp *orgain*, Port. *organum*, L. of Ὄργανον, *Gr.*] an inſtrument of ſome faculty in an animal body, as the ear of hearing; the eye of ſight, *&c.* alſo a muſical inſtrument uſed in churches.

ORGANS were firſt introduced into the church about the year 657. In the cathedral of *Ulm* in *Germany* is an organ 93 foot high, and 28 broad (the biggeſt pipe 13 inches diameter) and has 16 pair of bellows to blow it.

O'RGAN [with *Anatomiſts*] is defined to be a part that requires a right, determinate and ſenſible confirmation to make it up, and for the performance of its actions, as the *Heart*, a *Muſcle*; an *Arm*, &c.

Hydraulick **ORGAN**, an organ which plays by the means of water.

Primary **ORGANS** [of an *Animal Body*] thoſe compoſed of ſimilar parts, and appointed for ſome one ſingle function, as the *Arteries*, *Nerves*, and *Muſcles*.

Secondary **Organs** [of an *Animal Body*] ſuch as conſiſt of ſeveral of the former, tho' appropriated to one ſingle action, as the *Hands*, *Fingers*, &c.

Organ-*Ling* } [for *Orkney-Ling*] a ſort of ling or ſalt-fiſh
Urgeys } found about the *Orkney* iſlands, and accounted the beſt.

Orga'nic } [*organique*, F. *organico*, It. and Sp. *organicus*, L. ὀργανικός, *Gr.*] of or pertaining
Orga'nical } to the organs of the body; alſo inſtrumental or ſerving as a means.

Organical *Deſcription of Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] is the method of deſcribing them upon a plane, by the regular motion of a point.

Organical *Part* [with *Naturaliſts*] that part of a living creature, or plant, which is deſigned for the performance of ſome particular function or action.

Organical *Diſeaſe* [in *Medicine*] a diſeaſe in the *organical* part of the body, by which the function of it is impeded, ſuſpended or deſtroy'd.

Orga'nically [of *organice*, L.] with or by an inſtrument.

Orga'nicalness [of ὀργανικὸς, *Gr. organicus*, L. and *neſs*] a being or conſiſting of organs.

O'rganism organical nature, aſſemblage, compoſition or conſtruction.

O'rganist [*organiſte*, F. *Organiſta*, It. Sp. and L.] a muſician who plays upon the organ.

O'rganized [*organiſe*, F.] made with organs.

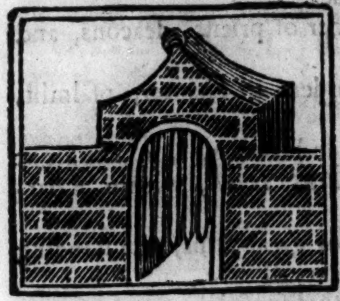
Orga'no *Picciolo*, a ſmall, or chamber organ. *Ital.*

O'rgany [*origan*, F. *origano*, It.] the herb wild majoram.

Orga'smus [ὀργασμός, *Gr.*] violence, force, onſet.

Orgasmus [in *Phyſick*] an *Impetus* or too quick motion of the blood or ſpirits, by which the muſcles are convulſed or moved with an uncommon force.

O'rgia [*orgies*, F. ὄργια of ὀργή, fury, madneſs, *Gr.*] feaſts and ſacrifices of *Bacchus*, commonly celebrated by raving women upon the tops of mountains.



Orgnes are thick long pieces of wood pointed and ſhod with iron, clear one of another, hanging each by a particular rope or cord over the gate-way of a ſtrong place, perpendicular, to be let fall in caſe of an enemy. Their diſpoſition is ſuch, that they ſtop the paſſage of the gate, and are preferable to *Herſes* or *Portculliſes*, becauſe theſe may be either broke by a *Petard*, or they may be ſtop't in their falling down, but a *Petard* is uſeleſs againſt an *Orgne*, for if it break one or two of the pieces, they immediately fall down again, and fill up the vacancy; or if they ſtop one or two of the pieces from falling, it is no hindrance to the reſt, for being all ſeparate, they have no dependance on one another.

Orgues } [in *Milit. Art*] is a machine compoſed of ſeveral
Organ } harquebuſs barrels, bound together, or musket barrels ſet in a row, within one wooden ſtock, to be diſcharged either all at once or ſeparately.

Orgya [ὄργυα, *Gr.*] certain feſtivals and revels in honour of *Bacchus*.

O'rient [*l'orient*, F. *oriente*, It. and Sp. of *oriens*, L.] riſing, or the eaſt.

Orient *Pearl*, a pearl of great luſtre and brightneſs, ſuch as are found in the eaſtern countries.

Eſtival **Orient**, the ſummer eaſt or ſouth eaſt.

Hybernal **Orient**, the winter Eaſt or north eaſt.

Orie'ntal [F. and Sp. *orientale*, It. *orientialis*, L.] eaſtern.

Oriental [with *Aſtronomers*] a planet is ſaid to be *Oriental*, when it riſes in a morning before the ſun.

O'rifice [F. *orifizio*, It. *orificio*, Sp. of *orificium*, L.] the mouth, entry or brim of any thing, as of a vein, wound, the ſtomach, &c.

O'riflamb } [*oriflamme*, F. *oriafiamma*, It.] the royal
O'riflemb } ſtandard of the antient kings of *France*, ſo called from its being embroider'd with flames of gold upon a ground of red, which at firſt was only borne in wars againſt infidels, and loſt in the battle againſt the *Flemings*. It was alſo called the ſtandard of St. *Dennis*.

Ori'ganum [ὀρίγανον, *Gr.*] the herb wild marjoram.

Orige'nians, an antient ſect of hereticks, who even furpaſs'd the abomination of the *Gnoſticks*.

Ori'genists, followers of the errors of *Origen*.

O'rigin [*origine*, F, and It. *origen*, Sp. of *origo*, L.] the firſt riſe or ſource; pedigree, ſtock.

Origina'lia [in the *Exchequer*] tranſcripts ſent to the office of the remembrancer out of the chancery, and are diſtinguiſhed from *Records*, which contain the judgments and pleadings in cauſes try'd before the barons of that court.

Ori'ginal [Sp. *originel*, F. *originale*, It, of *originalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to or proceeding from an original; alſo primitive, firſt.

Originally, primitively.

Originalness, the firſt ſource or riſe; original nature or quality, primitiveneſs.

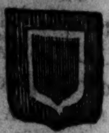
Original *Sin* [in *Theology*] the guilt derived from our firſt parents.

An **Original** [F. *originale*, It. of *originale*, L.] a firſt draught, deſign or autograph of any thing, ſerving as a model or exemplar to be imitated or copied; alſo the firſt beginning or pedigree; alſo that from whence a word is derived.

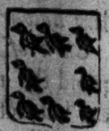
Originated having or fetching his original from.

Ori'son [*oraiſon*, F. *orazione*, It. *oracione*, Sp. of *oratio*, L.] a prayer.

Ork, [*ourque*, F. the firſt, *orca*, It. *hourque*, F. the ſecond] a monſtrous fiſh uſually called a whirpool; alſo a kind of hulk or large ſea veſſel; alſo a but for wine or figs.



Orle [in *Heraldry*] a ſelvedge or welt, *F.* is an ordinary, compoſ'd of a threefold line duplicated, admitting a tranſparency of the field throughout the innermoſt *Area* or ſpace wherein it is incloſed.



In **Orle** [in *Heraldry*] is when any thing is placed within the eſcutcheon all about it, in the nature of an *Orle*, near the edges, and leaving the field empty in the middle, as in the figure.

Orlo [in *Archit.*] the plinth or ſquare under the baſe of its pedeſtal.

O'rlope [*Sea Term*] the upper moſt ſpace or deck in a great ſhip from the the main-maſt to the mizen; alſo the ſecond and loweſt deck of a three-deck'd-ſhip.

O'rnament [*ornement*, F. *ornamento*, It. and Sp. of *ornamentum*, L.] ſet off, finery, attire, dreſs; alſo beauty; alſo a rhetorical flouriſh of ſpeech.

Ornaments [with *Architects*] the ſculpture or carved work wherewith a piece of architecture is inriched; alſo architraves, cornices, frizes, channellings, ovals, &c.

Orname'ntal [of *ornamentum*, L.] adorning.

Ornamentally, becomingly.

Orname'ntalness, becomingneſs, beautifulneſs, adornedneſs.

Orna'te [*ornatus*, L.] neat, trim.

Orna'teness, neatneſs, trimneſs.

Orneosco'picks [ὀρνεοσκοπικὰ, Gr.] omens, predictions given from the flight, &c. of birds.

Orneosco'pists [ὀρνεοσκόποι of ὀρνος a bird, and σκοπέω, Gr to view] augurs or diviners by birds.

Ornitho'galum [ὀρνιθόγαλον, Gr.] the herb called ſtar of *Bethlehem*, or dog's onion. *L.*

Ornithoglo'ssum, aſhen keys.

Ornithologist [ὀρνιθολόγος, Gr,] a deſcriber of birds.

Ornitho'logy [ὀρνιθολογία, Gr.] a deſcription of the ſeveral kinds and natures of birds.

Ornithoma'ntists [ὀρνιθομάντεις, Gr.] diviners by birds.

Ornithoma'ncy [ὀρνιθομαντεία Gr.] a divination by birds.

Ornithopo'dium [ὀρνιθοπόδιον, Gr.] the herb birds-foot.

Ornithotro'phy [ὀρνιθοτροφεῖον, Gr.] a place to feed birds in.

Oroba'nche [ὀροβάγχη, Gr.] the herb broom-rape.

Orobi'a [of ὄροβος, Gr.] frankincenſe in ſmall grains like vetches.

Oroboi'des [in *Medicine*] a ſettlement in urine like vetches.

O'rphan [*orphelin*, F. *orfano*, It. *huerfano*, Sp. of *orphanus*, L.] one bereaved of father or mother.

O'rphanage } [*orfonità*, It.] the ſtate or condition of an
O'rphanism } orphan.

Orphanotro'phy [ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, Gr.] an hoſpital where orphans are brought up.

Orpiment [*auri-pigmentum*, L.] a kind of yellow arſenick, a mineral or ſemi-metal.

Orphic of or pertaining to *Orpheus*.

O'rpin, an herb.

Orrach }
O'rage } a good pot-herb.

Orrery, the name of a late invented machine which repreſents the *Solar Syſtem*, according to *Copernicus*, in which the ſun in the center has a motion about his own axis, and about him all the primary and ſecondary planets perform their annual and diurnal motion in their reſpective orbits, by the turning of the handle at H.

The firſt of thoſe Orrery's was made by the famous mechanic, Mr. *Graham*, watch-maker in *Fleet ſtreet*, *London*, who was encouraged by a noble lord, whoſe title the machine bears. There has been ſeveral of them made, of which ſome only had the ſun, earth, and moon, thoſe only repreſented the annual and diurnal motion of the earth, the change of the ſeaſons, and the encreaſe and decreaſe of the days and nights, with the revolution of the moon about the earth, and her various aſpects, together with the nature of the eclipſes of the ſun and moon:

THE FIGURE OF THE ORRERY in different VIEWS.

Fig. 2.

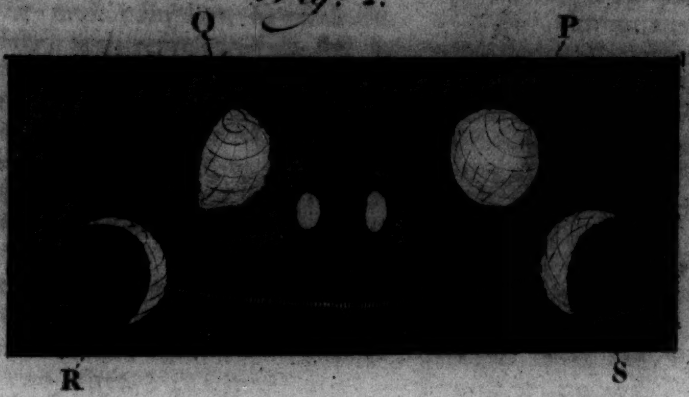


Fig. 3.

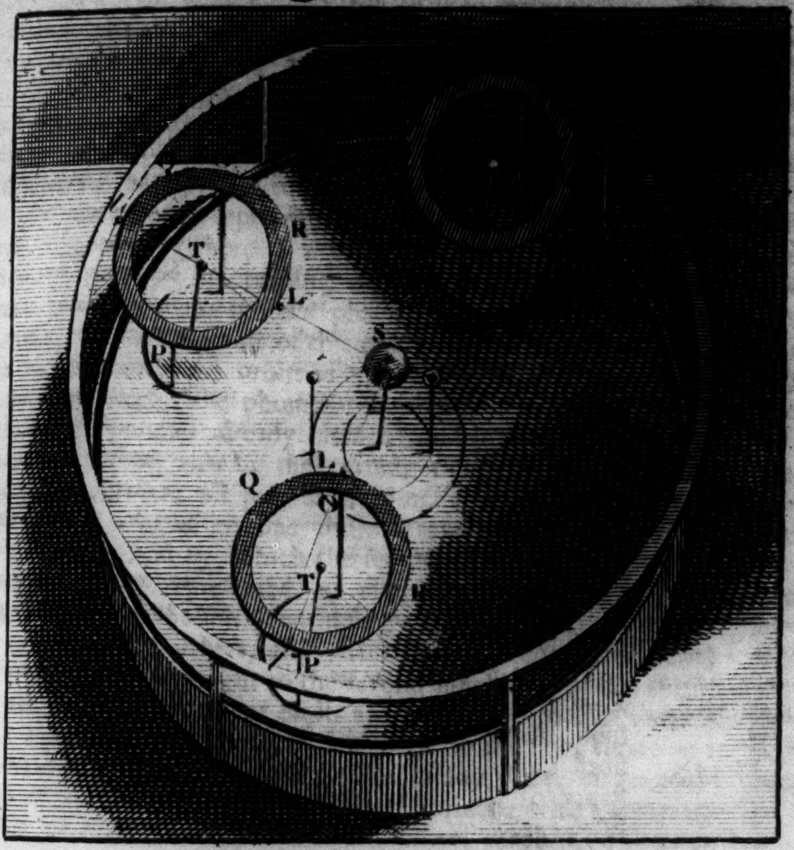


Fig. 4.

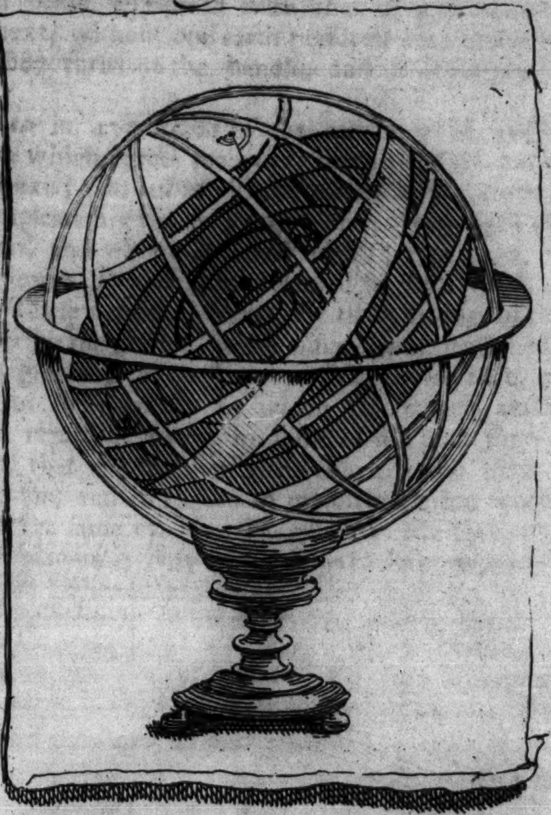
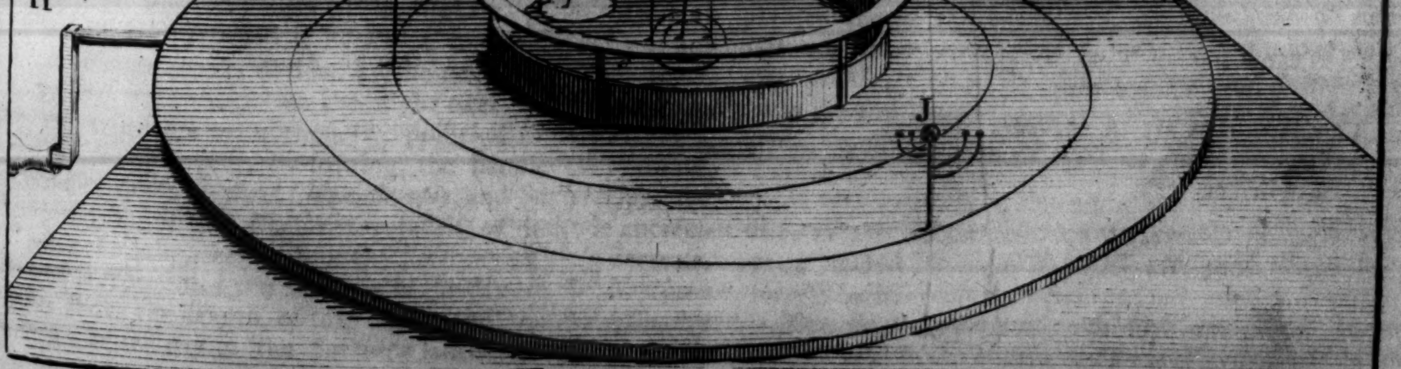
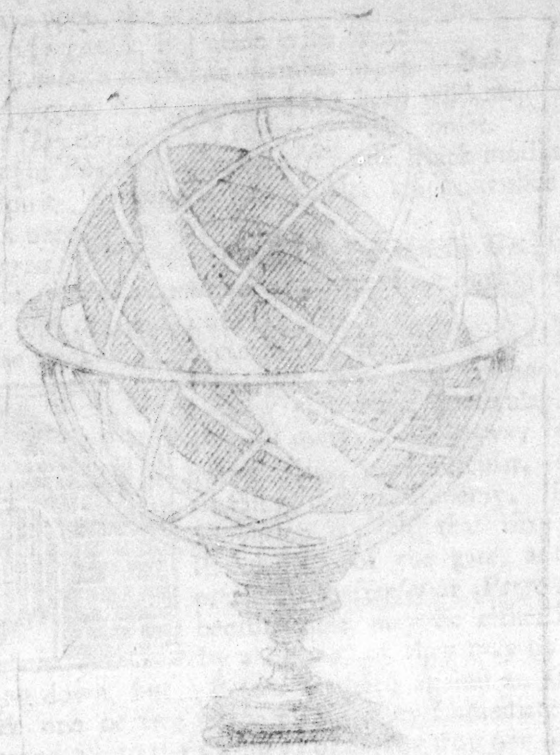


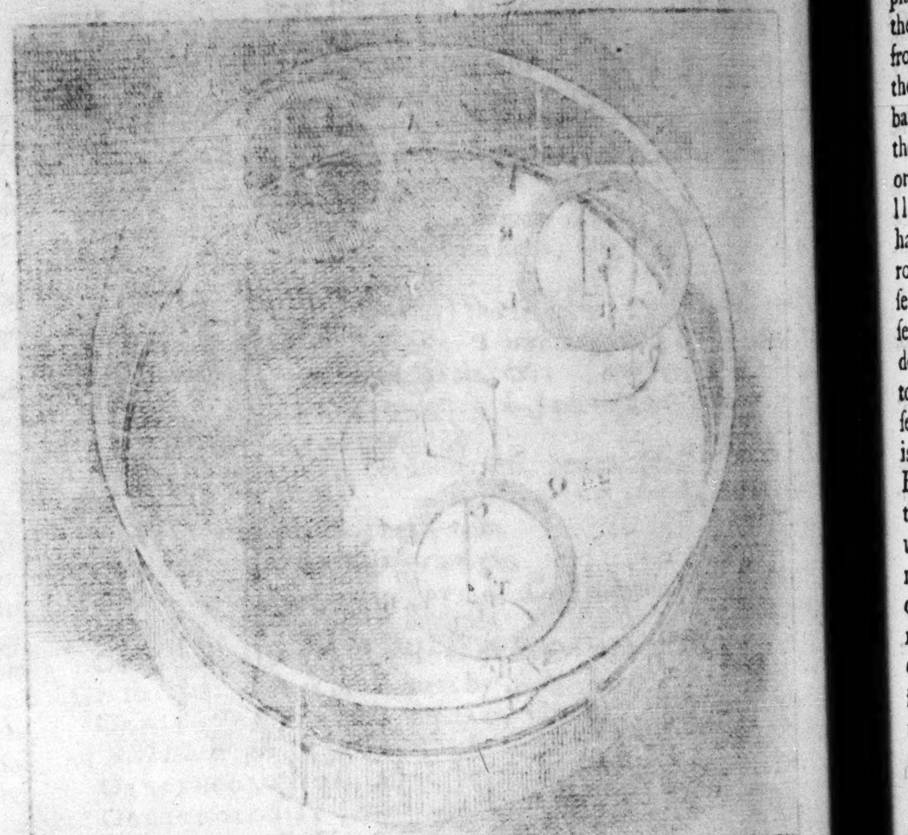
Fig. 1.

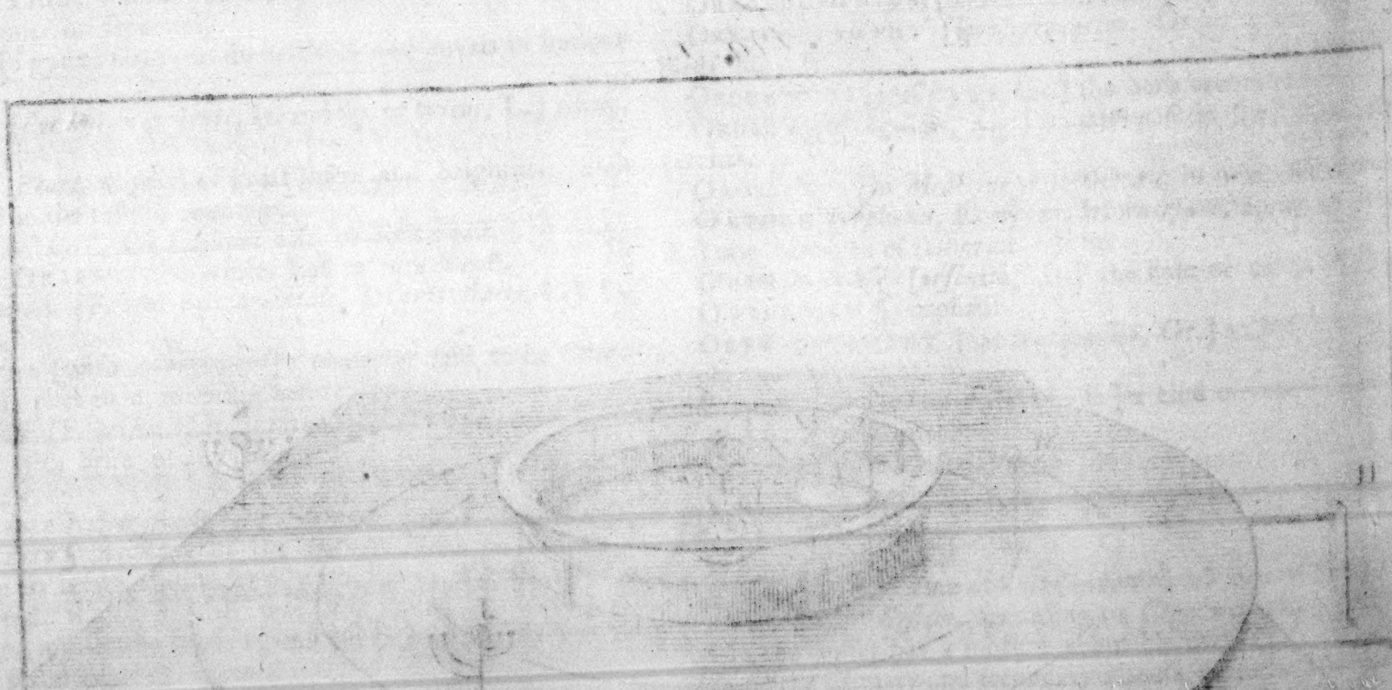


A. Motte delin. & ſculp.

Place this at the end of the Letter V, facing the Deſcription of the Orrery.







again, there were other Orreries made, which had the two inferior planets, *viz. Mercury* and *Venus*, as alſo the earth and moon, which by turning of the handle, deſcribe their orbits in their reſpective periodical times, and repreſent their various aſpects. But thoſe which are the moſt compleat, have all the planets both primary and ſecondary, as is repreſented in fig. 1. In which S repreſents the ſun placed in the center of this for the *Solar Syſtem*; tho' in nature, he is not exactly in the center, for it is obſerved, that the orbits of the planets are ellipſes, and that the ſun is one of the focuſes of thoſe ellipſes: but when ſuch a vaſt expanſion as our *Solar Syſtem* is reduc'd to ſuch a ſmall figure as the Orrery, then the orbits may be made circles without any conſiderable error.

Next to the ſun is the orbit of *Mercury*, and next to that the orbit of *Venus*; the firſt is repreſented by the ball at m, in fig. 1. and the laſt by that at v, which in the machine are repreſented by two ſilver balls on two wires.

Next to the orbit of *Venus*, is the orbit of our earth, which in the Orrery, is repreſented by a ſilver plate, on which the ſigns of the zodiack, the degrees of the ecliptick, and the days of each month are drawn, and in fig. 1. is repreſented by the circle o o o o, and the earth is repreſented by an ivory ball placed upon an axis in fig. 1. at t, ſo as to make an angle with the plane of the horizon of 66 ½ degrees, that is, it declines from being vertical 23 ½ degrees equal to the angle made by the interſection of the ecliptic and equator. About the ivory ball there is a ſilver circle, which is placed ſo as to incline to the earth's orbit in an angle of 8 degrees, which repreſents the orbit of the moon; and in fig. 1. is repreſented by the circle l l l, and the moon is repreſented by a ſilver ball as at l; over one half of the moon; there is a cape, which as the moon goes round the earth by the turning of the handle at H, the cape ſerves to repreſent the moon's phaſes as they appear, when obſerved by the inhabitants of this earth. Before we proceed to deſcribe the reſt of the orbits of the planets, it will be neceſſary to conſider ſome of the phœnomena, which the Orrery repreſents of thoſe bodies already named; and in order thereto, it is to be obſerved, that by the turning the winch or handle at H, the planets are all put in motion, and that one turn of that handle is equal to one diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis, and by which the ſucceſſion of day and night is moſt beautifully repreſented; as alſo, the variety that exiſts on our earth of the ſun, continuing always riſing to ſome meridians, ſetting to others, and that there is a continued ſeries of mid-day and mid-night to the ſeveral inhabitants of this earth; for the earth turning about on its axis from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, makes the ſun appear to paſs from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* in the ſame time; and as the ſun, by being on the meridian of any place, makes mid-day on that meridian, and the general horizon, which ſeparates the inlightned from the darkned hemiſphere, reaches 90 degrees round that point where the ſun is vertical; therefore, as the earth turns round from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, the ſun will proceed from the *Eaſtern* to the *Weſtern* meridians, and ſo make a continual ſucceſſion of mid day over all the globe, as may plainly be ſeen by turning the handle H, and that all the 24 hours of our day, exiſt always to different meridians on the globe; again, while the earth revolves once round its own axis which is called its diurnal motion, it in that time is carried forward about one degree in its orbit round the ſun, which is called its annual motion, and when the ſun is in *Aries*, it is evident that the ſun will appear in the oppoſite point of the ecliptic, and the earth's general horizon, which ſeparates the inlightned from the darkned hemiſphere, coincides with both poles, and divides the equator and all its parallels equally as is repreſented in fig 2. where the lamp repreſents the ſun in the Orrery, which by the means of a convex glaſs, caſts a ſtrong light upon the terrella, (the room darkned) and when the earth is in *Aries* or *Libra*, the rays of the lamp will enlighten one half of the equator, and of each of its parallels, and the horizon, which ſeparates the inlightned from the darkned hemiſphere, paſſes thro' both the poles as it is repreſented at P, fig. 2. and as the equator and all its parallels are equally divided by the general horizon, therefore the day will be equal to the night over the whole globe, when the earth is in one of thoſe two points of *Aries* and *Libra*, as will evidently appear, by turning the handle once round, and as the earth moves thro' *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*, the inlightned arch of the *Northern* parallels of latitude encreaſeth, while the inlightned arch of the *Southern* parallels decreaſe, by which is repreſented the increaſe of the day in the *Northern* latitudes above the length of the night, and the decreaſe, by the length of the day in the *Southern* latitudes; and the earth being in the firſt degree of *Capricorn*, the general horizon reacheth 23 ½ degrees on the other ſide of the *North* pole, and conſequently the whole *North* frigid zone has then one continued day, while the *South* frigid zone has one continued night, as is repreſented, fig. 2. at Q. and as the earth is carry'd thro' *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Piſces*, the rays of the lamp ſhews the decreaſe of the days in the *Northern* and increaſe in the *Southern* latitudes till the earth be in *Aries*, where the days and nights are again equal, and here it is to be obſerved, that the earth from the firſt of *Aries* to *Libra*, turns 178 times round its own axis, and all that time the *North* pole was within the rays of the lamp without any night, while the *South* pole had all night without any rays of the lamp to repreſent day, and while the earth moves thro' the ſix *Northern* ſigns, the ſame phœnomena will happen to thoſe on the *South* ſide of the equator, as did to thoſe inhabitants on the *North* ſide thereof, when the earth was in the *Southern* ſigns. The lamp is contrived to be carried about with the annual plate, by which it repreſents the courſe of nature ſo as to emit rays of light, and to inlighten that ſide of the terrella which is in darkneſs. While the earth is carry'd round the ſun by 365 ¼ turns of the handle *Mercury* is carry'd round the ſun in 88 turns of the handle, and *Venus* in 224 turns, which repreſents that the length of the year in *Mercury* is equal to 88 of our days, and the length of the year in *Venus* to 224 of our days; likewiſe they are divided into inferior and ſuperior: the primary planets are thoſe that revolve about the ſun as the center of their motions, and the ſecondary thoſe that revolve about, or attend ſome of the primary planets.

The inferior planets are *Mercury* and *Venus*, whoſe periodical times we have already compared with that of our earth; the ſuperior planets are *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, whoſe periodical times, compared with that of our earth, ſtand thus: *Mars* next, without our earth performs his revolution about the ſun in 687 turns of the handle, and is repreſented in fig 1. at M.

Jupiter in 4332 turns of the handle at H performs his revolution which agrees to 4332 revolutions of our earth about its own axis; and laſt of all, *Saturn* in 10759 turns of the handle compleats his revolution which is the length of the *Saturnian* year, and when compared with that of ours, is about 30 of our years; *Jupiter* is repreſented in fig 1. at I, and *Saturn* at K. Theſe primary planets, by the turning of the handle at H, deſcribe their orbit in the times abovementioned, which in ſome degree ſhews the beauty of the contrivance, and the exactneſs of the numbers by which the wheels and pinions are made to repreſent nature in ſome of the moſt ſurprizing phœnomena, that the mind of man has hitherto been capable to account for, and to reduce to calculation; but when we conſider that the ſame machine likewiſe has the motions of the ſecondary planets as they move about their primaries; as alſo how thoſe bodies eclipſe one another, and the time and place that the inhabitants of thoſe globes will be depriv'd either of the light emitted from the lucid body, or of the reflected light from the opake bodies; when theſe with a vaſt many other phœnomena are conſidered, which the Orrery repreſents exact as the infinite contriver of the univerſe has made them to appear in nature, it muſt then be eſteemed as the moſt beautiful production of the mechanical arts.

Fig, 3. repreſents that part ſeparate, which contains the orbit of the earth and moon. The figure is raiſed from a geometrical plane without any diminution of the parts by perſpective, that the nature of it may the better appear: this figure ſerves to explain the nature of eclipſes, for by the conſtruction of the machine, the ſun at S, and the earth at T, and T, have their centers exactly at the ſame height above the place they ſtand on, while the moon's orbit O P Q R is inclined to that plane; therefore the parts of the moon's orbit will be in ſome places higher above the plane than the earth's center, in ſome places lower as in the figures; being higheſt at O, and loweſt at P. Now the moon's orbit will be in ſome places being carried along with the earth round the ſun, changes its poſition perpetually; ſo that the loweſt and higheſt points of its, O and P, are ſometimes in a line paſſing to the ſun, and ſometimes in a quite contrary poſition, as is repreſented in fig. 3. thence it comes to paſs, that we have ſometimes eclipſes, and ſometimes not.

The Orrery is ſometimes incloſed in an armillary ſphere, by which means the ſituation of the ſolar ſyſtem in reſpect of any latitude, may be repreſented, as is ſhewn in this ſketch, mark'd fig. 4. Mr. *Glynn*, mathematical inſtrument-maker in *London*, was the firſt that apply'd the Orrery to the armillary ſphere, with ſeveral other improvements which would be too tedious to mention in this place; therefore I ſhall refer the reader to a book which is now in the preſs, and that I ſhall very ſoon publiſh, which contains a full deſcription of the Orrery, with a great variety of thoſe beautiful problems which may be perform'd by it.

The moſt curious of theſe Orreries placed in an armillary ſphere, was in the library of that truly noble lord the late earl of PEMBROKE, famous for learning, and the greateſt patron of ſciences which the preſent age has produced.

O'RRIS, a flower; alſo called *Iris*.

O'RTEIL [in *Fortification*] See *Berme*.

ORTE'LLI [*Foreſt Law*] the claws of a dog's foot.

ORTHO'COLON [ὀρθόκωλον, Gr.] a preternatural ſtraitneſs of a joint.

Ortho'doron [ὀρθόδωρον, Gr.] a *Greek* meaſure of about 8 inches ½.

O'rthodox
O'rthodoxal } [*Orthodoxe*, F. *Ortodoſſo*, It. *Orthodoxo*, Sp. of *Orthodoxus*, L.] according to the true belief.

O'rthodoxness [*orthodoxia*, L. ὀρθοδοξία of ὀρθὸς right, and δόξα opinion, *Gr.*] true belief, ſoundneſs of judgment.

O'rthodoxy [ὀρθοδοξία, Gr.] a ſoundneſs of doctrine or opinion, with regard to all the points and articles of faith.

Orthodro'mica [of ὀρθοδρομία of ὀρθὸς and δρόμος, a courſe, *Gr.*] ſailing in the arch of a great circle.

Orthodro'micks [in *Navigation*] the art of ſailing in the arch of a great circle.

Ortho'dromy [ὀρθοδρομία, Gr.] the ſame as *Orthodromica.*

Ortho'gonal [of *orthogonus*, L. of ὀρθόγωνος of ὀρθὸς and γωνία an angle, *Cr.*] pertaining to right angles.

Othogra'phical [*orthographique*, F. *ortografico*, It. of *orthographicus*, L. of ὀρθογραφικὸς, Gr.] according to the rules of orthography.

Orthographically, in a a manner agreable to the rules of orthography.

Ortho'graphicalness, the being according to the orthography, or right writing or ſpelling.

Orthographical *Projection of the Sphere* [in *Mathem.*] a delineation of the ſphere upon a plane, that cuts it in the middle, the eye being ſuppoſed to be vertically placed at an infinite diſtance from it.

Otho'graphist
Otho'grapher } [ὀρθογράφος, Gr.] one skilled in orthography.

Ortho'graphy [*orthographe*, F. *ortografia*, It. and Sp. *orthographia*, L. ὀρθογραφία, Gr.] a right deſcription.

Orthography [in *Geometry*] the art of drawing or delineating the fore-right plan of any object, and expreſſing the heights or elevations of each part.

Ortho'graphy [with *Grammarians*] the art of writing or ſpelling juſtly, and with all the letters that are neceſſary and uſual.

Orthography [with *Architects*] is the elevation or the repreſentation of the front of a building, drawn geometrically, and is *external* or *internal.*

External **Orthography**, is a delineation of the external face, *i. e.* front of a building; ſhewing the principal wall with its doors, windows, *&c.* roof, ornaments and every thing viſible to an eye, placed before the building.

Internal **Orthography**, is a draught or delineation of a building, ſuch as it would appear, if the external wall were removed.

Orthography [in *Fortification*] is the draught of a work, ſhewing the breadth, thickneſs, height and depth, ſo as it would appear if cut perpendicularly from the higheſt to the loweſt part.

Orthography [in *Perſpective*] is the true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object.

Ortho'pnoia [ὀρθόπνοια of ὀρθὸς right, and πνοὴ the breath, *Gr.*] an ill reſpiration, the perſon affected not being able to breathe but when his neck is erect, by *way of Antiphraſis.*

Ortho'statæ [in *Architect*] pilaſters, buttreſſes or ſupporters of a building.

O'rtolan, [F. *horta lano*, Sp.] a delicate bird.

O'rtive [*ortivus*, L.] pertaining to riſing eaſterly.

Ortive *Amplitude* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the point where a ſtar riſes and the eaſt point of the horizon.

Orts [*Incert. Etym.*] fragments, leavings of food.

O'rval [*orvale*, F. of *orvala*, L.] the herb clary.

Orvi'etan [*Orvietano*, It. ſo called from a mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*] an antidote or counter-poiſon, a medicinal compoſition or electuary good againſt poiſon.

Orus
O'ryal } [*old Rec.*] a porch, cloiſter or arched room, in a monaſtery.

O. S. is an abbreviation for *Old Stile.*

Os, a bone, *L.* [by *Anatomiſts*] is defined to be a hard, dry, and cold ſubſtance, which conſiſts of earthy and ſaltiſh particles, deſigned to uphold the body, to render its motion eaſy, and for a defence to ſeveral parts.

Oscheoce'le [of ὄσχεον the *Scrotum*, and κήλη a ſwelling, *Gr.*] a kind of *Hernia*, when the inteſtines fall into the *Scrotum*.

O'scillancy [of *oſcillantia*, L.] a ſwinging to and fro, a ſee-ſawing.

Oscilla'tion [among the *Romans*] a ſacred rite, a ſwinging up and down in the air, of the figures of men.

Oscillation [in *Mechanicks*] vibration, the ſwing or the reciprocal aſcent and deſcent of a pendulum.

Axis of **Oscillation**, is a right line, perpendicular to the apparent horizontal one, and paſſing thro' the centre of the earth, about which the pendulum oſcillates.

Centre of **Oscillation**, the middle point of the arch dividing the ball, when the pin of a pendulum faſtened above is taken for the centre of a circle, whoſe circumference divides the ball into two equal parts.

O'scitancy [*oſcitantia*, L.] ſluggiſhneſs, negligence, careleſneſs.

Oscita'tion, yawning, a ſlight convulſive motion of the muſcles, but eſpecially thoſe of the lungs. *L.*

Oscophori'a [ὀσχοφορία of ὄσχη a branch, and φέρω, Gr. to carry] feaſts inſtituted by *Theſeus* on account of his having deſtroy'd the minotaur, and by that means freed his country *Athens* from being obliged to ſend ſeven young men annually to *Crete*, to be devoured by the minotaur.

O'scula [in *Anatomy*] the openings of the veſſels of an animal body at their ends.

Osculato'rius *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] *i. e.* the kiſſing muſcle, a muſcle that draws both lips together.

O'sculum, a little mouth. *L.*

O'sculum *Uteri* [with *Anatomiſts*] the cavity or hollow part of the womb, where conception is made. *L.*

O'sier, the red water-willow.

O'smonds, iron oar. *Old Stat.*

Royal **Osmund**
Osmund *the Waterman* } an herb.

O'sprey [*oſſifraga*, L. *i. e.* the bone-breaker] a kind of eagle, that breaks bones with her beak; but, contrary to the nature of other eagles, is ſaid to be ſhort-ſighted; and to breed up not only her own young ones, but alſo thoſe that others have caſt off.

O'ssa *innominata* [in *Anatomy*] two large bones, ſituate in the ſides of the *Os ſacrum.* L.

O'sselets, very hard excreſcencies, which reſemble a little bone, one the inſide of the knee of a horſe, which appears to be of the ſame ſubſtance with the reſt of the knee, and is only diſtinguiſhed from the knee, by its deſcending a little lower.

O'ssicle [*oſſiculum*, L.] a little bone.

Ossi'culum [with *Botaniſts*] the ſtone of a plum, cherry, or ſuch like fruit. *L.*

Ossi'ficated, turned or become bone, hardened from a ſofter, cartilaginous ſubſtance into one of a firmer texture.

Ossifica'tion, the formation of bones; it is uſed of the bones, as in children, when they harden from a ſofter cartilaginous ſubſtance, into one of a firmer texture. *L.*

Ossifra'ga. See *Oſprey.*

Ossifra'ngent
Ossi'fragous } [*oſſifragus*, L.] bone-breaking.

O'ssuary [*oſſuaria*, L.] a charnel-houſe, a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

Ost
Oust } a veſſel, upon which hops or malt is dry'd.

Ostagra [of ὀστέον and ἄγρα *a captare*] a forceps with which ſurgeons take out bones.

Oste'nsive [of *oſtendere*, L.] apt to ſhew, ſet out for ſhew, vain-glorious.

Oste'nsive *demonſtrations* [with *Mathematitians*] ſuch as demonſtrate the truth of any propoſition, and in this they are diſtinguiſhed from apagogical ones, or *deductiones ad impoſſibile* or *abſurdum*, which prove the truth of the propoſition by demonſtrating the impoſſibility or abſurdity of aſſerting the contrary; they are twofold.

Ostensive *demonſtrations* [called ὅτι, Gr.] which prove the thing to be barely but directly.

Ostensive *demonſtrations* [called διότι, Gr.] which prove the thing from its nature, cauſe, or eſſential properties.

Ostenta'tion [F. *oſtentazione*, It. *oſtentacion*, Sp. of *oſtentatio*, L.] a making a fair ſhew outwardly, vain-glory, exceſſive boaſting, bragging, vaunting,

Ostenta'tious [of *oſtentatio*, L.] vaunting, ſhewy.

Ostentatiously, vauntingly, braggingly.

Ostenta'tiousness, vauntingneſs, braggingneſs, ſhewineſs.

Ostenti'ferous [*oſtentifer*, L.] bearing or bringing monſters.

Osteoco'lla [ὀστεοκόλλα, Gr.] the glue-ſtone; a ſoft ſtone ſaid to be of great virtue for the uniting of broken bones.

Osteo'co'pe [of ὀστέον a bone, and κόπος labour, pain, Gr.] pains in the bones; but rather in the membranes or thin skins and nerves that encompaſs them; for that the bones themſelves are ſuppoſed to be quite inſenſible.

Osteo'logist [of ὀστεολόγος of ὀστέον, a bone, and λέγω, Gr.] an anatomiſt, that deſcribes the ſhape, ſtructure and uſe of human bones, *&c.*

Osteo'logy [*oſteologie*, F. *oſteologia*, It. ὀστεολογία of ὀστέον a bone, and λέγω, Gr.] a deſcription of bones.

Ostiary [*oſtiarius*, L.] a door keeper.

Ostine'æ [in *Anatomy*] the entrance into the cavity or mouth of the matrix, where it joins the upper end of the *Vagina*, and makes a ſmall protuberance in the form of lips.

O'stler [[illegible] *hotelier*, F. an inn-keeper] an hoſtler, or one that looks after horſes in an inn.

O'stlery [of *hotelierie*, F.] an inn.

Ostra'cias [ὀστρακίας, Gr.] a ſort of precious ſtone like an oiſter ſhell.

O'STRACISM [*oſtraciſme*, F. *oſtraciſmo*, It. *oſtraciſmus*, L. ὀστρακισμὸς, Gr.] a baniſhment for 10 years, which the *Athenians* inflicted on ſuch perſons, whoſe over great power was ſuſpected by the people, fearing that they ſhould degenerate into tyrants; ſo called of ὄστρεον, Gr. an oiſter; becauſe they wrote the name of him they intended to baniſh upon ſhells.

OSTRACI'TES [ὀστρακίτης, Gr.] a kind of cruſty ſtone, reddiſh, and in the form of an oiſter-ſhell, and ſeparable into laminæ, good againſt the gravel, it is found in *Germany*; alſo called a neſt of boxes, becauſe when one ſhell is taken away, another appears of the ſame colour and ſubſtance.

OSTRACI'TIS [ὀστρακίτης, Gr.] a ſort of cruſt that ſticks to furnaces, where the braſs oar is melted.

O'STRICH [*auſtruche*, F. *ſtruzzo*, It. *abeſtruz*, Sp.] a very large fowl.

An OSTRICH [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to ſignify juſtice, becauſe moſt of her feathers are of an equal length.

OSTRIFEROUS [*oſtrifer*, L.] producing oiſters.

O'STROGOTHS, eaſtern *Goths*, thoſe who coming out of the eaſt, invaded the ſouthern and weſtern parts of *Europe*.

OSTRU'TIUM [with *Bot.*] the herb pellitory of *Spain*. L.

OSY'RIS [ὄσυρις, Gr.] the herb toad flax. *L.*

OSWALD's *Law* [ſo called from *Oſwald*] biſhop of *Wincheſter*, A. C. 964] a term uſed for the turning of married prieſts out, and bringing monks into the churches.

OTACOU'STICA [ὠτακουστικὰ, Gr.] inſtruments for aſſiſting or improving the ſenſe of hearing.

OTA'LGIA [ὠταλγία of ὠτὸς the ear, and ἄλγος, Gr. pain] a pain in the ear.

OTENCHY'TES [ὠτεγχύτης, *Gr.*] an auricular clyſter; alſo a little ſyringe or ſqirt, to inject medicines into the ear.

O'THER [oðeꞃ, *Sax.* ander, *Sw. Du.* and G. *autre*, F. *altro*, It *alter*, L.] not the ſame.

O'THERWHILE [oðeꞃƿhile, *Sax.*] ever and anon, now and then.

O'THERWISE [oðeꞃƿiꞅe, *Sax.*] or elſe; alſo after another manner.

O'TICA [ὠτικά, Gr.] medicines for diſtempers in the ear.

OTA'VA, an octave, an interval of 8 ſounds. *Ital.*

O'TTER [oꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] an amphibious creature.

O'TTOMAN, of or pertaining to the *Turks*.

OVA, eggs. *L.*

OVA [with *Anatomiſts*] are the little ſpherical bodies in the form of bladders or bubbles, conſiſting of two concentrick *Membranulæ*, replete with a limpid humour like the white of an egg, found under the external membrane of the ovaries of women.

O'VAL [*ovale*, F. and It. *aovado*, Sp. of *ovum*, L. an egg] of the ſhape of an egg.

O'VALNESS [of *ovalis*, L. and *neſs*] the being in the form of an egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a figure bounded by a regular curve line returning into itſelf; but of its two diameters cutting each other at right angles in the center, one is longer than the other, in which it is different from the circle. Every ellipſis is an oval figure, but every oval figure is not an ellipſis.

OVAL *Window* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the holes in the hollow of the ear.

OVAL } [in *Architecture*] a member ſo denominated from
OVOLO } its reſemblance to an egg in ſhape; it is commonly plac'd for an ornament in the mouldings of the cornices, and next the *Abacus* in the pillar.

OVA'LIS, *e* [in *Botan. Writ.*] of an oval form. *L.*

OVA'RIA [with *Anatomiſts*] the *Ovaria* in women are about the bigneſs of the teſticles in men. Their ſubſtance is compos'd of fibres and membranes, which leave little ſpaces, in which there are ſeveral ſmall veſicles, round, full of water, and which when boil'd, harden like the whites of eggs: the ſurface of the *Ovaria* is ſmooth and equal in virgins, but unequal and wrinkled in women of years. They are covered with a proper membrane, which ſticks cloſe to their ſubſtance, and with another common one from the *Peritonæum*, which alſo covers the ſpermatick veſſels. They have each of them two proper membranes, on which there are ſeveral ſmall twigs of veins, arteries and nerves. The veſicles of the *Ovaria* are called eggs.

O'VARY [with *Botaniſts*] is that part of a flower which becomes the fruit, and ſo is properly the female organ of generation.

OVA'TION [F. *ovazione*, It. of *Ovatio*, L. ſo called of *ovis* a ſheep, which was the ſacrifice] a leſſer triumph among the *Romans*, allowed to thoſe commanders that had won a victory without much blood ſhed, or for defeating ſome leſs formidable enemies of the republick. Alſo the time of the hen's laying.

OU'BUT, a ſort of caterpillar, an inſect.

OUCH [prob. of *ocher*, F. to cut] a collar of gold, antiently uſed by women; alſo a button of gold ſet with ſome jewel.

O'VELTY *of Services* [in *Law*] an equality of ſervices, as when the tenant *Paravail*, owes as much to the *Meſn*, as the *Meſn* does to the lord *Paramount*.

OVEN [oꝼen or oꝼen, *Sax.* oben, *Dan.* and *Du.* aven, L. G. ofen, H. G. auhn, Goth.] a place for baking.

O'VER [oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* ofver, *Dan.* æfwer, *Sw.* over, *Du.* ueber, H. G. uebet L. G.] a prepoſition, expreſſing the ſenſe, of many other, as *above*, *beyond*, *thro'*, *beſides*, &c. but its moſt general ſignification is placed upon or above the top.

O'VER [oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* a bank] in compoſition of proper names of places, &c. ſignifies a bank, as *Brownſover*, and *Over*, a town in *Glouceſterſhire*, upon the bank of the *Severn*.

OVER Shues, OVER Boots.

The It. ſay; *Dove va la nave, puo andare il brigantino.* (where the ſhip goes, the brigantine may go.)

People in deſperate circumſtances, and particular games are but too apt to ſay, and to act according to this proverb, v. *Hatchet*.

To OVER-Act [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *actum*, L.] to act beyond ones commiſſion.

To O'VER-Awe [of oꝼeꞃ and aƿe, *Sax.*] to terrify.

To OVER-Ballance, to out-weigh.

To O'VER-Bear [of oꝼeꞃ, and beaꞃan, *Sax.*] to prevail over, to oppreſs.

To O'VER-Bid [of oꝼeꞃ, and biððan, *Sax.*] to bid too much.

To O'VER-Blow [*Sea Term*] is when the wind blows ſo very hard, that the ſhip can bear no top-ſails.

O'VER-Board [of oꝼeꞃ and boꞃð, *Sax.*] out of a ſhip.

O'VER Bold [of oꝼeꞃ and balð, *Sax.*] impudent.

O'VER-Born [of oꝼeꞃ and beaꞃan, *Sax.*] prevailed over, oppreſſed,

To O'VER-Burden [of oꝼeꞃ and byꞃðen, *Sax.*] to overload, &c.

To O'VER-Caſt [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *kaſter*, *Dan.*] to caſt too far; alſo to ſew the edge of cloth after a particular manner; alſo to cloud over.

To OVER-Charge [oꝼeꞃ. *Sax.* and *charger*, F.] to charge too highly.

To OVER-COME [oꝼeꞃcumian, *Sax.*] to conquer, to get the victory over.

OVER-CYSHED [*old Law*] convicted or proved guilty.

To O'VER Do [of oꝼeꞃ, and prob. of ðoen, *Sax.*] to do more than is ſufficient.

To OVER-Eat [of oꝼeꞃ and æꞇan, *Sax.*] to eat too much.

To O'VER-Fill [of oꝼeꞃ-ꝼyllan, *Sax.*] to fill more than enough.

To O'VER-Flow [of oꝼeꞃ ꝼleoƿan, *Sax.*] to flow over.

O'VER-Gone [of oꝼeꞃ-ᵹan, *Sax.*] gone beyond, &c.

O'VER-grown [of oꝼeꞃ ᵹꞃoƿan, *Sax.*] grown too big!

O'VER-grown-Sea [*Sea Term*] when the waves of the ſea grow high, the ſailors call it a rough ſea, but when the ſurges and billows grow higher, then they ſay, 'tis an overgrown-ſea.

To OVER-Hale [*Sea Phraſe*] to hale a rope a contrary way, when it is drawn too ſtiff.

O'VER-Haſty [of oꝼeꞃ and *hâte*, F. or rather haſtig, G.] too haſty.

To OVER-Hear [of oꝼeꞃ hyꞃan, *Sax.*] to hear privately.

OVER-Laid [of oꝼeꞃ-lecᵹan, *Sax.*] killed by being lain upon, as a young child by the nurſe.

OVER-ALL [in *Heraldry*] is when a charge is as it were ſuperadded to that which was a very good bearing without.

To OVER-Live [of oꝼeꞃ and libhan, *Sax.*] to live beyond.

O'VER-Loaden of [of oꝼeꞃ and laðan, *Sax.* or rather lang, G. and *Teut.*] having too great a load.

O'VER-Long [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *longus*, L.] longer than is meet.

To O'VER-Look [of oꝼeꞃ locian, *Sax.*] to look over, obſerve or over-ſee.

O'VER-Maſhed [*Sea Term*] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when her maſts are too big for her bulk; ſo as to lye too much down by a wind, and labour too much a hull.

To O'VER-Match [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *mate*, a companion] to exceed.

O'VER-Meaſure [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *meſure*, F.] more than meaſure.

O'VER-Much [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *mucho*, Sp.] more than enough.

O'VER-Paſt [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *paſſé*, F.] paſſed over, gone beyond.

O'VER-Plus [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *plus*, L.] ſurpluſage.

To OVER-Poiſe [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *peſer*, F. to weigh] to out weigh.

To OVER-Power [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *povoir*, F] to be too powerful for.

To OVER-Rake [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed of waves, who are ſaid to over-rake a ſhip when they break into her, and waſh from ſtem to ſtern.

To O'VER-Reach [of oꝼeꞃ-ꞃæcan, *Sax.*] to reach beyond, to out-wit, &c.

To OVER-Reach [with *Horſes*] is when a horſe brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt the ſpurges of the fore ſhoes.

To O'VER-Reckon [of oꝼeꞃ-ꞃeccan, *Sax.*] to reckon too much.

OVER-Ripe [oꝼeꞃ-ꞃipe, *Sax.*] too ripe.

To OVER-Rule [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to bear down; to avert, *&c.*

To OVER-Run [of oꝼeꞃ-aꞃunian, *Sax.*] to out-run.

To OVER-Run in Printing, is to ſet the matter over againſt and diſpoſe the lines after another manner.

OVERSAMI'SSA [*old Law*] a fine in old times impos'd upon thoſe who having heard of a murther or robbery committed, did not perſue the malefactor.

OVER-Seen [of oꝼeꞃ, and ꞅeon, *Sax.*] miſtaken, deceived.

To OVER-Set [of oꝼeꞃ-ꞅeꞇan, *Sax.*] to over-turn.

To OVER-Shadow [of oꝼeꞃ-ꞅceaꝺeepan, *Sax.*] to caſt a ſhadow over.

To OVER-Shoot [of oꝼeꞃ ꞅcoꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſhoot beyond, to exceed.

OVER-Sight [of oꝼeꞃ-ᵹeꞅihꝺe, *Sax.*] a miſtake, or error by inadvertence.

OVER-Spread [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and ſpreeden, *Du.*] to ſpread-over.

O'VERT [*ouvert*, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifeſt.

OVERT-Act [in the *ſenſe of the Law*] an open aid, an advance or ſtep made towards compaſſing of an enterprize; or an act being capable of being manifeſted or proved; and is diſtinguiſhed from an intentional act.

To OVER-Take [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and tager, *Dan.*] to come up to another that was before.

He OVER-Takes at Laſt who tires not.

Sp. *Alcanca quien no canſa.*

An admonition to perſeverance, for want of which many a good undertaking is knock'd on the head. Tho' perſeverance againſt reaſon, or, as we ſay, in another proverb, *Kicking againſt the Pricks*, is as great a fault, on the other ſide.

Over-Thwart [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and tuert, *Dan.*] a croſs.

OVER-Throw [of oꝼꞃe-ꝺꞃapan, *Sax.*] to over-turn, throw-down; alſo to vanquiſh.

To OVER-Top [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and top, *Dan.*] to exceed in height.

O'VERTURE [*ouverture*, F.] a diſcloſing a matter, a making an attempt or eſſay.

O'VERTURE *in Muſick* [*ouverture*, Fr.] a flouriſh before the ſcenes are opened in a play.

To O'VERTURN [of oꝼeꞃ-ꞇyꞃnan, *Sax.*] to overthrow, quite deſtroy, or unhinge and ruin.

To OVER-Value [of oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* and *evaluer*, F.] to value too highly.

OVER-Weaning [of oꝼeꞃ ƿænan, *Sax.*] thinking too highly of ones ſelf.

To OVER-Weigh [of oꝼeꞃ-ƿæᵹan, *Sax.*] to out-weigh.

OVER-Weight [of oꝼeꞃ-ᵹeƿihꞇ, *Sax.*] more than weight.

To OVER-Whelm [of oꝼeꞃ-ƿhylꝼan, *Sax.*] to cover over within ſome concave veſſel.

St Mary OVERY [ſo called of *Over* the *Rie*, or of oꝼeꞃ over, or oꝼꞃe a bank and ea, *Sax.* water] becauſe, before the building of *London* bridge there was a ferry in that place over the *Thames.*

OUGHT [ouhꞇ, or, ahꞇ, *Sax.* But *M. Caſaubon* derives it ridiculouſly of ὀυδὲν, nothing.] ſomewhat.

OUGHT, ſhould, *V. Def.* and has only the Imp. Tenſe. Perh. a corruption of *owed*, was a duty, as I owed, it was my duty, I ſhould or ought to have done it.

OVIDU'CTUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the egg paſſage, the *Tuba, Fallopiana*, L.

O'VIFORM [*oviformis* of *ovium*, an egg, and *forma*, L. a ſhape] in the form or ſhape of an egg.

OVI'PAROUS [*oviparus*, L.] bringing forth eggs; alſo breeding by eggs.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] ſo called from its reſemblance to an egg, uſually placed for ornament in the mouldings of cornices, and in a pillar next the *Abacus.*

OUNCE [*unica*, L. *once*, F. *oncia*, It. *onca*, Sp. once, *Du.* untʒ, G. and *Su.*] the 16th part of a pound *Avoir-du-pois*, or a 12th of a pound *Troy.*

OUNCE [with *Apothecaries*] eight drams.

OUNCE [*once*, F. *oncia*, It. *onca*, Sp.] a kind of tame beaſt, in *Perſia*, miſtaken for the *Lynx.*

OUNCE *Pearls*, ſeed pearls too ſmall to be ſold by tale.

OUNCE *Cottons*, cottons of a ſuperior quality to others, brought from *Damaſcus.*

OUR [ohꞃe, uhꞃ or uhꞃe, *Sax.* uor, *Dan.* woar, *Su.*] of us.

OURANOGRAPHIST [of ὀυρανὸς the heaven, and γράφω, *Gr.* to deſcribe] an aſtronomer, or one who deſcribes the heavens.

OURAN-SOANGUE, men-devils, a ſect of magicians in the iſland *Gromboccanore* in the *Eaſt Indies*, of whom it is related, that they have the art of rendring themſelves inviſible, and paſſing where they pleaſe, and doing a great deal of miſchief; for which reaſon the people hate them and kill them on the ſpot, whenever they can catch them.

OURS, the ſame when us'd abſolute and without a ſubſtantive.

OVUM, a pain in the head ſettled about the bigneſs of an egg.

OURANO'GRAPHY [of ὀυρανὸς heaven, and γραφὴ deſcription, *Gr.*] a deſcription of the heavens.

OU'RLOP [prob. of overloopen, Du. to over-run] a fine paid in antient times to the lord of the manour, by the inferior tenant, when his daughter had been debauched.

OUR }
OURS } [ohꞃe, *Sax.* unſer, G.] of or belonging to us.

OOST, a frame on which malt or hops are dry'd.

OU'STER [*old Law*] a being removed or put out of poſſeſſion.

OU'STER *le main* } [in *Law*] i. e. *to remove*, or *take off the*
OTER *le main* } *Hand*, denotes a livery of lands out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for the perſon who traverſed or ſued a *monſtrans le droit*, F.

OUSTER *le Mer* [in *Law*] a cauſe of excuſe or eſſoin, where a man not appearing in court upon ſummons, it is alledg'd that he was then beyond the ſeas.

OUT [uꞇe, *Sax.* ud, *Dan.* ut, *Su.* uyt, *Du.* uht, L. G. aus, H. G.] a prepoſition, the oppoſite to *in*, and denies being in a *Place, Time, Thought, Number*, &c. without.

OUT of Sight, OUT of Mind.

F. *Hors de Veuë, hors de ſouvenir.* It. *Lontano dagli occhi, lontano dal cuore.*

A reproof to thoſe who are apt to forget their friends when abſent.

To OUT [uꞇian, *Sax.*] to put out, to diſplace.

OUTACOU'STICON [of οὖς an ear, and ἀκούειν, *Gr.* to hear] an ear-pipe or inſtrument to help the hearing.

To OUT-BID [uꞇe-biꝺꝺan, *Sax.*] to bid more than another.

To OUT-Brave [uꞇe, *Sax.* and *braver*, F.] to ſilence, daſh or out-do a perſon by vaunting, *&c.*

OUT-Caſt [of uꞇe, *Sax.* and kaſter, *Dan.*] a caſt-off, a forlorn perſon.

OUT-Cry [of uꞇe, and cꞃie, *Sax.* or *Cri*, F.] a crying out, a noiſe.

To OUT-Do [of uꞇe and ꝺoen, prob. *Sax.*] to exceed.

OU'TER [uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* ytter, *Su.*] outward.

To OUT-Face [of uꞇe, *Sax.* and *facies*, L. or *face*, F.] to aſſert confidently and impudently, ſo as to ſilence a modeſter perſon.

OUT-*fall*, a canal, ditch, or drain to carry off waters.

OUTFANGTHEF [of uꞇe ꝼanᵹ and ꝺeoꝼ, *Sax.*] an antient privilege whereby the lord was enabled to call any man (who dwelt in his fee, and who was taken in felony in another place) to judgment in his own court.

OUTHEST } [*old Cuſtoms*] the ſummoning ſubjects to arms
OUTHORN } by the ſound of an horn.

To OUT-Go [uꞇe ᵹan, *Sax.*] to out-ſtrip in walking, *&c.*

OUT-Land [*old Rec.*] land let out to tenants merely at the pleaſure of the lord.

OUT-Landiſh [of uꞇe-lanꝺ iꞅc, *Sax.*] of another land, foreign.

OUT-Law [uꞇe-laᵹa, *Sax.*] a perſon outlawed.

OUT-Lawry [of uꞇe-laᵹa, *Sax.*] the loſs of the benefit of a ſubject, and the king's protection.

To OUT-Law one, to ſue him to an outlawry.

Clerk of the OUTLAWRIES, an officer of the court of common-pleas, whoſe buſineſs is to make out the writs of *Capias Utlagatum* after outlawries.

To OUT-Learn [of uꞇe-leoꞃnian, *Sax.*] to learn faſter or farther than another.

OUT-Let [of uꞇe and læꞇan, *Sax.*] a paſſage out.

OUTLI'CKER [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall piece of timber made faſt to the top of the poop, and ſtanding right out a ſtern.

To OUT-Live [uꞇe-libhan, *Sax.*] to live longer than another.

OUT-Moſt [yꞇmeꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the moſt outward.

To OUT-NUMBER [of uꞇe, *Sax.* and *nombrer*, F. or *numerare*, L.] to number or amount to more than another.

To OUT-Paſs [of uꞇe, *Sax.* and *paſſer*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed.

OUTPARTERS [in *Scotland*] a ſort of thieves about *Niddeſdale*, who rode about to fetch in ſuch cattle or other things as they could light on; and to rob men and houſes.

OU'TRAGE [F. *ultrage*, Sp.] a violent aſſault, an heinous offence, a grievous injury; a *ſenſible Affront.*

OUTRA'GIOUS [of *outrageux*, F.] cruel, violent, fierce; highly abuſive, affrontive or injurious.

OUTRA'GEOUSLY, cruelly, violently, abuſively, injuriouſly.

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS [of *outrageux*, F. and *neſs*] violent rage.

OUTRI'DERS [in *Law*] travelling bailiffs, employ'd either by the ſheriffs or their deputies to ride to the fartheſt places of their counties or hundreds, to ſummons ſuch as they thought fit to their county or hundred-court.

To OUT-RISE, to riſe earlier than anotherr

OUTRI'GHT [of uꞇe-ꞃihꞇ, *Sax.*] thoroughly, totally; alſo immediately.

To OUTRU'N [of uꞇe aꞃunian, *Sax.*] to run better or faſter than, or beyond another; to exceed.

To OUTSTRI'P [of uꞇe, *Sax.* and ſtroopen, *Du.*] to exceed, to excel, to get the ſtart of.

OUTSTRE'TCHT [of ute and aſtrecan, *Sax.*] extended, ſpread out in length.

OUTWARD [of utweard, *Sax.* **udvortes**, *Dan.* **utwertes**, *Su.* **uytwaertes**, *Du.* **uhtwerts**, L. G. **auſwerts**, H. G.] on the outſide.

OU'TWARDLY, on the outſide.

To OUT-WATCH to watch more diligently or longer than another.

To OUTWIT [of ute-witan, *Sax.*] to exceed, or impoſe on another by wit.

OUTWORKS [of ute wercas, *Sax.*] works or fortifications without a city.

OUTWORKS [in *Cookery*] are the courſes of diſhes ſet at the outſide of the table.

OVUM *Philoſophicum* [in *Chymiſtry*] a glaſs round at the bottom with a long neck, uſed in chymical operations.

OUZE, a ſort of miry ſedge.

OUZEL [of osle, *Sax.*] a black-bird.

OUZY, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

OW'CHES, boſſes or buttons of gold.

To OWE [prob. of ȝeannian, *Sax.*] to be indebted to.

OWL [of ule, *Sax.* **uhl**, *Du.* **eule**, G. **ugla**, *Su.* **ulula**, L.] a night-bird.

OWL [*Hieroglyphically*] did repreſent the death and unhappineſs of a wicked tyrant, or an hypocrite who hates to be ſeen in the light of the ſun.

OW'LER [prob. q. one who goes out in the night like owls] one who conveys our wool, or prohibited goods by night to the ſea-ſide, to be ſhipped off for *France*, &c. contrary to law.

OWN [of aȝen, *Sax.* **eygen**, *Du.* **eigen**, G.] of or pertaining to property.

To OWN [of æȝan aȝnian or annian *Sax.* **egen**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **eygenen**, *Du.* **eigenen**, H. D.] to have a property in; alſo to lay claim to; alſo to acknowledge or confeſs.

OWNER, he who has a property in a thing.

OWR, a kind of wild bull.

OWSE [prob. of ost, a ſcale,] the bark of a young oak beaten ſmall and uſed by tanners.

OW'SER, the bark and water in a tan-pit.

OX *Irr. Pl.* OXEN [oxa, *Sax.* **oxe**, *Dan.* **oxe**, *Su.* **os**, *Du.* **ochſa**, G.] is a beaſt that ſurpaſſes moſt others in ſtrength, yet patiently ſubmits its neck to the yoke, and therefore is the emblem of ſtrength ſubdu'd and brought under; and for that reaſon in heraldry is a proper bearing for thoſe who have laid the yoke on the necks of fierce nations.

Take heed of an Ox before, an Aſs behind, and a Monk on all Sides.

Becauſe the *Ox* wounds with his horns, the aſs with his heels, but, as the proverb intimates, the prieſt in, or with all his faculties. But it is to be hop'd our prieſts are no monks.

The black Ox never trod on his Foot.

That is, he never knew ſorrow nor care.

OX-EYE [*Sea Term*] a violent ſtorm that ſometimes hap penson the coaſt of *Guinea*; ſo called, becauſe when it firſt appears it is in the form of, and ſeems not much larger than an ox's eye; but comes down with ſuch impetuoſity, that in a very little ſpace, and frequently before they can prepare themſelves for it, it ſeems to overſpread the whole hemiſphere, and at the ſame time forces the air with ſo much violence that the ſhips are ſometimes ſcattered ſeveral ways, and ſometimes are ſunk downright.

OXBANE, an herb. *Sax.*

OX-CHEEK, one half of an oxes head.

OXEN, v. OX.

OXOLÆUM [ὀξολαῖον of ὄξος vinegar and ἔλαιον Gr. oil] a compoſition of wine vinegar and oil.

OXFEET [in *Horſes*] is ſaid of a horſe when the horn of the hind-feet cleaves juſt in the middle of the fore-part of the hoof from the coronet to the ſhoe.

OX-EYE, a ſmall bird; alſo an herb.

OX-FLY, an inſect.

OX-GANG [of *Land*] as much land as may be ploughed by one gang or team of oxen in one day; about 13 acres.

OX-TONGUE, the herb bugloſs.

OXALI'S [ὀξαλὶς Gr.] wild or wood-ſorrel, *L.*

OXYA'CANTHA [ὀξυάκανθα, Gr.] the haw-thorn ſhrub, or the raſpberry-tree.

OXY'CEDROS [ὀξύκεδρος, Gr.] a kind of ſmall cedar having prickly leaves.

OXA'LME [ὀξάλμη, Gr.] a ſharp, ſalt compoſition, as vinegar and brine.

OXY'CRATE [ὀξύκρατον, Gr.] a mixture of fair water and vinegar, good to allay the heat and pain of inflammations.

OXYCRO'CEUM [of ὄξος vinegar, and κρόκον, Gr. ſaffron] a plaiſter made of ſaffron, vinegar and other ingredients.

OXYDE'RCICA [ὀξυδερκικα, Gr.] medicines that quicken the ſight.

O'XYGON [*oxygone*, F. *oſſigono*, It. ὀξυγώνιον, Gr.] a triangle having 3 acute angles.

OXYGO'NIAL } [of ὄξος ſharp, and γωνία, Gr. an angle]
OXY'GONOUS } of or pertaining to an oxygon; acute angled

OXYLA'PATHON [ὀξυλάπαθον, Gr.] the ſharp pointed dock. *L.*

O'XYMEL [F. *oſſimele*, It. of ὀξὺς and μέλι. Gr. hony] a kind of potion or ſyrup made of honey, vinegar and water boiled together.

OXY'MORON [ὀξύμωρον, Gr. *q. d.* ſubtlely fooliſh] a figure in rhetorick in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word, as, *diſagreeing Agreement.*

OXYMYRSI'NE [ὀξυμυρσίνη, Gr.] the ſhrub wild myrtle.

OXYNO'SEMA [of ὀξυς and νόσημα, Gr. a diſeaſe] an acute diſeaſe.

OXYPO'RIUM [ὀξυπόρειον, Gr.] a medicine cauſing an eaſy digeſtion; or that is of other quick operation.

OXYREGMI'A [ὀξυρεγμία of ὀξυς ſharp, and ὀρεύγω, Gr. to belch] an acid, ſowre belching from the ſtomach.

OXYRO'DON [of ὀξῦς and ῥόδον, Gr. a roſe] a compoſition of two parts of oil of roſes, and one part of vinegar of roſes, ſtirred together for ſome time.

OXYSA'CCHARUM [of ὀξὺς, Gr. and *ſaccharum*, ſugar] a ſyrup made of vinegar, the juice of ſowr pomegranates and ſugar.

OXYTRYPHYLLON [of ὀξὺς and τρὶ φυλλον, Gr.] the herb trefoil with a ſharp leaf.

OY'ER [*oyer*, F. to hear] a law word uſed in antient times for what we now call aſſizes.

OYER and *Terminer* [*i. e.* F. to hear and to determine] a ſpecial commiſſion granted to certain judges to hear and determine criminal cauſes. In antient times it was only upon ſome ſudden outrage or inſurrection; but at this time it is the firſt and largeſt of the five commiſſions; by vertue of which our judges of aſſizes ſet in their ſeveral courts.

OYER *de Record*, a petition made in court, praying that the judges, for the better proof ſake, will be pleaſed to hear or look upon any record.

OYE'S [*oyez*, F. *i. e.* hear ye] a word uſed by publick cryers when they make publick proclamation of any thing.

OZ, is an abbreviation us'd for ounce.

OZE [ὄζη, Gr.] a ſtench in the mouth.

OZE'NA [ὄζαινα, Gr.] an old, ſtinking ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils.

O'ZIER [*oſier*, F.] a ſort of willow-tree.

BRITISH MUSEUM

P

P P Roman, *P p.* Italick, 𝔓, 𝔭. Engliſh, P, p. Saxon, are the 15th Letter of the Alphabet, Π, π. the 16th of the Greek, and פּ, the 17th of the Hebrew.

The letter P is not heard in pronouncing *Pſalm*, &c. *Contempt*, &c. *ph* has the ſound of *f*.

P [among the *Antients*] a numeral letter, ſignifying 100.

P̄ with a daſh, ſtood for 400000.

P, is ſet for *Pars*, or *Part*.

P [with *Phyſicians*] ſignifies a pugil, or half a handfull.

P [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *Piano*, *i. e.* ſoft, *Ital.*

P [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſignifies a *Pugil*, which is the 8th part of a handful.

Prs E. [in *Phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *partes æquales*, *i. e.* equal parts.

P. M. [with *Aſtronomers*] is uſed for *poſt Meridiem*, after noon.

P. P. [in *Medicinal Preſcriptions*] ſtands for *pulvis patrum*, or, the jeſuit's powder.

P. P. [in *Muſical Books*] is uſed for *piu*, *piano*, Ital. *i. e.* more ſoft.

P. P. P. [in *Muſical Books*] an abbreviation of *pianiſſimo*, Ital.

PAAGE [*old Records*] the ſame as *Paſſagium*.

PABULA'TION, a grazing or feeding of cattle. *L.*

PA'BULAR [*pabularis*, *L.*] of, or pertaining to provender.

PA'BULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the ſame as *pabular*.

PA'BULOUS [*pabuloſus*, L.] the ſame as *pabular*.

PA'BULUM [in *Medicine*] thoſe parts of our common aliments, which are neceſſary for the recruit of the animal fluids; alſo any matter that continues the cauſe of a diſeaſe.

PA'BULUM [with *Naturaliſts*] fuel, or that part in combuſtible bodies, which the fire immediately feeds on, or is ſupported by.

PACA'BILIS [*old Rec.*] payable, or paſſable.

PA'CAL [*pacalis*, L.] bringing beace, or peaceable.

PACA'LIA [among the *Romans*] feaſts celebrated in honour of the goddeſs *Pax*, i. e. *Peace*.

PACA'RE [*old Records*] to pay.

PACA'TION, an appeaſing, pacifying, or aſſuaging.

PA'CATED [*pacatus*, L.] appeaſed, made peaceable.

A PACE of aſſes, a herd, or company of them.

PACE [*paſſus*, L. *pas*, F. *paſſo*, It. and Sp.] a ſtep, a rate of going; alſo a meaſure of two foot and a half; alſo [with *Geometricians*] five foot.

To PACE [*aller le pas*, F.] as an horſe.

PACHY'NTICA [παχύντικα of παχύνω, Gr. to fatten] medicines that are of a thickening quality.

PACI'FEROUS [*pacifer*, F.] bringing peace.

PACI'FEROUSNESS [of *pacifer*, L. and *neſs*] peace bringing quality.

PACIFICA'TOR, a mediator, *L.*

PACIFICA'TION, [F. *pacificazione*, It. of *pacificatio*, L.] peace-making, a mediation or treating concerning peace.

Edict of PACIFICATION, an ordinance, or decree, ſet forth by a prince or ſtate, for the pacifying of all parties. *L.*

PACIFICA'TORY [*pacificatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to peace-makers, or peace-making.

PACIFICA'TORINESS [of *pacificatorius*, L. and *neſs*,] peace making quality.

PACI'FICK [*pacifique*, F. *pacifico*, It. of *pacificus*, L.] cauſing or procuring peace.

The PACIFICK ſea the ſouth ſea.

PACI'FICKNESS, [of *pacificus*, L. and *neſs*] peace-making quality.

PA'CIFIER [*pacificator*, L.] one that appeaſes.

To PA'CIFY [*pacifier*, F. *pacificare*, It. *pacificàr*, Sp. of *pacificare*, L.] to appeaſe.

A PACK [**pack**, G. *Teut.* and *Du.* **packa**, *Su.* *paquet*, F.] a bundle or parcel packt up; alſo a company, as a *Pack of Hounds*; a ſet, as a *Pack of Cards*.

A ſmall PACK becomes a ſmall Pedlar.

L. *Parvum Parva decent.* Hor. Ep. 7. lib. I. v. 44. F. *at petit mercier, petit Panier.*

A ſeaſonable advice to thoſe who are given to aim at things beyond their ſtation or capacity; and is, at this time, no where more applicable, than to ſervants, who aim at equalling, if not exceeding their maſters and miſtreſſes in dreſs, tho' at beſt they are generally but like hogs in armour.

PACK of wool, a quantity of it of about 240 lb. a horſe load.

To PACK [of **packen**, *Du.* G. and *Teut.* **packa**, *Su.*] to bundle up; alſo to place, as cards. *&c.*

PA'CKAGE [*old Rec.*] a duty of a penny *per* pound on certain merchandizes.

PA'CKERS, perſons appointed and ſworn to pack up herrings, according to the ſtatute.

PA'CKING, putting up in packs; alſo placing cards.

PACKER, one whoſe trade and buſineſs is to pack up merchants goods.

To PACK up his awls [prob. of **ſich packen**, *G.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in haſte.

To PACK *the Cards*, to mix them artfully, ſo as to know where certain cards lye.

PACKING whites, a ſort of cloth.

PA'CKET [*paquet*, F.] a parcel, or bundle, as of *Letters*, &c.

PACT [*pacte*, F. *patto*, of *pactum*, L.] bargain, covenant, or agreement.

PACTA *conventa* [in *Poland*] are the articles mutually agreed on between the king and the republick, and which they oblige each other to obſerve.

PACTUM *Commiſſorium* [*Civil Law*] an agreement betwixt buyer and ſeller; but upon this condition, that if the price agreed for be not paid, before a certain day the bargain ſhall be void.

PA'CTION, the ſame as *Pact*, F. *of* L.

PACTI'TIOUS [*pactitius*, L.] pertaining to bargain or agreement.

PAD, a bundle, *O.* hence a little ſoft bolſter to put under ſome hard thing that is worn next the body of an animal, man or beaſt is ſo called.

PAD Nag, a horſe that goes eaſy.

To PAD [prob. of *pedarius*, L. a footman] to travel on foot; alſo to rob on the road on foot.

To PAD, to ſtuff as to ſtuff chairs, *&c.*

A PADDER } [of *pedarius*, L.] one who robs on the road
Foot PAD } a foot.

To PA'DDLE [*patrouiller*, F.] to move the water with hands or feet.

PADDLE ſtaff, a long ſtaff with an iron ſpike at the end of it, uſed by mole-catchers.

PA'DDOCK, a large toad or frog.

PA'DDOCK, or *Paddock Courſe*, a piece of ground taken out of a park, encompaſſed with pales or a wall, for racing with greyhounds for wagers, plate, *&c.* Thoſe Paddocks are uſually a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. At one end is a little houſe where the dogs are to be entered, and whence they are to be ſlipt; and near this place are pens to encloſe 2 or 3 deer for the ſport.

PA'DUAN [with *Medaliſts*] a modern medal, in imitation of the antique; or, a new medal ſtruck with all the marks and characters of antiquity.

PADVA'NTAGE a right of paſturage or putting cattle to feed on a common pertaining to one or more towns.

PA'DLOCK [prob. of *pendens*, hanging, and loc. *Sax.*] a pendant or hanging lock.

To PADLOCK, to lock up with a padlock.

PADARTHROCA'CE [of παῖς a boy, ἄρθρον a joint, and κακόν, an evil, Gr.] the corrupting of a bone in the joint, the joint-evil, a diſeaſe incident moſtly to children, where the joints ſwell, and the bones are moſt commonly rotten.

PADESOY [*poudeſoyes*, F.] a ſort of ſilk ſtuff.

PAEDE'ROS [παιδέρος, Gr.] the opal, a precious ſtone; alſo an herb.

PA'EAN [of παιαν, Gr. to ſhoot, or ſmite] an hymn or ſong of praiſe made to *Apollo*, at ſuch a time as any plague or peſtilence reigned.

PAEAN } [in *antient Poetry*] a foot; ſo called, becauſe ſup-
PAEON } poſed to be appropriated to the hymn *Paean.*

PAE'DAGOGUE [παιδαγωγός, Gr.] a ſchoolmaſter, an inſtructor of children.

PAE'DAGO'GY [παιδαγωγία, Gr. of παιδών, of children; and ἀγαγειν to lead, to inſtruct,] the teaching of children, inſtruction, diſcipline.

PAEDODA'PTISM [παδιών Βαπτισμός, Gr.] infant baptiſm.

PÆDOPICA [παιδοπική of παιδος, Gr. a child] a part of the art of phyſick which concerns the management of children.

PAEDEROTRIBI'A [of παιδερoτριβια, Gr.] the exerciſe of children bodies.

PAEDEROTRO'PICA [παιδεροτροπική, Gr.] a part of phyſick which relates to the management of children.

PAEO'NIA, the peony, or piony, a flower, *L.*

PAGE is an abbreviation of *Pagina*, or *Page.*

PA'GANS } [*pagani* of *pagus*, L. a village] thoſe of the
PAI'NIMS } heathen or gentile religion, ſo call'd, becauſe that after cities were converted to Chriſtianity, ſuperſtition ſtill remained in the villages, for that the publiſhers of Chriſtianity moſtly reſorted to cities.

PAGANA'LIA [among the *Romans*] feaſts held in villages, where alſo altars were erected, and ſacrifices offered annually to the tutelar Gods. Here the peaſants offered cakes to *Ceres* and *Tellus* for plentiful harveſts.

PA'GANISM [*paganiſmus*, L.] heatheniſm, the religious worſhip of pagans, or the adoration of idols and falſe Gods.

PAGE [F. *pagina*, It. Sp. Port. and L.] the ſide of a leaf in a book.

PAGE, [F. *paggio*, It. *páje*, Sp. which ſome will derive from, **poike**, *Goth.* a boy] a youth of honour advanced to the ſervice of a prince, or ſome great perſonage, to attend on viſits of ceremony, *&c.*

Make a PAGE of your own Age.

Said when any one deſires us to do a thing, which we think the may as well do himſelf.

PA'GEANT [not improb, of **wagen**, *Du.* a chariot, according to *Skinner*] a pompous machine, as chariot, *&c.* carried about in publick ſhews, *&c.*

PA'GEANTRY, pomp, pompouſneſs, oſtentatious ſhew or appearance.

PA'GOD [*incert. Etym.*] an idol's temple in *China*, &c. alſo the image it ſelf; alſo a piece of *Indian* gold, worth about 9 ſhillings, ſo named by the *Portugueſe.*

PAGARCHUS [of *pagus*, L. a village and ἀρχή, Gr. dominion] a governor or chief of a little village town or ſmall diſtrict in the country.

PAGUS [*old Rec.*] a country, *L*,

PAI'GLES, flowers. alſo called cowſlips.

PAIL [prob. of *paila*, Span. Tho' *Mer. Caſaubon* ſays of πέλλα, Gr.] a veſſel to fetch water in, *&c.* as a milk-pail.

PAIN [ποενή, Gr. *pœna*, L. **pyn**, L. G. **pein**, H. G. **pine**, *Dan.* **pina**, *Su.* **pijne**, *Du.* pin, *Sax. peine*, F. *pena*, It. and Sp.] toil, or labour of body; alſo diſquiet of mind; torture, torment.

No PAINS, no Profit, (or *Gains.*)

L. *Qui vitat molam, vitat Farinam.* 'Ο φεύγων μύλον ἄλφιτα φευγει, *F. Nul bien ſans Peine.* The G. ſay; **Gott gibt einem wohl den Ochſen, aber nicht bey den Hörnern.** (God may give us an ox but not by the horns.) that is, we muſt be at the pains to catch him. The G. ſay likewiſe; **kein Krieg, kein Sieg.** (No war no victory.

The deſign of all theſe proverbs is to inculcate diligence and application in all undertakings, without which we muſt not expect to enjoy the fruits of them. We muſt not, as another ſaying expreſſes *lye in a Ditch, and cry God help us*; we muſt, upon all occaſions, uſe our utmoſt endeavours.

PAIN of the body [with *Naturaliſts*] an uneaſy ſenſation ariſing from a ſudden and violent ſolution of continuity in the nerves, membranes, muſcles, *&c.* of the body.

PAIN, grief or uneaſineſs.

PAINS, labour or toil.

To PAIN [**puner**, *Dan.* **pina**, *Su.* pinan *Sax.* **pijnen** *Du.* **peinegen**, G. *peiner*, F. *penare*, It. *penar*, Sp.] to affect with pain.

PAIN-*perdu* [in *Cookery*] is white bread, ſoak'd in cream, and fried like fritters.

Paine *maine*, white bread. *&c.*

Paine *fort & dure* [in *Com. Law*] a puniſhment for thoſe that being arraigned of felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary trial of God and their country, and are therefore accounted to ſtand mute and ſpeechleſs. This puniſhment is commonly called *preſſing to Death*; during which time of puniſhment, they are to have only hard dry barley-bread and puddle-water.

Pained [*peine*, F. or prob. of **peinen**, *Teut.* **piner**, *Dan.* pinan, *Sax.*] affected with pain.

Pa'inful [prob. of pin and ꝼull, *Sax.*] cauſing pain; alſo laborious.

Pai'nfully [pin ꝼull and ꝼelice, *Sax.*] after a painful or laborious manner.

Pai'nfulness [pin and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a quality cauſing pain; alſo laboriouſneſs.

Pai'nims [of *pagi*, L. villages] pagans; ſo called, becauſe when their temples were taken from them, and conſecrated to Chriſt, they uſed to ſacrifice *in pagis*, *i. e.* in villages.

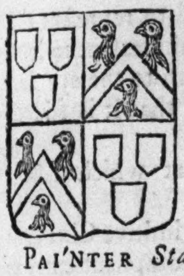
Pains [in *Cookery*] divers meſſes made of bread, ſtuffed with farces and ragoos, proper for ſide diſhes.

Pains [with *Farriers*] an ulcerous ſcab breeding in a horſe's paſtern.

To Paint [*pingere*. L. *peindre*, F. *pintàr*, Sp. and port.] to deſign or dawb with colours.

Paint [*pigmentum*, L.] colour for painting.

Pai'nter [*peintre*, F. *pittore*, It. *pintor*, Sp. and Port. *pictor*, L.] one who paints.



Painters, this Company having the addition of Painter's Stainers, are of high antiquity, yet not incorporated till Anno 1580, 23d of Queen *Elizabeth*. Their arms are *azure*, a chevron *or*, between three griffins heads eras'd *argent*.

Pai'nter *Stainer*, one who paints coats of arms, and other things pertaining to heraldry; alſo one who paints or ſtains linen cloth.

Painter [*Sea-Term*] a rope in the long-boat to faſten her or hawl her on ſhoar.

Pai'nting [*le peinture*, F. *ars pictoria* L.] the art of repreſenting men, beaſts, birds, flowers, *&c.* in their proper forms and colours.

Pair [**paer**, *Du.* **paar**, G. **par**, *Su. paire*, F. or *par*, L. *pair*, It. *par*, Sp.] a couple, fellows, as ſhoes, *&c.*

To Pair [**para**, *Su.* **paeren**, *Du.* **paaren**, G. *apparier*, F. *apparare*, It.] to couple.

Pai'red [*apparié*, F.] coupled, *&c.*

Trial per Pais [*Law Term*] is a trial by a country or a jury, *i. e.* thoſe that are of the ſame country or neighbourhood.

Pais [*old Law*] a county or region. *F.*

Pai'sage a draught of any part of a country, as a landſkip, *&c. F.*

Paisso [*old Writ.*] paſnage, a liberty for hogs running in foreſts or woods, to feed on maſt.

Pa'lace [*palais*, F. *palazzo*, It. *palácio*, Sp. and Port. of *palatium*, of *Mons Palatinus*, in *Rome*, where ſtood the royal manſion-houſe] hence all royal dwellings are called *palatia*, L.

Pa'ladin, a knight of the round table. *F. paladino*, It.

Palaestra [of *πάλαι*, Gr. wreſtling] a building where the *Grecian* youth exerciſed themſelves in wreſtling, running, quoits, *&c.*

Palae'strical, of. or pertaining to wreſtling.

Palaestrophy'lax [of παλαίϛρα and φύλαξ, a keeper] the governour of the *Palæſtra*, and the exerciſes therein.

Palagium, a duty antiently paid to lords of manors, for exporting and importing veſſels of wine in any of their ports.

Pala'nka [*palanque*, F. *palanca*, It.] (in *Fortificat.*) a defence made of large poles or ſtakes.

Palanqui'n, a kind of chaiſe or chair born by men on their ſhoulders, much uſed by the *Chineſe* and other eaſtern people, for travelling from place to place.

Pa'late [*palais*, F. *palato*, It. *palaear*, Sp. *páadar*, Port. of *palatum*, L] the roof of the mouth; alſo the taſte.

Pala'tinate [*palatinat*, F. *palatinato*, It. *palatinado*, Sp. of L.] the county palatine of the *Rhine*; the territories of the elector palatine of *Germany*. A province or ſigniory poſſeſs'd by a palatine, and from which he takes his title and dignity.

Pa'latine [*palatin*, F. *palatino*, It. and Sp.] belonging to the palace or court of an emperor, or ſovereign prince, as a count palatine.

Mount Pa'latine [at *Rome*] on of the 7 hills on which the royal manſion-houſe ſtood; whence comes the word *Palace*.

Pa'lati Os [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſmall ſquare bone, forming the hind part of the palate, and joined to that part of the *Os maxillare*, which forms the fore-part of the palate. *L.*

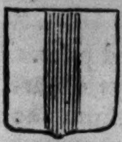
Palato *Salpingæus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle that ariſes broad and tendinous from the edge of the lunated part of the *Os pubis* &c. L.

Palatostaphili'nus [with *Anatomiſts*] is the ſame as *Pterigoſtaphilinus internus*, *L.*

Pale [F. *pallido*, It. and Port. *pálido*, Sp. *pallidus*, L.] white, looking wan.

Pale [*palo*, It. pal, *Sax.* **paole**, *Su.* **pael**, *Du.* and L. G. **pfahl**, H. G. *palus*. Lat. Barb.] a ſort of thin ſtake for a fence.

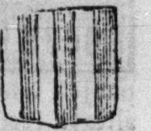
To Pale *in* [*paliſſader*, F. *palare*, It.] to encloſe or fence with pales.



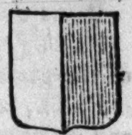
Pale F. [in *Heraldry*] is one of the ten honourable ordinaries; and is ſo call'd, becauſe it is like the paliſades uſed about fortifications. and ſtands perpendicularly upright in an eſcutcheon, dividing it length-ways from the top to the bottom, and ſhould contain a third part of the ſhield. See the eſcutcheon.

In Pale [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies things borne one above another, in the nature of a pale.

Pales } [in *Carpentry*] boards ſet up for partitions of gar-
Piles } dens, grounds, *&c.* alſo rows of piles or ſtakes drove into the ground to make wooden bridges over rivers.



Palee [in *Heraldry*] is when a ſhield is divided into four or more equal parts. by perpendicular lines falling from the top to the bottom. See the eſcutcheon.



Party per Pale [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a ſhield divided by one ſingle line thro' the middle from the top to the bottom, which is the nature of a pale. See the eſcutcheon.

To Pale *in*, to encloſe with pales or palliſades

Pale, as the *Engliſh* pale in *Ireland*; that part wherein the *Engliſh* formerly liv'd apart from the *Iriſh*, by their own laws.

Paled [in *Heraldry*] a coat is ſaid to be paled, when it is equally charged with metal and colour.

Pa'leness [of *pale*, F. and *neſs* of *palliditas*, L.] wanneſs, or whiteneſs of countenance.

To grow Pale [*pallere*, L.] to grow wan, or white looked.

Paled flowers [in *Botany*] are thoſe which have leaves ſet about, or ſurrounding a head or thrum, as in the marigold.

Counter Paled [in *Heraldry*] is where the pale is cut and the demi-pales of the chief, tho' of colours the ſame with thoſe of the point, yet different in the place where they meet; ſo that if the firſt of the chief be metal, that which correſponds to it underneath is of colour.

Pa'leish, ſomething pale.

Pa'les, a goddeſs of ſhepherds, under whoſe protection were the flocks and herds.

Pa'lfry [**pailfrai**, Brit. *palfroy*, F. *pallareno*, It. *palafreu*, Sp.] a pacing horſe, or a horſe of ſtate for a great lady.

Pa'lici [of τω πάλιν ἱκέϑαι, *i, e.* coming out again from the earth] deities ſaid to have been the ſons of *Jupiter* by *Thalia*, who hiding her ſelf in the earth from *Juno*, brought forth two brothers, call'd *Palici*, in whoſe temple in *Sicily*, were two deep baſons of boiling ſulphurous water never running over, the two holes being the holes at which theſe two brothers came out, being turn'd into the aforeſaid boiling fountains. Theſe fountains were called *Delli*, and were famous for the trial and puniſhment of perjury; for into them was thrown the oath of him that had ſworn, written on a note; which, if true, floated; but if falſe, ſunk to the bottom. *Poetick.*

Pali'lia [among the *Romans*] feaſts and publick rejoicings celebrated *April* the 20, in honour of *Pales* the Goddeſs of ſhepherds; during which, they danc'd and leap'd over fire made of bean-ſtraws, branches of olives, pine and laurel. At this time the ſhepherds purified their flocks and herds with fumes of roſemary, laurel and ſulphur. Their ſacrifices were milk and wafers made with millet theſe feſtivals were obſerv'd to her that ſhe might drive away wolves and prevent diſeaſes incident to cattle and render the earth fruitful.

Palili'cium [*Aſtronomy*] a fix'd ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the bull's eye, called alſo *Aldebaran*.

Palilogi'a [παλιλογια, Gr.] a figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated, as *thou, thou Anthony*.

Palimba'chius [with *Grammarians*] a foot conſiſting of two long ſyllables, and one ſhort, as *Natūra*.

Palimpseston [παλίμψηϛος, Gr.] a ſort of paper or parchment, uſed for making the firſt draught of things, which would bear wiping out, and new writing in the ſame place.

Palingenesi'a [of παλινγενεσία of πάλιν again and γένεσις, Gr. birth] the new birth, or the paſſage of the ſoul of a defunct into another body.

Pali'ndrome [of παλίνδρομος, Gr. *i. e.* running back] a verſe or ſentence which runs the ſame being read either forwards or backwards. as, *Roma tibi ſubito motibus ibit amor.*

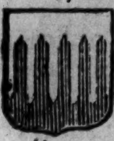
Pa'lingman [*old Stat.*] a merchant denizen, one born in *England*.

Pa'linody [*palinodia*, It. παλινοδία, Gr.] a diſcourſe contrary to a preceeding one, a recantation, or recalling what one had ſpoken before.

Palintochi'a [of πάλιν and τίκτεω, Gr. to bring forth] the delivery of a child a ſecond time.

To **Palisade** [*paliſſader*, F.] to fence or incloſe with paliſades.

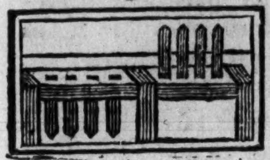
Pa'lissade
Palissa'do } [*paliſſade*, F.] a fence of pales.



Palisaded [in *Heraldry*] repreſents a range of paliſſadoes before a fortification, and ſo repreſented on a *Feſs*, riſing up a conſiderable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

Palisades [in *Architecture*] a ſort of turned pales.

Palisades [in *Gardening*] an ornament in the alleys of gardens, wherein trees are planted, which bear branches from the bottom, and which are ſpread in ſuch a manner, as to appear a wall covered with leaves.



Turning **Palisades** [in *Fortification*] an invention to preſerve the paliſades of the parapet from the ſhot of the beſiegers, ſo ordered that as many of them as ſtood in the length of a rod or 10 foot, did turn up and down like a trap, ſo that they could not be ſeen by the enemy, but juſt when they brought on their attack; but nevertheleſs were always ready to do the proper office of paliſades, as in the figure.

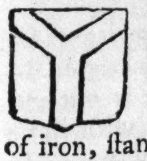
Pali'urus [παλὶυρος,, Gr.] the ſhrub *Chriſt*'s thorn. *L.*

Pall [*pallium*, *palla*, L.] a robe or mantle worn by knights of the garter.

Pall, a covering of black cloth or velvet, laid over a coffin and corps at a funeral.

Pall [with *Roman Catholicks*] a kind of ornament made of the wool of lambs, about the breadth of 3 fingers, with labels hanging down before and behind, which the pope beſtows on archbiſhops, *&c.* who wear it about their necks at the altar, over their other veſtments.

To **Pall** [of *appaler*, O. [illegible] palln, C. Br.] to grow flat or die, as wine and other liquors, &c.



A croſs **Pall** [in *Heraldry*] repreſents the ornaments of an archbiſhop ſent from *Rome* to metropolitans, made of the wool of white lambs. See the eſcutcheon.

Pa'll-Ma'll, an exerciſe or play, where a round bowl or iron ball is with a mallet ſtruck thro' an arch of iron, ſtanding at either end of an alley, as in St. *James's Park.*

Palla [*old Rec.*] a canopy, ſuch as is borne over the king at his coronation; alſo an altar cloth.

Pallaca'na, a ſort of onion.

Palla'dium [of Πάλλας, Gr.] the ſtatue of *Pallas* repreſented holding a pike in her hand, that always moved as ſhe turned her eyes. The *Trojans* did believe that this image fell down from heaven into the temple before it was covered; and they were told by the oracle of *Apollo*, that their city ſhould be inexpugnable ſo long as that was with them. At the ſiege of *Troy* by the *Grecians* it is ſaid to have been ſtolen away by *Ulyſſes* and *Diomedes*; but others ſay this was a falſe one, which was expos'd to the publick, and that the true one was with the tutelar gods, carried by *Æneas* into *Italy*, which being introduced into *Rome*, many counterfeit ones were made like it to prevent the true one from being ſtolen.

Pa'llas [Πάλλας, Gr.] the goddeſs of war and wiſdom, who, according to the poets, came forth armed out of *Jupiter*'s brain when his head was cleft by *Vulcan.* She was alſo call'd *Minerva*, which ſee.

Pa'llas [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in a blue mantle embroidered with ſilver.

Pa'lled [prob. of *appale*, F.] flat, dead, without ſpirit, as wine, beer, *&c.*

Pa'llats, two nuts that play in the fangs of the crown wheel of a watch.

Pallet [in a *Ship*] a partition in the hold, in which, by laying ſome pigs of lead, *&c.* the ſhip may be ſufficiently ballaſted without loſing room there.

Pallet (*palette*, F. *paléta*, Sp.) [with *Painters*] a thin oval piece of wood to lay and mix their colours on, with a hole cut in it, to put the thumb through, to hold it by, *&c.*

Pa'llet bed [prob. of *pied*, or *pié*, F. a foot, and *lit* a bed, *q. d.* a bed of the height of the feet, according to *Skinner*. But *Minſhew* chooſes to derive it from *Palea*, L. chaff, *q. d.* a bed ſtuff'd with chaff to which pretty nearly agrees the It. *pagliaccio*,] a ſort of low bed, to run with wheels under another bed.

Pa'llet [in *Heraldry*] is a ſmall pale, being half the breadth of a pale, of which pallets there are ſometimes ſeveral in one ſhield, and muſt never be charged with any thing white or red.

Pallet [with *Gilders*] an inſtrument made of a ſquirrel's tail, to take up the leaves of gold from off the pillow to lay the thing to be gilded.

Pallet [with *Potters*] is the forming ſtick with which they faſhion and round their works.

Palleto'que
Palleco'te } [prob. of *pallium* & *toga*, L.] a caſſock or ſhort coat with ſleeves, ſuch as pages anciently wore.

To **Pa'lliate** [*pallier*, F. *palliare*, It. and L.] to diſguiſe, daub, colour, or cloak.

Pallia'tion [F. *palliamento*, It.] a palliating, mitigating, or cloaking, *&c.*

Palliation [with *Phyſicians*] is the quieting and aſſuaging of pain, and providing againſt the moſt ſevere ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, when nothing can be directly levelled againſt the cauſe.

Pa'lliative [*palliatif*, F. *palliativo*, It.] ſerving to palliate.

Palliative cure [in *Phyſick*] is the anſwering of a palliative indication; or the removal, or mitigation of the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, the cauſe of it ſtill remaining.

Pa'lliative *Indication* [with *Phyſicians*] is where the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe give too much trouble and danger, to have the cure deferred 'till the diſeaſe, on which it depends, is removed.

Pa'llid [*pallido*, It. of *pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

Pa'llidness [*pallidità*, It. of *pallidus*, L. and *neſs*] paleneſs.

Palifica'tion [in *Architect*] is the piling of the groundwork, or the ſtrengthening it with piles, or timber, driven into the ground.

Palier
Pai'llier } [*Carpentry*] a building, a landing-place in a ſtair-caſe; or a ſtep, which being broader than the reſt, ſerves for a reſting-place.

Palm [*paume*, F. *palma*, It. *palmo*, It. in the latter ſence. *palma*, Sp. of *palmus*, L.] the inner part of the hand; alſo a meaſure of a hand's breadth, three inches.

Palm-Tree [*Emblematically*] repreſents juſtice, becauſe it is ſaid to produce all its fruit proportionable to its leaves; and becauſe the wood of it is leaſt ſubject to corruption.

The **Palm**-Tree [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to repreſent the life of a religious man, the root of which is unpleaſant to look upon, but the fruit and branches are grateful both to the eye and taſte. It alſo is uſed to repreſent victory, in that it is ſaid to riſe the higher the greater weight it bears.

Palm of an anchor, the flook or broad part which faſtens into the ground.

Palm-Snnday [ſo called of a cuſtom of the primitive Chriſtians of bearing palm-branches, in memory of the triumphant entry of our ſaviour into *Jeruſalem*] the laſt ſunday in *Lent*, or the ſunday next before *Eaſter* ſunday.

Palm Worm [in *America*] an inſect about 12 inches long, and extreme ſwift in its motion, having an incredible number of feet, and 2 claws at the head and tail, with which it wounds and poiſons perſons, putting them to intolerable pain for 24 hours.

To **Palm** [of *Palma*, L.] to juggle in ones hand; to cogg or cheat at dice.

Palma, the palm of the hand; alſo the date-tree, *L.*

Palma *Chriſti*, a ſort of plant. *L.*

Palmata [*old Rec.* a handful of corn.

Palma're *Hordeum* [*old Rec.*] palm barley, or ſprat barley, a ſort of grain fuller and broader than common barley; called alſo beer barley, or battled barley.

Palma'ris *Brevis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the palm of the hand, ariſing from the *Metacarpus* that ſuſtains the little finger, *&c.* and proceeds tranſverſly, and is inſerted into the eighth bone of the *Carpus*, *L.*

Palmaris *Longus* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the palm of the hand, which takes its riſe from the inward protuberance of the *Humerus*, and is inſerted ſide-ways to the roots of the fingers. It aſſiſts in graſping any thing firmly.

Palma'da
Palma'de } [*old Rec.*] a blow upon the hand with a *Palmer* or *Ferula.*

Pa'lmer [*palmero*, Sp.] (ſo called of a branch or ſtaff of a palm tree, which they carried in their hands when they returned from the holy war] a pilgrim who travels to viſit holy places.

Palmer-Worm, a caterpillar with many feet.

Palmer [*Hunt-Term*] the crown of a deer's head.

Palmer [of *Palma*, L. the palm of the hand] one who deceitfully cheats at cards, or coggs at dice, by keeping ſome of them in his hand, *&c.*

Palmer [of *palma*, L.] an inſtrument with which ſchool boys are ſtruck on the hand.

Palms [with *Botaniſts*] the ſhoot, or young branch of a vine; alſo that ſhoot of a palm-tree, one which it branches.

Pa'lmistry [of *Palma*, L. the palm of the hand] a kind of divination or telling fortunes by inſpecting the palm of the hand.

Pa'lmetoire, an *Indian* tree, of the juice of which the *Indians* make a pleaſant ſort of wine.

Pa'lmister, one skilled in palmiſtry.

Palmo'se [*palmoſus*, L.] full of or abounding with palm-trees.

A *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed in this, that a *Pilgrim* had ſome dwelling place; but a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to ſome certain place, the *Palmer* to all and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* muſt go at his own charge; but the *Palmer* muſt profeſs wilful poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his profeſſion; the *Palmer* might not'

Palmus, a hand-breadth, a ſpan from the thumb to the little finger. *L.*

Palms [with *Botaniſts*] white buds ſhooting out of willows or ſallows before the leaf.

PALMUS [with *Phyſicians*] a ſhivering or panting of the heart, cauſed by a diſorder or convulſion in the nerves.

The PALPABLE *obſcure*, darkneſs that may be felt *Milton*,

PA'LOUR, a ſort of fiſh.

PA'LPABLE [F. and Sp. *palpabile*, It. *palpabilis*, L.] that may be felt or perceived; alſo manifeſt, evident, plain, clear.

PA'LPABLY [*palpablement*, F.] plainly, evidently, *&c.*

PA'LPABLENESS [of *palpabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of being felt; alſo plainneſs, manifeſtneſs.

PALPE'BRAE, the eye-lids, or coverings of the eyes. *L.*

PALPITA'TION, [F. *palpitazione*, It. of *palpitatio*, L.] a panting beating quick, or throbbing; the vehement beating of the pulſes, heart, and arteries. *L.*

PA'LPITATING [*palpitans*, L.] panting or beating quick.

PA'LSTGRAVE [Pfaltsgraff, G.] a count or earl who has the overſeeing of a prince's palace.

PA'LSICAL [*paralyticus*, L.] having the palſey.

PA'LSICALNESS, [of παράλυσις, Gr.] afflictedneſs with the palſey.

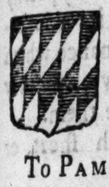
PA'LSY [*paralyſis*, L. of παράλυσις, Gr.] a known diſeaſe.

To PA'LTER [prob. of *paltron*, F. a coward] to play faſt and looſe, to deal unfairly; alſo to ſquander away.

PALTRY [prob. of *paltron*, F. or *paltroniere*, Ital.] bad, ſorry, pitiful, of little value.

PA'LTRINESS [prob. of *pallor*, L. paleneſs and *neſs* or of *paltroniere*] pitifulneſs, ſorrineſs.

PALUDAME'NTUM, a military garment, anciently worn by generals; alſo a royal robe; alſo a herald's jacket, or coat of arms. *L.*



PA'LY bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an eſcutcheon is divided by lines perpendicular, which is call'd *Paly*, and then again by others diagonal athwart the ſhield from the *Dexter* ſide to the *Siniſter*, which is call'd *Bendy*.

To PAMPER [*pamberare*, Ital.] to feed high; alſo to indulge, to cocker, or make over much of.

PA'MPHLET [of *pampire*, O. F. of *papyrus*, L. paper, as *Skinner* thinks, or of πᾶν Gr. all, and πληθεῖν, Gr. to fill *pampelón*, Sp.] a ſmall book ſticht.

PAMPHLETEE'R, a writer of, or a dealer in pamphlets.

PAMPINIF'ORME *Corpus*, [*Anatomy*] a ſort of *Plexus*, or knot of blood-veſſels, formed by the ſpermatick veins; which, on their progreſs through the *Teſtes*, conſtitute a body called, *Corpus varicoſum pampiniforme*.

PAMPHA'RMACON [παμφάρμακον of πᾶν, all, and φάρμακον, Gr. a poiſon or remedy] an univerſal remedy againſt all manner of poiſons; alſo an univerſal remedy againſt all diſeaſes.

PAN [Pfann, *Teut.* Panne, *Dan.* panne, *Sax.*] a veſſel of various metals and for various uſes.

PAN [πᾶν, Gr. all.] hence mythologiſts find ſecrets of nature couch'd, and that πᾶν ſignifies the univerſe. An ancient *Egyptian* deity call'd by them *Mandes*, a he-goat in the ſhape of which he was there worſhipped. But the *Greeks* ſay he was the ſon of *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarus*, whom *Mercury* raviſh'd in the ſhape of a he-goat, and born in *Arcadia*, whence he was eſteem'd a rural deity, and the God of mountains, woods, and ſhepherds.

PAN [*Hieroglyphically*] is pictured with two horns on his head, and a garment of a leopard's skin about his ſhoulders, and a rank of ſeven ſlender pipes in his hand, ſo joined together that their muſick could make an harmonious conſort, to ſignify the harmony and rare correſpondency that is in the world between the ſeveral parts that compoſe it. The two horns did repreſent the ſun, his garment the beautiful variety of the ſtars. His lower parts are hairy, and reſemble a goat, to intimate the unevenneſs of the earth: but the upper part is like a man. They feign him laſcivious, and luſtful, becauſe of the many cauſes of ſeeds, and the mixtures which are made from them. He is ſaid to be clothed in a leopard's skin, as well becauſe of the beautiful variety of all things, as alſo becauſe of the colours that are ſeen in the world.

Some *Mythologiſts* ſuppoſe that by the hairineſs and roughneſs of his lower parts are repreſented the ſhrubs, wild creatures, trees and mountains here below.

PANACE'A [πανάκεια, Gr. of πᾶν all and ἀκέομαι, to cure, Gr.] the herb all-heal.

PANACE'A [according to *Galen*] medicines which he had in great eſteem. Thence.

PANACE'A [with *Chymiſts*] is apply'd to their univerſal medicine, which, as they pretend will cure all diſeaſes in all circumſtances, conſtitutions, and ages.

PANACE'A *Mercurialis* [with *Chymiſts*] ſublimate of *Mercury* or quick-ſilver ſweetned, by many repeated ſublimations, and the ſpirit of wine.

PANA'CEOUS, a term apply'd to ſeveral plants, by reaſon of the extraordinary virtues aſcribed to them.

PANA'DO [*panata*, Ital. or *panade*, F.] a ſort of food, or gruel for infants.

PANARI'TIUM [with *Surgeons*] a very painful ſwelling at the end of the finger at the root of the nail.

PANA'THENAEA [of πᾶν, all, and Ἀθηναῖα, Gr.] a ſpectacle or ſhow, which the *Roman* emperors exhibited to the people; a kind of chace or hunt, of a number of beaſts, as bullocks, deers, hares, *&c.* which being ſhut up in the circus or amphitheatre, into which, trees were frequently tranſplanted ſo as to form a kind of foreſt, were let out to the people, and thoſe who would purſued, ſhot, killed and cut in pieces all they could; others ſuppoſe *Pancarpus* to be alſo a combat wherein robuſt people, hired for that purpoſe, fought with wild beaſts.

PA'NCART, F. a paper of the rates and cuſtoms due to the *French* king.

PANCHRE'STA [πάγχρηστα, Gr.] medicines good or profitable againſt all diſeaſes.

PA'NCHROS [πάνχρωσ of πᾶν and χρῶα, Gr. colour] a precious ſtone, that is almoſt of all colours.

PANCHYMA'GOGA [of πᾶν all, χύμος humour, and ἀγωγός, a leader] univerſal purges, medicines which diſperſe all humours in the body.

PANCRA'TICAL [*pancraticus*, L. of πᾶν all, and κράτος, Gr. power] almighty.

PANCRA'TIUM [of πᾶν all, and κράτος might] the exerciſe of wreſtling, boxing, *&c.*

PA'NCREAS [πάνκρεας, Gr. of πᾶν all, and κρέας, Gr flesh] the ſweet-bread of an animal.

PA'NCREAS *Aſſelli* [in *comparative Anatom.*] a large gland in the middle of the meſentery of ſome brutes, to which moſt of the lacteals reſort, and whence the chyle is convey'd.

PANCREA'TICK, of or pertaining to the ſweet-bread.

PANCREA'TICUS *Ductus*, ſee *ductus pancreaticus*.

PANCREA'TICK *Juice*, an inſipid, limpid juice or humour, ſeparated from the blood, and prepared in the *Pancreas*.

PANDA'LEA [in *Pharmacy*] a ſolid electuary.

PANDÆMO'NIUM [of πᾶν, all, and δαιμονίων, Gr. of devils] the great hall, court or council chamber, or parliament houſe of devils. *Milton*.

PA'NDECTS [*pandectes* F. *pandette*, It. *pandectæ*, L. πανδέκτης of πᾶν, and δέκομαι, I receive] books treating on all ſubjects and queſtions; alſo a volume of the civil-law, ſo called of the univerſality of its comprehenſion.

PANDE'MIUS morbus [of πᾶν, Gr. all, and δῆμος, the body, Gr.] a diſeaſe which is univerſally riſe every where.

PA'NDER [*Incert. Etym.*] a male bawd, a pimp, alſo one who takes a bribe to hold his tongue.

PANDICULA'TION, a ſtretching out one's ſelf and yawning both together; a wreſtleſneſs that uſually accompanies the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

PANDORA [πάντων δῶρα, *i. e.* receiving the gifts of all the Gods] a woman (according to the poets) made by *Vulcan*, at the command of *Jupiter*, whom every God adorned with ſeveral gifts. *Pallas* gave her wiſdom, *Venus* beautify, *Apollo* muſick, *Mercury* eloquence; others ſay, the mother of *Deucalion*, who ſent a box to *Epimetheus*, fill'd with all kinds of evil's, who having received it, opened it, and out they all flew and fill'd the earth with diſeaſes and all other calamities. *Heſychius* expound this of the earth as beſtowing all things neceſſary for life.

PANDOR'ATRIX [*old Stat.*] an ale wife, or ſhe who brews and ſells drink.

PANDO'RE [F. *pandora*, It. of *pandura*, L.] a muſical inſtrument reſembling a lute.

PANE [*panneau*, F.] a ſquare of glaſs, wainſcot, *&c.*

PANEGY'RICAL [*panegyrique*, F. πανηγυρικός, Gr.] of or pertaining to a panegyrick.

PANEGY'RICK [among the *Greeks*] a church book conſiſting of panegyricks or diſcourſes, in praiſe of *Jeſus Chriſt* and the ſaints.

PANEGY'RICK [*panegyrique*, F. *panegirico*. It. *panegyrico*, Sp. *panegyricum*, L. πανηγυρικόν, Gr.] an oration or treatiſe, complemental or laudatory, to or on a prince, or worthy perſon, or virtue.

PANEGY'RIST [*panegyreſte*, F. *panegiriſta*, It. *panegyriſta*, L. πανηγυριστής, Gr.] a maker or writer of panegyricks.

To PANEGYRI'ZE [πανηγυρίζω, Gr.] to write or ſpeak panegyricks.

PANE'ITY [of *panis*, L. bread] the eſſence of or the quality of being bread. *Prior*.

PANE'LLA } [in *Law*] a little page; a ſchedule or roll of
PANE'LLUM } parchment, *&c.* It is uſed more particularly for a ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff returns upon any trial.

PANELE'NIUS [prob. of πανήλιος, Gr. all over ſerene] a name of *Jupiter*, given him on account of his giving an univerſal rain over all *Greece*, when it had been afflicted with a great drought.

Pane'tia [*Ant. Deeds*] a pantry or place to ſet up cold victuals.

Pangs [prob. of **Pains**, *Eng.* or **Peinigen**, G. to torment] violent fits or throws of pain.

Pan-*guts*, A gor-belly.

A Pa'nick } [*panic*, F. *panico*, It. of *panicus*, L.] ſudden
Pa'nick Fear } conſternation that ſiezes upon mens fancies, without any viſible cauſe, a needleſs or ill-grounded fright. The reaſon why theſe terrors are attributed to *Pan*, was, as ſome ſay, becauſe when *Oſiris* was bound by *Typho*, *Pan* and the ſatyrs appearing, caſt him into a fright; or becauſe he frighted all the giants that waged war againſt *Jupiter:* or as others ſay, that when *Pan* was *Bacchus*'s lieutenant-general in his *Indian* expedition, being encompaſſed in a valley, by an army of enemies far ſuperior to them in number, he adviſed the God to order his men to give a general ſhout, which ſo ſurprized the oppoſite army, that they immediately fled from their camp. And hence it came to paſs, that all ſudden fears impreſs'd upon men's ſpirits, without any juſt reaſon, were, by the *Greeks* and *Romans* called, *Panick Terrors*.

Pani'cula [with *Botaniſts*] a ſoft woolly beard, or ſtring whereon the ſeeds of ſome plants hang pendulous, as in reeds, millet, *&c.*

Pani'culate [in *Botan. Writ.*] a plant is ſaid to have paniculate flowers ſtanding upon long foot-ſtalks, iſſuing on all ſides from the middle ſtalk; the whole bunch being broad at the bottom or in the middle, and growing narrower towards the top, as in ſome ſtar-worts.

Panis, bread, *L.*

Panis, *armigerorum* [*old Rec.*] bread diſtributed to ſervants

Panis *militaris* [*old Rec.*] ammunition or camp bread; a coarſe and black ſort of bread, hard, bisket, *L.*

Panis *Porcinus* [*Botany*] the herb ſow-bread, *L.*

Panis *Vocatus* [*Blackwhitlof*] a middle ſort of bread betwixt white and brown, the coarſer bread in religious houſes made for ordinary gueſts, whereas the bread for the convent was pure manchet.

Panna'de [in the *manage*] the curvetting or prancing of a ſtout horſe.

Pa'nnage } the maſt of woods, as of beech, acorns, *&c.*
Pa'unage } which ſwine, *&c.* feed on; alſo the money taken for feeding hogs in the king's foreſt; alſo a certain impoſition upon cloth.

Pa'nnel [*panneau*, F.] a ſquare of wainſcot, *&c.* alſo a roll containing the names of jurymen; alſo a ſort of ſaddle for a horſe that carries burdens.

Pannel [with *Falconers*] the pipe next to the hawk's fundament.

Pa'nnicle [*pannicule*, F. *pannicello*, It. of *panniculus*, L.] a membrane.

Panni'culus, a ſmall clout or rag, *L.*

Panni'culus *Carnoſus* [*Anatomy*] a fleſhy membrane, which the ancient *Anatomiſts* ſuppoſed to be common to the whole body; and to be the 4th integument or covering of it, after the *epidermis, cutis & adipoſus.*

Pa'nniers [*panieres*, F. *paniere*, It.] a ſort of bread baskets, or dorſers for carrying on horſe back.

Pa'nnier Man [in the *Inns of Court*] one who winds a horn or rings a bell to call the gentlemen to dinner or ſupper and provides muſtard, pepper and vinegar for the hall.

Pa'nnus, any cloth, ſtuff, or clothing, *L.*

Pa'nnus [with *Oculiſts*] a diſeaſe in the eye, when the veſſels which run to the corners ſwell with blood, by reaſon of a ſtoppage or inflammation; ſo that a fleſhy web afterwards covers the whole or part of it.

Pa'noply [πανοϖλία of ϖᾶς all, and ὅϖλα armour, Gr.] compleat armour or harneſs.

Panséle'ne [of ϖᾶν and σελήνη, Gr.] the full moon.

Pa'nsy [*panſée*, F.] a ſort of flower call'd heart's-eaſe.

Panspe'rm [πανσπερμα of παν all, and σπερμα, Gr. ſeed] univerſal ſeed; alſo a mixture of all ſorts of ſeed.

Pansophi'a [πανσοφία of πᾶς and σοφία, Gr. wiſdom] univerſal wiſdom.

To Pant [*panteler*, F.] to fetch ones breath ſhort, to breathe quick, to quake.

Pantagru'elist, a good companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feigned giant in *Rabelais*.

Pa'ntais } [*pantoiment*, F.] (with *Falconers*) a hawk's hard
Pa'ntas } fetching of wind.

A Pantaloo'n, a buffoon, or jack-pudding, dreſs'd in a pantaloon.

Pantaloons (*pantalon*, F.) [ſo called of *Pantaleon*, the patron of thoſe buffoons] a ſort of garment anciently worn, conſiſting of both breeches and ſtockings, and both of the ſame ſtuff.

Pantch [with *Sailors*] a ſort of mat or covering of ropes to keep the ſails from fretting.

Panta'rbe, a precious ſtone, called the ſtone of the ſun.

Pa'ntres [with *Hunters*] toils or nets to catch deer with.

Pa'ntex [*Anatomy*] the paunch or belly; alſo a ſort of gall on the neck of draught beaſts, *L.*

Pa'nthea [among the *Romans*] ſingle ſtatues compoſed of the figures or ſymbols of ſeveral different divinities; or figures on medals, the heads of which are adorned with ſymbols of ſeveral Gods, as one of *Antoninus*, which repreſents *Serapis* by the buſhel it bears, *&c.*

Pa'nthean *Statues*, ſtatues that repreſented all or the moſt conſiderable of the heathen deities, diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral peculiar marks, which were placed above, about, or upon the ſtatues: *Jupiter* was known by his thunder-bolt; *Juno* by her crown; *Sol* by his beams; *Mars* by his helmet; *Venus* by her beauty; *Mercury* by wings on his feet or his *Caduceus*; *Bacchus* by Ivy; *Ceres* by a *Cornu Copia*, or ears of corn; *Diana* by a creſcent; and *Cupid* by a bundle of arrows, *&c.*

Pantheo'logist [of πᾶν all, and Θεολόγος, a divine, Gr.] a ſtudent or writer of univerſal or a whole body of divinity.

Pantheon [of ϖαντῶν θεῶν, Gr. *i. e.* of all the Gods] a temple in *Rome*, built in a round form by *Agrippa*, the ſon in law of *Auguſtus*, adorned with marble of various colours. In the walls were niches, in which the ſtatues of the Gods were placed. The gates were of braſs, the beams covered with braſs gilt, and the roof was of ſilver plates. It was dedicated to *Jupiter Vindex*. It was ſince conſecrated by pope *Boniface* III. to the *Virgin Mary*, and now called *Santa Maria della rotunda*.

Pa'nther *panthère*, F. *pantera*, It. and Sp. *panthera*, Port. and L. ϖάνθηρ, of πᾶν all, and θὴρ, a wild beaſt, Gr.] ſo named, becauſe it has the fierceneſs of all beaſts put together.

Pa'nther [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to repreſent hypocriſy and deceit; becauſe it is related, that the ſcent of its skin attracts all other beaſts; but it having a fierce countenance which frightens them, it covers it with her two fore-paws, 'till they come nearer, ſo that ſhe can the more eaſily ſieze them.

Pa'nting [*pantelant*, F.] fetching the breath ſhort, or breathing quick.

Pa'ntler } [*panetier*, F. *panettiere*, It.] an officer who
Pa'nterer } keeps the bread in the houſe of a king or nobleman.

Pa'ntoffles [*pantouſles*, F. *pantúflo*, Sp.] high ſoled ſlipper, *Pantables*; hence, *to ſtand upon ones Pantables* [*pantouſles*] ſignifies ſtrenuouſly to inſiſt upon, or ſtand up for his honour.

Panto'meter [ϖαντόμητρον of πᾶν all, and μετρον meaſure, *Gr.*] a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring all ſorts of angles, heights, lengths *&c.*

Pan'tomime [*pantomime*, F. *pantomino*, It. παντόμιμος, Gr.] a player that can mimick or repreſent the geſture and counterfeit the ſpeech of any man.

Pa'nton-Shoe, a ſhoe contrived for recovering narrow and hoof-bound heels in horſes.

Pa'ntry [*paneterie*, F.] a place where bread and other victuals are ſet up.

Panurgi'a [ϖανυργία, Gr.] craftineſs, ſubtilty, skill in all ſorts of matters.

Pa'nus [with *Surgeons*] a ſore in the glandulous parts.

Pap [*papas*, Sp. *pappa*, L] a nipple or teat; alſo a ſort of food for infants.

Pa'pa [of πάππας, Gr. ſome take it for the pope] a contraction of *pater patriæ*, a father of his country; others of *pater patriarcharum*, a father of patriarchs, others of *papæ*, *L. O.* wonderful!

Pa'pacy [*papauté*, F. *papato*, It. *papado*, Sp. *papatus*, L.] a pope's dignity, or the time of his government.

Pa'pal [*papal*, F. *papale*, It. of *papalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the pope.

Papa'ver, a poppy, *L.*

Papa'verous [*papavereus*, L.] of or pertaining to a poppy.

Papayer [in the *Caribbee Iſlands*] a kind of fruit.

Pa'per [*Su.* **pampier**, *Du.* **papier**, *papier*, F. *papiro*, It. *papel*, Sp. and Port. *papyrus*, L. of πάϖυρος, Gr.] a ſubſtance made of rags milled, for writing and other uſes. See *Papyrus.*

Paper [or, *Slight*] buildings.

Paper-Shoes [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented prieſthood among the *Egyptians*; becauſe their prieſts wore no other.

Papers, writings.

Papi'lio, a butter-fly, *L.*

Papiliona'ceous flower, is one that reſembles a butterfly, with its wings expanded, as in peas and beans. It always conſiſts of theſe 4 parts; 1. The ſtandard, which is a large erect ſegment or petal. 2 and 3 the wings which are 2 ſegments or petals, compoſing the ſides. 4. The keel which is a concave petal or ſegment, reſembling the lower part of a boat. *N. B.* The *Keel* is ſometimes intire; ſometimes it conſiſts of 2 petals or ſegments adhering pretty cloſe together.

Papi'llae *Inteſtinorum* [with *Anatom.*] are ſmall glandules, of which the innermoſt coat of the inteſtines or guts is full; the office of it is to ſoak in the ſtrained juice called chyle, and to diſtribute it to the lacteal veins.

Papi'llae [*Anatomy*] the nipples or teats of the breaſts.

PAPILLAE *Pyramidales* [*Anatomy*] little eminences ariſing from the ſubcutaneous nerves.

PAPILLAE *Linguæ* [*Anatomy*] little eminences on the tongue, ſo called on account of their reſemblance to the *Papilla* of the breaſt, *L.*

PAPILLARUM *Proceſſus* [in *Anatomy*] are the extremities of the olfactory nerves, which convey the ſlimy humours by the *Fibres* that put thro' the *Os Cribriforme* to the noſtrils and palate.

PA'PIST [*papiſte*, F. *papiſta*, It.] one who profeſſes the *Popiſh* religion.

PA'PISTRY } [*papiſme*, F. *papiſmo*, It.] the principles or
PAPISM } doctrines of the *Papiſts.*

PAPI'STICAL [of *papiſte*, F.] of or pertaining to the papiſts.

PAPI'STICALLY, after a popiſh manner.

PAPI'STICALNESS, popiſhneſs.

PAPPE'SCENT [*pappeſcens*, L.] growing downy.

PAPPOUS &c. *Lacteſcent* [in *Botany*] downy and milley.

PA'PPOUSNESS [of *papposus*, L. and *neſs*] downineſs, ſoftneſs, ſpungineſs.

PA'PPUS [with *Botaniſts*] the ſoft light down, which grows out of the ſeeds of ſome plants, as dandelion, thiſtles, *&c.* which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they are capable of being blown about any were by the wind.

PA'PPY [of *pappus*, L.] ſoft, ſpungy.

PA'PULA [in *Surgery*] a ſwelling with many reddiſh pimples, which eat and ſpread, *L.*

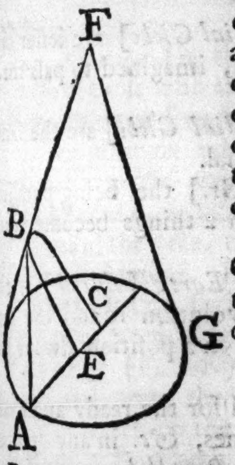
PAPY'RUS [ϖαϖυϱός, Gr.] a flag-ſhrub that grows in the marſhes, and ſtanding waters, near the river *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which they made paper; hence our word *Paper.*

PAR [Sp. *pair*, F. *pari*, It.] equal, as *to be at par*, is to be equal.

PAR of exchange [in *Commerce*] is when one to whom a bill is payed, receives on the account juſt ſo much money in value, as was paid to the drawer by the remitter.

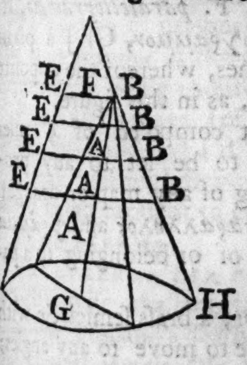
PAR *vagum* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of nerves that ariſe below the auditory nerves, from the ſides of the *medulla oblongata.*

PA'RABLE [*parabole*, F. *parabolo*, It. and Sp. ϖαϱαβολή, Gr.] a continued ſimilitude or compariſon; a declaration or expoſition of a thing by way of ſimilitude or compariſon; a dark ſaying, an allegory; a fable, or allegorical inſtruction founded on ſomething real or apparent in nature or hiſtory; from which, ſome moral is drawn, by comparing it with ſome other thing in which perſons are more immediately concerned.



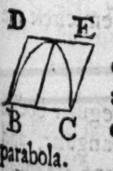
PARA'BOLA [παϱαβολὴ, of παϱαβάλλω Gr.] is a curve, as A B C, made by cutting a cone by a plane A E, parallel to one of its ſides, as F G.

PARA'BOLA [with *Rhetoricians*] a figurative expreſſion, when one thing is uttered, and another ſignified.



PARABOLANI, a ſet of perſons who, in the *Alexandrian* church, devoted themſelves to the ſervice of churches and hoſpitals.

PARABOLICK *Cuneus* [*Geometry*] is a ſolid thus formed: multiply all the A B's into A E's; or, which is all one, upon the baſe F G H, erect a priſm, whoſe altitude ſhall be F E; and this ſhall be the parabolick *Cuneus*, which is eqxal in ſolidity to the parabolical pyramidoid.



PARABOLICK ſpace [in *Geometry*] is the area contained between the curve of the parabola, and a whole ordinate B C. This is the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the circumſcribing parallelogram BCDE in the common parabola.

PARABO'LICK pyramidoid [in *Geometry*] a ſolid figure, ſo called from its particular formation.

PARABO'LICK conoid [in *Geom.*] a ſolid figure generated by the rotation of a *Semi-parabola* about its *Axis*, and is equal to half of its circumſcribing cylinder.

PARABO'LICAL } [*parabolique*, F. *parabolico*, It. *parabo-*
PARABO'LICK } *licus*, L. ϖαϱαβολικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a parable, or *parabola.*

PARABO'LICK [in *Geometry*] a ſolid body formed by the turning of a *Semi-parabola* about its ordinate.

PARABO'LICALLY [*paraboliquement*, F.] by way of parable.

PARABO'LICALNESS [of *parabolicus*, L. and *neſs*] the being of the nature or manner of a parable.

PARABO'LIFORM, of the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM [with *Algebraiſts*] is the diviſion of the terms of an equation by a known quantity, that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term.

PARABOLOI'D [*Geom.*] a ſolid formed by the circumvolution of a *Parabola* about its *Axis.*

PARABO'LOIDES [in *Geom.*] are *parabolas*, of the higher kinds.

PARACELSIAN, a *Phyſician* who follows the practice or method of *Paracelſus.*

PARACELSI'STICK *Medicines*, ſuch as are prepared after *Paracelſus*'s method.

PARACE'NTESIS [παϱακέντησις of ϖαϱακεντέω, to pierce, Gr.] a perforation of the cheſt to diſcharge corrupt matter that is lodg'd there, or of the *Abdomen* to let out water as in a dropſy.

PARACE'NTRICK *Motion* or *Impetus* [in the *new Aſtronomy*] a term uſed for ſo much as the revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the ſun, or center of attraction.

PARACE'NTRICK *Sollicitation of Gravity* or levity [in *Mechanicks*] is the ſame with the *vis centripeta.*

PARACHRO'NISM [of ϖαϱὰ and χϱὸνος, time, *Gr.*] an error or miſtake in the time of any action, falſe chronology.

PARA'CIUM [in *Doom's Day-Book*] is the tenure which is between partners

PARACLE'TE [ϖαϱάκλητος, Gr.] a comforter, an advocate.

PARACMA'STICA *Febris* [of παϱάκμη, Gr.] a fever which declines daily.

PARACMA'STICAL [ϖαϱακμαστικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to a kind of continual hot burning fever, in which the heat, when it is at its height, diminiſheth by little and little, 'till it ceaſes totally.

PARA'CME [ϖαϱακμη, Gr.] that part of life, in which a perſon is ſaid to grow old, and which, according to *Galen*, is from 35 to 49, at which time a perſon is ſaid to be old.

PARACOE [of ϖαϱακούω, Gr. to hear difficultly] deafneſs.

PARACY'NANCHE [of ϖαϱὰ and κυνάγχη, of κύων a dog, and ἄγχω to ſtrangle, *Gr.*] an inflammation in the outward muſcle of the throat, a diſeaſe that dogs are much ſubject to.

PARA'DE [F. *parata*, It. *paráda*, Sp.] a great ſhew, ſtate; the expoſal of any thing to view;

The bed of PARADE, that on which a perſon lies in ſtate.

PARA'DE [in *Fencing*] the act of parrying or turning off any puſh or ſtroke.

PARA'DE [with *Military Men*] the place of aſſembling for troops, *F.*

PARADIA'STOLE [ϖαϱαδιαστολή, Gr.] a ſeparation, a diſtinction; a figure in rhetorick which joins things that ſeem to have one import; and ſhews how much they differ, by ſubjoining to each its proper meaning, as *Triſte lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.* L.

PA'RADIGM [ϖαϱάδειγμα of ϖαϱαδεικνύω Gr. to ſhew according to] an example.

PARADIGRAMMA'TICE [of ϖαϱάδειγμα, an example, and γϱάμμα, a picture, *Gr.*] the art of making all ſorts of figures in plaſter: The artiſts of this workmanſhip are call'd *Gypſochi.*

PA'RADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradiſo*, It. *paráyzo*, Sp. *paradiſus*, L. of ϖαϱάδεισος of ϖαϱὰ and σεύω, to water, *Gr.* or rather of פרדס, *Heb.*] a place of pleaſure. The garden of *Eden*, where *Adam* and *Eve* reſided during their innocency; alſo the manſion of ſaints and angels that enjoy the ſight of god, the place of bliſs in heaven; according to the notion of the *Greeks*, it is an incloſure, or park, ſtored with all ſorts of plants and wild beaſts of pleaſure; and with us, any delightful place is called a paradiſe.

Bird of PA'RADISE, a rare bird ſo called, either on account of its fine colours, *&c.* or elſe becauſe it is not known where it is bred, from whence it comes, or whither it goes. They are ſaid to have no legs, and therefore always to reſt on ſome place, from which they can throw themſelves off, and ſo take to flight; but that they cannot raiſe themſelves from the ground; for which reaſon a *Bird of Paradiſe*, with this motto, *Nil terreſtre*, is an emblem of ſublimity of thought, or of a devout mind.

PARADI'SI, *grana*, cardamum ſeed, *L.*

PARAD'ISIAN, of or pertaining to paradiſe.

PARADI'SUS [in *Ant. Eccleſiaſtical Writers*] a ſquare court before cathedrals, ſurrounded with piazzas or porticos for perſons to walk under, being ſupported with pillars.

PA'RADOX [*paradoxe*, F. *paradoſſo*, It. *paradoxa*, Sp. ϖαϱάδοξον, Gr.] a propoſition ſeemingly abſurd, becauſe contrary to the common opinion.

PARADOX [with *Rhetoricians*] is ſomething caſt in by the by, contrary to the opinion or expectation of the auditors, which is otherwiſe called *Hypomone.*

PARADO'XI } [among the *Antients*] a ſort of buffoons
PARADOXO'LOGI } or mimes who diverted the people with their drolling.

PARADO'XICAL, of or pertaining to a paradox.

PARADO'XICALNESS, the nature or quality of a paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY [ϖαϱαδοξολογία, Gr.] a ſpeaking paradoxes.

Paradro'me [παραδρομὶς, Gr.] a wall or gallery having no ſhelter over head.

Paræ'nesis [παραίνεσις, Gr.] a precept, admonition or inſtruction.

Paræne'tick [παραινετικὸς, Gr.] apt to perſuade or admoniſh, *&c.*

Pa'rage [*Law Term*] an equality of name, blood or dignity; but eſpecially of land in the partition of an inheritance between coheirs.

Para'gium [*Civil Law*] the right of the younger children of noblemen, to hold part of the main eſtate, without doing homage to the elder brother.

Paragium [*old Law*] is taken for the equal condition between 2 parties to be eſpouſed or married.

Parago'ge [παραγωγὴ, *Gr.*] a figure in *Gram.* or *Rhetorick*, whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the ſenſe of it; this figure is frequent with the *Hebrews*, אברכה or אברך *I will bleſs*, and *dicier* for *dici*, with the *Latins*.

Parago'ge [with *Surgeons*] that fitneſs of the bones to one another, that is diſcernable in their articulation.

Parago'gical, of or pertaining to the figure *Paragoge*.

Parago'gically [of παραγωγὴ, Gr. a production or lengthening] according to the figure called *Paragoge*.

Pa'ragon [*paragone*, F. *paragone*, It.] a compleat model or pattern; alſo a compeer or equal; alſo a peerleſs dame, or woman without compare.

To **Paragon** [*parangonner*, O. F.] to equal.

Pa'ragon'd [of *paragone*, Ital.] equalled with, compared with. *Milton.*

Parago'ricks [παρηγορικὰ of παρηγορέω, Gr. to mitigate] medicines for alleviating or aſſuaging pain.

Paragr. is an abbreviation of *Paragraph*.

Pa'ragraph [*paragraphe*, F. *paragrafo*, It. *paráſo*, Sp. *paragraphus*, L. παράγραφος, Gr.] a ſmaller ſection of a book, where a line breaks off, a ſection or diviſion; ſo, many books are divided into ſections, and ſections into paragraphs. The character of a paragraph in a quotation is §.

Paragra'phe [with *Rhetoricians*] a declining or waving the matter in controverſy.

Paragra'phe [παραγραφὴ, Gr.] a writing a note in the margin of a book.

Paragra'phe [with *Poets*] a figure, when after having diſpatched one ſubject, they paſs on to another; as *Hactenus Arvorum cultus & ſidera cœli; nunc te Bacche canam.*

Paragra'phically [of παραγραφὴ, Gr.] paragraph by paragraph, or in paragraphs.

Parala'mpsis [of παραλαμπω, Gr. to ſhine] a bright ſpeck in the back part of the eye.

Parale'psis [παράλειψις, Gr.] an omitting or paſſing by.

Paralipo'mena [παραλειπόμενα, Gr. *i. e.* left out] a ſupplement of things omitted or left out in ſome preceding work or treatiſe. The 2 books of *Chronicles* in the *Old Teſtament*, ſo called becauſe ſome things are related there, which are omitted in the 2 books of *Kings*.

Parali'psis [with *Rhetoricians*] a kind of irony, wherein that thing ſeems to be let paſs, which nevertheleſs is deſigned to be inſiſted on at large, with theſe words, *I ſay nothing of*, *I paſs by*, &c.

Para'lius, a ſort of herb or ſpurge that grows near the ſea.

Parala'ctical }
Parala'ctick } of or pertaining to a parallax.

Parala'ctical *Angle* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the angle made in the center of the ſtar, by 2 right lines drawn, the one from the center of the earth, and the other from its ſurface.

Pa'rallax [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. παράλλαξις, Gr. variation] an arch of the heavens intercepted between the true place of a ſtar, and its apparent place.

Horizontal **Parallax** [with *Aſtronom.*] is when the ſun, moon, or any other planet is in the *Horizon*; which is the greateſt of all; or it is the difference between the real and apparent place of a planet, when it is riſing and ſetting.

Parallax of *Latitude* [with *Aſtronomers*] is an arch of a great circle paſſing by the poles of the apparent place of the ſtar, and comprehended between 2 circles of the ecliptick, equally diſtant, one of which paſſes by the true place of a ſtar, and the other by its apparent place.

Parallax of *Longitude* [*Aſtron.*] an arch of the ecliptick lying between 2 great circles, one of which paſſes from the poles of the ecliptick and the ſtar's real place; the other from the ſaid poles by its apparent place.

Parallax of the *Moon* to the *Sun* [*Aſtron.*] is the exceſs of the parallax of the moon above the ſun.

Parallax of *Aſcenſion* [*Aſtron.*] is the difference between the true and apparent aſcenſion of a planet.

Parallax of *Declination* [*Aſtron.*] is the difference between the true and apparent declination of a planet.

Parallax [in *Levelling*] is uſed for the angle contained between the true level, and that of the apparent level.

Parallel [*parallèle*, F. *parallelo*, It. *paralélo*, Sp. *parallelus*, L. of παράλληλος, Gr.] *equidiſtant*; equally or every where alike diſtant aſunder.

A **Parallel** [παράλληλος, Gr.] a compariſon of perſons and things one with another.

A **Parallel** [in *Geography*] a ſpace on the terreſtrial globe, comprehended between 2 circles parallel to the equinoctial.

To **Pa'rallel** [*metere en parallele*, F. of παράλληλος, Gr.] to make or run equal to or with.

Pa'rallel lines [in *Geometry*] are ſuch lines as lie equally diſtant from each other in all their parts; ſo that if they were infinitely extended they would never touch, as =.

A Circular **Pa'rallel** [in *Geometry*] is one line or circle drawn without or within another circle, as ◎

Pa'rallel *Circle* [with *Aſtronomers*] all the leſſer circles; and particularly the circles of latitude, which being parallel to one another and to the equinoctial, ſerve for the more eaſy accounting the degrees of latitude.

Pa'rallel *Planes* [in *Geom.*] are all thoſe planes, which have all the perpendiculars drawn betwixt them equal to each other.

Parallel *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are thoſe which keep at an equal diſtance from each other, from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the objects.

Pa'rallel *Ruler*, an inſtrument for drawing lines parallel to each other.

Pa'rallel *Sailing*, is the ſailing between 2 places under the ſame latitude.

Pa'rallel *Sphere* [*Aſtron.*] that poſition of the ſphere that has one pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the equinoctial in the horizon.

Parallels [in *Geom.*] are lines, which always keep at an equal diſtance, the one from the other.

Pa'rallels *of Altitude* [in *Aſtron.*] are circles parallel to the horizon, imagined to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the meridian between the horizon and *Zenith*.

Pa'rallels of *Declination* [with *Aſtronomers*] are circles parallel to the equinoctial, ſuppoſed to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the meridian between the equinoctial and each pole of the world.

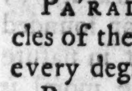
Pa'rallels of *Latitude* [on a *Celeſtial Globe*] are leſſer circles of the ſphere parallel to the ecliptick, imagined to paſs thro' every degree and minute of the colures.

Parallels of *Latitude* [on a *terreſtial Globe*] are the ſame with parallels of declination on the celeſtial.

Paralle'lism [παραλληλισμός, Gr.] the being parallel, parallel nature or quality, that by which 2 things become equidiſtant from one another.

Paralle'lism *of the Axis of the Earth* [*Aſtron.*] is the earth's keeping its axis in its annual revolution round the ſun or (according to the *Copernican* ſyſtem) in a poſition always parallel to its ſelf.

Parallelism, a machine contrived for the ready and exact reduction or copying of deſigns, ſchemes, *&c.* in any proper portion, called alſo a parallelogram, or *Parallelogrammick Protractor*.



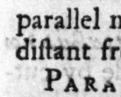
Parallelogram [*parallelograme*, F. *paralellogrammo*, It. *paralelograma*, Sp. παραλληλόγραμμον, Gr.] a plain figure bounded by 4 right lines, whereof the oppoſite are parallel one to the other, as in this figure.

Paralle'logram, an inſtrument compoſed of 5 rules of braſs or wood, with ſliding ſockets to be ſet to any proportion for the inlarging or diminiſhing of any map or draught.

Parallelogra'mmical }
Parallelogra'mmick } [of παράλληλος and γράμμα Gr.] of or belonging to a parallelogram.

Parallelogra'mmick *Protractor*, a braſs ſemicircle with 4 rules in form of a parallelogram, made to move to any angles; one of thoſe rules is an index that ſhews on the ſemicircle the quantity of any angle, either inward or outward.

Paralle'lly, equally.



Parallelope'pid [in *Geometry*] one of the regular bodies or ſolids, comprehended under 6 rectangular, and parallel ſurfaces, the oppoſite ones whereof are equal.

Parallelopleuron [of παράλληλος and πλευρὸν, Gr. a ſide] any figure that has 2 parallel ſides.

Parallelopleuron [with ſome *Geometric.*] an imperfect parallelogram, or a ſort of *Trapezium*, having unequal angles and ſides; but yet not all ſo, in that, ſome of them anſwer the one to the other; obſerving a certain regulation and proportion of parallels.

Para'logism [*paralogiſme*, F. *paralogiſmo*, It. *paralogiſmus*, L. παραλογισμός, Gr.] a ſophiſtry, a fallacious way of argumentation, when a falſe concluſion is deducted from two propoſitions; or when a propoſition is paſſed over, which ſhould have been proved by the way. Or a fault committed in a demonſtration, when a conſequence is drawn from principles that are falſe, or not proved.

Paralophi'a [of *παρα*, near, and *λοφία*, Gr. the neck] the lower and lateral part of the neck.

To **Para'logize** [*paralogizare*, L.] to reaſon and argue ſophiſtically.

Paraly'tical [*paralyticus*, L. *παραλυτικὸς*, Gr.] of or pertaining to one ſick of a palſey.

Paraly'ticalness [of *paralyticus*, L. of *παραλυτικὸς*, Gr. and *neſs*] palſical ſtate or condition.

Paraly'tick [*paralytique*, F. *paralitico*, It. and Sp. *paralyticus*, L. *παραλυτικὸς*, Gr.] one afflicted with the palſey.

Para'lysis [*paralyſie*, F. *παράλυσις*, Gr.] a diſeaſe commonly called the palſey. *L*,

Pa'rament [in *Architect.*] an uniform courſe of ſtones.

Pa'rament } [with *Hunters*] the red fleſh between the ſkin
Pa'rement } and body of a deer.

Parame'se [of *παραμέσον*, Gr.] the ſound of the 5th ſtring in muſick; alſo the note called *B -fa--be--mi*.

Parame'sus [of *παρὰ* and *μέσος*, Gr. the middle] the next finger to the middle one, the ring-finger.

Para'meter [in *Geometry*] a conſtant right line in ſeveral of the conick ſections, called alſo *Latus rectum*, or a third proportional line called *Abſciſſa*, and any ordinate of a parabola.

Paramou'nt [of *para* above, and *montar*, Span. or *monter*, F. to mount] above, or over all, ſupreme.

Lord **Paramount** [in *our Law*] the ſupreme lord of the fee.

Paramo'ur [*qui parat amorem*, L, *i. e.* who engages love] a ſweet-heart.

Para'nesis [*παραίνεσις*, Gr.] a precept, admonition, or inſtruction.

Parane'te [*παρανήτη*, *Gr.*] in *Muſick* the ſound of the ſixth ſtring, ſo called as being next to the laſt.

Parane'te, *Diezeugmenon*, the note of *D-la-ſol-re*.

Parane'te, *Hyperbolæon*, the note *G-ſol-re-ut*.

Parane'te, *Synemmenon*, the note called *C-ſol-fa*.

Parani'tes [*παρανίτης*, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone, a kind of amethyſt.

Pa'ranymph [*paranymphe*, F. *paraninfa*, It. *paranympha*, L. *παράνυμφος*, *Gr.*] a bride-man or bride-maid, *&c.* who directed the nuptial ſolemnities, and took care of the well-ordering of the wedding.

Paranymph [in the *Univerſities*] one who makes a ſpeech in praiſe of thoſe who are commencing doctors.

Parape'gma [*παράπηγμα*, *Gr.*] a table or plate of braſs fixed to a pillar on which, in antient times, laws, ordinances, proclamations, *&c.* were engraven.

Parapegma, a table ſet up publickly, giving an account of the ſeaſons of the year, the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, eclipſes of the ſun and moon. Hence

Parapegmata [with *Aſtrologers*] tables on which they draw figures, according to their art.

Pa'rapet [F. *parapeto*, Sp. *parapetto*, Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, the breaſt] a breaſt-work in fortification; a defence or ſcreen on the outſide of a rampart of a fortified place, raiſed 6 or 7 foot high to cover the ſoldiers and the canon from the fire of the enemy.

Pa'raph } a particular character, knot, or flouriſh, which
Pa'raphe } perſons habituate themſelves to make, always in the ſame manner at the end of their name, to prevent their ſignature from being counterfeited.

Paraphi'mosis [of *παρά* and *φίμωσις*, of *φιμόω*, to tie with a bridle, *Gr.*] a diſorder of the *Penis* wherein the prepuce is ſhrunk, and withdrawn behind the glands, ſo as not to be capable of being brought to cover the ſame.

Para'pherna } [*παράφηρνα* of *παρὰ* beſides, and
Paraphernа'lia *bona* } *φερνὴ*, Gr. a dower] thoſe goods which a wiſe challengeth over and above her dower or jointure after her husband's death; as furniture for her chamber, wearing apparel, jewels, *&c* which are not to be put into the inventory of her husbands.

Pa'raphrase [F. *parafraſi*, It. *parafraſis*, Sp. *paraphraſis*, L. *παράφρασις*, Gr.] the expreſſing of a text in plainer words, and more largely, and more accommodated to the capacity of the reader.

To **Pa'raphrase** [*paraphraſer*, F.] to make a paraphraſe of, to comment upon.

Pa'raphrast [*paraphraſte*, F. *paraphraſtes*, L. of *παραφραστὴς*, Gr.] one who paraphraſes or expounds a matter by other words.

Paraphra'stical [*παραφραστικὸς*, Gr] done by way of paraphraſe; of, or pertaining to a paraphraſe.

Paraphrastically, by way of paraphraſe.

Paraphr'enesis } [of *παρὰ* and *φρενῖτις*, *Gr.*] a kind of
Paraphreni'tis } madneſs accompanied with a continual fever; or, according to the modern phyſicians, it is an inflammation of the *Mediaſtinum* or *Pleura* about the diaphragm, attended with a continual fever, and exquiſite pain in the parts affected, *&c.*

Paraphrosy'ne [*παραφροσύνη*, *Gr.*] a ſlight kind of doting in the imagination and judgment.

Paraplegi'a [*παραπληγία* of *παρὰ* and *πλήττειν* to ſtrike, *Gr.*] a palſy that ſeizes all the parts of the body below the head; a ſpecies of palſey uſually preceeding an appoplexy.

Pararhy'thmus [*παραρυθμὸς*, *Gr.*] a pulſe not ſuitable to a perſon's age.

Parathre'ma [of *παρὰ* and *ἄρθρον*, *Gr.* a joint] a luxation when a joint is a little ſlipt from its place.

Parasa'ng, a meaſure in *Perſia* in length about 4 *Engliſh* miles.

Parasce'nium [of *παρὰ* and *σκηνὴ*, *Gr.*] the back part of a ſcene or ſtage in a play-houſe; among the *Romans*, that place of a theatre to which the actors withdrew to dreſs or undreſs.

Parasceu'e [*παρασκευὴ* of *παρασκευάζω*, *Gr.* to prepare or make ready] the preparation of all things neceſſary before an operation.

Parasce've [*παρασκευὴ*, *Gr.* preparation] the eve of the ſabbath, or of an holy-day; eſpecially *Eaſter* eve.

Parasele'ne [*παρασελήνη*, of *παρὰ* near, and *σελήνη*, the moon, *Gr.*] a mock-moon, a meteor or phœnomenon, encompaſſing the moon in form of a luminous ring.

Parasio'pesis [*παρασιώπησις*, *Gr.*] a keeping ſilence.

Parasio'pesis [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, as when the orator ſays he will not ſpeak of ſuch a thing; which intimation alone makes it to be ſufficiently underſtood.

Pa'rasite [F. *paraſito*, It. *paraſitus*, L. of *παράσιτος*, *Gr.*] a king of prieſts, among the antients, or a miniſter of the gods; or (as others) a gueſt of the prieſt's, whom he invited to eat part of the ſacrifices; hence the word is uſed to ſignify a ſmell-feaſt, or trencher-friend, a flattering ſpunger or hanger-on.

Parasi'tical [*παρασιτικὸς*, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a paraſite.

Parasi'tical *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of diminutive plants growing on trees, and ſo called from their manner of living and feeding, which is altogether on others.

Parasi'ticalness [of *paraſiticus* L. of *παρασιτικὸς*, Gr and *neſs*] fawningneſs, flatteringneſs.

Pa'rasol [F. *paraſole*, It.] a little moveable, in manner of a canopy or umbrella, borne in the hand to ſkreen the head from ſun, rain, *&c.*

Para'stades [with *Architects*] the poſts or pillars of a door called *Alius*, *Gr.*

Para'statae [in *Architecture*] the ſame that the *Italians* call *Membrette*, and we *Pilaſters*.

Para'stata [with *Architects*] a kind of anta or pilaſter built by the antients, for the ſupport of an arch, *Gr.*

Parastatae [with *Anatom.*] are certain veſſels enwrapped in the ſame coat with the ſpermatick veſſels, which by their various windings compoſe that body that is fixed on the back of the teſticles, the ſame as *Epidymidæ*.

Parasta'tica [with *Architects*] a pilaſter or ſquare pillar ſet in a wall.

Parastre'mma [of *παραστρέφω*, *Gr.* to turn aſide] a diſtortion.

Parasyna'nche [*παρασυνάγχη*, of *παρά σὺν ἄγχειν*, to ſuffocate, *Gr.*] an inflammation of the muſcles of the upper part of the *Oeſophagus* or *Gullet*, attended with a continual fever.

Para'synaxis [*παρασυνάξις*, *Gr.*] a conventicle or unlawful meeting.

Para'thesis [*parathеſe*, F. *παράθησις*, *Gr.*] a grammatical figure, where 2 or more ſubſtantives are put in the ſame caſe, and is called *Appoſition* in Latin. *L.*

Parathesis [with *Printers*] the matter contained within 2 crotchets.

Parathesis [with *Rhetoricians*] is when a ſmall hint of a thing is given to the auditors, with a promiſe to enlarge on it at ſome other convenient time.

Para'tilmus [*παρατιλμὸς* of *παρατιλλᾶν*, *Gr.* to tear or pluck up] a puniſhment, inflicted on adulterers among the *Greeks*, by tearing up by the roots the hair growing about the fundament.

Para'titla [*παράτιτλα*, *Gr.*] ſhort notes or ſummaries of the titles of the digeſt and code.

Paravai'l [*Com. Law*] the lower tenant, or he who is tenant to one who holds his fee of another.

Parazo'nium [*παραζώνιον*, *Gr.*] a term uſed by medalliſts for a ſcepter rounded at the two ends, in the manner of a truncheon or commander's ſtaff; or a kind of poniard or ſhort ſword, repreſented as worn at the girdle.

To **Pa'rboil** [*parbouiller*, F. prob. q. *part-boiled*] to boil but in part and not thoroughly.

Pa'rbuncle [with *Sailors*] a rope uſed in the nature of a pair of ſlings, to hoiſe weighty things into or out of a ſhip.

Parcae [according to the *antient Theology*] three Goddeſſes who preſide over the lives of men. And according to *Plato* the daughters of *Neceſſity* and *Deſtiny*. Theſe (as the poets fable it) ſpun the lives of men; *Clotho* held the diſtaff and ſpun the thread; *Lacheſis* turn'd the wheel; and *Atropos* cut the thread of life. The 3 *Parcæ* are introduced to denote the three fold propriety of time, the firſt is called *Clotho*, becauſe all things that are brought to paſs are like to a drawing out of a thread in ſpinning, following one another in a continual ſucceſſion; they call'd the ſecond *Lacheſis*, and the reaſon of that name is that all things that are deſtined to every one at his nativity happen as it were by a certain lot; the third is called *Atropos*, becauſe thoſe things that have been diſpoſs'd and decreed by her can by no means be averted. *Clotho* is ſometimes repreſented in a long robe of divers colours, and with a crown on her head adorned with 7 ſtars, and holding a diſtaff in her hand; *Lacheſis* in a robe beſpangled with ſtars, and holding a ſpindle in her hand; and *Atropos* clothed in a black robe, and cutting the thread with a pair of ſciſſars. *Lucian* repreſents them after a different manner, like 3 poor old women, one holding a diſtaff, another a wheel, and another a pair of ſciſſars, having their heads adorned with large locks of wool mixt all over with daffodils.

To Pa'rcel out [of *parcellè*, F.] to divide or diſtribute into parcels.

A Pa'rcel [of *parcelle*, F. *particella*, It. *partezilla*, Sp.] part, portion; alſo a bundle.

To Pa'rcel a *Seam* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to lay a narrow piece of canvaſs about an hand's breadth upon the ſeam of a ſhip that has been newly calked, and after warps, in order to daub with tar.

Pa'rcel *Makers* [in the *Exchequer*] two officers, who make the parcels of the eſcheator's accounts, and deliver the ſame to one of the auditors of that court.

Pa'rceners [*Com. Law*] is when one dies poſſeſt of an eſtate, and has iſſue only daughters; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters, who are called *Parceners*, and are but as one heir; alſo if ſiſters are heir to one who has no iſſue.

Pa'rceners [*according to Cuſtom*] are the ſons of a man who dies having poſſeſſion of lands in gavel kind, as in *Kent*, and ſome other franchiſed places.

To Parch [prob. of *percoquere*, L.] to burn or dry up, as a hot ſun or fire, that which is near it.

Pa'rching [prob. of *percoquens*, L.] burning or drying up.

Pa'rchingness, burning, &c. quality.

Pa'rchment [*parchemin*, F. *pergamino*, Sp. *pergaminho*, Port. of *pergamena*, It. and L. of *Pergamus* in *Aſia* the *Leſs*, becauſe invented there, when *Ptolemy* prohibited the exportation of paper from *Egypt*] skins of ſheep, &c. dreſſed for writing.

Pa'rcinary [in *Law*] a holding or poſſeſſing of land by joint tenants, otherwiſe called *Coparceners*, *pro indiviſo*, *i. e.* without dividing the common inheritance.

Parco *Fracto*, a writ which lies againſt him, who violently breaks open a pound and takes out thence beaſts that were lawfully impounded, for ſome treſpaſs done.

Pa'rcus [*old Rec.*] a pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying cattle in.

Pa'rdon [F. *perdono*, Ital. *perdon*, Sp. *perdam*, Port.] forgiveneſs eſpecially that which God gives to ſinners.

Pardoe } [in *Law*] a remiſſion or forgiveneſs of a feloni-
Pardon } ous or other offence againſt the king.

Pa'rdon [in *Canon Law*] an indulgence which the pope grants to ſuppoſed penitents, for the remiſſion of the pain of purgatory.

Pa'rdon [*ex gratia Regis*] is ſuch a pardon as the king affords with ſome ſpecial regard to the perſon, or ſome other circumſtances, *L.*

Pa'rdon [*by the Courſe of Law*] is ſuch as the law of equity allows for a light offence.

To Pa'rdon [*pardonner*, F. *perdonare*, It. *perdonàr*, Sp.] to forgive an offence, by remitting the puniſhment due to it.

Pa'rdonable [*pardonable*, F. *perdonabile*, It] that may be pardoned.

Pa'rdonableness [of *pardonable*, F. and *neſs*] capable of being pardoned or forgiven.

Pa'rdoners [*antient Cuſtoms*] perſons who carried about the pope's indulgences, and ſold them to any that would buy them.

To Pa're [prob. of *parer*, F. to trim, *pareggiare*, It. or *ſeparare*, L. to *ſeparate*] to cut off by little, and little.

Pare'cbasis [παρέκβασις, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, where the main ſubject is departed from.

Pareche'sis [*Rhetorick*] a reſemblance of a thing, a figure the ſame as *Alluſio* in *Latin*.

Pare'gmenon [παρέγμενον, Gr. a derivative] a rhetorical figure, which joins words together, which are derived one from another, as *Wiſe*, *Wiſdom*, &c.

Parego'ricks [παρηγορικὰ of παρηγορέω, to mitigate, Gr.] medicines which comfort, mitigate, and aſſuage pain.

Pareil, equal, alike, *F.*

Pare'lcon [παρέλκον, Gr. a drawing out into length] a grammatical figure, in which a word or ſyllable is added to the end of another, as *etiamnum*.

Pare'lium } [παρήλιον, Gr.] a mock ſun, a meteor ap-
Pare'lion } pearing on each ſide of the ſun.

Pareira *Brava*, the root of a plant growing in *Mexico*, &c. accounted a ſpecifick for the cure of the ſtone and gravel.

Pare'ment [with *Archit.*] an uniform courſe of ſtones.

Pare'ments, the ornaments of an altar.

Pare'mptosis [παρέμπτωσις, Gr.] a falling or coming in between.

Pare'mptosis [with *Grammarians*] a figure when a letter is added in the middle of a word, as πτόλις for πόλις, a city.

Pare'mptosis [with *Phyſicians*] is when the blood ſlides from the heart into the great artery.

Pare'ncephalos [of παρεγκέφαλος of παρὰ near, and ἐγκέφαλος, the brain] the ſame as the cerebellum.

Pare'nchyma [παρέγχυμα, Gr. effuſion] thoſe bowels, thro' which the blood paſſes for its better fermentation, or the peculiar ſubſtance of ſeveral parts of the bodies of animals, as the heart, liver, lungs, ſpleen, &c. alſo ſometimes it is uſed for all the bowels.

Pare'nchyma of a *Plant* [according to Dr. *Grew*] the pith, or pulp, or that inner part of the plant, through which the juice is ſuppoſed to be diſtributed.

Pare'nchymous *Parts* [in *old Anatomy*] ſuch fleſhy parts of the body as fill up the void ſpaces between the veſſels, and do not conſiſt of veſſels themſelves: but it has ſince been diſcovered by means of microſcopes, that all the parts of an animal body are nothing elſe but a network of ſmall veſſels and canals.

Parenchy'matous [παρεγχύμα, Gr.] of or pertaining to the bowels through which the blood paſſes.

Pa'rent [*parents*, F. *parenti*, It. are only uſed in the plural number, and ſignifies relations in general. *parens*, L.] a father or mother.

Pa'rentage, [F. *parentaggio*, It. *parentèla*, Sp.] parents, father or mother, &c.

Parenta'l [*parentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to parents.

De Pa'rentale *ſe Tollere* [in *antient Cuſtoms*] a renunciation of ones kindred and family, which was done in open court before the judge, and in the preſence of 12 men, who made oath that they believed it was done for juſt cauſe.

Parenta'lia [among the *Romans*] ſolemnities and banquets held at the obſequies of relations and friends, *L.*

Parenta'tion, the performance of ſuch ſolemnities.

Pare'nthesis, [*parentheſe*, F. *parenteſi*, It. and Sp.] the marks ( ) that include a clauſe that is put into a ſentence, which may be left out in reading, and yet the ſenſe remain intire, *L.*

Pare'nthesis [παρένθεσις, *Gr.*] an interpoſition, a putting between.

Pare'nthesis [with *Grammarians*] a figure when ſome vowel is put into a middle of a word, as νοῦσος for νόσος.

Pare'nticide [*parenticida*, *parenticidium*, L.] a killer, or the killing of a father or mother.

Good Pa'rents [*Hieroglyphically*] are repreſented by he pelican, who, as it is reported, will caſt herſelf into the flames, kindled about the neſt where her young ones lye, to deliver them from the imminent danger.

Parere [in *Traffick*] a term borrowed from the *Italians* ſignifying advice or counſel of a merchant or perſon negotiating; for that ſuch a perſon being conſulted on any point introduces his anſwer in *Italian* with a *mi pare*, i. e. it ſeems to me, or I think. This begins to be naturalized with us.

Pare'rga [παρεργὰ or παρεργὸν, Gr.] an appendix.

Pare'rga [in *Architecture*] additions or appendages, made by way of ornament to a principal work.

Pare'rga [in *Painting*] little pieces or compartiments on the ſides or in the corners of the principal piece.

Pare'sis, the diſeaſe called the palſey.

Pa'rget [prob. of *paries*, L. a wall] plaiſter for making of a wall.

Pa'rgeter, a plaiſterer.

Pa'rgeting [*incert. Etym.* except of *paries*, L. a wall] plaiſtering of walls, cielings, &c.

Parieta'lia *oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] the 3d and 4th bones of the *Cranium*, ſo called becauſe they form the *Parietes* or ſides of the head, *L.*

Parie'tals, ſee *Parietalia*.

Parieta'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb pellitory of the wall, *L.*

Parie'tes [in *Anatomy*] the incloſures or membranes which ſtop up cloſe the hollow parts of bodies.

Pa'ris, the herb true-love, or one-berry.

Parhelion [παρήλιον, *Gr.*] a mock ſun.

Parhypate [παρυπάτη, *Gr.*] the ſound of the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, that is next to the baſe.

Parian *Marble*, an excellent ſort of white marble.

Pari'lity [*parilitas*, L.] likeneſs.

Pa'rish [*paroiſſe*, F. *parrochia*, It. *parróchia*, Sp. *paròquia*, Port. of *parochia*, L.] a diſtrict, diviſion of a city, hundred, &c. which has particular officers, and in eccleſiaſtical affairs is under the charge of a particular prieſt. See *Parochia*.

PARI'SHIONER [*parochus*, L. *paroiſſien*, F.] an inhabitant of a pariſh, or ſuch a diſtrict.

PARI'STHMIA [παρίσθμια of παρὰ near, and ἰσθμιον, a part of the throat ſo named, *Gr.*] two glandules or kernels joined together, and having one common cavity which opens into the mouth, the ſame as *Tonſillæ* and *Amygdalæ*; they ſerve to emit a ſlimy matter in the mouth.

PARISYLLA'BICAL *Nouns* [in *Gram.*] ſuch as conſiſt of equal ſyllables, or which have not more ſyllables in one caſe than in another.

PA'RITY [*parité*, F. *parità*, It. *paritas*, L.] equalneſs equality.

PARK [*parc*, F. *parco*, It. peaɲɲoc, *Sax.*] an incloſure ſtocked with beaſts of chaſe.

PARK of *Artillery* [in a *Camp*] a poſt out of cannon ſhot; where the cannon, artificial fires, powder, and other warlike ammunition are kept and guarded.

PARK of *Proviſions* [in a *Camp*] a place in the rear of every regiment which is taken up by the ſutlers who follow the army with proviſions and ſell them to the ſoldiers.

PARK [for *Fiſhing*] a very large net diſpoſed on the brink of the ſea, having only one hole that looks towards the ſhore, and which becomes dry after the flood is gone off; ſo that the fiſh has no way left to eſcape.

PARK [with *Shepherds*] a moveable paliſade ſet up in the field, to incloſe the ſheep in to feed in the night-time.

PARK *Bote* [in *Law*] a being free from the duty of incloſing a park.

PARK *Leaves*, an herb.

PA'RLE [of *parler*, F.] a talking, diſcourſe, *Milton*.

To PA'RLEY [of *parler*, F.] to confer or talk with.

PA'RLEY [of *parler*, F. to ſpeak] a conference with an enemy about ſome affair or propoſal.

To beat a PA'RLEY } [*Military Phraſe*] is to give the
To ſound a PA'RLEY } ſignal for ſuch a conference, by beat of drum or ſound of trumpet; which is uſually done by the beſieged, in order to ſurrender the place upon conditions or terms, and alſo by the beſiegers, to have liberty to bury their dead.

PA'RLIAMENT [*parlement* of *parlementer*, F. *parlamento*, It. and Sp.] the ſenate or chief counſel of a nation; eſpecially in *England* and *France*. They meet together to make or alter laws, and to debate matters of importance relating to the common-wealth. It conſiſts of the 3 eſtates of the realm, the king the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

PA'RLIAMENT [*in the Inns of Court*] the members being convened together to conſult about the common affairs of their reſpective houſes.

PARLIAME'NTARY [*parliamentaire*, F.] of or pertaining to, or agreeable with the method of parliament.

PARLIAMENTARILY, in a parliamentary manner.

PARLIAME'NTARINESS, the being according to the rules, method, or authority of a parliament.

Clerk of the PARLIAMENT, an officer who records all acts done in this high court, and engroſſes them fairly in parchment rolls, in order to be kept for poſterity.

PARLIAME'NTUM, *Indoctorum*, *i. e.* the parliament of the unlearned, a parliament held at *Coventry* the 6th of *Henry* IV. ſo called, becauſe by ſpecial precept to the ſheriffs of the counties, no perſon was to be called that was ſkill'd in the law.

PARLIAME'NTUM *Inſavum*, *i. e.* the mad parliament, held at *Oxford*, in the 41ſt of *Henry* III. ſo called, becauſe the lords came with great retinues of armed men, and many matters were tranſacted againſt the king's prerogative.

PARLIAME'NTUM *diabolicum*, *i. e.* the deviliſh parliament, a parliament held at *Coventry*, the 38th of *Henry* VI. wherein *Edward*, Earl of *March*, who was afterwards crowned king, was attainted.

PARLIAME'NTUM *de la bonde*, a parliament in the time of king *Edward* II. to which the barons came armed with coloured bands on their ſleeves for diſtinction againſt the 2 *Spencers*.

PARLIAMENTUM *Religioſum* i. e. the religious parliament a conference held in the parlour or common of a monaſtery.

PA'RLOUR [of *parler*, F. to ſpeak] a lower room for the entertainment of company.

PA'RLOUR [*parloir*, F. *parlatorio*, It.] (in *Nunneries*) a little room or cloſet where people talk to the nuns through a grated window.

PA'RLOUS [of *parilis*, L. or *peerleſs*] not to be equalled, matchleſs.

PA'RLOUS [of *perillous*,] dangerous, ſhrewd, ſubtil.

PA'RLOUSNESS [q. *peerleſneſs*, F.] uncapableneſs of being equalled, ſpoken commonly in an ill ſenſe.

PA'RMA [with *Antiquaries*] a ſort of antient buckler.

PARME'SAN [of *Parma* in *Italy*] a ſort of delicate cheeſe.

PA'RNEL [q. d. *Petronilla*, the name of a woman] a laſcivious woman, a confident girl.

PARO'CHIA [παροικία, *Gr.*] an aſſembly of neighbouring inhabitants.

PAROCHIA, or pariſh, did antiently ſignify what we now call the dioceſs of a biſhop; but at this day it is the circuit of ground in which the people that belong to one church inhabit, and the particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. *Camden* ſays, that this realm was firſt divided into pariſhes by *Honorius* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Anno Chriſti* 636, who reckons 2984 pariſhes. It is alſo ſaid that pariſhes were divided by the *Lateran* council, before which every man obliged to pay tithes, paid them to what prieſt he pleas'd; but they decreed that every man ſhould pay them to his pariſh prieſt.

PARO'CHIAL [*paroiſſial*, F. *parrocchiale*, It. of *parochialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a pariſh.

PAROCHIA'NUS [*old Writers*] any perſon living within the dioceſs or juriſdiction of a biſhop.

PARO'DICK *Degree* [in *an Equation*] the ſeveral regular terms, in a quadratick, cubick, or biquadratick equation, *&c.* the Indices of whoſe powers aſcend or deſcend orderly, in an arithmetical progreſſion.

PARODO'NTIDES [παρωδοντίδης *Gr.*] certain ſwellings in the gums.

PA'RODY [*parodia*, L. of παρῳδία of παρὰ by and ὁδὸς *Gr.* a way, *q. d.* trite, or paſſing current among the people] a popular maxim, adage or proverb; alſo a poetical pleaſantry, conſiſting in applying the verſes of ſome perſon, by way of ridicule, to another, or in turning a ſerious work into burleſque, by endeavouring as near as can be to obſerve the ſame words, rhimes, and cadences.

PAROI'MIA [παροιμία, *Gr.*] a proverb.

PAROI'MIA [with *Rhetoricians*] a proverbial manner of ſpeaking; alſo the continuation of a trope or figure with reſpect to the common uſe, as to waſh an *Ethiopian* and a *Brick*.

PAROL *Arreſt* [in *Law*] an arreſt by word of mouth.

PAROL *Demurrer* [in *Law*] a privilege allow'd to an infant, who is ſued concerning lands which came to him by deſcent.

PARO'LA, a word or words, *Ital.* and Sp.

PARO'LA [in *Muſick Books*] thoſe words of which a ſong or *Cantata* is compos'd.

PARO'LE, word, promiſe, *F. parola*, It. and Sp. as *Parole of Honour*.

PARO'LE [in *Law*] a plea in court.

PARO'LE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is when a priſoner of war is permitted to go into his own country, or to his own party, upon his promiſe to return at a time appointed, if not exchanged.

Leaſe PARO'LE [in *Law*] a leaſe by word of mouth, in diſtinction to one in writing.

Will PARO'LE, ſee *Will*.

PARO'LI [in *Gaming*] the double of what was laid at ſtake before.

PARO'MOEON [παρόμοιον of παρὰ οἶμον, by, or according to the way, or οἴμη, *Gr.* a way] a proverb: alſo a figure uſed by *Grammarians*, in which all the words of a ſentence begin with the ſame letter, *&c.* as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tuliſti.* And alſo when ſeveral verbs or nouns are produced like the former, only with a little variation of the tenſes and caſes.

PARONOMASI'A [παρονομασία of παρονομάζω, to allude to a name, *Gr. i. e.* a likeneſs in words] a figure in rhetorick, in which by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to, as *bolder in a Buttery than a Battery*. This figure is by the *Latins* called *Agnominatio*.

PARONYCHI'A [παρονυχία of παρὰ near, and ὄνυξ the nail, *Gr.*] a preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail of ones finger; a felon or whitlow, the ſame as *panaratium*.

PARONYCHI'A *foliis rutaceis* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb whitlow-wort, rue, *L.*

PARO'PTESIS [παρόπτησις, *Gr.*] a roſting or boiling.

PAROPTESIS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of burning, antiently uſed in ſeveral diſeaſes.

PARO'TIDES [παρωτίδες παρὰ near, and ὠτὸς, gen. of οὖς. an ear, *Gr.*] certain glandules or kernels under and behind the ears, whoſe uſe is to ſtrengthen the partition of the veſſels and to ſoak up the moiſture of the brain; alſo a ſwelling of thoſe kernels, commonly called a ſwelling of the almonds of the ears.

PARO'XISM [*paroxiſme*, F. *paroſiſmo*, It. *paroxyſmus*, L. παροξυσμὸς of παροξύνω, to make very ſharp, *Gr.*] the acceſs or coming on of a fit of a fever, ague, or other diſtemper.

PARPUNCTUM } [*old Writ.*] a coat of mail, a doublet lin-
PERPUNCTUM } ed and quilted for defenſive armour.

PARRELS [in a *Ship*] thoſe frames that are made of trucks, ribs, and ropes, which go about the maſts, and are made faſt to the yards at both ends; ſo that the yards may ſlide up and down the maſts by them.

PARHESI'A [παῤῥησία, *Gr.*] boldneſs or liberty of ſpeech.

PARHESI'A [with *Botaniſts*] a figure, when one ſpeaks boldly and freely about matters diſpleaſing to others, or liable to envy.

PA'RRICIDE [F. *parricida*, It. *the murderer* and *parricidio*, It. the *Crime paricida*, Sp. of *parricida*, *parricidium*, L.] the killer or killing of a father or parent; alſo treaſons againſt ones country: for the former the *Roman* law ordained this puniſhment, that the perſon convicted of this crime, ſhould be firſt whipped 'till the blood came, and then ſhould be ty'd up in a leathern ſack, together with a dog, an ape, a cock, and a viper, and ſo thrown into the next river.

PARRICI'DIAL.

PA'RROT [*perruquet*, F.] a ſpeaking bird well known.

A PA'RROT [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to repreſent an eloquent man; becauſe no other bird can better expreſs it ſelf.

PA'RRYING [in *Fencing*] the action of ſaving a man's ſelf, or ſtaving off the ſtrokes, *&c.* offered him by another.

TO PARSE [q. *dividere in partes*, L. to divide into parts] to expound a leſſon according to the rules of grammar.

PARSIMO'NIOUS [*parſimonicus*, L.] ſaving, thrifty, ſparing.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, ſavingly, thriftily, ſparingly.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS } [of *parſimonia*, It. and Sp. L. and
PA'RSIMONY } *neſs*] ſparingneſs, thriftineſs.

PA'RSLY [parſli, *Brit.* *perſil*, F. *petroſellino*, It. *perexil*, Sp. *perrexil*, Port. *petroſelinum*, L. *πετροσήλινον*, *Gr.*] an herb.

PARSLY *pert* [of *pierre*, F. a ſtone] an herb good againſt the gravel or ſtone in the kidneys.

Macedonian PA'RSLEY, hedge-parſley, *&c.* ſeveral herbs.

PA'RSNIP [prob. of *paſtinaca*, L.] an edible root well known.

PA'RSON [prob. q. *Pariſh Son*, or of *Perſona*] the miniſter or rector of a pariſh; prob. ſo called, becauſe he repreſents that church, and bears the perſon of it.

PARSON *imparſonne* [in *Law*] one who is put in poſſeſſion of a church, whether approp[r]iate or preſentative by the act of another.

Mortal PA'RSON, a title formerly uſed for a rector of a church made for his own life.

Immortal PA'RSON, a collegiate or conventual body, to whom the church is for ever appropriated.

PA'RSONAGE, a ſpiritual living, compoſed of glebe land, tithes, and other offerings of the people ſet apart for the maintenance of the miniſter of a particular church; alſo the manſion-houſe of the parſon.

PA'RT [*partie*, F. *parte*, It, Sp, and Port. *pars*, L.] a piece of any thing, a ſhare, a portion of ſome whole conſidered as divided or diviſible, alſo ſide and duty.

PA'RT [with *Anat.*] is that of which the whole body is compoſed, and partakes with it of common life and ſenſe.

PA'RT [in *Logick*] is that which refers to ſome univerſal as its whole; in which ſenſe the *Species* are the parte of a *Genus*.

PA'RT [with *Mathem.*] is a leſſer quantity compared with a greater.

TO PA'RT [*partire*, It. and L.] to divide into parts, to ſeparate.

To PART *with*, to quit, to leave, to go from.

Proportional PA'RT [*Mathematicians*] a part, or number agreeable, and analogous to ſome other number or part; or a medium to find out ſome number or part unknown by proportion and equality of reaſon.

PA'RT of Fortune [in *Aſtrology*] is the place from whence the moon takes her progreſs at the very moment in which the ſun riſes from the point of the eaſt.

PA'RT } [in *riding Academies*] the motion and action of a
DEPART } horſe when put on at full ſpeed.

A Phyſical PART. is that which tho' it enters the compoſition of the whole, may yet be conſidered apart, and under its own diſtinct idea.

Eſſential PA'RT, is that whereby, with the concurrence of ſome others, an eſſential whole is conſtituted, as the body and ſoul are the eſſential parts of a man.

Aliquant PA'RT, is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes always either greater or leſs than the whole; thus 5 is an aliquant part of 17.

Aliquot PA'RT, a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer, as 6 is an aliquot part of 24.

An *Integral* } PART } is that which is neceſſary to the
An *Integrant* } } integrity of the whole, as a head or arm is to a man,

PART [in *Muſick* a piece of the ſcore or partition, written by itſelf for the conveniency of the muſician.

A *Subjunctive* or *Potential* PA'RT [with *Logicians*] is that which is contained in ſome univerſal whole, as *John* and *Thomas*, in man; a man, and a lion in animal.

PA'RTAGE, F. a partition, a ſharing, or dividing.

TO PARTAKE, [of *part* and tager, *Dan.* tacken, *Du.*] to take part of or with.

PARTA'KER, a ſharer, or one that takes part in any thing.

PA'RTED [*partitus*, L. *parti*, F.] divided into parts.

PARTE'RRE F. [with *Gardeners*] that open part of a garden into which perſons enter coming out of the houſe commonly ſet with flowers, or divided into beds, or encompaſſed with platbands.

PARTES *finis*, &c. an exception taken againſt a fine levied.

PARTHE'NIS } [*παρθενὶς*,] the herb called ſtinking May-
PARTHENIUM } weed. *L.*

PARTIAL [F. *parziale*, It. *parcial*, Sp. of *pars*, L.] biaſſed to one's intereſt or party, F.

PARTIA'LITY } [*partialité*, F. *parzialità*, It. *parcialidad*,
PA'RTIALNESS } Sp.] a ſiding too much with a party; a being more on the one ſide than the other.

PA'RTIBLE, that may be parted.

TO PARTI'CIPATE [*participer*, F. *participare*, It. *participatum*, L.] to partake of, to have a ſhare in.

PARTICIPA'TION, [*participazione*, It. *participacion*, Sp. *participatio*, L.] a taking part of, or with, *L.*

PARTICI'PIAL [with *Grammarians*] of, or belonging to, or that is of the nature of a participle.

A PARTICIPIAL, an adjective derived of a verb, tho' not an abſolute participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, in a participial ſenſe.

PA'RTICIPLE [*participe*, F. *participio*, It. and Sp. of *participium*, L.] one of the 8 parts of ſpeech, ſo called, becauſe it partakes both of a noun and a verb, as *teaching*, *taught*, &c.

PA'RTICLE [*particule*, F. *particola*, It. in the latter, *particella*, It. in the firſt ſenſe of *particula*, Sp. and L.] a ſmall parcel, or little part; *in Speech*, a ſmall or undeclinable word.

PA'RTICLES [in *Phyſicks*] the minute parts of a body, of an aſſemblage or coalition of ſeveral or many of which natural bodies are compoſed.

PARTI'CULAR [Sp. *particulier*, F. *particolare*, It. of *particularis*, L,] proper, peculiar, ſingular; extraordinary, uncommon, intimate, familiar.

A PARTICULAR [*particularité*, F. *particolarità*, It. of *particulare*, L.] a particular circumſtance; alſo an inventory of goods.

A PARTICULAR, a private perſon; alſo a paramour.

PARTICULARIST [with *polemical Divines*] one who holds particular grace, *i. e.* that Chriſt died for the elect only, *&c.* not for mankind in general.

PARTICULA'RITY } [of *particularis*, L. and *neſs*] peculi-
PARTI'CULARNESS } arneſs, ſingularneſs.

TO PARTI'CULARIZE [*particulariſer*, F.] to enlarge upon particulars; to give a particular account of.

PARTI'CULARLY, peculiarly, ſingularly, extraordinarily.

PARTI'LE [*partilis*, L.] diviſible.

PARTI'LE aſpect [with *Aſtrologers*] the moſt exact and full aſpect that can be; ſo termed, becauſe it conſiſts preciſely in ſo many parts or degrees, as are requiſite to compleat it even to a degree.

PARTING [with *Refiners*] one of their methods of ſeparating gold and ſilver, which is done by *Aqua fortis*.

PARTISAN [*pertuiſane*, F. *partigiana*, It. *parteſana*, Sp.] a kind of halbert.

PA'RTISAN, a favourer or abettor of a party.

PA'RTISAN [in *Milit. Affairs*] one who is very dextrous at commanding a party, and knowing the country very well, is employ'd in ſurprizing the enemies convoys, or in getting intelligence.

PA'RTISAN Party [*Milit. Term.*] a ſmall body of infantry commanded by a *Partiſan*, to make an incurſion upon the enemy, to lurk about their camp, to diſturb their foragers, and to intercept their convoys.

PARTI'TION, [F. *partizione*, It. *particion*, Sp. *partitio*, L.] a parting, ſharing, or dividing, of *L*,

PARTI'TION [in *Carpentry*] that which divides a room or apartment from another.

PARTI'TION [in *Law*] a dividing of lands among coheirs and partners.

PARTI'TION of an eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it, are the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are born in it, on account of intermarriages or otherwiſe.

PARTITIO'NE *facienda*, a writ which lies for thoſe who hold lands or tenements jointly, and would ſever to every one his part, *L.*

PA'RTLET [*old Statutes*] the looſe collar of a doublet, to be ſet on or taken off at pleaſure.

PARTLY, in part.

PA'RTNER [prob. of **partenaer**, *Du.* q. *Part-owner*] one who is joined with another, or takes part with him in ſome concern or affair,

PA'RTNERS [in a *Ship*] are ſtrong pieces of timber, bolted to the beams, which compaſs and ſhut in the maſts at the deck, ſo as to keep them ſteady in their ſteps, and prevent them from falling over the ſhip's ſide.

PA'RTNERSHIP [prob. of **partenaer**, *Du.* q. *Part-owner* and *Ship*] the ſtate or circumſtance of a partner or aſſociate in traffick, *&c.*

PA'RTRIGE [*perdrix*, F. *pernice*, It. *perdiz*, Sp. and Port. of *perdix*, L.] a fowl well known.

If the PARTRIGE had the Woodcock's Thigh
'It would be the beſt Bird that ever did fly.

Homogeneous Phyſical PARTS, are thoſe of the ſame denomination with ſome other.

Heterogeneous Phyſical PARTS, are ſuch as are of a different denomination from ſome other.

Similar PA'RTS, are ſuch as are to one another, as their wholes are to one another.

PARTU'NDA } [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs, to whom they
PA'RTULA } attributed the care of big bellied women, and who aſſiſted at child-bearing.

PARTU'RIENT [*parturiens*, L.] travelling, being in labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, a bringing forth, *L.*

PA'RTUS, the bringing forth of young in natural births, *L.*

PA'RTY [*pars*, L. *partie*, F. *parte*, It. and Sp.] a perſon; alſo a faction or ſide.

PA'RTY *per Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is by ſome ſuppoſed to ſignify, that the bearer had received on his ſhield a cut downright or perpendicular in the middle from top to bottom.

PA'RTY *per Bend Dexter*, repreſents a cut falling upon the upper corner of the ſhield on the right hand, and deſcending athwart to the oppoſite corner.

PA'RTY *per Feſſe*, repreſents a cut croſs the middle of the ſhield, from ſide to ſide.

PA'RTY *per Bend Siniſter*, intimates that the cut had been on the left upper corner, and comes athwart to the lower oppoſite corner.

PA'RTY [in *Milit. Affairs*] a body of ſoldiery horſe or foot ſent out upon ſome expedition.

PA'RTY *Jury*, a jury made up of half *Engliſh* men and half foreigners.

PA'RTY *Blue*, a company of villains who infeſted the roads in the *Netherlands*; who belonged to neither army, but robbed on both ſides, without any regard to paſſes.

PARTYES [in *Law*] thoſe perſons who are named in a deed or fine as parties to it.

PA'RVIS [a porch, or church-porch, *&c.*] is applied to the mootings or law diſputes among young ſtudents in the inns of courts; and alſo to that diſputation at *Oxford*, called *Diſputatio in parvis*.

PA'RVITUDE [in *Philoſ.*] ſmallneſs, littleneſs.

PA'RVITY [*parvitas*, L.] littleneſs, ſmallneſs.

PARU'LIS [of παρὰ near, and οὖλον, *Gr.* a gum] an inflammation in the gums, attended with great pain.

PARVO *Nocumento*, a writ of nuſance. See *Nuſance.*

PA'RVUM & *Craſſum* [in *Anat.*] the 4th pair of muſcles of the head; ſo called, becauſe tho' it is but a little one, it is pretty thick.

To PA'RY } [*parer*, F.] to put by or keep off a thruſt in
To PARRY } fencing.

PA'SCAGE }
PA'SCUAGE } the grazing or feeding of cattle.

PARY'LIS [*Surgery*] an inflammation, rottenneſs, or ſwelling in the gums.

PA'SCHA [פסח, *Heb.* Πάσχα, *Gr.*] a feſtival of 7 days, held by the *Jews* in commemoration of the ſignal deliverance to them, when the deſtroying angel ſlew all the firſt-born of the *Egyptians*, but paſſed over their houſes and ſpared their firſt-born: Alſo the feſtival of *Eaſter* obſerved by Chriſtians much about the ſame time, in memory of our ſaviour's death and reſurrection.

PASCHAL [*paſcal*, F. *paſquale*. It. *paſqual*, Sp. of *paſchalis*, L.] belonging to eaſter, or the paſſover.

PASCHA *Clauſum*, the eighth day after Eaſter or low ſunday.

PASCHAL [*paſchalis*, L.] belonging to the *Jewiſh* paſſover or Eaſter.

PASCHAL *Rents*, are rents or annual duties paid by the inferior clergy to the biſhop at their *Eaſter* viſitation.

PAS DE SOURIS [in *Fortification*] the ſame with *Berm.*

To PASH [prob. of perſton, *Du.* to preſs] to daſh together.

PASH *Flower*, the paſſion flower.

PASNAGE, the running or feeding of ſwine in a foreſt; alſo the price or mony paid for it.

PASQUIN, a mutilated ſtatue at *Rome*, called after a cobler of that city named *Paſquin*, famous for ſneers and gibes, and whoſe ſhop or ſtall was the reſort of a great number of ſuch perſons, who diverted themſelves in bantering people that paſſed by.

After the death of *Paſquin*, in digging up the pavement, before his door, there was found the ſtatue of a gladiator, well carv'd, but maim'd and half ſpoil'd. This they ſet up at the corner of the ſhop, and by common conſent call'd it *Paſquin* and from that time all ſatyrs and lampoons are aſcrib'd to this figure, and either paſted againſt his mouth or put into it.

PASQUINADE, a ſatyrical invective or libel, faſtened to the ſtatue of *Paſquin*; *Paſquin* uſually addreſſed himſelf to *Marforio* another ſtatue in *Rome*, or *Marforio* to *Paſquin*, whom they make to reply, againſt the public or ruling powers; the anſwers are uſually ſhort, pungent and unlucky.

A *Paſquinade* and a *Satyr* differ in this; the end of *Satyr* being to correct and reform; but of a *Paſquinade* only to ſcoff and expoſe.

PASS [*paſſe*, Port. F.] a licence to travel.

PASS [in *Fencing*] a thruſt;

PASS, a ſtate or condition; as *come to a bad paſs.*

To PASS [*paſſer*, F.] to come or go through, by or over; to be current as mony; alſo to ſpend time.

PASS [in the *Tin works*] a frame of boards ſloping, by which the oar ſlides down into the coffer of the ſtamping mill.

PASS *of Arms*, a place which the antient knights undertook to defend, e. g. a bridge, a road *&c.* not to be paſſed without fighting the perſons who kept them.

The knights who kept the paſs hung up their arms on columns, pales, *&c.* ſet up for that purpoſe; he who was diſpos'd to diſpute the paſs, touch'd one of theſe armories with his ſword, which was a challenge the other was obliged to accept. And the vanquiſh'd gave the victor ſuch prize as they had before agreed on.

PASS PORT, a licence or letter from a prince, governour, *&c.* granting liberty and ſafe conduct to travel and go out of his territories, freely and without moleſtation.

PASS-PORT [in *Commerce*] is a licence obtain'd for the importing or exporting merchandizes moveables *&c.* without paying duties theſe are always given to ambaſſadors *&c.* and ſometimes to merchants for importing *&c.* goods deem'd contraband *&c.*

PASS-PAROLE, a word given at the head of an army, and thence communicated to the rear; by paſſing it from mouth to mouth.

PASS PAR TOUT, a maſter key or key that opens indifferently ſeveral locks belonging to the ſame lodge or apartment.

PA'SSABLE that may be paſſed over; alſo tolerable, indifferent.

PASSACACLIO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a kind of air
PASSACAILLE } ſomething like a chacoone; but of a more
PASSACILLIO } grave movement.

PASSADE *Alms*, benevolence to a paſſenger.

PASSADE or PASSADO [in *Fencing*] a thruſt.

PASSAGE, a going from one place to another; alſo a place through which one may paſs.

PASSAGE [in *Horſemanſhip*] the courſe or manage of a horſe forward and backward upon the ſame plot of ground.

PASSAGE [in *Commerce*, &c.] the hire paid for being carried or tranſported by land or water.

PASSAGE [in a *Book*] a part of a diſcourſe.

Birds of PASSAGE, are ſuch as only come at certain ſeaſons of the year and then diſappear again, the ſtork, ſwallow, nightingale, martin, woodcock. quail *&c.* which are ſuppoſed to paſs the ſea to ſome other climate.

Fiſhes of PASSAGE, herrings, mackarell, *&c.*

PASSAGE; event or chance.

PASSA'GIO, a writ impowering the keepers of the ports to permit a man to paſs over ſea, who hath the kings licence made by the kings of *England* to the holy land, *Old Rec.*

PASQUIL [*paſquin* or *paſquinade*, F. *paſquinata*, It. *paſquinada*, Sp.] a ſcurrilous libel.

To PASS, *Irr. V.* [*paſſer*, F. *paſſare*, It. *paſſâr*, Sp.] to go from one place to another, to croſs, to go beyond.

PAST [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did paſs, have paſt.

Tho ſome (and perhaps with reaſon) wont allow this verb to be irregular, and will have *paſt*, be only us'd as an adverb or an adjective.

PASS, a ſafe conduct to a traveller; alſo a paſſage; likewiſe condition;

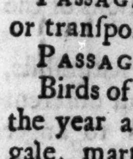
PA'SSABLE [F.] that may be paſſed, alſo indifferent.

PASSAGE [F. and Sp. *paſſaggio*, It.] the place thro' which one goes; a going from one place to another; alſo the fare for paſſing.

A PASSAGE [or, *Place*] in a book.

PASSALORHY'NCHITES, a ſect of Montaniſts in the 2d century, who made profeſſion of perpetual ſilence, and the better to obſerve it kept their thumb continually on their lip, their practice they founded on the words of the *Pſalmiſt*, *Set a Guard, O Lord, on my mouth.*

PASSA'NT, paſſing, in a going poſture.



PASSA'NT [in *Heraldry*] as a lion, or any other creature paſſant, ſignifies walking along leiſurely. See the eſcutcheon.

PASSARA'DO [in a *Ship*] a rope, whereby all the ſheet-blocks or pullies of the main, and fore ſails, are haled down aſt; or the clew of the main ſail to the cubbridge-head of the main maſt, and the clew of the fore ſail to the cat-head.

PASSATOR [*old Rec.*] one who has the intereſt or command of the paſſage of a river.

PA'SSENGER [*paſſager*, F. *paſſeggiere*, It. *paſſagéro*, Sp.] a traveller, or one carried by land or ſea, *&c.*

PASSEPIE'D [in *Muſick Books*] an air in all reſpects very like a minuet, except that it is play'd more briſk and lively.

PA'SSE-*volant* [of *paſſer*, F. to *paſs*, and *volant*, F. flying *q. d.* one who paſſes for and with the ſoldiers one day; but flies off the next] a faggot, or one who muſters as a ſoldier, but is not a liſted man.

Pa'sse-*pierre*, ſtone-parſly.

Passeri'na [with *Botaniſts*] chickweed, *L.*

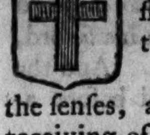
Pa'sse-*velours*, a kind of flower, *F.*

Passibi'lity } [*paſſibilité*, F. *paſſibilità*, of *paſſibilis*, L.
Pa'ssibleness } and *neſs*] capableneſs of ſuffering.

Pa'ssing [*paſſant*, F.] going by; alſo omitting.

Passingly, excellently, as *paſſingly, well.*

Pa'ssion *Croſs* [in *Heraldry*] is ſo called, becauſe it is ſuppos'd to reſemble that croſs on which our ſaviour ſuffered, not croſſed in the middle, but ſomewhat below the top, as in the figure.



Pa'ssion [*paſſio* of *pati*, L.] a quality that affects the ſenſes, and the ſenſitive appetite, but is ſoon over; alſo the receiving of an action.

Pa'ssion, tranſport of mind, ſtrong deſire or inclination; affection, fondneſs; anger or wrath; alſo a ſuffering.

Pa'ssion [with *Phyſicians*] any pain, uneaſineſs, or diſturbance in the body, as the *Iliack Paſſion.*

Corruptive Pa'ssion, is a paſſion by which the patient is either corrupted wholly or in part, as when one is *wounded.*

Perfective Pa'ssion, is a paſſion by which the ſubject receives ſome additional perfection, as to be *inſtructed.*

P'assion *Flower*, a flower ſo named from it's having the reſemblance of ſeveral croſſes, *&c.* when ſpread out to its full length.

Passion *Week*, the week next before the feſtival of *Eaſter.*

Pa'ssionate [*paſſioné*, F. *appaſſionado*, Sp.] poſſeſſed with paſſion, haſty, propenſe to anger, ſoon angry; alſo amorous, affectionate.

Passionate, for a thing, *i. e.* having a ſtrong deſire for, or inclination to it.

Pa'ssionately [*paſſionnement*, F.] with paſſion.

Pa'ssionateness [of *paſſion*, F. of L. and the *terminatneſs*] haſty cholerick temper, propenſity to paſſion, *&c.*

Pa'ssions [in *Poetry*] the paſſionate ſentiments, geſtures, actions, *&c.* which the poet gives his perſons.

P'assions, any motion whereby the ſoul is carried towards any thing; or the agitations of it, according to the different objects which preſent themſelves to the ſenſes; the affections of the mind, as love, hatred, fear, joy.

Pa'ssions of men. The diverſity of paſſions is by naturaliſts, ſaid to proceed from the contexture of the fibres, and different habitude of the humours of the body: choler incites to anger melancholy, or ſadneſs; blood abounding to joy; becauſe that choler vellicates the ſpirits, melancholy compreſſes them, blood dilates them, phlegm obſtructs them; and theſe effects are found in them ſleeping as well as waking; thoſe who abound with choler, are prone to dream of fires, burnings, brawls, and fightings; the phlegmatick, of waters, inundations, drowning; the ſanguine, of muſick, dancing, and laſciviouſneſs.

Pa'ssive [*paſſif*, F. *paſſivo*, It. and Sp. of *paſſivus*, L.] apt to ſuffer or bear, in oppoſition to active.

Pa'ssive *Voice of a Verb* [with *Grammar.*] one which betokens ſuffering or being acted upon, as *Doceor*, I am taught, *&c.*

Pa'ssive *Principles* [with *Chymiſts*] are *Water* and *Earth*, which they ſo call, becauſe their parts are either at reſt, or at leaſt not ſo ſwiftly moved as thoſe of *Spirits, Oil*, and *Salt.*

Pa'ssiveness [of *paſſivus*, L. and *neſs*] paſſive or ſuffering nature, quality, *&c.*

Pa'ssive *Prayer* [with *Myſtick Divines*] is a total ſuſpenſion or ligature of the intellectual faculties, in vertue whereof the ſoul remains, of it ſelf and its own power, impotent, as to the producing any effects.

Passively, in a paſſive ſenſe.

Passi'vity [*paſſivitas*, L.] the ſtate of inſenſibility.

Pa'ssover, a ſolemn feſtival of the *Jews*, obſerved in commemoration of the deſtroying angel's paſſing over their houſes and not killing their firſt-born, when he ſlew thoſe of the *Egyptians.*

Passula'tum [with writers of *Diſpenſatories*] a medicine in which raiſins are the chief ingredient, *L.*

Past, v. to paſs.

Past, formerly.

Past [*paſta*, L.] a ſort of dough for pies, *&c.* alſo a ſubſtance made of boiled flower for ſticking any thing.

Pa'sta [*old Rec.*] paſte or kneaded dough, *L.*

To Paste [of *paſta*, L.] to ſtick together with paſte.

Pa'stel [F. *paſtello*, It.] the plant woad.

Pa'stern [*pâturon*, F.] of a horſe is the lower part of the leg, between the feet-lock, or paſtern joint, and the cronet; alſo a ſhackle for an horſe.

Pa'stil [*paſtille*, F. *paſtiglia*, It. of *paſtillus*, L.] a ſweet ball, or perfumed compoſition; alſo a crayon or ſort of paſte, made up of various colours with gum, for painting; alſo a confection.

Pa'stime [*paſſetemps*, F. *paſſatempo*, It. *paſſatiempo*, Sp.] divertiſement, recreation.

Pastina'ca [with *Botaniſts*] a parſnip, *L.*

Pastina'tion, the opening, looſening, and preparing of the earth for planting, *L.*

Pasti'tium [*Dooms-Day-Book*] paſture ground.

Pastopho'ri [παςοφόροι of παςὸν, a veil, and φέρω, Gr. to bear] certain prieſts, whoſe office it was, at ſolemn feſtivals, to carry the ſhrine of the deity, when they were to pray for fair weather, rain, *&c.*

Pa'stor [*paſteur*, F. *paſtore*, It.] a ſhepherd or herdſman; alſo a miniſter of a church, *L.*

Pa'storal [F. *paſtorale*, It. *paſtoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to a paſtor or miniſter of a church; alſo to a ſhepherd.

Pa'storal [*paſtorale* F. It. *paſtoril*, Sp. and L.] a ſhepherd's ſong, or poem by way of dialogue, between ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes.

Pa'storal *Staff*, the ſtaff or croſier of a biſhop wherewith they are inveſted.

Pa'storal [*paſtorale* of *paſtor*, L. a ſhepherd] Monſ. *Fontenell* ſays, paſtoral is the moſt antient ſort of poetry, becauſe a ſhepherd's life is the moſt antient way of living. He ſays, that paſtoral ſhould not be ſo rude as the country-converſation, nor ſo polite as that of the court.

Another Author ſays, ſhepherds ſhould never go out of their woods, and all the ſimilies in paſtoral ſhould be taken from thence; all the ſentiments ſhould be tender and natural, ſoft and eaſy.

Blank Verſe will agree very well with paſtoral, and being a nearer reſemblance of the natural way of ſpeech than rhime, muſt be moſt agreeable to that ſort of poeſy, which comes neareſt to nature, as paſtoral does.

Pastora'le [in *Muſick Books*] an air compoſed after a very ſweet, eaſy, gentle manner, in imitation of thoſe airs, which ſhepherds are ſuppos'd to play, *Ital.*

Pa'stry [*patiſſerie*, F. *paticceria*, It.] a place where paſtry work is wrought; alſo pies, *&c.* made of paſte.

Pa'stry *Cook* [*patiſſier*, F. *paſticciere*, It. *paſtelero*, Sp. *paſteleyro*, Port.] a raiſer of paſte, *&c.*

To make Pa'stry [*patiſſer*, F.] to make or raiſe paſte, or paſtry work, as pies, *&c.*

Pa'sturing [*paturant*, F.] feeding, *Milton.*

Pa'sturable, fit for paſture.

Pa'sturage [*pâturage*, F. *paſtura*, *paſcolo*, It. *paſto*, Sp. and Port. *paſcua*, L.] paſture or paſture ground.

Pasty, a pye made either of fleſh or fruit.

Pa'sture [F. *paſtura*, It. Sp. of L.] land which is neither meadow nor plough'd; but kept for the feeding of cattle; Alſo ſuch food or fodder; alſo the feed or feeding place of deer, *F.*

To Pa'sture [*paſturer*, F. *paſturare*, It.] to put into paſture, to feed cattle; alſo to feed (as cattle do) in a paſture.

Pasty [*paté*, F. *paſticcio*, It. *paſtel*, Sp. and Port.] a pye;

Pa'suage } [*Law Term*] money taken for malt, or the feed-
Pa'snage } ing of hogs.

Pa'stus [*old Writ.*] an entertainment or treat challenged as a cuſtomary due from the vaſſal to his lord.

Patavi'nity [among *Criticks*] a fault objected againſt *Livy*, for uſing the dialect or orthography of *Padua* in his writings.

Pat [prob. of *aptus*, the letters being tranſpoſed, by a *Metatheſis*, or of **pas**, *Du.*] fit, to the purpoſe; alſo a ſmall blow.

To Pat, to hit or ſtrike ſoftly, as with the finger, *&c.*

Patache [F.] a ſmall light ſhip.

Patacoo'n [*patagon*, F. *pataccone*, It.] a *Spaniſh* coin, in value about 4 s. 8d. ſterling.

Pa'tagons [in *Tera Magellanica*] a people ſaid to be 10 foot high.

Patena [of *patendo*, L] a cover or lid of the chalice uſed in *Romiſh* churches to hold the particles of the hoſt, which is given the people to kiſs when they make an offering.

Patade'ne [of *patere*, to be open] an antient female deity to whom they attributed the care of the corn, when it ſprung from the blade, *L.*

To Patch [prob. of *pazza*, It. a *piece*, or *pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with patches.

To Patch a Foxes Tail to a Lion's Skin.

F. *Coudre le Peau du Renard à celle du Lion*, v, *Lion.*

To Patch, to put patches on the face.

Patches, ſmall round pieces of ſilk gummed, which the women plaiſter upon their faces, to make them ugly; But they begin to be pretty much out of faſhion.

A Patch [prob. of *patagium*, L.] a piece ſewed on a garment or any thing of cloth, worn or torn.

Pa'tching [*incert. Etym.* prob. of *pezzare*, Ital. unleſs o *patagium*, L. a border, *&c.*] ſetting a piece of patch upon a garment, *&c.*

Pata'rt } a *Dutch* ſtiver, 5 of which are in value
Parta't } pence.

Pate [*incert. Etym.* except of *Tête*, F. a head, *T.* bein changed into *P.*] the head.

Pate [in *Fortification*] a ſort of fortification like what the call an horſe-ſhoe, not always regular, but generally ov encompaſſe encompaſſed only with a parapet, having nothing to flank; it is uſually erected in marſhy grounds to cover the gate of a town.

PATEE, as a croſs *Patee* [in *Heraldry*] a croſs ſmall in the center and widening towards the extremes. See the eſcutcheon at *Pattee*.

PATEFA'CTION, an opening or laying open; a diſcovering or making manifeſt.

PATE'LLA [in *Anatomy*] the round broad bone, at the joining of the knee and leg; the whirl-bone of the knee.

PA'TENTS [*patentes*, F. and Sp. *patente*, It. of *patens*, L. lying open] a writing ſealed open with the broad ſeal of the kingdom.

PATENTE'E, one who has had a patent granted him.

PA'TER-*noſter*, [*i. e. our Father*] the lord's prayer, ſo named from the firſt 2 words of it in the *Latin*. Whence.

PA'TER-*noſters* [with *Roman Catholicks*] are the great beads of their chaplets, uſed in their devotions.

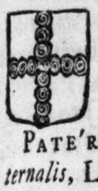
PA'TER-*noſters* [in *Architect.*] certain ornaments placed underneath ovolo's, cut in form of beads, either round or oval.

PA'TER, a father, *L.*

PA'TER, guardian, a title given to the head or chief of a monaſtery, *&c.* of *Franciſcan* friars.

PA'TER-*noſter-Row* [near St. *Paul*'s *London*] took it's name of ſtationers or text-writers, that dwelt there, and wrote and ſold all ſorts of books then in uſe, as *A*, *B*, *C*, or *Abſies*, and the *Pater-noſters*, *Aves*, *Creeds*, *Graces*, &c. and alſo of turners of beads who dwelt there, who were call'd *Pater-noſter* makers; and *Ave-Mary-Lane*, and *Creed-Lane* took their names from the ſame originals.

Croſs PA'TER-*noſtre* [with *Heralds*] is the repreſentation of a croſs made with beads. See the eſcutcheon.



PATE'RNALNESS } [of *paternus*, L. and *neſs*] fa-
PATE'RNITY } therlineſs, fatherlike affection, or care.

PATE'RNAL [*paternel*, F. *paternale*, It. *paterno*, Sp. of *paternalis*, L.] fatherly, of or pertaining to a father.

PATE'RNITY [*paternité*, F.] fatherhood.

PATH [pæð, *Sax.* **padt**, *Du.* **pfad**, G.] a track or beaten way.

PATH of the *Vertex* [with *Aſtronomers*] a circle deſcribed by any point of the earth, as it turns round its axis.

PATHE'MA [πάθημα, Gr.] paſſion or ſuffering.

PATHE'MA [with *Phyſicians*] all preternatural conturbations wherewith a human body is moleſted.

PATHETICI [*Anat.*] the fourth of the 10 pair of nerves, which ariſe out of the *Medulla Oblongata* in the various paſſions.

PATHE'TICAL } [*pathetique*, F. *patetico*, It. and Sp. *pathe-*
PATHE'TICK } *ticus*, L. of παθητικός, Gr.] moving the paſſions or affections.

PATHE'TICK *Muſick*, muſick that is very moving, expreſſive, paſſionate, capable of exciting pity, compaſſion, anger, or the like paſſion.

PATHETICK *Nerves* [*Anatomy*] the fourth pair which ariſe from the *medulla oblongata*.

PATHE'TICALLY [*patheticè*, L.] after a manner that moves the affections.

PATHE'TICALNESS [of *patheticus*, L. and *neſs*] the quality moving the *Affections*, L.

PA'THIC [*pathicus*, L. of παθεῖν Gr. to ſuffer] A Sodomite, an ingle, who ſuffers his body to be abuſed contrary to nature.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC } [of πάθ☉, paſſion, γνωμονική, of
PATHOGNOMO'NICUM } γνώμον, Gran index to know, Gr.] a proper and inſeparate ſign of ſuch and ſuch a diſeaſe, which is peculiar to the diſeaſe, and to all of its kind.

PATHOLO'GICK [*pathologique*, F. of παθολογία of πάθος and λόγος, Gr.] treating of pathology, *i. e.* of the preternatural conſtitution of the body of man; diſcovering the cauſe, nature, and difference of diſeaſes.

PATHO'LOGIST, one who treats of pathology.

PATH'OLOGY [*pathologie*, F. παθολογία, Gr.] a part of phyſick which conſiders the diſeaſes both of the body and mind; their natures, cauſes, ſymptoms, *&c.*

PATHOPOIE'A [παθοποιία of πάθος and ποιέω, to make or cauſe, Gr.] the raiſing of a paſſion.

PATHOPOIE'A [with *Rhetoricians*] a method by which the mind is moved and ſtirred up to anger, hatred, pity, *&c.*

PA'THOS [πάθος, Gr.] paſſion, that which one ſuffers or has ſuffer'd.

PA'THOS [with *Rhetoricians*] ſignifies the ſeveral affections which the orator excites in his hearers.

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] capable of ſuffering or being ſuffered.

PATI'BULARY [*patibulaire*, F. of *patibulum*, L. a gallows] of or pertaining to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE, [F. *pazienza*, It. *paciencia*, Sp. and Port. of *Patientia*, L.] a virtue enabling to endure pain, afflictions, loſſes, croſſes, calamities, *&c.* with calmneſs of mind and conſtancy.

PATIENCE is a Flower which does not grow in every Man's Garden.

In alluſion to the herb ſo call'd, but every man has it planted in his nature, and it will ſpring up, unleſs he ſuffer the weeds (his paſſion,) to choke it.

PATIENCE [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a woman of a ſerious but compoſed aſpect, bearing a yoke on her ſhoulders, ſitting on a ſtone, with her hands laid a croſs, in her lap, and her feet among thorns.

PA'TIENCE, an herb, being a ſort of large and very ſowr ſorrel.

PA'TIENT [F. *patiente*, It. *paciente*, Sp. of *Patiens*, L.] bearing, ſuffering, enduring; that quietly and calmly bears afflictions, injuries, or affronts.

PATIENT [with *Phyſicians*, &c.] one under their direction in order for the cure of ſome diſtemper.

PAT'IENT [in *Philoſophy*] is oppoſed to agent, or that which acts.

PATIENTIAE *muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts*] the muſcle of patience, ſo called from the great ſervice of it in labour. It is the ſame as *Levator Scapulæ*, L.

PA'TIENTLY [*patienter*, L.] with patience.

PA'TIENTNESS [*patientia*, L.] patient temper.

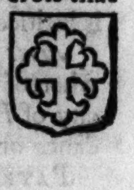
PATI'NE, [*patene*, F. *patena*, It. of *patina* L.] a ſort of plate or ſaucer with which the chalice is covered at maſs.

PATI'SE, a reddiſh colour.

PA'TLY, fitly, opportunely.

PA'TNESS, fitneſs, opportuneneſs.

PATO'NCE, as a *Croſs Patonce* [with *Heralds*] is a croſs that has its ends flory, but yet differs from that which is call'd a *Croſs flory*, in that the *Flory* circumflexes and turns down like a *Fleur-de-luce*, but the croſs patonce extends and ſtretches to a certain patee form, as in the eſcutcheon, gules, a croſs patonce argent.



PA'TRIA, one's own country or birth-place, *L.*

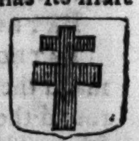
PA'TRIA [in *Law*] the neighbourhood, *L.*

PA'TRIARCH [*patriarche*, F. *patriarca*, It. and Sp. *Patriarcha*, L. πατριάρχης of πατήρ a father, and ἄρχ☉, Gr. chief,] the firſt father of a family or nation.

PA'TRIARCH [in an *Eccleſiaſtical* ſenſe] a dignity in the church ſuperior to an archbiſhop, of which in antient times there were 5, *viz.* at *Rome*. *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Antioch*.

PATRIA'RCHAL [*Patriarchal*, F. *Patriarcale*, It. of *patriarchalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a patriarch.

PATRIA'RCHAL Croſs [in *Heraldry*] is one that has its ſhaft croſſed twice, the upper arms of it being ſhorter, and the lower longer. See the eſcutcheon.



PATRIA'RCHATE [*patriarchat*, F. of *patriarchatus*, L.] the ſtate, dignity, or juriſdiction of a patriarch; alſo a primate of a national church.

PA'TRIARCHSHIP [of *patriarcha*, L. and *ſhip*] the dignity or juriſdiction of a patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN [*Patricien*. F. *Patricio*, It. of *patricius*, L.] one deſcended of a noble family, in oppoſition to the *Plebians*.

PATRI'CIANS [ſo called of *Patricius* their ring-leader] their diſtinguiſhing tenet was, that the ſubſtance of fleſh is not the work of God, but of the devil; on which account they bore ſuch hatred to their own bodies, as ſometimes to kill themſelves.

PATRI'CIATE [*Patriciat*, F. of *praticiatus*, L.] the dignity of a patrician.

PATRIMO'NIAL [F. *patrimoniale*, It. of *Patrimonialis*, L.] of or pertaining to an eſtate of inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY [*Patrimoine*, F. *patrimonio*, It. and Sp. of *Patrimonium*, L.] an inheritance, eſtate, or money deſcending from or leſt by a father to a ſon.

St. *Peter*'s PA'TRIMONY, a province in *Italy*, which, with its profits and dependencies, is united to the ſee of *Rome*.

PA'TRIOT [πατριώτης, Gr.] a father of his country, a publick benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the acting like a father to his country, publick-ſpiritedneſs.

PA'TRIOTSHIP [of *Patriota*, L. and *ſhip*] office, dignity, or quality of a patriot.

PA'TRISSATING [*Pratriſſans*, L.] taking after the father.

PATRISPA'SSIANS, a name given to the *Sabellians*, becauſe they believed that the father himſelf, and not the ſon was crucified.

PATROCINA'TION, a patronizing, protecting, or defending; a maintaining the right of any one, *L.*

PA'TROCINY [*patrocinio*, It. *Patrocinium*, L.] the ſame as patrocination.

A PATRO'L [*patrouille*, F.] (*Milit. Affairs*) a round or march made by the guards or watch in the night-time to obſerve what paſſes in the ſtreets, and to ſecure the peace and tranquillity of the city or camp.

Patro'ling [of patrouille, F.] marching about a city, garriſon, &c. in the night, as ſoldiers do to prevent ſurprizes, diſorders, &c.

Pa'tron [F. and Sp. *padrone*, It. of *patronus*, L.] a friend of intereſt or power; an advocate, a defender; a particular guardian-ſaint of any kingdom, city, &c.

Pa'tron [in *com.* and *cannon Law*] one who has the right of preſentation to a benefice.

Pa'tron [in *Civil Law*] a maſter who has made his ſlave or ſervant free.

Pa'tron [in *Navigation*] a name given in the *Mediterranean* ſea to the perſon who commands the ſhip and mariners; and ſometimes to the perſon who ſteers, or the pilot.

Pa'tron *Paramount*, the king, who is ſo to all the eccleſiaſtcal benefices in *England*.

Pa'tronage [*patrocinium*, L.] defence, protection.

Pa'tronage [F. *padronaggio*, It. *patronatus*, L.] the right belonging to the founder of a church, &c. of preſentation to that benefice.

Lay Pa'tronage [in *Law*] is a right attach'd to the perſon. either as founder, or heir of the founder; or as poſſeſſor of the fee to which the patronage is annexed, and is either *real* or *perſonal*.

Real Lay Pa'tronage, is that which is attach'd to the glebe, or to a certain inheritance.

Perſonal Lay Pa'tronage, is that which belongs immediately to the founder of the church, and is tranſmittible to his children and family, without being annexed to any fee.

Eccleſiaſtical Pa'tronage [in *Law*] is that which a perſon is intitled to by vertue of ſome benefit which he holds.

Arms of Pa'tronage [in *Heraldry*] are thoſe at the top, whereof ſome are marks of ſubjection and dependance, as the city of *Paris* bears 3 flowers *de lys* in chief, to ſhew her dependance on the king.

Patro'nal [*patronalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a patron.

Pa'tronship [of *patronus*, L. and *ſhip*] the office, &c. of a patron.

Pa'troness [*patronne*, F. *padroneſſa*, It. Sp. and Port. of *patrona*, L.] a female patron, &c.

Patroni'zer [*patronus*, L.] a patron, defender, &c.

Patroni'ze [*patrocinare*, L.] to act the part of a patron.

Patrony'mic [*patronymique*, F. of *patronymicus*, L. of πατρονυμικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the names of men derived from their anceſtors.

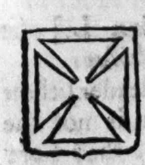
Patrony'micks [Πατρονυμικὰ, Gr.] names men derive from their fathers, grand-fathers, or other anceſtors.

Patrovi'lle, Patrou'l } [*patrouille*, F.] a round of ſoldiers to the number of 5 or 6, with a ſergeant to command them; theſe ſet out from the *Corps de Gard*, and walk round the ſtreets of a garriſon, to prevent quarrels and miſchief, &c. and to keep all in order, peace and quietneſs.

Pattacoo'n, ſee *Patacoon*.

Pa'tte [in *Cookery*] a little pie.

Pattee [in *Heraldry*] a croſs pattee, is a croſs that is ſmall in the center, and goes widening to the ends, as in the eſcutcheon.



Pa'tten, Pa'ttin } [*patin*, F. patine, *Du.*] a ſort of clog or wooden ſhoe with an iron ring for a ſupporter.

To Pa'tter [of *patting*] to ſtrike as hail or any ſmall things falling, or being thrown in great numbers.

Pattern [*patron*, F.] a model, or ſample of any thing.

Pattes, the paws of any beaſt.

Patty [*pâte*, F.] a ſort of pye.

Patulous [in *Botan. Writ.*] that blows open, *L.*

Pa'vage, a toll or contribution towards repairing and maintaining pavements and cauſeways.

Pa'van, Pa'vana } a grave and majeſtick *Spaniſh* dance, wherein the dancers turn round, and make a wheel or tail before them like that of a peacock; alſo the graveſt and ſloweſt ſort of inſtrumental muſick, conſiſting generally of 3 ſtrains.

Paucilo'quy, Paucilo'quiousness } [*pauciloquium*, L.] ſparingneſs of ſpeech, fewneſs of words.

Pau'city [*Paucitas*, L.] fewneſs.

Pau'dishaw [*i. e.* an expeller of princes, or injuries] a title given to the grand ſeignior.

Pave'se, Pavi'se } [*pavois*, F.] a large ſhield which covers the whole body.

Pavoisa'de, Pavisa'do } a target defence in a galley, to cover the ſlaves that row on the benches.

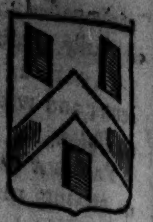
To Pave [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L.] to lay a way with ſtones.

Pa'vement [*pavé*, F. of *pavimento*, It. *pavimentum*, L.] a paved floor or cauſeway.

Pave'ntia [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs, who, as they fancied, protected children from fears; or, as others ſay, frightened them.

Pavila'de, a ſhelter for rowers in a galley.

Pa'vier [*un paveur*, F. *pavitor*, L.] a maker of pavements in ſtreets.



Paviours is an antient company, their coat *Argent*, a *Chevron* between three rammers *Sable*.

Pavi'lion [*pavillon*, F. *padiglione*, It. *pavellon*, Sp.] a tabernacle or tent of ſtate.

Pavi'lion [of *Papilio*, L. or *Padiglione*, Ital.] a turret or building uſually inſulated, and under one ſingle roof; ſometimes ſquare, and ſometimes in form of a dome.

Pavilion [in *War*] a tent raiſed on poſts to lodge under in ſummer-time.

Pavilion [with *Mariners*] the flag of a general officer in a fleet.

Pavilion [in *Heraldry*] a covering in form of a tent, which inveſts or wraps up the armories of diverſe kings and ſovereigns, depending only upon God and their ſword.

Pavi'llion'd, encompaſs'd or incloſ'd in a pavilion, *Milton*.

Pavilions [in *Architecture*] a term uſed for projecturing pieces in the facade of a building, which mark the middle of it.

Angular Pavi'lions [*Archit.*] thoſe before mentioned.

St. Paul's *School*, built and well indowed by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, and Chaplain to king *Henry* VIII. which ſchool was dedicated by the founder to the child *Jeſus* (who ſat among the doctors at twelve years of age) as appears by part of the founder's epitaph.

Quique ſcholam ſtruxit celebrem cognomine JESU

So that the name of it is *Jeſus* School, rather than *Paul's*; but the ſaint hath robb'd his maſter of the title.

Pau'lianists, a ſect ſo called; the followers of *Paulus Samoſetanus*, a biſhop of *Antioch*, who deny'd the diſtinction of perſons in the trinity.

Paulicians [ſo called of *Paulus* their chieftain] to the errors of the *Manichees*, they added an abhorrence of the croſs, and employ'd it to the moſt ſervile uſes out of deſpight.

Paunch [*Sea Language*] mats made of ſinnet, which are made faſt to the main and fore-yards, to keep them from galling.

Paunches [*panſe*, F. *pancia*, It. *pança*, Sp. pantz, L. G. and *Teut.* *pantex*, L.] the belly, inteſtines, or guts of an animal.

Fat Paunches **make lean Pates.**

L. *Pinguis Venter non gignit Senſum tenuem.* Gr. Παχεῖα γαϛὴρ λεπτὸν ȣ̓ τίκτει νόον.

The Edge of this proverb is turn'd upon exceſs in *Eating* and *Drinking*, as an enemy to the *Clearneſs* of *Underſtanding*, and *vivacity* of *Wit*; it is either transferr'd from, or at leaſt is confirmed by the *Latin*, the G. ſay, **Voller Bauch ſtudirt nicht gern.** (It is not good ſtudying with a full belly.

Pavor [among the *Romans*] fear, a deity, whom they received from the *Corinthians*, whoſe children being frightened to death by the ghoſts of *Medea*'s children, *Mermerus* and *Pheres*, they were ordered by the oracle to ſacrifice to them annually, and erected two ſtatues one to *Fear*, and another to *Paleneſs*.

Pa'uper, a poor perſon, *L.*

To Pa'uperate [*pauperare*, L.] to impoveriſh.

Forma Pau'peris, in the form of a poor man. Thus to ſue *in forma pauperis*, is when the judge of a court aſſigns an attorney, clerk, or counſel, to maintain the cauſe of a poor perſon, and to plead for him or her without fees.

Pausa'rius [among the *Romans*] an officer who directed the ſtops, or pauſes, in the ſolemn pomps or proceſſions of the Goddeſs *Iſis*, *i. e.* the ſtands or places where the ſtatues of *Iſis* and *Anubis* were ſet down; alſo an officer in the gallies who gave the ſignal to the rowers, that they might act in concert, and row all together.

A Pause [It. and Sp. and *pauſa*, L.] a reſt, a ſtop, an intermiſſion.

A Pause [in *Muſick*] an artificial diſcontinuance of the ſound or voice; alſo a character of ſilence or repoſe.

To Pause [*pauſer*, F. of *pauſare*, It. and L.] to make a ſtop; alſo to conſider.

A Demy Pause [in *Muſick*] a ceſſation for the time of half a meaſure.

A General Pause, a general ceſſation or ſilence of all the parts,

Paw, *Fo!* an interjection of nauſeating.

Paw [*patte*, F.] the foot of ſome beaſts.

To Paw [*patiner*, F.] to move, feel, or handle with the paws.

Pawl [in a *Ship*] a little piece of iron bolted to one end of the beams of the deck, ſo as to keep the capſtan from recoiling.

To Pawl the capſtan [*Sea Phraſe*] to ſtop the capſtan with the pall.

To heave a Pawl [*Sea Phraſe*] is to heave a little more for the *Pawl* to get hold of the whelp.

Pawl [in *Guinea*] a ſmall piece of money, equal to 3 farthings *Engliſh*.

A Pawn [*pegno*, It. *empegno*, Sp. pfand, H. G. pandt, *Du.* pand, L. G. pant, *Su.*] a pledge.

To Pawn [*impegnare*, It. *empeñar*, Sp. of pfanden, H. G.]

to pledge, to put into the hands of another as a ſecurity for money borrowed, *&c.*

Pawn-Broker [pander, *Du.*] one who lends money upon a pledge.

Pax, peace, *L.*

Pax [with *Roman Catholicks*] a kind of image given to be kiſs'd when they go to the offering.

To Pay [*payer*, F. *pagare*, It. *pagar*, Sp. and Port.] to diſcharge a debt, to return.

To Pay [prob. of παίω, *Gr.*] to beat.

To Pay the ſeams of a ſhip [prob. of *poix*, F. pitch] to lay them over with hot pitch; or to lay on a coat of new ſtuff, after her ſoil has been burnt off; this ſtuff is a mixture of tallow and ſoap, or of train-oil, roſin and brimſtone boiled together.

Pay *Cheap* [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* turn the anchor over-board faſter, at turning it out of the boat.

Pay more cable [*Sea Phraſe*] *i. e.* let out more capable.

Pay [*Paye*, F. *paga*, Sp. and Port.] wages, hire, payment.

To be Pay'd [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when tacking about all her ſails are back-ſtay'd, *i. e.* lie flat againſt the maſts and ſhrouds.

Pay'able [*pagabile*, It.] that is or ought to be paid.

Pay'ing [of *payant*, of *payer*, F.] diſcharging a debt; alſo a beating.

Pay'ment, [*pagement*, F. *pagamento*, It. *pagamiento*, Sp.] a paying of money; alſo a beating.

Prompt Pay'ment, the payment of a bill or debt before it becomes due.

Pay'nims, pagans or heathens.

Pay'trel [*poitral*, F. *pectorale*, L.] the breaſt plate of a horſes furniture.

Pea [*pois*. F. *piſello*, It. *Piſum*, L. piꞅa, *Sax.*] a kind of pulſe well known.

Peag [in *Dooms-day-Book*] an hill.

Peace [*pax*, L. *paix*, F. *pace*, It. *paz*, Sp.] reſt, ſilence, quietneſs; alſo concord, agreement, reconciliation; the direct oppoſite to war.

He that would live in Peace and Reſt,
Muſt hear and ſee, and ſay the beſt.
F. *Oy, Voy, et te tais*
Si tu veux vivre en Paix.
It. *Udes vede, tace,*
Se vuoi viver in Pace.
L. *Audi, vide, tace,*
Si tu vis vivere in Pace.

This diſtich is a dehortation from *Cenſorious neſs* and *Detraction*, it teaches not to *expoſe* and *heighten*, but to *cover* and *extenuate* the *Imperfections* and *Failings* of others, under the penalty of procuring our own *Diſquietude*, and risking our *Tranquillity*.

Peace [in the Senſe of the *Law*] a quiet and inoffenſive behaviour towards the king and his people.

Peace *of God and the Church*, that time of vacation and reſt which the people had from law-ſuits and trouble between the terms.

Peace *of the King*, that peace and ſecurity both for life and goods, which the king affords to all his ſubjects, or foreigners taken into his protection.

Peace *of the Plough*, that whereby the plough-tackle and plough-cattle are ſecured from diſtreſſes.

Clerk of the Peace, an officer of the ſeſſions of the peace, whoſe buſineſs it is to read indictments, to inroll the acts, and to draw up the proceſs; to return the copies of indictments, outlawries, attainders, *&c.* to the king's-bench.

Peace [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a beautiful lady holding in her hand a wand or rod towards the earth, over a hideous ſerpent, and holding her other hand over her face, as unwilling to behold ſtrife or war. By others ſhe has been repreſented holding in one hand an olive branch, and leading a lamb and a wolf yoked by their necks in the other; and alſo with an olive branch in her right hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left.

Pea'ceable [*paiſible*, F. *pacifice*, It. and Port. *apazible*, Sp. and Port. *pacificus*, L.] quiet, not given to ſtrife.

Pea'ceably [*paiſiblement*, F.] in a peaceable manner.

Pea'ceableness [of *paiſible*, and *neſs*] peaceable temper, quiet diſpoſition.

Peach [*pêche*, F. *peſca*, It. *perſigo*, Sp. *malum Perſicum*, L. peꞃꞅuaꞃ, *Sax.*] a fruit well known.

To Peach, to impeach, to accuſe.

Pe'acock [*pavo*, L. papa, *Sax.* pfau, G. *paon*, F. *paone*, It. *pavon*, Sp. *pavam*, Port.] a beautiful bird well known.

A Pea'cock [*Hieroglyphically*] with beautiful plumes, and in a poſture of admiring them, and expoſing them to the ſun, repreſented a creature proud of its natural perfections.

A Pe'acock [*Emblematically*] alſo repreſents women over curious in their dreſs and coſtly cloathing.

Pe'a-hen [*penache*, F. *pava*, L.] a female of the kind.

Peak [peac, *Sax.*] the ſharp point of a thing, the top of a hill.

Green Peak, a woodcock, a bird.

Pe'aking [ſome derive it of *piecinino*, Ital. or *pequenno*, Span. ſmall] ſickly, weakly.

Pea'klngness, ſickilneſs, unthrivingneſs.

Peal [of *appello*, L. according to *Minſhew*, or prob. of πάλλω, Gr. to agitate or vibrate] a loud noiſe, eſpecially of bells or thunder.

Peal'd, troubled, or deaffened with the noiſe, *Milton.*

Pe'an [in *Heraldry*] is when the field or ground of furs of a coat of arms is *Sable*, and the powderings are *Or.*

Pear [*poire*, F. *pera*, It. Sp. and Port. of *Pyrum*, L. peꞃe, *Sax.* and *Dan.* peere, *Du.* paeron, *Su.*] a fruit well known.

Pear-Tree [*poirier*, F. *pero*, It. *peral*, Sp. *pereyra*, Port. of piꞃiꝫe, *Sax.*] a fruit tree of which are divers ſpecies.

Pear-*Bit*, a ſort of bit for horſes.

Pearmai'n, a kind of delicate apple.

Pearch } [*pertica*, It. and *pértiga*, Sp. L. *perche*, F.] a rod
Perch } or pole in length 16 foot and a half; or 18 in the meaſuring of coppice woods; alſo a ſeat for fowls to reſt on.

Pearch }
Perch } [πέρκη, Gr. *Perche*, F.] a freſhwater fiſh.

To Pearch [*percher*, F.] to light or ſit upon, as a bird does.

Pearl [*perle*, F. perle, *Dan.* peerle, *Du.* perl, G peaꞃl, *Sax.*] a gem or jewel, a hard, round, white, clear ſubſtance, uſually roundiſh, found in a teſtaceous fiſh reſembling an oiſter.

Pearl [in *Heraldry*] by thoſe heralds that blazon the coat armour of great men by precious ſtones inſtead of colours, is uſed inſtead of white.

Pearl [with *Hunters*] that part of a deer's head which is about the burr.

Wens of Pearl, certain excreſcencies or prominent places in form of half pearls, found in the bottom of the pearl ſhells.

Mother of Pearl is the ſhell of the pearl oiſter, or fiſh wherein the pearls are formed.

Pearl [with *Oculiſts*] an unnatural ſpeck, or thin film over the eye.

Pearl [with *Printers*] a ſmall ſort of printing letter.

Peas, ſee *Pea.*

Peas-Bolt, or hawm, peas-ſtraw.

Pea'sant [*paiſon*, F.] a country-man, a clown.

Pea'santry [*les Paiſans*, F.] the body of country people or ruſticks.

Pease, v. *Pea.*

Peas Cod [piꞅa coꝺꝺe, *Sax.*] the ſhell or husk of peas.

Peat, a ſort of fewel dug out of mooriſh ground.

Pe'bble [*incert. Etym.*] a ſort of ſtone for paving.

Peccadi'llo, a pardonable ſin, ſmall fault, *&c. Span.*

Pe'ccant [F. *peccante*, It. *peccans*, L.] committing a fault offending.

Peccantness [of *peccans*, L. and *neſs*] offenſiveneſs, hurtfulneſs.

Pe'ccant humours [in *Phyſick*] the humours of the body which contain ſome malignity, or which offend either in quantity or quality, *i. e.* when they are either morbid, or in too great abundance.

Pecca'vi [I have offended] to cry *peccavi*, is to acknowledge a fault, *L.*

Pechia'gra [πῆχυς the elbow, and ἄγρα, Gr.] the gout in the elbow joints.

Pe'cia, a dry meaſure containing 2 gallons.

Peck [*pecotin*, F.] a dry meaſure containing eight quarts.

A Peck of Troubles.

L. *Ilias malorum*, Cic. ad Att. l. 8. Ep. 12. The F. ſay; *Un Abyſme de malheurs.* (An abyſs of misfortunes.) Trouble upon trouble, or a heap, or number of troubles.

To Pe'ck [*bequetter*, F. *beccare*, It. *picar*, Sp.] to ſtrike with the bill as bird's do.

Pecque'ts Duct. [*Anatomy*] the thoracic duct, ſo called from *Pecquet* its diſcoverer.

Pe'cten *Arboris* [with *Botaniſts*] the grain of the wood of any tree, *L.*

Pecten *Veneris* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſhepherd's-needle, *L.*

Pecti'neus [with *Anatomiſts*] the third of the 15 muſcles of the thigh, ſo named becauſe it has its origin in the forepart of the *Os pectinis*, L.

Pe'ctinis *Os* [*Anatomiſts*] the ſhare-bone, which is the lower and inner, or the fore-part of the *Os Innominatum.*

Pe'ctoral [F. *pettorale*, It. *petoràl*, Sp. of *pectoralis*, L.] of or pertaining to, or good for the breaſt.

Pe'ctoral Muſcle [*Anatomy*] a muſcle which moves the arm forwards; ſo named on account of its ſituation, which ariſes above from the *Clavicula*, and below from the breaſt-bone, and all the endings of the uppper ribs, and is implanted in the upper part of the ſhoulder-bone.

Pectus the breaſt *L.*

PECTORA'LE [*pectoral*, Sp. *pectorale*, It.] a breaſt-plate, *L.*

PE'CTORALS [in *Medicine*] are remedies proper to ſtrengthen and relieve the breaſt and ſtomach; or good againſt the diſeaſes of them.

PECTORIS *Os* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſame as *Sternum*, L.

PE'CTORALNESS [of *pectoralis*, L. and *neſs*] ſtomachick quality.

PE'CULATE [in *Civil Law*] the crime of pilfering the publick money, by a perſon who manages it, or in whoſe cuſtody it is repoſited.

PECULA'TION [*peculat*, F. of *peculatus*, L.] a robbing or cheating the publick.

PECU'LIAR [Sp. *peculiare*, It. of *peculiaris*, L.] ſingular, particular, private, proper.

A PECULIAR, a particular pariſh or church that has juriſdiction within it ſelf for a probate of wills, *&c.* being exempt from the ordinary of the biſhop's courts. Thus the king's chapel is a *Royal Peculiar*, free from all ſpiritual juriſdictions, and only governed by the king himſelf as ſupreme ordinary.

PECU'LIARLY [*peculiariter*, L.] after a peculiar manner.

PECU'LIARNESS, peculiarity.

Court of PECU'LIARS, a court which takes cogniſance of thoſe matters which relate to ſuch pariſhes as are exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop in ſome dioceſes, and belong peculiarly to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

PECU'NIA, money, *L.*

PECU'NIA *Sepulchralis*, money anciently paid to the prieſt, at the opening of the ſepulchre, for the benefit of the departed Soul.

PECU'NIA [among the *Romans*] money. A deity which, as they held, preſided over riches; who had a ſon named *Argentinus*, whom they adored that they might grow rich.

PECU'NIARY [*pecuniaire*, F. *pecuniario*, It. and Sp. *pecuniarius*, L.] of or pertaining to money.

PECUNIO'SITY [*pecunioſitas*, L.] fullneſs of money.

PECU'NIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. *pecunioſo*, It. of *pecunioſus*, L.] full of money.

PE'CUNIUS, a deity of the antient *Pruſſians*, in honour of whom they kept a fire of oak perpetually burning; which if it happened to go out by the prieſt's neglect, he was put to death. When it thunder'd, they imagined that their grand prieſt converſed with their God; and for that reaſon fell proſtrate on the earth, praying for ſeaſonable weather.

PED *Ware*, pulſe as peas, beans, *&c.*

PE'DAGE, money paid for paſſing on foot or on horſe-back thro' any foreſt, *&c.*

PEDAGO'GICAL [παιδαγογικὸς, Gr] pertaining to inſtruction of youth, or to diſcipline.

PE'DAGOGUE [F. *pedagogo*, It. and Sp. παίδαγωγος, Gr.] an inſtructor of youth.

PE'DAGOGY [*pædagogia*, L. of παιδαγωγία, Gr.] inſtruction, diſcipline.

PE'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a foot in meaſure.

PEDA'LE [*Ant. Writ.*] a foot-cloth, a carpet laid on the ground to tread on.

PE'DALS [F. *pedali*, It. of *pedales*, L.] the large pipes of an organ, ſo called becauſe play'd and ſtopp'd with the foot.

PEDA'NEUS [*Civil Law*] a petty judge, who has no formal ſeat of juſtice; but hears cauſes ſtanding, and without any tribunal.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on foot, as a pedaneous travel.

PE'DANT [F. *pedante* It. and Sp.] a ſchool-maſter who profeſſes to inſtruct and govern youth, to teach them humanities and the arts.

PE'DANT, an unpoliſh'd ſtiff man of learning, who makes an impertinent uſe of the ſciences, abounds in unſeaſonable obſervations and criticiſm.

PEDA'NTICK [of *pedanteſque*, F. *pedanteſco*, It. *pedantico*, Sp.] of or pertaining to or like a pedant.

PEDA'NTICKNESS, pretence to, or oſtentatiouſneſs of ſcholarſhip.

PEDANTI'ZING [of *pedantizant*, F.] playing the pedant.

PE'DANTRY [*pedanterie*, F.] pedanticneſs, oſtentatiouſneſs of ſhewing literature.

PE'DANTISM [*pedantiſme*, F.] the profeſſion, or practice quality, or manner, of a pedant.

PEDEE' [of *e pedibus*, L.] a foot boy.

PE'DERAST [*pederaſte*, F. παιδεραστὴς, Gr] a Sodomite, a buggerer.

PE'DERASTY [παιδεραστία, Gr.] buggery, Sodomy.

PEDERE'RO, commonly call'd *Petterero*, a ſmall piece of ordnance moſtly uſed in ſhips, to fire ſtones, nails, broken iron, or cartridge ſhot, on an enemy attempting to board.

PEDIAE'US [*Anat.*] the ſecond of the *extenſores pedis*, L.

A PE'DESTAL [*pedeſtalla*, L. *piedeſtallo*, Ital.] that part of a pillar that ſupports it. It is a ſquare body with a baſe and cornice, ſerving as a foot for the columns to ſtand upon, and having according to *Vignola*, a third part of the height of its column. It is different in different orders, there being as many kinds of pedeſtals as there are orders of columns.

PE'DICLE [*pedicule*, F. *pediculus*, L.] a little foot.

PE'DICLE [with *Botaniſts*] a foot ſtalk, is that on which either a leaf, or flower, or fruit ſtands or hangs.

PEDI'CULA [*Botany*] the herb yellow rattle graſs, or cock's-comb, *L.*

PEDICULA'RIS *morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] the louſy diſeaſe.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular foulneſs of the ſkin, very apt to breed lice; ſaid to have been the diſtemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of their plagues, *L*

PEDICULO'SITY [*pediculoſitas*, L.] lowſineſs.

PEDICULUS [*Botany*] the ſame as *pedicle*, L.

PEDIS *abſciſſio* [*old Rec.*] a cutting off the foot, a puniſhment of criminals in former times inflicted here inſtead of death.

PE'DIGREE [q. *degrez des peres*, F. *i. e.* the degrees of fathers, or as others *petendo gradum*, deriving the deſcent] a deſcent from anceſtors, ſtock or race.

PE'DIMENT [in *Architecture*] an ornament that crowns the *ordonnances*, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows, niches, *&c.* It is ordinarily of a triangular form; but ſometimes makes an arch of a circle.

PEDILU'VIUM, a ſort of bath for the feet, *L.*

PE'DLAR [of betteler, G. a beggar, *Skinner*; or of *aller a pied*, F. going a foot, q. *pied-aller*, *Minſhew*] one who ſells ſmall wares about the country.

To PE'DDLE, to ſell things of ſmall value.

PE'DDLING, little, ſmall, trifling.

PEDU'NCULI [*Anatomy*] two medullary proceſſes of the *Cerebellum*, whereby that part is joined to the *Medulla oblongata*.

PEDOBAPTISM [of παιδῶν βάπτισμα, Gr.] infant-baptiſm.

PEDO'METER } [of *pedes*, L. or ποῦς, Gr. a foot, and μέτρον measure] a way-wiſer, an inſtrument compos'd of various wheels with teeth, which by a chain faſtened to a man's foot or wheel of a chariot, advance a notch each ſtep or each revolution of the wheel; and the number being mark'd on the edge of each wheel, the paces may be numbred, or the diſtance from one place to another exactly meaſured.
PODO'METER }

PEDO'NES [*old Rec.*] foot-ſoldiers.

PEEK } [*pique*, F. *picca*, It.] a grudge, ſpleen, ill-will againſt a perſon.
PEQUE }

PEEK [in *Sea Language*] is uſed variouſly.

PEEK [in a *Ship*] a room in the hold, which reaches from the bits forwards to the ſtern.

To ride a PEEK [with *Mariners*] a term uſed of a ſhip, when ſhe lies with her main and fore yards hoiſed up, having one end of the yards brought down to the ſhrowds and the other raiſed up on end; which is done chiefly when ſhe lies at reſt in rivers.

To be a PEEK [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed of an anchor, when the cable is perpendicular between the hawſe through which it runs out and the anchor.

To heave a PEEK, is to bring the ſhip to the poſition beforementioned.

To PEEK }
PEQUE } [*piquer*, F.] to vex, to fret to make angry, raiſe the ſpleen *&c.*
PIQUE }

To PEEK the *Miſſen* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the miſſen yard right up, and down by the maſt.

To ride abroad PEEK [*Sea Phraſe*] is much the ſame as riding a peek; only the yards are raiſed up but half ſo high.

PEEL [with *Printers*] a wooden inſtrument with which they hang up the printed ſheets to dry.

PEEL [*pala*, It. Sp. and L.] an inſtrument to ſet bread into an oven; alſo a broad thin board for carrying pies, *&c.*

PEEL [*peau*, F. of *pellis*, L. a skin] the outmoſt skin of fruit.

PEE'LING [*pelant*, of *peler*, F.] taking off the skin or rind; alſo the peel or rind of fruit.

PEE'LING, a large ſort of excellent cyder-apple.

To PEEP [*pipire*, L. *pepier*, F.] to cry like a chicken, to chirp like a ſparrow.

To PEEP [*incert. Etym.* unleſs, with *Mr. Caſaubon*, we will derive it from ὀπιπτεύω, Gr.] to look thro' a hole or chink; alſo to begin to grow out as plants, horns, *&c.*

You ſhall pay for your PEEPING.

That is, your curioſity ſhall coſt you dear.

PEEPERS [in *Cookery*] young chickens.

PEER [prob. of Berg, *Teut.* an heap, *&c.* or beoꞃᵹ, *Sax.* bierg, *Dan.* or peꞃe, *Sax.* the foot of an hill or, with *Mr. Caſaubon*, of Πυρὰ, Gr. a pile of wood.] a mole or rampart raiſed in an harbour to break the force of the ſea; and for the better ſecurity of the ſhips that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a kind of pilaſter or buttreſs, raiſed for ſupport, ſtrength, and ſometimes for ornament.

To PEER at a thing, to leer or peep at it.

PEER [*pair*, F. *paris* It. *par*, Sp. of *par*, *pares*, L. equals] a nobleman of the houſe of lords in parliament; an equal.

PEE'RAGE, impoſition or tax for the repairing and keeping up fea peers.

PEE'RAGE [*pairie*, F.] the dignity of a peer.

To hold Land in PEE'RAGE [*antient Cuſtoms*] a tenure which obliged the perſon to aſſiſt the lord's bailiff in his judgments, as all the antient vaſſals call'd peers.

PEE'RDOM [of *pairie*, F. and *dom*] a peer's dignity annexed to a great fee.

PEE'RESS, the wife of a peer.

PEE'RLESS [*non pareil*, F. of *par*, L. and leaꞃ, *Sax.*] not to be equalled or matched.

PEE'RLESNESS [*par*, L. leaꞃ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] matchleſsneſs.

PEERS [in *Law*] jury-men impannelled upon an inqueſt.

PEERY, [with the *Canting Crew*] timorous, eſpecially, at gaming.

PEE'VISH [prob. q. *beeiſh*] fretful, *&c.*

PEEVISHLY, fretfully, *&c.*

PEE'VISHNESS [prob. q. *beeiſhneſs*, of *Bee*, Eng.] fretfulneſs, waſpiſh humour.

A PEG [pıc, *Sax.* a little needle] a little piece of wood pointed.

To take a Man a PEG lower.

That is to curb his pride.

To PEG, to put in or faſten with a peg.

PE'GANUM [πήγανον, Gr.] the herb rue.

PE'GOMANCY [πηγομαντεία of πηγή, a fountain, and μαντεία, divination, *Gr.*] divining by fountain water: the ſame as hydromancy, which ſee.

PE'GASUS [with *Aſtron.*] the winged horſe; a northern conſtellation.

PE'GGING [with *Sow-gelders*] a method us'd in curing hogs of the diſeaſe called the *Garrbe.*

PE'ISAGE [*old Rec.*] a pound weight, whence to *peiſe*, or *poiſe*, and *peſage.*

PE'LA, a peel, a pile, a fort.

PELA'GIA, a ſhell-fiſh called a purple, *L.*

PELA'GIAE [with *Naturaliſts*] ſuch ſhell-fiſhes, as are never or very rarely found near the ſea-ſhores; but always continue in the deep, or thoſe parts in the bottom of the ſea, which are fartheſt from land.

PELA'GIANS [of *Pelagius*] a ſect who deny'd original ſin, and held many other erroneous opinions.

PELECI'NUS [πελεκῖνος, Gr.] the plant hatchet-vetch.

PELF [prob. of ꝼela, ꝼeo. *Sax.* much money] wealth; alſo the remains of a fowl. after a hawk is relieved.

PE'LICAN [F. *pellicano*, It. *pelicano*, Sp. *pelicam*, Port. of *pelicanus*, L. of πελεκάν, Gr.] a water fowl.

A PELICAN is the uſual emblem of motherly affection, and likewiſe of patriotiſm.

PE'LICAN (with *Chymiſts*) a ſort of double veſſel ordinarily of glaſs; uſed in diſtilling liquors by circulation.

PE'LICAN (with *Surgeons*) an inſtrument for drawing teeth.

PE'LICAN (with *Gunners*) an antient piece of ordinance, equal to a quarter culverin, and carrying a ball of 6 pound.

PELICOI'DES (πελεκοειδής of πέλεκυσ, a hatchet, and εἶδος, form, *Gr.*) a certain geometrical figure, that ſomething reſembles a hatchet.

PELI'DNUS (in *Phyſick*) a black and blue colour in the face, as it often happens to thoſe who are melancholy.

PELL (*pellis*, L) the skin of a beaſt.

PE'LLAGE, a cuſtom or duty paid for skins of leather.

PELLAMOU'NTAIN, an herb.

PE'LLET (either of *pellendo*, L. driving, or of *pelete*, F.) a little ball.

PE'LLETS (in *Heraldry*) are black roundles, the ſame that *French* heralds call *Torteaux de Sable.*

PE'LLICIA (*old Rec.*) a pilch.

PE'LLICLE (*pellicule*, F. *pellicella*, It. of *pellicula*, L.) a little or thin skin, a film.

PE'LLICLE [*pellicula*, L.] when any ſolution is evaporated ſo long by a gentle heat, that a film or skin riſes on the top of the liquor, the chymiſts ſay it is evaporated to a pellicle, and then there is very little more liquor left, than will juſt ſerve to keep the ſalts in fuſion.

PELLIPA'RIUS [*old Stat.*] a skinner, currier, or leather-dreſſer.

PE'LLITORY [*parietaire*, F. of *parietaria*, L.] an herb.

PELLO'TA [in the *Foreſt Law*] the ball, or round fleſhy part of a dog's foot, which, by that law, in all dogs that are near any of the king's foreſts are to be cut out.

P'EL-ME'L [*pêle-mêle*, F.] confuſedly, without order.

Clerk of the PELLS, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill in a parchment roll call'd *pellis acceptorum*, *i. e.* the roll of receipts, and alſo makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, *i. e.* the roll of endings.

PELLU'CID [*pellucidus*, L.] that may be ſeen through, tranſparent.

PELLU'CIDNESS } [of *pellucidus*, L. and *neſs*] tranſparency,
PELLUCI'DITY } diaphaneity.

PELT [of *pelle*, It. *pelico*, Sp. **pels**, *Du.* **peltz**, G. *pellis*, L. a skin] a skin or the hide of an animal.

PELT *Monger* [of *pellis*, and manᵹeꞃe, *Sax.*] one who deals in pelts and skins.

PELT *Wool*, wool pulled off from the pelt or skin of a dead ſheep.

To PELT [prob. of **poltern**, *Teut.* to bounce] to throw ſtones, ſnow-balls, *&c.* at a perſon; alſo to annoy an enemy by diſcharging ſmall ſhot; alſo to fret or fume.

PE'LTA [among the *Antients*] a kind of buckler.

PELTA'LIS *cartilago* [*Anatomy*] ſo called from its reſemblance to *Pelta* a buckler. See *Scutiformis.*

PE'LTING [prob. of **poltern**, *Teut.*] throwing ſtones, *&c.* at.

PE'LVIS, a baſon, *L.*

PE'LVIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the baſon of the kidneys or the lower part of the *Abdomen*, in which the *Bladder* (and in women likewiſe the *Uterus*) and *Rectum* are contained.

PE'LVIS *aurium* [with *Anat.*] the hollow part of the ear, *L.*

PE'LVIS *cerebri*, the tunnel of the brain, *L.*

PE'LVIS *renum* [*Anatomy*] a skinny veſſel in each kidney, which receives the urine and conveys it to the bladder, *L.*

PELU'RE, a rich furr.

PEMPHIGOI'DES [πεμφιγώδης, Gr.] a kind of ſpotted-fever; or a flatulent or windy fever.

PEN [*pena*, Port. *penna*, It. and L.] an inſtrument for writing.

PEN [of pynꝺan, *Sax.* to ſhut in] a fold for ſheep; a coop for fowl; alſo a pond-head to keep water in for driving the wheels of an iron mill.

PEN [with the *Britains* and antient *Gauls*] an high mountain; hence thoſe hills, which divide *France* from *Italy*, are called the *Apennines.*

To PEN [of *penna*, L. a pen] to write down.

To PEN *up* [of pynꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſhut up, to incloſe.

PE'NAL [F. and Sp. *penale*, It. of *pœnalis*, L.] of or pertaining to or inflicting puniſhments.

PE'NALTY [*penalità*, It. *pena*, Sp. of *pœnalitas*, L.] a fine impos'd as a puniſhment.

PE'NALNESS [of *penal*, F. of *pœnalis*, L. and neſs] liableneſs to a penalty.

PE'NANCE [*penitence*, F. *penitenza*, It. *penitência*, Sp. of *pœna*, L. *Puniſhment*] the exerciſe of penitence, or a puniſhment, either voluntary or impos'd by legal authority, for faults committed by a perſon.

PE'NANCE [of *pœnitentia*, L.] a ſort of mortification enjoined by *Romiſh* prieſts. *O. F.*

PE'NANCE [in *Canon Law*] an eccleſiaſtical puniſhment chiefly adjudg'd to the ſin of fornication.

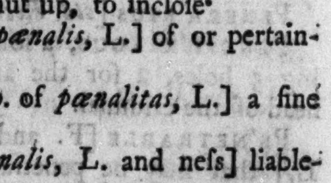
PENA'TES [of פנימה, *Heb.* inwards, or *Penitus* inwardly, becauſe kept within the houſe, *Cic.*] houſhold Gods whoſe ſtatues were there kept, and worſhipped with wine and incenſe. They were made either of iron or earthen-ware; but their form was kept ſecret, as a religious myſtery. In the time of peace they committed their arms to the care of the *Penates.* Thoſe of *Rome* were brought by *Æneas* from *Troy*, to which place *Dardanus* brought them from *Samothrace.*

The *Penates* and *Lares* were different. in that the *Lares* were common in all houſes, and the *Penates* proper to particular ones, and divine honours were done to the *Lares* in the chimney corner, or on the fire-hearths, and to the *Penates* in the open court; or ſome other place or ſort of chapel within.

PE'NCE [of penniᵹ, *Sax.*] pennies, v. *Penny.*

PE'NCIL [*pinceau*, F. *pennello*, It. *pinzel*, Sp. of *penicillum*, L. **penſel**, *Teut.*] an inſtrument uſed by drawers, painters, *&c.*

PE'NCIL of *Rays* [in *Opticks*] a double cone of rays joined together at the baſe, one of which hath its vertex in ſome one point of the object and the glaſs, *B. E. D.* for its baſe, and the other hath its baſe in the ſame glaſs; but its vertex in the point of convergence, as at *C.*



PE'NDANT [F. *pendente*, It. *pendiente*, Sp. of *pendens*, L.] hanging.

PE'NDANT *Feathers* [with *Falconers*] thoſe feathers that grow upon the thighs of an hawk.

PE'NDANT [in *a Ship*] a ſhort rope, which is faſtened at one end to the head of the maſt, or yard, or clew of the ſail, having a block or ſhiver at the other end to receive ſome running rope.

PE'NDANTS [F. of *pendentia*, L. *i. e.* hanging] hanging jewels for the ears.

PE'NDANTS [with *Heralds*] pendant eſcutcheons. In antient times, men of chivalry or knights would reſort to the courts of princes, and ſet up publick challenges for juſts and tournaments or elſe poſt them upon ſome bridge or other paſs, and there provoke or challenge all men of rank that came that way to encounter them. In order to this, they hung up their ſhields with their coat armour painted on them on the neghbouring trees, or elſe on poles erected for that purpoſe.

PE'NDANTS [in *Botany*] a kind of ſeeds, growing on ſtamina or chives; as thoſe in the middle of *Tulips*, *Lilies*, &c.

Pe'ndants (in a *Ship*) thoſe long colours or ſtreamers cut pointing out towards the end, and there divide into 2 parts, and hung out at the heads of the maſts, or at the ends of the yard-arms.

Pende'ntive (with *Architects*) the whole body of a vault, ſuſpended out of the perpendicular of the walls, and bearing againſt the *Arc-boutants*.

Pe'ndentness (of *pendens*, L. and *neſs*) hanging down quality.

Pe'ndulous (*pendulous*, It. of *pendulus*, L.) hanging down, dangling.

Pe'ndulous *Heads* (with *Botaniſts*) thoſe flowers which hang downwards.

Pe'ndulousness (of *pendulus*, L. and *neſs*) pendentneſs, or ſwinging to an fro' as a.

Pe'ndulum (of *pendulus*, L.) a weight hanging at the end of a wire, ſtring, *&c.* by the ſwinging to an fro' or vibration of which, the parts of time are meaſured; alſo a clock, watch or movement; the motions of which are regulated by ſuch a device.

Simple **Pe'ndulum**, is one that conſiſts of a ſingle weight.

Compound **Pe'ndulum**, is one that conſiſts of ſeveral weights, ſo fix'd on as to return the ſame diſtance both from one another and from the center about which they vibrate.

Royal **Pe'ndulums**, are ſuch clocks, the pendulums of which ſwing ſeconds, and go 8 days, ſhewing the hours, minutes, and ſeconds

Peneci'llus, a pencil to write with, *L.*

Pe'necillus [in *Pharmacy*] a lozenge, reſembling a pencil in ſhape, *L.*

Peneci'llus [with *Surgeons*] a tent to be put into wounds or ulcers.

Penera'rius [*old Rec.*] a pennon or enſign-bearer.

Penesy'ringus, a ſort of pillory among the antients, having 5 holes, 2 for the arms, 2 for the legs, and one for the head of the criminal.

Pe'netrable [F. and Sp. *penetrabile*, It. of *penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated or pierced into; alſo that may be dived into or gueſſed.

Pe'netrableness [*penetrabilitè*, F. of L.] capableneſs of being penetrated, *&c.*

Pe'netrantness } [of *penetrant*, F. of L. and *neſs*] pene-
Penetrabi'lity } trating quality, power of penetrating.

Pe'netrant [F. *penetrante*, It. of *penetrans*, L.] penetrating, piercing; alſo ſubtil, quick.

To **Pe'netrate** [*penetrer*, F. *penetrare*, It. *penetràr*, Sp. of *penetrare*, L.] to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through, to drive into.

Penetra'tion, [F. *penetrazione*, It. *penetraciòn*, Sp. of *penetratio*, L.] a penetrating or piercing thro', or dividing into; alſo quickneſs of parts or wit.

Penetra'tion of 2 *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] the action where one thing enters another or takes up the ſame ſpace; or two bodies being in the ſame place, ſo that the parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the dimenſions or places of the parts of the other.

Pe'netrative, [*penetratif*, F. *penetrativo*, It. and Sp.] that eaſily penetrates, or is of a penetrating or piercing quality.

Pe'netrativeness [of *penetratif*, F. of L. and *neſs*] aptneſs to penetrate.

Pe'nguin, a foreign bird.

Peni'nsula [*peninſule*, F. *peniſola*, It. *peninſola*, Port. *peninſula*, Sp. and L. of *pæne*, L. almoſt, and *inſula*, L. an iſland] a place almoſt encompaſſed about with water; a place in the waters, joined by a neck of land to the main firm continent.

Peni'nsulated [*peninſulatus*, L.] almoſt moated round.

Pe'nis, Man'syard, *L.*

Pe'nis *cerebri* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *Conarion*, L.

Pe'nis *muliebris* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *Clitoris*, L.

Pe'nistons, a ſort of coarſe woollen cloth.

Pe'nitence [F. *penitenza*, It. *penitencia*, Sp. of *pænitentia*, L.] repentance; alſo the diſcipline or puniſhment attending repentance.

Pe'nitent [F. *penitente*, It. and Sp. of *pænitens*, L.] repenting, a being ſorrowful for what has been committed that is ſinful or criminal.

Pe'nitentness [of *penitent*, F. of *pænitens*, L. and *neſs*] penitent frame of mind.

Penite'ntial [*penitentiel*, F. *penitenciale*, It. of *pænitentialis*, L.] of or pertaining to repentance.

Penite'ntial [with *Rom. Catholicks*] an eccleſiaſtical book which directs how to enjoin penance.

Penite'ntiary of or pertaining to penance, or repentance.

Penite'ntiary [*penitencier*, F. *penitenziere*, It. of *pænitentiarius*, L.] a prieſt who impoſes penance on offenders; alſo a place for hearing confeſſions.

Pe'nitently, in a penitent manner.

Pe'nitents, certain peculiar friaries, who aſſemble together for prayers, makes proceſſions bare footed, their faces being covered with linen, and give themſelves diſcipline.

Pe'nknife [of *penna*, L. and cniꝼ, *Sax.*] a knife for making of pens.

Pe'nman, an artiſt at fair writing.

Pe'nnant [in a *Ship*] is a rope to hoiſe up a boat or merchandize into or out of a ſhip.

Penna'ta *folia*. See *pennated Leaf*.

A **Pe'nnated** *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] or feathered, leaf is one, in which the parts, of which the leaf is compos'd, are ſet along the middle rib; either alternately, or by pairs, as in liquorice, vetches, *&c.*

Pe'nner, a pen-caſe.

Pe'nniless [of penniȝ-leaꝼ, *Sax.*] having no money.

Pe'nnon, [F. *pennone*, It. *pendon*, Sp.] a flag or banner ending in a point.

Pe'nnon [in *Heraldry*] the figure of ſuch a flag.

Penio'lum, barley-ſugar, a decoction of barley and ſugar, boiled 'till it becomes brittle, then turned out upon a marble ſtone, and anointed with the oil of ſweet almonds, is kneaded like a paſte and drawn out into ſticks.

Penno'ncel, a little pennon or flag or.

Penno'ncels, ſmall pieces of ſilk, cut in the form of a pennon, with which men of arms uſed to adorn their lances or ſpears. Probably to be more viſible ſigns to their own party; or to terrify their enemies, by appearing more numerous than they were.

Pe'nny *Irr. Pl.* **Pence** [penniȝ, *Sax.* **penning**, *Dan.* and L. G. **penningh**, *Du.* **pfennig**, H. G.] a coin in value the 12th part of a ſhilling.

Penny [penniȝ, *Sax.* *denarius*, L.] was the firſt piece of coined ſilver we have any account of, and was for many years the only one, till the reign of king *Henry* I, when there was halfpence. The *Anglo-Saxons*; had but one coin, and that was a penny. Before the year 1279 the old penny was ſtruck with a double croſs, ſo that it might be eaſily broken in the middle, or into four quarters, and ſo made into half-pence or farthings.

A Penny ſav'd is a Penny got.

F. *Le primier Epargné, eſt le premier gagné.* The L. ſay; *magnum Vectigal Parſimonia.* Cic. in Par.

We ſay likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe.

Penny and penny laid up will be many.

The G. ſay; **Die Sprarſamkeit iſt ein groſſer Zoll.** (Saving is a great income.) Theſe proverbs are to obvious to need any illuſtration.

No Companion like the Penny.

For it will procure any.

A Penny is well ſpent to ſave a Groat.

F. *Bonne la Mailla* (halfpenny) *qui ſauve le Denier.* (Penny.) Becauſe it is three pence profit.

Penny Wiſe, and Pound Fooliſh.

This proverb ſeverely laſhes ſuch perſons who are *thrifty* to an errour in *ſmall* but *neceſſary* expences, but profuſely *extravagant* in *unneceſſary* ones, intimating, that the wiſdom of ſuch *Parſimony* is no leſs *Fooliſh*, than the ſaving a cask of wine at the *Tap*, while they are turning it out at the *Bung-hole*. *Ad menſuram aquam bibentes, ſine menſura offam comedentes*, Latin. Μέτρῳ ὕδωρ ϖίνοντες ἀμήτρως μάζαν ἔδοντες, Gr.

Pe'nny *Poſt*, an office for conveying letters, to all parts of *Middleſex*, within the bills of mortality.

Pe'nny-*Weight*, an *Engliſh* weight, part of a pound Troy-weight, containing 34 grains.

Pe'nsa [*old Writ.*] a wey of ſalt, cheeſe, *&c.* containing 256lb, *L.*

Pe'nsa *libra*, a pound of money paid by weight, not by tale, *L.*

Ad **Pe'nsam**, the full weight of 12 ounces *Troy*, which was formerly paid into the exchequer for a pound ſterling.

Pe'nsile [*penſilis*, L.] hanging.

Pensilis *verucca* ſee *Acrochordon*.

Pe'nsilness [of *penſilis*, L. and *neſs*] hanging quality.

Pe'nsion, [F. and Sp. *penſione*, It.] money paid for diet or lodging; alſo a ſum of money paid annually by a prince or ſtate, to a perſon for ſervice required of him; alſo an annual allowance by a company, corporation or pariſh, to the members that are in arrears, for penſions and other duties.

Pe'nsionary [in *Holland*] the firſt miniſter of the regency of each city

Pe'nsionary, a perſon who has a penſion appointment, or yearly ſum during life, by way of acknowledgement, charged on the eſtate of a prince, company, *&c.*

Pe'nsioner [*penſionaire*, F. *penſionarius*, L.] one who receives a penſion; alſo one who is maintained at the charge of the king, company, or private perſon. in a college or hoſpital.

Pe'nsions [of *Churches*] a certain ſum of money, paid to clergy-men inſtead of tithes.

King's **Pe'nsioners** } a band of gentlemen to the num-
Gentlemen **Pe'nsioners** } ber of 40, firſt ſet on foot by K. *Henry* VII. whoſe office is to guard the king's perſon in his own

houſe, armed with partuiſans ; they attend and wait in the preſence chamber, and attend the king to and from chapel.

To **Pe'nsitate** [*penſitare*, L.] to weigh or ponder in mind.

Pe'nsive [*penſif*, F.] thoughtful, ſad, heavy, ſorrowful.

Pe'nsively, thoughtfully, *&c.*

Pe'nsiveness [*penſif*, F. and *neſs*] thoughtfulneſs, ſadneſs, heavineſs, ſorrowfulneſs.

Pe'nstock, a flood-gate, placed in the water of a mill-pond.

Pent [of pinꝺan, *Sax.*] ſhut in or up, kept in, incloſed.

Pentaca'psular [of πέντε, *Gr.* five, and *capſula*, L. a ſeed pod] having five ſeed pods.

Pe'ntachord [of πήντε five, and χορδὴ, *Gr.* a ſtring] a muſical inſtrument having five ſtrings.

Pentachro'stick [of πεντε and ἀκροςιχίς] a ſet or ſeries of verſes ſo diſpoſed, that there are always found five acroſticks of the ſame name in five diviſions of each verſe.

Pentaco'ccous [of πέντε and κοκκὸς, *Gr.* a grain.] having five grains or ſeeds.

Pentad'actylos [*Bot.*] the herb *Palma Chriſti*, L.

P'entagon [*pentagone*, F. *pentagolo*, It. πεντάγωνος, *Gr.*] a geometrical figure or body that has five ſides, and as many angles.

Penta'gonal }
Penta'gonous } of, or pertaining to a Pentagon.

Pe'ntagraph [πεντάγραφον, *Gr.*] an inſtrument wherewith deſigns, prints, *&c.* of any kinds may be copied in any proportion without a perſon's being ſkilled in drawing.

Penta'meter [*pentametre*, F. *pentametro*, It. πεντάμετρον, *Gr*] a verſe conſiſting of five feet.

As I have before given you tables for making *Hexameter Latin* verſes, ſo I ſhall here preſent you with one for *Pentameters.*

The manner of operation for *Pentameters*, is the very ſame with that of *Hexameters* (which ſee) only whereas *Hexameter Verſes* conſiſting of 6 *Words*, do therefore require 6 *Tables*, *Pentameters*, deduceable from theſe tables, are to conſiſt but of 5 *Latin Words*, and ſo only require 5 *Figures* to work them thro' their 5 *Tables*: So that any ſet of 5 *Figures* work'd thro' *their* reſpective *Tables* (in all reſpects like as you have been ſhewn in the *Example* of the *Hexameters*) will produce 5 *Latin Words*, which will make a true *Pentameter Verſe*, which will be true *Latin* and good ſenſe.

Thus the figures 1 1 1 1 1 produce
Turpia ſignificant arma maligna mibi
1 9 7 2 3 produce
Turpia procurant acta moleſta mera
3 2 7 9 1 produce
Impia conglomerant acta maligna vides.

Aud if you are minded to compoſe a pair of verſes together, *viz. Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, you muſt ſet down the 2 ſets of figures, as thus ; 6 8 5 1 9 1
8 9 1 5 5
of which ſets of figures, wrought out by their proper tables, will be produced the following verſes.

Peſſima fata tuis prænarrant ſidera nigra,
Tetrica ſignificant aſtra nefanda viris.

Which ſets of figures, if placed backwards, will produce quite different verſes.

By theſe tables, between two and three hundred thouſand *Hexameter* verſes may be produced.

The Verſifying Tables for **Pentameters.**

I.

t	a	p	i	s	i	t	t	n	e
r	e	m	o	m	r	u	o	t	d
r	p	r	p	i	r	x	r	u	f
r	d	i	s	p	i	i	a	i	o
i	a	t	i	a	c		d	b	d
	i	a		a	e	a	a	a	e
a		e		e				e	

II.

p	p	c	p	p	c	c	s	p	r
r	o	r	e	o	o	i	r	æ	æ
n	æ	r	n	n	g	o	s	s	c
d	f	s	g	n	c	t	c	l	i
i	u	l	i	u	a	r	u	c	c
m	o	f	r	b	i	d	u	i	m
m	i	a	u	b	u	n	u	a	e
c	n	n	u	n	t	n	n	r	a
t	t	n	t		t	t	a	n	
	t		s			n	t	s	s
	s	s	s	t	t		s	t	s
t	t	s	s						

III.

i	a	v	v	d	f	l	a	a	u
c	i	e	i	a	a	r	s	r	t
n	r	c	c	b	m	t	a	a	a
b	t	t	r	a	r				a
a	a	a		a	e	e	e		
		e							

IV.

d	p	p	n	c	s	m	s	m	o
u	r	e	r	u	o	i	a	l	d
o	f	u	p	l	n	l	o	c	t
a	e	e	e	i	i	s	n	e	n
n	r	s	s	g	a	d	r	d	t
b	t	t	n		a	v	a	a	a
a	r	a	e		a				
a		e	e		e	e	e	e	

V.

n	a	t	v	s	m	m	v	m	o
l	i	i	c	e	a	i	i	v	i
b	r	i	r	l	d	h	a	i	i
i	o	a	i	e	i		s		s
		s	s		e		e		e
e									

Penta'myron [πεντάμυρον, Gr.] an ointment compounded with 5 ingredients, *viz. Maſtich*, *Nard*, *Opobalſamum*, *Storax*, and *Wax.*

Pe'ntangle [of πέντε, Gr. 5, and *angulus*, L. a corner] a figure having 5 angles.

Pentape'talous [of πήντε 5, and πέταλον, Gr. a leaf] 5 leaved.

Pentapetalous *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch whoſe flowers conſiſt of 5 flower leaves.

Penta'phyllum [πεντάφυλλον, *Gr.*] the herb *Cinque-foil* or 5 leaved graſs.

Pentaphylloi'des [of πέντε, 5, φύλλον, a leaf, and εἶδος, *Gr.* form] of the *Cinquefoil* or 5 leav'd form.

Pentaphy'llous, having 5 leaves.

Penta'pleuron [πεντάπλευρον, *Gr.*] an herb, the leſſer plantain.

Penta'ptoton [πεντάπτωτον, Gr,] a noun that has but 5 caſes, *Gram.*

Penta'robon [πεντάροβον, *Gr.*] the plant or flower called a peony.

Pe'ntaspast [πεντάσπαςον, *Gr.*] an engine that has 5 pullies.

Penta'stic [πεντάςιχος, Gr.] a ſtanza, or certain diviſion in a poem

Penta'style [πεντάςυλος, Gr.] a work in architecture, wherein are 5 rows of columns.

Pe'ntateuch [πεντάτευχος of πέντε five, and τεῦχος, a volume] the five books of *Moſes*, *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy.*

Penta'thlon [πένταθλον of πέντε and ἄθλον, a ſtriving, Gr.] the five exerciſes performed in the *Grecian* games, *viz. Leaping*, *Running*, *Quoiting*, *Darting*, and *Wreſtling.*

Pentatonon [in ancient *Muſick*] a concord, with us call'd the greater ſixth.

Pentecontarch [πεντεκόνταρχος, Gr.] a captain who has the command of 50 men.

Penteconto're, a veſſel with 50 oars.

Penteco'ste [*pentecote*, F. *pentecoſte*, It. πεντεκοςή, Gr. *i. e.* the 50th day, *ſcil.* after *Eaſter*] the feſtival of *Whitſuntide.*

Penteco'stals, offerings made by pariſhioners to their prieſt at *Whitſuntide* ; and alſo of inferior churches to their chief or mother-church. Theſe were alſo called *Whitſund-Farthings.*

Pentepha'rmacum [of πέντε 5, and φάρμακον, *Gr.* a remedy] any medicine that conſiſts of 5 ingredients.

Penthe'mi'meris [πενθημιμερὴς, Gr.] a part of a *Greek* or *Latin* verſe, conſiſting of 2 feet and a long ſyllable.

Pe'nthouse [*pendice*, It. *appentis*, F. of *appendix*, L. of *pendere*, L. to hang] a ſhelter over a door or window.

Penu'ltima [with *Grammarians*] the laſt ſyllable of a word, ſave one.

Penu'mbra [in *Aſtronomy*] a faint or partial ſhade obſerved between the perfect ſhadow and the full light in an eclipſe of the moon, ſo that it is difficult to diſcern where the ſhadow begins, and where the light ends.

Penu'rious [of *penuria*, L. great want] covetous, niggardly, ſtingy ; alſo nice.

Penu'riously, covetouſly, niggardly, meanly.

Penu'riousness, niggardlineſs, meanneſs.

Pe'nury [*penuria*, Sp. and L.] extreme want of all neceſſaries.

Pe'nury is repreſented (in *Sculpture* and *Painting*) by a meager old woman, in a tatter'd habit, as the effect of *Want*, holding, in one hand a *Pumice ſtone*, and in her other a *Branch of Willow*, both which, are emblems of *Sterility*; reſting on a *lean Cow*, alluding to *Joſeph*'s prophecy, of *Pharaoh's* lean kind.

Pe'ony [*Pæonia*, L. of παιονία, Gr. peonian, *Sax.*] a flower of two ſexes, male and female.

Peo'ple [*populus*, L. *peuple*, F. *popolo*, It. *pueblo*, *povo*, Port. pobl, *C. Br.* pobel, H. G.] the whole body of a people who live in a country.

The **People**, the common ſort of people.

People *ſay*, it is generally ſaid.

To PEO'PLE [*populare*, L. and It. *poblàr*, Sp. *peupler*, F.] to ſtock a country or place with people.

PE'PANSIS [πέπανσις, Gr.] a ripening.

PEPANSIS [in *Medicine*] a correcting of depraved matter and corrupt humours in the body, and bringing them into order.

PEPA'SMUS [πεπασμὸς of πεπαίνω, to bring to maturity, *Gr.*] a ripening of preternatural humours.

PEPASTICKS [of πεπασμὸς, Gr.] medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach, and that digeſt crudities.

PE'PPER [*piper*, L. *poivre*, F. *pepe*, It. *pimienta*, Sp. *pimenta*, Port. of peppop *Sax.* **peper**, *Su.* **peper**, *Du.* and L. G **pfeffer**, H. G.] an aromatick fruit, or grain brought from *India*.

PE'PPER *Wort*, an herb.

To PEPPER, or ply one cloſe with any thing, alſo to ſeaſon with pepper.

PEPPER'D *off* [*vulgar Expreſſion*] ſoundly clapt or pox'd.

PEPPER-*Proof*, the contrary; *i. e.* ſound, free from any ſuch diſtemper.

To take PEPPER *in the Noſe*, to be angry.

PE'PSIS [πέψις, *Gr.*] a boiling or ſeething.

PE'PSIS [in *Phyſick*] the concoction or fermentation of victuals and humours in an animal body

PEPTICK [πεπτικὸς, *Gr.*] ſerving to concoct or digeſt.

PEP } a diſeaſe in fowls, conſiſting in a little white dry pellicle
PIP } ariſing on the tongue.

PER, a prepoſition, borrow'd from the *L.* and us'd inſtead of *By*, and *Thro'* e. g. *per Force*, *per ann*, *per cent*, &c. to *perforate*, or *pierce thro'*, &c. It likewiſe denotes a degree of excellency or exceſs.

PER *Aſcenſum* [in *Chymiſtry*] a particular manner of diſtillation.

PER *Deliquium*. See *Deliquium*.

PER *Arſin*. See *Arſin*.

PER *Theſin*. See *Theſin*.

PERA'CTER, a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

PERACU'TE [*peracutus*, L.] very ſharp.

PERACU'TUM *menſtruum* [with *Chymiſts*] a *Menſtruum* made by drawing off ſpirit of nitre ſeveral times from butter of antimony. By the help of which, Mr. *Boyle* ſays he was able, without a very violent fire, to elevate a very good quantity of crude *Mercury*, and that in a few hours.

PER ANNUM, yearly, by the year.

PERADVE'NTURE [*par avanture*, F. *par avventura*, It. *por ventura*, Sp.] perhaps, by chance.

Without PERADVENTURE, undoubted, without queſtion.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a progreſs or ramble, *L.* of *F.*

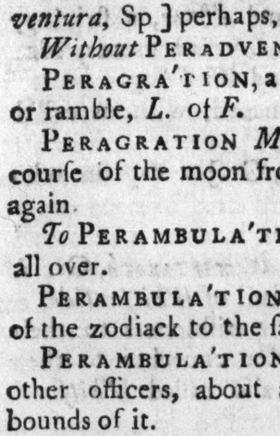
PERAGRATION *Month* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſpace of the courſe of the moon from any point of the zodiack to the ſame again.

To PERAMBULA'TE [*perambulare*, L.] to walk thorough or all over.

PERAMBULA'TION [in *Aſtron.*] a walking through any point of the zodiack to the ſame again, *&c.*

PERAMBULA'TION [*of the Foreſt*] the walking of juſtices, or other officers, about a foreſt, in order to ſurvey and ſet the bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda*, a writ commanding the ſheriff to make a perambulation, and to ſet down the bounds of two or more manours, the limits of which are not ſo well known.



PERA'MBULATOR, an inſtrument or rolling-wheel for meaſuring roads, *&c.* a ſurveying wheel. It is made of wood or iron, commonly half a pole in circumference, with a movement, and a face divided like a clock, with a long rod of iron or ſteel that goes from the center of the wheel to the work: There are alſo two hands, which (as you drive the wheel before you) count the revolutions; and from the compoſition of the movement and diviſion on the face, ſhew how many yards, poles, furlongs, and miles you go.

PERCA [*old Rec.*] a perch of land.

PERCA'PTURE, a wear or place in a river, made up with banks, dams, *&c.* for preſerving or catching fiſh.

PE'RCASE, if perchance, if it be ſo.

TO PERCEI'VE [*percipere*, L. *appercevoir*, F. *percevìr*, Sp.] to begin to ſee, to diſcover, to ſpy or find out, to apprehend or underſtand.

PERCEI'VABLE } [*percettibile*, It. of *perceptibilis*, L.] that
PERCE'PTIBLE } may be perceived.

PERCEIVEABLY, perceptibly, in a manner to be perceiv'd.

PERCE'PTIBLENESS, perceivableneſs.

PERCE'PTION [F. *percezzione*, It. of *perceptio*, L.] the act of perceiving, comprehending, or knowing; the clear and diſtinct apprehenſion of any object.

PERCEPTI'VITY, the faculty of perceiving.

PERCE'PIER, the herb parſley-pert, or parſley-break-ſtone.

PERCIPIENT [*percipiens*, L.] a perceiving or perceiver.

PERCH [of *perche*, F. a pole] a ſtick or pole for birds to rooſt on.

PERCH [*perche*, F. of *pertica*, L.] a pole or rod, a meaſure of 16 foot and half.

To PERCH [of *percher*, F.] to ſit upon a perch, ſtick, or twig of a tree, as birds do.

PERCHANCE [of *per* by L. and chance] perhaps; it may happen, peradventure.

PERCHA'NT [with *Fowlers*] a decoy-bird ty'd by the foot, which flutters, and draws other birds to it, and ſo gives the fowler an opportunity of catching them, *F.*

PE'RCHERS, *Paris* candles, uſed in *England* in ancient times; alſo the larger ſort of wax-candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar.

PERCOLA'TION, a ſtraining thoroughly, *L.*

PERCONTA'TION, a ſtrict inquiry.

PERCULLIS, the name of one of the purſuivants at arms.

PERCU'SSION [*percuſſione*, It.] a ſtriking or knocking, *F.* of *L.*

PERCU'SSION [in *Phyſicks*] the impreſſion a body makes in falling or ſtriking upon another; or the ſhock or colliſion of two bodies, which concurring, alter the motion of each other.

PE'RDIFOLS [of *perdere*, to loſe, and *Folia*, leaves, *L.*] ſuch trees or plants as loſe their leaves in winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDINGS [*old Rec.*] the dregs of the people, *viz.* men of no ſubſtance.

PERDI'TION [F. *perdizione*, It. *perdicion*, Sp. *perditio*, L. utter ruin or deſtruction.

PERDONA'TIO *Utlagariæ*, a pardon of one that is outlaw'd for contempt, and afterwards ſurrenders himſelf of his own accord.

PERDRIGON [F.] a ſort of plumb, or prune.

PERDU'E [F. *perduto*, It.] loſt, forlorn.

PERDU'ES [q. *perditi*, L. *i. e.* loſt men] ſoldiers placed in a dangerous poſt; the forlorn hope of an army.

To lie PERDU'E, to lie flat upon the belly, to lie in wait cloſely.

PERDU'RABLE [F. and Sp. *perdurabile*, It. of *perdurabilis*, L.] continuing, laſting long.

PERDURA'TION, a laſting very long, *L.*

To PE'REGRINATE [*peregrinar*, Sp.] to travel into far countries.

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling into foreign countries, O. *F.* of *L.*

PE'REGRI'NE [*peregrino*, It. *peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandiſh.

PE'REGRINE [with *Falconers*] a hawk of the falcon-kind.

PE'REGRINE [with *Aſtrologers*] a planet is ſaid to be *peregrine*, when it is found in any ſign where it has none of its eſſential dignities.

PERE'NNIAL [*perennis*, L.] laſting all the year.

PERE'NNIAL [in *Medicine*] a term apply'd to fevers which have no intermiſſion.

PERE'NNITY [*perennitas*, L.] laſtingneſs, long continuance, perpetuity

PERE'MPTORY [*peremptoire*, F. *perentorio*, It. *peremptoria* Sp. of *peremptorius*, L.] abſolute, expreſs; alſo pragmatical, ſaucy, malapert.

PEREMPTORY *Action* [in *Law*] an abſolute, final, and determinate act; not to be altered, renewed, or reſtrained.

PERE'MPTORILY, abſolutely, poſitively.

PERE'MPTORINESS, abſoluteneſs, pragmaticalneſs, *&c.*

PERE'NNIAL [*perenne*, It. of *perennis*, L.] continual, permanent.

PERE'NNITY [*perennitas*, L.] of long duration.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down, *L.*

PERETERION [of τερεάω, *Gr.* to bore through] a trepan.

PE'RFECT [*parfait*, F. *perfetto*, It. *perféto*, Sp. of *perfectus*, L.] compleat, intire; to which nothing is wanting, or that has all the requiſites; alſo excellent, accompliſh'd; alſo arrant; alſo well skilled in.

PERFECT *Flowers* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have the finely coloured flower-leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT *Animal* [*with ſome Writers*] one born or produc'd by univocal generation, in oppoſition to inſects, which (they ſuppoſe) to be produc'd by equivocal generation.

PE'RFECTLY, compleatly, entirely, excellently, with great skill.

To PE'RFECT [*perfectum*, of *perficere*, L. *perfectionner*, F. *perfezionare*, It. *perficionàr*, Sp.] to make perfect, to bring to perfection, to finiſh.

Pe'rfect *Numbers* [*Mathemat.*] are ſuch numbers whoſe aliquot or even parts taken all together, will exactly make the whole number, as 6 and 28, *&c.* for of 6 the half is 3, the third part 2, and the ſixth part 1, which added together make 6; and it hath no more aliquot parts in whole numbers; ſo 28 has theſe even parts, 14 the half, 7 the fourth, 4 the ſeventh, and 2 the fourteenth, and 1, which added together make 28, and therefore is a perfect number; of which perfect number there are but 10 between 1, and 10000000000.

Perfection [F. *perfezione*, It. *perfición*, Sp. of *perfectio*, L.] the ſtate or condition of that which is perfect; alſo excellency, great accompliſhment.

Perfection is repreſented in painting *&c.* by a beautiful lady cloth'd in a veſt of gold gauze; her boſom unveil'd; her body partly hid by the zodiack on which ſhe leans with her right hand, her ſleeves turn'd up to the elbow, and deſcribing a perfect circle by a pair of compaſſes in her left; the golden robe denotes perfection; the naked breaſt her propenſity to cheriſh others; and the circle is the moſt perfect figure in the *Mathematicks*.

Abſolute Perfe'ction, is that wherein all imperfection is excluded, ſuch as is that of God, or *Secundum quid*, and in its kind.

Eſſential Perfe'ction, is the poſſeſſion of all the eſſential attributes; or of all the parts neceſſary to the integrity of a ſubſtance.

Metaphyſical Perfe'ction, is the ſame as *Natural*.

Natural Perfe'ction is that whereby a thing has all its powers or faculties; and thoſe too in their full vigour: all its parts both principal and ſecundary; and thoſe in their due proportion, conſtitution, *&c.*

Moral Perfection, is an eminent degree of vertue, or moral goodneſs, to which men arrive, by frequently repeated acts of beneficence, piety, *&c.*

Phyſical Perfection. See *Natural Perfection.*

Tranſcendental Perfection, the ſame as *Natural*.

Perfe'ctional, making perfect.

Pe'rfectness, the quality of being perfect.

Perfecti'ssimate, a quality or dignity mentioned in the code.

Perfi'dia [in *Muſick*] an affectation of doing always the ſame thing, of following the ſame deſign, of continuing the ſame motion, the ſame ſong, the ſame paſſage, the ſame figures of notes, *Ital.*

Perfi'dious [*perfido*, It. and Sp. of *perfidus*, L.] treacherous, baſe, falſehearted.

Perfi'diousness } [*perfidia*, or *perfidezza*, It. *perfidia*,
Pe'rfidy } Sp. of *perfidia*, L.] breach of faith, truſt, treachery, falſeneſs.

Perfidy, is deſcribed [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] by a woman having a fawning, but treacherous countenance, and holding ſerpents, in each hand.

Perflati'le [*perflatilis*, L.] eaſy to be or capable of being blown through by the wind.

Perfo'rans *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the fingers, ſo called becauſe its tendons run through thoſe of the *Perforatus*; the ſame as *Tertii internodii digitorum flexor.*

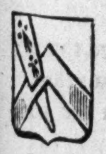
Perfo'rans *Pedis* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the leſſer toe, called alſo *Flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis*, L.

Perfora'ta, an herb, a ſort of St. *John's Wort.*

To Pe'rforate [*perforare*, It. and L.] to pierce through.

Pe'rforated [with *Botaniſts*] a term uſed of any plant whoſe leaf being held againſt the light, ſeems full of little holes.

Pe'rforated [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* bored thorough. The armoriſts uſe it to expreſs the paſſing or penetrating of one ordinary (in part) through another: *As he bears*, Argent, *a Bend* Ermine *perforated through a Cheveron*, gules. See the Eſcutcheon.



Perfora'tion [*perforazione*, It. of *perforatio*, L.] a boring through.

Perfora'tion [in *Surgery*] the penetrating by an inſtrument into any of the larger cavities; or the opening of any abſceſs by an inſtrument; alſo an eroſion of the bones that eats through them.

Perfora'tus *Muſculus* [with *Anatomiſts* a muſcle of the leſſer toes, ſo called becauſe its tendons are perforated like thoſe of the fingers, *L.*

Per-Force [*par-force*, F. *perforza*, It. *por fuerca*, Sp.] by force or violence.

To Perfo'rm [*performare*, L.] to do, to fulfill, to bring to paſs, to put in execution.

To Perform [or *keep*] one's word or promiſe.

Perfo'rmance, the act of performing, or a work done.

Performer [at the play-houſe] a muſician, a ſinger.

Perfrica'tion, a rubbing or chaſing thoroughly.

To Perfu'me [*parfumer*, F. *parfumare*, It. *perfumàr*, Sp. and Port.] to give a ſweet ſcent to.

Perfu'me [*parfum*, F. *profumo*, It. *perfûme*, Sp.] any thing that ſends forth a ſweet ſcent, as civet, musk, *&c.* alſo the ſcent itſelf.

Perfu'mer [*parfumeur*, F. *profumiere*, It. *perfumador*, Sp. and Port.] one who makes an ſells perfumes.

Perfu'nctory [*perfunctorius*, L.] done careleſly, or ſlightly, ſlubbered over.

Perfu'nctorily, careleſly, ſlightly.

Perfu'nctoriness, a ſlight, careleſs doing any thing.

Perha'ps [of *per*, and prob. **happen**] it may be ſo.

Perhaps *you'd have ripe Cherries at Chriſtmaſs*, a proverb apply'd to ſuch as crave after thoſe things that are either impoſſible or difficult to be had.

Peria'mma } [περίαμμα, Gr.] a medicine to be tied about
Peri'apta } the neck, which, as it is believed by ſome, will cure diſeaſes.

Perianthi'a [of περὶ about, and ἄνθος, a flower Gr.] the ſmall green leaves which compaſs the bottom of a flower.

Perica'rdian } of, or pertaining to the *pericardi-*
Perica'rdiack } *um.*

Perica'rdiary [in *Phyſick*] an epithet given to worms generated in the heart.

Perica'rdium [περικάρδιον, of περὶ and καρδία, Gr. the heart] a double membrane, skin or pouch, which ſurrounds the whole ſubſtance of the heart, and contains a liquor to moiſten it and cool it.

Perica'rpium [περικάρπιον, Gr.] a medicine apply'd to the wriſt to cure an ague.

Perica'rpium, a round root good againſt hemlock, *Gr.*

Perica'rpus [with *Botaniſts*] a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant.

Peri'clasis [περίκλασις, Gr.] ſuch a total fracture of a bone, as quite divides it and forces it out thro' the fleſh into ſight.

Periclita'tion, hazard, danger, jeopardy, *L.*

Pericne'mia [of περὶ about, and κνήμη, Gr. the *Tibia*] the parts about the *Tibia*

Pericra'nium [of περικράνιον, of περι and κράνιον, Gr. the skull] a thick ſolid coat or membrane, lying under the thick hairy skin of the head, and immediately covers the whole skull, except where the temporal muſcles lie.

Pe'ridot, a precious ſtone of a greeniſh colour, *F.*

Peridro'mis [περιδρομὶς, Gr.] an open gallery, alley or the like in a periptere, between the columns and the wall.

Pe'rilous [*periculoſus*, L. *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, full of peril.

Perie'rgy [of περίεργος, Gr.] needleſs caution or trouble in an operation.

Periga'eum [περιγαῖον, of περι and γῆ the earth, Gr. *perigee*, F.] that point in the heaven in which the ſun or any planet is at its leaſt diſtance from the center of the earth.

Perie'lion [περιήλιον, of περὶ and ἥλιος, Gr. the ſun *perihelie*, F.] that point of the orbit of a planet, in which it is neareſt to the ſun.

Perigee [περιγαιον, Gr. *perigee*, F. of *perigæum*, L.] that point of the heaven, wherein the ſun, or any other planet is neareſt the center of the earth.

Perigri'nary [*perigrinarius*, L.] a monk in the ancient monaſteries, whoſe office was to receive or entertain ſtrangers or viſitors.

Periege'tes, one who conducts another about a place or thing to ſhow it him.

Pe'ril [F. *pericolo*, It. *peligro*, Sp. of *periculum*, L.] danger, hazard.

Pe'rilous [*periculoſus*, L. *perilleux*, F. *pericoloſo*, It. *peligroſo*, Sp.] dangerous, hazardous.

Pe'rilously, dangerouſly, hazardouſly.

Pe'rilousness, hazardouſneſs.

Peri'meter [περιμετρός, Gr.] a verſe having a ſyllable above its juſt meaſure.

Peri'meter [in *Geometry*] the ambit or extent which bounds a figure or body.

Perinae'um [περιναῖον, Gr.] the ligamentous ſeam betwixt the *Scrotum* and the ſundament, *L.*

Peri'nde *valere* [*Law Phraſe*] a diſpenſation granted to a clerk, who being otherwiſe uncapable of a benefice or other ſpiritual function, is admitted to it.

Perinyc'tides [*Surgery*] little ſwellings like nipples.

Perio'cha [περιοχὴ, Gr.] an argument containing the ſum of a diſcourſe.

Pe'riod [*periode*, F. *periodo*, It. and Sp. of *periodus*, L. περίοδος, Gr.] a perfect ſentence, concluſion or cloſe, a full ſtop at the end of any ſentence.

Pe'riod [in *Arithmetick*] a diſtinction made by a point or comma, after every 6th place or figure, uſed in *Notation* or *Numeration*, for the more ready diſtinguiſhing and reading the figures.

Pe'riod [in *Aſtronomy*] the time taken up by a ſtar or planet in making, or the duration of its courſe 'till it return to the ſame point of the heavens.

Pe'riod [in *Medicine*] the ſpace of time a diſtemper continues from its beginning to its declenſion.

Pe'riod [in *Printing*] a character wherewith the periods of diſcourſe are terminated thus (.) call'd a full-point.

Pe'riod [in *Chronology*] an epocha or interval of time by which the years are accounted; or a ſeries of years whereby in different nations, and on different occaſions, time is meaſured.

Perio'dical } [*periodique*, F. *periodico*, It. and Sp. of *periodicus*, L. περιοδικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining
Perio'dick } to, or that has its periods.

Perio'dical [with *Aſtronomers*] that which performs its motion or courſe regularly, ſo as to perform it always in the ſame time.

Perio'dical *Month*, the ſame as month of peragration.

Perio'dically, regularly, in a periodical manner.

Perio'dick *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as decline and riſe again with ſimilar ſymptoms alternately.

Perio'dick [with *Grammarians*] a term apply'd to a ſtyle or diſcourſe that has number or which conſiſts of juſt and artful periods.

Peri'odus *ſanguinis* [in *Phyſick*] a continual circulation of the blood, thro' all the parts of the body, *L.*

Perioe'ci [περίοικοι, Gr.] thoſe inhabitants of the earth that live under the ſame parallels; but oppoſite ſemi-circles of the meridian, and conſequently in the ſame zone or climate.

Periophtha'lmium [of περὶ about, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye, *Gr.*] a thin skin which birds can draw over their eyes to defend them without ſhutting their eye-lids.

Perio'stium [περιόςεον, Gr.] a thin skin which immediately incloſes all the bones of the body, except ſome few as thoſe of the teeth, ears, *&c.* the uſe of it is to cover the bones, and to bear up the veſſels, which enter them for their nouriſhment.

Peripate'tick [περιπατητικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the peripateticks.

Peripate'tick P*hiloſophy*, the ſyſtem of philoſophy taught and eſtabliſhed by *Ariſtotle*, and maintained by his followers.

Peripate'ticks [*peripaticiens*, F. περιπατετικοὶ of περιπατέω, to walk about; becauſe they uſed to diſpute walking in the place at *Athens* call'd *Lycæum*] a ſect of philoſophers, the followers of *Ariſtotle*, as *Theophraſtus*, *Cratippus*, &c.

Peripe'tia [of περιπετὴς, *Gr.* falling into a different ſtate] that part of a tragedy wherein the action is turned, the plot unravelled, and the whole concludes.

Peri'phery [περιφερία, *Gr.*] the circumference or bounding line of a circle, ellipſis, parabola, and other ſimilar figures.

Peri'phrase [*periphraſe*, F. *parafraſi*, It. *periphraſis*, L. περίφρασις, *Gr.*] a circumlocution; a tour of words uſed by orators, to avoid the common and trite manners of expreſſion, as uſing many words to expreſs that which might be done by a few.

To Pe'riphrase [*periphraſer*, F. *uſar parafraſi*, It.] to uſe circumlocutions.

Periphra'stical [περιφραςικὸς, *Gr.*] of, or pertaining to a periphraſis.

Periphra'stically, by way of periphraſis.

To Pe'riphrase [*periphraſer*, F.] to uſe circumlocutions.

Periplo'ca *Orapocynum* [*Botany*] the herb dog's-bane, *L.*

Periplu's [περίπλους, Gr.] voyage or navigation round a certain ſea or ſea-coaſt.

Peripneumoni'a [περιπνευμονία, *Gr.*] an inflammation of the lungs and breaſt, accompanied with a fever, ſhortneſs of breath, a cough, *&c.*

Peripneumoni'a *Notha* [with *Phyſicians*] a *Baſtard Peripneumony*, a diſeaſe in the lungs, ariſing from a heavy pituitous matter generated throughout the whole maſs of blood, and diſcharged upon the lungs, *L.*

Peripneumo'nical [*peripnuemonicus* of περιπνευμονικός, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a peripneumony.

Peri'ptere } [of περὶ about, and πτέρον, a wing] in *Ar-*
Peri'pteron } *chitecture*, a place encompaſſed about with columns without, and a kind of wings about it.

Peripy'ema [περιπύεμα, *Gr.*] a collection of matter about any part, as round as the tooth in the gum.

Perirrhoea' [περιῤῥοία, *Gr.* of περὶ and ῥέω, to flow] a reflux of humours from the habit, into any one of the larger emunctories for its excretion; as in the hydropical caſe of water upon the bowels or kidneys, where it paſſes away by urine or ſtool.

Peri'scii [περίσκιοι of περὶ and σκία, *Gr.* a ſhadow] thoſe inhabitants of the earth whoſe ſhadows do in one and the ſame day ſucceſſively turn to all the points of the horizon; and theſe are ſuch as inhabit the frozen zones, within the compaſs of the *Arctick* and *Antarctick* circles, becauſe the ſun being above their horizon for many days without ever ſetting, the ſhadow turns as the ſun does.

Perisce'lis [περισκελὶς, *Gr.*] a garter, thence a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter is in *Latin* ſtiled, *Eques Periſcelidis.*

Periscy'phismus } [of περὶ and σκυτίζειν, *Gr.* to fleʃ] a
Perisky'tism } ſection, or laying open the fore-part of the head, the skull.

To Pe'rish [*perir*, F. *perecèr*, Sp. and Port. *perire*, It. and L.] to go to ruin, rack, or decay; alſo to be ruined, to be caſt away; alſo to die or come to one's end.

Pe'rishable [*periſſable*, F. *perecedero*, Sp.] apt to periſh, decay, come to ruin, *&c.*

Pe'rishableness, periſhing quality.

Perisso'logy [περισσολογία of περισσὸς abounding, and λόγος, a word, *Gr.*] a diſcourſe ſtuffed with unneceſſary and ſuperfluous words.

Perista'ltic [περιςαλτικὸς of περιςέλλω, *Gr.* to roll about, to contract, *&c.*] quibbling, worm-like.

Perista'ltick *Motion of the Guts*, a ſort of quibbling, or worm-like motion, a crawling of them downwards; which is cauſed by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

Perista'philinus *internus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle of the *Uvula* which draws it forwards; more properly *Pterigoſtaphilinus.*

Peristaphili'nus *externus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

Periste'rion [*Botany*] the herb *Vervain.*

Peristerna [of περὶ about, and ςέρνον, the breaſt, *Gr*] the parts about the breaſt.

Peristro'mata [of περίςρωμα, *Gr.*] the coat which covers the bowels.

Peristy'le [*periſtylium*, L. of περιςυλίον, Gr.] a place or building, encompaſſed with a row of columns on the inſide.

Perisy'stole [of περὶ and συςολὴ, *Gr.*] the pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe, *viz.* that of *Syſtole* or contraction, and that of the *Diaſtole* or dilatation.

Peri'te [*peritus*, L.] skilful, cunning, knowing.

Perito'naeum [περιτόναιον of περιτείνω, I ſtretch all around, *Gr.*] a thin, ſoft membrane, covering and containing all the viſcera or *Abdomen* on the inſide, and the entrails on the out.

Peritro'chium [περιτρόχειον of περιτρέχω, Gr. I run about] (in *Mechanicks*) a kind of wheel placed upon an axis, round which a rope is wound in order to raiſe a weight.

Peri'ttoma [περίττωμα, *Gr.*] whatever is ſuperfluous in the body; the excrement or ordure left after digeſtion; alſo the relicks of diſeaſes.

Perjura'tion, a being forſworn.

To Pe'rjure [*ſe parjurer*, F. *ſpergiurarſi*, It. of *perjurare*, L.] to forſwear.

Pe'rjury [*parjure*, F. *ſpergiuro*, It. *perjurio*, Sp. of *perjurium*, L.] a forſwearing, a taking a falſe oath.

Pe'rjury [in *Law*] a ſwearing falſely in an oath adminiſtred by perſons in legal authority.

Pe'riwig [*perruque*, F. *parrucca*, It. *peruca*, Sp.] a cap of human hair worn by men.

Pe'riwincle [*pervinca*, It. *the Herb ſo call'd.*] a kind of ſea ſnail, a fiſh; alſo an herb.

Periwinkle [*with the Canting Crew*] ſignifies a peruke.

Peri'zoma [περίζωμα, Gr.] a ſort of girdle or truſs for people who are burſten.

To Perk *up*, to lift up the head, to appear brisk.

Perlibra'tion, an exact weighing, *L.*

Pe'rmagy, a little *Turkiſh* boot.

Pe'rmanent [F. *permanente*, It. and Sp. of *permanens*, L.] durable. continuing, laſting.

Pe'rmanentness, durableneſs, *&c.*

Perme'able [*permeabilis*, L.] that may be paſſed through.

To Pe'rmeate [of *permeare*, L.] to penetrate, to paſs thro'.

Permea'tion, a penetrating and paſſing through the pores of the body, *L.*

Per *minima* [with *Phyſicians*] a term uſed to ſignify a perfect mixture of the ſmalleſt particles of ſeveral bodies or ingredients, *L.*

Permi'scible [*permiſcibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.

Permi'ssible [*permiſſibilis*, L.] that may be permitted.

Permi'ssion [F. and Sp. *permiſſione*, It. of L.] a permitting, granting leave or liberty, to do a thing, *&c.*

Permi'ssion [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when the orator profeſſes to have delivered the whole matter, and to leave all to the judgment and diſcretion of the auditors.

Permi'ssive, of or pertaining to permiſſion.

Permi'stion } a thorough mingling together, *L.*
Permi'xtion }

To Permi't [*permettre*, F. *permitir*, Sp. and Port. of *permittere*, L.] to allow, ſuffer, let, or give leave.

A Permi't, a note ſo called given by the ſeller to the buyer of *French* brandy, *&c.*

Permixtion [in *Phyſick*] a mixing thoroughly.

Permuta'tion [F. *permutazione*, It. of L.] the truck, or exchange of one thing for another, *L.*

PERMUTA'TIONS, of *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] the changes alterations, or different combinations of any number of quantities.

PERMUTATIO'NE *Archidiaconatus*, &c. a writ to an ordinary, commanding to admit a clerk to a benefice upon exchange made to another.

To **PERMU'TE** [*permuter*, F. of *permutare*, It. and L.] to exchange church livings one for another.

PER *my et per tout* [*Law Phraſe*] a joint tenant is ſaid to be ſiezed, *per my et per tout*, i. e. he is ſiezed by every parcel, and by the whole.

PERN'ANCY [in *Law*] the taking or receiving of any thing, as tithes in *Pernancy* are tithes taken in kind.

PERNI'CIOUS [*pernizioſo*, It. *perniciòſo*, Sp. of *pernicioſus*, L.] deſtructive, miſchievous, very hurtful.

PERNI'CIOUSLY, deſtructively, miſchievouſly, hurtfully.

PERNI'CITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary ſwiftneſs of motion in birds or beaſts.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, miſchievouſneſs, *&c.*

PE'RNIO, a kibe or chilblain, *L.*

PERNOCTA'TION, a lodging, or lying out all night, *L.*

PE'RNOR [of *preneur*, F.] a taker.

PE'RNOR *of Profits* [in *Law*] a taker or receiver of profits.

PERO'NA [with *Anatom.*] a bone of the leg called alſo *Fibula*, the ſhin-bone, *L.*

PERONAE'US *primus anticus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle of the *Tarſus* called alſo *Longus*, becauſe it is the longeſt muſcle ſeated on the *Perona*. It begins from above half the upper part of that bone, and ends in the upper, and hindermoſt part of the *os metatarſi* of the little toe.

PERONAE'US *ſecundus* or *poſticus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ariſing above the middle of the outward part of the *Fibula* under the belly of the *Peroneus Prinxus*, and is let into the upper and outward part of the *os metatarſi* of the little toe, *L.*

PERORA'TION [*peroraiſon*, F. of *peroratio*, L.] the cloſe or laſt part of an oration or ſpeech.

To **PERPE'ND** [*perpendere*, L.] to weigh or ponder thoroughly in the mind; alſo to examine or to try exactly.

PERPE'NDER }
PERPEND *Stone* } [with *Architects*] a ſtone fitted to the thickneſs of a wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed ends on both ſides.

PERPENDI'CULAR [Sp. *perpendiculaire*, F. *perpendicolare*, It. of *perpendicularis* of *perpendo*, L.] that falls, hangs or is directly down-right.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] a right line that ſtands ſo upon another, that the angles on either ſide are equal.

PERPENDICULAR to a *Parabola* [in *Conick Sections*] is a right line cutting that figure at the point, wherein any other right line touches it.

PERPENDICULAR [with *Aſtronomers*] when any ſtar is *Vertical*, *i. e.* right over our heads it is ſaid to be perpendicular, becauſe its beams fall directly upon us.

A **PERPENDICULAR**, a level, a plumb-line.

To let fall a **PERPENDICULAR**, is to draw a line perpendicularly upon another, from a point given, placed above it.

A right Line is ſaid to be **PERPENDICULAR** to a plane, when it is perpendicular to all the lines it meets with in that plane.

PERPENDI'CULARLY, in a perpendicular manner.

PERPENDI'CULARNESS }
PERPENDICULA'RITY } the quality of ſtanding falling or hanging down right.

PERPENDI'CULARNESS }
PERPENDICULA'RITY } *of Plants*, for tho' the generality of plants riſe a little crooked, yet the ſtem ſhoots up perpendicularly, and the roots ſink down perpendicularly; even they that come out of the ground inclined, or are diverted out of the perpendicular by any violent means, ſtraiten themſelves again and recover their perpendicularity, by making a ſecond, contrary bend, or elbow, without rectifying the firſt.

PERPENDI'CULUM, a perpendicular, a plumb line a level

PERPENDICULUM *chronometrum*, the ſame as *pendulum*.

PE'RPEROUS [L. *perperus*, from Πέρπερῳ. *Gr.*] rude, vain, awkward, fooliſh, unskillſul.

PE'RPEROUSLY, rudely, vainly, awkwardly, fooliſhly, un skillfully.

PERPE'SSION, a ſuffering thoroughly, *L.*

To **PE'RPETRATE** [*perpetrer*, F. *perpetràr*, Sp. *perpetrare*, It. and L.] to commit a crime, *L.*

PERPETRA'TION, a commiſſion of a crime, *&c.*

PERPE'TUAL [*perpetuel*, F. *perpetuo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *perpetuus*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, conſtant; alſo never ceaſing, everlaſting, endleſs.

PERPETUAL *Glandules* [*Anatomy*] natural ones in diſtinction to *adventitious* ones.

PERPETUAL *Pills* [in *Pharmacy*] regulus of *Antimony* made into pills, which if ſwallowed and voided 50 times, will purge every time.

PERPETUAL *Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] a motion which is ſupply'd and renew'd from it ſelf without the intervention of any external cauſe.

PERPETUALLY, continually, everlaſtingly, *&c.*

To **PERPE'TUATE** [*perpetuer*, F. *perpetuàr*, Sp. *perpetuare*, It. and L.] to make perpetual, to cauſe a thing to abide or laſt for ever.

PERPE'TUALNESS }
PERPETU'ITY } [*perpetuité*, F. *perpetuità*, It. *perpetuidàd*, Sp. of *perpetuitas*, L.] continuance without interruption, everlaſtingneſs, endleſſneſs

PERPETUITY [in a *Law Senſe*] a term uſed when a ſettlement is made of an eſtate in tail, ſo that it cannot be undone or made void.

PERPETUA'TION, the act of perpetuating, *L.*

To **PERPLE'X** [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle, to put into confuſion, to diſquiet, to trouble.

PERPLE'XED [*perplexus*, L.] put into confuſion, troubled; alſo difficult, hard to be underſtood.

PERPLEX'EDNESS }
PERPLE'XITY } [*perplexité*, F. *perpleſſità*, It *perplexidàd* Sp. of *perplexitas*, L.] doubtfulneſs, irreſolution; alſo trouble, anguiſh of mind.

PERPLEXEDLY, confuſedly, doubtfully.

PERPOTA'TION, a thorough drunkenneſs.

PER *quæ ſervitia*, a judicial writ, iſſuing from the note of a fine, and lies for the cognizance of a manour, to compel the tenant of the land to an acknowledgment to him as lord.

PE'RQUISITES [*perquiſita*, L.] all manner of profits ariſing from an office or place, beſides the ſalary or revenue.

PERQUISITE [in *Law*] any thing gotten by a man's own induſtry, or purchaſed with his own money.

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] are thoſe profits that come to a lord of a manour, by vertue of his court baron, over and above the certain yearly profits of his land; as fines of copy holds, harriots, *&c.*

PERQUISI'TION, a diligent ſearch, *F.* of *L.*

PE'RRIERS, a ſort of great guns, for ſhooting ſtones

PE'RRON [with *Architects*] a ſtair-caſe lying open on the outſide of the building; properly the ſteps in the front of a building, which lead into the firſt ſtory, when raiſed a little above the level of the ground.

PERRU'KE }
PERRU'QUE } a ſet of falſe hair, curled and ſew'd together on a cawl. see Periwig

PE'RRY [*poiré*, F. of *pyrum*, L. a pear] wine or drink made of pears.

PER *ſe*, by him, her, or it ſelf, *L.*

PER *ſe* [in *Chymiſtry*] a term uſed when any thing is diſtilled without the uſual addition of other things.

PER *ſe* [with *Logicians*] a thing is ſaid to be conſidered *per ſe*, when it is taken in the abſtract, and without any other things that may be joined thereto.

PERSE, *Sky-colour*, ſo called as tho' it were the colour the *Perſians* delight in.

To **PE'RSECUTE** [*perſecuter*, F. *perſeguitare*, It. *perſeguìr*, Sp. of *perſecutum ſup*, L. to follow cloſe or purſue] to oppreſs, to vex, or trouble; to teaze.

PERSECU'TION [F. *perſecuzione*, It. *perſecuciòn*, Sp. of *perſecutio*, L.] any unjuſt or violent ſuit or oppreſſion; eſpecially upon the account of religion; any pain, affliction, or inconvenience, which a perſon deſignedly inflicts on another.

PERSECUTION is repreſented iconologically, by a woman of a diſtaſteful aſpect, clad in a habit of verdigreaſe and ruſt colour, (the reaſon of which is too obvious to need an explication) with wings upon her ſhoulders, as being ever upon the wing to perpetrate miſchief; ſhooting an arrow from a bow, to denote her ſending forth bitter words; having a crocodile at her feet, becauſe that amphibious creature preys on the fiſh that flee from it, as *Perſecution* aims at nothing more, than to find out and deſtroy thoſe, who have not ſtrength to reſiſt her.

PERSECU'TOR [*perſecuteur*. F. *perſecutore*, It. *perſeguidor*, Sp. of L.] an oppreſſor, *&c.*

PERSEVE'RANCE [F. *perſeveranza*, It. *perſeverância*, Sp. of *perſeverantia*, L.] conſtancy, firmneſs, reſolution; the abiding in any opinion, or way of living.

PERSEVERANCE [with *Divines*] a Chriſtian virtue, whereby perſons are enabled to perſiſt in the way of ſalvation to the end.

To **PERSEVE'RE** [*perſeverer*, F. *perſeveràr*, Sp. *perſeverare*, It. and L.] to continue, to be ſtedfaſt; to hold on conſtantly.

PERSEVE'RANT [F. *perſeverante*, It. and Sp. of *perſeverans*, L.] perſevering, *&c.*

PERSEUS [with *Aſtronomers*] a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

PE'RSIAN }
PE'RSICK } [in *Architecture*] a term commonly uſed of all ſtatues of men, ſerving inſtead of columns to ſupport entablatures.

PERSICA'RIA, the herb arſe-ſmart, *L.*

PERSIAN *Wheel* [in *Agriculture*] a machine for raiſing a quantity of water, ſufficent to overflow lands bordering on the banks of rivers, *&c.* where the ſtream lies too low to water them.

PE'RSICUS *Ignis* [*Surgery*] a ſwelling commonly called a carbuncle.

PERSICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is where the bodies of men ſerve inſtead of columns to ſupport the entablature; or rather the columns themſelves are in that form. That which gave riſe to this cuſtom, was *Pauſanias* having defeated the *Perſians* the *Lacedæmonians* erected trophies of the arms of their enemies in token of their victory, and then repreſented the *Perſians* under the figure of ſlaves, ſupporting their porches, arches, or houſes.

To **Persi'st** [*perſiſter*, F. *perſiſtir*, Sp. of *perſiſtere*, It. and L.] to ſtand firm and fixed; alſo to hold on in an opinion, allegation, or demand.

Persi'stance [*perſiſtenza*, It.] perſiſting.

Pe'rson [*perſonne*, F. of *perſona*, It. and L.] an individual ſubſtance of a rational or intelligent nature; alſo the outward form and ſhape of one's body.

Persons [with *Divines*] the three perſons or ſubſiſtences in the Trinity.

Pe'rsons [with *Grammarians*] are three in number, *I*, *thou*, *he*, in the ſingular number; and *we*, *ye*, *they*, in the plural.

Pe'rsonable, having a good preſence, mien, or air; comely.

Personable [in *Law*] enabled to maintain plea in court; as, *ſuch a Foreigner was lately made perſonable by act of Parliament*: alſo a being in a capacity to take any thing granted or given.

Pe'rsonage [Sp. *perſonnage*, F. *perſonaggio*, It.] the ſame as perſon, as a comely perſonage, an honourable perſonage.

Pe'rsonal [Sp. *perſonnel*, F. *perſonale*, It. of *perſonalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a perſon.

Personal *Verb* [in *Gram.*] a verb conjugated with all three perſons, and in both numbers.

Personal [in *Law*] as goods or chattels *perſonal*, ſignify any moveable thing belonging to a man, whether quick or dead; and it is oppoſed to *real*.

Personal *Action* [in *Law*] is an action levied directly and ſolely againſt the perſon, in oppoſition to a real or mixed action.

Pe'rsonal *Goods*
Pe'rsonal *Eſtate* [in *Law*] is that which conſiſts in moveables, &c. which every perſon has in his own diſpoſal, in oppoſition to lands and tenements, which are called *real Eſtate*.

Personal *Tithes*, are ſuch tithes as are paid out of ſuch profits as ariſe by labour of a man's perſon; as by buying and ſelling, handicrafts, and the like.

Pe'rsonalness
Persona'lity the abſtract of perſonal, the property of being a diſtinct perſon; as in *Law* an action is ſaid to be *in perſonality*, when it is brought againſt the right perſon.

Personality [in *Divinity*] that which conſtitutes the perſons, in the *Godhead*, e. g. *Human Underſtanding cannot conceive any Difference, between the Perſonality, and the Divine Eſſence of the three perſons of the moſt* Holy Trinity.

Personally, in perſon.

Persona'ta
Persula'ta [in *Botany*] the great clot or burdock, *L.*

Persona'te [*perſonatus*, L.] a ſort of benefice or title to a collegiate church.

To **Pe'rsonate** [*perſonare*, L.] to act or repreſent a perſon.

Persona'ti [in *Botany*] are ſuch flowers as repreſent the gaping mouths of ſome living creatures.

To **Perso'nify**
To **Personali'ze** is to to feign a perſon, or to attribute a perſon to an inanimate being; or to give it the figure, ſentiments, or language of a perſon.

Personali'zing
Perso'nifying the feigning a perſon or the attributing a perſon to an inanimate being; or the giving it the form, ſentiments, and language of a perſon; thus the poets have perſonified all the paſſions, vertues, and vices, by making divinities of them.

Perspe'ctive [F. *perſpettiva*, It. *perſpectiva*, Sp. and L.] a mathematical ſcience which ſhews how to repreſent objects on a plain ſurface, as naturally as they would appear to our ſight, if ſeen thro' that plane, ſuppoſing it to be as tranſparent as glaſs.

Aerial **Perspe'ctive**, regards colour, luſtre, ſtrength, boldneſs &c. of diſtant objects, conſidered as ſeen thro' a column of air, and expreſſes the diminution or leſſening of the dies and colours of a picture, when the objects are ſuppoſed to be at a very great diſtance.

Lineal **Perspective**, regards the poſition, magnitude, and form of ſeveral lines and contours of objects, and is the art of delineating viſible objects on a plane ſurface, ſuch as they appear at a given diſtance or height, upon a tranſparent plane, placed perpendicular to the horizon, between the eye and the object.

Military **Perspective**, is when the eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance from the table or plane.

Practical **Perspective**, is the art of delineating that which is apparent to our ſight, or that which our underſtanding conceives in the forms of objects we ſee.

Specular **Perspective**, repreſents the objects in conical, ſpherical, or other mirrors, erect and clear, whereas on lawn and other planes they appear confuſed and irregular.

Speculative **Perspective**, is that which explains the reaſons of the different appearance of certain objects; according to the diverſity of places, where the eye is fixed that beholds them.

Perspective *Plane*, is a glaſs, or other tranſparent ſurface, ſuppoſed to be placed between the eye and the object perdendicular to the horizon, unleſs the contrary be expreſsly mentioned.

Perspective is alſo uſed for a kind of picture or painting in gardens, and at the ends of galleries, deſigned to deceive the ſight by repreſenting the continuation of an alley, a building, a landſkip, or the like.

Perspica'cious [*perſpicace*, It. *perſpicàz*, Sp. of *perſpicax*, L.] quick ſighted, quick witted, quick of judgment and apprehenſion.

Perspica'ciousness
Perspica'city [*perſpicacité*, F. *perſpicacita*, It. of *perſpicacitas*, L.] quickneſs of ſight or apprehenſion.

Pe'rspicil [*perſpicillum*, L.] a looking-glaſs, wherein the image of any thing is clearly repreſented; alſo a pair of ſpectacles.

Perspi'cuous [*perſpicuo*, Sp. *perſpicuus*, L.] that is ſo clear and plain, that the light may be ſeen thro it; alſo eaſy to be ſeen, or apprehended, plain.

Perspi'cuously, clearly, plainly, &c.

Perspici'ence [*perſpicientia*, L.] a perfect knowledge.

Perspi'cuousness [*perſpicuitas*, L.] clearneſs or plainneſs in writing, or ſpeaking, or to be ſeen.

Perspicu'ity [*perſpicuidàd*, Sp. of *perſpicuitas*, L.] plainneſs, clearneſs.

Perspi'rable [in *Medicine*] the body is ſaid to be *perſpirable*, when the pores are kept open, ſo that the vapours ariſing from bad humours may freely breathe out.

Perspira'tion [*perſpirazione*, It. of *perſpiratio*, L.] a ſteaming or breathing through.

Perspira'tion [in *Medicine*] the evacuating the juices of the body thro' the pores of the ſkin.

Perspira'tive of or pertaining to perſpiration or breathing or exhaling through.

To **Perspi're** [*perſpiràr*, Sp. *perſpirare*, It. and L.] to ſweat or ſteam thro' the pores.

To **Perstri'nge** [*perſtringere*, L.] to tie or gird tight; alſo to touch lightly, or to glance upon a thing in diſcourſe.

To **Persua'de** [*perſuader*, F. *perſudere*, It. *perſuadir*, Sp. and Port. of *perſuadere*, L.] to convince, ſatisfy, make to believe, or work upon one to grant or do ſomething.

Persua'sion [F. and Sp. *perſuazione*, It. of *perſuaſio*, L.] ſollicitation, belief; alſo religion.

Persuasion, has been repreſented [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] by a nymph, in a modern habit, but a peculiar kind of head-dreſs, which diſcover'd an eye and a tongue; leading, with a golden chain, a beaſt with three heads; viz. a *Dog's* (as an emblem of flattery) an *Ape's* (of cunning) and a *Cat's*, (of attention.)

Persua'sive [*perſuaſif*, F. *perſuaſivo*, It.] apt, or tending to perſuade.

A **Persuasive**, a diſcourſe or argument that tends to perſuade.

Persua'siveness [of *perſuaſif* and *neſs*, F.] aptneſs or tendency to perſuade.

Persua'sory [*perſuaſorius*, L.] apt to perſuade, *F.* of *L.*

Persulta'tion, a leaping or skipping over, as friſky cattel do in the fields.

Persulta'tion [with *Surgeons*] a burſting of blood thro' the veſſels.

Pert [prob. of *appert*, lively, ſharp or perh. from *prêt*, F.] briſk, lively, pragmatical, forward to meddle.

Pertly, briſkly, in a lively manner.

Pe'rtness [of *appert*, F. and *neſs*] briſkneſs, livelineſs, ſmartneſs in talk.

To **Pertai'n** [*appartenir*, F. *appartenere*, It. *pertenecér*, Sp. *pertoncer*, Port. of *pertinere*, L.] to belong to, to concern.

Pertai'ning [*pertinens*, L.] belonging to, concerning.

Perterebra'tion, a boring through with an augar or wimble; a drilling or making a hole thorough.

Pe'rtica, a perch or pole to meaſure with, *L.*

Pe'rtica [with *Aſtron.*] a ſort of comet, alſo call'd *Veru.*

Perticae, perchers, large ſconces or candleſticks for tapers or lights, which were ſet on the altars in churches.

Pertica'ta *terra* [*old Rec.*] the fourth part of an acre of land.

Pertina'cious [*pertinace*, It. *pertinaz*, Sp. of *pertinax*, L.] holding faſt, obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful, ſtiff in opinion.

Pertina'ciously [*pertinaciter*, L.] ſtiffly, &c.

Pertina'ciousness
Pertina'city
Pe'rtinacy [*pertinacia*, It. of *pertinacitas*, L.] a ſtiffneſs and obſtinacy in maintaining or retaining an opinion, &c. ſtubbornneſs.

Pe'rtinence [*pertinenza*, It,] fitneſt, ſuitableneſs.

Pe'rtinens [*old Rec.*] a kinſman or kinſwoman.

Pe'rtinent [F. pertinante, It. and Sp. of pertinens, L.] fit, pat, apt, to the purpoſe.

Pe'rtinently, fitly, aptly, to the purpoſe.

Pe'rtinentness [of *pertinens*, L. and *neſs*] fitneſs, ſuitableneſs.

Perti'ngence } [of *pertingens*, L.] a reaching to.
Perti'ngency }

Perti'ngent [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

Perti'ngent *Lines* [in *Heraldry*.] See *Entire Pertingent*.

Pertra'nsient [of *pertranſiens*, L.] a paſſing or ſtriking through, as a colour in a precious ſtone, *&c.*

Pertra'nsient *Lines* [in *Heraldry*.] See *Entire Pertranſient*.

Pertui'san, a partiſan, a ſort of halberd.

To Pertu'rb [*perturber*, O. F. *perturbàr*, Sp, *perturbare*, It. and L.] to diſturb.

Pertuse [*pertuſus*, L.] beaten to pieces; bored through; having many holes.

Perturba'tion, diſturbance, diſquiet, trouble, diſorder of mind, *F.* of *L.*

Perturbator [*perturbateur*, F. *perturbatore*, It. of *perturbator*, L.] a diſturber, a troubleſome perſon.

Perturbatrix [*perturbatrice*, F.] the ſame in the female ſex.

To Perva'de [*pervadere*, L.] to go through.

Perve'rse [*pervers* F. *perverſo*, It. and Sp. of *perverſus*, L.] froward, untoward, croſs-grained.

Perve'rsely [*perverſè*, L.] croſs-grainedly.

To Perve'rt [*pervertìr*, Sp. *pervertere*, It. and L.] to turn upſide down; to miſlead: to debauch, to corrupt or ſpoil; to turn to a wrong ſenſe.

Perve'rsion, a perverting, ſeducing, corrupting, overthrowing; alſo a turning to a wrong ſenſe, *L.*

Perve'rsity } [*perverſité*, F. *perverſità*, It. of *perverſitas*,
Perve'rseness } L.] frowardneſs, croſsneſs, ill-nature, malice.

Pervica'cious [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, head-ſtrong, ſtubborn.

Pervi'caciously, wilfully, ſtubbornly.

Pervica'ciousness } [of *pervicax*, L. and *neſs*] ſtubborn-
Pervica'city } neſs.

Pervi'nca [with *Botaniſts*] the herb periwinkle.

Pe'rvious [*pervius*, L.] paſſable, eaſy to be paſſed through.

Pe'rviousness [of *pervius*, L. and *neſs*] paſſableneſs.

Peruk'd wearing a peruke or perriwig or border of hair *Milton.*

Peru'sal, a reading over, a peruſing.

To Peru'se [of *per* and *uſer*, F.] to look or read over.

Peru'vian *Bark*, a drug brought from *Peru* in *America*, commonly called the *Jeſuit's Bark*.

Pes *monetæ* [*old Rec.*] an ancient term uſed to ſignify a true adjuſtment of the real value of all current coin, *L.*

Pesa, a weigh, a certain weight or quantity of cheeſe, wool, *&c.*

Pe'sage, an ancient cuſtom or duty paid for the weighing of merchandizes or wares.

Pesa'de } [in *Horſemanſhip*] a motion of a horſe, that in
Pesa'te } lifting or raiſing his fore-quarters, keeps his hind-legs upon the ground without ſtirring; ſo that he makes no time with his haunches, till his fore legs reach the ground.

Pe'sil, a ſhank of a ſheep.

Pe'ssary [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of ſuppoſitory or medicament made up of the length of the middle finger to be put into the neck of the womb, good for ſeveral diſorders in that part.

Pe'ssomancy [πεσσομαντέια, Gr.] a ſort of divination by putting lots into a veſſel, and drawing them out, having firſt made ſupplication to the gods to direct them; and being drawn, they made conjectures from the characters marked on them what ſhould happen.

Pesso'na [*old Rec.*] maſt of the foreſt; or money taken for feeding hogs with maſt.

Pessulus [in *Pharmacy*] an oblong medicine to be thruſt up the neck of the womb for ſeveral diſeaſes, the ſame as peſſary.

Pest [*peſte*, F. and It. *the former in one, the latter in two Syllables. peſtis*, L.] the plague.

To Pe'ster [of *peſtis*, L. a plague] to annoy, plague, trouble, embarraſs, *L.*

Pest *Houſe*, an hoſpital for perſons ſick of the plague.

Pe'sterable *Wares*, ſuch goods as are troubleſome, and take up much room.

Pesti'ferous [*peſtifere*, F. *peſtifero*, It. and Sp. of *peſtifer*, L.] bringing the peſtilence or plague, deſtructive, deadly.

Pe'stilence [[F. *peſtilenza*, It. *peſtilencia*, Sp. of *peſtilentia*, L.] a diſeaſe ariſing from infection in the air, accompanied with, botches, boils, and other dreadful ſymptoms.

Pestilence *Wort*, an herb.

Pe'stilent [*peſtilens*, L.] troubleſome, plaguy, deſtructive dangerous, miſchievous.

Pe'stilent *Fine* [*with the Canting Crew*] a large, heavy fine.

Pestile'ntial [*peſtilentiel*, F. *peſtello*, It. *peſtel*, C. Br.] of, of pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of the peſtilence.

Pestile'ntial *Fevers* [with *Phyſicians*] are ſuch as doe not only afflict the patient with a vehement heat, but alſo a malignant and venemous quality.

Pe-tile'ntialness [of *peſtilentiel*, F. and *neſs*] plaguyneſs; peſtilent quality.

Pe'stle [*piſteau*, F. *piſtello*, It. of *piſtillum*, L.] an inſtrument for beating in a mortar.

Pe'stle [of *Pork*] the extremity or bone of a leg.

Pet [*depit*, F. Mer. *Caſaub.* a πέτ]ω for πέπ]α, Gr.] a diſtaſte, a diſpleaſure; as to take pet at, to be angry or diſpleaſed; *To take* Pe't *at*, to be offended at, to ſtomach, to be angry at.

Pe'tala [πέταλα, Gr.] the fine coloured leaves of flowers; ſo called to diſtinguiſh them from the leaves of the plant.

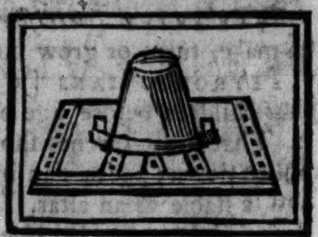
Pe'talism [*petaliſmus*, L.] a kind of exile among the ancients; or a baniſhment for the term of 5 years.

Petalo'ides [πεταλοειδής, Gr.] a ſort of little leaves or ſcales that ſwim in urine.

Petalo'us having flower leaves.

Pe'talon [πέταλον, Gr.] the leaf of a flower. *Petala* in or with a flower-leaf, *petalis* with flower leaves, *&c. L.*

Petamina'rius, a name or title which the ancients gave to ſeveral perſons, who performed extraordinary feats of activity; took dangerous leaps, vaults, *&c.*



Petard [F. *petardo*, It. and Sp.] is an engine of metal, ſhaped like a ſugar-loaf or high-crown'd hat, made for breaking open gates, draw-bridges, barricades, barriers, *&c.* its length is ſeven or eight inches, the diameter of the mouth is five inches, and that at bottom one and a half; the thickneſs of metal at the neck is half an inch, and that of the breech 12 or 15; its charge of powder is five pound or thereabouts, and it weights about 55 or 60. There are much larger and ſtronger petards, and there are likewiſe ſmaller: The firſt are employed in breaking open ſtrong reinforced *Gates*, and the laſt in ſuch as can make but ſmall reſiſtance. When the *Petard* is loaded with powder, it is put upon a ſtrong piece of plank, cover'd with a plate of iron on the outſide, which covers the *Ouverture*, being hollowed a little for the purpoſe; the place where they join, is done over with *Wax*, *Pitch*, *Roſin*, &c. to inforce the effect. This being done, it is carried to the place deſigned to be blown up, where joining the plank exactly to the *Gate*, the *Petard* is ſtayed behind and fired by a *Fuſee*, that the *Petardeer* may have time to get off. They are ſometimes uſed in *Counter-Mines*, to break through into the enemies *Galleries* to diſappoint their *Mines*.

Petardee'r [*petardier*, F. *petardiere*, It. *petardero*, Sp.] one who manages or applies a petard.

Pete [*petus*, L.] combuſtible earth dug up in ſmall pieces for fuel.

Pete'chiae [in *Medicine*] ſpots in the skin like flea-bites, which come out in ſome fevers, *L.*

Pete'chial *Fever*, a malignant fever, which makes the skin look as tho' it were flea-bitten, and thence called alſo *Pulicaris*.

St. Peter *ad vincula*. See Gule of *Auguſt*, L.

St. Peter's *Fiſh*, a ſort of ſea fiſh.

Peter *Say* [*with the Canting Crew*] rogues who follow petty-thefts, ſuch as cutting portmanteaus, *&c.* from behind coaches, breaking ſhop-glaſſes, *&c.*

Peter-*Lug* [*with the ſame Crew*] e. g. *Who is Peter Lug?* i. e. *Who lets the Glaſs ſtand at his Door?*

Peter-man, one who fiſhes in the river of *Thames* with an unlawful engine.

Peter *pence*, call'd alſo *Rome Scot*, was a levy of a penny on every houſe wherein there were 30 pence *vivæ petuniæ*, to be collected and ſent to *Rome*, one half of it went for alms to the *Engliſh* ſchool at *Rome*, and the other half to the *Pope*'s uſe.

Peter's *Poſt*, a famous quarry in *Yorkſhire*, whoſe ſtones built St. *Peter*'s minſter in the city of *York*.

Pe'ter *Wort*, an herb.

Pe'tit, ſmall, *F.*

Petit *cape*, a writ, where an action real is brought, and the tenant appeareth, and after maketh an eſcape, *F.*

Pe'ticoat [*petit-cote*, F.] a woman's veſtment.

Petit *Cheux* [in *Cookery*] a ſort of paſte for garniſhing.

Petit *Sergeantry*, a tenure held from the crown, only by yielding the ſovereign a buckler, arrow or other ſervice at the will of the firſt feoffer.

Petit *Treaſon* [in *Law*] is when a wife kills her husband, a ſervant his maſter, a ſecular or religious perſon his ſuperior or ordinary, to whom he owes faith and obedience.

Peti'tio *judiciarium* [*Civil Law*] is the ſame as imparlance in common law.

Petitio *principii* [*with Logicians*] a begging of principles, or a precarious ſuppoſing a thing to be true, or a taking it for granted, when it really remains either dubious or elſe is expreſsly deny'd.

PETI'TION [*petitione*, It. *peticion*, Sp. of *petitio*, L.] a ſupplication in form made by an inferior to his ſuperiour; eſpecially to one having juriſdiction.

To PETI'TION [*petere*, L.] to preſent or put up a petition.

PETI'TIONARY, of, or pertaining to a petition.

PETI'TIONING [of *petitio*, L.] asking by way of petition.

PETI'TIONER [*petitor*, L.] he or ſhe who puts up a petition.

PE'TITORY [*petitoire*, F. *petitorio*, It. of *petitorius*, L.] of or pertaining to a petition or demand.

PETRA *Lanæ*, a ſtone of wool, in ſome places 8, in others 12, 14 or 16 pound.

PETRA [a *Rock*] anciently uſed for a weight called a ſtone, *L.* of *Gr.*

PETRA'RIA [*Ant. Writ.*] a quarry of ſtones; alſo an engine, us'd in ancient times to caſt ſtones.

PETREL [*pettorale*, It. *pectorale*, *L.*] a breaſt-plate.

PETRE'SCENCE, a petrifying or becoming ſtone.

PETRE'SCENT [*petreſcens*, L.] petrifying or becoming ſtones.

PETRIFICA'TION } PETREFA'CTION } [in *Phyſiology*] the action of converting fluids, woods, and other matters into ſtone, *L.*

PETRI'FICK [*petrificus*, L.] turning or growing into ſtone.

To PE'TRIFY [*petrifier*, F. *impietrire*, It. of *petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into ſtone.

PETROBRU'SIANS [ſo called of *Peter Bruys*] they deny'd that children before age of reaſon could be juſtified by baptiſm. 2. That no churches ſhould be built, but thoſe that are built pulled down; becauſe an inn was as proper for prayer as a temple, and a ſtable as an altar. 3. That the croſs ought to be pulled down and burnt, becauſe we ought to hate the inſtruments of our Saviour's ſuffering, *&c.*

PETROJOA'NNITES, the followers of *Peter John*, or *Peter* the ſon of *John*, who liv'd in the 12th century; one of whoſe opinions was, that he alone had the underſtanding of the true ſenſe wherein the *Apoſtles* preached the goſpel.

PETROLAE'UM [of πέτρα, a rock, and *oleum*, oil] a certain oil, that diſtills or flows out of a rock.

PETRONE'L, a ſort of harquebuſs, or hand gun.

PETROSE'LINON [πετροσέλινον, Gr.] parſley.

PETRO'SUM *os* [with *Anatomiſts*] *i. e.* the rocky bone, the inner proceſs of the bones of the temples, ſo named by reaſon of its hardneſs and craggedneſs.

PETROUS [*petroſus*, L.] rocky, ſtony, craggy.

PETTEI'A [in *Muſick*] the art of making a juſt diſcernment of all manners of ranging or combining ſounds among themſelves, ſo as they may produce their effect.

PE'TTICOAT [*petite-cotte*, F.] a garment worn by women, reaching from the waſte down to the feet.

PETTICOAT *Government*, when the wife wears the breeches.

PETTICOAT *Penſioner*, a gallant, or ſtallion, kept for ſecret ſervice.

The Smock is nearer than the PETTICOAT.

The *Fr.* ſay, *La Chair eſt plus proche que la Chemiſe.* (The fleſh is nearer then the ſhirt.) The *Germ.* ſay, as we; **Das Hembd iſt einem naher als der Rock.**

PETTIFO'GGER [prob. of *petit*, F. and ꝼoᵹeꞃe, a wooer, or ᵹeꝼeᵹan, *Sax.*] an ignorant tricking lawyer.

PE'TTIFO'GGING, the practiſing as a pettifogger.

PE'TTISH [of *depit*, F.] apt to take pet or be angry; froward, peeviſh, waſpiſh.

PE'TTISHNESS [prob. of *depit*, F. and *neſs*] aptneſs to be diſpleaſed or angry.

PE'TTITOES [prob. of *petit*, F. and ꞇaꞃ. *Sax.*] pigs-feet, *&c.*

P'ETTO, the breaſt, *Ital.*

To keep a Thing in PETTO, to keep a thing in one's breaſt, or ſecret, the *Pope* is ſaid, when there are vacancies, in the congregation of cardinals, to have them in *Petto.*

PE'TTY [*petit*, F.] little, ſmall, inconſiderable.

PETTY *Bag*, a certain office in the chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY *Bag*, three officers in the court of chancery, who take record of all inquiſitions out of every ſhire; make all patents of cuſtomers, gaugers, *&c.* each record being put into a ſmall leather bag.

PETTY *Larceny* [of *petit* and *larron*, F. a thief] ſmall theft, as when the thing ſtolen does not exceed the value of 12

PETTY *Pattees* [*petit*, *patez*, F.] (in *Confectionary*] a ſmall ſort of pies made of march-pane, and filled with ſweet meats.

PETTY *Singles* [in *Falconry*] the toes of a hawk.

PETTY *Tally* [in *Sea Language*] a competent allowance of victuals, according to the number of the ſhip's company.

PETTY *Treaſon* [in *Law*] the crime of a clergy-man's killing his prelate, a child his parent, a wife her husband, a ſervant his maſter.

PE'TULANCY [*petulance*, F. of *petulantia*, L.] ſaucineſs, malapertneſs, wantonneſs.

PE'TULANT [*petulant*, F. of *petulans*, L.] ſaucy, *&c.*

PE'TULANTLY [*petulanter*, L.] ſaucily, *&c.*

PE'TULANTNESS [of *petulans*, L. and *neſs*] ſaucineſs, malapertneſs.

PE'TUS } PEAT } [*old Rec.*] a ſort of earth apt to burn, which is dug up in ſmall pieces for fuel.

PEUCE'DANUM [πευκέδανος, Gr.] the herb maiden-weed, hog's fennel, or ſulphur wort.

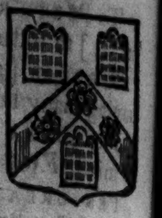
PE'VETS, the ends of the ſpindle in any wheel of a watch.

PEW [*Inc. Etym.*] an incloſed ſeat in a church, *&c.*

PEWET, a puet, a bird.

PEW'TER [*peltro*, It. *peltre*, Sp.] a mixt white metal of which diſhes, *&c.* are made.

PE'WTERER, a maker of pewter veſſels.



PEWTE'RERS, were incorporated *Anno* 1482. Their enſigns armorial are, *Azure* on a chevron *Or*, between three croſs-bars *Argent*, as many roſes *Gules*, the creſt two arms holding a pewter diſh proper, the ſupporters two ſea horſes per feſs *Or* and *Argent*. The motto, *In God is all my Truſt*. It is the 16th company; their hall is ſituate on the weſt ſide of *Lime-ſtret*, *London.*

PH, in *Engl.* when in the ſame ſyllables are pronounc'd like *f.*

PHACO'DES [Φακώδης, Gr.] thoſe hypochondrical perſons who are of a lentil colour in their complexions, are ſo called by *Hippocrates.*

PHACOI'DES [φακοειδὴς, Gr.] any thing in the ſhape of a lentil, and by ſome oculiſts is apply'd to the chryſtalline humour of the eye.

PHACOPTI'SSANA [φακοπτισσανὴ, Gr.] a decoction of lentils.

PHACO'S [φακός, Gr.] a ſpot in the face like a nit.

PHAENO'MENA [φαίνομενα of φαίνω, *Gr.* to appear] See *Phænomenon.*

PHAENO'MENON [φαίνομενον, Gr.] any appearance of meteors or any other ſign in the air or heavens; alſo any effect or appearance of a natural body that offers it ſelf to the conſideration of a natural philoſopher, in order to a ſolution.

PHAGE'DAENA [φαγέδαινα, Gr.] an exulcerate cancer, which eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

PHAGE'DAENICKS [of φάγομαι, *Gr.* to eat] medicines which eat away the ſuperfluous fleſh of ulcers.

PHAGEDAENICK *Water* [in *Chymiſtry*] a water drawn from quick lime; ſo named from its efficacy in curing phagedaenick ulcers.

PHALA'CROSIS [φαλάκρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the hair,

PHALA'NGOSIS [φαλάγγωσις, Gr.] a fault in the eye lid, when there are two rows of hair; or when the hair grows inward and offends the eyes.

PHA'LANX [*phalange*, F. *falange*, It. *phalanx*, L. of φάλαγξ, Gr.] a huge ſquare compact batalion, formed of infantry, ſet cloſe together with their ſhields joined and their pikes turned croſs-ways, inſomuch that it was next to an impoſſibility to break them.

PHALANX [with *Anatomiſts*] the rows of the ſmall bones of the fingers, as if ranged in order of battle.

PHALEU'CIAN *Verſe* [ſo called of *Phaleucus*] a verſe of 11 ſyllables.

PHALLO'PHORI [of φαλλοφόροι of φάλλος, a skin, and φέρω, to bear, *Gr.*] certain mimicks who ran about the ſtreets crown'd with ivy, cloathed in ſheep's skins, and having their faces ſmutted, bearing baskets of various herbs, dancing in honour of *Bacchus.*

PHANA'TICAL [*phanaticus*, L.] of or pertaining to a Phanatick.

A PHANATICK [*phanaticus*, L. of φαίνω, Gr. to appear] a viſionary, one who fancies or thinks he ſees ſpectres, ſpirits, apparitions, or other imaginary objects, even when awake, and takes them to be real; alſo one who pretends to revelations and new ſights; hence the word is apply'd to enthuſiaſts; and alſo to diſſenters from the eſtabliſh'd Church of *England.*

PHA'NCY [*phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] the fancy.

PHA'NTASM } PHA'NTOM } [φάντασμα, Gr. *fantome*, F. *fantaſma*, Sp. *phantaſma*, L.] an object perceived by an external ſenſe, and retain'd in the fancy; an apparition, a ghoſt; alſo an idle conceit.

PHANTA'STICAL [φανταστικὸς, Gr.] full of fancies and whimſies.

PHANTA'STICAL *Colours*, are ſuch as are produced by a triangular glaſs priſm, *&c.* or ſuch as appear in the rain-bow.

PHANTA'STICALLY [of *phantaſticus*, L. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] whimſically, fancifully.

PHANTA'STICALNESS [of *phantaſticus*, L. and *neſs*] fancifulneſs, whimſicalneſs.

PHA'NTASY [*phantaſia*, L. φαντασία, Gr.] the *Fancy* or *Imagination*; the ſecond of the powers or faculties of the ſenſitive or rational ſoul, by which the ſpecies of objects, received in by the common ſenſe, are retained, recalled, further examined, and either compounded or divided.

PHANTA'STRY, phantaſticalneſs, whimſicalneſs.

PHA'NTASY, a diſeaſe in cattle.

PHA'NTOM [*fantome*, F. of *phantaſma*, L. of φαντάσμα, *Gr.*] an apparition or ghoſt.

PHARAO'H [with the *Vulgar*] very ſtrong malt-liquor; alſo a game at cards.

PHARE [φάρος, Gr.] a watch-tower, a light-houſe, to guide ſhips into a haven.

PHARISA'ICAL, of or pertaining to the *Phariſees*; alſo hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS [of *phariſaique*, F. and *neſs*] hypocriſy.

PHARISAI'SM, the profeſſions or opinions of the *Phariſees*.

PHA'RISEE, a Separatiſt, among the *Jews*.

PHARISEES [Φαρισαῖοι, *Gr.* פרשים, *Heb. i. e.* ſeparated] a Sect of the *Jews*, who apply'd themſelves to the ſtudy of the law, in an eſpecial manner, pretending to more holineſs than others.

PHARMACEU'TICAL, pertaining to *Pharmacy*.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτικὴ, Gr.] the knowledge of medicines, or art of compounding them.

PHARMACE'UTICK [of φαρμακευτικὴ of φάρμακον a medicine, and χέω, *Gr*, to prepare] the art of preparing or compounding medicines; the apothecaries art.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [of φάρμακον, a medicine, and χέω, Gr. to prepare] that part of chymiſtry which conſiders the preparatian of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGY [of φάρμακον and λόγος, Gr.] a treatiſe concerning the preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPO'EIA [of φαρμακόποια, of Φάρμακον and ποίεω, *Gr.* to make] a diſpenſary or collection of medicines; alſo a book, in which the compoſition or receipts of medicines, for the uſe or direction of apothecaries are contain'd.

PHARMACOPE'IUS, an apothecary, a compounder of medicines.

PHARMACOPO'LIST [*pharmacopola*, L. φαρμακοπώλης, of φάρμακον and πολέω, *Gr.* to ſell] an apothecary, a ſeller of medicines.

PHA'RMACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any ſort of medicine.

PHA'RMACY [Φαρμακεία, Gr.] a ſort of inchantment or method of inchanting, performed by certain medicated and inchanted compoſitions of herbs, minerals, *&c.* by which the ancients are ſaid to have effected ſtrange and wonderful things.

PHA'RMACY [Φαρμακία, Gr.] the apothecary's art, that part of phyſick that teaches the choice and preparation of medicines.

PHA'ROS } a light houſe, a pile rais'd near a port, where
PHA'RE } a fire is kept burning in the night, to guide and
PHA'NL } direct veſſels that are near it.

PHA'ROS [*pharus*, L. φάρος, of φῶς, light, and ὁρᾶν, *Gr.* to ſee] a ſmall iſland near the port of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, where, in ancient times ſtood a high and ſtately tower, reckoned with the ſeven wonders of the world. It is reported to have been built ſquare, in height 300 cubits, upon four pillars of glaſs, reſembling crabs. *Ptolemy Philadelphus* is ſaid to have expended 800 talents in building it. At nights it had a fire at the top to give warning to pilots, that they mignt ſhun the danger of the coaſts. Hence all ſuch towers are called *Pharo's*.

PHA'RSANG, a *Perſian* meaſure of 30, 40, or 60 furlongs.

PHARYNGAE'US [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the *Pharynx*, dilating it in deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [φαρύγγετρον, Gr.] the *Pharynx*; alſo the bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGO'TOMY [φαρυγγοτομία of φάρυγξ, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] the ſame as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper opening of the *Oeſophagus* or gullet, at the mouth of the ſtomach, or ſituate at the bottom of the fauces, conſiſting of 3 pair of muſcles.

PHASES [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſeveral appearances or quantities of illumination of the *Moon*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the other planets; or the ſeveral manners wherein they appear illuminated by the ſun.

PHASGA'NION [φασγάνιον, Gr.] the herb Sword-graſs or Glader.

PHA'SIS [*phaſe*, F. *faſe*, It. φάσις, Gr.] an appearance.

PHENGI'TES [φεγγίτης, Gr.] a kind of marble, which ſhines with white and tranſparent veins.

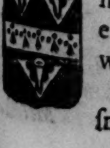
PHENICO'PTER [*phœnicopterus*, L.] a red nightingale.

PHEA'SANT [*faiſand*, F. *fagiano*, It. *fayſan*, Sp. *fayzam*, Port. *phaſianus*, L. feſant, *Du.* faſan, G. of φασιανὸς, Gr.] a fowl well know.

PHEGAPYRUM, buck-wheat, bank or crop.

A PHENIX [*Hieroglyphically*] was pictured to ſignify a reformation, or the reſurrection, becauſe it riſes out of its aſhes, when it has been conſumed by the violence of the ſun-beams, as is reported. See *Phœnix*.

PHEONS [in *Heraldry*] the barded heads of darts, *i. e.* made in the form of a fiſh-hook, that when they have entred, cannot be drawn out without enlarging the wound by inciſion. See the eſcutcheon.



PHI'AL [*phiole*, F. *phiala*, L. of φιάλη, Gr.] a ſmall glaſs bottle.

PHIGETHLON [in *Surgery*] an inflammation of the parts, which, if it become indurable, is reckon'd among the phlegmatick tumours, and, by *Guido*, term'd *ſcrophulous*.

PHIL. A nick name for *Philip*.

PHILADE'LPHIANS [of φιλαδελφία, Gr.] a ſect, called the *Family of Love*.

PHILADE'LPHUS [φιλάδελφος, of φίλος, a friend or lover, and ἄδελφος, a brother] a lover of the brethren.

PHILA'GATHUS [φιλάγαθος, of φίλος, and ἀγαθὸς, *Gr.* good] a lover of goodneſs.

PHILAETERI'A [φιλεταίρος, *Gr. i. e.* the lover of friends] the herb Wild Sage.

PHILA'NTHROPIST } [φιλάνθρωπος of φίλος and ἄνθρω-
PHILA'NTHROPOS } πος, *Gr* man] a lover of mankind.

PHILA'NTHROPY [φιλανθρωπία, Gr.] a love of mankind in general, humanity, courteouſneſs.

PHYLARGYRI'A [φιλαργυρία, Gr.] the love of ſilver.

PHILAUTI'A [φιλαυτία of φίλος and ἀυτος, *Gr.* ſelf] ſelf-love.

PHILEMOT [a corrupt pronunciation of the *Fr.* words, *feuille morte*, a dead or wither'd leaf.] the colour of a dead or wither'd leaf.

PHILIA'TROS [φιλίατρος of φίλος and ἰατρὸς, *Gr.* a phyſician] a ſtudent in phyſick.

PHILI'PPICKS, a name given to the oration of *Demoſthenes*, againſt *Philip*, king of *Macedon*; alſo the orations of *Cicero* againſt *Mark Anthony*.

PHILELEUTHERI'A [φιλελευθερία, of φιλία, the love, and ἐλευθέεια, *Gr.* liberty] a love of liberty.

PHILI'STINES [with the *Canting-Crew*] ſerjeants bailiffs, and their crew. Likewiſe drunkards, *e. gr. I fell among the Philiſtines, i. e.* I met with a company of drunken fellows.

PHILISTO'RICUS [φιλοιςορικὺς, of φίλος and ἱςορία, *Gr.* hiſtory] a lover of hiſtory.

PHILLIZERS. See *Filazers*.

PHILLY, a nick name for *Philip*.

PHILO [of φίλος, Gr. a friend or lover] uſed in compoſition of ſeveral words in *Engliſh*.

PHILO-BOTANUS [of φίλος and βοτανὴ, Gr.] a lover of botany.

PHILO-ELEUTHERIUS [of φίλος and ἐλεύθερος, Gr. free] a lover of liberty.

PAILOCHY'MIST, a lover of chymiſtry.

PHILO-ELEUTHERUS [φιλοελεύθερος, Gr.] a lover of liberty.

PHILOLO'GICAL [*philologique*, F. φιλολογικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to philology.

PHILO'LOGER } [*philologue*, F. *filologo*, It. *philologus*, L.
PHILO'LOGIST } φιλόλογος, of φίλος, and λόγος, *Gr.* a word] a lover of letters, or languages, a humaniſt.

PHILO'LOGY [*philologie*, F. *filologia*, It. *philologia* L. of φιλολογία, Gr.] a ſcience, or rather an aſſemblage of ſciences, conſiſting of grammar, rhetorick, poetry, antiquities, hiſtory, criticiſm, or a kind of univerſal literature, converſant about all the ſciences, their riſe, progreſs, authors, *&c.* which the *French* call *Belles Lettres*.

PHI'LOMATH [of φιλομαθὸς, of φίλος and μάθεσις, *Gr.* learning] a lover of learning, or of the mathematicks.

PHI'LOMATHY [φιλομαθία, Gr.] a love of learning, or of the mathematicks.

PHILOME'L [*philomele*, F, *filomena*, It. of *philomela*, L.] a nightingale.

PHILO'NIUM [ſo called of *Philo*, its author] a certain anodyne electuary.

PHILOPSY'CHY [φιλοψυχία of φίλος and ψυχὴ, *Gr.* life or ſoul] the lover of life or of ſouls.

PHILOSA'RCHY [φιλοσαρχία of φίλος and σάρξ, *Gr.* fleſh] a love of the fleſh; voluptuouſneſs.

PHILOSOPHA'STER, a ſmatterer in philoſophy.

PHILO'SOPHER [*Philoſophe*, F. *Filoſofo*, It. and Sp. *Philoſophus*, L. φιλόσοφος of φίλος and σόφος, a wiſe man] one skilled in the ſtudy of philoſophy, who profeſſes or applies himſelf to the ſtudy of nature, *&c.*

PHILOSOPHERS *Stone*, the greateſt object of alchymy, a long ſought for preparation, which will tranſmute impurer metals, as tin, lead, and copper, into gold and ſilver (as they ſay.)

Natural PHILOSOPHERS, are reckoned of four ſorts.

1. Thoſe who have delivered the properties of natural bodies, under geometrical and numeral bodies; as the *Pythagoreans* and *Platoniſts*.

2. The *Peripateticks*, who explained the nature of things by *Matter*, *Form* and *Privation*; by *elementary* and *occult Qualities*; by *Sympathies*, *Antipathies*, *Faculties*, *Attractions*, &c. But theſe did not ſo much endeavour to find out the true reaſons and cauſes of things, as to give them proper names and terms, ſo that their phyſicks is a kind of *Metaphyſicks*.

3. *Experimental Philoſophers*, who by frequent and well made trials and experiments, as by chymiſtry, *&c.* ſought into the

natures and cauſes of things: And to theſe almoſt all our diſcoveries and improvements are due.

4, *Mechanical Philoſophers*, who explicate all the *Phænomena* of *Nature* by *Matter* and *Motion*; by the *Texture* of their bodies, and the *Figure* of their parts; by *Effluvia*, and other ſubtile particles, *&c.* and in ſhort, would account for all *Effects* and *Phænomena* by the known and eſtabliſhed laws of motion and mechanicks; and theſe in conjunction with *experimental* ones, are the only true *Philoſophers*.

PHILOSO'PHICAL [*philoſophique*, F. *filoſofico*, It. and Sp. *philoſophicus*, L. of φιλοσοφικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to philoſophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL *Egg* [in *Chymiſtry*] a thin glaſs veſſel in the ſhape of an egg, having a long neck or ſtem, and uſed in digeſtions that take up a conſiderable time.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE [*philoſopher*, F. *filoſofare*, It. *filoſofàr*, Sp. *Philoſophare*, L. of φιλοσοφιζεῖν, Gr.] to play the philoſopher; to diſpute or argue like a philoſopher, to conſider ſome object of our knowledge; examine its properties, and the *Phænomena* it exhibits; to inquire into its cauſes or effects and the laws thereof, according to the nature and reaſon of things, in order to the improvement of knowledge.

PHILO'SOPHY [*Philoſophie*, F. *Filoſofia*, It. and Sp. *Philoſophia*, L. φιλοσοφία of φιλέω, to love, and σοφία, wiſdom, Gr.] the kdowledge or ſtudy of nature or morality, founded on reaſon or experience.

PHILOSOPHY, the firſt that we find ſtudied philoſophy were the *Ægyptians*, to which they gave ſo great an air of myſtery, that the people did it reverence as they did their religion. For the prieſts out of deſign to ſurpaſs the capacity of the vulgar, and diſtinguiſh themſelves from the multitude, veiled their obſervations under figures and hieroglyphicks. But as they had no way of communicating but tradition, and were not very ready to communicate it to ſtrangers, ſo we have little certain knowledge what their philoſophy was; the *Grecian* philoſophers were the firſt that communicated, and left behind them to poſterity any ſuch pieces of philoſophy, as would give any clear knowledge of their principles and inquiries. Thoſe that applied themſelves to the ſtudy of the motions of the heavenly bodies, in order to diſtinguiſh their periods and revolutions, and to form the firſt draught of an univerſal ſyſtem, and to diſcern the obliquity of the eclíptick, and lay open the ſecrets of natural things, were *Thales*, *Anaximander*, *Anaxagoras*, *Heraclitus*, *Hippocrates*, *Democritus*, *Empedocles*, and *Archelaus*. The two great founders of philoſophy were *Thales* in *Greece*, and *Pythagoras* in *Italy*.

Socrates and *Plato* were indebted to *Thales* for moſt of their fine notions. *Thales* was the firſt who began to reduce the confuſed ideas of his predeceſſors into ſome method and order; and *Socrates* trac'd out the plan of logick and morality, and ſupply'd principles to phyſicks. *Plato* was the diſciple of *Socrates*, and laid down the plan of moral philoſophy: He firſt taught that true philoſophy conſiſted more in fidelity and conſtancy, in juſtice and ſincerity, and the love of our duty, than on a great knowledge and capacity. *Ariſtotle* was diſciple to *Plato*, and was the firſt that collected the various parts of philoſophy, in order to caſt them into a regular ſyſtem, and was by that means and his vaſt diſcoveries, the moſt ſerviceable of all the ancients to philoſophy in the general.

After *Ariſtotle*'s time philoſophy degenerated, and the purity of its firſt originals were corrupted by the multitudes of ſects of philoſophers that ſprung up. For, as *Pere Rapin* ſays, *Zeno*'s ſchool was fill'd with falſe virtues, *Epicurus*'s with real vices. Philoſophy became impious under *Diagoras*, impudent under *Diogenes*, ſelfiſh under *Democrates*, railing under *Lycon*, voluptuous under *Metrodorus*, fantaſtical under *Crates*, drolling under *Menippus*, libertine under *Pyrrho*, litigious under *Cleanthes*, turbulent under *Archeſilaus*, and inconſtant under *Lachydes*. In ſhort, philoſophy became abandoned to all the extravagancies that can enter into the mind of man to imagine. The old *Platonick* ſchool was by the new debas'd into the tribe of *Scepticks* and *Pyrrhonians*, whoſe profeſſion was to doubt of every thing; and after the death of *Theophraſtus*, the order of *Peripateticks* cool'd very much in their application to natural things, preferring the purſuit of eloquence to them: Thus philoſophy declin'd in *Greece*. But after the death of *Alexander*, the kings of *Ægypt* and *Pergamus* became encouragers of learning; and after one of the *Ptolemy*'s had baniſh'd the profeſſors of philoſophy from *Alexandria*, they return'd to *Greece*; and the *Romans* beginning then to flouriſh, there was a ſhort lucid interval of learning at *Athens*; where flouriſh'd *Panætius*, *Polybius*, *Carneades*, *Apollonius*, and *Milo*.

Athens being at that time the academy for all the *Roman* youth of quality, from thence the *Romans* fetch'd their philoſophy. The firſt of the *Romans* that explain'd their philoſophy in writing was *Lucretius*; alſo *Terentius*, *Varro*, *Quintilian*, and *Cicero*. Toward the latter end of the reign of *Auguſtus*, *Ptolemy* of *Alexandria* eſtabliſhed a new ſect in *Rome*, chooſing out the more rational parts of all the other ſyſtems, and re-uniting them with his own: During the time of *Caligula*, *Nero* and *Domitian*, the tyrannical emperors of *Rome*, all profeſſors being baniſh'd from *Rome*, philoſophy declin'd inſtead of advancing. There was indeed *Seneca*, but he was more of a courtier than a philoſopher; but *Plutarch* reviv'd the philoſophical ſpirit in the times of *Adrian* and *Trajan*; and *Pliny* went farther than any man before him.

So that not many years after, the emperor *Antoninus* ſo purſued philoſophical ſtudies, as to obtain the name of *Philoſophus*. Then flouriſhed *Epictetus*, *Arian*, *Galen*, *Diogenes Laertius*, *Herodes Atticus*, *Pauſanias*, *Aulus Gellius*, *Ptolemy* the aſtrologer, *Maximus* of *Tyre*; and about the ſame time *Taurus* of *Berytus*, *Athenæus*, *Alexander Aphrodiſæus*, *Apuleius*, and *Porphyry*, who for a long time kept philoſophy in faſhion. But *Lucian* finding it in a ſtate of corruption, compared to what it had been, fell foul of the profeſſors: but when the light of the goſpel began to prevail, then the Chriſtian philoſophy began to dart its rays, and the fathers of the church ſet themſelves about the ſtudy of philoſophy, that they might be able to vanquiſh the heathens by their own weapons. Among theſe were *Juſtin Martyr*, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Tertullius*, and *Euſebius*. To theſe we may add *Pantænus*, *Celſus*, *Lactantius*, *Arnobius*, *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Ammonius*, who was the firſt that taught the philoſophy of *Ariſtotle* in the Chriſtian ſchools. So *Baſil* is reported to have been the ableſt logician in his time: *Chryſoſtom* eminent as well for philoſophy as eloquence; and St. *Auſtin*, who compos'd a ſyſtem of logick; and many more that might be annexed. When the *Barbarians* over-ran both the eaſtern and weſtern empires, all learning and philoſophy ſhared in the ſame fate with the government; and the *Saracens*, who over-ran moſt of the eaſtern, and good part of the weſtern empire, diſſeminated that little learning they had among them on the conquered, and by (as *Pere Rapin* ſays) fixing too cloſely on the text and letter of *Ariſtotle*, got an abſtracted way of reaſoning, that was ſomething different from the ſolidity of the *Greeks* and *Romans*; which tho' it appeared to have in it great ſagacity, yet was falſe and full of wild conceits, as will appear by the works of thoſe *Arabian* philoſophers, *Avicenna*, *Alkindus*, *Algazel*, *Averroes*, *Alpharabius*, *Albehaſen*, &c. *Averroes* followed *Ariſtotle*, and *Avicenna*, *Plato*; *Ludovicus Vives* cenſures the metaphyſicks of *Avicenna*, and the philoſophy, as the dreams of a roving imagination, and a-kin to the *Alcoran*.

After the *Arabians* came the ſchoolmen, who framing their genius on *Arabian* comments, thence the ſchool philoſophy became ſo ſubtle and knotty. Of this ſect *Thomas Aquinas* is accounted the founder. Had this ſchool philoſophy died in thoſe countries where ſuperſtition and ſophiſtry were buried, well had it been: But when true religion and learning reviv'd with the reformation, ſchool divinity was induſtriouſly cultivated; which ſeems to have been calculated for the continuance of the darkneſs of popery, becauſe it rather perplexes than explains things: And had it not been for the ſubtilties of the ſchools, the ſmalleſt ray of Chriſtian light might have ſufficed to have attracted the eyes of ſincere Chriſtians.

The ſchool-men who come under the name of philoſophers, were *Lanfranc*, whom *William* the Conqueror made archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Abelard* and *Peter Lombard*, &c. who framed the rude draught of this ſect from *Johannes Damaſcenus*. And this laſt mentioned is ſaid to have been the firſt that eſtabliſhed tranſubſtantiation in the church of *Rome*, in the form it is now eſtabliſhed. So this being probably accommodated to that and other extravagancies in popery, we may eaſily perceive what a fine new philoſophy it was: This philoſophy was perfected, and reduc'd to the ſcholaſtick way and into form by *Thomas Aquinas*. And, like the *Platonick* ſect, it has been divided into three periods, the *old*, the *middle*, and the *new*: The moſt conſiderable of the firſt period was *Alexander* of *Hales*, an *Engliſh* man; this laſted about 200 years. *Albertus Magnus* began the ſecond, and the *Ariſtotelian* doctrine was carried to its height by *Thomas Aquinas*, and *John Duns Scotus* an *Engliſh* man. This laſted about an hundred years. The third ſcholaſtick ſect was begun by *Durandus*, and laſted about 100 years.

Of theſe ſcholaſtick philoſophers, *Pere Rapin* ſays, proceeded that dead weight of ſums and courſes, that ſtifled all the remains of good letters in the world.

But while theſe ſums and ſentences were erecting by the ſchool-men, three other philoſophers ſtart up; who forſaking the ſcholaſtick rules, ſet up a method quite oppoſite, as *Lully*, *Cardan*, and *Paracelſus*; *Lully* having by his commerce with the *Arabians* accompliſh'd himſelf with a good ſhare of knowledge in philoſophy, aſtronomy, and phyſick, out of them compos'd a fourth, that is chymiſtry. *Cardan* brought the dark cabaliſtical learning upon the ſtage; and *Paracelſus* was for framing a new *Philoſophy*, a new *Phyſick*, and a new *Religion*, affecting to be myſterious, and ever unintelligible.

In the thirteenth century the cabaliſtical occult philoſophy came into vogue, being introduc'd or cultivated by *Cornelius Agrippa*, *Armand de Villeneu*, and *Petrus de Oppino*, who it is very probable were greater cheats than they were conjurers, as ſome have accounted them.

Mechanical PHILOSOPHY, was that which the moſt ancient of the *Phœnician* and *Greek* philoſophers have adhered to, in order to the explication of the *Phænomena* of nature; they made uſe originally of no other principles than the conſideration of *empty Space*, the *Doctrine of Atoms*, and the *Gravitation of Bodies*. Theſe ſilently attributed the *Cauſes of Gravity* to ſomething which was plainly diſtinct from matter.

They avoid aiming at any hypotheſis, in order to explain the *Phænomena* of natural effects, but leaving the philoſophy of cauſes to metaphyſicks, they rightly conſidering that it is the chief end, deſign, and buſineſs of natural philoſophy to conſider effects, and by reaſoning upon them and their various *Phænomena*, to proceed regularly at laſt to the cauſes of things, and eſpecially to the knowledge of the *firſt Cauſe*.

And it is certain that all true progreſs and proficiency in this kind of natural philoſophy, if it don't immediately lead us to the knowledge of the firſt cauſe, yet it will bring us ſtill nearer and nearer to it.

PHILOSOPHY has been repreſented emblematically, by a nymph advanc'd in years, however with eyes ſparkling and vivid, roſy cheeks, and a vigorous conſtitution, in grave habit, and of ſo venerable an aſpect as as to command the reſpect due to her, as being the mother of the liberal arts; for which reaſon, likewiſe, ſhe had a ſcepter in one hand, and books in the other. On her breaſt ſhe had the *Greek* letter Θ. to denote *Theory*, and, on the border of her garment, Π. to ſignify *Practice*.

PHILOSTO'RGY [*philoſtorgia*, L. φολοσοργια, Gr.] natural affection, the love of parents to children.

PHILOTE'CHNUS [φιλότεχνος of φίλος, a friend or lover, and τεχνὴ, art, Gr.] a lover or encourager of arts.

PHILOTHY'TAE [φιλοθύται, Gr.] ſuperſtitious devotes, that offered ſacrifice upon any occaſion, tho' never ſo ſmall and trifling.

PHILO'TIMY [φιλοτιμία of φίλος, a friend or lover, and τιμὴ, Gr. honour] love of honour.

PHILOXE'NY [φιλοξενία of φίλος and ξενία, Gr. hoſpitality] hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.

To PHI'LTER, to ſeparate the finer part of a fluid from the coarſer, by paſſing it thro' paper, linnen, *&c.*

PHI'LTER [*philtra*, F. *filtro*, It. of *philtrum*, L. of φιλτρόν, Gr.] a love-potion or powder, a charm to cauſe love.

True PHI'LTERS, are ſuch as are ſuppos'd to work their effect by ſome natural and magnetical power.

Spurious PHI'LTERS, are ſpells or charms ſuppoſed to have an effect beyond the ordinary laws of nature, by ſome magick vertue.

PHILTRA'TIOR } FILTRA'TION } [in *Pharmacy*] the ſeparation of the finer part of a fluid from a coarſer, by paſſing it thro' a linen cloth, brown paper, *&c.*

PHI'LTRUM [with *Anat.*] the hollow that divides the upper lip.

PHI'MOSIS [φίμωσις, Gt.] a tying up with a bridle or rein.

PHI'MOSIS [in *Surgery*] a preſſure cauſed by a kind of hard fleſh in the fundament; alſo when the *Glands* of the yard are bound ſo ſtraitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHIZ [*with the Vulgar*, q. d. *Phyſiognomy*] face, countenance, aſpect, v. *Phyz.*

PHLEBORRHAGI'A [of φλὴψ a vein, and ῥήγνυμι, Gr. to break] the breaking or burſting of a vein.

PHLEBO'TOMIST [φλεβοτόμος, of φλὲψ a vein, and τομὴ of τέμνω to cut, *Gr.*] one who lets blood.

To PHLEBO'TOMISE [*phlebotomare*, L. φλεβοτομεῖν, Gr.] to let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMUM [φλεβότομον, Gr.] a fleam or lancet to let blood with.

PHLEBO'TOMY [φλεβοτομία of φλεβοτομεῖν, Gr. of φλεβὰς the veins, and τέμνω to cut] letting blood by opening a vein.

PHLEGM [φλέγμα, Gr.] one of the humours of an animal body.

PHLEGM [with *Chymiſts*] one, or the fourth of the elementary principles, an aqueous and inſipid fluid, ſuppoſed to be found in all natural bodies, coiniciding with what other philoſophers call water.

PHLEGM [with *Phyſicians*] a ſlimy excrement of the blood, often cauſed by too much nitrous air.

PHLEGM *of Vitriol* [*Chymiſtry*] the moiſture which is drawn off when calcined vitriol is diſtilled in order to procure its ſpirit and oil.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES [φλεγμαγωγα of φλέγμα and ἀγωγὸς, a leader] medicines which draw and purge phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of *Gr.*] troubled with or full of phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICKNESS [of φλεγματικὸς, Gr. *phlegmaticus*, L. and *neſs*] fullneſs of, or being troubled with phlegm.

PHLE'GMONE [φλεγμονὴ of φλέγω, Gr. to burn] any hot tumour proceeding from a too great afflux of the blood to any part, with heat, redneſs, beating, and pain.

PHLEGMONO'DES, the ſame as *Phlegmone.*

PHLE'GOSIS [φλέγωσις, Gr.] an inflammation.

PHLEME, a ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in letting blood.

PHLOGO'SIS [of φλογόω, Gr. to inflame] a degree of the ophthalmia, as when the inflammation of the eye is light and gentle.

PHLYACOGRAPHI'A [of φλυάζειν, Gr. to trifle] a merry and burleſque imitation of ſome grave and ſerious piece; particularly a tragedy traveſted into a comedy.

PHLY'KTENE } PHLY'KTAENA } [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a diſeaſe which produces bubo's full of a ſerous humour.

PHLYCTAE'NA [φλυκταινα, Gr.] a ſwelling which ariſes with bliſters call'd wild-fire; alſo a pimple or peck with the matter in it; alſo a little ulcer in the corneous tunic of the eye.

PHONASCI'A [of φωνὴ, Gr.] the art of forming the human voice.

PHO'NICS [φωνικοὶ, of φωνὴ, Gr.] the doctrine or ſcience of ſounds; called alſo *Acouſticks.*

PHOENI'GMUS [φοενιγμὸς, Gr.] a medicine which cauſes the body to break out into red wheals and pimples.

PHOE'BUS [φοῖβος, Gr.] the ſun.

PHOE'NIX [φοῖνιξ, Gr.] naturaliſts ſpeak of this bird as the only one of its kind; that it is of the ſize of an eagle, its head being finely creſted with a beautiful plumage; the neck covered with feathers of a gold colour, the reſt of the feathers being purple, the tail white mix'd with carnation, and having eyes that ſparkle like ſtars; that it lives 5 or 600 years in the wilderneſs, and being grown old, it erects for itſelf a funeral pile of wood and aromatick gums; and having lighted it with the wafting of its wings, burns it ſelf; and out of its aſhes ariſes a worm which grows up to another *Phœnix.*

PHO'SPHORUS [*phoſphore*, F. *phoſphorus*, L. φοσφόρος, Gr. of φῶς light, and φέρω, Gr. to bring] the morning ſtar *Venus.*

PHO'SPHORUS [*Chymiſtry*] a matter which ſhines or always burns ſpontaneouſly, and without the application of any ſenſible fire; it is kept in water, and whenever taken out, it ſhines in the dark, and actually takes fire of itſelf.

PHOTASCIATE'RICA [φωτασκιατεριϰα of φῶς light, and σκία a ſhadow] the art of dialling.

PHOTI'NIANS [ſo called after *Photinus* biſhop of *Sirmium*] a ſect of ancient hereticks, who deny'd the divinity of our Saviour.

PHRASE [F. *fraſe*, It. *fraſis*, Sp. *phraſis*, L. of φράσις, Gr.] a certain elegant expreſſion or manner of ſpeech peculiar to this or that occaſion, this or that language, this or that art.

PHRASE, is alſo a term uſed of a ſhort ſentence, or ſmall ſet or circuit of words conſtructed together.

Compleat PHRASE, is when there is a noun and a verb each in its proper function, *i. e.* where the noun expreſſes the ſubject, and the verb what is affirmed of it.

Incompleat PHRASE, is one where the noun and the verb together only do the office of a noun, conſiſting of ſeveral words, without affirming any thing, as *that which is true*, is an incompleat phraſe which might be expreſſed in one word, *Truth.*

To PHRASE *it*, to expreſs a thing after a particular manner.

PHRASEO'LOGIST [φρασεολόγος, of φράσις a phraſe, and λέγω, Gr. to ſay, *&c.*] an explainer of elegant expreſſions in a language.

PHRASEO'LOGY [*phraſeologia*, L. of φράσις and λέγω, Gr.] a collection of the phraſes or elegant expreſſions in any language.

PHRE'NES [φρενές, Gr.] the membranes about the heart; alſo the diaphragm or midriff.

PHRE'NESIS } PHRE'NITIS } [φρενέσις of φρενεῖν, to be diſordered in mind, *Gr.*] frenzy or dotage; a diſeaſe attended with a continued fever, as alſo often with madneſs and rage; proceeding from too much heat in the animal ſpirits.

PHRENE'TIC [φρενετικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a frenzy or madneſs.

PHRENE'TICNESS [of *phreneticus*, L. of Gr. and *neſs*] frenzicalneſs, madneſs, *&c.*

PHRENE'TICK *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] thoſe which ſpring from the ſixth pair, or Dr. *Willis*'s eighth pair; they deſcend between the skins of the *Mediaſtinum*, and ſpread forth branches into them.

PHRE'NETICK *Veſſels* [*Anatomy*] the veins and arteries that paſs thro' the diaphragm.

PHRE'NIA, veins in the liver.

PHRE'NSY [φρενῖτις, *Gr.* of φρενη, the mind; alſo the diaphragm] a conſtant or vehement delirium or diſtraction, accompanied with an acute fever, raving, waking, *&c.* cauſed by too great heat of the animal ſpirits.

PHRI'CE [φρικὴ, Gr.] horrour, dread, fright.

PHRICO'DES [φρικοειδὴς, *Gr.*] a violent fever, during which, beſides the heat, the patient is diſturbed with frightful imaginations.

PHRYGIAN *Moods* [with the *ant. Greeks*] a warlike muſick fit for trumpets, hautboys, *&c.* which ſerved to ſtir up the minds of men for military atchievements; alſo a chearful, ſprightly meaſure in dancing.

PHTHA'RTICKS [φθαρτικὰ, *Gr.*] corrupting medicines.

PHTHIRI'ASIS [φθειρίασις, *Gr.*] the louſy diſeaſe, wherewith children and alſo ſome adult perſons are affected.

PHTHI'SICAL [*phthiſicus*, L. of φθισικὸς, *Gr.*] afflicted with the phthiſick.

PHTHI'SICK [*phthiſie*, F. *fiſichezza*, It. *phthiſis*, L. of φθισις of φθιω, *Gr.* to corrupt] any kind of conſumption of the body, in what part ſoever it is ſeated, or from what cauſe ſoever it ariſes, as from an ulceration of the lungs, attended with a cough, *&c.*

PHTHORA [φθορὰ, *Gr.*] corruption, deſtruction.

PHY'GETHLON [φύγεθλον, *Gr.*] a ſwelling proceeding from an inflammation of the *Glandules*.

PHTHIRO'CTONON [φθειρόκτονον of φθεῖρας, and κτείνω, *Gr.* to kill] the herb Staves acre.

PHYLA'CTERY [φυλακτήριον, Gr.] a ſcroll of parchment, in which the 10 commandments or ſome other paſſages of ſcripture were written, and worn outwardly for the cure of diſeaſes; alſo preſervatives againſt poiſon or witchcraft.

PHYLTE'RIA mock privet.

PHYLLITIS [φυλλῖτις, *Gr.*] the herb hart's-tongue.

PHY'MA [φύμα, *Gr.*] a roundiſh pointed ſwelling, eſpecially in the glandules.

PHYMATODES, a kind of ſwelling much like the former.

PHY'SICAL [*phyſique*, F *fiſico*, It. and Sp. *phyſicus*, L. φυσικὸς. *Gr.*] natural, ſomething belonging to, or really exiſting in nature.

PHYSICAL *Point*, a point oppoſed to a mathematical one, which only exiſts in the imagination.

PHYSICAL *Subſtance*, a ſubſtance or body, in oppoſition to ſpirit or metaphyſical ſubſtance.

PHYSICALLY, naturally.

PHYSI'CIAN [*phyſicien*, F.] a perſon who profeſſes phyſick, or the art of curing diſeaſes.

Coſmetick PHYSICIAN, one who ſtudies to help or mend the complexion.

Empirical PHYSICIAN, one who keeps cloſe to experience and excludes all uſe of reaſon in phyſick.

Dogmatical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who laid down principles, and then reaſoned from thoſe principles and from experience.

Clinical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who viſited their patients when in bed to examine into their caſes.

Galenical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who follow *Galen*, and preſcribe things gentle, natural and ordinary.

Methodical PHYSICIANS, thoſe who proceed in a certain regular method founded upon reaſon, deducing conſequences therefrom to particular caſes.

Spagyrical PHYSICIANS, ſuch as preſcribe violent chymical medicines drawn from minerals, *&c.* by fire.

The beſt PHYSICIANS **are Dr. Diet, Dr. Merriman, and Dr. Quiet.**

Lat. *Si tibi deficiant Medici, Medici tibi fiant hæc tria, Mens læta, requies, Moderata dieta.*

An Old PHYSICIAN, **a Young Lawyer.**

An old *Phyſician* is good becauſe of his experience; a young lawyer, becauſe, perhaps, not having great practice, he may be glad to be honeſt and diligent to recommend himſelf to the world.

PHY'SICK [*ars phyſica*, L. φυσικὴ, Gr.] in a limited and improper ſenſe, it is applied to the ſcience of medicine; the art of curing diſeaſes; and alſo the medicines prepared for that purpoſe.

In this ſenſe PHYSICK is repreſented by a nymph arrived to maturity of years (alluding to the ſaying, that every one is a fool or a *Phyſician* at 30) having a laurel crown on her head, to ſhew the great uſe of that plant in *Phyſick*; a cock in one hand, as the emblem of *Vigilance*, than which no quality is more requiſite in a *Phyſician*; and in the other a *knotty Staff* with a *Serpent* twiſted round it, the meaning of which is very obvious.

PHY'SICK } PHY'SICKS } [φυσικὴ of φύσις, *Gr.* nature] natural phyloſophy or phyſiology; is the doctrine of natural bodies, their *Phænomena*, cauſes and effects; their various affections, motions, operations, *&c.* or it is in general the ſcience of all material beings, or whatſoever concerns the ſyſtem of this viſible world.

PHY'SICALLY [*phyſicè*, L.] according to nature, or to the practice of phyſick.

PHY'SICALNESS [of φυσικὸς, *Gr.* *phyſicus*, L. and *neſs*] naturalneſs; alſo medicinalneſs.

PHYSICO-THEOLOGY, natural theology or divinity, natural religion.

PHY'SEMA [Φύσημα, *Gr.*] an inflammation in any part of the body.

PHYSIOGNO'MYCS [Φυσιογνωμικὰ, *Gr.*] ſigns taken from the countenance of a ſick perſon, by which a judgment is made of a diſtemper.

PHYSIO'GNOMY [*phyſionomie*, F. *fiſonomia*, It. *fiſionomia*, Sp. *phyſiognomia*, L. Φυσιογνωμία of Φυσις nature, and γνώμη. *Gr.* opinion] the art of gueſſing the natures, conditions, or fortunes of perſons by their faces.

PHYSIO'GNOMER } PHYSIO'GNOMIST } [*phyſiognomus*, L. *phyſiognomiſte*, F.] one ſkilled in phyſiognomy.

PHYSIO'LOGER, one ſkill'd in phyſiology.

PHYSIO'LOGIST } PHYSIO'LOGER } [φυσιολόγος, Gr. of Φύσις, and λέγω, Gr.] one who treats of natural bodies.

PHYSIO'LOGY [Φυσιολογία, *Gr.*] natural philoſophy, or *Phyſicks*, which ſee.

General PHYSIOLOGY [φυσιολογία] a ſcience which relates to the properties and affections of matter or body in general.

Special PHYSIOLOGY } *Particular* PHYSIOLOGY } the ſcience, as it conſiders matter as formed, diſtinguiſhed into ſuch and ſuch ſpecies or determinate combinations.

PHYSIOLOGY, is alſo accounted a part of phyſick, that teaches the conſtitution of human bodies, ſo far as they are ſound or in their natural ſtate; and endeavours to find reaſons for the functions and operations of them, by the help of anatomy and natural philoſophy.

PHISIOLOGY [in *Medicine*] in a limited ſenſe is uſed for that part of phyſick which treats particularly of the ſtructure, and conſtitution of a human body, with regard to the cure of diſeaſes.

PHYSIS [φύσις, Gr.] nature.

PHYSOCE'LE [φυσιοκήλη, Gr.] a windy rupture.

PHYTEU'MA [φυτεύμα, Gr.] the herb wall-flax.

PHYTI'VOROUS [of φυτή, Gr. a plant and *vorax*, L. devouring] that devours or eats plants.

PHYTO'GRAPHY [φυτογραφία of φυτὴ and γραφὴ, Gr.] a deſcription or treatiſe of plants

PHYTO'LOGIST [φυτολόγος, Gr.] a botaniſt, one who treats of plants.

PHYTO'LOGY [φυτολογία of φυτὴ, a plant, and λόγος, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of plants, a deſcription of their forms, kinds, properties, *&c.*

PHYTO'PINAX [φυτοπιναξ, Gr.] a cabinet, or repoſitory; alſo a collection of plants.

PHYTOSCO'PICA } PHYTO'SCOPY } [φυτοσκόπική of φυτὴ and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] a viewing and contemplating or conſidering plants.

PHYZ [perh. of φύσις, Gr. nature or of *viſage*, F. *viſo*, It.] the countenance.

Two Things a Drunkard does diſcloſe
A fiery PHYZ, *and a crimſon Noſe.*

PIA'CHE } PIAZZA } [*piazza*, Ital.] covered arched walks, ſuch as are about the *Royal-Exchange*, or *Covent-Garden*.

PIA'CULAR [*piacularis*, L.] ſerving for an atonement, or that has power to atone for.

PIAFFEUR [in *Academies*] a proud ſtately horſe, who being full of mettle or fire, reſtleſs or forward, with a great deal of motion, and an exceſſive eagerneſs to go forward, makes this motion, the more that you endeavour to keep him in.

PIA MATER [*Anat.*] a fine coat or membrane, immediately inveſting the brain, *L.*

PIANNET, a bird, the leſſer wood-pecker.

PIA'NO [in *Mu. Bo.*] ſoft or ſlow, *Ital.*

PIANI'SSIMO [in *Mu. Bo.*] extreme, ſoft, or low, *Ital.*

PIA'STER [*piaſtra*, It.] an *Italian* coin in value about five ſhillings ſterling.

PIAZZA, a broad open place, as a market;. alſo the walks about a place, ſet with pillars, as in *Covent-Garden*, the *Exchange*, &c. *It.*

PI'CA [with *Printers*] a printing letter, of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* ſmall, great, and double.

PICA [in *Medicine*] a deprivation of the appetite, which cauſes the patient to covet things unfit for food, as aſhes, coals, ſalt, chalk, *&e.*

PICARD, a ſort of boat uſed in the river *Severn*, of about 15 tun.

PICA'RIUM [*ant. Deed*] a boat or cup with two handles.

PICATLG, a medicine to take off the hair, *L.*

PICHE'RIA [*old Rec.*] a pitcher pot.

PI'CEA [with *Botaniſts*] the pitch or roſin tree, *L.*

To PICK [**picken**, *Du.*] to gather up by little and little as birds do feed; alſo to cull or chuſe out.

To PICK [or *ſeek*] a quarrel with any one.

To PICK [or make] an acquaintance.

To PICK *up a Wench*, to take a whore from the ſtreet.

To PICK *up One's Crums*, to gather ſtrength.

A PICK [puc, *Sax.*] a tool uſed by carvers, *&c.*

A PICK [in *Printing*] a blot cauſed by ſome dirt got into the printing letter in the form.

A PI'CKADIL, a ſegment.

PI'CKA'GE [in *Law*] money paid for breaking the ground to ſet up booths, ſtands, ſtalls, *&c.* in a fair.

A PICKER, or an inſtrument to pick any thing; *e. g.* an ear-picker, a tooth-picker, a lock-picker, *&c.*

PICKEROO'N, a ſort of pirate ſhip; alſo a ſhabby, poor fellow.

PICK-AX, an inſtrument for picking or digging.

To Pickee'r } [*picorer*, F. *picorare*, Ital.] to go a rob-
To Pickeroo'n } bing or plundering either by land or ſea; alſo to ſkirmiſh as light horſemen do, before the main battle begins.

Pi'ckerel, a young pike-fiſh.

Picking [*with the Vulgar*] pilfering, petty larceny: I ſay with the vulgar; becauſe generally only us'd by them; tho' I don't know how it has crept into our church cathechiſm.

Pick-*Purſe*, an herb.

Pick *Lock*, an inſtrument for opening locks.

Picke't } [*piquet*, F.] a ſtake ſharp at one end, and pointed
Pique't } with iron to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification, when the engineer is laying down the plan of it; alſo the game at cards.

Picke'ts [in a *Camp*] are ſtakes drove into the ground by the tents of the horſe to tie their horſes to; and before the tents of the foot, where they reſt their muskets and pikes round about them in a ring.

Picketty, or Picketee [*piquetté*, F.] a ſort of carnation variegated many ways.

Picket *the Game*. See *Piquet*.

Pi'ckle } [prob. of *piccolo*, Ital] a ſmall parcel of ground
Pi'chtel } encloſed with a hedge.

Pi'ckle [pekel, *Du*. pickel, L. G.] a brine or liquor, uſually compoſed of ſalt, vinegar, *&c*. to ſeaſon meats, and alſo ſpices, to preſerve fruits.

In Pickle, clapt, pox'd, under a ſalivation.

Rods in Pickle, threatned revenge, or chaſtiſement.

To Pi'ckle [pekelen, *Du*. peekelen, L. G.] to ſeaſon meat, or to preſerve fruits in pickles.

Pickled, very arch or waggiſh.

Pickle-*Herring*, merry andrew.

Pickles, fruits of plants, *&c*. preſerved in pickles, to be uſed for ſauces.

Pickrel, a young pike.

Pick-thank [of picken, *Du*. or pic, *Sax*. and ðancaꞃ, *Sax*.] one who delights in finding and diſcovering the faults or weakneſſes of others.

Picts [*picti*, L. ſo call'd as ſome imagine from painting themſelves] were a colony of *Scythia* or *Germany*, who landing in *Scotland*, ſettled there, being aſſiſted by ſome of the natives, and at length by marrying *Scotch* women, in a manner became one people; but at length animoſities ariſing, they parted, the *Scots* poſſeſſing the mountainous and northern parts, and the *Picts* the ſouthern; and in time, by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans* and *Britains*, expell'd the *Scots*, the remaining *Scots* retiring into the *Iſlands*, and *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*. But at length the *Picts*, being gaul'd with the *Roman* yoke, invited the *Scots* home from their exile, to aid them againſt the *Romans* and *Britains*; but a difference happening betwen them, the *Scots* were expell'd a ſecond time, but at length the *Picts* were totally routed, and their king ſiezed by *Kenneth* II. *An*. 845.

Picts *Wall*, a wall in *Northumberland*, extending from *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine* to *Carliſle* in *Northumberland*, 86 miles in length, reaching from the *German* to the *Iriſh* ſea, in thickneſs about eight foot, in height 12, paſſing over ſeveral cragged hills, with battlements all along, and towers at convenient diſtances where ſoldiers were lodg'd. This wall was built by the *Romans* to hinder the incurſions of the *Picts* and *Scots*. It having ſeveral times been defaced in many places was repaired again, and at laſt was built with brick by *Ælius*, a *Roman* general, in the year 466, who leaving *Britain*, it was ruin'd by the *Scots*, and never more regarded; but ſome veſtiges of it are ſtill to be ſeen in *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland* with *Roman* inſcriptions.

Picture [*pictura*, L.] the image or repreſentation of a perſon or thing made in painting or graving.

To Pi'cture, to draw, paint or make pictures.

To Pi'cture [of *pictura*, L.] to repreſent in painting drawing, *&c*.

Pi'ddling [*incert. Etym*. unleſs of *ſpiluzzicare*, It. *which has the ſame ſignification*.] eating here and there a bit; alſo trifling.

Pie [prob. of bicȝan, *Sax*. to build, *q. d*. an edifice of paſte] meat or fruit bak'd in paſte.

Pie-*Powder* [*pied poudré* or *poudreux*, F. *q. d*. duſty foot] a court held in fairs to do juſtice to buyers and ſellers, and for the redreſs of all the diſorders committed in them: It is ſo called, becauſe the ſuitors to this court are commonly country people with duſty feet; or from the diſpatch in determining the cauſes even before the duſt goes off from their feet.

Pie [*pie*, F. *picaca*, Sp. *pega*, Port. of *pica*, It. and L.] a mag-pie, a bird.

Pie [with *Printers*] letters of ſeveral ſorts and ſizes confuſedly mixed together.

A Piece [*piece* F. *pezzo*, It. *piáca*, Sp.] part, portion, ſlice; alſo a pound ſterling or 20 ſhillings.

A Piece [in *Commerce*] ſignifies a whole, as a length of cloth, *&c*. of a certain number of yards, ells, *&c*. not yet having any of it cut off.

Piece *of Eight*, a *Spaniſh* coin, that of *Mexico*, in value about 4*s*. 6*d*. half penny, that of *Peru* 4*s*. 3*d*. half penny, *Engliſh*.

Piece-meal, by pieces, little by little.

A Piece [*ſmall Gun*] e. g. a birding or fowling piece, a ſoldiers piece, or musket.

A Piece *of Ordnance*, a great gun or cannon.

A Field-Piece, a ſmall cannon, ſuch as armies carry into the field with them.

A Chimney-Piece, a picture or other ornament over a chimny.

To Piece [*rapiécer*, F. *rappezzare*, It.] to join one piece to another.

To Piece *up*, or reconcile a matter.

Pieces [in *Military Affairs*] field pieces, thoſe cannons planted in the front of an army, *&c*. alſo thoſe great guns uſed at ſieges; called battering pieces.

Pied [of *pie*. F.] ſpotted, ſpeckled.

Piedou'che [with *Architects*] (F. *peduccio*, Ital.) a little ſtand or pedeſtal, either long or ſquare, enrich'd with mouldings ſerving to ſupport a buſt, or other little figure.

Pied *droit* [in *Architecture*] a peer or kind of ſquare pillar, part of which is hid within a wall; alſo a pier or jaumb of a door or window, comprehending the chambranle, chamſering, leaf, *&c*.

Pie'no [in *Muſick Books*] full, and is often uſed for the words *tutte*, *grande*, or *groſs*; as *pieno choro*, a full chorus.

To Piep [pypen, *Du*. and L. G. *pipire*, L.] to cry like a chicken.

To Pie'rce [*percer*, F.] to bore through; alſo to broach a veſſel.

Pierced [with *Heralds*] is when an ordinary is perforated or ſtruck through, that it has, as it were, a hole in it; and the ſhape of this piercing muſt be particularly expreſſed in blazonry, as *ſquare*, &c.

A Piercer, a borer or gimlet.

Pie'rcing [*percant*, F.] boring into or thro', penetrating alſo ſharp, acute.

Pie'rcingness [of *percant*, F. and *neſs*] penetrating quality

Pie'strum [πιεςρον, *Gr*.] an inſtrument uſed by men midwifes, to break the bones of the head of a child in drawing it out of the womb.

Pieta'ntia [*old Rec*.] a pittance or portion of victuals diſtributed to the members of a college upon ſome great feſtivals.

Pietantia'rius [*old Rec*.] the pittancer or officer in collegiate churches, who was to give out the ſeveral pittances according to the appointment of the founders or donors.

Pietists, a religious ſect of *German* proteſtants, who deſpiſe all eccleſiaſtical polity; all ſchool theology, all forms and ceremonies, and do give themſelves up to contemplation and the myſtic theology.

Pie'ty [*pieté*, F. *pietà*, It. *piedàd*, Sp. *pietas*, L.] godlineſs, dutifulneſs to parents, a husband and ſuperiour relations.

Piety [*Hieoglyphically*] together with a kind and harmleſs nature, was repreſented by an elephant; becauſe it is related that he worſhips every newmoon towards the heavens, and expreſſes by his outward actions ſome ſenſe of a ſupreme being; and becauſe he is of ſo harmleſs a nature, that he never offends creatures that are not hurtful of themſelves. He will march among innocent lambs, without offering the leaſt injury to them; but if he be offended will ſpare nothing, and dread no danger to take revenge. It is alſo repreſented by a *Stork*, which ſee.

Piety [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a lady with a ſober countenance, holding in her right hand a ſword ſtretch'd over an altar, and a ſtork in her left hand, with an elephant and a child by her ſide

Piffa'ro, an inſtrument ſomething like an hautboy, *Ital*.

Piffe'ro, a ſmall flute or flagelet, *Ital*.

Pig [prob. of Bigge, *Du*.] a young ſwine.

Pig *of the Sounder* [with *Hunters*] a young wild boar of the firſt year.

Pig [*with the Canting Crew*] ſix pence. e. g. *The Cull tip'd me a Pig*. i. e. the man gave me ſix-pence.

A Pig [or *Sow*] of lead.

He ſleeps like a Pig.

To buy a Pig in a Poke.

That is, *To buy a Thing unſeen*. The *Fr*. ſay: *Acheter chat en poche*. (To buy a cat in a bag.)

When the Pig's offer'd, hold up the Poke.

That is, never refuſe a good offer.

To Pig, to bring forth *Pigs*; alſo [*with the Vulgar*] to lie together.

Pig [or *little*] ey'd.

Pi'geon [F. *piction*, Sp.] a fowl well known.

Pigeon [*Hieroglyphically*] intimates continency, chaſtity, mutual and conjugal love; becauſe this bird is chaſte in its embraces, and extreme loving to each other. Therefore to expreſs the tranſports of two amorous perſons, the *Egyptian* prieſts put two pigeons kiſſing one another: and they alſo painted a pigeon with its rump lifted up to ſignify an excellent diſpoſition, not ſubject to be inflamed with choler; alſo a ſoul of a meek temper; becauſe naturaliſts do obſerve that this bird has no choler.

PIGEON's *Foot*, an herb.

PIGER *Henricus* [*i. e.* ſlothful *Henry*] a very ſlow diſtilling chymical furnace.

PI'GGIN, a wooden veſſel with an handle for holding liquid things, *N. C.*

PI'GMENT [*pigmentum*, L.] paint for the face.

PI'GMENTS, ſuch prepared materials. as painters, diers, and other artificers uſe to imitate particular colours; alſo for painting glaſs; alſo for counterfeiting precious ſtones.

PIGSNY [of piȝa, a little maid, and eye, *Skinner*] a name of fondneſs given to a perſon.

PI'GMY. See *Pygmy*.

PIGNORA'TION, a pawning.

PI'GRITUDE [*pigritudo*, L.] ſlothfulneſs, lazineſs.

PIG *Wigeon* [*with the Vulgar*] a ſilly fellow.

PIKE, a river-fiſh.

PIKE [*pique*, F. *picca*, It. *pica*, Sp.] a long ſlender ſtaff with a ſpike at the end.

To PIKE [*with the Canting Crew*] to run, away, flee, quit, or leave the place, alſo to dye. e. g. *He pikes*, i. e. He walks or goes off. *Pike on the been*, i e. Run away, as faſt as you can. *Pik'd off*, i. e. run away, fled, broke, alſo dead. *To paſs the Pikes*, i. e. To be out of danger. *There's a Cull knows us, if we don't Pike he'll bone us*, i. e. That fellow knows us, if we don't ſcour off, he'll apprehend us. *Then we'll pike, 'tis all Bowman.* i. e. We'll be gone, all's well, the coaſt's clear.

PILA [in *Coinage*] is the punchion or matrice which in the ancient way of coining with the hammer, contained the arms, and other figures and the inſcription, to be ſtruck for the reverſe of the coin; alſo from hence it may be called the pile; and alſo now the head ſide of a piece of money we call the croſs, becauſe in thoſe times there was uſually a croſs inſtead of a head.

PILA [in *Ant. Writ.*] the arms ſide of a piece of money, ſo called becauſe in ancient times this ſide bore an impreſſion of a church built on piles.

PILCH [pylch, *Sax.*] a flannel night-garment for an infant, &c

PI'LCHARD [*incert. Etym.*] a kind of fiſh much like a herring but leſs.

PILA'STER [*pilaſtro*, Ital.] a ſquare column, ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a 4th or 5th part of its thickneſs.

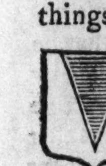
A PILCHARD, a ſmall ſea-fiſh, not unlike a herring, but leſs.

PILL'D *Garlick*, one whoſe hair is fallen off by a diſeaſe; alſo a perſon who is ſlighted, and had in little eſteem.

Funeral PILE [in *Artbitecture*] a building, a maſſive maſon's work in the manner of a pillar, uſually *Hexagonal*.

PILE [*Anciently*] a pyramid of wood, whereon the bodies of the deceaſed were laid to be burned.

PILE [pijle, *Du. pile*, F.] a heap of wood or ſtones or other things, laid one above another.



PILE [in *Heraldry*] an ordinary in form of a point inverted, or of a ſtake ſharpened, contracting from the chief, and terminating in a point towards the bottom of the ſhield thus.

To PILE, to heap up; alſo to ram down poles.

PILE [in *Architect.*] a maſs or body of buildings.

PILE-*wort*, an herb.

PILE'TTUS [*Foreſt Law*] an arrow having a round knot a little above the head, to keep it from going too far into the mark.

PILES [in *Architecture*] great ſtakes rammed into the earth to make a good foundation to build upon in marſhy ground.

PILES [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe in the fundament called the *Hæmorrhoids*.

To PI'LFER [of *pilare*, L.] to ſteal things of ſome ſmall value.

PI'LGRIM [Pilgrim, H. G. palgrim, *Du.*] a traveller who viſits ſacred places for the ſake of devotion.

PILGRIM's *Salve*, human ordure.

PI'LGRIMAGE, the journey, or journeying of a pilgrim.

PILL [pille, *Du.* and G. *pilule*, F. *pillola*, It. *pildora*, Sp. *pillula*, L.] a ſmall round ball of phyſick.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as pelf.

To PILL [*pillare*, L.] to rob or plunder; alſo to uſe extortion; to fleece one.

PILLA *ſorra* [*ant. Deeds*] a ſmall piece of land, *L.*

PI'LLAGE [or rather of *pillage*, F. and Sp. of *pilare*, L. or *pileggio*, Ital.] plundering, rifling, robbery; alſo the thing pillaged.

To PILLAGE [*piller*, F. *pillàr*, Sp. *pilare*, L.] to plunder, to rifle, to rob.

PILLAGE [in *Architecture*] a ſquare pillar, ſtanding behind a column to bear up the arches, having a baſe and capital as a pillar has,

PI'LLAR [*pilier*, F. *piliere*, It. *pilàr*, It. *piler*, C. Br. *pilaer*, *Su.* pilaer, *Du.* pieler, L. G. pfeiler, H. G.] a column which is divided into three parts, the pedeſtal, the ſhafts, and the ornaments.

PILLAR [in a *figurative Senſe*] ſignifies ſupport.

PI'LLAR [in *Architect.*] a kind of irregular column round and inſulated; deviating from the proportions of a juſt column.

PILLAR [in the *Manage*] is the center of the *Volta*, ring or manage-ground, round which a horſe turns, whether there be a wooden pillar placed therein or not.

A ſquare PILLAR [*Archit.*] is a maſſive work, called alſo a pier or piedroit, ſerving to ſupport arches, &c.

Butting PILLAR [*Archit.*] is a buttreſs or body of maſonry raiſed to prop or ſuſtain the ſhooting of a vault, arch, or other work.

PILLAR'D, built or ſupported with pillars, *Milton*.

PI'LLARS [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſent fortitude and conſtancy.

PILLA'STER [in *Architecture*] is a kind of ſquare pillar, which is generally as broad at the top as bottom, and has the ſame meaſure, chapiter, and baſe with the column, according to the ſeveral orders.

PILLED [*pilatus*, L.] that has the wool ſhorn off, as a pilled ewe.

PI'LLION [*pulvinus*, L.] a ſort of ſaddle for women.

PI'LLORY [*pilori*, F.] was anciently a poſt erected in a croſs road by the lord, with his arms on it, as a mark of his ſigniory; and ſometimes a collar to tie criminals to; now a ſort of ſcaffold for falſe ſwearers, cheats, &c. to ſtand on by way of puniſhment.

PI'LLORY [*with the Canting Crew*] a baker.

To PI'LLORY *one* [*pilorier*, F.] to ſet one on the pillory.

PI'LLOW [Pile, or pyle, *Sax. pulvinus*, L. peleuwe, *Du.* pöhl, L. G. a bolſter] a ſort of cuſhion to lie under one's head in bed.

PILLOW [in *a Ship*] a piece of timber on which the bolt-ſprit maſt bears or reſts, at its coming out of the ſhip's hull aloft cloſe by the ſtern.

PILO'SE [*piloſus*, L.] hairy.

PILO'SITY [*piloſitas*, L.] hairineſs, roughneſs.

PILOSE'LLA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb mouſe-ear, *L.*

PI'LOT [*pilote*, F. *peloto*, It. *pilóto*, Sp. piloot, *Du.* looſte, L. G.] a conducter of ſhips over bars and ſands into a haven; a ſteerſman who ſtands at the helm and manages the rudder.

PI'LOT *Bird* [about the *Caribee* iſlands of *America*] a bird that gives notice to ſhips that ſail that wry.

PI'LOTAGE [F.] the office of a ſteerſman or pilot of a ſhip; alſo his hire or wages.

PILULI'FEROUS [of *pilula*, a pill and *fero*, L. to bear] bearing or producing round berries or fruit like pills.

PIMP [*prob.* of *pinco*, Ital. *pinge*, F. of *penis*, L. a man's yard] a procurer of or attendant upon whores, &c.

PIMP-*Whiskin* [*with the Vulgar*] a top trader that way, an *Arch-pimp*, alſo a little, mean-ſpirited, narrow-ſoul'd fellow.

PIMENTO, all ſpice, an aromatic grain, call'd alſo Guinea pepper.

PI'MPING [*incert. Etym.* but according to ſome of *Penis*, L. a man's yard] procuring whores, ſtallions, &c. moſt properly ſpoken of men.

PI'MPING, ſmall, little.

PI'MPLES [*prob.* of Pwimp, *Brit.* or *papulæ*, L.] ſmall wheals, or riſings in the ſkin.

PI'MPERNEL [F. *pimpinella*, It. of *pimpernella*, L.] an herb call'd alſo *Burnet*.

PIMPO'MPET, a ſort of antick dance, when three perſons dancing hit one another on the breech with one of their feet.

PIN [*Epingle*, F. perh. of *ſpina*, L. a thorn or rather of pinne, *Du.* an iron ſpike] a ſmall utenſil for faſtening on womens apparel; alſo for various other uſes.

To PIN [perh. of pinðan, *Sax.* to include or rather as above] to ſhut in or incloſe; alſo to faſten on, to join together.

To PIN down, or oblige one to a bargain.

To PIN *One's Opinion, on another's Sleeve*, i. e. to believe implicitely what he ſays.

To PIN *one's ſelf*, hang, or ſpunge upon one.

PIN *and Web*, a diſeaſe, a horny induration of the membranes of the eye, not much unlike to a cataract.

PIN *Wheel* [*of a Clock*] *See* ſtriking wheel.

To nick the PIN [*with the Vulgar*] to drink fairly.

PIN-*basket*, the laſt child a woman bears.

PI'NCERS [*pincette*, F.] a tool uſed by divers artificers.

A PINCH [*pincée*, F. *pizzico*, It.] a nipping hard, &c. alſo a ſtraight or difficulty.

At a PINCH, upon a puſh or exigence.

A PINCH-*Belly*, or *Pinch-penny*, a miſer.

To PINCH [*pincer*, F. *picigar*, Port.] to nip hard with the fingers; alſo to wring as ſhoes do; alſo to reduce to ſcarcity and want; to afflict.

To PINCH [*with the Canting Crew*] to ſteal or convey any thing away ſlily.

To PINCH *on the Parſon's Side*, to deprive him of his tythes.

PI'NCHING [with *Gardiners*] a ſort of pruning performed by nipping off the ſprigs, *&c.* of a plant, or tree, between the nails of two fingers.

To PINE [ſome derive it of pinian, *Sax.* to puniſh, others of peinen, H. G. to torment] to languiſh, to conſume and waſte away with grief.

PINE *Tree* [*pin*, F *pino*, It. and Sp. *pinheiro*, Port. *pinus*, L.]

PINE *Tree* [*emblematically*] repreſented death; becauſe being once cut it never ſprouts again; and becauſe being extraordinary bitter, it is reputed to kill any other plant that joins to it.

PINEA } a kind of light, porous maſſes, or lumps, formed
PIGNES } of a mixture of mercury and ſilver-duſt, from the mines of *Chili* in *America*.

PI'NFOLD [of pyndan, to ſhut in, and falde, *Sax.*] a place for penning cattle in.

PINGUE'DINOUS [of *pinguedo*, L.] fat, groſs, or unwieldly.

PINGUE'DO [with *Anatomiſts*] the fat of animals lying next under the skin, *L.*

PI'NION [*pignon*, O. F. of *pinna*, L.] the wing of a fowl.

PINION [with *Clock Makers*] (*pignon*, F.) the nut or leſſer wheel of a clock or watch, that plays in the teeth of another.

PINION *of Report* [of a *Watch*] is that pinion which is equally fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

To PINION *a Perſon*, is to bind his hands or arms faſt.

PINK [*pince*, O. F.] a flower.

PINK [*Pinque*, F. *pinco*, It.] a ſort of ſmall ſhip, maſted and ribb'd like other ſhips; except that ſhe is built with a round ſtern; the bends and ribs compaſſing ſo, as that her ſides bulge out very much.

To PINK, to prick with a ſword, in a rencounter or duel. *He pink'd his Doublet*, i. e. He run him through.

PI'NKING [prob. of Pink-ooghen, *Du.*] winking; alſo cutting oilet holes in ſilk, *&c.*

PI'NNA *auris* [*Anatomy*] the upper and broader part of the ear, *L.*

PI'NNAE *naſi* [*Anat.*] the ſides of the noſe.

PI'NNACE [*pinaſſe*, F. *pináça*, Sp.] a ſort of ſmall ſhip, that goes both with ſails and oars, and that carries three maſts; commonly uſed as a ſcout to get intelligence, and for landing ſoldiers and the like.

PI'NNACLE [*pinnacle*, F. *pinnacolo*, It. *pináculo*, Sp. pinagl, *C. Br.*] the higheſt part of a building; the top of a ſpire, *&c.*

Ad PINNAS *bibere* [*i. e.* to drink to the pin] an ancient cuſtom of drinking among the *Danes*. A pin being fixed on the ſide of a wooden cup, they who drank were to drink exactly to the pin or to forfeit ſomething. And hence comes our ſaying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNATA *folia* [in *Botany*] are ſuch leaves of plants as are deeply jagged, cut, or indented reſembling a feather in ſhape.

PI'NNATE [*pinnatus*, L.] deeply jagged, or indented (ſpoken of the leaves of plants) reſembling feathers.

PINNE [with *Falconers*] a diſeaſe in the foot of an hawk.

PI'NNING [of pinȝan, *Sax.*] faſtening or ſhutting with a pin or peg; alſo faſtening on with pins.

PINNING [with *Bricklayers*] the faſtening of tiles together with wooden pins.

PI'NNER [prob. of *pinning*] a woman's head-dreſs.

PI'NNULA [in *Botan. Writers*] part of a leaf of many of which *Pinnula's* growing upon one or more middle ribs, the whole leaf is compounded, as in the leaf of a vetch or fern.

PINNULA } [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a *Pinnula* or *Pin-*
PINNULIS } *nula*'s, L.

PINS, *Engliſhmen* firſt began to make all ſorts of *Pins* about the beginning of queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, which before were ſold here by ſtrangers, to the value of 60000 pound *per Annum.*

PI'NSON, a ſort of ſhoe without heels.

PINT [Camb, *Br.* pynt, *Sax.* *pinte*, F.] a meaſure, the half of a quart.

PI'NTEL } [pint, *Teut.* and *Du.* *pinco*, It.] a man's
PI'NTLE } yard.

PINTLE [in *Gunnery*] an iron pin, which keeps the cannon from recoiling.

PI'NTLES [in a *Ship*] thoſe hooks by which the rudder hangs to the ſtern-poſt.

PI'NULES [with *Aſtron.*] the ſights of an aſtrolabe.

PI'NTLEDY *pantledy* [prob. of *pinteler*, F. to pant] as *his Heart went pint-eay pantledy*, *i. e.* his heart beat for fear.

PIONI'ER [*un pionier*, F.] a labourer in an army, who levels ways, caſts up trenches, undermines forts, *&c.*

PI'ONY [*παιονία*, Gr.] a flower.

PI'OUS [*pieux*, F. *pio*, It. and Sp. of *pius*, L.] godly loyal.

PI'OUS &c. [*pius*, L.] with piety, duty, or loyalty.

PI'OUSNESS [of *pius*, L. and *neſs*] piety, godly diſpoſition.

PIP [*pepie*, F. *pipita*, It. pippe, *Du.* and L. G. pips, H. G.] a diſeaſe in poultry; alſo any ſpot or mark upon cards.

To PIP *a Fowl or Bird*, to take away the pip.

PIPE [pipe, *Sax.* *pipe*, F. *pippa*, It. (*a Pipe to ſmoak Tobacco in.*) pibel, *C. Br.* pibe, *Dan.* pipa, *Su.* pype, *Du.* O. and L. G. pfeiffe, H. G.] a muſical inſtrument, and one for various other uſes, as for a conduit for water, *&c.*

To PIPE [pipan, *Sax.* pibe, *Dan.* pipa, *Su.* pypen, *Du.* O. and L. G. pfeiffen, H. G.] to play on a pipe; alſo to whine, as ſick people do.

PIPE [*pipa*, It. and Sp.] a meaſure of wine, containing 162 gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a roll, otherwiſe called the great rolls

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an officer who in a great roll made up like a pipe, charges down all accounts and debts due to the king, drawn out of the remembrancer's office.

PIPE *Office*, an office of the exchequer, or treaſury, where the clerk makes out the leaſes of crown-lands, *&c.*

PIPE *Tree* [*Botany*] a tree that bears two ſorts of flowers, a white and a blue.

PI'PER [pipere, *Sax.* pibere, *Dan.* pypare, *Su.* pyper, *Du.* and L. G. pfeiffer, H. G.] one that plays on a pipe; alſo a ſmoaker of tobacco.

PI'PEREDGE *Tree*, the barberry tree.

PI'PERINE [of *piper*, L. pepper] partaking of the qualities of pepper.

PIPERI'TIS [*πεπερῖτις*, Gr.] pepper-wort, or dittander.

PI'PKIN [*Incert. Etym.*] a ſmall earthen veſſel for boiling.

PI'PPIN [prob. of pippingh, *Du.*] a ſort of apple.

PI'QUANT [F. *piccante*, It.] ſharp, biting.

PI'QUANCY } [of *piquant*, F. and *neſs*] ſharpneſs, biting-
PI'QUANTNESS } neſs.

A PIQUE, quarrel or ill-will againſt one; ſpleen, malice, diſtaſte, grudge, *F.*

To PIQUE [in *Mu. Bo.*] is to ſeparate or divide each note one from another, in a very plain and diſtinct manner.

To PIQUEER, See *Pickeer*,

To ſtand on the PIQUET [*military Phraſe*] is when a horſeman is ſentenced for ſome offence, to ſtand on the point of a ſtake with one toe, having the contrary hand ty'd up as high as it can reach.

PI'QUET, a game at cards, *F.*

PI'RACY [*piraterie*, F. *πειρατεία*, Gr.] robbing on the ſea.

PI'RATE [F. *piráta*, Sp. *pirata*, L. of *πειράτης*, Gr.] one who lives by pillage and robbing on the ſea. Alſo a plagiary.

PIRA'TICAL, of or pertaining to a pirate.

PI'RATING [*Exercant la piraterie*, F.] robbing on the ſea.

PIROUE'TTE } [in the *Manage*] a turn or circumvolution,
PIRO'ET } which a horſe makes without changing his ground.

PI'SCANY }
PI'SCARY } a privilege of fiſhing.

PI'SCARY [*peſcheria*, It. of *piſcaria*, L.] a fiſh-market, or place for keeping fiſh.

PISCEN'ARIUS [*old Rec.*] a fiſhmonger.

PISCES [in *Aſtronomy*] the 12th ſign or conſtellation of the zodiack, ſo named from its imaginary likeneſs to two fiſhes, *L.*

PISCES *Meridiani* [*Aſtronomy*] a ſouthern conſtellation, conſiſting of 12 ſtars.

PISCIS [on a *Globe*] that is that great fiſh which, as the poets feign, drinks up the water that is poured out of *Aquarius*'s urn. It is related of this fiſh, (as *Cteſias* teſtifies) that it was firſt ſeen in the lake not far from *Bambyce*, and that it ſaved *Derceto*, that fell into the ſea by night. They ſay this *Derceto* was a Goddeſs of the *Syrians*. They affirm the *Piſces* to be the nephews of this fiſh; all which the *Syrians* worſhipped, and placed among the ſtars.

PISCI'VOROUS [*piſcivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds on fiſhes.

PI'SCULENT [*piſculentus*, L.] full of fiſhes, abounding with fiſh.

PISH, *Interj* of ſlighting or contemning.

PIS'MIRE [prob. of Puiſe, *Du.* an heap, and miere, *Du.* an ant, becauſe it throws up heaps of dirt or earth] an ant.

PISS [*piſſat*, F. *piſcia*, It. piſs, *Dan.* piſz, piſſe, *Du.* and L. G.] urine.

PISS-A-BED, a flower, or plant, dandelion.

PISSASPHA'LTUS [*πισσάσφαλτος*, Gr.] a kind of mineral, conſiſting of pitch, and the ſlime call'd *Bitumen*, imbodied together.

PISS-POT [of *piſſat* and *pot*, F.] a chamber pot; alſo a great drinker.

To PISS [piſſe, *Dan.* piſo, *C. Br.* piſſa, *Su.* piſſen, *Du.* and G. *piſciare*, It. and Port.] to make water, to evacuate urine.

To PISS *upon One*, to abuſe him, or uſe him ill.

To PISS againſt the Wind.
Or,
To ſtrive againſt the Stream.

The *It.* ſay: *Chi piſcia contra il vento, ſi bagna la Camiſcia.* (i. e. He who piſſes againſt the wind, wets his ſhirt.) The meaning in; that it is a folly to ſtrive againſt impoſſibilities; by ſtriving againſt the ſtream, a man not only wearies himſelf: but looſes ground too. See *To kick againſt the Pricks.*

Pista'chio [*piſtacia*, L. *piſtache*, F. *piſtacchio*, It.] a nut growing in *Egypt*, &c. of an aromatick ſcent.

Pi'ste [in the *Menage*] the track or tread which a horſe makes upon the ground.

Pisti'llum, a peſtle of a mortar, *L*

Pisti'llum [with *Botaniſts*] a piſtil, that part of ſome plants, which in ſhape reſembles a peſtle.

Pi'stol [*piſtolet*, F. *piſtola*, It. and Port. *piſteléte*, Sp.] a ſhort ſmall gun, or fire-arms, born on the ſaddle-bow, the girdle, or in the pocket.

Pisto'le [*piſtole*, F. *piſtola*, Ital. a *French* or *Spaniſh* coin, in value about 17 *s*.

Pistolochi'a [πιςολοχία, Gr.] a kind of hart wort.

Pi'ston, a part or member in ſeveral machines, as, pumps, ſyringes, *&c.*

Pit [piꞇ, *Sax.*] a hole in the earth.

Pit-a-pat, a beating or throbbing like the heart.

To Pit, to ſink in holes, as in the ſmall-pox.

Pit, a hole in which the *Scots* uſed to drown women thieves; hence the phraſe, *condemn'd to the Pit*, is the ſame as with us, to ſay *condemn'd to the Gallows.*

The Pit [or *parterre*] of the play-houſe.

The Pit [or hollow] of the ſtomach.

Pi'tance [*pitancia*, L.] a little repaſt or refection of fiſh or fleſh more than the common allowance.

Pitanciarius [in the ancient *Monaſteries*] an officer who provided and diſtributed the pitances of meat and herbs amongſt the monks.

Pitch [pic, *Sax.* **pyg**, *C. Br.* **peck**, *Du.* and L. G. **pech**, H. G. *poix*, F. *pece*, It. *pez*, Sp. *pix*, L.] an oily, bituminous, black ſubſtance; as it diſtils from the wood, it is called *Barras.* This makes two ſorts, the fineſt and cleareſt being called *Galipot*, and the coarſer *Marbled Barras.*

The common Pitch, is the liquid *Galipot*, reduced into the form and conſiſtency we ſee it, by mixing it with tar while hot.

Naval Pitch, is that which is drawn from old pines, rang'd and burnt like charcoal, and uſed in pitching of veſſels.

The Pitch, or ſize.

The higheſt Pitch [or *Top*] of any thing.

To Pitch upon, or chooſe a thing.

To Pitch [*appicier*, Ital.] to fix in the ground; to fall or light upon.

To Pitch, to do over with pitch.

To Pitch upon or chooſe a thing.

A Pitch, an iron bar with a picked end, a crow.

Pitch [with *Architects*] the angle to which a gable-end, and of conſequence the whole roof of a building is ſet.

To Pitch *upon*, to chooſe.

To Pitch [in *Sea Language*] a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe ſails with her head too much into the ſea, or bears againſt it ſo, as to endanger her top-maſts, then the ſailors ſay, *She will pitch her Maſt by the Board.*

Pit-fall [of piꞇ and ꝼeallan, *Sax*, to fall] a trap for birds.

Pitcher [*picher*, O. F.] an earthen drink pot with a handle.

Pitcher-*Bawd* [*with the Canting Crew*] the poor hack who runs of errands, to fetch wenches or liquor.

The Pitcher goes ſo often to the Well, that it comes broken home at laſt.

It. *Tanto vala ſecchia al pozzo, che vi laſcia il manico.*

L. *Quem ſæpe caſus tranſit, aliquando invenit.* F. *Tant ſouvent va le pot á l'eau, que l' anſe y demeure.*

Pitch-fork [**pig forck**, *C. Br.*] an inſtrument uſed in husbandry.

Pi'tchiness [of *piceus*, L. and *neſs*] pitchy quality, or condition.

Pitching *Pence*, a duty paid for ſetting down every ſack of corn, or of other merchandizes, in a fair or market.

Pi'tchy [*piceus*, of *pix*, L.] dawbed with pitch, *&c.*

Pi'teous [*piteux*, F.] deſerving pity, alſo poor, mean, ſorry.

Pi'teously [*pitoyablement*, F.] after a piteous manner.

Pi'teousness [*piteux*, F. and *neſs*] ſorrineſs, meanneſs.

Pith [[piðа, *Sax.*] the marrow of an animal.

Pi'thias } [with *Meteorologiſts*] the name of a comet, or
Pithi'tes } rather meteor, of the form of a tub; of which there are divers kinds, *viz.* ſome of an oval figure, others like a tun or barrel ſet perpendicular, and ſome like one inclined or cut ſhort; others having a hairy train or buſh, *&c.*

Pi'thy full of pith or marrow, ſubſtantial, full of good matter.

Pi'thily, ſtrongly, vigorouſly, with an energy.

Pithless, dry, faint, inſipid, having no pith.

Pithy, ſtrong, forcible, energetical.

Pi'thiness, fulneſs of pith; alſo ſubſtantialneſs, fulneſs of good matter.

Pi'tiable [*pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

Pi'tiful [of *pitie*, F. and *full*] inclined to pity, tender-hearted, compaſſionate, merciful: alſo that deſerves pity, woful; alſo ſorry, mean.

Pi'tifully [*pitoyablement*, F.] mournfully; meanly, *&c.*

Pi'tifulness [of *pitie*, F. and *fulneſs*] propenſeneſs to pity; alſo meanneſs.

Pi'tiless [of *pitie*, F. and *leſs*] unmerciful.

Pitta'cium [πιττάκιον, Gr.] a ſmall cloth ſpread with ſalve, to be laid on a part affected.

Pi'ttance [*pietanza*, It.] properly a ſmall portion of victuals allow'd to monks or others for a meal; ſhort commons; alſo a ſmall part of any thing.

Pitu'ita, phlegm or rheum, ſnivel, ſnot. It is one of the four humours in the body of animals, on which their temperament is ſuppos'd to depend. It is the moſt viſcid and glutinous part of the blood, ſeparated in the largeſt glands, where the contorſions of the arteries are largeſt, and give the greater retardation to the velocity, as in the glands about the mouth and heart.

Pituita'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſtaves-acre, *L.*

Pitu'itary *Gland* [*Anat.*] a gland in the brain, of the ſize of a large pea, in the *Sella* of the *Os Sphenoides.*

Pitu'itous [*pituitoſo*, It. of *pituitoſus*, L.] full of phlegm.

Pitu'itousness [of *pituiteux*, F. *pituitoſus*, L. and *neſs*] phlegmaticknefs.

Pi'ty [*pitie*, F. *pietà*, It. *piedàd*, Sp.] compaſſion, concern.

To Pity, to take pity, or have compaſſion of.

It is better to be envied than Pitied.

F. *Il vaut mieux faire envie qui pitié.* It. *E meglio far invidia che compaſſione.*

Pity [*an Allegorical Deity with the Heathens*] was by them repreſented in the form of a beautiful nymph of a fair complexion crown'd with olives ſtretching out her left arm, as being neareſt her heart, to relieve an object of compaſſion lying at her feet. In her right hand a twig of cedar, and ſtanding by her a crow.

Pityri'asis [πιτυρίασις, Gr.] the falling of dandriff, or ſcurf from the head.

Pityro'ides [πιτυροειδής, Gr.] a kind of ſettlement in urine like bran.

Piva, a hautboy, *Ital.*

Pi'vot, a foot or ſhoe of iron, *&c.* uſually made in a conical form, or terminating in a point, whereby a body intended to turn round, bears on another fixed at reſt, and performs its circumvolutions, *F.*

Piu [in *Muſick Books*] a little more, it increaſes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the word it is joined with, *Ital.*

Piu *Piano* [in *Muſical Books*] ſignifies, play a little more gay and brisk, than *Allegro* it ſelf requires.

Piu *Preſto* [*Muſick Books*] *i. e.* play quicker than *Preſto* it ſelf requires, *Ital.*

Pi'zzle [prob. of *Piſs*, q. *Piſle* or of **peſe**, *Du.* a nerve, whence **peſarick**, *Du.* a *pizzle*; unleſs you had rather from **peitſch**, H. G. a ſcourge, for which bulls pizzles were uſed] the griſtly part of the *Penis* of an animal.

Pla'cable [Sp. *placabile*, It. of *placabilis*, L.] eaſineſs of being pacified or appeaſed.

Placabi'lity } [of *placabilis*, L. and *neſs*] eaſineſs to be
Pla'cableness } appeaſed.

Pla'card } [**plackaert**, *Du.* *placart*, F. *placardo*, It.] a leaf
Placa'rt } or ſheet of paper ſtretch'd, or apply'd, upon a wall or poſt, in *Holland*, it is an edict or proclamation; alſo it is uſed for a writing of ſafe conduct: in *France*, it is a table wherein laws, orders, *&c.* are written and hung up. In *France* the fore-part of a woman's petticoat.

Pla'card [in *Architecture*] the decoration of the door of an apartment; conſiſting of a chambranle crowned with its frize or gorge, and its corniche ſometimes ſupported with conſoles.

Pla'card [in our *old Cuſtoms*] a licence whereby a perſon is permitted to ſhoot a gun, or to uſe unlawful games.

Place [plæc or place, *Sax.* **plaetſe**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **platz**, H. G. *place*, F. of *plâſa*, Sp. *platea*, L. of πλατεῖα, Gr.] ſpace or room, in which any thing is; alſo an office or employment. A paſſage of a book. A town or hold. alſo rank.

Place [in *Opticks*] is the point to which the eye refers an object.

Place [with *Naturaliſts*] is ſometimes taken for that portion of infinite ſpace which is poſſeſſed by and comprehended within the material world, and which is thereby diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the expanſion.

Place *of Radiation* [in *Opticks*] is the interval, or ſpace of the medium, or tranſparent body, thro' which any viſible object radiates.

Place [with *Philoſophers*] that part of immoveable ſpace which any body poſſeſſes.

Abſolute Place [with *Philoſophers*] is that part of infinite and immoveable ſpace which a body poſſeſſes; called alſo *primary Place.*

Relative Place [in *Philoſ.*] is the ſpace it poſſeſſes with regard to other adjacent objects, called alſo *ſecundary Place.*

Place *Geometrick*, is a certain extent wherein each point may indifferently ſerve for the ſolution of an *indeterminate problem*, when it is to be reſolved geometrically.

Plane **Place** [*Geom.*] is when the point reſolving the problem is in the periphery of a circle, and is then termed *Locus ad Circulum*.

Simple **Place** [*Geom.*] is when the point which reſolves any problem, is in a right line.

Solid **Place** [*Geom.*] is when the point that reſolves the problem, is in one of the *Conick Sections*.

Surſolid **Place** [*Geom.*] is when the point is in the circumference of a curve of an higher gender than the *Conick Sections*.

Place *of the Sun or Planet* [*Aſtron.*] is the ſign and degree of the zodiack which the planet is in; or it is that degree of the ecliptick reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*, which is cut by the planet's circle of longitude.

Apparent **Place** [*Aſtron.*] a point in the ſtarry heavens, which is found by a right line paſſing from the eye of the ſpectator, terminated at the other end among the fixed ſtars.

Eccentrick **Place** [of a *Planet* in its orbit] is the place or point of its orbit wherein a planet would appear, if ſeen from the ſun.

Heliocentric **Place** [of a *Planet*] is the point of the ecliptick, to which a planet view'd from the ſun is referred.

Geocentrick **Place** [of a *Planet*] is that point of the ecliptick, to which a planet view'd from the earth is referred.

Regular **Place** [*Fortif.*] is one whoſe angles and ſides are every where equal.

Irregular **Place** [*Fortif.*] is one whoſe angles and ſides are unequal.

Place *of Arms*, a ſtrong city, or town, where the chief magazine of an army is kept.

Place *of Arms* [in a *City*] is a large open ſpot of ground where the garriſon holds its rendezvous upon reviews, and in caſes of alarm, to receive orders from the governour.

Place *of Arms* [in a *Siege*] is a large place covered from the enemy, where the ſoldiers are kept ready to ſuſtain thoſe who work in the trenches, and to be commanded to places where they are wanted.

Place *of Arms particular* [in a *Garriſon*] is a place near every baſtion, where the ſoldiers are ſent from the grand place to the quarters aſſigned them, to relieve thoſe that are either upon the guard, or in fight.

Place *of Arms* [*without*] is a place allow'd to the covert way for the planting of cannon, to oblige thoſe who advance in their approaches to retire.

Place *of Arms* [in a *Camp*] is a large ſpace at the head of the camp, for the army to be ranged in and drawn up in battalia.

To **Place** [*placer*, F.] to order, to diſpoſe, to put, to lay or ſet.

Places [with *Arithmeticians*] as the *Place of Units*, in a number which conſiſts of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more places, that which is the outermoſt towards the right hand is called the place of units.

Places [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the body of a fortreſs or ſtrong hold.

Places [with *Grammarians*] are etymology and words derived from the ſame root, which in the *Latin* are called *Conjugates*.

Places [with *Logicians*] are univerſal terms, *Genus*, *Species*, *Difference*, *Property*, *Accident*, *Definition*, *Diviſion*.

Places [in *Metaphyſicks*] are certain general terms agreeing to all beings, to which ſeveral arguments are annexed, as *Cauſes*, *Effects*, the *Whole*, *Part*, oppoſite terms.

Placenta, a cake, *&c.* L.

Placenta *Uterina* [in *Anat.*] a ſoftiſh maſs found in the womb of pregnant women, which ſerves to convey nouriſhment to the child in the womb, and is taken out after the birth.

Pla'cid [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

Pla'cidness [*placiditas*, L.] peaceableneſs, quietneſs.

Pla'cita, pleas or pleadings, *L.*

Placita *generalia* [*old Rec.*] the publick aſſemblies of all degrees of men, where the king preſided, and they uſually conſulted upon the great affairs of the kingdom, *L.*

Placita're, to plead cauſes, *L.*

Placita'tor, a pleader, *L.*

Pla'citum [in *Law*] a ſentence of the court, an opinion, ordinance, or decree, *L.*

Placitum *nominatum* [*old Rec.*] the day appointed for a criminal to plead and make his defence, *L.*

Pla'cket, the open part of a woman's petticoat.

To **Plant** [*with the Canting Crew*] to lay, place or hide; *Plant your Whids and ſtow them*; i. e. Be wary what you ſay, or let ſlip.

Pladaroma } **Pladarosis** } [πλαδαρότης, Gr.] exceſſive moiſture or weakneſs; alſo a little ſoft ſwelling growing under the eye-lids.

Plafond } **Plafound** } [in *Architecture*] the cieling of a room, whether it be flat or arched, lined with plaſter or joiner's work, and frequently enrich'd with paintings; alſo the bottom of the projecture of the larmier of the corniche, called alſo the *Sofit*, F.

Plagia'rian [*plagiarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a plagiary.

Pla'giarism [of *plagiarius*, L.] the ſtealing other people's works, and publiſhing them as one's own.

Pla'giary [*plagiaire*, F. *plagiario*, It. and Sp. of *plagiarius*, L.] a book-thief; in the ſenſe it is now generally taken; tho' originally it ſignified a ſtealer of men, women, or children, a kidnapper.

Plague [**plage**, *Dan.* **plâga**, *Su.* **plage**, *Du.* and G. *all in the latter Senſe*] a very acute, deſtructive, contagious, and malignant diſeaſe, uſually proving mortal, a peſtilence; alſo perplexity, vexation, embarraſſment.

To **Pla'gue** [**plage**, *Dan.* **plâga**, *Su.* **plagen**, *Du.* and G.] to vex, teaze, torment.

Pla'guy, vexatious, tormenting, *&c.*

Pla'guily, vexatiouſly, curſedly, tormentingly.

Plaice [*plie*, F.] a fiſh.

Plaideurs [in *Law*] lawyers, who being a ſort of attorneys, uſed to plead in behalf of their clients.

A **Plain** [*plaine*, F. *pianura*, It. *planities*, L.] an even, flat, low ground.

Plain [*plain*, F. *piano*, It. *plano*, Port. *planus*, L.] even, ſmooth; alſo without ornament; alſo manifeſt; alſo ſincere, downright, likewiſe homely.

As Plain as a Pack-ſaddle.

That is, without any ornament.

As Plain as the Noſe on a Man's Face.

That is, *inconteſtable*, *beyond all Doubt*, *Viſible*, *at firſt Sight*, as the *Noſe* on a man's face.

Plain [in *Heraldry*] it is a maxim, that the plainer the coat, the nearer to antiquity, and the moſt noble.

Plain *Number* [*Arithm.*] a number that may be produced by the multiplication of two numbers one into another.

To **Plain** [*plaindre*, F.] to complain.

Plain *Place* [in *ancient Geometry*] a geometrical *Locus* which was a right line, or a circle, in oppoſition to a ſolid place, which was an ellipſis, parabola, or hyperbola.

Plain *Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically; but by the interſection either of a right line or a circle, or of the circumferences of two circles.

Plain *Chart* [in *Navigation*] a plan or chart having the degrees of longitude thereon, made equal with thoſe of the latitude, as to length.

Plain *Sailing* [with *Navigators*] the method of ſailing by a plain chart.

Plain *Scale* [with *Navig.*] a thin ruler on which a line of chords, ſigns and tangents, is marked out, uſed for various mathematical uſes.

Plain *Table*, an inſtrument uſed by ſurveyors of land.

Plai'nness [of *planus*, of *plain* and *neſs*] evenneſs; alſo unadornedneſs; alſo manifeſtneſs.

Plai'nly, evenly, *&c.* manifeſtly, ſincerely, frankly, intelligibly.

Plaint [*plainte*, F. *plânto*, Sp.] a complaint.

Plai'nt [in *Law*] is the cauſe for which the plaintiff doth complain againſt the defendant, for which he doth obtain the king's writ; alſo the exhibiting in writing any action, perſonal or real, *F.*

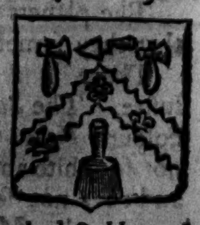
Plai'ntiff [*plaintif*. F.] a complainant.

Plai'ster [*emplaſtrum*, L. of ἔμπλαστρον, *Gr.* mortar, plaiſter of *Paris*, loam, *&c* **plaeſter**, *Du.* **plaſtr**, *C. Br.* **plâſter**, *Su.* plaȝτpe, *Sax.* **plaeſter**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **pflaſter**, H. G. tho' the latter ſignifies likewiſe the pavement of the ſtreet.] a medicament to be laid upon a ſore, *&c.*

Plaister *of hot Guts* [*with the Canting Crew*] one warm belly laid upon another.

To **Plaister** [*platrer*, F. *emplaſtar*, Sp. *to patch up a Wall*, **plaeſtern**, *Du.* and L. G. **pflaſtern**, H. G. tho' the latter ſignifies likewiſe, to pave.] to daub with plaiſter or mortar.

Plai'sterers were incorporated about the year 1500. Their arms are *Azure* on a chevron ingrail'd, *Or* between a trowel and two hatchets handles of the ſecond. Heads *Argent* in chief, and a treble bruſh in baſe *proper*, a roſe *Gules*, ſeeded *Or*, entre two *Flowers-de lis* of the firſt. The creſt, a dexter arm and hand, holding a hatchet *proper*. The ſupporters, two epimachus's, their necks purfled, and the ſlip of their bellies *Or*, beaked *Sable*, and wings extending upwards *Gules*. Their hall is on the north ſide of *Addle-Street* near *Philip Lane*, *London*.



Plait [*pli*, F.] a fold in a garment, *&c.*

To **Plait** [prob. of *pliſſer*, F. or *plicare*, L. or rather of **geploijet**, plaited, *Du.* or of **plethu**, *C. Br.*] to lay in plaits or folds.

PLAN [F. *piano*, It. of *planum*, L.] a draught, ground-plot; a deſign of any place or work.

PLAN [with *Architects*, &c.] is a draught of a building ſuch as it appears on the ground; ſhewing the extent, diviſion, and diſtribution of its areas into its apartments, rooms, paſſages, *&c.*

Geometrical PLAN, is one in which the ſolid and vacant parts are repreſented in their natural proportion.

Rais'd PLAN, is one where the elevation or upright is ſhown upon the geometrical plan, ſo as to hide the diſtribution.

Perſpective PLAN, is one conducted and exhibited by degradations or diminutions, according to the rules of perſpective.

PLA'NARY [*planarius*, L.] of or pertaining to a plane, plain, even, ſmooth.

PLANCE'RE [in *Architecture*] the under part of the corona or drip; making the ſuperior part of the cornice between two cymatiums.

PLA'NCHER, a plank or board, *F.*

PLA'NCHIA [*old Rec.*] a plank of wood.

PLA'HCHING [in *Carpentry*] a laying the floors of a building.

PLANE [*planus*, L.] a plane ſurface, alſo whoſe parts lie even between its Extremities; alſo a joiner's tool.

PLANE *plana*, Ital.] a joiner's tool to ſmooth boards with.

To PLANE [*planer*. F. of *complanare*, L.] to make even, *&c.*

To PLANE [in *Fowling*] to fly or hover as a bird without moving its wings.

PLANE *Number* [with *Arithmeticians*] is a number which ariſes from the multiplication of 2 numbers one into another.

* PLANE *Problem* [with *Mathematicians*] is ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically; but by the interſection of a right line and a circle; or of the circumferences of two circles.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Proſpective*] is a plane paſſing thro' the ſpectator's eye parallel to the horizon, cutting the perſpective plane, when that is perpendicular to the geometrick one at right angles.

PLANE *of Gravitation* } is a plane ſuppoſed to paſs thro' the
PLANE *of Gravity* } center of gravity of the body, and in the direction of its tendency, that is perpendicular to the horizon.

PLANE *of Reflection* [in *Catoptricks*] is a plane which paſſes thro' the incident and refracted ray.

Geometrical PLANE is one, all the parts of which lie even between its extremities or bound lines, and it is the ſhorteſt extenſion from one line to another.

Vertical PLANE [in *Perſpective*] is a plane paſſing thro' the ſpectator's eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane, and uſually parallel to the perſpective plane.

PLANE *of the Horopter* [in *Opticks*] a plane which paſſes thro' the horopter, and is perpendicular to a plane paſſing thro' the optick axes.

Objective PLANE [in *Perſpective*] is any plane ſituate in the horizontal plane, whoſe repreſentation in perſpective is required.

PLANE [of *a Dial*] the ſurface whereon a dial is drawn.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] a draught repreſenting a work as
PLAN } it would appear on the plain field, if it were cut off level with the ground, ſo as to ſhew the length of its lines, the angles and diſtances between them, the breadth and thickneſs of the moats, ramparts, breaſt-works, *&c.*

PLANE *Tree* [*platanus*, L.] a kind of tall tree.

PLA'NET [*planette*, F. *pianeta*, It. *planata*, Sp. πλανήτης, of πλάνω, to err or wander] a wandering ſtar.

PLA'NET *ſtruck*, blaſted; alſo ſtunned or amazed.

PLA'NETARY [*planetaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the planets.

PLANETS, are wandering ſtars or bodies; their ſecond or proper motions from weſt to eaſt are not regular as thoſe of the other ſtars are, nor do they always keep at the ſame diſtance one from the other; but are ſometimes nearer and ſometimes farther off, and ſometimes joined, being obſerv'd under the ſame point of heaven, and ſometimes oppoſite.

Some turn about on their axis, at ſeveral times, and theſe planets which may be imagined to be like our earth, are opaque bodies, and receive light from the ſun, and reflect it; for there is none of the planets, except the ſun that ſhines with his own light, but he enlightens the planets.

The planets are lower than the fixed ſtars. This appears in that they ſometimes eclipſe them and hide their light from us.

There is a great difference between the planets as to their luſtre. The *Sun* appears of a gold colour; the *Moon* of a ſilver colour; *Venus* very white, brillant, and luminous; *Jupiter* is not ſo white and luminous; *Saturn* appears of a pale lead colour, and does not ſeem to ſhine; *Mars* is as red as fire, and glances very much; *Mercury* is of a bright ſilver colour, and glances but little, is not often ſeen in our climate, becauſe of the obliquity of the ſphere, and he being near the ſun, for which reaſon he is always obſcur'd by or plung'd in its rays, or the vapours of the horizon; but it is frequently ſeen in the torrid zone, becauſe in thoſe places the ſphere is not in ſo oblique a poſition.

The planets are diſtinguiſh'd into great and ſmall. The greater are in number ſeven, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*: the ſmaller planets are in number nine, four of which are call'd *Jupiter's Satellites*, and turn about *Jupiter*, and the other five revolve about *Saturn*.

PLANIFO'LIOUS [of *planus*, plain, and *folium*, L. a leaf] (ſpoken of flowers) made up of plain leaves, ſet together in circular rows round the center, whoſe face is uſually uneven, rough and jagged, as hawkweed, *&c.*

PLANI'LOQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a ſpeaking plainly.

PLANIME'TRICAL, pertaining to the menſuration of plain ſurfaces.

PLANI'METRY [*planimetrie*, F. of *planus*, L. and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the menſuration of plain ſurfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS *Flower* [of *planus*, L. and πέταλον, Gr. a leaf] flat leaved, as when theſe ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but are flat upwards, as in *Dandelion*, *Succory*, &c.

PLA'NISHING [of *planir*, F.] making plain or even, as pewterers, Silverſmiths, *&c.* do.

PLA'NISPHERE [*planiſphærium*, L. of *planus*, L. and σφαῖρα, Gr.] a ſphere projected on a plain ſurface.

A PLANK [plancke, Du. and G. *planche*, F. *piana*, It.] A piece of timber ſawn for carpentry or joinery.

PLANK *upon Plank* [*Sea Language*] is when other planks are laid upon a ſhip's ſide after ſhe is built.

PLANKING [*planchant*, F.] flooring or covering with planks.

PLANO *convex Glaſs*, is a glaſs, one of whoſe ſurfaces is convex, and the other plain.

PLANT [plantung, *Sax.* plante *Du.* O. and L. G. pflantz, H. G. *plante*, F. *pianta*, It. *pranta*, Port. *planta*, Sp. and L.] is a general name under which are compriſed all vegetable bodies, as trees, ſhrubs, and herbs; it is an organical body conſiſting of a root, and probably a ſeed, producing uſually leaves, a ſtem, branches, and flowers.

The PLANT [*pianto*, It. plante, *Du.*] (or *Sole*) of the foot.

To PLANT [*planter*, F. *piantare*, It. *plantàr*, Sp. and Port. *plannu*, *C. Br.* *plantare*, L. plante, *Dan.* plonta, *Su.* plantan or plantian, *Sax.* planten, Du. O. and L. G. pflantzen, H. G.] to ſet trees or herbs; alſo to people a country.

To PLANT [*with the Canting Crew*] to lay, place or hide; *Plant your Whids and ſtow them*; i. e. be wary what you ſay, or let ſlip.

PLANTA *ſeminalis*. See *Plantula*.

PLANTA [*Anatomy*] the loweſt part or ſole of the foot of a man, *L.*

Imperfect PLANTS [in *Botany*] are ſuch as either really want both flowers and ſeed, or ſeem to do ſo, in that no flower or ſeed has yet been diſcovered; as muſhrooms, moſſes, ſea-weed, coral, *&c.*

PLA'NTAIN [F. *piantagine*, It. of *plantago*, L.] an herb.

PLA'NTAR [*plantaire*, F. of *plantaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſole of the foot.

PLANTA'RIS [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Tarſus* from its tendons which is extended in the ſole of the foot. It takes its riſe from the back of the outermoſt knob of the inferior appendage of the thigh bone, and is inſerted on both ſides, the firſt internode of each leſſer toe.

PLANTA'TION [*piantazione*, It. of *plantatio*, L.] a colony or ſettlement of a people in a foreign country; alſo a ſpot of ground, which ſome planter or perſon, arrived in a new colony, pitches on to cultivate and till for his own uſe.

PLA'NTER [*planteur*, F. *piantatore*, It. of *plantator*, L.] one who plants.

PLANTI'GEROUS [of *plantiger*, L.] plant-bearing.

PLA'NTING [*plantant*, F. of *L.*] putting plants in the earth.

PLA'NTING [with *Architects*] ſignifies the diſpoſing the firſt courſes of ſolid ſtone on the maſonry of the foundation, laid level according to the meaſures with all poſſible exactneſs.

PLA'NTULA *ſeminalis* [with *Botaniſts*] the little herb that lies, as it were in an embryo or in miniature in the ſeed.

PLASH [plaſch, *Du.*] a place full of ſtanding water, a puddle.

To PLASH [of plaſchen, *Du.*] to daſh with water.

PLA'SHING [with *Husbandmen*] bending and interweaving the boughs in hedges to thicken them.

PLA'SHY, full of plaſhes, puddles, or ſtanding waters.

PLASM [*plaſma*, L. πλάσμα, Gr.] a mould for caſting metals, *&c.*

To PLA'STER [*plâtrer*, F.] to parget or dawb walls, cielings, *&c.* with plaſter.

PLA'STER [*plâtre*, F.] a ſort of mortar for plaſtering.

PLA'STER *of Paris*, a foſſil ſtone of the nature of a limeſtone, uſed in moulding, making ſtatues, building, and many other uſes.

PLA'STERER [*platrier*, F.] one who plaſters walls.

PLA'STERING [of *platrer*, F.] dawbing walls over with plaſter.

PLA'STICE [πλαστική, Gr.] a branch of ſculpture, being the art of forming the figures of men, birds, beaſts, plants, *&c.* in plaſter, clay, *&c.*

PLA'STICK [πλαστικὸς, of πλάσσω, Gr. to form] ſkilful in forming or making ſtatues of earth, *&c.*

PLASTICK *Virtue*, a power of forming or faſhioning any thing. A term invented by naturaliſts to expreſs the faculty of generation or vegetation.

PLASTO'GRAPHY [πλαστογραφία, Gr.] a treatiſe of *Plaſtice*; alſo a counterfeiting.

PLASTRON [F. *piaſtrone*, It.] a fencing-maſter's breaſt-leather, for his ſcholars to puſh at.

PLAT *Veins of a Horſe, i. e.* certain veins on each ſhoulder, where he is uſually blooded.

PLAT-BAND [with *Architects*] any flat, ſquare moulding, the height of which does much exceed its projecture.

PLAT BAND [with *Gardeners*] a border, or bed of flowers along a wall, or the ſide of a parterre.

PLAT-BANDS *of Flutings* [*Archit.*] the liſts, or fillets, between the flutings of columns.

PLATE [from the F. *plat*, flat, or *Plat*, a meſs or diſh of victuals, or *Platine*, a flat piece of metal, or *Platillo*, Sp, in the ſame ſignification;] a flat, broad piece of metal; a ſmall table-diſh; ſilver veſſels, *&c.* alſo a hoy or ſmall water-veſſel.

PLATE *Fleet*, e. g. *When the* PLATE-*Fleet comes in* (vulgar expreſſion) *When Money comes in.*

To PLATE, to cover over with a plate of metal.

PLA'TEN [*platine*, F.] (with *Printers*) the plate of a printing preſs

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] round flat pieces of ſilver, without any impreſſion on them, but as it were form'd ready to receive it.

PLA'TFORM [in *Architecture*] the cieling or roof of a chamber or other room *&c.* the ſame as *Soffit.*

PLA'TFORM [*plateforme*, F. *piattaforma*, It.] a draught or deſign the ichnography of a building.

PLA'TFORM [in *Archit.*] a row of beams which ſupport the timber-work of a roof, and lie on the top of the wall, where the entablature ought to be raiſed; alſo a kind of terraſs-walk on the top of a building.

PLA'TFORM [in *Mil. Affairs*] a plain place prepared on the ramparts, to raiſe a battery of cannons upon.

PLATFORM [in a *Ship of War*] a place on the lower deck abaft the main maſt, and round about the main capſtan, behind the cock pit, called alſo the *Orlope*, where the wounded men are taken care of.

PLA'TIC *Aſpect* [*Aſtrology*] is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

PLATO'NIC *Bodies* [in *Geometry*] are the five regular bodies, *viz.* the *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icoſihedron.*

PLATONIC *Love* [ſo called of *Plato*, the divine philoſopher] a pure ſpiritual affection, ſubſiſting between the different ſexes, abſtracted from all carnal appetites and fruition; regarding no other object but the mind and its beauties; conſiſting in contemplation and ideas of the mind; or between perſons of the ſame ſex, it is a ſincere diſintereſted friendſhip, abſtracted from any ſelfiſh views.

PLATONIC *Year*, is every 36000th year, at what time ſome philoſophers fancied that all perſons and things ſhall return to the ſame ſtate as they now are.

PLATONICK [of *Plato*] pertaining to *Plato* and his doctrines.

PLA'TONISM, the doctrine and ſentiments of *Plato* and his followers, in reſpect to philoſophy.

PLA'TONIST, one that holds the tenets or principles of *Plato.*

PLATOON [in *Mil. Affairs*] a ſmall ſquare body of 40 or 50 men, drawn out of a batalion of foot, and placed between the ſquadrons of horſe to ſuſtain them; or in ambuſcades, ſtreights, or defiles, *&c.* F.

PLATS [in a *Ship*] are flat ropes made of rope-yarn, to keep a cable from galling,

PLATS [with *Mariners*] flat compaſſes made uſe of in maps or charts.

PLATTER [*un plat debois*, F.] a broad wooden diſh.

PLA'TTER FACED, broad faced.

PLATYCORI'A [πλατυκορία, Gr.] a diſtemper in the eye that hinders it from ſhutting.

PLATYCORI'ASIS [of πλατυκορίασις, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eye, when the ſight or apple is broken or ſpread, ſo as to be incurable.

PLATY'SMA [in *Anatomy*] See *Myodes.*

PLAU'DITE [*i. e.* clap your hands] a clapping of hands in token of applauſe or the approbation of an action.

PLA'USIBLE [F. *plauſibile*, It. *plauſibilis*, L.] that ſeems to deſerve applauſe; ſeemingly fair and honeſt, *&c.*

PLA'USIBLENESS } [of *plauſibilis*, F. and *neſs*] plauſible
PLAUSIBI'LITY } quality, deſervingneſs of applauſe; alſo the ſeeming fair and honeſt.

PLA'USIBLY, in a ſeemingly fair and upright manner.

PLAY [plæȝ, *Sax.*] a recreation, ſport, *&c.*

PLAY-DAY [plæȝ-dæȝ, *Sax.*] a holy-day.

PLAYER [plegeine, *Sax.*] an actor, *&c.*

PLAY-WRIGHT, a maker or writer of plays.

To PLA'Y [of plæȝan, *Sax.*] to divert, to game.

To PLAY *it off* [with the *Vulgar*] to play booty, alſo to throw away in gaming, ſo much and no more.

He PLAYS *it off, i. e.* He cheats.

To keep one in PLAY, or to amuſe him.

To PLAY [or *intrude upon*, or *banter*] any one.

PLAY'SOM [of plæȝrom, *Sax.*] given or diſpoſed to play.

PLA'YSOMNESS, addictedneſs to play.

PLEA [pleoh, *Sax. pleyto*, It. *pleyte*, *Du.*] an excuſe.

PLEA [in *Law*] is what either the plaintiff or defendant alledgeth for himſelf in court.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby matter is produced in any court, which may be try'd in another.

Common PLEAS, are ſuch as are held between common perſons.

PLEAS *of the Crown*, are all ſuits in the king's name, for offences committed againſt his crown and dignity.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an offcer of that court, in whoſe office the officers of that court ought to ſue or be ſued upon any action,

To PLEAD [*plaider*, F.] to put in a plea at law; alſo to alledge, to pretend.

PLEADABLE, that may be pleaded.

PLEA'DER [*plaideur*, F.] a counſellor at law, a barriſter.

PLEA'DING [*plaidant*, F.] putting in a plea in law; alſo alledging, pretending.

PLEASANCE, pleaſantneſs, pleaſant humour.

PLEA'SANT [*plaiſant*, F.] agreeable, diverting.

PLEASANTLY, agreeably, divertingly.

PLEA'SANTNESS [*qualité plaiſante*, F.] delightfulneſs.

PLEA'SANTRY [*plaiſanterie*, F.] a pleaſant joke, mirth, *&c.*

To PLEASE [*placere*, L. *plaire*, F. *piacere*, It. *aplazèr*, Sp. *aprazer*, Port.] to be content or ſatisfied, to be complaiſant to; alſo to humour, to be pleaſed with, or be willing,

PLEA'SING [*placens*, L.] affording pleaſure, ſatisfaction, *&c.*

PLEASING Ware is half ſold.

F. *Choſe qui plait eſt à demi vendüe.* It. *Mercantia chi piace è mezza venduta.*

This proverb carries its own explication with it.

PLEA'SINGNESS [of *plaiſant*, F. and *neſs*] pleaſurable quality.

PLEA'SURE [*plaiſir*, F. *piacere*, It.] the effect of the ſenſation or perception agreeable to the mind, or the ſatisfaction of ſome appetite, content. joy, delight, diverſion; alſo good turns, ſervice, kindneſs, will.

Fly PLEASURE, and it will follow thee.

It is certain, that they who are continually hunting after pleaſure, make themſelves ſlaves to it; and never know what a real enjoyment of it is: whereas they, who fly pleaſure, or partake of it with moderation, and caſually, can only be ſaid truly to enjoy it: It is with every other pleaſure as with eating and drinking, without temperance our taſtes are vitiated, and the greateſt dainties are nauſeous and inſipid.

Never PLEASURE without Repentance.

This is to be underſtood of immoderate and forbidden pleaſures only.

PLEASURE [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] has been deſcrib'd by an agreeable youth crown'd with *Myrtle*, as *Paris* was by *Venus*; with wings to denote how ſoon pleaſure vaniſhes; playing on the harp, to ſignify that muſick heightens other pleaſures: and buskins on his feet, to denote inconſtancy, and his undervaluing gold to ſatiate his appetite.

To PLEASURE, to do one a pleaſure, to give content, to oblige, to humour.

PLEA'SURABLE [of *pleaſure*, and *able*] pleaſant, delightful.

PLEA'SURABLENESS, agreeableneſs, divertingneſs.

PLEBANA'LIS } *Eccleſia* [*old Rec.*] a mother church, which
PLEBA'NIA } has one or more ſubordinate chapels.

PLEBA'NUS [*old Rec.*] a rural dean, ſo called becauſe anciently the deaneries were commonly united to the *Plebaniæ* or mother-churches.

PLEBEI'AN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the commonalty.

PLEBI'SCITUR, a law or ſtatute made by the joint conſent of the people or commons, without the ſenate.

PLECK [plæce, *Sax.*] a place. *Yorkſhire.*

PLEDGE [*plegeum*, Lat. Barb. *pleige*, F.] a pawn, ſecurity, bail pawn, *&c.*

PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a pledge, to pawn.

PLEDGED [*pleige*, L. F.] pawned, *&c.* alſo having drank by the recommendation of another.

PLE'DGING [*pleigeant*, L. F.] pawning, engaging for. The cuſtom of pledging in drinking was occaſioned by the *Danes*, who while they had the ſuperiority in *England* uſed to ſtab the *Engliſh*, or cut their throats while they were drinking; and thereupon they requeſted of ſome ſitter by, to be their pledge and ſecurity while they drank; ſo that *I will pledge you*, ſignifies, I will be your ſecurity, that you ſhall drink in ſafety.

Ple'dges [in *Law*] ſureties which the plaintiff finds that he ſhall proſecute his ſuit.

Ple'dgery } [*plegagium*, L. Barb. *plegerie*, F.] ſuretiſhip,
Ple'ggery } an undertaking, or anſwer for.

Ple'dget } [in *Surgery*] a kind of flat tent for a wound;
Ple'get } alſo a piece of rag folded up and apply'd to the arm after letting blood.

Ple'giis *acquietandis* [in *Law*] a writ that lies for a ſurety, againſt one for whom he is ſurety, if he neglect to pay the money at the day appointed.

Pleia'des [πλειάδες, of πλείονες more, *Gr.*] the conſtellation in the neck of *Taurus*, called the ſeven ſtars, ſo called becauſe they are more than the Iliades.

Pleiades, ſituated at the exciſion of the back of *Taurus*, which by it is collected into ſeven ſtars. They ſay they are according to the number of the daughters of *Atlas*. But there are not ſeven but only ſix viſible, of which this reaſon is given. They ſay that ſix of them were married to gods, but the ſeventh to a mortal. That *Jupiter* lay with three of them; of which *Electra* brought forth *Dardanus*, *Maja Mercury*, *Taygetè Lacedæmon*. Two were married to *Neptune*; *Alcyone*, on which he begat *Hureus* and *Celeno*, on which he begat *Leucum*. *Sterope* was joined to *Mars*, on which *Oenomaus* was begotten; but *Merope* was married to *Syſiphus* who was a mortal, and thence is become obſcure. They are very famous among men becauſe they intimate the ſeaſon of the year.

Ple'narty [*Com. Law*] a term uſed when a benefice is ſupply'd, and is the direct contrary of vacation.

Ple'nary [of *plenus*, L. or *plenier*, F. *plenario*, It. and Sp.] full, intire, perfect.

Plenarily, fully, intirely, perfectly.

Ple'nariness [of *plenus*, L. and *neſs*] fulneſs.

Plene *adminiſtravit* [*Law Phraſe*] a plea pleaded by an executor or adminiſtrator, where they have adminiſtred the deceaſed's eſtate faithfully and juſtly, before the action brought againſt them.

Plenilu'nary, of, or pertaining to the *Full Moon*.

Plenipo', a plenipotentiary.

Pleni'potence [*plena potentia*, L.] full power.

Pleni'potent, having full or ample power, *Milton*.

Plenipote'ntial } of or pertaining to a plenipotentia-
Plenipote'ntiary, } ry or pertaining to full power.

Plenipote'ntiary [*plenipotentiare*, F. *plenipotenziario*, It. *plenipotenciario*, Sp. of *plena potentiâ donatus*, L.] a commiſſioner or ambaſſador from a prince or ſtate inveſted with full power, to treat with one from another prince or ſtate, and conclude peace.

Plenis *forisfacture* [*old Law*] a forfeiture of all that one hath, *L.*

Ple'nist [of *plenus*, L. full] a philoſopher who does not allow of any vacuity in nature.

Ple'nitude [F. *pienitudine*, It. of *plenitudo*, L.] fulneſs; in *Phyſick*, the ſame as *Plethory*.

Ple'nity [*plenitas*, L.] fulneſs.

Ple'nteous [of *plenitas*, L.] abundant. fruitful, *&c.*

Ple'nteously [*plenitas*, L.] plenty.

Ple'ntiful [of *plenitas*, L. and ꝼull, *Sax.*] abundant.

Plentifully, abundantly.

Plenti'fulness [of *plenitas*, and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] plenty.

Ple'nty [*plenitas*, L.] abundance, great ſtore.

Plenty makes Dainty;
Or
Plenty is no Dainty.

The firſt of theſe is a *Scotch*, the laſt an *Engliſh* proverb: and tho' they ſeem to be contrary, they have one and the ſame ſignification. *Plenty* is here ſometimes, to be underſtood variety: for when we have a variety of many meats, or abundance of one ſort, we are apt to be nice and delicate, and undervalue what we have in ſuch plenty.

Plenty is deſcrib'd [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] by a beautiful nymph, crown'd with a garland, to denote that chearfulneſs and mirth, which inſeparably accompany her. She is clad in green embroyder'd, holding, in one hand, a *Cornucopia*, and, in the other arm, a bundle of ears of corn.

Ple'num [with *Philoſophers*] a fulneſs, a term uſed to ſignify that ſtate of things wherein every part of ſpace or extenſion is ſuppoſed to be full of matter, in oppoſition to *Vacuum*, or a ſpace devoid of all matter, *L.*

Ple'onasm [πλεονασμὸς, of πλεονάζω, Gr. to ſuper-abound] this figure conſiſts in the uſing more words than are neceſſary, as when a perſon ſays, *I did ſuch a Thing with my own Hands*, where the word *own* is ſuper-abundant.

Pleonasm [in *Grammar*] the adding of a letter or ſyllable in the beginning or middle of a word.

Ple'onasm [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure wherein ſome ſuperfluous words are added to expreſs the indignation of the orator, and a greater certainty in the matter.

Plerophori'a [πληροφορεία, Gr.] the utmoſt pitch of faith, fulneſs and evidence of faith and aſſurance, *L.*

Plero'tica [πληρωτικὰ of πληρόω, Gr. to fill up] medicines good to breed fleſh, and ſo to fill up wounds.

Plethore'tick }
Pletho'rick } [πληθωρικός, Gr.] troubled with a plethory.
Pletho'rical }

Ple'thory [*plethora*, L. of πληθώρα, Gr.] a too great abounding with blood or laudable humours, which proves hurtful to the body.

Plevin [*plevina*, Lat. Bar.] a warrant or aſſurance, *Law Term*.

Pleu'ra [πλευρὰ, Gr.] the membrane or ſkin that covers the inſide of the cheſt, ſticking to the ribs.

Pleuretick [L. *pleureticus*] having the pleuriſy.

Pleuretick *Fever*, a fever occaſion'd by the pleuriſy.

Pleu'risy [*pleurſie*, F. *ploreſia*, Sp. *pleurais*, Port. *pleuritis*, L. πλευρῖτις, of πλευρὰ, Gr. a ſide or rib] an inflammation of the *Pleura*, and of the muſcles lying between the ribs, attended with a continual fever, ſtitches in the ſide, difficulty of breathing, *&c.*

Pleuro-pneumonia [of πλευρὰ, and πνευμονία, Gr.] a complicated diſeaſe, being a pleuriſy and a peripneumony together.

Pleuritis. See *Pleuriſy*.

Pleu'rorthopno'ea [of πλευρῖτις, a pleureſy, ὀρθὸς ſtraight, and πνοὴ, Gr. breath] a diſeaſe in the ſide, when the perſon afflicted cannot breathe unleſs he ſits upright.

Plexus *choroides* [with *Anatomiſts*] an admirable contexture of ſmall arteries in the brain, reſembling a net. *L.*

Plexus *reticularis* [*Anat.*] the ſame with the net like union, juſt over the pineal-gland.

Pli'able [*pliable*, F.] apt to bend, or eaſy to be bended, twiſted, *&c.*

Pli'ableness, eaſineſs to be bent, *&c.*

Pli'ant [of *pliant* of *plier*, F.] pliable.

Pli'antness [of *pliant*, F. and *neſs*] flexibility.

Pli'ca [among the *Polanders*] a diſtemper which cauſes their hair to cling together like a cow's tail.

Plica *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a ſmall portion or ſpot of ground, *L.*

Pli'cature [*plicatura*, L.] a fold or a folding.

Plight [in *Law*] an eſtate with the habit and quality of the land; alſo ſometimes it extends to the rent charge and poſſibility of a dower.

Plight [plight, L. and O. G. pflicht, H. G. ſignify *Duty*] ſtate and condition of bodies; alſo the condition and quality of land.

To Plight [plihꞇan, *Sax.*] to engage or promiſe ſolemnly.

Plinth *of a Statue* [*Archit.*] a baſe or ſtand, either flat, round, or ſquare, ſerving to ſupport a ſtatue, *&c.*

Plinth [*plinthe*, F.] (in *Architecture*) a flat ſquare member, otherwiſe called the ſlipper, which ſerves for the foundation of the baſe or foot of a pillar. Alſo the *Abacus* or upper part of the *Tuſcan* pillar, is ſo called by *Vitruvius*; alſo a thick wall, in which there are two or three rows of bricks placed in form of a plat band.

Plinth [of the *Capital*] a member about the chapiter of a plat-band of a pillar, like the *Abacus* of the *Tuſcan* pillar.

Plinth *of a Wall* [*Archit.*] two or three rows of bricks advancing out of the wall; or any flat high moulding, ſerving in a front wall to mark the floors, and to ſuſtain the eaves of a wall, and the larmier of a chimney.

Plinthus } [πλίνθις, Gr.] a brick or ſquare tile, *L.*
Pli'nthis }

Plistolochi'a [πλιστολοχία, Gr.] a ſort of wild mallows.

Plite, an ancient meaſure, ſuch as our yard or ell.

Plo'ce [πλοκὴ, Gr.] a figure in rhetorick, whereby a word is repeated by way of emphaſis; in ſuch a manner as not only to expreſs the ſubject, but alſo the quality of it.

To Plod [prob. of ploeghen, *Du.* to plough, or *complotter*, F.] to contrive, or labour earneſtly in a matter.

Plo'dding [prob. of *complotant*, F.] having one's head full of contrivance.

Plo'nkets, a kind of coarſe woollen cloth.

Plot [of *complot*, F.] a conſpiracy, a deſign; alſo a piece of ground.

To Plot [*comploter*, F.] to combine, to conſult together; to contrive, to hatch.

Plot [with *Surveyors*] the plan or draught of any parcel of ground, ſurvey'd and laid down in its proper dimenſions.

Plot [in *Dramatick Poetry*] the knot or intrigue, which makes the difficulty, and embarraſſes the piece in either a comedy or tragedy.

Plo'tter, a conſpirator.

Plo'tting [*complotant*, F.] conſpiring, *&c.*

Plo'tting [in *Surveying*] the art of deſcribing or laying down on paper the ſeveral angles and lines of a tract of ground ſurveyed.

Plo'tton [of *peloton*, F. a clew or bottom of thread, alſo ſuch a knot of men] a ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a body of infantry, when they form the hollow ſquare to ſtrengthen the angles, a platoon.

Plo'ver [*pluvier*, F. *piviere*, plyfer, C. Br.] a fowl.

Plough } [plog, *Su.* plove, *Dan.* ploegh, *Du.* plug, O.
Plow } and L. G. pflug, H. G.] an inſtrument for tillage.

Plough-alms, a penny which every ploughman anciently paid to the church.

Plou'ghing [of ploga, *Su.* plove, *Dan.* ploeghen, *Du.* plugen, O. and L. G; pflügen, H. G.] turning up the ground with a plough.

Plou'ghman [of plog, *Su*, and man, *Sax.*]

Plough-share [plog, *Su.* and ꞅceaꞃ, *Sax.*]

Plou'gh-staff [plog, *Su.* and ꞅtæꝼ, *Sax.*]

Plou'gh-tail [plog, *Su.* and ꞇægl, *Sax.*]

Plou'gh-land, as much arable land as one plough could plough in a year. This in the beginning of the reign of *Richard* I. was accounted 60 acres, and in the 9th of the ſame king 100 acres.

Plough [with *Book binders*] an inſtrument for cutting the edges or margins of books.

Plough [in *Navigation*] a mathematical inſtrument made of box wood, *&c.* uſed at ſea in taking the height of the ſun or ſtars, *&c.* in finding the latitude.

Plough *Monday* [in the north of *England*] the next monday after 12th day, when the plough-men draw a plough from door to door, and beg plough-money to drink.

Plow *Bote* [*old Rec.*] a right of tenants to take wood to repair ploughs, carts, harrows, and for making forks, and rakes.

To Pluck [pluccian, *Sax.* plucker, *Dan.* plucke, *Su.* plucken, *Du.* O. and L. G. pflücken, H. G.] to pull away from by force or with a twitch.

Pluck *the Ribbon* [*Vulgar Expreſſion*] ring the bell at a tavern.

A Pluck [prob. of pluck, *Dan.* pluc, *Sax.* *q. d.* what is plucked out] the entrails of a calf or ſheep.

Plu'cking, pulling with force, *&c.*

Plug [plugge, *Du.* O. and L. G. pflock, H. G.] a large wooden peg for ſtopping a water-pipe, *&c.*

Plum [prob. of *plummet* or, of *à plomb droit*, F. *a piombo*, It. in the ſame ſignification.] *as to fall down plum*, is to fall down perpendicular or right down.

Plum [plum, *Sax.* ploma, *Su.* plumm, O. and L. G. pflaum, H. G.] a fruit well known.

Plum [with *Botan.*] in a large ſenſe, ſignifies any fleſhy fruit, containing one ſeed incloſed in a hard ſtony ſhell, as apricots, peaches, cherries, *&c.*

Plum, a word uſed, in the city of *Lindon*, to denote a ma worth formerly 1000, or 10000, now worth 100000 *l.*

A half Plum, 50000 *l.*

Plum-tree [plum-ꞇꞃeo, *Sax.*] a tree well known.

Plumaceo'li [with *Surgeons*] bolſters, the ſame as *Splenia.*

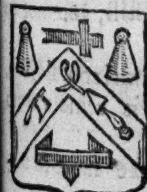
Plu'mage [*plumage*, F *plumaje*, Sp.] a bunch of feathers.

Plumb [plum, *Sax.*] a fruit well known.

Plumba'gine [F. *piombagine*, It. of *plumbago*, L.] lead naturally mingled with ſilver.

Plumba'go [in *Botany*] the herb lead-wort, or arſe-ſmart.

Plu'mber [*plombier*, F. of *plumbarius*, L.] a worker in, or maker of leaden veſſels.



Plumbers were incorporated *Anno* 1611. Their arms are *Or*, on a chevron, between a mallet *Sable* and two plummets *Azure* in chief, and a level of the ſecond in baſe, two ſoldering irons in *Saltire*, entres a cutting knife, and a ſhave hook *Argent*. The creſt, *Juſtice* with a ſword in her right hand, and a balance in the left, ſtanding on a fountain of the fourth, where are the words, *Juſtitiæ Pax.* The motto is, *In God is all our hope.* Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of *Dowgate-Hill.*

Plu'mbery, the trade of making leaden veſſels.

Plu'mbing, trying by a plummer or plumb-line.

Plu'mb-line [of *plumbum*, lead, and *linea*, L. a line] a plummet uſed by architects, *&c.* to ſee that their work ſtands upright.

Plu'mbum, lead, *L.*

Plu'mbum *uſtum* [with *Chymiſts*] burnt lead, a compoſition of two parts of lead, and one of ſulphur, melted in a crucible, and turned to a black powder.

Plumbum *Philoſophorum*, the philoſopher's lead, a myſterious preparation.

Plume [*plumet*, F. *plumas*, Sp. *pluma*, L.] a ſet of oſtriches feathers for ornament, commonly worn on the head.

Plume [in *Botany*] a little member of the grain or ſeed of a plant, being that which in the growth of the plant becomes the ſtem or trunk.

Plume [in *Corn*] is that which after the radicle is ſhot forth, ſhoots out towards the ſmaller end of the ſeed, and thence is by ſome called the *Acroſpire.*

Plume [with *Falconers*] the general colour or mixture of the feathers of a hawk, which ſhews her conſtitution.

Plume *Allum*, a mineral, a kind of talk.

To Plume [*plumer*, F.] to pluck off the feathers.

Plume-*Striker* [ſo called from officiouſly bruſhing feathers or hairs off from other mens clothes] a pick-thank or flatterer.

Plumi'gerous [*plumiger*, L.] wearing or bearing feathers or plumes.

Plu'ming [*Falconry*] is when a hawk fiezes on a fowl, and plucks the feathers oft from its body.

Plu'mipede [*plumipes*, L.] having feathered feet.

Plu'mmer [*plombier*, F. *piombajo*, It. *emplamador*, Sp. *chumbeiro*, Port. of *plumbarius*, L.] a worker in lead.

Plu'mmet [*plomb*, F. *piombino*, It. *plomada*, Sp. plwmmen, *C. Br.* of *plumbum*, L.] a lead for plumbing, *&c.*

Plu'mose [*plumoſus*, L.] full of feathers.

Plu'moseness } [*plumoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of plumes or fea-
Plu'mosity } thers, a being full fledg'd.

Plump *in Fleſh*, full and round.

Plu'mpness [prob. of *pomum*, L. or *pomme*, F. an apple, *q. d.* full or round as an apple, *Skinner*] fulneſs and roundneſs in fleſh.

To Plu'nder [plyndre, *Dan.* plündern, G. plundra, *Su.*] to rob, ſpoil, or take away by violence.

Plu'nder [plynder, *Dan.* plunderagie, *Du.* plunder, G.] ſpoil taken in war.

Plu'ndering [of plundre, *Dan.*] ſpoiling, taking away by violence.

Plunge, a trouble, an incumbrance.

Plu'ngeon [F. *plongeon*,] a water-fowl, a diver.

To Plu'nge [*plonger*, F.] to dip into water over head and ears.

Plunger [*plongeur*, F.] a diver.

Plu'nket *Colour*, a ſort of blue colour.

Plu'ral [Sp. *pluriel*, F. *plurale*, It. of *pluralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to many.

Plu'ralist, a clergyman who has ſeveral benefices.

Plura'lity [*pluralité*, F. *pluralità*, It. of *pluralitas*, L.] a diſcrete quantity conſiſting of two, or a greater number; a greater part.

Plura'lity [of *Benefices*] is when a parſon has two, three, or more ſpiritual livings.

Plu'rally, in the plural number.

Plu'ries. a writ which goes after two former writs have had no effect; the firſt of which is called *Capias*, the ſecond *Sicut alias*, and the third *Pluries.*

Plus [in *Botan. Writ.*] more, *pluribus*, with more, *L.*

Plush [*peluche*, F.] a ſort of cloth made of hair, as *Shag*, of ſilk, as *Velvet.*

Plush [in *Botany*] a name given to the thrum in the middle of roſes, anemonies, *&c.* ſome call them *Thrummy Heads.*

Plu'vial, a prieſt's veſtment or cope.

Plu'vial [F. *piviale*, It. of *pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to rain.

Pluvialis, a plover, a bird ſo called of *pluvialis*, L *i. e* rainy, becauſe it delights in places wet with ſhowers of rain, and marſhy places.

Pluvia'le, a ſort of hood or cloak anciently worn by eccleſiaſticks, to defend them from the rain.

Plu'vious [*pluvieux*, F. of *pluvioſus*, L.] that abounds in, or cauſes rain.

Ply [*pli*, F.] habit or cuſtom.

Ply'ing [prob. of *pliant*, F.] bending, giving way; alſo attending at a place to be employ'd, as watermen, *&c.* alſo doing any thing induſtriouſly.

To Ply [prob. of *apply*] to attend at a certain place, in order to get a fare, as watermen; alſo to give one's mind to, to be intent upon.

Plyer [of *Plier* or *Employ*, F.] one who plyes or waits at a certain place, to be hired or employ'd, as watermen, porters, *&c.* or whores at a bawdy-houſe, or elſewhere.

Plyers [*with the Canting Crew*] crutches.

Plyers [of *plier*, F. to bend] a ſort of tongs or pinchers for bending or twiſting.

Pneuma [πνεῦμα, Gr.] a puff or blaſt of wind, breath, ſpirit.

Pneu'matick *Engine*, an air-pump. See *Pump.*

Pneu'maticks [*pneumatica*, L. of πνευματικὰ, Gr.] of the air, or the laws, wherein that fluid is condenſed, rarified, *&c.*] the doctrine of the gravitation and preſſure of elaſtick or compreſſible fluids.

Pneuma'tical *Experiments*, ſuch as are made in the exhauſted receiver of the air-pump, in order to diſcover the ſeveral properties of the air, and its influence on other bodies.

Pneuma'ticks [with *Schoolmen*] the doctrine of ſpirits, as God, angels, the human mind, *&c.*

Pneumatoce'le [πνευματοκήλη, of πνεῦμα wind, and κήλη a rupture, *Gr.*] a flatulent or windy *Hernia*, or tumor of the membranes of the teſticles, proceeding from pent-up vapours, and attended with a tenſive pain.

Pneumato'des [πνευματώδης, Gr.] a fetching of the breath ſhort.

Pneumato'machi [of πνεῦμα, ſpirit, and μαχέω, Gr. to fight againſt or oppoſe] hereticks, ſo called from their oppoſing the divinity of the holy ſpirit, and placing him in the number of creatures.

Pneumato'mphalus [πνευματόμφαλος, of πνεῦμα and ὀμφαλὸς the navel, *Gr.*] a ſwelling in the navel, occaſioned by wind.

Pneumato'logist [of πνεῦμα, the ſpirit or breath, and λέγω, Gr.] one that treats of ſpirits, breath, *&c.*

Pneumato'logy [πνευματολογία, Gr.] the doctrine and contemplation of ſpirits and ſpiritual ſubſtances.

Pneumato'sis [πνευμάτωσις, Gr.] a term uſed by ſome authors for the generation or formation of animal ſpirits in the barky ſubſtance of the brain.

Pneumato'sophy [of πνεῦμα and σοφία, Gr. wiſdom] the ſame as *Pneumatology*.

Pneumo'nics [πνευμονικὰ, Gr.] medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the lungs, where the reſpiration is affected.

Pneu'mon [πνευμών, Gr.] the lungs.

Pniga'lium, a diſeaſe called the *Night-Mare*.

Pni'gmus [πνιγμὸς, Gr.] ſtrangling or choaking.

To **Poach** [*pocher*, F. to beat one's eyes black and blue] to deſtroy the game by illegal methods.

To **Poach** [*pocher*, F.] or boil eggs out of the ſhells.

Poa'cher, a deſtroyer of game by illegal methods.

Po'card, a water-fowl.

Pock [pocca, *Sax.*] a ſcab or dent of the ſmall pox.

Po'cket [*poche*, or *pochette*, F.] a little bag uſually worn in garments.

Pocket *of Wool*, the quantity of half a ſack.

Pocket *Hays* [with *Fowlers*] ſhort nets for taking pheaſants alive.

To **Po'cket** [*pochetter*, F.] putting into the pocket.

Pockwood-tree, an *Indian* tree, the wood of which is uſed by phyſicians.

Po'ckiness [of pocca and neſſe, *Sax.*] pocky ſtate or condition.

Pockified [of pocca, *Sax.* and *fio*, L.] that has got the *French* pox, pocky.

Pocks, a diſtemper in ſheep.

Pocky [of pocca, *Sax.*] having the pox.

Poco [in *Muſick Books*] a little leſs, and is juſt the contrary to *Piu*, and therefore diminiſhes the ſtrength of the ſignification of the words joined with it, *Ital.*

Poco *Allegro* [in *Muſick Books*] directs to play not quite ſo briſk as *Allegro* requires if it ſtood alone, *Ital.*

Poco *piu Allegro* [in *Muſick Book*] ſignifies a little more

Poco *mino Allegro* [in *Muſick Books*] a little leſs briſk, *Ital.*

Poco *largo* [in *Muſick Books*] directs to play not quite ſo ſlow as the word *largo* requires if it be alone.

Poco *Preſto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not quite ſo quick as *Preſto* if it ſtands alone.

Poco'nis [of *Virginia* and *Maryland*] a root peculiar to thoſe places, of admirable efficacy, to aſſwage ſwellings and aches.

Pod [𝔥𝔬𝔢𝔡𝔢 or 𝔥𝔬𝔡𝔢, *Du.*] the husk or ſhale of any pulſe, containing the pulſe, as peas, beans, *&c.*

Poda'gra [ποδάγρα of ποδὸς gen. of πȣ̃ς, a foot, and ἄγρη, Gr. a laying hold of] the gout in the feet.

Podagra *lini* [*Botany*] the herb dodder, *L*

Poda'grigal, proceeding from the gout in the foot.

Podders, the gatherers of peas-cods, beans, and other pulſe.

Podesta } [in *Italy*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c. a magiſtrate
Podestate } who adminiſters juſtice in ſeveral free cities, It.

Podex [*Anatomy*] the fundament or breech, *L.*

Podometer. See *Podometer.*

Po'em [*poëme*, F. *poema*, It. S. and Port. L. ποίημα, Gr.] a piece of poetry, a compoſition in verſe of a due length and meaſure, a copy of verſes.

Po'esy [*poëſie*, F. *poeſia*, It. *poeſis*, L. of ποίησις of ποιέω, Gr. to make frame or invent] the work of a poet, the art of compoſing poems, or pieces in verſe.

Po'et [*poëte*, F. *poeta*, It. Sp. Port. and L. ποιετης, Gr.] an author, who compoſes poems or diſcourſes in verſe.

Poets and 𝔓𝔞𝔦𝔫𝔱𝔢𝔯𝔰 𝔩𝔶𝔢 𝔴𝔦𝔱𝔥 𝔏𝔦𝔠𝔢𝔫𝔰𝔢.

L. *Pictoribus atque Poetis, Quid libet audendi ſemper fuit æqua poteſtas.*

Poeta'ster, a paltry poet, a pitiful rhimer, *L.*

Poete'ss [*poëteſſé*, F. *poeteſſa*, It. of *poetiſſa*, L.] a female poet.

Poe'tical } [*poëtique*, F. *poetico*, It. and Sp. *poeticus*, L.
Poe'tick } ποιητικὸς, Gr.] of or pertaining to poetry, having an air of poetry.

Poetical *Juſtice* [in the *Drama*] is uſed to ſignify a diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments to the ſeveral perſons, at the cataſtrophe or cloſe of a piece, anſwerable to the ſeveral characters in which they have appeared.

Poetical *Riſing and Setting of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] a riſing and ſetting of them, peculiar to the ancient poets, who referred the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars to that of the ſun, and accordingly made three ſorts of riſings and ſettings, *viz. Coſmical*, *Acronical*, and *Heliacal*.

Poetically, after the manner of a poet.

To **Poe'ticize** } [*poetiſer*, F. *poetizzare*, It. *poetizàr*, Sp.]
To **Poe'tize** } to act the poet, to compoſe poems, *&c.*

Poe'try [ποιητρία, Gr.] See *Poeſy*.

Poetry [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is deſcrib'd by one of the *Muſes*, in a garment of sky-colour, embroider'd with golden ſtars, to denote that none can excell in this art, unleſs endow'd with extraordinary talents from heaven. She has wings on her head, as an emblem off her flights; a harp, in her right hand, becauſe poetry and muſick combin'd make an harmonious concert; with a ſwan (the emblem of muſick) at her feet; and crown'd with laurel, to ſhew that the poet's aim is to gain renown.

Poge, a cold in a horſe's head.

Pogoni'as [πωγονίας, Gr.] a ſort of comet or blazing ſtar, with a beard.

Poi'nant [*poignant*, F. *pungens*, L.] ſharp, tart, biting; alſo ſatyrical, cutting, keen, bitter.

Poi'nantness [of *poignant*, F. and *neſs*] ſharpneſs, ſatyricalneſs.

Po'inson [*Poincon*, F.] a little ſharp jointed iron, fixed in a wooden handle, which the horſeman holds in the right-hand, to prick a leaping horſe in the croup, *&c.* to make him yerk out behind.

Point [*Point*, F. *punta*, It. in the firſt ſenſe, *Punto*, in the other; and the ſame in *Sp. punctum*, L.] a ſharp end of any thing; alſo an head or chief matter; alſo a mark of diſtinction; alſo a ſort of needle-work lace.

To **Point** [*pointer*, F. *appuntare*, It. in the firſt ſenſe, *puntare*, in the other.] to make ſharp at the end; alſo to diſtinguiſh writing, *&c.* by points.

A **Point** [in *Geometry*] according to *Euclid*, is that which has no parts or is indiviſible; or (as others define it) is the beginning of magnitude, and conceived ſo ſmall as to have no parts; being the ſame in quantity as an unite in number; or,

A **Point** [by *Geometricians*] is ſuppoſed to be that which has neither breadth, length, nor thickneſs, but is indiviſible.

To **Point** *at* or *to*, to direct to or ſhew by the finger extended.

Point [*punctum*, L.] an inſtant, moment, *&c.* as at the point of death, *&c.*

Point [in *Aſtronomy*] a term applyed to certain parts or places, marked in the heavens and diſtinguiſhed by proper epithets, as

Cardinal **Points** [*Aſtron.* and *Geogr.*] the four grand diviſions of the horizon, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*.

Solſtitial **Points** [*Aſtron.*] are the points, wherein the equator and eckliptick interſect, called the *North* and *South* points, and the interſections of the horizon with the prime vertical, called the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*.

Vertical **Points** [*Aſtron.*] are the *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Points *of Station* [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe degrees of the zodiack, in which a planet ſeems to ſtand quite ſtill, and not to move at all.

***Point** [of *Diſtance*] is a point in the horizontal line, ſo far diſtant from the principal point, as the eye is remote from the ſame.

Point *of Divergence*, of a concave glaſs, is the ſame as *virtual Focus*.

Point *of contrary Flexure* [in *Geometry*] is the point of a curve, wherein it is bent or inflected to a part contrary from that it tended to before.

Point *Blank* [in *Gunnery*] is when the piece being levelled, the ſhot or bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked line.

Point [in *Heraldry*] is when two piles are born in a coat of arms, ſo as to have their points meet together in any part of the eſcutcheon.

Point *Champain* } [*Heraldry*] an abatement of honour ap-
Point *Champion* } pertaining to one who killed his priſoner of war after quarter demanded.

Point *Dexter parted ten* [*Heraldry*] an abatement due to a braggadochio, who boaſted of more than he did or can do.

Point *in Point Sanguine* [*Heraldry*] a mark of diminution, which appertains to one who is lazy or ſlothful in the army.

Point *plain Sanguine* [*Heraldry*] an abaſement proper for a liar that tells falſe ſtories to his ſovereign.

Point *inverted* [*Heraldry*] is when a point deſcends from the chief downwards; poſſeſſing two thirds of the chief; but diminiſhing, as it approaches the point of the eſcutcheon.

Point *in Bend* } Point *in Bar* } [in *Heraldry*] is when the point is placed tranſverſe in the ſituation of a bend or bar.

Point [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to make a point when, working upon volts, he does not obſerve the round regularly, but putting a little out of his ordinary ground, makes a ſort of angle or point by his circular tread.

Point [in *Muſick*] a mark or note anciently uſed to diſtinguiſh the tones.

Point [in *Navigation*] is the 32d part of the mariner's compaſs, containing 11 degrees 15 minutes, the half of which, *viz.* five degrees 38 minutes is called the half point, and the half of the laſt, being two degrees 49 minutes is called a quarter point, hence.

To ſail upon a Point, is to ſail by the mariner's compaſs.

Point [with *Navigators*] a term uſed for a cape or headland, jetting out into the ſea; when two points of land in a right line againſt each other, as the innermoſt is hindred from being ſeen by the outermoſt, they ſay they are one in another.

Point [in *Poetry*] a briſk, lively turn or conceit, uſually found at the cloſe of an epigram.

Point *of Concourſe* [in *Opticks*] is that point where the viſual rays inclining towards each other; and being ſufficiently lengthened, meet together and are limited in the middle and croſs the axis.

Point *of Incidence* [in *Opticks*] is that point upon the ſurface of a glaſs, or any body on which a ray of light falls.

Point *of Diſperſion* [in *Opticks*] is that wherein the rays begin to diverge; commonly called the *Virtual Focus.*

Point *of Reflection,* [in *Opticks*] is a point on the ſurface of a glaſs or other body, whence a ray is reflected.

Point *of Refraction* [in *Opticks*] is the ſurface of a glaſs or other refracting ſurface, wherein the refraction is effected.

Point *of Sight* [in *Perſpective*] is a point on a plane marked out by a right line, drawn from the perpendicular, to the plane.

Point *of Concurrence* [in *Perſpective*] is the ſame as the principal point.

Point *of View* [*Perſpective*] is a point at diſtance from a building or other object, wherein the eye has the moſt advantageous view or proſpect of the ſame.

Point [in *Phyſicks*] is the ſmalleſt or leaſt ſenſible object of ſight mark'd with a pen, point of a compaſs, or the like.

Senſible Point [according to Mr. *Lock*] is the leaſt particle of matter or ſpace that can be diſcerned, and which to the quickeſt ſight is about 30 ſeconds of a circle, whereof the eye is the center.

At Point *Device* [*old Rec.*] exactly.

To Point [*pointer*, F.] to make ſharp at the end.

To Point, [*pointer*, F.] to mark writing with points or ſtops; alſo to ſhew or direct to with the finger.

To Point *a Cannon* [*Gunnery*] is to level it againſt a place.

Pointe [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note one from another in a very plain and diſtinct manner.

Poi'nted [*pointu*, F.] having a point.

Pointed [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs pointed is that which has the extremities turn'd off in points by ſtrait lines.

Poi'ntel, a pencil.

Pointer, a kind of ſetting dog.

Poi'nting [*ponctuant*, F.] putting points; alſo ſhewing with the fingers, *&c.*

Pointing *the Cable* [with *Sailors*] is the untwiſting it at the ends and leſſening the yarns, and twiſting them again, and then faſtening it with a piece of marline, to prevent it from ravelling out.

Pointing [with *Grammarians*] the art of dividing a diſcourſe by points, into periods or members of periods, for the better underſtanding and pronunciation.

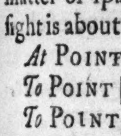
Pointing [with *Navigators*] is the marking what point or place a ſhip is upon the chart.

Pointing [in *Guunery*] is the levelling or directing a cannon or mortar-piece, ſo as to play againſt any certain point.

Pointless, having no point.

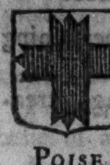
Points [with *Grammarians*] comma's (,) colons (:), ſemicolons (;), periods (.), point of admiration (!), of interrogation (?).

Points [in *Hebrew*] are certain characters, which in the writings of that language, ſerve to make the vowels, and are moſtly but a ſort of points.



Points [in *Heraldry*] the points of an eſcutcheon are the ſeveral different parts of it, denoting the local poſition of any figure: of theſe there are nine principal ones, D ſhews the dexter chief, C the preciſe middle chief, S the ſiniſter chief, H the honour point, F the feſſe point, N the nombril point, A the dexter, P the ſiniſter baſe.

Heralds ſay that an eſcutcheon repreſents the body of a man, and the points ſignified by letters denote the principal parts of the body; ſo that D C S, that mark out the three points of the chief, repreſent the head of a man, in which reſide the ſenſe, the memory, and the judgment. H repreſents the neck, and is called the honour point, becauſe chains of gold, *&c.* are for honour's ſake put about the neck by princes. F being the center, denotes the heart of man, being the moſt exquiſite and conſiderable part, in which courage and generoſity reſide. N the nombril point repreſents the navel, which being the part by which we received nouriſhment in our mother's womb, intimates, that if perſons deſire to be eſteemed, they muſt receive the nouriſhment of virtue. A repreſents the right ſide or flank, which is the moſt honourable, in that it is the part moſt expoſed to danger. P denotes the left-ſide or flank. O the legs, which are an emblem of the conſtancy and ſteadineſs a man ought to uſe upon all turns of fortune.



Croſs Fourchee de trois Points, is according as is repreſented in the eſcutcheon.

To Poise [*peſer*, F. *peſare*, It. *peſar*, Sp. pinyſo, *C. Br.*] to weigh with the hand, to bring to an equal ballance.

Poise [*poids*, F. *peſo*, It.] weight.

Poi'son [F. *ponçoña*, Sp. prob. of *potio*, L.] a malignant quality, in ſome animal, vegetable or mineral body, which renders it hurtful and even mortal to thoſe that take it.

To Poison [*empoiſonner*, F. *emponcoñar*, Sp.] to give poiſon to infect.

To Poison *a Piece* [in *Gunnery*] ſignifies the ſame as to clog and nail it up.

Poison'd [*with the Vulgar*] big with child.

Poi'soning, by a ſtatute in the time of *Henry* VIII. was made high treaſon; after the repealing of that law the puniſhment inflicted was to be put alive into a cauldron of water, and to be boiled to death; but now it is only hanging, it being felony without the benefit of the clergy.

Poi'sonous, of, or pertaining to, or full of poiſon.

Poi'sonousness [of *empoiſonné*, F. and *neſs*] poiſonous quality.

Poitral [*pectoral*, F. *pettorale*, It. *pectorale*, L.] a breaſtplate, a corſlet.

Poke [*poche*, F. pocca, *Sax.*] a bag.

To buy a Pig in a Poke, to buy unſight, or unſeen. *Acheter Chat* (a cat) *en Poche*, F. It. *Comperar gatta in Sacco.*

Po'ker, an inſtrument to ſtir the fire.

Poker [*with the Canting Crew*] a ſword.

To Po'ke [prob. of *pocher*, F.] to rake or puddle with a ſtick, *&c.* alſo to pore purblindly.

Pokes, long ſleeved gowns anciently worn.

Pol, a diminutive for a parrot.

Pola'que, a ſort of ſhip or ſea veſſel, uſed in the mediterranean.

Po'lar [*polaire*, F. *polare*, It. *polaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the poles of the world.

Po'lar *Circles* [with *Aſtronomers*] two leſſer circles of the ſphere which are parallel to the equator, and at an equal diſtance of 24 degrees and a half, from the polar points or *Poles* of the world, and the *Tropicks.*

Polar *Dial,* one whoſe plane is parallel to ſome great circle paſſing through the poles, ſo that the pole is neither raiſed above nor depreſſed below the plane.

Polar *Projection,* is a repreſentation of the globe of heaven add earth, drawn mathematically on the plane of one of the polar circles. See *Armillary Sphere.*

Pol'arity } Po'larness } [of *polaris*, L. and *neſs*] the quality of a thing conſidered as having poles; alſo the property of the loadſtone, in pointing to the poles of the world.

Pole [F. *polo* and *palo*, Sp. pole, *Sax.* *polus*, L.] a long ſtick; in meaſure a rod or perch, 40 of which make an acre in length

Pole [with *Mathematicians*] is a point 90 degrees diſtant from the plane of any circle, and in a line perpendicularly raiſed in its center, which line is called the axis.

Pole *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the thickeſt part of a convex, or the the thinneſt of a concave glaſs.

Pole *Star* [*Aſtron.*] a ſtar of the 2d magnitude, the laſt in the tail of *Urſa Mtnor.*

Poles *of a Dial,* are the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of the place, in which the ſame dial would be an horizontal one.

Poles *of the Equator* [*Aſtron.*] are the ſame with thoſe of the world.

Poles *of the Horizon* [*Aſtron.*] are the points called *Zenith* and *Nadir.*

Poles *of the World* [with *Aſtronomers*] are the two ends of the imaginary axis or right line, about which the ſphere of the univerſe is concieved to move or turn. The northern is called the *Arctick* pole, and the ſouthern the *Antarctick* pole.

Pole *Acre* [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing fowls, *F.*

Pole-ax [prob. of *Poland*, q. d. *Poliſh Ax*] a ſort of ax.

Po'le-cat [prob. of pole, *Sax.* a pole, and *rattus*, L.] a kind of wild cat.

Pole [pole, *Sax.*] a long ſtick.

Pole [in *Sphericks*] is a point equally diſtant from every part of the circumference of a greater circle of the ſphere, as the center is from a plain figure.

Poles [in *Magneticks*] are two points in a load-ſtone, correſponding to the poles of the world, the one pointing to the *North* and the other to the *South.*

Poles *of the Ecliptick or Zodiack* [*Aſtronomy*] are points in the ſolſtitial colure, 23 degrees 30 minutes diſtant from the poles of the world, thro' which all the circles of longitude paſs.

Polda'vies, a ſort of canvaſs, wherewith ſail-ware was made.

Po'le-star [with *Aſtron.* &c.] is a ſtar in the tail of the little-bear, (which is a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars) and is very near the exact north-pole of the world.

Polei'ne } a ſharp or picked top on the toe of a ſhoe.
Pole'me }

Pole'mic [*polemique*, F. of πόλεμος, Gr. war] pertaining to controverſy or diſpute,

Pole'micks [πολεμικά, Gr.] diſputations, arguings, treatiſes, or diſcourſes, about controverſial points.

Polemoni'a [*Botany*] wild ſage, *L.*

Pole'moscope [of πόλεμος and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] in opticks is a kind of crooked or oblique proſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lye directly before the eye.

Pole'ta [*old Rec.*] the ball of a dog's foot, which was uſually cut off of thoſe which belonged to a foreſt.

Poletria [*old Rec.*] a ſtud of colts.

Po'licy } [*policia*, Sp. *politia*, L. πολιτεία, of πόλις Gr. a
Po'lity } city] the laws, orders, and regulations, preſcribed for the conduct and government of ſtates and communities: alſo a prudent management of affairs; alſo craft, ſubtilty.

Po'licy *of Inſurance*, [*polizza*, It.] an inſtrument or writing obligatory, which inſures merchandizes, ſhips, houſes, *&c.* to the perſon inſuring to make good the thing inſured.

Policy goes beyond Strength.

F. *L' Addreſſe ſurmonte la Force.* It. *L' Arte ſormonta la forza.*

Hiſtory, and daily experience, give innumerable inſtances, to aſcertain the truth of this proverb.

To Po'lish [F. and Sp. *polir*, *pulire*, It. *polire*, L.] to make ſmooth, to make clear, or bright, to burniſh, alſo to civilize, to refine a perſon's manners.

Po'lishing [of *poliant*, F. *polians*, L.] making ſmooth, clear, or bright, refining the mind, manners, *&c.*

Poli'te [*poli*, F. *pulito*, It. of *politus*, L.] well poliſhed. neat or exact, well bred, accompliſhed, genteel.

Poli'tely [*poliment*, F. *politè*, L.] neatly, genteely, after a well accompliſhed manner.

Poli'teness [*politeſſe*, L.] accompliſhedneſs, *&c.*

Politick } [*politique*, F. *politico*, It. and Sp. of *politicus*,
Poli'tical } L. πολιτικὸς Gr.] belonging to policy or politicks.

Poli'tical *Arithmetick*, is the application of arithmetical calculations to political uſes, as the publick revenues, number of people, extent and value of lands, taxes, trade, commerce, manufactures, and all things relating to the wealth, power, ſtrength, *&c.* of a nation.

Poli'tically [*politiquement*, F.] with policy.

Poli'ticalness [of *politicus*, L. and *neſs*] political quality.

Politi'tian [*politicus*, L. of Gr.] a ſtateſman, one ſkilled in politicks.

P'oliticks [*politique*, F. *politica*, It. and L. πολιτικὰ, Gr. the firſt part of ethicks, or the art of governing a ſtate or common-wealth, for the maintenance of the publick ſafety, order, tranquility, and good morals, policy; alſo addreſs, ſubtilty; alſo books treating of politick affairs.

Po'liture [*politura*, L.] a poliſhing or trimming; alſo politeneſs or neatneſs.

Po'lity [*police*, F. *pulitezza*, It. πολιτεία, Gr.] government of a city or common-wealth.

Po'lium [πόλιον, Gr.] the herb poley, *L.*

Poll *Money*, a tax upon the heads of men, either upon all indifferently or according to their ſeveral degrees and diſtinctions.

Poll *Silver*, a perſonal tribute, anciently impos'd upon the poll or perſon of every one; of women from the age of 21, and men from 14.

Poll [Poll, *Du.*] the head; alſo the ſetting down the names of thoſe that vote at the elections of magiſtrates, *&c.*

To Poll, to ſhave the head.

Poll-tax, a tax to which every ſubject is to pay a certain ſum of money appointed.

Po'llard, a cheven or chub-fiſh.

Pollard, bran with ſome meal in it.

Pollard [with *Hunters*] a ſtag or male deer, which has caſt his head.

Pollard } [in *Husbandry*] an old tree which has been
Po'llenger } often lopt.

Po'llards, a ſpurious coin, in ancient times uſed in *England.*

To Polla'ver [ſome derive it of πολλὰ, Gr. many things, and *averer*, F. to affirm] to flatter, to ſooth, to play the ſycophant.

Po'llen, a finer powder, than what is commonly underſtood by *Farina*; alſo a ſort of fine bran.

Polle'ntia [among the *Romans*] the goddeſs of power.

Poll-evil [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe in the nape of the neck.

Polli'nctor, an enbalmer of the dead; one that by waſhing them with ſweet ointments, *&c.* prepares them for burial; an undertaker, *L.*

Po'lling, cutting the hair, *&c.* alſo a taking or giving the names of votes.

To Pollu'te [*polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or ſtain.

Pollutedness [of *pollutus*, L. and *neſs*] a being polluted, filthineſs.

Pollu'tion, uncleanneſs, defilement, *F.* of *L.*

Nocturnal Pollution, an involuntary voiding of the *Semen* in the night during ſleep.

Po'llux [πολυδεύκης, Gr.] a fixed ſtar in the ſign *Gemini.*

Polt, [*with the Vulgar*] a blow, e. g. *A good* Polt *on the Pate*, a good blow or knock on the head.

Poltro'n [with *Falconers*] a name given to a bird of prey, when the nails and talons of his hind toes are cut off, wherein his chief force and armour lay; in order to intimidate him and prevent him from flying at the game.

Poltro'on [*poltron*, F. *poltrone*, It.] a coward, or daſtard, one who wants courage to perform any thing great or noble.

Poltro'nery [*poltronnerie*, F.] hen-heartedneſs, *&c.*

Poly'histor [πολυίστωρ, Gr.] a learned knowing man that has read much.

Polya'canthos [πολυάκανθος, Gr.] the plant ſtar-thiſtle or calthrop, *L.*

Polyacou'sticks [of πολύς, many or much, and ἀκουστικά, Gr.] inſtruments for multiplying or magnifying ſounds.

Polyanthe'a, a famous collection of common places, in alphabetical order, made firſt by *Domini Nanni de Mirabella*, of great ſervice to orators, preachers, *&c.* of the lower claſs.

Poly'anthemon [πολυάνθεμον, of πολύ, great, and ἄνθεμον, a flower, *Gr.*] the herb golden-knap, or batchelor's buttons.

Polya'nthos [πολυάνθος, of πολυ and ἄνθος, Gr.] a flower which bears many flowers, as *verbaſcum*, &c.

Polyca'rpos [of πολύς and καρπός, Gr. fruit] bearing much fruit.

Polychre'ston [πολύχρηστον of πολὺς and χρηστός, Gr. profitable] a ſovereign oil good in many diſtempers.

Polychreston [with *Chymiſts*] a general furnace, which may be uſed in moſt operations in chymiſtry; alſo a kind of chymical ſalt.

Polychro'nios [πολυχρόνιος of πολὺς and χρόνος, Gr. time] a diſtemper which affects the patient for a long time.

Polycne'mon [πολυκνήμων, Gr.] an herb like wild ſavory or origany.

Polye'dron } [πολύεδρα, Gr.] a ſolid figure or body,
Polyhe'dron } conſiſting of many ſides.

Gnomonick Polyedron, a ſtone or body having ſeveral faces, on which various kinds of dials are drawn.

Polyedron [in *Opticks*] a glaſs or lens, conſiſting of ſeveral plain ſurfaces, diſpoſed into a convex form, commonly called a multiplying glaſs.

Poly'gala } [πολύγαλον, Gr.] the herb milk-wort,
Poly'galon } *L.*

Poly'gamist, one that has or has had more wives or huſbands at a time than one.

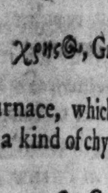
Poly'gamy [*polygamie*, F. *poligamia*, It. and Sp. *polygamia*, L. πολυγαμία, Gr.] the having many huſbands or wives, properly at the ſame time, alſo at different times.

Polygarchy [*polygarchie*, F. *poligarchia*, It. πολυαρχία of πολὺς and ἀρχὴ, dominion] a government that is in the hands of many.

Po'lyglott [*polyglotte*, F. πολυγλῶττα, of πολὺς and γλῶττα, Gr. the tongue] of many languages.

Polyglo'tta [πολυγλῶττα, Gr.] the *American* mock-bird, ſo called becauſe it imitates the notes of all birds, and alſo exceeds all in the ſweetneſs of its voice.

Po'lygon [*polygone*, F. *poligono*, It. *polygonius*, L. of πολυγώνιος, Gr.] a multilateral figure, or a figure having many angles, or whoſe perimeter conſiſts of more than four ſides and angles.



Polygon [in *Fortification*] a ſpot of ground, having many ſides and angles fortified according to the rules of art.

Regular Polygon [*Geometry*] is one whoſe ſides and angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular Polygon [*Geometry*] one whoſe ſides and angles are unequal.

Exterior Polygon [*Fortification*] is the out lines of all the work drawn from one outmoſt angle to another.

Interior Polygon [*Fortification*] is the main body of the works or place, excluding the out works.

Poly'gonal [of πολυγώνιος, Gr.] pertaining to a polygon.

Poly'gonal *Numbers* [in *Arithmetical Progreſſions*] are the ſums of arithmotical progreſſions, beginning at unite.

Polygo'naton [πολυγόνατον, of πολὺ and γονὺ, Gr. a knee or joint] the herb *Solomon*'s ſeal.

Polygono'ides [πολυγονοειδὴς, Gr.] an herb having leaves like laurel.

Poly'gonum [πολύγονον, Gr.] the herb knot-graſs.

Similar Polygons, are ſuch as have their angles ſeverally equal and the ſides about thoſe angles proportionable. See *Polygon*.

Line of Polygons [on *a Sector*] a line containing the homologous ſides of the firſt nine regular polygons (*i. e.* from a regular triangle to a dodecagon) inſcribed in the ſame circle.

Po'lygram [πολυγράμμος of πολὺς and γραμμὴ, Gr. a line] a figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

Polygra'mmos [πολύγραμμος, Gr.] a kind of jaſper ſtone, with many white ſtreaks.

Po'lygraphy [of πολὺ, much, and γραφὴ, Gr. writing] the art of writing in various unuſual manners or cyphers; as alſo of deciphering the ſame.

Polyhedro'nic, of or pertaining to a polyhedron or figure with many ſides.

Polyhe'drous [*Figure* of πολύεδρα, Gr.] with *Geometricians*, a ſolid contained under and conſiſting of many ſides, which, if they are *regular Polygons*, all ſimilar and equal, and the body be inſcribable within the ſurface of the ſphere, it is then called a regular body.

Polyhy'mnia [πολύμνεια of πολὺς and ὕμνος, Gr. a hymn] one of the nine muſes, the preſident of hymns, ſongs, and muſick.

Polyhy'mnia [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in white veſtments, with her hair hanging looſe about her ſhoulders of a bright yellow, having her head adorn'd with a garland ſet off with the choiceſt jewels, intermixt with flowers, and in a poſture as pronouncing a ſpeech, and pointing with her finger, holding a book in her left-hand, in which is written *ſuadere*, i. e. to perſuade, *L.*

Poly'logy [πολυλογία] talkativeneſs.

Po'lymathy [of πολὺς and μάθησις, Gr. learning, *&c.*] the knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with a great many different ſubjects.

Polymo'rphum os [in *Anatomy*] the fourth bone of the foot, ſo called from the diverſity of its ſhapes.

Polymy'thy [of πολὺς and μῦθος, Gr. a fable] a multiplicity of fables in an epick or dramatick poem.

Polyno'mial [πολυώνυμος, Gr.] having many names.

Polyno'mial *Roots* [with *Algebraiſts*] ſuch as are compoſed of many names, parts, and members.

Polyo'ptron [of πολὺ and ὀπτομαι, Gr. to ſee] an optick glaſs, through which objects appear multiplied but diminiſhed.

Polyo'steon [of πολὺ, and ὀστέον, Gr. a bone] that part of the foot that has a great many bones.

Polype'talous [of πολὺ and πέταλον, Gr. a leaf] *i. e.* conſiſting of many leaves, of any number above ſix.

Polype'talous *Flower*, regular } [with *Botaniſts*] is ſuch
Polypeta'lous *Flower*, uniform } whoſe petals agree together in figure.

Polype'talous *Flower*, irregular } [with *Botan.*] is when
Polype'talous *Flower*, disform } the petals do not agree together in figure or poſition.

Polyphagi'a [of πολὺς and φαγία, Gr. eating] an eating much, a greedy eating.

Polypha'rmacal [πολυφάρμακος. Gr.] abounding with medicines.

Polypho'nes [of πολὺς and φωνὴ, Gr. the voice] inſtruments to multiply or magnify the voice.

Polyphy'dion [with *Botaniſts*] the leſſer centaury, *L.*

Polypleu'ron [πολυπλεύρον, *Gr.*] the herb rib-wort plantain, *L.*

Po'lypody [πολυπόδιον, of πολὺς, many, and πȣ̃ς, a foot, Gr.] the herb oak-fern.

Poly'ptoton [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which ſeveral caſes of the ſame noun or tenſes of the ſame verb are uſed in the conjoined clauſes.

Poly'ptoton [of πολὺς and πτῶσις, *Gr.* caſe] having many caſes.

Po'lypus [πολύπȣς, of πολὺς, and πȣ̃ς, a foot, *Gr.*] any animal that has a great many feet.

Polypus [with *Surgeons*] a fleſhy humour or excreſcence, growing on the inſide of the noſtrils; injurious to reſpiration and ſpeech; alſo a morbid excreſcence in the heart, conſiſting of a long concretion of grumous blood lodged there.

Polypyre'nos [of πολὺς and πυρὴν, *Gr.* a kernel] which has many ſeeds or kernels, as the arbutus or ſtrawberry.

Polypyre'nous *Fruits* [with *Botaniſts*] ſuch fruits either of trees or herbs, as contain two or more kernels within them.

Polyrrhi'zon [πολύῤῥιζον, *Gr.*] a ſort of birth-wort,, *L*,

Polysa'rchy [of πολὺς and σὰρξ, fleſh] bulkineſs of body. groſſneſs of fleſh.

Po'lyscope [of πολύσκοπον, *Gr.*] a multiplying glaſs, ſuch as repreſents one object to the eye as many.

Poly'spast [πολύσπαστον of πολὺ and σπάω, to draw; *i. e.* that may be turned every way, *Gr.*] a windlaſs having many pullies or truckles.

Poly'spast [in *Surgery*] a machine for the reduction of diſlocated joints.

Polyspe'rmous [of πολὺς and σπερμα, *Gr.* ſeed] which bears many ſeeds after each flower or that have more than four ſeeds, as the *Ranunculus*, *Crow-foot*, *Anemone*, &c.

Polysylla'bical [of πολυσύλλαβος, *Gr.*] of or pertaining to a polyſyllable.

Polysylla'bical *Echoes*, are echoes which repeat many ſyllables or words diſtinctly.

Polysy'llable [*polyſyllabe*, F. *polyſyllabus*, L. πολυσύλλαβον, *Gr.*] a word conſiſting of more than three ſyllables.

Polytheism [of πολὺς and θεοὶ, *Gr.* God] the doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods.

Polysy'ndeton [πολυσύνδετον, *Gr.*] a rhetorical figure conſiſting in abundance of conjunctions copulative.

Poly'trichon } [πολύτριχον, *Gr.*] the herb maiden-
Poly'trix } hair.

Poly'tropos [of πόλυς and τρέπω, *Gr.* to turn] one who aſſents to all in converſation.

Polytrophi'a [πολυτροφία, *Gr.*] much nouriſhment, *L.*

Poma'da, an exerciſe of vaulting the wooden horſe, by laying one hand over the pomel of the ſaddle.

Po'mace [*pomaceum*, L.] the droſs of cyder preſſings.

Poma'do [*pomatum*, L. *pommade*, F. *pomata*, It.] an unguent or ointment made with apples.

Poma'nder [prob. q. *pomum d'ambre*, i. e. amber apple] a ſweet ball.

St. *Martin*'s Pomary [in *Cheap* ward, *London*] is ſuppoſed to be called *Pomary* of *Pomarium*, L. an orchard, on account of apples growing where the houſes are now built, now called *Ironmonger-Lane*.

Poma'tum, a ſweet ointment made of the apples call'd pomewaters and hogs-lard.

To Pome [*pommer*, F.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

Pome *Paradiſe*, the John apple.

Pomero'y, the name of one kind of apples.

Pome *Water*, the name of an apple.

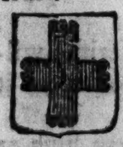
Pome-ci'tron, a citron-apple.

Pomegra'nate [*Pomum Granadenſe*, or *Pomum Granatum*, *i. e.* the kernelled apple] a round fruit full of kernels.

Pome'is [with *Heralds*] green roundles, the ſame that the *French* call *Torteaux vert*.

Pomerani'um [*ant. Charters*] an orchard.

Pomi'ferous *Plants* or *Herbs* [*pomifer*, L.] are ſuch as bear fruits, round like an apple or any large pulpy fruit, covered with a thick hard rind or bark, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from *Bacciferous*, which have only a thin ſkin over their fruit.



A Croſs Pomille'e }
A Croſs Pomette'e } [with *Heralds*] is a croſs with round knobs on the
Pommee } ends, ſuppoſed to be derived from *Pomme*, F. an apple. See the eſcutcheon.

Po'mmel [of *pomeau*, F. *pomo*, It. and Sp.] a round ball on the top or head of a thing.

A Po'mmel } [in the *Manage*] a piece of braſs or other
A Pu'mmel } metal, on the top and in the middle of the ſaddle-bow, to which the holſters, ſtirrup-leathers, *&c.* are faſtened; alſo the hilt of a ſword.

To Po'mmel, to beat with the fiſt, *&c.*

Pomo'na [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs worſhipped as the patroneſs of gardens and fruit. *Vertumnus*, who had the power of turning himſelf into all ſhapes, lov'd her intirely; but could not obtain her, till getting entrance in the ſhape of an old woman, he forc'd her, and then ſhe yielded willingly.

Pomp [of *pompe*, F. *pompa*, It. and Sp.] ſtate, grandeur, pageantry, ſuch as is uſed in publick ſhews, *&c.*

Po'mpets [with *Printers*] thoſe ink-balls wherewith they black the printing letters.

Pompholygo'des [πομφολυγώδης, Gr.] urine having many bubbles in it.

Pompho'lyx [πομφόλυξ, Gr.] a ſmall and light ſpark which while braſs is trying, flies upwards, and ſticks to the roof and ſides of the work-houſe; uſed in cankers, malignant ulcers, *&c.*

Po'mpion [*pompon*, F.] a pumkin, a ſort of large fruit.

Pompo'sity [*pomposſitas*, L.] pompouſneſs.

Po'mpous [*pompeux*, F. *pomposo*, It. and Sp. of *pompoſus*, L.] ſtately, magnificent.

Po'mpously, magnificently, in a ſtately manner.

Po'mpousness [of *pompoſus*, L. and *neſs*] ſtatelineſs, ſhewyneſs, magnificence.

Po'mum *Adami* [i. e. *Adam's Apple*] ſo called from an opinion that a piece of the forbidden apple ſtuck in his throat, *L.*

Po'MUM *Adami* [in *Anatomy*] a knob of the foreſide of the throat, being the convex part of the firſt cartilage of the *Larynx*; ſo called as before.

Po'MUM *ameris* } [with *Botan.*] the herb called apple of
Po'MUM *aureum* } love.

POND [Ponꝺ, prob. of pynꝺan, *Sax.* to ſhut in] a pool of ſtanding water.

To PONDER [*ponderar*, Sp. of *ponderare*, It. and L. to weigh] to weigh in the mind, to conſider.

Po'NDERAL, of, or belonging to weight.

Po'NDERABLE [of *ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDERA'RE [*old Cuſtoms*] a method of curing ſick children by weighing them at the tomb of ſome ſaint, ballancing the ſcale with money, wheat, bread, or other things that the parents were willing to offer to God, his ſaints, or to the church.

Po'NDEROUS [*ponderoſo*, It. of *ponderoſus*, L.] weighty, ſubſtantial, maſſy.

Po'NDEROUS [with *Aſtrologers*] a term uſed of thoſe planets that move ſlowly, as it were like a man under a burthen, as *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*.

Po'NDEROUSNESS } [*ponderoſitas*, L.] heavineſs, weigh-
PONDERO'SITY } tineſs.

Po'NDUS, a load or weight, *L.*

Po'NDUS [*old Rec.*] poundage, a duty paid to the king according to the weight of merchandizes, *L.*

Po'NDUS *Regis*, the ſtandard weight appointed by the king, *L.*

Po'NE [in *Law*] a writ by which a cauſe depending in the county, or other inferior court, is removed to the *Common Pleas*.

Po'NE *per Vadium* [in *Law*] a writ injoining the ſheriff to take ſurety of one for his appearance at the day aſſigned.

PONE'NDIS *in Aſſizes*, a writ ſhewing what perſons the ſheriffs ought to impannel upon aſſizes and juries, and what not.

PONE'NDUM *in Ballium*, a writ commanding a priſoner to be bailed in caſes bailable, *L.*

PONE'NDUM *Sigillum*, &c. a writ requiring juſtices to ſet their ſeals to exceptions brought by defendants.

Po'NIARD [*poignard*, F.] s little pointed dagger, having ſharp edges.

To Po'NIARD [*poignarder*, F.] to ſtab with a poniard.

PONS, a bridge, *L.*

PONS *cerebri* [with *Anatomiſts*] a certain heap of innumerable filaments proceeding from the more ſolid ſubſtance of the brain; from whence all the nerves take their riſe, *L.*

PONS *varioli* [*Anat.*] the upper part of a duct in the third ventricle of the brain, ſituate in the *Cerebellum*, and leading to the *Infundibulum*, L.

Po'NTACK [*pontac*, F.] a better growth of *French* claret, ſo nam'd from the eſtate where it grows.

Po'NTAGE [*pontenage*, F.] bridge-toll; alſo a tax for repairing bridges, *L.*

Po'NTIBUS *reparandis*, a writ directed to the ſheriff, willing him to charge one or more to repair a bridge, to whom it belongs.

Po'NTIF [*pontiſe*, F. *pontefice*, It. of *pontifex*, L.] an high or chief prieſt.

PONTI'FEX, a pontiff or high-prieſt among the *Romans*, who had the intendence and direction of divine worſhip, as the offering ſacrifices, and other religious ſolemnities.

PONTI'FICE [of *pons* a bridge and *facio*, L. to make] a piece of bridge work. *Milton.*

PONTI'FICAL [F. and Sp. *pontificale*, It. of *pontificalis*, L.] pertaining to an high-prieſt, *&c.*

A PONTI'FICAL, a book of the rites and ceremonies, appertaining to pontiffs, biſhops, popes, *&c.*

PONTIFICA'LIA, the robes and ornaments in which a biſhop performs divine ſervice.

In PONTIFICA'LIBUS [*veſtimentis pontificalibus*, L.] in the ornaments of a chief-prieſt, dreſt in his beſt apparel.

PONTI'FICALLY, in a pontifical habit.

PONTI'FICATE [*pontificatus*, L.] popedom, the time of a pope's reign; alſo a pope's dominions.

PONTLEVI'S [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over, *F.*

Po'NTONS, boats of latten, about 24 foot long and ſix broad, in the form of a long ſquare, born on carriages, when an army marches. Each boat has a ring at each end, and an anchor and cable, and alſo *Baulks* and *Cheſts*, When they uſe them to paſs a river, they are placed at anchor, a ſtrong rope running thro' the rings, which is faſtened on each ſide the river, to a tree or ſtake: The baulks are laid croſs the boats, and the cheſts upon them joined cloſe, which makes a bridge in a very ſhort time, for horſe or artillery, *F.* and *Sp.*

PONT-VOLANT. A *Flying-Bridge*. A bridge uſed in ſieges, made of two ſmall bridges laid one over another, and ſo contrived by chords and pullies, that the upper may be puſhed forwards 'till it joins the place where it is fixed, *F.*

PONY, a little *Scotch* horſe.

A POOL [pwl, *Brit.* pol and pul, *Sax.* poel, *Du.* puhl, L. G. pfuhl, H. G.] a ſtream or current of water confined in a place, and fed by a ſpring, *&c.*

POO'LER } [with *Tanners*] an inſtrument to ſtir up the ow-
Po'LER } ſer of bark and water in the pits.

POOP [*poupe*, F. *puppa*, It. *popa*, Sp. of *puppis*, L.] the ſtern of a ſhip.

To POOP [poepen, *Du.*] to let a ſmall fart.

POOR [*pauvre*, F. *povero*, It. *pobre*, Sp. and Port. of *pauper*, L.] needy; indigent, lean in fleſh; alſo mean, ſorry, pitiful.

There are none POOR, but thoſe whom God hates.

This ſaying cannot be better illuſtrated than by another: *The Bleſſing of the* Lord *makes rich.*

POO'RLY, wretchedly.

POO'RNESS [*pauverete*, F. *paupertas*, L.] poverty; leanneſs.

POOR-MAN'S *Sauce*, an eſchalot or ſhalot, with ſalt, pepper, vinegar and oil.

To POP [prob. *Vox ficta a ſono*, L.] to go or fly out on a ſudden with a noiſe; alſo to go in or out, or appear on a ſudden.

POP, a ſudden noiſe or thing diſcharged out of a pop-gun.

POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, It. Sp. Port. and L. paus, *Du.* paap, L. G. pabſt, H. G. pâp, *C. Br.*] the chief prieſt of the *Roman* catholicks, whom they hold to be the ſucceſſor of St. *Peter*.

Po'PEDOM [of *pape*, F. and ꝺom, *Sax.*] the dignity, office, or juriſdiction of a pope.

Po'PERY [*la papiſme*, F.] the popiſh religion.

Po'PISH [*papiſte*, F.] pertaining to the pope or popery.

Po'PISHLY, tending to popery.

POPINJAY' [popegoi, *Dan.* *pappagallo*, It. *papagayo*, Sp. papagey, G.] a parrot of a greeniſh colour.

Po'PLAR [*peuplier*, F. of *populus*, L.] a tree delighting to grow in marſhy ground.

Po'PLES [with *Anatomiſts*] the jointing where the thigh is joined to the *Tibia*, L.

POPLI'CANI, thoſe Manichees in the *Weſt* who are called *Paulicani* in the *Eaſt*.

POPLITE'A VENA [with *Anatomiſts*] is the vein of the ham, which ſometimes reaches down the back of the leg, even to the heel.

POPLITAEUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the leg ariſing with a ſhort ſtrong tendon, from the internal head of the inferior *Appendix* of the *Os femoris*, and deſcending obliquely over the juncture, becomes fleſhy, and extending itſelf, is ſo inſerted to the ſuperior part of the *Tibia* internally, immediately below its ſuperior *Appendix*, which aſſiſts other muſcles in bending the *Tibia*.

POPLI'TICK [of *poples*, L. the ham] belonging to the ham.

POPLI'TICK *Muſcle*. See *Poplitæus*.

Po'PPY [*pavot*, F. *papaver*, L.] a plant or flower.

Po'PULACE [*populace*, F. *popolo*, It. *populus*, L.] the common or meaner ſort of people, the vulgar.

Po'PULAR [Sp. *populaire*, F. *popolare*, It. of *popularis*, L.] of, pertaining to, or in requeſt among the populace.

Po'PULAR *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as run through the body of the people.

Po'PULAR *Errors*, ſuch errors as people imbibe from one another, by cuſtom, education and tradition, without having examined the reaſon or foundations of them.

POPULA'RITY } [*popularitas*, L.] a being full of people;
Po'PULARNESS } alſo an affectedneſs of popular applauſe.

POPULA'RIS *morbus*, the popular diſeaſe, the ſame as epidemical.

POPULA'RLY, in a popular manner.

To Po'PULATE [*populatum*, L.] to unpeople, or lay waſte a county; ſometimes uſed, tho' improperly, for to people a country.

POPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying waſte; alſo a peopling.

POPU'LEUM [in *Pharmacy*] a cooling ointment, one of whoſe ingredients is the buds of the black poplar tree.

POPULOFU'GIA [*i. e.* the flight of the people] a certain feſtival held in *Rome*, on account of the flying away of the *Roman* people in the war between the *Romans* and *Gauls*, L.

POPULO'NIA [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs, who as they believed, ſecured their country from thunder, inundations, hail, inſects, *&c.* L.

Po'PULOUS [*popoloſo*, It. and Sp. of *populoſus*, L.] abounding in people.

Po'PULOUSNESS } [*populoſitas*, L.] having abundance of peo-
POPULO'SITY } ple.

Po'RCA [*old Rec.*] a ridge of land, lying between two furrows.

PORCA'RIA, a ſwine-ſty.

Po'RCELAIN } [*porcelaine*, F. *porcellana*, It.] the chalky
Po'RCELANE } earth of which *China-Ware* is made, which being

being beaten and ſteeped in water, affords a kind of cream on the top, and a groſſer ſubſtance at the bottom, the former of which makes the fineſt ware, and the latter coarſer; alſo veſſels made of that earth.

Po'rcelain, a little white ſea-ſhell, found along with the ſponges, which paſſes as current money in ſeveral parts of *Aſia Africa*, and *America*.

Porcella'ria [*Botany*] the herb purſlain.

Porch [*porche*, F.] the entrance of an houſe, church, *&c.*

Po'rcupine [*porcepit*, F. *porcoſpino*, It. *puercoeſpin*, Sp. *porco-eſpinke*, Port.] a creature about the ſize of a rabbet, a ſort of *African* hedge-hog, armed with ſharp darts and prickles reſembling writing pens; being much larger and longer than the briſtles of *European* hedge-hogs.

Knights of the Porcu'pine, a *French* order, whoſe device was *Cominus & eminus*; but king *Lewis* XII. crown'd the porcupine with another motto, *Ultos avos Trojæ.*

To Pore [perhaps of πώρος, Gr. to blind] to look cloſe to.

Pores [*pori*, It. L. and *poras*, Sp.] certain holes in the body where the hair grows, and thro' which ſweat and humours evaporate.

Pores [in *Phyſicks*] ſmall interſtices or void ſpaces between the particles of matter, that conſtitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them.

Mr. *Boyle* in his eſſay on the poroſity of bodies, proves that the moſt ſolid bodies that are, have ſome kind of pores; and indeed if they had not, all bodies would be alike ſpecifically weighty.

Po'rime [in *Geometry*] a theorem or propoſition ſo eaſy to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt ſelf-evident.

Pori'sma [πορίσμα prob. of πορίσω, Gr. to eſtabliſh] a general theorem or canon deduced from a local problem, or a general theorem found out by means of, and drawn from another theorem already demonſtrated.

Pori'stick *Method* [with *Mathemat.*] is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be ſolved.

Pork [*porc*, F. *porco*, It. and Port. *puerco*, Sp. of *porcus*, L. a *Hog*, porc, *C. Br.*] ſwines-fleſh.

Po'rket [*porcellus*, L.] a young hog.

Poroce'le [πωροκήλη of πῶροςα *callus*, and κήλή, a rupture *Gr.*] a rupture proceeding from hard matter.

Poro'mphalus [of πῶρος a ſtone, and ὀμφαλος the navel] a brawny piece of fleſh or ſtony ſubſtance bunching out at the navel.

Po'rosis [πώροσις, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard matter; alſo a ſoldering or knitting together of broken bones.

Poro'sity } [*poroſitá*, It. of *poroſitas*, L.] the having, or
Po'rousness } being full of pores.

Po'rous [*poreux*, F. *poroſo*, It. of *poroſus*, L.] full of pores.

Porphy'rians [ſo called of *Porphyry*] a name given to the *Arians* in the 4th century.

Porphyrogene'tes [of πορφύρα, purple, and γέννητης, Gr. born, *i. e.* born in, or of the purple] a name given to the children of the eaſtern emperors.

Po'rphyry [*porphyritis*, L. of πορφυρίτης, Gr.] a kind of fine reddiſh marble, ſpotted with white.

Po'rpois [*porcus piſces*, i. e. hog-fiſh] a ſea-hog.

Po'rrage }
Po'rrige } [prob. of *porrum*, L. *porreau*, F. a leek] the
Po'ttage } decoction of fleſh, or any edible.

Po'rrager }
Porre'nger } [of *porrage*,] a veſſel for broth, *&c.*

Porra'ceous [of *porrum*, L. a leek] of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of or green like a leek.

Porre'ction, a ſtretching forth, *L.*

Porre'tans, a religious ſect, followers of *Gilbert de la Porree* biſhop of *Poictiers*, who for admitting (as ſome ſay) a phyſical diſtinction between God and his attributes, was condemn'd in the 12th century.

Port [prob. of *portare*, L. to carry] mien, geſture, *&c.*

Port [F. *porto*, It. *puerto*, Sp. port, *Su.* of *portus*, L.] a place or river where a ſhip may ride ſafely.

Port [with *Navigators*] an inlet of the ſea between the land, with good anchorage, where a ſhip may ride ſecure from ſtorms.

Natural Ports, ſuch as ſeem to have been form'd by providence for the communication of commerce.

Artificial Ports, ſuch as are form'd with moles or projectures into the ſea.

Ports *de Barre*, are ſuch as can only be entred with the tide.

Cloſe Ports, are thoſe within the body of a city.

Free Port, a port that is open and free for merchants of all nations to load and unload their veſſels without paying any duties or cuſtoms.

Free Port [in *Commerce*] a total exemption and franchiſe, which any ſet of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a ſtate, or thoſe of the growth of the country exported.

Port *Laſt* [of a *Ship*] the ſame as gun-wale.

Port [with *Sailors*] the larboard or left ſide of the ſhip.

To heel a Port [*Sea-Phraſe*] is uſed of a ſhip when ſhe does not ſail upright, but leans to the left ſide.

The Port, the court of the grand ſeignior at *Conſtantinople.*

Port *Holes* [in a *Ship*] ſquare holes thro' which the great guns are thruſt out.

Port *Men* [in the town of *Ipſwich*] 12 burgeſſes; alſo the inhabitants of the cinque-ports.

Port *of the Voice* [in *Muſick*] the faculty and habitude of making the ſhakes, paſſages and diminutions, wherein the beauty of a ſong or piece of muſick conſiſts.

Port *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] thoſe ropes which ſerve to hale up the ports of the great guns.

To Port *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the helm on the larboard or left ſide of the ſhip.

Porta [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Vena Porta*, a very conſiderable vein, employ'd in bringing the blood from ſeveral parts by an infinite number of branches, which it is divided into, to the liver, thro' the whole ſubſtance whereof it is diſſeminated.

Po'rtable [*portabile*, It. of *portabilis*, L.] that may be born or carried.

Po'rtable *Barometer*, a barometer, ſo contrived that it may be carried from place to place, without being put out of order.

Po'rtableness, capableneſs of being carried.

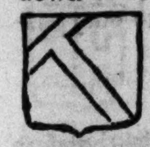
Po'rtage [*portaggio*, It.] money paid for carriage of goods, F.*&c.*

Portail [in *Architect.*] the decoration of the face or front of a church, call'd alſo frontiſpiece, as that of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*; alſo the principal gate of a palace, caſtle, pleaſure-houſe, or the like.

Po'rtal [*portella*, L.] a little gate; alſo an arch over a door.

Po'rtative [*portativus*, L.] that may be born or carried from place to place.

Port-Cullis [*porta clauſa*, L. *q. d.* a port-cloſe] a ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city to be let down to keep out an enemy.



A Croſs Portate [with *Heralds*] is a croſs not erect, but lying athwart the eſcutcheon in a bend, as if it were born on a man's ſhoulder, as in the eſcutcheon.

Portegu'e, a gold coin, in value 3*l.* 10*s.*

To Porte'nd [*portendere*, L.] to forbode, to foreſhew, to foretoken.

Po'rt *Glaive* [of *porter* to bear, and *glaive*, F. a ſword] a ſword bearer.

Po'rt *Greve* } [Port-ᵹerefa, *Sax.*] a title of the gover-
Po'rt *Reve* } nor of ſome ſea-port towns, and in ancient times of the chief magiſtrate of *London.*

Porte'nt [*porntento*, It. of *portentum*, L.] an omen or foreboding, good or ill luck, *&c.*

Porte'ntuous [*portentoſo*, It. of *portentoſus*, L.] ominous, foreboding, *&c.*

Porte'ntousness [of *portentoſus*, L. and *neſs*] ominouſneſs of ill-luck or the contrary.

Po'rter [*portator*, L. *porteur*, F. *portatore*, It.] one who carries burthens.

Po'rter [*portier*, F. of *porta*, L. *portinajo*, It. *portero*, Sp.] a door-keeper.

Po'rter *of the Parliament*, an officer who attends at the door of that houſe, and has many privileges.

Po'rter [in *Courts of Juſtice*] an officer who carries a white wand before the juſtices in *Eyre*,

Po'rterage, the hire of a porter.

Po'rteress, a ſhe or female porter.

Port *Fire* [with *Ingineers*] a ſort of fire for diſcharging cannons.

Po'rtico [It. *portique*, F. of *porticus*, L.] a long walking place, covered either with an arched roof or an even floor ſupported by pillars, for people to walk under ſhelter.

Port-craon, an inſtrument ſerving to incloſe a pencil, and to ſerve both as a handle to hold it, and a cover to make it portable.

Portifo'rium, the banner in cathedrals, anciently carried in the front of a proceſſion.

Po'rtio *dura & mollis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a partition of the 5th pair of nerves of the brain, which is divided into two branches before its egreſs out of the *Dura Mater*, of which the one is called *Portio dura*, and the other *Portio mollis.*

Po'rtion [in the *Can. Law*] is that allowance or proportion, which a vicar ordinarily has out of a rectory or impropriation, be it certain or uncertain.

Po'rtion [F. *porzione*, It. *porcion*, Sp. of *portio*, L.] a lot ſhare, or dividend of any thing; alſo a woman's dowry.

To Po'rtion [of *portion*, F. of L.] to divide into portions, to parcel out.

Po'rtioner, an officer that diſtributes the tithes in a college, *&c.* alſo one who officiates in a parſonage in his turn.

Po'rtliness [of *portare*, L. and *neſs*] ſtatelineſs in geſture, bulkineſs.

Po'rtly, bulky, majeſtical.

Portman, an inhabitant or burgeſs: e. g. *The* portmen, or, *Inhabitants of the* cinque. ports. *The twelve* portmen, or *Burgeſſes* of *Ipſwich*.

Portma'nnimote } [*old Rec.*] the court of the portmen
Po'rtmote } held in any city or town.

Portma'nteau } a cloak bag to carry neceſſaries for a
Portma'ntle } journey, 1. F. 2. It.

Portma'nteau [in *Joinery*] a piece of work faſtened to a wall in a wardrobe, armoury, *&c.* proper for hanging cloaks.

Portoi'se [in *Sea Language*] a ſhip is ſaid *to ride a Portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her yards ſtruck down to the deck.

Portrai't [with *Painters*] pictures of men and women, (either heads or greater lengths) drawn from the liſe; the word is uſed to diſtinguiſh face-painting from hiſtory-painting, *F.*

Portra'iture [*pourtrait*, F.] a prereſentation of a perſon in picture.

To **Po'rtray** [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the liſe; to ſet out in a lively manner.

Portress, a prayer book or pocket book of devotion.

Po'rtsale, a ſale of fiſh preſently after the coming into the haven; alſo an outcry or publick ſale of any commodity.

Portu'ous } a breviary, a ſort of maſs-book.
Portuo'se }

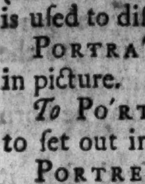
Porus *bilarius* [in *Anat.*] the biler duct or a duct which with the *Cyſtic* or *Choledic* forms the common canal of the bile.

Po'saume, a ſackbut, a muſical inſtrument, uſed as a baſs to a trumpet.

Posca, a ſort of ſmall houſhold wine, mix'd with water in the preſs.

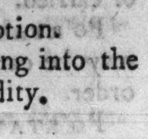
To **Pose** [prob of *poſer*, F.] to puzzle, to put to a nonplus.

Pose [ȝeƿoƿe, *Sax.*] a rheum in the head.



Pose' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a lion or any beaſt in a poſture ſtanding ſtill, having all its four feet on the ground, as in the eſcutcheon.

Po'ring [prob. of *poſant*, of *poſer*, F. to put] puzzling, a putting to a non-plus.



Po'sited [*poſitus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

Posi'tion, a putting, placing, laying, *F.* of *L.*

Posi'tion, or *Site*, is an affection of place; this therefore is not place, nor indeed hath it any quantity, as ſir *Iſaac Newton* obſerves.

Posi'tion [in *Arithmet.*] a rule in which any ſuppoſition or falſe number is taken at pleaſure to work the queſtion by, inſtead of the number ſought: and ſo by the error or errors diſcovered, is found the true number required.

Single **Posi'tion** [in *Arithmet.*] is when by one poſition means is fonnd to diſcover the true reſolution of the queſtion.

Double **Posi'tion** [*Arithmet.*] is when two falſe poſitions are neceſſary to be made, in order to ſolve the queſtion propounded.

Position [with *Aſtrologers*] the reſpect which a planet has to other planets and parts of an aſtrological figure.

Posi'tion [with *Logicians*] the ground-work or foundation upon which an argument is raiſed.

Posi'tion [with *Philoſophers*] an affection or property of place, expreſſing the manner of any natural bodies being in a particular place,

Posi'tional, of, or pertaining to poſition.

Po'sitive [*poſitif*, F. *poſitivo*, It. and Sp. of *poſitivus*, L.] abſolute, peremptory, certain, ſure, true.

Posi'tive *Degree* [with *Grammarians*] is the the firſt degree of compariſon, as *good*, *bad*, *great*, *ſmall*, &c. which ſignifies the thing ſimply and abſolutely, ſo as not to compare it with others.

Po'sitive [*Divinity*] is that which is agreeable to the poſitions and tenets of the ancient fathers of the church, or is that which conſiſts in the ſimple underſtanding, or expounding the dogma's and articles of faith, as contained in the ſacred ſcriptures, or explain'd by the fathers of the church and councils, clear of all diſputes and controverſies.

Po'sitive *Quantities* [with *Algebraiſts*] are ſuch as are of a real and affirmative nature, having or ſuppoſed to have the poſitive or affirmative ſign, being greater than nothing.

A **Positive** [in *Muſick*] the little organ uſually behind or at the foot of the organiſt, play'd with the ſame wind, and the ſame bellows, and conſiſting of the ſame number of pipes with the large one.

Po'sitively, abſolutely, premptorily, certainly.

Po'sitiveness [of *poſitive*, L. and *neſs*] dogmaticalneſs, reſoluteneſs, pertinaciouſneſs, or aſſurance in aſſerting, denying, commanding, *&c.*

Po'si'ture [*poſitura*, It. L.] diſpoſition.

Po'snet [*baſſinet*, F.] a skillet or ſmall boiling veſſel.

Po'sse, to be able or poſſible, *L.*

Po'sse, as a thing is ſaid to be *in poſſe*, when it may poſſibly be, *L.*

Po'sse *comitatus*, *i. e.* the power of the county, law ſignifies the aid and attendance of all knights, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers. ſervants, apprentices, and others above the age of 15 years within the county; uſed where poſſeſſion is kept upon a forceable entry. or any force of reſcue uſed contrary to the command of the king's writ, or in oppoſition to the execution of juſtice.

To **Posse'ss** [*poſſeder*, F. *poſſedere*, It. *poſſeer*, Sp. *poſſuir*, Port. *poſſeſſum*, Sup. of *poſſidere*] to have, to enjoy, or be maſter of.

Posse'ssion [F. *poſſeſſione*, It. of *poſſeſſio*, L.] the poſſeſſing or abſolute enjoyment of any thing.

Possesion, is alſo uſed for the title or preſcription that gives a right to hold any thing.

Possession [in *Law*] is when ſuch an eſtate is fallen to a perſon; but he has not as yet entered upon it.

Possession [in *Theology*] the ſtate of a perſon poſſeſs'd by the devil.

Actual **Possession**, is when a man actually enters into lands or tenements deſcended to him.

Possession *de facto* [in *Law*] is when there is an actual and effectual enjoyment of a thing, *L.*

Possession *de jure* [in *Law*] is the title a man has to enjoy a thing, tho' it be ſometimes uſurped, and in the actual poſſeſſion of another.

Unity of **Possession** [*Civil Law*] the ſame as ſolidation, as if a lord purchaſes a tenancy held of himſelf by herriot ſervice; the ſervice becomes extinct by unity of poſſeſſion; *i. e.* by the ſignıory and tenancy's coming to the ſame hand.

Possession is eleven Points of the Law.

Or,

I would not give a Cottage in Possession, for a Palace in Reverſion.

The law ſuppoſes the perſon in poſſeſſion to be the right owner, till the contrary appears. The L. ſays *Poſſeſſoris eſt pars potior*. (The poſſeſſor is on the better ſide of the hedge)

Posse'ssive [*poſſeſſif*, F. *poſſeſſivo*, It. of *poſſeſſivus*, L] of, or pertaining to poſſeſſion.

Posse'ssives [with *Grammarians*] are ſuch adjectives as ſignify the poſſeſſion of, or property of ſomething.

Po'sset [prob. of *potus*, L. drink] milk turn'd with drink.

Possibi'litas [in the *Saxon* laws] is taken for an act wilfully done, and *impoſſibilitas* for a thing done againſt one's will.

Possibility } [*poſſibilité*, F. *poſſibilità*, It. *poſſibilidad*,
Po'ssibleness } Sp. of *poſſibilitas*, L.] capableneſs of being or being done, *&c.*

Possibility [in *our Law*] is defined to be a thing which may or may not happen.

Possibi'lity [in *Ethick*] a non-repugnance to exiſting in a thing that does nor any way exiſt.

Po'ssible [F. and Sp. *poſſibile*, It. of *poſſibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely.

Moral **Possible**, is that which may be done by prudent perſons; uſing all the proper means they have for doing the ſame.

Future **Possible** [*School Term*] is that of a thing, whoſe production is decreed and aſcertained; as the futurition of all thoſe events fixed by the immutable decree of the immutable will of God.

Potential **Possible**, is that which is contained or lies hid in its cauſes; as the tree in its ſeed, the fruit in the tree, *&c,*

Mere **Possible**, is that which might exiſt, tho' it never ſhall.

Metaphyſical **Possible**, is that which may at leaſt be brought to being, by ſome ſupernatural or divine power, as the reſurrection of the dead.

Phyſical **Possible**, is that which may be effected by a natural power.

Po'ssibly, perhaps.

Post, after, later, as *a Poſt Entry*, L.

Post, is often us'd as a *Præfixum*, or, compounding particle, before other words as *Poſtſcript* (i e. written after) *A poſthumous Work*, (or work that is publiſh'd after an author's death.

Post [*poteau*, F. *poſte*, It. and Sp. *poſtigo*. Port. of *poſtis*, L. poƿꞇ, *Sax.* poſt, *Du.* and L. G. pfoſte, H. G.] a ſtake or piece of timber ſet in the ground, *&c.*

Post [*poſte*, F. *piſta*, It. *poſte*, Sp.] a carrier of letters by publick appointment.

Post [in *Military Affairs*] any ſpot of ground capable of lodging ſoldiers, or where they are ſtationed.

From **Post** *to Pillar* [*with the Canting Crew*] from conſtable to conſtable.

To **Post** } [*poſter*. F.] to place or put into a ſtation, *&c.*
To ride **Post** } to ride with a poſt or letter-carrier.

To **Post** [with *Meachants*[to transfer an account from one book to another.

To **Post**, alſo to ſtick up or affix a writing on a poſt.

Post *of Honour* [in *an Army*] the *advanc'd Guard*, is a *Poſt of Honour*; the *Right* of two *Lines*, is a *Poſt of Honour*; and is always given to the eldeſt regiments; the *Left* is the next poſt, and is given to the next eldeſt, and ſo on; the center of the lines is the leaſt honourable, and is given to the youngeſt regiments.

Advanc'd Post [in *an Army*] is a ſpot of ground ſiezed by a party to ſecure their front, and to cover the poſts that are behind them.

Po'stage, money paid for the carriage of letters by the publick poſt.

Post-*Office*, an office for conveyance of letters and packets to moſt parts of *England*, alſo beyond the ſea.

Post *Brachialia* [*Anatomy*] are four ſmall bones which make up the palm of the hand.

Post *Communion*, a prayer which the prieſt recites after the communion.

Post *diem*, a fee, by way of penalty, upon a ſheriff, for his neglect in returning a writ after the day aſſigned.

Post *Diluvian* after the flood; of, or pertaining to the poſt *Diluvians*, or thoſe perſons who liv'd or ſucceeded one another after *Noah*'s flood.

Post *diſſeiſin*, a writ which lies for him, who having recovered lands or tenements upon default or reddition, is again diſſeized by the former diſſeiſour.

Post *Fine* [in *Law*] a duty belonging to the king for a fine, formerly acknowledged before him in his court; paid by the cognizee after the fine is fully paſs'd, *&c.*

Post *Exiſtence*, exiſtence after this life.

Post *Term* [in *Law*] the return of a writ after the term, or a fee paid the *Cuſtos brevium* for filing ſuch a ſuit after term.

To Postda'te, a writing, is to ſet an after or later date upon it.

Po'stea, afterwards, hereafter, *L.*

Postea [in *Com. Law*] the record of proceedings by *Niſi Prius*, in the court of common pleas after a verdict, ſo called becauſe it begins with *poſtea die*, &c.

Poste'rior [Sp. *poſterieur*, F. *poſteriore*, It. of *poſterior*, L.] that comes after, latter, *L.*

Posterio'rity [in *Law*] as a man holding lands, *&c.* of two lords, is ſaid to hold of his latter by *Poſteriority*, and of the ancienter by *Priority*.

Poste'riorness [of *poſterior*, L. and *neſs*] being after or behind.

Poste'rity [*poſterité*, F. *poſterità*, It. *poſteridàd*, Sp. of *poſteritas*, L.] children, offspring, iſſue; thoſe that ſhall be born in future time.

Po'stern [*poſterne*, F.] a poſtern-gate, a back-door.

Postern [in *Fortification*] a ſmall door in the flank of a baſtion or other part of a garriſon, to march in and out unperceived by the enemy, either to relieve the works or to make ſallies.

The Postern Door makes Thief and Whore:

Or at leaſt gives encouragement to both, by the opportunities and conveniences it furniſhes. The *It.* ſay, to the ſame purpoſe: *La Porta di dietro e quella che rovina la Caſa.* (The back-door is that which ruins the houſe.) And ſo the Sp. *La Puerta traſera es la que deſtruye la caſa.*

Po'sthumous [*poſtumo*, It. and Sp. *poſthumus*, of *poſt* after, *humus* the ground, or *humatio* an interment] publiſhed after the deceaſe of the author; alſo born after the deceaſe of the father.

Po'stick [*poſticus*, L.] behind or on the back-ſide, added, or done after.

Po'sticum, the poſtern-gate, or back-door of any fabrick.

Po'stil [*apoſtille*, F. *poſtilla*, It. and L.] a ſhort note upon, or explication of a text.

Posti'lla, a note or remark written in the margin of the bible; or in any other book poſterior to the text.

Posti'lion [*poſtillon*, F. poſtlinᵹ, *Sax.*] one who rides on one of the foremoſt of ſix coach-horſes.

Po'stique [in *Architecture*] an ornament of ſculpture is ſaid to be *poſtique*, when it is added after the work itſelf is done.

Postli'minious, of, or pertaining to poſtliminy.

Postli'miny [*poſtliminium*, L.] the return of one thought to be dead; alſo reſtored to his houſe by a hole thro' the wall, and not by going over the threſhold, that being thought ominous; alſo a reſtoration from exile and captivity.

To Postpo'ne [*poſponèr*, Sp. of *poſtponere*, L.] to ſet behind, to neglect, to make leſs account of.

Pos'tscript [*poſcrit*, F. *poſcritto*, It. of *ſcriptum* written, and *poſtea* afterwards] ſomething written at the bottom, after the end of a letter, *&c.*

Postmeri'dian [*poſtmeridianus*, L.] done in the afternoon.

Postna'ti, ſuch perſons who were born in *Scotland*, after the deſcent of that crown to king *James* I.

Postna'tus, the ſecond ſon, or one born afterwards, *L.*

Postri'duan [*poſtriduanus*, L.] done the next day after.

Postve'ntional [of *poſt* and *adventus*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

Postventional [change of the *Moon*] is a change happening after ſome great moveable feaſt.

Postula'ta, demands or requeſts; alſo the fundamental principles in any art and ſcience, which are taken for granted.

Po'stulate [with *Mathematic.*] a clear evident propoſition, wherein it is affirmed or deny'd that ſomething may, or may not be done.

Postula'tion, a requiring or demanding, *L.*

Postulation [in the *Canon Law*] the nomination of a perſon to a dignity in the church; to which by the canons he cannot be elected, as for want of age, *&c.*

Po'sture [*poſture.* F. of *poſtura*, It. Sp. of L.] the poſition or geſture of the body; the ſtate of affairs.

Posture [in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c.] the ſituation of the figure with regard to the eye, and of the ſeveral principal members thereof in regard to one another, whereby the action of it is expreſs'd.

Po'sy [*poeſie*, L. ποίησις, Gr.] a motto or inſcription on a ring; alſo a noſegay of flowers.

Pot [F. potta, *Su.* pot, *Du.* O. and L. G. of ποτέιον, Gr. or of *potus*, L.] a veſſel to drink out of, or boil in, *&c.*

Pot [*old Rec.*] a head-piece for war.

Pot *pourre* [French *Cookery*] an hotch potch of ſeveral ſorts of fowls, larded and then fry'd in lard, and afterwards ſtew'd with wine, ſpices, ſweet herbs, *&c.*

Pot-*valiant*, courageous in one's cups, alſo drunk.

Pot *and Spit* [*with the Vulgar*] boil and roaſt.

A little Pot, is ſoon hot.

Spoken of a little fellow who is ſoon angry.

The Pot calls the Kettle black A...e.

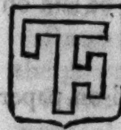
That is, when one perſon accuſes another of what he is guilty himſelf.

Po'table [F. *potabile*, It. of *potabilis*, L.] drinkable, that may be drank.

Po'tableness [of *potabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of being drank.

Pota'gery, garden ware for the pot.

Pota'nce *cramponne* [in *Heraldry*] is a croſs in the form repreſented in the eſcutcheon.



Po'tage [prob. of *pot*, *potage*, F. and Sp.] porridge or broth, made of the juice of meat, herbs, roots, *&c.*

Potage de ſainte [*i. e.* potage of health] a rich broth made of buttock of beef, knuckle of veal, and mutton boiled with capons, pullets, *&c.*

Potamoge'ton [of ποταμωγείτων, Gr.] the herb pondweed.

Pota'nce } [with *Watchmak.*] the ſtrong ſtud of a pocket
Pote'nce } watch, in which the lower pevet of the verge plays, and in the middle of which the pevet of the crown-wheel runs.

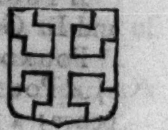
Pota'toes [*potatas*, *Span* of *Battantae*, *Amer.* pyttatws, *C. Br.*] an edible root firſt brought from *America*.

To Pote, e. g. *To* Pote *the Bed-cloaths off*, i. e. to puſh or kick them off. N. C.

Po'tence [*potentia*, L.] power, might.

Po'tent [*potente*, It. *potens*, L.] mighty, powerful.

A croſs Potent [in *Heraldry*] is of the form repreſented in the eſcutcheon.



Po'tentate [*potentat*, F. *potentato*, It. of *potens*, L.] a ſovereign prince, or one who has great power and authority.

Pote'ntia, power, or that whereby a thing is capable of acting or being acted on, *L.*

To exiſt in Potentia [with *Schoolmen*] denotes that exiſtence which a thing has in a cauſe capable of producing it; but which has not actually produced it.

Pote'ntial [*potentiel*, F. *potenziale*, It. *potenciàl*, Sp. of *potentialis*, L.] having a power or poſſibility of acting or being.

Potential *cautery* [in *Surgery*] a cauſtick made of limeſtones and other ingredients.

Potential *coldneſs* [in *Phyſicks*] a relative term by which we mean, that ſuch a thing is not actually cold to the touch; but in its effects and operations if taken inwardly: and in this ſenſe a plant or drug is ſaid to be cold in the ſecond or third degree.

Potential [with *Schoolmen*] ſomething that has the quality of a genus.

Potential *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a mood having the ſigns *may*, *can*, *might*, &c.

Potentia'lity } [of *potentialis*, L. and *neſs*] powerful-
Pote'ntialness } neſs, efficacy, a power or poſſibility of acting or being.

Potenti'alia [in *Botany*] the herb wild-tanſey or ſilver-weed.

Po'tentness, mightineſs, powerfulneſs.

Pote'rium [in *Botany*] a ſort of thiſtle.

Pot gun, *q. d.* a pop-gun.

Po'ther, a buſtle, a ſtir.

Po'tion, a draught of liquor, *F.* of *L.*

Po'ttage [*potage*, F. and Sp.] broth of meat, herbs, *&c.*

Po'tter [*potier*, F.] a maker or ſeller of earthen veſſels.

To Po'tter, to ſtir or diſorder any thing.

Po'ttery, the art of making earthen pots.

Po'ttle, an *Engliſh* meaſure containing two quarts.

Po'tsherd [of pot and ſceaꞃð, *Sax.*] a piece of a broken earthen veſſel.

Po'tulent [*potulentus*, L.] pretty much in drink.

Pouch [*poche*, F. pocca, *Sax.*] a purſe, a bag.

Pouches [in a *Ship*] thoſe bulk heads in the hold for ſtowing goods, *&c.* that they do not ſhift from one to another.

Po'verty [*paupertas*, L. *pauvreté*, F. *povertà*, It. *pobrèza*, Sp. and Port.] poor ſtate and condition.

Poverty, a goddeſs adored by the *Pagans*, but more out of fear than love; They believe her to be the mother of induſtry and good arts.

Po'verty [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented like a fury with a pale and fierce countenance, and ready to deſpair.

Poverty parts Friends.

So, indeed it is ſaid, but he who forſakes his friend, on that account, little deſerves the name.

Poverty is the Mother of Health.

That is, when ſhe is attended with her proper companion, *Temperance*: But the poor have now a days got into the way of being intemperate, at ſo eaſy a rate, that they have almoſt deſtroy'd, if not inverted the proverb.

Poverty is deſcrib'd by a woman meanly dreſs'd, having one hand expanded, with wings as endeavouring to ſoar to better fortune, but the other hand chain'd down to a heavy ſtone, which obliges her to continue in her abject ſtate.

Pouder [*poudre*, F.] See *Powder.*

Pou'lain [in *Surgery*] a bubo.

Pou'lets *mignons* [in *Cookery*] a diſh of roaſted chickens, larded and barded with thin ſlices of bacon.

Pou'lterer [*poulalier*, F.] a ſeller of fowls.

Pou'ltis [of *puls, pultis*, L. pulſe] a medicine to be laid on ſwellings, *&c.*

Pou'ltry [of *poulet*, F.] all ſorts of tame fowls.

Pou'nce, a ſort of powder, which being rubbed on paper makes it bear ink the better.

Pounce [a word framed from the ſound] as the pounce of a gun.

Pou'nced [prob. of *punctatus*, L. pointed] having talons or claws, as a *ſtrong pounced Eagle*, &c.

Pounces [with *Falconers*] the talons or claws of a bird of prey.

To Pouncy [*old Word*] to jag or cut in and out.

Pound [of pynðan, *Sax.* to incloſe or **pandt**, *Du.* and L. G. **pfandt**, H. G. a pledge or pawn; whence **pandten** and **pfanden**, to pawn and **anſpfande**, to diſtrain, or take in execution.] an incloſure for ſtray'd beaſts; eſpecially where cattle diſtrained for a treſpaſs are detained till they are redeemed.

To Pound [ponian, *Sax.*] to beat in a mortar.

To Pound [pynðan, *Sax.*] to ſhut up in a pound.

A Pound *averdupoiz* ponð or punð, *Sax.* **pondt**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **pfund**, H. G.] the weight of 16 ounces.

Pound *Troy*, contains 12 ounces.

A Pound ſterling is 20 ſhilllings; a pound *Scotch* is 20 pence; a pound *Iriſh* is 15 ſhillings.

Cloſe Pound, ſuch an one as the owner cannot come to for the ſame purpoſes, as ſome cloſe, houſe, fortreſs, *&c.*

Overt or open Pound, is one built upon the Lord's waſte, and thence called the Lord's pound; alſo backſides, court-yards, paſture-grounds, *&c.* ſuch as the owner of the cattle impounded may come to and give them meat, without offence of their being there, or his coming thither.

Pou'ndage, a fee paid to the pounder of cattle; alſo a duty of 1 s. in the pound, or 20 s. value of merchandize, imported or exported, paid to the king.

Pou'ndgage [of punð, *Sax.*] the rate allowed for the collecting, *&c.* of money, ſo much *per* pound.

Pounda'gium, the liberty of pounding cattle.

Pou'nder, a great gun denominated according to the weight of the ball it carries, as a 6, 12, or 24 pounder.

Poupeto'n, a poppet or little baby.

Poupe'ton [in *Cookery*] a meſs made of pigeons, quails, bacon, *&c.* dreſs'd in a ſtew-pan, with a ragoo in the middle, and a godivoe, (a peculiar farce of ſtuff'd meat) on the top, the whole dreſs'd between two fires.

Poupie'ts [in *Cookery*] a meſs or diſh of victuals made of veal ſteaks, ſlices of bacon, *&c.* and a good farce rolled up and roaſted, being wrapt up in a paper.

Pour *faire proclamee*, &c. a writ commanding the mayor, ſheriff, *&c.* to proclaim that none caſt filth into ditches, or other places near adjoining.

To Pour [*incert. Etym.*] to empty any liquid out of one veſſel into another, *&c.*

Pour not Water on a drown'd Mouſe.

That is, heap not affliction upon the diſtreſs'd.

It is likewiſe uſed, when a perſon ſeeks to revenge himſelf, in a cowardly manner, on one who is not in a condition to defend himſelf.

To Pour Water into a ſieve.

The *French* ſay: *Verſer dans un Tonneau percé.* (To pour into a barrel full of holes.) That is, to endeavour to oblige an ungrateful perſon, who, as the water immediately runs thro' a ſieve, will forget your favours as ſoon as confer'd. It is likewiſe underſtood, *to attempt an Impoſſibility*, as *to waſh a Blackmoor white*, &c.

Pour-*Party* [*Law Term*] as to make pour-party, is to ſever and divide thoſe lands of partners, which before partition they held jointly and *pro indiviſo.*

Pour-*Seiſir*, &c. is a writ, whereby the king ſeizes upon land, which the wife of his tenant deceaſed had for her dowry.

Pourcou'ntrel, a fiſh that has a great many feet, and changes its colour like the place where it is; the ſame as *Polypus.*

Pourcou'ntrel [*Hieroglyphically*] was uſed to expreſs a covetous miſer, that ſcrapes together the wealth of this world: becauſe it is a greedy fiſh that ſwallows all that comes next to it, when it is hungry.

Pourfi'l [*profil*, F. *profilo*, It.] ſide ways, as a face drawn *in pourfil, i. e.* ſide-ways.

Pou'rlieu [*purlieu*, F.] *Milton.*

Pourmena'de. See *Promenade.*

Pourpre'sture [in *Law*] is when a man occupies unjuſtly any thing that belongs to the king; alſo an encroachment on the king's high-way, grounds, rivers *&c.* F.

Pou'rriture, rottenneſs, *F.*

Pou'rsuivant, a king's meſſenger, attending upon him in his wars, or at the council-table, exchequer, *&c.* to be ſent upon any occaſion or meſſage.

Poursuivant *at Arms*, a king's meſſenger that is ſent or employ'd in martial cauſes.

Poursuivants *at Arms* [in *ancient Times*] were gentlemen who attended the *Heralds* in order to their promotion to that office, to which they could not riſe before ſeven years attendance, and officiating for them in preparing and aſſigning tournaments, *&c.*

Pourvey'ance, the providing corn, fuel, victuals, and other neceſſaries for the king's houſe.

Pourvey'er, an officer who provides as before.

Pouzzo'l, a reddiſh earth uſed in *Italy* for ſand.

Powch. See *Pouch.*

Pow'ches [in a *Ship*] thoſe bulk heads in the hold us'd for ſtowing parcels of corn, *&c.* that it do not ſhift from one to another.

Pow'der [*poudre*, F.] any thing beaten or ground very ſmall.

Pow'dering-tub [of *poudrer*, F. and prob. of tobbe, *Du.*] a tub for ſalting meat; alſo a ſalivation or courſe of phyſick, for cure of the *French* pox.

Gun Po'wder, a compoſition of ſalt petre, brimſtone, and charcoal.

Gun Powder *Treaſon Day*, a feſtival obſerved annually on the 5th of *November* for the deliverance of K. *James* I. and the lords and commons in parliament aſſembled, from being blown up with gun-powder, and the people from a barbarous intended maſſacre.

Jeſuits Powder, the *Quinquina*, or Jeſuits bark.

Powder *Cheſts* [on *Ship board*] wooden triangular cheſts, fill'd with gun-powder, pebble-ſtones, or the like, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them.

Powder *Room* [in a *Ship*] a place in the hold where the powder is ſtow'd.

Pow'derings [in *Architecture*] devices uſed for the fillings up of any void ſpace in carved work; alſo in eſcutcheons, writings, *&c.* as to be powder'd with *Ermins.*

Pow'er [*pouvoir*, F. *potere*, It. *poder*, Sp. and Port. *poteſtas*, L. of *poſſum*, L.] ability, authority, force, natural faculty; alſo a ſovereign prince or ſtate.

Legiſlative Power, is that which is employ'd in tranſcribing general rules of action.

Judiciary Power, is that which determines the controverſies of ſubjects, by the ſtandard of the rules of legiſlative power.

The Power *of God* [*Hieroglyphically*] was expreſſed by the God *Janus*, with three heads and one body, but having neither hands nor feet, becauſe Almighty God governs all things only by his wiſdom and pleaſure, and needs no viſible members to act in the world, and produce his wonders. And to expreſs the effects of God's power in nature, the *Egyptians* painted a man with a multitude of hands, ſtretching them out upon the world.

Power *of the County.* See *Poſſe Comitatus.*

Power *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the diſtance of the convexity from its ſolar *Focus.*

Power [of an *Hyperbola*] is the ſixteenth part of the conjugate axis, or the one-fourth part of the ſquare of the ſemi-conjugate axis; or it is equal to a rectangle under the one fourth part of the tranverſe axis, and parameter.

Pow'erful [of *pouvoir*, F. and *full*] potent, mighty.

A **Pow'erful** *Prince* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a ſerpent in an orb, carefully looking to every thing within its ſphere, *L.*

Pow'erfully, potently, mightily.

Pow'erfulness, mightineſs.

Pow'erless [of *pouvoir*, F. and *leſs*] without power.

Powers [in *Mechanicks*] the ſix ſimple machines, *viz. Lever*, *Ballance*, *Screw*, *Axis* in *Peritrochio*, *Wedge*, and *Pully*.

Powers [in *Pharmacy*] the reſult of a combination and union of eſſential oils with the ſpirit of a plant, in which all the principal vertues of it are ſuppoſed to be contained.

Powers *in fœdal Juſtice*, a right which the lord has to reunite to his fief, a dependant fee held of him, when the vaſſal has alienated it, upon reimburſing the money given for it, &c.

Powers [in *Theology*] the ſixth order in the hierarehy of angles, called *Seraphims*.

Powers [in *Arithmet.*] the produce of a number multiply'd into itſelf, as 9 is the ſecond power of 3, 27 the third power, 81 the fourth power, and ſo on.

Pow'ers [in *Algebra*] are numbers ariſing from the ſquaring or multiplication of any number or quantity by itſelf, and that number by the root or number again, and this third product by the root again, and ſo on *ad infinitum*, as 2, 4, 6, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, &c. where 2 is called the root or firſt power, 4 the ſquare or ſecond power, 8 the cube or third power, 16 the biquadrate, or fourth power, &c. and theſe powers in letters or ſpecies are expreſs'd by repeating the root as often as the index of the power expreſſes; thus *a* is the root, or firſt power, *a a*, the ſquare or ſecond power, *a a a* the cube, *a a a a* the biquadrate, &c. and to avoid the tediousneſs of repeating the root, they are often put down thus, *a*1, *a*2, *a*3, *a*4, &c.

Pow'ers *of Lines*
Pow'ers *of Quantities* } [in *Geometry*] are their ſquares, cubes, &c. or other multiplications of the parts into the whole, or of one part into another.

To **Pow't** [prob. of *bouder*, F.] to put out the lips, and look ſullen or ſurly.

Pow't, a fiſh otherwiſe called a ſea-lamprey.

Pox [of pocca, *Sax.*] a diſeaſe, as the ſmall pox, &c.

French **Pox**, a contagious diſeaſe contracted by a poiſonous humour uſually in coition, and manifeſting itſelf in ulcers and pains.

Poy [with *Rope Dancers*] a pole wherewith they poiſe or ſtay themſelves.

Poy'ning's *Law*, an act of parliament made in *Ireland*, by king *Henry* VII. whereby all the ſtatutes of force in *England*, were made of force in *Ireland*, which before that time were not.

Pra'cticable [Sp. and F. *pratticabile*, It. of *practicus*, L.] that may be practiſed.

Pra'cticaeleness, capableneſs of being practiſed, done or effected.

Pra'ctical
Pra'ctick } [*pratique*, F. *pratico*, It. *practicus*, L. of πρακτικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to practice.

Prac'ticalness [of *practique*, F. and *neſs*] practicableneſs.

Practick, the practical part of any art or ſcience.

Practick [of *Scotland*] the courſe of pleading the law, or the rules of court in that kingdom.

Pra'ctice [*pratique*, F. *pratica*, It. and Sp. of *practica*, L. of πρακτικὴ, Gr.] actual exerciſe; alſo uſage, cuſtom, &c.

Pra'ctice, the profeſſion of a phyſician, ſurgeon, lawyer.

Practice [in *Arithmetick*] a method for the more ſpeedy and eaſy reſolving queſtions pertaining to the golden rule, or rule of three.

Practice [in *Law*] the way or method of a court of judicature of proceeding in law ſuits.

To **Practice** [*pratiquer*, F. *praticare*, It. *praticàr*, Sp. of *practicare*, L.] to put into practice, to exerciſe a profeſſion.

To **Practice** *upon*, to endeavour to bring over, to win or draw into one's hands to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

Practi'tioner [*pratician*, F.] one who practiſes.

Praea'damites, thoſe inhabitants of the earth, which ſome people have fancied to have lived before *Adam*.

Praea'dami'tical [of *præ*, L. before, and *Adam*] according to the opinions of the prœadamites.

Praea'mble [in a *Law Senſe*] the beginning of an act of parliament which ſhews the intent of the makers of the act, and the miſchiefs or inconveniences they would remedy or prevent thereby.

Praea'mbulatory, of, or pertaining to a preamble, forerunning.

Theological **Praebend**, one who is affected with a doctor of divinity, in each cathedral and collegiate church in *France*, to preach on ſundays and read lectures three times a week.

Prae'cipe *in Capite* [in *Law*] a writ iſſuing out from the court of chancery; for a tenant who held of the king in chief, as of his crown, and not as of any honour, caſtle, or manour.

Prae'cipe *quod reddat* [in *Law*] a writ of great diverſity both in its form and uſe, extending as well to a writ of right, as to others of entry or poſſeſſion.

Praeco [among the *Romans*] a publick cryer, *L.*

Praeco'gnita, things fore-known, *L.*

Praeco'nomy
Prae'cony } [*præconium*, L.] a report, a commendation.

Praeco'rdia [in *Anatomy*] the parts about the heart, the heart ſtrings; alſo the bowels contained in the cheſt.

Prae'cox [in *Botan. Writ.*] early ripe, which flowers or bears fruit early, *L.*

Praecurso'res, forerunners, *L.*

Prae'datory [*prædatorius*, L.] of, or pertain to robbing, pillaging, or plundering.

Praedi'cament [with *Logicians*] a certain claſs, or determinate ſeries or order, in which ſimple terms or words are ranged: of theſe there are uſually reckoned 10 heads, viz. *Subſtance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Action*, *Paſſion*, *Relation*, the *Situation* of bodies, as to place, their *Duration*, as to time, their *Site* or *Poſition*, and their *Habit* or external *Appearance*.

Prædomi'nion, a former or before hand dominion.

Praeficae, mourning women hired at funeral ſolemnities to praiſe the dead; they made lamentations, beat their breaſts, and put on mournful countenances, to excite others to mourn.

Prae'fine [*Law Term*] the fine which is paid upon ſuing out the writ of covenant.

Praefocatio *uterina* [with *Phyſic.*] the ſuffocation of the womb, *L.*

Prae'mium, a reward or recompence, *L.*

Praemunie'ntes, writs ſent to every particular biſhop to come to parliament, beginning *Præmunientes*.

Praemuni're. See *Premunire*.

Praeno'men [among the *Romans*] a proper name prefixed to the general name of the family, as *Caius*, *Marcus*, &c.

Praepara'ntia [in *Medicine*] medicines which digeſt or ripen, *L.*

Praeparantia *vaſa* [in *Anatomy*] the ſpermatick veins and arteries, which go to the teſticles and epididymes. The ancients gave them this denomination, ſuppoſing their office to be to prepare the ſeed; but modern anatomiſts have diſcovered that they have no ſuch uſe.

Praepositus *ſacri cubiculi*, an officer among the *Romans*, whoſe office was to attend the chamber of the emperor; and to take care of his bed and apparel; and in that at the performance of any ceremonies he marched next after maſter of the horſe-guards; ſeems to be the ſame in dignity with our lord chamberlain, *L.*

Praepositus *villæ* [*old Rec.*] is ſometimes uſed for the chief officer of the king, in a manour, town, village, or reeve; as the conſtable or petty conſtable of a town.

Praepositus *eccleſiæ*, a church reeve, or warden.

Praepu'tium [*Anatomy*] the fore-skin that covers the nut of a man's yard; alſo the fore-part of the *Clitoris* in women, *L.*

Praesentare *ad eccleſiam* [*old Rec.*] ſignifies a patron's ſending or placing an incumbent in the church, *L.*

Prae'sepe [in *Aſtronomy*] three nebulous ſtars in the ſign *Cancer*.

Praese'pia [*Anatomy*] the holes of the jaws, in which the teeth are ſet, *L.*

Praesta'tio [*old Rec.*] purveyance.

Praesta'tio, a peforming or paying, *L.*

Praestigiae, certain magical enchantments or tricks, whereby ſome pretended to drive away diſeaſes, *L.*

Praeter *naturam*, beſides nature, *L.*

Praete'xta [among the *Romans*] a robe or long white veſt with a purple border worn by the magiſtrates, prieſts, and ſenators, upon ſolemn days, and alſo by children. See *Pretexta*.

Praetextata *comœdia*, a comedy or play, one where thoſe who had a right to wear the *Prætexta*, as kings and magiſtrates, were repreſented on the ſtage; whereas common and mean perſons who were introduc'd in the play were called *Togati*.

Praxæans [ſo called of *Praxias* their leader] a ſect that held that there was no plurality of perſons in the godhead; and that it was the father himſelf that ſuffered on the croſs.

Prætores *Cereales* [among the *Romans*] officers whoſe buſineſs it was to ſee that the city was ſupply'd with corn.

Prætoriani the pretorian guard. A body of 1000 men, who attended on the emperors perſon.

Praetores *Ærarii* [among the *Romans*] officers of the treaſury or exchequer, *L.*

Pragma'tical [in *Philoſophy*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

Pragmatical *Sanction*, an ordinance made by *Charles* VII, king of *France*, *Anno* 1438, in an aſſembly of the *Gallican* church, containing a regulation of the eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, in conformity to the canons of the council of *Baſil*.

PRA'GMARICALNESS } [of *pragmaticus*, L. of Gr. and *neſs*]
PRAGMA'TICNESS } a buſy, meddling humour in other mens affairs; ſaucineſs.

PRAGMA'TICK [πραγματικὸς, of πρᾶγμα, Gr. a cauſe, a quarrel] overbuſy in other perſons affairs; ſaucy, arrogant.

PRAISE [priis, Du. and L. G. preiſe, H. G.] commendation; alſo an aſcribing glory to.

True PRAISE takes Root and ſpreads.

Whereas all falſe or undue praiſe withers away as all vegetables do, when any thing prevents their taking root.

PRAISE without Profit puts little in the Pot.

This proverb explains it ſelf.

PRAISE-*worthy* [of priis, and ƿyrðic, *Sax.*] deſerving praiſe.

To PRAISE [priiſe, *Dan.* pryſa *Su.* pryſen, *Du.* O. and L. G. preiſen, H. G] to give praiſe to, to commend; alſo to appraiſe or value goods.

PRAME a flat bottomed boat.

PRAISE the Sea, but keep on Land.

i. e. You may admire the ſea as much as you will; But the land is much more eligible

To PRA'NCE [prob. of prangen, H. G. to ſhew oſtentatiouſly] to throw up the fore legs as horſes do when they caper, tread loftily and wantonly; or as when they bound and carry themſelves ſtately.

PRANCER, a prancing horſe.

A PRANK [prob. of pronck,, *Du.* and L. G. oſtentation] a ſhrewd or unlucky trick.

PRA'NKING *up* [of prangen, H. G. to ſhew oſtentatiouſly] a ſetting off, decking, trimming up, adorning.

PRA'SINA BILIS [with *Phyſicians*] a diſtemper in the gall,

PRA'SION [πράσιον, Gr.] the herb hore hound.

PRASOI'DES [of πράσον, a leek, and εἶδος, form] a precious ſtone, of the colour of leeks, a kind of topaz.

PRASON [πράσον, Gr.] a leek; alſo a kind of ſea-weed, green as a leek, *L.*

To PRATE [praten, *Du*] to talk over much, idly or ſaucily.

PRA'TENSIS é. [in *Botan Writ.*] which grows in meadows.

PRA'TIQUE } a communication of commerce, which the
PRA'CTICK } maſter of a merchant-veſſel obtains in the port it arrives in.

PRATIQUE [F. *pratica*, It.] a licence to traffick in the ports of *Italy*, upon a bill of health; *i. e.* a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe.

To PRA'TTLE [of praten, with the frequentative augment *tle*] to talk or chat, as children do.

A PRA'TTLER [[*Hieroglyphically*] is repreſented by a graſhopper, becauſe it is never quiet in ſummer, but fills the air with its importunate ſinging, This creature did repreſent an *Egyptian* divine; becauſe that tho' it ſings, it has no tongue and therefore is to be admired; ſo theſe men that attained to ſuch excellent perfections, as the knowledge of god and ſuperior beings, by dark hieroglyphicks and ſignificant ſhadows, did require no leſs eſteem and admiration.

PRATTS [*with the Canting Crew*] the thighs or buttocks.

PRATUM *falcabile* [*old Rec.*] a meadow or mowing ground.

PRA'VITY [*pravità*, It. *pravitas*, L] corruption of manners, lewdneſs, naughtineſs.

PRAWN, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

PRAXI'DICA, a heathen goddeſs, whoſe office was to aſſign men juſt bounds and meaſures for their actions and diſcourſes. In painting or carving, ſhe was never repreſented by any more than a head only, to intimate the pre-eminence of the underſtanding: and the ſacrifices offered to her, were only the heads of victims. Her temples had no coverings, to intimate the neceſſity there is for perſons to have their eyes up to heaven, in order to the obtaining a ſteady conduct of life, and to denote her divine original.

To PRAY [*precari*, L. *prier*, F· *pregare*, It. *pregar*, Port.] to, entreat or beſeech.

He that would learn to PRAY let him go to Sea.

F. *Qui veut apprendre à prier, ſaille (ſouvent) ſur la Mer.*

The danger a man is hourly expos'd to on that element gives him frequent occaſion to ſeek the protection of the Almighty.

PRAY'ER [*priere*, F.] a requeſt or deſire, eſpecially ſuch as is put up to God himſelf.

Common PRAYER, the publick divine ſervice, with the rites and ceremonies of the church of *England*.

PRE is an inſeparable prepoſition, (L. *præ*) prefix'd to many words, and ſignifies *before*, e. g. to *pre-engage*, to engage *beforehand*, to *prevent*, *premeditate*, *Prediction*, *Pre-eminence*, &c.

To PREACH [*prædicare*, It. L. *precher*, F. *predicàr*, Sp.] to deliver a ſermon or diſcourſe; to inſiſt upon a doctrine or tenet.

PRE'ACHER [*precheur*, F.] one who preaches.

PREA'CHMENT [*preche*, F.] a ſermon.

PRE-ADAMITES. See *Præadamites*.

PREA'MBLE [*preambule*, F. *preambolo*, It. and Sp. of *L.*]

PREA'MBULARY [*præambularius*, L.] foregoing.

PRE'BEND } [*prebende*, F. *prebenda*, It. *prebendy*, Sp.
PRE'BENDARY } *præbendarius*, L. of *præbendo auxilium*, &c. *i. e.* from affording aſſiſtance or advice to the biſhop or dean] a perſon who has a prebend, *i. e.* an endowment in land, or a ſort of benefice or portion, that every canon or member of a collegiate church receives for his maintenance; alſo that portion which a prebendary receives out of the eſtate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Preceptorial PREBEND, a prebend the revenues whereof are appointed, for the maintenance of a preceptor or maſter, for the inſtruction of youth, *gratis*.

Golden PREBEND [of *Hereford*] one of the 28 minor prebendaries, who has the firſt canon's place that falls *ex officio*, ſo called becauſe he had the altarages, in reſpect of the gold commonly given there.

Simple PREBENDS, are ſuch as yield no more but the revenue.

PREBENDS [with *Dignity*] are ſuch as have juriſdiction joined with them.

PRECA'RIAE [*old Rec.*] certain days works that the tenants of ſome manours were bound to do for their lord in harveſt time, called alſo *bind or biden Days*.

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precario*, Sp. of *precarius*, L.] gotten by favour, or held by courteſy, at the will and pleaſure of another.

PRECARIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon entreaty, to uſe ſo long as the party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Commerce*] is a kind of trade carried on between two nations at war, by the intervention of a third at peace with them both.

PRECARIOUS [in *Juriſprudence*] a fund or ſtock, whereof a perſon has not the full propriety, whereof he cannot diſpoſe abſolutely, and which is moſt of it borrowed.

PRECA'RIOUSLY, in a precarious manner.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS [of *precarius*, L.] ſlenderneſs of title, ſmall aſſurance, dependence on courteſy, humour, *&c.*

PRECARIUM *nomen* [*Ant. Deeds*] a precarious title to an eſtate, at the will and pleaſure of the lord.

PRECAU'TION, caution, warning, or heed, either given or uſed before hand, *F.* of *L.*

To PRE'CAUTION [*precautioner*, F.] to forewarn, *&c.*

PRE'CE *partium* [in *Law*] the continuance of a ſuit, by the conſent of both parties.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To PRECE'DE [*preceder*, F. and Sp. *precedare*, It. of *præcedere*, L.] to go firſt or before; alſo to excel, ſurpaſs or go beyond.

PRECE'DENCE } [*precedenza*, It. *precedencia*, Sp.] a taking
PRECE'DENCY } place before another, a rank, a place of hohour which a perſon is intitled to in companies, in walking or ſitting.

PRECE'DENT [F. *precedente*, It. of *præcedens*, L.] going before.

PRECE'DENT [in *Law*] an original writing or deed to draw others by.

A PRECE'DENT *Book*, a book containing inſtruction, rule, leſſon, examples or authorities to follow in judgments and determinations in the courts of juſtice.

PRECE'DENTS, or draughts of deeds, conveyances, *&c.* for the uſe of attornies, *&c.*

PRECE'LLENCY [of *præcellere*, L.] excellency above another thing.

PRECE'NTOR [*præcentor*, L.] he that begins the tune in a cathedral, a chanter.

PRECE'PT [*precato*, It. *precepto*, Sp. of *praeceptum*, L.] a command injunction, *F.*

PRE'CEPT [in *Law*] a command in writing, ſent out by a magiſtrate for the bringing of a perſon or record before him; alſo a provocation or inſtigation whereby one man incites another to commit a felony.

PRECE'PTIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] pertaining to precepts.

PRECE'PTOR [*precepteur*, F. *precettore*, It. of *præceptor*, L.] a teacher. a tutor.

PRECE'PTORIES [*præceptoria*, L] benefices in ancient times poſſeſſed by the more eminent ſort of templers, whom the chief maſters created.

PRECE'SSION [*præceſſio*, L] an advancing or going before,

PRECE'SSION *of the Equinoxes* [*Aſtronomy*] is the advancing or going forwards of the equinoctial points: for the equinoxes, by a very ſlow and inſenſible motion, change their place going backwards or weſtward, contrary to the order of the ſigns.

PRECI'NCT [*precinto*, It. of *præcinctus*, L.] a particular juriſdiction, within which ſeveral pariſhes are comprehended; alſo a parcel of land encompaſſed with ſome river, hedge, *&c.*

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*. F. *prezioſo*, It. *precioſo*, Sp. and Port. of *pretioſus*, L.] of great price or value.

PRE'CIOUSNESS [of *precieux*, F. and *neſs*] valuableneſs.

PRE'CIPE *in Capite*, a writ lying where the tenant, who holdeth of the king in chief, is put out of his land, *L.*

Pre'cipice [*precipice*, F. *precipizio*, It. *precipicio*, Sp. of *praeceps locus*, L.] a ſteep place, dangerous to go upon.

Preci'pitant [*præcipitans*, L.] haſty, raſh; alſo dangerous.

Preci'pitant [with *Chymiſts*] is a term which they apply to any liquor, which being poured on a diſſolution, ſeparates what is there diſſolved, and makes it precipitate.

Preci'pitantness [of *Praecipitans*, L.] raſhneſs, haſtineſs, unadviſedneſs.

Preci'pitate [*precipité*, F. *precipitoſo*, It. of *præcipitatus*, L.] raſh, haſty, unadviſed.

To Preci'pitate [*precipiter*, F. *precipitàr*, Sp. of L.] to throw or caſt down headlong, to hurry or haſten over much.

To Preci'pitate [with *Chymiſts*] is to ſeparate a matter which is diſſolved ſo as to make it ſettle at the bottom.

Preci'pitate [in *Chymiſtry*] any ſubſtance which is gotten out of the pores of a *Menſtruum* in which it was diſſolved, and by ſome means is made to fall down to the bottom of the veſſel.

Green Preci'pitate, a mixture of the diſſolution of mercury with ſpirit of nitre.

Red Preci'pitate, is mercury diſſolved in ſpirit of nitre; and when the moiſture is evaporated, the fire is increaſed gradually 'till the matter turns red.

Philoſophical Preci'pitate, is made with running mercury put into a matraſs, and ſet in a ſand heat for 40 days, or 'till all the mercury is reduced to a red powder. This is called *Precipitate per ſe.*

White Preci'pitate, is mercury diſſolved in *Aqua fortis*, or ſpirit of nitre, 'till it ſinks to the bottom, and is of a white colour.

Precipita'tion [F. *precipitazione*, It. *precipitacion*, Sp. of *præcipitatio*, L.] raſhneſs, hurry, too great haſte.

Precipita'tion [in *Chymiſtry*] is the falling or cauſing to deſcend the particles of any metalline or mineral body, which are kept ſuſpended in that *Menſtruum* which diſſolved it, by the pouring in of ſome alkalizate, *&c.*

Preci'pitous [*præceps*, L.] raſh, over-haſty.

Pre'ciput [in *Juriſprudence*] an advantage pertaining to any one in a thing that is to be divided; or a portion taken off or ſet by in his favour, before the diviſion is made.

Preci'putium [of *praeceps* L.] a puniſhment inflicted on criminals, by caſting them from ſome high place or rock.

Preci'se [*precis*, F. *preciſo*, It. and Sp. in the latter ſenſe, of *præciſus*, L.] ſtiff, formal, finical, affected; alſo exact, particular; alſo nice, ſcrupulous.

Preci'sely, ſtifly, formally, exactly, ſcrupulouſly, *&c.*

Preci'seness [of *preciſion*, F. and *neſs*] ſtiffneſs, formalneſs, finicalneſs, affectedneſs, exactneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs, particularneſs.

Preci'sians [*praeciſi*, L] perſons over-ſcrupulous in points of religion.

Preci'sion [*School Term*] the ſame as abſtraction.

Precogni'tion [*præcognitio*, L.] fore knowledge.

To Perconcei've [of *pre* and *concevoir*, F. or *præ* and *concipere*, L.] to take up an opinion or conception before-hand.

Preconisa'tion [in the conſiſtory at *Rome*] a declaration or propoſition made by the cardinal-patron of a perſon nominated by ſome prince to a prelateſhip.

To Preconi'se [*præconizare*, L. *preconiſer*, F.] to make a report in the pope's conſiſtory, that the party preſented to a benefice is qualified for the ſame.

To Preconsi'gn [of *prae* and *conſignare*, L.] to make over before-hand.

A Preco'ntract [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a bargain made before another, or a former bargain.

Precu'rsor [*præcurſor*, L.] a forerunner, a meſſenger ſent before-hand.

Pre'datory [*praedatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to robbing.

Predati'tious [*prædatitius*, L.] of a preying or devouring nature.

Predece'ssor [*predeceſſeur*, F. *predeceſſore*, It. *predeceſſor*, Sp. and L.] one who was in an office or employment before another.

Predece'ssors [*prædeceſſores*, L.] thoſe that went before, as anceſtors, fore fathers, *&c.*

To Prede'stinate [*predeſtiner*, F. *predeſtinare*, It. *predeſtinar*, Sp. *praedeſtinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what ſhall come after.

Predestina'rian, one who believes or maintains the doctrine of predeſtination.

Prede'stination [F. *predeſtinazione*, It. *Predeſtinacion*, Sp.] a fore-ordaining, or appointing.

Predestina'tion [in *Theology*] a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has reſolved from all eternity, to ſave a certain number of perſons, hence called *Elect.*

Predestination is alſo uſed to ſignify a concatenation of ſecond cauſes appointed by providence: By means whereof, things are brought to paſs by a fatal neceſſity; contrary to all appearance, and maugre all oppoſition.

Predetermina'tion, a determining afore-hand.

Predetermi'nation [with *Schoolmen*] that concurrence of God which makes men act, and determines them in all their actions both good and evil.

To Predetermi'ne [of *pre* and *determiner*, F. *Predeterminàr*, Sp. of *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine, judge, or appoint before-hand.

Pre'dial *Tithes* [in *Law*] are ſuch as are paid of things ariſing and growing from the ground only.

Pre'dicable [F. *praedicabile*, L.] that may be told or ſpoken of abroad.

Pre'dicable [F. *predicabile*, It.] (in *Logick*) a general quality, or an epithet which may be predicated of, or apply'd to ſeveral ſubjects.

Pre'dicables [with *Logicians*] are called univerſals, and are in number five, *viz. Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens.*

A Predi'cament [F. *predicamentum*, It. and Sp. *praedicamentum*, L.] a claſs, or order of beings, or ſubſtances ranged according to their natures.

Predi'caments [with *Logicians*] are in number 10, *viz. Subſtance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Paſſion*, the *Situation* of bodies as to place, their *Duration* as to time, and their *Habit* or external appearance.

To be in the ſame Predi'cament [a *Phraſe*] is to be under the ſame circumſtances, or in the ſame condition.

Predicame'ntal, of, or belonging to a predicament.

Pre'dicant [*praedicans*, L.] preaching.

Pre'dicant *Friars*, are ſuch as by their orders are allowed to preach.

To Pre'dicate [*predicare*, It. *praedicare*, L.] to publiſh or affirm any thing of a ſubject.

Pre'dicate [*predicato*, It. of *praedicatum*, L.] the latter part of a logical propoſition, or that which is affirmed of the ſubject, as when we ſay *John* is a *Sailor*, the word *Sailor* is called the predicate, becauſe it is ſpoken or affirmed of the ſubject *John.*

Predica'tion [F. *predicazione*, It. of *praedicatio*, L.] a preaching or crying up.

To Predi'ct [*praedictum*, of *praedicere*, L.] to foretell things to come.

Predi'ction [F. *predizione*, It. of *praedictio*, L.] a prophecy, or foretelling of a thing.

To Predispo'se [of *pre* and *diſpoſer*, F. or *prae* and *diſponere*, L.] to diſpoſe before hand.

Predo'minancy } [of *predominer*, F.] a being predo-
Predo'minantness } minant, an over-ruling quality, prevailing, having ſome ſuperiority over ſome other.

Predo'minant [F. *predominante*, It.] over-ruling or ſuperior.

To Predo'minate [*predominer*, F. *predominare*, It. of *prædominare*, L.] to over-rule, to bear ſway.

Predy *the Ship* [probably from *prêt*, F. ready] ſignifies to make ready to ſail or to fight, by clearing her decks, guns, *&c.*

Predy *the Hold* [*Sea Phraſe*] means, lay or ſtow every thing there, in its due order and proper place.

Pre-elected [*præ-electus*, L.] choſen before.

Pre ele'ction, a chooſing before-hand.

Pre-e'minence } [F. *preminenza*, It. *prebeminència*, Sp.
Prehe'minence } *præ-eminentia*, L.] an advantageous quality or degree above others.

Pre'-eminentness [*pre eminence*, F. of *præ-eminentia*, L.] an exceeding of others in quality or degree.

Pre-emption, a firſt buying, or buying before others, *L.*

Pree'ning [prünen, in L. G. ſignifies *to dreſs* or *prank up*,] with *Naturaliſts*] the action of birds, in cleaning, compoſing and trimming their feathers, to enable them to glide more eaſily thro' the air. For this uſe, nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar glands, which ſecrete an unctuous matter into an oil-bag perforated, out of which the bird on occaſion draws it with its bill.

Pre-enga'ged [of *pre* and *engagé*, F.] engaged before-hand:

Pre enga'gement, an engagement or promiſe made before-hand.

To Pre-exi'st [*pre-eſiſtere*, It. of *prae* and *exiſtere*, L.] to exiſt, to have a being before.

Pre-existence [*pre-eſiſtenza*, It. of *præ* and *exiſtentia*, L.] the ſtate of a thing actually in being before another.

Pre-existent [*pre-eſiſtente*, It. of *præ* and *exiſtens*, L.] exiſting, or being before another.

Pre-exi'stentness, a being pre-exiſtent.

A Pre'face [F. *prefazio*, It. *prefacio*, Sp. of *præfatio*, L.] a note or advertiſement in the beginning of a book, to facilitate the underſtanding of it.

To Pre'face [*praefatio*. of *praefari*, L. to ſpeak before] to make a preparatory introduction to a diſcourſe.

Pre'fatory [of *praefatio*, L.] pertaining to a preface.

Pre'fect [*prefet*, F. *prefetto*, It. of *praefectus*, L.] a *Roman* magiſtrate.

Pretorian PRE'FECT [*praefectus Praetorii*, L.] a commander in chief of the *Pretorian* bands among the *Romans*; who had the command not only of the guards, but alſo of the armies, and adminiſter'd juſtice; the ſole management of affairs being left to them by the emperors.

PRE'FECT *of the City* [*Urbis praefectus*, L.] a governor of the city of *Rome*, who governed it in the abſence of the conſuls and emperors: His office was to take care of the civil government, proviſions, building, and navigation; he was the proper judge in the cauſes of patrons, freemen and ſlaves.

PRE'FECTURE [F. *prefettura*, It. of *praefectura*, L.] the government or chief rule of a city or province.

To PRE'FER [*preferre*, L. *preferer*, F. *preferire*, It. *preférir*, Sp.] to eſteem above or ſet more by; to advance or promote; alſo to bring in, ſpeaking of a bill, indictment, or law.

PRE'FERABLE [*preferable*, F. *preferabile*, It.] that is to be preferred, or made choice of before another.

PRE'FERABLENESS, quality of deſerving, to be preferred before others.

PRE'FERABLY, in a manner to be prefer'd.

PRE'FERENCE [F. *preferenza*, It.] the value or eſteem of one thing before another; alſo the choice.

PREFE'RMENT [*preferimiento*, Sp. of *praeferre*, L. and *ment*] promotion, advancement.

To PREFI'GURATE } [*praefigurare*, L.] to repreſent by figure, to ſignify before.
To PREFI'GURE }

PRE'FINE [*Law Term*] that fine which is pay'd in ſuing out a writ of covenant.

To PRE'FIX [*praefixum* of *præfigere*, L.] to fix or put before; alſo to appoint.

PRE'GNANTNESS } [*pregnezza*, It. of *prægnans*, L. and *neſs*] a being great with child; alſo [ſpoken of evidence or proof] ſtrength; alſo [of invention, wit, judgment, *&c.*] ripeneſs, quickneſs, ſharpneſs.
PRE'GNANCY }

PRE'GNANT [*pregno*, It. *prenado*, Sp. of *prægnans*, L.] being great with child; alſo of a prompt and ready wit.

PRE'GNANT [with *Botaniſts*] full as a bud, ſeed, or kernel that is ready to ſprout.

PREGUSTA'TION [*praeguſtatio*, L.] a taſting before-hand.

To PREJU'DGE [*praejudicare*, L. *prejugêr*, F.] to judge before.

PREJU'DICATE [*praejudicatus*, L.] proceeding from prejudice.

PRE'JUDICATION [*praejudicatio*, L.] a judging before-hand; a being byaſſed; alſo a precedent at law.

PRÉ'JUDICE [*praejudicium*, L.] a raſh judgment before a matter is duly conſidered or heard; prepoſſeſſion, a falſe notion or opinion of any thing conceived without a previous due examination thereof; alſo injury, hurt, damage. *F.* in the latter ſenſe.

To PRE'JUDICE [*prejudicer*, F.] to biaſs a perſon in his opinion of another; alſo to injure or hurt.

PREJUDI'CIAL [*prejudiciable*, F. of *praejudicium*, L.] injurious, hurtful.

PREJUDI'CIALNESS [of *prejudicial*] injuriouſneſs, *&c.*

PREKE, a kind of fiſh.

PRE'LACY [*prelature*, F. *prelacia*, Sp.] the dignity or office of a prelate.

PRE'LATE [*prelat*, F. *prelato*, It. *prelado*, Sp. of *praelatus*, L. *i. e.* preferred before others] a clergyman advanced to a high ſtation in the church; as a patriarch, archbiſhop, biſhop, *&c.*

PRE'LATE [of the *Garter*] the firſt officer of that noble order, and as ancient as the order itſelf.

PRELA'TICAL, of, or belonging to prelates.

PRELA'TION, a preferring one thing before or more than another.

PRELA'TURE } [*prælatura*, L. *prelature*, F. *prelateura*, It.] the ſtate or dignity of a prelate.
PRE'LATESHIP }

PRELE'CTION [*praelectio*, L.] a lecture or leſſon; a reading or diſcourſe made in publick on any art or ſcience.

PRELI'BATION [*praelibatio*, L.] a fore-taſte.

PRELI'MINARIES [*preliminaires*, F. of *prae* before and *limen* a threſhold, *L.*] thoſe things which go before the main matter; the firſt ſteps in a negotiation, or other important buſineſs.

A PRELI'MINARY, ſomething to be examined, diſpatched or determined before an affair can be decided or treated on thoroughly and to purpoſe.

PRELU'DE [F. *preludio*, Sp. of *praeludium* L.] the preparatory muſick before they begin to play; a flouriſh or voluntary; alſo (figuratively) an entrance upon buſineſs.

To PRELU'DE [*praeludere*, L. *preluder*; F.] to flouriſh before or make a prelude, to play an irregular air off hand, to try if the inſtrument be in tune, and to lead into the piece to be play'd.

PRE'LUDIO [in *Mu. Books*] a prelude, much the ſame as overture, *Ital.*

PRE'LUDIOUS, preparatory.

PREMA'TURE [F. *prematuro*, It. of *praematurus*, L.] ripe before their time and ſeaſon, untimely, coming too ſoon.

PREMATU'RENESS } [*praematuritas*, L.] early ripeneſs, or ripeneſs before the time.
PREMATU'RITY }

To PREME'DITATE [*praemeditari*, L. *premediter*, F. *premeditare*, It. *premeditàr*, Sp.] to think upon, muſe or contrive before-hand.

PREME'DITATEDNESS [*praemeditatus*, L. and *neſs*] the being thought upon or contrived before hand.

PREMEDITA'TION [F. *premeditazione*, It. *premeditacion*, Sp. of *praemeditatio*, L.] the act of premeditating.

To PREMI'SE [*praemiſſum*, L.] to ſpeak or treat of before, by way of introduction or preface.

PRE'MISES [*premiſſes*, F. *premeſſe*, It.] things ſpoken of, mentioned, or rehearſed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the lands, tenements, *&c.* before mentioned in an indenture, leaſe, *&c.*

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two firſt propoſitions of a ſyllogiſm.

PRE'MIUM [*praemium*, L.] a reward or recompence.

PREMIUM [in *Commerce*] the ſum of money given to an inſurer for the inſuring the ſafe return of a ſhip or merchandize.

To PREMO'NISH [*premunir*, Sp. of *praemonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONI'TION [*premunicion*, Sp. of *praemonitio*, L.] a giving warning, or adviſing before.

PREMONSTRATE'NSES, an order of regular canons, obſerving St. *Auſtin*'s rules.

PREMO'TION [*School Term*] the action of co-operating with the creature, and determining him to act.

Phyſical PREMOTION [with ſome *Schoolmen*] is a complement of the active power, whereby it paſſes from the firſt to the ſecond act; *i. e.* from a compleat, and next power to the action.

PREMUNIE'NTES, writs ſent to every biſhop to come to parliament, warning him to bring with him the deans and archdeacons, one proctor for each chapter, and two for the clergy of his dioceſs.

PREMUNI'RE, a writ that lies where one man ſues another in the ſpiritual court for any thing, that may be determined in the king's court, for which great puniſhments are ordained by ſeveral ſtatutes, *viz.* that he ſhall be out of the king's protection, impriſoned without bail or mainpriſe, till he have made a fine at the king's will, and that his lands and goods ſhall be forfeited, if he appear not within two months.

To run one's ſelf into a PREMUNIRE, is to take a ready courſe to involve one's ſelf in trouble and perplexity.

To incur a PREMUNIRE } [*Law Terms*] is to incur the ſame puniſhment as was to be inflicted upon the tranſgreſſors of a law, made in the 16th year of king *Richard* II. commonly termed the *Statute of Premunire*, which reſtrained the uſurpation of the pope, in diſpoſing church livings in *England*, and alſo other abuſes; the penalty of this law was then perpetual baniſhment, forfeiture of lands, goods, and chattels.
To fall into a PREMUNIRE }

PREMUNI'TION [*praemunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing before hand.

PRE'NDER } [*Law Term*] the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.
Things lying in PRENDER }

PRENDER *de baron*, an exception to diſable a woman from purſuing an appeal of murder againſt the killer of her former husband; taken from her, ſhe having married a ſecond.

PRENOMINA'TION [*praenominatio*, L.] a nominating or naming before.

PRENO'TION [*praenotio*, L.] a foreknowledge, a notice or knowledge preceding ſome other in point of time, *L.*

PRENTICE. See *Apprentice.*

PREO'CCUPIED [*preoccupé*, F. *pre-occupato*, It. of *praeoccupatus*, L.] poſſeſſed before another.

PREOCCUPA'TION [*pre occupazione*, It *preoccupacion*, Sp. of *praeoccupatio*, L.] a poſſeſſing or enjoying before; alſo prepoſſeſſion or prejudice.

To PREORDAI'N [*praeordinare*, L.] to ordain before-hand.

PREO'RDINATE [*præordinatus*, L.] fore-ordained.

PREORDINA'TION, an ordaining before.

PREPARA'TION [F. *preparazione*, It. *preparacion*, Sp. of *praeparatio*, L.] a preparing or making ready before hand; alſo proviſion made for ſome enterprize or deſign.

PREPARATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the way or method of compounding and ordering medicines for ſeveral uſes.

PREPARATION *of Humours* [in *Phyſick*] is to make them fit for expulſion, and conſiſts in ſeparating them from the maſs of good blood, or in thickening or thinning them, as occaſion may require.

PREPA'RATIVE [*preparatif*, F. *preparativo*, It.] ſerving to prepare.

PREPA'RATORY [*preparatorio*, It. of *praeparatorius*, L.] by way of preparation.

To **PREPA'RE** [*praeparare*, L. *preparer*, F. *preparare*, It. *preparàr*, Sp. and Port.] to get or make ready, to provide; to fit, or fit up; alſo to diſpoſe or incline a perſon to a thing.

PREPE'NSED [*praepenſus*, L. *prepenſe*, F.] forethought, premeditated, as *prepenſed Malice, prepenſed Murther*.

PREPO'NDERANCE. an outweighing; a pondering or conſidering before hand.

To **PREPO'NDERATE** [*praeponderare*, L.] to outweigh or weigh down; to be of greater worth or value; alſo to weigh in mind, to deliberate, to conſider.

PREPOSITION [F. *prepoſizione*, It. *prepoſiciòn*, Sp. of *praepoſitio*, L. a putting before] a part of ſpeech in *Grammar*, ſo called becauſe ſet before a noun.

PREPO'SITOR [*praepoſitor*, L.] a ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To **PREPOSSE'SS** [of *prae* and *poſſeſſum*, L.] to prevent, to fill the mind beforehand with prejudice, to biaſs.

PREPOSSE'SSION, a prejudice a being biaſſed, *F.* of *L.*

PREPO'STEROUS [*prepoſteroſo*, It. of *praepoſterus*, L.] having the wrong end forward, topſy-turvy; alſo unnatural.

PREPO'STEROUSLY, abſurdly, unnaturally.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, the having the wrong end forward, abſurdneſs, contrariety to nature or cuſtom.

PREPU'CE [F. *prepuzio*, It. of *Praeputium*, L.] the fore-skin of a man's yard.

PRERO'GATIVE [F. *Praerogativa*, Sp. and L.] a ſpecial privilege, or peculiar pre-eminence or authority above others.

King's **PRERO'GATIVE**, that power and privilege that the king hath over, not only other perſons, but over the ordinary courſe of the common law in right of his crown.

Archbiſhop's **PRERO'GATIVE**, a ſpecial pre-eminence, which the archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain caſes above ordinary biſhops.

PRERO'GATIVE *Court*, a court belonging to the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, wherein all wills are proved, and adminiſtrations granted, that belong to the archbiſhop by his prerogative.

PRE'SA [in *Mu. Books*] a character called a repeat, *Ital.*

To **PRESA'GE** [*preſager*, F. *preſagire*, It. of *praeſagire*, L.] to apprehend before-hand, to divine, to betoken, to foretel.

PRESA'GE [F. *preſagio*, It. and Sp. of *praeſagium*, L.] an augury, a ſign or token ſhewing what will happen.

PRRESBI'TIA [πρεσβυτία, Gr.] ſuch perſons, who by old age or other accidents have the globe of the eye ſo flat, that the produced viſual rays paſs the *Retina* before they unite, whereby there can be no diſtinct viſion, ſince the diſtinct baſe falls too far off beyond the *Retina*. Such ſee things diſtant clearly, but things near at hand confuſedly.

PRESBYTIA [πρεσβυτία, Gr.] dimneſs of ſight in things nigh at hand.

PRE'SBYTER [πρεσβύτερος, Gr.] an elder.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, of, or pertaining to the *Presbyterians* or their principles.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM [of *Presbyterien*, F.] the principles, *&c.* of the *Presbyterians*,

PRESBYTE'RIANS, a party of non-conformiſts, ſo called from their admitting of lay-elders into their church-government.

PRESBYTE'RIUM [*ant. Deeds*] the choir or chancel, ſo called, becauſe it was a place ſet apart for the biſhop and other clergy, while the laiety were to be in the nave or body of the church.

PRESBY'TERY [*Presbyteratus*, L. of πρεσβύτερον, Gr.] eldership, prieſthood; alſo church-government by elders: An aſſembly of the orders of presbyters with lay-elders, for the exerciſe of church diſcipline.

PRE'SCIENCE [F. *preſcienza*, It. *preciencia*, Sp. of *Praeſcientia*, L.] fore-knowledge, that knowledge that God has of things to come.

To **PRESCRI'BE** [*preſcrire*, F. *preſcrivere*, Sp. of *Preſcriver*, Sp. of *praeſcribere*, L.] to order or appoint.

To **PRESCRIBE** *againſt an Action* [in *Law*] is not to be liable to it, for want of being ſued within the time limited by law.

PRE'SCRIPT [*praeſcriptum*. L.] an order.

PRESCRI'PTION, ordering; alſo limiting, determining.

PRESCRI'PTION [F. and Sp. *Preſcrizione*, It.] (in *Law*) a right or title to any-thing, grounded upon a continued poſſeſſion of it beyond the memory of man.

PRESCRI'PTION [with *Phyſicians*] the act or art of aſſigning a proper and adequate remedy to a diſeaſe.

Extemporaneous **PRESCRI'PTION**, is ſuch as a phyſician frames of himſelf *pro re natâ*, according to the circumſtances of the patient.

Officinal **PRESCRI'PTION**, is what the phyſician preſcribes as to the ordering thoſe medicines, they keep by them ready prepared according to their diſpenſatory.

PRE'SENCE [F. *preſenza*, It. *preſencia*, Sp. of *Praeſentia*, L.] a being preſent in a place, at hand, or in ſight; alſo countenance, looks, *&c.*

PRE'SENT, a free gift, *F.*

PRESENT [F. *preſente*, It. Sp. and Port. of *Praeſens*, L.] not abſent.

PRESENT *Tenſe* [with *Grammarians*] is that which ſpeaks of the time that now is, as *I write.*

To **PRESE'NT** [*praeſentare*, L. *preſenter*, F. *preſentare*, It. *preſentar*, Sp. *apreſentar*, Port.] to make a preſent, to offer or give a gift; alſo to name to a benefice; alſo to bring an information againſt one.

At **PRESENT**, at this time.

PRESENTA'TION [F. *preſentazione*, It. of *praeſentatio*, L.] the act of preſenting.

PRESENTA'TION [in *Canon Law*] the act of a patron nominating and offering his clerk to the biſhop or collator, to be inſtituted in a benefice of his gift.

PRESENTEE' [in *Canon Law*] a clerk preſented by a patron to the collator.

PRESE'NTIA, preſents, ſo called, becauſe they are given *praeſenti inteſtato*, and who it is preſumed will be heir.

PRESENTIA'LITY, the quality of being preſent.

PRE'SENTLY, immediately, juſt now, in a moment.

PRE'SENTNESS [of *preſant*, F.] the being preſent, readineſs.

PRESE'NTMENT [in *Law*] a bare declaration or report, made by jurors or ſome other officers, as a juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, *&c.* of an offence inquirable in the court, to which it is repreſented.

PRESERVA'TION [*preſervazione*, It. *preſervaciòn*, Sp. of *praeſervatio*, L.] a preſerving or keeping.

PRESE'RVATIVE [*preſervatif*, F. *preſervativo*, It. and Sp. of *Preſervativus*, L.] of a preſerving quality.

PRESE'RVATIVE [*preſervatif*, F. *preſervativo*, It. and Sp. of *praeſervativum*, L.] a remedy made uſe of to keep off a diſeaſe.

To **PRESE'RVE** [*preſerver*, F. *preſervare*, It. *preſervár*, Sp. of of *praeſervare*, L.] to keep, to guard or defend from miſchief; alſo to order fruits as confectioners do.

PRESE'RVES, fruits ordered by confectioners.

To **PRESI'DE** [*preſider*, F. *preſidere*, It *preſidir*, Sp. of *praeſidere*, L] to be ruler or chief; to have the government, care or management of either perſons or things.

PRE'SIDENCY [*preſidence*, F. *preſidenza*, It. *preſidencia*, Sp.] the place or office of a preſident.

PRE'SIDENT [F. *preſidente*, It. and Sp. *praeſes* or *praeſidens*, L.] a governor, overſeer, or chief manager.

PRE'SIDENT [in *Law*] the king's lieutenant of a province.

Lord **PRE'SIDENT** [*of the King's Council*] a great officer of the crown, whoſe office is to attend upon the ſovereign, to propoſe buſineſs at the council-board, and to report the ſeveral tranſactions managed there.

A **PRE'SIDENT**, an example. See *Praecedents.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP [of *preſident*, F. and *ſhip*] the office or dignity of a preſident.

PRESI'DIAL, the name of a certain tribunal or court of judicature in *France*, F.

PRESRE, *Dutch* reeds us'd by poliſhers.

To **PRESS** [*preſſum*, ſup. L. *preſſer*, F. *preſſare*, It.] to ſqueeze cloſe together; alſo throng or crowd; alſo to urge.

PRESS } [Pꞃeoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* a prieſt] an initial ſyllable in proper
PREST } names, ſignifies prieſt, as *Preſton*; *Preſtonbury.*

A **PRESS** [*preſſe*, F. *preſſa*, It. in the latter ſenſe. Präſʒ, *Su.* Perſſe, *Du.* preſſe, G. in the firſt ſenſe.] an inſtrument or machine for preſſing; alſo a crowd, a throng.

To **PRESS** *upon the hand* [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid ſo to do, when either thro' the ſtiffneſs of his neck, or from an ardour to run too much a head, he ſtretches his head againſt the horſeman's hand, refuſes the aid of the hand, and withſtands the effects of the bridle.

To **PRESS** *a Horſe forward*, is to aſſiſt him with the calves of the legs, or to ſpur him to make him go on.

PRESSING to death See *Pein fort & dure.*

PRE'SSINGNESS, urgentneſs.

PRE'SSURE [*preſſura*, L.] an urging affliction, or misfortune, a preſſing calamity.

PRE'SSURE [with the *Carteſians*] a kind of motion imagined to be impreſſed and propagated thro' a fluid *Medium.*

PREST [prob. of *praeſto*, L. ready] a duty in money to be paid by the ſheriff upon his account in the exchequer; or for money left or remaining in his hands, *F.*

PREST *Money* [of *praeſto*, L. ready, or *preſt*, F.] a ſum of money which binds thoſe who receive it to be ready at command at all times: earneſt money commonly given to a ſoldier when he is liſted.

PREST *Sail* [*Sea Language*] ſhe is ſaid to carry a *preſt Sail* when a ſhip carries all the ſail ſhe can poſſibly crowd.

PRESTA'TION *Money*, a ſum of money paid annually by archdeacons, and other dignitaries, to their biſhop, *pro exteriori juriſdictione.*

PRE'STER [πρηστήρ, Gr.] a meteor conſiſting of an exhalation thrown from the clouds downwards, with ſuch violence as that it is ſet on fire by the colliſion.

PRE'STESA [in *Riding Academies*] ſignifies readineſs, and imports the diligence of a horſe in working in the manage.

Presti'giation [*preſtigio*, It. *praeſtigiatio*, L.] a deceiving, juggling, a playing legerdemain.

Presti'gious [of *preſtigioſo*, It. *praeſtigioſus*, L.] after a juggling manner; pertaining to.

Presti'ges [F. *preſtigi*, It. of L.] illuſions, impoſtures, juggling tricks.

Pre'stimony [*Canon Law*] a fund or revenue ſettled by a founder for the ſubſiſtence of a prieſt, without being erected into any title of benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory, nor ſubject to any but the patron and thoſe he appoints.

Presti'ssimo [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies extreme faſt or quick, *Ital.*

Pre'sto [in *Mu. Books*] faſt, too quick, *Ital.*

Presto [with *Jugglers*] a word uſed in their pretended conjurations, and ſignifies quickly.

Presto *preſto* [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies very faſt or quick, *Ital.*

Men Presto [in *Mu.* Books] not too quick, *Ital.*

Non Trop Presto [in *Mu. Books*] not too quick, *Ital.*

To Presu'me [*preſumer*, F. *preſumere*, It. *preſumìr*, Sp. of *praeſumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or ſuppoſe; to take too much upon one, to be proud, inſolent, bold, ſaucy.

Presu'mption [*praeſomption*, F. *preſonzione*, It. of *praeſumptio*, L.] conjecture, gueſs, ſuſpicion; alſo arrogance, pride, ſelf-conceit.

Violent Presu'mption [in a *Law Senſe*] which many times is allow'd as a full proof, as if a perſon is found kill'd in an houſe, and a man is ſeen to come out of it with a bloody ſword, and no other perſon was at that time in the houſe.

Probable Presum'ption [in *Law*] which has but a ſmall effect.

Small } Presu'mption [in *Law*] is of no force at all.
Raſh }

Presu'mptive [*preſomptive*, F.] preſumed or ſuppoſed.

Presu'mptive *Heir*, the next relation, or heir at law to a perſon, who is to inherit.

Presu'mptuous [*preſomptueux*, F. *preſuntuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *praeſumptuoſus*, L.] proud, haughty; adventurous, daring; alſo vain.

Presu'mptuously, proudly, haughtily, daringly.

Presu'mptuousness } [of *praeſumptuoſus*, L.] preſumption,
Presu'mtuousness } aſſumingneſs, boldneſs.

To Presuppo'se [of *prae* and *ſupponere*, L. *preſuppoſer*, F. *preſupporre*, It. *preſupenér*, Sp.] to ſuppoſe before-hand, to take for granted.

Presu'pposition [F. *preſuppoſizione*, It.] a ſuppoſing before-hand, a taking for granted.

Prete'nce [prob. of *praetenſura*, L.] opinion, conceit, colour, appearance or ſhew.

Eſcutcheon of Pretence. See *Eſcutcheon.*

To Prete'nd [*praetendere*, L. *pretendre*, F. *pretendere*, It. *pretendìr*, Sp.] to uſe a pretence, to make as if: alſo to aſſert, affirm, or maintain.

Prete'nded, counterfeit, ſuppoſed, refuted.

Prete'nder [*pretendent*, *Celui qui pretend*, F.] one who claims to, or arrogates to himſelf what does not belong to him, or makes a ſhew of what he has not.

Pre'tensed *Right* [in *Law*] is when one is in poſſeſſion of lands and tenements, which another which is out, claims and ſues for, the pretenſed right, and title ſeems to be in him that ſues.

Prete'nsion [F. *pretenſione*, It. *pretencìon*, Sp. of L.] claim, or laying claim to.

Pre'ter } [of *praeteritus*, L. paſt] an inflexion of herbs
Pre'terit } expreſſing the time paſt.

Preter [L. *præter*] is ſometimes us'd in compoſition, as a *Præfixum*, and then ſignifies *againſt*, or *contrary to*, e. g. *praeternatural*, againſt, or contrary to nature.

Preterimpe'rfect *Tenſe* [with *Grammarians*] ſignifies the time not perfectly paſt, as *Legebam*, *I did read.*

Prete'rit *Child* [in the *Roman Juriſprudence*] a child whom the father has forgotten to mention in his laſt will.

Preteri'tion [*praeteritio*, L.] a paſſing by.

Preteri'tion [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure when the orator ſeems to paſs by or to be unwilling to declare, that which he nevertheleſs inſiſts upon at the ſame time.

Pretermi'ssion [*praetermiſſio*, L.] an omitting; a letting a thing paſs; a leaving out.

To Pretermi't [*praetermittere*, L.] to leave undone, to omit; to paſs over, to neglect.

Preterna'tural [of *praeter* and *naturalis*, L.] beſide or out of the courſe of nature; extraordinary.

Preternaturally, extraordinarily, out of the courſe of nature.

Pre'ter-Na'turalness [of *praeternaturalis*, L. and *neſs*] quality out of the natural courſe.

Preterpe'rfect *Tenſe* [in *Gram.*] a tenſe which ſpeaks of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſign *have*, as *legi*, *I have read.*

Preterpluper'fect *Tenſe* [in *Gram.*] a tenſe which ſignifies the time more than perfectly paſt, with the ſign *had*, as *legeram*, *I had read.*

Prete'xt [*praetextus*, L. *pretexte*, F. *prateſto*, It. and Sp.] a colourable excuſe, pretence, cloak, blind, ſhew.

Prete'xta [*praetexta*, L.] a long white gown or *Toga*, with a band or border of purple at bottom, worn by the *Roman* children till the age of puberty, *i. e.* 17, the boys; and the girls till marriage.

Pretio'sity [*pretioſitas*, L.] precioufneſs.

Pre'tium *ſepulchri* [*Iriſh* law] thoſe goods that accrued to the church wherein a corps was buried.

Pre'tor [*praetor*, L.] the chief ruler of a province of the *Roman* empire.

Pretor [*prætor*, L.] an eminent magiſtrate among the *Romans*, of which there were divers of different offices and power; this title was given at firſt to all magiſtrates, and afterwards to the generals of armies, and even to the emperors themſelves. In proceſs of time, the adminiſtration of juſtice to the citizens, was committed to the pretors; and alſo the government of provinces. Their office was to ſee the performance of juſtice, to take care of the ſacrifices, to preſide over games; and at length their power grew to that height, that they could alter laws, repeal them, and ordain new ones.

Preto'rian, of, or pertaining to a pretor.

Pre'ttily, handſomely, agreeably.

Pre'ttiness [of pꞃæꞇıcȝ, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] beautifulneſs.

Pre'tty [pꞃæꞇe and pꞃæꞇıȝ, *Sax*, prydferth, *C. Br.*] handſome, beautiful.

Preto'rium, the place, hall, or court in which the *Roman* pretor lived, and in which he ſat and adminiſter'd juſtice to the people.

To Prety'pify, to ſignify before-hand by types.

To Prevai'l [*prevaloir*, F. *prevalere*, It. *prevalecèr*, Sp. of *praevalere*, L.] to have the advantage over, to have the better of it, to be of greater force, to carry it.

Pre'valence } [*praevalentia*, L.] a being prevalent; pre-
Pre'valency } vailing nature.

Pre'valent [*praevalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

Pre'valentness [of *praevalens*, L. and *neſs*] prevalency.

To Preva'ricate [*prevariquer*, F. *prevaricare*, It. *prevaricàr*, Sp. of *praevaricari*, L.] to play faſt and looſe; to ſhuffle and cut; to make a ſhew of doing a thing, and do quite the contrary.

To Preva'ricate [in the *Senſe of the Law*] is to work by colluſion in pleading; to betray one's cauſe to the adverſary.

Prevarica'tion [F, *prevaricaciòn*, Sp. of *praevaricatio*, L.] the act of prevaricating; double dealing, deceit.

Prevarica'tion, is alſo a ſecret abuſe committed in the exerciſe of a publick office, or of a commiſſion given by a private perſon.

Prevarica'tor [*prevaricateur*, F. *prevaricatore*, It. *prevaricadòr*, Sp. of *prævaricator*, L.] one who prevaricates, or deals treacherouſly.

Prevarica'tor [at the univerſity of *Cambridge*] a maſter of arts choſen at a commencement to make an ingenious ſatyrical ſpeech, reflecting on the miſdemeanors of the principal members.

Prevarica'tory [of *praevaricari*, L.] ſhuffling, &c.

Preve'nient [*praeveniens*, L.] preventing, *Milton.*

To Preve'nt [*praevenire*, L. *prevenir*, F. and Sp. *prevenire*, It.] to come before, to outſtrip; to be before-hand with or get the ſtart of; alſo to keep off danger or miſchief, &c.

Preve'nter *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall rope made faſt over thoſe called *Ties*, ſo ſecure the yards, in caſe ſome of the ropes ſhould break.

Preve'ntion [F. *prevenzione*, It. *prevencion*, Sp. of *praeventio*, L.] an hinderance; alſo a ſtepping in before.

Prevention [in *Canon Law*] the right that a ſuperior perſon or officer has to lay hold on, claim, or tranſact an affair, before an inferior to whom it more immediately belongs.

Preve'ntional, full moon, [*Aſtron.*] the full-moon that comes before any great moveable-feaſt or planetary aſpect.

Preve'ntive, ſerving to prevent.

Pre'vious [*praevius*, L.] leading the way, or going before

Pre'viousness, foregoing or introductory quality.

Pre'viously, firſt of all, before all things.

Prey [*proye*, F. *preda*, It. and Sp. *præda*, L. braidd, *C. Br.*] whatſoever is caught by wild beaſts, either by force or craft; ſpoil, plunder.

Prey [*with the Canting Crew*] money.

To Pre'y *upon* [of *proye*, F. or *praedans*, L.] to ſeize on by violence.

Priape'ia [in *Poetry*] obſcene epigrams, &c. compoſed on the God *Priapus.*

Priapi'smus [πριαπισμὸς, Gr. ſo called of *Priapus*, the laſcivious God of gardens] an involuntary erection of the yard, or without any provocation of luſt, *L.*

Pri'apus [*Anat.*] the genital parts of a man; the *Penis* and *Teſtes.*

PRICE [prix, F. prezzo, It. precio, Sp. of *pretium*, L.] the eſtimation, value, or rate a thing is eſteemed at.

PRICE *Courant*, a weekly account publiſhed in *London* for the uſe of merchants, of the current value or prices of many commodities.

PRICH, thin drink. N. C.

To PRICK [of pꞃiccan, *Sax.* prob. of πρίζω, Gr. according to *Minſhew*] to make a hole with the ſharp point of any thing; alſo to ſet down a tune or ſong.

To PRICK *the Chart*, &c. [in *Navigation*] is to make a point therein near about where the ſhip is to be at any time; in order to find the courſe that they ought to ſteer.

To PRICK *up*, to deck or trim up.

A PRICK [pꞃice, *Sax.* prick, *Du.*] a man's yard.

A PRICK [pꞃicca, *Sax.*] a point; alſo a wound made with a ſharp pointed weapon.

To PRICK [*Hunt-term*] is to trace the ſteps of a hare.

PRICK *Poſts* [in *Carpentry*] are ſuch as are framed into the breaſt-ſummers, between the principal poſts, in order to ſtrengthen the carcaſs of the houſe.

PRICK *Wood*, a kind of ſhrub.

PRICK-*ear'd* [*with the Vulgar*] a man whoſe ears are longer than his hair.

PRI'CKER [*Hunting Term*] a huntſman on horſe-back.

PRICKET, a ſort of baſket.

PRI'CKET [*Hunt. Term*] a male deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the head, a ſpitter.

PRI'CKETH [with *Hunters*] is ſaid of a hare, when ſhe beats in the plain high way, or hard heath-way, where the footing may be perceived.

PRI'CKLE [of pꞃiccaþe, *Sax.*] a ſharp pointed thing, as a thorn, *&c.*

PRI'CKLINESS, the having prickles, *&c.*

PRICK *louſe* [*with the Vulgar*] a taylor.

PRIDE [pryd, *Brit.* pꞃyde, *Sax.*] loftineſs of mein, haughtineſs.

PRIDE **goes before, Shame follows after.**
Or,
PRIDE **goes before a Fall.**

It generally happens ſo.

To PRI'DE *himſelf* [of pꞃutian, *Sax.* pryde, *Dan.* and pryda, *Su. to adorn.*] to take pride in, to be proud of.

PRIDE *gavel* [of *prid*, of *lamprid* and *gavel*,] a rent paid to the lord of the manour for liberty of fiſhing for lampreys, or lamprids, in the river *Severn.*

PRIEST [prieſter, *Teut.* præſte, *Dan.* pꞃeoſt, *Sax.* prieſter, *Du.* and G. *prêtre*, F. *prete*, It. which ſome derive of πρεσβύτερος, Gr. an elder: But *Stephen Guichard*, in *l'Hármonie Etymologique des Langues* derives the name of prieſt, of *preſtre*, F. and that from πρηςήρ, Gr. incendiarius, of πρήθω *incendo*, *inflammo*] a clergyman, one who performs ſacred offices.

The *Romans* called their prieſts *Flamins*, the ancient *Britons* theirs *Druids*, the *Indians* theirs *Brachmins*, the *Mogul's Indians* call theirs *Daroes* or *Harbods*, the *Perſians* theirs *Sedre*, the *Tartarians* theirs *Lama*, the *Morocco*'s theirs *Alfaquis*, and the *Canada Indians* theirs *Pawwaw.*

PRIE'STHOOD [pꞃeoſthade, *Sax.*] the office or dignity of prieſts.

PRI'ESTLINESS [of pꞃeoſtlice and neſſe, *Sax.*] prieſtly quality or behaviour.

PRIEST-*link'd* [*with the Vulgar*] married.

PRIEST-*ridden*, wholly influenc'd or govern'd by the prieſt.

PRIG [*with the Vulgar*] a nice, beauiſh, ſilly fellow.

PRIG [*with the Canting Crew*] a thief, a cheat.

To PRIM, to ſet the mouth conceitedly or affectedly; to be full of affected ways.

PRI'MA [in *Muſick Books*] the firſt, or number one.

PRI'MACY [*primatus*, L. *primatie*, F. *primato*, It. *primacia*, Sp.] the dignity or office of a primate, the chief management or government, eſpecially in eccleſiaſtical matters, the firſt place or chief rule.

PRIMAE'VAL [*primaevus*, L.] that is of the firſt or more ancient time.

PRIMA *naturalia* [in *Phyſicks*] atoms, or the firſt particles whereof natural bodies are primarily compoſed, *L.*

PRI'MAGE, a duty appointed by a ſtatute of king *Henry* VIII. to be paid to mariners and maſters of ſhips; to the maſter for the uſe of his cables and ropes; and to the mariners for loading and unloading the ſhip.

PRI'MARILY, chiefly, principally, above all.

PRI'MARINESS [of *primarius*, L. and *neſs*] the being firſt; chief quality.

PRI'MARIUM *latus* [in *Conick Sections*] a right line drawn thro' the vertex or top of the ſection, and parallel to the baſe of the cone, *L.*

PRI'MARY [*primiero*, It. in the firſt ſenſe, *primario*, in the latter, of *primarius*, L.] firſt in order, chief principal.

PRI'MARY *Planets* [with *Aſtronomers*] are thoſe ſix that revolve about the ſun as a center, *viz.* *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn.*

PRI'MATE [*primatus*, L. *primat*, F. *primato*, It. *primado*, Sp.] a firſt or chief archbiſhop, or one inveſted with a juriſdiction over ſeveral archbiſhops or biſhops.

PRI'MATESHIP [*primatus*, L.] the dignity, *&c.* of a primate.

PRI'MAE VIAE [in *Anatomy*] the firſt paſſages; the ſtomach, inteſtines, and their appendices, *L.*

PRIME [*primo*, It. *primus*, L.] firſt, chief, beſt, moſt excellent, ſovereign.

PRIME [in *Geography*] the 60th part of a degree.

The PRIME, or golden-number, was ſo called, becauſe marked in the calendar of *Julius Caeſar*, with letters of gold, and is a circle of 19 years; in which time, it is ſuppoſed that all the lunations and aſpects, between the ſun and moon, did return to the ſame place. The chief uſe of it, is to find the age and change of the moon.

PRIME *Figures* [with *Geometricians*] are ſuch which cannot be divided into any other figures more ſimple than themſelves; as a *Triangle* into planes, the *Pyramid* into ſolids: For all planes are made of the firſt, and all bodies or ſolids are compounded of the ſecond.

PRIME *of the Moon* [*Aſtronomy*] is the new moon at her firſt appearance for about three days after her change.

PRIME *Numbers* [*Arithmetick*] are ſuch as are made only by addition or the collection of units, and not by multiplication, and ſo an unit only can meaſure it, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.* Thus ſome call the *ſimple Numbers*, others *uncompounded Numbers.*

PRIME *Numbers*, among themſelves, are ſuch as have no common meaſure beſides unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5.

PRIME *Numbers inter ſe*, *i. e.* among themſelves, are ſuch as have no common meaſure but unity, as 12 and 19.

PRIME *verticals* [in *Dialling*] direct, erect, north or ſouth dials, whoſe planes lie parallel to the prime vertical.

PRIME [*primus*, L. or of *imprimer*, F.] the flower or choice, as when a thing is in its greateſt beauty and perfection.

To PRIME [in the *Art of War*] is to put powder into the pan or touch-hole of a gun, or piece of ordnance,

To PRI'ME [in *Painting*] is to lay on the firſt colour.

PRIMER } [in *Gunnery*] a pointed iron to pierce the
PRI'MING *Iron* } cartridge thro' the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

PRIME [in *Popiſh Churches*] one of the ſeven canonical hours.

PRIME [in *Fencing*] is the firſt and chief of the guards, which is that the body is in immediately after drawing the ſword, being the fitteſt to terrify the adverſary; the point of the ſword being held higher up to the eye than in any other guard.

PRI'MENESS [of *primus*, L.] chiefneſs, excellentneſs.

PRI'MER [Qu. *primus liber*] the firſt book learned by children.

PRIME'RO [*primera*, Sp. *primiera*, It.] an ancient game at cards.

PRIME'VALNESS } [of *primævus*, L. and *neſs*] the being
PRIME'VOUSNESS } of the firſt age.

PRIME'VOUS [*primævus*, L.] of the firſt age.

PRIMICE'RIUS [in *Antiquity*] the firſt or chief perſon in any office or dignity.

PRIMIER *Serjeant*, the king's firſt ſerjeant at law.

PRI'MIER *ſeiſin* [in *Law*] *i. e.* firſt ſeiſin; a branch of the king's prerogative, where he had the firſt poſſeſſion of all lands and tenements, held of him in chief, whereof his tenant in chief died poſſeſſed, the heir being at full age; or until he were ſo, if under age. Now aboliſh'd, 12 *Car.* 2.

PRIMIGE'NIAL, original, the firſt of the kind.

PRIMIGE'NIALNESS, originalneſs.

PRIMIGE'NIOUS [*primigenius*, L.] firſt in its kind, original.

PRIMIGE'NIOUSNESS [of *primogenius*, L. and *neſs*] originalneſs, the being the firſt of the kind.

PRIMING *Horn* [*Gunnery*] an horn full of touch-powder to prime guns; this horn the gunner wears by his ſide when a ſhip is in fight.

PRIMI'PILARII [among the *Romans*] the ſoldiers of the firſt company or cohort of a legion.

PRIMI'TIAE, the firſt fruits of the year, which were offered to God, *L.*

PRIMI'TIAE [in *Law*] all the profits of every church-living for one year after it is become void, appertaining to the king.

PRI'MITIVE [*primitif*, F. *primitivo*, It. and Sp. of *primitivus*, L.] of or pertaining to the firſt age, ancient.

PRIMITIVE [with *Grammarians*] an original word from which others are derived; one that is not derived of any other language, nor compounded from any other words of the ſame.

PRI'MITIVENESS [of *primitivus*, L. and *neſs*] originalneſs.

PRI'MNESS, demureneſs or affectedneſs of looks, quaintneſs; alſo affectedneſs in dreſs.

PRIMO *beneficio habendo*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ directed from the king to the lord chancellor, *&c.* appointing him to beſtow the benefice that ſhall firſt fall in the king's gift, upon this or that clerk.

PRIMOGE'NITURE [F. *primagenitura*, It. and Sp. of *primogenitus*, of *primo* and *genitura*, L.] the privilege or right of the firſt-born, or the title of an elder brother in right of his birth.

PRIMO'RDIAL [*primordialis*, L.] primitive, original.

PRIMO'RES *dentes* [*Anatomiſts*] the four foremoſt teeth in each jaw.

PRI'MROSE [of *prima* the firſt, and *roſa*, L.] an early ſpring-flower.

PRIMU'LA *veris* [with *Botaniſts*] the primroſe or cowſlip, *L.*

PRIMUM *mobile* [*i. e.* the firſt mover] in the *Ptolemaick* aſtronomy, is the 9th or higheſt ſphere of the heavens, whoſe center is that of the world, and in compariſon of which the earth is but a point; this is ſuppos'd to contain all other ſpheres within it, and to give motion to them, turning itſelf and them quite round in 24 hours ſpace.

PRINCE [F. *principe*, It. Sp. and Port. of *princeps*, L.] one who governs a ſtate in chief, or one who is deſcended from ſuch an one, as the prince of *Wales* is in *England*; alſo a principal, chief or moſt excellent perſon, as *Ariſtotle* the prince of philoſophers.

PRINCE, is alſo one who is a ſovereign in his own territories, yet holds of ſome other as his ſuperior Lord, as the princes of *Germany*.

PRINCELY, becoming a prince.

PRI'NCELINESS [of *Prince-like*, and *neſs*] princely quality.

PRI'NCES, in ancient times, were no other than the principal men in an army: In the days of *Auguſtus*, and afterwards, thoſe who govern'd under the emperor, were ſtiled princes of the ſenate; in proceſs of time the emperors conſtituted the perſon immediately next to themſelves, prince. This perſon, by the *Engliſh Saxons*, was called Clyto. We have in *England* but one prince diſtinguiſhed bv that title, which is the prince of *Wales*, which title was given by king *Henry* III. to his ſon *Edward*, and ever ſince, the king's eldeſt ſon is *Prince* of *Wales*.

PRINCE's *Coronet*, differs from others, in that it has croſſes and flowers raiſed on the circle, which no other can have.

PRINCE's *Feather*, a flower.

PRINCESS [*princeſſe*, F. *princepeſſa*, It. *princeſa*, Sp. and Port.] a prince's lady, conſort, or wife.

PRINCIPAL [F. *principale*, It. of *principalis*, L.] the chief, main, moſt neceſſary, or moſt conſiderable part of a thing.

PRINCIPAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] that point where the principal ray falls upon the table.

PRINCIPAL *Ray* [in *Perſpect.*] is that which paſſes perpendicularly from the ſpectator's eye to the perſpective plane.

A PRINCIPAL [F. *principale*, It.] (in *Commerce*) the firſt fund or ſum put by partners into common ſtock.

PRINCIPAL [of a *College*, &c.] the head, the chief perſon, *F.*

PRINCIPAL *Poſts* [in *Carpentry*] the corner poſts, which are tenoned into the ground, plates below, and into the beams of the roof.

PRINCIPAL, the ſum of money borrowed or lent, diſtinct from the intereſt.

PRINCIPA'LITY [*principauté*, F. *principato*, It. of *principalitas*, L.] the dominion of a prince.

PRI'NCIPALNESS [of *principalis*, L. and *neſs*] chiefneſs.

PRI'NCIPALS [at *Urchenfield* in *Herefordſhire*] the beſt beaſt, bed, table, *&c.* which paſs to the eldeſt child, and are not to be divided or ſhared with the other goods.

PRINCIPA'LITIES [in *Theology*] one of the orders of angels.

PRINCI'PALLY, chiefly, in the firſt place.

PRINCIPIA, principles, elements, *L.*

PRI'NCIPLE [*principio* It. of *principium*, L.] the firſt cauſe of the being or production of any thing; alſo an inducement, or motive; alſo a maxim, or undoubted truth; alſo a good practical rule of action, in which ſenſe a perſon may be ſaid to be a man of principles, when he acts according to the known rules of religion and morality.

Firſt PRI'NCIPLE, a thing that is ſelf-evident, and is, as it were, naturally known; as *that nothing can exiſt and not exiſt at the ſame Time*; *that the Whole is greater than a Part*, &c.

Well PRINCIPLED, having good principles.

PRI'NCIPLES [in *Chymiſtry*] are five of mix'd natural bodies; as *Phlegm* or *Water*, *Mercury* or *Spirit*, *Sulphur* or *Oil*, *Salt* and *Earth*.

Active PRI'NCIPLES [with *Chymiſts*] ſpirit, oil, and ſalt.

Paſſive PRINCIPLES, water and earth

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts and Sciences*] the firſt grounds and rules of them; otherwiſe called *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Ariſtotelian } PRINCIPLES } are the four elements, *viz.*
Peripatetick } } *Water*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Fire*.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES [of *Epicurus*] are magnitude, figure, and weight.

PRINCIPLES [with *Mathematicians*] are *Definitions*, *Axioms* and *Poſtulates*.

PRINCIPLES [with *Moraliſts*] are maxims or undoubted truths; alſo good practical rules of action; as a man who acts according to the known parts of religion and morality, is ſaid *to be* a man of principle.

PRINCIPLES [with *Hermetick Philoſoph.*] the two univerſal principles of ſenſible nature, *Subtil* and *Solid*, which being joined in a greater or leſs degree generate all that beautiful variety of beings in the univerſe,

PRI'NCOCK [qu. *præcox ingenium*, L.] a young man of wit, but vain withal.

To PRINK *up* [*Vulgar Expreſſion*] to dreſs up nicely, or in their beſt cloaths.

Miſtreſs PRINKUM *Prankum* [*the ſame*] a ſtiff, over-nice, preciſe madam.

To PRINT [printen, *Du.*] to practice the art of printing.

PRINTER, a perſon who compoſes and takes impreſſions from moveable characters ranged in order, or plates engraven, by means of a preſs, ink, *&c.* Du.

PRINTING, the art of printing has been uſed by the *Chineſe*, much more anciently than the *Europeans*; but theirs ſeems to have been by immoveable characters only, cut in wood, as now we print papers for rooms; but the art of printing with moveable types is ſaid to have been invented by *Lawrence Coſter* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*, others ſay, by *John Gottenburgh* of *Germany*: It was brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, whom king *Henry* VI. ſent to learn it. One of the firſt printed books, now extant, is *Tully*'s *Offices*, printed in the year 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian* library at *Oxford*.

PRI'OR [Sp. *prieur*, F. *priore*, It.] the former, and the head of a priory, *L.*

PRI'ORESS, a nun next in dignity to an abbeſs.

PRIO'RITY [*priorità*, It. *prioridád*, Sp. of *prioritas*, L.] a being firſt in rank, order, or dignity, alſo in time.

PRIO'RITY [in *Law*] is an antiquity of tenure, compared with another leſs ancient.

PRIORS *aliens*, certain religious perſons born in *France*, ſuperiors of religious houſes erected for their countrymen here in *England*.

PRIORSHIP [of *prior* and *ſhip*] the office or dignity of a prior.

PRI'ORY [*prieuré*, F. *priorata*, It. *prioria*, Sp.] a ſociety of religious perſons under the government of a prior or prioreſs.

PRISAGE [in *Law*] that ſhare which belongs to the king or admiral, out of ſuch merchandizes as are taken at ſea as lawful prize, and is uſually a 10th part.

PRISAGE [of *Wines*] a cuſtom whereby the king challenges out of every ſhip laden with wine, containing 20 tun or upwards, two tuns of wine, the one before and the other behind the maſt at his own price, which is 20*s.* *per* tun.

PRISCI'LLIANISTS, ancient hereticks, followers of *Priſcilian* a *Spaniard*, *Anno* 338.

PRISE } [of *priſe*, F. to take] a veſſel taken at ſea from the
PRIZE } enemies of the ſtate, or from pirates, by a man of war, or a merchant ſhip that has commiſſion from the king.

PRISE, the act of taking; alſo a prize, *F.*

PRISE [*old Stat.*] the things taken of the king's ſubjects by purveyors.

PRISM [*priſme*, F. *priſma*, L. of πρίσμα, Gr.] ſomething ſawn or cut off, a geometrical figure. See the following.

PRISM [in *Opticks*] is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plane and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to thoſe of the other, and is uſed to make experiments about light and colours, for the rays of the ſun falling upon it, at a certain angle, do tranſmit, thro' it, a ſpectrum or appearance coloured like the rain-bow.

Triangular PRISM, a priſm, the two oppoſite baſes of which are triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA'TICAL, pertaining to priſms.

PRISMOI'D [of πρίσμα and εἶδος, form, *Gr.*] a ſolid geometrical figure bounded by ſeveral planes, the baſes of which are right angled parallelograms, parallel and alike ſituated.

PRI'SON [F. *prigione*, It. *priſion*, Sp. *prizam*, Port.] a goal or jail.

PRI'SONER [*priſonnier*, F. *prigioniere*, It. *priſionero*, Sp.] one impriſoned.

PRI'STINE [*priſtino*, It. of *priſtinus*, L.] former, ancient.

PRI'TTLE PRATTLE [prob. of praten, *Du.* to prate] much and inſignificant talk.

PRI'VACY [*privauté*, F.] familiarity; alſo retirement, ſecrecy.

PRIVA'DO, a private or intimate friend, *Span.*

PRI'VATE [*privé*, F. *privato*, It. *privado*, Sp. and Port. of *privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

PRIVATE'ER, a ſhip fitted out by one or more private perſons with a licence from the prince or ſtate, to make prize of an enemy's ſhip and goods.

PRIVATE'ERING, ſailing in ſuch a ſhip, and with the deſign before-mentioned.

PRI'VATELY, ſecretly.

PRI'VATENESS [of *privatus*, L. and *neſs*] ſecretneſs.

PRIVA'TION [[F. *privazione*, It. *privacion*, Sp. of *privatio*, L.] a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; alſo want-lack, or being without.

PRIVATION [in the *Canon Law Senſe*] is when a biſhop or parſon is by death, or any other act, deprived of his biſhoprick, church, or benefice.

PRIVA'TION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the want or abſence of ſome natural perfection, from a ſubject capable to receive it, in which ſubject, it either was before, or at leaſt ought to have been.

Partial **PRIVATION** [in *Metaphyſicks*] is only in ſome particular reſpect, and relates principally to its perfect actions, or ſome degree of them, as when a perſon ſhuts his eyes, or is purblind.

PRI'VATIVE [*privatif*, F. *privativo*, It. and Sp. of *privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away.

PRI'VATIVENESS [of *privativus*, L. and *neſs*] depriving quality, or faculty of taking away.

PRIVATUS, a friend or familiar, *L.*

PRIVEMENT *enſient* or *enceint* [in *Law*] where a woman is with child by her husband; but not with quick child.

PRI'VET, a ſort of ever green ſhrub.

PRI'VIES *in Blood* [in *Law*] thoſe that are linked in conſanguinity.

PRI'VIES *in Repreſentation*, ſuch as the executors or adminiſtrators to a party deceaſed.

PRIVIES *in Eſtate* [*Law Term*] are he in reverſion and he in remainder, when land is given to one for life, and to another in fee; for that their eſtates are created both at one time.

PRI'VIES *in Tenure*, as the lord of the manour, by eſcheat, that is, when the land falls to the lord for want of heirs.

PRI'VILEGE [F. *privilegio*, It. and Sp. of *privilegium*, L.] a prerogative or advantage upon others; a ſpecial grant or favour, whereby either a private perſon, or particular corporation, is freed from the rigour of the common law.

PRIVILEGE *real*, is a privilege allowed to any place, as to the univerſities that none may be called to *Weſtminſter Hall* upon any contract or agreement made within their own precincts; or be ſued in other courts.

PRIVILEGE *perſonal*, is a privilege allowed to any perſon againſt or beyond the courſe of common law; as a member of parliament may not be arreſted, nor any of his ſervants, during the ſeſſion or ſitting of the parliament.

PRIVILEGE [in *Commerce*] is a permiſſion from a prince or magiſtrate, to make and ſell a ſort of merchandize; or to engage in a ſort of commerce, either excluſive of others, or in concurrence with them.

PRIVILEGED *Perſon*, one who has the benefit of, or enjoys privilege.

PRI'VILY, ſecretly.

PRI'VINESS [of *privus*, L.] the having the knowledge of.

PRI'VITIES, the privy or ſecret parts of a human body.

PRI'VITY [*privauté*, F.] acquaintance, private knowledge of, an intimate freedom, or private ſamiliarity between two perſons.

PRI'VITY [in *Law*] a private familiarity, an inward relation. As if there be a lord and tenant, and the latter holds of the former by ſeveral ſervices; there is a privity between them in reſpepect to the tenure.

PRI'VY [*privé*, F. *privus*, L.] acquainted with.

PRI'VY [*privé*, F. *privato*, It. *privada*, Sp. and Port of *privatus*, ſc. *locus*, L.] a houſe of office.

PRI'VY [in *Law*] one who is a partaker of, or that has an intereſt in any action or thing.

PRIVY *Seal*, is a ſeal that the king firſt ſets to ſuch grants as paſs the great ſeal of *England*, and is ſometimes uſed in matters of leſs conſequence.

Lord **PRIVY** *Seal*, is the fifth great officer of the crown, thro' whoſe hands paſs charters and grants of the king; all pardons, *&c.* that paſs the great ſeal. He is a member of the council.

PRIWEN, the name of king *Arthur's* privy-ſeal, on which the virgin *Mary* was engraven.

To **PRI'ZE** [*priſer*, F. *apreciàr*, Sp.] to value, rate, or ſet a price upon; to eſteem or make account of.

A **PRI'ZE** [*priſe*, F. *preſa*, It. in the firſt ſenſe.] that which is taken, any kind of booty; alſo a benefit-ticket in a lottery; alſo a reward propoſed for a perſon who ſhall do any thing beſt; alſo a trial of skill at ſword-playing.

PRO, a prepoſition ſignifying for, or in reſpect of a thing.

PROBA'BILISM, an argument or conſequence drawn from probabilities.

PROBA'BILISTS, a ſect among the *Romans* catholicks, who adhere to the doctrine of probable opinions.

PROBABI'LITY
PRO'BABLENESS } [*probabilité*, F. *probabilità*, It. *probabilidad*, Sp. *probabilitas*, L.] is the appearance of the agreement or diſagreement of two ideas or things, by the intervention of proofs, whoſe connection is not conſtant and immutable; or is not perceived to be ſo; and is enough to engage the mind to judge the propoſition to be true or falſe, rather than the contrary. Mr. *Lock*.

Poetical **PROBABI'LITY**, is the appearance of truth in the fable or action of a poem.

PRO'BABLE [F. and Sp. *probabile*, It. of *probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PROBABLE *Opinion*, an opinion founded on a grave motive, or an apparently good foundation, and which has authority enough to perſuade a wiſe diſintereſted perſon.

PRO'BABLY, in all likelihood.

PROBARE [in the *Laws of Canutus*] to claim a thing as a man's own.

PROBATE [of *probatum*, L.] the proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor; or with witneſſes alſo to avoid debates.

PROBA'TION [F. *provazione*, It. of *probatio*, L.] proof, trial, or eſſay.

PROBATION [in *the Univerſity*] the trial of a ſtudent about to take his degrees.

PROBATION [in a *Monaſtick Senſe*] a time of trial, or the year of noviciate, which a religious perſon muſt paſs in a convent to prove his virtue, and whether he can bear the ſeverity of the rules.

PROBA'TIONER [of *probatio*, L and *nér*, an *Engl.* term for a Noun Sub. of the doer] one that is under trial or examination, a ſcholar, a novice who undergoes a probation at the univerſity.

PROBA'TIONER [among the *Preſbyterians*] one who is licenſed by the presbytery to preach, which is uſually done a year before ordination.

PROBA'TIONARY, pertaining to probation or trial.

PROBA'TIONERSHIP, the ſtate of a probationer.

PROBA'TOR [in *Law*] an approver, an accuſer, one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another; properly an accomplice in a felony; who having prov'd the charge againſt another, as principal or acceſſary, either by duel or trial by his country, was pardoned for life and members, but puniſhed with tranſportation.

PRO'BATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBA'TUM *eſt* [*i. e.* it is approved] a term frequently ſubjoin'd to a receipt, for the cure of ſome diſeaſe, *L.*

A **PROBE** [of *probare*, L. to try] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſound and examine the circumſtances of wounds, ulcers, and other cavities.

To **PROBE** [of *probare*, L. to try] to ſearch the depth, *&c.* of a wound, with an inſtrument called a probe.

PRO'BITY [*probité*, F. *probità*, It. *probidàd*, Sp. of *probitas*, L.] uprightneſs, integrity.

PROB'LEM [*probleme*, F. *Problema*, It. and L, προ'βλημα, Gr.] a propoſition expreſſing ſome natural effect, in order to a diſcovery of its apparent cauſe.

PROBLEM [in *Algebra*] is a queſtion or propoſition, which requires ſome unknown truth to be inveſtigated and diſcovered, and the truth of the diſcovery demonſtrated.

A **PROBLEM** [in *Geometry*] is that which propoſes ſomething to be done, and more immediately relates to practical than ſpeculative geometry, it being to be performed by ſome known rules, without regard to their inventions or demonſtrations; as to divide a line, conſtruct an angle, *&c.*

PROBLEM [In *Logick*] a doubtful queſtion, or a propoſition, that neither appears abſolutely true nor falſe, but which is probable on both ſides, and may be aſſerted either in the affirmative or negative, with equal evidence.

Local **PROBLEM** [with *Mathem.*] is ſuch an one as is capable, of an infinite number of different ſolutions, ſo that the point which is to reſolve the problem, may be indifferently taken, within a certain extent, *i. e.* any where in ſuch a line, or within ſuch a plane, figure, *&c.* which is termed a geometrical place. It is alſo called an *indeterminate Problem.*

Solid **PROBLEM** [with *Mathem.*] is one which can't be geometrically ſolv'd, but by the interſection of a circle, and a conick ſection, or by the interſection of two other conick ſections beſides the circle.

Deliack **PROBLEM**, the doubling of a cube; ſo called on this account, that when the people of *Delos* conſulted the oracle, for a remedy againſt the plague, the anſwer was, that the plague ſhould ceaſe, when the altar of *Apollo*, which was in the form of a cube, ſhould be doubled.

PROBLEMA'TICAL [*problematique*, F. *problematico*, It. and Sp. *problematicus*, L. of προβληματικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a problem.

PROBLEMATICAL *Reſolution* [with *Algebraiſts*] a method of ſolving difficult queſtions by certain rules, called the canons.

PROBLEMATICALLY, in a problematical manner.

PRO'BOLE [προβολὴ, Gr.] the proceſs of a bone.

PROBO'SCIS [πρόβοσκις, Gr.] the trunk of an elephant, *L.*

PROBRO'SITY [*probroſitas*, L.] ſcandal, villany, infamy, railing language.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas*, L.] ſaucineſs, malapertneſs.

PROCATA'RCTICK [προκαταρκτικὸς, of προκατάρχω, I went before, Gr.] which fore-goes or gives beginning to another or which is externally impulſive to action.

PROCATARTICK *Cauſe* [of προκατάρχομαί, Gr. to go before] the firſt or beginning cauſe of a diſeaſe, which cooperates with others that follow; as a violent fit of paſſion, or an exceſſive heat in the air, which may corrupt or breed ill juice in the blood, and ſo cauſe a fever.

PROCEDE'NDO [in *Law*] a writ which lies where a plea or cauſe is removed from a ſuperior to an inferiour court, by a writ of privilege or *Certiorari*, ſo as to bring it back again to the court where the ſuit firſt begun, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the defendant has no cauſe or privilege, or that the matter compriz'd in the bill is not well proved.

PROCEDENDO *on Aid-Prier* [*Law Phraſe*] if a man pray in *Aid* of the king in a real action, and the aid be granted, it ſhall be awarded that he ſue unto the king in the *Chancery*; and the juſtices in the common pleas ſhall ſtay until the writ *De procedendo in loquela* come to them.

PROCEDENDO *ad judicium*, lies where the judges of any court delay the party, plaintiff, or defendant, and will not give judgment in the cauſe, when they ought to do it.

To PROCEE'D [*proceder*, F. and Sp. *procedere*, It. of L.] to come from or be derived, to ſpring, or have its riſe from; alſo to go forward; alſo to act or deal.

PROCEE'D [with *Merchants*] that which ariſes from a thing; as *the Neat Proceed.*

PROCEE'DING [*procedens* L.] coming from, having its ſpring or riſe from; going forward, *&c.*

A PROCEE'DING, a matter carried on or managed.

PROCE'DURE [*procedere*, It.] a courſe of pleadings, a going on.

PROCE'LLOUS [*procelloſus*, L.] tempeſtuous, ſtormy.

PROCELEU'SMATICK *Foot* [in *Gram.*] a foot conſiſting of four ſhort ſyllables, as *Pelagius.*

PROCE'RITY [*proceritas*, L.] tallneſs, height, length.

PRO'CERS [with *Glaſs Makers*] certain irons hooked at the ends.

PRO'CESS [*procez*, F. *proceſſo*, It. and Sp. of *proceſſus*, L.] a going forward, a ſeries or order of things.

PROCESS [*Anat.*] the knob or bunching out part of a bone.

PROCESS [with *Chymiſts*] the whole exact courſe of any operation or experiment.

PROCESS, that by which a man is firſt called into court.

PROCESS [in *Law*] in its general ſenſe is uſed for all the proceedings in any cauſe or action real or perſonal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end; alſo that by which a man is called into any court.

PROCE'SSION [F. and Sp. *proceſſione*, It.] (with the *Roman Catholicks*) a ſolemn march of the clergy and people, in their ornamental habits, with muſick, *&c.*

PROCESSION [in *Rogation Week*] a viſitation of the bounds of a pariſh, performed by the miniſter, pariſh-officers, and children.

PROCESSION [in *Theology*] a term uſed to ſignify the manner wherein the holy ſpirit is conceived to iſſue from the father and the ſon, in the myſtery of the trinity.

PROCESSION [in *cathedral and conventual Churches*] in former times the members had their ſtated proceſſions, in which they walked, two and two, in their moſt ornamental habits with muſick, ſinging hymns, and other expreſſions of ſolemnity, agreeable to the occaſion.

The pariſh-prieſt alſo of every pariſh had a cuſtomary proceſſion, with the patron of the church, the chief *Flag*, or holy banner, and the other pariſhioners in Aſcenſion-week, to take a circuit round the limits of the manour, and pray for a bleſſing on the fruits of the earth.

Hence came our preſent cuſtom of *Perambulation*, which is ſtill called our *going a Proceſſioning*, tho' moſt of the order, the devotion, the pomp, and ſuperſtition, is laid aſide.

It is an ill PROCESSION where the Devil holds the Candle.

PROCE'SSIONAL, of, or pertaining to a proceſſion.

PROCE'SSUM *continuando* [in *Law*] a writ for the continuance of a proceſs, after the death of the chief juſtice, or other juſtices, in the writ or commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, L.

PROCESSUS [of *procedere*, L. to ſtart out] a proceſs or protuberance as in a bone, *Anat.*

PROCESSUS *ciliaris* [*Anatomy*] the muſcular filaments in the eye, whereby the pupil is dilated and contracted.

PROCESSUS *peritonæi* [in *Anatomy*] two pipes or canals on each ſide the *Os pubis*, which reach to the skin of the *Scrotum*, thro' the holes of the tendons of the oblique and tranſverſe, muſcles, *L.*

PROCESSUS *ſtyliformis* [*Anatomy*] a ſort of outward proceſs or knob of the bones of the temples, ſlender and long, having the horn of the bone *Hyoides* tied to it, *L.*

PROCESSUS *zygomaticus* [*Anatomy*] an external proceſs of the bones of the temples, which runs forwards and joins with the bone of the upper jaw, from the juncture of which is formed the bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the eye to the ear.

PROCHEI'N *Amy* [*i. e.* friend near at hand] (in *Com. Law*) ſignifies one who, being next akin to a child in his nonage, is allow'd to manage his affairs, *&c.* F.

PROCHRO'NISM [*prochroniſmus*, L. of προχρόνισμος, Gr.] an error in chronology, a ſetting down or dating things before they really happened.

PRO'CIDENCE [*procidentia*, L.] a falling down of a thing out of its place.

PROCIDE'NTIA *ani* [with *Surgeons*] a falling out of the *inteſtinum rectum* through the fundament, occaſioned by a too great looſeneſs.

PROCEDENTIA *uteri* [in *Surgery*] a relaxing or looſening of the internal tunick of the *Vagina*, or neck of the *Uterus*, L.

PROCINCT [*procinto*, It. of *procinctus*, L.] ready at hand.

To PROCLAI'M [*proclamer*, F. of *proclamare*, It. of L.] to publiſh with a loud voice; alſo to declare with ſolemnity.

PROCLA'IMER [*proclamatore*, It. of *proclamator*, L.] who makes proclamation.

PROCLA'IMIMG [*proclamans*, L.] a making known publickly.

PROCLAMA'TION [F. *proclamazione*, It. of *proclamatio*, L.] a publick notice given; a publiſhing with ſound of trumpet or, beat of drum; alſo a declaration or order iſſued out by the king to give notice to his ſubjects of ſuch matters as he thinks fit.

PROCLAMATION *of a Fine* [in *Law*] is a notice openly and ſolemnly given thereof at all the aſſizes held in the county, within one year after the engroſſing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Exigents*] an awarding an exigent in order to an *Outlawry*; a writ of proclamation iſſues to the ſheriff of the county where the party dwells, to make three proclamations for the defendant to yield himſelf, or be outlawed.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] publick notice given by an officer, that a man ſhall be accounted a rebel, who does not appear upon a *ſup pæna*, or an attachment in chancery, unleſs he ſhall ſurrender himſelf at a day-aſſigned in the writ.

PROCLI'VOUS [*proclive*, It. *proclivis*, L.] inclining downwards.

PROCLI'VOUSNESS [of *proclivis*, L. and *neſs*] inclination downwards, propenſity.

PROCLI'VITY [*proclivitas*, L] an aptneſs or propenſity in a thing to incline or tend downwards; an aptneſs, proneneſs.

PROCO'NDYLI [of πρὸ after, and κόνδυλος, Gr. the joint of a finger] the bones of the fingers next to the back of the hand.

PROCO'NDYLOS, the firſt point of each finger, next to the *Metacarpus.*

PRO CONFE'SSO [*i. e.* as tho' it had been confeſſed] when upon a bill exhibited in *Chancery*, the defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus*, iſſued out to bring him to the bar, and the court has aſſigned him a day to anſwer; which being expired, and no anſwer put in, a ſecond *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and another day aſſigned; upon which day, if the defendent does not anſwer the bill upon the plaintiff's motion, it ſhall be taken *pro confeſſo* *i. e.* as if it had been confeſſed by the defendant's anſwer.

PROCO'NSUL, a *Roman* magiſtrate, who governed a province with a conſular power; this governour was to continue in his government but for one year.

PROCO'NSULSHIP [of *proconſul*, L. and *ſhip*] the office or dignity of a proconſul.

To PROCRA'STINATE [*procraſtinare*, It. of L.] to put off till to morrow, *&c.*

PROCRASTINA'TION [*procraſtinazione*, It. of L] a putting off till to morrow; a delaying, a deferring.

To PRO'CREATE [*procreer*, F. *procreàr*, Sp. *procreare*, L.] to beget children.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of children, or offspring, *F.* of *L.*

PRO'CTOR [*procureur*, F. *procurator*, L.] an advocate in the civil law; one who undertakes to manage a cauſe for another in the eccleſiaſtical court.

PROCTOR [in the weſt of *England*] a collector of the fruits of a benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in an *Univerſity*] two perſons choſen out of the ſtudents to ſee good orders and exerciſes duly performed.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] deputies choſen by the clergy of every dioceſs, two for each to appear for the cathedral and collegiate churches, one for each to ſit in the lower houſe of convocation.

PRO'CTORSHIP the office, *&c.* of a proctor.

PROCU'MBENS [with *Botan. Writ.*] trailing on the ground.

PROCUMBENT [*procumbens*, L] lying along.

PROCU'MBENT *Leaves* [in *Botany*] ſuch leaves of plants as lie flat and trailing on the ground.

PROCURACY [*procura*, It. *procuraciòn*, Sp. *procuratio*, L.] the deed or inſtrument whereby a perſon is conſtituted procurator; alſo the office.

PROCURA'TION, an act whereby a perſon is impowered to act, treat, receive, *&c.* in a perſon's name, as if he himſelf were actually there.

PROCURA'TION, a compoſition paid by the parſon of a pariſh to an eccleſiaſtical judge in commutation for the entertainment which he was otherwiſe to have provided for him at his viſitation.

PROCURA'TION *Money*, given to money-ſcriveners by ſuch perſons as take up ſums of money at intereſt.

PROCURA'TOR, a proctor, or ſollicitor, who manages another man's affairs, *L.*

PROCURA'TOR, a governour of a country under a prince.

PROCURA'TOR of St, *Mark* [at *Venice*] the perſon next in dignity to the *Doge*, or duke of that republick.

PROCURA'TOR [*old Statutes*] one who collects the fruits of a benefice for a parſon.

PROCURA'TOR *monaſterii*, the advocate whoſe office was to ſollicit the intereſt, and plead the cauſes of the ſociety.

PROCURATO'RES *Eccleſiæ*, *&c.* the church wardens, whoſe office is to act as proxies and repreſentatives of the church.

PROCU'RATORY [*procuratium*, L.] the inſtrument whereby any perſon conſtitutes and appoints his proctor to repreſent him in any court or cauſe.

To PROCU'RE [*procurer*, F. *procuràr*, Sp. and Port. *procurare*, It. of L.] to get for another; to help to; alſo to act as a pimp or bawd.

PROCU'REMENT [*procuratio*, L. and *ment*] a getting, or the thing procured.

PROCU'RER, a getter, *&c.* alſo a bawd or pimp.

PROCURSUS [in *Law*] the genealogy of a man, *L.*

PRO'CYON [*Aſtronomy*] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, going before the dog-ſtar.

PRO'CYON [προκύων] a conſtellation placed before the *Great Dog*, and thence takes its name, it is *Orion*'s dog. He is reported to have been a great lover of hunting; and for that reaſon has a dog by him. There are alſo ſeen a hare and other wild beaſts near him. It has three ſtars, of which the firſt riſes very ſplendid, they reſembling a dog, are thence called *Procyon.*

PRO'DES *Hommes* [i. e. *Wiſe Men*] a title anciently given to thoſe barons, or other military tenants, who were called to the king's council to give advice.

PRO DICTA'TOR, a magiſtrate among the *Romans*, who had the power of, and did the office of a *Dictator.*

PRO'DIGAL [*prodigue*, F. *prodigo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *prodigalis*, L.] profuſe, laviſh, waſteful, riotous; alſo fooliſh, vainglorious.

To be PRO'DIGAL [*prodigare*, L.] to ſpend laviſhly, *&c.*

To PRO'DIGALIZE [of *prodigare*, L.] to be a prodigal, to ſpend profuſely.

PRODIGALLY, profuſely, laviſhly, *&c.*

PRO'DIGALNESS } [*prodigalité*, It. *prodigalidàd*, Sp. of *pro-*
PRODIGA'LITY } *digalitas*, L.] laviſhneſs, profuſeneſs, *&c.*

PRODIGALITY is repreſented [by *Sculptors* and *Painters*] by a nymph hood wink'd (for who are more blind, than they who ſpend and ſquander away their ſubſtance, without reaſon) of a ſmiling countenance; holding a *Cornucopia* with both her hands, out of which ſhe ſcatters gold, and other precious things.

PRODI'GIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. *prodigioſo*, It. and Sp. of *prodigioſus*, L.] monſtrous, wonderful; extraordinary, exceſſive, vaſt; preternatural, contrary to the courſe of nature.

PRODI'GIOUSLY, vaſtly, exceſſively.

PRODI'GIOUSNESS [of *prodigioſus*, L. and *neſs*] wonderfulneſs monſtrouſneſs, exceſſiveneſs.

PRO'DIGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigio*, It. and Sp. of *prodigium*, L.] a preternatural thing, or ſome effect beyond the ordinary courſe of nature.

PRODI'TION, treachery, a betraying, treaſon, *L.*

PRODITOR, a betrayer, a traitor, *L.*

PRODITO'RIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] treacherous, traitor-like.

PRODRIA'RIUS *Canis* [*old Rec.*] a ſetting-dog, a lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [πρόδρομος, Gr.] a fore-runner, a harbinger.

PRO'DROMUS *morbus* [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe which foreruns a greater, as a ſtraitneſs of the breaſt is a *Prodromus* of a conſumption.

To PRODU'CE [*produire*, F. *produrre*, It. *produzir*, Sp. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cauſe; to ſhew or expoſe to view.

To PRODU'CE [in *Geometry*] is to draw out a line farther till it have its intended length.

PRODU'CE }
PRO'DUCT } [*productio* L. *produit*, F.] effect, fruit.

PRODU'CEMENT [of *producere*, L. and *ment*] a product or thing produced.

PRODU'CIBLE that may be produced.

PRODU'CING [*producens*, L.] yielding, bringing forth, cauſing; alſo expoſing to view.

PRO'DUCT [*productio*, L.] fruit, effect, as the product of the ground, of the ſea; alſo of wit, learning, *&c.*

PRO'DUCT [with *Arithmeticians*] the factum of two numbers, or the quantity ariſing from the multiplication of two or more numbers into one another.

PRO'DUCT [with *Geometricians*] is the *Factum*, &c. when two lines are multiplied one by another, the product being always a rectangle.

PRODU'CTILE [*productilis*, L.] drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION [F. *produzione*, It. of *productio*, L.] a bringing forth; alſo an extending or lengthening; alſo product or fruit.

PRODU'CTIONS [with *Anatomiſts*] continuations or proceſſes; ſuch parts of bones as bunch a little out.

PRODU'CTIONS [in *Phyſicks*] the works and effects of nature or art.

PRODU'CTIVE [*produttivi*, It. *productivus*, L.] apt to produce.

PRODU'CTIVENESS, aptneſs to produce.

PRODUCING [in *Geometry*] ſignifies the continuing a right line; or the drawing it out longer till it have any aſſigned length.

PROE'CTHESIS [προέκθεσις, Gr.] a running out firſt or before.

PROE'CTHESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure in which the orator by his anſwer (containing a reaſon of what he, *&c.* has ſaid or done) defends himſelf or the other perſon as unblameable.

PROEGU'MENA *Atia* [προηγουμένη ἀιτία, Gr.] a precedent cauſe.

PROEGU'MENA [in *Medicine*] an intercedent internal cauſe of a diſtemper in the body, occaſioned by another cauſe.

PRO'EM [*proemio*, It. and *proœmium*, L. of προοίμιον, Gr.] a preface or an entrance upon a diſcourſe.

PROE'MPTOSIS [with *Aſtronomers*] that which makes the new moon appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, that it would do without that equation.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [προεπίζευξις, Gr.] a grammatical figure, when a verb is put between two nouns which ought to be placed at the end.

PROFANA'TION, the act of profaning, an unhallowing or polluting, or a turning holy things to common.

To PROFA'NE [*profanare*, L.] to abuſe holy things, to profane or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profano*, It. Sp. and Port. of *profanus*, L.] unhallowed, unholy, it is apply'd in the general to all perſons and things that have not the ſacred character.

PROFA'NENESS [of *profanus*, L. and *neſs*] an abuſing of holy things, impiety, a diſreſpect paid to the name of God, and to things and perſons conſecrated to him.

PROFE'CTIONS [with *Aſtrologers*] are equal and regular progreſſions or courſes of the ſun and other ſignificators in the zodiack, according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, allowing the whole circle and one ſign over to each profection: as ſuppoſe the ſun the firſt year to be in 30 degrees of *Aries*, the next year it will be in 30 degrees of *Taurus.*

PRO'FER [in *Law*] the time appointed for the accounts of ſheriffs and other officers to be given into the exchequer, *i. e.* twice in the year.

PRO'FERT *in curia* [in *Law*] is where the plaintiff in an action declares upon a deed, or the defendant pleads a deed; he muſt do it with a *Profert in curia*, that the other party at his own charge may have a copy of it.

A PRO'FFER [*proffre*, F.] an offer, or tender.

To PRO'FFER [*proferre*, L.] to make an offer to give.

To PROFE'SS *profeſſer*, F. *profeſſare*, It. *profeſſàr*, Sp. *profeſſum*, ſup. of *profiteri*, L.] to declare and make one's ſelf known to be of a ſuch a religion, ſect, or party; to proteſt or declare ſolemnly; alſo to exerciſe ſome particular calling or ſtudy publickly.

A PROFE'SSED *Nun*, &c. one who having made the vow is admitted of a religious order.

PROFE'SSEDLY, openly, avowedly.

PROFE'SSION [F. and Sp. *profeſſione*, It. of *profeſſio*, L.] a condition of life, trade, calling, or any art or myſtery that one has choſen; as law, phyſick, *&c.* alſo publick confeſſion, proteſtation.

PROFE'SSOR, one who makes a profeſſion of any religion or perſuaſion, *L.*

PROFE'SSOR [Sp. *profeſſeur*, F. *profeſſore*, It. of L.] (in the ſchools of an univerſity) a lecturer or reader of any art or ſcience.

PROFE'SSORSHIP [of *profeſſor*, L. and *ſhip*] the office. *&c.* of a profeſſor of any art or ſcience.

To PROFFER [*profferire*, It.] v. to offer.

PROFFER'D **Service ſtinks.**

It. *Chi ſi profferiſce è paggio il terzo.*

That is, when ſervice is offer'd unask'd for, it is either believ'd to be words of courſe, which have no meaning at all in them, as moſt offers of ſervice are; or people are apt to ſuſpect ſomething ſecretly deſign'd to their prejudice, and are therefore cautious of accepting ſuch offers.

PROFFER'D **Ware ſtinks.**

That is, are made ſlight of, either upon ſuſpicion of their being bad; or, againſt better knowledge, out of a knaviſh deſign to prey upon the neceſſity of the ſeller.

PROFI'CIENCE
PROFI'CIENCY [of *proficientia*, L.] progreſs, the ſtate or quality of a proficient.

PROFI'CIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good progreſs in a ſcience or art.

PROFI'LE [*profile*, F. *profilo*, It. *perfil*, Sp.] ſide-ways or ſide view, as a picture in profile, *i. e.* drawn ſide-ways or, as a head or face ſet ſide ways, as on coins.

PRO'FILE [with *Archit.*] the draught of a piece of building, wherein the breadth, depth, and height of the whole is ſet down, but not the length; and ſuch as they would appear, if the building were cut down, perpendicularly from the roof to the foundation; much the ſame as a proſpect view'd ſide ways or.

PROFI'LE [in *Architecture*] is the contour or out line of any member, as that of the baſe, a cornice, or the like; or it is more properly a proſpect of any place, city, or piece of architecture view'd ſide ways, and expreſſed according to the rules of proſpective.

PROFI'LE, is ſometimes uſed for a deſign or deſcription, in oppoſition to a plan or *Ichnography*. Hence,

PROFI'LING, is deſigning or deſcribing with rule and compaſs.

To **PRO'FIT** [*profiter*, F. *profittare*, It.] to make a progreſs, to improve; alſo to get profit or advantage; alſo to be uſeful.

PRO'FIT [F. *profitto*, It.] advantage, gain, intereſt.

PRO'FITABLE [F. *profitteable*, It.] beneficial, advantageous, uſeful.

PRO'FITABLENESS [of *profitable* and *neſs*] beneficialneſs, advantageouſneſs.

PRO'FITABLY, advantageouſly, uſefully.

PRO'FITING [*profitant*, F.] getting profit, gain, advantage,

PROFITRO'LLES [in *Cookery*] ſmall round loaves farced and ſet in the middle of pottages.

PRO'FLIGATE [*profligatus*, L.] wicked, villainous; debauched, lewd to the higheſt degree.

PRO'FLIGATENESS [*profligatus*, L. and *neſs*] abandonedneſs to debauchery, lewdneſs to the higheſt degree.

PRO'FLUENCE [*profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully; abundance, ſtore.

PRO'FLUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFOU'ND [*profond*, F. *profondo*, It. *profundo*, Sp. *profundus*, L.] deep; alſo great and eminent, as *profound Learning*, &c.

The **PRO'FOUND** [*profundum*, L.] the depth, the abyſs, greatneſs of depth. *Milton.*

PRO'FOUNDLY, deeply, eminently.

PROFO'UNDNESS [*profunditas*, L.] depth, deepneſs.

PROFU'NDITY [*profundità*, It. *profundidàd*, Sp. *profunditas*, L.] deepneſs, depth.

PROFU'NDUS *muſculus* [*Anatomy*] a muſcle which bends the fingers; called alſo *perforans*, L.

PROFU'SE [*profuſus*, L.] laviſh, waſteful, extravagant.

PROFU'SELY, laviſhly, extravagantly, *&c.*

PROFU'SENESS [of *profuſion*, F. of L. and *neſs*] a laviſhing or ſquandering away money, *&c.*

PROFU'SION, a pouring out, *F.* of *L.*

PROG [prob. of *procuratum*, L. gotten] ſomething gotten.

PROG [with the *Canting Crew*] meat.

Rum-**PROG** [with the *ſame*] nice eating. e. e. *The Cull tipt us Rum*-**PROG**. The gentleman treated us very high.

To **PROG** [q. *procurare*, L.] to procure ſeduloully, to uſe all endeavours to get gain.

PROGA'STER [of πρὸ before, and γαςὴρ the belly, *Gr.*] one who has a prominent belly.

PROGENE'RATION, a breeding or bringing forth.

PROGE'NITORS [*progenitori*, It. of *progenitores*, L.] forefathers.

PR'OGENY [*progenia*, It. of *progenies*, L.] offspring, iſſue, race.

PRO'GNOSIS [πρόγνωσις, Gr.] a knowing before, fore-knowledge, foreboding.

PRO'GNOSIS [in *Phyſick*] the ſame as prognoſtick ſign.

To **PROGNO'STICATE** [*pronoſtiquer*, F. *pronoſticare*, It. *pronoſticar*, Sp. of *prognoſticare*, L. of προγινώσκω, Gr. to foreknow] to foretell, to conjecture, to gueſs.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, a foretelling, *&c.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR [*prognoſtes*, L. of Gr.] a predicter or foreteller of future events.

PROGNO'STICK [of προγνωςικὸν, Gr.] a ſign or token that indicates ſomething about to happen.

PROGNO'STICKS [with *Phyſicians*] are the ſigns by which they make a conjectural judgment of the event of a diſeaſe, as whether it ſhall end in life or death; be long or ſhort; mild or malignant.

PROGRA'MMA [pnognamma, *Sax.*] a letter ſet up with the king's ſeal.

PROGRA'MMA [πρόγραμμα, Gr.] an edict or proclamation ſet up in a publick place.

PROGRA'MMA [in the *Univerſities*] a billet or advertiſement poſted up, or given into the hands of perſons, by way of invitation to an oration or other college ceremony; containing the argument, or ſo much as is neceſſary for the underſtanding thereof.

PRO'GRESS [*progrez*, F. *progreſſo*, It. and Sp. of *progreſſus*, L.] a going forward or proceeding in any undertaking; alſo the journey of a prince, *&c.*

PROGRE'SSION [F. *progreſſione*, It. of *progreſſio*, L.] an orderly advancing or going forward, in the ſame manner, courſe, tenor, *&c.*

PROGRE'SSION *Arithmetical*, is when the numbers or other quantities do proceed by equal differences, either increaſing or decreaſing, as, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, *&c.* or *b*, 2*b*, 4*b*, &c. or 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, or 6*b*, 5*b*, 4*b*, 3*b*, 2*b*, *b*, where the former ſeries is increaſing, the common difference in thoſe being 2, and in theſe 1.

PROGRE'SSION *geometrical*, is when numbers or quantities proceed by equal proportions or rations (properly called) that is, according to one common ratio, whether increaſing or decreaſing, as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, *&c.* or a ſeries of quantities continually proportional.

PROGRE'SSIONAL [of *progreſſion*, F. of *L.*] pertaining to progreſſion.

PROGRE'SSIVE [*progreſſif*, F. of *progreſſivo*, It.] which proceeds or goes on.

PROGRE'SSIVENESS [of *progreſſif*, F. of L. and *neſs*] the quality of proceeding or going.

To **PROHI'BIT** [*prohiber*, F. *proibire*, It. *prohibir*, Sp. of *prohibitum*, L. ſup.] to forbid, to bar or keep from.

PROHI'BITED *Goods* [in *Commerce*] ſuch commodities as are not allowed either to be imported or exported.

PROHIBI'TION [F. *proibizione*, It. *prohibicion*, Sp. of *prohibitio*, L.] a forbidding and hinderance.

PROHIBI'TION [with *Aſtrologers*] Is when two planets are applying to an aſpect, and in the mean while another planet interpoſes either its body or aſpect, ſo that the matter, which ſhould have been brought to concluſion, is delayed or hinder'd.

PROHIBITION [in *Law*] a writ iſſued to forbid any court, either ſpiritual or ſecular, to proceed in a cauſe there depending upon ſuggeſtion that the cognizance thereof does not belong to that court.

PROHIBI'TIO *de vaſto*, &c. a writ judicial directed to the tenant, prohibiting him from making waſte upon the land in controverſy, during the ſuit.

PROHI'BITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that belongs to a prohibition; forbidding, hindering.

To **PROJE'CT** [*projetter*, F. of *projectum*, L.] to deſign, to contrive.

PRO'JECT [*projét*, F. *progetto*, It. of *projectus*, L] a deſign, a contrivance; a purpoſe.

PRROJE'CTED [*projectus*, L.] deſigned, contrived.

PROJE'CTED [with *Mathemat.*] drawn upon a plane.

PROJE'CTILE [of *projectus*, L.] any thing thrown or caſt with a force.

PROJECTILE [in *Mechanicks*] an heavy body put into a violent motion, by an external force impreſſed thereon; or more fully a projectile is a heavy body, which being put into a violent motion is diſmiſſed from the agent, and left to purſue its courſe, as a ſtone thrown out of one's hand by a ſling, a bullet from a gun, *&c.*

PROJE'CTION [F. of *projectio*, L.] (in *Mechanicks*) the action of giving a projectile its motion.

PROJECTION [in *Perſpective*] the appearance or repreſentation of an object on a perſpective plane.

PROJECTION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when any matter to be calcined or fulminated is put into a crucible, ſpoonful by ſpoonful.

PROJECTION *of the Sphere in Plano* [in *Mathem.*] a repreſentation of the ſeveral points or places of the ſurface of the ſphere, and of the circles deſcribed thereon, *&c.* as they appear to the eye ſituated, at a given diſtance, upon a tranſparent plane ſituate between the eye and the ſphere.

PROJECTION [with *Alchymiſts*] is the caſting of a certain imaginary powder, call'd the *Powder of Projection*, into a crucible full of prepared metal, in order to its being tranſmuted into gold.

PROJE'CTION *monſtrous*, of an image [in *Perſpective*] is the deformation of an image upon a plane, or the ſuperficies of ſome body, which ſeen at a certain diſtance will appear formous.

Powder of **PROJECTION**, or of the *Philoſopher's Stone*, is a powder, ſuppoſed to have the vertue of changing copper, lead, *&c.* into a more perfect metal, as into ſilver, or gold, by the mixture of a ſmall quantity with it.

Gnomonick **PROJECTION**, is where the plane of projection is parallel to the circle of the ſphere, or any parts of them upon the plane of ſome circle, and the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the center of the earth.

Orthographick **PROJECTION**, is a projection wherein the ſuperficies of the ſphere is drawn on a plane cutting it in the middle, the eye being placed at an infinite diſtance vertically to one of the hemiſpheres; or it is that where the eye is taken to be at an infinite diſtance from the circle of projection, ſo that all the viſual rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid circle.

Stereographick **PROJECTION** of the ſphere, is that wherein the ſurface and circles of the ſphere are drawn upon a plane of a great circle, the eye being in the pole of the ſame circle.

PROJECTIVE *Dialling*, a method of drawing by projection the true hour-lines, furniture, *&c.* on dials, or any kind of ſurface whatſoever, without having any regard to the ſituation of thoſe ſurfaces, either as to declination, inclination, or reclination.

PROJE'CTOR, one who projects or contrives any deſign.

PROJE'CTURE [*projectura*, L.] the coping of a wall, the jutting-out of any part of a building, the out-jutting or prominency, which the mouldings and members have beyond the naked face of the wall, column, *&c.* F.

A **PROJE'CTURING** *Table* [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked face of a wall, pedeſtal, or any part to which it ſerves as an ornament.

To **PROIN** [in *Falconry*] a hawk is ſaid to proin, when ſhe trims or puts her wings in order.

PRO-INDIVI'SO [in *Law*] an occupation or poſſeſſion of lands or tenements, belonging to two or more perſons in common, ſo that neither knows his reſpective portion or ſhare.

PROLA'BIA [in *Anatomy*] the fore-lips, that part of the *Labia* which juts out.

PROLA'TE *Sphæroid* [in *Geometry*] a ſolid produced by the revolution of a ſemi ellipſis about its longer diameter.

PROLA'TION [in *Muſick*] the act of ſhaking or making ſeveral inflections of the voice on the ſame ſyllable.

To **PROLE** [with the *Canting Crew*] to hunt or ſearch about in queſt of a wench, or any game.

PROLEGO'MENA [προλεγόμενα, Gr.] preparatory diſcourſes, containing matters of which it is fit the reader ſhould be informed, in order to his better underſtanding the ſubject and deſign of the book, *&c.* prefaces, preambles.

PROLE'PSIS [πρόληψις, Gr.] anticipation, prevention, preoccupation; a conceiving things in mind before-hand.

PROLEPSIS [in *Gram.*] a figure of conſtruction, in which the whole does duly agree with the verb or adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced to the ſame verb or adjective, with which they do not agree, called in latin *Anticipatio*, as *duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente.*

PROLE'PSIS [πρόληψις, of προλαμβάνειν, Gr. *i. e.* a taking before] is a figure with *Rhetoricians*, by which they prevent what their antagoniſt would object or alledge; ſome divide this figure into two parts, called *Hypophora*, in which, the objection being ſtarted, the ſpeaker makes anſwer to his own demand; and the *Anthypophora*, a contrary inference where an objection is refuted by the oppoſing of a contrary ſentence; others divide it into the *Prolepſis* and *Hypobola*. St. *Paul*, in the epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, ſpeaking of the reſurrection of the dead, gives us an example both of the figure *Prolepſis* and the *Upobola*, which is its anſwer, thus; *But ſome Men will ſay, how are the Dead raiſed up? And with what Body do they riſe?* The upobola *Thou Fool, that which thou ſoweſt is not quickened, except it dies, and that which thou ſoweſt, thou ſoweſt not the Body that ſhall be, but the Seed only, as that of Wheat or ſome other Grain.*

PROLE'PTICAL } [προληπτικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to
PROLE'PTICK } a prolepſis.

PROLEPTICAL *Diſeaſe*, a diſtemper which ſtill anticipates, or whoſe paroxiſm returns ſooner and ſooner every day; as is common in agues.

PRO'LES, the iſſue of a perſon's body; an offspring, ſtock, or race, *L.*

PRO'LES [in the *Senſe* of the *Law*] is ſometimes taken for the iſſue of an unlawful bed.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful, *L.*

PROLI'FICK } [*prolifique*, F. *prolifico*, It. and Sp. of *pro-*
PROLI'FICAL } *lificus*, L.] apt to breed, or bring forth.

PROLI'FICK *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*.

PROLI'FICKNESS, aptneſs to breed.

PROLI'X [*prolixe*, F. *proliſſo*, It. *prolixo*, Sp. of *prolixus*, L.] tedious or long in ſpeech.

PROLI'XLY, tediouſly.

PROLI'XNESS } [*prolixité*, F. *proliſſità*, It. *prolixidàd*, Sp.
PROLI'XITY } of *prolixitas*, L.] a fault of entring into too minute a detail, or being too long, and circumſtantial in a diſcourſe to a degree of tediouſneſs.

PROLOCU'TOR, a ſpeaker or chairman of a convocation.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP [of *prolocutor*, L.] the office, *&c.* of a ſpeaker or chairman of a ſynod or convocation.

PRO'LOGUE [*prologue*, F. *prologo*, It. of *prologus*, L. of πρόλογος, Gr.] a ſpeech before a ſtage-play.

To **PROLO'NG** [*prolonger*, F. *prolongàr*, Sp. of *prolongare*, It. and L.] to lengthen out, to make a thing laſt longer.

PROLONGA'TION [F. *prolongazione*, It.] a lengthening out.

PROLUSIONS [in *Literature*] a term apply'd to certain pieces or compoſitions, made previouſly to others, by way of prelude or exerciſe.

PROMENA'DE, a walk in the fields to take the air, *F.*

PRO'MINENT [*prominente*, It. *prominens*, L.] jutting-out, or ſtanding forward.

PRO'MINENTNESS } [*prominenza*, It. of *prominentia*, L]
PRO'MINENCE } a jutting-out, or ſtanding forward.

PROMI'SCUOUS [*promiſcuo*, It. *promiſcuus*, L.] mingled together, or one with another, confuſed.

PROMI'SCUOUSLY, confuſedly.

PROMI'SCOUSNESS [of *promiſcuus*, L. and *neſs*] mixedneſs.

To **PRO'MISE** [*promettre*, F. *promettere*, It. *prometèr*, Sp. of *promittere*, L.] to make a promiſe, to engage or give one's word.

A **PRO'MISE** [*promeſſe*, F. *promeſſa*, It. and Sp. *promiſſum*, L.] an aſſurance by word of mouth to do any thing.

PROMISE [in *Law*] is when upon a valuable *Conſideration*, a man binds himſelf by his word to perform ſuch an act as is agreed on, and concluded with another. Upon ſuch a promiſe an action may be grounded; but if it be without a *Conſideration* it bears no action.

A perfect **PRO'MISE** [with *Moraliſts*] is when a perſon does not only determine his will, to the performance of ſuch or ſuch a thing, for another hereafter, but alſo ſhews that he gives the other a full right of challenging or requiring it from him; bare aſſertions are not to be an obligation, neither do expreſſions in the future convey a right.

He is a good PROMISER, but a poor Performer.

F. *Il promêt, beau coup, & ne tient guéres.* Or, *Il fait riche en Promeſſes, & pauvre en manquant parole.* (This is, he enriches by promiſes, and impoveriſhes by forfeiting his word.) L. *Larus parturit eras.* This proverb needs no illuſtration.

PRO'MISSARY, one to whom a promiſe is made.

PRO'MISSORY [of *promiſſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a promiſe.

PROMISSORY *Note*, a note promiſing to pay a ſum of money at a time appointed.

PROMI'SSORS } [in *Aſtrol.*] ſo called becauſe they are ſup-
PROMI'TTORS } poſed to promiſe in the *Radix*, ſomething to be accompliſhed when ths time of ſuch direction is fulfilled, and they are only the planets, or their aſpects, *&c.* to whom their ſignificators are directed.

PRO'MONTORY [*promontoire*, F. *promontorio*, It. and Sp. of *promontorium*, L.] an high ground, point of land or rock that runs out far into the ſea, commonly called a cape or headland.

To **PROMO'TE** [*promouvoir*, F. *promovere*, It. *promovèr*, Sp. of *promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to furthur or carry on.

PROMO'TER, one who ſets on foot, or helps on an affair.

PROMO'TERS } [in *Law*] informers, thoſe perſons who in
PROMOO'TERS } popular and penal actions, do proſecute offenders in their name and the king's, and are entitled to part of the fines and penalties for their pains.

PROMO'TION [F. *promozione*, It. *promociòn*, Sp. of *promotio*, L.] preferment, advancement, eſpecially a raiſing to eccleſiaſtical dignities.

To **PROMPT** [of *promptus*, L. or of *promtare*, It.] to tell or whiſper to an actor on the ſtage; alſo to encourage, or put one upon a thing.

PROMPT [*promt*, F. *pronto*, It. *prompto*, Sp. of *promptus*, L.] ready, as prompt payment, *F.*

PRO'MPTER [of *promtare*, It.] a dictator or aſſiſtant to actors in a play; one poſted behind the ſcenes, who watches attentively the actors ſpeaking on the ſtage, ſuggeſting to them and putting them forward when at a ſtand, and correcting them when amiſs in their parts.

PRO'MPTITUDE [*promtitude*, F. *prontezza*, It. of *promptitudo*, L.] readineſs, quickneſs.

PROMPTLY, readily.

PROMPTNESS [of *promt*, F. and *neſs*] promptitude.

PRO'MPTUARY [*promptuarium*, L.] a ſtore-houſe, a buttery.

To **PROMU'LGATE** [*promulgare*, L.] to publiſh or proclaim.

PROMULGA'TION, a publiſhing, *&c.* L.

To **PROMU'LGE** [*promulgare*, It. and L. *promulgàr*, Sp.] to publiſh, properly uſed of the *Roman* laws, which were hung up in the market-place, and expoſed to publick view, for three market-days before they were paſſed or allowed.

PRONA'OS [πρόναος, Gr.] a church-porch, a portico to a palace, a great hall or ſpacious building.

PRONA'TION [with *Anat.*] is when the palm of the hand is turned downwards, as *Supination*, is when the back of it is turned upwards.

Pronator *radii teres* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the inner knob of the ſhoulder-bone, and having its inſertion a little above the radius, on the outſide, *L.*

Prona'tor *radii quadratus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the radius, which ariſes broad and fleſhy from the lower and inner part of the *Ulna*, and helps to move the radius inwardly.

Pronato'res [*Anat.*] two muſcles of the radius, which ſerve to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

Prone [*prono*, It. *pronus*, L.] inclined to a thing bending forwards, or hanging the face downwards.

Pro'neness [*pronitas*, L.] an inclination or readineſs to.

Prong, a pitch-fork.

Prono'minal [*pronominalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a pronoun.

Pro'noun [*pronom*, F. *pronome*, It. *pronombre*, Sp. of *pronomen*, L.] a perſonal noun, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*.

To **Pronou'nce** [*prononcer*, F. *pronunziare*, It. *pronunciàr*, Sp. of *pronunciare*, L.] to utter or ſpeak; to rehearſe; to paſs one's judgment or verdict; to declare.

Perſonal **Pronouns** [in *Gram.*] are ſuch as are uſed inſtead of names of particular perſons, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, &c.

Pronouns *Relative* [in *Gram.*] are theſe plac'd after nouns, with which they have ſuch affinity, that without them they ſignify nothing, as *which*, *who*, *that*.

Poſſeſſive **Pronouns** [in *Gram.*] are ſuch that expreſs what each poſſeſſes, as *mine*, *thine*, &c.

Demonſtrative **Pronouns** [in *Gram.*] are ſuch as point out the ſubject ſpoken of, as *this*, *theſe*, &c.

Pro'nto [in *Mu. Bo.*] quick or nimbly, without loſing time.

Pronuba, a title of *Juno* given her on account of her being believ'd to preſide over marriage.

Pronuncia'tion [F. *pronunziazione*, It. *pronunciaciòn*, Sp. of *pronunciatio*, L.] utterance of ſpeech, ſpeaking out; the manner of pronouncing letters, ſyllables, words.

Pronu'nciation [in *Gram.*] the manner of articulating or ſounding the words of a language, repreſented to the eye by writing and orthography.

ProouncIation } [with *Painters*] the marking and expreſ-
Pronou'ncing } ſing of all kinds of bodies, with that degree of force neceſſary to make them more or leſs diſtinct and conſpicuous.

Pronunciation [with *Rhet.*] is the regulating and varying the voice and geſture, agreeably to the matter and words, in order to affect and perſuade the hearers.

Proof *Spirit* [with *Diſtillers*] a mixture of about equal parts of totally imflammable ſpirits and water.

Proof [prof, *Su.* probe, *Du.* and G. *preuve* and *epreuve*, F. *prova*, It. *pruèva*, Sp.] a trial or eſſay; an argument or reaſon to prove a truth; teſtimony mark, *&c.*

Proof [with *Printers*] a printed ſheet ſent to the author or corrector of the preſs, in order to be corrected.

Proof [in *Arith.*] an operation, whereby the truth and juſtneſs of a calculation, is examined and aſcertained.

To **Prop** [proppen, *Du.*] to ſupport or bear up.

A **Prop** [proppe, *Du.*] a ſupport, an under-ſet.

To **Pro'pagate** [*propagare*, L.] originally ſignified to cut down an old vine, that of it many young ones might be planted.

To **Propagate** [*propagare*, It. and L.] to cauſe any thing to multiply or increaſe, to ſpread abroad.

Propaga'tor [*propagateur*, F.] an increaſer; alſo a ſpreader-abroad, *L.*

Propaga'tion [F. *propagazione*, It. of *propagatio*, L.] the act of propagating, or of multiplying the kind; of increaſing or ſpreading abroad, *L.*

Pro *partibus*, &c. a writ for the partition or dividing of lands among coheirs.

Propense [*propenſus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

Prope'nseness } [*propenſidàd*, Sp. *propenſitas*, L.] prone-
Prope'nsion } neſs, readineſs to, inclination, bent of
Prope'nsity } mind.

To **Prope'nd** [*propendere*, L.] to be propenſe or inclined to.

Proper [in *Heraldry*] a term us'd, when things are borne of the colour in which they grow or are made.

Proper [*propre*, F. *proprio*, It. and Sp. of *proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

Pro'per [in *Phyſicks*] ſomething naturally and eſſentially belonging to any being.

Proper [in reſpect to *Words*] is underſtood of their immediate and particular ſignification; or that which is directly and peculiarly attached to them.

Proper [in the *Civil Law*] is uſed in oppoſition to acquired, for an inheritance derived by direct or collateral ſucceſſion.

Proper [prob. of *procerus*, L.] tall in ſtature.

Proper *Fraction* [in *Arith.*] a fraction more or leſs than unity, having the *Numerator* leſs than the *Denominator*, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

Proper *Motion* [in *Aſtrol.*] the motion of a particular planet, from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*.

Proper *Name*, a name that is peculiar to certain perſons and things.

Proper *Navigation*, is the conducting or guiding of a ſhip to any propoſed harbour, where the voyage is performed in the vaſt ocean.

Properly, peculiarly, conveniently, in a fitting manner.

Pro'perness [*proprietas*, L. *proprietè*, F.] peculiarneſs, convenientneſs, fitneſs; alſo tallneſs of ſtature.

Pro'perty [*proprietas*, L. *proprieté*, F. *proprietà*, It. *propriedàd*, Sp.] the right or due, that belongs to every perſon, by vertue, of natural, quality; rightful poſſeſſion of a thing.

Pro'perty } [in *Law*] is the higheſt right a man can have
Pro'priety } to any thing; and ſuch as no ways depends on any other man's courteſy.

Property [with *Logicians*] is underſtood in a four-fold ſenſe.

1. *Property*, is that which agrees to ſome kind only, altho' not to every perſon comprehended under the ſame kind; as it is proper to man only, to be a *Grammarian*, *Poet* or *Phyſician*, but yet it is not proper to every man to be ſuch.

2. *Property*, is that which agrees to every ſingle perſon, and yet not to a man only.

3. *Property*, is that which agrees to every man, and to man only, and yet not always, as hoarineſs, in old men only, but yet not always, but for the moſt part in old age.

4. *Property*, is when any thing agrees to every man, to man only, and always to man, as *to ſpeak*, *to laugh*, &c.

To alter the **Property** [with the *Canting Crew*] to put on a diſguiſe, or new dreſs, a wig of a different colour or make, or a ſalſe beard.

Propha'ne. See *Profane*.

Pro'phasis [πϱόφασις, Gr.] an excuſe, a pretence, or colour.

Pro'phasis [in *Medicine*] a fore-knowledge of diſeaſes.

Pro'phesies [in *Law*] are taken for wizardly foretellings of matters to come, in certain and enigmatical ſpeeches.

Pro'phesy [*prophetia*, L. *prophetie*, F. *profezia*, It. *profecia*, Sp. of ϖϱοφητεία, of πϱὸ before, and φάω, Gr. to tell] a foretelling, a prediction made by divine inſpiration, *L.*

To **Pro'phesy** [*prophetare*, L. *prophetiſer*, F. *profetare*, It. *profetizàr*, Sp. of φϱοφητεύειν, Gr. to foretel things to come.

Pro'phet [*propheta*, L. *prephete*, F. *profeta*, It. and Sp. πϱοφήτης, Gr.] a foreteller of future events.

Pro'phetess [*prophetiſſa*, L. *propheteſſe*, F. *profetiſſa*, It. *piofetiza*, Sp. of πϱοφῆτις, Gr.] a woman predictor.

Prophe'ticalness [of *propheticus*, L. *prophetique*, F. of πϱοφητικὸς, Gr. and *neſs*] prophetical nature or quality.

Prophyla'ctice [πϱοφυλακτικὴ, Gr.] that part of phyſick, which prevents or preſerves from diſeaſes.

Propi'nquity [*propinquidàd*, Sp. of *propinquitas*, L.] nighneſs, nearneſs, proximity.

Propitia'ble that may be atoned, pacified or appeaſed.

Propitia'tion [*propiciation*, F. *propiziazione*, It. of *propitiatio*, L.] an atonement, a ſacrifice offered to God to aſſuage his wrath.

Propi'tiatoriness [of *propitiatorius*, L. *propitiatoire*, F. and *neſs*] atoning or propitiating quality.

Propi'tiatory [*propiciatoire*, F. *propiziatorio*, It. *propiciatòrio*, Sp. of *propitiatorius*, L.] ſerving to, or of force to propitiate.

The **Propi'tiatory** [among *Jews*] the Mercy-ſeat, the cover or lid of the ark of the covenant, lined both within and without with plates of gold; on each ſide of which was a cherubim of gold, with wings ſpread over the propitiatory, with their faces looking one towards another.

Propi'tious [*propice*, F. *propizio*, It. *propicio*, Sp. of *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

Propi'tiousness, favourableneſs.

Pro'plasm [πϱόπλασμα, Gr.] a mould in which any metal or ſoft mattter, which will afterwards grow hard, is caſt.

Propla'stice [πϱοπλαςικὴ, Gr.] the art of making moulds for caſting; alſo of caſting or forming figures in moulds.

Pro'poma [πϱόπομα, Gr.] a firſt draught taken before meat, or a drink made of wine, honey, and ſugar; a whet.

Propo'rcitas [in *Law*] the deliverance or declaration of an aſſize, otherwiſe called the verdict of aſſize.

Propore'itas [in *Law*] the declaration or deliverance, or verdict of a jury.

Propo'rtion [F. *proporzione*, It. *proporciòn*, Sp.] agreement, agreeableneſs, anſwerableneſs; alſo rule or meaſure; the relation which the parts have among themſelves, and to the whole.

Propo'rtion [in *Arithm.*] the identity or ſimilitude of two ratios; or the habitude or relation of two ratios, when compared together, as ratio is of two quantities.

Propo'rtion [*Arithm.*] is when ſeveral numbers differ, according to an equal difference, as 2, 4, 6, 8; ſo that 2 is the common difference betwixt 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

Proportion [in *Architect.*] is the relation which all the work has to its parts, and that every one has ſeparately to the whole building.

PROPO'RTION in *Quality* or *Relation*, is either the reſpect that the ratio's of numbers have one to the other, or elſe that which their differences have one to another.

PROPO'RTION [*Geometrical*] is when divers numbers differ according to a like ratio, *i. e.* when the ratios or reaſons of numbers compared together are equal; ſo 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ one from another by a double ratio, are ſaid to differ by geometrical proportion; for as 1 is half 2, ſo 2 is half 4, and 4 is half 8.

PROPO'RTION [in *Multiplic.*] is when two quantities or numbers are compared one to another, with reſpect to the greatneſs or ſmallneſs: This compariſon is called ratio, rate, or reaſon. But when more than two are compared, the compariſon is uſually called the proportion they have one to another.

Harmonick PROPO'RTION, is when the firſt term is to the laſt in a geometrical ratio, equal to that of the difference of the two firſt to the difference of the two laſt; thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonick proportion, becauſe the firſt number 2 is to the laſt 6, as the difference of the two firſt, *viz.* 1, is to the difference of the two laſt, *viz.* 3.

PROPO'RTION [in *Painting*, &c.] is the juſt magnitude of the ſeveral members of a figure, a group, &c. with regard to one another, to the figure, the group, and the whole piece.

To PROPO'RTION [*proportionner*, F. *proporzionare*, It. *proportionàr*, Sp.] to divide, diſtribute, or do according to the rules of proportion.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, agreeable to the rules of proportion.

PROPO'RTIONABLY, in a manner agreeable to due proportion.

PROPO'RTIONABLENESS [of *proportio*, *habilis*, L. and *neſs*] agreeableneſs in proportion.

PROPO'RTIONAL, a quantity either lineal or numeral, which bears the ſame ratio or relation to a third, that the firſt does to the ſecond.

PROPO'RTIONAL [*proportionalis*, L.] according to proportion.

PROPORTIONA'LITY [in *Algebra*, &c.] the proportion that is between the exponents of four ratio's.

PROPORTIONA'LITY
PROPO'RTIONALNESS
PROPO'RTIONATENESS } agreement, or likeneſs of proportion.

PROPO'RTIONALS [with *Mathemat.*] *i. e.* proportional numbers or quantities, *i. e.* ſuch as are in mathematical proportion, thus: If when four numbers are conſidered, it appears that the firſt has as much greatneſs or ſmallneſs, with reſpect to the ſecond, as the third has with reſpect to the fourth, thoſe four numbers are called proportionals.

Continued PROPO'RTIONALS are ſuch, that the third number is in the ſame ratio to the ſecond, as the ſecond has to the firſt, and the fourth the ſame ratio to the third, that the third has to the ſecond, as 3, 6, 12, 24.

Mean PROPO'RTIONALS are, when in three quantities there is the ſame proportion of the firſt to the ſecond, as of the ſecond to the third; the ſame proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8, and 4 is the mean proportional.

To PROPO'RTIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make anſwerable or commenſurate.

PROPO'RTIONED [*proportioné*, F.] done or diſtributed according to proportion.

PROPO'RTUM [in *Law Books*] the intent or meaning of a thing.

PROPO'SAL, an offer, a propoſition.

To PROPO'SE [*propoſitum*, of *proponere*, It. and L. *propoſer*, F.] to ſpeak, to offer, to declare; to put or ſet forth, to move, or make a motion.

PROPO'SER, one who offers or makes a motion.

PROPOSI'TION [F. *propoſizione*, It. *propoſiciòn*, Sp. of *propoſitio*, L.] a thing propoſed, a motion, whatſoever is ſaid of any ſubject, whether true or falſe.

Exceptive PROPOSITION [with *Schoolmen*] is one that is denoted by an exceptive ſign, as *beſide*, *unleſs*.

Excluſive PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one denoted by a ſign or character of excluſion, as *only*, *ſolely*, *alone*.

PROPOSITION [in *Poetry*] is the firſt part of an epic poem, in which the author propoſes or lays down, briefly and in general, what he has to ſay in the courſe of his work.

PROPOSITION [in the *Mathem.*] a thing propoſed to be demonſtrated, proved, or made out, either a problem or theorem.

PROPOSITION, is, an oration or ſpeech which affirms or denies, or an oration that ſignifies either *true* or *falſe*.

Affirmative PROPOSITION, is that in which the ſubject and attribute are joined or do agree, as *God is a Spirit*.

Negative PROPOSITION, is that when they are disjoined or diſagree, as *Men are not Stones*.

A True PROPOSITION, is ſuch as declares a thing to be what it really is; or not to be what it is not.

A Falſe PROPOSITION, is ſuch an one as ſignifies a thing to be what it is not; or not to be what it is.

PROPOSITIONS *general*
PROPOSITIONS *univerſal* } [with *Logicians*] are known by the ſigns, *Every*, as every covetous man is poor; *No*, as no man can ſerve God and mammon.

PROPOSITIONS *particular*, are known by the ſigns *ſome*, *a certain*, *ſomebody*, as *ſome Men are ambitious*.

PROPOSITIONS *ſingular*, are when a proper name of a man is contained in them, as *Cicero* was an orator, *Plato* a philoſopher.

PROPOSITIONS *general contrary*, are ſuch of which one generally affirms, and the other generally denies, as *all Men*, &c. *no Men*, &c.

A Simple PROPOSITION, is that which has but one ſubject, and one attribute.

A Compouud PROPOSITION, is that which has more than one ſubject, as *Life and Death*, *Health and Sickneſs*, *Poverty and Riches come from the Lord*.

PROPOSITIONS [by *Logicians*] are reduced to four kinds, which, for the help of memory, are denoted by the four letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*.

A is an univerſal affirmative. *E* is an univerſal negative. *I* is a particular affirmative. *O* is a particular negative. And for the eaſe of memory, they are compriſed in theſe two verſes.

> *Aſſerit* A, *Negat* E, *verum generaliter ambo*.
> I *Aſſerit*, O *Negat*, *ſed particulariter ambo*.

The uſe of a propoſition, is when men by occaſion of diſcourſe, fall at variance, and cannot agree upon their matter; being both earneſt to know the truth, they bring the matter to a point, debate that, and then go on to another.

A Finite
Definite } PROPOSITION } [with *Schoolm.*] is that which declares ſomething determinate on a ſubject, as, *a Man is a two footed Animal*.

Infinite
Indefinite } PROPOSITION } [with *Schoolm.*] is one wherein either one or both the terms are infinite, or have a negative prefixed to them, as, *Man is not white*.

A Direct PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is ſuch an one wherein a higher and more general is predicated of a lower and more particular; as, *a Man is an Animal*

An Indirect PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one wherein an inferior is predicated of a higher; as, *an Animal is Man*.

Hypothetical PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which conſiſts of ſeveral ſimple ones; affected with ſome conditional ones, as, *if the Sun be ſet, it is Night*.

Disjunctive PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which conſiſts of ſeveral, affected with a disjunctive conjunction; as, *it is either dark, or light*.

A copulative PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one that conſiſts of ſeveral, affected with a conjunction copulative; as, *Henry does not ſtand and ſit*.

A modal PROPOSITION [with *Schoolm.*] is one which, beſides the pure matter and form, involves ſome mode or manner of diſpoſition; as, *it is neceſſary that Man be rational*.

PROPO'TISMA [προπότισμα, Gr.] the taking of a doſe of phyſick.

To PROPOU'ND [*proporre*, It. *proponere*, L.] to propoſe, to ſet on foot ſome diſcourſe, with an offer to maintain it; or ſome doubt and queſtion, to be reſolved; alſo to make propoſals or offers of a reconciliation of a difference; or upon any buſineſs whatſoever.

A PROPOU'NDER, one who propoſes a matter.

PROPOU'NDERS [in *Law*] monopolizers and engroſſers of commodities.

PRO-PREFECT [among the *Romans*] the prefect of a lieutenant, or an officer of the prefect of the *Prætorium*, appointed to perform any part of his office in his place.

PRO-PRETOR [among the *Romans*] a magiſtrate who had all the power of a *Pretor*, and enſigns of honour belonging to the pretorſhip.

PROPRIETATE *probanda* [in *Law*] a writ lying for one who would prove a property before the ſheriff.

PROPRI'ETARY [*proprietaire*, F.] a proprietor, an owner, one who has a property in any thing.

PROPRI'ETARY [in *old Rec.*] one who had the fruits of a benefice to himſelf and his ſucceſſors.

PROPRI'ETER [*preprietari us*, L.] one who has a property in any thing.

PROPRIETOR [in *Law*] one who has or poſſeſſes any thing in the utmoſt degree.

PROPRI'ETY [*proprietas*, L.] property; proper ſenſe.

PROPRI'ETY [with *Logicians*] is the fourth of the univerſal ideas, and is when the object is an attribute, which in effect belongs to the eſſence of the thing; but is not firſt conſidered in that eſſence, but as dependent on the firſt Idea, as *diviſible*, *immortal*, &c.

PROPRI'ETY [with *Gram.*] is where the direct and immediate ſignification of a *Word* agrees to the thing it is apply'd to.

PROPRIETY [with *Phyſicians*] as *a Painly Propriety*, is when the cauſe of the pain is in the part pained: So when the head-ach comes from the humours of the head, it is call'd a pain by *Propriety*; but when it proceeds of vapours ſent from the ſtomach, or any other part, it is call'd head-ach by *Conſent* or *Sympathy*.

PRO'PTOSIS [πρόπτωσις, of πρὸ out, and πίπτω to fall, *Gr.*] the falling down of ſome part of the body; as, *of the Caul*, &c.

PROPU'LSION, a thruſting or driving forward.

PROPY'LAEUM [προπύλαιον, Gr.] the porch of a temple or great hall.

PRO RATA [in *Comm.*] according to proportion or ſhare.

PRORA *Os* [*Anat.*] a bone of the cranium, called *Os occipitis*, L.

PROROGA'TION [F. *prorogazione*, It. *prorogacion*, Sp. *prorogatio*, L.] the act of prolonging, adjourning, or putting off to another time; eſpecially the putting off a ſeſſion of parliament. The difference between a prorogation and adjournment is this, that the ſeſſion is ended by prorogation, and that is done by the king; and ſuch bills as paſſed in either or both houſes, and had not the royal aſſent, muſt begin again at the next meeting: But in an adjournment, all things continue in the ſame ſtate they were in before the adjournment.

To PROROGUE [*proroger*, F. *prorogar*, Sp. of *prorogare*, It. and L.] to prolong for ſome time.

PRO'SA, a Goddeſs of the *Pagans*, who, as they believed, made the infant come in the right manner into the world.

PRO'SAIC [*proſaicus*, L. *proſaique*, F.] pertaining to proſe.

To PROSCRI'BE [*proſcrire*, F. *proſcrivere*, It. *proſcrivir*, Sp. of *proſcribere*, L.] to out-law, to baniſh; alſo to ſequeſter and ſeize on a perſon's eſtate; alſo to poſt up in writing, and publiſh any thing to be ſold.

PROSCRI'B'D [*proſcriptus*, L.] out-lawed, baniſhed, ſequeſter'd, &c. as an eſtate.

PROSCRI'PTION [F. *proſcrizione*, It. *proſcripcion*, Sp. of *proſcriptio*, L.] out-lawry, confiſcation of goods, a publication made by the chief of a party, promiſing a reward to any one that ſhall bring him the head of an enemy, &c.

PROSE [*proſa*, It. and L. *proſe*, F.] the natural language of mankind, looſe and unconfin'd by poetical meaſures; or the plain way of expreſſion, in diſtinction from verſe.

To PRO'SECUTE [*proſequi*, L.] to purſue, carry on or go on with; alſo to ſue at law.

PROSECU'TION [*proſecuzione*, It. *proſecucion*, Sp. of *proſecutio*, L.] a proſecuting, purſuit; alſo a continuance.

PRO'SECUTOR, one who follows a cauſe, or proſecutes in the name of another, *L.*

PRO'SELYTE [προσήλυτος, Gr. *i. e.* one who comes to, a ſtranger] a perſon converted from that faith or judgment that he was of before to another.

To PRO'SELYTE [of προσέλευθειν, Gr. to come to] to come over to; alſo to bring over to one's perſuaſion; eſpecially as to points of religion.

PRO'SODY [*proſodie*, F. *proſſodia*, It. *proſodia*, L. of προσῳδία, Gr.] that part of *Grammar* that teaches the diſtinction of ſyllables, as to long or ſhort, &c.

PROSONOMASI'A [προσονομασία, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, whereby alluſion is made to the likeneſs of a ſound, in ſeveral names or words.

PROSOPO'GRAPHY [of πρόσωπον and γραφή, Gr. a deſcription] a deſcription of the countenance.

PROSOPOLE'PSY [of πρόσωπον and λαμβάνω, Gr. to receive] a reſpect of perſons.

PROSOPOPOE'IA [προσωποποιΐα, Gr.] a figure in rhetorick, when the orator, on a ſudden turns from his firſt manner of talking, and ſpeaks in the perſon of another; the orator making a feint of being ſilent, to let him ſpeak, who is the ſubject of the diſcourſe.

PRO'SPECT [*proſpecto*, Sp. of *proſpectus*, L.] a view, aim, or deſign.

PROSPE'CTIVE, pertaining to viewing, &c.

PROSPECTIVE *Glaſs*, a glaſs for viewing things that are at a conſiderable diſtance.

To PRO'SPER [*proſperer*, F. in the latter ſenſe. *proſperar*, Sp. of *proſperare*, It. and L.] to make proſperous, to give ſucceſs; to ſucceed or be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to have a fair gale of fortune.

PROSPE'RITY [*proſperité*, F. *proſperità*, It. *proſperidad*, Sp. of *proſperitas*, L.] the condition of a perſon who has all things according to his heart's deſire, and who ſucceeds in his undertakings; happineſs, good ſucceſs, good fortune.

PROSPE'RITY [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by an eagle.

PROSPERITY [in *Sculpture* and *Painting*] is deſcrib'd by a beautiful nymph, richly clad, having in one arm a *Cornucopia*, heap'd up with money, as neceſſary to purchaſe the enjoyments of this life, and, in the other hand, a branch of oak, with the acorns, a ſymbol of long life and vigour, as is likewiſe a chaplet of violets with which ſhe is crown'd.

PRO'SPEROUS [*proſpere*, F. *proſpero*, It. and Sp. of *proſperus*, L.] having all things according to his mind, favourable, fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSLY, favourably, happily, fortunately.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS [of *proſperus*, L. and *neſs*] proſperity.

PROSPHERO'MENA [προσφερόμενα, Gr.] meats or medicines taken inwardly.

PRO'SPHYSIS [πρόσφυσις of πρὸς to, and φύω to grow, *Gr.*] the coalition or growing together of two parts, as when two fingers grow to each other.

PROSTATAE *adſtantes* [of πρὸ before, ἵστημι, to ſtand, *Gr.*] two glandulæ placed near the paſſage of the ſeed; which (as it is ſuppoſed) lubricate the common paſſage of the ſeed and urine, and are a ſort of vehicle to the ſeminal matter, and cauſe the titillation in coition, *L.*

PROSTETHI'S [προστηθὶς, Gr.] the fore-ſide of the breaſt; alſo a fleſhy part in the hollows of the hands and feet.

PROSTETHIS [in *Surgery*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fiſtulous ulcers are filled up with fleſh.

PROSTHAPHAE'RESIS [προσθαφαίρησις, Gr.] is the ſame with the equation of the orbit, or ſimply the equation; and is the difference between the true, and mean motion of a planet.

PRO'STHESIS [πρόσθησις, Gr.] a grammatical figure, when a letter or ſyllable is added to the beginning of a word, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*, &c. alſo the making of artificial legs and arms, when the natural ones are loſt.

PRO'STITUTE [*proſtituta*, It. *proſtitutum*, L.] a common whore.

PROSTITU'TION, a harlot's letting out the uſe of her body for hire.

To PRO'STITUTE [*proſtituer*, F. *proſtituirſi*, It. *proſtituir*, Sp. of *proſtituere*, L.] to expoſe or ſet open to every one that comes; to yield up the body and honour to mercenary intereſt, to luſt, or ſenſual pleaſure.

PROSTITU'TION [*Metaphorically*] a ſtooping to any mean or baſe action or office, *F.*

PROSTOMI'A [προστομία of πρὸ before, and στόμα, the mouth *Gr.*] the red tinctured part of the lips.

To PRO'STRATE [*proſtrat*, Sp. of *proſtratum*, L.] to throw, or caſt one's ſelf at the feet of another, to caſt down to the ground.

PRO'STRATE [*proſtratus*, L.] laid flat along, *L.*

PROSTRA'TION, a falling at another's feet, a lying flat along, *L.*

PRO'STYLE [πρόστυλος, Gr.] a building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM [of πρὸ and συλλογισμός, Gr.] a reaſon or argument produced to ſtrengthen, or confirm, one of the premiſes of a ſyllogiſm.

PRO'TASIS [πρότασις, Gr.] a maxim or propoſition.

PRO'TASIS [in the *ant. Drama*] the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy, that explains the argument of the piece, &c. equal to our two firſt acts.

PROTA'TICK [προτατικός, Gr.] one who never appeared but in the protaſis or firſt part of the play.

To PROTE'CT [*proteger*, F. *proteggere*, It. of *protectum*, Sup. of *protegere*, L.] to defend, to ſave or ſkreen from, to maintain; alſo to countenance.

PROTE'CTION [F. *protezione*, It. of *protectio*, L.] the act off protecting, guarding from injury, &c. defence, ſhelter.

PROTECTION [in a *Legal Senſe*] is that benefit and ſafety, which every ſubject free born or ſtranger has by the king's laws.

PROTECTION [in a *Special Senſe*] an exemption or immunity, given by the king to a perſon, to ſecure him againſt law ſuits, or other vexations; alſo a writing to ſecure from an arreſt for debt.

PROTE'CTOR [*protecteur*, F. *protettore*, It. of *protector*, L.] a defender, one who undertakes to defend an impotent, weak, or defenceleſs perſon.

PROTE'CTRIX [*protectrice*, F. *protettrice*, It. of *protectrix*, L.] a ſhe defender.

PROTE'RVIA [among the *Romans*] a kind of ſacrifice, in which whatſoever was left of the banquet muſt be burnt.

PROTE'RVITY [*protervitas*, L.] frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs, waywardneſs.

To PROTE'ST [*proteſter*, F. *proteſtare*, It. *proteſtar*, Sp. of *proteſtari*, L.] to make a proteſtation; to declare or affirm, to make a ſolemn promiſe, to vow or ſwear.

To PROTEST [in a *Legal Senſe*] is to affirm openly that one either does not at all, or but conditionly yield his conſent to any act, or the proceedings of a judge, &c.

A PROTE'ST [in *Commerce*] (F. *proteſto*, It. and Sp.) a ſummons made by a notary publick to a merchant, &c. to diſcharge a bill of exchange drawn on him, after his having refuſed either to accept or pay the ſame.

PRO'TESTANCY } the religion, principles, and doctrines of
PRO'TESTANISM } proteſtants.

PROTESTA'NDO [*Law Term*] a word uſed to avoid double pleadings in actions.

PRO'TESTANTS, a name given to thoſe who proteſted againſt a decree made in the diet of *Spire* by *Ferdinand*, archduke of *Auſtria* and other *Roman* catholick princes, demanding liberty of conſcience, till the holding of a council in purſuance to a decree made in the year 1526.

PROTESTA'TION [F. *proteſtazione*, It. of *proteſtatio*, L.] a ſolemn vow or aſſurance, a proteſting againſt any proceedings, an open declaring of the mind.

PROTHO'NOTARY } [*protonarius*, L. of πρῶτος, Gr. firſt or
PROTO'NOTARY } chief and *notarius*, L. a notary] *i. e.* the firſt or chief notary or ſcribe] a principal clerk.

PROTHO'NOTARY [of the *Com. Pleas*] enters and enrolls all declarations, pleadings, aſſizes, judgments, and actions.

PROTHONOTARY [of the *King's Bench*] records all actions civil ſued in that court, as the clerk of the crown-office doth all criminal caſes.

PROTHY'RES [πρόθυρεις, Gr.] a coin or corner of a wall; a croſs-beam, or overthwart rafter

PROTHYRUM [πρόθυρον, Gr.] a porch at the outward door of an houſe; a portal; alſo fence of pales or rails, to keep off horſes, *&c.*

PRO'TOCOL [πρωτόκολλον, Gr.] the firſt draught of a deed, or inſtrument, or contract; alſo a precedent book.

PROTOFO'RESTER [*proto-foreſtarius*, L. Barb.] anciently a chief officer of *Windſor* foreſt, who had power to determine all cauſes of death and Mayhem there.

PROTO'LOGY [προτολογία, Gr.] a preface.

PROTOMA'RTYR [Πρωτομάρτυρ, of πρῶτος, firſt, and μάρτυρ, a witneſs, *Gr.*] the firſt martyr or witneſs that ſuffered death in teſtimony of the truth, as St. *Stephen*.

PROTOPA'THY [πρωτοπαθία, of πρῶτος and πάθος, Gr.] a primary or original diſeaſe, not cauſed by another.

PRO'TOPLAST [πρωτόπλαστος, of πρῶτος and πλάττειν, *Gr.* to form] the man firſt formed] our firſt father *Adam*; alſo the firſt former of all things.

PROTOTY'PON [with *Gram.*] a primitive or original word.

PRO'TOTYPE [πρωτότυπον, of πρῶτος and τύπος, *Gr.* a type] the firſt pattern, or model of a thing.

To PROTRA'CT [*protrarre*, It. of *protractum*, ſup. of *protrahere*, L.] to prolong or delay the time; to draw out in length; to lay down the draught of a thing, as a map, *&c.* on paper.

PROTRA'CTER } [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument uſed to draw
PROTRA'CTOR } out any foreign or diſagreeable bodies from a wound or ulcer, in like manner as the forceps, *L.*

PROTRAC'TING [with *Surveyors*] the plotting or laying down the dimenſions taken in the field, by the help of a protractor.

PROTRA'CTION, a putting off, a deferring, or delaying, *L.*

PROTRA'CTING *Pin* [with *Mathem.*] a fine needle fitted into a handle, to prick off degrees and minutes from the limb of the protractor.

PROTRA'CTOR [with *Surveyors*] an inſtrument for taking the angles taken in a field, by a *Theodolite*, *Circumferentor*, or the like; which are plotted or laid down on paper.

PROTRU'SION, a thruſting forward, *L.*

PROTREPTICON [προτρεπτικόν, Gr.] an exhortion.

To PROTRU'DE [*protrudere*, L.] to thruſt or puſh forwards.

PROTU'BERANCE [of *protuberans*, L.] a bunching or ſtanding out; alſo the proceſs or knob of a bone.

PROTU'BERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or ſtanding out.

PROTU'BERANTNESS, a bunching out.

PROU'DISH [of pꞃuꞇ, *Sax.*] a little proud.

PROUD [pꞃuꞇ, pꞃyꞇ, *Sax.*] puffed up with pride, elated.

a PROUD **Mind and a Beggar's Purſe agree ill together.**

The firſt exalts a man above his ſtation, while the other often obliges him to act much below it: Which occaſions a continual contract.

To be PROUD [pꞃuꞇian, *Sax.*] to be elated or puffed up in mind,

To be PROUD [ſpoken of *Dogs*] to be deſirous of copulation.

PROU'DLY, arrogantly, haughtily.

PROU'DNESS [of pꞃuꞇ or pꞃuꞇian, and neſſe, *Sax.*] pride.

To PROVE [pꞃoꝼian, *Sax.* profwa, *Su.* prøfve, *Da.* probiren, *Du.* and G. *prouver*, *eprouver*, F. *provare*, It. *provar*, Sp. *probatio*, L.] to make good, to try, to make an experiment.

PROVE'DITOR [*provediteur*, F. *proveditore*, It. *provedor*, Sp.] a provider.

PRO'VEND } [according to ſome, of *præbendo*, L. afford-
PRO'VENDER } ing] a meaſure containing the quantity of grain daily given to a horſe or other beaſt of labour, for his ordinary ſuſtenance.

To go to PRO'VEND [in *Monaſteries*] is to go to meals.

PRO'VENDER [*proventus*, L. *provende*, F.] good for cattle.

PROVENDER [with the *Canting Crew*] mony, or any other booty, taken on the highway.

To be PROVENDER *prick'd*, to be pampered or ſaucy, by reaſon of too high feeding.

PRO'VER [in *Law*] an approver, a perſon who having confeſſed himſelf guilty of felony, accuſes another of the ſame crime.

PRO'VERB [*proverbe*, F. *proverbio*, It. of *proverbium*, L.] a conciſe, witty, and wiſe ſpeech, grounded upon long experience, and containing for the moſt part ſome good caveat.

PROVE'RBIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a proverb.

PROVE'RBIALLY, in a proverbial manner.

To PROVI'DE [*pourvoir*, F. *provedere*, It. *provéer*, Sp. of *providere*, L.] to furniſh.

PROVI'DED [*pourveuque*, F.] on condition.

PRO'VIDENCE [F. *providenza*, It. in the latter ſenſe, of *providentia*, L.] a fore-wit, warineſs, forecaſt; but more eſpecially the foreſight or ſupreme intelligence of God, and his government of all created beings: or the conduct and direction of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe, by a ſuperior intelligent being.

Univerſal PRO'VIDENCE [in *God*] is that whereby he takes care of all things in general, but of mankind eſpecially.

Particular PRO'VIDENCE [of *God*] is that whereby he ſuperintends and takes cares of every individual thing in the world; continuing them in their beings, diſpoſing of their operations and effects in ſuch a wiſe order, as may be moſt ſuitable to thoſe wiſe ends and purpoſes for which they are deſigned.

PRO'VIDENCE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* repreſented by a baſilisk, with the head and eyes of a hawk, becauſe it is related of it, that there is no other creature fuller of ſpirits and vigour. It is alſo reported of a baſilisk, that it kills at a diſtance, only by ſending forth from its eyes a ſecret poiſon, which it conveys to the creature with whom it is diſpleaſed.

PRO'VIDENCE [in *Painting*] is repreſented as a lady lifting up both her hands to heaven, with theſe words, *Providentia Deorum*: or with a globe at her feet, and holding a ſcepter in her right hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left.

PRO'VIDENT [*providus*, L.] thrifty, wary, cautious.

PROVIDE'NTIAE [*old Rec.*] proviſion of meat or drink, *L.*

PROVIDE'NTIALNESS [of *providentia*, L. and *neſs*] the happening of a thing by divine providence, providential effect.

PRO'VIDENTLY, prudently, thriftily, ſavingly.

PRO'VIDENTNESS, thriftineſs, ſavingneſs.

PROVI'DER [*proviſor*, L.] one who furniſhes with.

PRO'VINCE [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] an archbiſhoprick; alſo the extent of the juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

PROVI'NCE [F. *provincia*, It. Sp. and L.] a large part or diviſion of an empire, a kingdom, *&c.* comprehending ſeveral cities, towns, *&c.* under the ſame government.

PROVI'NCE *Roſe* [of *Provence* in *France*] a kind of roſe.

The ſeven United PRO'VINCES of the *Netherlands*, the provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friezland*, *Over-Yeſſel* and *Groeningen*, who in the year 1579, at *Utrecht*, made a firm alliance, whereby they united themſelves ſo as never to be divided; yet reſerved to each province all its former rights, laws, and cuſtoms.

PROVI'NCIAL [F. *provinciale*, It. of *provincialis*, L.] pertaining to a province; alſo a ſuperior or chief governor of all the religious houſes in a province.

PROVI'NCIAL *Synod*, the aſſembly of the clergy of a particular province.

To PROVI'NE [*provigner*, F.] to lay the ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root.

PROVI'SION [F. *proviſione*, It. *proviſion*, Sp. of *proviſio* L.] whatſoever is provided, or is fit for ſuſtenance; alſo a providing or taking care of.

PROVI'SION [in the *Canon Law*] the pope's providing a ſpiritual living for a biſhop, before the death of the incumbent.

PROVI'SION [in *Canon Law*] the title or inſtrument, by vertue of which an incumbent holds, or is provided of a benefice, biſhoprick, *&c.*

PROVI'SION [in *Commerce*] the wages due to a factor.

PROVI'SIONAL, done by, of, or pertaining to a proviſo.

PROVI'SO, a condition, clauſe, or caveat, *&c.*

PROVI'SO [in *Law*] a condition inſerted in a deed; upon the obſervance of which, the validity of the deed depends.

PROVI'SO [in *Law*] concerning matters judicial, is where the plaintiff in an action deſiſts in proſecuting his ſuit, and does not bring it to trial in due time, the defendent in ſuch caſe may take out the *Venire facias* to the ſheriff, which hath in it theſe words, *Proviſo, quod*, &c.

To moor a PROVI'SO [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a ſhip has an anchor out, and a hawſer on ſhore, and ſo is moored with her head to the ſhore with two cables.

PROVI'SOR [*proviſeur*, F. of *proviſor*, L.] a perſon who has the care of providing things neceſſary.

PROVI'SOR [in an *Univerſity*] a title of dignity, a patron, or chief governor.

PROVI'SOR [*old Statutes*] a perſon who ſued to the court of *Rome* for a proviſion or benefice.

PROVI'SOR *Victualium*, the king's purveyor, *L.*

PROVOCA'TION [F. *provocazione*, It. *provocacion*, Sp. of *provocatio*, L.] a provoking, urging, incenſing, ſtirring up, &c.

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke or ſtir up.

A PROVO'CATIVE [in *Phyſick*] a medicine which ſtrengthens nature for venereal exerciſes.

PROVO'CATIVENESS, provoking nature or quality.

PROVO'CATORY [*provocatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to provocation.

To PROVO'KE [*provocare*, It. and L. *provoquer*, F. *provocar*, Sp.] to move or ſtir up, to anger or urge.

To PROVO'KE [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] to diſpoſe to, or cauſe.

PRO'VOST [*provôt*, F. *propoſto*, It. *prioſte*, Sp. pꞃæꝼaꞅꞇ, *Sax.* probeſt, *Dan.* of *præpoſitus*, L.] a chief magiſtrate of a city, or preſident of a college, or collegiate church.

PRO'VOST-MARSHAL [in an *Army*] an officer whoſe concern it is to apprehend deſerters and other criminals, and to ſet rates on proviſions in the king's army.

PRO'VOST-MARSHAL [in a *Royal Navy*] an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take charge of the priſoners taken.

PROVOST-MARSHAL [in *France*] an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take cognizance of enemies, and ſuch as commit outrages, as robbers.

PRO'VOST *of Merchants* [at *Paris*] the chief magiſtrate of that city.

PRO'VOST [of the *Mint*] an officer who is appointed to approve all the moneyers, and to overſee them.

PROVO'STAL [*provôtable*, F.] of, or pertaining to a provoſt.

PROVO'STSHIP }
PROVO'STRY } the office or dignity of a provoſt.

PROW [*prora*, L. *proue*, F. *prua*, It. *próa*, Sp.] the fore-part of a ſhip, *i. e.* that part of the fore-caſtle that is aloft, and not in the hold; properly that between the chace and the loof.

PROW'ESS [*ároueſſe*, F. *prodezza*, It. *proéza*, Sp.] valour, courage, ſtoutneſs; alſo a valiant or mighty act or thing; an exploit.

To PROWL [prob. of *proyeler*, F.] to go about pilfering or filching; alſo to gape after gain.

PRO'XIES, annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the biſhop, &c. on viſitations.

PROXI'MITY [*proximité*, F. *proſſimita*, It. *proximidad*, Sp. of *proximitas*, L.] nearneſs or neighbourhood, a nigh degree of kindred; alſo nearneſs in place.

PRO'XY [either of πρόξενος, Gr. as *Caſaub.* ſuppoſes, or of *Procurator*, L.] one who acts for, or ſtands for another in his abſence; alſo the commiſſion of a client to his proctor in the civil law, to manage his cauſe.

To PROYN, to prune, pick, ſet; alſo to trim the feathers, ſpoken of birds.

A PRUDE [*prudens*, L.] a preciſe woman, *F.*

PRU'DENCE [F. *prudenza*, It. *prudencia*, Sp. of *prudentia*, L.] wiſdom, the firſt of the cardinal virtues; which teaches us to govern our lives, manners, actions, according to the dictates of right reaſon.

PRU'DENCE [by *Moraliſts*] is defined to be a habit of the mind, whereby a man judges and determines truly how he ſhould act and proceed; what he ſhould do or avoid in all things relating to his advantage, temporal or eternal, ſo as to render himſelf happy both here and hereafter.

PRUDENCE [by *Painters* and *Sculptors*] is repreſented by a woman with two faces, having a gilt helmet on her head, to ſignify, that it becomes a wiſe man to be arm'd with prudent counſels, a ſtag lying by her, chewing, to denote that we ſhould ruminate and ſearch into the circumſtances of things before we come to any reſolution; holding a looking-glaſs in her left hand, to ſhew that we ought to examine our defects, by knowing ourſelves, and in her right an arrow, with the fiſh *Remora* twiſted round it, to put us in mind, that we ought to be always upon the wing to do good, and ſuffer no delay to prevent us in it.

PRU'DENT [F. *prudente*, It. and Sp. of *prudens*, L.] wiſe, diſcreet, adviſed.

PRUDE'NTIAL, of, or pertaining to prudence, adviſed, diſcreet, wiſe.

PRUDE'NTIALLY, diſcreetly, wiſely.

PRUDE'NTIALNESS [of *prudens*, L. and *neſs*] prudence.

PRU'DENTLY, wiſely, diſcreetly, adviſedly.

PRU'DENTNESS [*prudentia*, L.] prudence, prudent management.

PRU'DERY [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited womaniſh reſervedneſs, a ſhyneſs.

PRUI'NA, a concretion of the dew made by the violence of the external cold.

PRU'NA, a burning or live coal, *L.*

PRUNA [in *Surgery*] a carbuncle, a plague, ſore, or fiery botch.

To PRUNE [with *Gardeners*] to trim trees, by cutting off the ſuperfluous ſprigs or branches.

To PRUNE [in *Falconry*] as the *Hawk prunes*, *i. e.* picks her wings.

PRUNE'LLA [in *Medicine*] a drineſs of throat and tongue happening in continual fevers, eſpecially acute ones, attended with a heat and redneſs of the throat; and ſcurf covering the tongue, ſometimes whitiſh and ſometime blackiſh.

PRUNE'LLA [*Botany*] the herb ſelf-heal, *L.*

PRUNELLA *cærulea* [with *Botan.*] the herb bugle, ſo called from its blue flowers, *L.*

Sal PRUNELLAE. See *Sal.*

PRUNE'LLO's [ſo called of *Brignoles*, the place where they grow] a ſort of plums; alſo a ſort of ſilk.

PRUNES [F. *prugna*, It. *pruna*, L.] a kind of plums.

PRUNI'FEROUS *Trees* [*prunifer*, L.] ſuch trees as bear plums, or whoſe fruit has a ſtone in the middle.

PRU'NING [*incert. Etym.*] the cutting off the ſuperfluous twigs of trees.

PRU'RIENT [*pruriens*, L.] pricking, itching.

PRURI'GINOUS [*pruriginoſus*, L.] full of the itch, itchy.

PRURI'GINOUSNESS [of *pruriginoſus*, L. and *neſs*] itchineſs, the having the itch.

PRURI'TUS, the itch, a diſeaſe; any dryneſs and roughneſs of the skin, occaſioned by ſharp humours which ſtagnate in, and corrode the miliary glands.

PRUTA'NICK *Tables* [with *Aſtron.*] tables calculated by *Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to the duke of *Pruſſia*) for finding the motions of the heavenly bodies.

To PRY [prob. of *preuver*, F. to make a trial of] to ſearch, inquire, or drive into.

PRY'AN *Tin*, a ſort of tin found mixed with gravelly earth, ſometimes white, and ſometimes red.

PRYK, a kind of ſervice or tenure; an old faſhioned ſpur with one point only, which the tenant holding land by this tenure was to find for the king.

PRY'ING [*incert. Etym.* except of *prouvant*, F. making a trial of] ſearching, enquiring, or diving into.

PRYTANEI [at *Athens*] the ſenators who compoſed the grand council who governed the ſtate, who were in number 50.

PRYTANEUM [πρυτανεῖον, *Gr.*] a building at *Athens*, where the council of *Prytanei* aſſembled.

PRYTANEUS [πρύτανις, *Gr.*] the firſt magiſtrate in moſt of the cities of *Greece.*

PSALM [ψαλμος, *Gr.*] a hymn upon a divine ſubject.

PSA'LMIST [*pſalmiſtes*, L. pꞅalm-ꞅcop, *Sax.*] a compoſer or ſingers of pſalms.

PSA'LMODY [*F.* and *L.* of ψαλμοδία, of ψαλμὸς and ἀείδω, to ſing, *Gr.*] ſinging of pſalms, or ſinging and playing on an inſtrument at the ſame time.

PSALMO'GRAPHIST [ψαλμογράφος of ψαλμὸς, and γράφειν, *Gr.* to write] a writer of pſalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [ψαλμογραφία of ψαλμος, and γραφὴ, a writing] a writing of pſalms.

PSA'LTER [ψαλτήειον, *Gr.* pꞅalꞇeꞃe, *Sax.* pſaltere, *Dan.* pſalter, *Du.* and G. *pſeautier*, F. *ſaltero*, It. *ſalterio*, Sp. *pſalterium*, L.] a book of pſalms.

PSA'LTERY [ψαλτήειον, *Gr.*] a kind of muſical inſtrument.

PSAMMI'SMUS [ψαμμισμὸς, *Gr.*] a bath of dry, warm ſand, to apply to the feet of dropſical perſons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of ψαμμώδης, *Gr.*] ſandy and gravelly matter in urine.

PSA'MMOS [ψάμμος, *Gr.*] ſand or gravel; that which breeds in human bodies.

PSATYRIANS, a ſect of the *Arians*, who held that the ſon was not like the father in will, that he was taken from or made of nothing, and that in God, generation was not to be diſtinguiſhed from creation.

PSE'PHOMANCY [ψηφομαντεία of ψηφὸς, a ſtone, and μαντεία, *Gr.* divination] a divination by pebble-ſtones, diſtinguiſh'd by certain characters, and put as lots into a veſſel; which, having made certain ſupplications to the gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the characters, conjectured what ſhould happen to them,

PSEUDO [of ψευδὴς, *Gr.* falſe, counterfeit] a term or particle uſed in the compoſition of many *Latin* and *Engliſh* words.

PSEUDA'CORUS [of ψεῦδος and ἄκορος, *Gr.*] the yellow flower-de-luce, a plant.

PSEUDANCHU'SA [of ψεῦδος, and *anchuſa*, L. of ἄγχουσα, *Gr.*] wild bugloſs, or ſheeps tongue.

PSEUDA'NGELIST [ψευδάγγελος of ψευδὸς falſe, and ἄγγελος, an angel] a falſe meſſenger.

PSEUDAPO'STLE [ψευδαπόστολος, Gr.] a falſe apoſtle.

PSEU'DISODOMENON [of ψευδῶς, falſe, ἴσος, equal, and δομὴ, *Gr.* a building] a ſort of building, whoſe walls are made of ſtone, of an unequal thickneſs.

PSEUDOASPHO'DELUS [of ψεῦδος, and *aſphodelus*, L. of ἀσφόδελος, *Gr.*] baſtard aſphodil.

PSEUDOBU'NION [ψευδοβύνιον, *Gr.*] the herb water-creſſes.

PSEUDOCA'PSICUM [of ψεῦδος, and *capſicum*, L.] night-ſhade.

PSEUDOCHAMAEBUXUS [of ψεῦδος χαμαὶ, on the ground, and πύξος, *Gr.*] baſtard dwarf-box.

PSEUDOCORORONO'PUS [of ψεῦδος and κορωνόπους, *Gr.*] baſtard crow-foot, buck plantain.

PSEUDODICTA'MNUM [of ψεῦδος and δίκταμνον, *Gr.*] baſtard dittany.

PSEUDODI'PTERE [in *ant. Archit.*] a temple with eight columns in front; and a ſingle row of columns all round.

PSEUDO'GRAPHY [ψευδογραφία of ψεῦδος, and γραφή, *Gr.*] a falſe writing, a counterfeit hand.

PSEUDOHELLE'BORUS [of ψεῦδος and ἐλλέβορος, *Gr.*] wild hellebore or bear's-foot.

PSEUDOHEPATO'RIUM [ψεῦδος and εὐπατόριον, *Gr.*] baſtard agrimony.

PSEUDOHERMODA'CTYLUS [ψεῦδος, ἑρμοδάκτυλος, *Gr.*] the herb dog's-tooth.

PSEUDO'LOGY [ψευδολογία, *Gr.*] falſe ſpeaking or lying.

PSEUDOMA'RTYR [ψευδομάρτυς, *Gr.*] a counterfeit martyr, a falſe witneſs.

PSEU'DO-ME'DICUS, a falſe phyſician, a pretender to phyſick.

PSEUDO MECHA'NICAL, not according to, or contrary to the rules or laws of *Mechaniſm*.

PSEUDOMELA'NTHIUM [ψευδομελάνθιον, *Gr.*] cockle or corn-roſe.

PSEUDO'MENOS [ψευδόμενος, *Gr.*] a ſophiſtical argument, a fallacy in reaſoning; a captious concluſion.

PSEUDOMO'LY [of ψεῦδος and μῶλυ, *Gr.*] the yellow daffodil, or crow's bill.

PSEUDONARCI'SSUS [ψεῦδος and νάρκισσος, Gr.] the yellow daffodil.

PSEUDONA'RDUS [of ψεῦδος and νάρδος, *Gr.*] baſtard ſpike.

PSEUDONY'MOUS [ψευδώνυμος of ψευδὸς, and ὄνομα, *Gr.* name] authors who publiſh books under falſe and feigned names.

PSEUDOPERI'PTERON, a temple where the ſide pillars were ſet in the wall on the inſide, which was enlarged ſufficient to incloſe the ſpace for the *Portico's* of the *Peripteron*.

PSEUDOPHILO'SOPHER [ψευδοφιλόσοφος, *Gr.*] a falſe or counterfeit philoſopher.

PSEUDOPHILO'SOPHY [ψευδοφιλοσοφία of ψεῦδος and φιλοσοφία, *Gr.*] falſe philoſophy.

PSEUDOPO'RTICUS [of ψεῦδος, and *porticus*, L.] a falſe porch.

PSEUDOPRO'PHET [ψευδοπροφήτης of ψεῦδος falſe, and προφήτης, *Gr.*] a falſe prophet.

PSEUDOPRO'PHESY [ψευδόπροφηότι, *Gr.*] falſe propheſy.

PSEUDOSTO'MATA [of ψευδοστομος of ψευδος falſe, στομα, *Gr.* the mouth] falſe mouths or openings, eſpecially where rivers diſembogue or empty themſelves.

PSEUDO-STE'LLA [of ψεῦδος, *Gr.* and *ſtella*, L.] any kind of *Meteor* or *Phænomenon*, newly appearing in the heavens, and reſembling a ſtar.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [ψευδόθυρον of ψευδὸς, and θύρα, *Gr.* a door] a poſtern-gate, a back-door.

PSI'LOTHRIX [of ψιλὸς naked, and θρίξ, *Gr.* hair] a depilatory or medicament proper to make the hair fall off.

PSOAS *muſculus* [ψόας, *Gr.* the loins] one of the muſcles which bend the thigh.

PSO'AS *magnus* [with *Anat.*] a round, hard, fleſhy muſcle of the loins, ariſing from the internal ſide of the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ of the loins within the *Abdomen*; and deſcending upon part of the internal ſide of the *Ilium*, is inſerted into the lower part of the little trochanter, *L.*

PSOAS *parvus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the thigh, ariſing fleſhy from the inſide of the upper vertebræ of the loins, and is inſerted into the upper part of the ſhare-bone, which is joined to the *os Ilium*, L.

PSO'RA [ψώρα, Gr.] ſcabbineſs, mangineſs, a wild ſcab that makes the skin ſcaly,

PSO'RA *Plinii*, *ſera Scabies*, a kind of itch ſo call'd.

PSORI'ASIS [ψωρίασις of ψωράω, to be ſcabby, *Gr.*] a dry itching ſcab, frequently accompanied with an exulceration.

PSO'RICA [ψωρικά, *Gr,*] medicines good againſt ſcabbineſs.

PSOROPHTHALMI'A [ψωροφθαλμία, *Gr.* of ψώρα, a ſcab, and ὀφθαλμία, a diſeaſe in the eye, *Gr.*] a ſcab and inflammation of the eyes with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of ψυχή, the ſoul, and ἀγωγός, a leader, *Gr.*] medicines which ſuddenly raiſe the ſpirits in faintings.

PSYCHO'LOGIST [of ψυχολογικὸς, of ψυχή, the ſoul, and λέγω, *Gr.* to ſay] one who treats concerning the ſoul.

PSYCHO'LOGY [ψυχολογία, *Gr.*] a diſcourſe of the ſoul.

PSYCHRO'METER [of ψυχρὸς cold, and μέτρον, *Gr.* meaſure] an inſtrument for meaſuring the degrees of moiſture or humidity of the air.

PSYCHOMA'CHY [ψυχομαχία, *Gr.*] a war or fight between the ſoul and body.

PSYCHROLUSI'A [ψυχρολουσία of ψυχρὸς cold, and λύσις, *Gr.* a ſolution or waſhing] cold baths.

PSYCHO'MANCY [ψυχομαντεία of ψυχή the ſoul, and μαντεία, divination, *Gr.*] a divination by the ghoſts, ſouls, or ſpirits of dead perſons.

PSYCHROPHOBI'A [ψυχροφοβία of ψυχρὸς cold, and φόβος fear, *Gr.*] a fear of, or an averſion to cold things.

PSYCO'TROPHON [ψυχότροφον, *Gr.*] the herb betony.

PSYCTICA [with *Phyſic.*] cooling medicines againſt the ſcab.

PSYDRA'CION [ψυδράκιον, *Gr.*] a little ulcer in the skin of the head; alſo a ſwelling in the skin, like a bliſter with moiſt matter in it.

PSYLLI'UM [ψύλλιον, *Gr.*] the herb flea bane, or flea-wort.

PTA'RMICA [of πταρμική, *Gr.*] medicines which cauſe ſneezing.

PTERI'S [πτερίς, *Gr.*] fern or brake, the herb oſmund.

PTE'RNA [πτέρνα, *Gr.*] the ſecond bone of the foot.

PTE'RON [πτερόν, *Gr.*] the wing of a bird; alſo the wing or iſle of a building.

PTERO'PHORI [of πτερόν, a wing, and φέρω, to bear, ſo called becauſe they bare wings on the points of their pikes] couriers among the *Romans*, who brought tidings of any declaration of war, of a battle loſt, or any miſhap which befel the army.

PTERYGOI'DES *proceſſus* [of πτέρυξ, a wing, and εἶδος, form, *Gr.*] the proceſs of a bone ſo called.

PTERYGOSTAPHELI'NUS *internus* [*Anat*] a muſcle like the former, that is inſerted into the fore-part of the *Uvula*, and likewiſe moves it.

PTERY'GIUM [πτερύγιον, *Gr.*] a little wing.

PTERYGIUM [with *Anat.*] the wing or round riſing of the noſe or eye; alſo the proceſs of the *Sphenoides* or wedge-like bone.

PTERYGOI'DES [πτερυγοειδὴς, *Gr.*] the wing-like proceſſes of the *Sphenoid* or wedge-like bone.

PTERYGOIDE'US *internus* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the jaw ariſing from the internal part of the *Pterygoides* proceſs, and deſcends to be inſerted into the lower part of the inward ſide of the lower jaw.

PTERY'GOIDEUS, *externus*, a muſcle of the jaw which ariſes from the external part of the *Pterygoides*, and goes backward to be inſerted between the *Condyloid* proceſs and the *Corone* on the inſide of the lower jaw, and pulls it forwards.

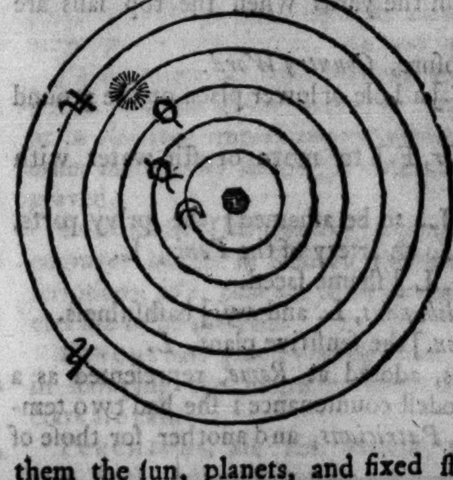
PTERY'GOPALATI'NUS [πτερυγοειδὴς, *Gr.* and *palatum*, L.] a muſcle of the *Gargareon*, ariſing from the proceſs of the *Sphenoides*, and deſcending according to the length of the interſtice, made by the internal *Ala* of the *os Sphenoides*, and *muſculus Pterygoideus internus* of the lower jaw, and is inſerted to the fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

PTERYGOPHARINGA'EUS [of πτερυγοειδὴς, and φάρυγξ, *Gr.*] a muſcle ariſing thin and fleſhy from both the *Pterygoidal* proceſſes of the *os Cuneiforme*; alſo from the root of the tongue and extremities of the *os Hyoides*, &c.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS *externus* [πτερυγοειδὴς, and σταφυλῖνος of σταφυλή, the palate, *Gr.*] a muſcle ariſing from a ſmall protuberance upon the under ſide of the body of the *os Sphenoides*, and goes directly to be inſerted into the hinder part of the *Uvula*, and moves the *Uvula*.

PTI'SAN [πτισάνη, *Gr.*] a kind of cooling phyſick drink made of peeled or hull'd barley.

PTOLEMAICK *Syſtem* [of the *Heavens*] that ſyſtem, which was invented by *Ptolemy* the great *Alexandrian*, aſtronomer, the illuſtrator and maintainer of it, tho' the invention was much older, having been held by *Ariſtotle*, *Hipparchus*, &c. This is an *Hypotheſis*, order or diſpoſition of the heavens and heavenly bodies, wherein the earth is ſuppoſed to be at reſt and in the center, and the heavens to revolve round it from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, carrying with them the ſun, planets, and fixed ſtars, each in their reſpective ſpheres. Next above the earth is the *Moon*, then the planet *Mercury*, next *Veuus*, above her the *Sun*; next above him *Mars*; and then *Jupiter*; beyond him *Saturn*; over which are placed the two *Cryſtalline* ſpheres, and laſtly the *primum mobile*, ſuppoſed to be the firſt heaven, that gives motion to all the ſpheres. See *Syſtem*.



This *Syſtem* was generally believ'd till the diſcovery of *America* diſprov'd one part of it, and the conſideration of the rapid motion of the ſun, and the other planets put *Nicholas Copernicus*, a famous *German* mathematician about 200 years ago, upon forming a new *Syſtem* that might be more conſiſtent with the celeſtial phænomena, and late improvements have put this *Ptolemaick Syſtem* quite out of countenance; and even demonſtration is not wanting to confute it. See *Copernican Syſtem*.

PTOLEMAI'TES [ſo named after *Ptolemy* their leader] a branch of the *Gnoſticks* who held that the law of *Moſes* came part from God, part from *Moſes*, and part from the traditions of the doctors.

PTYALI'SMUS πτυαλισμὸς of πτύω, *Gr.* to ſpit] a ſpitting or diſcharge of the *Saliva*, through the glands of the mouth.

PTY'ALON [πτύαλον *Gr.*] ſpittle, or that matter which is brought up from the lungs by coughing.

PTY'LOSIS, a diſeaſe when the brims of the eye-lids are grown thick, and the hairs of the eye-brows fall off.

PTYSMAGO'GUE [πτυσμάγωγον of πτύαλον, ſpittle, and ἀγωγὸς, *Gr.* a leader] a medicine which diſcharges ſpittle, whether it amounts quite to a ſalivation or not.

PU'BERTY [*pubertas*, L.] ripeneſs of age, the age of 14 years in men; and 12 in women.

PUBES, the privy parts of human bodies, either male, or female.

PU'BIS OS [with *Anat.*] the ſhare bone, a bone of the hip, ſituate in the fore and middle part of the trunk, and making the lower and inner part of the *os innominatum*, *L.*

PU'BLICAN [F. *pubblicano*, It. *publicáno*, Sp. of *publicanus*, L.] a farmer of publick rents and revenues; alſo a keeper of a victualling houſe, or ale-houſe.

PU'BLICANS [*publicani*, L.] farmers or collectors of publick taxes, *&c.*

PUBLICA'TION [F. *publicazione*, It. *publicaciòn*, Sp. of *publicatio*, L.] a making publick, or giving publick notice of a thing.

PU'BLICK *Faith* [in the reign of king *Charles* I.] a pretence or cheat to raiſe money upon the publick faith of the nation, to make war againſt the king, about the year 1642.

PUBLICK [*public*, F. *pubblico*, It. *publico*, Sp. of *publicus*, L.] common; belonging to the people; manifeſt, known by every body.

PU'BLICKLY, openly, in the view of every one.

PU'BLICKNESS [of *publicus*, L. and *neſs*] manifeſtneſs to all perſons or to many.

To PU'BLISH [*publicare*, L. *publier*, F. *publicar*, Sp.] to make publick, ſpread abroad.

PU'BLISHER [*publieur*, F.] one who publiſhes, as books, *&c.*

PU'CELAGE, a maiden-head, virginity, *F.*

PU'CHIA [*old Rec*] a pouch, a purſe, a bag, *L.*

PUCK-BALL }
PUCK-FIST } a kind of muſhroom full of duſt.

A PU'CKER, a neſt of caterpillars, or ſuch like vermin, *Country Word.*

PU'CKERED [prob. of πυκάζω or πυκνόω, *Gr.* to thicken, according to *Skinner*] drawn together, folded, or lying uneven, as cloth, *&c.* not evenly ſowed.

PU'DDER [*Skinner* derives it of **polteren**, *Teut.*] a noiſe, a buſtle; alſo confuſed or awkard doing any thing.

PU'DDING [*boudin*, F.] a well known food.

To give the Crow a PUDDING, to dye.

PU'DDING *of an Anchor* [*Sea Phraſe*] is the binding ropes about the rings of it.

PUDDING *Graſs*, the herb penny-royal.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] certain ropes nailed to the arms of the main and fore yards near the ends, to prevent the ropes called *Robbins*, from galling upon the yards when the top ſails are haled home.

PU'DDOCK, a ſmall incloſure, *Country Word.*

PU'DDLE [*patrovillis*, F.] a hole or lower place on the ground with ſtanding water,

To PU'DDLE [*patrouiller*, F.] to move or ſtir water with hands, *&c.*

PUDE'NDA [of *pudere*, L. to be aſhamed] the privy parts, either of man or woman, alſo an artery of the *Penis*, L.

PU'DIBUND [*pudibundus*, L.] ſhame faced.

PU'DIBUNDNESS [of *pudibundus*, L. and *neſs*] baſhfulneſs.

PUDICA *planta* [in *Botan.*] the ſenſitive plant, *L.*

PUDICI'TIA, a goddeſs, adored at *Rome*, repreſented as a woman veiled, of a very modeſt countenance; ſhe had two temples, one for wives of the *Patricians*, and another for thoſe of the *Plebeians*.

PUDLAYS, pieces of ſtuff ſerving to do the office of *Levers*, handſpikes, *&c.*

PUDI'CITY [*pudicité*, F. *pudicizia*, It. of *pudicitia*, L.] chaſtity, modeſty.

PUERI'LE [*pueril*, F. *puerile*, It. of *puerilis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a child, childiſh.

PUERI'LENESS } [*puerilité*, F. *puerizia*, It. of *puerilitas*,
PUERI'LITY } L.] childiſhneſs, boyiſhneſs.

PUERI'LITY [in *Diſcourſe*] a thought, which being too far fetch'd becomes flat and inſipid; a fault common to thoſe who affect to ſay nothing but what is extraordinary and brilliant.

PULSE [*pulſus*, L.] the beating or throbbing of the arteries.

PUE'RITY [*pueritas*, L.] childhood, infancy.

PUE'RPERA, a woman in child-bed, *L.*

PUE'RPEROUS [of *puerpera*, L.] child-bearing.

PUET, a bird.

To PUFF [prob. of **puffen**, *Teut.*] to blow or pant by reaſon of ſhortneſs of breath.

[*To* PUFF [*bouffer*, F. *ſbuffare*, It. *buffar*, Sp.] to ſwell.

A PUFF [prob, of **poff**, *Du.* the ſwelling of the cheeks, or *bouffée*, F.] a blaſt or breath of wind; alſo an utenſil uſed in powdering of the hair.

A PUFF [in a *Gaming Houſe*] a perſon hired to play to decoy others.

PU'FFIN, a bird, ſo named (as is ſuppoſed) from the roundneſs of its belly, as it were ſwelling or puffing out; a kind of coot, or ſea-gull.

PUFFY [*bouffi*, F.] ſwell'd up.

PUG [prob. of **piga**, *Dan.* piga, *Sax.* a little maid] a name for a monkey or ape.

PU'GGERED, as the red puggered attire of a turkey, *i. e.* the wattles.

PU'GGY [of piga, *Sax.* **pige**, *Dan.* a little maid] a ſoothing word uſed to a little child, or a ſweet-heart; as *my little* or *pretty Puggy*.

PU'GIL [in *Pharmacy*] a ſmall handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two fingers and thumb, *L.*

PUGIL, a fighter at fiſty-cuffs, a champion, *L.*

PUGNA'CIOUSNESS } [of *pugnax*, L. and *neſs*] fighting diſ-
PUGNA'CITY } poſition.

PUIS *darrein continuance*, a plea of new matter depending on action *poſt ultimam continuationem*.

PUI'SSANCE [F. *poſſenza*, It.] power, force, might.

PUI'SSANT [F. *poſſente*, It.] powerful, mighty.

PUI'SSANTLY, powerfully, mightily.

PUI'SSANTNESS [of *puiſſant*, F. and *neſs*] mightineſs, *&c.*

PU'ISNE, a younger born, or a child born after another.

PU'ISNE, *Puny*, a law-term for a counſellor, as, a *Puny Counſellor*.

PUKE, a ſort of colour.

A PUKE, a vomit.

PU'KING [*incert. Etym.* unleſs of **fuyeken**, *Du.* to thruſt forth] vomiting.

PUL, a general name which is given by the *Perſians* to all the copper-money current in the empire.

To PULE [*pioler*, F. *pigolare*, It.] to piep as chickens and young birds do.

PU'LCHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, L.] beauty.

PULE'GIUM [in *Botany*] penny-royal, *L.*

PULES [or *Mons Veneris*] the hairy hillock above the privities in men or women.

PU'LEX, a flea, *L.*

PULICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb flea-wort, *L.*

PULICA'RIS *febris* [with *Phyſicians*] a malignant fever, ſo called, becauſe it makes the ſkin appear as if it were flea-bitten. The ſame as *Petecialis febris*.

PULICO'SE [*pulicoſus*, L.] abounding with or full of fleas.

PU'LING [prob. of *piaulant*, F. ſinging ſmall] weakly, ſickly.

PU'LIOL } a ſort of herb, puliol-royal, penny-
PULI'OL-MOUNTAIN } royal.

To PULL [pullian, *Sax.*] to pluck, drag, hale, *&c.*

PULLA [*old Rec.*] a pool or lake of ſtanding water.

PULLEN [*pulain*, O. F.] poultry.

PU'LLET [*poularde* or *poulet*, F. *polla*, Sp.] a young hen.

PU'LLET [*of a Ship*] a cloſe room in the hold, in which laying ſome pigs of lead, or other weighty things, ſhe may be ſufficiently ballaſted with loſs of little of her hold, and more room left for the ſtowage of goods.

PULLEY *Piece*, armour for the knees; alſo that part of a boot which covers the knee.

PULLEY [of pullian, *Sax.* or *poulie*, F. *pileu*, Sp.] one of the mechanick powers; a wheel or block channelled round, which by means of a rope running in it, heaves up great weights.

To PU'LLULATE [*pullulare*, It. and L.] to ſpring or come up young; to bud forth.

PU'LMO *Marinus* [with *Naturaliſts*] *Sea Lungs*, a light, ſpongeous ſubſtance, of a ſhining colour like cryſtal, intermixt with blue, and commonly in a form, reſembling human lungs, it ſwims on the ſurface of the ſea, and ſhines in the night time, and has this property, that if a ſtick be rubb'd therewith it will communicate its luminous property. It is vulgarly ſuppoſed to preſage a ſtorm; but it is in effect no more than a viſcous excrement of the ſea.

PULMONA'RIA [*Botany*] the herb lung-wort, *L.*

PULMONA'RIA [in *Medicine*] an inflammation of the lungs.

PULMONA'RIA *Arteria* [with *Anatomiſts*] a veſſel of the breaſt ſpringing immediately out of the right ventricle of the heart, and thence conveying the blood to the lungs, having a double coat, called alſo *Vena Arterioſa*.

PULMONA'RIUS, one who is diſeaſed in the lungs, *L.*

PU'LMONARY [*pulmonarius*, L] of, or pertaining to the lungs, *L.*

PULMONARY *Veſſels* [with *Anat.*] thoſe veſſels which carry the blood from the heart to the lungs, and back again; being the pulmonary vein, and the pulmonary arteries.

Pulmo'nes [*Anat.*] the lungs, the inſtruments of breathing in all animals.

Pulmone'ous [*pulmoneus*, L.] like, or pertaining to the lungs.

A **Pulmo'nick** *pulmonicus*, L.] a conſumptive perſon.

Pulp [*poulpe*, F. *pulpa*, It. Sp. and *pulpa*, L.] that part of fruit which is good to eat, lying between the rind, and the ſtone, or kernel.

Pulp [in *Pharmacy*] the ſoſt part of fruit, roots, or other bodies, that is extracted by ſoaking or boiling, and paſſed thro' a ſieve.

Pu'lpit [*pulpito*, Sp. of *pulpitum*, L] a place erected for ſpeaking publickly.

Pulpitum [among the *Romans*] a place raiſed, on which the actors acted their plays, or what we now call the ſtage; tho' ſome ſay it was an eminence for the muſick; or a place from whence declamations were ſpoken.

Pu'lpous [*pulpoſus*, L.] full of ſubſtance, fleſhy, nouriſhing, rich.

Pu'lpousness [of *pulpoſus*, L. and *neſs*] fulneſs of pulp.

Pulsa'tor [*Law Word*] the plaintiff or actor.

Pulsati'lla [with *Botaniſts*] the plant paſque-flower, *L.*

Pulsa'tion, a knocking or ſtriking; alſo the beating of the pulſe, or the beating of the arteries, *F.* of *L.*

Pulsare [*Law Word*] to accuſe a perſon.

Pulse [*puls*, L.] all ſort of grain contained in ſhells, husks, or cods, as beans, peas, *&c.*

Pulse [*poulſe*, F. *polſo*, It. *pulſo*, Sp. of *pulſus*, L.] is the immediate index of the heart, by the mediation whereof the blood is diffuſed thro' the whole body, which is affected differently thereby, according to the different motion thereof, or the pulſe is the beating and throbbing of the arteries; that reciprocal motion of the heart and arteries, whereby the warm blood thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart, is ſo impelled into the arteries to be by them diſtributed through all parts of the body, as to be perceivable by the touch of the finger.

Unequal **Pulse** [with *Phyſicians*] is either in reſpect of time or ſtrength, *i. e.* it either ſtrikes quicker or ſlower, or elſe ſtronger or weaker.

Interrupted **Pulse**, is either when the ſtrokes are much ſmaller than uſual, or when their intervals are much greater.

Intenſe **Pulse**, is a pulſe whoſe ſtroke is very hard, or elſe this ſtrength is made up with the multiplicity and frequency of mications, as in the height of fevers.

Remiſs **Pulse**, is a pulſe whoſe ſtrokes are leſs quick or leſs ſtrong, and in ſickneſs indicates more danger than in the other.

Deep **Pulse**, is more frequent in old folks than in young, and ſhews a diſpoſition to aſthma's, lethargy, and melancholy, *&c.*

Superficial **Pulse**, is one which ſhews an exact temperament of body, and a merry diſpoſition of mind.

Trembling **Pulse**, indicates great extremity.

Wandring **Pulse**, is one which is ſometimes felt in one place, an ſometimes in another, and ſometims no where, and is never but a few minutes before death.

A ſtrong **Pulse**, denotes a brisk and copious influx of the nervous juice into the *Villi* of the heart.

A ſlow **Pulse**, denotes a ſlowneſs of the influx of the nervous juice from the brain into the *Villi* of the heart.

A quick **Pulse**, intimates acrimonies, ſpirits, agitated fevers, phrenzies.

A weak **Pulse**, denotes the contrary to the former.

An Intermitting **Pulse**, denotes that life is in a ſlippery ſituation.

A Hard **Pulse**, ſignifies that the membrane of the artery is drier than ordinary.

A ſoft **Pulse**, denotes the contrary to that beforementioned.

Pu'lsion, a driving or thruſting forward, *L.*

Pu'lsion [in *Phyſicks*] the ſtroke by which any medium is affected, by the motion of light, ſound, *&c.* thro' it.

Pulsu'ra [of *pulſare*, L. to knock, on account of the monks, who antiently, before they were admitted, *pulſabant ad fores*, i. e. knocked at the doors ſeveral days together] in our old law-books, ſignifies a previous examination.

Pu'lverable, that may be powdered.

To **Pu'lverizate** } [*pulveriſer*, F. *polverizzare*, It. of *pul-*
To **Pulveri'ze** } *verizare*, L.] to reduce to powder.

Pulveriza'tion, a reducing to powder.

Pulve'rulence [of *pulverulentus*, L.] duſtineſs.

Pu'lvis *de tribus* [*i. e.* a powder of three ingredients] the cornachine powder, made of equal parts of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Cream of Tartar*, L.

Pulvis *Patrum* [*i. e.* the powder of the fathers] the Jeſuits powder, *L.*

Pulvis *fulminans* [with *Chymiſts*] the thundering powder, a mixture of three parts of ſalt-petre, two of tartar, and one of brimſtone; all finely powder'd. A ſmall part, even a ſingle dram of this being put into a ſhovel over a gentle fire, till it melts by degrees, and changes colour, will go off with a noiſe like that of a musket, but hurts no body in the room, by reaſon its force tends chiefly downwards.

Pulvinata } [in *Archit.*] a frieze ſwelling and like a pil-
Pulvilio } low.

Pulvina'ta [in *antient Architecture*] a frize which ſwells or bulges out, in manner of a pillow.

Pu'micated [*pumicatus*, L.] made ſmooth with a pumice-ſtone.

Pu'mice-Stone [*pumex*, L. pumıȝ-ſtan, *Sax.*] a ſpungy light crumbling ſtone, caſt out of mount *Ætna*, and other burning mountains, uſed in graving, poliſhing, and other uſes.

Pu'milus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] low.

To **Pummel** [with the *Vulgar*] to beat, *e. g.*

I **Pummel'd** *his ſides for him*, (i. e. I beat him ſoundly.

Pump [pumpe, *Dan.* pompe, *Du.* pumpe, G. *pompe*, F. *bombro*, Sp.] a machine for drawing water out of wells or pits.

To **Pu'mp** [of pumpe, *Dan.* pompen, *Du.* pumpen, G. *pomper*, F.] to draw water with a pump.

To **Pump**, or wheedle ſecrets out of any one.

The **Pump** *ſucks* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when the water being out, it brings up nothing but wind and froth.

Pump *Brake* [on *Shipboard*] the handle of the pump.

Pump *Can*, a veſſel to pour water into a pump to fetch it and make it work.

Pump *Dale* } [on *Shipboard*] the trough in which the water
Pump *Vale* } which is pumped up out of the ſhip's hold runs, and ſo out at the ſcupper-holes.

Air **Pump.** See *Machina Boyliana.*

Pumps, a ſort of ſhoes without heels.

To **Pun** [punian, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; alſo to play with words, to quibble.

Pun [prob. of *point*, F. *punctum*, L.] a quibble, or playing with words; is a conceit ariſing from the riſe of two words that agree in ſound, but differ in ſenſe or it may be ſaid to be *a vox et præterea nihil*; i. e. a ſound and nothing but a ſound.

Punch, for chamber-maids, is made without any water or lime-juice, with the juice of orange and lemon, twice as much white-wine as lime-juice, and four times as much brandy and ſugar.

Punch [*incert. Etym.*] a drinkable well known.

A **Punch** [*poincon*, F.] an inſtrument for making holes.

A **Punch** } [*polichinelle*, F.] a ſhort and thick fellow,
Punchane'llo } a ſtage puppet.

To **Punch** [*poinçonner*, F. *pungir* and *punçar*, Sp.] to bore or make a hole with a punch; alſo to thruſt one with the fiſt, elbow, *&c.*

Pun'chable [with the *Vulgar*] ſaid of womankind when they are marriageable.

Pu'ncheon } [*poincon*, F. *ponçon*, F.] a wine veſſel contain-
Pu'nchion } ing 84 gallons.

Punch-Horse [with *Horſemen*] is a well-ſet, well-knit horſe, having a ſhort back, thick ſhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fleſh.

Pu'nchins } [with *Architects*] ſhort pieces of timber placed
Pu'nchions } to ſupport ſome conſiderable weight; alſo a piece of timber raiſed upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the little forces, *&c.* are jointed.

Pu'nchion, a little block or piece of ſteel, on one end of which is ſome figure, letter, or mark engraven either in *Creux* or in *Relievo*, impreſſions of which are taken on metal or ſome other matter, by ſtriking it with a hammer on the end not engraved.

Punchion [for *Coining*] a piece of iron ſteeled, whereon the engraver has cut in *Relievo* the ſeveral figures, arms, effigies, inſcriptions, *&c.* that are to be in the matrices wherewith the ſpecies are to be marked.

Punchions [for *Printing*] are made of ſteel, as before uſed in ſtamping the matrices, wherein the types or printing characters are caſt.

Punchions, are alſo various, uſed by ſeveral artificers in iron, ſteel, and other metals.

Punctated *Hyperbola* [in the higher *Geometry*] an hyperbola whoſe oval conjugate is infinitely ſmall, *i. e.* a point.

Puncta'tus, a, um, [in *Botan. Writ.*] marked with ſmall ſpots, *L.*

Puncti'lio [*punctillum*, L. *pointille*, F.] a little point, a nicety, a trifle.

Puncti'lious [*pointilleux*, L.] exceptious, captious; alſo of ſmall conſequence.

Puncti'liousness [of *pointilleux*, F. and *neſs*] triflingneſs, aptneſs to take exception.

Pu'nction } [in *Surgery*] an aperture made in the low-
Pu'ncture } er belly in dropſical perſons to diſcharge the water.

Pu'nctual [*ponctuel*, F. *puntuale*, It. *puntual*, Sp. of *punctum*, L. a point] exact, regular.

Punctua'lity } [*ponctualité*, F. *puntualità*, It. *puntua-*
Pu'nctualness } *lidad*, Sp.] exactneſs, regularity.

Pu'nctua'lly, exactly, regularly.

Punctua'tion [*ponctuation*, F.] (with *Grammar.*) the art of pointing or dividing a diſcourſe into periods or numbers.

Pu'nctum, a point, *L.*

Punctum *Lacrymale* [in *Anat.*] an hole in the noſe, or near the edge of the eye-lid, by which the matter or liquor of the tears paſſes to the noſtrils, *L.*

Punctum *Saliens* [with *Naturaliſts*] the firſt mark of conception of an embryo, which is in the place where the arch is formed, or that ſpeck or cloud in a brood egg which appears and ſeems to leap before the chicken begins to be hatched.

Punctum *Lineans* [with *Geomet.*] that point of a generating circle of a *Cycloid* or *Epicycloid*, which in the *Geneſis* produces any part of the *Cycloidal* line, *L.*

Punctum *Continuans* [with *Schoolmen*] is an indiviſible magnitude between contiguous points of a line, whereby they are connected, and from whence ariſes a continuity.

Punctum *Terminans* [with *Schoolmen*] is the indiviſible extreme of a line, beyond which no part of the line extends.

Punctum *Initians* [with *Schoolmen*] an inviſible point, from which the line begins.

Pu'nctum *formatum* } [in *Conicks*] is a point determined by
Pu'nctum *generatum* } the interſection of a right-line, drawn thro' the vertex of a cone, to a point in the plain of the baſe, with the plane that conſtitutes the conick ſection.

Punctum *ex comparatione*, L. [with *Mathemat.*] is either the focus in an *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, ſo called by *Apollonius*, becauſe the rectangles under the ſegment of the tranſverſe diameter in the *Ellipſis*, and under that and the diſtance between the vertex and the focus in the *Hyperbola*, are equal to one 4th part of what he calls the figure thereof.

Pu'ncture [*punctura*, L.] a prick, any wound made by a pointed inſtrument.

Pu'ndbretch [punꝺ-bꞃeche, *Sax.*] an illegal taking of cattle out of a pound.

Pu'ndle, an ill-ſhaped or ill dreſſed wench or woman.

Pu'nese [*punaiſe*, F.] a bug.

Punfa'lda [*old Rec.*] a pound or penfold.

Pu'ngency } [of *pungens*, L.] prickingneſs, ſharp-
Pu'ngentness } neſs.

Pu'ngent [*pungens*, L.] pricking, ſharp.

Pu'nger [*pagurus*, L.] a ſea crab-fiſh.

Pu'nic [*Punicus*, L. of *Pœni*, L. the *Carthaginians*, who were anciently accounted a faithleſs people] as *Punic Faith*, i. e. falſhood, treachery, perjury, *&c.*

Puni'ceous [in *Botan. Writ.*] of a ſcarlet colour.

Pu'nicum *malum*, the pomgranate, *L.*

To Pu'nish [*punir*, F. and Sp. of *punire*, It. and L.] to inflict bodily pain upon one who has committed an offence or crime, alſo to chaſtiſe, to correct.

Pu'nishable [*puniſſable*, F.] that may be, is fit to be, or deſerves to be puniſhed.

Pu'nishableness, capableneſs or liableneſs to be puniſhed.

Pu'nishments [*punition*, F. *punizione*, It. and L.] chaſtiſements, corrections.

Pu'nitive, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of puniſhment.

Pu'nitiveness, puniſhing nature or quality.

Pu'nitory *Intereſt* [with *Civilians*] is ſuch intereſt of money as is given for delay or breach of truth.

Pu'niness [of *puiſne*, F. younger, and *neſs*] weaklineſs, tenderneſs, unthrivingneſs, ſpoken of children.

Punk [*incert. Etym.* except with *Skinner* you derive it of ꞃunꝫ, *Sax.* a leather wallet, *q. d.* an old ſtrumpet, ſhrivelled like leather] a ſorry whore.

Pu'nning [*parler par pointe*, F. q. d. with a ſharp or pointed word] uſing words of a like or near ſound in a ſatyrical or bantering ſenſe.

Pu'nter, a term uſed at the game call'd *Baſſet*.

Pu'nto, a point, *Ital.*

Pu'ny [*puiſne*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; alſo younger, as a puny judge, counſellor, *&c.*

To Pup, to bring ſorth puppies, to puppy.

Pu'pil [*pupilla*, L.] the ball or apple of the eye.

Pu'pil [*pupille*, F. *pupillo*, It. *pupilo*, Sp. of *pupillus*, L.] (in *Civil Law*) a boy or girl not yet arrived at a ſtate of puberty, *i. e.* 14 years of age the girl, and 21 the boy.

Pu'pilage [of *pupillus*, L. an orphan and *Age*] minority; alſo guardianſhip.

Pupi'lla [with *Oculiſts*] the round aperture of the *Tunica Uvea* in the eye; ſo called, becauſe it repreſents your image, when look'd into, no bigger than *Pupilla*, L. a little puppet.

Pupilla'rity, the ſtate or condition of a pupil.

Pu'ppet [of *poupeé*, F. *pupus*, L.] a ſort of baby or little figure of a man, *&c.* made to move by lines, *&c.* on ſtages, and in puppet-ſhows.

Pu'ppis *vena* [*Anat.*] the vein which ſpreads itſelf about the hinder part of the head.

To Puppy, v. *To pup.*

Pu'ppy [of puppe, *Teut.* of *puppus*, L. a baby, *&c.*] a whelp or young dog; alſo a ſtupid fellow, *&c.*

Pu'pton [in *Cookery*] a diſh made of the fleſh of hares, bacon, *&c.* minc'd.

Pur *auter vie* [in *Law*] where lands, *&c.* are held for another's life.

Pu'ra *Eleemoſyna* [i. e. *Pure Alms*] a tenure or manner of holding lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to the clergy, *&c.* who pay nothing for it.

Pu'rblind [prob. of *poring*, q. d. poring-blind] ſhort-ſighted.

Pupi'lla } [in *Anat.*] the opening of the tunic of the eye,
Pu'pula } call'd *Uvea* or *Choroides*. It is round in a man, and capable of being contracted or dilated, like a muſcle, according to the different degrees of light the eye is expos'd to. It is ſo called, becauſe it repreſents your image when look'd into no bigger than *Pupilla*, a little puppet.

Pu'rchase [in *Law*] ſignifies the buying or acquiſition of lands or tenements with money, by deed or agreement; and not obtained by deſcent or hereditary right.

Pu'rchase [of *pourchaſſer*, F.] a thing bought, or to be bought, as land, houſes, *&c.*

To Pu'rchase [*pourchaſſer*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, *&c.*

Pu'rchasing [with ſailors] is drawing, as they ſay, *the Capſtan purchaſes apace*, i. e. draws in the cable apace. And *e contra*, when any thing can't be drawn or haled in with the tackle, they ſay, *the Tackle will not purchaſe*.

Pu're [*pur*, F. *puro*, It. and Sp. of *purus*, L.] ſimple, uncompounded; alſo chaſte, free from corruption, ſpot or ſtain; alſo clean; alſo exact; alſo mere or downright.

Pure *Hyperbola* [in *Mathemat.*] one that is without any oval, node, ſpike, or conjugate point.

Pure *Mathematicks*, are arithmetick and geometry, which only treat of number and magnitude, conſidered abſtractly from all kind of matter.

Pu'ree [in *Cookery*] peaſe-ſoop.

Pu'rely, exactly, merely.

Pu'reness [*puritas*, L. *purité*, F.] purity, unmixedneſs, unſpottedneſs, unſtrainedneſs, unblemiſhedneſs, innocency.

Pu'rfile [*pourfileé*, F.] a ſort of ancient trimming for womens gowns, made of tinſel, thread, *&c.* called alſo bobbin-work; alſo an ornament about the edges of muſical inſtruments.

Pu'rflew } [in *Heraldry*] ermins, peans, or any other
Pu'rplue } furrs, when they make up a bordure round a coat of arms.

Purga'ntia [in *Phyſick*] purging medicines.

Purga'tion [F. *purgazione*, It. *purgàcion*, Sp. of *purgatio*, L.] a ſcouring or cleanſing a thing, by carrying off any impurities in it.

Purga'tion } [with *Phyſicians*] a purging by ſtool, is an
Pu'rging } excretory motion quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly contraction of the carneous fibres of the ſtomach and inteſtines, whereby the chyle, excrements and corrupted humours, either bred or ſent there from other parts, are protruded from part to part till they are quite excluded the body.

Purga'tion [in *Law*] the clearing one's ſelf of a crime of which a perſon is accuſed before a judge.

Canonical Purga'tion, is that the party ſhall take his oath that he is clear of the fact objected againſt him, and bring ſo many of his honeſt neighbours, not above 12, as the court ſhall aſſign him to ſwear, on their conſciences, they believe he ſwears truly.

Vulgar Purga'tion, an ancient manner uſed by pagans, and infidels, and Chriſtians too, till it was aboliſhed by the canon law. It was by ordeal, either of fire, or water, or by combat, See *Ordeal.*

Purga'tion [in *Pharmacy*] the cleanſing of a medicine, by retrenching its ſuperfluities, *&c.* as ſtones out of dates, tamarinds, *&c.*

Purga'tion [with *Chymiſts*] the ſeveral preparations of metals and minerals, to clear them of their impurities.

Pu'rgative, of a purging quality.

A Purgative [*purgatif*, F. *purgativo*, It.] a purging medicine which evacuates the impurities of the body by ſtool.

Purgativeness [of *purgatif*, F. and *neſs*] purging, purifying, or cleanſing quality.

Pu'rgatory, a certain place where the *Roman* catholicks hold that the ſouls of the faithfull are purified by fire, from the blemiſhes they carry with them out of this life, before they are admitted to a ſtate of perfect bliſs.

Pu'rgatory [*purgatoire*, F. *purgatorio*, It. and Sp. of *purgatorius*, L.] of a purging or cleanſing quality.

To Purge [*purger*, F. *purgàr*, Sp. *purgare*, It. and L.] to purge the body from ill humours; alſo to clear ones ſelf of a crime.

A Purge [*purga*, It.] a cleanſing or ſcouring medicine.

Purifica'tion [F. *purificazione*, It. *purificacion*, Sp. of *purificatio*, L.] the act of purifying or cleanſing.

Purification [in *Chymiſtry*] the cleanſing or ſeparating a metal, mineral, *&c.* from the mixture of other metals and droſs.

Purification, of the Virgin *Mary*, the feſtival, otherwiſe called *Candlemas*-day.

Purifica'tory [*purificatorio*, It. *purificatorius*, L.] of a cleanſing quality.

A Purifica'tory [*purificatorium*, L.] a linnen-cloth, with which a *Romiſh* prieſt wipes the chalice and his fingers after the abſolution.

To Pu'rify [*purifier*, F. *purificàr*, Sp. of *purificare*, It. and L.] to make or render pure or clean.

To Purify [with *Alchymiſts*] is to ſeparate gold or ſilver from other metals which are mixed with them.

Pu'rilence, rather *Purulence*; the diſſolution of any thing, into a thick, ſlimy ſubſtance.

Pu'rim [פרים, *Heb.* Lots] a feaſt among the *Jews*, held on the 14th of *March*, appointed by *Mordecai* in commemoration of their deliverance from *Haman*'s conſpiracy.

Pu'ritan, a ſectary of the *Calviniſtical* perſuaſion, ſo named from their profeſſing to follow the pure word of God, in oppoſition to all traditions, human conſtitutions and authorities.

Purita'nical [*de puritans*, F.] of puritans.

Pu'ritanism, the principles and doctrines of the puritans, a ſect of ancient diſſenters from the church of *England*.

Pu'rity [*puritas*, L. *pureté*, F. *purità*, It. *puridad*, Sp.] pureneſs.

Purity [*Hieroglyph.*] with the noble diſpoſitions of the mind, was ſignified by a cock, there being no bird of a more generous and braver courage, undaunted at the ſight of eminent dangers.

Purl, a ſort of wormwood, ale, or beer.

Purl-*Royal*, canary, with a daſh of wormwood.

Purlie'u [*pour lieu*, or *purlieu*, F. or *pourallee*, q. d. pure place or ground] all that ground near any foreſt, which having been anciently made foreſt, is afterwards, by perambulations ſeparated again from the foreſt, and freed from that ſervitude which was formerly laid upon it.

Purlie'u-man, one who has land within the purlieu, and forty ſhillings a year free-hold; upon which account, he is allowed to hunt or courſe in his own purlieu, with certain limitations.

Pu'rling [*proliquans*, L.] running with a murmuring noiſe, as a ſtream or brooks do.

Pu'rlins [*Architect.*] thoſe pieces of timber that lie a-croſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

To Purloi'n [*pourloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch; properly to get privily away, to lurch.

Pu'rpars [*old Deeds*] that ſhare of an eſtate, which being held in common by copartners, is by partition allotted to either of them.

Pu'rple [*purpura*, L. *pourpre*, F. *porporo*, It. *purpureo*, Sp. puꞃpuꞃ, *Sax.*] a red colour, bordering on violet; alſo the dignity of an archbiſhop, biſhop, great magſtrate, *&c.*

Purple *Fever*, a kind of malignant fever, having little ſpots on the ſkin like the bites of bugs, or fleas.

Purple } [in *Heraldry*] a colour conſiſting of much red
Purpure } and a little black.

Pu'rplish, inclining to a purple colour.

Purpo'rt [q. d. *quod ſcriptum proportat*, L.] the tenor or ſubſtance of a writing, the ſenſe or meaning.

Pu'rpose [*propoſitum*, L. *propos*, F. *propoſito*, It. and Sp.] reſolution, deſign, matter or ſubject of diſcourſe.

Much Pains to little Purpose.

F. *Perdre ſon tems, & ſa peine.* (i. e. to loſe one's time and one's labour.) The *L* ſay: *Oleum & operam perdere Plaut. in Pœnul.* (i. e. to loſe both the oyl and the labour.) The *L.* proverb aroſe from the cuſtom among the *Romans* of anointing their gladiators with oil, which when they were beaten, was loſt as well as their labour.

To Pu'rpose [*propoſitum*, L. *ſe propoſer*, F. *proporre*, It. *proponer*, Sp.] to deſign, to intend, to reſolve.

Pu'rposing [*proponens*, L. *ſe propoſant*, F.] intending, *&c.*

Purpri'sum [*old Rec.*] a cloſe or incloſure; alſo the whole compaſs of a manour.

Pu'rpura *febris* [with *Phyſi.*] the purples or ſpotted-fever.

Purpura'scens [in *Botan. Writ.*] purpliſh, or of a light purple, *L.*

Purpura'ti, the ſons of emperors or kings, *L.*

Purpure' [in *Heraldry*] is expreſſed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from the ſiniſter chief, to the dexter baſe point. It is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of much red, and a ſmall quantity of black.

Purpu'reus, *a*, *um* [in *Botan. Writ.*] purple, *L.*

Puree, a bird; alſo ſmall cyder.

Pu'rrel [*old Stat.*] a liſt of kerſy-cloth to prevent deceit in leſſening their length.

Pu'rring [a word formed from the ſound or continuation of the letter, *R*] the noiſe of a cat.

Pu'rrock, a ſmall incloſure or cloſe of land.

Purse [pwrs, *Brit.* *bourſe*, F. *borſa*, It. *bolſa*, Sp. *byrſa*, L.] a ſort of little money-bag.

Purse [with the *Grand Signior*] a gift or gratification of 500 crowns.

Purse *of Money* [in the *Levant*] about 112 pounds ſterling; ſo called becauſe all the grand ſignior's money is kept in purſes or leather-bags of this value in the ſeraglio.

A full Purse makes the Mouth to ſpeak.

Or, gives a man courage to ſay any thing.

An empty Purse fills the Face with wrinkles.

Either by making a man frown, or grow old before his time.

He that ſhews his Purse longs to be rid of it.

Or, at leaſt, acts as if he did; by ſhewing the temptation, and thereby encouraging thieves.

Purse net [with *Hunters*] a net for taking hares and rabbits.

Pu'rser [on *Ship-board*] an officer of the king's ſhip, who has the charge of the proviſions, and whoſe office is to ſee that they be good, well lay'd and ſtored; he keeps a liſt of the ſhip's company, and ſets down the day of each man's admittance into pay.

Pu'rsevant [*pourſuivant*, F.] an officer, a ſort of ſerjeant at arms, a meſſenger who attends upon the king in an army; alſo at the council table or chamber, to be ſent upon any ſpecial occaſion or meſſage; but more eſpecially for the apprehending of a perſon who has been guilty of an offence.

Pu'rsiness } [of *pouſſif*, L. and *neſs*] ſhortneſs of
Pu'rsiveness } breath.

Pu'rsiness [in *Horſes*] is an oppreſſion which deprives a horſe of the liberty of reſpiration, and is occaſioned by ſome obſtruction in the paſſage of the lungs.

Pu'rslain [*porcelain*, F. *porcelane*, It.] an herb.

Pursu'ance [of *pour* and *ſuivant*] in conſequence, or according to.

Pursu'ant [*pourſuivant*, F.] in obedience to.

To Purs'ue [*pourſuivre*, F. *perſeguitare*, It. *perſeguìr*, Sp. of *perſequi*, L.] to follow or run after; to go on with, to carry on a deſign.

Purs'uer [*qui perſequitur*, L.] a follower.

Pu'rsy [*pouſſif*, F.] ſhort-breathed.

Pu'rtenance [*appartenance*, F.] a thing appertaining to another.

To Purvey' [*pourvoir*, F. *provéer*, Sp.] to provide.

Purvey'ance [of *pourvoir*, F.] a ſupplying with proviſion, the providing of corn, fuel, victuals, and other neceſſaries, for the king's houſe.

Purvey'er [*pourvoyër*, F.] a ſupplier, provider, *&c.*

Purview [*pourveuquê*, F.] a law-word for the body of an act of parliament, beginning with, It *being enacted*, and thus a ſtatute is ſaid to *ſtand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview.*

Pu'rulent [F. *purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt matter, mattery.

Pu'rulentness [of *purulentus*, L. and *neſs*] fullneſs of matter or corruption.

Pus, corruption or thick matter, iſſuing from a wound or ſore, *L.*

To Push [*pouſſer*, F.] to thruſt or ſhove.

Pu'shers, canary birds that are new-flown, and cannot feed themſelves.

Pu'shing-*School* [with the *Vulgar*] a bawdy-houſe.

Pu'sh-pin, a childiſh play with pins.

Pusilla'nimous } [*puſillanime*, F. *puſillanimo*, It. *puſilanime*
Pusillani'mity } Sp. of L.] cowardly, faint-hearted.

Pusilla'nimousness [*puſillanimité*, F. of L. *puſillanimitàs*, It. *puſilanimidàd*, Sp.] want of courage.

Puss [prob. of *purring*] a cat.

Pu'stles [*puſtules*, F. of *L.*] little wheals or pimples.

A Pusle } [prob. of poeſele. *Du.*] a dirty ſlut.
A Puzzle }

Pu'stulous [*puſtuloſus*, L.] full of wheals or bliſters.

To Put [*Irr. V. incert. Etym.* except of *poſer*, F.] to place, lay, *&c.*

Put [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] I put, or did put, have put.

To Put a *Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] ſignifies to break or manage him; and thus they ſay, *put your Horſe upon Caprioles or Curvets, this Horſe was not well put.* Your horſe puts
ſents himſelf upon rais'd airs.

To Put *a Horſe* upon the haunches, ſignifies t
bend them in galloping in the manage, or upon a ſte

Put, a game at cards.

Put, e. g. *A country* Put, a ſilly, ſhallow-pated

Put *to it*, beſet, as hard put to it.

Put another Man's Child in your Boſom, and he'll creep out at your Elbow.

This is a *Cheſhire* proverb, and ſignifies no more, than that if you ſhew never ſo much tenderneſs and affection to a child that is not your own, he will never be naturally affected to you.

PU'TAGE [of *putain*, F.] fornication on the woman's ſide.

PU'TANISM, a whore's trade, or way of living.

PU'TATIVE [of *putatif*, F. *putativo*, It. of *putativus*, L.] reputed, ſuppoſed.

PUTCHAMI'NES [in *Virginia*, &c.] a fruit, a ſort of damſons.

A PUT-OFF, an excuſe.

PU'TID [*putidus*, L.] ſtinking, naſty; alſo ſtale and rank; alſo affected, unpleaſant.

PU'TIDNESS [*putiditas*, L.] ſtinkingneſs, *&c.*

PU'TLOCK } [with *Carpenters*] a ſhort piece of timber to be
PU'RLOG } put in a hole in building of ſcaffolds: They are thoſe pieces that lie horizontal to the building, one end lying into it, and the other end reſting on the *Ledgers*, which are thoſe pieces that lie parallel to the ſide of the building.

To PUT OVER [in *Falconry*] a term uſed of a hawk, when ſhe removes the meat from her gorge into her bowels, by traverſing with her body; but chiefly into her neck.

PUTREFACIE'NTIA [in *Medicine*] ſuch things as cauſe the fleſh to putrify, *L*,

PUTREFA'CTION [F. *putrefazione*, It. of *putrefactio*, L.] (with *Naturaliſt*) is defin'd to be a ſlow kind of corruption in bodies, generally wrought by the moiſture of the air, or ſome other ſurrounding fluid matter, which quite changes the texture, and ſometimes the figure of the mix'd body from what it was before.

PUTREFA'CTIVENESS [of *putrefacere*, L. and *neſs*] putrefying quality.

PUTREFA'CTIVES, the ſame as *Putrefacientia*

To PU'TREFY [*putrefacere*, L. *putreſier*, F. *putrefare*, It. *podrér*, Sp.] to corrupt, *&c.*

PUTRE'SCENCE [of *putreſcere*, L.] rottenneſs, corruption.

PU'TRID [*putride*, F. *putrido*, It. *podrido*, Sp. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten-

PUTRID *Fever*, a kind of fever where the humours or part of them have ſo little circulatory motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and putrify.

PU'TRIDNESS [of *putridus*, L. and *neſs*] corruptedneſs, rottenneſs.

PUTTOCK, a kind of long-winged kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] ſmall ſhrouds which go from the *main*, *fore*, and *miſſen* maſts to the round top of thoſe maſts, for the men to get into the caps or tops of thoſe maſts.

PUTTY [*potee*, F.] a powder uſed in poliſhing metals, marble, *&c.* made of calcined tin; alſo a compoſition uſed by painters in ſtopping holes in wainſcot; alſo by glaziers to faſten glaſs in ſaſhes.

PU'TURA [*old Rec.*] a cuſtom claimed by keepers of foreſts, *&c.* of taking man's meat, and horſe's meat, of the tenants *gratis* within the bounds of the foreſt.

To PU'ZZLE [prob. *q.* to *poſle* of poſing] to embarraſs, to put to difficulty to find out a thing, to *non plus*.

A PU'ZZLE, an embarraſſment, a difficulty, *&c.* alſo a naſty ſluttiſh wench.

PU'ZZLING [q. d. *poſling* or *poſing*] perplexing, *&c.*

PU'ZZLINGNESS, perplexingneſs, an embarraſſing quality.

PYANE'PSIA [πυανέψια, Gr.] a feſtival celebrated by the *Athenians* in the month *Pyanepſion*, anſwering to our *September*.

PY-BA'LD *Horſe*, is one that has white ſpots upon a coat of another colour, as *Bay*, *iron gray*, or *dun* colour.

PY-BALDNESS, the being of two colours.

PYCAR }
PYKER } [*ant. Rec.*] a kind of ſhips.

PYCNO'TICKS [πυκνοτικὰ, Gt.] medicines which are of an aqueous nature, and have the faculty of cooling and condenſing.

PYCNO'STYLE [πυκνόϛυλον, Gr.] in ancient architecture, a ſort of building, where the columns ſtand very cloſe to one another; one diameter, and a half of the column being only allowed for the intercollumniation.

PYE [*pica*, L. *pie*, F.] a bird; alſo a diſh of bak'd fruit, meat, *&c.*

PYE'LOS [πύελος, Gr.] a hollow veſſel to waſh in, a bathing tub.

PYELOS [in *Anat.*] a cavity in the brain, thro' which the
m paſſes to the palate and noſtrils
MA [of πυγμὴ, Gr. the length of the arm from the
he hand, when the fiſt is cloſed] a man or woman of
are.
IES [πυγμαῖοι, Gr.] a fabulous people of the anci-
are ſaid to be perpetually at war with the *Cranes*,
not above one cubit high, are ſaid to have all their
ſtuff, and even the natural production of their country proportionable. Their women were ſaid to bear children at five years old, and to grow old at eight. *Pliny* places them in the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Strabo* in the remoteſt parts of *Africa*, and *Ariſtotle* near the river *Nile* in *Egypt*. They report that they ride upon goats in the ſpring time, armed, and march towards the ſea ſide to deſtroy the cranes neſts and their eggs, or elſe the cranes would deſtroy them.

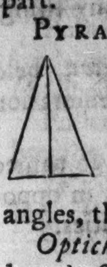
PYKER *or* PYCAR, a ſmall ſhip or herring boat,

PYLO'RUS [πυλωρὸς of πύλη a gate, and ὠρέω, to keep, *Gr.*] the keeper of a gate, a porter.

PYLORUS [with *Anat.*] the lower orifice of the ventricle, or mouth of the ſtomach, which lets the meat out of the ſtomach into the inteſtines.

PYON [πύον, Gr.] putrified blood, changed into white matter.

PYOSIS [of πύον, Gr. matter] a collection of matter in any part.



PYRAMID [*pyramide*, F. *piramide*, It. and Sp. *pyramis*, L. of πυραμὶς of πῦρ, Gr. fire, becauſe flames of fire grow from a breadth at bottom, to a ſharp point] an obeliſk.

Geometrick PYRAMID, a ſolid ſtanding on a ſquare baſis, and terminating at the top in a point; or a body whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral tops meeting together in one point.

Optick PYRAMID, the figure which the rays drawn out in length from any object, thro' any tranſparent medium (where they end in a point) make to the eye.

A PYRAMID [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to repreſent the nature of the ſoul of man.

PYRAMID [in *Architect.*] a ſolid, maſſy edifice, which from a ſquare, triangular, or other baſe, riſes diminiſhing to a vertex or point.

PYRA'MIDAL *Numbers* [*Arith.*] are the ſums of polygonal numbers, collected after the ſame manner as the polygon numbers themſelves are extracted from arithmetical progreſſions.

PYRAMIDA'LE *corpus* [with *Anat.*] a plexus of blood-veſſels on the back of the teſticles; called ſo from its pyramidal form the ſame as *Corpus varicoſum*.

PYRAMIDA'LES *muſculi* [*Anat.*] certain muſcles which take their name from their reſemblance to a *Pyramid*; certain muſcles of the noſtrils and the *Abdomen*, the laſt of which lie upon the loweſt tendons of the *Recti*; ſo that as they proceed from the *Os pubis*, the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the navel in the white ſeam.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [*Anat.*] the pyramidal muſcles, certain veſſels which prepare the *Semen*, L.

PYRAMIDA'LIS [*Anat.*] a ſmall muſcle of the *Abdomen* on the lower part of the *Rectus*, L.

PYRA'MIDAL }
PYRAMI'DICAL } of, belonging, or like to a *Pyramid*

PYRAMI'DICALLY, in the form of a *Pyramid*.

PYRAMI'DICALNESS [of *pyramidal*, F. of *pyramidalis*, L. and *neſs*] of a pyramidical form.

PYRAMIDOI'D [of πυραμὶς, and εἶδος, Gr. form] is what is ſometimes called a parabolick ſpindle, and is a ſolid figure formed by the revolution of a parabola round its baſe or greateſt ordinate.

PYRAMIDO'GRAPHER [of πυραμὶς, and γράφω, Gr.] a deſcriber of *Pyramids*.

PY'RAMIDO'GRAPHY [of πυραμὶς, and γραφή. Gr.] a deſcription of *Pyramids*.

PY'RAMIDS [of *Egypt*] one of the ſeven wonders of the world, are huge piles of building, within three leagues of *Grand Cairo*. There are three principal ones, different in dimenſions; of which two are ſhut up, and the third is open. This is 520 foot high, and 682 foot ſquare; it has 208 ſtone ſteps, each ſtone about three foot thick, and thirty foot long. At one of the angles is a little ſquare room, and at the top a very fine platform of 12 great ſquare ſtones, that are almoſt 17 foot ſquare, from which the ſtrongeſt man is not able to throw a ſtone clear of the *Pyramid*. There are 16 ſteps to the door. The entrance is ſquare and even all along. This walk leads to two more: At the end of one of them is a hall, where is an empty tomb of one ſtone, like porphyry, made, as ſome ſay, for that *Pharao* which purſued the *Iſraelites* into the *Red-Sea*. At the end of the other walk, or alley, there is a hole made, as is probable, to let the bodies down to the caverns below. The two *Pyramids* which are lock'd, are much after the ſame form. At ſome ſteps of the open *Pyramid*, is an idol, which *Pliny* calls *Sphinx*; but the *Arabs* call it *Abin el baboun*, being a buſtal of one ſtone, cut out of a natural rock, repreſenting the face of a woman, of a prodigious bigneſs. It is 26 foot high, and 15 from the ear to the chin. On the top of the head there is an hole, through which a man might paſs, that reaches down to the breaſt, and ending there. According to *Pliny*, the largeſt of theſe *Pyramids* was 20 years in building, tho' 366000 men were all th while employed about it.

The largeſt of theſe was built, ſome ſay, by *Cheops*, or others, by *Chemnis*, as a ſepulchre; but he, being torn i
piec

pieces in a mutiny of the people, did not obtain the honour of being interred in it. The ſecond was ſaid to be built by his brother *Cephus*: The third by *Mycerius*; or, as others ſay, by the ſtrumpet *Rhodope*.

Py'rethrum [πύρεθρον, Gr.] wild or baſtard pellitory.

Pyre'ticks [of πυρετὸς, Gr.] medicines which cure fevers.

Pyreto'logy [πυρετολογία, Gr.] a diſcourſe, deſcription, or treatiſe of fevers.

Pyri'asis [πυρίασις, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a black colour, which, being rubbed, burns the finger.

Pyrifo'rmis [*Anat*.] a muſcle of the thigh, which receives its name from its figure, reſembling that of a pear.

Pyri'tes [πυρίτης, Gr.] a ſemi-metal ſuppoſed to be the marcaſite of copper, or the matrix or ore in which that metal is formed.

Pyri'tis [πυρίτις, Gr.] a precious ſtone which (it is ſaid) will burn the fingers if one holds it hard.

Pyro'boli [πυροβολοὶ, Gr.] fire-balls, certain fire works uſed by the ancients.

Pyrobo'lical, of or pertaining to *pyroboli* or the art of making firebals, bombs *&c*.

Pyro'bolist, a maker of fireworks, *&c*.

Pyro'boly [of πῦρ fire and βόλος, Gr. a caſt] the art of throwing or making of fire-works.

Pyroe'nus [of πυρ fire, and οἶνος, Gr. wine] the rectified ſpirit of wine.

Pyro'ets, of one tread, or what the *French* call *de la tete a la queve*, are entire and very narrow turns made by a horſe upon one tread, and almoſt one time, ſo that his head is placed where his tail was, without putting out his haunches.

Pyro'ets, of two piſts, are turns of two treads upon a ſmall compaſs of ground, almoſt of the length of the horſe.

Pyrola [*Botany*] the herb winter-green, *L.*

Py'romancy [πυρομαντεία of πῦρ fire, and μαντεία divination, Gr.] a divination by the fire of the ſacrifice. The good ſigns were theſe: If the flames immediately took hold of and conſumed the victims; if the flames were bright and pure, without noiſe or ſmoak; if theſparks tended upwards in form of a *Pyramid*, and the fire went not out, till all was reduc'd to aſhes. The contrary ſigns were, when the fire was kindled with difficulty; when the flame was divided; when it did not immediately ſpread itſelf over all the part of the victim, but creeping along conſumed them by little and little; when it aſcended not in a ſtraight line, but whirled round, turnd ſide-ways or downwards, and was extinguiſhed by wind, ſhowers, or any other unlucky accident; when it crackled more than ordinary. was black, caſting forth ſmoak or ſparks. All theſe and ſuch like omens ſignified (with them) the diſpleaſure of the gods.

Pyro'pus [πυρωπὸς of πῦρ fire, and ὢψ, the face, G.] a carbuncle of a fiery redneſs, a ruby; alſo one that has a carbuncled face.

Py'rosis [of πῦρ, Gr.] a burning redneſs in the face.

Military Pyrotechny [πυροτεχνία, Gr.] is the doctrine of artificial fire-works and fire arms, teaching the ſtructure and uſe both of thoſe us'd in war, for the attacking of fortifications, *&c. Cannons, Bombs. Granades, Gunpowder, Wildfire*, &c. and thoſe made for diverſion, as *Serpents, Rockets*, &c.

Chymical Pyrotechny, is the art of managing and applying fire in *Diſtillations*; *Calcinations, Sublimations*, &c.

Metallick Pyrotechny, the art of fuſing, refining and preparing metal.

Py'rotechny [πυροτεχνία of πῦρ fire, and τέχνη, art] the art of making fire works; alſo chymiſtry, which makes uſe of fire, as the chief inſtrument of its operations.

Pyrote'chnick } of or pertaining to pyrotechny or the
Pyrote'chnical } art of gunnery.

Pyrote'chnian } [of πῦρ fire and τέκτων, Gr. an ar-
Pyrotechni'cian } tificer] a maker of fire-works, one ſkill'd in pyrotechny.

Pyro'ticks [πυρωτικὰ, Gr.] cauſticks, medicines, which being apply'd to the body, grow violently hot, and cauſe redneſs or bliſters in the ſkin, or that cloſe up and bring wounds to a cruſt or ſcab.

Py'rrha, the wife of *Deucalion*. See *Deucalion*.

Pyrrhi'cius [πυῤῥίχιος, Gr.] a foot in *Greek* or *Latin* verſe conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables.

Py'rrhick *Dance*, ſome refer the original of it to *Minerva*, who led up the dance in her armour, after the conqueſt of the *Titans*: Others refer it to the *Corybants*, *Jupiter*'s guard in his cradle, who leaped up and down, claſhing their weapons to hinder old *Saturn* from hearing the cries of his infant ſon. *Pliny* attributes the invention to *Pyrrhus*, the ſon of *Achilles*, who inſtituted ſuch a company of dancers at the funeral of his father The manner of the performance ſeems to have conſiſted chiefly in the nimble turning of the body, and ſhifting every part, as if it was done to avoid the ſtroke of the enemy. *Julius Scaliger* tells of himſelf, that while he was a youth, he often danced the pyrrhick before the emperor *Maximilian*, to the amazement of all *Germany*. And that the emperor was ſo ſurprized at his warlike activity, that he cried out, this boy was either born in a coat of mail, inſtead of a ſkin, or elſe has been rocked in one, inſtead of a cradle.

Py'rrho, the *Greek* philoſopher, the firſt founder of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no certainty of any thing.

Pyrrhopoeci'los [πυῤῥοποίκιλος, Gr.] a kind of marble with red ſpots, of which the *Egyptians* made pillars which they dedicated to the ſun.

Pytha'goras [in *Painting*] is drawn clad in white garments, adorned with a crown of gold.

Py'rrhonism, the doctrine and principles of *Pyrrho*.

Pythagore'an *Syſtem*, ſo called, on account of its being maintained by *Pythagoras*, is a ſyſtem in which the ſun is ſuppoſed to reſt in the center of our ſyſtem of planets, and in which the earth is carried round him annually, in a tract or path between *Venus* and *Mars*. It is the moſt ancient of any, and the ſame with the *Copernican*.

Pythagorean *Theorem*, is the 47th propoſition of the firſt book of *Euclid*.

Pythagore'anism [of *Pythagoras*] the doctrine or principles of the *Pythagoreans*.

Pythago'ric *Tetractys*, a point, a line, a ſurface, and a ſolid.

Py'thia, the *Pythian* games celebrated in *Greece* in honour of *Apollo*; alſo the prieſteſs of *Apollo*.

Py'thoness [*Pythoniſſa*, L. of πυθώνισσα, Gr.] a woman poſſeſſed with a familiar or propheſying ſpirit, called πυθων.

Pyu'lcus [πύουλκος, of πῦον, corruption, and ἕλκω, to draw, Gr.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons for the evacuating of corrupt manner from the cavity of the breaſt, or any ſinuous ulcer.

Pyx [*pyxis*, L. πυξὶς, Gr.] a veſſel in which *Roman Catholicks* keep the hoſt.

Py'xis [*Anatomy*] the cavity of the hip-bone.

Py'xis *nautica*, the ſeaman's compaſs, *L.*

Q

Q q. *Roman*, *Q, q*, Italick, 𝔔, 𝔮, *Engliſh*, cp, *Saxon*, are the 16th letter of the alphabet; but the *Greeks*, *Hebrews*, and *Aſiaticks* have not this letter, and the *Saxons*, &c. expreſs it by *cw*. This letter *q*. always hath its vowel following it.

Q [among the *Ancients*] a numeral letter ſtanding for 500.

$\overline{Q}$ with a daſh, ſtood for 500000.

Q. is an abbreviation of *quaſi*, L. as though; and alſo of *Queſtio*, L.

Q. E. D. [with *Mathemat.*] ſtands for *quod erat demonſtrandum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Q. D. ſtands for *quaſi dictum*, L. *i. e.* as if it were ſaid.

Q. E. F. [in *Mathemat.*] ſtands for *quod erat faciendum*, L *i. e.* which was to be done.

Q. PL. [in *phyſical Preſcriptions*] ſignifies *quantum placet*, L *i. e.* as much as you pleaſe.

Q. V. ſtands for *quantum vis*, L. *i. e.* as much as you will.

Q. S. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *quantum ſufficit*, *i. e.* a ſufficient quantity, or as much as will do.

Quab [𝔔uabbe, *Du.*] a kind of fiſh, call'd by ſome a water-weaſel.

To Quack [quacken, *Du.*] to make a noiſe like a duck.

Quack. See *Quackſalver*.

Qua'ckery [of quack, *Teut.* frivolous.]

Qua'cking [of quacken, *Du.*] making a noiſe, as ducks do; alſo practiſing quackiſm.

Qua'cking *of Titles* [with *Bookſellers*] the putting of new and different titles to books which have not had good ſale, and publiſhing them again as new books.

Qua'ckism [of quacken, *Du.* lying *&c.* trifling] the practice of quackery.

Qua'cksalver [of quack and ſalbe, *Du.* an ointment Qwack-ſalware, *Su.* Quack-ſalber, *Du.* Quack-ſalber, G.] a mountebank, a bold and ignorant pretender to phyſick.

Qua'dra, any ſquare frame or border in building, encompaſſing a *Baſſo Relievo*, pannel of painting, or other work.

Quadraga'ta *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a team-land, as much as may be ploughed by four horſes, *L.*

Quadrage'mini [with *Anat.*] four muſcles of the thigh.

Quadrage'sima *Dominica* [q. d. the 40th ſunday after *Eaſter*] the ſunday immediately proceeding *Lent*.

Quadrage'sima, the fortieth, *L.*

Quadrage'simal [*quadrageſimalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Lent*.

Quadrage'simals, in times of of popery, it was a cuſtomary thing for people to viſit their mother-church on *Mid-Lent* Sunday, to make their offerings at the high altar. And the like ſuperſtitious devotion was performed in the *Whitſund* week But theſe proceſſions and oblations being commuted for a payment called *Pentecoſtals* or *Whitſund* farthings; were changed into a cuſtomary payment, and called *Quadrageſimals*.

QUADRAGE'SIMALS, *Mid-Lent* contributions or offerings,

QUA'DRAN [in *Poetry*] a ſtanza or ſtaff conſiſting of four verſes.

QUADRA'NGLE [F. *quadrangolo*, It. *quadrangulo*, Sp. of *quadrangulus*, L.] a figure conſiſting of four angles, and as many ſides, as a *Square*, a *long Square*, and *a Rhombus*.

QUADRA'NGULAR [*quadrangulaire*, F. *quadrangolare*, It. of *quadrangularis*, L.] of, pertaining to. or in the form of a quadrangle.

QUA'DRANS [among the *Romans*] three ounces in weight. the fourth part of a pound *Troy*; or the quarter of any integer, divided into twelve parts.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a mathematical inſtrument of great uſe in *Aſtronomy*, *Navigation*, &c. that is triangular, and contains juſt the fourth part of a circle, containing 90 degrees; and oftentimes the ſpace contained between a quadrant arch and two *Radii*, perpendicular one to another in the center of a circle, is called a quadrant.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth part.

QUA'DRANT *of Altitude* [of an *artificial Globe*] a thin braſs-plate divided into 90 degrees, and fitted to the meridian.

QUA'DRANT [with *Mathemat.*] is an inſtrument of great uſe in many operations in *Navigation*, *Surveying*, &c.

QUA'DRANT [with *Gunners*] an inſtrument uſed in levelling, mounting, and lowering a piece of ordnance.

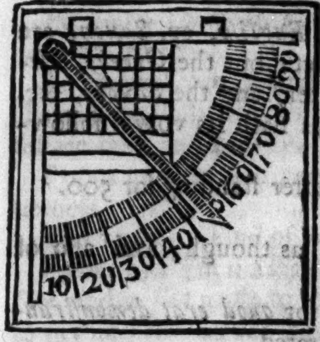
QUADRA'NTAL [*quadrantalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a quadrant.

QUADRANTAL [among the *Romans*] a meaſure for meaſuring of liquids.

A QUADRANTAL, a figure which is every-where ſquare.

A QUADRA'NTAL *Triangle* [with *Geometr.*] a ſpherical triangle like a die, having a quadrant for one of its ſides, and one right angle.

QUADRA'NTATA *terræ* [*old Rec.*] the fourth part of an acre of land.



QUADRANTS, are variouſly contriv'd, and as differently furniſh'd for their various uſes; but this they have all in common, that they conſiſt of a quarter of a circle, whoſe limb is divided into 90 degrees, and have either a line and plummet ſuſpended from the center; or, a label with ſights.

QUA'DRAT [in *Aſtrology*] an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other a quadrant, or 90 degrees, the ſame as quartile.

QUADRA'TA *Legio* [among the *Romans*] a legion that conſiſted of 4000 men.

QUA'DRATE [*quadratum*, L.] a four-cornered figure, a ſquare.

To QUA'DRATE [*quadrer*, F. *quadrar*, Sp. of *quadrare*, It. and L.] to ſquare, agree with, to anſwer.

To QUA'DRATE *a Piece* [*Gunnery*] is to place it duly, and well poiſed on the carriage, that the wheels be of an equal height.

QUA'DRATE *Line of Shadows* [on a *Quadrant*] is a line of natural tangents put on the limb of a quadrant for more ready meaſuring of heights, *&c.*

QUADRA'TICK *Equations* [with *Algebraiſts*] ſquare equations, or ſuch wherein the higheſt power of the unknown quantity is a ſquare.

QUADRA'TICK [of *quadratus*, L.] four-ſquare.

Simple QUADRA'TICKS [with *Mathemat.*] are ſuch where the ſquare of the unknown roos is equal to the abſolute number given.

Adfected QUADRA'TICKS [with *Mathemat.*] are ſuch as have ſome intermediate power of the unknown number, between the higher power of the unknown number, and the abſolute number given.

QUADRATO-QUADRATO *Cubus*, the ſeventh power.

QUADRATO *Cubo-Cubus*, the eighth power.

QUADRATUM *Cubi*, QUADRATO-QUADRATO-QUADRATUM and QUADRATUM *Surde-Solidi*, &c. are names uſed by the *Arabs* for the ſixth, eighth and ninth powers of numbers.

QUADRA'TO *Quadratum*, is the fourth power of numbers; or the product of the cube multiplied by the root.

QUADRA'TO-*Cubus*, the fifth power of numbers.

QUADRA'TRIX, a ſquare, or ſquared figure.

QUADRA'TRIX [in *Geometry*] a mechanical line, by means whereof, right lines may be found equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the ſeveral parts of it.

QUA'DRATS [with *Printers*] ſquare pieces of metal to fill up the void ſpaces between words and at the end of ſhort lines.

QUA'DRATURE [F. *quadratura*, L.] the making a thing ſquare, or the finding a ſquare equal to the area of any figure given.

QUA'DRATURE *of the Circle*, is the finding ſome other right lined figure equal to the area of a circle, or a right line equal to its circumference; a problem that has employ'd the mathematicians of all ages, but yet in vain. It depends upon the ratio of the diameter to the periphery, which was never yet determined in preciſe numbers.

QUA'DRATURE *of Curves* [in the higher *Geometry*] is the meaſuring of their area, or the finding a rectilinear ſpace, equal to a curvilinear ſpace.

QUA'DRATURE *of a Parabola*, is the ſame as *Parabolick Space*.

QUA'DRATURES *of the Moon* [*Aſtronomy*] are the medial points of her orbit, lying between the points of conjunction and oppoſition.

QUADRA'TUS *femoris* [with *Anat.*] a member of the muſcle *Quadrageminus*, ariſing from the apophyſis of the *Iſchium*, and maintaining an equal breadth and bulk to its inſertion juſt below the great trochanter, *L.*

QUADRATUS *Genæ* [*Anat.*] a large ſquare muſcle ſpread over the whole lower region of the face, *L.*

QUADRATUS *Lumborum* [*Anat.*] a ſhort, thick, fleſhy muſcle, ſituated in the region of the loins, or between the laſt rib and the ſpine of the *Os Ilium*.

QUA'DRELS [in *Architecture*] a kind of artificial ſtones, ſo called from their form, they being ſquare, made of a chalky, whitiſh and pliable earth, and dry'd in the ſhade. They were two years in drying, and were much us'd by ancient *Italian* architects.

QUADRE'NNIAL [of *quadriennis*, L.] of the ſpace of four years.

QUADRICA'PSULAR [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into four partitions, as *Stramonium*, thorny-apple, *L.*

QUA'DRIFID [*quadrifidus*, L.] a term uſed by *Botaniſts*, of leaves divided or notched into five parts.

QUADRIGE'MINUS [*Anat.*] a muſcle, or rather an aſſemblage of four muſcles, ſerving to turn the thigh outwards, *L.*

QUADRILA'TERAL [*quadrilaterus*, L.] having four ſides.

QUADRILA'TERAL *Figures* [in *Geom.*] are thoſe whoſe ſides are four right lines, and thoſe making four angles, and they are either a *Parallelogram*, a *Trapezium*, *Rectangle*, *Square*, *Rhombus* or *Rhomboides*, as in the figure.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS [*quadrilaterus*, L. and *neſs*] the property of having four ſides, right-lines, forming as many angles.

QUADRI'LLA, a ſmall troop or company of cavaliers pompouſly dreſs'd and mounted for the performance of carrouſels, juſts, tournaments, running at the ring, and other divertiſements of gallantry.

QUA'DRIN, a mite, a ſmall piece of money in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL [of *quatuor* and *nomina*, L.] conſiſting of four denominations or names.

QUADRINO'MIAL *Roots* [in *Algebra*] roots which conſiſt of four names or parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITE [of *quadrus*, of *quatuor*, and *partitus*, L.] divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TION [of *quadrus* and *partitio*, L.] a diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS [of *quatuor*, L. and φυλλον, Gr. a leaf] plants whoſe flowers have leaves or petals.

QUA'DRIREME [*quadriremis*, L.] a galley or veſſel that has four oars on a ſide.

QUADRISY'LLABLE [*quadriſyllabus*, L.] conſiſting of four ſyllables.

QUA'DRIVALVES [in *Botany*] thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open in four valves or partitions.

QUADRI'VIAL [*quadrivialis*, L.] having four ways or turnings.

QUADRU'PEDAL }
QUADRU'PEDOUS } [*quadrupedus*, L.] four-footed.

QUADRU'PEDAL } *Signs* [with *Aſtron.*] thoſe ſigns repre-
QUADRUPE'DIAN } ſented on a globe by the figures of four-footed beaſts.

QUA'DRUPEDE [F. *quadrupes*, L.] a four-footed beaſt, *L.*

QUADRUPLATO'RES [in the court of *Exchequer*] promoters, thoſe that in popular and penal actions are delatores, having thereby part of the profit aſſigned by the law.

QUADRU'PLE [F. *quadruplo*, It. *quadruplex*, L.] four times as much, four fold.

QUADRU'PLED [*quadruplicatus*, L.] made four-fold.

QUADRU'PLICATE, a thing folded or repeated four times.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, an encreaſing to a four-fold ſum.

QUAE PLURA, a writ that lies where an inquiſition has been made by the eſcheator of ſuch lands and tenements as a man dies ſeized ſeizd of, when all that was in his poſſeſſion was ſuppoſed not to be found by the office, *L.*

QUAERE }
QUAERIE } is when any point of law or matter in debate is doubted; as not having ſufficient authority to maintain it.

QUAERENS *non invenit*, &c. a return made upon a writ directed to one with this clauſe, *viz. Si* A *fecerit*, B *ſecurum*, &c. *L.*

QUAE *Servitia*, a writ concerning ſervices, *L.*

QUAE'STA [*ant. Deeds*] an indulgence or remiſſion of penance, expoſed to ſale by the pope, the retailers of which were called *Quæſtuarii.*

QUAE'STUS, gain, advantage, profit, *L.*

QUAESTIONARII [*ant. Law Books*] thoſe perſons who went about with indulgences from door to door, asking charity either for themſelves or others.

QUAE'STUS [in *Law*] land gained by labour and induſtry, which does not depend on hereditary right.

To QUA'FF [ſome derive it of cop, *Sax.* bright, nimble] to tipple, to drink large draughts.

QUA'GMIRE [prob. of *quatiens*, L. ſhaking, and **moyer**, *Du.* mud] a boggy place.

A QUAI'L [*Caille*, F. *Coálla*, Sp. *quaglia*, It.] a bird.

A QUAI'L [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* uſed to reſemble impiety, becauſe it is related of this bird, that it chatters furiouſly, and torments itſelf, as if it were offended, when the creſcent of the moon firſt appears.

To QUAIL [prob. of *coagulare*, L] to curdle as milk.

QUAINT [*coint*, F.] neat, fine, accompliſhed; alſo odd, ſtrange, fantaſtical.

QUAI'NTLY, neatly, finely, alſo odly, *&c.*

QUAI'NTNESS [*incert. Etym.*] oddneſs, ſtrangeneſs; alſo accompliſhedneſs.

To QUAKE [cpacian, *Sax.*] to tremble, to ſhake, to ſhiver, either for fear or cold.

QUA'KER [prob. cpacepe, *Sax.*] one who quakes or ſhivers, a profeſſor of quakeriſm.

QUA'KING [cpacian, *Sax.*] ſhaking, ſhivering for cold, *&c.* trembling.

QUA'KERISM [of cþacepe, *Sax.* and *iſmus*, a *Latin* termination] the principles or tenets of quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern ſect, who firſt got their name from their geſtures and quaking fits.

QUALE JUS, a judicial writ, which lies where a religious perſon has a judgment to recover land, *&c.* to enquire whether the party hath any right to recover ſuch lands, *&c.* or whether the judgment be obtained by colluſion, *&c.*

QUALIFICA'TION [F. *calificacìon*, Sp.] a particular faculty or endowment.

QUALIFICA'TOR [in the *Canon Law*] a divine appointed to qualify or declare the quality of a propoſition brought before an eccleſiaſtical tribunal; chiefly before the inquiſition in *Spain*, &c.

To QUA'LIFY [*qualifier*, F. *qualificare*, It. *calificar*, Sp.] to give one a qualification or accompliſhment, to render him fit; alſo to temper; to appeaſe; to ſatisfy.

QUA'LITY [*qualitas* of *qualis*, L. of what ſort.]

QUA'LITY [*qualité*, F. *qualità*, It. *calidàd*, Sp. of *qualitas*, L.] condition, nature, inclination, habit; alſo title of honour, noble birth.

QUA'LITY [among *Logicians*] is the third of the categories, of which, according to *Ariſtotle*'s diviſion, there are four ſorts: The firſt of which comprehends *Habitude*: *Which ſee.* The ſecond comprehends *natural Powers*: *Which ſee.* The third comprehends *ſenſible Qualities*: *Which ſee.* The fourth comprehends *Form* and *Figure*: *Which ſee.*

QUA'LITY [in *Phyſicks*] the affection of a thing whence it is denominated ſuch; or that which cauſes a thing to affect our ſenſes in this or that manner, and gives it this or that denomination.

The four firſt QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are heat, cold, moiſture, dryneſs.

The four ſecond QUA'LITIES [with *Chymiſts*] volatility, fixity, corroſiveneſs, and corruptibility.

Occult QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] certain latent powers ariſing from the ſpecifick forms of things; a name the ancients gave to thoſe *Phænomena*, of which, according to their principles, no rational account could be given.

Senſible QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch as ariſe from certain modifications of the matter, and are the more immediate objects of our ſenſes.

Primary ſenſible QUA'LITIES, are ſuch as are found in all bodies, or which agree to all matter, conſidered as matter, ſuch are *Extenſion*, *Figure*, *Motion*, *Reſt*, *Solidity*, *Impenetrability* and *Number*.

Secondary ſenſible QUALITIES, are ſuch as reſult from a compoſition or mixture of the elements; as *Light*, *Heat*, *Cold*, *Colour*, *Sound*, *Taſte*, *Smell*, *Hardneſs*, *Softneſs*, *Fluidity*, *Firmneſs*, *Roughneſs*, *Smoothneſs*, *Tranſparency*, and *Opacouſneſs.*

Spiritual QUA'LITIES, are the qualities of the ſoul, or thoſe affections of the mind, as it is in this or that habitude, or diſpoſition, as, knowledge, opinion, certainty, doubting, *&c.* all moral virtues and vices.

Corporeal QUA'LITIES, according to the *Peripateticks*, are things diſtinct from the bodies themſelves; and are ſuperadded to them, or flow from their ſubſtantial forms. But the modern philoſophers explode the notion of qualities diſtinct from the body, and ſay they are no other than the affections of the bodies themſelves, as, figure, magnitude, motion, *&c.* of the parts whereof they conſiſt.

QUA'LITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an accident which influences its ſubject after the manner of an eſſential form.

Active QUA'LITIES [with *Philoſoph.*] ſuch as by virtue whereof operations are actually produced on other bodies, duly diſpoſed in reſpect thereunto; as, the *Heat* of *Fire*, the *Moiſture* of *Water*.

Paſſive QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] thoſe whereby bodies are diſpoſed to receive the action of others, as, inflammability in oil, *&c.*

Real QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are thoſe which remain in the ſubject, and only act on bodies adjacent to them; as fire in a piece of iron not ignited, *&c.*

Intentional QUA'LITIES [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch as iſſue from the ſubject, and operate at a diſtance, as light from the ſun.

QUA'LLY [with *Vintners*] a term us'd of wine, when it is turbulent and foul.

QUALM [prob. of cpealm, *Sax.* death, of cpellan, *Sax.* to kill] a fainting fit; alſo a ſcruple of conſcience.

QUA'LMISH, affected with qualms.

QUA'LMISHNESS [of cþealme, ıꝛc and neꝛꝛe, *Sax.*] a being ſubject to be troubled with fainting-fits; alſo ſcrupulouſneſs of conſcience.

QUAM DIU *ſe bene geſſerit* (*i. e.* as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well) a clauſe frequent in letters patent, or grants of offices to ſecure them, ſo long as the perſon they are granted to, ſhall not be guilty of abuſing the ſame, *L.*

QUANDA'RY [prob. of *Qu'en diray je*, F. what ſhall I ſay?] ſuſpenſe or doubtfulneſs of mind, what to ſay or do as.

To be in a QUANDARY.

QUANDO [when] is the duration of being in time, *L. Metaphyſicks.*

QUA'NTITAS *acceleratrix* [of any *Vis* or force] is the meaſure of the velocity, generated in a given time by that force, *L.*

QUA'NTITY [*quantité*, F. *quantità*, It. *cantidàd*, Sp. of *quantitas*, of *quantus*, L. how great] ſignifies whatſoever is capable of any ſort of eſtimation or menſuration, and which, being compared with another thing of the ſame nature, may be ſaid to be greater or leſs, equal or unequal to it.

Continual QUA'NTITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a quantity whoſe parts are joined together by a common term. Quantity is an accident, by which a material ſubſtance is intended. The ſpecies of *continued Quantity* are a *Line*. a *Superficies*, and a *Body*: For quantity is extended, either into *Length* only, and then it is call'd a *Line*, tho' not a material one, but ſuch as the mind can frame by *Idea*; or elſe it is extended into length and breadth, and that is called a *Superficies*; or elſe into length, breadth, and depth, and that makes a mathematical body, which is not to be underſtood as if it were a corporeal ſubſtance.

Divided QUA'NTITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a quantity, the parts of which are not link'd together by a common term, but are divided, as number, that may be defined a multitude of units.

Moral QUA'NTITY, is that which depends on the manners of men, and the free determination of their wills, as, *the Prices and Value of Things*; *Degrees of Dignity*, *Good and Evil*, *Rewards and Puniſhments*, &c.

Natural }
Phyſical } QUANTITY } [in *Phyſicks*] is that which nature furniſhes us with in matter and its extenſions, or in the powers and forces of natural bodies, as, *Gravity*, *Motion*, *Light*, *Heat*, *Cold*, *Rarity*, and *Denſity*.

QUA'NTITY *of Matter* [in any *Body*] is the product of the denſity into bulk, or a quantity ariſing from the joint conſideration of its denſity and magnitude.

QUA'NTITY *of Motion* [in a *Body*] is its meaſure ariſing from the joint conſideration of the quantity of matter in, and the ſwiftneſs of the motion of that body.

Notional QUA'NTITY, is that which ariſes from the operation of the underſtanding only, ſuch as the largeneſs and narrowneſs of the capacity of the mind and its conceptions.

Tranſcendental QUA'NTITY [in *Phyſicks*] as duration or continuance; the continuation of the exiſtence of any being, time, *&c.*

Permanent QUA'NTITY, is extenſion into length, breadth, and thickneſs.

Succeſſive QUA'NTITY, is that which is apply'd to time and motion.

QUA'NTITY [with *Gramm.*] the meaſure or magnitude of the ſyllables, or that which determines them to be called *long* or *ſhort*.

QUA'NTITY [among *Logicians*] the ſecond category, is either *Diſcrete* or *Continued*: *Diſcrete*, when the parts are not bound together, as number; *Continued*, when they are bound; and then it is either *ſucceſſive*, as time and motion; or *permanent*, which is that which is otherwiſe call'd ſpace or extent, in length, breadth, and depth; the length alone makes the line, the length and breadth the ſurfaces, and all three together the ſolids.

Poſitive QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are thoſe which are greater than nothing, and which have the ſign + prefixed.

Negative QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are leſs than nothing, and have this ſign — prefixed.

Compound QUANTITIES [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are joined together by the ſigns + and — and are expreſſed either by more letters than one, or elſe by the ſame letters unequally repeated, as a + b — c and bd — b are compound quantities.

QUANTUM *meruit* [*i. e.* how or as much as he has deſerved] an action upon the caſe, grounded upon a promiſe to pay a man for doing a thing ſo much as he ſhould deſerve or merit.

QUARANTA'IN [in *Law*] a benefit allowed by the law of *England* to a widow of a landed man, to remain 40 days after his deceaſe in his chief manſion-houſe or meſſuage, *F.*

QUARANTAIN [with *Church-men*] the ſeaſon of *Lent*, which is 40 days before *Eaſter*.

QUA'RDECUE, the fourth part of a *French* crown, containing 16 ſols, *F.*

QUARE *ejecit*, &c. a writ lying for a leſſee who is caſt out of his farm, before the expiration of his term, *L.*

QUARE *impedit*, a writ which lies for him who has purchaſed an advowſon againſt him that diſturbs him in the right thereof, by preſenting a clerk thereto when the church is void.

QUARE *incumbravit*, a writ which lies againſt the biſhop, who, within ſix months after the vacation of a benefice, confers it on his clerk, while two others are contending in law for the right of preſentation, *L.*

QUARE *intruſit in matrimonio*, &c. a writ lying againſt a tenant, who after convenable marriage offered to him by his lord, marrieth another and entereth upon his land without having made an agreement with his lord and guardian, *L.*

QURRE *non admiſit*, a writ which lies againſt a biſhop for refuſing to admit his clerk who has recovered in a plea of advowſon, *L.*

QUARE *obſtruxit*, a writ that lies for him who, having right to paſs thro' his neighbour's grounds, cannot enjoy the ſame, by reaſon the owner has fenced it up, *L.*

QUARE *non permittit*, a writ that lies for one who has a right to preſent for a turn againſt the proprietary, *L.*

QUARENTA'IN [*quarentena*, It. and Sp.] a prohibition of entrance for 40 days into a healthful place, to ſuch as are ſuppoſed to come from a place infected.

QUARENTE'NA [*old Rec.*] a furlong, a quantity of land, containing 40 perches.

QUARENTENA *habenda*, a writ for a widow to enjoy her quarentaine, *L.*

QUARE'RIA [*old Rec.*] a quarry of ſtone.

QUA'RREL [*querelle*, F. *querela*, It.] ſtrife, diſpute, difference, brangle.

QUARREL *of Glaſs* [*quarreau*, F.] a plane or ſquare piece.

QUARREL-*picker* [with the *Vulgar*] a glazier.

To QUA'RREL [*quereller*, F. *querelare*, It. in the latter ſenſe.] to fall out, to diſpute, to find fault with.

QUA'RRELSOME [*quarreleux*, F. and ꞅom, *Sax.*] apt to quarrel.

QUA'RRELSOMNBSS [*humeur querelleux*, F. ꞅom and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] quarrelſom humour.

QUARRIL, a piece of *Spaniſh* coin, in value about three half pence *Engliſh* money.

QUA'RRY [*carriere*, F.] a ſort of mine or hole, whence ſtone is digged.

QUA'RRY [with *Hunters*] a reward given to hounds after they have caught the game.

QUA'RRY [in *Falconry*] any fowl that is flown at, and killed.

To QUARRY, to feed upon the quarry, or fowl killed.

A QUART [*quarte* i. e. *quarta pars*, the fourth part] the fourth part of a gallon.

QUART [at the game called *Picket* or *Piquet*] a ſequence of cards.

QUART [in *Fencing*] the fourth.

QUA'RTA }
QUA'RTO } [in *Mu. Bo.*] four or the fourth in number, *Ital.*

QUA'RTAN [*quartana*, It. and Sp. of *quartus*, L.] a fever or ague that comes every fourth day.

QUARTA'TION [with *Refiners*] a way of purifying gold by melting three parts of ſilver with one of gold, and then caſting the mixture into *Aqua-fortis*, which diſſolves the ſilver and leaves the gold in a black powder at the bottom.

QUARTELOIS }
CARTELOIS } ſurtouts, or upper garments, with coats of arms quartered on them; the habit of our ancient *Engliſh* knights in their warlike expeditions.

QUA'RTER [of *quarta pars*, L. *quartier*, F. *quarto*, It. and Sp.] a fourth part of any thing, as of an hundred weight twenty eight pound, of a chaldron eight buſhels.

QUARTER [in *Heraldry*] See *Quarterings*.

QUARTER [with *Carpenters*] a piece of timber four-ſquare, and four inches thick.

QUARTER [of a *Ship*] is that part of her hull or main body, which lies from the ſteerage-room to the tranſum.

Fat QUARTER }
Broad QUARTER } [with *Ship Wrights*] a ſhip is ſaid to have a fat or broad quarter, when the tuck or truſſing in of it lies deep in the water.

QUARTER *Bullet*, one that is divided in four or eight parts

To QUARTER [*ecarteler*, F.] to cut or divide into quarters.

To QUA'RTER *Soldiers* [*etre en quartier*, F.] to lodge, or ſend to lodgings.

QUARTER [in a *Camp*] in general, is the ground on which a body of troops encamps; alſo the troops encamped.

To beat up an Enemy's QUARTERS, is to drive them from the ground or encampment.

QUARTER *of an Aſſembly*, is the place where troops meet to march in a body, and is the ſame with *Rendezvous*.

QUARTER *intrench'd*, is a place fortified with a ditch and parapet, to ſecure a body of troops.

QUARTER *round* [with *Carpenters*] any moulding, whoſe contour is a circle, or approaching to a circle.

QUARTER [in *Milit. Affairs*] is the ſparing the life and giving good treatment to a conquered enemy.

QUARTER *Days*, thoſe days which begin the four quarters of the year, *viz.* the 25th of *March*, called the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of *June*, midſummer-day, called the feaſt of St. *John* the baptiſt; the 29th of *September*, the feaſt of St. *Michael* the arch-angel; the 25th of *December*, Chriſtmas-Day, or the nativity of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

QUARTER *Deck* [of a *Ship*] that aloft the ſteerage, reaching to the round houſe.

QUARTER [of a *City*] a canton or diviſion of it; when it conſiſts in ſeveral iſles, *&c.* and is ſeparated from ſome other quarter by a river, a great ſtreet, or other boundary.

To work from QUARTER *to* QUARTER [in *Riding Academies*] is to ride a horſe three times an end upon the firſt of the four lines of a ſquare, and then changing hands to ride him three times upon the ſecond, and ſo to do upon the third and fourth.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [at *Land*] an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is to look out for good quarters for the whole army or a part of it.

QUARTER-*Maſter-General*, one who provides quarters for the whole army.

QUARTER *Maſter* [of a *Regiment*] one who provides quarters for his regiment, every regiment having one.

QUARTER *Maſter* [at *Sea*] an officer, whoſe buſineſs it is to rummage, ſtow and trim a ſhip in the hold; to overlook the ſteward in delivering out victuals to the cook, and the pumping and drawing out beer.

QUARTER-*Wheeling* [in *Mil. Affairs*] is the turning the front of a body of men round where the flank was.

QUARTER-*pierced* [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed when there is a hole or ſquare figure made in the middle of a croſs.

QUARTER-*Round* [in *Architect.*] a member or ornament in the cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* orders.

QUARTER *Seſſions*, a court held every quarter of the year by the juſtices of the peace in every county, to determine civil and criminal cauſes.

QUARTER-*Staff*, a long ſtaff born by foreſters, and park-keepers, *&c.*

QUARTER-*Wind* [in *Navig.*] is when the wind comes in from the main maſt ſhrouds even with the quarter.

QUA'RTERAGE [*quartier*, F.] money paid quarterly.

QUARTER-CAST [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to caſt his quarter, when, for any diſorder in the coffin, there is a neceſſity to cut one of the quarters of the hoof.

QUA'RTERING [in *Sea Language*] is when a ſhip that is under ſail goes at large, neither by a wind, nor before a wind, but as it were betwixt both; then the ſailors ſay, ſhe *ſails quartering*; and alſo when ſhe ſails with a quarter wind.

QU'ARTERING [in *Carpentry*] ſignifies the putting in of *Quarters*; and ſometimes 'tis us'd for the quarters themſelves.

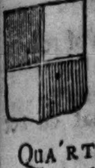
QUARTERING [with *Gunners*] is when a piece of ordnance may be ſo traverſed as to ſhoot on the ſame line or the ſame point of the compaſs as the ſhip's quarter bears.

Counter QUARTERING [in *Heraldry*] is when the quarters of a coat are quartered over again or ſub-divided each into four.

QUA'RTERINGS [in *Heraldry*] are partitions of an eſcutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it; or they are the ſeveral diviſions made in it, when the arms of ſeveral families are born altogether by one, either on account of inter-marriages or otherwiſe.

QUARTERIZA'TION, part of the puniſhment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four parts beſides the head, which quarters are frequently ſet up on poles over the gates of the city.

QUA'RTERLY [in *Heraldry*] is when a ſhield is divided into four equal parts, in the form of a croſs.



QUA'RTERN [*quarta pars*, L.] the fourth part of an integer, either in weight or meaſure.

QUARTERS [*quartiers*, F. *quartieri*, It.] places where ſoldiers are lodged.

QUA'RTERS [in *Architecture*] all thoſe ſlight upright pieces, between the punchins and poſts, which ſerve to lath upon. They are of two ſorts, *ſingle* and *double*. *Single Quarters* are ſawn ſtuff, two inches thick and four inches broad. The *double Quarters* are ſawn to four inches ſquare.

QUARTERS *of the Heavens* [with *Aſtron.*] are the four principal points, *viz. Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*.

QUARTERS [with *Aſtrol.*] are certain interſections, in the ſphere, both in the world and the zodiack, to two of which they give the names of *Oriental* and *Maſculine*, and to the other two *Occidental* and *Feminine*.

QUARTERS *of the Moon* [*Aſtron.*] the moon is ſaid *to be in the firſt Quarter*, when ſhe is a quarter of the zodiack, or three ſigns diſtant from the ſun, turning to us juſt half her enlightened body; but when the moon comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the ſun, and ſhews us her whole enlightened face, ſhe is ſaid *to be in the Full:* And when ſhe proceeds towards her conjunction, and ſhews more than half of her enlightened face, ſhe is ſaid to be in the third or laſt quarter.

QUARTERS of a *Siege*] the principal encampments ſerving to ſtop up the avenues of a place.

QUARTERS [in a *Clock* or *Movement*] are little bells which ſound the quarters or other parts of an hour.

Fore QUARTERS [of *a Horſe*] are the ſhoulders and fore-legs.

Hind QUARTERS [of *a Horſe*] are the hips and legs hehind.

QUARTERS [of a *Horſe's Foot*] are the ſides of the coffin comprehended between the toe and the heel on one ſide and t'other of the foot.

Inner-QUARTERS [of a *Horſe's Foot*] are thoſe oppoſite to one another, facing from one foot to the other.

Falſe-QUARTERS [with *Horſemen*] are a cleſt of the horn quarters, extending from the coronet to the ſhoe, which voids blood, and cauſes much pain, and makes a horſe lame.

Winter-QUARTERS, the place or places where troops are lodged during the winter ſeaſon; alſo the ſpace of time between the two campaigns.

QUARTERS *of Refreſhment*, the place or places where troops that have been much haraſſed are put in to recover their ſtrength or health, during ſome time of ſummer or ſeaſon of the campaign.

QUA'RTILE *Aſpect* [in *Aſtrology*] is an aſpect of the planets when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus □

QUA'RTO [i. e. *in four*] a book in which a ſheet makes four leaves.

QUARTODE'CIMANS, Chriſtians in the ſecond century, who contended for the obſervation of *Eaſter* to be on the 14th of the moon of the firſt month, in conformity to the cuſtom of the *Jews*,

QUA'RTZUM, a kind of metallick ſtone.

QUARTE'RNIO } QUARTE'RNUS } [*old Rec.*] a book or volume in quarto.

QUARTFAGO'TTA, a ſmall baſſoon, *Ital.*

To QUASH [*guaſtare*, or *conquaſſare*, It. *quaſſare*, L. quaffſhen, *Teut.*] to overthrow or make void, to ſpoil or bring to nothing; alſo to diſappoint.

QUASI MODO *Sunday*, ſo called from the firſt words of the *Latin* hymn, ſung at maſs on that day, which begins thus, [*Quaſi modo geniti*, &c.] Low-Sunday.

QUASI *contract* [in *Civil Law*] an act which has not the ſtrict form of a contract; but yet has the force of it, *L.*

QUASI *Crime* [in *Civil Law*] the action of a perſon who does damage or evil involuntarily.

QUASSA'TION, a ſhaking, brandiſhing; alſo a ſhattering, *L.*

QUA'TER *Couſins*, fourth couſins, the laſt degree of kindred, whence it is a common ſaying, perſons are not *quater Couſins*, whoſe friendſhip declines.

QUATE'RNARY, of, or pertaining to a *Quaternion*.

QUATE'RNION, a compoſition or collection of four, as a quaternion or file of four ſoldiers.

QUA'TRAIN, a ſtaff of four verſes.

QUATRIO [*Anat.*] one of the bones that conſtitute the *Tarſus*.

QUA'TERFOILS [in *Heraldry*] four-leaved-graſs.

QUATUOR, four, *L.*

QUATUOR [in *Mu. Bo.*] muſick compoſed for four voices.

QUAVER [in *Muſick*] a meaſure of time, equal to one half of the crotchet or one 8th of the ſemibrief, a trill in ſinging.

QUA'VER [prob. of *quatere*, L. to ſhake] to ſhake or trill a note, or run a diviſion with the voice.

QUAVI'VER [qu. *viva aqua gaudens*, L. *i. e.* delighting in living or quick water] a ſea-dragon, a ſort of fiſh that delights in a ſtrong ſtream.

QUAY } KAY } a broad ſpace of ground upon the ſhore of a river or harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of goods.

QUE *Eſtate* [*Law Phraſe*] a plea whereby a man intitling another to land. *&c.* ſays that the ſame eſtate he has, he had from him.

QUE *eſt meme* [in *Law*] *i. e.* that is the ſame; a term of art made uſe of in an action of treſpaſs or ſuch like, for a poſitive juſtification of the very acts complained of by the plaintiff as a wrong done.

QUEACH, a place full of ſhrubs or brambles, a thick, buſhy plot of ground, full of ſhrubs or brambles.

QUE'AN [ſome derive it of cƿen, *Sax.* a barren cow; becauſe common harlots are moſtly barren; or of quinde, *Dan.* cƿen, *Sax.* a woman; others of quene, *Du.* a talkative woman] a drab, a ſlut; a jade; an harlot.

QUEA'SINESS [prob. of quetſchen, *Teut* to offend, and neſ-re, *Sax.*] ſickiſhneſs at the ſtomach, propenſeneſs to vomit.

QUEASY, ſickiſh at the ſtomach, ready to vomit.

QUEEN [cƿena, *Sax.* a wife quinna, *Su.* guinde, *Du.* a woman] the wife or conſort of a king; alſo a ſovereign princeſs that holds the crown by right of blood,

QUEEN *Dowager*, the widow of a king that lives upon her dowry.

QUEEN *Gold*, a royal revenue appertaining to every queen of *England*, during her marriage to the king, ariſing from fines, offerings, grants, pardons, *&c.*

QUEEN's *Swan-herd*, a keeper of the royal ſwans.

QUEER, odd, fantaſtical, ſorry.

QUEE'RNESS, odneſs, fantaſticalneſs, *&c.*

QUEEST [prob. of *queſtus*, L. a complaint] a ring-dove.

QUEINT } QUAINT } [*incert. Etymologiæ*] odd, uncommon, humorous; as a *queint Expreſſion.*

QUEI'NTNESS } QUAI'NTNESS } odneſs, uncommonneſs, humourouſneſs.

To QUE'LL [of guälen, G. to afflict, or cƿellan, *Sax.* to kill] to reſtrain; ſubdue; bring under, and quiet turbulent ſpirits, *&c.*

QUEM *redditum reddat*, a judicial writ which lies for him to whom a rent-ſeck or rent-charge is granted by a fine levied in the king's court, againſt the tenant of the land, that refuſes to attorn to, or own him as lord, to cauſe ſuch an attornment.

To QUEME, as to queme a thing into one's hand, to put it in privately.

To QUENCH [cƿencan, or acƿencan, *Sax.*] to put out or extinguiſh.

To caſt Oyl upon the Fire is not the Way to QUENCH it.

Fr. *Il ne faut pas jetter de l'Huile dans le Feu.*

L. *Ignem ne gladio fodite.* Gr. Πῦρ σιδήρῳ, μὴ σκαλεύειν. *Plut.*

QUE'NCHABLE [of cƿencan, *Sax.* and *habilis*, L.] capable of being quenched.

QUENE [in *Heraldry*] corruptly for *queue*, F. the tail of a beaſt.

QUE'RCULA [with *Botan.*] the oak of *Jeruſalem*, L.

QUERCULA *minor* [with *Botan.*] the herb *Germander*, L.

QUERE'LA, a complaint, a bewailing or lamenting, *L.*

QUERELA [*old Rec.*] an action or ſuit at law preferred in any court of juſtice where the plaintiff was *querens* or complainant.

QUERELA *freſcæ forciæ* [in *Law*] a writ of freſh force, *L.*

QUERELA *coram regis* &c. a writ whereby one is called to juſtify a complaint of a treſpaſs made to the king himſelf, before the king and his council, *L.*

QUERENS *non invenit*, &c. a return made by the ſheriffs upon a writ directed to him, with this condition inſerted. *Si* A *fecerit* B *ſecurum de clamore ſuo proſequendo*, L.

QUE'RENT [*querens*, L.] complaining.

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, L.] an enquirer; the perſon who asks a queſtion of an aſtrologer.

QUERIMO'NIOUS [*querimonioſus*, L.] complaining, making moan, bewailing.

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, a querulous or complaining humour.

QUE'RIST [of *quærens*, L.] an inquirer,

QUERI'STA [*old Rec.*] a queriſter or choriſter, a boy who ſings in the choir of a church, *L.*

QUERK } QUIRK } a cavil, a ſhift, a fetch.

QUERN [cƿeorn, *Sax.*] a hand mill.

QUE'RRY [*ecuyer*, F.] a groom of a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables, and having the charge of his horſes: alſo the ſtable of a prince.

QUERRY [*ecurie*, F.] the ſtables of a prince.

Gentleman of the QUERRY [*ecuyer*, F.] one of thoſe gentlemen whoſe office it is to hold the king's ſtirrup when he mounts on horſe-back.

Que'rulous [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, full of com-aints, moanful, doleful.

Que'rulousneſs, a complaining diſpoſition.

To Que'ry [*quærere*, L.] to put a queſtion.

To Quese [of *quæſitum*, L.] to ſearch after *Milton*.

Que'sited [with *Aſtrol.*] the perſon or thing enquired after.

Quest [*enquête*, F. *inchieſta*, It. of *quæſitus*, L. ſought] an inqueſt or inquiſition; an inquiry made upon oath of an impannelled jury.

To Quest [of *quæſitum*, L. or *queſter*, F.] to go in queſt of, or ſeek out as dogs do; to vent or wind, as a ſpaniel does.

Questa [*old Writ.*] the ſame as *Queſt*.

To Que'stion [*quæſtionari*, L. *queſtionner*, F. *queſtionare*, It.] to ask queſtions; alſo to call into queſtion; to doubt.

Que'stion [F. *queſtione*, It. *quæſtio*, L.] a demand to which an anſwer is required; a doubt; an accompt.

Que'stionable [*queſtionabile*, It.] doubtful &c.

Que'stionableneſs [of *queſtion*, F. of *quæſtio*, *babilis*, *L.* and *neſs*] doubtfulneſs, liableneſs to be called in queſtion.

Que'stionist, an asker of queſtions; alſo a candidate for the degree of batchelor of arts at *Cambridge*.

Que'stionleſs [of *queſtion* and *leſs*] without doubt.

Que'stions, propoſitions made or offered by way of diſpute.

Que'stor [*quæſtor*, L.] a publick treaſurer, chamberlain of a city, &c.

Quest-men, perſons choſe annually in each ward of the city of *London*, to enquire into abuſes and miſdemeanours, eſpecially ſuch as relate to weights and meaſures.

Que'stus [*quæſitus*, L.] in law, uſed of land which does not deſcend by hereditary right, but is acquired by a man's own labour and induſtry.

Questus *eſt nobis*, the form of a writ of nuſance, which lies againſt him to whom the houſe or other thing that breeds the nuſance is alienated or made over.

To Quetch, to budge or ſtir; to cry.

Que've *de bironde* [in *Fortificat.*] *i. e.* a ſwallow's tail; a kind of out-work, the ſides of which open or ſpread towards the head of the campaign, and draw in towards the gorge.

Qui'a *improvide*, a ſuperſedeas granted in many caſes where a writ is erroneouſly ſued out or awarded.

To Qui'bble [prob. *fictum a motu*] to move as the guts do; alſo to equivocate or play with words.

A Qui'bble, an equivocation, &c.

Quick [cƿic, *Sax.* **qwick**, *Su.*] agile, nimble, brisk; alſo alive.

Quick **at Meat**, Quick **at Work**.

The Fr. ſay; *Bonne Bête s'echauſſe en mangeant*; (i. e. A good beaſt will be warm with eating: Or, *Hardi Gaigneur, hardi Mangeur*: (i. e. Bold at gain; bold at meals.)

In an ancient *Northern* Apoſtles Creed, mention'd by *Lipſius*, we find theſe words: **Thanan quemendi ti ardeilenne** Queichen **ende dooden**. (*From whence he ſhall come to judge the* Quick *and the dead.*

Quick-*Beam*, a kind of wild aſh.

Quick-*Scab*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

To Qui'cken [of cƿiccan, or acƿiccian, *Sax.*] to become alive, as a child in the womb; alſo to haſten.

Quickly, ſpeedily, preſently.

Qui'ckneſs [of cƿic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] agility, nimbleneſs, briskneſs.

Qui'ck-*Sands* [of cƿic, and ꞅanꝺ, *Sax.*] ſands which ſhake and tremble, into which thoſe, who paſs over them, often ſink.

Qui'ck-*Set* [of cƿic and ꞅettan, *Sax.* to plant] a ſort of thorn, of which hedges are made.

Qui'ck *Silver* [of cƿic and ꞅilꝼeꞃe, *Sax.*] a mineral or prodigy among metals, which is fluid like water; and tho' a very heavy body, yet eaſily flies away, when ſet over the fire.

Qui'ck-*Sighted* [of cƿic and ᵹeꞅihðe, *Sax.*] having a ſharp eye.

Qui'ck-*Witted* [of cƿic and ƿit, *Sax.*] having a ſharp wit.

Quid [prob. of cuꝺ, *Sax.* cud] a morſel or quantity of tobacco, to be held in the mouth, or chew'd.

Quid *pro quo* [in *Law*] the reciprocal performance of both parties to a contract.

Quid *pro quo*, one good turn for another; trick for trick, a *Rowland* for an *Oliver*, L.

Quid *pro quo* [with *Phyſic.*] is when a medicine of one quality is ſubſtituted for another.

Quid *Juris Clamat*, is a writ for the granting a reverſion when the particular tenant will not attorn.

Quid *Nunc* [*i. e.* what now] a contemptuous name us'd to an impertinent perſon.

Qui'ddany [prob. of *cydoniatum*, L.] a ſort of conſerve, &c. of quinces.

Qui'dditative, eſſential.

Qui'ddity [qu. of *quidditas*, of *quid*, L. what] the eſſence of a thing, or the being what it is; alſo a ſubtle queſtion, a quirk.

Qui'ddity [in *Metaphy.*] ſignifies the ſame as *Being*, but infers a relation to our underſtandings; for the very asking what a thing is, implies, that it is an object of knowledge.

Quide, or cud the inner part of the throat in beaſts.

Quids [with the *Canting Crew*] caſh, or ready money; e. g. *Can you tip me any* Quids? Can you lend me any money.

Quie'ſſence } [of *quies*, and *eſſentia*, L.] a ſtate of reſt.
Quie'scency }

Quie'scent [*quieſcens*, L.] at reſt.

Quie'scents [*quieſcentes literæ*, L.] letters that do not move, or are not pronounced in reading.

Quie't [F. *quieto*, It. *quédo*, It. *quietus*, L.] at reſt, ſtill, not troubled.

Quieta're [*old Deeds*] to quit, acquit, diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs.

Quie'te *clamare* [in *Law*] to quit claim, or renounce all pretenſion of right and title.

Quie'tism [*quietiſme*, F. of *quietus*, L. *quiet*] the principles, &c. of the *Quietiſts*, a ſort of *Roman* catholicks, whoſe denominating tenet is, that religion conſiſts in the reſt and internal recollection of the mind.

Qui'etly, peaceably.

Qui'etneſs [of *quies*, L. and *neſs*] a quiet ſtate, a being free from any perplexity, diſturbance, or trouble.

Qui'etus *redditus*, a quit rent, or ſmall acknowledgment, paid in money to ſome lords of manours, *L.*

Quie'tus *eſt* [*i. e.* he is quiet or acquitted] a phraſe uſed by the clerk of the pipe and auditors in the exchequer, in their acquittances and diſcharges, given to accomptants.

Quill [prob. of **kulh**, *Teut.* *caulis*, L. a ſtalk] a feather of a fowl's wing.

Quil'lets [prob. q. d. *Quibblets*, or *little Quibbles*] ſubtilties, quibbles, chicanery.

Quilt [*incert. Etym.*] a covering for a bed, &c.

Quina'rius, of, or pertaining to the number five.

Qui'nce [*un coin*, F.] a ſort of fruit or downy apple.

Qui'ncunx, five twelfths of any intire thing divided into twelve parts.

• • • • Qui'ncunx *Order*, an order of ranging
• • • trees, &c. by fives, as it were, as thus.
• • • • Qui'ncunx [with *Aſtrol.*] an aſpect when the planets are diſtant five ſigns.

A Regular Qui'nde'cagon [of *quinque*, L. five, δέκα ten, and γωνία, Gr. a corner] a plane figure of fifteen ſides and angles, which, if they are all equal to one another, is called a *regular Quindecagon*.

Qui'nquace'ſsis, a *Roman* coin of 50 aſſes, in value 3*s.* and three half pence *Engliſh*, L.

Quinquage'sima *Sunday* [ſo called, becauſe it is about the 50th day before *Eaſter*] ſhrove-ſunday.

Quinque, five, *L.*

Quinque *angled Figure* [*Geom.*] a figure having five angles.

Quinqueca'psular [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into five partitions, as the *viola Mariana*, or *Coventry*-bells, &c.

Quinquefo'liated [of *quinque* five, and *folium* a leaf, L.] having five leaves.

Qui'nquefoliated *Leaf* [with *Botan.*] a kind of digitated leaf, conſiſting of five, as it were, fingers, as in *Cinquefoil.*

Qui'nquene'rvia *Plantago* [in *Botan.*] ſo called from its having five fibres or ſtrings, the middle ſort of plaintain, *L.*

Quinquere'mis, a galley with five oars, *L.*

Quinquenna'lia, games or feſtivals, celebrated every fifth year, in honour of the deified emperors.

Quinque'nnian [of *quinquennialis*, L.] every five years.

Quinqua'nnion } [in *ancient Cuſtoms*] a reſpite of five
Quinque'nnium } years, which inſolvent debtors formerly obtain'd by vertue of the king's letter, to have time for the payment of their debts.

Quinqua'tria, feſtivals celebrated in honour of *Minerva*, ſo call'd, as ſome think, becauſe they laſted five days; but others ſay, becauſe they fell out five days after the ides of the month, the ſame as *Panathenæa*.

Quinquina, the jeſuits-bark or powder, a kind of bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, accounted a good remedy in agues or fevers.

Qui'nsey [*ſquinantia*, L. *eſquenancie*, F. of κυνάγχη, Gr.] a diſtemper that affects the throat.

Quint [at the game called *Piquet*] a ſequence of five cards of the ſame colour.

Quint *exact* [*old Law*] the laſt call of a defendant, who is ſued to an outlawry.

Qui'nta } [in *Mu. Books*] five, or the fifth, *Ital.*
Quinto }

Qui'ntain, an ancient cuſtom, a poſt driven into the ground with a buckler fixed to it, for the performence of military exerciſes on horſe-back, with poles, throwing of darts, breaking of lances, *&c.* He who breaks moſt poles, and ſhews moſt activity, wins the prize; alſo a right which the lord had to oblige all the millers, watermen, and other young people unmarried to come before his caſtle, once every third year, and break ſeveral lances or poles againſt a poſt or wooden man, for his diverſion.

QUI'NTAL [q. *cental*, of *centum*, L. an hundred] an hundred pound weight.

QUI'NTESSENCE [*quinta eſſentia*, L. *i. e.* the fifth eſſence] the pureſt ſubſtance drawn out of any natural body; a medicine made of the moſt efficacious, active particles of its ingredients, ſeparated from all fæces or dregs; the ſpirit, chief force, or virtue of any thing.

QUINTESSE'NTIAL, of, or pertaining to a quinteſſence.

QUINT-EXACT [in *Law*] the laſt call of the defendant ſued to an out lawry.

QUI'NTILE [in *Aſtrology*] an aſpect of the planets, when they are 72 degrees diſtant from one another, and is noted thus, G or O.

QUINTI'LIANS [ſo called of *Quintilia* their propheteſs] an ancient Chriſtian ſect, who admitted women to perform the ſacerdotal and epiſcopal functions, grounding their practice on that paſſage of St. *Paul*, that in Chriſt there is no diſtinction of males and females.

QUINTU'PLE [*quintuplex*, L.] five-fold.

QUI'NZAIN, a ſtanza of 15 verſes.

QUINZIE'ME, a fifteenth, a certain tax, anciently ſo call'd, becauſe rais'd on the fifteenth part of mens lands and goods; alſo the fifteenth day after any feſtival, *L.*

A QUIP [*incert. Etym.*] a gibe, a jeer, a flout.

QUIRE [of *le chœur*, F.] the choir of a church; alſo a ſet of ſingers; alſo a parcel of paper conſiſting of twenty four ſheets.

QUI'RISTER [of *Choir*] a ſinging-man or choriſter.

A QUIRK, a ſhift or cavil.

QUIRINA'LIA, feaſts obſerved at *Rome*, in honour of *Quirinus*, i. e. *Romulus*, on the twelfth of the calends of *May*.

QUIRI'TES [of the *Curetes* of the ancient town *Cures*] an appellation given to the ancient *Roman* people.

QUIRK [with *Architects*] a piece of ground either ſquare or oblong, taken out of a corner, or any place elſe of a ground-plat to make a court-yard, *&c.*

QUIS [in *natural Hiſtory*] a kind of marcaſite of copper from which the *Roman* vitriol is drawn.

QUIT [*quitte*, F.] diſcharged, free from.

To QUIT [*quitter*, F.] to leave or forſake; to part with; to leave off or give over.

QUIT *Claim* [in *Law*] is the releaſe or acquittance of a man of any action that he hath or may have on ſome certain occaſion; or a quitting one's claim or title

QUITE [prob. of *quietus*, L. *quité* of *quitter*, F.] wholly, altogether, thoroughly.

QUIT-RENT, an acknowledgment or ſmall rent payable by tenants to the lord of the manour.

QUI'TTER, the matter of a ſore or ulcer.

QUI'TTER *Bone* [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe, a hard, round ſwelling on the cronet, between the heel and the quarter.

To QUIVER [*incert. Etym.*] to ſhiver or ſhake with cold, fear, *&c.*

QUI'VER [coceꞃ, *Sax.*] a caſe for arrows.

QUO JURE [*i. e.* by what right] a writ that lies for him who has land, wherein another challenges common for paſture time out of mind.

QUO MINUS, a writ which lies for him, who has a grant of houſe-bote in another man's wood, againſt the granter's making ſuch waſte, as that the grantee cannot enjoy his grant.

QUO WARRANTO, a writ which lies againſt him who uſurps any franchiſe or liberty againſt the king; as to have waif, ſtray, fair-market, court-baron, leet, or ſuch-like, without a good title.

QUOD *Clerici*, &c. a writ that lies for a clerk, who, by reaſon of ſome land he hath, is made, or like to be made, a bailiff, beadle, or ſuch like officer.

QUOD *Clerici beneficiati*, &c. a writ to exempt the clerk, of the chancery from contribution towards the proctors of the clergy in parliament, *L.*

QUOD *ei deforciat*, a writ that lies for a tenant in tail, in dower, or for life, againſt him who entered and took away the land recovered, or againſt his heir, *L.*

QUOD *permittat*, &c. a writ lying for the heir of him that is diſſeized, or put out of his common paſture, againſt the heir of the diſſeiſor deceaſed, *L.*

QUOD *Perſona nec Prebendarii*, &c. a writ which lies for ſpiritual perſons diſtreined in their ſpiritual poſſeſſions, for the payment of a tax anciently call'd *a Fifteenth* with the reſt of the pariſh.

QUO'DLIBET [*i. e.* any thing, what you pleaſe] a quibble or quirk.

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, one who follows the dictates of his own fancy.

QUO'DLIBETS } [in the univerſity *Schools*]
QUODLIBE'TICAL *Queſtions* } theſes or problems anciently propoſed to be debated for curioſity and entertainment.

QUOIL, a ſtir or tumult. See *Coil.*

QUOIL [*Koller*, *Teut.* a collar] a round of a cable when the turns are laid one upon another, or a rope or cable laid up round, one turn over another, ſo that they may run out free and ſmooth without kenks, *i. e.* without twiſtings or doublings.

Weather QUOIL [with *Sailors*] is when a ſhip has her head brought about ſo, as to lie that way that her ſtern did before, without looſing any ſail, but only bearing up the helm.

To QUOIL [with *Sailors*] to lay the turns of a rope round after ſuch a manner mentioned in the *Coil.*

QUOINS [*cunei*, L. *coins*, F.] wedges for faſtening great guns to the ſhip's ſides; alſo ſtones, *&c.* in the corners of buildings.

Cantick QUOINS, ſhort three edged quoins to be put between casks.

QUOITS [of *coete*, *Du.*] round irons for play.

QUO'RUM [*i. e.* of whom] a word frequently uſed in the commiſſions of the juſtices of the peace, as where a commiſſion is directed to five or ſeven perſons, or to any three of them; among whom, *B. C.* and *D. E.* are to be two, there *B. C.* and *C. D.* are ſaid to be of the *Quorum*; becauſe the reſt cannot proceed without them. And thence *a Juſtice of the Peace* and *Quorum* is one without whom the reſt of the juſtices cannot act in ſome caſes.

QUO'TA [*quota pars*, L.] a contribution, a ſhare.

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio*, L.] a citation, or quoting.

To QUOTE [*coter*, F. *citare*, L.] to cite, alledge, or bring in an author or paſſage.

BRITISH MUSEUM

QUOTH [of cƿeðan, *Sax.* to ſay] ſaith.

QUOTI'DIAN [*quotidianus*, L.] of every day.

QUOTIDIA'NA, a *Quotidian* or daily ague.

QUO'TIENT [*quotiens*, L. how or as often] the number that indicates how many times a diviſor is contained in the dividend.

R

R r *Roman*, *R r* Italick, 𝕽 𝖗 *Old Engliſh*, ꞃ *Sax.* is the 17th letter of the alphabet; Ρ ϱ Gr. the 15th, ר *Heb.* the 20th, is called *Litera Canina*, or the dog's letter, becauſe of its ſound, ſomething like the noiſe a dog makes when he ſnarls.

R, in phyſicians bills, ſtands for *Recipe*, and ſignifies *take.*

R frequently ſtands for *Rex* king. or *Regina* queen, or *Regiæ* of the royal, as *R. S. Regiæ Societatis*, L.

R [with the *Ancients*] was a numerical letter, and ſignified 80.

R̄ with a daſh at the top ſtood for 80000.

To RABA'TE [*Rabatre*, F.] to deſcend, or come lower.

To RABA'TE [with *Falconers*] a hawk is ſaid ſo to do, when, by the motion of the bearer's hand, ſhe recovers the fiſt.

RA'BBET [*Minſhew* derives it of רבה, *Heb.* multiplied, becauſe of their great increaſe; but ſkinner, of *rapidus*, L. on account of their agility and ſwiftneſs] a coney.

RABBET-*Suckers* [with the *Vulgar*] pawn-brokers, tally-men.

To RA'BBET [with *Carpenters*, &c.] to make channels in boards.

A RA'BBETING [with *Shipwrights*] is the letting in of the planks to the ſhip's keel, it being hollow'd away, that the planks may join the better and cloſer.

RA'BBET [of a *Ship's Keel*] the hollow before mentioned.

RA'BBI } [רבי, *Heb.*] a doctor or teacher of the *Jewiſh*
RA'BBIN } law.

RABBI'NICAL, of, or pertaining to the rabbi's.

RA'BBINIST, one well verſed in the writings, or doctrines and opinions of the rabbins.

RA'BBLE [of *Rabula*, L. a brawler] the mob, the loweſt of the people.

RABDOI'DES [Ῥαβδοειδὴς, Gr.] See *Rhabdoides.*

RABDO'LOGY, See *Rhabdology.*

RA'BDOMANCY. See *Rhabdomancy.*

RABI'DITY } [of *Rabidus*, L.] madneſs, furiouſneſs, rave-
RA'BIDNESS } nouſneſs.

RA'BIES, rage, fury, madneſs, *L.*

RA'BIES *Hydrophobica.* See *Hydrophoby*, L.

RA'BINET [in *Gunnery*] the ſmalleſt piece of ordnance but one, being an inch and an half diameter at the bore, five foot and an half long, requiring a charge of ſix ounces of powder, and weighing three hundred pounds.

RABIO'SITY [*Rabioſitas*, L.] ravenouſneſs, furiouſneſs, outrageouſneſs.

RA'CA } [ריקא, *Heb.* of ריק, empty] a word of con-
RA'CHA } tempt for a vain empty fellow.

RACCOURCI' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the ſame as *Coupee*, *i. e.* cut off, or ſhortened, denoting a croſs, or other ordinary, that does not extend to the edges of the eſcutcheon, as they do, when named without ſuch diſtinction, *F.*

RACE [*Razza*, It. *Raça*, Sp. of *Radix*, L. a root] lineage, or generation proceeding from father to ſon; a family; alſo a root of ginger.

RACE, the courſe or running of perſons on foot, or on horſe-back, ſtriving who ſhall get to the goal before the other.

RACEMA'TION, a gathering of grapes, *L.*

RACEMI'FEROUS [*Racemifer*, L.] bearing cluſters.

RACEMO'SE [*racemoſus*, L.] full of cluſters.

A RA'CHAT } [of *racheter*, F. to redeem] a compenſation
RACHE'TUM } for theft, or the redemption of a thief. The ſame as *Theft-bote*.

RA'CHET [in *Law*] a fine or redemption, paid for the redemption of a thief.

RACHI'TAE } [of Ῥάχις, Gr.] muſcles belonging to the
RACHIAEI } back, ſo named by foreign Anatomiſts, and are probably the ſame that are called by others *Semi-ſpinati*, L.

RA'CHITAEI *Muſculi* [of ῥάχις, Gr. the ſpine of the back] muſcles belonging to the back.

RACK [racke, *Du.*] a torturing machine, to force confeſſion from a ſuppoſed offender.

RACK, a wooden frame in a ſtable, *&c.* to hold hay or fodder for cattle; alſo a frame to put bottles in.

To live at RACK and Manger.

The *Fr.* ſay: *Nager en grand Eau*, (i. e. to ſwim in a large water.) L. *Ex Amaltheæ cornu haurire. Plin.* To live at all. To ſpend profuſely, or beyond a man's income, as if he had a continual inexhauſtible fund before him.

RACK *of Mutton* [hꞃacca, *Sax.*] a neck or ſcrag of mutton.

To RACK [racken, *Du.*] to put offenders to the torture of the rack, to extort a confeſſion.

To RACK *Wines* [of ꞃecan, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the lees.

RACK *Vintage*, the ſecond voyage made into *France* for racked wines.

RA'CKET [*raquette*, F.] an inſtrument to ſtrike the ball with at tennis-play; alſo a ſtir, a diſturbance, a noiſe, an hurly-burly.

RACKING *Pace* [in *Horſemanſhip*] a pace in which a horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACKOO'N, a *New England* animal ſomething like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep furr. It ſleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon ſhines, to feed on the ſea-ſide, where it is hunted by dogs.

RA'CY [ſpoken of wine] that has by age loſt its luſcious quality.

RAD [ꞃaꝺ, ꞃeꝺ, ꞃoꝺe, *Sax.*] differ only in dialect, and ſignify *Counſel*.

RA'DDLINGS [*Architecture*] the bowings in or copings of walls.

RADECHE'NISTORS [in *Doom's-day Book*] *Liberi homines*, freemen, or, as ſome think, *Rade Knights*, *Spelman*.

RA'DIÆI *Muſculi* [*Anat.*] muſcles belonging to the radius.

RADIAE'US *externus* } [with *Anat.*] two muſcles of the
RADIAE'US *internus* } wriſt; one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

RA'DIAL *Curves* [in *Geom.*] curves of the ſpiral kind, whoſe ordinates do all terminate in the center of the including circle, and appear like ſo many *Radii* of that circle.

RA'DIANCE } [of *radiare*, L.] brightneſs, gliſteringneſs,
RA'DIANCY } *&c.*

RA'DIANT [*radians*, L.] darting forth rays, glittering, *&c.* like the ſun-beams.

RA'DIANTNESS [of *radians*, L.] glitteringneſs, *&c.*

RA'DIATE *Flower* [*Botany*] a flower whoſe leaves grow in the manner of rays.

A RA'DIATE *diſcous Flower* [with *Floriſts*] is that which has its disk encompaſſed with a ray, as in the ſun-flower.

RA'DIATED [*radiatus*, L.] having rays or beams.

RA'DIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that point from whence the rays of light iſſue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, a darting or caſting forth rays or beams of light, *L.*

RADIA'TION *of the animal Spirits*, the manner of the motion of the animal ſpirits, on a ſuppoſition, that they are diffuſed from the brain towards all the parts of the body, through the little canals of the nerves, as light from a lucid body.

RA'DICAL [F. *radicale*, It. of *radicalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the root; alſo in-bred; or that which is the root or ſource whence any thing ariſes.

RADICAL *Moiſture* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſuppoſed fundamental juice of the body, ſaid to nouriſh and preſerve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.

Place of RA'DIATION, is that ſpace in a tranſparent body, or medium, through which a viſible body radiates.

RA'DICAL *Queſtion* [in *Aſtrology*] one that is propoſed, when the lord of the aſcendant, and lord of the hour are of one nature and triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [with *Algebraiſts*] the ſign or character of the root of a quantity, as (√) is the ſign or character which expreſſes the root.

RADICA'LITY } [of *radicalis*, L.] the quality of being
RA'DICALNESS } radical, of having roots, or of being well-founded.

RA'DICALLY, from the root.

To RA'DICATE [*radicare*, It. and L.] to ſend forth or take root.

RA'DICATED [*radicato*, It. of *radicatus*, L.] rooted.

RADICA'TION, the action whereby plants take root, or ſhoot out roots.

RA'DICE [in *Botan. Writ.*] in or with a root, *L.*

RA'DICIBUS, in or with roots, *L.*

RADI'CULE [*radicula*, L.] that part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon vegetation, becomes its root.

RADICO'SE [*radicoſus*, L.] having a great, or many roots.

RADI'CULA [with *Botaniſts*] a radiſh; alſo the herb ſoap-weed.

To RADI'FICATE [*radificatum*, L.] to make roots.

RADIO'SE [*radioſus*, L.] that hath thick, or many beams or rays.

RA'DISH [ꞃæꝺic, *Sax.*] an edible root.

RA'DIUS, a ray or beam of the ſun, *&c.* L.

RA'DIUS [in *Anat.*] the upper and leſſer bone of the arm; alſo the larger bone of the legs.

RA'DIUS [in *Geom.*] the ſemi diameter of a circle, or a right line drawn from the center to the circumference.

RA'DIUS [in *Opticks*] a ſtraight line full of light, or an illumination made by a right line.

RA'DIUS [in *Mechan.*] a ſpoke or fellow of a wheel, becauſe they iſſue like rays from the center of it.

RA'D KNIGHTS. See *Rod-Knights*; certain ſervitors, who held their lands by ſerving their lord on horſeback.

RADIO'METER, a mathematical inſtrument called a *Jacob's Staff*.

RA'DIX, the root of a tree or plant, *L.*

RA'DIX [with *Aſtrol.*] the beginning of things; or the ground-work; whence is inferr'd the reaſon of computing the motions of the heavenly bodies, related to ſuch a perſon or thing: And ſo the figure, that is drawn for the time of any perſon's birth, is called the *Radix*, with reſpect to directions, progreſſions, revolutions, *&c.*

RA'DIX [in *Anat.*] the ſole of the foot.

RA'DIX [in *Gram.*] a primitive, original word, from whence others are derived.

RA'DMAN [*Dooms-Day Book*] ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Rad-Knight*, or, as others ſuppoſe, from ꞃeaꝺ counſel, and if ſo, ꞃeaꝺman is a counſellor.

RA'ERS *of a Cart*, the rails on the top of it.

RA'FFLE *Net*, a ſort of fiſhing-net.

RA'FFLING [of *Raffler*, F.] a play with three dice, wherein he that throws the greateſt pair, or pair-royal, wins.

RAFT, a float-boat of timber.

RA'FTER [ꞃæꝼteꞃ, *Sax.*] a piece of timber for building.

RA'FTICK *Quoins* [in *Archit.*] ſtones and bricks ſticking out beyond the brick-work (the edges being ſcraped off) in the corners of any buildſng.

A RAG [ragg, *Su.*] a tatter, an old piece of cloth.

RAG [*Hunting Term*] a company or herd of young colts.

RAG [with the *Canting Crew*] the ſmalleſt denomination of coin; e. g. *I have not a* RAG (or *Farthing*) left.

RAGAMU'FFIN, a ſorry, raſcally, or ragged fellow.

RAG BOLTS [in a *Ship*] iron pins full of jags or barks on each ſide.

RAG-*water* [with the *Vulgar*] the commoneſt ſort of brandy.

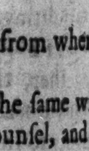
To RAGE [*enrager*, F.] to be extremely paſſionate, mad, furious.

RAGE [*rabies*, L.] madneſs, fury, *F.*

RA'GGED [hꞃacoꝺ *Sax.*] torn, tattered, cloathed in rags.

RA'GGED *Hawk* [in *Falconry*] a hawk whoſe feathers are broken.

RA'GOT [with *Horſemen*] a horſe that has ſhort legs, a broad croup, and a ſtrong thick body; and is different from a *Couſſat*, in that the latter has more ſhoulders and a thicker neck.



RAGU'LED } as [in *Heraldry*] *a Croſs raguled*,
RAGGU'LED } may be beſt underſtood, by calling it two ragged ſtaffs in a croſs, as in the figure.

RAGGU'LED, ſpoken of a branch that is ſawn from a tree, or of a ſtock ſo ſeparated from the root.

RA'GMAN, a ſtatute appointed by K. *Edw.* III. for hearing and determining all complaints done five years before.

Ragoo' [*Ragout*, F. q. *rare Guſt*] a high-ſeaſoned diſh of meat; a ſauce or ſeaſoning to whet the appetite.

Rag-*Wort*, an herb.

Ra'ja, a term uſed by the *Indians* for a ſort of idolatrous princes, the remains of thoſe who ruled there before the conqueſt of the *Moguls*.

To Rail [of *railler*, F.] to ſcold, to uſe raſh, opprobrious words.

Rail [of ꞃæᵹl, *Sax.*] a bird ſo called becauſe its feathers hang looſe about its neck.

Rail [ꞃœᵹl, *Sax.*] a night-rail, a ſort of ſhort linen-cloak, worn by women.

Ra'ilery } [of *railler*, F.] ſcolding, harſh, opprobrious
Rai'ling } language.

Rails [prob. of riegol, *Teut.*] a wooden fence, an incloſsd place.

Rai'ment [of *Arrayer*, F.] garments, veſtments.

Rain [ꞃen, of ꞃenian, *Sax.* prob. of ραυς a drop of ραίνω, Gr. to drop Regn, S*u.* and *Du.*] a vapour drawn by the ſun, and falling to the earth in drops.

Rain is formed of the particles of vapours, joining together, which, being joined, fall down to the earth. The difference between *Dew* and *Rain* ſeems chiefly to be this, that *Dew* falls at ſome particular times, and in very ſmall drops, ſo as to be ſeen, when it is down, but is ſcarce perceivable while falling; whereas *Rain* is groſſer, and falls at any time.

There are ſeveral cauſes, that may ſingly, or jointly, produce *Rain*.

1. The coldneſs of the air may make the particles of the clouds to loſe their motion, and become leſs able to reſiſt the gravity of the incumbent *Air*, and of conſequence to yield to its preſſure, and fall to the ground.

2. The vapours may be gathered by the wind in ſuch abundance, as firſt to form very thick clouds, and then ſqueeze thoſe clouds together, till the watery particles make drops too big to hang any longer in the *Air*.

3. When the vapours ariſe in ſo great abundance, as to reach and mingle with the clouds above them, then they cauſe *Rain* in very large drops: and this may happen in ſtill ſultry weather, becauſe then the *Clouds* having no ſenſible motion, and in the mean time the *Heat* filling the *Air* with vapours, they joining with the clouds, and being ſtopp'd in their progreſs, do open a paſſage for the ſtores of the clouds to deſcend upon the earth.

4. Sometimes the warm wind thaws the frozen clouds into drops, as we ſee ſnow diſſolved by heat. Now the thicker and ſooner any ſuch cloud was gathered, the larger the drops will be, becauſe there was greater ſtore of vapours condenſed there. And hence it is, that in ſummer time, we have ſudden ſhowers of rain in exeeeding great drops. See *Snow* and *Hail*.

Rainbow [Renboga, *Sax.*]

Is the moſt admirable of all meteors, of which the following *Phænomena* are worthy to be taken notice of, and is a bow of divers colours repreſented in a dewy cloud, conſiſting of innumerable drops, each drop being like a globe of glaſs filled with water.

1. A *Rainbow* never appears but in a place oppoſite to the ſun, ſo that when we look directly at it, the ſun is always behind us.

2. When a rainbow appears, it always rains ſomewhere.

3. The conſtant orders of the colours of the rainbow, is, the outmoſt is red, or ſaffron colour; the next is yellow, the third is green, the fourth or inmoſt is violet or blue.

4. The rainbow is always exactly round; but does not always appear equally intire, the upper or lower parts being often wanting.

5. Its apparent breadth is always the ſame.

6. Thoſe that ſtand upon the plain low ground, never ſee above half the circle of the rainbow, and frequently not ſo much

7. The higher the Sun is above the horizon, the leſs of the circle is ſeen, and *vice verſâ*, if there be no clouds to hinder.

8 No rainbow appears, when the ſun is above 41 degrees 46 minutes high.

9. Sometimes two rainbows appear together, of which one is higher and larger than the other, and ſhews the colours aforeſaid; but in an inverted order, and much paler.

10. A rainbow may be ſeen in the night, at the full-moon, affording the ſame appearance as from the ſun, but differing in colour.

11. The rainbow does not appear the ſame to all perſons; but every one ſees his particular bow, according to the poſition he ſtands in.

Of all theſe ſufficient cauſes may be aſſigned, but muſt be omitted here, for want of room.

Lunar Rai'nbow, the appearance of a bow, made by the refraction of the moon's rays, in the drops of rain in the night time.

Marine Rainbow, a *Phænomenon*, ſometimes ſeen in a much agitated ſea, when the wind ſweeping part of the tops of the waves carries them aloft; ſo that they are refracted by the rays of the ſun falling on them, and paint the colours of the bow

To Rain [regna, *Sw.*] to fall in drops.

Rain-deer, a ſort of Stag in *Muſcovy*.

Rai'niness, [ꞃeniᵹneꞅ, *Sax.*] aptneſs to rain, rainy quality

Tract of Rains [among *Sailors*] ſo named, becauſe there are almoſt conſtant rains and continual calms, thunder and lightening very violently; and when the winds do blow they are only uncertain guſts, which ſhift about all round the compaſs. By which means ſhips are ſometimes detained there a long time, and make but little way. It is that tract of the ſea to the northward of the equator, between four and 10 degrees of latitude, and lying between the meridian of *Cape de Verde*, and that of the eaſtermoſt iſlands of the ſame name.

Rainy [ꞃeniᵹ, *Sax*] moiſt or wet with rain; alſo ready to rain; alſo raining.

To Raise [aꞃiꞅan, *Sax.* reiſe, *Dan.*] to lift or lift up, to ſet higher; alſo to levy or gather; alſo to increaſe; to prefer or advance; alſo to occaſion or cauſe.

Raise no more Spirits than you can lay.

That is, do not ſtir up a ſtrife, that you will not afterwards be able to appeaſe. It is, likewiſe, us'd as an admonition not to undertake more buſineſs, than we are able to go thro' with.

To Raise *a Horſe* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is to make him work at *Curvets*, *Capriols*, *Peſades*, &c. alſo to place his head right, and make him carry well, hindring him from carrying low, or arming himſelf.

To Raise *a Siege* [*Milit. Term*;] is to give over the attack of a place, and to quit the works thrown up againſt it, and the poſts taken about it.

To Raise *a Plan* [of a *Fortreſs*] is to meaſure with cords and geometrical inſtruments the length of the lines and the capacity of the angles, in order to repreſent it in ſmall upon papers: ſo as to know the advantages and diſadvantages of it.

Rai'sed [of aꞃiꞅen, *Sax.*] lifted up, *&c.*

Raised *in Fleſh* [in *Falconry*] a term uſed of a hawk, when ſhe proſpers and grows fat.

Raiser [in *Carpentry*] a board ſet on edge, under the foreſide of a ſtep or ſtair.

Rai'sty } [ſpoken of *Horſes*] a term uſed of ſuch as will
Re'sty } ſtand ſtill, and will not go either backwards or forwards.

Raising *Pieces* [in *Architect.*] are pieces that lie under the beams, in brick or timber, by the ſide of the houſe.

Rai'sins, *F.* grapes dry'd in the ſun, ovens, *&c.*

Raiting } the laying of hemp, flax, timber, *&c.* when
Rating } green in a pond or running water, to ſeaſon them for uſe.

Rake [ꞃace, *Sax.* Raka, *Su.*] an inſtrument of husbandry with teeth.

Rake [of *a Ship*] is ſo much of her hull as hangs over both ends of her keel.

To Rake [raka, *Su.* raeckelen, *Du.*] to gather with a rake.

To Rake *a Horſe*, is to draw dung out of his fundament with the hand.

Fore-Rake } [of *a Ship*] is that part of it which is
Rake-forward } before, and is uſually more than a third, but leſs than half the length of the keel.

Tho Rake *of the Rudder*, the hindermoſt part of it.

Rake-aft } [of *a Ship*] is that part which is at the
Rake-aftward } ſetting on of the ſtern-poſt; and is generally about a 4th or 5th of her *Fore rake*.

Rake } [prob. of רקא, *Heb.* with the addition of
Ra'kehell } the words, *Hell* and *Shame*] a profligate
Ra'keshame } perſon, a debauchee, a baſe raſcally fellow.

As lean as a Rake, a meer skeleton.

Rakee' [with *Falcon.*] a hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.

Ra'ker, one who is employed in cleanſing the ſtreets.

Ra'king *Table* [in *Architect.*] a member hollowed in the ſquare of a pedeſtal or elſewhere.

Ra'kish, profligate, debauched, *&c.*

Ra'kishness, profligateneſs, *&c.*

Ra'llery [*raillerie*, F.] merry, drolling, or playing on a perſon in words, jeering, jeſting, a cloſe jibe.

To Ra'lly [*railler*, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter and jeſt.

To Rally [*rallier*, F.] to gather together diſperſed troops.

A Ra'lly [*raillerie*, F.] a bantering, jeering, *&c.* alſo a chiding.

A Ra'lly } [*ralliment*, F. of *rallier*, F.] are aſſembling or
Ra'llying } gathering together ſcattered troops.

Ram [ꞃam, *Sax.*] a male ſheep.

Ram [*Hieroglyph*] was put to ſignify a good governor and war.

To Ram [prob. of ꞃam, *Sax.* from puſhing with the head] to force in by puſhing, thruſting, beating, *&c.*

Ram's-*Head*, an iron lever to heave up great ſtones with.

RAM'S-*Head*, [in *a Ship*] is a great block belonging to the fore and main halliards; and has in it three ſhivers, into which the halliards are put; and in a hole at the end of it the ties are reev'd.

RA'MADAM, a ſort of *Lent* obſerved by the *Mahometans*, during which they faſt the whole day with ſo ſevere ſuperſtition, that they dare not waſh their mouths nor even ſwallow their ſpittle; but make amends by feaſting all night, and ſpend more in this month than in ſix others.

RA'MAGE [*ramo*, It. of *ramatus*, L. having boughs, of *ramus* a branch] branches of trees, *&c.*

RAMAGE-*Hawk* [of *ramus* the branch of a tree] a wild hawk that has been along among the boughs; or that has but newly left, or is taken from the aviary; and is ſo called in the months of *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*.

To RA'MBLE [q. *reambulare*, L.] to go to and fro, up and down, or aſtray.

A RA'MBLER [q. *reambulator*, L.] a rover or wanderer.

RAMBOO'ZE } [at *Cambridge*, &c.] a drink made of wine, RAMBU'SE } ale, eggs, and ſugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, ſugar, and roſe-water, in the ſummer time.

RA'MEKIN [*ramequin*, F.] toaſted bread and cheeſe; a welſh-rabbit.

RA'MENTS [*ramenta*, L.] ſcrapings, ſhavings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] ſmall ſlices of bread covered with a farſe of cheeſe, eggs, *&c.* baked in a pie-pan, for garniſhing diſhes, *&c.*

RAMICO'SE [*ramicoſus*, L.] burſteu bellied.

RAMIFICA'TION [in *Botan.*] ſmall branches iſſuing out of larger ones; alſo the production of boughs and branches.

RAMIFICATIONS [in *Painting*, &c.] figures reſembling boughs or branches.

RAMIFICA'TION [with *Anat.*] the ſpreading of ſmall veſſels, which iſſue out from one large one: Thus the ſeveral branches of the *Aorta*, by which the arterial blood is convey'd to all the outward parts of the body, are called the ramifications of that artery, *L.*

RAMI'LIA [*old Rec.*] lopping and topping; alſo the branches or heads of trees, cut off or blown down.

RAMI'NGUE [with *Horſemen*] a reſty horſe, who reſiſts or cleaves to the ſpurs, that with malice defends himſelf againſt the ſpurs, doubling the reins and frequently yerking to favour his diſobedience, *F.*

RA'MISH [of ꞃam, *Sax.*] ſmelling rank like a ram or goat.

RA'MISHNESS, rankneſs of ſmell like a goat, *&c.*

RA'MIST, a follower of *Peter Ramus*, a noted writer.

RA'MMER, an inſtrument for ramming or forcing ſtones or piles into the ground; alſo the ſtick of a gun.

RAMOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a ſort of ſauce made of anchovies, capers, parſly, cibbols, ſalt, pepper, *&c.*

RAMO'SE-*Leaf* [with *Botan.*] is that which is farther divided from an *alated* leaf, as in the common female fern.

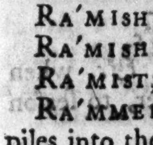
RA'MOUSNESS [*ramoſitas*, L.] fullneſs of boughs or branches.

A RAMP [of *rampant*, F.] a hoidening, friſking, jumping, rude girl.

To RAMP [*ramper*, F. *rampicare*, It.] to rove, friſk, or jump about; to play gambols and wanton tricks.

RA'MPANT [F. *rampante*, It.] rampiſh, friſky, wanton.

RA'MPANT [in *Heraldry*] as a lion rampant, is when he ſtands ſo directly upright, that the crown of his head anſwers directly to the plants of his feet, on which he ſtands in a perpendicular line, and not by placing the left foot in the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon; ſo that the difference between a lion rampant, and a lion ſaliant, is, that a rampant ſtands upright, but the ſaliant ſtooping forwards, as making a ſally.



A RAMPANT-*Lion* [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſents magnanimity.

RA'MPART } [*rampart*, F.] a large maſſy bank of earth, raiRA'MPIER } ſed about the body of a place to cover it from the great ſhot, and formed into baſtions, courtains, *&c.*

RA'MPART [in *Civil Architect.*] the ſpace left void between the wall of the city and the next houſes.

RA'MPICK, a tree which, thro' age, begins to decay at the top.

RA'MPIONS, a root uſed in ſallads.

To RA'MPIRE, to fortify a place with a rampart.

RA'MSONS, the herb buckrams.

RA'MUS, a branch or arm of a tree; in *Anatomy*, any branch of the larger veſſels.

RAMUS *anterior* [*Anat.*] a branch of the ſubcutaneous vein which paſſes under the bone of the arm, called *Ulna*, to the little finger, and there joins a branch of the *Cephalica*.

RAMUS *poſterior* [*Anat.*] a branch of the ſubcutaneous vein of the arm running near the elbow.

RAN [ꞃan, *Sax.*] open or publick theſt. A word ſtill uſed in theſe, and the like phraſes, *He ſpent, made away with, confounded all that he could rap and ran*, or *run*.

RA'NCID [*rancido*, It. *rancio*, Sp. of *rancidus*, L.] ſomething mouldy or muſty, or that has contracted an ill ſmell by being kept cloſe.

RA'NCIDNESS } [*ranciditas*, L.] rankneſs, muſtineſs.
RANCI'DITY }

RA'NCOROUS [of *rancoroſus*, L.] ſpiteful, malicious, full of an old grudge.

RANCOUR [*rancore*, It. *rencor*, Sp. of *rancor*, L.] a concealed or ſecret grudge, ſpite, ſpleen, or inveterate hatred, kept in the breaſt, till an opportunity is found to revenge it.

RA'NCOUROUSNESS [*rancordia*, L. anger, q. *cor rancidum*] a grudge, ſpite, animoſity, ſpleen, *&c.*

RAND, the ſeam of a ſhoe.

RAND *of Beef*, a long fleſhy piece cut from between the flank and the buttock.

RA'NDOM [prob. of *randello*, Ital. unadviſedly, or *rendons*, G. F. uncertainty, or of *randon*, F.] without aim, at a venture.

RA'NDOM [with *Gunners*] a ſhot made, when the muzzle of a piece of ordnance is raiſed above the horizontal line, and is not deſigned to ſhoot directly forward.

RA'NFORCE [*Ring* of a *Gun*] that which is next before the touch-hole.

RANG, v. *To Ring.*

To RANGE [*ranger*, F.] to diſpoſe or place in its rank and order; to draw up in battle array; alſo to ramble, rove, or ſtray about; alſo to ſift through a ſieve.

RANGE [*rangée*, F.] a row or rank; a ramble or jaunt; alſo a grate for a kitchen fire; alſo the beam that is placed between two horſes in a coach.

RANGE [with *Gunners*] the path of a bullet, or the line it deſcribes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges.

RA'NGED [*rangée*, F.] diſpoſed, placed in its rank or order: or, as Mr. *Baxter*, of Rheng, *Brit.* any long order.

RA'NGER [of *a Foreſt*, &c.] a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs is to walk daily through his charge to drive back the wild beaſts out of the purlieus or disforeſted places into the foreſt-lands, and to preſent all treſpaſſes done in his bailiwick, at the next foreſt-court.

RA'NGING [*Milit. Affairs*] is the diſpoſing of troops in a condition proper for an engagement or for a march.

RA'NGES [in *a Ship*] are two pieces of timber going acroſs, from ſide to ſide, one aloft on the fore-caſtle, a little a-baſt the fore-maſt, and the other in the beak-head, before the mouldings of the bow-ſprit.

RA'NGLE [in *Falcon.*] is when gravel is given to an hawk, to bring her to a ſtomach.

RA'NGLIFEER [with *Hunters*] a ſtag with lofty horns, reſembling the branches of trees.

RANI'NAE *venæ* [with *Anat.*] the frog-veins, certain veins that appear under the tongue, *L.*

RANK [*rancido*, It. *rancioſo*, Sp. of *rancidus*, L. rack, *Teut.*] ſtinking, ſmelling ill, noiſom.

RANK [ꞃanc, *Sax.*] ſhooting forth into too many branches and leaves, as plants do.

RANK [in *Milit. Affairs*] the ſtraight line which the ſoldiers of a batallion or ſquadron make, as they ſtand ſide by ſide.

RANK [*rang*, F.] a due order or a place allotted a thing ſuitable to its nature, quality, or merit.

RANK-*rider*, [with the *Canting Crew*] a high-way-man- alſo a jocky.

To RA'NKLE [*ranceri*, F.] to grow rank; alſo to feſter.

RA'NKNESS [ꞃancneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the having a frowzy, ſtrong, or noiſom ſmell; alſo luxuriantneſs, in plants.

To RA'NSACK [ranſaka, *Su.* randſage, *Du.*] to rifle, to plunder.

RA'NSOM [*rançon*, F.] a ſum of money paid for the redeeming of a captive, or for the liberty of a priſoner of war, or for the pardon of ſome notorious offender.

To RA'NSOM [*rançonner*, F.] to pay a ranſom for, to redeem.

To RANT [perhaps of randren, *Du.*] to rage, to rave, to ſwagger.

A RANT [in the *Drama*] an extravagant flight of paſſion, over-ſhooting nature in probability.

RA'NTER, an extravagant in flights of language, or gay apparel.

RA'NTIPOLE [with the *Vulgar*] a rude or wild boy or girl.

RA'NULA, a little frog, *L.*

RA'NULA [with *Anat.*] a ſwelling under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from ſucking or ſpeaking.

RANULA'RES [with *Anat.*] two veins under the tongue, ariſing from the external jugular, and running on either ſide, the *linea mediana*.

RANU'NCULUS [in *Heraldry*] is taken for the butter-flower being of a yellow or gold colour, and therefore ſome have fancied that it might be us'd in blazoning for *Or*, ſuppoſing that the metals and colours in heraldry, may be expreſs'd as well by flowers as precious ſtones. But this has not been approv'd by any writers of note.

Ranu'nculus, a flower called a crow-foot. or golden knap, *L.*

Ranunculus [with *Surgeons*] a ſwelling, the ſame as *ranula.*

Ranunculus *bulboſus* [with *Botan.*] the plant call'd the devil's crow foot.

Ranunculus *repens* [*Botan.*] creeping crow-foot.

To Rap [hꞃeppan, *Sax.* prob. of ῥαπίζω, Gr.] to ſtrike, to hit.

To Rap *it*, to ſwear paſſionately.

To Rap [with the *Vulgar*] to barter or exchange.

Ra'pa, a turnip, *L.*

Rapa'cious [*rapax*, L. *rapace*, F. *rapacio*, It. *rapaz*, Sp.] ravenous, greedy.

Rapa'ciousness } [*rapacité*, F. *rapacità*, It. of *rapacitas*,
Rapa'city } L. of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch] ravening, ravenouſneſs, aptneſs to take away by violence.

Rapa'ciously, greedily, ravenouſly.

Rape [of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch with violence, *rapt*, F. *q.* of *raptio*, L.] a raviſhing, or forcible violation of the chaſtity of a woman or virgin; alſo a forcible carrying away, with intent to raviſh.

Rape [of the *Foreſt*] a treſpaſs committed in the foreſt by violence.

Rape, the wood or ſtalks of the cluſters of grapes, when dry'd and freed from the fruit.

Rape, a part of a county, being much the ſame as an hundred.

Rape *Wine*, a ſort of ſmall wine.

Ra'pha [with *Anat.*] a ridge or line which runs along the under ſide of the *Penis*, and, reaching from the *Frænum* to the *Anus*, divides the *Scrotum* and *Peritonæum* in two.

Rapha'nitis [ῥαφάνιτις, Gr.] a flower, a kind of flower *de luce.*

Raphanus [*Botan.*] the radiſh root, *L.*

Raphe [*Anat.*] the ſame as ſuture.

Ra'pid [*rapide*, F. *rapido*, It. and Sp. of *rapidus*, L. of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch away haſtily] ſwift, quick, having a violent motion.

Ra'pidity } [*rapiditas*, L. *rapidité*, F. of *rapere*, L.]
Ra'pidness } ſwiftneſs, quickneſs, haſty motion, carrying ſomewhat with it.

Ra'pidly, ſwiftly, with a quick motion.

Ra'pier [*une rapiere*, F.] a long ſlender ſword.

Rapifo'lious [in *Botan. Writ.*] having a leaf like a turnip.

Ra'pine [F. *rapina*, It. Sp. and L. of *rapere*, to ſnatch violently, &c.] robbery, pillaging, a taking away a thing by open violence, and differs from theft, that being taking away privately, contrary to the mind of the owner.

Rapino'se }
Rapinous } [*rapinoſus*, L.] full of rapine.

Rapi'strum [*Botan.*] wild muſtard, carlock, a weed.

Rapparee's [of *rapere*, L. to ſnatch or take away] certain *Iriſh* robbers.

A Rapper, a great oath, or lye.

Ra'pping [of *fraper*, F.] a ſtriking.

Ra'psody [*rapſodia*, L. of ῥαψῳδία, Gr.] a connecting together or repetition of a great number of heroick verſes; but more uſually a tedious and impertinent ſpinning out a diſcourſe to no purpoſe or benefit to the reader.

Rapt }
Rapp'd } [*raptus*, L.] ſnatch'd or by force taken away

Raptor, a ſeizer or taker away by force, *L.*

Ra'ptor [in *Law*] a raviſher of women, who in former times was puniſhed with the taking away his eyes and teſticles, *L.*

Ra'ptu *hæredis*, a writ for the taking away of an heir, holding in ſoccage.

Ra'pture [*raptura*, L.] a taking or ſnatching away, as the rapture of St. *Paul* into the third heaven; alſo a tranſport of mind cauſed by exceſſive joy.

Poetical Rapture, the heat of fire, of a poet's fancy.

Ra'ptured [of *raptura*, L.] raviſhed, as raptured in bliſs.

Ra'pturous, raviſhing, &c.

Ra'pum [with *Botan.*] a turnip or naphew, *L.*

Rapum *porcinum* }
Rapum *terræ* } [with *Botan.*] ſow-bread, *L.*

Rapum *ſilveſtre* [*Botan.*] wild radiſh.

Rapunculus [*Botan.*] wild ſage.

Rare [F. *raro*, It. and Sp. of *rarus*, L.] happening but ſeldom, extraordinary, uncommon, ſingular, excellent, ſcarce.

Rare [with *Philoſophers*] thin, not compacted together.

Rare *Body*, one that is very porous, whoſe parts are at a great diſtance one from another, and which contains but a little matter under a great deal of bulk.

Rarefa'ction [F. *rarefazione*, It. of *rarefactio*, L.] (with *Philoſoph.*) as the rarefaction of a natural body, is its taking up more dimenſions or larger ſpace than it did before.

Rarefa'ctives } [with *Phyſic.*] medicines which open
Rarefacie'ntia } and enlarge the pores of the skin, to give an eaſy vent to the matter of perſpiration.

To Ra'refie [*rarefier*, F. *rarefare*, It. of *rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

Ra'rely, very well, alſo ſeldom.

Ra'reness, ſcarceneſs; alſo thinneſs, &c.

Ra'rity [*raritas*, L. *rarité*, F. *rarita*, It.] a rare thing, a thing that is extraordinary for beauty or workmanſhip, a curioſity, uncommonneſs, excellency, &c.

Ra'reness } [in *Philoſophy*] thinneſs, in oppoſition to den-
Ra'rity } ſity or thickneſs.

Ra'reness [of *Meat*] rawneſs.

Ra'sant *Line of Defence* [*Fortif.*] is that part of the curtain or flank, whence the ſhot exploded razes or glances along the face of the oppoſite baſtion.

Ra'scal [either of ꞃaꞅcal, *Sax.* old traſh, trumpery; or *Racaile*, F. riff-raff, or of Ῥάχια, Gr. according to *Caſaubon* of רקא, *Heb.* of רוק vain, empty, &c.] a ſorry fellow, a villain or rogue.

Ra'scal *Deer* [of ꞃaꞅcal, *Sax.*] a lean deer.

Rasca'lity [*Racaille*, F.] the ſcum of the people, the rabble; alſo a baſe, raſcally action.

To Rase *in the Ground* [with *Horſemen*] is to gallop near the ground.

Ra'scalliness, baſeneſs, vileneſs, villainouſneſs.

Ra'scally, baſe, vile, villainous.

Ra'sed [*raſé*, F.] demoliſhed; alſo blotted out.

Rash, a diſeaſe, an eruption, or effloreſcence upon the skin, thrown out in fevers or ſurfeits.

Rash [ꞃæð, *Sax.* Raſch, *Du.*] over-haſty, precipitate, incogitant.

Ra'sher *of Bacon* [prob. of *raſura*, L.] a thin ſlice.

Ra'shly, precipitately, unadviſedly.

Ra'shness [ꞃæðneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] over haſtineſs, &c.

Ra'sor } [*raſoir*, F. *raſojo*, It. of *radendo*, L. ſhaving] a
Ra'zor } knife or inſtrument for ſhaving.

Rasp, a raſpberry.

Rasp [*rape*, F. *raſpo*, It. and Sp.] a file.

To Rasp [*raſpare*, It. *raper*, F. *raſpàr*, Sp.] to file.

Ra'spatory, an inſtrument to chip bread; alſo a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly bones.

Ra'sp-berry, a fruit of an agreeable taſte and fine flavour, *prob.* ſo called from its being rough on the out-ſide like to a raſp.

Ra'sure [*raſura*, L.] a ſhaving or ſcraping; alſo a daſh ſtruck with the pen over a writing.

Rat [Rotta, *Su.* *rat*, F. *rata*, Sp.] an animal, an amphibious creature, infeſting houſes, ſhips, &c.

To ſmell a Rat [*ſoupconner*, F. *ſubolere*, L.] to diſcover ſome intrigue.

Rat *Trap* [*uni ratiere*, F.] a device for catching rats.

Rat [with *Mariners*] is a place in the ſea, where there are rapid ſtreams, and dangerous currents, or counter-currents.

Ra'table [of *rata*, ſc. *portio*, L.] that may be rated.

Ratafi'a, a fine ſpirituous liquor, prepared from the kernels of ſeveral ſorts of fruits, as apricocks, cherries, &c.

Ra'tally, according to a certain rate, by equal portions

Rata'n, an *Indian* cane.

Ratch } [in *Clock-Work*] a ſort of wheel, which ſerves to
Rash } lift up the detents every hour, and to make the clock ſtrike.

Ra'tches [in a *Watch*, &c.] the ſmall teeth at the bottom of the barrel, which ſtop it in winding up.

Rate [of *rata*, ſc. *portio*, L.] a price or value ſet upon, a tax, proportion.

To Rate [*ratum precium imponere*, L.] to value or ſet a price upon.

To Rate [prob. of *Iratus*, L. angry, or ꞃæðe, *Sax.* fierce, or Ratelen, *Du.*] to chide or ſcold at.

Rates *of Ships*, are the largeneſs and capacity of ſhips of war, and are ſix: The difference is commonly reckoned by the length and breadth of the gun deck, the number of tuns they contain, the number of men and guns they carry.

Firſt Rate *Ship* has the gun-deck from 159 to 174 feet in length, and from 44 to 45 feet in breadth, contains from 1313 to 1882 tuns, carries from 706 to 800 men, and from 96 to 110 guns.

Second Rate, has its gun-deck from 153 to 165 feet in length, and from 41 to 46 feet in breadth, contains from 1086 to 1482 tuns, carries from 524 to 640 men, and from 84 to 90 guns.

Third Rate, has its gun-deck from 142 to 158 feet in length, and from 37 to 42 feet in breadth, contains from 871 to 1262 tuns, carries from 389 to 476 men, and from 64 to 80 guns.

Fourth Rate, has its gun-deck from 118 to 146 feet in length, and from 29 to 38 feet in breadth, contains from 448 to 915 tuns, carries from 216 to 346 men, and from 48 to 60 guns.

Fifth RATE, has its gun-deck from 100 to 120 feet in length, and from 24 to 31 feet in breadth, contains from 269 to 542 tuns, carries from 50 to 110 men, and from 16 to 24 guns.

RATE *Tythe*, a duty paid by the owners of cattle, when kept in a pariſh for leſs than a year.

RATEE'N [*ratine*, F.] a ſort of ſtuff for garments.

RA'THER [ꞃaðoꞃ, or hꞃaðheꞃ, *Sax.*] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION [*ratificazione*, It. *ratificacion*, Sp. of *ratificatio*, L.] a ratifying or confirming; ſomething done by another in one's name.

RATIFICA'TION [in *Law*] the confirmation of a clerk in a benefice, *&c.* formerly given him by the biſhop, where the right of patronage is doubted to be in the king.

To RA'TIFY [*ratificare*, L. *ratifier*, F.] to confirm or eſtabliſh, eſpecially by a publick act.

RA'TIO, reaſon, conſideration, regard, *L.*

RA'TIO [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] that relation of homogeneous things, which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of any third: Or,

RA'TIO [in *Mathemat.*] a rate, reaſon, or proportion that ſeveral quantities or numbers have one to another, with reſpect to their greatneſs or ſmallneſs.

RATIOCINABI'LITY [of *ratiocinabilis*, L.] rationableneſs.

RATIO'CINABLE [*ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the uſe of, or done with reaſon.

RA'TIONABLY, reaſonably.

To RATIO'CINATE [*raziocinare*, It. *ratiotinari*, L.] to reaſon.

RATIOCINA'TION [F. of *ratiocinatio*, L.] a rational debating, arguing, or diſputing; reaſoning; the art of exerciſing the faculty of reaſoning; the operation of reaſon, or reaſon reduced into diſcourſe.

RATIO'CINATIVE, of, or pertaining to ratiocination.

RA'TION [F. *racion*, Sp.] a portion of ammunition, bread, or forage, diſtributed to every man in the army.

RA'TION [of *Bread*] for a foot ſoldier, is a pound and a half a day.

RA'TIONABLE [*rationabilis*, L.] reaſonable.

RA'TIONABLENESS [*rationabilitas*, L.] reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONABILES *expenſæ*, ſuch allowance as the king, conſidering the price of all things, ſhall judge meet to impoſe on the people to pay for the ſubſiſtence of their repreſentatives in parliament.

RATIONA'BILI *parte bonorum*, a writ which lies for the wife againſt her huſband's executors, that deny her the third part of his goods, after debts and funeral charges have been defrayed, *L.*

RATIONA'IIBUS *diviſis*, a writ for ſettling the boundaries between two adjoining lordſhips, for one lord againſt the other, who has incroached upon his waſte.

RATIONABI'LITY [*rationabilitas*, L.] reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONAL [*razionale*, It. of *rationalis*, L.] endued with reaſon, reaſonable.

RA'TIONAL *Horiſon* [*Aſtronomy*] is that whoſe plane is conceived to paſs through the center of the earth; and therefore divides the globe into two equal portions or hemiſpheres.

RA'TIONAL *Quantity*, &c. a quantity or number commenſurable to unity.

RA'TIONAL *Integer*, is that whereof unity is an aliquot part.

RA'TIONAL *Fraction*, is that which is equal to ſome aliquot parts of an unity.

RA'TIONAL *mix'd Number*, is one that conſiſts of an integer and a fraction, or of unity and a broken number.

RA'TIONAL *Way of erecting a Figure*, a method of diſtributing the ſpaces of the 12 houſes, ſo call'd by *Regiomontanus*, becauſe of its excellency above thoſe of the ancients. The method of this is, by dividing the equator into 12 equal parts, by ſix great circles drawn thro' the ſeveral ſections of the horizon and meridian, after the ſame manner as *Ptolemy* and his followers did the zodiack.

RATIONA'LE, an account or ſolution of ſome opinion, action, hypotheſis, phænomenon, or the like, on principles of reaſon.

RA'TIONALE [the חושן of the *Hebrews*] a ſacerdotal veſtment worn by the *Jewiſh* high-prieſt.

RA'TIONALLY, reaſonably.

RA'TIONALNESS [*rationalitas*, L.] reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONALIST [of *rationalis*, L.] one who prefers reaſon before revelation.

RATIO'NIS *Os* [with *Anat.*] the bone of the fore-head, otherwiſe called *Os frontis*, L.

RA'TITUS *quadrans*, a *Roman* coin ſtamp'd with the impreſſion of a ſhip, in weight four ounces, *L.*

RAT *Lines* } [in a *Ship*] thoſe lines which make the
RA'TLINGS } ladder-ſteps to get up the ſhrouds and puttocks.

RAT-TAIL [with *Horſemen*] a horſe that has no hair upon his tail.

To RA'TTLE [prob. of 𝔯𝔞𝔱𝔬𝔩𝔢𝔫, *Du.* or hꞃeoꞇan, *Sax.*] to make a rattling noiſe, to talk confuſedly or ſillily, to be noiſy.

To R[illegible]TTLE [hꞃeoꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſcold at, or rate.

A M[illegible]ER-RA'TTLE, an empty, noiſy, talkative perſon.

RA'TTLE-*Snake* [in *Virginia*, &c.] a large ſnake having a rattle in his tail, compoſed of bones incloſed in a dry huſk; but altho' the bite of it is mortal, yet it never meddles with any thing, unleſs provoked.

A RA'TTLE [𝔯𝔞𝔱𝔢𝔩, *Du.*] a toy for a child.

To RA'TTLE [ſpoken of a *Goat*] to make a noiſe for deſire of copulation.

To RA'TTLE *in the Sheath* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] who is ſaid ſo to do, when he makes a noiſe in the ſkinny part of his yard.

RATTOO'N, a *Weſt-Indian* fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore-feet, before it will put it to its mouth.

To RA'VAGE [*ravager*, F.] to ranſack, to ſpoil or lay waſte.

RA'VAGE, havock, waſte, ſpoil, ruin, *F.*

To RAVE [*rever*, F.] to talk idly, or madly, to be light-headed.

RA'VE *Bread*, a middle ſort of bread.

To RA'VEL [of 𝔯𝔞𝔟𝔢𝔩𝔢𝔫, *Du.*] to ſnarl, as hard-twiſted thread; alſo to run out in threads, as knitting and ſlight-woven cloth does.

RA'VELINS [in *Fortif.*] works, conſiſting of two faces that make a ſalient angle, which are commonly call'd half-moons by the ſoldiers: They are raiſed before the courtins or counterſcarps, *F.*

To RA'VEN [ꞃæꝼian, *Sax.*] to devour greedily.

RA'VEN [ꞃœꝼen of ꞃæꝼian, *Sax.* to ſnatch; 𝔯𝔞𝔣𝔫, *Du.*] a bird well known.

RA'VEN [*Hieroglyphically*] is put to ſignify long life, and of one not given to change; a dead raven, a man dead in a very old age.

The RA'VEN *and the Crow* were, by the ancients, dedicated to *Apollo*, becauſe they are the blackeſt of all birds, and that colour is appropriated to him, becauſe the heat of the ſun beams makes people black and tawny. For which reaſon the *Bramins* in *India* honoured black, in reſpect to the ſun, to which they ſhow'd a ſingular devotion.

RA'VENING [*rapine*, F. *rapina*, L.] rapine, greedy eating.

RA'VENOUS [prob. of *raveneux*, F.] greedy, gluttonous.

RA'VENOUSLY, greedily, rapaciouſly.

RA'VENOUSNESS [of ꞃæꝼian, *Sax.* to ſnatch greedily, or *raviſſant*, F.] greedineſs, rapacious, devouring appetite.

RAUGHT, v. *To reach.*

To RA'VIN [of ꞃæꝼian, *Sax.* to ſnatch] to devour or eat greedily.

RA'VIN [of ꞃæꝼian, *Sax.*] ravenouſneſs, *Milton.*

A RA'VING [*reverie*, F.] delirious talking, *&c.*

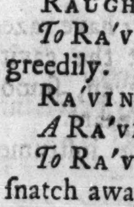
To RA'VISH [*ravir*, F. *rapire*, It. of *rapere*, L.] to take or ſnatch away violently; alſo to commit a rape upon a woman; alſo to charm or pleaſe exceedingly, to tranſport with joy, admiration, *&c.*

RA'VISHINGNESS [*raviſſement*, F.] a raviſhing, charming, delighting nature or quality.

RA'VISHMENT [*raviſſement*, F.] the raviſhing or violent deflowering of a virgin; alſo a tranſport of joy, rapture.

RA'VISHMENT [in *Law*] is the taking away either woman or an heir in ward.

RA'VISHMENT *de Garde*, a writ which formerly lay for the guardian by knight's ſervice or ſoccage, againſt one who took from him the body of his ward.



RAVISSA'NT [in *Heraldry*] is the term uſed to expreſs the poſture of a wolf half-raiſed, as if were juſt ſpringing forwards upon his prey; ſee the figure, *F.*

RAU'CITY [*raucitas*, L. *raucité*, F.] hoarſeneſs.

RAU'COMEN [in *Virginia*, &c.] a kind of fruit like a gooſeberry.

RAW [hꞃeaƿ, *Sax.* 𝔯𝔞̂𝔞̂, *Su.* 𝔯𝔞𝔲𝔴, *Du.*] ſpoken of meat not thoroughly-cooked.

RA'WNESS [of hꞃeaƿneꞅ, *Sax.* or of 𝔯𝔞𝔲𝔴, *Du.*] being without skin; uncook'd, or not thoroughly dreſs'd; alſo unexperiencedneſs; alſo having the ſkin flay'd or rubbed off.

RAY [*rayon*, F. *reggio*, It. *rayò*, Sp. of *radius*, L.] a beam of the ſun or any ſtar.

RAY [in a *Figurative Senſe*] the luſtre or brightneſs of any thing.

RAY *Cloth*, cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

RAY [in *Opticks*] a line of light propagated from a radiant point, through an unreſiſting medium, or, according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*, the leaſt parts of light, whether ſucceſſive in the ſame line, or contemporary in ſeveral lines.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a right line drawn from the point of concourſe of the two optical axes through the middle of the right line, which paſſes by the center of the apple of the eye.

Principal RAY [in *Perſpect.*] is the perpendicular diſtance between the eye and the vertical plane or table.

RAY *of Reflection*, is the right line by which the reflection is made.

RAY *of Refraction*, is a right line whereby the ray of incidence changes its ſtraightneſs, or is broken in paſſing thro' the ſecond medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Catopticks*] a right line which falls from ſome point of an object npon the ſurface of a looking-glaſs, or piece of poliſhed metal.

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a ray of light that paſſes in a right line, from a certain point in the viſible object in one medium, till it meets with a ſecond medium.

To RAY *Corn*, to fan it, in order to ſeparate it from the chaff.

RAY *Graſs*, a ſort of graſs or herb.

RAY [with *Botan.*] is ſeveral ſemi-florets, ſet round a disk, in form of a radiant ſtar.

RAYS [*natural Philoſophy*] beams of the ſun, or rays of light, are (according to the *atomical Hypotheſis*) thoſe very minute particles or corpuſcles of matter, which iſſue continually out of the ſun, and thruſt on one another all round in phyſically ſhort lines (which is proved to be the right opinion by many experiments;) or,

RAYS [according to *Des Cartes*] are made by the action of the luminary on the contiguous Æther and air, and ſo are propagated every way in ſtraight lines, through the pores of the medium.

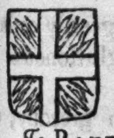
Convergent RAYS [in *Opticks*] are thoſe which going from divers points of the object incline towards one and the ſame point tending to the eye.

Divergent RAYS [in *Opticks*] are thoſe rays which going from the point of a viſible object are diſperſed and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed from the object.

Parallel RAYS [in *Opticks*] are thoſe rays that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible object to the eye, which is ſuppos'd to be infinitely remote from the object.

Diverging RAYS [in *Opticks*] are ſuch as go continually receding from each other.

RAYONNA'NT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies darting forth rays, as the ſun does, when it ſhines out. So a *Croſs Rayonnant* is one which has rays of glory behind it, darting out from the center to all the quarters of the eſcutcheon, as in the figure.



To RAZE *out* [*razer*, or *raſer*, F. prob. of *ῥαίν*, Gr.] to ſcrape or blot out.

RAZE [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to raze, or have razed, when his corner-teeth ceaſe to be hollow, ſo that the cavity, where the black mark was, is filled up, the teeth even, ſmooth and raz'd, or ſhaved, as it were, and the mark diſappears.

RAZOR } [*culter raſorius*, L.] a barber's knife or inſtrument
RASOR } for ſhaving.

RA'ZORS [with *Hunters*] the tuſhes of a boar.

RE, is an inſeparable prepoſition, or compounding particle, which being placed before a word, generally implies a repeated action, e. g. to *relapſe*, to fall ill again, to *return*, to come back, *&c.*

REACH [ꞃæc, *Sax.*] a diſtance as far as a line can be extended, a bow, gun, *&c.* can carry, or as a man can come at.

REACH [in a *Metaphorical Senſe*] capacity of mind, ability, power.

REACH [with *Mariners*] the diſtance between any two points of land, that lie in a right line one from another.

To REACH [*Irr.* and *Reg. Verb.* of ꞃæean, *Sax.* recke, *Dan.* recken, *Du.* and L. G. recked, H. G.] to extend or ſtretch out in length, *&c.*

Irr. Imp. T. and *Part. Paſſ. Raught*, did reach, have *Raught*, &c.

REA'CHLESS [ꞃeaceleaꞃ, *Sax.*] negligent.

REA'CTION [in *Phyſicks*] is the action whereby a body acted upon returns, the action by a reciprocal one upon the agent.

To READ [*Irr. V.* of ꞃæꝺan, *Sax.* reden, in G. now ſignifies to ſpeak.] to read things, letters, *&c.* printed, written, or engraven.

READ [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.* ꞃæꝺꝺa, *Sax.*] I *read* or did *read*, I have *read*.

To READ [aꞃæꝺan, *Sax.*] to gueſs, to divine, or foretell.

READ }
REDE } [ꞃæꝺ, *Sax.*] counſel or advice.

READER [ꞃæꝺeꞃe of ꞃæꝺan, *Sax.*] one who reads.

REA'DINESS [of ᵹeꞃeꝺa, *Sax.*] preparedneſs, promptitude, *&c.*

READINGS [in *Criticiſm*] as various readings, are the different manners of reading the text of authors in ancient manuſcripts, *&c.* a diverſity having ariſen from the corruption of time, or ignorance of the copiſts.

READINGS [of *Law*] commentaries of gloſſes on the law-text, paſſage, or the like, to ſhew the ſenſe an author takes it in, and the application that he conceives to be made of it.

RE-ADMI'SSION [of *re* and *admiſſio*, L.] an admitting again, or the ſecond time.

READY [rhwydd, *C. Br.* ꞃæꝺ, hꞃæꝺa, or ᵹeꞃeꝺa, *Sax.* rede, *Dan.* gereet, *Du.* bereit G.] prepared; alſo prompt or inclined to.

To make READY [ᵹeꞃaꝺian, *Sax.*] to prepare.

REAFA'N, the banner or flag of the *Danes*, ſo called of a ꞃeaꝼan, *i. e.* a raven embroidered on it by the daughter of king *Lodbroke*.

REAFFORESTED, ſpoken of a foreſt, which, having been diſafforeſted, is made a foreſt again.

RE-AGGRAVA'TION [with *Rom. Cath.*] the laſt minority publiſhed after three admonitions, and before the laſt excommunication.

REA'KS [prob. of ꞃic, *Sax.* a kingdom, or *rex*, L. a king] as to play reaks, is to play mad pranks, to domineer or hector.

REAL, a *Spaniſh* coin. See *Ryal.*

RE'AL [*réel*, F. *reale*, It. of *realis*, L.] that is indeed true; it is apply'd to a being that actually exiſts.

REA'LGAL, a mineral, a kind of red arſenick, differing from the common which is white, and from orpiment which is yellow.

REA'LITY } [*realitè*, F. *realtà*, It. of *realitas*, L.] real exi-
RE'ALNESS } ſtence, the truth of the matter.

RE'ALISTS, a ſect of ſchool philoſophers, formed in oppoſition to the *Nominaliſts*.

REA'LITAS [with the *Scotiſts*] a diminutive of *res*, and is a term uſed to denote a thing which may exiſt of it ſelf, or which has a full and abſolute being of it ſelf, and which is not conſidered as a part of any other.

REA'LITY [in *Law*] is oppoſed to perſonality.

To RE'ALIZE [*realiſer*, F.] to render or cauſe a being real; to ſuppoſe or admit as a reality.

To RE'ALIZE [in *Commerce*] a term ſcarce known before the year 1719. is to convert what is gotten in *Exchange-Alley*, &c. in paper and imaginary money into land; houſes, moveables, or current ſpecies.

REALM [*royaume*, F. *reame*, It. *reyno*, Sp. of *regnum*, L.] a kingdom, dominion, *&c.*

REAM [*rame*, F. *riſma*, It. *reſma*, Sp. riem, *Du.*] a bundle of paper, containing twenty quires.

To REA'NIMATE [of *re*, again, and *animare*, L.] to put into heart again, to bring or come to life again.

To REAP, *Irr. V.* [of ꞃipan, *Sax.*] to cut down corn, *&c.*

Irr. Imp. F. and Part. P. Réapt, e. g. *I réapt*, or did *réap*, I have *réapt*.

A REAPER [ꞃipeꞃ, *Sax.*] a labourer, that reaps or cuts down corn.

REAPT, v. *To Reap.*

To REAR *up* [of ꞃeꞃan, *Sax.*] to erect or ſet up an end; alſo to nouriſh or bring up.

REAR [of *arrière*, F.] the hinder-part.

REAR [ꞃeꞃe, *Sax.*] rawiſh, as eggs, meat, *&c.* not ſufficiently boiled, roaſted, *&c.* alſo thin.

REAR [in *Milit. Art.*] the hindermoſt part of an army or fleet.

REAR-*Admiral*, is the admiral of the third and laſt ſquadron of a royal fleet.

REAR-*Guards*, is that part of an army which paſſes laſt, following the main body to hinder or ſtop deſerters.

REAR-*half Files*, are the three hindermoſt ranks of a batallion, when it is draw[illegible] ſix deep.

REAR-*Rank*, [illegible] rank of a batallion or ſquadron, when drawn up.

To REAR *a Boar* [with *Hunt.*] is to diſlodge him.

To REAR *an end* [ſaid of a *Horſe*] when he riſes ſo high before as to endanger his coming over, upon his rider.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* again, and *aſcendere*, L.] to aſcend or get up again.

REASON [*raiſon*, F. *ragione*, It. *razòn*, Sp. *ratio*, L.] a faculty or power of the ſoul, whereby it diſtinguiſheth good from evil, truth from falſhood; or that faculty of the ſoul whereby we judge of things; alſo the exerciſe of that faculty; or it may be defined that principle whereby, comparing ſeveral ideas together, we draw conſequences; alſo argument, proof, cauſe, matter.

REASON [with *Arithmet.*] the *ratio* or rate between two numbers is a certain proportion, eſpecially the quotient of the antecedent divided by the conſequent.

REASON [with *Geom.*] is the mutual habit or compariſon of two magnitudes of the ſame kind one to the other, in reſpect to their quantity.

REASON [with *Logicians*] is a neceſſary or probable argument, or a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *Why is it ſo?*

REASON [of *State*] in political affairs, a rule or maxim, whether it be good or evil, which may be of ſervice to the ſtate; properly, ſomething that is expedient for the intereſt of the government; but contrary to moral honeſty and juſtice.

A Man without REASON is a Beaſt in Seaſon.

The latter part of this proverb ſeems to be of no ſignification, and only to be added for the ſake of the rhime; for a man without reaſon is no man, but a beaſt at all times: It is not our form but our reaſon that diſtinguiſhes us from irrational animals.

There is REASON in roaſting of Eggs.

L. *Eſt Modus in Rebus.* That is, we ought to do every thing by a ſtated rule, bearing a proportion to the circumſtances of it.

To REASON [*ratiocinari*, L. *raiſonner*, F. *ragionare*, It. *razonàr*, Sp.] to diſcourſe upon or about a thing, to argue or diſpute.

REA'SON *Pieces* } REASON *Pieces* } [with *Carpenters*] rather raiſing pieces, are pieces of timber which lie under the beams on the brick or timber, in the ſide of an houſe.

REA'SONABLE [*rationabilis*, L. *raiſonnable*, F. *ragionevole*, It. *razonable*, Sp.] agreeable to the rules of reaſon; juſt, right, conſcionable.

REA'SONABLE *Aid* [in *Law*] a duty which the lord of the fee anciently claimed of his tenants, who held in knight's ſervice or ſoccage, towards the making his eldeſt ſon a knight, or the marrying his daughter.

REA'SONABLENESS [of *rationabilis*, L. *raiſonnable*, F. and *neſs*] equitableneſs, juſtice, or rational quality.

REASONABLY, juſtly, rightly, agreeably to reaſon.

REA'SONING [with *Logicians*] is an action of the mind, by which it forms a judgment of ſeveral others, as when we judge that true virtue ought to have relation to *God*, and that *the Virtue of the* pagans *was not true Virtue*; and it is ſaid to be the third of the four principal operations of the mind.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*raſſembler*, F.] to meet together again, to ſummons, or call together again.

To REASSI'GN [*reaſſigner*, F.] to aſſign again.

REASSIGNA'TION, a ſecond or new aſſignation.

To RE ASSU'ME [of *re* and *aſſumere*] to retake, to take upon one's ſelf again.

A RE ASSU'MPTION, a taking again, a re-aſſuming.

REATTA'CHMENT [in *Law*] a ſecond attachment of him, who was formerly attach'd, and diſmiſs'd the court without day; as by the not coming of the juſtices, or the like caſualty.

To RE-BAPTI'ZE [of *re* and *baptizare*, L.] to baptize again.

To REBA'TE [*rabbatre*, F. *rebatir*, Sp.] to channel, to chamfer; alſo to blunt, to check.

To REBA'TE [in *Commerce*] to diſcount in receiving money, as much as the intereſt comes to, for the money that is paid before it comes due.

To REBATE [in *Heraldry*] is to put a mark of diſhonour on an eſcutcheon.

REBA'TE [with *Architects*] chamfering or fluting, *F.*

REBA'TE } REBA'TEMENT } [in *Commerce*] that which is abated or diſcounted on payment of ready money, before it comes duer

REBA'TEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the diminution of figures, in a coat of arms.

REBE'CK [*rebec*] a muſical inſtrument, having three ſtrings.

RE'BEL [*rebelle*, F. *ribello*, It. *rebelde*, Sp. *rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels againſt a prince or ſtate; or is diſobedient to parents or his ſuperiors.

RE'BEL [in a *Law Senſe*] one who wilfully breaks the law; alſo a villain who diſobeys his lord.

To REBE'L [*ſe rebeller*, F. *ribellarſi*, It. *rebelàr*, Sp. of *rebellare*, L.] to riſe up in arms, to revolt againſt one's lawful ſovereign.

REBE'LLION [F. *ribellione*, It. *rebelión*, Sp. of *rebellio*, L.] (properly a renewing *the War*) it originally ſignified among the *Romans* a ſecond reſiſtance, or riſing up of ſuch as had been formerly overcome in battle, and had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection. It is now uſed for a traiterous taking up arms, or a tumultuous oppoſing the authority of the king, *&c.* or ſupreme power in a nation.

REBE'LLIOUS [*rebelle*, F. *ribello*, It. *rebelde*, Sp. of *rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, diſobedient, undutiful.

REBELLIOUS *Aſſembly*, an aſſembly or gathering of 12 or more perſons, intending or going about of their own authority to change any laws, *&c.* deſtroy incloſures, break down banks, to deſtroy the game in a chace or warren, to burn ſtacks of hay, corn, *&c.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS [of *rebellio*, L.] rebellion, diſobedience.

REBELLIUM [*ant. Deeds*] a rejoinder, a replication to an anſwer, in a court of equity.

REBE'SK a ſort of fine flouriſhes or branched work in carving, painting, or embroidery. See *Arabesk Work*.

REBINARE *terram* [*old Rec.*] ſignifies to give a ſecond ſtirring or ploughing to land, that lies fallow, in order to prepare it for ſowing wheat, *&c.* L.

REBISO'LA [with *Chymiſts*] a medicine made of urine, good againſt the jaundice.

REBOA'TION, the reflection of a noiſe back again, a loud echo.

To REBOU'ND [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again, as a ball does.

To REBU'FF [of *rebuffader*, F.] to give a repulſe, *&c.*

REBU'FF [*rebuffade*, F. *rabbuffo*, It.] the refuſal of a ſuit by a ſuperior to an inferior with ſcorn; a ſtrong repulſe or oppoſition, *Ital.* a rough denial; alſo a diſdainful or ſnappiſh anſwer.

To REBUI'LD [of *re* again, and bytlian, *Sax.*] to build again.

To REBU'KE [perh. of *reboucher*, F.] to reprove, check, chide, *&c.*

The Devil REBUKES Sin.

The *Fr.* ſay; *Le Renard prêche aux Poules* (i. e. the fox preaches to the hens.) The *It.* ſay; *Il cavallo fa andar la sferza.* (i. e. The horſe leads the bridle.) Tho' theſe proverbs are generally placed together, they have each a very different and obvious ſignification.

RE'BUS [*un rebus*, F. prob. of *rebus*, the Abl Pl. of *res*, L. a thing] a name, device; a pictured repreſentation, with words added to it; yet neither the one nor the other can make out any ſenſe alone: the words or motto explaining the picture, and the picture making up the defect of the motto: as on a ſun-dial, the words *we muſt*, alluding to the dial, *die all*; or as the paramour in *Camden*, who, to expreſs his love to his ſweet-heart *Roſe Hill*, had in the border of his gown painted a roſe, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which in the *Rebus* language reads *Roſe, Hill, I love well.*

RE'BUSES [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch coats of arms as bear an alluſion to the ſurname of a perſon, as three *Eagles* for *Eagleſton*, *three Caſtles* for *Caſtleton*, &c. and ſuch bearings are very ancient.

REBU'TTER [in *Law*] is when the heir of the donor impleads the tenant, alledging the land was intail'd to him, and the donee comes in, and by the virtue of the warranty of the donor repels or rebuts the heir: Becauſe tho' the land was entailed to him; yet he is heir to the warranter likewiſe. This is when a man grants land ſecured to the uſe of himſelf, and the iſſue of his body, to another in fee with warranty, and the donee leaſes out the land to a third perſon.

And likewiſe if a perſon allow his tenant to hold land without obliging him to make good any waſte, if afterwards he ſues him for waſte made, he may debar him of this action by ſhewing the grant; and this is alſo called a rebutter.

To RECA'LL [perh. of *re* back again, and **kallen**, *Du. to prate*, or rather of **kade**, *Dan.*] to call back, or to call home.

To RECA'NT [*recantare*, L.] to unſay, to recall what one has ſaid or written before.

RECANTA'TION, a recanting, revoking, or unſaying.

To RECAPA'CITATE [of *re* and *capacitas*, L.] to put one again into a capacity of doing any thing.

To RECAPI'TULATE [*recapituler*, F. *ricapitolare*, It. *recapitular*, Sp. of *recapitulare*, L.] to rehearſe briefly, or ſum up the heads of a former diſcourſe.

RECAPITULA'TION [F. *ricapitolazione*, It. of *recapitulatio*, L.] the act of recapitulating.

RECAPI'TULATORY, belonging to recapitulation.

RECA'PTION [in *Law*] a ſecond diſtreſs of one formerly diſtrained for the ſame cauſe, and alſo during the plea grounded on the diſtreſs; alſo a writ lying for the party thus diſtrained.

RECARGAZOO'N, the cargo or lading of a ſhip, homeward bound.

To RECE'DE [*recedere*, L.] to go back, to retire, to depart from.

RECEI'PT [*recette*, F. *ricevuta*, It. in the firſt ſenſe; *Ricetta*, in the latter *Recibo*, Sp. *receptum*, or *receptio*, L.] the act of receiving; alſo an acquittance or diſcharge in writing for money received; alſo a preſcription or manner of making a medicine for the cure of ſome diſeaſes.

RECEI'VABLE [*recevable*, F. *ricevevole*, It.] that may be received.

To RECEIVE [*recipere*, L. whence *recevoir*, F. *ricevere*, It. *recevir*, Sp.] to take what is given, paid or put into one's hands; to entertain or treat, to lodge or harbour; alſo to allow of or admit; alſo to bear or ſuffer.

RECEIVER-*General* [of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*] one who gathers all the revenues and fines of the lands of the ſaid dutchy; all forfeitures, aſſeſsments, *&c.*

RECEIVER-*General* [of the court of *Wards*] an officer which did formerly belong to that court, which being now taken away by act of parliament, the office is now vacant.

RECEIVER [*receveur*, F.] a perſon who receives. It is often uſed in an ill ſenſe, for one who takes ſtolen goods from a thief, and conceals them.

The RECEIVER is as bad as the Thief.

Tho' this maxim ſeems more cenſorious than the law, which inflicts only tranſportation on the receiver, and death on the felon; yet it is true in fact, becauſe ſuch perſons are in their principles as diſhoneſt, tho they have not courage to venture their necks in the employment; according to the *Greek*, Ἀμφότεροι κλώπις καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος, κὶ ὁ κλέψα.

RECEIVER [with *Chymiſts*] a veſſel uſed to receive what is diſtilled.

RECEIVER *of Fines* [in *Law*] an officer who receives the money of all ſuch who compound with the king, upon an original writ.

RECEIVER [of Mr. *Boyle*'s air-pump,] that glaſs out of which the air is drawn, and within which, any living creatures or other bodies are incloſed for the making any experiments upon them.

RE'CENT [F. *recente*, It. *reciente*, Sp. of *recens*, L.] new, freſh, lately done, or happened.

RECENTLY, newly, freſhly.

RE'CENTNESS [*recentia*, L.] newneſs, &c.

RECE'PTACLE [*receptaculum*, L.] a place to receive or keep things in; a ware houſe or ſtore-houſe; a neſt or lurking hole; alſo an harbour.

RECEPTA'CULUM *chyli* [with *Anat.*] a cavity or reſervoir, near the left kidney, into which all the lacteal veins empty themſelves.

RECEPTA'RII *medici*, ſuch perſons, who ſet up for phyſicians, only upon the ſtock of many receipts, without being able to give any account of, or reaſon upon their qualities or efficacies.

RECEPTIBI'LITY, capableneſs of being received, or of receiving.

RECE'PTION [F. *ricevimento*, It. *recibimiento*, Sp. of *receptio*, L.] the receiving any thing; alſo the entertaining a perſon kindly.

RECEPTION [with *Philoſ.*] the ſame as paſſion.

RECEPTION [with *Aſtrol.*] a ſort of accidental dignity or fortitude happening to two planets, eſpecially if agreeable in nature, when they are received in each other's houſes, as when the ſun arrives in *Cancer*, the houſe of the moon; and the moon in her turn arrives in the houſe of the ſun; exaltation, triplicity.

RECEPTI'TIOUS [*receptitius*, L.] received, or kept to one's uſe from another.

RECE'PTIVE [*ricettivo*, It.] apt or fit to receive.

RECE'SS } [*riceſſa*, It. *receſſo*, Sp. of *receſſus*, L.] a
RECE'SSION } retreating or withdrawing; alſo a place of retreat or retirement.

RECESSION *of the Equinoxes* [in the new *Aſtron.*] is the receding or going back of the equinoctial points every year about 50 ſeconds; which happens by reaſon that the axis of the earth, after many revolutions round the ſun, actually ſwerves from that paralleliſm, which it ſeems to keep with itſelf during the whole time of annual revolution.

RECENSION, a reckoning, counting or numbering, *L.*

RECEVOI'RS, large baſons, ciſterns, or receptacles for water.

To RECHA'CE [*rechaſſer*, F.] to drive back to the place where the game was firſt ſtarted or rouzed.

RECHANGE [in *Commerce*] a ſecond payment of the price of exchange; or rather the price of a new exchange, due upon a bill of exchange, which comes to be proteſted, and to be refunded the bearer by the drawer or endorſer.

RECHANGE [*Sea Term*] ſuch tackle as is kept in reſerve on board of ſhip, to ſerve in caſe of failure of that already in uſe.

RECHA'RGE, of fire arms, as a muſquet, &c. is a ſecond loading or charge.

A RECHEAT [*Hunting Term*] a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counter-ſcent.

RE'CHLESS [ꞃecceleaꞅ, *Sax.*] careleſs, negligent, improvident.

RE'CHLESSNESS [ꞃecceleaꞅneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] careleſneſs, negligence.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapſing or falling ſick again, *L.*

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus*, L.] falling back.

RECIDI'VUS *morbus* [in *Medicine*] a relapſing or falling back into ſickneſs again; which frequently happens when the original matter, which remained of the firſt diſtemper, begins to ferment and work again.

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* take] a phyſician's preſcription or bill, in which he directs the apothecary what medicine he ſhould prepare or compound for the patient.

RECIPIA'NGLE, a recipient angle, an inſtrument for taking the quantity of angles; eſpecially in the making the plans of fortification.

RECI'PIENT [F. *recipiente*, It. of *recipiens* L.] a receiver, a veſſel for receiving any thing.

RECIPIENT [with *Chymiſts*] a veſſel made faſt or luted to the noſe of an alembick, retort, &c. to receive the matter which is raiſed or forced over the head by fire, in diſtillations.

RECI'PROCAL [F. *reciproca*, It. and Sp. of *reciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, which is returned equally on both ſides, or affects both parties alike

RECIPROCAL [with *Logicians*] is apply'd to terms, which have the ſame ſignification or are convertible as *Man*, and *rational Animal*.

RECI'PROCAL *Proportion* [in *Arith.*] is when in four numbers the 4th is leſſer than the 2d, by ſo much as the third is greater than the 1ſt, and *è contra* as, 4, 10, 8, 5.

RECIPROCAL [in *Poetry*] is ſaid of verſes that run the ſame both backwards and forwards.

RECIPROCAL *Figures* [with *Geom.*] are ſuch as have the antecedents and conſequents of the ſame *Ratio* in both figures, as 12, 4, 9, 3.

RECIPROCAL [with *Gram.*] is a term apply'd to certain verbs and pronouns, in thoſe modern languages, which return or reflect the pronoun or perſon upon himſelf.

RECI'PROCALLY, mutually, interchangeably.

RECI'PROCALNESS [*reciprocatio*, L.] interchangeableneſs.

RECI'PROCATED [*reciprocatus*, L.] mutually interchanged, or returned like for like.

RECIPROCA'TION [*reciprocazione*, It. of *riprocatio*, L.] an interchanging or returning.

RECI'PROCO'RNOUS [*reciprocornis*, L.] that has horns turning backwards and forwards, as thoſe of rams do.

RECI'SION, a cutting or paring off; a diſannulling and making void, *L.*

A RECI'TAL } [*recit*, F. *recitazione*, It. rehearſal, *recita-*
A RECITA'TION } *tio*, L.] the act of reciting a diſcourſe; a relation, account, report, rehearſal, a ſaying without book.

RECI'TATIVE, of, or pertaining to recitation.

RECITATIVE *Muſick*, [*recitatif*, F. *recitativo*, It. and Sp.] a ſort of ſinging that differs but little from plain pronunciation, ſuch as ſome parts of the liturgy rehearſed in cathedrals; or after the manner that dramatick poems are rehearſed on the ſtage.

RECI'TATIF } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies the adagio or grave
RECITATI'VO } parts in *Cantata*'s motets and opera's, *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Style*, a way or manner of writing, fitted for recitation.

To RECI'TE [*reciter*, F. *recitar*, Sp. of *recitare*. L.] to relate or rehearſe, to ſay by heart or without book,

RECITO [in *Mu. Books*] an abbreviation of *recitativo*, Ital.

To RE'CKON [**recoonn**, *Teut.* ꞃeccan, *Sax.* **regne**, *Da.* **rahnan**, *Goth.* **reeckenen**, *Du.* **rechnen**, G.] to caſt up or count; alſo to eſteem; to believe or think.

He that RECKONS **without his Hoſt, muſt reckon again.**

This, tho a tippling proverb, has a farther meaning than perſons making their own reckoning at a tavern or alehouſe, and is uſually applied to ſuch perſons, who are apt to be partial in their own favour, flattering themſelves with the advantages they fancy to be on their ſide in any affair and making no allowances for the diſadvantages that will or may attend them: ſo, *Chi fa conto Senza l'Hoſte fa conto due volte*, ſay the *Italians*; and *Qui compte ſans ſons hoſte il lui convient compter deux foix*, the *French*. **Er rechnet ohne den Wirth**; the G.

RECKON **not your Chickens before they are hatched.**

This proverb has its riſe from that *Vanity* of *anticipating* our *Enjoyments* before we come at them; we are always *brooding* in our *Deſires*, and *hatching* in our *Minds* what we would have to *come to paſs*, before things are *ripe* for it: and this *Haſtineſs* oftentimes makes us overſhoot our *Reaſon*, and forfeit our *Prudence*, in reckoning that our own, that is not ſo much as in *Being*. But this proverb dehorts us from ſpeaking confidently of our having, or as good as having *Things* in our *Power* and *Poſſeſſion*, which are far off ſtill, only in *Expectancy*, and depend wholly upon *Providence*: and not as the *Latins* ſay, *Ante victoriam canere triumphum*. And the *Greeks*, Πρὸ τῆς φακῆς αὐξάνειν τὸν λοπάδα, The G. ſay; **Verkauffet nicht die Haut ehe ihr den Bär gefangen.** (i. e. don't ſell the bear's skin, till you have caught the bear.)

A RE'CKONING, an accompt.

Evening RECKONING **keeps long Friends.**

The It. ſay; *Conto ſpeſſo* (frequent reckonings) *e amicitia longa*: And the *French A vieux Comptes nouvelles Diſputes* (i. e. old reckonings breed new quarrels.) Or, *Les bons Comptes font le bons Amis.* (i. e. juſt reckonings make good friends.)

RE'CKONING [in *Navigation*] the eſtimating of the quantity of the ſhip's way, or of the run between one place and another.

To RE'CLAIM [prob. of *re* and *clamare*, L. *reclamer*, in *Fr.* ſignifies to *gainſay*, and, likewiſe, to reform; *reclamar*, Sp.] to reduce to amendment of life, to recall or turn back from ill courſes; to take up, and leave off vices.

To RECLAIM [with *Falconers*] as to reclaim a hawk, is to tame or make her gentle; alſo a partridge is ſaid to reclaim when ſhe calls back her young ones.

RECLAI'MING [*old Cuſtoms*] the action of a lord purſuing, proſecuting, and recalling his vaſſal, who had gone to live in another place, without his permiſſion.

Recla'mation, a crying out againſt, *L.*

A Reclina'tion, a leaning backwards, *L.*

Reclina''tion *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the number of degrees which a dial-plane leans backwards, from an exactly upright or vertical plane.

Recli'ning [*reclinans*, L.] leaning backwards.

Recli'ning, *Plane*, a dial-plane, *&c.* that leans back when a perſon ſtands before it.

A Reclu'se [*recluſus*, L. ſhut up] a monk or nun ſhut up in a cell, hermitage, or religious houſe or cloiſter, and may not ſtir out.

Reclu'sion, the ſtate of a recluſe.

Rec°, an abbreviation of *Recitativo*, Ital.

Reco'gnisance } [*reconnoiſſanee*, F. *riconoſcenza*, It. of *re-*
Reco'gnizance } *cognoſcere*, L.] to acknowledge, to take knowledge of.

Reco'gnisee } the perſon to whom one is bound in a re-
Reco'gnizee } cognizance.

Reco'gnizer, a perſon who enters into ſuch a bond or obligation.

Reco'gni'tion, a thinking over again; alſo acknowledgement; examination, review.

Recognitione *adnullanda per vim & duritiem facta* [in *Law*] a writ to the juſtices of the common bench to ſend for a record touching a recogniſance, which the recogniſor affirms to have been acknowledged by hardſhip and force, that if it be ſo, it may be made void, *L.*

Recognitione *adnullando*, &c. [in *Law*] the ſame as before.

Reco'gnitors *of Aſſize* [*Law Term*] a jury impannelled upon a recognition of aſſize.

To Recoi'l [*reculer*, F. *reculàr*, Sp.] to give ground, to draw or run back as a gun does.

A Recoil [*recul*, F.] the reſilition of a body, the motion or run that a cannon takes backwards when required.

To Re'coin, to coin over again.

To Recolle'ct [*ſe recueillir*, F. of *recolligere*, L.] to reflect within one's ſelf, to call a thing to mind, to think of a thing.

Recolle'ction, a mode of thinking, whereby thoſe ideas, ſought after by the mind, are with pain and endeavour brought again to view.

Re'collects, a branch of the *Franciſcan* friars.

To Reco'mfort [of *re* and *conforter*, F.] to comfort again, *Milton.*

To Recomme'nd [*recommender*, F. *raccommandare*, It. *recomendar*, Sp. of *recommendare*, L.] to commit to one's favour, protection, or care, to give a perſon a good character.

To Recomme'nce [*recommencer*, F. *ricominciare*, It.] to commence, or begin again, or a-new.

Recomme'ndable, *F.* that deſerves to be, or may be recommended.

Recommenda'tion [F- *recommendaciòn*, Sp. of *commendatio.* L.] a commending or ſetting forth any perſon to another.

Recomme'ndative, of a recommending quality, recommendatory.

Recomme'ndatory, ſerving to recommend, or pertaining to recommendation.

Recompensa'tion, a making amends for.

A Re'compence } [*recompenſe*, F. *ricompenza*, Sp. *recom-*
A Re'compense } *penſa*, Sp of *compenſatio*, L.] a requital, a reward, an amends; a gift or advantage ariſing to a perſon, on account of ſome ſervice done.

To Re'compense [*recompenſer*, F. *ricompenſare*, It. *recompenar*, Sp. of *recompenſare*, F.] to requite, to make amends.

Recomposi'tion, a compounding again or a ſecond time.

Reconci'leable [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

Reconci'leableness [of *reconciliable*, F.] capableneſs of being reconciled.

To Reconci'le [*reconcilier*, F: *riconciliare*, It. *reconciliar*, Sp. of *reconciliare*, L.] to make thoſe friends again that were at variance; to make up differences, to make that agree which ſeems contrary,

Reconciliari [*old Law*] a term uſed of a church which is ſaid to be ſo, when it is conſecrated again after it has been profaned or polluted, by having been poſſeſſed by pagans or hereticks.

Reconci'liative, of a reconciling nature.

Reconci'liatory, pertaining to reconciliation.

Reconcilia'tion } [*reconciliation*, F. *riconciliazione*, It.
Reconcilia'tion } *reconciliació*, Sp. of *reconciliatio*, L.] a reconciling, a renewing of friendſhip, a making thoſe friends which were at variance.

Recon'dite [*reconditus*, L.] ſecret, hidden.

To Re-condu'ct [*reconduire*, F. *ricondurre*, It. of *re* and *conductum*, L.] to conduct, or lead back again.

Reco'nditory [*reconditorium*, L.] a ſtore-houſe.

To Reconnoi'tre a fleet or ſhip, is to approach near enough to know of what rate, nation, *&c.* it is of.

To Reconnoitre a land, *&c.* is to obſerve its ſituation, and find what land it is.

Reconve'ntion [*civil Law*] a contrary action brought by the defendant.

To Reco'rd [*recordare*, L.] to regiſter or enroll.

To Reco'rd [ſpoken of *Birds*] is to begin to ſing, or to tune notes.

A Reco'rd [*recordum*, L·] a teſtimony, evidence, witneſs; alſo a publick act enrolled; an authentick and uncontrolable written teſtimony, contained in rolls of parchment, and preſerved in courts of record.

Reco'rda [in the *Exchequer*] the records containing the judgments and pleadings in ſuits try'd before the barons.

Reco'rdari *facias*, a writ directed to a ſheriff to remove a cauſe from an inferior court to the king's-bench or common-pleas: It is ſo named. becauſe it enjoins the ſheriff to make a record of the proceedings, and then to ſend up the cauſe.

Recorda'tion, a remembring, memory, *L.*

Reco'rder, a perſon whom the mayor or magiſtrate of any city or town corporate having juriſdiction, or a court of record within his precincts, does aſſociate with him, for their better direction in matters of juſtice, and proceedings according to law.

Reco'rdo & *proceſſu*, &c. a writ to call a record together, with the whole proceedings of a cauſe out of an inferior court to the king's-court.

To Reco'ver [*recuperare*, L. *recouvrir*, F. *ricoverare*, It *recobrar*, Sp.] to get again, to reſtore to health, to be on the mending-hand; alſo to repair or retrieve.

Reco'verable [*recouvrable*, F. *ricuperabile*, It.] that may be recovered.

Reco'verableness [of *recouvrable*, F. of *recuperabilis*, L·] capableneſs of being recovered,

Reco'very [*recuperatio*, L. *recouvrement*, F. *ricuvramento*, It.] a regaining or getting again; alſo a remedy, help.

Reco'very [in a *legal Senſe*] an obtaining any thing by judgment or trial at law, and is two-fold.

True Reco'very } [in *Law*] is an actual or real recovery
Real Recovery } of any thing, or the value thereof by judgment; as if a man ſue for land or any other thing, and hath a verdict and judgment for him.

Feigned } Reco'very } [in *Law*] is a certain form or
Common } } conrſe preſcribed by law to be obſerved for the better aſſuring of lands and tenements to us: the effect of it being to diſcontinue and deſtroy eſtates-tail, remainders and reverſions, and to bar or cut off the entails of them.

To Recou'nt [*raccontare*, Ital. *racenter*, F. *racontar*, Sp.] to relate.

To Recoupe [*recouper*, F.] to cut again.

To Recoupe' [in *Law*] to defalk or diſcount.

A Re'coupe [in *Law*] a quick and ſharp reply to a peremptory demand,

Recou'rse [*recurſus*, L. *recours*, F. *ricorſa*, It. and Sp.] refuge, application, redreſs; alſo paſſage, return, or running back.

Re'creant [*recridente*, Ital. prob. *re-credens*, L. believing backwards] a faint-hearted, cowardly perſon.

To Re'create [*recréer*, F. *ricreare*, It. *recrear*, Sp. of *recreare*, L.] properly to create again; commonly to refreſh, divert, or delight, to make merry.

Recrea'tion [F. *ricreazione*, It. *recreaciòn*, Sp. of *recreatio*, L.] a pleaſing divertiſement after hard labour; refreſhment,

Recrea'tive [*recreatif*, F. *ricreativo*, It.] of a recreating quality, diverting, pleaſant, delightful, entertaining.

Recrea'tiveness [of *recreatif*, F.] recreating quality.

Recreaunt, one who betrays his truſt; alſo a coward alſo an infidel.

Recrede'ntials [of *re* and *credentia*, L.] an anſwer to the credential letters of an ambaſſador.

Re'crement [*recrementum*, L.] any ſuperfluous matter in the blood or body, or any of its parts.

Re'crement [in *Chymiſtry*] a term uſed when any liquor is diſtilled over again ſeveral times.

Re'crements [in *Medicine*] ſuch juices as are ſeparated in the ſeveral glands of the body for proper and peculiar uſes; as the *Spirits*, the *Lympha*, the gall, &c. theſe are diſtinguiſhed from excrements, which are thruſt out of the body, as of no farther uſe to it.

Recrementi'tious [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarſe.

To Recri'minate [*recriminer*, F. *recriminar*, Sp. *recriminatum*, L.] to return an accuſation or reproach; to charge one who accuſes one, or to ſay that a perſon accuſes one of to him that accuſes him.

Recrimina'tion [F. of *recriminatio*, L.] an accuſation wherein the party accuſed, charges the accuſer with the ſame fault, or ſome other.

Recrimina'tor, one that blames another that blames him, *L.*

Recrude'scence [of *recrudeſcere*, L.] a growing freſh, raw or ſore again, a rankling or feſtering.

Recrude'scence [in *Medicine*] is when a diſeaſe which is gone off, or being about to end, begins to grow worſe again.

Recrude'scent [*recrudeſcens*, L.] growing freſh, raw, or ſore again.

To **Recrui't** [*recruter*, F. *reclutare*, It.] to ſupply or fill up to re-inforce.

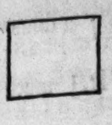
Recrui't [*recrut*, F. *recluta*, It.] freſh ſupply.

Recrui'ts [in *mil. Affairs*] are new men raiſed to ſtrengthen the forces already a-foot, either to fill up the places of thoſe ſlain or deſerters, or augment the number of men in a company.

Re'cta *directrix* [in *Conick Sections*] a line made by the mutual interſection of the vertical plane with that of the baſe.

Recta'ngle [F. *rettangolo*, It. of *rectus* right, and *angulus*, L. a corner] a right or ſtraight angle made by the falling of one line, perpendicular upon another.

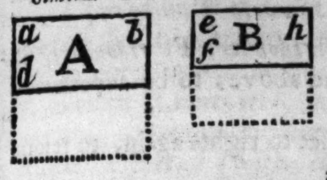
Re'ctangle [with *Geom.*] is a figure otherwiſe called a long ſquare, has four right ſides, and its two oppoſites equal.



Re'ctangled [of *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] conſiſting of right angles.

Recta'ngled *Triangle*, is a triangle that has one right angle.

Similar **Rectangles**, are thoſe that have their ſides about the equal angles proportional, that is, as *ab. eb. ad. ef.*



Recta'ngular [with *Geom.*] a figure is ſaid to be rectangular, when one or more of the angles are right.

Rectangula'rity }
Recta'ngularness } the being right-angled.

Recta prisa *regis* [*ant. Deeds*] the king's right to a prize, or to take one butt or pipe of wine before the maſt and another behind the maſt, as cuſtom, for every ſhip loaded with wines.

Recta'tion [*Law Term*] claim of right, or an appeal to the law, for the recovery of ſuch a claimed right.

Re'ctifiable [of *rectificare*, L.] capable of being ſet to rights.

Rectifica'tion [F. *rettificazione*, L.] a rectifying or making right, the remedying or redreſſing ſome defect or error either of nature, art or morality.

Rectification [in *Chymiſtry*] is the diſtilling any ſpirit over again, in order to render it more fine and pure.

Rectification *of Curves* [with *Mathem.*] is the aſſigning or finding a ſtraight line equal to a curved one.

Re'ctifier, a perſon who rectifies.

Rectifier [in *Navig.*] an inſtrument for determining the variation of the compaſs, in order to rectify the courſe of a ſhip.

To **Re'ctify** [*rectificare*, L. of *rectifier*, F. *retificare*, It.] to ſet to rights what is amiſs; to correct or mend.

To **Rectify** [in *Chymiſtry*] is to diſtil any ſpirit a ſecond or third time, in order to bring it to a more pure ſtate.

To **Rectify** *a Globe* [with *Mathem.*] is to bring the ſun's place in the ecliptick on the globe to the braſs meridian, *&c.*

To **Rectify** *Curves* [with *Mathem.*] is to find a ſtraight line equal to a curve; or a plane equal to a curved ſurface.

To **Rectify** *a Nativity* [with *Aſtrol.*] is to bring the eſtimated and ſuppoſed time of a perſon's birth, to the real and true one.

Rectili'neal *Angle* }
Rectili'near *Angle* } [of *rectilineus* and *angulus*, L.] an angle conſiſting of right lines.

Recti *minores* [with *Anat.*] two ſmall muſcles of the head, which appear both in ſight at once, ariſing from the hinder part of the firſt *Vertebra* of the neck, and are let into the middle of the *Os Occipitis*, in two ſhallow depreſſures of the ſaid bone.

Re'ctitude [F. *rettitudine*, It. of *rectitudo*, L.] rightneſs, ſtraightneſs, evenneſs; alſo uprightneſs, juſtice, honeſty.

Rectitu'diness [*old Rec.*] rights or legal dues, pertaining either to God or man.

Re'ctity [*rectitas*, L.] rightneſs, evenneſs.

Re'cto [in *Law*] a writ uſually called a *Writ of Right*, of ſuch a nature, as that whereas other writs in real actions are only to recover the poſſeſſion of land, *&c.* in queſtion, loſt by the plaintiff or his anceſtors, this aims to recover both the ſeiſin thus loſt and the property of the thing; ſo that both rights are here pleaded together; that of the property and that of the poſſeſſion.

Recto *de advocatione eccleſiæ*, a writ of right, lying where a man has right of advowſon, and the incumbent dying, a ſtranger repreſents his clerk to the church, and he not having brought his action of *quare impedit*, &c. within ſix months has ſuffered the ſtranger to uſurp upon him, *L.*

Recto *de dote* [in *Law*] a writ of right of dowery, which lies for a woman, who has received part of her dowery, and proceeds to demand the remnant in the ſame place againſt the heir, *L.*

Recto *de dote unde nihil*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ of right, which lies where the husband having divers lands and tenements has aſſured no dowery to his wife, and ſhe is thereby driven to ſue for her thirds, againſt the heir or his guardian, *L.*

Recto *de rationabili parte* [in *Law*] a writ that lies between privies in blood, *&c.* for a copartner to recover his ſhare, as brothers in gavel kind, *&c.* L.

Recto *de cuſtodiæ terræ hæredis*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ for a guardian in ſoccage, or appointed by the will of the anceſtor, againſt a ſtranger who enters upon the land and takes the body of the heir, *L.*

Recto *quando dominus remiſit* [in *Law*] is a writ of right in caſe a lord in whoſe ſigniory the land lies, remits the cauſe to the king's court, *L.*

Recto *ſur diſclaimer* [in *Law*] a writ which lies where a lord in the court of common pleas does avow upon his tenant, and his tenant diſclaims to hold of him upon which *Diſclaimer* he ſhall have this writ.

Rector [Sp. *recteur*, F. *rettore*, It. of *rector*, L.] a governour or ruler; alſo the parſon of a pariſh church, whoſe office is to take care of the ſouls of his pariſhioners, to preach, to adminiſter the ſacrament, *&c.* alſo the chief of a foreign univerſity; or of a convent of Jeſuits; alſo the principal or head of a college in *England*.

Recto'rial, of, or pertaining to a rector or rectory.

Rectory [*rectoria*, L.] a pariſh-church, parſonage or ſpiritual living, or parſonage; with all its rights, glebes, tithes, *&c.*

Rectum [*old Writ.*] a trial at law, or in common courſe of law.

Re'ctum *inteſtinum* [in *Anat.*] the ſtraight gut, which begins at the firſt *Vertebra* of the *Os Sacrum*, and deſcends directly to the end of the rump, or the utmoſt end of the *Spina Dorſi*, L.

Rectus *abdominis* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the lower belly, which ariſes from the *Sternum* and the extremity of the laſt two ribs, and goes ſtraight down to the fore part of the *Abdomen* to be inſerted in the *Os Pubis*, L.

Rectus *in curia* [*i. e.* right in the *Court*] ſignifies a priſoner who ſtands at the bar, and no man objects any thing againſt him; alſo one who has reverſed an ohtlawry.

Rectus *femoris* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the leg, which ariſes from the lower part of the ſpine of the *Ilium*, and deſcending between the two *Vaſti* is inſerted into the *Patella*, L.

Rectus *internus capitis major* [*Anat.*] a pair of muſcles which ariſe from the fore part of the five interior tranverſe proceſſes of the firſt *Vertebra* of the back, near its great hole, *L.*

Rectus *internus minor* [*Anat.*] a muſcle which lies on the fore part of the firſt *Vertebra* on the back part, and is inſerted into the interior appendix of the *Os Occipitis*, under the former, *L.*

Rectus *lateralis capitis* [*Anat.*] a pair of ſhort, thick, fleſhy muſcles, ariſing from the ſuperior part of the tranſverſe proceſſes of the firſt *Vertebra* of the neck; whence it aſcends and is inſerted into the *Os Occipitis*.

Rectus *major* [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the head, inſerted in the hinder part of the *Os Occipitis*, L.

Rectus *muſculus* [*Anat.*] one of the muſcles of the *Abdomen*; ſo called from the uprightneſs of its poſition. It helps to drive out the ordure and urine, by preſſing the belly.

Rectus *palpebræ* [*Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the bottom of the orbit of the eye, whoſe uſe is to lift up the eye-lid, *L.*

Recu'mbency [of *recumbere*, L.] a relying or depending upon.

Recu'mbent [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying poſture; lying along.

Recu'mbentness, the relying or depending upon.

Recu'peration, a recovering, *L.*

Recu'peratory [*recuperatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a recovery.

To **Recu'r** [*ricorrere*, It. *recurrir*, Sp. of *recurrere*, L.] to run back, to return.

Recu'rrency [of *recurrens*, L.] the running back, or returning.

Recu'rrent *Verſes*, verſes that read the ſame backwards as they do forwards, as, *Roma tibi ſubito, motibus ibit amor.*

Recurrent *Nerves* [with *Anat.*] nerves ariſing from the *Par vagum*, and that diſtribute ſeveral branches to the *Larynx*, to aſſiſt in the modulation and formation of the voice.

Recu'rsion, a running back, *L.*

Recurva'tion, a bending backwards, *L.*

Recu'rvature [of *re*, backwards, and *curvatura*, L.] a bending or bowing backwards.

Recu'rvedness } [of *recurvitas*, L.] a being bent back-
Recu'rvity } wards.

Recu'sancy [of *recuſare*, L. to refuſe] non-conformity, the ſtate of recuſants.

Recu'sants [*recuſantes*, L.] perſons who refuſe to acknowledge the king's ſupremacy; properly *Roman* catholicks, who refuſed to ſubmit; but it has been extended to comprehend all who ſeparate from the eſtabliſhed church of *England*, of whatſoever ſect or opinion.

Recu'sable [*recuſabilis*, L] refuſable or that may be refuſed.

Recusa'tion [in *Law*] an act whereby a judge is deſired to refrain from judging ſome certain cauſe, on account of his relation to one of the parties, of ſome enmity, *&c.*

Recu'ssable [*recuſſable*, L.] that may be beaten back.

Recu'ssion [*recuſſus*, L.] a ſhaking or beating back.

Red [rhuud, *C. Br.* ꞃeꝺ, *Sax.* ruedh, *Su.* rod, *Dan.* roodt, *Du.* roht, G. *rouge*, F. *roſſo*, It. *roxo*, Sp. *ruber*, L.] a lively colour, reſembling fire, one of the ſimple or primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light.

Red *Book* [of the *Exchequer*] an ancient manuſcript volume, wherein are regiſter'd the names of thoſe who held lands *per Baroniam*, in the time of king *Henry* II. and alſo it contains ſeveral things before the conqueſt. It is in the keeping of the king's remembrancer.

Red *Fuſtian* [with the *Vulgar*] claret.

Red-*Gum*, a diſtemper very frequent in new-born children.

Red *Rag* [with the *Vulgar*] the tongue.

Red-*Shank* [ꞃeꝺ-ꞅcanca, *Sax.*] a bird.

Red-*Start* [ꞃeꝺ ꞅꞇeꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a bird.

Red-*Streak* [ꞃeꝺ-ꞅꞇꞃice, *Sax.*] an apple.

Red-*Water* [in *Horſes*] a ſort of moiſture, iſſuing from a wound or ſore.

To Red-*Shire* } [with *Smiths*] ſpoken of a piece of iron in
To Red *Seer* } their fire, that is heated too much, ſo that it breaks or cracks under the hammer, while it is working, between hot and cold.

Re'dan } [in *Fortification*] an indented work, made in the
Re'dent } form of the teeth of a ſaw with ſalient and reentring angles.

Redargu'tion, a diſproving or confuting, *L.*

Redde'ndum [*i. e.* to be yielded or paid] a clauſe generally uſed in leaſes, *&c.* whereby the rent is reſerved to the leaſſor, *L.*

Reddita'rium [*old Writ.*] a book or roll, a rental, in which the rent and ſervices of a manour or other ſervices are ſet down.

Reddita'rius [*old Writ.*] a renter, a tenant.

Reddi'tion [F. *rendimento*, It. of *redditio*, L.] a giving again or reſtoring, the ſurrender, or ſurrendering of a place.

Reddition [in *Law*] a judicial acknowledgment, that the land or thing in queſtion belongs to the demandant.

Re'dditive [*redditivus*, L.] of, or pertaining to reddition.

Redditus, revenue, rent, *L.*

Redditus *aſſiſus*, a ſet or ſtanding rent, *L.*

Reddle } red chalk, a red foſſil ſtone, uſed by painters, in
Ruddle } making craons, *&c.*

Rede [ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.*] advice, counſel.

To Redeem [*redimere*, It. and L. *redemìr*, Sp.] to buy off to purchaſe again, to recover.

Redee'mable, that may be redeemed.

Redee'mables, lands, funds, *&c.* ſold, with a reſervation of the equity of redemption.

Redee'mableness, capableneſs of being redeemed.

Redee'mer [*redempteur*, F. *redentore*, It. *redemptòr*, Sp. of *redemptor*, L.] a ranſomer, a deliverer, a ſaviour.

To Redeli'ver [of *re* again, and *delivrer*, F.] to deliver again, or back, to give up again.

To Re-dema'nd [*redemander*, F.] to demand, aſk, or require again.

Rede'mption [in *Law*] a faculty or right of re-entering upon lands, *&c.* that have been ſold and aſſign'd, *&c.* upon re-imburſing the purchaſe money with legal coſts.

Redemption [F. *redenzione*, It. *redemciòn*, Sp. of *redemptio*, L.] a ranſoming or delivering; a purchaſing the freedom of another from bondage.

Rede'mptional [*redemptionalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to redeeming.

Rede'mptions [*ant. Law Writ.*] grievous mulcts impoſed, by way of commutation, for the head, or life of the delinquent.

Redhibi'tion [*Civil Law*] an action in a court, whereby to annul the ſale of ſome moveable, and to oblige the ſeller to take it back again, upon the buyer's finding it damaged.

Rede'vable [F.] indebted, obliged, or beholding to.

Redi'culus, a certain imaginary deity worſhipped by the *Romans*, for frighting *Hannibal* from *Rome*.

To Redi'ntegrate [*redintegrare*, L.] to reſtore or make new, to begin a-freſh.

Redintegra'tion, a making whole again, a renewing, *L.*

Redintegration [in *Civil Law*] the action of reſtoring a perſon to the enjoyment of a thing, whereof he had been illegally diſpoſſeſs'd.

Redintegration [in *Chymiſtry*] is the reſtoring of any mixt body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed by calcination, corroſion, *&c.* into its former nature and conſtitution.

Redissei'sin, a ſecond diſſeiſin.

Reditta [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies to repeat, *Ital.*

Redi'tuaries, a ſect of religious, a branch of the *Franciſcan* friars.

Redmans. See *Rod Knights.*

Re'dolence }
Re'dolency } [F. of *redolentia*, L.] ſweetneſs of ſmell
Re'dolentness }

Re'dolent [*redolens*, L.] yielding a ſweet ſmell or ſcent.

To Redou'ble [*redoubler*, F. *raddoppiare*, It. *redoblàr*, Sp. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to encreaſe, to come again with greater force.

Redou'bling [*redoublement*, F. *reduplicatio*, L.] a doubling again.

Redou'btable [*redoubtable*, F. *ridottabile*, It.] much feared.

Redou'bted [*redouté*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

Redou'bts [in *Fortificat.*] (*redoutes*, F. *ridotti*, It. *redutor*, Sp.) ſmall forts of a ſquare figure, which have no defence but in the front.

To Redou'nd [*redundare*, L. *redonder*, F. *ridondare*, It. *redundàr*, Sp.] to abound over and above; to be ſuperfluous; alſo to turn to, or light upon.

To Redre'ss [*redreſſer*, F.] to ſet to rights again, to reform abuſes, to remove grievances.

Redre'ss, a ſetting to rights again, amends, *&c.*

To Redre'ss *a Stag* [*Hunting Term*] to put him off his changes.

Redu'bbers [*Law Term*] are ſuch as buy ſtolen cloth, knowing it to be ſtolen, and turn it into ſome other form or colour, that it may not be known.

To Redu'ce [*reduire*, F. *ridurre*, It. *reduzir*, Sp. of *reducere*, L.] to bring back, to reſtore, to ſubdue, to bring under ſubjection; to bring or turn into.

Redu'cible [*reductible*, F. *reducibile*, It. of *reducibilis*, L] that may be reduced.

Redu'cibleness, capableneſs of being reduced.

Re'du'cing *Scale*, a mathematical inſtrument, to reduce a map or draught.

Reduct [in *Carpentry*] a quirk or little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; alſo for ſome other conveniences, as cabinets, ſides of chimnies, alcoves, *&c.*

Redu'ct [among *Chymiſts*] a powder by which calcined metals and minerals are reduced again to their regulus or pure ſubſtance.

A Reduct [*reductus*, L.] an advantageous place, intrench'd and ſeparated from the reſt of the camp by a foſs, for an army to retire to, in caſe of a ſurprize.

Redu'ction [F. *riduzione*, It. of *reductio*, L.] a reducing or bringing back.

Reduction [in *Arithm.*] is the reducing of money, weights, and meaſures, *&c.* into the leaſt or greateſt parts.

Reduction *aſcending* [in *Arithm.*] is the reducing a lower denomination into an higher, as farthings into pence, pence into ſhillings, ſhillings into pounds, and the like in weights.

Reduction *deſcending* [in *Arithm.*] is reducing a higher denomination into a lower, as pounds into ſhillings, ſhillings into pence, pence into farthings.

Redu'ction [with *Aſtrol.*] is the difference between the argument of inclination and the eccentrical longitude, *i. e.* the difference of the two arches of the orbit, and the ecliptick comprehended between the node and the circle of inclination.

Redu'ction *of Equations* [in *Algebra*] is the clearing them from all ſuperfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their loweſt terms, and ſeparating the known quantities from the unknown, till at length only the known quantity is found on one ſide, and the unknown on the other.

Reduction *of a Figure, Deſign, or Draught*, &c. is the making a copy thereof, either larger or ſmaller than the original.

Redu'ction [in *Surgery*] an operation, whereby a diſlocated, luxated, or fractured bone is reſtored to its proper place.

Redu'ctive [*reductif*, F. *riduttivo*, It.] ſerving to reduce.

Redu'ndancy [*redondance*, F. of *redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding or exceeding, ſuperfluity.

Redu'ndant [*redondant*, F. *redundante*, Sp. of *redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, ſuperfluous.

Redu'ndant *Hyperbola*, a curve of the higher kind, ſo called becauſe it exceeds the conick ſection of that name in the number of its hyperbolical legs; it being a triple hyperbola with ſix hyperbolical legs.

Redu'ndant *Nouns* [with *Grammar*.] nouns which have a number or particular caſe more than is uſual.

Redu'ndantness [*redundantia*, L.] overflowingneſs, ſuperfluity.

To Redu'plicate [*reduplicatum*, L.] to double over again.

Redu'plicate *Pronouns* [with *Gram.*] ſuch as *I my ſelf*, *thou thy ſelf*, *he himſelf*, &c.

Reduplica'tion [F. of *reduplicatio*, L.] a redoubling.

Reduplication [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, when one part of a verſe or ſentence ends in the ſame word with which the following begins.

Redu'plicative [*reduplicatif*, F. *radduplicativo*, It.] doubling again, repeating.

Redu'plicative *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch in which the ſubject is repeated, as, *Men*, *as Men*, *are rational*.

Ree [in *Portugal*] a ſmall coin, 40 of which are equal to ſix pence *Engliſh*.

Reed [hꞃeoꝺ, *Sax.*] the long graſs that grows in fens and watery places.

Reed, a *Jewiſh* meaſure of three yards and three inches.

To Re-e'dify [*re-edifier*, F. of *re* again, and *ædificare* to build, *L.*] to re-build or build up again.

Reeft [with *Mariners*] part of a ſail that is taken up, as when, in a great gale of wind, they roll up part of the ſail below, to make it narrower, and not to draw too much wind: This taking up or contracting is called *Reefing*.

Reeft *Top-maſt* [with *Mariners*] when a top-maſt that having been ſprung, is crack'd, or almoſt broken in the cap, the lower piece that was almoſt broken being cut off, the other part, being ſet again, is called a *Reeſt Top-maſt*.

Reek [ꞃecan, *Sax.*] to caſt forth a ſtream, vapour, or ſmoak.

Reek *Stavel*, a frame of wood ſet on ſtones, on which a mow of hay, corn, *&c.* is raiſed.

A Reek [ꞃec, *Sax.*] a ſtream or vapour.

A Reek [hꞃeac, *Sax.*] a heap or mow of hay, *&c.*

To Re-enter [of *re* and *intrare*, L. *rentrer*, F.] to enter upon or take poſſeſſion of again.

Re-entry [in *Law*] a reſuming and retaking that poſſeſſion that had lately been foregone.

To Re-e'stablish [*retablir*, F. *riſtabilire*, It. of *re* and *ſtabilire*, L.] to eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

To Reel [prob. *q.* to *roll*] to ſtagger.

A Reel [ꞃeal, *Sax.*] a ſort of wheel for winding yarn, *&c.* into ſkains.

Re-entry [of *rentrer*, F.] entring again.

Re-esta'blishment [*retabliſſement*, F.] an eſtabliſhing again.

To Reeve [with *Sailors*] is to draw a rope through a block, to run up and down.

Reeve [ᵹeꞃeꝼa, *Sax.*] the bailiff of a franchiſe or manour.

To Re-exa'mine [of *re* and *examinare*, L.] to examine a ſecond time.

Re-examina'tion, a ſecond examination.

Re-exte'nt [in *Law*] a ſecond extent made upon lands or tenements, upon complaint made that the firſt extent was partially executed.

Refe'ction [F. *refezione*, It. *refecion*, Sp. of *refectio*, L.] a refreſhing, a meal or repaſt.

Refe'ctives [with *Phyſ.*] medicines which refreſh and renew ſtrength.

Refe'ctory } [*refectoire*, F. *refettorio*, It. *refitorio*, Sp.
Refe'ctuary } of *refectorium*, L.] a dining room; a room in a monaſtery, where the friars or nuns eat together.

To Refe'l [*refellere*, L.] to diſprove by argument; to confute.

To Refe'r [*riferire*, It. *referir*, Sp. *referre*, L.] to ſend back, to direct to a paſſage in a book; alſo to leave to one's judgment or determination; alſo to put a buſineſs into the hands of another, in order to be conſidered or managed.

Referree', an arbitrator to whom a law-buſineſs, or any matter in difference, is referred.

Re'ference [*riferenza*, It.] (in *Writing*, &c.) a mark which relates to another ſimilar one in the margin, or in the bottom of the page, where either ſomething omitted in the text is added, *&c.* or ſome author, *&c.* is quoted.

Refere'ndary [*referendaire*, F. *referendario*, It.] (*ant. Cuſtoms*) an officer who exhibited the petitions of the people to the king, and acquainted the judges with his commands.

Refe'rrible, that may be referred to.

To Refi'ne [*raffiner*, F. *raffinare*, It. *refinar*, Sp.] to make finer, to purge and purify, by drawing liquors off from the lees, or metals, by melting.

To Refine *upon*, to handle nicely, to make critical remarks.

Refi'nement, a purifying or being purified.

Refi'ning, the art of ſeparating other metals, *&c.* from gold and ſilver, alſo the clearing any matter from impurities.

To Refi't *a Ship* [of *re* again, and *fit*] to repair it and make it fit to put to ſea again.

To Refle'ct [*reflechir*, F. *riflettere*, It. of *reflectere*, L.] to beat to ſend back light or heat; to return.

To Refle'ct *upon a Perſon*, is to ſpeak ill of him, to cenſure or reproach.

To Reflect *upon a Thing*, is to conſider ſeriouſly of it.

Refle'ction } [*reflexion*, F. *rifleſſione*, It. of *reflectio*, L.]
Refle'xion } a beating or returning back; alſo conſideration, meditation; alſo cenſure, reproach, or abuſe.

Reflection, it is related that *Pythagoras* could write what he pleaſed on a glaſs, and, by the reflection of the ſame ſpecies, would make thoſe letters appear upon the circle of the moon, ſo plain as to be read by any perſon, ſome miles diſtant from him. *Cornelius Agrippa* affirms the poſſibility of it, and that the method of performing it was known to himſelf and others.

Reflection [in the *Pythag.* and *Copernican* ſyſtem] is the diſtance of the pole from the horizon of the diſk; which is the ſame thing, as the ſun's declination in the Ptolemaick hypotheſis.

Reflection *of the rays of Light* [in *Opticks*] is a motion of the rays, whereby, after impinging on the ſolid parts of bodies, or rather after a very near approach thereto, they recede or are driven therefrom.

Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] is the return of a ray of light from the poliſhed ſurface of a looking-glaſs or mirrour, driven thence by ſome power reſiding therein.

Reflection [in *Mechanicks*] is the turn or regreſſive motion of a moveable, occaſioned by the reſiſtance of a body, which hindered its purſuing its former direction.

Reflection [in *Metaph.*] is that notice the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reaſon whereof there come to be ideas of thoſe operations in the underſtanding. Mr. *Locke*.

Ray of Reflection } is that by which the reflection is
Reflect-*Ray* } made upon the ſurface of a reflecting body.

Reflection *of the Moon* [*Aſtron.*] is her third inequality of motion, the ſame as her variation.

Reflecting *Dials* } are ſuch as are made by a little piece
Refle'xive *Dials* } of looking-glaſs plate, ſo placed as to reflect the rays of the ſun on the top of the cieling, *&c.* where the dial is drawn.

Refle'x } [in *Painting*] is underſtood of thoſe places in
Refle'ct } a picture, which are ſuppoſed to be illuminated by a light reflected by ſome other body, repreſented in the ſame piece.

Reflexibi'lity } capableneſs of being reflected, or that
Refle'xibleness } property of the rays of light, whereby they are diſpoſed to be reflected.

Refle'xive, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or turn back.

Reflore'scence [of *refloreſcere*, L.] a beginning to flouriſh or bloſſom again.

To Reflo'w [*refluere*, L.] to flow back, or again.

Re'fluent [*refluens*, L.] reflowing, flowing back.

Reflu'x [F. *rifluſſo*, It. *refluxo*, Sp. of *refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the ebbing of the ſea or tide.

Refocilla'tion, a refreſhing, a comforting, reviving, or cheriſhing.

To Refo'rm [*reformer*, F. *riformare*, It. *reformar*, Sp. of *reformare*, L.] to put into the old form or into a better form; to take up or leave off following ill courſes, and follow an orderly way of living.

To Reform [in *Milit. Affairs*] is to reduce a body of men, either by diſbanding the whole and incorporating the ſoldiers into other regiments or companies, or only breaking a part and retaining the reſt.

Refo'rm [*reforme*, F. *riforma*, It.] reforming, reformation; alſo a re eſtabliſhment or revival of a former neglected diſcipline; alſo a correction of reigning abuſes; alſo a diſbanding ſome part of an army.

Reforma'do, a reformed officer, or one whoſe company or troop is ſuppreſſed in a reform, and he continued either in whole or half pay, he doing duty in the regiment.

Reforma'do [in a *Ship of War*] a gentleman who ſerves as a voluntier, in order to gain experience, and ſucceed the principal officers.

Reforma'tion [F. *riformazione*, It. *reformacion*, Sp. of *reformatio*, L.] the time of the firſt eſtabliſhment of the reformed or proteſtant religion.

Right of Reformation, a right which the princes of *Germany* claim to reform the church in their territories, as being inveſted with the ſpiritual as well as temporal power.

REFORMA'TION, the act of reforming, an amendment of manners, errors, or abuſes.

REFORMA'TION [*Hieroglyph.*] was by the ancients repreſented by a *Phenix*, of whom it is related, that another riſeth out of her aſhes, after ſhe hath been conſumed by the ſun-beams.

REFO'RMED [*reformé*, F. *reformado*, Sp. of *reformatus*, L.] formed again, mended, *&c.*

The **REFO'RMED**, a name given to the proteſtants of the reformed religion.

REFO'RMER, a perſon who reforms.

REFO'RMIST, a monk, whoſe diſcipline or rules have been reformed.

To **REFRA'CT** [*refractum* of *refrangere*, It. and L.] to beat back again, to reſiſt.

RE'FRACTARY } [*refractarius*, L.] obſtinate, unruly, head-
REFRA'CTORY } ſtrong, wilful.

RE'FRACTARILY, obſtinately, wilfully.

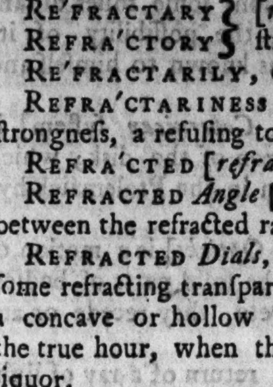
REFRA'CTARINESS [of *refractarius*, L.] obſtinacy, headſtrongneſs, a refuſing to be ruled, *&c.*

REFRA'CTED [*refractus*, L.] broken or beat back again.

REFRACTED *Angle* [in *Opticks*] the angle which is contained between the refracted ray and the perpendicular.

REFRACTED *Dials*, are ſuch as ſhew the hours by means of ſome refracting tranſparent fluid, or ſome dials as are drawn in a concave or hollow bowl, ſo that the hour-lines may ſhew the true hour, when the bowl is full of water, or ſome other liquor.

REFRACTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued, were it not for the reſiſtance made by the thickneſs of the medium, thro' which it paſſes ſo as to hinder its ſtraight courſe, and turn it aſide.



REFRACTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the deviation of the moving body from its different courſe, by reaſon of the different denſity of the medium it moves in; or a flexion and change of determination, occaſioned by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another of a different denſity.

A ball as A moving in the air into the line AB, and falling obliquely on the ſurface of the water GD does not proceed ſtraight to E, but deviates or deflects to B again; and if the ball, moving in the water in the ſame line AB, ſhould fall obliquely on the ſurface of the water GD, it will not proceed ſtraight to E, nor yet deflect to F but to G.

REFRACTION *from the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a ray falling, inclined from a thicker medium into a thinner, as from glaſs into air, in breaking, departs father from the perpendicular.

REFRACTION *to the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous medium, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent, as from air upon water, in breaking, comes nearer to the perpendicular, drawn from the point of incidence at right angles, on the ſurface of the water, in which the refraction is made.

Aſtronomical **REFRACTION**, is a refraction cauſed by the atmoſphere, or body of the air, ſo that a ſtar ſeems riſen higher above the horizon, than really it is.

REFRACTION *horizontal* [*Aſtron.*] is that which makes the ſun or moon appear, juſt at the edge of the horizon, when they are as yet ſomewhat below it.

REFRA'CTIVE, of, or pertaining to refraction.

REFRA'GABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be oppoſed or withſtood.

REFRA'GABLENESS [*refragabilitas*, L.] refractorineſs.

To **REFRAI'N** [*raffrenare*, It. *refrenar*, Sp. of *refrænare*, L.] to bridle, to keep one's ſelf from, to forbear.

REFRAI'NMENT [*refrænatio*, L.] a refraining.

REFRANGIBI'LITY } [of *re*, and *frangibilitas*, L.] capa-
REFRA'NGIBLENESS } bleneſs of being refracted.

REFRANGIBI'LITY [of the *Rays of Light*] is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of the way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another.

REFRA'NGIBLE [of *re*, and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFRENA'TION [*refrænatio*, L.] a bridling or checking, a curbing or holding in, *L.*

REFRENATION [in *Aſtrol.*] a term uſed when a planet applies to another, by conjunction or aſpect, and before it approaches, before it draws near becomes retrograde; by which means it is pulled back as it were with a bridle, and weakened.

To **REFRE'SH** [*refrigerare*, L. *refraichir*, F. *rinfreſcare*, It. *refreſcàr*, Sp.] to recruit one's ſelf, to renew, to revive.

REFRE'SHMENT [*refraichiſſement*, F. *rinfreſcamento*, It.] that which refreſhes.

REFRET [*refrein*, F.] the burden of a ballad or ſong.

REFRI'GERANT [*refrigerans*, L.] cooling.

To **REFRI'GERATE** [*refrigerare*, L.] to cool.

A **REFRI'GERATIVE** [*refrigeratif*, F. *refrigerativum*, L.] a cooling medicine.

REFRI'GERATIVENESS, a cooling quality.

REFRIGERA'TION, a cooling, *&c.*

REFRI'GERATORY [*refrigeratorius*, L.] of a cooling quality.

A **REFRIGERATORY** [*refrigeratorium*, L.] a veſſel filled with cold water, placed about the head of an alembick, to cool and condenſe the vapours, raiſed thither by fire, to be diſcharged thro' the beak.

REFRI'GERIUM, a refreſhment; alſo a cooling place.

A **REFRINED** *Hawk* [*Falconry*] a hawk which ſneezes, and caſts water thro' her noſtrils.

RE'FUGE [F. *refugio*, It. and Sp. of *refugium*, of *re* backwards, and *fugio* to fly] a place of ſafety to fly to in danger.

REFUGEE', a *French* proteſtant fled for refuge from perſecution in *France* into *England*.

REFU'LGENT [*refulgens*, L.] ſhining, glittering, bright.

REFU'LGENCY } [*refulgentia*, L.] brightneſs, ſplen-
REFU'LGENTNESS } dor.

REFULLUS *aquæ* [*ant. Writ.*] high water, the return of a ſtream, when it is damned or ſtopp'd for the uſe of a mill, *L.*

To **REFU'ND** [*rifondare*, It. of *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back money that has been paid wrongfully; alſo to pay back the coſt and charges of a nonſuit.

REFU'SAL [*refus*, F. *rifinto*, It.] a refuſing, a denial.

To **REFUSE** [*recuſàr*, Sp. *recuſare*, L. *refuſer*, F. *rifintare*, It.] to deny the granting of a ſuit, or the doing of any thing.

REFU'SE [*refus*, F.] the droſſy ſtuff that comes away from oar or metal, in the melting and trying it; from whence the word is uſed to ſignify the worſt of any thing, after the beſt has been picked out.

REFU'TAL, a refutation.

REFUTANTIA [*old Rec.*] an acquittance or acknowledgment, for renouncing all future claim.

REFUTATIO *feudæ* [*Civil Law*] the loſs of a feudal tenure by forfeiture, *L.*

REFUTA'TION [F. of *refutatio*, L.] a refuting, an oppoſite or contrary argument, which deſtroys what the other alledged.

To **REFU'TE** [*refuter*, F. *refutar*, Sp. of *refutare*, L.] to confute, to diſprove; to convince or confound by reaſon.

To **REGAI'N** [*regagner*, F. *riguadagnare*, It.] to gain a ſecond time, to get again.

REGAL [*regale*, It. *reàl*, Sp. of *regalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a king or queen; kingly, royal, princely.

REGAL *Fiſhes*, ſuch as belong to the king, by his prerogative; ſuch as whales, ſturgeons, *&c.*

REGAL [of *France*] a coſtly ring offered by a king of *France* to *Thomas Becket*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, afterwards worn by king *Henry* VIII.

To **REGALE** [*regaler*, F. *regalare*, It.] to treat, feaſt, or entertain royally.

A **REGALE** } [*regalo*, It. *regal*, F.] a magnificent treat or
A **REGALING** } entertainment.

REGALE [with *Chymiſts*] a kind of cement for purifying gold.

REGALE *epiſcoporum* [*old Rec.*] the temporal rights, and legal privileges of biſhops.

REGALIA *facere*, is us'd for a biſhops doing homage or fealty to the king, when he is inveſted with the *Regalia*, L.

REGA'LIS *Aqua*, an acid, corroſive ſpirit or water, ſerving as a menſtruum for diſſolving gold; it is prepared by mixing common ſalt, or *ſal armoniac* with ſpirit of nitre, or with common *aqua fortis*, L.

REGA'LIA, the rights of a king or queen, or the enſigns of the royal dignity; as the ſeveral parts of the apparatus of a coronation, as ſcepters, *Edward's* ſtaff, ſword, globe, *&c.*

REGA'LITY [*realtà*, It. *regalitas*. L.] royalty, ſtate, *&c.*

To **REGA'RD** [*regarder*, F. *riguardare*, It.] to look upon with concern, to heed, to conſider; to have reſpect to.

REGA'RD [F. *riguardo*, It.] conſideration, reſpect, account.

REGA'RD [of a *Foreſt*] the over-ſeeing and viewing it; alſo the compaſs of it, *i. e.* all that ground which is part or parcel of it.

REGA'RDANT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies looking behind, and is apply'd to beaſts repreſented in an eſcutcheon, with their faces turned to their tails.

REGA'RDED [*regardé*, F.] looked upon with concern, reſpected, had reſpect to.

REGA'RDFUL [of *regard*, F. and ꝑul, *Sax.*] having regard to, careful of, concerned for.

Rega'rdfulneſs, heedfulneſs, *&c.*

Rega'rdleſs [of *Regard*, F. and leꞅ, *Sax.*] heedleſs.

Regardleſsly, heedleſsly.

Rega'rdleſneſs, heedleſneſs.

Rega'rder, an officer belonging to the king's foreſt, who is obliged by oath to make regard of it, to view and enquire of all offences and defaults that have been committed by the foreſters, and all other officers, in the execution of their offices.

Re'gel [in *Aſtron.*] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in *Orion*'s foot.

Re'gency [*Regence*, F. *reggenza*, It. *regencia*, Sp. of *regens*, L.] the government or governors of a kingdom, or ſtate, during the abſence or minority of a ſovereign prince, *&c.*

Rege'nerate [*regeneré*, F. *rigenerato*, It. of *regeneratus*, L.] born a ſecond time, new-born.

To **Rege'nerate** [*regenerer*, F. *rigenerare*, It. *regenerár*, Sp. of *regenerare*, L.] to beget again, to cauſe to be born again.

Rege'nerate, regeneracy, *Milton*.

Rege'nerateneſs [*rigenerazione*, It. *regeneraciôn*, Sp. of *regeneratio*, L.] regeneration.

Re'gent [*Regens*, L.] governing, reigning, *&c.*

A **Re'gent** [*Regent*, F. *regente*, It. and Sp. of *regens*, L.] one who is of the regency, or that governs a kingdom during the minority of a prince, *&c.*

Re'gent [in a *College*] a profeſſor of arts and ſciences, who holds a claſs or ſet of pupils.

Regermina'tion, a ſpringing or budding out again, *L.*

Re'gible [*regibilis*, L.] eaſy to be ruled, governable.

Re'gibleneſs [of *regibilis*, L.] eaſineſs to be governed.

Re'gicide [F. *regicida*, It. and Sp. of *Regem cædere*, to kill a king] a king killer, alſo the murder of a king.

Re'gifuge [of *regifugium* of *regem* and *fugere*, L. to drive away] a feſtival held in ancient *Rome*, on the ſixth of the calends of *March*, i. e. on our 24th of *February*, in memory of the expulſion of their king, particularly of *Tarquin*'s flying out of *Rome* on that day.

Re'gimen } [*regiment*, F. *reggimento*, It. of *regimen*, L.]
Re'giment } government, rule.

Re'gimen [in *Gram.*] the caſe of a noun governed by a verb,

Re'gimen [in *Medicine*] a rule or courſe of living, with regard to eating, drinking, clothing, or the like, accommodated to ſome diſeaſe, and to the particular courſe of phyſick the patient is under,

Re'giment [F. *reggimento*, It, It. *regimiento*, Sp.] a body of ſeveral companies of ſoldiers, uſually conſiſting of 10, either horſe or foot, commanded by a colonel.

Regime'ntal [of *Regiment*, F.] of, or belonging to a regiment.

Re'gina *prati* [*i. e.* the queen of the meadow] the herb *Meadow-Sweet*, L.

Re'gio *aſſenſu* [in *Law*] a writ whereby the king gives his royal aſſent to the election of a biſhop,

Re'gion [F. and Sp. *regione*, It, of *regio*, L.] a country, coaſt, or quarter.

Re'gion [in *Geog.*] a particular diviſion of the earth, or a tract of land inhabited by people of the ſame nation.

Elementary **Re'gion** [with *Philoſ.*] a ſphere bounded by the orb of the moon, comprehending the atmoſphere of the earth; ſo called, becauſe the four elements, and all elementary bodies, are contained in it.

Etherial } **Region** } [with *Coſmographers*] is that vaſt
Celeſtial } } content of the univerſe, which contains the heavens with all their hoſt; as the ſun, moon and ſtars.

Planetary **Re'gion** [with *Aſtrol.*] that part of the heavens where the neighbouring planets move.

Re'gions [with *Philoſ.*] are particular diviſions of the air, which are accounted three, the *upper*, *middle*, and *lower*.

Upper **Re'gion**, commences from the tops of the mountains, and reaches to the utmoſt limits of the atmoſphere, in which is a perpetual, equable calmneſs, clearneſs, and ſerenity.

Loweſt **Region** [*Anat.*] the loweſt part of the *Abdomen*, which is diſtinguiſhed into the regions, the loweſt the middle and the upper.

Loweſt **Re'gion**, is that wherein we breathe, and is bounded by the reflection of the ſun's rays, that is, by the height to which they rebound from the earth.

Middle **Re'gion**, is that wherein the clouds reſide, meteors are formed, *&c.* extending from the extremity of the loweſt to the top of the higheſt mountains.

Re'gionary [in *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory*] a title given to thoſe who had the charge and adminiſtration of the church-affairs from the fifth century.

To **Re'giſter** [*enregiſtrer*, F. *regiſtrare*, It. *regiſtrár*, Sp.] to enter, write down or record in a regiſter.

To make **Regiſter** [with *Printers*] is to make the pages and lines fall exactly one upon another.

A **Re'giſter** [*regître*, F. *regiſtro*, It. and Sp. of *regiſtrum*, L. *regeſtum*, *qu.* *iterum geſtum*, done over again, *Menagius*] a memorial, or book of publick records.

A **Re'giſter** [*regiſtrarius*, L.] an officer who keeps regiſters.

Regiſter [with *Chymiſts*] a contrivance in a furnace, to make heat greater or leſſer immediately, by letting more or leſs air come to the veſſel.

Regiſter [of a *Pariſh*] a book wherein marriages, baptiſms, and births, are regiſtered; regiſters in pariſh-churches were firſt appointed by *Thomas Cromwell*, earl of *Eſſex*, vicar-general to King *Henry* VIII. *A. C.* 1538.

Regiſter *of Writs* [in *Law*] a book containing the forms of moſt of the writs uſed in common law.

Regiſter *Ships* [in *Traffick*] ſuch ſhips to which the king of *Spain* or the council of the *Indies* grant permiſſions to go and traffick in the parts of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; ſo called, becauſe they are regiſtered before they ſet ſail from *Cadiz*.

Regiſter [with *Letter-Founders*] one of the inner parts of the mould, in which the types are caſt.

Re'giſtry [*regiſtrum*, L.] an office where records are kept; alſo the rolls and books there repoſited; eſpecially thoſe wherein the proceedings of chancery, or any ſpiritual court, are recorded and kept.

Re'gius *Profeſſor* [*i. e.* the king's profeſſor] a title given to every reader of the five lectures in the univerſity, ſo called, becauſe they were founded by king *Henry* VIII, *L.*

Regius *morbus*, the diſeaſe called the jaundice.

Re'glet } [*Architect.*] a little, flat, narrow moulding, uſed
Riglet } chiefly in compartiments and pannels, to ſeparate the parts or members from one another, and to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

Reglets [with *Printers*] See *Riglets*.

Re'gnant [F. *regnante*, It. of *regnans*, L.] reigning, governing.

Re'gnardiſm, the ſubtlety of a *Reynard* or a *Fox*, craftineſs.

Re'gola [in *Mu. Books*] a rule or canon, *Ital.*

To **Rego'rge** [*regorger*, F.] to bring or caſt up, to vomit.

To **Regra'te** [*regrater*, F.] to follow the trade of a hugſter.

Regra'ter } [*regratier*, F.] a hugſter who buys and ſells
Regra'tor } victuals or wares, in the ſame market or fair he bought them, or within five miles thereof; alſo one who trims up old ware for ſale.

Regrate'ria [*old Rec.*] a ſelling by retail.

Regra'ting [of *regrater*, F.] the driving the trade of a hugſter.

Regre't *F.* reluctancy, unwillingneſs to do a thing, grief, ſorrow.

To **Regre't** [*regretter*, F.] to lament, to grieve, to be ſorry for.

To **Regret** [*regretter*, F.] to lament or grieve for, to repent.

Regula, a rule or pattern. *L.*

Re'gular [*regulier*, F. *regolare*, It. *regulár*, Sp. of *regularis*, L.] according to rule, orderly.

Regular *Bodies* [with *Mathem.*] are ſolid bodies, whoſe ſurfaces are compos'd of regular and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, of which there are five.

1. A *Tetrahedron*, which is a pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles.

2. The *Hexahedron*, or cube whoſe ſurface is compos'd of ſix equal ſquares.

3. The *Octahedron*, which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

4. The *Dodecahedron*, which is contained under 12 equal and equilateral pentagons.

5. The *Icoſihedron*, which conſiſts of 20 equal and equilateral triangles: Theſe are all the regular bodies that can be, and they are called the Platonick bodies.

Regular *Curves* [with *Mathem.*] are ſuch as the perimeters of the conick ſections, which are always curved after the ſame geometrical manner.

Regular *Figures* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as have their ſides and angles all equal one to another.

Regularis [with *Botan.*] uniform, as when the parts of a flower are like to each other on all ſides, as in a *Convolvulus*, &c.

Re'gularly, according to rule, alſo conſtantly preciſely.

Re'gularneſs } [*regularité*, F. *regolarità*, It. *regularidád*,
Regula'rity } Sp. of *regularis*, L.] agreeableneſs to rules, exactneſs, ſtrict order.

Re'gulars, a religious ſect who live under ſome rule of obedience, leading a monaſtick life.

To **Re'gulate** [*regulier*, F. *regolare*, It. *regulár*, Sp. of *regulatum*, L.] to ſet in order, to govern, direct, or guide; alſo to frame or ſquare; to determine or decide.

Regula'tion, the act of regulating, *L.*

Regula'tor, one who regulates or directs.

Regulator [in *Mechan.*] a ſmall ſpring to the balance of a pocket-watch.

Re'gulo, a title given to the ſons of the emperor of *China*.

Re'gulus } [in *Chym.*] is the moſt pure part of any metal
Regule } or mineral, when the dregs or fæces are ſeparated from it.

Martial **Regulus** *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] a mixture of horſe-ſhoe nails melted with the *Regulus*.

Regulus, a petty king; a *Saxon* title for a count.

Regulus [with *Aſtron.*] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation, *Leo*.

Regurgita'tion, a ſwallowing again, *L.*

Rehabilita'tion [*Canon Law*] a re-enabling or reſtoring to a former ability.

Rehea'rsal, relation, report; alſo private practiſing, as the rehearſal of a play by the actors, before the acting it.

To **Rehearse** [prob. of *re* again, and *hearing*] to relate or tell, to repeat.

To **Rehea'rse** [with *Players*] to perform a rehearſal in private, in order to perform publickly.

To **Reje'ct** [*rejetter*, F. *rigettare*, It. *rejectum*, Sup. of *rejicere*, L.] to caſt off, to refuſe, to ſlight or deſpiſe.

Reje'ctable, that may be rejected.

Rejecta'neous [of *rejectaneus*, L.] deſerving to be rejected.

Reje'ction, a caſting off, a throwing by, as unuſeful, or not worth having, *L.*

To **Reign** [*regner*, F. *regnare*, It. *reynar*, Sp. of *regnare*, L.] to rule as a king or ſovereign prince; to prevail, to be predominant or riſe, as a diſeaſe.

Reign [*regne*, F. *regno*, It. *reynado*, Sp. *regnum*, L.] government by a ſovereign prince.

To **Re-imba'rk** [of *a Deer*] to go to his lodge again.

Re'-imbarkation [*reimbarquement*, F.] a going on ſhip-board again.

Re-imbarked [*rembarqué*, F.] put on ſhip-board again, *&c.*

Re-imba'ttled, put into battle array again.

To **Re-imbu'rse** [*rembourſer*, F. *rimborſare*. It.] to repay a perſon what he has laid out.

Re-imbu'rsement [in *Traffick*, &c.] a repayment; or returning what money a perſon had received by way of advance.

A **Re-impre'ssion**, a ſecond impreſſion or edition of a book.

Rei'nard [*renard*, F.] a fox.

To **Re-infe'ct** [of *re* and *infectum*, Sup. of *inficere*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

Re-infecta [the buſineſs being not done] without ſucceſs.

To **Re-info'rce**, to add new force or ſtrength, to recruit,

To **Re-info'rce** [*renforcer*, F. *rinforzare*, It. *reforçar*, Sp.] to recruit to ſtrengthen.

Re-info'rcement [*renfort*, F. *rinforzata*, It,] recruits, additional forces, ſuccours.

To **Re-enga'ge** [*rengager*, F.] to engage again; alſo to renew a combat.

Re-inforced *Ring* [of a *Cannon*] is that which is next after the trunnions, between them and the vent.

Re-info'rcement, a re-inforcing, recruit, ſupply of men.

To **Re-ingage**, to ingage again.

Re-inga'gement [of *re*, and *engagement*,] an engaging again.

To **Reingra'tiate** *one's ſelf with a Perſon*, is to get into his favour again.

Reins [*renes*, F. *radini*, It. *riendas*, Sp.] the leather thongs of a horſe-bridle, or two long ſlips of leather, one on each ſide the curb or ſnaffle, held in the hand of a rider, to guide a horſe and keep him in ſubjection.

Reins [F. *reni*, It. *renes*, Sp. and L.] (*Anat.*) the kidnies, or thoſe parts of an animal body, whoſe office is to ſtrain the urine into the pelvis or baſon, in the middle of the body, and to cauſe it to run thro' the veſſels called ureters into the bladder.

To **Reinsta'te** [of *re* again, *in* and *ſtatuo*, L.] to reſtore to the former ſtate and condition.

To **Rei'ntegrate** [*reintegrer*, F. *re-integrar*, Sp. of *re* and *integrare*, L.] to make whole or compleat again.

Re-invigora'tion, an invigorating again or the ſecond time.

To **Rejoi'ce** [*rejouir*, F. *regozigar*, Sp.] to fill with joy, to delight, to be glad or merry.

To **Rejoi'n** [*rejoindre*, F.] to join or unite together again, to reply.

Rejoin'der [*rejoinder*, F.] an anſwer or exception to a replication.

Rejoi'nting [with *Architect.*] the filling up of joints of the ſtones in old buildings, when worn hollow by the courſe of time or water.

Reit, ſedge, or ſea-weed.

To **Rei'terate** [*reiterer*, F. *reiterare*, It. *reyterar*, Sp. of *reiterare*, L.] to do the ſame thing over again.

A **Reitera'tion** [with *Printers*] is when the laſt form is laid on the preſs; alſo a repetition.

Rejuvene'scency [of *rejuveneſcere*, L.] a growing young again.

To **Rela'pse** [*relapſum*, of *relabi*, L.] to fall ſick again, to commit the ſame fault.

A **Rela'pse** [of *re* and *lapſus*, L.] a falling or ſliding back; more eſpecially uſed of a ſickneſs or diſeaſe.

To **Rela'te** [*relatar*, Sp. *relatum*, ſup. of *referre*, L.] to tell or give an account of to belong to; to be agreeable or anſwerable.

Rela'ters [*Hunt. Term.*] thoſe who ſtand at advantage, with darts to kill deer.

Rela'tion [F. *relazione*, It. *relation*, Sp. of *relatio*, L.] a rehearſal of ſome action, adventure, battle, ſiege, *&c.*

Rela'tion [with *Grammar.*] is the correſpondence which words have one to another in conſtruction.

Rela'tion [with *Logicians*] is the fourth category, as that of *Father, Husband, Maſter, Servant, King, Subject*, and every thing that denotes compariſon as *equal, greater, leſs*.

Rela'tion [in *Philoſ.*] reſpect or regard; the mutual reſpect of two things, or what each is in regard to the other.

Rela'tion [in a *Law Senſe*] is when, in conſideration of law, two times, or other things, are conſidered as if they were all one; and by this the thing ſubſequent is ſaid to take its effect by relation.

Rela'tion [in *Geometry*, &c.] is the habitude or reſpect of two quantities to one another, with regard to their magnitude: The ſame as *Ratio*.

Inharmonical **Rela'tion** [in *Compoſitions of Muſick*] a harſh reflection of flat againſt ſharp in a croſs form, *viz.* when ſome harſh or diſpleaſing diſcord is produced in comparing the preſent note of another part.

Rela'tion [in *School Divinity*] is uſed to denote certain of the divine perfections, called perſonal ones, in regard, by thoſe one divine perſon is referred to another, and diſtinguiſhed from it, as in God there is one nature, two proceſſions, three perſons, and four *Relations*; the *Relations* are *Paternity, Filiation*,

Relations, kinſmen, or kinſwomen.

Re'lative [*relatif*, F. *relativo*, It. of *relativus*, L.] having relation or nearneſs to ſome other thing.

Re'latively, in relation.

Re'lative *Gravity*. the ſame as *Specifick* gravity.

Re'lative *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are thoſe which include ſome relation or compariſon,

Re'lative *Terms* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch betwixt which there is a ſort of oppoſition; yet ſuch as that the one cannot be without the other.

Re'lative [in *Gram.*] a word or term which, in the conſtruction, anſwers to ſome word foregoing called the antecedent.

Re'lative *Subſtantives* [with *Gramm.*] are ſuch as bear a relation to ſome others, as a father, ſon, daughter, husband, wife, *&c.*

Re'lative *Adjectives*, are ſuch as have relation to ſome others, as better, worſe, higher, lower, equal, unequal, *&c.*

Re'lative *Pronoun*, is ſuch an one as has relation to a noun that goes before, as *he, him, that, who, which*, with their numbers.

Re'lativeness [of *relativus*, L.] the having relation to.

To **Rela'x** [*relâcher*, F. *relaſſare*, It. of *relaxare*, L.] to looſen, to ſlacken; to yield or give way.

Relaxa'ntia, medicines of a looſening quality, *L.*

Relaxa'tion [F. *relaſſazione*, It. of *relaxatio*, L.] a looſening, a ſlackening, alſo a reſpite or breathing-time.

Relaxa'tion [with *Anat.*] a dilatation. or widening of the parts or veſſels of the body.

Relaxa'tion [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural extention, or ſtraining of a nerve, tendon, muſcle, *&c.* either by violence, or weakneſs.

Relaxation [in a *legal Senſe*] a releaſe or diſcharge, as the relaxation of an attachment in the court of the admiralty; a releaſing of canonical puniſhments.

Relay' [in *Tapeſtry Work*] an opening left in a piece where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done.

A **Relay'** [*relais*, F.] a freſh equipage, horſe, *&c.* ſent before, or appointed to be ready, for a traveller to change, to make the greater expedition, as in riding poſt.

Relay's [in *Hunting*] are freſh ſets of dogs or horſes, placed here and there for readineſs, in caſe the game come that way, to be caſt off, or to mount the hunters, in lieu of the former, which are ſuppoſed to want reſpite.

To **Relea'se** [alyſan, *Sax.* *relaxare*, L. *relâcher*, F.] to ſet at liberty, to let go, to free from.

A **Relea'se** [*relaxatio*, L. *relâchment*, F.] a diſcharge, a ſetting at liberty, a general acquittance.

A **Relea'se** [in *Law*] a deed by which actions, titles, eſtates, rights, *&c.* are ſometimes extinguiſhed and annulled, transferred, abridg'd, or enlarg'd.

A **Relea'sement** [*relaiſſement*, F.] a releaſing or diſcharging.

To **Re'legate** [*releguer*, F.] to ſend to a certain place as an exile.

Relega'tion [of *releguer*, F.] a kind of exile or baniſhment for a time appointed, wherein the obnoxious perſon is required to retire to a certain place, and to continue there 'till he is recalled, *L.*

To Rele'nt [*rallentir*, F.] to wax ſoft, to grow pitiful and compaſſionate; to ſweat or give like marble; alſo to abate as the extremity of heat does.

Rele'ntless, unrelenting, uncapable to relent, *Milton*.

Rele'ntment [*rallentiſſement*, F.] a relenting.

Relevant, relieving, *Fr.*

Releva'tion, a raiſing or liſting up again, *L.*

To Rele'vish [*Law Term*] is to admit one to mainprize upon ſurety.

Re'licks } [*reliques*, F. *reliquia*, It. *reliquias*, Sp. of *reli-*
Re'liques } *quiæ*, L.] remains of the bodies or clothes of ſaints, which *Roman* catholicks preſerve with great veneration. Theſe are now forbidden by ſeveral ſtatutes, to be uſed or brought into *England*.

A Reli'ct [*relicta*, L.] a widow.

Reli'cta *verificatione* [in *Law*] is when a defendant relinquiſhes his proof or plea, and thereupon judgment is entered for the plaintiff, *L.*

Relie'f [of *relevatio*, L.] charitable aſſiſtance afforded to one in want or diſtreſs; comfort, ſuccour, ſupply; redreſs at law.

Relie'f [in *Law*] a fine paid to the chief lord by a perſon at his coming to an inheritance of land held in *Capite*, or military ſervice.

Reli'ef [in *Chancery*] is an order ſued out for the diſſolving of contracts, and other acts, upon account of their being unreaſonable, prejudicial, grievous, *&c.*

Reli'ef. See *Relievo*.

Reli'ef of an hare, the place where ſhe goes to feed in an evening.

Reli'ef *reaſonable*,, is that enjoined by ſome law, or fixed by an ancient cuſtom, and which does not depend on the will of the lord.

To Reli'eve [*relevare*, L. *relever*, F. *relevar*, Sp.] to ſupply the wants and neceſſities of others; to ſuccour or help.

To Relie've *the Guards* } is to bring freſh men upon
To Relie've *the Trenches* } the guards or trenches, and to ſend thoſe to reſt who have been upon duty before.

Relie'vo [in *Sculpture*, &c.] imboſſed work, the protuberance or ſtanding out of any figures above the ground or plane whereon they are formed, *Ital.*

Alto Relievo, or *High Relief*, is when the figure is formed after nature, and projects as much as the life, *Ital.*

Baſſo Relie'vo, or *low Relief*, is when the work is raiſed but a little from its ground; as in medals, *&c.*

Demi Relievo, is when one half of the figure ariſes from the plane or ground.

Relie'vo [in *Architect.*] is the projecture of any ornament.

Relie'vo [in *Painting*] is the degree of force or boldneſs, wherewith the figures, beheld at a due diſtance, ſeem to ſtand out from the ground of the painting, as tho' they were really imboſſed.

Reli'gion [F. and Sp. *religione*, It. of *religio*, L.] is defined to be a general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, by which we are both enabled and inclined to worſhip and ſerve God, after that manner which we conceive to be moſt agreeable to his will, ſo that we may procure his favour and bleſſing.

Natural Reli'gion, is what men might know, and be obliged to by meer principles of reaſon, improved by conſideration and experience, without the aſſiſtance of divine revelation.

Revealed Reli'gion, is what God has obliged us to perform by the manifeſtation of his will, upon the conſideration of temporal or future rewards and puniſhments. The parts of revealed religion are *Faith* and *Practice*.

Reli'gion [with *Painters*] is repreſented in a ſilver veil, with a mantle of white.

A Reli'gious *Man* [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a lion running from a cock; alſo by a palm-tree, the root whereof is unpleaſant to look upon, but the fruit and branches are pleaſant, both to the eye, and to the taſte.

An Enmity to Reli'gion [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by an aſs.

Reli'gionary } a profeſſor or ſtrict obſerver of religi-
Reli'gionist } on.

Reli'gious [*religieux*, F. *religioſo*, It. and Sp. of *religioſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to religion; devout, godly.

Reli'giously, piouſly, alſo punctually.

Reli'giousness, a religious diſpoſition, piety.

To Reli'nquish [*relinquere*, It. and L.] to forſake, to yield up, or part with.

Reli'nquishment [*relictio*, L.] a relinquiſhing.

Re'liqua, the remainder or debt which a perſon finds himſelf a debtor in upon the ballancing an accompt.

Reli'quiæ, the aſhes and bones of the dead that remained after the burning of their bodies, and which they very religiouſly kept in urns, and afterwards laid them up in tombs, *L.*

Re'liquary [*reliquaire*, F.] a ſhrine or casket in which the relicks of a dead ſaint are kept.

Reliqua'tor, one who is behind-hand in his accompts.

To Re'lish [of *relecher*, F. to lick again, according to *Minſhew*] to have a good ſavour, to reliſh or taſte; alſo to like or approve.

Re'lishable, that reliſhes or taſtes well, that may be approved of.

Re'lishableness, the being well taſted.

Rellole'um [with *Chymiſts*] ſom certain, peculiar virtue in a plant or other mixed body.

To Relu'ct [*reluctare*, L.] to be averſe to, to ſtrive againſt.

Relu'ctancy } [*reluctatio*, L.] a wreſtling or ſtriving
Relu'ctantness } againſt, an unwillingneſs, *&c.*

Relu'ctant [*reluctans*, L.] ſtriving againſt.

To Rely' [prob. of *re* backwards, and liȝean, *Sax.* to lie, *q. d.* to lean back upon] to truſt to, to depend upon.

To Re'main [*rimanere*, It. of *remanere*, L.] to be left, to ſtay or be behind; to be over and above.

Remai'nder [*quod remanet*, L. or of *remandre*, F.] that which remains, or is left, *&c.*

Remai'nder [in *Law*] an eſtate in lands, tenements or rents, given to a perſon at ſecond-hand, to be enjoy'd after the deceaſe of another to whom they are given at the firſt hand.

Remai'nder [in *Mathem.*] is the difference, or that which is left after the taking of a leſſer number or quantity from a greater.

Remai'ns, all that is left of a perſon deceaſed; alſo of any thing.

To Rema'ncipate [*remancipare*, L.] to ſell or return a commodity to him who firſt ſold it.

To Rema'nd [*rimandare*, It. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

Re'manentes [*Dooms-day Book*] ſignifies of, or pertaining to.

To Rema'rk [*remarquer*, F.] to obſerve, to take notice of.

A Rema'rk [*remarque*, F.] a note, obſervation, taking notice of; alſo note or worth.

Rema'rkable [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of remark, obſervable, notable.

Re'markableness, worthineſs of remark.

Re-ma'rrying, the marrying again, or a ſecond time.

Reme'diable [of *remedium*, L.] that may be remedied, *F.*

Reme'diableness, capableneſs of being remedied.

Reme'dilesness [of *irremediable*, F.] uncapableneſs of being remedied.

Reme'diless, that is not, nor cannot be remedied.

To Re'medy [*remediare*, L. *remedier*, F. *rimediare*, It. *remediar*, Sp.] to help, to cure, *&c.*

A Re'medy [*remedium*, L. *remede*, F. *rimedio*, It. *remedio*, Sp.] phyſick, medicine; alſo cure, help, eaſe, comfort: alſo means for the redreſs of diſorders or miſchiefs; alſo a ſhift in misfortunes.

To Reme'mber [*rememorare*, L. and F. *remembrar*, Sp.] to have in one's memory, to call to mind; to mind, or be mindful of.

Remember *Parſon Malham*, an admonition to put the glaſs about; *Norf.*

Reme'mbrance [*remembranza*, It. *remembrance*, Sp. of *rememorare*, L.] is when the idea of ſomething formerly known recurs again to the mind, without the operation of the external object on the external ſenſory, remembring, memory.

Reme'mbrancer, one who puts in mind.

Reme'mbrancers [of the *Exchequer*] three officers or clerks in that office, as of the king, the lord treaſurer, and of the firſt fruits.

King's Remem'brancer, he enters recognizances taken before the barons for any of the king's debts, for appearance, or for obſerving orders, *&c.*

Lord Treaſurer's Reme'mbrancer, puts the treaſurer and judges in that court in mind of ſuch things as are to be called on, and dealt in for the king's behoof, *&c.*

Reme'mbrancer *of the Firſt-Fruits*, takes all compoſitions and bonds for firſt fruits and tenths, and makes progreſs, and makes out proceſſes againſt thoſe who do not pay them.

To Remi'nd [of *re* and *mind*] to put in mind.

Remini'scence } [*reminiſcence*, F. *reminiſcenza*, It. of
Remini'scency } *reminiſcentia*, L.] the faculty or power of remembering or calling to mind: That power of the human mind, whereby it recollects itſelf, or calls again ſuch ideas or notions which it had really forgot: And in this it differs from memory, which is a treaſuring up things in the mind, and retaining them there without forgetting them.

Reminiscere, an ancient name of the ſecond *Sunday* in *Lent*, being ſo called from the firſt word of the beginning of the maſs for that day, *Reminiſcere miſerationum tuarum.*

Remi'ss [*remiſſo*, Sp. *remiſſus*, L.] negligent, ſlack, careleſs.

Remi'ssly, negligently, careleſly.

Remi'ssible [F. *remiſſibile*, It. of *remiſſus*, L.] pardonable capable of being remitted.

Remi'ssness [of *remis*, F. *remiſſus*, Sp. and L. *remiſſione*, It.] ſlackneſs, negligence, careleſsneſs.

Remission [in *Law*] forgiveneſs, pardon of a crime, *F.*

Remi'ssion [in *Medicine*] is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off, before it returns again.

Remi'ssion [in *Phyſicks*] is an abatement of the power or efficacy in any quality, in oppoſition to the increaſe of the ſame, which is termed *Intenſion*.

To **Remi't** [*remettre*, F. in the latter ſenſe, *rimettere*, It. *remitir*, Sp. of *remittere*, L.] to ſend back, to return; alſo to ſlacken, to abate; alſo to forgive.

Remi'ttance, forgiveneſs.

Remittance [with *Bankers*] a due or fee allow'd both for their wages, the tale of money, and the different value of the ſpecies where the money is paid.

Remi'tment } **Remi'ttance** } [in *Commerce*] a return of money from one place to another in bills of exchange, orders, or the like.

Remi'tter [in Law] is where a man has two titles in law, and is ſeized by the latter, and, that proving defective, he is *remitted* or reſtored to the former more ancient title.

To **Re'mix**, to mix a ſecond time.

Re'mnant [of *remaneo*, L.] that which remains or is left of any thing.

Remo'nstrance [*remontrance*, F.] a complaint back'd with reaſon, or an expoſtulation or humble ſupplication addreſſed to the king, *&c.* praying him to conſider and reflect on the ill conſequence of ſome edict, order, *&c.*

Remo'nstrant [*remonſtrans*, *L.*] expoſtulatory.

Remo'nstrants, a title given to the *Arminians*, by reaſon of the remonſtrances they made in the year 1610 againſt the ſynod of *Dort*, concerning predeſtination.

Remo'nstrated [of *re* and *monſtratus*, L.] ſhewed by reaſon and inſtances, *&c.*

To **Remonstrate** [*remontrer*, F. of *re* againſt and *monſtrare*, L. *to ſhew*] to ſhew by reaſon and inſtances, to make appear.

Remo'ra } **Remelico** } the ſhip halter. A ſmall fiſh called a *Sea-Lamprey* or *Suck-ſtone*; of which the ancients had an opinion, that, by ſticking to the keel of a ſhip it would ſtop its courſe. And thence *Remora* is taken for any delay, ſtop, let, or hindrance, *F.*

Remora *aratri* [with *Botan.*] reſt-harrow.

Remora [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument for ſetting broken bones.

Remo'rse [*remors*, F. *rimorſo*, It. of *re* again and *morſus*, L. a bite] check or ſting of conſcience.

Remo'rseless [of *remords*, F. of *re* and *morſus*, L. and leſſe, *Sax.*] without check, or ſting of conſcience.

Remo'te [*rimoto*, It. *remoto*, Sp. of *remotus*, L.] far diſtant.

Remo'tely, at a diſtance.

Remo'teness [of *remotus*, L.] the being far from.

To **Remo've** [*removere*, It. *remover*, Sp. of *removere*, L.] to carry from one place to another, to ſet or take away, alſo to ſhift dwellings or lodgings.

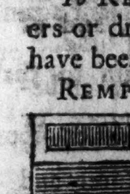
Remo'veableness, liable to be removed.

Remo'val } *A* **Remo've** } a removing, changing of place or abode.

To **Remou'nt** [*remonter*, F. *rimontare*, It. *remontàr*, Sp.] to mount again, or ſet, or get up again.

To **Remount** *Cavalry* [*Milit. Phraſe*] is to furniſh troopers or dragoons with freſh horſes, in the place of thoſe that have been killed or diſabled in ſervice.

Rempli' [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* filled up, ſignifies that all the chief is filled up with a ſquare piece of another colour, leaving only a border of the proper colour of the chief about the ſaid piece, as in the figure.



Re'mulus [with *Anat.*] the narrow part of the ribs which joins with the *Vertebræ*, or turning joints of the backbone.

Remu'nerable, capable of being rewarded.

To **Remu'nerate** [*remunerer*, F. *rimunerare*, It. *remuneràr*, Sp. of *remunerare*, L.] to recompenſe or reward.

Remunera'tion [F. *rimunerazione*, It. of *remuneratio*, L.] a recompenſing or rewarding.

Remu'ria [among the *Romans*] feaſts inſtituted in honour of *Remus* the brother of *Romulus*.

Re'nal [of *renalis*, L.] belonging to the reins.

Renal *Artery* [with *Anat.*] an artery (according to ſome) ariſing out of the *Aorta* and entering the kidnies, bringing to them the ſerous part of the arterial blood.

Re'nal *glandules* [with *Anat.*] two flat and ſoft glands about the thickneſs of a nut, about the reins on each ſide.

Rena'lis *vena* [with *Anat.*] a vein ariſing from the deſcending trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and ſpreading itſelf on the caul and fat that covers the kidnies.

Rena'scency [*renaiſſance*, F.] a growing again.

Rena'scent [*renaſcens*, L.] ſpringing up, or being born again.

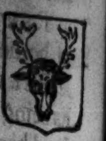
Ranascibi'lity } **Rena'scibleness** } [*renaſcibilitas*, L.] the power or capableneſs of being born again, of renewing, or regeneration.

Re-naviga'tion, a ſailing back, *L.*

To **Rencou'nter** [*recontrer*, F.] to meet, or to meet with.

A **Rencou'nter** [*rencontre*, F.] an encounter of two little bodies or parties of forces; an accidental meeting, an unexpected adventure, as when two perſons fall out and fight on the ſpot, without having premeditated the combat: and thus it is oppoſed to a *Duel*.

Rencontre' [in *Heraldry*] or a *Rencontré*, denotes that the face of a beaſt ſtands right forward, as if it came to meet the perſon before it, as in the figure.



To **Rend** [*Irr. V.* hꝛenðan, *Sax.*] to tear or pull in pieces.

Rent [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] I *rent*, or did *rend*, I have *rent*.

To **Re'nder** [with *Builders*] See to *Parget*.

To **Render** [*reddere*, L. *rendre*, F. *rendere*, It.] to return, to give, to yield, or give up; alſo to turn or tranſlate out of one language into another.

To **Re'nder** [in *Law*] a term uſed in levying a fine. A fine is either ſingle where nothing is granted, or with render, whereby ſomething is rendered back again by the cogniſee to the cogniſor; or doubie, which contains a grant or render back again of ſome rent, common, or other thing out of the land itſelf to the *Cogniſor*.

Rends [of *a Ship*] the ſeams between the planks.

To **Rendevou's** } *To* **Re'ndezvous** } [*aller a rendezvous*, F.] to go to a place appointed for the meeting of ſoldiers.

Rendi'tion, a rendering.

Renega'de } **Renega'do** } [of *re* again, and *negando*, L. denying, *renegat*, F. *rinnegato*, It. *renegâdo*, Sp.] one who has renounced the Chriſtian religion, which he profeſſed.

Succenturiati **Renes** [in *Anat.*] certain glands, ſo named from their reſemblance to the figure of the reins, and accounted a ſort of ſecondary reins.

To **Renew'** [*renouveller*, F. *rinnuovare*, It. *renovàr*, Sp. of *renovare*, L.] to begin a-new or a-freſh; to make a thing new again.

Rene'wal [*renouellement*, F. *renovatio*, L.] a renewing.

Reni'tency [of *renitens*, L.] a reſiſting or ſtriving againſt.

Renitency [in *Philoſophy*] that reſiſtency or force that is in ſolid bodies, by which they reſiſt the impulſe of other bodies, or re-act as much as they are acted upon.

Re'nnet, a ſort of pippin.

Re'nnet, the maw of a calf, commonly uſed for turning milk in making curds for cheeſe, *&c.*

To **Reno'vate** [*renovare*, L.] to renew.

Renova'tion, a renewing, a making new, *L.*

To **Renou'nce** [*renunciare*, L. *renoncer*, F. *rinunziàre*, It. *renunciàr*, Sp.] to forſake, quit claim to, give over, abſolutely deny, or diſown.

Renow'n [*renom*, *renommée*, F. *rinomanza*, It. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] fame, great reputation, or note.

Renown [in *Painting* and *Sculpture*] is repreſented by a man of a pleaſant aſpect, to denote a virtuous mind; in a royal robe to ſhew the dignity of his perſon, with a garland of red hyacinths, which are the ſymbols of wiſdom and prudence, a chain of gold about his neck as a ſign of honour, leaning upon *Hercules*'s club, the emblem of force and virtue, and holding a torch, in the other hand, to denote the ſplendour acquired by his illuſtrious actions.

Renow'ned [*renommé*, F.] famous, of great note, and reputation.

Renow'nedly, famouſly, with reputation.

Renow'nedness, famouſneſs.

Rent [of ꝛentan, *Sax.*] v. To *rend*.

Rent [*rente*, F. *rendità*, It. *renta*, Sp.] a ſum of money paid annually for the uſe of land, houſe, *&c.*

Re'ntable, that may be rented.

Re'ntal, an account of rent.

Rent-*Charge* [in *Law*] is where a man makes over his eſtate to another by deed indented, either in fee, fee-tail, or term of life; yet reſerves a ſum of money to himſelf by the ſame indenture to be paid annually to him, with cauſe of diſtreſs for non payment.

Rent-*Seck* [in *Law*] *i. e.* dry rent, is that which a man who makes over reſerves yearly to be paid, without any clauſe of diſtreſs contained in the indenture.

Rent-*Service* [in *Law*] is where a man holds his lands of a lord by fealty and certain rent; or by fealty ſervice and certain rent; or that which a man, making leaſe to another for term of years, reſerveth yearly to be paid for them.

Reſolute **Rents** [in *Law*] are ſuch rents as were anciently payable to the crown from the lands of abbies and other religious houſes, and which after their diſſolution were ſtill reſerved to the crown.

RENTS *of Aſſize* [in *Law*] fixed and determinate rents, antiently paid by tenants in a ſet quantity of money or proviſions, ſo termed, becauſe they were aſſized or made certain.

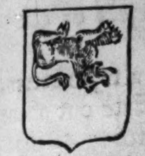
RENTER *Warden*, an officer in moſt of the companies of the city of *London*, whoſe buſineſs is to receive the rents or profits pertaining to the company.

RE'NTERING [of *rentraire*, F. in *Manufactory*] the ſewing of two pieces of cloth edge to edge without doubling them, ſo that the ſeam is ſcarcely to be ſeen; alſo the ſewing up a rent or hole made in the dreſſing or preparing of cloth.

RENTI'NEERS, perſons who live upon their rents or means of houſes or lands.

RENUE'NTES [*Anat.*] a pair of muſcles of the head, ſo named, as being antagoniſts to the *Annuentes*; their uſe is to throw the head backwards with an air of refuſal.

RENVERSE' [in *Heraldry*] denotes any thing ſet with the head downwards, as *Cheveron renverſe*, is a cheveron with a point downwards, or when a beaſt is laid on its back, *F.* as in the figure.



To RENUMERATE [*renumerare*, L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION [*renonciation*, F. *rinunziazione*, It. *renunciaciòn*, Sp. of *renunciatio*, *L.*] a renouncing, or diſclaiming of a thing or any right, either real or pretended.

RENU'NCULUS [with *Anat.*] a little kidney, *L.*

RENUNCULUS [with *Botan.*] the crow-foot, a flower, *L.*

REO [in *Mu. Books*] an abbreviation of the recitativo.

To RE-OBTAI'N [of *re* again, and *obtinere*, L.] to get or procure again.

RE-ORDINA'TION, the act of conferring orders a ſecond time.

REP-*Silver* [*old Rec.*] money anciently paid by ſervile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the ſervice of reaping his corn.

To REPAI'R [*reparer*, F. *reparare*, L.] to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [*repairer*, F.] to go to, to betake one's ſelf to a place, *&c.*

REPAI'R [*reparation*, F. *reparazione*, It. *reparo*, Sp.] a mending or refitting.

To REPAI'R *a Medal*, is to clear off the ruſt, to render it clean, and as perfect as it may be.

REPAI'RABLE, that may be repaired or mended.

REPAI'RER [*reparator*, L.] a reſtorer, a maker of a thing new.

REPAIRERS, artificers who chaſe figures, and beautify ſword-hilts, plate, *&c.*

REPAI'RS [with *Hunters*] the haunts or places which a hare runs to.

REPA'NDOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backwards.

REPANDITY } [of *repanditas*, L.] bentneſs or bowing-
REPA'NDOUSNESS } neſs backwards.

REPARA'TION [F. *reparazione*, It. of *reparatio*, L.] a mending of things fallen to decay; alſo a making ſatisfaction for damages done.

REPARATIO'NE *facienda* [in *Law*] a writ which lies in divers caſes, as when three are tenants in common or joint tenants *pro indiviſo* of an houſe, *&c.* fallen to decay, and the one is willing to repair it and the other two are not.

To REPA'RT [with *Horſemen*] is to put a horſe on, or to make him part the ſecond time.

REPARTEE' } [*repartie*, F.] a ready, ſmart reply, eſpecially
REPARTY' } in matters of wit, humour, or raillery.

REPARTI'TION [F. *reparticiòn*, Sp.] a dividing or ſharing again.

REPARTITION, the regulating of a tax, ſo that no body may be overburdened.

To REPA'SS [*repaſſer*, F. *ripaſſare*, It. *repaſſàr*, Sp.] to paſs over again.

REPA'ST [*repas*, F.] a ſingle meal or refection taken at a certain hour.

REPA'STUM [*old Rec.*] one meal's meat given to ſervile tenants, while they were at work for their lord.

REPA'Y [of *re* again, and *payer*, F.] to pay back.

REPA'YMENT, a paying back or again.

To REPEA'L [*rappeller*, F.] to revoke, diſannul, or make void, a ſtatute or law.

REPEA'LABLE, that may be repealed.

To REPEAT [*repeter*, F. *ripetere*, It. *repetir*, Sp. of L.] to rehearſe, to re-iterate.

To RE'PEAT [*repetere*, L.] to ſay or do over again.

A REPEA'T [in *Muſick*] a character ſhewing that what was laſt play'd or ſung muſt be gone over again.

REPEE'K } [*repique*, F. *repicco*, It.] (at the game
REEK *and* REPEEK } called *Packet*] a term uſed when the player has a fifteenth or fourteenth by kings, *&c.* and the muff before he plays a card.

To REPE'L [*repellere*, L.] to beat, force or drive back.

REPE'LLENCE, a repealance, a repealing or diſannulling.

REPE'LLENTS [*repellentia*, L.] medicines which repel or drive back a morbid humour, into the maſs of blood into which it was unduly ſecreted.

REPELLING *Power* [in *Phyſicks*] a certain power or faculty reſiding in the minute parts of the natural bodies, whereby they mutually fly from each other.

REPE'NS [in *Botan. Writ.*] creeping, *L.*

To REPE'NT [of *re* and *pœnitere*, L. *ſe repentir*, F. *arrepentirſe*, Sp.] to be ſorry for what one has done or omitted.

It is never too late to REPENT.

L. *Sera nunquam eſt ad bonos mores via.* Senec. Trag. in Agam. v. 242. Late repentance is better than no repentance: And tho', on the one hand, we ought not to defer repentance, in that view, and think it always time enough; yet, on the other hand, we are not to deſpair of God's mercy, be it never ſo late, if our repentance be but ſincere.

REPE'NTANCE [with *Divines*] is ſuch a converſion of a ſinner to God, by which he is not only heartily ſorry for the evil he has done, and reſolved to forſake it, but actually begins to renounce it, and to do his duty according to the utmoſt of his ability, with a ſtedfaſt purpoſe to continue a faithful ſervant of God unto the end of his life. F.

When all is conſum'd, REPENTANCE comes too late.

REPE'NTANT, repenting, Fr

REPE'NTINE [*repentinus*, L.] ſudden.

REPERCU'SSION [F. *ripercuſſivo*, It. of *repercuſſio*, L.] a driving or ſtriking back.

REPERCUSSION [in *Muſick*] a frequent repetition of the ſame ſound.

REPERCU'SSIVE [F. *ripercuſſivo*, It.] ſtriking or rebounding back.

REPERCU'SSIVE *Medicines*, are ſuch as are applied to repel or drive back the humours, from an affected part.

REPERCU'SSIVENESS [of *repercuſſivus*, L.] a beating back, or rebounding quality.

REPERTI'TIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a foundling.

A REPE'RTORY [*repertoire*, F. *repertorio*, It. and Sp. of *repertorium*, L.] a book into which things are methodically entered, in order to the more ready finding of them; alſo a place where things are orderly laid up, ſo as to be eaſily found.

REPETA'TUR [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies, let it be repeated, or repeat, *L.*

REPIA'NO } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies, full, and is uſed to
REPIE'NO } diſtinguiſh thoſe violins in *Concerto*'s, which play only now and then to fill up, from thoſe which play through the whole *Concerto*, *Ital.*

Ripieno

REPETI'TION [F. *repetizione*, It. *repeticiòn*, Sp. of *repetitio*, L.] a rehearſal, a ſaying the ſame thing over again.

REPETITION [in *Muſick*] a reiterating or playing over again of the ſame part of a compoſition, whether it be a whole ſtrain, a part of a ſtrain, or a double ſtrain.

REPETITION [with *Rhet.*] is when the perſon think his firſt expreſſion not well underſtood and is ſollicitous to make his hearers know what he means, and repeats or explains it another way.

To REPI'NE [prob. of *re*, and piiner, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLA'CE [*replacer*, F.] to ſupply the place of, to make up a thing that is taken away.

To REPLA'NT [*replanter*, F. *ripiantare*, It.] to plant again.

REPLANTA'TION, a planting again, or the ſecond time.

REPLEA'D [of *re*, and *plaider*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

RE'PLEGIARE [*Law Term*] to deliver to the owner upon pledges of ſurety.

REPLEGIA'RE *de averiis* [in *Law*] a writ brought by one whoſe cattle are diſtrained and put in the pound by another, upon ſecurity given the ſheriff to purſue or anſwer the action at law to the diſtrainer.

To REPLE'NISH [prob. of *remplir*, F. of *re*, and *plenus*, L.] to fill again.

REPLE'NISHMENT, the repleniſhing.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, repleniſhed.

REPLE'TENESS [*repletio*, L.] fulneſs.

REPLE'TION [F. *replezione*, It. of *repletio*, L.] (in *Med.*) a being filled or ſtuffed up; alſo a ſurfeit or overcharge, *Lt*

REPLETION [in *Can. Law*] is where the revenue of a benefice is ſufficient to fill or occupy the whole right or title of the graduate who holds them.

A REPLE'VIN } [of *replegiare*, Law Term] the bringing a
A REPLE'VY } writ called *Replegiare Facias*, by him whoſe cattle or goods are reſtrained upon any cauſe, and has given ſecurity to the ſheriff to proſecute the action.

To REPLE'VISH [in *Law*] is to let a perſon to bail or mainpriſe, or bail upon ſurety.

To Reple'vy [*replegiare*, L.] to recover upon a replevin; to redeem a pledge.

Re'plica [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies repeat, *Ital.*

Replica'tion [*replique*, F. *replica*, It. of *replicatio*, L.] the making a reply, a ſecond anſwer, to an objection, diſcourſe, or treatiſe.

Replication [in *Law*] an exception of the ſecond degree made by the plaintiff to the firſt anſwer of the defendant.

Replica'to [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies repeat, or play over again.

To Reply' [*repliquer*, F. *replicare*, It. *replicàr*, Sp. of *replicare*, L.] to anſwer.

A Reply' [*repliquer*, F. *replicatio*, L.] an anſwer.

Re'polon [with *Horſemen*] is a demivolt, the croup incloſ'd at five times.

Repo'nces, a ſort of ſmall wild radiſhes, *F.*

A Repo'rt [*rapport*, F. *rapporto*, It.] talk, tale, ſtory, account, information; alſo the noiſe of a gun diſcharged.

Report [in *Law*] a relation of caſes judicially debated or adjudged in any of the king's courts of juſtice.

To Repo'rt [*rapporter*, F. *rapportare*, It.] to tell, to relate.

Repo'se [*repos*, F. *ripoſo*, It] reſt, ſleep, quiet, peace.

Repose [in *Painting*] certain maſſes or large ſyſtems or aſſemblages of light and ſhade, which when well conducted prevent the confuſion of objects and figures.

To Repo'se [*repoſer*, F. *ripoſare* It. *repoſàr*, Sp.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a thing to a perſon's care.

To Repose *one's ſelf* [*ſe repoſer*, F.] to take one's reſt.

Repo'sedly, quietly.

Repo'sedness, quietneſs, ſtillneſs, a being at reſt.

Reposi tion, a ſetting or putting to again, *L.*

Reposition [in *Surgery*] the reducing or ſetting of a diſlocated member.

Reposi'tion *of the Foreſt*, an act whereby ſeveral foreſt-grounds made purlieu were laid to the foreſt again.

Repo'sitory [*repoſitorio*, It. of *repoſitorium*, L.] a ſtore-houſe or place where things are laid up.

To Reposse'ss [of *re* again, and *poſſeſſum*, of *poſſidere*, L.] to go into, or put into poſſeſſion again.

To Reprehe'nd [*reprendre*, F. *riprendere*, It. *reprehendèr*, Sp. of *reprehendere*, L.] to reprove, to rebuke, to blame, to find fault with.

Reprehe'nsible [F. *riprenſibile*, It. of *reprehenſibilis*, L.] a reproving, a reproof, a reprimand.

Reprehe'nsibleness [of *reprehenſibilis*, L] reproveableneſs.

Repre'sa [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies a repeat, or to repeat, a character placed where a repeat begins.

To Represe'nt [*repræſentare*, L. *repreſenter*, F. *rappreſentare*, It. *repreſentàr*, Sp.] to make appear, to ſhew or lay before; to be in the ſtead of another to ſupply his place; alſo to be like to, to deſcribe or expreſs.

Representa'tion [F. *rappreſentazione*, It. *repreſentaciòn*, Sp of *repræſentatio*, L.] the act of repreſenting, pourtraiture, figure, deſcription.

Representa'tion [in the *Drama*] is the exhibition of the action of a theatrical piece, including the ſcenes, machines, recitations, *&c.*

Represe'ntative [*repreſentatif*, F. *repræſentans*] ſerving to repreſent.

A Represe'ntative [*repreſentant*, F. *rappreſentante*, It. *repræſentator*, L.] one who repreſents the perſon of another or a county, city, *&c.* as a member in parliament.

Represe'ntment, a repreſenting, a repreſentation; alſo a preſenting a ſecond time.

To Repre'ss [*repreſſum*, ſup. of *reprimere*, It. and *riprimìr*, Sp.] to reſtrain, to keep back or under, to curb or quell; alſo to put a ſtop to.

A Repre'ssion, a reſtraining, *&c.* L.

Repre'ssive [of *repreſſus*, L.] of a reſtraining nature or quality.

A Reprie've [prob. of *repris*, F. taken again or back, ſc. the warrant for execution.] a warrant for ſuſpending the execution of a malefactor.

To Reprie've [prob. of *reprendre*, F.] to take back or reſpite a malefactor's execution for ſome time.

Reprima'nd [*reprimande*, F.] reproof, rebuke, check.

To Reprima'nd [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove ſharply, and with authority.

To Repri'nt [of *re*, and prenten, *Du.*] to print again.

Repri'sal } [of *repreſaille*, F. *rappreſaglia*, It. *repreſalla*,
Reprizal } Sp. *repriſalia*, L.] a taking or ſeizing from an enemy an equivalent for a loſs ſuſtained.

Repri'se, a re-taking; alſo the burden of a ſong or ballad, *F.*

Reprise [with *Horſemen*] is a leſſon repeated, or a manage recommenced.

Repri'ses [in *Law*] allowances or duties paid annually out of a manour or lands; as rent, charges, *&c.* penſions, annuities, fees of ſtewards, *&c.*

Repri'ze [in *Sea Commerce*] a merchant ſhip which having been taken by a corſair or privateer, *&c.* is retaken or recovered by a veſſel of the contrary party.

To Reproa'ch [*reprocher*, F, *reprochàr*, Sp.] to upbraid or twit, to hit in the teeth, to caſt, throw, or fling in one's diſh.

A Reproa'ch [*reproche*, F. and Sp.] upbraiding, diſgrace ſhame.

Reproa'chable [*reprochable*, F.] that deſerves to be reproached.

Reproa'chableness [of *reproachable*, F.] capableneſs, *&c.* of being reproached.

Reproachful [prob. of *reproche*, F and ꝼull, *Sax.*] diſgraceful, abuſive.

Reproa'chfully, diſgracefully, abuſively.

Reproa'chfulness [of *reproche*, and ꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a reproachful quality or diſpoſition.

To Reprobate [*reprobare*, It. and L.] to reject or caſt off utterly.

Re'probateness [*reprobatio*, L.] the ſtate of a reprobate; wickedneſs, impiety.

Re'probates [*reprobi*, L.] thoſe whom (according to the opinions of ſome) God has paſſed by, rejected, or predeſtinated to damnation; alſo very wicked perſons.

Reproba'tion [F. *reprobazione*, It. of *reprobatio*, L.] a caſting out of favour; a rejecting or caſting off utterly.

A Reprodu'ction, a producing again, or a new, *L.*

Reproo'f [of *reprouver*, F.] a rebuke, check.

To Repro've [*reprouver*, F. *reprovar*, Sp.] to take up, to check, to chide, or blame.

Repro'veable, deſerving reproof.

Repro'veableness [of *reprobabilis*, L.] liableneſs to be reproved.

Rep-*Silver*, money paid in ancient times by ſervile tenants to their lords, to be quitted of the duty of reaping their corn.

Re'ptile [F. *rettile*, F. *reptilis*, L.] a creeping thing, any thing that crawls upon the belly, or that reſts upon one part of the belly, while it advances the other forward, as an earth-worm, ſnake, *&c.*

Re'ptiles [with *Botan.*] thoſe plants which creep either on the earth or on other plants, as wanting ſtrength of ſtalk to ſuſtain themſelves.

Repti'tious [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

Repu'blican [*republicain*, F. *republicone*, It. *republico*, It. and Sp.] a common-wealth's man, a ſtickler for ſuch a form of government.

Repu'blick [*res publica*, L. *republique*, F. *republica*, It. ann Sp.] a common-wealth, a free ſort of government, where many bear rule.

Repu'diable, that may be put away or divorced.

A Repu'diate [*repudiata*, L.] a divorced woman, one put away.

To Repu'diate [*repudier*, F. *repudiàr*, Sp. of *repudiare*, It. and L.] to reject, to put away or divorce.

Repudia'tion [F. *repudio*, It. of *repudiatio*, L.] a putting away, a divorce.

Repu'dious [*repudioſus*, L.] to be rejected, hateful.

Repu'gn [*repugner*, F. *repugnàr*, Sp. of *repugnare*, It. and L.] to be contrary to or againſt, to claſh with.

Repu'gnancy } [*repugnance*, F. *repugnanza*, It. *re-*
Repu'gnantness } *pugnancia*, Sp. of *repugnantia*, L] repugnancy; contrary nature or quality.

Repu'gnant [*repugnans*, L.] claſhing with, contrary to.

Repu'gnantly, with repugnancy.

To Repu'llulate [*repullulare*, L.] to bud forth a-freſh, to ſpring up again.

A Repu'lse [*repulſa*, It. Sp. and L.] a refuſal, a denial.

Repulse [with *Philoſ.*] otherwiſe called *Reaction.* It is one of the laws of nature that *Repulſe* or *Reaction* is always equal to impulſe or action; that is, the action of two bodies one upon another is always equal one with another; or that the ſame force that ſtrikes upon another, is returned back by that other on it, and the forces are impreſs'd with directions directly contrary. In all blows and ſtrokes the thing ſtruck (as ſuppoſe with a hammer on an anvil) the anvil ſtrikes the hammer with equal force. If one body preſs or draw another, it is juſt as much preſs'd or drawn by that.

To Repu'lse [*repulſare*, It. *repulſàr*, Sp. *repulſum*, or *repellere*, L.] to beat back, to thruſt or turn away, to reject, to deny.

Repu'lsion, a beating or driving backwards, a repulſe.

Repu'rged, purged again.

Repu'lsory [*repulſorius*, L.] fit to repel, or pull back.

Re'putable, of good repute.

Reputa'tion } [*reputation*, F. *reputazione*, It. *reputaciòn*,
Repu'te } Sp. of *reputatio*, L.] fame, good name, good report, credit, eſteem.

To **Repu'te** [*reputer*, F. *reputare*, It. *reputar*, Sp. *reputare*, L.] account eſteem, look upon.

Reque'st [*requête*, F. *richeiſta*, It. *requeſta*, Sp.] ſupplication, petition.

Request [*Hunting Term*] is when the dogs have loſt the queſt or track of the beaſt, and muſt requeſt or queſt it again.

To **Request** *the Game* [with *Hunters*] is when having run it down the night before, they ſeek it again the next morning with the blood hound, *&c.*

Request [in *Law*] a ſupplication or petition made to a prince or court of juſtice, begging relief in ſome caſes wherein the common law granted no immediate redreſs.

To be in **Request**, to be much ſought after, to be in vogue or high eſteem.

Court of **Requests**, an ancient court of equity, inſtituted in the time of *Henry* VII. of like nature with that of chancery, chiefly for the relief of petitioners, who in conſcionable caſes ſhould addreſs themſelves by way of petition to his majeſty.

Requiem [*i. e.* reſt, *q.* of *requiem æternam dona eis domine*, part of a prayer in *Latin*] hence.

To ſing a **Requiem**, is to ſing a maſs for the ſouls of perſons deceaſed.

To **Re'quire** [*requerir*, F. *richiedere*, It. *requirir*, Sp. of *requirere*, L.] to aſk or demand peremtorily, or with authority.

Requi'rement, the thing required; alſo a requiring.

Re'quisit [*requis*, F. *requiſito*, It. and Sp. of *requiſitus*, L.] neceſſary, convenient,

Re'quisitness, neceſſarineſs, *&c.*

A **Requi'tal**, reward, acknowledgement, *F.*

To **Requi'te** [*requiter*, F.] to reward, or make amends for.

Rere-*County* [in *Weſtminſter* ſtatutes] ſome publick place appointed by the ſheriff for the receipt of the king's money, after the county-court is over.

Rere-*Mouſe*, a bat.

Rere-*Ward* [*arriere garde*, F.] the rear of an army.

Res, a thing, a matter. buſineſs, or affair, *L.*

Naturales **Res** [with *Phyſicians*] natural things, which ſome writers reckon three in number, *viz. Health, the cauſes of Health. and its effects*, L.

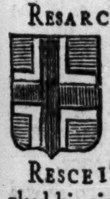
Res *non naturales* [with *Phyſ.*] things not natural, which they reckon ſix, *viz. Air*, *Meat* and *Drink*, *Sleeping* and *Watching*, things that are let out of and retained in the body; and the *Affections* and *Paſſions* of the Mind, Theſe are thus termed becauſe when they exceed their due bounds they are often the cauſes of diſeaſes, *L.*

Res *præter naturam* [with *Phyſ.*] things beſide nature, *viz. Diſeaſes* with their *Symptoms*, *Cauſes*, and *Effects*, L.

To **Resalu'te** [*reſaluer*, F. *riſalutare*, It. *reſaludàr*, Sp. of *reſalutare*, L.] to ſalute again.

Resaluta'tion [F. *reſalutaciòn*, Sp. of *reſalutatio*, L.] a ſaluting again.

Resercele' } [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs reſarcelee ſignifies
Resarcele'e } one croſs, as it were, ſewed to another, or one croſs placed upon another, or a ſlender croſs charged upon the firſt, as in the figure.



Resceit [in *Common Law*] an admittance of plea, though the controverſy be only between two.

Resce'it [*receptio*, L.] an admittance of a third perſon to plead his right in a cauſe before commenced only by two.

Resce'it *of Homage* [in *Law*] is the lord's receiving homage of his tenant at his admiſſion to the lands

To **Resci'nd** [*reſcinder*, F. of *reſcindere*, L.] to cut off or cancel; to diſannul, repeal, or make void.

Resci'ssion } a cutting off, a diſannulling, or aboliſhing,
Reci'sion } *F.* of *L.*

Resci'ssory [*reſciſſoire*, F. of *reſciſſorius*, L.] ſerving to reſcind, as a *reſciſſory Act*, an act which makes void a former act or law.

Re'scous *in Law*, is when a man, diſtraining cattle for damage done in his ground, drives them in the highway towards the pound, and they get into the owner's houſe, and he refuſes to deliver them upon demand; he that detains them is ſaid to be a *Reſcous* in *Law*, F.

Re'scous *in Fact*, is a reſiſtance againſt lawful authority, as by a violent taking-away or procuring the eſcape of one that is arreſted.

Rescribe'ndary [in the court of *Rome*] an officer who ſets a value upon indulgences and ſupplications.

Re'script [*reſcrit*, F. *reſcritto*, It. *reſcriptum*, L.] an anſwer delivered by an emperor or a pope, when conſulted by particular perſons on ſome difficult queſtion or point of law, to ſerve as a deciſcon thereof.

A **Rescue** [*recouſſe*, F.] help, deliverance.

Rescu'ssu [in *Law*] a writ that lies for a reſcuer or reſcuſſor.

A **Rescue** [in *Law*] a reſiſtance againſt lawful authority.

To **Re'scue** [*recourre*, F. *reſcutàr*, Sp.] to ſave or deliver, to ſet at liberty; to free from an uſurper or uſurpation.

Rescu'ssor [in *Law*] one who commits an unlawful reſcue.

Re-se'arch [of *recherche*, F.] a ſearching over again, a ſtrict enquiry, a diligent ſeeking after.

Re-sea'rch [in *Muſick*] a kind of prelude or voluntary played on an organ, harpſichord, *&c.*

Re-searching [in *Sculpture*, &c.] the repairing of a caſt figure with proper *Tools*, &c.

Resei'ser [in *Law*] a taking again of lands into the king's hands, for which and *ouſter le main*, was formerly miſuſed.

Rese'mblance [*reſſemblance*, F.] likeneſs, agreeableneſs.

To **Rese'mble** [*reſſembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

To **Rese'nt** [*reſſentir*, F. *riſentirſi*, It. *reſentir*, Sp.] to be ſenſible of, to ſtomach, or take heinouſly an indignity or affront offered.

Rese'ntment [*reſentiment*, F. *riſentimento*, It.] a ſenſible apprehenſion of an injury offered, or a revengeful remembrance of it.

Resera'tion, an unlocking. *L.*

Reserva'tion [F. *riſervazione*, It. *reſervaciòn*, Sp. of *reſervatio*, L.] a reſerving or keeping in ſtore; alſo a reſerve or reſtriction.

Reservation [in *Law*] an action or clauſe, whereby ſomething is reſerved, *i. e.* retained, kept or ſecured to one's ſelf.

Reservation *Mental*, a propoſition which ſtrictly taken, and according to the natural import of the terms, is falſe; but if qualified with ſomething reſerved in the mind becomes true.

Reservation [in *Converſation*] reſervedneſs, that diſtance and ſtate, which ladies obſerve towards thoſe that court them.

To **Rese'rve** [*reſerver*, F. *riſervare*, It. *reſervàr*, Sp. of *reſervare*, L.] to keep in ſtore, to lay up, to ſave.

To **Reserve** [in *Law*] is to keep or provide, as when a man lets his lands, and reſerves a rent to be paid to himſelf for his maintenance.

To **Reserve** [in *Law*] ſometimes ſignifies to except, as when a man lets his houſe, but reſerves one room for his own uſe.

A **Rese'rve** [F. *reſerva*, It. of *reſervatum*, L.] ſomething kept to be uſed as there ſhall be occaſion; alſo an exception or limitation.

Rese'rve [*Milit. Affairs*] is a body of troops ſometimes drawn out of the army, and encamped by themſelves in a line behind the other two lines.

Rese'rved [*reſervé*, F. of *reſervatus*, L] laid up, kept in ſtore, grave; alſo cloſe, ſhy, not free in diſcourſe.

Reservedly, gravely, cloſely, ſhyly.

Reset [in *Law*] the receiving, harbouring, or entertaining an outlawed perſon.

Rese'tter, a receiver of an outlawed or proſcribed perſon.

To **Re-settle** [of *re* again, and prob. ꞅettan, *Sax.*] to ſettle again, to re-eſtabliſh.

Re'sciance [*Law Term*] reſidence; a man's continuance or abode in one place.

Re'siant [*reſidant*, F.] a perſon that reſides or dwells in a certain place.

To **Resi'de** [*reſider*, F. *reſidere*, It. *reſidir*, Sp. of *reſidere*, L.] to ſtay, continue, or abide; alſo to lie, to be lodged or placed in.

Re'sidence [*reſidence*, F. *reſidenza*, It. *reſidéncia*, Sp. of *reſidere*, L.] a continuance, or abiding in a place, a dwelling or ſojourning in a place, abode; the abode of a parſon on his benefice.

Re'sident [F. *reſidente*, It. *reſidens*, L.] reſiding, dwelling.

A **Re'sident** [F. *reſidente*, It.] a miniſter of ſtate, ſent to continue ſome time in the court of a foreign prince or ſtate, for the diſpatch of ſome publick buſineſs.

Resident [*ant. Cuſtoms*] a tenant who was obliged to reſide on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.

Residentia'rius [*old Rec.*] a canon inſtalled to the privileges and profits of a reſidence.

Rside'ntiary, of, or pertaining to a reſident.

A **Residentiary** *a Canon*, a parſon inſtalled to the privileges and profits of a reſidence.

Resi'dual [*reſiduum*, L.] a reſidue or remainder.

Residual *Figure* [in *Geom.*] the figure remaining after the ſubſtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

Residual *Root* [in *Algebra*] a root compoſed of two parts or members, only connected together with the ſign (—) thus, a—b or 5—3 is a reſidual root, and is ſo called, becauſe its true value is no more than its reſidual or difference between the parts *a* and *b*, or 5 and 3.

Re'sidue [*reſiduo*, It. and Sp.] reſt, remainder.

To **Resi'gn** [*reſignare*, L. *reſigner*, F. *raſſegnare*, It. *reſignàr*, Sp.] to ſurrender, to yield or give up; alſo to make over.

Resigna'tion [F. *raſſegnazione*, It. *reſignaciòn*, Sp. of *reſignatio*, L.] a voluntary reſigning, ſurrendering, or giving up.

Resigna'tion [in *Theology*] an entire ſubmiſſion of the will to the will of God.

Resignation [in *Canon Law*] a ſurrender or giving up a benefice into the hands of the collator.

Resignee' [in *Law*] the party to whom the thing is reſigned.

Resi'gner [in *Law*] the perſon who reſigns.

Resi'gnment, the act of reſigning, ſurrendering, or giving up.

Resi'liency } [of *reſiliens*, L.] the ſtate or quality of that
Resili'tion } which is reſilient.

Resi'liency } [of *reſiliens*, L.] rebounding quality,
Resi'lientness } reſiliency.

Resilient [*reſiliens*, L.] leaping or rebounding back, recoiling.

Re'sina, *Reſin*, or *Roſin*, which [with *Phyſicians*] is a fat and oily liquor, iſſuing either of its own accord, or elſe let out by cutting of any tree or plant; alſo an artificial roſin chymically prepared and drawn from any plant and drug, that abounds with reſinous particles, as *Reſin* of *Jalap*, &c.

Resi'na *Auri* [with *Chymiſts*] a *Crocus*, or extract drawn from gold, *L.*

Resi'na *terræ potabilis*, ſulphur ſublimed and reduced to a liquor.

Resina'cious } [*reſineux*, F. *reſinoſo*, It. of *reſinaceus*, L.]
Re'sinous } roſiny, that yields roſin, or partakes of its nature.

Re'sinousness [of *reſinoſus*, L. *reſineux*, F.] reſinous or roſiny quality

Re'sine [with *Chymiſts*] an artificial roſin extracted from any plant or drug, that abounds with reſinous particles.

Resini'ferous [*reſinifer*, L.] bearing roſin.

Resipi'scence [*reſipiſcenza*, It. of *reſipiſcentia*, L.] a being wiſe again; a a changing one's mind from doing amiſs; the reflection which a perſon makes upon his bad conduct; which leads him to reformation, repentance, and amendment of life.

To **Resi'st** [*reſiſter*, F. *reſiſtir*, Sp. of *reſiſtere*, It. and L.] to withſtand, to oppoſe, to be againſt.

Resi'stence [*reſiſtance*, F. *reſiſtenza*, It. *reſiſténcia*, Sp. of *reſiſtentia*, L.] the act of reſiſting or withſtanding.

Resi'stence [in *Philoſ.*] reſiſting force, any force which acts contrary to another, ſo as to deſtroy or diminiſh its effect; that property of ſolid bodies which reſiſts and oppoſes whatſoever comes againſt them.

Resi'stence *of the Medium*, is the oppoſition againſt, or hindrance of the motion of any natural body, moving in a fluid, as in the air, sky, water, *&c.*

Reso'lvable [*reſolubilis*, L.] that may be reſolved.

Reso'lvableness [of *reſolubilis*, L.] capableneſs of being reſolved.

A **Reso'lve** [*reſolutio*, L.] an intention, deſign, purpoſe; alſo deliberation, deciſion.

To **Reso'lve** [*reſoudre*, F. *riſolvere*, It. *reſolvèr*, Sp. of *reſolvere*, L. properly to looſe and untie] to ſolve or clear a hard queſtion, difficulty, *&c.* alſo to ſoften or melt; alſo to turn into, or reduce; alſo to be reduced or changed; alſo to deſign or purpoſe.

Resolvedly, with a reſolved mind.

Reso'lvedness, firm diſpoſition.

Resolve'nd [*reſolvendum*, L.] a term uſed with arithmeticians in the extraction of the ſquare and cube roots, *&c.* to ſignify the number ariſing from increaſing the remainder after ſubtraction.

Reso'lvents [*Reſolventia*, L.] medicines which diſſolve and diſperſe.

Reso'lvents [with *Chymiſts*] liquors for diſſolving of metals and minerals.

Re'solute [*reſolu*, F. *riſoluto*, It.] fully reſolved, ſtout, cold.

Re'solutely, ſtoutly, boldly.

Re'soluteness [of *reſolutio*, L.] a full purpoſe or intention to do a thing, alſo courage.

Resolu'tion [F. *reſoluzione*, It. *reſolución*, Sp. of *reſolutio*, L.] a reſolve, mind, full purpoſe or intention to do a thing: reſoluteneſs, courage; alſo a determination or deciſion; a ſolving or clearing of a matter in queſtion.

Resolu'tion [with *Chymiſts*] a ſeparating the parts of mix'd bodies, by means of a diſſolving ingredient.

Resolu'tion [in *Phyſicks*] the reduction into its original or natural ſtate, by a diſſolution or ſeparation of its aggregated parts.

Resolu'tion [with *Logicians*] a branch of method called alſo *Analyſis*,

Resolu'tion [with *Mathemat.*] is an orderly enumeration of the ſeveral things to be done to obtain what is required by a problem; or it is a method by which the truth or falſhood of a propoſition is diſcovered in an order contrary to that of ſyntheſis or compoſition, the ſame that is called analyſis or analytical method.

Resolu'tion [in *Muſick*] is when a canto or perpetual fugue is not written all on the ſame line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the *Guido* are written ſeparately, *&c.*

Resolu'tion [in *Medicine*] the coction of the crude matter of a diſeaſe, either by the natural ſtrength of the patient, or of its own accord, or by the application of remedies,

Resolu'tive, of a diſſolving quality.

Re'sonance, a reſounding, an echo.

Re'sonant [*reſonnant*, F. *riſenante*, It. of *reſonans*, L.] ſounding or ringing again with an echo.

A **Resort** [*reſſort*, F.] a meeting together of people; alſo a refuge.

To **Reso'rt** [*reſſortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's ſelf to.

To **Reso'und** [*reſonner*, F. *riſonare*, It. *reſonàr*, Sp. of *reſonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

Resou'rce [*reſſource*, F.] ſomething to apply back to for ſuccour.

To **Respect** [*reſpectare*, L. *reſpecter*, F. *riſpettere*, It. *reſpetàr*, Sp.] to ſhew reſpect to, to honour; to conſider, to regard; alſo to concern.

Respe'ct [F. *riſpetto*, It. *reſpeto*, Sp. of *reſpectus*, L.] eſteem, honour, reverence; alſo conſideration, regard, relation.

Respe'ctful, full of reſpect, ſubmiſſive, humble.

Respe'ctfully, humbly, ſubmiſſively.

Respe'ctfulness [of *reſpecteux*, F. &c.] a reſpectful behaviour.

Respe'ctive [*reſpectif*, F. *riſpettivo*, It. *reſpetivo*, Sp.] particular, relative.

Respe'ctively, in relation or compariſon, alſo reciprocally.

Respe'ctu *computi*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ for reſpiting a ſheriff's accompt, *L.*

Respe'rsion, a beſprinkling, or ſprinkling again, *L.*

Respira'tion [F. *reſpirazione*, It. *reſpiración*, Sp. of *reſpiratio*, L.] breathing; when it is performed by an alternate dilatation and contraction of the cheſt; whereby the air is taken in by the wind pipe, and then driven out again.

To **Respi're** [*reſpirer*, F. *reſpiràr*, Sp. of *reſpirare*, It. and L.] to breathe.

Re'spit } [*reſpit*, F.] breathing-time; alſo debate, delay,
Respite } forbearance.

Re'spite *of Homage* [in *old Rec.*] the forbearance of the homage due from a vaſſal or tenant holding by homage ariſing from knight's ſervice, which is thereby likewiſe annulled.

To **Re'spit** [of *repit*, F.] to put off for a time.

Resple'ndent [*riſplendente*, It. *reſplanduénte*, Sp. of *reſplendens*, L.] ſhining or glittering.

Resple'ndently, ſhiningly, brightly.

Resple'ndentness [of *reſplendeſcentia*, L.] reſplendency, great luſtre, or brightneſs.

To **Respo'nd** [*repondre*, F. of *reſpondere*, L.] to make, or give an anſwer.

Respo'ndeat *ſuperior* [*Law Phraſe*] where the ſheriffs are removeable, as in *London*, for inſufficiency, 'tis ſaid *reſpondeat ſuperior*, *i. e.* let the mayor, *&c.* anſwer for them.

Respo'ndeat *Dominus libertatis* [*Law Phraſe*] *i. e.* let the lord of the liberty anſwer for the bailiff of a franchiſe or liberty, when he is accuſed of inſufficiency.

Respo'ndent [*riſpondente*, It. *riſpondiénte*, Sp. of *reſpondens*, L.] a ſtudent in an univerſity, who anſwers an adverſary in a diſputation; or who maintains a theſis in any art or ſcience.

Respo'ndent [in *Com. Law*] one who undertakes to anſwer for another; or binds himſelf as ſecurity for the good behaviour of another, or another perſon who excuſes or declares the cauſe of a party who is abſent.

Responde'nt [in *Civ. Law*] he who makes anſwers to ſuch interrogatories or queſtions as are demanded of him.

Respo'nsal } [*reponſe*, F. *riſponſo*, It. *reſponſo*, Sp. of *reſ-*
Respo'nse } *ponſale*, L.] an anſwer made by the pariſh-clerk and people, during the time of divine ſervice.

Respo'nsalis [in *Law*] one who gives anſwer, or appears for another in court at a day appointed.

Respo'nsalis [in *Canon Law*] an attorney, or one who excuſes or declares the cauſe of the party's abſence.

Respo'nse [*reſponſum*, L.] an anſwer; alſo the ſame as reſponſal.

Resp'onsible [*reſponſable*, F. of *reſponſare*, L.] able or liable to anſwer for a matter, or to pay money; accountable, anſwerable for.

Respo'nsibleness, capableneſs of anſwering demands.

Respo'nsions [of the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*] certain accompts made to them by ſuch as held their commanderies, lands, or ſtocks.

Respo'nsory [*reſponſorius*, L.] anſwering.

Respo'nsory *Song* [in *Cathedrals*] an anthem in which the choriſters ſing by turns, as it were, one anſwering the other.

Re'ssault [in *Architect.*] the effect of a body, which either projects or ſinks, *i. e.* ſtands either more out or in than another, ſo as to be out of the line or level, as a ſocle, entablature, cornice, *&c.* upon an avant corps, arriere corps, or the like.

RE'SSORT [in *Law*] its common meaning is the ſpring or force of elaſticity, whence it it is uſed for a jurisdiction and the extent or diſtrict thereof; alſo a court or tribunal where appeals are judged, as the houſe of lords judge *en dernier reſſort*; it is alſo uſed for a writ of tail or couſenage, in the ſame ſenſe as deſcent in a writ of right.

RESSOU'RCE, the means or foundation of a man's recovering himſelf from his fall or ruin; or an after-game for repairing his damages, *F.*

To REST [Reꞅꞇan, *Sax.* reſten, *Du.* probably of Ραϛώνη, Gr. *Camden*] to take reſt, to be quiet or ſtill.

To REST [*reſter*, F. *reſtare*, Ir.] to remain.

Fo REST *upon* [*Arreſter*, F.] to lean or ſtay upon.

REST [ꞃeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* ruſte, *Du.* raſt, G. *reſta*, It.] quiet, peace.

REST [*Reſte*, F. *Reſto*, It.] reſidue, remainder.

REST [in *Phyſicks*] is the continuance of a body in the ſame place; or it is its continual application and contiguity to the ſame parts of the ambient and contiguous bodies. It is an axiom in philoſophy, that *Matter* is indifferent as to *Reſt* or *Motion*.

Hence Sir *Iſaac Newton* lays it down as a law of nature, that every body perſeveres in its ſtate either of *Reſt* or uniform *Motion*; except ſo far as it is diſturb'd by external cauſes.

REST, is either *abſolute* or *relative*.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* defines *true* or *abſolute Reſt* to be the continuance of a body in the ſame part of abſolute and immoveable ſpace. And,

Relative REST, to be the continuance of a body in the ſame part of relative ſpace.

Thus in a ſhip under ſail, *relative Reſt* is the continuance of a body in the ſame region of the ſhip, or the ſame part of its cavity.

True or *abſolute* REST, is its continuance in the ſame part of univerſal ſpace, wherein the ſhip with its cavity and contents are all contain'd.

Hence, if the earth be really at *Reſt*, the body *relatively at Reſt* in the ſhip, will *really* and *abſolutely* move, and that with that velocity wherewith the veſſel moves: But if the earth do likewiſe move, there will then ariſe a real and abſolute motion of the body at *reſt*; partly from the real motion of the earth in abſolute ſpace; and partly from the relative motion of the ſhip on the ſea.

Laſtly, if the body be likewiſe relatively moved in the ſhip, its real motion will ariſe partly from the real motion of the earth in immoveable ſpace, and partly from the relative motions of the ſhip upon the ſea, and of the body in the ſhip

Thus if that part of the earth, where the ſhip is mov'd eaſtward, with a velocity of 10010 parts; and the veſſel be carried by the winds weſtward 10 parts, and at the ſame time a ſeaman on board walk with a velocity one part: The ſeaman will be mov'd really and abſolutely in immoveable ſpace eaſtward, with 10001 parts of velocity; and relatively on the earth with nine parts of velocity weſtward.

REST [in *Muſick*] a pauſe or interval of time, during which there is an intermiſſion of the voice or ſound.

REST-*Harrow*, an herb.

RESTAGNA'TION, a ſtagnating again, a being all in a plaſh.

RESTAURA'TION, a reſtoring, or a re-eſtabliſhment; a ſetting a thing in its former good eſtate, *F.* of *L.*

RE'STIBLE [*reſtibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired.

RE'STITUTED *Medals* [with *Antiquaries*] are ſuch medals as were ſtruck by the emperors to renew or retrieve the memory of their predeceſſors.

RESTI'NCTION, a quenching or putting out, *L.*

RESTI'NCTION [in *Chymiſtry*] the quenching of any metal or mineral in ſome exalting liquor, to bring it to a greater perfection.

RESTITU'TION [F. *reſtituzione*, It. *reſtitución*, Sp. of *reſtitutio*, L.] (in a *moral Senſe*) a reſtoring, returning or giving back again; a refunding or making good.

RESTITU'TION [in *Philoſ.*] the returning of elaſtick bodies forcibly bent to their natural ſtate.

RESTITU'TION [in *Law*] is the ſetting of one in the poſſeſſion of lands and tenements, who has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſs'd of them.

RESTITUTIO'NE *temporalium* [in *Law*] a writ which lies where a man is elected and confirmed biſhop of a dioceſs, for the recovery of the temporalities or barony of the ſaid biſhoprick.

RESTITUTIO'NE *extracti ab Eccleſiâ* [in *Law*] a writ to reſtore a man to the church or ſanctuary from which he had been forced away, being ſuſpected of felony.

RE'STILY, ſtubbornly, frowardly.

RE'STIVE } [*reſtif*, F. of *reſtare*, L: to withſtand] the
RE'STY } drawing back inſtead of going forward; as ſome horſes do; ſtubborn, headſtrong, froward; a reſty horſe is a malicious, unruly horſe, who ſhrugs himſelf ſhort, and will only go where he pleaſes.

RE'STIVENESS [of *reſtif*, F. of *re* and *ſtare*, L,] headſtrongneſs, ſtubbornneſs.

RESTO'RATIVE [*reſtauratif*, F. *riſtorativo*, It. of *reſtaurativus*, L.] of a reſtoring or ſtrengthening nature or quality.

A RESTO'RATIVE [*reſtaurativum*, L.] a remedy proper for the reſtoring and retrieving ſtrength and vigour.

RESTO'RATIVENESS, a reſtoring quality.

RESTORA'TION [*reſtaurazione*, It. of *reſtauratio*, L.] a reſtoring a thing to the good ſtate it was in before.

To RESTO'RE [*reſtaurare*, L.] to give up again; alſo to reeſtabliſh or ſettle again; to put into its firſt ſtate and condition again.

To RESTRAI'N [*reſtringere*, L. *reſtringir*, Sp. *reſtreindre*, F. to *bind*, or *aſtringe.*] to keep in, to bridle or curb; alſo to limit, confine, or ſtint.

RESTRAI'NT [*reſtraint*, F.] is when any action is hinder'd or ſtopped, contrary to the inclination, volition or preference of the mind.

RESTRI'CT *Line* [with pretenders to *Palmiſtry*] that line which diſtinguiſhes and ſeparates the hand from the arm, either by a ſingle or double croſſing; this line is by ſuch called the dragon's tail.

RESTRI'CTION, a reſtraint, limitation, ſtint; the act of limiting or reſtraining a thing, *F.* of *L.*

RESTRI'CTIVE [of *reſtrictus*, of *reſtringere*, L.] binding hard, alſo making coſtive.

RESTRI'CTIVENESS, a reſtringent quality.

RESTRI'NGENTNESS, a binding quality.

RESU'LTANCE } [of *reſultans*, L.] a rebounding back.
RESU'LTANCY }

RESU'LT [*reſultat*, F. *reſultamento*, It. *reſulta*, Sp. of *reſultus*, L.] the concluſion, upſhot, or iſſue of a buſineſs: what is gathered from a conference, meditation, diſcourſe, or the like.

To RESU'LT [*reſulter*, F. of *reſultare*, It. and L.] to follow, to accrue, to ariſe from.

To RESU'ME [*reſumer*, F. *reſumir*, Sp. of *reſumere*, It. and L.] to take up again, as to reſume an argument.

RESU'MMONS, a ſecond ſummons to anſwer an action.

RESU'MPTION [with *Schoolmen*] a ſummary repetition or running over of an argument or of the ſubſtance of it, in order to a refutation of it.

RESUMPTION [in *Logick*] the reduction of ſome figurative or quaint propoſition to a more intelligent and ſignificant one. As the *Meadows ſmile*, *i. e.* they look pleaſant.

RESU'MPTION, a reſuming or taking up again, *L.*

A RESUMPTIVE [in *Pharmacy*] an unguent for recruiting and reſtoring languiſhing conſtitutions.

RESU'MPTIVES [in *Phyſick*] medicines ſerving to reſtore decay'd nature and a languiſhing conſtitution.

RESUPI'NE [*reſupinus*, L.] lying with the face upwards.

To RESU'RGE [*reſurgere*, L.] to riſe again.

RESURRE'CTION [F. *reſurreſſione*, It. *reſurecion*, Sp. of *reſurrectio*, L.] a riſing again from the dead; the act of returning to a new or ſecond life, after having been dead.

The RESURRE'CTION [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a phenix, that riſeth out of its aſhes. when it hath been conſumed by the violence of the ſun-beams, as is reported.

To RESU'SCITATE [*reſſuſciter*, F. *riſuſcitare*, It. and L.] to raiſe up again; to revive or renew.

RESUSCITA'TION, a raiſing up again from either ſleep or death, a revival.

To RETAI'L [*detailler*, F.] to buy by the great, and ſell again in parcels and ſmall quantities.

RETAI'L [*detail*, F. *ritaglio*, It.] a buying in large, and ſelling by ſmaller quantities.

RETAILLE' [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies cut again, meaning that the eſcutcheon is divided into three parts by two lines in bend ſiniſter, *F.*

To RETAI'N [in *Horſemanſhip*] a term uſed of mares, who conceive and hold after covering.

To RETAI'N [*retiner*, F. *ritenere*, It. *retenèr*, Sp. of *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a thing delivered to one, and afterwards demanded again; to preſerve the qualities one once had; alſo to keep in mind or remember.

RETAI'NABLE, that may be retained.

RETAI'NER, a ſervant or perſon who is not of the family or houſhold of a nobleman, but only wears a particular livery or badge given him by his lord, and ſometimes attends on him on ſpecial occaſions.

RETAI'NING *Fee*, the firſt fee given to a ſerjeant or counſellor at law, whereby to engage him ſure that he ſhall not be on the contrary ſide.

To RETA'LIATE [*retaliar*, Sp. of *retaliare*, L.] to do like for like, to return one good or ill deed for another.

RETALIA'TION, the act of returning like for like.

To RETA'RD [*retarder*, F. *ritardare*, It. *retardàr*, Sp. of *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or ſtop, to keep or put off.

RETARDA'TION, a hindering, *&c.*

RETARDATION [in *nat. Philoſ.*] a delaying the motion or progreſs of a body or the diminiſhing its velocity.

To RETA'RD [*old Rec.*] to implead or proſecute at law.

To RETCH [prob. of **recke**, *Da.* **recken**, *Du.* O. and L. G. **ſtrecken**, H. G.] to ſtretch, to lengthen or enlarge, by a violent pulling or ſtraining.

To RETCH [hꞃecan, *Sax.*] to ſtrain, to vomit.

RE'TCHLESS [ꞃecce leaꞅ, *Sax.*] ſlothful, lazy, careleſs.

RE'TCHLESSNESS [ꞃecce-leaꞅneꞅꞅe of ꞃeccan, *Sax.* to care] careleſſneſs, *&c.*

RE'TE, a net, *L.*

RETE *mirabilis* [with *Anat.*] a ſmall plexus or net-work of veſſels or arteries in the brain, eſpecially in that of bruits.

RETE-*Penny* [in *ant. Deeds*] a rate-penny or cuſtomary due of one penny for every perſon pay'd to the pariſh-prieſt.

RETENEMENTUM [in *Law*] a reſtraint, detainment, withholding.

RETE'NTIO [in *Law Books*] a retinue.

RETE'NTION [F. *ritenzione*, It. *retencion*, Sp. of *retentio*, L.] the act of retaining or holding back; alſo a faculty of the human mind, whereby in order to a further progreſs in knowledge it keeps or retains thoſe ſimple ideas, which it had received before, either by ſenſation or reflection.

RETENTION [in *Phyſick*] that ſtate of contraction in the ſolids or vaſcular parts of the body, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents; as the ſtay or holding of the urine, excrements, *&c.*

RETE'NTIVE [*retentif*, F. *ritentivo*, It. of *retentivus*, L.] apt to retain or hold in.

RETE'NTIVENESS, a retentive faculty.

RETIA'RII [among the *Romans*] a ſort of combatants, who fought with a trident or three-forked inſtrument in one hand, and a net in the other, in which they endeavoured to entangle their adverſary.

RETI'CENCE } [F. of *reticentia*, L.] concealment, paſſing
RETI'CENCY } over in ſilence.

RETI'CENCE [in *Rhetorick*] a figure in which the orator makes oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to paſs it by unmentioned.

The RETENTIVE *Faculty*, is that power or faculty in the body, whereby the food is retain'd 'till the ſtomach, or digeſtive faculty has perform'd it's office.

RETICULA'RIS *plexus* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as choroides: The folding of the carotidal artery in the brain, reſembling a net.

RETI'CULA } [with *Aſtron.*] a contrivance for the exact
RE'TICLE } meaſuring the quantity of eclipſes.

RETI'CULAR *Body* [*Anat.*] a body of veſſels lying immediately under the cuticle or ſcarfe-skin.

RETI'CULUM [in *Anat*] ſo termed from its net-like ſtructure, the caul or inner skin that covers the bowels; alſo one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals.

RETIFO'RMIS *tunica* [*Anat.*] one of the tunics or coats of the eye, the principal inſtrument of ſight, ſo called from its reſembling a net.

RE'TINACLE [*retinaculum*, L.] any thing by which a thing is ſtopped, ſtay'd, or held back.

RETINE'NTIA [*old Rec.*] retinue, or ſuch perſons who are retainers to a nobleman, *L.*

RETI'NUE [of *retinere*, L. to retain] attendants or followers of a perſon of quality, eſpecially in a journey.

RETIRA'DE [in *Fortif.*] a kind of retrenchment made in the body of a baſtion, or other work that is to be diſputed inch by inch, after the firſt defences are diſmantled.

RETIRA'DE *compure* [in *Fortif.*] a retrenchment conſiſting of two faces, making a re entering angle.

RETIRA'TION [with *Printers*] the outſide of a ſheet, as it lies on the preſs, *F.*

To RETI'RE [*retirer*, F. *retirarſi*, It.] to withdraw, to depart or go away.

RETI'RED, withdrawn, departed; alſo lonely, ſolitary.

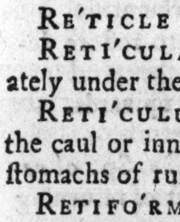
RETIREDLY, ſolitarily.

RETI'REDNESS [of *retirement*, F.] private life, privacy.

RETI'REMENT, privacy, private life, a retiring from company, *L.*

RETORNE'LLO [in *Mu.*] a *retornel*, a ſhort ſymphony for various inſtruments, which either begin a few bars before a ſong, and ſometimes play; a few bars here and there in the midſt of a ſong, and often after a ſong is ended, *Ital.*

RETORT [*retorte*, F.] (with *Chymiſts*) a veſſel made either of glaſs, or iron, according to the nature of the matter to be diſtilled, and the degree of fire neceſſary to perform the operation in this figure. It is commonly uſed in diſtilling oils, volatile ſalts, and acid ſpirits.



To RETO'RT [*retorquer*, F. *retortum*, ſup. of *retorquere*, L.] to throw back, to return.

A RETO'RTION, the returning of an argument, *F.* of *L.*

To RETRA'CT [*retracter*, F. *ritrattare*, It. *retratàr*, Sp. of *retractare*, L.] to recant or unſay.

RETRA'CT } [with *Farriers*] a prick in a horſe's foot, by
RETRAI'T } driving the nails in ſhoeing.

RETRACTA'TION [F. *ritrattazione*, It. of *retractatio*, L.] a retracting, unſaying, or revoking one's ſaying, opinion, writing, *&c.*

RETRACTA'TION [in *Anat.*] the contraction or ſhortening of a part.

RETRACTO'RES, *alarum naſi & elevatores labii ſuperioris*, [with *Anatom.*] certain muſcles ariſing from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, and let into the *Alæ naſi*, and the upper lip, *L.*

RETRA'CTUS *aquæ* [*old Records*] the retreat of the tide, ebb, or low-water, *L.*

RETRAHENS *auriculam* [*Anat.*] a muſcle or pair of muſcles of the external ear, which conſiſt of a parcel of fleſhy fibres which in ſome bodies are divided into three diſtinct muſcles, ariſing from the *Os Temporale*, and fixed to the hinder part of the *Concha auriculæ*, L.

RETRANCHEE' [in *Heraldry*] denotes the eſcutcheon is twice cut a thwart bendwiſe, or doubly cut in *Bend-dexter*; and then it is ſaid to be *Tranché & retranche*, F.

RETRAI'TE, a retiring, retreat, ſhelter, *F.*

RETRAI'TE [in *Fortif.*] See *Berme* and *Foreland.*

RETRA'XIT, *i. e.* he hath retracted or withdrawn, *L.* [in *Law*] a term uſed when the plaintiff or demandant comes in perſon into court, and ſays, he will not proceed any farther.

A RETRE'AT [*retraite*, F. *retirata*, It. *retirada*, Sp.] a retiring or going away; alſo a retiring place.

A RETRE'AT [in *Maſonry*] a little receſs or diminution of the thickneſs of a wall, *&c.* in proportion as 'tis raiſed.

To RETRE'AT [*faire ſa retraite*, F.] to depart from a place.

RETRE'AT, a beat of drum in the evening, at the firing of a piece, call'd the *Warning-Piece*; at which the drum-major, with drums of the battalion, beats round the regiment.

To RETRE'NCH [*retrancher*, F.] to cut off. abridge, diminiſh, *&c.* alſo to caſt up a retrenchment.

RETRE'NCHMENT [*retranchment*, F.] a retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, eſpecially of ſuperfluous expences.

RETRE'NCHMENT *particular*, [in *Fortifi.*] is that made in baſtions, after ſome part of them has been won, the enemy having advanced ſo far, that he can no longer be reſiſted or beaten from the firſt poſt.

RETRE'NCHMENT [in *Fortifi.*[a ditch bordered with a parapet, and ſecured with gabions or bavins, laden with earth: Sometimes it is taken for a ſimple retirade made on a hornwork or baſtion, when it is intended to diſpute the ground inch by inch.

RETRIBU'TION [F. *retribuzione*, It. of *retributio*, L.] a giving back, a making a recompence or requital.

RETRIBU'TION, a handſome preſent, gratuity or acknowledgement, given in lieu of a formal ſalary, or hire, to perſons employ'd in affairs that fall not under the common commerce of money.

To RETRIE'VE [*retrovare*, Ital. *retrouver*, F.] to recover, get again, or repair a thing loſt or damaged.

To RETRIE'VE [with *Falcon.*] is to ſpring or find partridges again, which have been ſprung before.

RETRIE'VABLE, recoverable.

RETRIE'VABLENESS, capableneſs, or poſſibility of being recovered.

RE'TRIMENT [*retrimentum*, L.] drops or dregs.

RE'TRO, placed in compoſition before a word, ſignifies *backwards*; See the examples below.

RETROA'CTION, a driving or forcing backwards.

RETROA'CTIVE [in *Phyſ.*] driving back.

RETROA'CTIVE [in *Law*] a term uſed of new laws and ſtatutes, which are ſaid to have no *retroactive Effect*, i. e. no force or effect, as to what was done before their promulgation.

TO RETROCE'DE [*retrocedere*, L.] to go backwards.

RETROCE'SSION, the act of going backwards, *F.* of *L.*

RETROCESSION *of the Equinoxes* [with *Aſtronom.*] the receding or going backwards of the equinoctial points of *Aries* and *Libra*, about 50 ſeconds annually.

RETROCO'PULA'TION, a coupling backwards, *L.*

RETROGRADA'TION, a going backwards ſtep by ſtep, *L.*

RETROGRADA'TION [with *Aſtron.*] is an apparent motion of the planets, wherein they ſeem to go backwards in the zodiack, and contrary to the order or ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

RETROGRADA'TION *of the Nodes* [in *Aſtron.*] is a motion of the line of the moon's nodes, wherein it continually ſhifts its ſituation from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, contrary to the order of the ſigns, compleating its retrograde circulation, in the ſpace of 19 years; after which time either of the nodes having receded from any point of the ecliptick, returns to the ſame again.

Retrograda'tion *of the Sun* [*Aſtron.*] is thus: when the ſun has his declination greater than the latitude of the place; but either *Northern* or *Southern*, as the place is; the ſun will appear twice upon the ſame point of the compaſs, both before and afternoon, to the inhabitants of that place, and is therefore ſaid to be retrograde.

Retrograda'tion [in the higher *Geom.*] is the ſame that is otherwiſe called, *contrary Flexion.*

Re'trograde [*retrogradus*, L.] a going backwards, or in a direction contrary to its natural one.

Re'trograde *Order* [in *Numer.*] is the reckoning thus 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. inſtead of 1, 2, 3, 4. 5.

Re'trograde *Verſes*, the ſame as reciprocal verſes, or recurrents; certain verſes which give the ſame words, whether read forwards or backwards; as *Signa te, ſigna temere me tangis & angis.*

Re'trograde [with *Aſtron.*] a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper motion in the zodiack it goes backwards, or contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as from the ſecond degree of *Aries* to the firſt, and from that to *Piſces.*

Re'trogradeness [of *retrogradus*, L.] the faculty of going backwards.

Retrogre'ssion, a going backwards.

Retrogre'ssion *of Curves*, the ſame with what is called contrary reflection.

Retromi'ngency, a ſtaling or piſſing backwards.

Retromi'ngents [*retromingentes*, L.] animals who ſtale or piſs backwards, as cows, *&c*,

Retropannagium [*ant Deeds*] after pannage, or what is left when the beaſts have done feeding.

Retrospe'ctive, of, or pertaining to retroſpection.

Re'trospect [*retroſpectus*, L.] a look or view backwards.

To Re'trospect [*retroſpicere*, L.] to look backwards.

Retrospe'ction, a looking backwards, *L.*

To Retu'rn [*retourner*, F. *ritornare*, It. *retornàr*, Sp.] to ſend or come back; alſo to reſtore; alſo to requite or repay; alſo to give an anſwer.

A Return [*retour*, F. *ritorno*, It.] a coming back, an anſwer and acknowledgment.

Retu'rn [in *Build.*] a ſide or part which falls away from the foreſide of any ſtrait work.

Retu'rn [in *Law*] a certificate from ſheriffs and bailiffs of what is done in the execution of writs, *&c.* directed to them.

Returno *habendo*, a writ which lies for him who has avow'd a diſtreſs made of cattle, and proved his diſtreſs to be lawfully taken for the return of the cattle diſtrained upon him; which before were replevied by the party diſtrained upon ſurety given to purſue the action, *L.*

Retu'rns *of a Mine*, are the turnings and windings of a gallery.

Returns *of a Trench* [in *Fortifi.*] the ſeveral windings and crooked lines of a trench, drawn in ſome meaſure parallel to the ſides of the place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the ſhot of the enemy ſcour along the length of the line.

Returns } [in *Law*] certain days in each of the four
Return-Days } terms, peculiarly ſet apart for the ſeveral ſorts of proceedings in any cauſe to be determined.

Every term has four, five, or ſix returns, which are of ſix kinds; and thence one of them is repeated in moſt terms, with the name of this or that feſtival, whereunto they are appropriated, *viz. Craſtino, i. e.* the morrow after the day nominated; *Octabis*, the eighth day after incluſively; *Quindeno*, the fifteenth day after; *Tres*, that day three weeks; *Menſe*, that day month; and *Quinque*, that day five weeks.

Hilary-Term, has four ſuch returns, *viz Octabis Hilarii*, eight days after *Hilary* day, two, *Undena Hilarii*, fifteen days; *craſtino Purificationis*, the day of the purification; and *Octabis Purificationis*, eight days after, incluſive,

Eaſter-Term, has five returns, *viz. Quindena Paſchæ*, fifteen days after *Eaſter*; *Tres Paſchæ*, three weeks after *Eaſter*; *Menſe Paſchæ*, the day month after *Eaſter*; *Quinque Paſchæ*, the day five weeks after *Eaſter*; and *Craſtino Aſcenſionis Domini*, the day after aſcenſion-day.

Trinity-Term, has four returns, *viz. Craſtino Trinitatis*, the day after *Trinity*; *Octabis Trinitatis*, eight days after *Trinity*, incluſive: *Quindena Trinitatis*, fifteen days after; and *Tres Trinitatis*, three weeks after.

Michaelmas-Term, has ſix returns, *viz. Tres Michaelii*, three weeks after *Michaelmas*; *Menſe Michaelis*, the day month after *Michaelmas*; *Craſtino Animarum*, the day after *All Souls*; *Craſtino Martini*, eight days after, incluſive; and *Quindena Martii*, fifteen days.

Retu'rnum *averiorum* [in *Law*] a writ for the return of cattle to the defendant, when the plaintiff doth not *declare*, L.

Retu'rnum *irreplegiabile* [in *Law*] a writ judicial, ſent out of the common pleas to the ſheriff, for the final reſtitution or return of cattle to the owner, unjuſtly diſtrained, as damage feaſant, and ſo found by the jury.

Rev. is the uſual abbreviation for *Reverend.*

Reve [in *ant. Caſt.*] the bailiff of a franchiſe or manour.

Reve [in *ant. Caſt.*] a duty or impoſition on merchandizes either imported or exported.

To Reve'al [*revelare*, L. *reveler*, F. *rivelare*, It. *revelàr*, Sp.] to lay open, to diſcloſe.

Revel-rout, a great concourſe of people, a riot.

Re'veller [of *reveilleur*, F.] a rioter.

Revei'lle, *i. e.* to awake F. [in the *Milit. Art.*] a beat of a drum in the morning, that ſummoneth the ſoldiers from their beds, and is uſually calledthe *Travelly*.

To Re'vel [of *reveiller*, F. to keep awake or awaken] to make merry, eſpecially in the night-time; to riot.

Re'vels, ſports of dancing, masking, dicing, acting farces, comedies uſed in noblemens houſes, inns of courts, *&c.* in the night-time.

Maſter of the Revels, an officer who has the ordering or chief command in thoſe divertiſements; and in the inns of court, and is ſome young ſtudent choſen to that office.

Revela'tion [F. *rivelazione*, It. *revelaciòn*, Sp. of *revelatio*, L.] a revealing, a laying open, a diſcovering.

Reve'nge [prob. of *re* and *vengeance* or *revanche*, F.] the act of taking full ſatisfaction for an affront or injury done.

To Reve'nge [of *re* and *venger*, F.] to inflict a puniſhment, or puniſh for an injury done.

The Deſire of Revenge, ſay the Moraliſts, turns to vice, when it exceeds a moderate defence of ourſelves, and our dependants, and concerns, and a juſt aſſertion of our rights againſt the invaders of them.

Reve'ngeful [of *vengeance*, F.] given to revenge.

Reve'ngefully, in a vindictive manner.

Reve'ngefulness, a revengeful temper.

Reve'nue [*revenuë* of *revenir*, F. to return] the yearly rents or profits ariſing to a man from his lands, poſſeſſions, *&c.*

Reve'nue [*Hunting Term*] a maſs of fleſh formed chiefly of a cluſter of whitiſh worms on the heads of deer, which gnaw the roots of their horns, and ſo is the occaſion of their caſting them.

Reve'nue *of a Partridge* [with *Fowlers*] a new tail of a partridge, growing out after the former is loſt.

To Reve'rberate [*reverberer*, F. *riverberare*, It. *reverberàr*, Sp. of *reverberare*, L.] to ſtrike or beat back.

Reverbera'tion [F. *riverberazione*, It.] a ſtriking or beating back, *L.*

Reverbera'tion [in *Chymiſt.*] is the cauſing the flame of a fire to beat back down on the metal in a furnace.

Reve'rberatory, of or pertaining to reverberation, or ſerving to reverberate.

A Reve'rberatory [*reverberatorium*, L.] a chymical furnace, built cloſe all round, and covered at top, ſo as not to give vent to the heat or flame, but to make it return or beat back to the bottom of the furnace.

To Reve're [*reverer*, F. *reverire*, It. *reverenciàr*, Sp. of *revereri*, L.] to ſtand in fear, to honour with an awful reſpect

To Re'verence [*reverer*, F. *reverire*, It. of *revereri*, L. to honour or reſpect.

Re'verence [F. *reverenza*, It. *reveréncia*, Sp. of *reverentia*, L.] is an humble, awful, and ingenuous regard for the divine nature, proceeding from a due eſteem and love of God, which renders us unwilling to do any thing which may argue a contempt of him, or which may provoke or offend him.

Re'verend [F. *reverendo*, It. and Sp. of *reverendus*, L.] a title given to the clergy, *Right Reverend*, to biſhops, *Moſt Reverend* to archbiſhops.

Re'verend [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be reverenced and honoured.

Re'verendness [of *reverendus*, L.] a reverend quality.

Re'verent [*reverente*, It. *reverens*, L.] reſpectful, awful.

Revere'ntial [of *reverens*, L.] awful, reſpectful.

Re'verently, reſpectfully, awfully.

Re'verentness [*reverentia*, L.] a reverent quality, humble behaviour.

Reve'ries [*reveries* of *rever*, F. to rave or be light-headed] delirious ravings, diſtraction, idle talk, conceit, fancy.

To Reve'rse [*reverſum*, L.] to undo, repeal or make void.

A Reve'rse [*revers*, F. *reveſio*, It.] that which is on the back ſide, as the reverſe of a medal.

A Reve'rse [*of a Medal*] is the backſide, in oppoſition to the head or principal figure.

Reve'rsed [*reverſus*, L.] repealed, made void.

Reve'rse [in *Fencing*] a back-ſtroke.

Reve'rsed [in *Herald.*] turned back, or upſide down. When a man bears in his eſcutcheon another reverſed, it is a mark of his having raviſhed a maid or widow, or that he has run away from his ſovereign's banner: Or, when a man's own eſcutcheon is reverſed entirely, it is a mark of his being a traitor.

Reve'rſible, that may be reverſed, *F.*

Reve'rsing } [in *Muſick*] the inverting of the order of
Renve'rsing } the parts, or the placing of the higher part or treble in the place of the lower part or baſs.

Reve'rsion [in *Rhetorick*] a figure, the ſame that in *Greek* is called *Epiſtrophe.*

Reve'rsion [F. *riverſione,* It. of *reverſio,* L.] a returning or coming back again.

Reve'rsion [in *Com. Law*] is a poſſibility reſerved to a man's ſelf and his heirs, to have again lands or tenements, made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch conditions.

Reve'rsion [in *Law*] is alſo when an eſtate is poſſeſſed, which was parted for a time, ceaſes, and is determined in the perſon to whom it was alienated, aſſigned or granted, and their heirs; or effectually returns to the donor, his heirs or aſſigns, whence it was derived.

Rever'sion, is alſo the right a perſon has to any inheritance or place of profit after the deceaſe of another.

Reve'rsion *of Series* [in *Algebra*] a method of finding a natural number from its logarithm given; or the ſine from its ark, or the ordinate of an ellipſis from an area given to be cut off from any point in the axis.

To Reve'rt [*revertere,* L.] to return to its firſt owner, as an eſtate or honour does to the crown.

Rever'tible [*reverſible,* F.] that may return, or be returned.

Reve'stiary } [of *reveſtire,* L. to clothe again] the place
Reve'stry } in a church, where the church veſtments are kept.

To Revi'ctual [*revitailler,* F.] to furniſh with victuals again.

Revi'ctualling [*revitaillement,* F.] a victualling again.

Review [*revuë,* F.] a ſecond looking over, or examination.

A Review, the ſhow or appearance of a body of troops or ſoldiers ranged in form of battle, and afterwards made to file off, to ſee if the companies be compleat, or to receive their pay, *&c.*

Bill of Revi'ew [in the court of *Chancery*] a bill taken out by licence of that court where the cauſe has been heard, and the decree ſign'd and inroll'd; but ſome error in law appears in the body of the decree, or ſome new matter is diſcovered after the making of the decree.

To Review [*revoir,* F. *revidere,* It. *reveèr,* Sp. of *revidere,* L.] to view again, alſo to examine into the circumſtances of a body of troops.

To Revi'le [prob. of *res* and *vilis,* L.] to reproach, to abuſe, to taunt or rail at.

Revile, reviling, reproaching, *Milton.*

Revi'sal, a ſecond examination.

To Revi'se [*reviſum,* ſup. of *revidere,* L.] to review, to look over again.

A Revi'se [with *Printers*] a ſecond proof of a printed ſheet taken off the preſs, to examine whether the faults, marked in the former by the corrector, have been amended.

To Revi'sit [*reviſum,* L. *reviſiter,* F. *riviſitare,* It.] to viſit again.

Revi'sion, a reviſing or ſeeing and viewing a ſecond time.

To Revi've [*rivivare,* It. *revivìr,* Sp. of *re* again, and *vivere,* L. to live, *revivre,* F.] to bring to life again; alſo to renew; alſo to come to life again; to recover, to flouriſh again.

To Revi've [in *Chymiſtry*] is to reſtore a mix'd body, which lies diſguiſed by ſalts, ſulphurs, *&c.* mingled with it, to its natural form and ſtate.

Bill of Revi'vor [in the court of *Chancery*] is where a bill has been exhibited in chancery againſt one who anſwers; but before the cauſe is heard, or at leaſt before the decree is inrolled, one of the parties dies: In ſuch caſe, this bill muſt be brought to revive the proceedings, *&c.*

To Revi'vificate [*reviviſcere,* L.] to recover life again.

Revivifica'tion [in *Chymiſtry*] See *to Revive.*

Revi'ving [in *Law*] a renewing of rents and actions, after they had been extinguiſhed.

Re-u'nion [*re-union,* F.] the act of reuniting, or rejoining, or cloſing together again; alſo the reconciliation of friendſhip that has been interrupted.

To Reuni'te [*reunir,* F. *riuniare,* It. *reunìr,* Sp.] to unite or join together again thoſe things that have been disjoined or ſeparated; alſo to reconcile perſons who have been at variance.

Revo'cable [F. *rivocabile,* It. of *revocabilis,* L.] that may be recalled, repealed or reverſed.

Revo'cableness [of *revocabilis,* L.] liableneſs to be revoked, repealed, *&c.*

Revoca'tion [F. *rivocazione,* It. of *revocatio,* L.] a revoking or repealing.

Revoca'tion [in *Law*] the recalling a thing that has been granted; the revoking or annulling a law.

To Revo'ke [*revoquer,* F. *rivocare,* It. *revocàr,* Sp. of *revocare,* L.] to call back again, to repeal a law, to make void an act or deed; alſo to take away a commiſſion or truſt; alſo to renounce an error.

To Revo'lt [*revolter,* F. *rivoltarſi,* It.] to rebel, or riſe againſt a prince or ſtate; alſo to renounce or forſake one's religion.

A Revo'lt [*revolte,* F. *rivolta,* It.] a rebellion, a riſing.

A Revo'lter, one who riſes againſt, or, who forſakes the cauſe of his ſovereign.

To Revo'lve [*revolvèr,* Sp. of *revolvere,* L.] to caſt about in one's mind.

Revo'lving [*revolvens,* L.] rolling in mind, conſidering, *Milton.*

Revolu'tion [F. *revoluzione,* It. *revolucìon,* Sp. of *revolutio,* L.] a rolling back, a turning round or again.

Revolu'tion [in *Politicks*] a great turn or change of government.

Revolu'tion [in *Geom.*] is the motion of any figure round a fixed line, as an axis.

Revolu'tion [in *Aſtron.*] is the period of a ſtar, planet, comet, or other phænomenon; or its courſe from any of the zodiack points till it return to the ſame.

Mean Revolu'tion of a planet in the *Zodiack* [*Aſtron.*] is the return of the line of the mean motion of a planet from any point in the zodiack to the ſame point again.

True Revolu'tion of a planet in the *Zodiack* [*Aſtron.*] the return of the line of the motion of that planet, from any one point of the ſaid circle to the ſame point again.

Revolu'tioners, thoſe who approved of the great turn of affairs, after the abdication of king *James.*

Revu'lsion [F. of *revulſio,* L.] a plucking away or back.

Revu'lsion [with *Phyſ.*] is the turning of a violent flux of humours from one part of the body to another, either a neighbouring or oppoſite part.

Revu'lsive [of *revulſivus,* L.] pulling back or away.

Revulso'ria [in *Medicine*] is when the courſe of blood, which guſhes out at one part, is turned another way, by the opening of a vein in a remote or convenient place.

To Re'vy [of *renvir,* F.] a term uſed at a game at cards.

Rew, a rank, a row.

A Rewa'rd [of ꞃe and peaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a recompence.

To Rewa'rd [of *re* and peaꞃꝺian, *Sax.*] to recompence.

Rewa'rdable, that is capable or worthy of being recompenſed.

Rewe't [*Rouët,* F.] the lock of a gun.

Rewi'sh, lecherous, a term uſed of the copulation of doves.

Rhabdoi'des *ſutura,* a ſuture or ſeam of the ſcull, the ſagittal ſuture.

Rhabdo'logy [ῥαβδολογία of ῥάβδος, a rod, and λόγος, Gr.] the art of numbering or computing by *Napier*'s rods or bones.

Rha'bdomangy [ῥαβδομαντεία, of ῥάβδος, and μαντεία, Gr.] an ancient method of divination performed by means of rods or ſtaves.

Rha'bdos [ῥάβδος, Gr.] a rod or wand; alſo a meteor like a ſtrait wand.

Rha'chis [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſpine or chine-bone of the back.

Rhachisa'gra [with *Phyſ.*] the gout in the ſpine, *&c.*

Rhachi'tae } [with *Anat.*] certain muſcles that lie over
Rhachi'taei } the back-bone.

Rhachi'tis [ῥαχῖτις, Gr.] the rickets, a diſeaſe in children.

Rhaga'des [ῥαγάδες, Gr.] chaps or clefts in the hands, feet, lips, *&c.* alſo ſores or ſmall ulcers in the fundament, *&c.*

Rhagoi'des [ῥαγοειδὴς, Gr.] the third coat of the eye, otherwiſe called the *Uvea tunica.*

A Rha'mnus [Ῥάμνος, Gr.] the white bramble called *Rhamn,* or *Chriſt's Thorn,* L.

Rha'mnus *Catharticus,* the buckthorn-ſhrub, *L.*

Rha'ndix, the part of a diviſion of a county in *Wales* before the conqueſt, containing four tenements; as every *Gavel* contained four *Rhandixes,* every *Townſhip* four *Gavels,* and every *Manour* four *Townſhips.*

Rhante'res [with *Oculiſts*] the internal corners of the eyes.

Rha'phe [ῥαφὴ, Gr.] the ſuture or ſeam of the ſcull-bone.

Rhapo'nticum [in *Medicine*] a root that reſembles rhubarb, and nearly of the ſame virtues.

Rha'psodists, makers or compoſers of *Rhapſodies.*

Rha'psody [*rhapſodie,* F. *rapſodia,* It. *rhapſodia,* L. of ῥαψῳδία of ῥάπτω to ſew, and ᾠδὴ a verſe or ſong, *Gr.*] a confuſed collection of divers paſſages, notions, *&c.* muſtered up for the compoſing of ſome work; alſo a tedious and impertinent ſpinning out of a diſcourſe, to little or no purpoſe; ſo denominated (as ſome ſay) of a contexture or repetition of a great number of verſes, eſpecially *Homer's* poems, which were collected and digeſted into books by *Piſiſtratus*.

Rhapso'domancy [of ῥαψῳδία, and μαντεία, *Gr.*] an ancient kind of divination performed by pitching on a paſſage of a poet at hazard, and reckoning on it as a prediction of what was to happen.

Sometimes they wrote ſeveral verſes of a poet on ſo many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, ſhook them together in an urn, and drew out one which was accounted the lot.

Sometimes they caſt dice on the table on which verſes were written, and that whereon the dye lodg'd, contain'd the prediction.

Rhe'a [of ῥέω, to flow, *Gr.* becauſe ſhe abounds with all manner of good things] *Cybele*, the mother of the Gods, according to the poets. See *Cybele*.

Rhe'gma } [ῥῆγμα, Gr.] that which is broken; a rupture
Rhe'xis } or breaking.

Rhe'gma [with *Surgeons*] the breaking or burſting of any part, as of a bone, the inner rim of the belly, the eye, *&c.*

Rheto'rians, a ſect of hereticks in the 4th century, who held that all hereticks had reaſon on their ſide.

Rheto'rical [*rhetorique*, F *rettorico*, It. *retórico*, Sp. of *rhetoricus*, L.] of, or pertaining to rhetorick, eloquent.

Rheto'ricalness [of *rhetorique*, F. *rhetorica*, L. of ῥητορικὴ, Gr.] eloquentneſs.

Rhetorica'tions, terms of rhetorick; alſo empty and unſound reaſonings.

Rhetori'cian [*rhetor*. L. *rhetoricien*, F. *rettorico*, , It. *retórico*, Sp.] one verſed in, or a profeſſor of rhetorick; alſo a ſect of hereticks in *Egypt*, ſo called from their leader *Rhetius*.

Rheto'rick [*rhetorica ars*, L. ῥητορικὴ. Gr.] the art of ſpeaking copiouſly on any ſubject, with all the advantages of beauty and force.

Rheu'm [*rheuma*, L. of ῥεῦμα of ῥέω, Gr. to flow] a thin, ſerous humour occaſionally oozing out of the glands about the mouth and throat.

Rheu'matick [ῥευματικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the rheumatiſm; alſo troubled with rheum.

Rheu'matickness, ſubjectneſs to be afflicted or the being troubled with a rheumatiſm.

Rheu'matism [*rheumatiſmus*, L. ῥευματισμὸς, of ῥέω to flow, *Gr.*] a wandering pain in the body, accompanied with heavineſs, difficulty of motion, and ſometimes a fever.

Rhexis } [ῥῆξις of ῥήγνυμι, Gr. I break] a rupture of the
Rhegma } cornea of the eye.

Rhine grave [in *Germany*] the count palatine of the Rhine.

Rhin'land *Rod*, a meaſure of two fathom, or twelve foot.

Rhine'nchites [of ῥὶν and ἐγχέω, Gr. to pour in] a ſmall ſyringe to ſquirt medicinal liquors into the noſtrils.

Rhino [with the *Vulgar*] ready money.

Rhino'ceros [ῥινόκερως, of ῥὶν the noſe, and κέρας, Gr. a horn] a large beaſt in *India*, who has a horn on his noſe, and his skin full of wrinkles, like that of an elephant, with deep furrows, and ſo hard that it can ſcarce be pierced with a ſword.

Rhinoce'rical, of, pertaining or like to a rhinoceros.

Rhiza'gra [ῥιζάγρα, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to draw out a ſplinter, bone, or tooth.

Rhizo'tomum [of ῥίζα a root, and τόμη, Gr. a cutting] a medicine that roots out a diſeaſe.

Rhodae'leum [ῥοδίνου ἔλαιον, Gr.] oil of roſes.

Rho'di *Radix*, roſe-wort, a kind of herb.

Rhodi'tes [ῥοδίτης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of a roſe-colour

Rhododa'phne [ῥοδοδάφνη, Gr.] the roſe bay-tree.

Rhodode'ndron [ῥοδόδενδρον, Gr.] the roſe bay-tree.

Rhombu's [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of bandage of a rhomboidal figure.

Rho'dium *lignum*, a ſort of wood that ſmells like roſes, growing in the iſland of *Rhodes*.

Rho'domel [ῥοδόμηλον, Gr.] the honey of roſes.

Rho'don [ῥόδον, Gr.] the roſe; a flower.

Rho'don [in *Pharmacy*] a medicinal compoſition, in which roſes are the chief ingredient.

Rho'dora [*Botany*] a plant that bears a leaf iike a nettle, and a flower like a roſe.

Rhodosa'ccharum [of ῥόδον σάκχαρον, Gr.] ſugar of roſes.

Rhodosta'gma [ῥόδον στάγμα, Gr.] roſe-water.

Rhomboi'dal, of, or pertaining to the figure rhomboides.

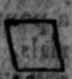
Rhomboi'des [of ῥόμβος a four ſquare, and εἶδος form, *Gr.*] is a four-ſided figure, whoſe oppoſite angles and oppoſite ſides are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

Rhomboi'des } [*Anat.*] a muſcle ſo called from its
Rhomboi'des } ſhape.

It lies under the *Cucullares*, and ariſes from the two inferior ſpines of the neck, and four ſuperior of the back; and is inſerted fleſhy into the whole baſis of the *Scapula*, which it draws forwards, and a little upwards.

Rhombodisical, of or pertaining to or of the form of a *Rhombus*.

Rhombus [in *Surgery*] a ſort of bandage of a rhomboidal figure.



Rho'mbus, is a four-ſided figure, whoſe ſides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal.

Rho'nchus [Ῥόγχος, Gr.] a ſnorting or ſnoring; alſo a ſneering at, or mocking; a ſcoff, flout, or jeer.

Rhonchi'sonant [*rhonchiſonus*, L.] imitating the noiſe of ſnorting.

Rhopa'lic *Verſes* [of ῥόπαλον, Gr. a club, which begins with a ſlender tip, and grows bigger and bigger to the head] a kind of verſes, among the ancients, which began with monoſyllables, and were contained in words growing gradually longer to the laſt, which was the longeſt of all, as,

Spes deus æterna eſt ſtationis conciliator.

Rho'palon [Ῥόπαλον, Gr.] the water-lilly, ſo named becauſe its root reſembles a club.

Rhopo'graphers [of ῥῶποι toys, and γράφω to write] painters who confined themſelves to low ſubjects, as animals, landskips, plants, *&c.*

Rhu'barb [*rhabarbarum*, L.] a purging root well known.

Rhumb } [*Rhombus*, L. Ῥόμβος, Gr.] with navigators a
Rumb } vertical circle of any given place; or the interſection of part of ſuch a circle with the horizon.

Rhus, a buſhy ſhrub, called *Sumach*, or curriers *Sumach*, with which hides of leather are dreſſed.

Rhyparo'grapher [Ῥυπαρογράφος of Ῥυπαρὸς, filthy, and γράφω, Gr. to write] a writer of obſcene matters or trifles.

Rhya's [Ῥυάς, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eyes, that cauſes continual watering.

Rhymes [*rhythmus*, L. of Ῥυθμὸς, Gr.] the likeneſs of ſound at the end of words This word in it's moſt ancient *Northern* ſignification, denoted no more than to *Number*. **Rim**, with the ancient *Scythians* ſignified with a *Number*, and the ſame was in uſe with the *Celtæ*, and almoſt all the *Northern* nations: So Oſt. ſays **Rim thero fiſgo**. (i. e. *The Number of the Fiſhes*. The *Anglo-Saxons* call'd *Arithmetick* and *Chronology*, Rimcꞃæꝼꞇ, (i. e. the power or art of numbering. Some think rhymes to have been a modern invention; but others think otherwiſe; and Mr. *Dryden* ſays, that monſieur *le Clerc* has made it out, that *David's* pſalms were written in as errant rhyme as they are tranſlated into.

Mr. *Skinner* is of opinion, that rhyme was firſt brought into *Europe* by the *Arabians*; but inſtances are given of rhymes in the *Saxon* poetry, long before the *Arabians* made ſuch a figure in the world: Though rhymes indeed are of ſuch importance in modern poetry, that ſcarce one part in ten can have any pretence to that title, but for the ſake of the rhymes, yet they are not ſo eſſential to it as ſome imagine. The lord *Roſcommon* was of another opinion, and wrote his tranſlation of *Horace's Art of Poetry* in blank verſe; and Mr. *John Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, which is the beſt poem in our tongue, is without rhyme.

The harmony of our numbers appears not only from the moderns, but the ancients; and *Shakeſpear*, that wrote a hundred years ago, is an example of the dignity of our verſe, and the muſick of poetry, without the ornament of rhyme.

The *Engliſh* tongue wants no advantage of harmony for the forming a poet; and tho' rhymes may be well enough ſpared, yet thoſe *Engliſh* poets, that have rhymed well, have in that excelled the *French* and *Italians* too.

It's neither Rhyme **nor Reaſon.**

This old ſaw is uſually applied to ſuch perſons as are impertinent either in diſcourſe or writing, and it is indeed an intolerable fault to be neither; for tho rhyme be but a jingle, it affords delight by the muſicalneſs of its cadence, when for want of both rhyme and reaſon it neither delights the ſenſe nor improves the intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its original from the famous Sir *Thomas More*, lord chancellor of *England*, in the time of king *Henry* the VIII. of whom it is ſtoried, than an author asking Sir *Thomas's* judgment of an impertinent book, he bid him turn it into verſe, which he did, and ſhows it to Sir *Thomas*, who reply'd, *Why ay, now 'tis ſomething like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reaſon.*

Rhy'thmical [of *rhythmicus*, L. of Ῥυθμικὸς, Gr.] being in rhyme.

Rhyti'dosis [with *Surgeons*] a wrinkling of any part of the body.

Rhyp'tica [of Ῥυπαρὸς, Gr. filthy] ſcouring medicines for cleanſing away of filth.

Rhy'thmica [in *Ant. Muſi.*] that branch of muſick that regulated the rhymes.

Rythmop'oia [Ῥυθμοποιΐα of Ῥυθμὸς and ποιέω, to make Gr.] one of the muſical faculties, as they are called, that preſcribes rules for the motions.

Rial, a piece of gold current at 10 ſhillings.

In the 1ſt year of K. *Henry* VI. a pound weight of gold, of the old ſtandard, was, by indenture of the mint, coined into 45 rials;

rials, current at 10*s.* each, or 90 half rials at 5*s.* a piece.

Rials *Farthings*, which went at 2*s.* 6*d.* in the time of *Henry* VIII. the golden rial was ordered to go at 11*s.* 3*d.* in the 2d year of queen *Elizabeth*, rials were coined at 15*s.* a-piece, when a pound weight of old ſtandard gold was to be coined into 48 rials. In the 3d year of K. *James* I. the *Roſe Rials* of gold were coined at 30*s.* a piece, and the *Spur Rials* at 15 *s.* a piece.

Riant [of *rire*, F.] laughing.

Rib [ꞃibbe, *Sax.* Ribbe, *Du.* and G.] a ſide-bone of the body.

Rib [with *Archers*] a hard gooſe-quill which lies between the feather.

Ribbin [with the *Canting Crew*] money. e. g. *The* Ribbin *runs thick*, he is full of money: *The* Ribbin *runs thin*; he is very poor.

Ribs [*of a Ship*] are the timber of the ſuttocks, when the planks are off; ſo named, becauſe they bend like the ribs of a human or other animal body.

Ribs *of the Parrels* [of a *Ship*] certain long pieces of wood, made with holes like the comb at the beak-head, and belong to the parrels of the yards.

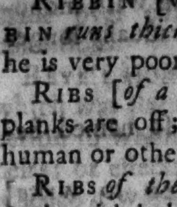
Ri'baldrous [of *ribaldo*, It. a looſe fellow] debauched, obſcene.

Ri'baldry [*ribalderia*, It.] debauchery, or obſcene talk.

Ri'bband } [*ruban*, F.] a narrow woven-ſilk for ornaments
Ri'bbon } of womens heads, *&c.*

Ri'baud [*old Stat.*] a vagabond, a luxurious ſpend-thrift; a whoremonger. a lecher; a debauchee, *F.*

Ribb'd [of ꞃibbe, *Sax.*] having ribs.



Ri'bble-ra'bble, a mob.

Ri'bbon [in *Heraldry*] is the 8th part of a bend: It is borne a little cut off from the outlines of the eſcutcheon thus: He beareth *Or*, a ribbon gules.

To Rib-roast, to beat or bang ſoundly.

Ribes [*Botany*] the curan-buſh; baſtard currans, *L.*

Rice [*oryza*, L. *ris*, F. *riſo*, It. *arròz*, Sp. Rys, *Du.* and L. G. Reiß, H. G.] a ſort of grain.

Ri'cerate [in *Mu. Books*] a kind of extempore prelude or overture; the ſame as a voluntary.

Ric [Ric, *Sax.* powerful.] Hence *Alfric* ſignifies altogether ſtrong, *Athelric* noble powerful, *&c.*

Rich [ꞃyc, *Sax.* rug, *Da.* ryck, *Du.* O. and L. G. reich, H. G. *riche*, F. *ricco*, It. *rico*, Sp.] that has great incomes, plentiful, very precious.

Rich *Man* [*Hieroglyphically*] and a good ſubject, who ſubmits to the command of his ſuperiors, was repreſented by a camel, being an animal uſeful, ſtrong, laborious, and very docile.

Ri'ches [*Hunting Term*] a company of marterns or ſables.

Riches [*richeſſe*, F. *ricchezza*, It. *riquéza*, Sp. Ryckdom, *Du.* O. and L. G. Reichtuhm, H. G.] wealth a great or vaſt eſtate.

When Riches encreaſe, the body decreaſes.

Becauſe moſt people grow old, before they grow rich.

Richly, plentifully, preciouſly.

Rick } [hꞃeac, *Sax.* Rieck, *Du.* and L. G.] a heap of corn
Reek } or hay.

Ri'ckets [ῥαχίτις of ῥάχις, Gr. the back-bone] a diſeaſe common to children.

Ri'ckety [of ῥαχίτις, Gr.] troubled with the rickets.

Ri'cture [*rictura*, L.] a gaping.

To Rid *Irr. V.* [of Aꞃidan, *Sax.* redden, *Du.* retten, G.] to gain ground in walking; alſo to free or diſengage from.

Rid [*Irr. Imp. and Part P.*] did rid, have rid.

Rid, v. *To Ride.*

Ri'ddance, a ridding or clearing places littered or encumbered; alſo diſpatch.

Ridden, v. *To Ride.*

To Ri'dble [of hꞃiddel, *Sax.*] to ſift in a ſieve.

A Riddle [ꞃædel, *Sax.* Rætzel, G. probably from rathen, G. to *conjecture*. Some derive it from Ratiſſa,, *Franciſc*, a *Problem* or *Parable*; ſome from the *Greek* ἐρωτᾶν, to *interrogate*, and others from Rathjo, *Goth.* reaſon) a hard queſtion, or a thing propos'd in obſcure and ambiguous terms.

To Ri'ddle [of Aꞃædan, *Sax.*] to propoſe; alſo explain riddles or hard queſtions.

To Ride *Irr. V.* [ꞃidan, *Sax.* ryda, *Su.* ride, *Dan.* ryden, *Du.* O. and L. G. reiten, H. G.] to be carried on a horſe, coach, *&c.*

Rid } *Irr. Imp.* [ritte, G.] did ride.
Rode }

Rid } *Irr. Part P.* [geritten, G.] have rid or rid-
Ridden } den.

To Ride *Land-lock'd* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when land lies all round the ſhip, ſo that no point of the compaſs is open to the ſea.

To Ride *a-croſs* [*Sea Language*] is to ride with the main-yards and fore-yards hoiſed up, both yards and arms being topped alike.

To Ride *a-peek* [*Sea Language*] is to ride with one end of the yards peeked up, and the other end hanging; alſo a ſhip is ſaid to ride a peek, when in weighing an anchor it is brought directly over it.

To Ride *a-ſhot* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a ſhip rides with two cables ſpliced or faſtened together, that are double to the length, which is called a ſhot.

To Ride *athwart* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ride with the ſhip's ſide on the tide.

To Ride *betwixt Wind and Tide* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the wind has equal force over her one way, and the tide the other way.

To Ride *Hawſe full* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the ſhip, in ſtreſs of weather, falls ſo deep into the ſea at her head, that the water breaks into her hawſes.

To Ride *Portoiſe* [*Sea-Lang.*] is ſaid of a ſhip when her yards are down, or ſtruck upon the deck.

To Ride *Wind Road* [*Sea Lang.*] is when the wind has more power over a ſhip in her riding than the tide.

To Ride *by the Stoppers* [*Sea Term*] is when the cable is faſtened or ſtaid only by them, and not bitted.

A Ride of hazel or other wood, a whole clump of ſprigs growing out of the ſame root.

Rideau, a curtain or cover, *F.*

Rideau [in *Fortifi.*] a ſmall elevation of earth, extending itſelf lengthways, ſerving to cover a camp, or add an advantage to a poſt; alſo a ditch, the earth whereof is thrown upon its ſide.

Riders [in *Sea Lang.*] large pieces of timber, ſome in the hold and others aloft, bolted on the other timbers, to ſtrengthen them when the ſhip is but weakly built.

Ridge [hꞃicge, *Sax.*] the top of a houſe, hill, *&c.* Hence *Cotheridge*, *Waldrige*, &c.

Ridge *Cully* [*with the Canting Crew*] a gold-ſmith.

Ridges [in *Architect.*] the ſpaces between the channels of timber or ſtone wrought.

Ri'dges [*of a Horſe's Mouth*] are wrinkles in the roof, running from one ſide of the jaw to the other with furrows between them.

Ri'dge-band [of a *Horſe-Harneſs*] that part of it that runs over a-croſs his back.

Ri'dgling } [ſome derive it of *rejiciendo* with the *Dim.*
Ri'dgel } *Ling.*] the male of any beaſt that has been but half gelt.

To Ridicu'le [*Ridiculiſer*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a may-game of.

Ridicu'le [F. *ridiculo*, It. *ridiculo*, Sp. of *ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, jeſt, mockery, a laughing ſtock.

Ridi'culous [*ridicule*, F. *ridiculo*, It. of *ridiculoſus*, L.] fit to be laugh'd at, impertinent, foppiſh.

Ridi'culously, impertinently, foppiſhly.

Ridi'culousness [*le redicule*, F. of *ridiculoſus*, L.] worthineſs to be ridiculed

Ridings [in *Yorkſhire*] a diviſion of that country of which there are three ridings, the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *North*.

Ri'ding *Clerk* [in *Chancery*] one of the ſix clerks, who in his turn for one year, keeps the comptrollment-books of all grants that paſs the great ſeal.

Ridi'tta [in *Muſ. Bo.*] the ſame as *Reddita* and *Replica*, Ital.

Rido'tto, an entertainment of ſinging, muſick, *&c.* an opera, or part of it, *Ital.*

Ri'ens *arriere* [*Law Phraſe*] a kind of plea uſed to an action of debt, upon arrearages of account, whereby the defendant alledges that there is nothing in arrear, *F.*

Ri'ens *deins le garde* [*old Law*] a challenge to a jury or inqueſt of *London*, for that four ſufficient men, *&c.* were not impannell'd, *F.*

Rie'ns *paſſe*, &c. [in *Law*] i. e. *nothing paſſes by the Deed*, is the form of an exception taken in ſome caſes to an action, *L.*

Ri'ens *per diſcent* [*Law Phraſe*] *i. e.* nothing by deſcent; the plea of an heir when iſſued for his anceſtor's debt, tho' he had nothing from him by deſcent, *F.*

Ri'er *County*, is the place appointed by the ſheriff (after his court is ended) for the reception of the king's money.

Ri'fe [ꞃyꝼe, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

Ri'feness [Riꝼeneſſe, *Sax.*] frequency, commonneſs.

Riff-Raff. [probably of Reaꝼ, *Sax.* an old coat, according to *Minſhew*, or riffen raffen, *Dut.* a mingle mangle] dregs, ſcum, the refuſe of things, *&c.*

To Ri'fle [of ꞃeaꝼian, *Sax.* *rifler*, O. F.] to pillage, or robb.

Rifle'tum [*old Rec.*] a coppice or thicket; a place full of buſhes or thorns.

Ri'ffling } [of *raffler*, O. F.] a ſort of gaming, when a
Ra'ffling } certain ſet of perſons lay down a ſtake of money againſt a piece of plate or other thing, and he who throws moſt upon the dice takes it.

A Rift, a cliſt, chink, or crack.

To Rift [of ꞃeaꝼian, *Sax.* to ſnatch, or riffuer, *Dan.*] to ſplit, to cleave.

Rifts [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe, when corruption is lodged in the palate of the mouth.

Rig, a horſe who has one of his ſtones cut out; and yet he has gotten a colt.

A Rig [*prob.* of *ridendo*, L. laughing] a ramping, wanton girl.

Rig [with the *Vulgar*] game, diverſion, ſport, fun.

To Rig *about*, to ramp or be wanton and friſky.

To Rig *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to furniſh it with tackling.

Riga'tion, the ſprinkling or moiſtening any thing, *L.*

Well Rigg'd [*Sea Term*] uſed of a ſhip, when her rigging is of a fit ſize, in proportion to her burden; and alſo when her two univerſary ropes, as the two main ſhrowds, tackles, crow-feet, *&c.* are put up.

Well Rigged [*Metaphor.*] is ſaid of a perſon who is well dreſſed.

Over Rigg'd [ſpoken of a *Ship*] which is ſaid to be ſo, when her ropes are too big for her burden.

Rigging, all the ropes which belong to any part of a ſhip, but more eſpecially thoſe which belong to the maſts and yards.

Rigadoo'n, a *French Dance*, performed in figures by a man and a woman.

Right [in *Geom.*] ſomething that lies even, without inclining or bending one way or another.

Right [ꞃihꞇ, *Sax.* ratt, *Su.* rette, *Dan.* regt, *Du.* O. and L. G. recht, H. G. *droit*, F. *dritto*, It. *derech*, Sp. *rectus*, L.] juſtice, equity, reaſon, authority, privilege.

Right [in *Law*] any title or claim, by vertue of a condition, mortgage, *&c.*

Right [in *Ethicks*] imports a power of acting, granted or left free by the law; but it is not to be taken for the law it ſelf: Right denotes liberty, but law includes ſome bond or engagement, by which our natural liberty is reſtrained.

Right, ſtrait; alſo honeſt or juſt; alſo true, proper, natural.

Right *Sailing*, is when a voyage is performed on ſome one of the four cardinal points.

Right *Angle* [with *Geomet.*] is an angle, one of whoſe legs ſtands exactly upright upon the other, leaning no more one way than the other.

Right-*angled Figure* [*Geom.*] a figure, the ſides of which are at right-angles, or ſtand perpendicular one to another.

Right-*angled Triangle* [*Geom.*] a triangle which has one right-angle.

Right *Line* [*Geom.*] a line that lies equally between its points, without bending or turning one way or another.

Right *Sphere* [*Aſtron.*] ſuch a poſition of a ſphere, that it has the poles of the world in its horizon, and the equator in its zenith.

To Right *one*, is to do him right or juſtice.

Right *Circle* [in the *Stereographical Projection* of the *Sphere*] is a circle at right angles to the plane of projection.

Right *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] a direction for the ſteerman to keep the helm in the middle of the ſhip.

Ri'ghtly, truly, naturally, properly.

Ri'ghtness [Rihꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the true or proper quality.

Ri'ghteousness [Rihꞇpiꞅeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] juſtneſs, equitableneſs, *&c.*

Ri'ghtful [Rihꞇꝼull, *Sax.*] by right, lawful, *&c.*

Rigid [*rigido*, It. *rigidus*, L.] exact as to the obſervation of rules and diſcipline; ſtrict, auſtere, ſevere.

Ri'gidness } [*rigidité*, F. *rigidità*, It. of *rigiditas*, L.]
Rigi'dity } ſeverity, ſtrictneſs.

Rigi'dity [in *Phyſ.*] a brittle hardneſs or that kind of hardneſs, ſuppoſed to ariſe from the mutual indentation of the component particles, within one another; it is oppoſite to ductility and malleability, *&c.*

Ri'glet, any ſquare, flat, thin piece of wood, like thoſe which are deſigned for making the frames of ſmall pictures, before they are moulded.

Ri'glets [with *Printers*] thin ſlices or plates of wood ſet between verſes in poetry; or furniture to enlarge or leſſen margins.

Rigols, a muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of ſeveral ſticks bound together, only ſeparated by beads.

Ri'gor [*Rigueur*, F. *Rigore*, It. of *Riger*, Sp. and L.] a great, ſtiff, cold, roughneſs, ſtiffneſs; a ſhaking of the skin and muſcles of the whole body, accompanied with chillineſs, or a convulſive ſhuddering for cold; alſo ſeverity of manners and diſpoſition, ſternneſs, harſhneſs, the utmoſt extremity.

Ri'gorous [*rigoroſus*, L. *rigoreux*, F. *rigoroſo*, It. *riguroſo*, Sp.] full of rigour, over-harſh.

Ri'gorously, harſhly, ſeverely.

Ri'gorousness, fulneſs of rigour, over-harſhneſs.

A Rill [prob. a contraction of *rivulus*, L.] a rivulet, a little ſtream or brook.

Ri'lly [contract. of *rivulus*, L. a rivulet] full of rills or rivulets.

Rim [ꞃima, *Sax.*] the border or edge of any thing.

Ri'ma, a rift, cleft, or chink, *L.*

Ri'ma [with *Surgeons*] a fiſſure or cleft of a bone.

Ri'ma [in *Anatomy*] a narrow aperture of a ſmall cavity under the *Fornix*, opening into the *Infundibulum*; called alſo the third ventricle of the brain, *L.*

Rima *Pudendi* [*Anatomy*] the cleft of a woman's privities, *L.*

Rime [hꞃime, *Sax.*] a falling miſt, which diſſolves gradually by the heat of the ſun.

Rime } [*rime*, F. *rythmus*, L. of Ῥυθμός, Gr.] the like-
Rhime } neſs of ſound at the end of words.

Doggerel Rime, paltry, ſorry, pitiful rime.

Ri'mer [of Rime, *Sax.* of *rhythmus*, L. of Ῥυθμός, Gr.] a maker of rhymes.

Ri'mer [of Rime, *Sax.* *i. e.* a pomegranate] was the chief God of *Damaſcus*, where he had a famous temple. He held out in his right-hand a pomegranate, to ſhew he was the protector of that people, who bore a pomegranate in their coat of arms, *i. e.* the *Caphtorims*; and it is very probable was the ſame that ſome authors call *Jupiter Caſſius*, who was adored on the confines of mount *Caſſius*, which was near *Damaſcus*.

Ri'my [of hꞃime, *Sax.*] miſty, hazy, foggy.

Rimo'se [*rimoſus*, L.] full of clefts and chinks.

Rimo'sity [*rimoſitas*, L.] fullneſs of chinks or clefts.

Rimu'la *Laryngis* [*Anat.*] the orifice of the *Larynx* covered by the *Epiglottis*, leſt any of the food ſhould fall down.

Rina'us [*Anat.*] a muſcle of the noſe, otherwiſe call'd *Naſalis*.

Rind [ꞃinꝺ, *Sax.* rinde, G.] the skin of any fruit that may be pared off, as of an orange, apple, *&c.*

To Rind [of ꞃinꝺan, *Sax.*] to take off the rind.

Rind [with *Botan.*] the ble or inner bark of trees, or that ſoft, whitiſh, juicy ſubſtance, which adheres immediately to the wood.

Ri'ndy [of ꞃinꝺ, *Sax.*] having a rind, *i. e.* a skin to be pared off, as ſome fruits.

Ring [of hꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* ring, *Su. Dan. Du.* and G.] an ornament for the finger, *&c.* alſo the ſound of a bell.

To Ring [*Ir. V.* of ꞃinᵹan, *Sax.*] to cauſe or give a ſound, as bells, metal, *&c.*

Rung [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did ring, have *rung*.

Ring *of an Anchor*, that part of it to which the cable is faſtened.

Rings *of a Gun*, are circles of metal, and are the baſe ring, the re-inforced ring, trunnion ring, cornice ring, and muzzle ring.

Ri'nglets, little rings, curls, *Milton*.

Ring-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] iron-pins which ſerve for bringing the planks too.

Ring *of Saturn* [with *Aſtron.*] a ſolid circular arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, which entirely encompaſſes that planet, but does not touch it in any part.

Ring-*Bone* [in a *Horſe*] a hard, callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern, above the coronet.

Ring-*Dove*, a wood-pidgeon.

Ring-*Head*, an inſtrument for ſtretching woollen-cloth.

Ring-*Leader*, a perſon who is the head of a party or faction.

Ring-*ſtreaked* [ſaid of *Cattle*] marked on the hair or skin with round ſtreaks.

Ring-*Tail*, a kind of kite, with a whitiſh tail.

Ring-*Walk* [with *Hunters*] a round walk.

Ring-*Worm*, a kind of diſeaſe.

To Rinse [renſe, *Dan.* renſe, *Su.* renſe, *Dan.* *rinſer*, F.] to waſh lightly, to waſh the ſopineſs out of linnen, after the lathers.

Ri'ot [*Riote*, O. F. *Riotta*, It.] exceſs, luxury, debauchery, revel-rout, tumult, rabble.

Riot [in *Law*] the forcible doing an unlawful thing, by three or more perſons aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

To Ri'ot [*rioter*, O. F. *riottare*, It.] to make a riot; alſo to live riotouſly.

Ri'otous [*rioteux*, O. F.] given to luxury, lewd, diſorderly; that makes a riot, tumultuous.

Ri'otously, luxuriouſly, lewdly, alſo tumultuouſly.

Ri'otousness [of *rioteux*, F. or of *riota*, L. *Barb.* or of Proghacho, *Brit.* according to *Baxter*,] after a riotous manner.

To Rip [ꞃippan, *Sax.*] to cut up.

Ripa'riae [*old Rec.*] any waters that run between banks.

Ri'pe [ꞃipe, *Sax.* rypp, *Du.* O. and L. G. reiff, H. G.] come to maturity, as fruits, *&c.*

Ri'peness [ꞃipeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] maturity.

Ri'peners [in *Phyſ.*] a ſort of topical remedies called alſo *maturantia*.

To Ri'pen [ꞃipian, *Sax.*] to grow to maturity.

Ripia'no [in *Mu. Bo.*] the ſame as *repiano*, Ital.

Ripieno

RI'PIERS [of *ripa*, L. a bank or ſhoar, or of *ripp*, a basket to carry fiſh, *&c.* in] men who bring fiſh from the ſea-coaſts to ſell in the inland parts, the ſame as *Tranters*.

To RI'PPLE, to lave or waſh lightly over, as the ſurface of the ſea over the ſurface of the ſand.

To RIPPLE *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the ſeed-veſſels.

RIPT [ꞃypt, *Sax.*] unſewed, cut open.

RIPRESA [in *Mu. Bo.*] the ſame as *repreſa*, Ital.

RI'PTOWEL, a gratuity or reward, given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISAGALLUM, white *Arſenick*, or rats-bane.

To RISE [*Irr. V.* aꞃiꞅan, *Sax.* reiſe, *Dan.* ryſen, *Du.*] to ſpring up, to proceed or come from; to get up from one's ſeat or from bed.

RISE } *Irr. Imp.* [reeſe, *Du.*] did riſe.
ROSE }

RISEN. *Irr. Part. P.* [gereeſen, *Du.*] have *riſen*, am *riſen*.

RISE [ꞃiꞅe, *Sax.*] cauſe, occaſion; alſo preferment; alſo the head or ſpring of a river, *&c.*

To RISE *the Tacks* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ſlacken the ropes, called tacks.

RISEN, v. *To riſe.*

RI'SIBLE [*riſibilis*, L.] capable of laughing, *F.*

RI'SIBLENESS } [*riſibilitas*, L. *riſibilité*, F.] laughing faculty capableneſs of laughing.
RISIBI'LILY }

RI'SING *in the Body* [in *Cattle*] a diſeaſe.

RISING *of the Sun*, its appearing above the horizon.

It is common to worſhip the RISING Sun.

L. *Plures adorant Solem orientem quam occidentem.* (i. e. More adore the *Riſing* than the ſetting ſun.) They who are young and riſing have more followers than thoſe who are old and decaying. The ſucceſſor is often more flatter'd than the ſovereign. This, in the opinion of ſome, was the reaſon why the wiſe and prudent Queen *Elizabeth* would never be prevail'd upon to declare her ſucceſſor.

RI'SING, yeaſt or barm.

RISING *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the hooks placed on the keel ſo called, becauſe according to their gradual riſing; ſo in like manner her rake and run riſe, from the flat floor.

RI'SINGS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe thick planks which go before and behind, on both ſides, under the ends of the beams and timbers of the ſecond deck to the third deck, half deck, and quarter deck; ſo that the timbers of the deck bear on them at both ends by the ſides of the ſhip.

RISK } [*riſque*, F. *riſico*, It. *rieſgo*, Sp.] hazard, venture, peril, danger.
RISQUE }

To RISK } [*riſquer*, F. *arriſchiare*, It.] to venture, to hazard.
To run a RISK }

RISSO'LES [in *Cookery*] a ſort of minced pies, made of the breaſts of capons, calves udder, marrow, bacon, ſweet herbs, and fry'd in lard to give them a brown colour.

RISUS *Sardonicus* [with *Phyſ.*] a contraction of each jaw, or a convulſive kind of grinning, cauſed by a contraction of the muſcles on both ſides of the mouth, *L.*

RITES [*rites*, F. *riti*, It. *ritos*, Sp. of *ritus*, L.] an order or rule to be obſerved upon ſolemn occaſions; church-ceremonies.

RITERNE'LLO [in *Mu. Books*] the burthen of a ſong, repeating the ſix notes at the end of a ſong, or a couplet of verſes at the end of a ſtanza, *Ital.*

RITO'RNELLO, the ſame as *retornello*.

RITUAL [*ritual*, Sp. *rituale*, It. and L.] a church-book, directing the order and manner of the ceremonies to be obſerved in the celebration of divine ſervice, in a particular church, dioceſs, *&c.*

RI'TUALIST, a ſtickler for ceremonies in religious worſhip.

RI'VALITY } [*rivalitas*, L. *rivalité*, F. *rivalità*, It.] rivalſhip.
RI'VALTY }

RI'VALS [*Hieroglyph.*] were repreſented by two rams running at one another.

RI'VAGE, a toll anciently paid to the king in ſome rivers, for the paſſage of boats therein.

RI'VAL [F. and Sp. *rivale*, It. of *rivalis*, L.] a term of relation apply'd to two perſons who have the ſame pretenſions, eſpecially in love-affairs.

To RIVE *Irr. V.* [riffve, *Dan.* ryfwa, *Su.* rifve, *Dan.*] to cleave aſunder or in pieces.

ROVE [*Irr. Imp.*] did rive.

RI'VEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have *riven*.

RIVER [of *rivus*, L. *riviere*, F. *riviera*, It. *riva*, Sp.] a ſtream or current of freſh water, flowing in a bed or channel, from a ſource or ſpring into the ſea.

RIVERS have given names to ſeveral families in *Britain*, and elſewhere; as *Derwentwater*, *Troutbeck*, *Trent*, *&c.* as among the *Romans*, *Tiberius*, from the river *Tibris*, *Aufidius*, from a river of the ſame name.

RI'VET [F.] a rivetted nail, an iron-peg.

To RI'VET [*river*, F. *ribadire*, It.] to put a rivet or iron peg into a cavity, *&c.*

RIVO'SE [*rivoſus*, L.] full of rivers.

A RI'VULET [*un ruiſſeau*, F. of *rivulus*, L.] a little river.

RI'XABUND [*rixabundus*, L.] quarrelſome. contentious.

RIXA'TION, a ſcolding or brawling, *L.*

RIXO'SE [*rixoſus*, L.] full of contention, brawling, or chiding.

RIX-*Dollar*, a *German* coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſixpence *Sterling*.

ROACH [hꞃeoce, *Sax.* *rouget*, F. probably from the redneſs of its gills.] a kind of fiſh.

As ſound as a ROACH.

The *Fr.* ſay; *Sain comme un Hareng* (i. e. Sound as a herring.

ROAD [Roꝺ, of ꞃiꝺan, *Sax.* to ride] a high-way to travel in.

ROAD [reede, *Du.* rhede, G.] (with *Sailors*) a place fit for anchorage, at ſome diſtance from the ſhoar, and ſheltered from the winds; where ſhips uſually moor, and wait for a wind or tide, either to carry them into the harbour, or to ſet ſail out to ſea.

A Rod ROAD, a broad, high, champion road.

A good ROAD [with *Sailors*] a place where neither ſea nor wind has much power over the ſhip.

A wild ROAD, one which has but little land on either ſide.

Natural ROAD, is one which has been frequented for a long ſucceſſion of time, and ſubſiſts with little expence by reaſon of its diſpoſition, *&c.*

Artificial ROAD, is one made by the labour of the hand, either of earth or maſonry.

Terreſtrial ROAD, } is ſuch as is not only made upon the ground; but is alſo form'd of earth heaped up in manner of a bank, and born up by ſpurs, buttreſſes, *&c.*
Land ROAD, }

Aquatick ROAD, is one made in the waters, whether current, as over rivers, *&c.* or ſtagnant, as banks, cauſeways, over moraſſes, ponds, *&c.*

Publick ROAD, any common road, military or royal. The ſame as *Grand Road*,

Military ROAD, a grand road appointed for the marching of armies, ſuch as were made by the *Romans* in *England*, as *Watling-ſtreet*, *Erminage ſtreet*, &c.

Double ROADS, ſuch as were made by the *Romans*, having two pavements or cauſeways; the one for thoſe going one way, and the other for thoſe returning; to prevent being ſtopp'd the one by the other. Theſe two were ſeparated from each other by a bank raiſed in the middle, and pav'd with bricks, for the conveniency of foot paſſengers, with borders, mounting ſtones from ſpace to ſpace, and millitary columns, to mark diſtances.

Subterraneous ROAD, one that is dug in a rock with the chiſſel, *&c.* and left vaulted, as that at *Puzzuoli* near *Naples*, which is near half a league long, fifteen foot broad, and as many high.

ROA'DER [*Sea Term*] a ſhip riding at anchor in a road.

To ROAM [prob. of *Rome*, becauſe of the common practice of going to *Rome* on vows, and to court for benefices, *&c.* andar *Ramingo*, It. of *romeare*, Ital.] to wander, ſtrole or ſtraggle about.

A ROAM, a ramble, a wandering, *Milton*.

A RO'AMER [prob. of *Roma*, L. *q. d.* one that wanders to *Rome* upon ſome religious pretence] one that rambles up and down.

RO'AN [*rouan*, F. *roano*, It. *ruano*, Sp. of *ravus*, L.] a colour of horſes; a bay, black, or ſorrel colour, intermix'd all over with white or grey hairs.

To ROAR [ꞃuꞃan, *Sax.* *rugir*, F. *ruggire*, It.] to cry out like a lion; to make a noiſe like the ſea.

RO'ARING [ꞃuꞃunᵹ, of ꞃuꞃan, *Sax.*] a making a noiſe like a lion, the ſea, *&c.*

To R'OB [ꞃyppan ꞃeaꝼan, *Sax.* roefwa, *Su.* rofve, *Dan.* rooven, *Du.* roeven, O. and L. G. rauben, H. G. prob. of *roba*, L. *Barb.* a robe. Hence *rober* and *derober*, F. *q. d.* to take off the robes or clothes *rubare*, It. *robar*, Sp.] to take away clothes, money, *&c.* by force.

ROB [in *Pharmacy*] the juice of fruits purified and boiled to a conſumption of two thirds of their moiſture.

ROBERTS-*Men* [with the *Canting Crew*] anciently the third rank of villains, now the 45 mighty thieves, like *Robbin-Hood*.

RO'BBERY [roberey, O. and L. G. rauberey, H. G. *ruberia*, It.] a violent and forcible taking away of another man's goods openly againſt his will, and putting him in bodily fear; ſo named, becauſe the perſon was depriv'd of ſome of his robes, or becauſe his money, *&c.* was taken out of ſome part of his robe.

ROBERVA'LIAN *Lines*, a name given to certain lines for the transformation of figures, ſo named from M. *Roberval* their inventer.

RO'BBERY [in *Law*] a felonious taking away another man's goods from his perſon, preſence, or eſtate, againſt his will; putting him in fear.

Ro'bbins [in a *Ship*] ſmall ropes reeved or put through the oilet holes of a ſail under the head ropes, which ſerve to tie faſt, or tie the ſails to the yards.

Robe [F. *roba*, It.] a long gown or veſt that covers the whole body.

Ro'bersmen } [*old Stat.*] a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers,
Ro'bertsmen } or night-thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from *Robin Hood*, a famous robber on the frontiers of *England* and *Scotland* in the time of king *Richard* I.

Ro'bert *Sauce*, a ſauce made of onions, muſtard, butter, pepper, ſalt and vinegar.

Robiga'lia, feſtivals celebrated by the *Romans* in *May*, in honour of the deity *Robigus*, thought to preſerve their corn from being robiginous, *i. e.* blaſted or mildew'd.

Many talk of Robin Hood who never ſhot in his Bow.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous robber, and ſtoried to be an expert archer in the time of king *Richard* the firſt, about the year 1200; his principal haunt was about *Shirewood* foreſt in *Nottinghamſhire.*] This proverb is applicable to all ignorant *Pretenders* and *Braggadoci's* whatſoever, either in *Knowledge* or *Buſineſs.* It intimates, that *bragging* and *boaſting* are common impertinencies in converſation, equally among *Travellers* and *Soldiers*, as well as *Poets* and *Painters*, who never out-did nature yet, but only in the *Lye.* But they who pretend themſelves to be what they are *not*, will always be prating of what they do not know. So, *Non omnes qui Citharam tenent Citharædi ſunt*, ſay the *Latins*; Πολλοὶ μὲν ναρθηκοφόροι ϖαῦροι δέ τε βάκχοι, the *Greeks*; and *Molti parlan di Orlando chi non videro mai ſuo brando*, the *Italians*. The F. ſay; *Habit ne fait pas le moine*; (i. e. the dreſs does not make the friar.)

Robbin Hood's Pennyworths.

This proverb is uſually applied to ſuch as having gotten any thing diſhoneſtly, ſell it at a price much below the value, according to the proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and *Robin Hood* is alluded to, becauſe being an expert archer, and ſo coming eaſily by it, he could afford to ſell veniſon as cheap as neck beef; according to the *Latins*, *Aurea pro æreis*, and the *Greek* χρύσεα χαλκείων: but others too on the contrary apply it to ſuch as would buy lumping penny worths, ſtill alluding to *Robin*, but upon another conſideration, *viz.* his being a robber, who tho, as *Camden* calls him *Prædonum mitiſſimum*, the moſt gentle and generous of thieves, when caſh run low, would have what he wanted at his own rate, which his chapmen were forc'd to take, or elſe he would have it for nothing.

Ro'bin, a pear, called alſo the muſcat pear of *Auguſt*.

Ro'bin *Red-Breaſt*, a bird well known.

Robo'rean } [*roboreus*, L.] of the nature of, or pertaining
Robo'reous } to oak.

Roboro'se [*roboroſus*, L.] ſtiff and hard like an oak.

Robora'ntia [in *Phyſick*] medicines which ſtrengthen and comfort the heart.

Robu'st [*robuſte*, F. *robuſto*, It. and Sp. of *robuſtus*, L.] ſtrong like oak, ſtrong-limb'd, luſty.

Rocambo'le, a ſort of ſmall garlick, much leſs than a ſhalot, *Spaniſh* garlick.

A Roccelo' [prob. of ꞃoc, *Sax.*] a great looſe cloak or coat.

Roche *Allum* [q. *Rock Allum*] a mineral ſalt of a very binding quality.

Rochester-*portion* [with the *Vulgar*] two torn ſmocks, and what nature gave.

Ro'chet [F. *roquête*, Sp. *roccetto*, Ital.] a ſort of ſurplice, a lawn garment worn by biſhops, *&c.*

Ro'chets, mantles worn on days of ceremony by the peers ſitting in the *Engliſh* parliament.

Rock [*roc*, or *roche*, F. *rocca*, Ital. *rupes*, L. prob. of ῥὼξ, Gr.] a large maſs or block of hard ſtone rooted in the ground.

Rocke't [in *Pyrotechny*] an artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical caſe of paper filled with combuſtible ingredients, and which, being tied to a ſtick, mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts.

Ro'ckiness, a rocky nature or quality.

Rod [roed, *Du.* and L. G. ruhte, H. G. *radius*, L. and prob. ꞃoꝺ, *Sax.*] a wand, or ſmall ſtick, of 16 foot and an half; alſo a bundle of ſmall ſprigs of birch to correct children with.

Rod-*Knight* } [ꞃoꝺ cnihꞇ, *Sax*,] certain tenants, or ſer-
Rad-*Knights* } vitors, who held land by ſerving their lord on horſeback.

Rod *Net* [with *Fowlers*] a net to catch blackbirds or woodcocks.

To make a Rod for One's own Breech.

L. *Turdus ſibi malum cacat.* Plaut. F. *Il donne des Verges, pour ſe fouëtter.*

To prepare one's one puniſhment; or to bring one's ſelf into trouble or inconvenience.

I have a Rod *in P----ſs for you.*

I am prepar'd to be even with you, or to reward you according to your deſerts.

Rode [ꞃoꝺe, of ꞃiꝺan, *Sax.*] v. *To Ride.*

Rodge, a water-fowl ſomething like a duck, but leſſer.

A Rodomonta'do [*rodomontade*, F.] a vain glorious bragging or boaſting.

Rodonde'llus [*old Rec.*] a roundle; an old riding-cloak.

A Roe [ꞃa, *Sax.* Rhee, *Du.* Rehe, G.] a kind of deer.

Roes [rawn, *Dan.* Rōge, G.] the milt of fiſhes.

Roe-*Buck* [ꞃeah-ꝺeoꞃ, *Sax.* raah-buch, *Dan.* Råbock, *Su.*] a kind of deer.

Ro'ga, donatives or preſents, which the *Roman* emperours made to the ſenators, magiſtrates, and people; and popes and patriarchs alſo to their clergy, *L.*

Ro'gal [*rogalis*, L.] belonging to a funeral pile.

Ro'gament [*rogamentum*, L.] a propoſition to be granted.

Roga'tion, an asking, *L.*

Roga'tion *Week*, the week immediately preceding *Whitſunday*, thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, *viz.* on the *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, called *Rogation Days*, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of *Holy Thurſday*, call'd alſo *Gang-week*.

Roger [with the *Canting Crew*] a port-manteau, a gooſe alſo a man's yard.

Ro'gue [prob. of *rogue*, O. F. impudent, ſurly, haughty; but *Minſhew* rather chuſes to derive it of ꞃoaȝh, *Sax.* to hate; *&c.* but *Skinner*, of Ῥάκυς, Gr. or רע, *Heb.* evil] a villain, knave, a cheat; alſo a ſturdy beggar, who wanders from place to place without a licence; who, for the firſt offence, is called a rogue of the firſt degree; and puniſhed by whipping and boring thro' the griſtle of the right ear with an hot iron, an inch in compaſs; and for the ſecond offence, is called *a Rogue of the ſecond Degree*, and put to death as a felon, if he be above 18 years of age. Alſo the fourth order of villains.

Ro'guery, villainy, knavery; alſo merry drolling, raillery, waggery.

Ro'guish, knaviſh, wicked; alſo drolling, waggiſh.

Roguishly, in a waggiſh, drolling manner.

Ro'guishness, villainy, knaviſhneſs, *&c.* alſo waggiſhneſs.

Ro'ister [prob. of *ruſtre*, F. a clown] a rude, boiſterous fellow.

A Roll [*rolle*, F. in the latter ſenſe, *Rouleau*, in the firſt *ruolo*, It. *rolla*, Sp. *rotulus*, L.] a bundle of any thing rolled up; a liſt of names.

A Roll [of *Parchment*] the quantity of 60 skins.

Roll [in a *Ship*] a round piece of wood or iron, into which the whip-ſtaff is let.

Muſter-Roll, a roll wherein are enter'd the ſoldiers of every troop, company, regiment, *&c.*

To Roll [of *rouler*, F. *arollâr*, Sp. or rollen, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] to puſh or draw a round thing over, to make ſmooth and even; alſo to move or tumble in the manner of a rolling ſtone; alſo to wind, *&c.* into a roll.

Ridder Roll [in *Law*] a ſmall piece of parchment, added to ſome part of a roll or record.

Roll [in the *Cuſtoms*] a liſt of the names of ſeveral perſons of the ſame condition, or enter'd in the ſame engagement.

Court-Roll [in a *Manour*] is a roll wherein the names, rent, ſervices of each tenant, are copied and enrolled.

Calves-head Roll [in the two *Temples*] a roll wherein every bencher is taxed annually at 2*s.* every barriſter at 1*s.* 6*d.* every gentleman under the bar at 1*s.* to the cook and other officers of the houſe, in conſideration of a dinner of calves-heads provided every *Eaſter* term.

Ragman's Roll [of *Ragimund's* roll] a legate in *Scotland*, who having cited before him all the people in that kingdom who held benefices, cauſed them to give in the value of their eſtates upon oath; according to which they were afterwards taxed in the court of *Rome*.

Rollable, that is capable of being rolled.

Ro'ller [of rollen, *Du.* *rouler*, F.] a ſwathing-band for young children; alſo a round piece of wood for the moving of great ſtones, and alſo for other uſes.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moſs.

There are a ſet of people in the world of ſo unſettled and reſtleſs a temper, and ſuch admirers of novelty, that they can never be long pleaſed with one way of living, no more than to continue long in one habitation; but before they are well enter'd upon one buſineſs, dip into another, and before they are well ſettled in one habitation, remove to another; ſo that they are always buſily beginning to live, but by reaſon of fickleneſs and impatience, never arrive at a way of living: ſuch perſons fall under the doom of this proverb, which is deſign'd to fix the volatility of their tempers, by laying before them the ill conſequences of ſuch fickleneſs and inconſtancy. *Saxum volutum non obducitur Muſco*, ſay the *Latins*; Λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος ὐ ποιεῖ, the *Greeks*; *Pierre qui roule n' amaſſe point de mouſſe*, the *French*; and *Pietra moſſa non fa muchio*, the *Italians*. So likewiſe L. *Planta quæ ſepius transfertur non coaleſcit.* (i. e. a plant often removed cannot thrive.)

ROLLING-*Preſs*, a preſs for printing pictures, *&c.* on copper-plates.

The ROLLS, the office where the records of *Chancery* are kept in *Chancery-lane*; this houſe, or office, was anciently built by king *Henry* III. for converted *Jews*, and called *Domus Converſorum*; but their irregularities and lewdneſs having provoked king *Edward* III. he expell'd them, and caus'd the place to be appropriated for keeping the rolls or records of *Chancery*.

Maſter of the ROLLS, is the ſecond perſon in that court; and, in the abſence of the lord chancellor, ſits as judge.

ROLLS [of *Parliament*] the manuſcript regiſters, or rolls of the proceedings of parliament, before the invention of printing.

RO'MAN [*Romanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Romans*, or to *Rome*, or the *Roman Catholicks*.

RO'MAN *Beam*, a kind of balance or ſtilliards, otherwiſe called a *Stelleer*.

RO'MAN *Catholicks*, thoſe who adhere to the doctrines and diſcipline of the church of *Rome*.

RO'MAN *Indiction*, a circle or revolution of 15 years, or 35 years, at the end of which the *Romans* exacted their ſeveral tributes, 1. of gold, 2. of ſilver, 3. of braſs and iron.

RO'MAN *Language*, a mixture of *Gauliſh* and *Latin*, the *French* tongue ſo called by the *Walloons*; for the *Romans*, having ſubdued ſeveral provinces in *Gaul*, eſtabliſhed prætors or proconſuls, *&c.* to adminiſter juſtice in the *Latin* tongue; on this occaſion, the natives were brought to apply themſelves to learn the language of the *Romans*, and ſo introduced abundance of *Latin* words into their own tongue.

RO'MAN *Letter*, the character that this line is printed in.

RO'MAN *Order* [in *Architect*] the ſame as the compoſite.

A RO'MANCE [*roman*, F. *romanzo*, Ital. prob. of *Roma*, *Rome*] a meer fiction or feigned ſtory; a fabulous relation of certain intrigues and adventures of love and gallantry, invented to entertain and inſtruct the readers.

To ROMA'NCE [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent lie, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

A ROMA'NCER [*romanzier*, F.] a teller of lies or falſe ſtories.

ROMANCIST, a writer of *Romances*.

RO'MANIST, one belonging to the church of *Rome*, a papiſt.

RO'MANS, the polite language formerly ſpoken at the court of *France*, in contradiſtinction to the *Walloon* language. The former was half *Latin*, half *Gauliſh*.

ROMA'NTICK [*romantique*, F.] of, or pertaining to, or that ſavours of a romance.

ROMA'NTICKNESS [of *romantique*, F.] fictitiouſneſs, egregious falſeneſs.

ROMBOIL'D [with the *Canting Crew*] a ſought after with a warrant.

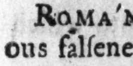
ROME [*roma*, L. which ſome derive from 'Ρώμα, Gr. ſtrength, powder, *&c.* others of רום, *Heb.* he was exalted whence רמה, *Heb.* height, *&c.* but others of *Romulus*] a city of *Italy*.

ROME **was not built in a Day.**

The *Fr.* ſay; *Grand bien ne vient pas en peu d'Heures*: (i. e. A great eſtate is not to be got in a few hours.) Which may ſerve as an explication of our proverb. Every thing muſt have its time. The earth to produce its fruit; mankind to arrive to maturity; and ſo in all undertakings, of what kind ſoever, we muſt allow a reaſonable time, in proportion to the nature of things, for them to take their effects. Impatience renders many a good project abortive.

ROME *Scot*, was an annual tribute of a penny for every family paid to the ſee of *Rome* at the feaſt of St. *Peter ad Vincula*, i. e. on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*.

This was firſt granted by *Offa*, as ſome ſay; or by *Ina*, king of the *Weſt Saxons*, as others ſay; who being on a *Pilgrimage*, and at *Rome A. D.* 725, gave it as an alms. This tribute amounted to 3000 marks and 1 noble a year. Our anceſtors did frequently complain of this mark of ſlavery to the church of *Rome*, as a burthen and a ſcandal to the *Engliſh* nation. And in the time of king *Edward* III. it was forbidden to be paid, the parliament had complain'd of it as a grievance, *A. D.* 1206, in the time of K. *John* K. *Henry* VIII. abrogated it, but it was ſervilely reſtored by queen *Mary*; but at laſt utterly aboliſhed by Q. *Elizabeth*.



ROMPEE [in *Heraldry*] So they call a chevron, when it is borne of this figure. He beareth *a Chevron Rompe, between three Mullets, or by the Name of Sault*.

RO'NDEAU [in *Mu. Books*] a name apply'd to all ſongs and tunes, which end with the firſt part or ſtrain, whether they are *Gavots*, *Jiggs*, *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, or any other kind of ſtrain; and for that reaſon they have the letters D. C. or DA CAPO at the end of them; which ſignify that the firſt part muſt be begun again.

RO'NDEL [in *Fortif.*] a round tower, ſometimes erected at the foot of a baſtion.

RONVI'LLE, a fine pear which comes to its full ripeneſs in *January* and *February*.

ROOD [Rad, *Brit.* of *radius*, L. of 'Ραβδ☉, Gr.] a long meaſure of 40 perches.

ROOD [of *Land*] a quantity equal to the fourth part of an acre, and containing 40 ſquare perches or poles.

ROOD [Roꝺe or ꞃaꝺe, *Sax.*] a croſs, a repreſentation or image of the crucifiction or of Chriſt on the croſs.

ROOD *Loft*, a ſhrine on which a crucifix was placed.

ROOF [hꞃoꝼ, *Sax.*] the upper part of the mouth; of a houſe, *&c.*

ROOF-*Trees* }
ROUF-*Trees* } [in a *Ship*] are ſmall timbers which bear up the gratings from the half-deck to the fore-caſtle.

ROOK [hꞃoc, *Sax.*] a ſort of carrion crow; a cheat at gaming; a ſharper; one that lends money to gameſters.

To ROOK *one*, to wipe one of his money.

ROO'KERY, a place where rooks haunt or reſide.

ROOM [ꞃum, *Sax.* rum, *Su.* and *Dan.* ruymte, *Du.* ruum, L. G. raum, H. G. all in the latter ſignification.] an apartment in a houſe; alſo large or ſufficient ſpace.

A ROOMER [with *Sailors*] a very large ſhip.

ROO'MINESS, largeneſs of place.

ROO'MY, large, capacious.

To ROOST [prob. of hꞃoꞅtan, *Sax.*] to reſt as fowls do.

A ROOST [hꞃoꞅt, *Sax.*] a perch, or reſting place for fowls.

A ROOT [*radice*, It. *rayz*, Sp. *radix*, L. roed, *Dan.* rooth, *Su.*] that part of a plant, *&c.* that extends it ſelf downwards, that imbibes the juices of the earth, and tranſmits them to other parts for their nutrition; alſo the original of a thing or matter, by which it naturally draws in its nouriſhment.

ROOT [in *Mathemat*] a number or quantity which is multiply'd by it ſelf, or conſidered as the baſis or foundation of a higher power.

ROOTS [with *Gramm.*] original words.

Square ROOT [in *Arithm.*] a number, which, being multiply'd by itſelf, produces a power called a ſquare, as five is the ſquare root of 25.

Cube ROOT, a nnmber, which being multiplied, twice by itſelf, produces a power called a cube; ſo five is the cube-root of 125.

ROOT *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is the value of an unknown quantity in an equation.

ROOTLINGS [in *Botany*] the ſmall roots of plants.

ROPE [ꞃape, *Sax.* Reep, *Su. Du.* and L. G.] a cord, *&c.*

Bolt-ROPE [with *Marin.*] a rope wherein the ſails are ſewed.

Buoy-ROPE, a rope ty'd to the buoy at one end, and to the anchor's flook at the other.

Cat-ROPE, a rope for haling in the cat.

Cheſt-ROPE, }
Gueſt ROPE, } a rope added to the boat-rop, when towed at the ſhip's ſtern, to keep her from ſheering.

Entring-ROPE, a rope belonging to the entring-ladder to hold by.

Jeer ROPE, a piece of a hawſer made faſt to the main-yard, and fore yard, cloſe to the ties, *&c.* to ſuccour the ties, by helping to hoiſe up the yards, *&c.* that, if the ties ſhould break, they may hold up the maſt.

Keel ROPE, a hair-rope, which runs between the keelſon, and keel of the ſhip, to clear the limber-holes, when choaked up with ballaſt, *&c.*

Preventer-ROPE, a rope over the ram-head, if one part of the tie ſhould break, to prevent the other part from running thro' the ram-head, and endangering the yard.

Running-ROPES [in a *Ship*] are thoſe which run on blocks and ſhivers.

Standing-ROPES [in a *Ship*] the ſhrouds and ſtays.

Top-ROPES, thoſe wherewith they ſet or ſtrike the main or fore-top-maſts.

ROPE-*Yarn*, the yarn of any rope untwiſted.

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as ſome liquors do.

ROPE-*Weed*, an herb.

He's upon the High ROPE, *i. e.* inſiſts or ſtands upon high terms. Or, *Cock-a-Hoop*,

To twiſt a ROPE **of Sand.**

Gr. 'Ει τȣ̃ς ψάμμȣ χοινίον πλέχειν. That is to undertake a thing that is impracticable. We have many proverbs of the ſame ſignification.

Give him ROPE **enough, and he'll hang himſelf.**

That is, let him alone, and he'll deceive or decoy himſelf to his own deſtiny or deſtruction.

RO'PY [prob. ꞃapiꝣ, *Sax.*] clammy, ſlimy.

RO'PINESS }
RO'PISHNESS } [ſpoken of *Liquors*] a thick clammy quality.

RORA'STRUM, white briony, *L.*

RORA'TION, a falling of dew, *L.*

RORIFERUS *Ductus* [with *Anat.*] a veſſel ariſing about the kidney, on the left ſide, which aſcends along the cheſt, and ends at the ſubclavian vein, on the left ſide; the uſe of which is to convey the juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower parts, to the heart, call'd alſo, *Ductus Chyliferus*, L.

RORI'GENOUS [*rorigena*, L.] produced of dew.

RORI'FLUOUS [*rorifluus*, L.] flowing with dew.

RO'RULENT [*rorulentus*, L.] full of dew.

RO'RID [*roridus*, L.] dewy, wettiſh, moiſt.

RORI'FEROUS [*roriferus*, L.] bringing dew.

ROS, the dew which falls upon the ground in the night time, *L.*

ROS [in *Medicine*] a kind of moiſture whereby all parts of an animal body are nouriſhed, *L.*

ROS *Vitrioli* [in *Chym.*] the firſt phlegm that is diſtilled from vitriol in *Balneo Mariæ*, L.

ROS, *i. e.* dew [with *Phyſ.* &c.] the firſt moiſture that falls from the extremities of the veſſels, and is diſperſed upon the ſubſtance of the members.

ROS [according to *Galen*] is a third ſort of moiſture whereby the parts of animal bodies are nouriſhed, and is contained in all the parts of an animal, like a certain dew ſprinkled upon them.

ROSA, a roſe, *L.*

ROSA'LIA [in *Med.*] a diſeaſe common to young children, ſomething like the meaſles.

RO'SA *Solis*, a pleaſant liquor made of brandy, cinnamon, ſugar, and other ingredients, very palatable.

RO'SARY [*roſaire*, F. *roſario*, It. and Sp. of *roſarium*, L.] a particular maſs or form of devotion addreſſed to the Virgin *Mary*, to whom the chaplet of that name is accommodated; a ſet of beads called fifteens, containing 15 *Ave Maria*'s, and 15 *Pater-Noſters*.

ROSA'DE, a liquor made of pounded almonds, milk, and ſugar.

RO'SEATE [of *roſeus*, L.] ſcented with, or ſmelling of roſes.

ROSE [Roꞅe, *Sax.* **roos**, *Su.* **roſe**, *Du.* and G. *roſe*, F. *roſa* It. Sp. and L.] a flower, call'd the flower of *Venus*. conſecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates*, the God of ſilence.

ROSE [*emblematically*] repreſents the momentary, and fickle ſtate of man's life, the frailty and inconſtancy of which is ſuch, that we are no ſooner born into the world, but we preſently begin to leave it; and as the delectable beauty, and redolence of ſmell of this flower, does ſuddenly fade and periſh, ſo the life of man, his beauty, ſtrength, and worldly eſtate, are ſo mutable, weak, and momentary, that often, the ſame day that he flouriſhes moſt, he dies.

ROSE [in *Architecture*] the figure or a roſe in ſculpture chiefly us'd in frizes, corniches, vaults of churches, and particularly in the middle of each face of the *Corinthian Abacus*; and alſo in the ſpaces between modillions under the plafonds of corniches.

Under the ROSE [*ſub roſa*, L.] a phraſe made uſe of to denote ſecreſy, which is ſaid to have had this original. There is, among the ancients, a tradition that the *God of Love* made a very beautiful *Roſe*, the firſt that had been known, to *Harpocrates*, the god of ſilence, and gave it him to engage him not to diſcover any of the intrigues of his mother *Venus*. Hence proceeded a cuſtom to place a *Roſe* in the rooms where they met for mirth and divertiſement, to intimate that under the aſſurance thereof they might lay aſide all conſtraint and ſpeak what they pleas'd, and ſo the *Roſe* became a ſymbol of ſilence.

ROSE [G.] a certain tumour or inflammation, call'd, in *Latin*, *Eryſipelas*.

ROSE, v. *To riſe*.

ROSE *Noble*, an *Engliſh* gold-coin, in value, anciently 16s.

ROSE *Royal*, an ancient gold-coin, in value one pound ten ſhillings, *Sterling*.

Golden ROSE, a roſe which the pope commonly bleſſes at maſs, upon a ſunday in *Lent*.

Under the ROSE, privately, ſecretly, not to be divulged.

RO'SEMARY [*romarin*, F. *roſmarino*, It. *roméro*, Sp. of *roſmarinus*, L.] a medicinal and fragrant plant, well known.

ROSETUM, a roſe-bed, a garden or place planted with roſes, *L.*

ROSETUM [in *Anc. Deeds*] a low, watery place, full of reeds and ruſhes; alſo thatch for the covering of houſes, made of reeds.

ROSICRU'CIANS, certain chymiſts, or hermetical philoſophers, who ſtyle themſelves *Brothers of the Holy Croſs*.

RO'SIN [*reſine*, F. of *reſina*, L.] an oily juice, that oozes out of the *Pine tree*, &c.

ROSOLIS, See *Roſa Solis*.

RO'SLAND [of **rhos**, *Brit.*] heathy land, or land full of ling; alſo a watery, or moory ground.

RO'SSALIA [with *Phyſ.*] red, fiery ſpots which break out all over the body.

RO'SSELLY *Land*, light land.

ROTARY, of or pertaining to a wheel whirling or turning round.

To ROAST [ᵹeꞃoꞅtan, *Sax.* the verb **roſten** is ſometimes us'd in this ſenſe by the *Du.* but oftner, and always with the G. it ſignifies to *toaſt*. and likewiſe to *broil*. *rotir*, F. *arroſtire*, It.] to dreſs meat before the fire: Alſo to teize or banter.

ROAST-*meat-Cloaths* [with the *Vulgar*] holiday cloaths.

He can't fare well, but he muſt cry ROAST-**Meat.**

He can't be contented to receive favours but he muſt brag of them.

To give a Man ROAST-**Meat, and baſte or beat him with the Spit.**

To do a man a favour, but to be always hitting it in his teeth, or crowing upon him on that account.

To rule the ROST, to direct or govern every thing.

ROSTED [with the *Canting Crew*] arreſted.

ROSTRA, a part of the *Roman forum*, wherein orations, pleadings, and funeral harangues, &c. were deliver'd.

RO'STRUM, the beak of a bird, *L.*

RO'STRUM [in *Chymiſt*] the noſe of an alembick.

ROSTRIFO'RMIS *Proceſſus* [with *Anat.*] a proceſs of the ſhoulder-blade; and alſo of the lower jaw-bone.

ROSY [*roſaceus*, L] full of, or like roſes.

To ROT *Irr. V.* [ꞃoꞇan, *Sax.* **rotra**, *Su.* **raade**, *Dan.* **rotten** or **verrotten**, *Du.* and L. G.] to putrify, periſh or conſume away

ROTTEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] is *rotten*.

ROT [ꞃoꞇ, *Sax.*] a diſeaſe in ſheep.

ROTA, a wheel; alſo the name of the firſt juriſdiction of the court of *Rome*, L.

RO'TA *Ariſtotelica*, *Ariſtotle*'s wheel, a celebrated problem in mechanicks, founded on the motion of a wheel about its axis; ſo called, becauſe firſt taken notice of by *Ariſtotle*, L.

ROTA'RY, of or pertaining to a wheel, whirling.

RO'TAN [with the *Canting Crew*] any carriage, but particularly a cart.

ROTA'TED [*rotatus*, L.] turned round like a wheel.

ROTA'TION [L. *rotazione*, It.] a turning round like a wheel.

ROTA'TION [in *Geom.*] the circumvolution of a ſurface, round an immoveable line.

ROTA'TION [with *Anat.*] the action of the muſcles, call'd *rotatores*; or the motion they give to the parts to which they are affixed.

ROTA'TOR *Femoris extrorſum* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle that turns the thigh outwards, *L*

ROTA'TOR *major* & *minor* [with *Anat.*] two proceſſes in the upper part of the thigh-bone, in which the tendons of many muſcles are terminated, called *Trochanters*.

ROTE [*routine*, F. of *rota*, L. a wheel] as *to ſay a Leſſon by rote*, is to ſay it readily, as a wheel turns round.

ROT *Gut* [with the *Vulgar*] very ſmall beer.

RO'THER *Nails* [with *Shipwrights*] nails with very full heads, uſed for faſtening the rudder-irons of ſhips.

ROTHER *Beaſts*, horned beaſts.

ROTTEN, v. *To rot*.

The RO'TONDA } RO'TUNDO } in *Rome* [of *rotundus*, L. round] was anciently called the *Pantheon*, becauſe dedicated to all the Gods. It is a great maſſy vault 140 foot high, and as many broad, having a hole open at the top of nine or ten foot diameter, which, at this day, ſtands a bold and firm piece of architecture, altho' it is open at the top and hath not had for many years pillars to bear up its roof. There are now lying along on the ground, but on the outſide of this ſtructure, thirteen of its columns, each of them being all of one piece, ſix foot in diameter, and 53 foot in height. This fabrick *Pliny*, in his time, accounted one of the rareſt wonders then extant.

RO'TTEN [of ꞃoꞇan, *Sax.* to rot] unſound, periſhed by corrupting.

RO'TTENNESS [ꞃoꞇneꞅꞅe of ꞃoꞇan, *Sax.* or **rotten**, *Du.*] putrifiedneſs, or being infected with the rot.

RO'TULA, *i. e.* a little wheel [in *Anatomy*] the bone of the knee-pan, *L.*

RO'TULI *placitorum* [*old Writ.*] court-rolls, or records upon rolls, *L.*

RO'TULUS *Wintoniæ* [in *Doom's-day Book*] a roll containing an exact ſurvey of all *England*; ſo called, becauſe it was, in ancient times, kept at *Wincheſter*.

ROTUNDIFO'LIOUS [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has round leaves.

ROTU'NDNESS [*rotunditas*, L. *rotundité*, F.] roundneſs.

ROTU'NDUS [with *Anat.*] a name given to ſeveral muſcles, from the roundneſs of their form; particularly one of the radii which ſerves to turn the palm of the hand downwards.

To ROVE [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

ROVE, an iron-pin, to which a clinch-nail is faſten'd.

ROVE, v. *To rive*.

RO'VER [*rodeur*, F.] a rambler.

ROUGE, red, *F.*

Rouge *Croſs* } [in *Heraldry*] the names of two of the
Rouge *Dragon* } marſhals or purſuivants at arms.

Rough [hꞃuh, *Sax.*] uneven, rugged; alſo ſevere, harſh, hairy or briſtly.

To lie **Rough**, to lye in one's cloaths.

Rou'ghings, latter paſture or graſs that comes after mowing.

Roughly, harſhly, ſeverely.

Rou'ghness [hꞃuȝneſſe, *Sax.*] unevenneſs, is that which by the inequality of its parts is diſagreeable to the touch; hairineſs, brittlineſs. *&c.*

To **Roul** [*Military Term*] officers of equal quality, who mount the ſame guard, and take their turns in relieving one another, are ſaid *to roul.*

Roula'de [in *Muſick*] a trilling or quavering, *F.*

Roula'des [in *Cookery*] veal ſteaks, thin ſlices of bacon, calves tongues, *&c.* covered, made into rolls, and boiled, *F.*

Rounce, the handle of a part of a printing-preſs.

Rou'nceval *Peas* [ſo called of *Rouncevalle*, near the *Pyrenean* mountains] a large ſort of delicious peas.

Round [*rotundus*, L. rund, *Dan.* and *Su. rond*, F. *rotunde* It. *redondo*, Sp.] the being in the form of a circle or ball.

To **Round** *a Horſe* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a general expreſſion for all ſorts of manage upon rounds: So that to round a horſe upon a trot, gallop, or otherwiſe, is to make him carry his ſhoulders and his haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or ſmaller circle, without traverſing or bearing to a ſide.

A **Round** [*rond*, F.] a ring or circle.

Rou'ndness [*rondeur*, F. *rotunditas*, L.] a round form.

Rou'ndel } [*rondelet*, F. *redondella*, Sp.] a ſong begin-
Rou'ndelay } ning and ending with the ſame ſentence, or
Rou'ndo } one that turns back again to the firſt verſe, and then goes round.

Round-*Heads* [in the time of the civil wars in *England*] a name given to thoſe of the parliament-party, who generally had their hair cut ſhort.

Round-*Houſe* [of a *Pariſh*] a priſon wherein to ſecure thoſe who are apprehended by the conſtable, *&c.* for committing diſorders in the night.

Round-*Houſe* [in a *Ship*] is the uppermoſt room or cabin in the ſtern of a ſhip, where the maſter lies.

To **Round** [*arrondir*, F.] to go round, *Milton.*

Rou'nding, encompaſſing round, *Milton.*

To **Round** *in the Ear* [prob. of ꞃunian, *Sax.* to mutter] to chide a perſon ſharply.

Round-*Top* [of a *Ship*] is a round frame of boards, lying upon the croſs trees. near the head of the maſt, where men may ſtand to furl and looſe the top-ſails, *&c.*

Round *Splice* [with *Mariners*] is when a rope's end is ſo let into another, that they ſhall be as firm as if they were but one rope.

Round *in* } [*Sea Phraſe*] is to let riſe the main or fore-
Round *aft* } tack, *&c.* when the wind larges upon them, *i. e.* grows fairer.

Rounds [in *Maſonry*] are the fragments or broken pieces of ſtatues.

Rounds [*Mil. Term*] a watch commanded by an officer, who in the night time walks round about the ramparts of a fortified place or about the ſtreets of a garriſon, to ſee that the centinels do their duty, and to keep the town in good order.

Rou'ndelay } a ſhepherd's ſong; or, as it were, a ſong
Rou'ndo } ſung in a ronnd by a company where each takes his turn.

Roundly, plainly, honeſtly, ſincerely, boldly, freely.

Rount [in *Horſes*] a fleſh-colour.

To **Rouse** } [of aꞃiꞅan, *Sax.*] to raiſe, excite, or ſtir up;
To **Rouze** } alſo to awake from ſleep.

Rou'sselet, a ſmall pear of a delicious taſte, *F.*

Rout [prob. of Rhawd, or rhodio, *Brit.* a walk, *Baxt.*] a company of people, mob, a rabble; a combuſtion, noiſe, trouble, or diſturbance.

Rout [in a *Law Senſe*] an aſſembly or combination of three or more perſons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act; although they do not perform it.

To **Rout** [either of ƿꞃotan, *Sax.* or *Root*] to turn up the ground, or root up plants, as ſwine do.

Rout *of an Army* [*deroute*, F.] the diſcomfiture.

Rout [*route*, F.] a publick road, or highway, or courſe; eſpecially the way an army is to march.

A **Rout** *of Wolves*, a company or herd of them.

To **Rout** *an Army* [of *deroute*, F.] is to diſcomfit or put it to flight.

Rout [in the *civil Law*] an aſſembly of three or more perſons, who are going forcibly to commit an unlawful action, tho' they do it not; for if it be done, it is a riot.

Row [of ꞃoƿ or ꞃaƿ, *Sax.* a ſtreet, *rue*, F. reye, *Teut.*] a rank, or order.

To **Row** *a Boat* [of ꞃoƿan, *Sax.*] to pull it along by oars.

Ro'wel [of *rouëlle*, F.] the prickles of a ſpur.

Ro'wel [with *Surgeons*] a kind of iſſue made by drawing a ſkain of ſilk or thread thro' the nape of the neck, *&c.*

Ro'wel [in a *Ship*] is a round piece of wood or iron, wherein the whip goes, being made to turn about, that it may carry over the whip the eaſier from ſide to ſide.

Ro'wen-*Hay*, latter-hay.

Ro'wing [of *Cloths*] is the ſmoothing them with a rowler.

To **Rowne** [ꞃunnian, *Sax.*] to whiſper.

Rowland [*Camd.* derives it of ꞃod, *Sax.* counſel, and Land, *q.* a counſellor to his country; but *Verſtegan* of Roto *Du.* peace, and Land, *q.* peace-maker of his country] a proper name of men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

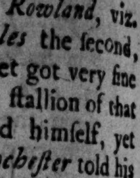
See this proverb in letter *O*, under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. general *Monk.* or as others explain it king *Charles* the ſecond, who ſome ſay, (tho not very beautiful himſelf, yet got very fine children) ludicrouſly called *Rowley*, alluding to a ſtallion of that name kept in the *Meuſe*, which tho ill favoured himſelf, yet got very fince colts; as it is reported the lord *Rocheſter* told his majeſty, when he ask'd him the reaſon of that nick-name. The common acceptation of this proverb; is to give every man his deſerts; or to return like for like. So the L. ſay; *Par pari retuli*; Ter. and the F. *A beau jour, beau Retour*: Or, *Je lui bien rendu ſon Change.* We ſay, likewiſe, to give *quid pro quo.*

To **Rowse** *in* [*Sea Phraſe*] ſignifies to hale or pull in.

Row'sing [with *Hunters*] the putting up and driving of a hart from its reſting place.

Rowt, a company or number of wolves.

Row'ty, over-rank, or ſtrong, ſaid of corn or graſs.



Royal *Crown of England*, is clos'd by ſemicircles of gold, meeting at the monde or globe on which the croſs ſtands, and thoſe ſemicircle adorned with croſſes and flower *de Luis*, the whole imbelliſh'd with precious ſtones.

Royal *Army*, is an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of beſieging a ſtrong well fortified city.

Roy'al [F. *reale*, It. *real*, Sp. of *regalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a king, kingly.

Roya'l *Antler* [with *Hunters*] the third branch of the horn of a hart, or buck, which ſhoots out from the rear, or main horn, above the bezantler,

Roya'l *Aſſent*, the aſſent of the king to an act of parliament.

Roy'al *Fiſhes*, whales and ſturgeons, to which ſome add porpoiſes; which are the king's, by his prerogative, when caſt on ſhore.

Roy'al *Parapet* [*Fortificat.*] a breaſt-work raiſed on the edge of a rampart towards the country.

Royal *Poverty*, a modern name given to the liquor or ſtrong-waters, commonly called *Genevre* or *Geneva*; becauſe beggars, when drunk, are as great as kings.

Ro'yal *Society*, an academy or body of perſons of eminent learning, inſtituted by king *Charles* II. for the promoting of natural knowledge.

The **Roy'al** [with *Hunters*] one of the ſtarts of a ſtag's head.

A **Roy'alist**, one who is of the king's or queen's-party, or maintains their intereſt; a loyal perſon.

Royally, in a royal, kingly manner.

Roya'lness [*royaute*, F. *regalitas*, L.] royalty.

Roy'alties, the royal rights or prerogatives of a king or queen; which the civilians reckon to be ſix in number, *viz.* the power of judicature, the power of life and death, of war and peace, of levying taxes; the goods that have no owners, as waifs, ſtrays, *&c.* and the coinage of money.

Roy'alty [*regalitas*, L. *royauté*, F. *realtà*, It.] royal dignity.

The Enſigns of **Roy'alty** [in *Great Britain*] are the crown, ſcepter, and dove, croſs, St. *Edward*'s ſtaff, four different ſorts of ſwords, the orb and croſs, *&c.* uſed at coronations.

Roy'nes [*old Rec.*] currents, ſtreams, or paſſages of running water.

Roysters [with the *Vulgar*] rude, roaring fellows.

To **Rouze** *a Hart* [*Hunt. Phraſe*] is to raiſe him from his harbour.

To **Rouze** *a Hawſer*, &c. [*Sea Phraſe*] is to hale in that part it it which lies ſlack in the water.

To **Rouze** [in *Falconry*] is ſaid of a hawk, when he lifts up and ſhakes himſelf.

A **Rou'zing** *Lie*, a whisking great one.

To **Rub** [with the *Vulgar*] to run away.

To **Rub** *on*, to live indifferently.

To **Rub** *thro' the World*, to thrive tolerably in it.

A **Rub**, a let, hinderance, or impediment.

To **Rub** [*Skinner* derives it of rebein, *Teut.*] to wipe hard.

A **Ru'bber** [of rebein, *Teut.*] one that rubs, or a rubbing-bruſh.

Rubbers [with *Gameſters*] two games won in three.

Ru'bbish [prob. *q. d.* rubbings off, or of Ῥύπος, Gr. filth or of *ripia*, Sp.] the refuſe of building, as brick-bats, mortar, dirt, *&c.*

Rubeo,la [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of ſmall pox or meaſles.

Rube'tum, a cloſe full of ruſhes or brambles; or a place where many ruſhes grow, *L.*

Ru'bia *tinctorum* [*Botany*] madder, *L.*

Ru'bia [with *Botaniſts*] goſlin-weed or clivers, *L.*

Ru'bia *ſylveſtris*, the herb woodroof, *L.*

Ru'bican *Colour* [of a *Horſe*] is a *Bay*, *Sorrel*, or *Black*, with a *light Gray*, or *White*, if not predominant there.

Ru'bicund [*rubicond*, F. of *rubicundus*, L.] blood-red, ruddy.

Rubicu'ndity [*rubicunditas*, L.] redneſs.

Ru'bid [*rubidus*, L.] reddiſh, ſwarthy, red.

Ru'bied, tinctured of the colour of a ruby, red, *Milton.*

Rubi'ginose }
Rubi'ginous } [*rubiginoſus*, L.] ruſty.

Rubi'go [with *Botaniſts*] mildew, a diſeaſe that happens to plants, and proceeds from a dewy moiſture, which falling upon them, and not being drawn up by the heat of the ſun, by its ſharpneſs, gnaws and corrupts the inward ſubſtance of plants.

Ru'bigo, ruſt, the ruſtineſs of iron or braſs, *L.*

Ru'brica, a marking-ſtone, ruddle, or red-oker, *L.*

Ru'brica [with *Phyſ.*] a kind of ring-worm, or red tetter.

Ru'bricated [*rubricatus*, L.] made of a red colour.

Ru'brick [*rubrique*, F. *rubrica*, It. Sp. and L.] directions given in the liturgy, for the order and manner wherein the ſeveral parts of the office are to be performed; ſo called, becauſe formerly written or printed in red, the office itſelf being in the black letters.

Ru'brick [in the *Canon Law*] a title or article in the ancient law-books, ſo called, becauſe formerly written as the titles of the chapters in our ancient bibles are, in red lettters.

Ru'by [*rubis*, F. *rubime*, It. *rubi*, Sp. of *rubere*, L. to be red] the moſt valuable of precious ſtones, next to the diamond; and when perfectly beautiful, nothing inferior.

Ru'by [in *Heraldry*] being red, is uſed for gules, by thoſe who blazon the arms of the prime nobility by precious ſtones, inſtead of metals, and colours.

To Ruckle, to make a ſort of ruffling noiſe and wave in ſmall riſings as the ſea does.

Ruck, a certain bird of a prodigious ſtrength, which (as ſome writers relate) is able to truſs up a lion with his talons.

Ructation [with *Phyſ.*] belching, a deprav'd motion of the ſtomach, cauſed by an effervеſcence there, whereby vapours and flatulent matter are ſent out of the mouth.

Ructuo'sity [*ructuoſitas*, L.] a belching much.

Ru'dder [ꞃoꝺoꞃ, *Sax.* roder, *Su.* roer, *Du.* ruder, H. G.] a piece of timber which is hung at the ſtern-poſts of a ſhip, on hinges, and which being turned ſometimes one ſide to the water, and ſometimes to the other, turns or directs the veſſel this way or that.

Ru'dder }
Ri'dder } the wideſt ſort of ſieves for ſeparating corn from chaff.

Ru'dder-*Rope*, a rope let through the ſtern-poſt, and the head of the rudder; ſo that both ends may be ſpliced or faſtened together. The uſe of this rope is to ſave the rudder, if it ſhould be torn off from the irons by any accident.

Ru'dder-*Irons* [of a *Ship*] the cheeks of that iron, whereof the pintle is part, which is faſtened and nail'd down upon the rake of the rudder.

Ru'ddiness [ꞃuꝺuneſſe, *Sax.*] freſh-colouredneſs.

Ru'ddle, a ſort of red chalk.

Ru'ddock, a robin-red-breaſt, a bird; alſo a land-toad.

Ru'ddy [of ꞃuꝺu, *Sax.* redneſs] of a blood-red colour; freſh-coloured in complexion.

Rude [F. *ruvido*, It. *rudo*, Sp. prob. of *rudis*, L. but *Skinner* ſays, rather of ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* fiery] rough, coarſe, undoliſhed; clowniſh, ignorant; alſo ſaucy, uncivil.

Rudely, roughly, clowniſhly, ſaucily.

Ru'deness [of ꞃeꝺneſſe, *Sax.* or *rudeſſe*, F. of *ruditas*, L.] ſaucineſs, unpoliſhedneſs.

Rudentured [in *Architect.*] of a pillar with flutings like a cable rope.

Rude'nture [in *Architect.*] the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain, and ſometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filledup.

Rudera'tion [in *Architect.*] the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones, *L.*

Ru'derary [*ruderarius*, L.] belonging to rubbiſh.

Rudge-*waſh'd Kerſey*, kerſey-cloth made of fleece-wooll, only waſh'd on the back of the ſheep.

Ru'diment [*rudiment*, F. *rudimento*, It. *rudimiénto*, Sp. of *rudimentum*, L. of *rudis*, L. ignorant] the firſt element, principle or ground of any art or ſcience ſo called, becauſe thoſe that firſt come to be inſtructed, are *Rudes*, ſuppoſed to be altogether ignorant.

Ru'dity [*ruditas*, L.] unlearnedneſs, ignorance. unpoliſhedneſs.

Rue [rhyw, *Brit.* *rüe*, F. *ruda*, Sp. of *ruta*, It. and L. the herb de gras.

To Rue [rouwen, *Du.* reuen, H. G. hꞃeoꝼꞃian, or hꞃyꝼian, *Sax.*] to repent of, to be much concerned or ſorry for.

Rue'ful [of ꞃeoꝼꞃian, *Sax.* &c.] ſorrowful, woeful.

Ruefully, dreadfully, ſad, ſadly, pitifully.

Rue'fulness, ſorrowfulneſs, repentence.

Ru'el *Bone*, the whirl-bone of the knee.

Rue'lle [of *rue*, F. a ſtreet] a little ſtreet. It is of late brought into uſe among us, to ſignify an *Alcove*, or other genteel apartment. where the ladies receive viſits either in bed or up.

Ruff [ſome derive it of ruyffet, *Du.* to wrinkle] an old-faſhioned ornament worn on the neck, made of ſeveral rows of fine linnen ſtiffened and plaited.

The wooden Ruff [with the *Vulgur*] the pillory.

Ruff, a fiſh ſomewhat leſs than a perch.

Ruff, a bird, which in fighting raiſes up its feathers like a double ruff.

To Ruff [with *Falconers*] a hawk is ſaid to ruff, when ſhe hits the prey, but does not truſs it.

To Ruff [at *Cards*] is to get the better of the game; alſo to trump a card not a trump.

Ru'ffian [Rofvere, *Dan.* a robber, *rufien*, F. *ruffiano*, It. *rufian*, Sp.] a deſperate villain, an aſſaſſine.

Ru'ffians *Hall*, *Smithfield*, where cudgel-playing, *&c.* was exerciſed by ruffianly people.

To Ru'ffle [prob. of ruyffelen, *Du.*] to lay or fold into ruffles or plaits; alſo to put into diſorder of mind.

Ru'fflers [with the *Canting Crew*] the ſecond rank of canters, pretended maim'd ſoldiers or ſeaman.

Ru'ffles, a ſort of ornaments of linnen or lace worn on the arms of women, and of men, *&c.*

Ru'fter *Hood* [with *Falconers*] a hood to be worn by an hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

Rug [prob. of ꞃocc, *Sax.* rock, *Teut.* a coat or garment, of *rugoſus*, L.] a coat, or ſhaggy coverlet for a bed.

Ru'gged [hꞃuhʒe, *Sax*, *rugoſus*, L.] rough, uneven; alſo ſevere, croſs-grained.

Ru'ggedly, rudely, roughly, ſeverely.

Ru'ggedness, roughneſs, unevenneſs.

Ru'gitus [with *Phyſ.*] an effervеſcence of *Chyle*, and excrements in the blood, whereby wind and ſeveral other motions, excited in the guts, roll up and down the excrements, when there is no eaſy vent upwards or downwards, *L.*

Rugo'seness }
Rugo'sity } [of *rugoſus*, L.] roughneſs, fulneſs of wrinkles, plaits, or furrows, *&c.*

Ruin [*ruine*, F. *rovina*, It. *ruina*, L.] fall, decay, undoing; deſtruction, overthrow.

To Ru'in [*ruinare*, L. *ruiner*, F. *arruynàr*, Sp.] to bring to ruin, to deſtroy, to undo; alſo to ſpoil, or lay waſte.

To Ru'inate [*ruinatum*, L.] to ruin, or bring to ruin.

Ruina'tion, deſtruction, ruin.

Ru'inous [*ruinoſus*, L. *ruineux*, F. *rovinoſo*, It. *ruinoſo*, Sp.] falling to decay; ready to fall; going to wrack.

Ru'inousness, a ruinous or ruinating faculty.

To Rule [*regler*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, *regir*, in the latter; *regolare*, It. likewiſe in the firſt ſenſe, *reglàr*, Sp. of *regulare*, L.] to draw lines with a ruler, to govern.

Rule Youth well, for Age will Rule its ſelf.

Youth is headſtrong and raſh, but age ſober and ſteadfaſt. The *L.* ſay; *Eſt opus ardentem frænis arcere juventam.*

Rule [*regle*, F. *regolo*, in ſome ſenſes, and *regola*, in others; *regla*, Sp. of *regula*, L.] a certain maxim, canon, or precept, to be obſerved in any art or ſcience, law, or principle to go by; a ſtatute or decree of a religious order; alſo ſway or command.

Rule [in *Arithm.*] a method of reſolving queſtions relating to that art.

Rule *of Three* }
Rule *of Proportion* } [in *Arithm.*] is ſo named, becauſe, by means of three numbers given, a 4th unknown is found, which has the ſame proportion to one of thoſe given numbers, as they have to one another. Hence it is called, the *Rule of Proportion*, and alſo for its uſefulneſs, the *Golden Rule.*

Rum. a ſpirit drawn off from ſugar.

Rumb }
Rhumb } [in *Navigation*] the courſe of a ſhip, *i. e.* the angle which ſhe makes in her ſailing with the meridian of the place ſhe is in; alſo one point of the mariner's compaſs, or 11 degrees and ¼, *viz.* the 32d part of the circumference of the horizon.

Rumb-*Line* [in *Navigation*] a line deſcribed by the ſhip's motion on the ſurface of the ſea, ſteered by the compaſs, ſo as to make the ſame or equal angles with every meridian.

Complement of the Rumb [with *Navigators*] is the angle made with any circle parallel to the equator, by the line of the ſhip's run or courſe.

To Ru'mble [**rompelen**, G. **romelen**, *Du. rombare*, It. *rimbomber*, Sp] to make a hollow noiſe.

Ru'men, the cud of beaſts; alſo the herb ſorrel, *L.*

Rumford *Lion*, a calf.

Ru'minant [*ruminans*, L.] chewing the cud.

Rumigera'tion, the ſpreading abroad a rumour or report.

Ru'minant *Animals*, ſuch as chew the cud, as oxen, ſheep, deer, *&c.*

Ruminant *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] thoſe ſigns of the zodiack, that are repreſented by animals that chew the cud.

To Ru'minate [*ruminar*, Sp. *ruminare*, It. and L.] to chew the cud; to weigh in mind; to ſtudy or think ſeriouſly upon.

Rumina'tion, a chewing the cud, *&c.* a natural motion of the ſtomach, *&c.* mutually relieving one another, by which means the food that was eaten haſtily at the firſt, is convey'd back to the mouth again, and there chew'd and ſwallow'd down a ſecond time, to the great advantage of the creature.

To Ru'mmage [*remuer*, F. to remove, or **roumen**, *Teut.* to empty] to remove goods or luggage from one place to another; eſpecially to clear the ſhips-hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being handſomely ſtowed.

To Ru'mmage [in a *figurative Senſe*] is to rake into, or to ſearch narrowly.

Ru'mmer [**Roomer**, *Du.* **Roemer.** L. G.] a broad-mouth'd large drinking veſſel; or ſuch an one fill'd up to the brim.

Ru'mour [*rumore*, It. *rumor*, L.] report, fame, bruit, common talk.

To Ru'mour [*rumorem ſpargere*, L.] to tell abroad.

Rumoured, generally talk'd of.

A Rump [**Rumpe**, *Dan.*] the tail piece, eſpecially of a bird, ox, ſheep, *&c.*

A Ru'mple [**rompel**, *Du.* ꞃumpelle, *Sax.*] a creaſe or fold in a garment, made by tumbling and towzing, or by being preſſed.

To Run *Irr.* and *Reg. V.* [ꞃunian, *Sax.* **rinna**, *Su.* **rinne**, *Dan.* **rennen**, *Du.* and G.] to move ſwiftly on land or in water.

Run } *Irr. Imp.* [**rand**, *Dan.* **ranne**, G.] did *run.*
Ran }

Run [*Irr. Part. P.*] have *run.*

To Run thro' thick or thin.

To ſtick at nothing to compaſs our ends, honeſt or diſhoneſt.

Run *of a Ship* [*Sea-Term*] is that part of her hull under water, which comes narrower by degrees from the floor-timbers to the ſtern poſt.

Good-Run [*Sea-Term*] a ſhip is ſaid to have a good run, when ſhe comes off handſomely by degrees, and her tuck lying not too low.

Bad-Run [*Sea Term*] is when a ſhip's tuck lies too low, ſo that it hinders the paſſage of the water towards the rudder, ſo that ſhe cannot ſteer well, nor make any good way thro' the ſea, but will ſtill be falling to the leeward.

Ru'nagate [of *run* and *gate*, or *renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving fellow; alſo one who runs away from his maſter, *&c.*

Ru'naway, one who runs away from his maſter.

Runca'tion, a weeding, *L.*

Ru'ncilus } [in *Doom's-day Book*] a ſumpter-horſe: alſo a
Ru'ncinus } load-horſe, or cart-horſe.

Ru'ndel [in *Herald.*] the figure of a round ball or bullet.

Ru'ndlet [prob. *q. d.* roundlet] a cloſe caſk for liquors, containing from three to twenty gallons.

Ru'ne [ꞃune, *Sax.*] a water-courſe.

Rung, v. *To ring.*

Rungs [of a *Ship*] are the floor-timbers or ground-timbers that thwart the keel, and are bolted to it, and conſtitute her floor.

Rung-*Heads* [of a *Ship*] the heads of the ground timbers, which are made a little bending, or where they begin to compaſs, and that direct the mould or ſweep of the futtocks and navel timbers.

Ru'nic *Language*, that of the *Goths*, *Danes*, and other ancient northern nations; but this is more frequently called *Sclavonic.* Some imagine it was called *Runic*, as being myſterious and ſcientifical, like the *Egyptian* hieroglyphicks.

Ru'nnel. pollard-wood, ſo called from its running up apace.

Ru'nner, the upper ſtone of a mill.

Ru'nner [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] one who is to get intelligence of the meetings of the juſtices; and when the conſtables are out.

Runner [in a *Ship*] a rope which belongs to the garnet and bolt-tackles, having a double block or pulley at one end, and a hook at the other end, to hitch into any thing for hoiſting of goods into the ſhip.

To overhale the Runner [*Sea Phraſe*] is to pull down that end that has the hook, that it may be hitch'd into the fling.

Ru'nnet } the maw of a calf, or an acid juice found in the ſtomachs of calves, that have fed on nothing but milk; and are killed before the digeſtion be perfected, commonly uſed in turning milk, to be made into cheeſe-curds.
Re'nnet }

Running *of Goods*, is a clandeſtine landing or bringing goods on ſhore without paying the legal cuſtom or duties for the ſame.

Ru'nning *Knot*, a collar for catching hares and conies.

Runt, a *Scotch* or *Welſh* neat or cow of a ſmall ſize; alſo a dwarf or ſhort fellow.

Runts, canary birds above three years old, alſo a ſort of pigeons.

Rupee } an *Eaſt-Indian* coin, in value about two ſhillings
Roupie } and three pence, *Sterling.*

Ru'pta [*old Writ.*] a troop or company of ſoldiers.

Ru'ption. a breaking or burſting in any part of the body, *L.*

Ru'ptory, a corroſive medicine or cauſtic.

Ru'pture [with *Surgeons*] a corroſive medicine or cauſtick.

Ru'pture [*F.* in the latter ſenſe; *rottura*, It. *ruptura*, L.] a burſting, breaking. rent, breach of treaty, friendſhip, falling out.

Ru'pture [in *Surgery*] a burſtneſs, or burſt belly.

Ru'pture *Wort*, an herb.

Rural [F. *ruralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the country.

Rura'lity } [of *ruralis*, L.] country-likneſs, clowniſhneſs,
Rura'lness }

Ru'ral-*Dean*, an eccleſiaſtical officer under the arch deacon. Every dioceſs has in it one or more arch-deaconries. for the diſpatch of church affairs, and every arch-deaconry is divided into fewer or more rural deanries: The office of theſe deans is upon orders to ſummon the clergy; to ſignify by letters the biſhop's pleaſure, *&c.*

Ruri'colist [*ruricola*, L.] an huſbandman.

Ruri'genous [*rurigena*, L] born or dwelling in the country.

Ru'sca *apum* [*old Rec.*] a hive of bees.

Ru'sca *butyri*, a tub or barrel of butter ſalted up.

Rush [ꞃiꞅc, *Sax.*] a plant.

Ru'shiness [of ꞃiꞅc, *Sax.* a *Ruſh*] a being full of or having ruſhes.

To Ru'sh *in* [of in ꞃeꞅan, *Sax.*] to enter violently or haſtily.

To Rush [hꞃeoꞅan, *Sax.*] to enter into; alſo to iſſue forth with violence or haſte.

A Ru'shing [hꞃyꞅca, *Sax.*] an irruption, or haſty motion.

Rush *Grown* [in *Archery*] the ſame as bob-tail.

Ru'sset [*rouſſet*, F. *roſſetto*, It. of *ruſſus*, L.] a dark brown colour.

Ru'ssetin [*rouſſette*, F.] an apple, with a rough coat of a brown colour.

To Rust [**roeten**, *Du.* **roſte**, G.] to contract ruſt.

Rust [ꞃoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **roſt**, *Su.* **ruſt**, *Dan.* **roeſt**, *Du.* **ruſt**, G.] a cruſt that grows upon iron.

Ru'stical [*ruſtique*, F. *ruſtico*, It. and Sp. of *ruſticus*, L] country-like, clowniſh, unmannerly.

Ru'stically, clowniſhly, in a country-like manner.

Ru'sticated [*ruſticatus*, L.] make or become clowniſh.

Rusti'city } [*ruſticitas*, L. *ruſticité*, F. *ruſtichezza*, It. *ruſticidàd*, Sp.] clowniſhneſs, violentneſs.
Ru'sticalness }

Ru'stici [in *ant. Writs*] the clowns or inferior tenants, who held lands and cottages, by doing the ſervice of ploughing and other laborious ſervices in huſbandry for their lord.

Ru'stick *Gods*, thoſe who preſided over agriculture; country deities.

Ru'stick [in *Architect.*] a method of building in imitation of nature, rather than according to the rules of art, the columns are encompaſſed with frequent cinctures.

Ru'stick *Work* [*Architect*] is where the ſtones of a building, inſtead of being ſmooth, arc hatch'd or pick'd with the point of a hammer.

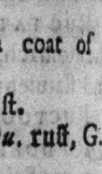
Ru'stick *Order* [*Architect.*] an order with ruſtick-quoins, ruſtick works *&c.*

Ru'stiness [ꞃoꞅꞇiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the being ruſty.

Ru'stling [of hꞃiꞅꞇlan, *Sax.*] making a noiſe, as armour and new garments do,

Ru'sty [ꞃoꞅꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* **rootig**, G.] covered with ruſt.

Rusy [*ruſé*, F.] full of ſtratagems and devices; ſubtle crafty.



Rustre [in *Heraldry*] is exactly the ſame ſquare figure as the maſcle, only the ruſtre is pierced round, whereas the maſcle is pierced ſquare, as in the figure.

To Rut [ſome derive it of **rotten**, *Du.* but *Menagius* of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or of *ruendo*, L. ruſhing, *Sc.* into venery] to cry like deer, by reaſon of deſire of copulation.

Rut, the copulation of deer, wild boars, *&c.* F.

Rut [*rutaja*, It. *rota*, L. a wheel] the mark or track of a wheel in the road.

RUT *of the Sea*, the ſea or waves which daſh againſt any thing.

RU'TA [in *Botany*] rue, *L.*

RU'THFUL [ꞃuðꝼul, S*ax.*] pitiful, compaſſionate.

RU'THFULLY, pitifully, miſerably.

RUTHFULNESS [ꞃuðꝼulneꞅꞅe, S*ax.*] compaſſionateneſs.

RUTTI'ER [*un vieux routier*, F.] an old beaten ſoldier.

RU'TTING [with *Hunters*] ſignifies a hart or buck going to couple or ingender.

RY, a ſhore, coaſt or bank, *Brit.*

RY'AL, a *Spaniſh* coin, in value about ſixpence three farthings, *Engliſh* money.

RY'AL, a piece of gold-coin, which in the time of king *Henry* VI. was current for 10*s.* under *Henry* VIII. for 11*s.* 3*d.* and in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time for 15*s.*

RY'MMERS *about* [*anc. Deeds*] vagabonds or idle roaming fellows.

RYTH [ryth, *Brit*] a ford.

S

S *s Roman*, *S s* Italick, S ꞅ *Sax.* 𝔖 ſ s *Old Engliſh*, Σ σ ς *Gr.* are the eighteenth letters in order of the alphabet ס the fifteenth, and ש the twenty firſt of the *Hebrew*.

S [*une eſſe*, or, S, *F.*] an iron bar like an S.

S, is loſt, and may be term'd a liquid in the words *Iſle*, *Iſland*, *Viſcount*. S ſounds like z in *Chaiſe*, *Praiſe*, &c. and z like ſ in *raze*. A long ſ muſt never be placed at the end of a word, as *maintainſ*, nor a ſhort s in the middle of a word as *conspires*.

SS, in the title-pages of books, often ſtand for *Socius*, L. a companion or member, or *Societatis* of the company, as R.S.S. *regiæ Societatis Socius*, i. e. a member of the royal ſociety.

S among the ancients, was a numerical letter, and ſignified ſeven.

$\overline{\text{S}}$ *with a Daſh over it* [in *Phyſi. Bills*] is ſometimes a note of weight and meaſure, and ſignifies half a *Semis*, L. *i. e.* half what went before; ſometimes *Secundum*, L. according to, as S. A. *Secundum Artem*, L. *i. e.* according to the rules of art.

S [in *Mu. Books*] ſtands for Solo, *Ital.* and is uſed in pieces of muſick of ſeveral parts, to intimate, that in ſuch places the voice or inſtrument performs alone.

S [in *Books* of *Navigation*] ſtands for ſouth.

S. is now generally uſed at the end of the 3. *Perſon*, *Sing.* of the *Preſ. Tenſe* of the *V.* inſtead of *eth*; e. g. *loves*, inſtead of *loveth*.

S. N. it is ſometimes uſed for *Salvator noſter*, L. *i. e.* our Saviour.

S. N. [in *Phyſical Writings*] is uſed to ſignify *ſecundum Naturam*, i. e. according to nature.

S. S. S. is frequently put for *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum*, i. e. layer upon layer, and is uſed in ſpeaking of laying or packing up things.

SABA'OTH [צבאות, *Heb.* i. e. hoſts or armies] as the Lord God of Sabaoth.

SABASIA [σαβάζια, Gr.] nocturnal myſteries celebrated by the *Greeks* in honour of *Jupiter Sabazius*, into which all that were initiated had a golden ſerpent put in at their breaſts, and taken out at the lower part of their garments, in commemoration of *Jupiter*'s raviſhing *Proſerpina*, in the form of a ſerpent.

SA'BATANS, ſoldiers boots.

SABA'THIANS, a ſort of Chriſtian hereticks, ſo named after one *Sabathias* a *Jew*, and afterwards a biſhop in the 4th century, who held heterodox opinions.

SABBATA'RIANS, anabaptiſts, who obſerve the Saturday as a ſabbath, from a perſuaſion that it was never abrogated in the new teſtament, nor any other inſtituted.

SA'BBATH [שבת, *Heb.* i. e. *reſt*] the ſeventh day of the week obſerved by the *Jews*, as a feſtival and day of reſt, in commemoration of God's reſting the ſeventh day, after working ſix.

SA'BBATH [of *Witches*] a nocturnal aſſembly, ſuppoſed to be held on *Saturday*, in which the devil is ſaid to appear in the ſhape of a goat, about which they make ſeveral dances and uſe magick ceremonies. In order to prepare themſelves for this meeting, they take ſeveral ſoporifick drugs, after which they are fancied to fly up the chimney, and to be ſpirited or carried thro' the air, riding on a ſwitch to their ſabbath-aſſembly.

SA'BBATH *Day's Journey* [among the *Jews*] a meaſure of 729 *Engliſh* paces, and three feet, or of 2000 cubits, or 3648 feet.

SABBA'TICAL } [*Sabbaticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the
SABBA'TICK } ſabbath.

SABBA'TICAL *Year* [with the *anc. Jews*] every ſeventh year, in which it was not lawful to till the ground; and then bondſlaves were ſet at liberty.

SABBATI'NE [in the *Colleges* in *Paris*, in *France*] a theſis or diſputation on any part of logick or moral philoſophy.

SABBA'TICALNESS [of *ſabbatique*, F. or *ſabbaticus*, L. of שבת, *Heb.*] the being of the nature or quality of a ſabbath.

SA'BBATISM [*ſabbatiſmus*, L.] a time of reſt.

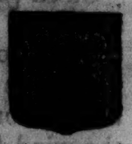
SA'BBATUM, the ſabbath, *L.*

SA'BBATUM [in *Dooms-day Book*] peace or quiet.

SABE'LLIANS [ſo called of their ring-leader *Sabellius*] a ſect of hereticks, who reduced the three perſons in the trinity to three relations, or rather reduced the whole to one perſon of the father, as that they were as the body, ſoul and ſpirit, which conſtitute a man.

SABI'NA [with *Botan.*] the herb ſavin, *L.*

SA'BLE [*le ſebeline*, F] a rich fur of a colour between black and brown.



SA'BLE [in *Herald.*] ſignifies black. It is expreſſed in engraving by lines hatch'd a-croſs each other, as in the eſcutcheon. Of the virtues and qualities of the ſoul, it denotes ſimplicity, wiſdom, prudence, and honeſty; of the planets, ſaturn; of the four elements, the earth; of metals, lead, iron; of precious ſtones, the diamond; of trees, the olive; of birds, the crow or raven; of the ages of men, the laſt.

SABLIE'RE, a ſand or gravel-pit, *F.*

SABLIE'RE [in *Carpentry*] a piece of timber, as long as a beam; but not ſo thick.

SA'BRE [𝔖abel, *Su.* *ſciabala*, It.] a ſort of hanger, or ſcymetar; a broad ſword, thick at the back, and crooked turning up towards the point.

SABULONARI'UM [*old Rec.*] a liberty to dig gravel or ſand; within a certain diſtrict.

SA'BULOUS [*ſabuloſus*, L.] full of groſs ſand, gravelly or ſandy.

SA'BULOUSNESS } [*ſabuloſitas*, L.] ſandineſs, &c.
SABULO'SITY }

SAC [ꞅaca, *Sax.*] a royalty or privilege, touching a plea or correction of treſpaſs within a manour.

SACEA, feſtivals held by the *Babylonians*, &c. in honour of their God *Anaitides*.

SACCA'DE [in the *Manage*] a violent check the cavalier gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly; a correction uſed, when the horſe bears too heavy on the hand.

SA'CCO *Beneditto*, a kind of linnen garment of a yellow colour with two croſſes on it, and painted over with devils and flames, worn by perſons condemn'd (by the *Spaniſh* inquiſition) to be burned, as they go to execution.

SA'CCHARINE [of *ſaccharum*, L. *ſugar*] of the quality of ſugar.

SA'CCHA'RUM *ſugar*, the juice of *Indian* canes or reeds, refined by boiling, and hardened by baking, *L.*

SACCHA'RUM [among the *Ancients*] a kind of honey of a gummy ſubſtance, formerly found in ſome reeds.

SACCHA'RUM *Saturni* [with *Chymiſts*] ſugar of lead.

Adipoſi SA'CCULI [in *Anat.*] little cells or veſicles in the *Membrana adipoſa*, wherein the fat of the body is contained.

Medicinales SA'CCULI [in *Pharmacy*] bags of ingredients hung up in liquors in making diet drinks.

SA'CCULUS, a little bag or purſe, a ſatchel, *L.*

SA'CCULUS *Medicinalis* [in *Medicine*] a medicine applied to ſome pained part of the body, compoſed of herbs or drugs, incloſed in a linnen bag, *L.*

Chyliferus } SA'CCULUS } [in *Anat.*] a paſſage which
Roriferus } } makes the beginning of the *Thoracick Duct*. It is ſeated under the cæliac artery and emulgent veins, between the kidnies and *Capſula atrabiliaris*, upon the *Vertebra*'s of the loins; it is called the *common Receptacle*, becauſe it promiſcuouſly receives the humours, call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, L.

SA'CCULUS *Cordis* [*Anat.*] the *Pericardium*, the ſkin or bag that covers the heart, *L.*

SA'CCUS, a ſack, bag, or pouch, *L.*

SA'CCUS [with *Anat.*] the gut, *rectum*, L.

SA'CCUS *cum brochia* [*old Rec.*] a tenure or cuſtom of holding land, by the ſervice of finding a ſack and a broach for the king; for the uſe of his army, *L*

Ignis SA'CER [in *Phyſick*] i. e. the holy fire: An inflammation called *Herpes exedens*, L.

Morbus SA'CER [in *Phyſick*] the holy diſeaſe, the falling-ſickneſs or epilepſy, ſo named on an imagination that ſomething ſupernatural is concerned in its production or cure, *L.*

Muſculus SACER [*Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the hind part of the *Os Sacrum*, and running along under the *longiſſimus dorſi*. It aſſiſts in erecting the trunk.

SA'CERBO'RCH } [ꞅiceꞃbuꞃh, *Sax.*] a ſufficient pledge, or
SA'CKERBO'RCH } ſurety.

SACERDO'TAL [*ſacerdotalis*, L.] of or pertaining to a prieſt, or prieſthood.

SACERDO'TALNESS [of *ſacerdotal*, F. *ſacerdotalis*, L.] prieſtlineſs, or likeneſs to a prieſt.

SACHEM [among the *Weſt-Indians*] a great prince or ruler.

SACÆA, feſtivals held by the *Babylonians*, *&c.* in honour of their god *Anaitides*: They were in the *Eaſt* much the ſame as the *Saturnalia* were at *Rome*, a feaſt for ſlaves, and one of the ceremonies of it was to chuſe a priſoner condemn'd to death, and ſo allow him all the pleaſures and gratifications he could wiſh before he was carried to execution.

SACK [ſach, *C. Br.* ſac, *Sax.* ſack, *Su.* ſæche, *Da.* ſack, *Du.* and G. *ſac*, F. *ſacco*, It. *ſaco*, Sp. *ſaccus*, L. σάκκος, *Gr.* of שק, *Heb.*] a bag.

SACK [ſec, *Sa*[illegible]] a wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Iſlands*.

SACK [of *Cotton*] a quantity, from one hundred weight and a half, to four hundred weight.

SACK [of *Wool*] contains 26 ſtone, and each ſtone 14 pound.

SA'CKBUT [*Sacabuche*, of *Sacar de buche*, Span. to fetch the breath from the bottom of the belly] a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind; being a ſort of trumpet, tho' different from the common trumpet, both in form and ſize.

SACKS *of Earth* [in *Military Affairs*] are for ſeveral uſes, as for making retrenchments in haſte; to be placed on parapets, or at the head of breaches, to repair them.

To **SACK** [*ſaccager*, F. *ſaccheggiare*, It. *ſaquear*, Sp. σακκίζειν, *Gr.* q. d. to carry off the *Sacks*] to plunder or pillage; to lay waſte or deſtroy.

SACRAFIELD *Rents*, certain ſmall rents paid by ſome tenants of the manour of *Clinton*, in *Somerſetſhire*, to the lord of the manour.

SA'CRAMENT [*Sacramentum*, L.] a ſign of an holy thing, containing a divine myſtery, with ſome promiſe annexed to it; or an outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace.

SACRAME'NTAL [*ſacramentalis*, L.] of or pertaining to the ſacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*ant. Deeds*] certain ſacrament-offerings, or cuſtomary dues, formerly paid to the pariſh-prieſt at *Eaſter*, &c. *L.*

SACRAMENTA'RIANS, a general name given to all ſuch as have held erroneous doctrines concerning the lord's ſupper, and by the *Roman Catholicks* to the Proteſtants.

SACRAMENTA'RIUM, an ancient church-book, comprehending all the prayers and ceremonies practiſed at the celebration of the ſacraments, *L.*

SACRAME'NTO *recipiendo*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a writ or commiſſion to one, for taking an oath of the king's widow (*i. e.* of the widow of the king's tenant) that ſhe will not marry without the king's licence.

SACRAME'NTUM [in *Law*] an oath, the common form of all inquiſitions made by a legal jury, *L.*

SACRAME'NTUM, an oath given to the *Roman* ſoldiers, to be true and faithful to their general and country; any thing that is done by virtue of an oath, alſo the euchariſt, *L.*

SACRAME'NTUM *altaris*, the ſacrament of the maſs, that which is called by the Proteſtants the lord's-ſupper, *L.*

SA'CRED [*ſacer*, L. *ſacré*, F. *ſacro*, It. and Sp.] holy, hallowed, that deſerves veneration; that is not to be violated.

SA'CRED *Writ*, the book of the holy ſcriptures, the old and new teſtament.

SACREDLY, holily.

SA'CREDNESS [of *ſacer*, L. *ſainteté*, F. *ſanctitas*, L.] holineſs.

SACRI'COLIST [*ſacricola*, F.] a devout worſhipper.

SACRI'FEROUS [*ſacrifer*, L.] bearing or bringing holy things.

To **SA'CRIFICE** [*ſacrifier*, F. *ſacrificar*, Sp. of *ſacrificare*, It. and L.] to offer up in ſacrifice; to devote or give one's ſelf up to; to quit or leave a thing upon ſome conſideration.

SA'CRIFICE [F. *ſacrificio*, It. and Sp. *ſacrificum*, of *ſacra*, holy things, and *facio*, L. to perform] an offering made to God on an altar by a regular miniſter, as the payment of homage, *&c.*

Writers ſay that the devils being enemies to God and his glory, from the malignity of their natures, were not content with the offerings of the fruits of the earth, and of all manner of creatures that were uſually ſacrific'd to them, but were ſo barbarous as to require human victims, *viz.* men and women, to be butcher'd and burnt alive upon their altars.

The *Romans* did ſometimes dedicate their young infants to the houſhold-gods, the gods of the family. The *Scythians*, that inhabited about that part call'd *Taurica*, were wont to ſacrifice to their *Diana* all ſtrangers that came into their hands. Many damſels were beaten to death with bundles of rods at an altar of *Bacchus* in *Arcadia*. The *Germans* and *Cimbri* were wont cruelly to torment men, and afterwards to ſacrifice them. The inhabitants of the moſt northern climates were wont to make a feaſt for their aged, and crown them with garlands, and afterwards caſt them down from an high rock into the ſea; and others threw them off from bridges into rivers; whence they were called *Senes Depontani*. And *Cæſar*, in his commentaries, relates, that the ancient *Gauls* uſed to dreſs up a huge ſtatue made of branches of ozier, having filled it with living perſons, to burn it to their idols. The *Egyptians* and inhabitants of *Paleſtine* offered their own children to their gods, and the *Iſraelites* themſelves ſo far imitated their barbarities, as to cauſe their children to paſs between two fires, till they were miſerably ſcorched; and they alſo ſhut them up in a hollow idol of braſs, call'd *Moloch*, made red-hot, and while theſe innocent victims were in this manner tormented, they ſounded trumpets, beat drums, *&c.* to drown their outcries. Thence the place was named *Tophet*, *i. e.* a drum. And *Ahaz* and *Manaſſeh*, kings of *Judea*, were ſo wretched as to cauſe their own children to paſs thro' the fire to *Moloch*.

In ſacrifices to idols, a choice of animals was made according to the diſpoſitions of their gods: For *Mars* is ſuppoſed to have lov'd no creatures but ſuch as were furious and warlike, as the bull, *&c.* and *Neptune* the bull, and the horſe. The he-goat was dedicated to *Bacchus* becauſe it is propenſe to ſpoil vineyards; *Ceres* and *Juno* had cows offered in honour of them; *Diana*, ſhe-goats; and *Faunus*, kids.

The ceremonies obſerv'd in their ſacrifices were theſe; they were carefully to obſerve, if the victim had any blemiſh; if ſo, it was rejected, and another taken, and the prieſt took a lump of burnt corn and ſalt, and ſometimes meal mingled with ſalt, and threw it on the victim; and when they had kill'd the beaſt they laid it on the fire, and thoſe that offer'd it held their hand, upon it, and prayed with the prieſt, and then poured wine into the fire: If it were a *Holocauſt*, i. e. a whole burnt-offering, the whole was conſumed in the flames: But if not, part of it was laid aſide for the prieſts and thoſe that offered it.

Then they danced round the altar, ſinging hymns and ſongs in honour of the deity to whom it was offered. Theſe hymns conſiſted of three parts, or ſtanza's; the firſt was ſung in turning from eaſt to weſt; the other in turning from weſt to eaſt; and the third part they ſung ſtanding before the altar.

The ſuperior gods had their altars in eminent places, and their temples built on ſuch high ground, that they might, without any impediment, receive the firſt rays of the riſing ſun. The prieſt wore a gown, either white or purple; and, before he approach'd the altar, waſh'd his hands in pure water, fancying that this waſhing cleanſed the ſoul, and rendered it acceptable to the gods. The prieſt then, having his head adorned with garlands and ribbons, led the beaſt adorned in like manner to the altar, being follow'd by a crowd of people adorn'd with crowns made of ſuch trees as were ſuppoſed moſt acceptable to the god. The victim ſtood by the altar a ſmall time, while the prieſt offered a ſet form of prayer to *Janus* and *Veſta*, and then with a knife mark'd the beaſt from head to tail; and if it was any thing unruly, and willing to get away, they imagined it was not acceptable to the god, and therefore procured another. After the performance of theſe and other ſuch like ceremonies, the prieſt laid on the head and back of the beaſt the *Mola Salſa*, *i. e.* meal and ſalt mingled with frankincenſe, and after he and his aſſiſtants had taſted of a cup of wine, he poured the reſt between the horns of the beaſt, and pulling a few hairs from the place, threw them into the fire; then the beaſt was ſlain, either by knocking down or cutting his throat, and flead; then the ſoothſayer with a long knife turned the bowels up and down, for it was unlawful to touch them with his hands, and having made his obſervations, and given his judgment of them, they were preſented to the deity on a launce, or if to a ſea-god thrown into the waves, then the prieſt threw frankincenſe into the fire with wine, and took a part of every member which his miniſters had cut out into a platter, and caſt them into the flames; and while they were burning, he and the offerers made prayers to the god, holding their hands upon the altar, and afterwards retired with the aſſiſtants to feaſt upon the remaining part of the beaſt, ſinging the praiſes of the deity. After they had eaten, they returned back to the altar, and caſt into the flames the morſels of meat that they had left, with the tongue and ſome wine, with thanks to the deity for the honour and advantage of ſharing with him in the victim offered to him.

To the ſuperior gods they pray'd ſtanding, but to the infernal, ſitting.

The gods of the air were adored with muſical inſtruments, and melodious ſongs, more than the former.

The ſea-gods were worſhipped near the ſea, and the blood of the victim was poured into the ſalt water.

The ſacrifices to the infernal deities were performed in the night. The beaſts were black, and offered in ſome cave, or dark place, except it were to *Pluto*.

The nymphs and divinities of the field had milk, and honey, and wine offered to them in their ſacrifices; the male deities had uſually male beaſts offered to them, and the goddeſſes females.

SACRIFI'CIAL } [*ſacrificialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a
SACRI'FICK } ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICALNESS [of *ſacrificialis*, L.] the being of the nature of a ſacrifice.

SACRILE'GIOUS [*ſacrilege*, F. *ſacrilego*, It. and Sp. of *ſacrilegus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or guilty of ſacrilege.

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, in a ſacrilegious manner.

Sacrile'giousness [of *ſacrilége*, F. of *ſacrilegium*, L.] ſacrilegious nature or quality, or the ſtealing of ſacred things.

Sa'crist [*ſacriſtarius*, L.] a veſtry-keeper, or ſexton.

Sa'crilege [F. *ſacrilegio*, It. and Sp. of *ſacrilegium*, L.] the ſtealing of ſacred things, church-robbing: the crime of profaning ſacred things, or alienating them to laymen, or common uſes, what was given to pious uſes and religious perſons.

Sacri'stan [*ſacriſtarius*, L. *ſacriſtain*, F. *ſagreſtano*, It.] a ſexton, or veſtry-keeper.

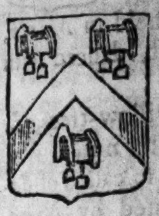
Sacri'sty, the veſtry, the place where the veſſels and ornaments of the church were kept.

Sacrolumba'ris } [*Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the ſu-
Sacrolu'mbus } perior part of the *Os ſacrum*, poſterior of the *Ilium*, and tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the loins. This, with the *Serratus poſticus* and *Triangularis*, help to contract the ribs in reſpiration. See *Dorſi longiſſimus*.

Os **Sa'crum** [with *Anat.*] the ſacred bone, the lower extremity of the *Spina dorſi*, being that whereon we ſit. It is the broadeſt of all the bones of the back, which bears up all the other *Vertebræ*, ſomething reſembling a triangle in form, *L.*

Sad [prob. of **ſat**, *Teut.* of *Satur*, L. full, *i. e.* of grief] melancholy; alſo of a deep colour.

Sadlers are a company of great antiquity; they were incorporated in the reign of king *Edward* I. and confirm'd by ſeveral ſucceeding kings:



They conſiſt of a maſter, 3 wardens, 22 aſiſtants, 65 on the livery, *&c.* their livery fine is 10 *l.*

Their arms are, *Azure*, a chevron, between three ſaddles *Or*. Their ſupporteas two horſes *Argent*, bridled *Gules*, bitted of the ſecond. The motto, *Our truſt is in God.* Their hall is near the weſt end of *Cheapſide*.

To **Sa'dden**, to make melancholy; alſo to make of a deep colour.

A **Sa'ddle** [**ſadel**, *C. Brit.* ſadl, Sax. **ſaal** or **ſadel**, *Su.* ſadell, *C. Br.* **ſadull**, *Iſl.* **ſedel**, Alam. **ſadel**, *Du.* and L. G. ſattel, G. *ſelle*, F. *ſella*, It. *ſilla*, Sp. *ſella*, L.] a ſeat for a horſeman.

Set the Saddle on the right Horſe.

This proverb is ſometimes applied to *Laying the Blame on thoſe who deſerve it*; Which is its moſt general ſignification; but it is, however, ſometimes underſtood to imply *Laying the Burden on thoſe who are beſt able to bear it.*

A **Saddle** [or *Chine*] of veniſon.

To **Sa'ddle** [of **ſadel**, *Brit.* or Sadlian, Sax. **ſadelen**, *Du.* **ſatteln**, H. G.] to put on a ſaddle; alſo to embarraſs, as *to ſaddle a Cauſe*; alſo to furniſh, as to *ſaddle a ſpit*.

Sa'dducees ſo called, as ſome ſay, of צדוך, *Sadok*, their firſt founder; or, as others, of צדך, juſtice, *Heb.*] a ſect among the *Jews*, eſteemed as deiſts or free thinkers.

Sa'dducism, the principles and doctrines of the *Sadducees*. They allowed no books of the ſcripture, but the five books of *Moſes*; they deny'd the being of angels and ſpirits, the immortality of the ſoul, and the reſurrection of the body.

Sadly, ſorrily, pitifully, illy.

Sadness, grief, melancholly.

Sadness and Gladneſs ſucceed each other.

The *L.* ſay: *Poſt Nebulam Phoebus*; (After rain comes ſunſhine.)

Safe [σῶος, Gr. *ſalvus*, L. *ſauve*, F. *ſalvo*, It. and Sp.] that is out of danger, ſecure, truſty.

A **Safe**, a veſſel, or ſort of cupboard, contrived with holes to let in air, to keep cold victuals in.

Safe *Conduct* [*ſauve conduit*, F.] a ſecurity or protection given by the king under the great ſeal, for a ſtranger's quiet coming in or going out of the realm.

Safe *Guard* [*ſauve-garde*, F.] the protection which a prince, or other magiſtrate, gives to ſuch perſons who implore aid againſt oppreſſion or the violence of ſome perſon, for ſeeking his right by courſe of law,

Safe-*Guard* [in *War*] a protection given to the prince, or his general, to ſome of the enemy's country, to ſecure them from being plundered and pillaged by his ſoldiers, or quartering them; alſo ſoldiers placed in ſuch places for that purpoſe.

Safe-*Pledge* [in *Law*] a ſecurity given for a perſon's appearance at the day appointed.

Safe-*Guard*, a ſort of duſt-gown, or upper riding-garment, worn by women.

Sa'fely, ſecurely, without danger.

Sa'feness [of *ſauve*, F. ſafe] ſafety, ſecurity.

Sa'fety *and Preſervation* [in *Hieroglyph.*] were repreſented by the *Ichneumon*.

Sa'fflow, baſtard ſaffron.

Sa'ffeta. See *Soffeta*.

Sa'ffron [*ſafran*, F.] part of the flower of the *Crocus*.

Sa'ffron *of Gold* [with *Chymiſts*] a chymical preparation of gold, that being fired makes an exploſion like gun-powder, call'd alſo *Aurum fulminans*.

Sa'fforn *of Mars* [with *Chymiſts*] ſaffron of ſteel, ſo called from its red colour.

To **Sag** [of ſac, *Sax.* a bag] to hang as a bag on one ſide.

Sagathee', a ſlight woollen ſtuff, being a kind of ratcen or ſerge, ſometimes mixed with a little ſilk.

Saga'cious [*ſagaz*, Sp. *ſagace*, It. *ſagax*, L.] quick of apprehenſion, ſubtle, ſhrewd.

Saga'ciously, ſubtly, ſhrewdly.

Saga'ciousness } [*ſagacité*, F. *ſagacità*, It. *ſagacidàd*, Sp.
Saga'city } *ſagacitas*, L.] ſharpneſs of wit, quickneſs of apprehenſion, *&c.*

Saga'city [*Hieroglyph*] was repreſented by a dog's head.

Sa'gamore [among the *American Indians*] a king, or ſupreme ruler,

Saga'ni [*Chymical Pholoſophy*] imaginary ſpirits of the four elements.

Sagape'num [σαγάπενον, Gr.] the gum of the plant fennel-giant.

Sa'gda [מגד, *Chald.*] a kind of gem, about the ſize of a bean, of a leek green colour, which attracts wood, as amber does ſtraws, a load-ſtone, iron, *&c.*

Sage [F. *ſagio*, It. *ſabio*, Sp.] prudent, wiſe, diſcreet conſidering.

A **Sage** [F. *ſagio*, It.] a wiſe, prudent, diſcreet man.

Sage [*ſalvia*, It. Sp. and L. *ſauge*, F.] a fragrant and wholeſome herb, a purifier of the blood, and comforter of the brain and nerves.

Sageba'ro } [*old Rec.*] a judge or juſtice.
Saghba'ro }

Sage *Roſe*, the flower called holly-roſe.

Sagely, wiſely.

Sage'ness [*ſageſſe*, F. of *Saggio*, Ital.] wiſdom, prudence, gravity.

Sagi'tta [in *Archit.*] the key piece of an arch.

Sagi'tta [with *Botaniſts*] the upper part of any ſmall cyon, graft, or twig of a tree; alſo the herb adder's-tongue, *L.*

Sagi'tta [with *Aſtron.*] an arrow; a conſtellation in the heavens, conſiſting of eight ſtars, *L.*

Sagi'tta [in *Geom.*] the verſed ſine of an arch; ſo called, becauſe, ſtanding on the chord, it reſembles a dart.

Sagitta'lis *ſutura* [with *Anat.*] a ſuture or ſeam in the ſcull; ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow in ſhape; it begins at the coronal ſuture, and ends at the *Lambdoidal*.

Sagitta'rius [whoſe characteriſtick is ♐] is by aſtrologers call'd a maſculine, cholerick, and diurnal ſign, by nature hot and dry, of the fiery triplicity, and is repreſented on a celeſtial globe by the figure of an archer.

Sagitta'ria [*Botany*] the herb water-archer or arrow-head, *L.*

Sagitti'ferous [*ſagittifer*, L.] bearing arrows or a ſhaft of them.

Sago, a certain drug a kind of tea.

Sa'gum, a military garment, a ſort of caſſock covering the thighs, and ſuſtaining the ſword, worn by the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Gauls*.

Sa'ick [*ſaica*, It.] a *Turkiſh* veſſel, proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.

Said, v. *To ſay*.

To **Sai'gner** *a Moat* [in *Fortif.*] is to empty and draw out the water, by conveyances under ground, that it may be paſſed over the more eaſily, after they have laid hurdles or ruſhes on the mud that remains.

To **Sail** [Seȝlian, *Sax.* **ſeyle**, *Dan.* **ſegla**, *Su.* **zeylen**, *Du.* **ſeegeln**, G.] to ſwim or paſs thro' the ſea in a ſhip, or veſſel, having ſails.

Main-**Sail**, that which belongs to the main-yard.

Fore top **Sail**, that which belongs to the fore-top maſt-yard.

Sails [ſeȝleſ, *Sax.* **ſeyls**, *Dan.* **ſegeln**, *Su.* and G. **zeylen**, *Du.*] la.ge pieces of double canvas placed on the maſts of ſhips, which catch the wind, and ſerve to give way to the ſhip; ſo that every yard has its proper ſails, which take their name from the yard.

After-**Sails**, are thoſe of the main and miſſen-maſts, which ſerve to keep a ſhip to the wind.

Head-**Sails**, are thoſe that belong to the fore-maſt and bolt ſprit, and are uſed to keep a ſhip from the wind, and flat her.

Sails [in *Falconry*] the wings of a hawk.

Sails, are alſo the vanes of windmills, or the arms, whereby the wind has its effect on them.

Sa'ilors, elder ſeamen, employ'd in ordering the ſails, getting the tackle on board, and ſteering the ſhip.

Saim [*ſaime*, It.] lard.

Sa'infoin, holy-graſs, meddick-fodder, trefoil, *F.*

Saingara'z [in *Cookery*] as rabbets dreſs'd *a la Saingaraz*, *i. e.* larded, roaſted, and put into a ragoo of gammon, *F.*

Saint [*Sanctus*, L. *Saint*, F. *Santo*, It.] a holy or godly perſon.

Saints [in *Heaven*] thoſe bleſſed ſpirits, whom God has pleas'd to admit to be partakers of his glory.

Saints [in the *Romiſh* church] thoſe whom the pope has canonized.

Sake [ſaca, *Sax.*] cauſe, as for my ſake.

Sa'ker [*ſacre*, F. *ſagro*, It.] (in *Falconry*) a ſort of hawk.

Sa'ker [*ſacre*, Sp. *ſagro*, It.] a ſort of great gun, of which there are three ſizes.

Sa'ker *Extraordinary*, one which is four inches diameter at the bore, and ten foot long? its load is 5 lb. its ſhot 3 inches ½ diameter, and its weight 7 pounds; its point blank ſhot is 363 paces.

Saker *Ordinary*, one that is three inches in diameter at the bore, and 9 foot long; its load 4 lb. its ſhot 3 inches ¾ diameter, its point blank-ſhot 360 paces.

Saker, leaſt ſize, is 3 inches ½ diameter at the bore, and 8 foot long; its load near 3 pounds ½, its ſhot 4 lb. ¼, its diameter 3 inches, its point blank-ſhot 350 paces.

Sakere't [in *Falconry*] the male of a ſaker-hawk. This kind of hawks are eſteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but are differently to be managed.

Sal, ſalt, *L.*

Sal *Alkali* [of the herb called *Kali* by the *Arabians*] an ingredient uſed in glaſs making.

Sal *Armoniack*
Sal *Ammoniack* } ſo called of ἄμμος, Gr. ſand, becauſe in ancient times digged up in lumps from under the ſands in *Cyreniaca* in *Africa*; but that which we now have is commonly gotten out of the ſulphureous pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*.

Chymical **Sal** *Armoniack*
Artificial } is made of five parts of human urine, one of ſea ſalt or *Sal Gemmæ*, and half and one of the ſoot of wood, boil'd together into a maſs; which maſs is afterwards ſublimed in the form of that ſalt.

Sal *Gemmæ*, a ſalt digged up for the moſt part in *Poland*, &c. and ſo named from its tranſparent and cryſtalline brightneſs.

Sal *Lambrot* [with *Chymiſts*] a very ſharp and eager ſalt; called alſo *Salebrot*.

Sal *Petræ*, ſalt-petre; a ſalt which is repleniſhed with abundance of ſpirits out of the air, which renders it volatile. It is gathered from amidſt ſtones and earth of old buildings, *&c.*

Sal *Polychreſtum* [Ἄλς ϖολύχρηστος, Gr. ſo called, as being good for many uſes] a preparation of ſalt-petre, made by burning equal parts of that with ſulphur, which deprives it of its volatile parts, *L.*

Sal *Prunellæ*, is ſalt-petre which has had ſome of its volatile parts ſeparated from it, by burning a 30th part of its weight of flower of brimſtone, when the ſalt-petre has been melted in a crucible, *L.*

Sal *volatile Oleoſum*, an aromatick volatile ſalt, of *Sal Armoniack*, diſtilled with ſalt of *Tartar*, and dulcified with ſpirits of wine, a dram and a half of ſome aromatick, oil or eſſence, drawn from one or more ſweet ſcented plants, being added to every ounce of it. The plants are ſuch as balm roſemary, *&c.*

Sala'cious [*ſalax*, L.] luſtful, lecherous, wanton.

Sala'ciousness
Sala'city } [*ſalacitas*, L.] ſalacity, lechery, luſtfulneſs

Sa'lad [*ſalade*, F.] a ſallet.

Sa'lad, a kind of head-piece or armour worn by light-horſemen.

Sa'ladine, a tax impoſed in *England* and *France* in the year 1188, to raiſe a fund for the *Croiſade*, undertaken by *Richard* I. king of *England*, and *Philip Auguſtus*, king of *France*, againſt *Saladine*, Sultan of *Egypt*, then going to beſiege *Jeruſalem*.

Salama'nder, a ſpotted creature, ſomething reſembling a lizard in ſhape; commonly, but erroneouſly, ſuppoſed to breed and ſubſiſt in the hotteſt fire, and to quench it.

Salama'nder [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was by the *Egyptian* prieſts put to repreſent a brave and generous courage, that the fire of affliction cannot overcome or conſume, becauſe it is related of this animal, that it will live in the flames without receiving the leaſt prejudice from the violence of the heat; for ſome authors ſay, it is of ſuch a moiſt and cold conſtitution, that the fire cannot quickly have a power to hurt it. *Pliny* ſays, that the ſalamander infects all fruits that it touches, leaving them ſome impreſſion of its cold nature, ſo that they become afterwards as dangerous as poiſon.

Salamander's *Blood* [with *Chymiſts*] the red vapours, which, ariſing from ſpirits of nitre towards the latter end, fill the receiver with red clouds, and are the moſt fixed and ſtrongeſt part of the ſpirit.

Salamandrical, of or like a *Salamander*.

Sa'lary [*ſalaire*, F. *ſalario*, It. and Sp. of *ſalarium*, L.] wages given to ſervants, an annual penſion or allowance.

Sa'lary [in a *Law Senſe*] a conſideration or recompence made to a man for his pains and induſtry in the buſineſs of another man.

Sa'lary [*old Law Books*] a toll or duty paid for ſalt.

Sale [of ſellan, *Sax.*] a ſelling, or putting up to be ſold.

Sa'leable, that is fit to be ſold.

Sale'ableness, fitneſs for ſale.

Sale'brous [*ſalebroſus*, L.] rough, uneven, craggy.

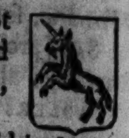
Sale'brity
Sale'brousness } [of *ſalebroſus*, L.] unevenneſs, roughneſs, cragginеſs.

Sa'lesman [of ſale, *Sax.*] one who ſells clothes or any commodity.

Sale'na, a ſalt-pit, vat or houſe.

Sa'lient *Angle* [in *Fortif.*] an angle which carries its point outwards from the body of the work.

Salient [in *Heraldry*] is when the right foot anſwers to the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon, and the hindermoſt foot to the ſiniſter baſe point of it, being, as it were, in a readineſs to ſpring forward.



Salia'ria [among the *Romans*] a ſolemnity held in *March*, in honour of *Mars*, whoſe prieſts, at the feaſt, danced with targets in their hands.

Salica'strum, a wild vine, running on willow-trees, *L.*

Sa'ligot, a plant, the water-caltrop, or water nut.

Sali'i [among the *Romans*] prieſts of *Mars*, ſo called of *Saliendo* dancing, whereof there were 12 inſtituted by *Numa*, who upon a great plague in *Rome*, having implor'd the divine aſſiſtance, had a ſmall braſs buckler, call'd *Ancile*, ſent him from heaven; he was adviſ'd by the nymph *Egeria* and the *Muſes* to keep it carefully, the fate of the empire depending upon it, as being a ſure pledge of the protection of the gods, and their affection to the *Romans*: he therefore made eleven more ſo very like, that they could not be diſtinguiſh'd, which were delivered to the keeping of the 12 *Salii*, prieſts choſen out of the nobleſt families, to be laid up in the temple of *Mars*, upon whoſe yearly feſtival, the firſt of *March*, they were carried about the city with much ſolemnity, dancing, claſhing the bucklers, and ſinging hymns to the gods; they were anſwered by a chorus of virgins dreſt like themſelves who were choſen to aſſiſt them upon that occaſion; the feſtival was ended with a ſumptuous feaſt. They were painted in parti-coloured garments, with round bonnets, with two corners ſtanding up on their heads; they went dancing along the ſtreets in their proceſſions.

Salini'trous [of *Sal* and *nitron*] compounded with ſalt or ſalt petre.

Salino *Sulpherous*, of a ſaline and ſulphurous quality.

Sali'ne [*ſalin*, F. *ſalo*, It. of *ſalinus*, ſalt, briniſh.

Sali'neness
Sali'nousness } [of *ſalinoſus*, L.] ſaltneſs, or ſalt quality.

Salino-saponaceous, of a compoſition of ſalt and ſoap, or ſomething of a ſoapy quality.

Sa'lique-*Law*, ſo called of the words *ſi aliquæ* often mentioned in it, or of the river *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited: an ancient and fundamental law of the kingdom of *France*; as to the author of which it is diſputed, by virtue of which the crown of *France* cannot fall from the lance to the diſtaff, *i. e.* be inherited by a woman.

Sali'va *ſpittle*, L. a thin, pellucid humour, ſeparated by the glands, about the mouth and fauces, and convey'd by proper ſalival ducts into the mouth, for ſeveral uſes.

Sa'livales *Ductus* [*Anat.*] the paſſages of the *Saliva*, L.

Sa'livarious [*ſalivarius*, L.] like ſpittle.

To **Sa'livate** [*ſalivare*, L.] to gather or make ſpittle, to cauſe rheum to flow out of the mouth.

Saliva'tion [F. *ſalivazione*, It. of *ſalivatio*, L.] (with *Surgeons*, &c.] a fluxing or drawing humours out of the mouth by ſalivating medicines, eſpecially ſuch as are preparations of mercury.

Salivation [with *Phyſicians*] a preternatural increaſe of ſpittle.

Saliu'ncula [with *Botan.*] a kind of ſpike, or lavender.

Salix, the ſallow or willow-tree, *L.*

Salle'na, a kind of ſalt-petre.

Sa'llet [*ſallade*, F.] a diſh of raw herbs with vinegar, ſalt, *&c.*

Sa'llow [*ſaule*, F. *ſalix*, L.] a kind of willow-tree, or the goat's willow.

Sallow [of *ſaule*, F.] pale.

A **Sa'llying**
Sa'lly } an iſſuing out of the beſieged from their fort or town, and falling upon the beſiegers to cut them off, nail their cannon, hinder the progreſs of their approaches, deſtroy their works, *&c.*

To Sally [*ſalire*, L. to leap, *Sc.* forth *ſaillér*, F. *ſalir*, Sp.] to iſſue forth, as above.

To cut off a Sally [in *War*] is to get between thoſe that made it and the town.

A Sally [*Figuratively*] a flaſh of wit; alſo a rant, a flight, a tranſport or ſudden fit of paſſion, heat, *&c.*

Sally [with *Ringers*] a particular way of ringing a bell.

Sally-*Port*, a door in the body of a fortified place, through which the ſally is made.

Salmagu'ndi } Salmingu'ndin } [in *Cookery*] a diſh made of cold turky, anchovies, lemons, oil, and other ingredients; alſo a ſort of hotch-potch of ſeveral cold meats, cut in pieces, and ſtew'd in a chafing-diſh with wine, verjuice, vinegar, *&c*,

Sa'lmodo, a pſalm, *Ital.*

Salmodi'a [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies the ſinging of pſalms, hymns, and ſpiritual ſongs, *Ital.*

Sa'lmon [Sp. *ſaumon*, F. *ſermone*, It. of *ſalmo*, L.] a large fine fiſh.

Sa'lmon-*Peel*, a fiſh much like to *Salmon*, ſo plentiful in ſome rivers in *Wales*, that they are not much valued.

Sa'lmon-*Pipe*, an engine or device for catching ſalmon and other like fiſh.

Sa'lmon-*Senſe*, the young fry of ſalmons.

Saloo'n [*ſalon*, F.] (*Architect.*) a ſtate-room for the reception of ambaſſadors, and other great viſitors. A very lofty ſpacious hall, vaulted at top, and ſometimes having two ſtories or ranges of windows: A grand room in the middle of a building, or head of a gallery, *&c.* This word, tho' now ſuppos'd to be taken from the *French*, is, in it's original a *Northern* word. In the *Salick*, *Alamannick* and *Longobard* laws, **ſal** and **ſala** ſignify the habitation (or as we ſay *Hall*) of a great man. So *Oſt.* calls the houſe of the Lord **Selida**. In the XIV. of *John*, the 2. we have: *In my Father's Houſe are many Manſions*: In the *Goth. Manſions* are expreſs'd, **Salithwos**, and in the *Franciſc* by *Tat.* **Selida**. All the modern *Northern* people name, what we call Hall (in every ſignification) **Sael**, **Sale**, or **Sahl**, in different dialects.

Sa'lpicon [in *Cookery*] a kind of ragoo or farce made of gammon, capon's livers, fat pullets, muſhrooms, and truffles, to put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, mutton, *&c.*

Salsamenta'rious [*ſalſamentarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to ſalt things.

Salsaperi'lla. See *Sarſaperilla*.

Salpe'trous, of or pertaining to or of the quality of ſalt-petre.

Salprotic. See *pulvis fulminans*.

Sa'lsifie, the plant called goat's-beard.

Sals'uginous [of *ſalſugo*, L.] ſalt or ſaltiſh.

Volatile Salt [with *Chymiſts*] is that which is principally drawn from the bodies or parts of living creatures, and from ſome fermented and putrified parts of plants.

Salt [ſealt, *Sax.* **ſalt**, *Su.* and *Da.* **ſout**, *Du.* **ſolt**, O. and L. G. **ſaltz**, H. G. *ſal*, F. *ſale*, It. *ſal*, L.] the third of the five chymical principles, the firſt of thoſe that chymiſts call hypoſtatical; it being an active ſubſtance, and ſaid to give conſiſtence to all bodies, and to preſerve them from corruption; and alſo to occaſion all the variety of taſtes, and is of three kinds.

Eſſential Salt, is a ſalt drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtallization.

Fixed Salt [in *Chym.*] is made by calcining or reducing the matter to aſhes, and then boiling it in a good quantity of water, and afterwards ſtraining the liquor, and evaporating all the moiſture; which being done, the ſalt will remain in a dry form at the bottom of the veſſel.

Salt *of Glaſs*, is the ſcum which is ſeparated from the matter, before it is vitrified or turned into glaſs.

Salt *of Saturn*, is the body of lead opened and reduced to the form of ſalt by diſtilled vinegar.

Salt *of Sulphur* [with *Chymiſts*] the ſalt called *Sal Polychreſtum*, ſoaked with ſpirit of ſulphur, and then reduced to an acid ſalt, by evaporating all the moiſture: In either of theſe operations, much water is to be poured on it, to make a lye; and after that the liquor muſt be ſtrained and evaporated in a ſand-heat, till the fixed ſalt remains at the bottom of the veſſel.

Salt *of Tartar* [in *Chymiſt.*] is made either by pulverizing that which remains of it in the retort, after the diſtillation of it, or elſe by calcining bruiſed tartar, wrapped up in a paper, till it turns white.

Salt-*Petre* [of *ſal*, L. and πέτρα, *Gr.* a rock] a kind of mineral ſalt, whoſe minute parts, or cryſtals, are in form of needles, tho' ſome ſay they are triangular.

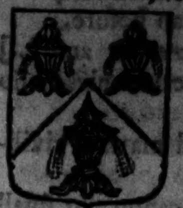
To Salt [**ſouten**, *Du.* **ſolten**, O. and L. G. **ſaltzen**, H. G. *ſeller*, F. *ſalar*, Sp. *ſalire*. L.] to ſeaſon or pickle with ſalt.

Salta'tion, a dancing or leaping, *L.*

Saltato'rium [*old Rec.*] a deer-leap, or place to keep deer in, *L.*

Sa'ltatory [*ſaltatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to leaping or dancing.

Sa'lter, one who ſells or trades in ſalt or ſalt-fiſh.

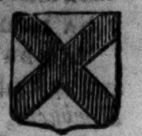


Sa'lters, were incorporated by king *Henry* VIII. They conſiſt of a maſter, three wardens, 28 aſſiſtants, 140 on the livery, beſides yeomanry. The livery fine is 20 *l.* They are the 9th of the 12 companies, and there have been 10 of it lord majors.

The armorial eſingns are; per chevron *Azure* and *Gules*, three covered ſalts *Or*, ſprinkling ſalt proper. On a helmet and torſe, iſſuing out of a cloud *Argent*, a ſiniſter arm proper, holding a ſalt as the former. Supporters two otters *Argent*, plattee gorg'd with ducal coronets, thereto a chain affix'd and reflected over their loins *Or*. The motto, *Sal ſapit omnia*. Their hall is in *Swithin's-Lane*.

Saltimba'nco, a mountebank, *Ital.*

Salti're [in *Herald.*] is an ordinary that conſiſts of a fourfold line, two of which are drawn from the dexter-chief towards the ſiniſter-baſe corners, and the other from the ſiniſter chief towards the dexter-baſe points, meeting about the middle by couples in acute angles, as in the eſcutcheon.



Sa'ltish, ſomething ſalt.

Salti'shness, having a ſaltiſh reliſh.

Salt-silver, an ancient cuſtomary payment of one penny at the feſtival of St. *Martin*, made by ſeveral tenants to their lord, to be excuſed from the ſervice of carrying their lord's ſalt from market to his larder.

Salts [*ſaltus*, L] the leaping or prancing of a horſe.

Sa'ltuary [*ſaltuarius*, L.] a foreſter.

Saltuo'se [*ſaltuoſus*, L.] full of foreſts or woods.

Sa'ltus, a foreſt, *L.*

Sa'ltus [in *Law*] high or tall wood, in diſtinction from coppice or under-wood.

Sa'ltz } Su'ltz } [with *Chym.*] a pickle made of ſalt, diſſolved by the coldneſs or moiſture of a cellar.

Sa'lvableness [of *ſalvus*, L. ſafe] capableneſs of being ſaved.

Salvabi'lity [of *ſalvus*, L.] in a condition to be ſaved; a poſſibility of being ſaved.

Sa'lva *Gardia* [in *Law*] a ſecurity given by the king to a ſtranger, who is afraid of being uſed in a violent manner by ſome of his ſubjects, for ſeeking his right by a courſe of law.

Sa'lvage [*ſauvage*, F.] (in *Civil-Law*) a reccompence allowed to ſuch perſons as have aſſiſted in ſaving merchandizes, ſhips. *&c.* from periſhing by wrecke, or by pyrates, or enemies.

Salva'gius [*Ant. Deeds*] ſavage, wild.

Salvati'lla [of *ſalus*, L. health] a famous branch of the cephalick vein, paſſing over the *Metacarpus*, between the ring-finger and the little finger: So called, becauſe it has been a received opinion, that the opening that vein was a cure for melancholy.

Salva'tion [*ſalvazione*, It. *ſalvación*, Sp. of *ſalvatio*, L] a being ſaved or reſcued from endleſs miſery, and admitted to a ſtate of everlaſting happineſs.

Sa'lvatory [*ſalvatorium*, L.] a ſurgeon's box, with partitions for holding ſeveral ſort of ſalves, ointments, balſams, *&c.*

Salu'brious [*ſalubre*, F. and It. of *ſaluber*, L.] wholeſome, healthful.

Salu'briousness } Sa'lubrity } [*ſalubritas*, L. *ſalubrité*, F. *ſalubrità*, It.] wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs

To Salve [*ſauver*, F. of *ſalvare*, It. and L.] to ſave or preſerve; alſo to make up a buſineſs, ſo as to come off well; to accommodate a difference.

Sa'lve [ſealf, *Sax.* **ſilfwa**, *Su.* **ſalbe**, *Du.* **ſalbe**, G.] an unguent or medicinal compoſition for plaiſters, *&c.*

Salve, God ſave you, I wiſh you health, *L.*

Salvedi'ction, a wiſhing health to others, *L.*

Sa'lver [of *ſauver*, F. to ſave] one who has ſaved a ſhip or its merchandizes.

Sa'lver, a piece of wrought plate to ſet glaſſes of wine, cups of liquor, *&c.* to ſave a table-cloth, carpet, *&c.*

Sa'lvia [in *Botan.*] the herb ſage, ſo called from its ſalutiferous quality.

Salvia'ti, a ſort of pear.

Sa'lvo, an exception, a come off.

Saluta'tion [F. *ſalutazione*, It. *ſalutación*, Sp. of *ſalutatio*, L.] a ſaluting, a greeting; the formal act of ſhewing reſpect or civility, either in words, or by the carriage or geſture of the body.

Salutato'res, i. e. *ſaluters* a ſect of *Enthuſiaſts* or impoſters in *Spain* of the order of St. *Catharine*, who pretended to the cure of many diſtempers; by touching or only breathing upon the patient.

Sa'lutary [*ſalutaire*, F. of *ſalutarius*, L.] healthful, wholeſome.

Sa'lutariness, wholeſomeneſs, healthfulneſs.

Sa'lutary *Diſeaſes* [with *Phyſ.*] ſuch as are not only curable, but leave the conſtitution in better ſtate than before.

To Salu'te [*ſaluër*, F. *ſaludar*, Sp. of *ſalutare*, It. and L.] to ſhew reſpect and civility, either in word, or ceremonies; alſo to kiſs.

A Salu'te [*ſalut*, F. *ſaluto*, It.] an outward mark of civility, as a bow or congee; alſo a kiſs.

A Salu'te [in *Milit. Affairs*] a diſcharge of canon, or ſmall ſhot, in reſpect and honour to ſome perſon of quality.

A Salu'te to princes, generals, *&c.* is performed by bowing the colours down to the ground at their feet.

Saluti'ferousness [of *ſalutifer*, L.] an health-bringing quality,

Sa'mary [in *Botany*] the ſeed of an Elm.

Sama'ra [*ſimare*, F. *zimarra*, L.] a ſort of long robe.

Sambeni'to. See *Sacco Beneditto.*

Sa'mbucus [in *Botan.*] the elder-tree, *L.*

Sambu'cus, an ancient muſical inſtrument of the wind-kind, and reſembling a flute; ſo called becauſe probably made of the *Sambucus*, or elder tree.

Same [perhaps of ꞅame, *Sax.* together **ſamme**, *Da.* **ſamma**, *Goth.* ſam, *Celt.*] identity.

Sa'meness [of ꞅame and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] indenticalneſs.

Sa'mian *Earth*, a medicinal earth, brought from *Samos* in *Aſia*.

Sa'mlet, a young ſalmon.

Samosete'nians [ſo called of *Samoſetenus*, biſhop of *Antioch*] an ancient ſect of *Anti-trinitarians*.

Sa'mphire } [*Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Saint*
Sa'mpire } *Pierre*. F. q. d. St. *Peter's-Herb*] a plant which generally grows upon rocky cliffs in the ſea.

Sa'mplar [*exemplare*, L.] a pattern or model; alſo a piece of canvas, on which girls learn to mark, or work letters and figures, with a needle.

Sa'mple [*exemplare*, or *exemplum*, L.] ſome part of a commodity, given as a pattern, to ſhew the quality or condition of it.

Sampsae'ians [prob. of שמש, *Heb.* the ſun, as if they adored the ſun] a ſect, neither properly *Jews*, *Chriſtians*, nor *Gentiles*: They allow of one God, and are ſtiff unitarians.

Sampsu'chinon [σαμψύχινον, Gr.] an ointment wherein *Marjoram* is the chief ingredient.

Sa'mpsuchum [σάμψυκον of ψαιειν ψυχὴν, healing the mind, Gr] ſweet *Marjorom*.

Sa'nable [*ſanabile*, It. of *ſanabilis*, L.] curable, that may be healed or cured.

Sa'nableness [of *ſanabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being healed.

Sa'native [*ſanativo*, It. of *ſanare*, L.] of a healing quality.

Sa'native *Waters*, mineral waters of a kind, that are good to preſerve or reſtore health.

Sa'nativeness [of *ſanare*, L.] an healing quality.

Sa'nce-*Bell* [q. *Saint's-Bell*, or the *Sanctus-Bell*, formerly rung, when the prieſt ſaid, *Sanctus*, *Sanctus*, *Dominus*, *Deus Sabaoth*] a little bell in church-ſteeples.

Sanctifica'tion [*ſantificazione*, It. *ſantification*, Sp. of *ſanctificatio*, L.] a hallowing or making holy and ſeparate to God.

To Sa'nctify [*ſanctifier*, F. *ſantificare*, It. *ſantificàr*, Sp. of *ſanctificare*, L.] to make holy.

Sancti'loquent [*ſanctiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking of divine things.

Sanctimo'nial [*ſanctimonialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to holineſs.

Sa'nctimony } [*ſantimonia*, It. *ſanctimonia*, L.]
Sanctimo'niousness } holineſs, devoutneſs.

Santimo'nious [of *ſanctimonia*, L.] holy, devout.

Sa'nction [F. of *ſanctio*, L.] a decreeing, enacting or eſtabliſhing any decree or ordinance; alſo the decree or ordinance itſelf: the authority given to any judicial decree or act, whereby it becomes legal or current.

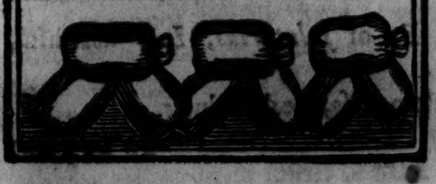
Sa'nctity [*ſaintété*, F. *ſantità*, It. *ſantidàd*. Sp. of *ſanctitas*, L.] holineſs.

Sa'nctuary [*ſanctuaire*, F. *ſantuario*, It. and Sp. of *ſanctuarium*, L.] in ancient times, was a place privileged by the prince, for the ſafeguard of the lives of men, who were capital offenders. Traitors, murderers, *&c.* were protected in theſe ſanctuaries, if they acknowledged their fault in forty days, and conſented to baniſhment, but after forty days no man might relieve them. Of theſe ſanctuaries, there were many in *England*.

Sa'nctum *ſanctorum*, *i. e.* the holy of holies, *L.*

Sands, are properly cryſtals or tranſparent pebbles, calcinable; and by the addition of a fixed *Alcaline* ſalt, fuſible and convertible into glaſs.

Sand [ꞅanꝺ, *Sax.* and *Dan.*] a fine hard gravelly earth.



Sand-*Bags*, are bags containing about a cubical foot of earth; they are uſed for raiſing *Parapets* in haſte, or to repair what is beaten down; they are of uſe when the ground is rocky, and affords no earth to carry on their approaches, becauſe they can be eaſily brought from far off, and removed at will. The ſmaller *Sand-bags* hold about half a cubical foot of earth, and ſerve to be placed upon the *ſuperior Talus* of the *Parapet*, to cover thoſe that are behind, who fire through the *Embraſures* or *Intervals* which are left betwixt them.

Sand-*Heat* [with *Chymiſts*] one of their heats conſiſting of hot ſand, wherein, herbs, flowers, *&c.* are infus'd in a cucurbit in order to a digeſtion.

Sa'nd-*Blind*, purblind, or near-ſighted.

Sa'ndy [ꞅanꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] having ſand, or made of ſand.

Sa'ndiness [of Sanꝺiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] fulneſs of ſand.

Sa'ndal [*ſandale*, F. *ſandalo*, It. *ſandalia*, L. *ſandalium*, L.] a ſort of ſlipper or ſhoe for the foot, conſiſting of a ſole, with a hollow at one end to embrace the ancle.

Sa'ndal, a kind of wood brought from *India*.

Sa'ndarack, a mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red *Arſenick*; alſo a white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree.

Sa'ndarach, is either *natural* or *artificial*; the *Natural* is found in mines of gold and ſilver, the *Artificial* is made of orpiment, put into an earthen-pot, cloſe ſtopped, and baked five hours in a furnace.

Sa'nd-*Eels*, eels which lie in the ſand.

Sa'nders, a precious kind of *Indian* wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and white.

Sa'ndever [*ſuin de verre*, F. *i. e.* the greaſe of glaſs] the droſs of glaſs, or the ſcum that ariſes from the aſhes of the herb *Kali*.

Sa'nd-*Gavel* [in *Redly* in *Glouceſterſhire*] a duty paid to the lord of the manour, by his tenants, for liberty to dig up ſand for their uſe.

Sa'ndling, a ſea-fiſh.

Sane [*ſanus*, L.] ſound, whole; in his ſenſes or right mind.

Sa'neness [*ſanitas*, L.] ſoundneſs of health.

Sandish, ſomewhat ſandy or like ſand.

Sa'ndyx, a red or purple colour, made of *Cerus* and *Ruddle* burnt together; red *Arſenick*, alſo a ſhrub bearing a flower of a ſcarlet colour.

Sang, v. *To ſing*.

Sa'ngiack, a governor of a city or country in the *Turkiſh* dominions; next in dignity to a *Beglerbeg*.

Sa'nglant, bloody, *F.*

Sangli'er [with *Hunters*] a wild boar of four years old.

Sanguifica'tion [F.] (with *Phyſicians*) the converſion or turning of *Chyle* into blood, which is performed (not as the ancients imagined in ſome peculiar part of the body, as the heart, liver, *&c.* but) in all the parts of it.

To Sa'nguify [*ſanguificare*, L.] to make blood.

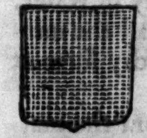
Sangui'fluous [*ſanguifluus*, L.] flowing with blood.

Sa'nguinariness, blood-thriſtineſs, cruelty.

Sa'nguinary [*ſanguinaire*, F. of *ſanguinarius*, L.] that delights in ſhedding blood; blood-thirſty, cruel.

Sa'nguine [*ſanguin*, F. *ſanguigno*, It. *ſanguino*, Sp. of *ſanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with blood; a being of a complexion, where that humour is predominant.

Sa'nguine-*Stone*, a blood-ſtone; a kind of *Jaſper*, brought from *New-Spain*, of a dark-brown colour, marked with ſpots of a blood-red, uſed for ſtopping blood.



Sa'nguine [in *Heraldry*] is expreſs'd in engraving by lines hatch'd croſs one another diagonally, both dexter and ſiniſter, as in the figure.

Sa'nguinem *redimere* [*old Rec.*] to redeem the blood, *i. e.* to pay the *Mercheta Mulierum*, or accuſtom'd fine, for leave to ſervile tenants to diſpoſe of their daughters in marriage, *L.*

Sangui'nity, nearneſs of blood; alſo deſcent; alſo ſanguineneſs of complexion, humour, *&c.*

Sanguiso'rba [with *Botaniſts*] the herb pimpernel, *L.*

Sa'nguis *Draconis*, *i. e.* dragon's-blood, the gum of the dragon tree, *L.*

Sa'nguis *Blood* [*Anat.*] a red, florid homour, contained in the veins and arteries, ſo as to give nouriſhment, life, and ſtrength to all the parts of the body.

Sa'nguis [in our *ancient Cuſtoms*] a right or power, which the chief lord of the fee had to determine in cauſes where blood was ſhed.

Sa'nguis *calcetus* [with *Chymiſts*] a term apply'd to whatſoever is of a taſte, as quick and tart as *Calx*, L.

Sa'nhedrin [סנהדריא, *Heb.* of Συνέδριον, Gr.] the ſupreme council among the ancient *Jews*, or the court of judicature of their republick; wherein were diſpatch'd all the great affairs both of their religion and policy. This conſiſted of the high-prieſt, and 70 ſeniors or elders.

Sa'nicle [*ſanicula*, L.] the herb ſelf-heal, *L.*

SA'NIES [in *Phyſick*] a thin, ſerous matter iſſuing out of wounds and ulcers, *L.*

SANIO'DES } SANIDO'DES } [of σανίδος, Gen. of σανὶς, Gr. a table] a diſeaſe when the breaſt is ſtraitened and flattened like a table.

SANK, v. *To ſink.*

SANS *without*, *F.* as *ſans Ceremonie*, F. *i. e.* without ceremony or complement.

To SA'NTER } *To* SAU'NTER } [prob. of *ſancta terra*, L. *i. e.* the holy-land, becauſe in ancient times, when there were frequent expeditions to the holy-land, many idle perſons ſauntred about from place to place, under pretence that they had taken the croſs upon them, or intended ſo to do, and go thither] to wander or rove up and down.

SA'NTALUM, a hard, heavy, odoriferous, medicinal wood brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, the wood of the tree ſaunders, *L.*

SANTO'NICA [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of wormwood, *L.*

SANTO'NICA [ſo called of the *Santoons* in *France*] a kind of wormwood.

SANTERNA, artificial borax or gold ſodder, *L.*

SAP [ſæpe, *Sax.* ſaft, *Su.* ſap, *Du.* ſafft, G. *ſeve*, F.] the juice of trees, which, riſing up from the root, runs to the ends of the branches, and ſerves for their nouriſhment; alſo the ſofteſt and whiteſt part of timber.

Green SAP, the thickened juice of the *Rhamnus*, or *Buckthorn*-berry,

To SAP } *To* SAPE } [*ſapper*, F: *ſapar*, Sp.] to undermine or dig into the ground; alſo to cut open.

A SAP } *A* SAPE } [*ſape*, F] a digging with pick-axes, ſhovels, and other ſuch tools at the foot of a wall, or any building, to undermine and overthrow it. Or,

A SAP, is the digging deep under the earth, in ſinking lower by degrees, to paſs under the *Glacis*, and open a way to come under covert to the paſſage of the *Moat*. After they have overcome all the obſtacles which the beſieged have oppoſed to hinder the advancement of their approaches, and that, notwithſtanding their frequent ſallies, they are at laſt got near the foot of the *Glacis*, the *Trench* is carried directly forwards, the work-men covering themſelves the beſt way they can, with *Blinds*, *Wool-packs*; *Sand-bags*, or *mantelets* upon *Wheels*; when they make *Epaulments* or *Traverſes* on each ſide, to lodge a good body of men. The *Sap* is made five or ſix fathom from the *Saliant Angle* of the *Glacis*, where the men are only cover'd ſide-ways; wherefore they lay planks over-head, with hurdles, and earth above them. Having by this means obliged the enemy to quit the *Covert-Way*, the *Pioneers*, with *Mantelets*, *Wool packs*, or *Sand-bags*, make immediately a *Lodgment*, covering themſelves the moſt advantageouſly they can from the fire of the oppoſite *Baſtion*.

SA'PA [in *Medicine*] an old form, like *Rob*, which is a juice boiled up to ſome conſiſtence, as that of grapes eſpecially.

SA'PE *Sapientiæ* [in *Chymiſ*] common ſalt, *L.*

SAPHAE'NA [prob. of ספאן, *Arab* or of σαφὴς, Gr. eaſy to be ſeen] the crural vein, a vein which deſcends under the skin of the thigh and leg, and turns towards the upper part of the foot, where it ſends forth ſeveral branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architect.*] the board over the top of a window, placed parallel and oppoſite to the window-board at the bottom.

SAPHA'TUM [with *Surgeons*] a dry ſcurf on the head, *L.*

SAPHYR [in *Herald.*] is uſed by thoſe that blazon coat-armour by precious ſtones for *Azure*.

SA'PID [*ſapidus*, L.] reliſhing, ſavoury.

SA'PIDNESS [of *ſapidus*, L.] ſavourineſs.

SAPIENCE [*ſapientia*, L.] wiſdom.

SAPIE'NTIAL, and epithet uſed of certain books of ſcripture calculated for our inſtruction and improvement, in prudence or moral wiſdom, as *Proverbs*, *Canticles*, *Eccleſiaſtes*, *Eccleſiaſticus*, the *Pſalms*, and book of *Job*.

Dentes SAPIE'NTIAE, teeth, ſo called, becauſe they do not appear till perſons are come to years of diſcretion.

SAPIENTI'POTENT [*ſapientipotens*, L.] mighty in wiſdom.

SA'PLESS [of Sæpeleſ, *Sax.*] without ſap.

SA'PLESSNESS, the having no ſap, wanting ſap.

SA'PLING, a young tree full of ſap.

SAPONA'CEOUS [of *ſapa*, L. ſope] ſopy, like or pertaining to ſope.

SAPONA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſope-wort, *L.*

SAPOSA'PIENTIAE [with *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* the ſoap of wiſdom, *i. e.* common ſalt, *L.*

SA'POR [in *Botan. Writers*] the taſte, *ſapore*, with the taſte, *L.*

SA'PORATED [*ſaporatus*, L.] made ſavoury.

SAPORI'FEROUS [*ſaporifer*, L.] cauſing a ſavour.

SAPORI'FICK [of *ſaporificus*, L.] cauſing ſavour, reliſh or taſte.

SAPORI'FICK *Particles* [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch, as by their action on the tongue, occaſion that ſenſe we call ſavour or taſte.

SAPORI'FICKNESS [of *ſaporificus*, L.] a taſte-cauſing quality.

SA'POROUS [*ſaporus*, L.] ſavoury, reliſhing.

SA'POROUS *Bodies* [in *Phyſicks*] are ſuch as are capable of yielding ſome kind of taſte, when touch'd with the tongue.

SA'POROUSNESS [of *ſaporus*, L.] ſavourineſs.

SAPPHI'RE [*Sapphirus*, L. Σαπφειρος, Gr.] a gem or precious ſtone, of a beautiful azure, or ſky blue colour, tranſparent and glittering with golden ſparkles.

SAPPHI'RE [in *Herald.*] the blue colour in the coats of noblemen, anſwering to the *Jupiter* in the coats of ſovereign princes, and *Azure* in thoſe of the gentry.

SAPPHI'RE *Rubies*, are certain precious ſtones between blue and red, which in effect are nothing but rubies whoſe colour is not perfectly formed.

SA'PPHIC [in *Poetry*] a kind of *Greek* and *Latin* verſe; ſo called of *Sappho*, a famous poeteſs of *Mytelene*, the inventreſs of it, conſiſting of 11 ſyllables or five feet, of which the firſt, fourth and fifth are *Trochees*, the ſecond a *Spondee*, and the third a *Dactyl*. As *Sedibus gaudens variis doliſque*.

SA'PPINESS [Sæpiȝneſſe, *Sax.*] the having ſap.

SA'PPING [of *ſaper*, F.] undermining.

SA'PPING [in *Milit. Art.*] a working under ground to gain the deſcent of a ditch, counterſcarp, &c. and the attacking of a place. It is performed by digging a deep ditch deſcending by ſteps from top to bottom under a corridor, carrying it as far as the bottom of the ditch, when that is dry, or the ſurface of the water, when wet.

SA'PPY [Sapiȝ, *Sax.*] having ſap.

SA'RABAND [*ſarabande*, F.] a muſical compoſition always in triple-time, and is in reality no more than a minuet, the motions of which are ſlow and ſerious.

SA'RABAND [*ſarabande*, F. *ſarabanda*, It. and Sp.] a dance to the ſame meaſure which uſually terminates when the hand riſes, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from a courant, which uſually ends when the hand that beats time falls; and is otherwiſe much the ſame as a minuet.

SA'RACEN } SARACE'NICA } [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of birth wort, *L.*

SA'RCASM [*ſarcaſme*, F. *ſarcaſmo*, It. of *ſarcaſmus*, L. σαρκασμὸς, Gr.] a biting or nipping jeſt, a bitter ſcoff or taunt, or a keen irony, whereby the orator ſcoffs and inſults his adverſary.

SARCA'STICAL, ſcoffing, biting, ſatyrical, done by way of ſarcaſm.

SARCA'STICALLY, in a biting, ſatyrical manner.

SARCA'STICALNESS [of *ſarcaſmicus*, L. of σαρκασμὸς, Gr.] ſcoffingneſs, ſatyricalneſs.

SA'RCEL [with *Falconers*] the pinion of a hawk's wing.

SA'RCENET [*ſaracinetto*, It. prob. q. *Saracen*'s ſilk] a ſort of thin ſilk for women's hoods, &c.

SA'RCLING *time* [of *ſarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the time when husbandmen weed the corn.

SARCOCE'LE [σαρκοκήλη of σὰρξ, fleſh, and κήλη, a tumour, *Gr.*] a rupture or fleſhy excreſcence, very hard, riſing by little and little, about the teſticle or inner membrane of the *Scrotum*.

SARCOCO'LLA [of σὰρξ and κόλλα, Gr. glue] a gum oozing out of a thorny-tree in *Perſia* or *India*.

SA'RCOE'PIPLO'OCE'LE [of σαρξ, ἐπίπλοον and κήλη, Gr.] a carneous, omental, or fleſhy rupture.

SARCO'LOGY [Σαρκολογία, Gr] a diſcourſe on the fleſh, or the ſoft parts of a human body.

SA'RCOMA [σάρκομα, Gr.] a fleſhy excreſcence, or lump growing in any part of the body, eſpecially in the noſtrils.

SARCO'MPHALUM [σαρκόμφαλον, of σὰρξ and ὀμφαλὸς, Gr. the navel] a fleſhy excreſcence, or bunching out in the navel.

SARCOPHA'GOUS, devouring fleſh.

SARCOPHA'GUS } SARCOPHA'GUM } [σαρκοφάγος of σὰρξ and φάγειν, Gr. to eat] a tomb-ſtone or coffin, made of a ſtone, ſo called, becauſe it would conſume a dead body in 40 days, and therefore the ancients laid in them thoſe bodies they had not a mind to burn.

SA'RCOSIS [σάρκωσις, Gr.] the faculty of breeding fleſh.

SARCO'TICKS [σαρκοτικὰ, Gr.] remedies proper to fill up wounds and ulcers with new fleſh.

SARCULA'TION, a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, *L.*

SARCULUTU'RA [in *old Writ.*] the weeding of corn.

SA'RDA [σάρδα, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the colour of fleſh, half tranſparent.

SARDACHA'TES [σαρδαχάτης, Gr.] a kind of agate of a cornelian colour.

SA'RDIUS *lapis*, a ſort of onyx ſtone of a blackiſh colour called a *Carneol*.

SA'RDOIN, the *lapis Sardius*.

SARDO'NIAN } SARDO'NICK } *Laughter* } [ſo named of the iſland *Sardinia*] an involuntary ſhew of laughter, ſaid to be cauſed by a convulſive diſtortion of the muſcles of the mouth; likewiſe by eating a venemous herb growing there; this laughter is, immoderate and deadly.

Sardo'nyx [σαρδόνυξ, Gr.] a precious ſtone, partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of the colour of a cornelian ſtone.

Sardonyx [with *Heralds*] the murry colour, in the coats of noblemen.

A **Sark** [ſcyꞃk, *Sax.*] a ſhark or ſhirk, a large ſea-fiſh, which will bite off a man's leg.

Sarke'llus [*old Rec.*] a kind of unlawful net or engine for deſtroying fiſh.

Sarme'ntous [*ſarmentoſus*, L.] full of twigs or ſuckers.

Sa'rplar *of Wool* [*ſerpillere*, F.] half a ſack, containing 40 tods; a pocket in *Scotland*.

Sarpli'er [of *ſerpilliere*, F.] a piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth.

Sarrasi'ne [in *Fortif.*] a ſort of port-culliſe, otherwiſe called an *Herſe*, which is hung with a cord over the gate of a town or fortreſs, and let down in caſe of a ſurprize.

Sarsaperi'lla [in *Medicine*] a plant growing in *America*, a ſudorifick of great efficacy in ſeveral diſtempers.

Sa'rsenet. See *Sarcenet*.

A **Sarse**, a ſort of fine lawn ſieve.

To **Sarse** [*ſaſſer*, F.] to ſift through a ſarſe or ſierſe.

Sart [in *Agriculture*] a piece of wood-land turned into arable.

Sarto'rius *Muſculus* [with *Anat.*] the taylor's muſcle, ſo called, becauſe it ſerves to throw one leg acroſs the other.

To **Sarve** *a Rope* [in *Sea Language*] is to lay on ſinnet, yarn canvas, &c.

Sash-*Windows* [prob. of *chaſſi*, F. a frame] a window of wooden work with large ſquares.

Sash [perhaps of *Seſſa*, Ital.] a ſort of girdle for tying night gowns, &c. alſo an ornament worn by military officers.

Sashoo'ns, leathers put about the ſmall of the leg under a boot, to prevent it from wrinkling, &c.

Sa'ssafras } [*ſaxifraga*, L. *q. d.* the break ſtone] a
Sa'xafras } yellow, odoriferous wood, of a briſk aromatick ſcent, ſomewhat reſembling fennel, brought from *Florida* in *America*.

Sa'sse, a ſluice or lock, eſpecially in an artificial river, or one that is cut, with flood-gates, to ſhut up or let out water, for the better paſſage of barges, boats, &c, Du.

Sa'tan [שטן, *Heb. i. e.* an adverſary] the devil.

Sata'nical, of, or pertaining to *Satan*, deviliſh.

Sata'nicalness [of *Satan*] deviliſhneſs.

Sa'tchel [*ſachet*, F. *ſacchetto*, It. *ſaquillo*, Sp. of *ſacculus*, L. ſaikel, G.] a little bag or ſack.

Sa'te, v. *To ſit*.

Sate'llite *Inſtrument* [with *Mathemat.*] an inſtrument invented by Mr. *Romer*, mathematician to the king of *France*; to aſſiſt in finding the longitude both by ſea or land, by the *Satellites* of *Jupiter*. This may be added to a watch.

Sate'llite *Guard*, a perſon who attends on another, either for his ſafety, or to be ready to execute his pleaſure.

Sate'llites, life guards, or officers attending on a king or prince, *F.* of *L.*

Sate'llites [with *Aſtron.*] certain ſecondary planets moving round the other planets, as the moon does round the earth, thus named, becauſe they are always found attending them from riſing to ſetting, and making the tour of the ſun together with them.

Jupiter's **Sate'llites** [*Aſtron.*] four little wandering ſtars or moons, which move round *Jupiter*'s body, as that planet does round about the ſun, firſt diſcovered by *Galilæo*, by the help of a teleſcope.

Saturn's **Sate'llites** [*Aſtron.*] five little ſtars revolving about the body of the planet *Saturn*, in the like manner diſcovered by Mr. *Caſſini*, in the year 1684.

To **Sa'tiate** [*ſaziare*, It. *ſaciàr*, Sp. of *ſatiare*, L.] to ſatisfy, to cloy or glut.

Sati'ety [*ſatieté*, F. *ſazieta*, It. of *ſatietas*, L.] fulneſs, glut, ſurfeit.

Satisfa'ction [F. *ſaddiſfazione*, It. *ſatisfaciòn*, Sp. of *ſatisfactio*, L.] a being ſatisfied, content, pleaſure; alſo payment, a making amends, recompence; alſo a reparation of damage.

Satisfa'ctory [*ſatisfactoire*, F.] ſufficient to ſatisfy, to give ſatisfaction.

To **Sa'tisfy** [*ſatisfacere*, L.] to fill with meat; alſo to humour, content, or pleaſe; alſo to convince; alſo to diſcharge a debt.

Sativ'e [in *Botan. Writers*] which is ſown in gardens or fields, *L.*

Sa'tten } [*ſattina*, Ital. *ſatin*, F.] a ſort of fine, gloſſy
Sa'ttin } ſilk.

Sa'ttinet, a ſlight, thin ſattin.

Sa'trapa [σατράπης, Gr.] a peer of a realm; the chief governour of a province in *Perſia*.

Sa'trapy [*ſatrapia*, L. σατραπεία, Gr.] the juriſdiction or government of a province; of a lord-lieutenant or preſident of a country.

Satura'ntia [with *Phyſ.*] medicines which qualify ſharp, humours, ſometimes called *Abſorbents*.

Sa'turate [in *Botan. Writers*[deeply, as to colour, *L.*

Sa'turatius, more deeply, *L.*

Sa'turday [Sæteꞃnbæȝ, of Sæteꞃn, *Saturn*, and bæȝ, *Sax.* a day] the 7th day of the week, ſo called of an idol worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons*. See **Seater**.

Sa'turday *Slop* [in the northern parts of *England*] a ſpace of time of old, in which it was not lawful to fiſh for ſalmon,

Sature'ia [in *Botany*] the herb ſavory.

Satu'rity [*ſaturitas*, L.] fulneſs, exceſs, glut.

Saturn [in *Blazonry*] in the arms of ſovereign princes, is us'd inſtead of ſable and black, in thoſe of gentlemen, and diamond in the eſcutcheons of noblemen.

Saturn [with *Aſtrolog.*] is acounted an enemy to the nature of man, and all living creatures, and thence by them called the greater ill fortune.

Saturn [with *Aſtron.*] is the higheſt of all the planets, but the ſloweſt in motion; and ſome reckon it 71, others 91 times bigger than the earth.

Sa'turn [with *Alchymiſts*] lead.

Satu'rnia [in *Chiromancy*] the line which goes through the middle of the palm of the hand, to the root of the middle finger, call'd the line of *Saturn*.

Saturna'lia, were feſtival days obſerv'd in *December* in honour of Saturn; and, as *Bochartus* is of opinion, took their original from *Noah*'s drunkenneſs. Theſe were times of all debauchery and licentiouſneſs, ſervants taking upon them to command their maſters, and ſlaves to be unruly, without fear of puniſhment.

Saturni'nians [of *Saturnus*, a diſciple of *Menander*] a ſect, a ſort of gnoſticks.

Satu'rnine, of pertaining to, or of the nature of the planet *Saturn*; alſo barren; alſo dull, heavy, melancholy.

A **Satu'rnine** *Perſon*, one of a ſullen, melancholy complexion.

Saturni'ness [of *Saturn*] dulneſs, ſlowneſs.

Sa'tyr [*ſatyra*, L. *ſatyre*, F. *ſatira*, It. *ſatyra*, Sp. of σάτυρος, Gr.] an invective poem, that inveighs ſharply againſt vice and vicious perſons, all manner of diſcourſe, wherein any perſon is comprehended; but commonly taken for a poem that ſharply and wittily rebukes vice and reflects on vicious perſons: A lampoon. That ſatyr be juſt, it ought to be general; or if it be of general uſe, it ought to be true, or elſe it will be a libel, and accountable to the law; and it ought to be ſtrong, to ſtrike powerfully, and the ſtyle and manner muſt be manly and ſmooth.

Satyrs [σάτυροι, Gr.] fabulous demi-gods, who with the fauns and ſilvans were ſuppoſed to preſide over groves under the direction of *Pan*. They are repreſented in painting, as half beaſts, half men, having horns on their heads, and feet like goats.

Satyri'asis [Σατυρίασις, Gr.] the luſtleſs extenſion of the yard; alſo the immoderate deſire of venery; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the leproſy, becauſe that diſeaſe makes the skin rough, like that of a ſatyr; alſo a ſwelling of the glandules behind the ears.

Saty'rical [*ſatyrique*, F. *ſatirico*, It. *ſatyrico*, Sp. *ſatyricus*, L. σατυρικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to ſatyr; ſevere, ſharp, biting, cenſorious.

Saty'rically, cenſoriouſly, bitingly, ſeverely.

Saty'ricalness, bitingneſs in ſpeech, invectiveneſs.

Saty'rist [σατυριστής, Gr.] a writer of ſatyrs, or lampoons.

Satyrs, what was the original of *Satyrs*, when and where they firſt began to appear in the world or for what reaſon they came to be deified is neither deliver'd down to us, nor explain'd by any ancient writer of authority.

They are repreſented as very ſwift four footed animals, having human faces, crooked hands, ſhort-horns on their fore-head and their lower parts like goats, inhabiting the mountains of *India*.

It is related that *Euphemius* being forc'd by ſtorm landing in a deſert iſland call'd *Satyrida* found inhabitants with yellow hair, that had tails not much leſs than horſes, that they did not ſpeak, but ran directly to the women, and if not prevented would have laid violent hands on them.

When ſuch monſters appear'd to mankind, that which was ſo terrible and admirable was thought to have ſomething of divinity in it; and whereas thoſe ſatyrs were ſuppos'd to inhabit the woods, the ignorant ſhepherds worſhipped them, that they might ſpare their flocks when they met them.

The cuſtom was to offer all ſorts of fruits; but more eſpecially grapes and apples to the ſatyrs.

They are ſaid to be conſtant companions of *Bacchus*; and to have delighted in ſuch diſcourſe and converſation as was reproachful; tho' others ſay that at firſt it was only pleaſant, lively, moral and full of variety; as they grew old they came to have the name of *Sileni*.

To Sa'tyrize [*ſatyrizer*, F. *ſatireggiare*, It.] to reprehend or rally after a ſatyrical manner, to lampoon.

Saty'rion [σατύριον, Gr.] the herb ſtander-graſs, ragwort, or prieſt's pintle.

A Sa'vage [*ſauvage*, F. *ſalvatico*, It. *ſalváge*, Sp.] a wild *Indian*.

Savages, wild, barbarous people, who keep no fix'd habitation, have no religion, law, or policy.

Savagely, cruelly, inhumanly.

Sa'vageness [*naturel ſauvage*, F.] wildneſs, cruelty.

Sava'na, a paſture ground in *America*, Span.

Sauce [ſaws, *C. Br. ſauce*, F. *ſalſa*, It. and Sp. prob. of *ſalſus*, L. ſalted] pickled roots, herbs, ſallets, *&c.*

Sauce-*alone*, an herb.

Sauce-*Box*, a ſaucy perſon.

Sau'cily, unmannerly, impudently.

Sau'ciness [prob. of ſaws, *Brit.* ſalt.] unmannerlineſs, preſumptuouſneſs, *&c.*

Saucer [*ſauciere*, F.] a ſmall diſh to hold ſauce.

Sauci'sse [in *Gunnery*] a long train of powder ſew'd up in a roll of pitch'd cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-cheſt.

Sauci'sson, a ſort of thick ſauſage, *F.*

Saucissons [in *Milit. Art.*] faggots or faſcines made of large boughs of trees bound together; they are commonly uſed to cover men, to make epaulments, traverſes, or breaſt-works in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages, and for other uſes.

Sau'cy, preſumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

Save [*ſalvo*, It.] but, except.

To Save [*ſalvare*, L. *ſauver*, F. *ſalvare*, It. in the firſt ſenſe only; *ſalvàr*, Sp.] to deliver, to preſerve, to keep, to ſpare.

Saver *de faute* [in *Law*] to excuſe a fault; which is properly when a man, having made a default in court, comes afterwards and alledges a good cauſe why he did it.

Sa'vine [*ſabina*, L.] a plant.

Sa'ving, or *ſave*, except.

Sa'ving [*qui ſauve*, F.] preſerving, healthful, ſparing.

Sa'vingly, ſparingly.

Sa'viour [*ſalvator*, L. *ſauveur*, F. *ſalvatore*, It. *ſalvadòr*, Sp.] one who ſaves or delivers.

Sa'unkefine [*old Law*] the determination or final race of a deſcent of kindred.

Sa'vour [*ſapor*, L. *ſaveur*, F. *ſavòr*, Sp.] taſte or reliſh; alſo ſcent or ſmell.

To Sa'unter [probably of *Sancta Terra*, L. the holy-land, of thoſe that ſauntered, or went on pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem*] to go idling up and down.

Sa'voury [*ſavoreux*, F. *ſaporito*, It. *ſabroſo*, Sp. of *ſaporus*, L.] reliſhing, *&c.*

Sa'voury [*ſavorée*, F.] a winter pot-herb.

Sa'vingness [of *ſauver*, F. of *ſalvus*, L.] frugality.

Sa'vouriness [of *ſavoureux*, F. of *ſaporus*, L.] reliſhableneſs, *&c.*

Savoy's [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence firſt brought] a ſort of fine cabbage.

Sa'usage [*ſauciſſe*, F. *ſalſiccia*, It.] a ſort of pudding made of pork, ſpice, *&c.* in hog's guts.

Saw, v. *To ſee.*

To Saw [ſagen, *Teut.* or ꞅaȝan, *Sax.* ſaga, *Su.* zagen, *Du.* ſägen, G. *ſcier*, F. *ſegare*, It. *aſerrar*. Sp. *ſerrare*, L.] to cut with a ſaw.

A Saw [of ꞅaȝa, *Sax.* ſåg, *Su.* zage, *Du.* ſäge, G. *ſcie*, F. *ſega*, It. *ſierra*, Sp. *ſerra*, L.] an inſtrument with teeth, for cutting boards or timber.

Saw-*Fiſh*, a ſea-fiſh ſo named, as having a ſharp-toothed bone, about three foot long, like a ſaw, in its fore-head.

Saws [ſage, *Teut.* ꞅaȝa, *Sax.*] old grave ſayings, proverbs, maxims.

Saw-*Wort*, an herb, having leaves notched about like the teeth of a ſaw.

Saxifra'ga [with *Phyſicians*] medicines which break the ſtone, *L.*

Sa'xifrage [*Saxifrage*, L. *i. e.* ſtones breaking] an herb good for the ſtone in the bladder.

Sa'xon-*Lage* [Seaxen-Laȝa, *Sax.*] the law of the *Weſt-Saxons*, which was of force in nine counties, *viz. Kent, Surrey*, &c. *Suſſex, Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire* and *Devonſhire.* See *Danelage* and *Merchenlage.*

Say [*Sayette*, F. *ſaja*, It.] a ſort of thin woollen-ſtuff or ſerge.

To Say *Irr. V.* [ꞅæȝan, *Sax.* ſaga, *Su.* ſeggen, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſagen, H. G.] to ſpeak, to tell, to relate.

Said *Irr. Imp.* and *Part. S.* [ſade, O. and L. G.] did ſay, have ſaid.

To Take Say [with *Hunters*] is to draw a knife leiſurely down the belly of a dead deer, who has been taken by hunting, to diſcover what caſe it is in as to fatneſs.

A Scab [ſkabb, *Su.* Scæb, *Sax.* *ſcabies*, L.] a dry'd ſcurf of a pimple, wheal, ſore or wound.

Sca'bbard [of ſchabbe, *Du.* according to *Minſhew*] the ſheath of a ſword.

Sca'bbed [*ſcabioſus*, L.] having ſcabs.

One Scabbed Sheep marrs a whole Flock.

This proverb is apply'd either to ſuch perſons who being *vicious* themſelves, labour to debauch thoſe with whom they converſe; or to ſuch, who not careful enough in preſerving their own *Virtue*, expoſe themſelves to the contagion of *Vice*, by aſſociating with thoſe who are *vicious*; it admoniſhes of the *Danger* of ſuch ſociety, it being like an infectious contagious diſtemper, and therefore ought to be *carefully* and *Induſtriouſly* avoided. It is a trite truth, and has the teſtimony of ſeveral nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius ſcabie cadit & porrigine Porci.* Juvenal. Or, *Uváque conſpectâ livorem ducit ab uvâ.* Inv. Sat. 2. v. 8*s*. Χωλῶ συνοικῶν κἄν ὑποσκάζειν μάθης, Plutarch. *Ne faut qu' une brebis rogneuſe pour gaſter tout le Troupeau.* French. *Una pecora infetta n'ammorba una ſetta.* It. לא מטי לך טב לבישא לא תעביך בישם the *Hebrews.*

1a

Sca'bbed *Heels* [in *Horſes*] a diſtemper, called alſo the fruſh.

Sca'bbedness }
Sca'bbiness } [*ſcabitudo*, L.] the being ſcabby.

Scabe'llum [in the *anc. Architect.*] *i. e.* a foot-ſtool; a kind of pedeſtal uſually ſquare, ſometimes polygonous, very high and ſlender, commonly terminating in a kind of ſheath or ſcabbard; or profiled in manner of a balluſter.

Scabio'sa [with *Botaniſts*] ſcabious, *L.*

Sca'bby [*ſcabbioſa*, It *ſcabioſus*, L.] ſcabbed, full of ſcabs.

Sca'brous [*ſcabreux*, F. *ſcrabroſo*, It. of *ſcabroſus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpoliſhed.

Sca'brousness [of *ſcabroſus*, L. *ſcabreux*, F.] ruggedneſs, roughneſs.

Scacu'rcule [in *Chymiſtry*] a ſpirit drawn out of the bone of the heart of an hart.

Sca'ffold [ſchavot, *Du.* *echafaud*, F.] a place raiſed higher than the ground, for the better proſpect.

Sca'ffolding [*echaufaudage*, F.] poles and boards erected for the conveniency of building.

Sca'la, a ladder, *L.*

Sca'la [with *Surgeons*] a certain inſtrument to reduce a diſlocation, *L.*

Sca'la [in *Anat.*] the canal or cochlea, that is divided by a *Septum* into two canals, called *Scala.*

Sca'la *Tympani*, that canal which looks towards the *Tympanum*, L.

Sca'la *Veſtibuli*, that canal that has a communication with the *Veſtibulum*, L.

Scala'do [*eſcalada*, Span. *ſcalata*, Ital. *eſcalade*, F.] a furious attack upon a wall or rampart of a fortified place, with ſcaling ladders.

Ad Sca'lam [*old Rec.*] *i. e.* to, or at the ſcale: The ancient way of paying money into the exchequer, where 20*s.* and 6*d.* was paid for 20*s.*

To Scald [*echauder*, F. *eſcaldàr*, Sp. of *ſcaldare*, L] to burn with hot liquor.

A Scald-*Head* [*q. d.* a ſcaly head] a ſcurfy, ſcabbed head.

Scale [*ecaile.* F. *ſcaglie*, Ital. *eſcama*, Sp.] of a fiſh, a bone, *&c.*

Scale [in *Mathemat.*] the degrees of any arch of a circle, or of right lines drawn or engraven upon a rule, as ſines, tangents, ſecants, *&c.*

Plain Scale, and diagonal, ſerve to repreſent any numbers or meaſures, whoſe parts are equal one to another.

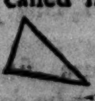
Scale *of Muſick* }
Scale *of the Gamut* } a ſeries of ſounds riſing or falling towards acuteneſs or gravity from any given pitch of tune to the greateſt diſtance.

Scale *of Miles* [*echelle*, F. *ſcala*, It.] (in a *Map*) a ſcale for the meaſuring the diſtance of one place from another.

To Scale [ſkallar, *Dan.* *ecailler*, F. *ſcagliare*, It. *eſcamàr*, Sp. of ſcdal, *Teut.* ꞅceala, *Sax.*] to take off the ſcales of fiſhes, bones, *&c.*

To Scale *Walls* [*ſcalare*, It. *eſcalader*, F. *eſcalàr*, Sp.] to mount up them with ladders.

Sca'leni [of σκαληνός, Gr.] three muſcles of the cheſt, ſo called from their figure, having three unequal ſides, *L.* of *Gr.*



Scale'num [with *Geomet.*] a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to one another; ſee the figure.

Sca'lenus *primus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the fore-part of the ſecond, third, and fourth tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the neck, and let into the firſt rib; the office of which is to draw the upper rib together with the others upwards, in fetching breath, *L.*

Sca'lenus *ſecundus*, a muſcle taking its riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the neck ſide-ways, and paſſing over the firſt rib to its inſertion in the ſecond, and ſometimes to the third, *L.*

Sca'lenus *tertius*, a muſcle that takes its riſe near the *Scalenus ſecundus*, from the ſame tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the neck, and alſo from the ſixth of thoſe proceſſes, and is inſerted to the firſt rib, *L.*

Scales [of Scealeſ, *Sax.* *eſcaille*, F. waegh-ſchale, *Du.* waegſchalen, G.] a pair of ballances.

Sca'liness, the being covered with ſcales.

Sca'ly [*ecaillé*, F. *ſcaglioſo*, It.] covered with ſcales.

Scali'nga [*anc. Writ.*] a quarry or pit of ſtones, but rather of ſcales or ſlates for covering houſes.

Scall [q. *ſcald*] a ſort of ſcurf on the head.

Sca'llion [*ſcalogno*, It. q. d. an onion of *Aſcalon*, a city of *Paleſtine*] a kind of ſmall onion.

Scalp [*ſcalpio*, It. ſchelpe, *Du.* a husk] the skin covering the ſcull-bone.

Sca'lper [*ſcalprum*, L.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to ſcrape corrupt fleſh from the bones with.

Sca'lpel [in *Anat.*] a knife uſed in diſſections; and alſo in many chirurgical uſes.

To Sca'mble [perhaps of σκάμβος, Gr. oblique] to rove or wander up and down.

Sca'mbling [prob. of σκαμβός, Gr. oblique] at a diſtance one from another; as a ſcambling town, a town where the houſes ſtand at a great diſtance one from the other.

Impares Scami'lle [In *Architect.*] certain zocco's or blocks which ſerve to raiſe the reſt of the members of any pillar or ſtatue beneath which they are placed beneath the projectures of the ſtylobatæ cornices, and are well repreſented by the pedeſtals of our ſtatues.

Scammo'nia [with *Botaniſts*] ſcammony, *L.*

Scammo'nium, the juice of ſcammony, *L.*

To Sca'mper [*eſcamper*, F.] to run away in a hurry.

Sca'mmozzi's *Rule*, a two-footed joint-rule, adapted for the uſe of builders, and firſt invented by *Scammozzi*, the famous architect.

Sca'mnum *caducum* [*old Rec.*] a ducking-ſtool, *L.*

Scam'num *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates*'s bench] an inſtrument in length ſix ells, and uſed in the ſetting of bones.

To Scan [*ſcandere*, L.] to ſift or canvas a buſineſs; to examine a thing thoroughly, to conſider it well.

To Scan *a Verſe* [*ſcander*, F. *ſcandere*, It. and L.] to meaſure or prove it according to the number of its feet.

Sca'ndal [in the *vulgar Senſe*] is ſome action or opinion contrary to good manners, or to the general ſenſe of the people; alſo a diſadvantageous rumour or report, or an action whereby any one is affronted in publick.

Sca'ndal [*ſcandale*, F. *ſcandalo*, It. *eſcandalo*, Sp. of *ſcandalum*, L. σκάνδαλον, Gr.] in a ſcriptural ſenſe, is any thing that may draw perſons aſide, or ſollicit them to ſin; an offence; alſo a ſtumbling-block.

Active Sca'ndal, is a real induction to ſin.

Paſſive Sca'ndal, the impreſſion an active ſcandal makes on the perſon that is induced to ſin.

To Sca'ndal } [*ſcandaliſer*, F. *ſcandalizzare*, It. *eſcandalizàr*, Sp. of *ſcandalizare*, L. of
To Sca'ndalize } σκανδαλίζειν, Gr.] to give offence, to raiſe a ſcandal upon one.

Sca'ndalous [*ſcandaleux*, F. *ſcandaloſo*, It. *eſcandaloſo*, Sp.] giving offence, defaming, abuſive, ſhameful, diſgraceful.

Sca'ndalously, abuſively, ſhamefully, diſgracefully.

Sca'ndalousness, reproachfulneſs, infamouſneſs.

Sca'ndalum *magnatum* [*i. e.* ſcandal of great men] an offence or wrong done to any high perſonage of the land, as prelates, dukes, earls, *&c.* by falſe news, as ſcandalous reports. Meſſages, *&c.* alſo a writ that lies for their recovering of damages thereupon.

Sca'ndent *Stalk* [with *Botaniſts*] *i. e.* climbing ſtalk, is one which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vine, *&c.*

Sca'nning [in *Poetry*] the meaſuring of a verſe, to ſee the number of feet and ſyllables it contains, and whether or not the quantities, that is, the long and ſhort ſyllables, be duly obſerv'd.

Sca'nsion [in *Gram.*] the ſcanning of a verſe; a meaſuring it by the number of feet and ſyllables.

Scant } [prob. of *echantillon*, F.] leſs than is requiſite,
Sca'nty } narrow, or ſhort in meaſure; alſo ſcarce.

Sca'ntiness [prob. of *echantillon*, F. or *wantingneſs*, Eng.] being leſs than is requiſite.

Sca'ntling [*eſchantillon*, L.] the ſize and meaſure, ſize or ſtandard, whereby the dimenſions of things are to be determined.

Scapella'tum [with *Anat.*] a denudation or making bare the glans of the *Penis*, when the prepuce will not draw over it.

Sca'pha [with *Anat.*] the inner rim of the ear, *L.*

Sca'pha [σκάφη, Gr.] a cock-boat.

Sca'phism [of σκάφη, of σκάπτω, Gr. to make hollow] among the ancient *Perſians*, a kind of puniſhment executed by locking the criminal cloſe up in the trunk of a tree, bored thro' to the dimenſions of his body, only with five holes for his head, arms, and legs to come thro', in which he was expoſed to the ſun, and the appearing parts were anointed with milk and honey to invite the waſps. The criminal was forced to eat abundantly till his excrements, cloſe pent up in the wood, rotted his body. Some write, that ſome have lived there 40 days.

Scaphoi'des [σκαφοειδὴς, of σκαφα, Gr. a boat] the third bone of the *Tarſus* in the foot, joined to the ancle-bone and three hinder bones; otherwiſe called *Naviculare Os*, from the reſemblance it bears to a boat.

Sca'pula [in *Anat.*] the hinder part of the ſhoulder, the ſhoulder-blade; a broad bone reſembling a ſcalenous triangle on each ſide of the upper and back-part of the *Thorax*.

Sca'pular [*ſcapularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a ſhoulder-blade.

Scapula'ris *externa* [*Anat.*] the ſcapular vein which ariſes from the muſcles covering the *Scapula*, L.

Scapula'ris *interna* [*Anat.*] a vein ariſing from the muſcles which lie in the hollow of the *Scapula*, L.

A Sca'pulary [*ſcapulaire*, F. of *ſcapula*, L. the ſhoulder-bone] part of the habit of ſeveral orders of religious people, worn over their gowns, as a badge of their peculiar veneration for the virgin Mary.

Sca'pus [in *Botany*] the upright ſtalk of a plant, *L.*

Scapus [in *Architect.*] the ſhaft or ſhank of a pillar between the chapiter and the pedeſtal.

Scar [ſcaꞃ, *Sax.* *eſcarre*, F. ἐσχάρα, Gr.] the ſeam or mark of a wound.

Scar [caꞃꞃe, *Sax.*] a ſteep rock, the clift of a rock. Hence *Scarborough* caſtle.

Scaramou'ch, the name of a famous *Italian* buffoon, or poſture-maſter, who acted here in *England* in the year 1673.

Scarce [*vix*, L. of ſchaers, *Du.* or *eſcaſſo*, Sp.] not plentiful, rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; hardly.

Sca'rceness } [prob. of *carus*, L. dear, or ſtaers, *Du.*
Sca'rcity } ſparing] difficultneſs to be come at, uncommonneſs, not-plenty.

To Scare [prob. of *ſcorare*, It. to frighten, or ſcheeren, *Teut.* to vex] to put in fear, to affright.

A Scare-*Crow*, a figure of clouts ſtuff'd with ſtraw, or any thing ſet up to affright away birds from fruit.

Scarf [ſceoꞃp, *Sax.* clothing, or prob. of ſcherf, *Teut.* ſegment or *Echarpe*, F. *Ciarpa*, It.] an ornament of ſilk worn by women, military officers, or divines.

Scarf-*Skin* [with *Anat.*] the outward skin, which ſerves to defend the body which is full of pores, thro' which it diſcharges ſweat and other moiſture.

Scarfa'tion [of σκάριφος, Gr.] the ſame as ſcarification.

Sca'rfed, adorned with a ſcarf.

Sca'rfed [*Sea Term*] pierced, faſtened, or joined in.

Scarifica'tion [F. *ſcarificazione*, It. of *ſcarificatio*, L.] (with *Surgeons*) an operation whereby ſeveral inciſions are made in the skin, with an inſtrument proper for that purpoſe, uſually practiſed in cupping, *L.*

Scarifica'tor, an inſtrument made in form of a box, with 12 or more lancets, all perfectly in the ſame plane; which being, as it were, cock'd by means of a ſpring, are all diſcharged at the ſame time, by pulling a kind of trigger, and the points of the lancets are at once equally driven within the skin.

Scarificato'rium, a ſurgeon's inſtrument, having a number of points ſet in a plane, which are all ſtruck into the parts at once in ſcarifying, *L.*

To Sca'rify [*ſcarificare*, L. *ſcarifier*, F] to lance or open a ſore, to make an inciſion in any part of the body.

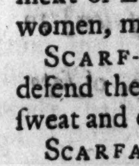
Sca'rlet [*ecarlate*, F. *ſcarletto*, It. *eſcarláta*, Sp.] a bright red colour.

Sca'rlet-*Grain*, a matter uſed in dying a ſcarlet colour. It is uſually taken for the grain of a plant growing on a kind of holm, in ſome parts of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. The *Arabs* call it *Kermes*.

Scarleti'na *Febris*, the ſcarlet or purple fever, *L.*

Scario'la [*Botany*] the broad-leaved endive, *L.*

Scarp [*eſcarpe*, F. *ſcarpa*, It.] the ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the field; alſo the foot of a rampart-wall; or the ſloping of a wall from the bottom of a work to the *Cordon* on the ſide of the moat.



Scarpe [in *Heraldry*] is the ſcarf which military commanders wear for ornament, as he bears argent, a ſcarpe azure; ſee the figure annexed.

Sca'rry [of Scaꞃ, *Sax.* *eſcharre*, F. of ἐσχάρα, Gr.] having the mark or ſeam of a ſore or wound.

SCATCH [*eſcatbe*, F.] a kind of horſe-bit for bridles.

SCA'TCHES [*chaſſes*, F.] ſtilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places.

SCATE [ſchetſen, *Du.*] a ſort of iron patten to be faſtened on the ſhoes for ſliding on the ice; alſo a kind of fiſh.

SCATE'BROUS [*ſcatebroſus*, L.] bubbling like water out of a ſpring; abounding.

SCATEBRO'SITY [*ſcatebroſitas*, L.] a flowing or bubbling out.

To SCATH [ꞅceaðian, *Sax.*] to injure, hurt, or do damage to.

To SCA'TTER [ſchetteren, *Du.* ſignifies to make a rumbling noiſe.] to diſperſe, to ſpread abroad here and there.

SCATU'RIENT [*ſcaturiens*, L.] running or flowing over, iſſuing as water out of a ſpring.

SCATURI'GINOUS [*ſcaturiginoſus*, L.] overflowing, full of ſprings.

SCA'VACE } SCE'VAGE } SCE'WAGE } [of ꞅceapan, *Sax.* to ſhew] a kind of toll or cuſtom, exacted by mayors, ſheriffs, *&c.* of merchant-ſtrangers, for wares ſhewed or offered to ſale within their liberties. But this cuſtom is prohibited by Stat. 19. *Heury* VII.

The SCA'VANS, the learned, of *ſcavant*, learned, *F.*

SCA'VENGER [of ꞅcapan, *Sax.* to ſcrape or bruſh] a pariſh officer, choſen annually, to ſee that the ſtreets be cleanſed from dirt and filth, and they hire rakers to carry it away in carts.

SCA'WRACK, a ſort of ſea-weed.

SCE'LETON. See *Sceletus.*

SCE'LETON *ſerpentis*, a kind of ſtone which reſembles the body of a ſerpent, *L.*

SCE'LETUS [of σκέλλω, to dry up] a proper connection of all the bones of the body, after they are dry'd.

SCELOTYRBE [of σκέλ☉, the leg and τύρβη, Gr. a tumult] thoſe pains in the leg, that uſually attend a ſcorbutick habit; alſo the ſcurvy it ſelf; alſo a medicine good againſt that diſtemper.

SCE'NE [*ſcena*, It. Sp. and L. σκηνὴ, Gr.] in the ancient *Drama*, in its general ſenſe, was the theatre wherein dramatick pieces and other publick ſhews, were repreſented; alſo the place where an action is conceived to have paſſed, as the *Scene of War*; alſo a diviſion or part of a dramatick poem determined by a new actor's entering.

SCENERY, an aſſemblage of ſcenes in the drama; or of a theatre.

SCENES [F. *ſcene*, It. the pictures repreſenting lands, buildings, ſhips, *&c.* placed round about the ſtage.

SCE'NIC } SCE'NICAL } [*ſcenicus*, L. σκηνικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the ſcene.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL } SCENOGRA'PHICK } [*ſcenographicus*, L. σκηνογραφικος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to ſcenography.

The SCENOGRAPHICK *Appearance*, is different from an orthographick one, in that the latter ſhews the ſide of a figure, body, or building, as it is ſeen when the plane of the glaſs ſtands directly to that ſide; whereas *Scenography* repreſents it as it ſeems thro' a glaſs not parallel to that ſide.

SCENO'GRAPHICK *Projection*, is the tranſcription of any given magnitude, into the plane which interſects the optick pyramid at a proper diſtance.

SCENO'GRAPHY [*ſcenographia*, L. σκηνογραφία, Gr.] is the repreſentation of a building, *&c.* as it is repreſented in proſpective with its dimenſions and ſhadows, or ſuch as it appears to the eye.

SCENO'GRAPHY [in *Proſpective*] is that ſide that declines from, or make angles with a ſtraight line, imagined to paſs through the two outward convex points of the eyes; and is by architects generally called the return of the foreſight.

SCENOPE'GIA [σκηνοπηγία, Gr.] a feaſt of the *Jews*, more commonly called the feaſt of tabernacles, inſtituted after their being poſſeſſed of the land of *Canaan*, in commemoration of their having dwelt in tents in the wilderneſs.

SCENT [prob. of *ſenſus*, L.] a ſmell either fragrant or offenſive; alſo the ſenſe of ſmelling.

To SCENT [prob. of *ſentire*, L.] to perceive by the ſmell; alſo to give a ſcent to a thing,

SCE'NTLESS, having no ſmell or without the quality of perceiving ſcents.

SCE'PTER [*Du.* zepter, G. *ſceptre*, F. *ſcettro*, It. *cetro*, Sp. of *ſceptrum*, L. σκῆπτρον, Gr.] a royal ſtaff or battoon born by a king, as a badge of his ſovereign command and authority, at ſuch times as he appears in ceremony, as at a coronation, *&c.* The ſcepter is an enſign of royalty, of greater antiquity than the crown.

A SCE'PTER [*Fguratively*] ſignifies royal authority and power.

A SCE'PTER [*Hieroglyphically*] having on the top a ſtork's head, and ſupported upon the hoof of a river-horſe, was put to intimate, that piety was to be preferr'd to impiety, and religion before atheiſm and contempt of civil power: For the ſtork is an emblem of piety, which the ſcepter ſhould maintain and ſupport above the reach of profaneneſs, intimated by the hoof of the river-horſe, which is an animal cruel and rapacious, that hath no regard to its parents, but cruelly murders them in its rage.

A ſcepter with an eye upon it was uſed as an hieroglyphick of God.

SCE'PTICAL } SCE'PTICK } [*ſceptique*, F. *ſcettico*, It. of *ſcepticus*, L. σκεπτικὸς, Gr.] of the ſcepticks or ſcepticiſm, that is in doubt or ſuſpence, doubtful; alſo contemplative.

SCE'PTICALNESS [of σκέπτεσθαι, Gr. to contemplate] ſcepticiſm, or a doubting or ſuſpending the judgment of things.

SCE'PTICISM, the doctrine and opinions of the ſcepticks. It conſiſted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing at all, and in keeping the judgment in ſuſpenſe to every thing.

SCE'PTICKS [*ſceptiques*, F. *ſcettici*, It. *ſcepticus*, L. σκεπτικὸς, of τε σκέπτεσθαι, Gr. to look out or obſerve, to contemplate] a ſect of philoſophers founded by *Pyrrho*, whoſe diſtinguſhing tenet was, that all things are uncertain and incomprehenſible; contraries equally true; that the mind is not to aſſent to any thing, but to keep up an abſolute heſitancy or indifference. Whence the name is apply'd to a perſon who maintains that there is nothing certain.

SCHA'RPENNY } SCHA'RNPENNY } [ꞅceaꞃn-peniᵹ, *Sax.*] a ſmall duty paid in ancient times by tenants, that they might be excus'd from penning up their cattle in their lord's pound, to whom their dung did belong.

SCHEAT *Pegaſi* [*Aſtron.*] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the juncture of the leg, with the left ſhoulder of *Pegaſus.*

SCE'DULE [*ſchedula*, L. σχεδάριον, Gr.] a ſcroll of paper or parchment annexed or appended to a will, a leaſe, or other deeds, which contains ſome particulars left out in the main writing; an inventory of goods, *&c.*

SCHE'LLING, a *Dutch* coin containing 12 groots or 6 ſtivers, in value 6*d* ⅓ of *Engliſh* money; 33 of which and 4*d.* make 20*s.* ſterling.

SCHEMATI'SMUS [of σχηματίζω, Gr.] the habit, conſtitution, or diſpoſition of the body.

SCHEMATI'SMUS [with *Gram.*] the particular manner of forming one word from another.

SCHE'ME [*ſchema*, L. σχῆμα, Gr.] model, draught, *&c.* or the repreſentation of any geometrical or aſtronomical figure or problem, by lines ſenſible to the eye, or of the celeſtial bodies in their proper places, for any moment. called the *Schema cœli.*

SCHE'SIS [with *Rhet.*] a figure whereby a certain affection or inclination of the adverſary is feigned, on purpoſe to be anſwered. This the *Latins* call *Adfictio.*

SCHE'REN } SHEA'RING } *Silver* } [*old Rec.*] money anciently paid to the lord of the manour by the tenant, for the liberty of ſhearing his ſheep.

SCHE'SIS [σχέσις, Gr.] the habit or conſtitution of the body; as it is fleſhy or lean, hard or ſoft. thick or ſlender.

SCE'TIC *Fever*, a fever ſo termed, becauſe it is ſeated chiefly in the blood, and may be eaſily cured; and on that account is diſtinguiſhed from an hectick fever, that is fixed in the very habit of the body, and is very difficult to be removed.

SCIORA [of Σκίορον or Σκιώδιον, Gr.] *Athenian* feſtivals dedicated to *Minerva*, which took their name from that umbrella or fan, carried about them in proceſſion, to skreen perſons from the heat of the ſun.

SCHISM [*ſchiſme*, F. *ſciſma*, It. *ciſma*, Sp. of *ſchiſma*, L. χίσμα, Gr. a diviſion or ſeparation] it is chiefly uſed of a ſeparation, happening through diverſity of opinions, among people of the ſame religion and faith.

SCHISMA'TICAL } SCHI'SMATICK } [χισματικὸς, Gr.] inclining to, or guilty of ſchiſm.

A SCHI'SMATICK [χισματικὸς, L.] a ſeparatiſt, or one who ſeparates from the Chriſtian church.

To SCHI'SMATIZE [*ſchiſmatizare*, L.] to ſeparate from, or rend away from the church.

SCHIRE'MOTE [Sciꞃemoꞇ, *Sax.*] was in ancient times a ſolemn meeting of all the free tenants and knights in a county, to do fealty to the king, and elect an annual ſheriff.

SCHOENANTHUM [χοίνανθον, Gr.] the herb camel's-hay, or ſweet-ſmelling reed, *L.*

SCHOENO'PRASUM [χοίνοπρασον, Gr.] a plant call'd porrel or cives, *L.*

SCHOLAR [*ſcolier*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, *ſcolare*, It. ſcholier, *Du.* ſchuler, G. the ſame of *ſcholaris*, L.] one who learns any thing at ſchool: Alſo a man of learning.

He who robs a SCHOLAR robs twenty Men.

This is meant of a ſcholar, in the firſt ſenſe; who commonly borrows a cloak of one, a ſword of another, a pair of boots of a third, a hat of a fourth, *&c.*

SCHO'LARSHIP, the qualification of a ſcholar.

SCHOLA'STIC } SCHOLA'STICAL } SCHOLA'STICK } [of *ſcholaſticus*, L. of Σχολαστικός, Gr.] of, like, or pertaining to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICK *Divinity*, is that part of divinity which clears and diſcuſſes queſtions, by means of reaſon and arguments;

and is in ſome meaſure oppoſed to *Poſitive Divinity*, which is founded on the authority of the fathers, councils, *&c.*

SCHOLA'STICKNESS, a being qualified with ſchool learning.

SCHO'LIAST [*ſcholiaſter*, L. σχολιαστής, Gr.] one who makes notes upon an author, a commentator, *&c.*

SCHO'LIUM [with *Mathemat.*] a remark by the by, as after the demonſtrating of a propoſition, it is pointed out how it might be done ſome other way; ſome advice is given, or precaution to prevent miſtakes, or ſome particular uſe or application thereof.

SCHO'LIUM [σχόλιον, Gr.] a note, annotation, or remark, made on ſome paſſage, propoſition, *&c.* a gloſs, a brief expoſition, a ſhort comment.

A SCHOOL [*ecole*, F. *ſcuola*, It. *cuela*, Sp. ſchole, *Du.* ſchule, G. of *ſchola*, L. σχολή, G.] a place where any language, art, or ſcience is taught.

To SCHOOL, to check or chide ſeverely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL-*Butter*, a whipping.

SCHOOL *of Venus*, a bawdy-houſe.

SCHOOL-*Men*, perſons well ſkilled in ſchool-divinity, or academical learning.

SCIA'GRAPHY } [*ſciagraphia*, L. of σκιαγραφία, Gr. of
SCIO'GRAPHY } σκιά, a ſhadow, and γραφή, deſcription, Gr.] a profile or platform; the firſt rude draught of a thing.

SCIA'GRAPHY, alſo the art of dialling; that part of aſtronomy which ſerves to find out the hour of the day or night, by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architect.*] the draught of an edifice or building, cut in its length or breadth, to ſhew the inſide of it, as the convenience of every room, with the thickneſs of the walls, timbers, floors, *&c.*

SCI'AMACHY [Σκιαμαχία, of σκιά, and μαχή, Gr. a fight] a fighting with ſhadows.

SCIATHE'RICAL } [σκιαθηρικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to
SCIATHE'RICK } a ſun-dial.

SCIA'TICA [σκιάτικη, Gr.] the hip-gout.

SCIA'TICA-*Creſſes*, an herb good for the *Sciatica.*

SCIA'TICK-*Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a vein ſeated above the outward part of the ancle.

SCIDACEUM [with *Surgeons*] a kind of fracture, or breaking of a bone, according to its length, or long-wiſe, *L.*

SCI'ENCE, as oppoſed to art, is a formed ſyſtem of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reaſon or theory of the thing, without any immediate application of it to any uſes or offices of life.

SCIENCE [F. *ſcienza*, It. *ſciencia*, Sp. of *ſcientia*,, L.] knowledge, learning, ſkill, *&c.*

SCIENCE [in *Philoſ.*] a clear and certain knowledge of any thing founded upon ſelf-evident principles and demonſtrations.

SCIENCE *in God* [by *divines*] is diſtinguiſhed into three kinds

1. *The* SCIENCE of mere knowledge, whereby he knows himſelf and all things poſſible.

2. SCIENCE *of Viſion*, whereby he knows all things he has reſolved to do, or to permit, in the ſame order in which he has reſolved to do and permit them.

3. *An intermediate* SCIENCE, whereby he knows what angels and man will do in certain caſes and certain circumſtances, if he reſolves to bring them about.

The ſeven liberal SCIENCES, are *Grammar*, *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy* and *Muſick.*

SCIE'NTIAL, of, or pertaining to ſcience.

SCIENTI'FICAL } [*ſcientique*, F. of *ſcientia* and *facio*, L.
SCIENTI'FICK } which cauſes or promotes knowledge.

To SCINTI'LLATE [*ſcintillare*, L.] to ſparkle like fire.

SCINTILLA'TION, a ſparkling as fire does.

SCILLA [with *Botaniſts*] a ſquil, or ſea-onion, *L.*

SCILLI'TES [σκιλλίτης, Gr.] wine, wherein ſquils have been ſteeped.

SCILLI'TES-*Acetum*, vinegar of ſquils, *L.*

SCINTILLO'SE [*ſcintilloſus*, L.] full of ſparks.

SCI'METER, a ſort of broad crooked ſword.

SCI'OGRAPHY [σκιαγραφία, Gr.] the profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof.

SCIOGRAPHY [with *Aſtron.*] the art of finding the hour of the day or night, by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, ſtars, *&c.*

SCIOTHE'RICK [*ſciothericus*, L. σκιαθηρικός, Gr.] a part of *Opticks.*

SCIOTHERICK *Teleſcope*, an inſtrument for obſerving the true time of the day, in order to adjuſt pendulum-clocks or watches.

SCI'OLIST [*ſciolus*, L.] a ſmatterer in any kind of knowledge or learning.

SCI'OMANCY [σκιομαντεία of σκιά and μαντεία, Gr. divination] a divination by ſhadows; or the art of raiſing and calling up the *Manes*, or ſouls of deceaſed perſons, to give the knowledge of things to come.

SCI'ON [*ſcion*, F.] a graft, or young ſhoot of a tree.

SCI'RE-*Facias* [in *Law*] a writ calling one to ſhew why judgment paſſed, at leaſt a year before, ſhould not be executed.

SCIRO'NA [according to *Paracelſus*] the dew of autumn.

SCI'OPTICKS [of σκιά and ὄπτομαι, Gr. to ſee] a ſphere or globe of wood, with a circular through it, and a *Lens* placed in it, and ſo filled, that it may be turned round every way, like the eye of an animal, uſed in making experiments of the darkened room.

SCI'RRHOUS, of, or belonging to a *ſcirrhus.*

SCIRRHO'MA } [σκίῤῥωμα of σκιῤῥόω, Gr. to harden] an in-
SCIRRHO'SIS } duration or hardening of the glands, cauſed by gritty and obſtructed matter, as it happens frequently to the liver in a jaundice.

SCHI'RRHUS [σκιῤῥός, Gr.] a hard, immoveable ſwelling that reſiſts the touch, but is without pain.

SCI'SSURE [*ſciſſura*, L.] a cut or cleft, a chap.

SCLAVONICK *Language*, is held to be the moſt extenſive language in the world, next to the *Arabick*, being ſpoken from the *Adriatick* to the north-ſea, and from the *Caſpian* to *Saxony*, by many nations, *viz.* the *Poles*, *Muſcovites*, *Bulgarians*, *Bohemians*, *Hungarians*, *Carinthians*, *Pruſſians*, and *Suabians*, all which are deſcendants of the ancient *Sclavi*, or *Sclavonians*, and *Sclavonick* is their mother-tongue, tho' they have different dialects.

SCLEROPHTHA'LMY [σκληροφθαλμία of σκληρός, hard, and ὀφθαλμία, a diſeaſe in the eye, *Gr.*] a diſeaſe, wherein the eye is dry, hard, red, and painful, and the eye-brows alſo, ſo as, by their exceſſive dryneſs, not to be opened after ſleep, without great pain.

SCLEROSA'RCOMA [of σκληρὸς and σάρξ, Gr. fleſh] an hard tumour with an ulceration in the gums.

SCLERO'SIS [σκληρόσις, Gr.] a hard ſwelling of the ſpleen.

SCLERO'TICA [in *Anat.*] one of the common membranes of the eye, ſituated betweenthe *Adnata* and the *Uvea.*

SCLERO'TICKS [σκληρωτικά, Gr.] hardening medicines, ſuch as conſolidate the fleſh.

To SCOAT } a wheel is to ſtop it, by putting in a ſtone or
To SCOTCH } piece of wood under it before.

SCOBS [with *Chymiſts*] pot-aſhes, alſo the *Scoria* of any metal.

To SCOFF [See *ſcoffer*] to deride or mock at.

A SCOFF, a mock, deriſion.

SCO'FFER [of ſchoppen, *Du.* of σκώπτω, Gr.] a derider.

To SCOLD [ſchelden, *Du.*] to chide, to wrangle, to quarrel, to brawl, to uſe angry or reproachful words.

SCO'LDING *Women* [according *to our ancient Laws*] were to be ſet in a trebuchet, commonly called a *Ducking-ſtool*, commonly ſet over ſome deep water, into which they were to be let down or plunged twice under water, to cool their heat and choler.

SCOLECOI'DES *Proceſſus* [of σκώληξ, a worm, and εἶδος, Gr. form] the worm-like proceſs of the cerebellum.

SCOLIA'SIS [with *Anat.*] a diſtortion of the back-bone.

SCO'LLOP [perhaps of ſceala, *Sax.*] the ſhell of a fiſh; a ſort of indenting of any thing; alſo a kind of fiſh

SCO'LLOP *Shell* [in *Herald.*] is often put into the coat-armour of military perſons.

SCO'LOPOMACHAERON [σκολοπαμαχαίριον of σκολόπαξ, a woodcock, and μαχαίριον, a knife, Gr.] a kind of *Scalpel*, or ſurgeon's knife, thus called from its reſemblance to the bill of a woodcock; uſed for opening and dilating narrow wounds of the breaſt, abſceſſes, *&c.*

SCOLOPE'NDRA [σκολόπενδρα, Gr.] a ſort of worm engendered of a melancholy humour, which makes the gums become ſwell'd and ulcerated, and the teeth looſe.

SCOLOPE'NDRIA [σκολοπένδριον, Gr.] the herb hart's tongue, *L.*

SCHO'LYMUS [σκόλυμος, Gr.] the artichoke, *L.*

SCONCE [ſkantze, *Dan.* ſkantza, *Su.* ſchans, *Du.* ſchantz, G.] a ſmall fort, built for the defence of ſome paſs, river, *&c.* a block-houſe.

SCONCE, a branched candleſtick.

To SCONCE [in the Univerſity of *Oxford*] is to ſet up ſo much in the buttery-book, upon a perſon's head, to be paid as a puniſhment for a duty neglected, or an offence committed; to fine.

To build a SCONCE, to run a ſcore at an ale-houſe, tavern *&c.* ſo as to be afraid to go there, for fear of being dunn'd.

A SCOOP [ſchuppe, *Du.* *Ecope*, F.] a hollow, crooked, wooden ſhovel, to throw out water with.

To SCOOP, to throw out water with a ſcoop, or hollow ſhovel.

SCOOPER, a water-fowl, ſo named from its crooked beak, reſembling a ſcoop.

SCOPE [*ſcopo*, It. *ſcopus*, L. σκοπός, Gr.] aim, deſign; mark to ſhoot at; alſo ſpace, room, diſtance.

SCOPER *Holes.* See ſcupper-holes.

SCO'PULOUS [*ſcopuloſus*, L.] rocky, full of rocks.

SCO'PULO'SITY } [*ſcopuloſitas*, L.] a rockineſs, or being
SCO'PULOUSNESS } full of rocks.

SCORBU'TICK [of *ſcorbutique*, F. *ſcorbutus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or troubled with the ſcurvy.

SCORBU'TICKNESS } [of *ſcorbutus*, L.] a being troubled
SCORBUTICALNESS } with the ſcurvy.

To SCORCH [*eſcorcher*, O. F. *ſcottare*, It.] to dry or parch with fire or great heat.

SCORE [in *Muſick*] partition, or the original draught of the whole compoſition, wherein the ſeveral parts, *viz.* treble, ſecond treble, baſs, *&c.* are diſtinctly ſcored and marked.

SCORE [of **kerf**, *Du.* a fiſſure or notch, *Minſhew*] an account or reckoning, written or ſet down in chalk, *&c.* alſo account or conſideration.

SCO'RIA, the droſs, the recrement of metals.

SCO'RDION [σκόρδιον, Gr.] the herb water-germander.

To SCORN [this word is, in it's original, *Northern*, tho' I think none of the moderns have preſerv'd it but we and the *Italians* who have *ſcherno*; and *Scorno*, and the *Spaniards*, who have *Eſcarnio*, without doubt, from the *Goths*, *Longobards*: or other *Northern* invaders; *Northern* verb, **ſcaran**, from whence the *Germ.* **ſcheeren**, and we to *ſhear*, or cut off; becauſe it was in ancient times infamous to cut off the hair of a man's head or beard] to condemn, to deſpiſe.

SCO'RNER, a contemner.

SCO'RNFUL, contemptuous, diſdainful, *&c.*

SCORNFULLY, contemptuouſly, diſdainfully.

SCO'RNFULNESS, contemptuouſneſs.

SCORNING, contempt, *&c.*

SCORNING **is catching.**

He that ſcorns any condition, employ, or action may come to be glad to accept of what he has deſpis'd.

SCO'RODON [with *Botaniſts*] garlick, *L.*

SCORODO'PRASUM [σκοροδόπρασον, Gr.] a plant between garlick and leeks, *L.*

SCO'RPIO [whoſe characteriſtick is ♏,] is one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, call'd by aſtrologers a feminine, nocturnal, cold, and phlegmatick northern ſign of the watery triplicity, and is repreſented, on the celeſtial globe, by the form of a ſcorpion, *L.*

SCORPION [σκορπίος, Gr.] a venomous inſect of a blackiſh colour, having eight feet and a ſting in its tail.

SCORPION-*Graſs* } [an herb good againſt the poiſon of ſcor-
SCORPION-*Wort* } pions.

A SCORPION [in *Hieroglyphicks*] repreſents malice and wicked ſubtlety, becauſe it is reported to be cunning in watching an opportunity to wound an inconſiderate paſſenger.

SCORPI'URUM [σκορπίουρος, Gr.] the plant, turnſole, *L.*

SCORZO'NERA [in *Botany*] the plant called *Spaniſh Salſify*.

SCOT [ſceat, *Sax.* **skatt**, *Su.* **skat**, *Dan.* **ſchot**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſchoſz** H. G.] a part, portion, ſhot, or reckoning.

SCOT *and Lot* [ſceat and lot, *Sax.*] a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability. Hence thoſe, who are aſſeſſed or rated to any contribution, are ſaid *to pay Scot and Lot*.

SCOT-*Ale* [in the Foreſt-*Charter*] the keeping an alehouſe within the foreſt, by an officer of the foreſt, who under colour of his office, cauſes perſons to come to his houſe and ſpend their money, for fear of having diſpleaſure.

SCOT-*Free*, excuſed from paying his ſcot or club; alſo free from puniſhment.

SCOTCH *Collops*, ſlices of veal, fry'd with ſeveral ingredients a particular way.

The SCOTCH-*Language*, is a corrupt *Engliſh*, mix'd with *German*, *Low-Dutch*, and *French*.

The SCOTCH *Fiddle*, the itch.

SCOTCH-*Miſt*, a ſober, ſoaking rain.

SCOTIA [σκοτία, Gr.] a member of architecture, hollow like a double channel between the *Torus* and the *Aſtragal*, alſo the roundel on the baſe or bottom of pillars.

SCO'TISTS, divines who follow the opinions of *John Duns-Scotus*, called the ſubtil doctor, the oppoſer of the *Thomiſts*.

SCO'TOMY [*ſcotoma*, L. σκότωμα, Gr.] a dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein the animal ſpirits are ſo whirled about, that external objects ſeem to turn round.

SCOTTERING [in *Herefordſhire*] a cuſtom among the boys to burn a wad of peas-ſtraw at the end of harveſt.

SCOVEL, a ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven.

To SCOUL } [*Skinner* ſuppoſes of ſceal-eag, *Sax.* ſquintey'd]
To SCOWL } to knit one's brows, to look crabbed, gruff, cloudy or ſurly; to put on a ſour or grim countenance; or a diſdainful air.

A SCOU'NDREL [*ſcondaruolo*, It. as *Skinner* ſuppoſes, of *abſcondere*, L. to hide, *q. d.* one who, conſcious of his own baſeneſs, hides himſelf] a very rogue, a pitiful, raſcally fellow.

To SCOUR } [ſcyrian, *Sax.* **ſchuyren**, *Du.* **ſcheuyren**, G.
To SCOWR } *ecurer*, F.] to cleanſe or make clean; alſo to purge by ſtool; alſo to rove and rob on the ſeas.

To SCOUR *the Length of the Line* [*Milit. Phraſe*] is to rake a line from end to end with the ſhot; ſo that every bullet, which comes in at one end, ſweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of ſecurity.

To SCOUR *away*, to ſcamper or run away.

SCOURERS [with the *Canting Crew*] drunkards who beat the watch, break windows, clear the ſtreets, *&c.*

SCOU'RING [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe, a looſeneſs.

SCOU'RING *Long-ſought* [in *Cattle*] a diſeaſe.

I eſcap'd a SCOURING.

L. *Maleam prætervehi.* The *Fr.* ſay: *L'Echapper belle.*

SCOU'RINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purges, or purging medicines for horſes.

A SCOURGE [*ſcorregia*, It.] a whip made of thongs of leather, or laſhes of ſmall cord.

To SCOURGE [*ſcoreggiare*, It.] to whip, to chaſtiſe with whipping, to puniſh.

A SCOUT [*Eſcoute*, O. F. *Eſcucha*, Sp. **ſchout**, *Du.*] a ſpy ſent to bring tidings of the army of an enemy, or to diſcover their deſigns; alſo a judge or magiſtrate in *Holland*.

SCOUTS [*in an Army*] ſcout-watches, centinels who keep guard in the advanced poſts.

To SCRA'BBLE [**ſchrabben**, *Du.* to tear with the nails] to feel or grope about with the hands.

A Lean SCRAG, a body which is little elſe but skin and bones.

SCRAG *of Mutton*, &c. [of *Craig*, Scotch, *the Neck*] the lean bony part of the neck.

SCRA'GGY [of *Craig*, Sc. lean.] very lean.

SCRA'GGEDNESS, leanneſs.

To SCRA'MBLE [prob. of **krabbelen**, *Du.* *rampicare*, It. or ſcreopan, *Sax.* to ſcrape] to ſnatch eagerly, to ſtrive to catch or lay hold of; alſo to climb up a tree or ſteep place.

To SCRANCH [perh. of *ſcroſciare*, It.] to make a craſhing noiſe with the teeth in eating.

To SCRAPE [ſcreopian, *Sax.* **skrapa**, *Su.* **ſchrabben**, *Du.* **ſchrapen**, G.] to ſhave or raze off with a knife or other inſtrument.

A SCRA'PE [of Screop, *Sax.*] as a meer ſcrape, a ſaving induſtrious perſon.

A SCRAPE-*Good* } a niggard, a covetous perſon.
A SCRAPE-*Penny* }

SCRA'PINGNESS, ſavingneſs, parcimony, over-ſeduloufneſs in getting.

SCRAPS [q. *ſcrapings*] ſmall bits.

A SCRAT, an hermaphrodite, one who is of both ſexes.

To SCRATCH [**kratſen**, *Du.* **kratzen**, G. **kraite**, *Dan.* *grater*, F.] to tear with the nails, or with a pin, needle, or any pointed inſtrument.

SCRATCH-*Work* [*ſgrafitti*, It.] a method of painting in *Freſco*, by preparing a black ground, on which was laid a white plaiſter, which being taken off with an iron bodkin, the white appeared through the holes, and ſerved for ſhadows.

SCRATCHES [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of dry ſcabs, chops or rifts, which breed between the heel and the paſtern joint.

To SCRAWL } [prob. of **krabbelen**, *Du.* or of *ſcaraboc-*
To SCRALL } *chiare*, It. or **ſchreyen**, G.] to write after a ſorry careleſs manner.

SCRAY, a bird, called a ſea-ſwallow.

SCRE'ABLE [*ſcreabilis*, L.] which may be ſpit out.

To SCREAK [prob. of **skrige**, *Dan.*] to make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe, as that of a door, whoſe hinges are ruſty; or a wheel that is not well greaſed.

SCREA'KING [probably of **skrige**, *Dan.*] a ſhrill noiſe like that of ruſty hinges, *&c.*

To SCREAM [prob. of **skrige**, *Dan.* or of **ſchreyen**, G.] to cry out, eſpecially in a fright; alſo on receiving ſome hurt or wound.

SCRE'AMING, a crying out loudly, ſhrilly, and violently.

SCREA'TION [of *ſcreare*, L.] a hawking or ſpitting, *L.*

To SCREECH [prob. of **skriger**, *Dan.*] to hoot or howl like a ſcreech-owl.

SCREECH-*Owl* [prob. of *Scricciola*, It.] an owl that makes a ſhrieking or hooting in the night.

A SCREEN } [*Ecran*, F. prob. of *ſecerniculum*, L.] a device
A SKREEN } or partition to keep off the wind; alſo a ſort of fan or device for defending from the heat of a fire; alſo a wooden frame grated, for ſifting gravel, corn, *&c.*

To SCREEN } [prob. of *ſecernere*, L.] to ſhelter or defend
To SKREEN } from; to ſift through a skreen.

To SCREW [prob. of **ſchroeven**, *Du.* **ſchrauben**, G,] to preſs or force with a ſcrew, alſo to copulate with a women.

A SCREW [*Eſcroue*, F. **ſchroeve**, *Du.* **ſchraube**, G.] one of the five mechanick powers; chiefly uſed in preſſing or ſqueezing bodies cloſe; and alſo in raiſing weighty things.

A SCREW [with the *Canting Crew*] a ſtrumpet, a common proſtitute.

To **Scri'bble** [*ſcribbilare*, L.] to ſcratch or daſh with a pen; alſo to write after a pitiful manner; alſo to write meanly or in low ſtile, as a paultry author.

Scribbler, a paultry writer.

Scri'bble-_ſcrabble_, pitiful, ſorry writing.

A **Scribe** [*eſcriba*, Sp. *ſcriba*, It. and L.] a writer or penman, a ſecretary, a notary, a ſcrivener.

Scribes [among the *Jews*] a ſect which managed the affairs of the ſynagogue, expounded the law, called alſo *Doctors of the Law*.

Scri'bing [with *Joiners*] a term uſed, when one piece of ſtuff is to be fitted to the ſide of another, which is irregular, to make the two join cloſe together all the way; this is done by marking it with the point of a pair of compaſſes.

Scri'nium, a coffer, a caſket to hold jewels in; alſo a cupboard or preſs to put books in, *L.*

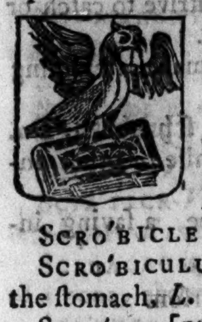
Scrip [*Skinner* derives it of ſcꞃæpe, *Sax.* commodious, *i. e.* for travelling; but *Minſhew* of *Scirpus*, L. a bulruſh becauſe anciently wallets were made of them] a budget or bag; alſo a little piece, as of paper, *&c.*

Scri'pture [*Ecriture*, F. *Scrittura*, It. *Eſcritura*, Sp. of *ſcriptura*, L.] the writing a book; the ſtyle or particular manner of writing uſed by an author; the writings of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*.

Scri'ptural [*ſcripturalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the holy ſcriptures.

Scri'pturists, thoſe who ground their faith on the holy ſcriptures only.

Scri'vener [*ſcrivano*, It. *Eſcrivano*, Sp.] one who draws up and engroſſes writings.



Scri'veners, were incorporated *Ann* 1616. and are a maſter, two wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 38 on the livery, *&c.*

The arms are *Azure*, an eagle with wings expanded, holding in his mouth a penner and inkhorn, ſtanding on a book all *Or*. Their hall is on the eaſt ſide of *Noble ſtreet*.

Scro'bicle [*ſcrobiculus*, L.] a little ditch, or furrow.

Scro'biculus *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] the heart pit, or pit of the ſtomach, *L.*

Scro'by [prob. of *ſcrobs*, L. a ditch, *q. d.* deſerving to be thrown into a ditch] ſorry, pitiful

Scro'fula } [of *ſcrofula*, L. a little pig] a ſcirrhous tu-
Scro'phula } mours, or hard glandules, or ſwellings of the glandules of the neck and ears; the diſeaſe commonly called the *King's Evil*, L.

Scro'fularia [in *Botany*] the herb pile-wort, blind-nettle, or fig-wort, *L.*

Scro'fulous } [*ſcrofuloſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the
Scro'phulous } king's-evil; hard, full of kernels or ſwellings of the glandules.

Scro'fulousness, being afflicted with the king's-evil.

Scroll [prob. of *roll*] a ſlip or roll of parchment; alſo the ſame as *Voluta* in architecture,

Scrotocke'le [of *ſcrotum*, L. the cod, and κηλὴ, Gr.] a rupture of the *ſcrotum*.

Scro'tum [in *Anat.*] the bag, or common *Capſula*, or membrane, which contains the teſticles, thus named from its reſemblance to a pouch or purſe of leather, *L.*

Scrotum *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as *Pericardium*, the ſkin which encompaſſes the heart, *L.*

Scrub [ſcꞃeope, *Sax.*] an old broom or bruſh much worn; alſo a pitiful or ſorry fellow.

To **Scrub** [ſcꞃeopan, *Sax.*] to rub hard.

Scrubba'do, the itch, a diſtemper; alſo ſlovenly, mean-habited.

Scruff, little pieces of wood, coals, *&c.* that poor people gather up at the ſide of the *Thames* at low water, for firing.

Scru'peus *Humour*, the gout.

Scru'ple [*ſcrupule*, F. *ſcrupulo*, It. *eſcrupulo*, Sp. of *ſcrupulus*, L.] a doubt, niceneſs in point of conſcience.

Scru'ple [with *Chronologers*] a ſmall part of time uſed by ſeveral eaſtern nations, among the *Chaldeans*, a $\frac{1}{1086}$ part of an hour.

Scru'ple [with *Apoth.*] the third part of a dram, or the weight of 20 grains.

To **Scru'ple** [of *ſcrupulus*, L.] to be in doubt whether one ſhall do a thing, or not, on a conſcientious account.

Scru'ples [with *Aſtron.*] as ſcruples eclipſed, are that part of the diameter of the moon, which enters the ſhadow, expreſſed in the ſame meaſure wherein the apparent diameter of the moon is expreſſed. See *Digit*.

Scruples *of half Duration* [*Aſtron.*] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her center, from the beginning of the eclipſe to the middle.

Scru'ples *of Immerſion* or *Incidence* [*Aſtron.*] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcribed by her center, from the beginning of the eclipſe till the time, when its center falls into the ſhadow.

Scru'ples of *Emerſion* [*Aſtron.*] are an arch of the orbit of the moon, which is deſcrib'd by her center, in the time from the firſt emerſion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipſe.

Scru'pulous [*ſcrupuleux*, F. *ſcrupuloſus*, It. *eſcrupuloſo*, Sp. of *ſcrupuloſus*, L.] full of ſcruples, nice, preciſe.

Scru'pulously, nicely, preciſely, exactly.

Scru'pulousness } [*ſcrupuloſitas*, L.] a ſcrupulous hu-
Scrupulo'sity } mour, nicety, exactneſs.

Scru'table [*ſcrutabilis*, L.] that may be ſearched.

Scruta'tion, a ſearching, *L.*

To **Scru'tinize** [of *ſcrutinium*, L. a ſearch] to make a ſtrict inquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

Scrutine'er [of *ſcrutinium*, L.] one who makes a ſcrutiny, or examines nicely.

Scru'tiny [*ſcrutin* F. *ſcrutini*, It. *eſcrutinio*, Sp. of *ſcrutinium*, L.] a ſtrict ſearch or diligent inquiry; a peruſal or examination of the ſuffrages or votes at an election of a magiſtrate; an examination of the poll.

Scru'tiny [in the *Canon Law*] a ticket, or ſmall paper-billet, in which the electors write their votes privately at elections, ſo that it may not be known for whom they vote.

Scrutoi're } [*ſcriptorium*, L. *ecritore*, F.] a kind of long
Scrito're } cabinet, with a door or lid opening downwards, for the conveniency of writing on.

A **Scry** *of Fowls*, a great flock of them.

A **Scud**, a ſudden ſhower of rain.

To **Scud** *away* [prob. of **ſchudden**, *Du.* to agitate] to run away all of a ſudden.

A **Scu'ffle** [perh. of *zuffa*, It.] a quarrel with fighting.

To **Scu'ffle** [*q. d.* to ſhuffle, and that *Voſſius* derives from συφιλίζειν, Gr. to handle roughly or perh. of *zuffa*, It.] to ſtrive together in a fray of fighting.

To **Sculk** [prob. of *ſculcare*, L. to watch] to hide one's ſelf, to lurk here and there.

Sculk [with *Hunters*] a company, as a ſculk of foxes.

Scull } [prob. q. *ſhell*, or of **ſchedel**, *Teut.* the head] the
Skull } bone of the head which contains the brain, eyes, *&c.* alſo a little oar to row a boat with.

Scull *of Freres*, a company of friars or brothers.

Scull *of Fiſhes* [of ſceole, *Sax.*] a ſhole or great company of fiſhes.

A **Scu'ller**, a boat rowed with ſculls; alſo the waterman.

Scu'llery [prob. of *culinarius*, L.] a place to do the dirty work of a kitchen in.

Scu'llion [prob. of *culinarius*, belonging to a kitchen, or *cuilloin*, F.] one who does drudgery in a kitchen.

Sculp [*ſculptura*, L.] a cut, print, or engraven picture.

Scu'lptor, a carver or engraver.

Scu'lpsit, he carved or engraved, *L.*

Scu'lpture [*ſculpteur*, F. *ſcultura*, It. of *ſculptura*, L.] the art of cutting or carving wood, ſtone, or other matter, to form various figures for repreſentation. Sculpture iucludes both engraving and working in *Relievo*.

Scum [**ſkum**, *Dan* and *Su.* **ſchuym**, *Du.* **ſchuum**, L. G. **ſchaum**, H. G. *ecume*, It. *ſchiuma*, It. *eſpuma*, Sp.] froth, droſs; alſo the dregs of the people.

To **Scum** [prob. of **ſkumme**, *Dan.* **ſcuma**, *Su.* **ſchuymen**, *Du.* **ſchumen**, L. G. **ſchaumen**, H. G. or *ecumer*, F. *ſchiumare*, It. *eſpumar*, Sp.] to take off the ſcum, froth, droſs, *&c.* from any liquid melted metal, *&c.*

Scu'mber [*Hunting Term*] the dung of a fox.

To **Scu'mmer** [prob. of **ſkemmer**, *Du.*] to ſquirt a watery ſubſtance out of the body.

Scu'pper-_Holes_ [of **ſchoepen**, *Du.* to draw off] ſmall holes made thro' the ſides of a ſhip, thro' which the water that is pumped out of the ſhip's hold, or comes any other way, is carried off into the ſea.

Scu'pper-_Leathers_, leathers nailed over thoſe holes.

Scu'pper-_Nails_, ſhort nails with broad heads, for nailing on the ſcupper-leathers.

Scurf [ſcurꝼ, *Sax.* **ſkarf**, *Su.* **ſchort**, *Du.* **ſchorf**, L. G.] a whitiſh, ſcaly ſwelling raiſed in the ſkin of the head by a ſlimy and mixed flegm.

Scu'rfiness [Scurꝼineſſe, *Sax.*] the having ſcurf on the head, *&c.*

Scu'rfy, full of, or having ſcurf.

Scu'rrilous [*ſcurrile*, F. of *ſcurrilis*, L.] railing, ſaucy, abuſive, ſcandalous.

Scurrilously, ſaucily, abuſively, ſcandalouſly.

Scu'rrilousness } [*ſcurrilitas*, L *ſcurrilité*, F. *ſcurrilità*,
Scurri'lity } It.] ſcandalous language, ſaucy drollery, buffoonry.

Scu'rviness, badneſs, naughtineſs, ſorrineſs.

The **Scu'rvy** [*ſcorbut*, F. *ſcorbuto*, It. of *ſcorbutum*, L.] a diſeaſe, the ſymptoms of which are yellow ſpots on the hands and feet, weakneſs of the legs, ſtinking breath, *&c.*

SCU'RVY *Graſs*, an herb ſo named for its particular virtue in curing the ſcurvy.

SCU'RVY, bad, naughty, untoward, ſorry, pitiful.

SCUT [ꞅcyꝺ, *Sax.* kutte, *Du.* *cada*, It.] the tail of an hare or coney.

SCU'TAGE [*ſcutagium*, L. of *ſcutum*, L. a ſhield, *q. d.* ſhield-money, ꞅcilꝺ.peniᵹ, *Sax.*] a tax granted to king *Henry* III. for his expedition to the holy land.

SCUTA'GIO *habendo*, a writ to the tenants, who held lands by knights-ſervice, to attend the king in his wars, or to pay a ſcutage, which was three marks for every knight's fee.

SCU'TCHEON [*ecuſſon*, F. *ſcudo*, It. of *ſcutum*, L. a ſhield] the field or ground on which a coat of arms is painted.

SCU'TCHEON [with *Architects*] the key or center-ſtone in a building; alſo a ſmall plate of braſs or iron to be ſet before a lock.

SCU'TCHEON [with *Gardeners*] a bud to be graffed.

SCUTI'FEROUS [*ſcutifer*, L.] ſhield bearing.

SCU'TIFORM [*ſcutiformis*, L.] in the form of a ſhield or buckler.

SCUTIFO'RME *Os* [*Anat.*] the chief bone of the knee, called alſo *Patella*.

SCUTIFO'RMIS *cartilago* [*Anat.*] the broadeſt and biggeſt of the cartilages of the *Larynx*; ſo called, becauſe in the form of a ſquare buckler or ſhield, called alſo *Thyroides*.

SCU'TTLE [ꞅcutel, *Sax.*] a duſt-basket; a wooden trough of a mill, thro' which the flour falls into the meal-tub; alſo the bow on the top of the maſt of a ſhip.

SCU'TTLES [in a *Ship*] ſmall ſquare holes cut in the deck, enough to let a man thro'; they are uſed to let perſons down upon occaſion; alſo thoſe little windows cut out in cabbins to let in light.

SCU'TUM, *a Buckler* [in *Anat.*] the knee-pan or round bone of the knee.

SCUTUM [in *Pharmacy*] a plaiſter in form of a ſhield, to be applied to the ſtomach.

SCY'TALON [σκύταλον, Gr.] dung or ordure, eſpecially of ſheep, goats, *&c.* alſo riff-raff, rubbiſh.

SCY'LLA, a rock in the ſea between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over-againſt the gulf *Charybdis*, ſo that the paſſage there is dangerous for ſhips; whence the *Latin* proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charibdis*, *i. e.* to leap out of the frying-pan into the fire.

SCY'MITAR, a kind of crooked *Perſian* ſword.

SCY'PHUS [with *Anat.*] thoſe paſſages that convey the *Saliva* from the *Os Cribriforme* or ſieve-like bone to the palate.

SCY'REGEMOT [ꞅcyꞃe-ᵹemoꞇ, *Sax.*] a court held twice every year by the biſhop of the dioceſs, and the *Earldorman* in ſhires that had them, or ſheriff, in thoſe committed to ſheriffs.

SCY'TALA, a field-mouſe, *L.*

SCY'TALA [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of radius or ſpoke, ſtanding out of the axis of a machine, as a handle or lever to turn it round or work it by, *L.*

SCY'TALA *Laconica* [with the *Lacedæmonians*] a little round ſtaff; an invention for the ſecret writing of letters to correſpondents, by means of two rollers or cylinders exactly alike, one being kept by each of the correſpondents.

SCYTA'LIDES [σκυταλίδες, Gr.] the three ſmall bones in each finger.

SCY'THE [ꞅcyðe, *Sax.*] an inſtrument for mowing graſs.

SCY'THICA [with *Botoniſts*] ſweet-root or liquorice, *L.*

SEA [ꞅæ, *Sax.* ſoe, *Dan.* ſee, G. ſee or zee, *Du.*] that general collection of waters which encompaſſes the earth, and is called by ſeveral names according to the countries it waſhes, as the *Britiſh Sea*, *Iriſh Sea*, *Baltic Sea*, *Mediterranean Sea*, &c.

SEA *Board* [*Sea-Phraſe*] towards the ſea.

SEA *Bind-Weed*, an herb.

SEA *Cock*, bream, devil, dragon, ſeveral ſort of fiſhes.

SEA *Chart*, a geographical deſcription of coaſts, with the true diſtances, heights, courſe, or winds leading to them; alſo called *a Plot*.

SEA-*Drags* [with *Sailors*] any things which hang over a ſhip under ſail; as ſhirts, gowns, *&c.* or alſo a boat when it is towed; or any thing that hinders the courſe of the ſhip.

SEA *Gate* [*Sea-Term*] when two ſhips are brought cloſe one to another by means of a wave or billow, they ſay, the ſhips lie aboard one another in a ſea-gate.

SEAFA'RING [of Sæ, *Sax.* and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go] employ'd or living at ſea.

SEA PORT [of ꞅæ *Sax.* and *portus*, L.] *q. d.* a gate or door of the ſea.

SEA *Lungs* [with *Sailors*] the froth of the ſea.

SEA *Navel*, a ſmall ſhell fiſh in the likeneſs of a navel.

SEA *Navel Wort*, an herb.

SEA-*Turn* [in *Sea Language*] a gale or breeze of wind coming off from the ſea.

SEA *Yoke* [in *Navigation*] a ſort of contrivance or tackle made uſe of, when the ſea is ſo rough that the men cannot govern the helm with their hand.

SE'AH [סאה, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* meaſure, containing about 10 quarts.

SEAL [ꞅiᵹel, *Sax.* ſeghel, *Du.* ſiegel, G. *ſceau* or *ſeel*, F. *ſigillo*, It. *ſello*, Sp. *ſigillum*, L.] the print of a coat of arms, or ſome other device made in wax, and ſet to any deed or writing: alſo the inſtrument or piece of metal, *&c.* on which the figure is engraven that impreſſes the wax.

To SEAL [*ſeeller*, F. *ſellàr*, Sp. *ſigillare*, It. and L. ſegle, *Dan.* ꞅiᵹelan, *Sax.* ſegheln, *Du.* ſiegeln, G.] to ſet a ſeal to a writing, *&c.*

To SEAL *hermetically* [with *Chymiſts*] is to ſtop the neck or mouth of a glaſs-veſſel with a pair of pinchers heated red hot.

A SEAL, a ſea-calf, the skin of which is uſed in making watch caſes, *&c.*

SEA'LER, an officer in the chancery, appointed by the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal, to ſeal the writs and inſtruments there made.

SEA'LING [in *Architect.*] is the fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with plaiſter, mortar, cement, lead, or other ſolid bindings.

To ſew a SEAM [ꞅeamian, *Sax.*] to ſew a length with a needle.

SEA'MLESS [ꞅeamleꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] without a ſeam.

SEAM [ꞅeam, *Sax.* ſömm, *Su.* ſomme, *Dan.* ſoom, *Du.*] a row of ſtitches made with a needle.

SEAM [ſaim, *C. Br.* ꞅeim, *Sax.*] fat, tallow, alſo the fat of an hog fry'd.

SEAM *of Glaſs*, 120 pounds or 24 ſtone.

SEAM *of Corn* [ꞅeam, *Sax.*] 8 buſhels.

SEAMS [of a *Ship*] the places where her planks meet and join together.

SEAMS [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe.

SEA'MSTER } [ꞅeamꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] a perſon who ſews or
SEA'MSTRESS } makes up linnen garments.

SEAM } [*ſeine*, F. *ſagena*, It. and L. σαγήνη, Gr.] a ſort of
SEAN } large fiſhing-net.

SEAN-*Fiſh*, fiſh taken in ſuch a net.

To SEAR [ꞅeaꞃan, *Sax.* prob. of ξηρὸς, Gr. dry] to burn with an hot iron, or a wax-candle, *&c.*

SEAR-*Leaves* withered, or dead leaves, ſuch as they are at the fall of the leaf.

SEAR *Wood*, dead boughs cut off from trees in a foreſt.

SEAR-*Cloth* [ꞅeꞃeclað, *Sax.*] a plaiſter for pains, aches, *&c.*

To SEARCH [*chercher*, F. *cercare*, It.] to ſeek, to look for, to be in queſt of.

A SEARCHER, an officer of the cuſtoms; alſo one whoſe buſineſs it is to examine, and by a peculiar ſeal to mark the defects of woollen cloth.

SEARSE } [*ſas*, F.] a fine ſieve made of lawn, *&c.*
SARSE }

SEA'SON [*ſaiſon*, F. *ſtagione*, It. *ſazón*, Sp.] one of the quarters of the year, which are four, as ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter; alſo a fit and proper time to do any thing in.

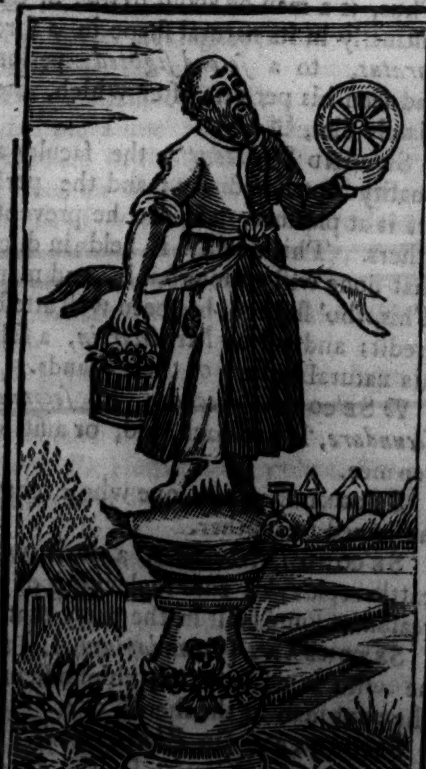
Every Thing is good in it's SEASON.

The G. ſay; Alles zu ſeiner Zeit; (i. e. Every thing in it's due ſeaſon.

To SEASON [*aſſaiſonner*, F. *ſtagionar*, It. *ſtazonàr*, Sp.] to ſalt, or give any thing a reliſh with ſalt pepper, and ſpices.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in ſeaſon, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, opportuneneſs.



SEATER was an idol of our *Saxon* anceſtors, and was repreſented in the form of the figure annexed. Firſt, on a pillar was plac'd a pearch, on the ſharp prickled back of which this idol ſtood. He was repreſented of a lean viſage, with long hair and a long beard, bare headed and bare footed. In his left hand he held up a wheel, and in his right hand he carried a pail of water, wherein were flowers and fruits. His long garment is girded with a towel of white linen.

His ſtanding on the ſharp fins of a fiſh was to ſignify that the *Saxons*, for their ſerving him, ſhould paſs ſtedfaſtly and without harm in dangerous and difficult places: by the wheel was intimated the ſtrict unity and conjoin'd concord of the *Saxons* and their concurring together to run one courſe; by the girdle which the wind ſtreamed from him was ſignified the *Saxon* freedom; by the pail with flowers and fruits was intimated that with kindly rains he would nouriſh the earth to bring forth fruits and flowers; and from him our *Saturday* takes its name; ſome ſuppoſe *Seater* to have been the ſame with the *Saturn* of the *Romans*.

SEA´SONINGS [in the *Weſt-Indies*] an aguiſh diſtemper, which foreigners are ſubject to at their firſt coming.

A SEAT [ꞅeoꞇole, *Sax.* ſathe, *Su.* ſetel, or ſedel, *Du.* ſeſſel, G. *ſiege*, F. *ſedia*, It. *ſedes*, L.] any thing whereon to ſit.

To SEAT [of ꞅiꞇꞇan, *Sax.* ſetten, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſetzen, H. G. *ſituer*, F. *ſituare*, It. *ſentàr*, Sp. of *ſedere*, L.] to place upon a ſeat, to cauſe to ſit.

SE´ATETH, a term us'd of a hare, when it taketh to its reſting place.

SEA´VY-*Cround*, ſuch ground as is overgrown with ruſhes.

SEAX [ꞅeax, *Sax.*] a ſword uſed by the ancient *Saxons*, crooked like a ſcythe, whence they are ſuppoſed to take their name.

SEBARAI [סבראי, *Heb.* opinion] a name given to ſuch rabbies as liv'd and taught after the finiſhing of the *Talmud*.

SEBE´STENS, a fruit reſembling a little plum, uſed in medicine.

SE´CANT [*ſecans*, L.] cutting.

SE´CANT [in *Geom.*] a line that cuts another, or divides it into two parts.

SE´CANT [in *Trigonometry*] a right line drawn from the center of a circle thro' one end of a given arch or angle, till it meets or cuts another line called a tangent, raiſed on the outſide at the other end

To SECE´RN [*ſecernere*, L.] to ſeparate, divide, or diſtinguiſh.

SECE´SSION, a going aſide, a retiring, or withdrawing, a departing from or going a ſide, a revolting, *L.*

SECE´SSION [in *Medicine*] the going off by ſecretion.

SECE´SSION *of Parliament*, the adjournment or breaking of it up.

To SECLU´DE [*eſcludere*, It. *eſcluyr*, Sp. *ſecludere*, L.] to ſhut apart from others, to ſhut out.

SECLU´SION, the act of ſecluding, ſhutting out, or ſeparating from, alſo a being ſecluded, *L.*

SE´COND [F. *ſecondo*, It. *ſegundo*, Sp. of *ſecundus*, L.] the laſt of the two.

SE´COND [with *Aſtronomers*] is the 60th part of a degree of any circle.

SE´COND [of *Time*] (*ſeconde*, F.) the 60th part of a minute, either in the diviſion of a circle or the meaſure of time. A degree, or an hour, is each divided into 60 minutes, marked thus (′): A minute is divided into 60 ſeconds, marked thus (″); A ſecond into 60 thirds, marked thus (‴), *&c.*

A SE´COND, one who backs and defends another, *F.*

SE´COND [in *Muſick*] one of the muſical intervals, being only the diſtance between any ſound and the next neareſt ſound, whether higher or lower.

SE´COND *Terms* [in *Algebra*] thoſe where the unknown quantity has a degree leſs, than it has in the term where it is raiſed to the higheſt.

SE´COND *Sight*, an odd qualification that many of the inhabitants of the weſtern iſlands of *Scotland* are ſaid to have; which is a faculty of ſeeing things to come, or at a great diſtance, repreſented to the imagination, as if actually viſible and preſent. Thus, if a man be about to die, or dying, his image ſhall appear diſtinctly in its natural ſhape in a ſhroud, or other funeral *Apparatus*, to a *ſecond-ſighted* perſon, who, perhaps, never had ſeen his perſon; after which, the perſon, ſo ſeen, immediately dies, *&c.*

SE´COND *Sightedneſs*, the facul;y aforementioned, which is a quality not hereditary; and the perſon who has it, cannot exert it at pleaſure, nor can he prevent it, or communicate it to others. This quality is held in diſcredit among the people, ſo that none will counterfeit it, and many conceal and diſſemble it. This, tho' ſtrange, has been well atteſted, and that by authors of credit; and laſt by Mr. *Martin*, a fellow of the royal ſociety, in his natural hiſtory of theſe iſlands.

To SE´COND [*ſeconder*, F. *ſecondare*, It. *aſſegundàr*, Sp. of *ſecundare*, L] to back, aid, or aſſiſt another, to favour or countenance.

SE´COND *Captain*, one whoſe company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SE´COND *Deliverance*, a writ which lies after the return of cattle replevy'd, for replevying of the ſame cattle again, by reaſon of ſome fault in the party that replevy'd.

SE´CONDARY [*ſecundarium*, L.] the ſecond man in any place, he who is next to any chief officer, as of the compter, who is the next man to the ſheriff, *&c.*

SECONDARY [in *Philoſ. Writ.*] ſecond, as ſecondary cauſes.

SECONDARY *Circles* [with *Aſtron.*] all circles which interſect the ſix greater circles of the ſphere at right angles, as the azimuths or vertical circles, with reſpect to the horizon, the meridian, and the hour circles, to the equinoctial.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in *Reference to the Eclipt ick*] or circles of longitude of the ſtars, are ſuch, as, paſſing thro' the poles of the eclip tick, are at right-angles to the eclip tick, and as the meridian and hour-circles are to the equinoctial.

SECONDARY *Planets* [*Aſtron.*] thoſe which move round other planetr, as the center of their motion, and with them round the ſun.

SECONDARY *Fever* [with *Phyſ.*] is that which ariſes after a criſis or diſcharge of ſome morbid matter; as after the declenſion of the ſmall-pox or meaſles.

SE´CRESY } [*ſegretezza*, It. of *ſecretus*, L.] the keep-
SE´CRETNESS } ing of a matter ſecret or private.

SECRECY has been repreſented by painters, as a grave woman, becauſe there is no greater ſign of levity than to divulge a ſecret, cloath'd in black, to denote conſtancy, holding her finger to her mouth, as a ſign of ſecrecy, with a ring upon it, in token of friendſhip.

SE´CREMENT, a ſeparated part.

SE´CRET [F. *ſegreto*, It. *ſecreto*, Sp. of *ſecretum*, L.] a thing which few people know, or that ought to be kept private.

He is let into the SECRET, or bit.

SE´CRET [*ſecretus*, L. *ſecret*, F. *ſegreto*, It. *ſecreto*, Sp.] private, hidden, cloſe; alſo that keeps counſel.

SE´CRETARY [*ſecretaire*, F. *ſegretario*, It. *ſecretario*, Sp. of *ſecretarius*, L.] one who is employ'd in writing letters, *&c.* for a prince or ſociety.

SE´CRETLY, privately, in ſecret.

SE´CRETNESS, privacy.

To SECRE´TE [of *ſecretum*, L.] to hide or conceal by putting out of the way.

SECRE´TED [*ſecretus*, L.] hid, concealed; alſo put out of the way.

SECRETION, a ſeparation, *&c.*

Animal SECRE´TION [in *Phyſ*] is the ſeparation of one fluid from another, in the body of an animal or vegetable, by means of glands, or ſomething of the like nature.

SECT [*ſecte*, F. *ſetta*, It. *ſecta*, Sp. and L.] a party profeſſing the ſame opinion.

SE´CTA *ad curiam* [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt a man who refuſes to perform ſuit, either to the county-court, or court baron, *L.*

SE´CTA *facienda per illam*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ which lies to oblige an heireſs, that has elders part of the co-heirs, to perform ſervice for all the co-partners, *L.*

SECTA *molendini*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ againſt him who having uſed to grind his corn at one mill, leaves it and goes to, another, *L.*

SECTA *Unica*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ for that heir, who is diſtrained by the lord, to more ſuits than one, upon the account of the lord and of ſeveral heirs deſcended to him.

SECTA´RIAN [*ſectarius*, L.] of, or belonging to a ſect.

SE´CTARY [*ſectarius*, L.] a follower of a particular ſect.

SECTIO *Cæſarea* [*Anat.*] the *Cæſarian* operation, the ſame as *Hyſterotomeia*.

SECTION [F. *ſezione*, It. *ſeciòn*, Sp of *ſectio*, L.] a cutting or dividing; alſo the part cut off or divided.

SECTION [of a *Book*] a certain diviſion in the chapters, frequent with this mark §.

SECTION [with *Mathemat.*] the cutting of one plane by another, or of a ſolid by a plane.

SECTION [in *Architect.*] is the profile or draught of its heights and depths raiſed on the plane, as if the whole fabrick or building were cut aſunder, to diſcover the inſide.

Conick SECTION, is the figure made by the ſolid body of a cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a plane; and theſe ſections are uſually counted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*.

SE´CTIS *non faciendis* [in *Law*] a writ which lies for a woman, who ought not to perform ſuit of court for her dower.

SE´CTIVE [*ſectivus*, L.] cutting; alſo that is or may be cut.

SE´CTOR, an inſtrument of conſiderable uſe, in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, having ſines, tangents, ſecants, rhumbs, poligons, *&c.*

SECTOR [of a *Circle*] is a part of a circle, or a mixed triangle, comprehended between two radii or ſemi diameters, making an angle at the center, and an arch or part of the circumference.

SECTOR [of a *Sphere*] is a conical ſolid, whoſe vertex or top ends in the center of the ſphere, and its baſe or bottom is a ſegment of the ſame ſphere.

SE´CULAR [*ſeculier*, F. *ſecolare*, It. *ſeglàr*, Sp. of *ſecularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſpace of an hundred years; alſo temporal, as pertaining to this wotld or life; alſo that is converſant in this world, without being engaged in a monaſtick life, or to obſerve the rules of any religious order.

SE'CULAR *Games* [*ludi ſeculares*, of *ſeculum*, an age, L.] Theſe plays were ſo named, becauſe they happened but once in an age or an hundred years; at the proclaiming of which, the cryer ſaid, come to theſe plays, which no man now living hath ever ſeen, nor ſhall ſee again. At theſe plays, beſides the contention of the charioteers, the *Theſſalian* horſemen hunted wild bulls, and, when they had wearied them, would leap on their backs, and by the horns force them down to the earth.

At the celebration of one of thoſe plays, there were given to be kill'd by *Philip*, the emperor, after the *Perſian* expedition, thirty two *Elephants*, twenty two *Tygers*, ſixty *Lions*, one hundred *Hyenæ*'s, one *Rhinoceros*, ten *Archoleontes*, ten *Camelopards*, forty *Wild-Horſes*, thirty *Leopards*, beſides a thouſand pair of fencers or ſword-players, which were to delight the people with their blood and wounds.

SE'CULAR *Prieſt*, one who takes upon him the care of ſouls but does not live under any rules of religious orders.

SECULARIZA'TION [F. *ſecolarizazione*, It.] the action of converting a regular perſon, place, or benefice to a ſecular one.

SE'CULARIZ'D [*ſeculariſé*, F.] made ſecular, *i. e.* a lay-man of a clergy-man.

SECULA'RITY } [*ſecularitas*, L.] worldlineſs, addictedneſs
SE'CULARNESS } to the things of this world.

SECU'NDA *Aqua* [with *Chymiſts*] *Second-Water* is *Aqua fortis*, which has been already uſed to diſſolve ſome metal, *&c.*

SECU'NDA *ſuperoneratione paſturæ* [in *Law*] a writ where admeaſurement of paſture hath been made, and he, who at firſt did ſurcharge the common, does again ſurcharge it, notwithſtanding the admeaſurement, *L.*

SECU'NDANS [with *Mathemat.*] an infinite ſeries or rank of numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the ſquares of numbers in arithmetical proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, *&c.*

SE'CUNDARY [*ſecondario*, It. of *ſecundarius*, L.] an officer next in place to the chief officer.

SE'CUNDARY *Fever* [with *Phyſ.*] See *Secondary.*

SE'CUNDATION, a ſeconding, forwarding or making proſperous, *L.*

SECU'NDI *Generis* [in *Anat.*] thoſe lacteal veſſels that carry the chyle from the glands, after it has been diluted there with the *Lympha*, into the common veſſels; whereas the lacteals of the *Primi Generis* carry it from the inteſtines into the glands, *L.*

SECUNDINE [*ſecundina*, L.] the ſeveral coats or membranes wherein the fœtus is wrapped, whilſt in the womb, and which are excluded, after 'tis born; the after-birth or burden, they are named *Allentois*, *Amnion*, and *Chorion*.

SECU'NDUM *Naturam* [*i. e.* according to the courſe of nature] a phraſe which phyſicians uſe, when all things are duly performed as in a ſtate of health.

SECU'RE [ſeker, *Du.* and L. G. ſicher, H. G. *ſicuro*, It. *ſeguro*, Sp. *ſecurus*, L.] that is falſe, out of danger; alſo careleſs, fearleſs.

To SECURE [*aſſegurár*, Sp. verſeekern, *Du.* and L. G. verſichern, H. G. *ſecurare*, L.] to make ſecure, to ſave, protect, or ſhelter; alſo to keep from; alſo to ſeize a perſon or thing; to apprehend, or lay hold of one, to put him in priſon.

SECU'RELY, in ſafety alſo unappreſſively.

SECU'RENESS [*ſecuritas*, L. *ſecureté*, F. ſeekerheyt, *Du.* and L. G. ſicherheit, H. G.] ſecurity, ſafety, *F.*

SECU'RITAS *de bono Geſtu* [*Law Term*] ſurety of the peace.

SECURITA'TE *Pacis* [in *Law*] a writ which lies for one who is threatened with death or danger againſt him who ſo threatens, *L.*

SECURITA'TEM *inveniend.* &c. a writ that lies for the king againſt any of his ſubjects, to ſtay them from going out of the kingdom without his leave, *L.*

SECU'RITY [*ſeureté*, and *ſecureté*, F. *ſecurtà*, It. *ſeguridàd*, Sp. of *ſecuritas*, L.] ſafety, the being out of danger; alſo bail; alſo ſurety for the payment of mony; alſo aſſurance; alſo unconcernedneſs, careleſſneſs.

SECU'RITY, is painted like a lady leaning againſt a pillar before an altar, with a ſcepter in her hand.

SEDA'N [prob. of *ſedes*, L. a ſeat] a cloſe chair in which perſons of quality are carried by men.

SEDA'TE [*ſedato*, It. of *ſedatus*, L.] quiet, compoſed, undiſturbed in mind.

SEDA'TELY, quietly, compoſedly.

SEDA'TENESS [of *ſedatus*, L.] compoſure of mind.

SEDA'TIVE [*ſedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or aſſwaging quality.

SE DEFENDE'NDO [*i. e.* in defending himſelf] a plea for him who is charged with the death of another, ſaying, he was forced to do it in his own defence, or elſe he muſt have been in danger of his own life; yet muſt he forfeit his goods to the king, and procure his pardon of the lord chancellor, *L.*

SE'DENTARY [*ſedentaire*, F. *ſedentario*, Sp. of *ſedentarius*, L.] that ſits much, or works ſitting; that keeps at home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad.

SE'DENTARY *Parliaments* [in *France*] ſuch as are fixed and ſettled in a place.

SE'DENTARINESS, the ſtate or condition of one who ſits much.

SEDGE [of ꞅæcᵹ, *Sax.*] a kind of weed.

SE'DGY [of ꞅæcᵹ, *Sax.*] full of the weed called ſedge.

SE'DIMENT [F. of *ſedimentum*, L.] the ſettlement, dregs, grounds, or lees of any thing ſettling or ſinking down.

SE'DIMENT *of Urine* [with *Phyſicians*] certain parts of the nouriſhing juice, which being ſeparated from the blood with the *Serum*, by reaſon of their weight, ſink down to the bottom of the urine.

SEDI'TION [F. *ſedizione*, It. of *ſeditio*, L.] a mutiny, a popular tumult, a riſing, or uproar, *L.*

SEDI'TION [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by two lobſters fighting with one another.

SEDI'TIOUS [*ſeditieux*, F. *ſedizioſo*, It. of *ſeditioſus*, L.] apt or tending to raiſe ſedition; factious, mutinous.

SEDI'TIOUSLY, factiouſly, mutinouſly.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS [of *ſeditioſus*, L. *ſeditieux*, F.] a ſeditious humour or quality; alſo ſedition it ſelf.

To SEDU'CE [*ſeduire*, F. *ſedurre*, It. of *ſeducere*, L.] to miſlead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDU'CEMENT } the act of ſeducing or miſleading, *F.* of *L.*
SEDU'CTION }

SEDU'CER [*ſeductor*, L.] one who draws away or miſleads.

SEDU'CTIVE [*ſeductivus*, L.] apt to ſeduce or miſlead.

SE'DULOUS [*ſedulus*, L.] very careful, or diligent, induſtrious.

SE'DULOUSLY, carefully, diligently, induſtriouſly.

SE'DULOUSNESS } [*ſedulitas*, L.] carefulneſs, diligence.
SEDU'LITY }

SE'DUM, houſleek or ſengreen, *L.*

SE'DUWAL } [ꞅyꝺepale, *Sax.*] the herb *Setwal* or *Vale-*
SE'TUWAL } *rian.*

SEE [*ſedia*, It. *ſeda*, Sp. prob. of *ſedes*, L.] the dignity or ſeat of an archbiſhop or biſhop.

To SEE [*Irr V.* ꞅeon *Sax.* ſee, *Dan.* and *Su.* ſien, *Du.* ſehen, G.] to perceive with the eyes.

SAW, *Irr. Imp.* [ſaae, *Da.* ꞅaƿ, *Sax.* ſahe, G.] did ſee.

SEEN, *Irr. Part. P* [geſeoen, G.] have ſeen.

SEING is Believing, to which ſome add, but Feeling is the Truth. The L. ſay; *Pluris eſt oculatus teſtis unus, quam auriti decem.*

SEE for Love, and buy for Money.

A cant among pedlars and huckſters.

SEED [ꞅæꝺ, *Sax.* ſeed, *Dan.* ſädh, *Su.* ſæd, *Dan.* zaed, *Du.* ſaat, G.] a matter prepared by nature, for the reproduction and conſervation of the ſpecies, both in men, animals, and plants; and according to ſome naturaliſts, even of ſtones, minerals, and metals.

SEED [with *Botaniſts*] is defin'd to be a body perfected by the mutual operation of two ſexes, containing the molimen of a plant of the ſame nature of that from which it was taken.

SEED *of Animals*, a white, liquid matter or humour, the thickeſt of any in the body, ſeparated from the blood in the teſticles, and reſerved in proper veſſels to be the means of generation.

SEED-*Leep* } [in *Husbandry*] a veſſel or ſcopper for the car-
SEED *Lip* } rying their ſeed-corn at the time of ſowing.

SEED-*ſhedding*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

SEE'DLINGS [with *Botaniſts*] roots of gilliflowers, *&c.* which come from ſeeds ſown; alſo the young tender ſhoots of plants that have been but newly ſown.

SEE'DY [of ꞅæꝺıᵹ, *Sax.*] run to, or having ſeeds.

SEE'ING, ſince that, foraſmuch as, *&c.*

SEE'ING } [Gheſichte, *Du.* Geſichte, G.] is a ſenſation
SIGHT } which proceeds from a due and various motion of the optick nerve, which is made in the bottom of the eye, by the rays of light coming from an object, and from thence convey'd to the brain; by means of which, the ſoul perceives the thing illuminated, together with its quantity, quality, and modification. Though this ſenſe has its beginning in the eye, yet it is perfected in the brain, where the ſoul is affected with the impreſſions of viſible objects.

To SEEK *Irr. V.* [ꞅecan and ᵹeꞅecan, *Sax.* ſökir, *Su.* ſoge, *Da.* ſoecken, *Du.* ſuchen, G.] to ſearch or look for; alſo to labour or endeavour, to get or obtain.

SOUGHT, *Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.* [ſagte *Dan.* ꞅohte, *Sax.* ſockete, O and L. G. ſuchte, H. G.] did ſeek. (geſuchet, H. G.) have ſought.

He who SEEKS Trouble, ſeldom miſſes it.

An admonition to meddling people.

SEE'KING [of ᵹeꞅecan, *Sax.*] looking for, ſearching after.

Lee SEEL [with *Sailors*] is when a ſhip ſeels or rolls to the windward, in which there is danger, leſt ſhe come over too ſhort or ſuddenly, and ſo ſhould founder by the ſea's breaking right into her, or elſe have ſome of her upper works carried away; but if ſhe rolls to the leeward, there is no danger, becauſe the ſea will preſently right her.

Seel } [*Sea-Term* of ſyllan, *Sax.* to give away] is the
See'ling } the ſudden and violent tumbling of a ſhip, ſometimes to one ſide, and ſometimes to another, when a wave paſſes under her ſides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

See'ling [with *Falconers*] is the running of a thread through the eye-lids of a hawk, when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee either very little, or not at all, to cauſe her to endure the hood the better.

See'ling [ſpoken of *Horſes*] who are ſaid to ſeel, when white hairs about the breadth of a farthing, mixed with thoſe of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brows; which is a mark of old age, for they never ſeel before the age of 14.

To Seem [prob. of *ſembler*, F. *ſembrare*, It.] to appear.

To Seem [ziemen, G.] to beſeem, to become.

See'nly [ziemlich, G.] becoming decent.

See'mliness [of ziemlich, G.] comelineſs.

Seemingly, in appearance.

See'mingness [of ziemen, G.] appearance.

Seen, v. *To See.*

Se'er of ſeon, *Sax.* to ſee] a prophet.

To Seeth *Irr. V.* [ſeoðan, *Sax.* ſiuda, *Su* zieden, *Du.* ſieden, G.] to boil, to ſtew.

Sod, [*Irr. Imp.*] did ſeeth.

Sod } [*Irr. Part. P.* (geſodden, G.) have *ſod*, or *ſod-*
Sodden } *den.*

Se'grum, an herb.

Se'gmentated [*ſegmentatus*, L.] made of many pieces, of divers colours.

Se'gment [in *Geometry*] when a line or the ſide of any plain triangle is any way cut in two, or more parts, either by a perpendicular line let fall upon it, or otherwiſe, thoſe parts are uſually call'd ſegments; and ſo much as one of theſe parts is longer than the other is call'd the difference of the ſegments.

Se'gment *of a Circle* [*Geom.*] a part of a circle comprehended between an arch and a chord thereof.

Se'gment *of a Sphere* [in *Geom.*] a portion of a ſphere cut off by a plane in any part, except the center; ſo that the baſe of ſuch a ſegment muſt always be a circle; and its ſurface a part of that of the ſphere; the whole ſegment being either greater or leſs than an hemiſphere.

Se'gment *Leaves* [with *Botaniſts*] are leaves of plants that are cut or divided into many ſhreds or ſlices.

Segmoi'dal *Valves* [in *Anat.*] are little valves of the pulmonary artery, thus named from their reſemblance to the ſegments of circles; the ſame as *ſemilunar* valves.

Se'gnity [*ſegnitas*, L.] ſlothfulneſs.

To Se'gregate [*ſegregare*, L.] to ſeparate or put apart.

Segrega'tion, properly a taking out or ſeparating from the ſtock, a ſeparating, ſevering, or putting apart, *L.*

Se'greiant [in *Heraldry*] a term uſed of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping poſture, *F.*

Sei'ant [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* ſitting; a term uſed of a lion or other beaſt ſitting like a cat, with his fore feet ſtrait, *F.*

Se'ignior [*ſignore*, It.] a lord, a maſter.

Se'ignior [in *Law*] the lord of the manour or fee.

Grand Se'ignior [*i. e.* the great lord] the emperor of the *Turks.*

Seignio'rage [*ſeigneuriage*, F. *ſignoraggio*, It.] a prerogative of the king, whereby he challenges allowance of gold or ſilver, brought in the maſs to his exchange, for coin.

Seignieu'rial of or belonging to a ſeigniory.

Se'ignory [*ſeigneurie*, F.] the juriſdiction or power of a lord, a lordſhip.

Seimbo'le, a pipe or half a tun of wine.

Seiri'asis [with *Phyſicians*] an inflammation in the head, that proceeds from exceſſive heat, and happens chiefly to young children.

Sei'sin [in *Law*] (*ſaiſine*, F.) the poſſeſſion of, or right to lands, tenements, *&c.*

Sei'sin *in Fact* [in *Law*] the actual taking poſſeſſion in perſon.

Sei'sin [in *Law*] is when ſomething is done that the law requires, as an inrollment, *&c.*

Sei'sina *habenda*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ for delivery of ſeiſin to the lord of his tenements, after the king hath had the year, day, and waſte.

Sei'sable, that may be, or that is liable to be ſeized.

To Seize [*ſaiſir*, F.] to take or lay hold of; to take by force or wrongfully.

To Seize } [in *Sea-Language*] to make faſt or bind; eſpeci-
To Sease } ally to faſten two ropes together with rope-yarn, *&c.* alſo the faſtening of a block or pulley at the end of a pendant, tackle, or garnet, *&c.*

Sei'zed } [in *Law*] poſſeſſed of.
Sei'sed }

Sei'zing *of a Boat* [in *Sea-Language*] is a rope tied to a ring or chain in the fore-ſhip of the boat, by which means it is faſtened to the ſide of a ſhip in a harbour.

Sei'zing [with *Falconers*] is ſaid of a hawk's taking any thing in her claws, and holding it faſt.

Sei'zure, ſeizing, taking into cuſtody, attachment, diſtreſs.

Seju'nction, a putting aſunder, *L.*

Sela'go [with *Botaniſts*] hedge hyſſop, *L.*

Se'lander [in *Horſes*] a ſcabby diſeaſe.

Se'ldom [ſeldon, of ſeld rare, and done, *Sax.* ſellan, *Su.* ſelden, *Du.* ſelten, G.] not often.

Seldom comes a better.

L. *Centeſimus hoc Catone.* Aug. Dict. ap. Suet. They who are given to change very often change for the worſe.

Se'ldomness [Seldonneſſe, *Sax.*] the not happening often.

Sele'ct [*ſcelto*, It. *ſelectus*, L.] choſen out of others, choice.

To Sele'ct [*ſcegliare*, It. *ſelectum*, of *ſeligere*, L.] to chooſe or pick out.

Sele'ctness, choſenneſs, choiceneſs.

Selene [in the *Pagan Theogony*] the daughter of *Cælus* & *Veſta* and ſiſter of *Helios*, i. e. the ſun.

Seleni'tes [σεληνίτη λίθος, Gr.] the *Moon ſtone*, which has this remarkable property, that it increaſes and decreaſes as the moon waxes and wanes, ſaid to be found in *Perſia*; alſo *Muſcovy* glaſs, to which the aforeſaid properties have been aſcribed.

Sele'nium [σελήνιον, Gr.] a ſort of ivy.

Seleno'graphist [of σηλήνη the moon, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] a deſcriber of the moon.

Seleno'graphy [of σελήνη the moon, and γραφὴ a deſcription] a deſcription of the face of the moon, as diſtinguiſhed by ſpots, *&c.* which are viſible by the help of a teleſcope.

Seleu'cians, a ſect of ancient hereticks, who taught that God was corporeal, that the elementary matter was coeternal with him, and many other like tenets.

Self *Irr. Pl.* Selves. [ſelf, *Sax.* ſelff, *Dan.* ſielf, *Su.* ſelve, *Du.* ſelbſt, G.] one's ſelf.

Self do, Self have.

What a man does himſelf, he is ſure to have done, and he may reap the advantage of it: But what he entruſts to another is often done by halves, and frequently the benefit is according.

Self-*Heal*, an herb very good for wounds.

Self-*ended*, for one's own advantage.

Self-*dependent*, independent, not depending on another.

Self-*evident* needing no proof or demonſtration.

Self-*intereſted* [*intereſſé*, F.] ſelfiſh.

Self-*intereſtedneſs*, a love of one's ſelf.

Se'lfish, ſelf intereſted.

Se'lfishness, ſelf intereſtedneſs, a being entirely bent to ſerve one's ſelf.

Se'libra, half a pound, or ſix ounces.

Se'lion, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sell [with *Architects*] the loweſt piece of timber in a timber-building, or that on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected.

Se'lla *Curulis* [among the *Romans*] the curule chair or chair of ſtate, adorned with ivory, on which the great magiſtrate had a right to ſit, and to be carried in a chariot, *L.*

Se'lla *Equina* } [with *Anatomiſts*] a part of the brain
Se'lla *Sphenoides* } compoſed of four proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides*, ſo called, becauſe of their forming the reſemblance of a ſaddle, in *Latin*, *Sella.* It contains the *Glandula pituitaria*, and in brutes the *Rete mirabile.*

Sella *Solida*, a chair or ſeat made of one entire piece of wood, on which the *Roman Augurs* ſat, in making their obſervations, *L.*

To Sell *Irr. V.* [of ſellan, *Sax.* to give or deliver, ſália, *Su.* ſelge, *Dan.* ſellen, O. G.] to give the right of any thing to another for a price.

Sold [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.* ſold, *Dan.*] did ſell, have *ſold.*

Se'llery [of σέλινον, Gr.] a ſallad herb.

Selli'ander } [with *Farriers*] a dry ſcab in horſes,
Sella'nder } growing in the very bent of the ham of the
Sola'nder } hinder leg.

Sells [in *Architecture*] are of two kinds, *viz.* *Groundſels*, which are the loweſt pieces of timber in a timber-building, on which the whole ſuperſtructure is erected; and *Window-ſells* (ſometimes called *Window-ſoils*) which are the bottom pieces in a window-frame.

Se'lvage [q. d. *ſalvage*, according to *Skinner*, becauſe it preſerves and ſtrengthens the garment] the outward edge of linnen cloth.

Selves, v. *Self.*

Se'mblable [q. *ſimulabilis*, L.] ſeeming likely, *F.*

Se'mblably [*ſemblablement*, F.] ſeemingly, likely.

Se'mblableness [of *ſemblable*, F.] likelineſs.

SE'MBLANCE [F. *ſimiglianza*, It. *ſemejança*, Sp.] likeneſs, appearance.

SEMBRADO'RE, an engine invented by *Don Joſeph de Lucatella* for the evenly ſowing of ſeeds.

SEME, of corn, 8 buſhels.

SEMEI'OSIS [σημείωσις, Gr.] a noting or marking.

SEMEI'OSIS [with *Phyſ.*] an obſervation or mark whereby ſome things are diſcovered, by which they find out others that were unknown,

SEMEIO'TICA [σημειωτικη, Gr.] that part of phyſick which conſiders the ſigns or indications of health and diſeaſes, and enables the phyſicians to judge what is, was, or will be the ſtate, order, and degree of health or ſickneſs.

SEMEIO'TICAL of or pertaining to *Semeiotica*.

SE'MEN *Veneris* [with *Chym.*] the ſcum or braſs, *L.*

SEMENTINÆ *Feriæ* [among the *Romans*] feaſts held about ſeed time in the temple of *Terra* or the earth, to obtain of the gods a plentiful harveſt.

SE'MEN, ſeed or grain; alſo the ſeed of animals or vegetables, *L.*

SE'MEN *Veneris* [with *Chym.*] the ſcum of braſs, *L.*

SEMENI'FEROUS [of *ſemen* and *fero*, L.] bearing ſeed.

SE'MENTS [in *Botan.*] the apices of the attire of a plant.

SE'MI [*ſemis*, L.] half.

SE'MI-*Arians*, ſuch as in appearance condemned the errors of *Arius*, but yet acquieſced in his principles; only palliating and hiding them under ſofter and more moderate terms.

SE'MIBRIEF [in *Muſick*] a muſical note of half the quantity of the *Brief* or *Breve*, containing two *Minims*, four *Crotchets*.

SEMIGI'RCLE [in *Geom.*] a figure comprehended between the diameter of a circle, and half the circumference; alſo a mathematical inſtrument, being half the theodolite.

SEMICI'RCULAR [of *ſemicircularis*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or in the ſhape of a ſemicircle.

SEMICI'RCULARNESS, half circularneſs.

SE'MICIRCU'MFERENCE, half the circumference.

SEMICO'LON [in *Printing*] a half colon, a ſtop or point in a ſentence, between a comma and a colon, marked thus (;) expreſſing a ſtop or pauſe greater than a comma, but leſs than a colon.

SEMICOMBU'ST [*ſemicombuſtus*, L.] half burnt.

SEMICONSPI'CUOUS [*ſemiconſpicuus*, L.] viſible only in the half part.

SEMICU'BITUS, half a cubit in meaſure, *L.*

SEMICYLI'NDRICAL in the form of a half cylinder.

SEMIDIATE'SSARON [in *Mu.*] a defective fourth.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half bath, wherein the patient ſits up to the navel.

SEMI *Double* [in the *Roman Breviary*] ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones; but yet with more than the ſingle ones.

SEMICU'BICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geom.*] a curve or crooked-lined figure, whoſe ordinates are in ſubtriplicate of the duplicate proportion of the diameter, *i. e.* the cubes of the ordinates are as the ſquares of the diameters.

SEMI-CUPIUM, a half or ſhallow bath, that reaches but up to the navel.

SEMIDIA'METER [in *Geom.*] a right line drawn from the center of a circle or ſphere to its circumference; the ſame that is called a radius.

SEMIDIAPA'SON [in *Muſick*] a defective octave, or an octave diminiſhed of a minor ſemitone, or four comma's.

SEMIDIAPE'NTE [in *Muſick*] a defective fifth, called a falſe fifth.

SEMIDIAPHA'NOUS, half diaphanous or tranſparent.

SEMIDI'TONE [in *Mu.*] the aſter third, having its terms as 6 to 5.

SEMIFE'RULATUS [in *Anat.*] a muſcle, the ſame as *Peroneus Secundus*.

SEMIFI'STULAR *Flowers* [with *Botan.*] are ſuch whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe, cut off obliquely, as birth-wort.

SEMIFLO'SCULUS [in *Bot. Writ.*] a ſemifloret, *L.*

A SEMIFLO'RET [with *Floriſts*] an half-flouriſh, is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue.

SEMI-FLUID, a half-fluid.

SE'MIFORM [*ſemiformis*, L.] half-formed, imperfect.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the leg, ſo named from its being half tendinous, and like a membrane; and alſo lying immediately under the *Semi nervoſus*. It ariſes from the knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the upper part of the ſuperior appendix of the *Tibia* backwards, *L.*

SEMI METALS, are foſſil bodies, not malleable, yet fixed in ſome meaſure in the fire; conſiſting of a metallick part, and ſome other matter of another kind, connected therewith as *Antimony*, *Cinnabar*, *Marcaſite*, *Biſmuth*, *Calamine*, *Cobalt*, *Vitriol*, *Armenian ſtone*, *hæmatites*, *Loadſtone*, &c.

SE'MIMO'DIUS half a buſhel, *L.*

SEMI *Nervoſus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the thigh, ſo called, from its being half tendinous and nerve-like. It has its riſe from the outward part of the knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the *Tibia*, L.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in *Aſtron.*] an aſpect of the planets,
SEMIQUA'RTILE } when diſtant from each other 45 degrees, or one ſign and a half.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Mu.*] a note, containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMI-SPHERICAL of, or pertaining to or like the half of a ſphere.

SEMISPHEROI'DAL, formed in the faſhion of a half ſpheroid.

SE'MISPE'CULUM [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to widen a wound in the neck of a bladder.

SEMI SPINA'TUS [with *Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the breaſt, and paſſing obliquely upwards, is inſerted to the upper ſpines of the ſaid *Vertebræ*.

SEMI-TENDINO'SUS [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the thigh, ariſing from the outward part of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the *Tibia* immediately below the end of the muſcle called *Gracilis*, L.

SEMI-TE'RTIAN, an ague mixt of a tertian and a quotidian.

SE'MI-TONE [in *Mu.*] one of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords,

SEMI-LU'NAR *Valves* [in *Anat.*] are little valves or membranes of a *Semi lunar* figure, placed in the orifice of the pulmonary artery, to prevent the relapſe of the blood into the heart, at the time of its dilatation.

SEMI-O'RDINATES [in *Geom.*] the halves of the ordinates or applicates.

SEMIPELA'GIANS, ſuch as retain ſome tincture of *Pelagianiſm*.

SEMI-PROO'F, the proof of a ſingle evidence.

SEMIQUI'NTILE [in *Aſtron.*] an aſpect of the planets, when at the diſtance of 36 degrees from one another.

SEMI-SEXTILE [*Aſtrol.*] a *Semi ſixth*, an aſpect of the planets, when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle of 30 degrees.

SEMI-VOWELS [with *Grammarians*] *i. e.* half-vowels, are the letters f, l, m, n, r, ſ, x, z, which are ſo called, becauſe, tho' they are conſonants, they are not expreſs'd without the aſſiſtance or ſound of the vowel *e*, and are diſtinguiſhed into *Solids* and *Liquids*.

SEMINA'LIS [in *Bot.*] the herb knot-graſs, or ſwine-graſs.

SE'MINAL [*ſeminalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to ſeed.

SEMINAL *Leaves* [in *Botan.*] are two plain, ſoft, and undivided leaves, which firſt ſhoot forth from the greateſt part of all ſown ſeeds; which leaves are generally very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding plant in ſize, figure, ſurface, and poſition.

SE'MINARIST, one brought up in a ſeminary.

SE'MINARY [*ſeminaire*, F. *ſeminario*, It. and Sp. of *ſeminarium*, L.] a ſeed-plot or nurſery for the raiſing of young trees or plants.

SE'MINARY [in *Popiſh Countries*] a ſchool or college for the inſtruction of young perſons deſign'd for the miniſtry, thence called *Seminary Prieſts*; who are deſigned to propagate the popiſh doctrine in Proteſtant countries.

SEMINA'TION, the act of ſowing or ſhedding ſeeds, particularly that of vegetables, *L.*

SEMINA'TION, the emiſſion of the male ſeed into the womb by coition.

SEMENI'FICK [of *ſemen* and *facio*, L.] breeding ſeed.

SEMIPE'DAL, conſiſting of a foot and an half in meaſure.

SE'MITA *Luminoſa* [in *Aſtron.*] a lucid tract in the heavens, which may be ſeen about 6 o' clock at night, a little before the vernal equinox, extending from the weſtern horizon up to the *Pleiades*.

SEMPER-VIRENT [*ſemper & virens*, L.] ever-green.

SEMPER-VIVUM [in *Botan.*] the herb ſengreen, aygreen, or houſe-leek, *L.*

SEMPITE'RNITY [*ſempiternitas*, L.] everlaſtingneſs.

SEMPITE'RNAL [*ſempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endleſs, everlaſting.

SEMPERLE'NITY [*ſemperlenitas*, L.] continual lenity.

SE'NA [prob. of סן, *Chald.*] the leaves of an *Eaſt-Indian* ſhrub of a purgative quality.

SE'NARY [*ſenarius*, L.] of, or pertaining, to or conſiſting of ſix.

SE'NATE [*ſenat*, F. *ſenato*, It. *ſenâdo*, Sp. of *ſenatus*, L.] an aſſembly or council of ſenators or of the principal inhabitants of the ſtate, who have a ſhare in the government; a parliament; alſo the court of aldermen in a city.

SE'NATOR [*ſenateur*, F. *ſenatore*, It. *ſenadòr*, Sp. of L.] a member of the ſenate, a parliament-man; alſo an alderman.

SENATO'RIAN [*ſenatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to a ſenator, SENATUS *conſultus*, a vote or reſolution of the *Roman* ſenate; with us a vote or act of parliament, *L.*

To SEND *Irr. V.* [ſendan, *Sax.* ſende, *Dan.* ſanda, *Su.* ſenden, *Du.* and G.] to cauſe a perſon to go, or a thing to be carried.

SENT *Irr. Imp.* [ſendt, *Su.* and *Dan.* ſandte, G.] did ſend.

SENT *Irr. Part. P.* [geſandt, G.] have ſent.

To SEND [in *Sea Language*] a ſhip is ſaid to ſend, when being under ſail, or at anchor, ſhe falls, with her head or ſtern, deep into the trough of the ſea, *i. e.* the hollow between two waves.

SENDAL, a ſort of thin *Cyprus.*

SENECIO [with *Botan*] groundſel, *L.*

SENESCHA'LLO, *&* *Mareſchallo*, &c. a writ to the ſteward or marſhal of *England*, inhibiting or forbidding them to take cognizance of any action in their court, that concerns freehold, debt, or covenant, *L.*

SE'NESCHAL [in *Law*] the lord high-ſteward; alſo the head bailiff of a barony.

SENE'SCENT [*ſeneſcens*, L.] waxing old.

SE'NGREEN, the herb houſleek.

SENIOR, elder, *L.*

SENIO'RITY [of *ſenior*, L.] elderſhip.

SENIORITY [with *Military Men*] the order of time ſince the fiſt raiſing of a regiment, or an officer's receiving his commiſſion.

SENSA'TION [F. *ſenſazione*, It. of L.] (in *Phyſicks*) the act of perceiving external objects, by means of the organs of ſenſe; or that perception the mind has when any object ſtrikes the ſenſes. This is performed by the immediate action of the finer and more fluid parts of bodies upon the organs of ſenſe. The impulſe communicated by theſe ſubtile parts of bodies, being fitly diſpoſed, is thro' them tranſmitted to the nerves, and by them to the brain.

SENSE [*ſens*, F. *ſenſo*, It. *ſentido*, Sp. of *ſenſus*, L.] a faculty of the ſoul, whereby it perceives external objects, by means of ſome action or impreſſion made on certain parts of the body, called the *Organs of the Senſe*, and by them propagated to the ſenſory; alſo an affection or paſſion of the ſoul; alſo judgment, reaſon; alſo meaning or ſignification.

Common SENSE, thoſe general notions ariſing in the minds of men, by which they apprehend things after the ſame manner.

SENSES [*ſenſus*, L.] the five natural ſenſes, hearing, ſeeing, feeling, taſting, and ſmelling.

External SENSES, are powers of perceiving ideas, upon the preſence of external objects.

Internal SENSES, are powers or determinations of the mind to be pleaſed with certain forms of the mind, which occur to our obſervation in objects perceived by the *external Senſes.*

Moral SENSE, is a determination of the mind to be pleaſed with the contemplation of thoſe affections, actions or characters of rational agents, which we call *virtuous.*

SE'NSIBLE [F. *ſenſibile*, It. of *ſenſibilis*, L.] that falls within the compaſs of the ſenſes, that may be perceived or felt; alſo that feels; alſo apt to perceive, apprehenſive; alſo that is of good ſenſe or judgment.

SE'NSIBLE *Qualities* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as hardneſs, ſoftneſs, weight, heat, cold, colours, ſounds, ſmells, taſtes, *&c.*

SENSIBI'LITY } [*ſenſibilitas*, L. *ſenſibilité*, F. *ſenſibilità*,
SE'NSIBLENESS } It.] the ſenſible faculty.

SE'NSIBLY, with ſenſe, in a ſenſible manner.

SEN-NIGHT, *ſeven-nights*, *q. d.* ſeven nights time.

SE'NSITIVE [*ſenſitif*, F. *ſenſitivo*, It. of *ſenſitivus*, L.] that has the faculty of feeling or perceiving; which man is ſuppoſed to have in common with brutes, as *the ſenſitive Soul.*

SENSITIVE *Plants* [in *Botan.*] ſuch plants as give ſome tokens of ſenſe, as by contracting their leaves or flowers when touched, as if they were really ſenſible of the touch; but, immediately upon the removal of the hand, expand themſelves and flouriſh again.

SEN'SITIVE *Soul*, the ſoul of brutes, or the *ſenſible Soul* which man is ſuppoſed to have in common with brutes.

SE'NSITIVENESS, the faculty of perceiving, *&c.*

SE'NSELESS [of *ſenſus*, L. *ſens*, F. and leaſ, *Sax.*] void of ſenſe.

SE'NSELESLY, ſtupidly.

SE'NSELESNESS, want, or voidneſs of ſenſe.

To SE'NSUALIZE [*rendre ſenſuel*, F.] to render ſenſual.

SE'NSUAL [Sp. *ſenſuel*, F. *ſenſuale*, It. of *ſenſualis*, L.] voluptuous, according to ſenſuality.

SENSO'RIUM *commune* [*i. e.* the *common Senſory*] or that part, where the ſenſible ſoul is ſuppoſed more immediately to reſide; that part of the brain, where the nerves, from the organs of all the ſenſes, are terminated or end, which is at the beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*, L.

SENSORY [*ſenſorium*, L.] the organ or inſtrument of ſenſe; as the eye of ſeeing, the ear of hearing, *&c.* the place to which the ſpecies of ſenſible things are carried through the nerves and brain, that they may be there perceived by their immediate preſence to the ſenſe.

SENSUA'LITY } [*ſenſualità*, It. *ſenſualité*, F. *ſenſualità*,
SE'NSUALNESS } It. *ſenſualidad*, Sp.] a gratifying or pleaſing the ſenſes.

SE'NSUALLY, voluptuouſly.

SE'NSUOSITY [*ſenſuoſitas*, L.] ſenſitiveneſs.

SENT, v. *To ſend.*

SE'NTENCE [F. *ſentenza*, It. *ſentencia*, Sp. of *ſententia*, L.] a number of words joined together; a witty or wiſe ſaying; alſo a decree of a court of juſtice.

SENTENCE [in *Poetry*] a ſhort, pithy remark or reflection, containing ſome ſentiment of uſe in the conduct of life.

To SE'NTENCE [*ſentencier*, F.] to pronounce ſentence upon.

SENTENCE [in *Grammar*] a period or ſet of words, comprehending ſome perfect ſenſe or ſentiment of the mind.

SENTE'NTIOUS [*ſententieux*, F. *ſentenzioſa*, It. *ſentencióſo*, Sp. of *ſententioſus*, L.] full of, or abounding with witty or pithy ſentences.

SENTE'NTIOUSLY, by witty or pithy ſentences.

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, the being full of pithy ſentences.

SE'NTIMENT [F. *ſentimento*, It.] thoughts, mind, opinion, inclination; alſo paſſion.

SE'NTIMENTS [in *Poetry*, *Tragedy*, &c.] are the thoughts which the poet makes his perſons expreſs.

SE'NTINEL } [*ſentinelle*, F. *ſentinella*, It.] a ſoldier taken
SE'NTRY } out of a *Corps de Garde* of foot, and placed in ſome poſt, to watch any approach of the enemy, to prevent ſurprizes.

SE'NTINEL-*Perdue*, a ſentinel placed near an enemy, in ſome very dangerous poſt, where he is in hazard of being killed, *F.*

SE'NSA [in *Mu. Books*] without, as *ſenſa ſtromanti*, without inſtruments.

SE'NVY [ſenepe, *Sax.* *ſenevé*, F. *ſenapa*, It] the plant which bears muſtard-ſeed.

SE'PAE [of σήπω, Gr. to putrify] large corroſive puſtules.

SE'PARABLE [F. *ſeparabile*, It. of *ſeparabilis*, L.] diviſible, capable of being ſeparated.

SE'PARABLENESS } [of *ſeparabilis*, L.] a capacity of being
SEPARABI'LITY } ſeparated.

To SE'PARATE [*ſéparer*, F. *ſeparare*, It. *ſeparàr*, Sp. of *ſeparare*, L.] to part, divide, or put aſunder.

SE'PARATE [*ſeparé*, F. *ſeparato*, It. of *ſeparatus*, L.] diſtinct, particular, different.

SE'PARATELY, diſtinctly, differently, particularly.

SE'PARATENESS, a being ſeparate from.

SE'PARATORS [of a *Horſe*] the four middle teeth, ſo named, becauſe they ſeparate the nippers from the corner teeth.

SEPARA'TION [F. *ſeparazione*, It. *ſeparaciòn*, Sp. of *ſeparatio*, L.] the act of ſeparating or putting aſunder; a divorce or parting of man and wife.

SEPARA'TION [in *Aſtrology*] is when two planets have been in conjunction or partile aſpect, and the lighter, by reaſon of its ſwifter motion, is going out of the moiety of both their orbs.

SE'PARATIST, one who ſeparates himſelf from the eſtabliſhed church.

SE'PARATORY [*ſeparator*, L] a ſurgeon's inſtrument to pick ſplinters of bone, out of a wound.

SE'PARATORY [with *Chymiſts*] a veſſel for ſeparating oil from water.

SE'PIAE *Os*, the cuttle fiſh bone, *L.*

SE PIACE [in *Mu. Books*] if you pleaſe; *Ital.*

SEPHY'ROS [in *Medicine*] an hard and dry impoſthume; alſo an hard inflammation of the womb.

SEPI'LIBLE [*ſepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried.

SE'PIMENT [*ſepimentum*, L.] a hedge or fence.

SEPI'UM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of hedges.

SEPO'SITED [*ſepoſitus*, L.] ſet on one ſide.

SEPOSI'TION, a ſetting aſide or apart, *L.*

SEPTA'NGLE [in *Geom.*] a figure having ſeven angles, and as many ſides, the ſame as an *Heptagon.*

SEPTA'NGULAR [*ſeptangularis*, L.] that has ſeven angles.

SEPTA'NGULARNESS [of *ſeptem* and *angularis*, L.] the having ſeven angles.

SEPTE'MBER [*Septembre*, F. *Settembre*, It. *Setiembre*, Sp. of *ſeptem*, *Lat.* ſo call'd, as being the ſeventh month, beginning at *March*] is painted, *&c.* in a purple robe, with a chearful look; crowned with a coronet of white and purple grapes, holding in his right hand a *Cornucopia* of pomegranates and other ſummer fruits, and a balance, and in his left hand a handful of oats

Septe'mfluous [*ſeptemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into ſeven ſtreams.

Septempeda'lis [*ſeptempedalis*, L.] ſeven foot long; of, or pertaining to the length of ſeven feet.

Septena'rious }
Se'ptenary } [*ſepténaire*, F. *ſettenaria*, It. *ſeptenarius*, L.] of, or belonging to the number ſeven.

A **Se'ptenary** [*numerus ſeptenarius*, L.] the number of ſeven, ſeven years of a perſon's life.

Septe'nnial [*ſeptennis*, L.] of the ſpace, duration, or age of ſeven years.

Septenta'rius [in *Aſtron.*] a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

Septe'ntrio [*Aſtron.*] the north; alſo a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars, called King *Charles*'s wain, *L.*

Septentrio'nal [F. *ſettentrionale*, It. of *ſeptentrionalis*, L.] northern, of, or pertaining to the north.

Septentrio'nal *Signs* [with *Aſtronomers*] the firſt ſix ſigns of the zodiack, ſo named, becauſe they decline from the equator, towards the north; Boreal ſigns.

Septentriona'lity [of *ſeptentrionalis*, L.] northernlineſs.

Septentriona'lis [in *Botan. Writ.*] growing in the northern countries.

Se'ptica [σηπτικὰ, Gr.] ſuch things as by a miſchievous heat and ſharpneſs corrupt and rot the fleſh, which are otherwiſe termed *putrefacientia*, L.

Septie'me [at the game called picket] a ſequence of ſeven cards, *F.*

Septifa'rious [of *ſeptifarius*, L.] having ſeven divers ſorts or ways.

Septifo'lium [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſetfoil.

Septifo'lious [of *ſeptifolium*, L.] having ſeven leaves.

Se'ptiform [*ſeptiformis*, L.] that has ſeven ſhapes.

Septima'ne [*ſeptimanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the order of ſeven; alſo to a week.

Septina'rian [in *Monaſteries*] a weekly officer.

Septine'rvia *Plantago* [with *Botaniſts*] the common plantain, having ſeven fibres or ſtrings.

Septizo'ne [of *ſeptizonium*, of *ſeptem* ſeven, and *Zonæ* girdles] a building girt with ſeven rows of columns.

Septuage'nary [*ſeptuagenarius*, L.] of, or belonging to the number 70.

Septuage'sima, the firſt ſunday in *Lent*, or the fourth ſunday before *Quadrageſima*, ſo called, becauſe it is about 70 days before *Eaſter*.

Septuage'simal [*ſeptuageſimus*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Septuageſima*.

Se'ptuagint, the 70, a verſion of the old teſtament out of *Hebrew* into *Greek*, performed by 72 *Jewiſh* interpreters, in obedience to an order of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*.

Se'ptum, an hedge; a coat or fold for ſheep; an incloſure or ſeparation, *L.*

Se'ptum *Auris* [in *Anat.*] the drum of the ear, *L.*

Se'ptum *Cordis* [*Anat.*] that fleſhy part which divides the right ventricle of the heart from the left, *L.*

Se'ptum *Narium* [*Anat.*] that part which ſeparates the noſtrils from one another, *L.*

Se'ptum *tranſverſum* [*Anat.*] the diaphragm or midriff, *L.*

Se'ptum *lucidum* [in *Anat.*] a kind of partition which diſtinguiſhes the ventricles of the brain, ſo named, on account of its thinneſs and tranſparency.

Septu'ncial [*ſeptuncialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the weight of ſeven ounces.

Septu'nx, a weight of ſeven ounces; alſo, among the *Romans*, ſeven parts of any whole or intire thing, divided into ſeven.

Sepu'lchral [*ſepulcral*, F. *ſepulcrale*, It. of *ſepulchralis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a grave or ſepulchre.

Sepu'lchre [*ſepulcre*, F. *ſepolcro*, It. *ſepulchro*, Sp. of *ſepulchrum*, L.] a tomb or monument, or a place deſtinated for the interment of the dead; the term is uſed in a more eſpecial manner for the burying-places of the *Ancients*; but thoſe of the *Moderns* are more uſually called tombs. Beſides, the ancients had a ſort of ſepulchre, which they called *Genotaphium*, which was an empty ſepulchre erected in honour of one who had no burial at all; as well as for thoſe whoſe bodies or aſhes, being burnt, were repoſited in urns.

Sepu'lture [F. *ſepoltura*, It. of *ſepultura*, L.] a burying or laying in the ground.

Sequa'cious [*ſequax*, L.] eaſily following.

Sequa'city [*ſequacitas*, L.] an eaſy following.

Sequa'tur *ſub ſuo*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ which lies where a ſummons *ad warrantiſandum* is awarded, and the ſheriff returns, he hath nothing whereby he may be ſummoned; then goes out an *Alias* and a *Pluries*; and, if he come not at the *Pluries*, this writ is iſſued forth, *L.*

Se'quel [*ſequela*, It. and L.] a conſequence or concluſion alſo a continued ſucceſſion.

Seque'la *molendini* [*old Law*] an owing ſuit, or a being obliged to grind corn in a particular mill.

Se'quence [F. *ſeguenza*, It. of *ſequentia*, L.] an orderly conſecution or following of things in order, juſt one after another; alſo a ſet of cards of the ſame ſort or colour.

Se'quences, verſes anſwering to one another.

Se'quent [*ſequens*, L.] following.

To **Seque'ster** [*ſequeſtrer*, F. *ſecreſtar*, Sp. of *ſequeſtrare*, It. and L.] to ſeparate, ſever, or put aſunder; alſo to withdraw or retire from the world.

To **Seque'ster** [in *civil Law*] a widow is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe diſclaims to have any thing to do with the eſtate of her deceaſed husband.

To **Seque'ster** [in *Common Law*] is to ſeparate a thing in diſpute from the poſſeſſion of the contending parties, or the true proprietor or owner.

Sequestra'tion [*ſequeſtre*, F. *ſequeſtrazione*, It. *ſecreſtacion*, Sp. of *ſequeſtratio*, L.] (in *Common Law*) is the ſeparating a thing in controverſy from the poſſeſſion of both parties. till the right be determined by courſe of law.

Sequestra'tion [in the *Civil Law*] the act of the ordinary diſpoſing of goods and chattels of a perſon deceaſed, whoſe eſtate no man will meddle with.

Voluntary **Sequestra'tion** [in *Common Law*] is that which is done by the conſent of both parties.

Neceſſary **Sequestra'tion** [in *Common Law*] is that which the judge doth by his authority, whether the parties will, or not.

Sequestra'tion [in the time of the civil wars of *England*] a ſeizing on the eſtates of delinpuents, for the uſe of the commonwealth.

Sequestra'tion, the collecting or gathering the fruits of a void benefice, for the uſe of the next incumbent.

Sequestra'tor }
Sequestree' } [*ſequeſtre*, F. of *ſequeſtrator*, L.] the third perſon to whom the keeping of the thing in controverſy is committed.

Sequestra'tor, an officer in the time of the civil wars, who received the rents of the eſtates of delinquents.

Seque'stro *habendo* [in *Law*] a judicial writ for diſſolving a ſequeſtration of the fruits of a benefice made by a biſhop at the king's command, thereby to oblige a perſon to appear at the ſuit of another: For the parſon, upon his appearance, may have this writ for a diſcharge of the ſequeſtration.

Sera'glio [*ſerrail*, F. *ſerraglio*, It.] the palace of the *Grand Seignior* at *Conſtantinople*, where he keeps his court, and where his concubines are lodg'd, and where the youth are trained up for the chief poſts of the empire; alſo the palace of a prince or lord; alſo the place of reſidence of a foreign embaſſador is there called a *Seraglio*.

Se'rangodes *ulcus* [of σήραγξ, Gr. a fiſtula or pipe] a fiſtulous ulcer, *L.*

Se'raph, a *Turkiſh* gold coin, in value about 5 *s.* ſterling.

Se'raph }
Se'raphim } [שראף, *Heb.* to inflame] a ſpirit of the firſt or higheſt rank in the hierarchy of angels, or one of that claſs, ſuppoſed to be moſt inflamed with divine love, by reaſon of their nearer and more immediate attendance upon the throne, and to communicate the ardour to the inferior or remoter orders of angels.

Sera'phical }
Sera'phick } [*ſeraphicus*, L.] of, pertaining to, or becoming ſeraphs or ſeraphims.

Sera'phickness }
Sera'phicalness } the beingof the ſeraphick nature.

Sera'pias [σεραπίας, Gr.] the herb called dog-ſtones or rag-wort.

Sera'squier [among the *Turks*] a generaliſſimo or commander in chief of the *Turkiſh* forces in *Europe*.

Seravi'tian *Marble* [ſo called of *Seravitia*, a town in *Italy*] a ſort of marble, with ſpots of an aſh-colour.

Se'rcil *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] thoſe feathers of a hawk, which in other fowls are called pinions.

Sere [ſehr, G.] very much.

How **Sere** *the kind Wife*'s *Belly comes to ſwell,*
The Husband breeds for her, and firſt is ill.

Wycherly's Country Wife. p. 86.

Sere [in *Falconry*] the yellow that is between the beak and eyes of a hawk.

Serei'n, a dampiſh and unwholeſome vapour, that in hot countries falls after ſun-ſet; a kind of mildew.

A **Serena'de** [F. *ſerenata*, It. *ſerenada*, Sp. prob. of *ſerein*, F. *ſerenus*, L.] a kind of concert given in the night time by a gallant, at the door, or under the window of his miſtreſs.

Serena'ta, the ſame as ſerenade, *Ital.*

To **Serena'de** [*donner de ſerenades*, F.] to play or ſing to a a lady or miſtreſs, under her door or window, in the night, or early in the morning, *Ital.*

SE'RENE [*ſerein*, F. *ſereno*, It. and Sp. of *ſerenus*, L.] clear, fair, without clouds or rain; alſo calm in mind, quiet.

Moſt SE'RENE, a title of honour given to ſovereign princes, and to ſome common wealths.

SERE'NELY, calmly, quietly, compoſedly.

SERE'NITUDE [*ſerenitudo*, L.] ſerenity, clearneſs of the ſky, calmneſs of the mind.

SERE'NITY } [*ſerenité*, F. *ſerenità*, It. *ſerenidàd*, Sp. of
SERE'NENESS } *ſerenitas*, L.] the clearneſs of the ſky, fair weather; alſo calmneſs of mind chearfulneſs of countenance.

SERGA'SSO, a ſea-weed or herb, ſomewhat reſembling ſamphire, of a yellow colour, which lies ſo thick on the ſea about the iſland *Maco*, as to ſtop the paſſage of ſhips, unleſs carried by a briſk gale.

SERGE [F. *ſergani*, It. *ſérja*, Sp.] a ſort of woollen ſtuff for garments.

SE'RGEANT [*ſergent*, F. *ſergente*, It. prob. of *ſerviens*, L. ſerving] an officer of the city, who arreſts perſons for debt; alſo an inferior officer in a company of ſoldiers.

SE'RGEANT *at Law* } a learned lawyer of the higheſt
SE'RGEANT *of the Coif* } degree in the common law, as a doctor is in the civil. The court of common-pleas is their peculiar, tho' they may plead in other courts. They are called brothers by the judges, who ſhew them great reſpect.

SE'RGEANT [in *Heraldry*] a griffin.

SE'RGEANT *at Arms*, an officer appointed to attend the perſon of the king; and alſo to arreſt traitors and perſons of quality, and to attend the lord high-ſteward, when he ſits in judgment upon a traitor, &c.

SE'RGEANTS [*of the Mace*] officers of the city of *London*, and other towns corporate, who attend the mayor or other chief magiſtrate, in domeſtick ſervice, or matters of juſtice.

SE'RGEANTY [in *Common Law*] a ſervice anciently due to the king for the tenure or holding of lands, and which could not be due to any other lord.

Grand SE'RGEANTY, is where one holds land of the king by ſervice, which he ought to perform in his own perſon, as to bear the king's banner, ſpear, &c.

Petty SE'RGEANTY, is where a man holds lands of the king, to yield him annually ſome ſmall thing toward his wars, as a dagger, ſword, ſpears, &c.

SERIATIM, in rows or in order.

SE'RIES, an orderly proceſs or continuation of things one after another; order, courſe, *L.*

SE'RIES [in *Algebra*] a rank or progreſſion of quantities increaſing or decreaſing in ſome conſtant ratio, which in its progreſs approaches ſtill nearer and nearer to ſome ſought value.

Infinite SE'RIES [in *Algebra*] certain progreſſions or ranks of quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after, &c. as $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{64}$, &c. make a ſeries which always converges or approaches to the value of 1, and, infinitely continued, qecomes equal thereto.

SE'RIOUS [*ſerieux*, F. *ſerioſo*, It. *ſerio*, Sp. *ſerius*, L.] ſober, grave; alſo important: alſo ſolid, ſincere; alſo true; alſo earneſt.

SE'RIOUSLY [*ſeriò*, L.] with ſeriouſneſs.

SERI'PHIUM [ſo called from the iſland *Seriphus*] ſea-wormwood, *L.*

SE'RIS [in *Botany*] the herb cichory or endive, *L.*

SERMOCINA'TION, communing, talking, or holding a diſcourſe, *L.*

SERMO'LOGIES [of *Sermo* and λόγος, Gr.] books of ſermons or homilies of popes and other perſons of eminency and ſanctity, anciently read at the *Feaſts of the Confeſſors, the Purification, All Saints*, and every day from *Chriſtmas* to the octave of the epiphany.

SERMO'NIUM [*old Rec.*] a ſort of interlude, or hiſtorical play, formerly acted by clergy of the inferior order, aſſiſted with children, in the body of the church, ſuitable to the ſolemnity of ſome feſtival or high proceſſion-day, *L.*

SERMONI'ZING [of *ſermocinari*, L.] preaching a ſermon.

SERMOU'NTAIN, a ſort of herb.

SE'RON *of Almonds* [in *Traffick*] the quantity of 2 C. weight of aniſeeds, from 3 to 4 C. &c.

SE'ROUS [*ſerieux*, F. *ſieroſo*, It. of *ſeroſus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the humour called *Serum*, wateriſh.

SERIOUSNESS, ſobriety, gravity intentneſs of mind.

SE'ROUSNESS } [*ſeroſitè*, F. *ſieroſità*, It. of *ſeroſus*, of *ſerum*,
SERO'SITY } L.] wheyiſhneſs, properly of the blood, being an aqueous liquor mixed with the blood and other humours, or being ſerous.

SEROTI'NE [*ſerotinus*, L.] late in the evening.

SE'RPENT, a kind of muſical inſtrument, ſerving as a baſs to the *Cornet* or ſmall *Shawm*, to ſuſtain a chorus of ſingers in a large veſſel.

SE'RPENT [F. in the firſt ſenſe, *ſerpenteau*, in the ſecond, *ſerpe*, It. in the firſt ſenſe; *ſierpe*, and *ſerpiente*, Sp. *ſerpens*, L.] a venomous creature; alſo a ſort of ſquib or fire-work; alſo a northern conſtellation.

SERPENTA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] dragon's wort, *L.*

SERPENTA'RIUS [in *Aſtronomy*] a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, *L.*

SE'RPENTARY *Wood*, a kind of wood growing in *Eaſt-India*, which goes winding in and out.

SERPENTI'GENOUS [*ſerpentigena*, L.] ingender'd or bred of a ſerpent.

SERPENTI'GEROUS [*ſerpentiger*, L.] bearing or carrying ſerpents.

SERPENTI'NE [*ſerpentinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a ſerpent, or winding about.

SERPENTI'NE *Line*, a crooked winding-line, continually incloſing itſelf.

SERPENTI'NE-*Powder*, a weak ſort of powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at ſea.

SERPENTINE *Stone*, a kind of marble.

SERPENTI'NE-*Verſes*, are ſuch as begin and end with the ſame word, as,

Creſcit amor nummi, qaantum ipſa pecunia creſcit
Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.

SERPENTI'NE *Marble*, a kind of marble, becauſe ſpeckled like a ſerpent's skin.

A SERPENTINE [with *Chymiſts*] a worm or pipe of copper or pewter twiſted into a ſpiral, aſcending from the bottom of an alembick to the top, and, being placed in a veſſel of cold water, ſerves as a refrigeratory in diſtilling brandy, &c.

SE'RPENTS [in *Hieroglyphicks*] were uſed to repreſent hereticks.

SE'RPHERA [in *Medicine*] a certain medicament, good for diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder.

SERPI'GO [in *Medicine*] a tetter or ring-worm, *L.*

SERPI'LLUM [in *Botany*] a kind of wild or running betony.

SE'RRATA [in *Botany*] an herb called germander or *Engliſh* treacle, *L.*

SERRA'TION, a ſawing, *L.*

SE'RRATED-*Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is an indented leaf, or a leaf which is ſnipp'd about the edges into ſeveral acute ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw, as in *Dog's Mercury*.

SERRA'TULA [in *Botany*] the herb ſaw-wort, *L.*

SERRATURE, a ſawing, *L.*

SERRA'TUS *major Anticus* [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle ariſing from the root or whole baſis of the *Scapula*, which is inſerted into the ſeven true ribs, and into the firſt of the falſe ones, by ſo many diſtinct portions, repreſenting the teeth of a ſaw.

SERRA'TUS *minor Anticus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle which ariſes thin and fleſhy from the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth ſuperior ribs, and, aſcending obliquely, is inſerted fleſhy into the *Proceſſus Coracoides* of the *Scapula*, which it draws forward, *L.*

SE'RRATUS *poſticus ſuperior* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the cheſt which ariſes from the two inferior ſpines of the *Vertebræ* of the neck, and the three ſuperior of the back, and hath a jagged termination at the bending, at the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ribs, *L.*

SERRA'TUS *inferior poſticus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the cheſt which ariſes by a broad tendon from the three inferior ſpines of the *Vertebræ* of the back, and from the two ſuperior ones of the loins; its fibres aſcend obliquely, growing fleſhy, and are inſerted by four indentations into the four laſt ribs.

SE'RRIED [*ſerrè*, F.] cloſely joined or ſtanding cloſe together, as ſoldiers in cloſe order.

SE'RTULA *Campana* [with *Botaniſts*] the herb melilot or clavers, *L.*

SE'RVABLE [*ſervabilis*, L.] that may be kept or preſerved.

SE'RVANT [*ſervus*, L. *ſervante*, F. a woman ſervant. *Servo, ſerva*, It. male and female; *ſerviénte*, Sp. in general, *ſiervo, ſierva*, male and female.] one who ſerves or attends another.

To SERVE [*ſervir*, F. and Sp. *ſervire*, It. and L.] to attend or wait upon; alſo to do ſervice or kind offices to.

He who SERVES well need not be afraid to ask his wages.

That man who does his duty, in whatever ſtation of life, may boldly ask for his due. tho' of his ſuperiours, and be out of all danger of reproach: A happineſs nothing in this life can exceed.

To SERVE *a Battery* [in *Mil. Aff.*] is to ſee that the guns play well.

To SERVE *a Rope* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to roll ſpun yarn, canvas, or the like upon it, to prevent it from fretting or galling.

SERVE'TISTS, the diſciples and followers of *Michael Servet*, who, being an antitrinitarian, was burnt at *Geneva*, 1553.

SE'RVICE [F. *ſervizio*, It. *ſervicio*, Sp. of *ſervitium*, L.] the ſtate or condition of a ſervant; alſo an office, or good turn alſo a courſe or certain number of diſhes ſerved up at a table.

Divine SE'RVICE, adoration or profound reverence given to God; alſo the form of publick worſhip in the church; particularly the common-prayer, with other rites and ceremonies of the church.

Perſonal SE'RVICE, is that which is due from a thing to a perſon.

Predial SE'RVICE, are rights that one eſtate owes to another.

Royal SE'RVICE, the rights and privileges that within ſuch a manour belonged to the king, or lord of it.

SE'RVICEABLE [*ſerviable*, F. and, in ſome ſenſes, *ſerviceable*,] capable of doing ſervice, profitable, uſeful.

SE'RVICEABLENESS, capableneſs of doing ſervice, *&c.*

SERVICEABLY, officiouſly.

SE'RVIENTIBUS [in *Law*] certain writs which relates to ſervants and maſters breaking the ſtatute-laws made againſt thoſe abuſes.

SERVI'LE [F. It. and Sp. of *ſervilis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a ſervant or bondage; alſo ſlaviſh; alſo mean, baſe, pitiful. ſorry.

SERVILELY, ſlaviſhly, meanly, pitifully.

SERVI'LENESS } [*ſervilitas*, L.] mean-ſpiritedneſs, a ſervile
SERVILITY } condition or quality.

SE'RVING-*Man's Joy*, the herb rue.

SE'RVITES, an order of religious, denominated from their peculiar attachment to the ſervice of the virgin *Mary*.

SERVI'TIIS *acquietandis* [in *Law*] a writ judicial that lies for one diſtrained for ſervice to *A*, who owes and performs to *B*, for the acquittal of ſuch ſervices, *L.*

SERVI'TIUM [in *Law*] a duty which the tenant, by reaſon of his fee, owes to his lord, *L.*

Forinjecum SERVI'TIUM [in *Law*] is that ſervice which did not belong to the lord, but to the king *L.*

Regale SERVI'TIUM [in *Law* royal ſervice, or the rights and prerogatives that within ſuch a manour did anciently belong to the king, if lord of it which were reckoned to be in number 6. 1. *The Power of Judicature* in matters of property. 2 *Power of Life and Death* in felonies and murder. 3. *A Right in Waifs and Strays.* 4. *Aſſeſſments and Laying Taxes.* 4. Of *Coining Money.* 6. *Aſſizes of Bread, Beer, Weights, and Meaſures*, L.

Intrinſecum SERVI'TIUM [in *Law*] that due to the chief lord from his vaſſals.

SE'RVITOUR [*ſerviteur*, F.] a ſerving-man, a waiter upon one; a footman or laquey.

SE'RVITOUR [in an *Univerſity*] a ſcholar who attends or waits upon another for his maintenance.

SERVI'TOURS *of Bills* [in the court of *King's Bench*] officers under the marſhal, who are ſent abroad with bills or writs to ſummon perſons to that court; now called *Tip-Staffs.*

SE'RVITUDE [*ſervitude*. F. *ſervitu*, It. of *ſervitudo*, L.] the ſtate or condition of a ſervant or ſlave.

SE'RUM, whey, *L.*

SE'RUM [in *Phyſick*] a thin, tranſparent, watery liquor, ſomewhat ſaltiſh, which makes a conſiderable part in the maſs of bloood.

SESAMOIDEA *Oſſa* [in *Anat.*] ſeveral very ſmall bones placed between the joints of the fingers to fortify them, and prevent their being diſlocated, to the number of 16, 20, or more.

SESAMOI'DES [in *Botany*] the herb catch-flie, good to purge melancholy.

SESE'LIS [with *Botaniſts*] hart-wort, *L.*

SE'SQUI, as much and half as much *L.*

SE'SQUI *duplicate Ratio* [in *Geometry*, &c] is when, of two terms, the greater contains the leſs twice, with half another over, as 50 and 20.

SESQUIA'LTERA, a fever called a ſemitertian by *Van Helmont.*

SESQUIA'LTERAL [*ſeſquialter*, L.] ſo much and the half.

SESQUIA'LTERAL *Ratio* } [with *Geometricians* &c.]
SESQUIA'LTERAL *Proportion* } is a *Ratio* between two lines, two numbers, *&c* where one of them contains the other once, with the addition of an half, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIA'LTERAL *Proportion* [in *Muſick*] a triple meaſure of three notes or two ſuch-like notes of common time.

SEIQUIDI'TONUS [in *Muſick*] a concord reſulting from the ſound of two ſtrings, whoſe vibrations, in equal times, are to each other in the *Ratio* of five to fix.

SESQUILI'BRA, a pound and an half, *L.*

SESQUIME'NSIS, a month and an half, *L.*

SESQUIPE'DAL [*ſeſquipedalis*, L.] in length a foot and a half.

SESQUIQUA'DRATE [in *Aſtrology*] an aſpect or poſition of the planets, when they are diſtant four ſigns and a half from each other.

SEQUIQUA'RTILE [*Aſtrol*] the ſame as ſeſquiquadrate.

SESQUIQUI'NTILE [*Aſtrol.*] an aſpect, when two planets are 108 degrees diſtant the one from the other.

SESQUITE'RTIAN *Proportion* [in *Mathem.*] is when one number contains another once, and a third part of it more; as 6, 8, 12, 16, 21, 28.

SESQUIU'NCIA, an ounce and a half, *L.*

SE'SSILIS [*by Phyſ.*] a name given to a low flat tumour, or thoſe eruptions in the ſmall-pox, when they do not riſe well; and are indented at the top, *L.*

SE'SSION [F. and Sp *ſeſſione*, It. of *ſeſſio*, L.] a ſitting or meeting of a council, aſſizes, *&c.*

SE'SSION [in *Law*] the ſitting of juſtices in court, upon commiſſions, *L.*

SE'SSION [of *Parliament*] the time from their firſt ſitting, till they are either prorogued or diſſolved.

Quarter-SESSIONS } the aſſizes that are held four times a
General-SESSIONS } year in all the counties in *England*, to determine cauſes, either civil or criminal.

Petty-SESSIONS } are ſeſſions kept by the high conſtable
Statute-SESSIONS } of every hundred, for the placing and ordering of ſervants, *&c.*

SESTERTIA [of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*] a weight containing 2lb. $\frac{1}{4}$.

SESTE'RTIUM [with the *Romans*] a ſum of about 8l. 1 s. and 5d. half-penny *Engliſh.*

SESTERTIUS [with the *Romans*] a coin in value about ſeven farthings *Engliſh.*

To SET *Irr. V.* [ꞅeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* ſätja, *Su.* ſetten, *Du.* and L. G. ſetzen, H. G.] to put, lay, or place.

SET [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] (ꞅeꞇꞇ ᵹeꞅeꞇꞇ, *Sax.*] did ſet, have ſet.

To SET [or *put*] *up* at an inn, in travelling.

To SET *up one's Staff*, to reſolve to abide in any place.

To SET *the Land* } [*Sea Phraſe*] is to obſerve
To SET *the Ship by the Compaſs* } how the land bears upon any point of the compaſs; or, upon what point of the compaſs the ſun is; or, when two ſhips ſail in ſight of one another, to mark upon what point the chaſed bears, which is termed *ſetting the Chaſe to the Compaſs.*

To SET *the Miſſen* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to put the miſſen ſail abroad.

To SET *the Shrouds Taught* [in *Sea-Language*] is to make them ſtiffer, when they are too ſlack.

SET-*Bolts* [of a *Ship*] iron-pins for cloſing her planks, *&c.*

SE'TFOIL [of *Septem* and *Folia* leaves, L.] an herb, good for ſtopping of blood.

SETHIANS, certain hereticks who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two angels; and that, *Abel* being killed, the ſupreme power would have *Seth* made as a pure original; and alſo ſeveral other heterodox notions.

SETA'CEOUS [*ſetaceus*, L.] briſtly, or full of briſtles.

SETA'CEUM [in *Surgery*] a ſeton which is made by taking up the skin with a needle, and drawing a skein of ſilk through the wound, that the humours may vent themſelves; for the ſame purpoſe as iſſues.

SETI'GEROUS [*ſetiger*, L.] bearing briſtles, briſtly.

SETON [*ſetaceum*, L] a ſort of iſſue in the neck, *&c.*

SETO'SE [*ſetoſus*, L.] full of briſtles.

SE'TTER [with *Fowlers*] a ſetting-dog to catch fowls.

SE'TTER, the follower of a bailiff, *&c.* who ſets or watches for perſons to be arreſted.

SE'TTER *Wort*, an herb.

To SE'TTER [in *Husbandry*] is to cut the dewlap of an ox or cow, and to put *Hereboraſter* into the wound, whereby an iſſue is made for the humours to vent themſelves.

SE'TTING [in *Navigation*] ſee *To ſet the Ship.*

SE'TTING *down* [in *Falconry*] a term uſed, when a hawk is put into the mew.

SE'TTING [with *Cock-Fighters*] is, when a cock has fought as long as he is able to ſtand, to ſet him to the other cock, back to back, and if he does not ſtrike the battle is loſt.

SE'TTING *Dog*, a dog trained up for ſpringing partridges, pheaſants, *&c.*

SE'TTING [in *Aſtronom.*] is the occultation of a ſtar or planet, or its ſinking below the horizon.

Acronical SE'TTING, is when a ſtar ſets, when the ſun riſes.

Coſmical SE'TTING, is when the ſtar ſets with the ſun.

Heliacal SE'TTING, is when a ſtar is immerged and hid in the ſun's rays.

To SE'TTLE [prob. of ꞅetl, *Sax.* a bench, or ꞅeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* to ſit] to fix an abode; alſo to eſtabliſh; to adjuſt; alſo to ſink to the bottom as the ſediment in liquors.

To SE'TTLE *a Deck* [with *Shipwrights*] is to lay the deck of a ſhip lower than it was before.

SE'TTLE [of ꞅetl, *Sax.*] a ſort of ſeat or bench ſeated or fixed in a habitation; a wooden bench or ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TTLE-*Bed*, a bed turned up ſo as to form a ſeat.

SE'TTLEMENT [of ꞅetl, *Sax.*] a fixed place of abode; alſo a ſettled revenue or maintenance; alſo what ſinks to the bottom of liquors.

SE'TTLEDNESS, a fixedneſs, or being ſettled in place, mind, *&c.*

SET-*Wall*, an herb, *L.*

SEVEN [ꞅeoꝼan, *Sax.* ſeben, *Du.* ſoben, L. G. ſieben, H. G. *ſept*, F. *ſeite*, It. *ſiete*, Sp. *ſeptem*, L.] the number 7 is remarkable and has been uſed by moſt nations as periods of time, as 7 days in the week, 7 years of ſervice, 7 times the diſtance of the year of *Jubilee*. It is call'd critical by phyſicians, who on the ſeventh day were wont to give their judgment as to life or death, of the ſick; and alſo for the climacterical year, 7 times 7, or 49, or 9 times 7, *i. e.* 63. It is alſo named male and female, becauſe a compound of numbers even and odd, as 3 and 4, and comprehending the 3 and 4 is a number wholly perfect.

Se'ven-*fold* [of ꞅeoꝼon-ꝼealꝺ, *Sax.*] ſeven times as much.

Sevente'en [ꞅeoꝼonꞇine, *Sax.*] 17.

Se'venty [ꞅeoꝼonꞇic, *Sax.*] 70.

To Se'ver [*ſeverare*, L] to part aſunder or ſingle.

Se'veral [prob. of *ſeverare*, L.] many, divers, ſundry.

A Se'veral, a particular.

Se'veral *Tenancy* [in *Law*] a joint or common poſſeſſion in ſeveral perſons; alſo a writ which is laid againſt two perſons as joint, who are ſeveral,

Se'veral *Tail* [in *Law*] is that whereby land is given or intailed ſeverally to two men and their wives, and to the heirs of their bodies.

Se'verally, aſunder.

Se'verance [in *Debt*] is when two or more executors are named plaintiffs, and one refuſes to proſecute.

Se'verance [of *ſeverare*, L.] the ſingling or ſevering two or more, who are joined in one writ.

Se'verance [of *Corn*] is the ſetting out the tithe from the reſt of the corn; alſo the cutting it and carrying it off from the ground.

Seve're [F. *ſevero*, It. and Sp. of *ſeverus*, L] rough, ſtern ſharp, harſh, crabbed; alſo cruel.

Seve'rely, roughly, harſhly, cruelly.

Seve'rians [ſo called of *Severus* biſhop of *Antioch*] hereticks who condemned marriage and the eating of fleſh.

Seve'reness } [*ſeverité*, F. *ſeverità*, It. *ſeveridàd*, Sp. of
Seve'rity } *ſeveritas*, L.] roughneſs, ſternneſs, *&c.* alſo harſhneſs, gravity, ſtrictneſs; cruelty, *&c.*

Seu'tloma'lache, the herb ſpinage.

Se'vocation, a calling aſide or away from, *L.*

Sevil-*Hole*, a hole at the lower end of a horſe-bit, on the outſide of the line of the banquet.

Se'vum, the fat of the cawl, ſewet, tallow, *L.*

Sew, a cow when her milk is gone.

To Sew [ꞅieƿen, *Sax.*] to ſtitch or work with a needle; alſo to drain or empty a pond.

Sew'el [with *Hunters*] any thing that is ſet or hung up to keep a deer out of a place.

Sewed [prob. of *ecuyer*, F. or *exiccare*, L. to dry up] a ſhip is ſaid *to be ſewed*, when ſhe lies on the ground, or lies dry.

Sewer [*eſcuyer*, F.] an officer who comes in before the meat to the table of a king or a nobleman, and places it; alſo a common-ſewer or paſſage under ground for the conveyance of water, ſuillage, and filth.

Se'wers, commonly call'd ſhoars, and conduits or conveyances for the water, ſuillage or filth of a houſe, ſtreet, city, *&c.*

Clerk of the Sewers, an officer of the commiſſioners of ſewers.

Commiſſioners of the Sewers, perſons appointed by act of parliament to ſee that canals, ditches, drains, and common-ſewers be kept and maintained in good order.

Se'wet [of *ſevum*, L.] the kidney-fat of beaſts.

Sexage'nary [*ſexagenarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to the number 60.

Sexage'nary } *Arithmetick*, is that which proceeds by
Sexage'simal } 60's, as the diviſion of circles, *&c.* into 60 degrees, the degrees each into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds.

Sexagenary *Tables* [in *Aſtronomy*] are tables of proportional parts, ſhewing the product of two *Sexagenary*'s or *Sexagena*'s which are to be multiplied, or the quotient of two that are to be divided.

Sexage'sima [*i. e.* the 60th] ſo called, as being about the 60th day before *Eaſter*, the ſecond ſunday before *Lent*, L.

Sexage'simals, are fractions whoſe denominators proceed in a ſexagecuple proportion, *i. e.* the firſt minute = to $\frac{1}{6}\frac{0}{}$ a ſecond $\frac{3102}{6}$ a third $\frac{1}{216000}$ and ſo on.

Sex-*Angled* [with *Geometricians*] having ſix angles.

Sex [*ſexe*, F. *ſeſſo*, It. *ſexo*, Sp. of *ſexus*, L] the different form or nature of male and female, which diſtinguiſhes one from another.

Sexe'nnial [*ſexennalis*, L.] that is of ſix years duration or continuation, or which is done every ſix years.

Sextain [*ſizain*, F.] a ſtanza, a ſtaff containing ſix verſes.

Se'xtant [*ſextans*, L.] with mathematicians is the ſixth part of a circle, or an arch comprehending 60 degrees; alſo an inſtrument uſed as a quadrant, that has its limb divided into 60 degrees.

Se'xtile [F. *ſextilis*, L.] an aſtronomical aſpect, when two planets are diſtant 60 degrees or one ſixth part of the zodiack.

Se'xton [*ſacriſta*, L. *ſacriſtain*, F.] a ſacriſtan or church-officer who takes care of the veſſels, veſtments, *&c.* which appertain to the church; and is to aſſiſt the church wardens, miniſter, *&c.* at church.

Se'xtry, the ſame as *ſacriſtry*, a veſtry.

Se'xtum, the title of the third volume of the canon law.

Sextu'ple [*ſextuplus*, L.] ſix fold, or ſix times as much.

Seyso [*old Rec*] a ſeaſon of the year, due time.

Sgra'fit [of *ſgrafficiata*, It. ſcratch-work, prob. of γλίφω, Gr. to engrave write *&c.*] a method of painting in black and white only, not in *freſco*, yet ſuch as will bear the weather.

To Shab *off*, to go away ſneakingly.

Sha'b, a ſhabby fellow.

Sha'bbiness, raggedneſs, meanneſs of habit.

Sha'bby [prob. q. *ſcabby*, ſc. like a ſcabbed ſheep] ragged, meanly habited, ſlovenly.

Sha'ck, the liberty of winter paſturage.

Shack [in *Norfolk*] a cuſtom of having the liberty of common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from the end of harveſt till ſeed-time.

Shack [in *Suffolk*, &c.] the liberty of winter paſturage, which lords of the manour have to feed their flocks of ſheep at pleaſure, upon their tenants land, during the ſix winter months.

To go to Shack, is to go to feed at large.

Shacking *Time*, the ſeaſon when maſte is ripe.

Sha'ckled [of ꞅcacul, *Sax.* a fetter] wearing ſhackles or fetters, *&c.*

Sha'ckles [ꞅcacul, *Sax.*] fetters to put upon felons and other malefactors in priſan.

Sha'ckles [in a *Ship*] rings which ſerve for ſhutting up the port holes, by thruſting a billet through them.

Shad [ſkade, *Dan.*] a fiſh.

Shade [ꞅcaꝺe, *Sax.* ſchaduwe, *Du.* ſchatten, G.] a place ſheltered from the ſun; alſo an ornament of hair, formerly worn by women on their foreheads.

Shade *of Extuberance* [*Aſtron.*] the ſhadow made by the largeſt bunching out part of a globulous body.

To Shade [of ꞅcaꝺeƿan, *Sax.*] to cover with the ſhadow.

Sha'diness [of ꞅcaꝺeƿiᵹnıꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the affording a ſhade or being ſhady.

Shady [ꞅeaꝺeƿıᵹ, *Sax.*] affording a ſhade or covert.

Sha'dow [ꞅceaꝺe or ꞅccaꝺuƿe, *Sax.* ſchaduwe, *Du.* ſchatten, G. prob. of σκιὰ, Gr. according to *Minſhew*] the repreſentation which is made by any thing interpoſed between the ſun, or a light, and any ſolid body; alſo a place ſheltered from the ſun.

To fight with One's own Shadow.

L. *Umbram ſuam metuere.* Gr. Την αυτȣ σκιὰν φοβεῖσθαι. Plato. Fr. *Avoir peur de ſon Ombre.* (To be afraid of one's ſhadow.)

To Sha'dow [ꞅceaꝺeƿan, *Sax.* ſchaduwen, *Du.* beſchatten, G.] to make a ſhade, to intercept the lightneſs or brightneſs of the ſun, or any other luminous body, from any perſon or thing; alſo to ſkreen or cover.

Sha'dow [in *Opticks*] a privation of light, by the interpoſition of an opake body.

Sha'ffa *ſagittarum* [*old Rec.*] a ſheaf of arrows containing 24 in number.

Shaft [ꞅceaꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] a caſe for arrows; alſo the body of a pillar, the ſpire of a church ſteeple, *&c.*

Shaft [ſchaft, *Du.* which *Fr. Junius* derives from σκάπτω, Gr. to dig] a hole like a well, which miners make to free the works from the ſprings that are in them.

Sha'ftment [ꞅceaꝼ-menꞇ, *Sax.*] a meaſure of about half a foot, commonly taken on a hand of the largeſt ſize, from the top of the thumb held out ſtrait to the lowermoſt corner of the palm.

Shag [ꞅceacᵹo, *Sax.*] a ſort of hairy ſtuff; alſo a ſea-fowl.

Sha'gged [ꞅceacᵹuꝺ, *Sax.*] hairy, having long, rough hair.

Sha'ggedness, the having long, rough hair.

Sha'green [*chagrin*, F.] out of humour, vexed; alſo a ſort of rough-grained leather, as a *Shagreen Watch-Caſe*, &c.

To Shake [*Irr. V.* ꞅceacan, *Sax.*] to cauſe to move; alſo to agitate; to move to and fro' violently or haſtily.

Shook [*Irr. Imp.*] did ſhake.

Shook } [*Irr. Part. P.*] have *ſhook* or *ſhaken*.
Shaken }

A Shake, a concuſſion or agitation.

Shake-*time* [in *Husbandry*] the ſeaſon of the year when maſt, *&c.* falls from the trees.

Shaken, v. *To ſhake*,

Shall *Irr.* and *Def. V.* having only the *Preſ.* and *Imp.* Tenſes. [ꞅceacan, *Sax.* *Chalupa*, Sp.] the ſign of the future tenſe.

Shalt [*Irr.* 2 *Perſ. Sing.* of the *Preſ.*] thou *ſhalt.*

Should *Irr. Imp.* [ſkulde, *Dan.* ꞅceolꝺ, *Sax.*] I ſhould. The third Perſons of both theſe Tenſes are likewiſe *Irregular*, and the ſame as the firſt.

Sha'llop [*chalope*, F. *Chalupa*, Sp.] a ſloop, a ſmall light veſſel having only a ſmall main-ſail, and fore-maſt and lugg-ſails, to hale up and let down upon occaſion.

Sha'llow [ſome derive it of *low ſhew*, q. d. a place, of which for want of depth of water, the bottom may be ſeen] ſpeaking of *Water*, not having depth, not deep; in ſpeaking of capacities, not penetrating, dull, empty; in ſpeaking of diſcourſes, ignorant, ſupine, dry.

A Sha'llow [with *Sailors*] a flat or ford in the ſea or a river.

Sha'llowly, ſimply, fooliſhly.

Sha'llowness, want of depth of water, judgment, *&c.*

Shalm } [ſchalme, G.] a muſical inſtrument, a kind of a
Shawm } pſaltery.

Shaloo'n [*Ras de Chalons*, F. prob. of *Chalons* in *France*] a ſort of woollen ſtuff, well known.

Shalo't [*echalote*, F.] a ſmall kind of onion uſed in ſauces. *&c.*

Shalt, v. *Shall.*

Sham [*incert. Etym.*] a pretended trick, a feint, a flam, a cheat.

To Sham *one*, to put a trick upon, deceive, or cheat one.

Shamade [*chamade*, F.] a beat of drum for a parley.

Sha'mbles [prob. of ꞅceamoꞇ, *Sax.* or of *ſcanagliare*, It. a butchery, unleſs you had rather take it from ſchaemel, *Du.* a table or ſtall. *q.* a ſtall to lay fleſh upon] a place where butchers attend to ſell meat.

Shame [ꞅcame, *Sax.* ſkam, *Su.* ſchaemte, *Du.* ſchâam, G.] an uneaſineſs of mind, from a conſciouſneſs of having done ſomething unſeemly, or leſſening a perſon in the eſteem of others; alſo reproach or diſgrace.

To Shame [ꞅcamian, *Sax.* ſkamme, *Dan.* ſchâmen, *Du.* and G.] to put to ſhame or diſgrace; alſo to make a perſon aſhamed.

The Penny is ill ſav'd that Shames the Maſter.

A caution to niggardly people, who often expoſe themſelves to the world, and are a laughing-ſtock where ever they come by their unſeaſonable avarice,

Sha'meful [ꞅcame-ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſcandalous, diſgraceful, *&c.*

Shamefa'ced [ꞅcam-ꝼull, *Sax.*] modeſt, baſhful.

Sha'meless [ꞅcam-leaꞅ, *Sax.*] immodeſt, impudent.

Shamelesness, immodeſty, impudence.

Shame'llae [*old Rec.*] ſhambles or ſtalls to ſell meat in, *&c.* L.

Shamoys [*chamois*, F.] a kind of wild goat.

Shamo'y-*Leather* } leather made of the skin of this goat
Shammy } tanned, very ſoft, warm, and pliable.

Shampi'nion [*champignon*, F.] a kind of muſhroom.

Sha'msheer, a ſort of ſword uſed by the *Perſians*, much like a ſcymeter.

Shank [ꞅcanca, *Sax.*] the leg of a man; alſo the ſtalk of a plant, the ſtem of a candleſtick and ſeveral other utenſils.

Shank *of a Horſe*, that part of the fore leg, which is between the knee and the ſecond joint next the foot, called a fetlock or paſtern joint.

Sha'nk *of an Anchor*, the beam or longeſt part of it.

Sha'nk *Painter* [in *Sea-Language*] is a ſhort chain faſtened under the fore-maſt ſhrowds, on which the whole weight of the after-part of the ſhip reſts, when it lies by the ſide of the ſhip.

Shanker [*Chancre*, F. of *cancer*, L.] a pocky ſore or botch in the groin, or on the yard, *Surgery.*

Sha'nks, the skin of the leg of a kind of kid, that bears the furr called *Budge.*

Shape [Sceap, *Sax.* ſchaep, *Du.*] form, make, *Du.*

To Shape [Sceapan, *Sax* ſchaepen, *Du.*] to form.

Sha'peless [of Sceapleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without ſhape, deformed.

Sha'pournee [of *Chaperon*, F. a hood] a little hood, being a diminutive of *Chaperon.*

Shard [ſcheard, *Du.*] a broken piece of a tile, or ſome other earthen veſſel.

Share, a part or portion, eſpecially of goods on board of a ſhip, which belong to ſeveral perſons by proportion.

To Share [Scyꞃan, *Sax.*] to divide, to portion out.

Share [Sceaꞃu, *Sax.*] as the ſhare-bone, the *Os Pubis*, a man's yard or groin.

Share *Wort*, an herb good for diſorders about the *Share-Bone.*

Plough-Share [Sceaꞃ, *Sax.*] a plough-iron.

Shark [prob. of ꞅceaꞃan, *Sax.* to cut in pieces, or of *chercher*, F. to ſeek] the moſt ravenous of fiſhes, a kind of ſea-wolf, who, as it is reported, if it catch a man in the water, will chop him in two at one bite.

Shark [prob. of *Eſcroc*, F. *ſcrocco*, It.] (*Figuratively*) is uſed for a ſharping fellow, who lives by taking perſons at a diſadvantage, and tricking and cheating them.

To Shark *up and down* [prob. of *eſcroquer*, F. *ſcroccare*, It.] to go ſhifting, ſhuffling, and coſening up and down.

Sharp [Sceaꞃp, *Sax.* ſkarp, *Dan.* and *Su.* ſcherpe, *Du.* ſcharf, G.] keen, ſmart; alſo ſhrill; alſo ſevere. biting, nipping; alſo violent, quick, ſubtle.

Sharp [in *Muſick*] a kind of artificial note or character ſo formed (⩸‖=).

To Sharp *one*, to chouſe or trick a perſon out of a thing; alſo to ſpunge upon.

To Sha'rpen [Sceaꞃpan, *Sax.* ſcherpen, *Du.* ſchârffen, G.] to make ſharp.

Sha'rply [Sceaꞃplic, *Sax.*] after a ſharp manner, ſmartly, wittily,

Sha'rpness [Sceaꞃpneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] keenneſs, *&c.*

Sharp-sighted [of ꞅceaꞃp and ᵹeꞅihðe, *Sax.*] having a quick and penetrating ſight.

Sharp-witted [of ꞅceaꞃp, and ƿiꞇ, *Sax.*] very witty, ſagacious.

Sha'rpening *Corn*, a cuſtomary preſent of corn, which farmers in ſeveral parts of this kingdom make to their ſmiths, about *Chriſtmas*-time, for ſharpening their plough-irons, harrows, *&c.*

Shash [prob, of *Seſſa*, It.] a girdle of ſilk, woolen, *&c.* worn about the waſte, to tie night gowns, *&c.* alſo an ornament for military officers,

To Sha'tter [ſome derive it of ſchetteren, *Du.*] to ſhake or break to pieces, to endammage, to impair.

Shatter-bra'in'd } ſcarce *compos Mentis*, crazy headed,
Shatter-pated } hare brain'd, confuſed, acting without thought, *&c.*

To Shave [Sceaꝼan, *Sax.* ſkafwa, *Su.* ſchaben, *Du.*] to ſhear or pare; alſo to trim or barb; alſo to cut off the hair with a razor.

Sha'veling, one that has his head ſhaved, as monks, *&c.*

Shaver, as a cunning ſhaver, *i. e.* a crafty fellow.

Shave *Graſs*, the herb horſe tail.

Shaw-*Fowl*, an artificial fowl, made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

Shawba'nder [among the *Perſians*] a great officer, a viceroy,

Shawm, a muſical inſtrument, a ſort of pſaltery.

Shea'ding [in the *Iſle of Man*] a tithing or diviſion.

To Sheaf [Sceaꝼian, *Sax*] to bind corn into ſheaves.

Sheaf [Sceaꝼ, *Sax.*] a bundle of corn upon the haulm.

To Shear *Irr.* and *Reg. V*, [Sceꞃan, *Sax.* ſcheeren, *Du.* and G.] to ſtrip or cut off with ſhears, *&c.*

Shore *Irr. Imp.* [Scoꞃe, *Sax.* ſchore, G] did ſhear.

Shore } *Irr. Part. P.* [Scoꞃan, *Sax.* geſchoren, G.] have
Shorn } ſhore or ſhorn.

Shea'rd [ꞅceaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a fragment.

Shea'rman [Sceaꞃa-Man, *Sax.*] a ſhearer.

Shears [Sceaꞃaꞅ, *Sax.*] a ſort of large ſciſſars for cutting, clipping, *&c.*

Shear } [in a *Ship*] are large iron-hooks us'd when
Sheer-*Hooks* } one ſhip boards another; they are like a ſickle, and let into the main and fore-yard arms, in order to ſpoil, cut, or tear the ſhrowds, ſails, or rigging of an enemy's ſhip.

Shear } [with *Sailors*] a knot by which they tie up
Sheer-*Shanks* } or ſhorten a runner, when 'tis too long, ſo that they cannot hoiſe in the goods by it over the ſides of the ſhip.

Shears } [with *Sailors*] two maſt-yards or poles ſet up and
Sheers } ſeized acroſs each other aloft near the top; the uſe of them is to ſet in or take out a maſt.

Shee'ring [in the woolen *Manufacture*] is the cutting with large ſheers the too long and ſuperfluous nap or ſhag on cloths, ſtuff, *&c.*

Sheats [*Ecoutes*, F. ſchoten, *Du.* and G.] (of a *Ship*) are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails, to hale or round off the clew of the ſail; but in top-ſails they are uſed to *hale Home*, *i e.* to draw the ſail cloſe to the yard-arms; alſo thoſe planks under water which come along the ſhip's run, and are cloſed into the ſtern-poſt.

Flown Sheats [*Sea Term*] uſed of ſheats when they are not haled home.

Falſe Sheat [with *Sailors*] a rope bound to the clew of the ſail above the ſheat-block, to ſuccour and eaſe the ſheat, leſt it ſhould break, when an extraordinary guſt or ſtiff gale of wind happens.

Sheat-*Anchor* [in a *Ship*] the largeſt anchor, which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when they are forced to ride on a lee-ſhore.

Sheat-*Cable* [of a *Ship*] the maſter or principal cable.

To eaſe the Sheat [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to veer or let it go out gently.

To let fly the **Sheat** [*Sea Phraſe*] is to let it run out as far as it will go haſtily and violently, ſo that the ſail will then hang looſe, and hold no wind.

To tally the **Sheats** [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to hale off the ſheats of the main and fore ſail.

Sheath [Sceaꝺ, *Sax.*] the caſe of a knife, *&c.*

To **Sheathe** [Sceaꝺian, *Sax.*] to put into a ſheath.

To **Sheathe** *a Ship*, is to caſe that part of her hull that is to be under water, with ſomething to hinder the worms from entering into her planks; then nailing on mill'd lead or planks of wood.

Sheath-*Fiſh* [ſo named from its being covered with a thin ſhell, like a ſheath] a delicate *Indian* fiſh, in colour like a muſcle.

A **Shed** [*q. d.* a ſhade] a pent-houſe or ſhelter made of boards.

She'dding *of Seed* [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe.

To **Shed** *Irr. V.* [of ꞅceaꝺan, *Sax.* ſchutten, G.] to ſpill, to pour out, as *to ſhed Tears, the Teeth, Hair, Horns.*

Shed [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did *ſhed*, have *ſhed*.

Sheep [Sceap, *Sax.* ſchaep, *Du.* and L. G. ſchaaf, H. G.] an animal that affords mankind both food and clothing.

She'ep [*Hieroglyphically*] repreſented a fool or ſilly perſon, becauſe no beaſt is more ſimple than a ſheep; but a ram repreſents a good governor.

To caſt a **Sheep**'s *Eye at One*, to look amorouſly at one.

She'episſh, faint-hearted like a ſheep, over baſhful ſoft-headed; ſimple, ſilly.

Sheepiſhly, ſimply, ſillily, *&c.*

She'epiſhneſs [of ꞅceap, and ᵹelicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] faint-heartedneſs, over baſhfulneſs; ſimpleneſs, *&c.*

She'ep *Cote* [ꞅceap-coꞇe, *Sax.*
She'p *Fold* [ꞅceap-ꝼalꝺe, *Sax.* } a place to put ſheep in.

She'ep-*Hook* [ꞅceap-hoce, *Sax.*] a ſhepherd's ſtaff or crook.

She'ep's-*Head*, the head of a ſheep with it's appurtenances; alſo a fiſh on the coaſt of *Virginia*, which will make broth like mutton.

A **Sheep**'s-*Head* [*Metaphorically*] a mere blockhead, a ſtupid, dull fellow.

She'er [ꞅcyꞃe, *Sax.*] thin, ſpoken of cloth; alſo quite, altogether, *O.*

To **Sheer** *a ſhore*
To **Sheer** *Home* } an anchor [among *Sailors*] ſignifies to draw it home.

Sheer *over*, quite over, *Milton.*

To **Sheer**. See *Shear.*

Shee'ring [*Sea Language*] a term uſed of the motion of a ſhip, which is ſaid to go ſheering, when ſhe is not ſteered ſteadily.

Sheet [Sceꞇe, or ꞅceaꞇe, *Sax.*] a large linnen cloth to lay upon the bed.

She'kel [שקל, *Heb.*] an ancient coin equal to four *Attick* drams, or four *Roman Denarii*, in value about 2 *s.* 6*d.* ſterling.

She'ldaple, a bird, a chaffinch.

She'ldrake, a water-fowl.

Shelf *Irr. Pl. Shelves.* [Scylꝼ, *Sax.* *ſcaffele*, It.] a board faſtened againſt a wall to lay things on; alſo the till of a printing preſs.

Shelf
Shelve } a heap of ſand in the ſea.

Shelf [with *Miners*] that hard ſurface or coat of the earth, which lies under the mould, uſually about a foot deep.

Shell [Scyll, or ꞅceala, *Sax.* ſkaal, *Su.* ſchaal, G. ſchelle, *Du.* *ecale*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, *ecaille*, in the latter.] the woody husk and cover of nuts and ſtones in fruit; alſo the cruſtaceous coverings of fiſhes, *&c.*

To **Shell** [ꞅcylan, *Sax.* ſkaala, *Su.* ſchellen, *Du.* ſchälen G.] to take off the husk or cover of nuts, *&c.*

To **She'lter**, to receive a perſon into one's houſe; alſo to defend or protect him.

She'lter [prob. of ꞅceala, *Sax.* a ſhell] a place of defence againſt ill weather, alſo protection.

She'lterer, one who ſhelters.

She'lterleſs, having no place of ſhelter.

She'lving, ſlanting.

She'lvingneſs, the ſinking or riſing gradually like a ſhelve or ſand in the ſea.

She'lvy [of ſchelb, *Sax.*] full of ſhelves or ſand-heaps, as the ſea.

She'nger [with *Fiſhers*] a ſmall ſalmon, which is ſpawned before the ſpawner finds it's way into the ſea.

She'pherd [ꞅceapa-hyꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a keeper of ſheep.

She'pherdeſs [ꞅceapa, hyꞃꝺeꞅ, *Sax.*] a ſhe-keeper of ſheep.

Sherbe't [*ſerbet*, F. *ſorbetto*, Ital.] a *Turkiſh* drink; alſo the compoſition of punch before the infuſion of the brandy, *&c.*

She'riff [ꞅcyꞃ-ᵹeꞃeꝼ, *Sax.* *q. d.* ſhire-greve] the chief officer of a ſhire or county.

She'riffalty, the time or function of a ſheriff's office.

She'riffwick [ꞅcyꞃ-ᵹeꞃeꝼ pic, *Sax.*] a ſheriff's juriſdiction.

She'riff *Tooth* [*old Rec.*] an ancient tenure or manner of holding land, by the duty or ſervice of providing entertainment for the ſheriff, at his county turns or courts.

Shee'rman [Sceaꞃ-man, *Sax.*] that ſheers cloths, woollen-ſtuffs, *&c.*

Sheer'rman's-*Craft* [of Sceaꞃ and cꞃæꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] the ſheerman's craft, an art, or trade much practiſed at *Norwich*, of ſheering worſteds, ſtamins, fuſtians, *&c.*

She'rry [of *Xeres*, a town in *Andaluſia* in *Spain*] a wine.

To **Shew** *Irr. and Reg. V.* [Sceapian, *Sax.* ſkoda, *Su.* ſkue, *Dan.* or of ſchauen, G. which now ſignifies to behold; whence ſchauplatza, play houſe] to let ſee, to diſcover or make known; alſo to prove or make appear; alſo to appear or look; to make a ſhow as if.

Shewn [*Irr. Part. P.*] have *ſhewn*.

Shew [Sceap, *Sax.* ſchuw, *Du.*] appearance, publick ſight; alſo pretence or colour.

She'wing [in *Law*] a being quit of attachments in any court, and before whomſoever, in plaints ſhewed and not avowed.

Shewn, v. *To Shew.*

Shewt *of Blood* [in *Beaſts*] a diſeaſe when they diſcharge blood at the mouth.

Shi'bboleth [שבלת, *Heb.* i. e. an ear of corn] a criterion by which the *Gileadites* diſtinguiſhed the *Ephraimites*, by their pronouncing *ſ* for *ſh*.

A **Shide** [of ꞅceaꝺan, *Sax.* ſcheiden, G. to divide] a ſhiver or ſegment.

Shield [Scylꝺ, *Sax.* ſköld, *Su.* ſkioldur, *Iſl.* ſchilt, *Celt.* ſchilde, *Du.* ſchild, G. *ſcudo*, It. *eſcudo*, Sp.] a ſort of buckler; alſo protection or defence, *God ſhield you, God protect you*, O.

Shield [in *Coat Armour*] were of a different ſhape and ſize, the uſe of them was to defend the body againſt the weapons of enemies.

To **Shield** [Scylꝺan, *Sax.*] to protect or defend, as *God ſhield you.*

To **Shieve** [with *Sailors*] is to fall aſtern.

To **Shift** [of ꞅcyꝼꞇan, *Sax.* according to *Skinner*] to evade or get off, to change, or dodge, *&c.*

A **Shift** *Minſhew* derives it of geſcheft, *Du.* a buſineſs] a ſhirt or ſmock; a trick or device.

A **Shi'fter**, a fellow acquainted with, and that alſo practiſes all manner of ſhifts and ſubtle tricks.

Shifters [in a *Ship of War*] men employ'd by the cooks to ſhift or change the water in which fleſh or fiſh is to ſoak, in order to freſhen or fit it for the kettle.

Shi'fting [in *Kent*] the partition or dividing of land among coheirs, where it is of the nature of *Gavel* kind.

Shi'loh [שלה, of שלח, Heb.] he ſent a name appropriated by divines to our Lord and Saviour Chriſt.

Shi'lling [Scylling, *Sax.* of ꞅcylꝺ, becauſe anciently ſtamped with a ſhield] a coin well known; but among our *Saxon* anceſtors was in value but 5 *d.*

A **Shi'lling** *Scotch*, in value one penny.

A **Shin** [Scina, *Sax.* ſcheen, *Du.* ſchien, G.] the fore-part of the leg, next to the foot.

Shin-*Bone* [Scina-ban, *Sax.*] a bone between the leg and foot.

To **Shine** *Irr. V.* [Scinan, *Sax.* ſkine, *Da.* ſkeinan, *Goth.* ſchynen, *Du.* O. and L. G ſcheinen, H. G.] to look bright, to caſt a luſtre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun Shines.

Tho this good, honeſt, induſtrious proverb is made a *Stalking-Horſe* to the groſſeſt villanies, and wiredrawn to countenance a thouſand baſe practiſes, as the *temporizing* and *trimming* of *Turncoats*, *Cheating*, *Injuſtice*, *Drunkenneſs*, *Laſciviouſneſs*, and all the iniquities upon the face of the earth, perſons laying hold of *Opportunity* of ſatiating their impious *Appetites* under the umbrage of it; yet notwithſtanding all the miſapplications, the true meaning of it is highly *Moral*. It is a great encouragement to *Virtue* and *Goodneſs*; it teaches us to let no *Time* (which often ſeems to be put into our hands by *good Providence*) ſlip thro' our fingers, of *ſerving God*, *doing Good*, to our ſelves or our neighbours. For that the ſun will not *ſtand* ſtill for us as it did for *Joſhua* in *Gibeon*, nor ſlacken its courſe for ſuch ſlow, negligent, idle, trifling, inſignificant mortals as *we* are, upon the little occaſions of ambition, preferment, learning, or livelihood; it therefore teaches to be *active* and *vigorous*, to take time by the forelock, which is bald behind, and being paſt can't be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Fronte capillata eſt, poſt eſt occaſio calva*; and the *Greek*, Ουκ αἰεὶ θέρος ἐσσεῖται ποιεῖσθαι καλιας.

Shone [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] (Sceon, *Sax.*) did ſhine, has *ſhone.*

Shi'ning [of Scinanꞇe, *Sax.*] caſting a luſtre, looking bright.

Shi'ningneſs [Scinanꝺeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] luſtre, brightneſs.

Shingle [*Minſhew* derives it of *ſcindere*, L. to cleave] a lath or cleft of wood to cover houſes, ſteeples, *&c.* with.

Shi'ngles [in *Medicine*] a diſeaſe, a ſort of St. *Anthony's* fire, a ſpreading inflammation about the waſte, which is ſaid to kill the patient, if it get quite round him.

SHIP [ſkip, *Dan.* ſkep, *Su.* Scype, *Sax.* ſchip, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſchiff, H. G.] a general name for all large veſſels, that go with ſails fit for navigation on the ſea; except gallies which go with oars and ſmack-ſails.

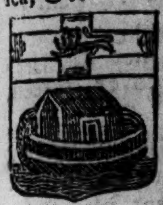
SHIP-*Money*, a tax anciently laid upon the ports, cities, *&c.* of *England*, revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, by a ſtatute 17 *Charles* I.

SHI'PPER [ſchipper, *Du.* and L. G. ſchiffer, H. G.] the maſter of a ſhip.

SHI'PPING [of Skip, *Dan.* Scip, *Sax.*] ſhips

SHI'P *ſhapen* [with *Sailors*] unſightly, ſpoken of a ſhip that is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her bearings, the ſame that is termed *Wale reared.*

SHI'PWRACK [Scip-ƿꞃæc, *Sax.*] the periſhing of a ſhip at ſea, *&c.*



SHI'PWRIGHTS, were conſtituted in the reign of king *James* I. They are a maſter, two wardens, and 16 aſſiſtants. Their arms are a *Noah*'s ark on a chief, the croſs of St. *George* charg'd with a lion of *England*; the creſt is the ſaid ark and the dove volant, with an olive branch in its mouth proper.

SHIRE [Sciꞃe, a diviſion, of Scyꞃan, *Sax.* to divide] a portion or diviſion of land, of which there are in *England* 40, in *Wales* 12, in *Scotland* 24, beſides ſtewarties, bailleries, and conſtabularies.

SHIRE-*Clerk*, an under-ſheriff, or his deputy; or clerk to the county-court.

SHIRK [*q. d.* a ſhark] a ſharping fellow that lies upon the catch, as the ſhark-fiſh.

SHI'RKING, ſharping, lying upon the catch.

SHIRT [Scyꞃc, *Sax.* ſkiorto, *Su.*] an inner linnen garment for men.

To SHITE *Irr. V.* [Sciꞇan, *Sax.* ſkyta, *Su.* ſchyten, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſcheiſſen, H. G. *chien*, F.] to diſcharge the belly; to eaſe nature

SHIT *Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.* [ſcheet, *Du.*] did ſhite, have ſhit.

SHI'TTEN, beſhit, fouled with ordure.

SHI'TTENLY [with the *Vulgar*] poorly, pitifully.

SHI'TTLE *Cock* } [prob. of Sceoꞇan, *Sax.* to ſhoot] a
SHU'TTLE-*Cock* } cork ſtuck with feathers, to be banded to and fro' with battledores.

To SHI'VER [prob. of ſchelveren, *Du.*] to break into ſhivers or pieces.

A SHI'VER [prob. of ſcheuren, *Du.*] a piece or cleft of wood.

SHIVER [in a *Ship*] a little round wheel, in which the rope of a block or pulley runs.

To SHI'VER [of ſcheuren, G.] to ſhake for cold.

SHOAD [with *Tin Miners*] ſuch fragments of ore, which by rains, currents of water, *&c.* are torn off from the load or veins of ore.

To SHOAR }
To SHORE } [prob. of ſchoꞃen, *Du*] to underprop.

SHOARS } [of ſchooꞃe, *Du.*] props or counterforts, ſet to
SHORES } ſupport or bear up any thing of weight which leans forward.

To SHOCK [ſchocken, *Du.* *Choquer*, F.] to claſh with, to daſh againſt; to oppoſe or be contrary to; to put into a commotions

A SHOCK [ſchock, G.] of ſoap-boxes, canes, wooden trays, *&c.* is 60 in number.

SHOCK [ſhocken, *Du.* *Choc*, F.] a blow, brunt, onſet, diſaſter in a fight.

SHOCK *of Corn*, a ſheaf or bundle; or ſeveral ſheaves of corn ſet together.

SHO'CKING [of ſchocken, *Du.*] putting into a commotion of mind.

SHOD }
SHO'DDEN } v. *To ſhoe.*

A SHOE [Sceo or ꞅcoh, *Sax.* ſkoo, *Su.* ſchoe, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſchuh, H. G.] a covering or attire for the feet.

To SHOE *Irr. V.* [ꞅceoᵹan, *Sax.*] to put on ſhoes.

SHOD *Irr. Part. P.* [ꞅceoꝺ, *Sax.*] is ſhod.

A SHOE-*Maker* [of ꞅceo and macan, *Sax.* to make.]

SHOEING-*Horn*, an inſtrument to draw a ſhoe on with eaſe,

Every Man's Noſe will not make a SHOEING-Horn.

The *Engliſh* proverb ſignifies, that every perſon is not qualified for every undertaking. The *Fr.* ſay; *Il n'eſt pas donné à tous.* (i. e. It is not given to every one, Or, Every one has not the gift.)

To SHOG [prob. of ſchockeln, *Teut.*] to jog, to joggle, to make to wag or vacillate to and fro.

A SHOG [ſchock, *Teut.*] the meeting of two hard bodies, which hit or ſtrike againſt one another with violence; alſo concuſſion or ſhake.

SHOLE, ſhallow, as ſhoal-water.

A SHOLE [ꞅceole, *Sax.*] a company of fiſhes.

SHOLES [prob, *q.* ſhallows] flats in the ſea or water.

SHO'LINESS [q. d. *Shallowneſs*] fulneſs of flats in the ſea, *&c*

SHO'LY [q. d. *ſhallow*] full of flats.

SHONE, v. *To ſhine.*

SHOOK, v. *To ſhake.*

SHOO'LING [in *Sea-Language*] as *good Shooling*, is a ſafe and convenient going to the ſhoar, when the water gradually grows ſhallow, and not too ſuddenly, and is not ſometimes deep, and ſometimes ſhallow.

SHOORS [ſchooꞃes, *Du.*] underprops in buildings.

To SHOOT *Irr. V.* (ꞅceoꞇan, *Sax.* ſkiuta, *Su.* ſchieten, *Du.* and L. G. ſchieſſen, H. G.) to diſcharge ſhot out of a gun, or arrows out of a bow; alſo to put forth or grow up as plants do; alſo to fall like a meteor, ſuppoſed to be a ſtar.

SHOT *Irr. Imp.* (ſchoet, *Du.* and L. G. ſchoſz, H. G.) did ſhoot.

SHOT or SHOTTEN *Irr. Part. P.* [geſchoeten, *Du.* and L. G. geſchoſſen, H. G.) have *ſhot* or *ſhotten.*

To SHOOT quite beſides the Mark.

L. *Tota Via errare*, Or, *Toto Coelo errare.* Ter. Fr. *S'eloigner du But.*

To SHOOT (ſpoken of *Ballaſt*) it is ſaid to ſhoot, when it runs from one ſide of the ſhip to another.

A SHOOT (prob. of ꞅcoꞇe, *Sax.*] a young ſprout or bud; alſo a young pig that has done ſucking.

A SHOOT (*Hunting Term*) a young boar.

SHOO'TING-*ſtick* [with *Printers*) a piece of wood uſed in the locking up pages in the chace or iron-frame.

SHOP (ꞅceope, *Sax.* ſchap, in L. G. ſignifies a cup board; an office for ſelling wares.

Keep thy SHOP, and thy SHOP will keep thee.

SHOP *lifting* [of Sceope, *Sax.* a ſhop, and *Levatio*, L.] ſtealing goods out of a ſhop, going under pretence of buying which if it be to the value of 5 *s.* is death.

SHO'RAGE, a duty paid for goods brought on ſhore.

SHORE [Scoꞃe, *Sax.*] the ſide or bank of the ſea, river, *&c.*

SHORE, v. *To ſhear.*

SHO'RLING, a ſheep-ſkin, after the fleece is ſhorn off.

SHORN [of Sceaꞃan, *Sax.*] v. *To ſhear.*

SHORT [Sceoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* *court*, F. *corto*, It. and Sp. kort, *Du.* O. and L. G. kurtz, H. G.] of ſmall length.

SHORT and Sweet.

L. *Sermonis prolixitas faſtidioſa.*

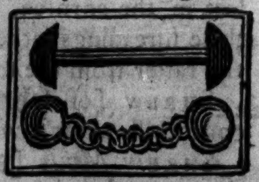
Short-SAILS [in a *Ship of War*] are the ſame as fighting ſails and are the fore-ſail, main ſail, and fore-top-ſail, which are all the ſails uſed in a fight, leſt the reſt ſhould be fired or ſpoiled.

Short-SI'GHTEDNESS, a fault in the conformation of the eye, in which the cryſtalline, *&c.* being too convex, the rays reflected from diſtant objects are refracted too much, and cauſed to converge too faſt, ſo as to unite together, before they reach to the *Retina*, by which means the viſion *is render'd both dim and confuſed*

To SHO'RTEN [Sceoꞃꞇan, *Sax* korten, *Du.* O. and L. G. kurtzen, H. G. *accourcir*, F. *accortarſi*, It. *acortàr*, Sp.] to make ſhorter, to abridge in length.

SHORTNESS [Scoꞃꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] brevity, deficiency in length.

Chain-SHOT, is two whole or half bullets joined together either by a bar or chain of iron, which allows them ſome liberty aſunder, ſo that they cut and deſtroy whatever happens in their way, and are very ſerviceable in a ſea-battle, to cut the enemy's ſails.



Round-SHOT [in *Gunnery*] are round bullets fitted in proportion to the gun.

Croſs-bar SHOT, are round ſhot, with a long ſpike of iron caſt in each, as if it went through the middle of it.

Caſe-SHOT, is either ſmall bullets, nails, bits of old iron, or the like, put into a caſe, to ſhoot out of ordnance.

Langrel SHOT, runs with a ſhackle to be ſhortened when it is put into the gun, having half a bullet either of lead or iron, which ſpreads itſelf when it flies out,

Trundle SHOT, is a bolt of iron of 16 or 18 inches length, having ſharp points at both ends, and a round broad bowl of lead caſt upon it, about a hand's breadth from each end, and fitted to the bore of the gun.

SHOT *of a Cable* [with *Sailors*] is the faſtening of two cables together, that a ship may ride more ſafely.

SHOT [Sceaꞇ, *Sax.* a part or portion] a club or reckoning; a particular perſon's part of it, that he is to pay in an ale-houſe tavern, *&c.*

SHOT [of Sceoꞇan, *Sax.*] hit or wounded with a bullet, arrow, *&c.*

Shot *by the Board (Sea Phraſe)* is when a yard is broken by the ſhot of the enemy near the bottom.

Shot-*Flagon* (in *Derbyſhire*) a flagon of drink which the hoſt gives to his gueſts, when they have ſpent above a ſhilling.

Shotten, v. *To ſhoot.*

Sho'tten (of **ſchutten**, *Du.* to pour out) ſpawned, or having ſpent the roe, as fiſhes.

Sho'tten-*Milk*, curdled, turned to curds and whey.

To Shove (Sceoꝼen, *Sax.* **ſchuyben**, *Du.* **ſchuuben**, O. and L. G. **ſchieben**. H G.) to puſh or thruſt.

A Sho'vel [Scoꝼl, *Sax.* **ſcheuffel** *Du.* **ſchaffel**, O. and L. G. **ſchauffel**, H. G.) an inſtrument for digging, and alſo various other uſes.

A Shoveller, a fowl, called a pelican.

To Sho'vel (of ꞅcoꝼlan, *Sax.*) to work with a shovel.

To Shou'lder (of ꞅculꝺoꞃ, *Sax.*) to lay on the shoulder; alſo to joſtle with the shoulder:

Should (of ꞅceolꝺan, *Sax.*) v. *ſhall.*

Shoulder (Sculꝺoꞃ, *Sax.* **ſkulder**, *Dan.* **ſchouder** *Du.* **ſchulter**, G.) a part of the body that joins the arm to it.

Shoulder-*Blade*, a bone of the shoulder, of a triangular figure, covering the hind part of the ribs, called alſo the *Scapula.*

Shou'lder *of a Baſtion* (in *Fortif.*) is where the face and the flank meet.

Shou'lder *of an Arrow* (with *Archers*) that part of the head of it that a man may feel with his fingers, before it comes to the point.

Shou'lder-*Pight* (with *Farriers*) a diſeaſe or hurt in horſes, when the pitch or point of the shoulder is diſplac'd, which makes the horſe halt downright.

Shou'lder-*ſplaiting* }
Shou'lder-*torn* } [with *Farriers*] a hurt which happens to a horſe by ſome dangerous ſlip, ſo that the ſhoulder parts from the breaſt.

Shou'lder *Wrench* with *Farriers*] a ſtrain in the ſhoulder.

Shou'lder *head* [in *Archery*] a ſort of arrow-head, between blunt and ſharp, made with ſhoulders.

Shou'ldering [in *Fortification*] a retrenchment oppoſed to the enemy's, or a work caſt up for a defence on one ſide, whether made of heaps of earth, gabions, or faſcines; alſo a ſquare orillon made in the baſtion near the ſhoulder, to cover the cannon of a caſemate.

Shoulde'ring-*Piece* [in *Carpentry*] a bracket.

To Shout [prob. of **jauchzen**, G.] to ſet up a loud halloo or huzza.

A Shout, a loud halloo or huzza.

To Show, a. *To Shew.*

A Showe'r [ꞅcuꞃ, *Sax.* **ſkur**, *Su.* **ſchaur**, O. G.] a falling or diſtillation of rain for a time, a cloud reſolved into rain.

Showe'riness [Scuꞃicᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] raininеſs, inclinableneſs to be ſhowry.

Sho'wery [of ꞅcuꞃicᵹ, *Sax.*] rainy, apt or inclinable to produce ſhowers.

Shown, v. *Shewn.*

Sho'wy [of ꞅceaꞃian, *Sax.* **ſchouwen**, *Du.* to ſhew] making an appearance, gaudy.

Shrank of [Scꞃincan, *Sax.*] v. *To ſhrink.*

To Shread }
To Shred } *Irr. V.* [Scꞃeaꝺan, *Sax.*] to cut or mince ſmall.

Shred [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did ſhread have ſhread.

A Shread [Scꞃeaꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſmall cutting of cloth, ſilk, *&c.*

Shred, v. *To Shread.*

Shreadings [in *Carpentry*] the making good of the rafter-feet in the cornice, that is when rafters are cut with a knee, theſe ſhreadings (otherwiſe call'd *furrings*) go ſtrait along with the rafter from the top of the knee to the cornice,

Shrew [of **ſchreuen**, G, to bawl] a ſcolding contentious, curs'd, ill natur'd woman.

Shrew-*Mouſe* [**ſkoumuſz**, *Dan.*] a kind of a field-mouſe, about the ſize of a rat, and of a weezel-colour, very miſchievous to cattle; ſo that country people ſay, if it goes over the back of a beaſt, it will make the beaſt lame in the chine; and, if it bite a beaſt, it will cauſe it to ſwell to the heart and die.

Shrewd [prob. of **beſchreyen**, *Teut.* to bewitch] cunning, ſubtle; alſo ſmart, witty.

Shrew'dly, cunningly, ſmartly, wittily.

Shrew'dness, cunningneſs, ſmartneſs, ſagacity.

To Shriek [**ſchrige**, *Dan.* **ſkrya**, *Su.*] to cry out as one in a great danger or fright.

To Shriek [*Hunting-Term*] to cry or make a noiſe as a badger does at rutting time.

A Shriek [prob. of *ſcriccio*, Ital. or **ſchrygе**, *Dan.* **ſkry**, *Su.*] a vehement noiſe or outcry.

Shrift [Scꞃiꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] confeſſion of ſins to a prieſt.

Shrill [prob. of **ſchreyen**, *Teut.* or of *grêle*] a ſharp, acute noiſe.

Shrilly, ſharply, acutely.

Shri'lness, ſharpneſs of ſound.

Shrimp [ſome derive it of **ſchrump**, *Teut.* a wrinkle, becauſe it has a wrinkled back] a ſmall ſea-fiſh, ſomething reſembling a lobſter, in form; alſo a little ſhort fellow.

Shri'n'd, *inſhrin'd*, ſeated or placed in a ſhrine, *Milt.*

Shrine [Scꞃin, *Sax.* *eſcrin*, F. *ſcrinium*, L.] a cabinet or deſk; a ſort of caſe or cheſt to hold the reliques of a ſaint; alſo the place where prayers and oblations are made to a ſaint.

To Shrink *Irr. V.* [Scꞃincan, *Sax.*] to contract or leſſen in length or breadth; alſo to grow leſs, *&c.*

Shrunr }
Shrank } [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did ſhrink, has *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank.*

To Shrive [Sꞃiꝼan *Sax.*] to make a confeſſion to a prieſt; alſo to hear ſuch confeſſions.

To Shri'vel [**ſchrumpelen**, *Teut.*] to wrinkle, to run up in wrinkles or ſcrolls.

Shrove *Sunday* [*q. d.* ſhriving-ſunday, of ꞅcꞃiꝼan, *Sax.* to confeſs becauſe our anceſtors were wont at *Shrove-tide* to *ſhrieve*, *i. e.* to confeſs their ſins, and receive the ſacrament, in order to a more ſtrict and religious obſervation of *Lent.*

Shrowd }
Shroud } [Scꞃuꝺ, *Sax.*] a garment for a dead corps.

To Shro'wd [of ꞅcꞃyꝺan, *Sax.* to clothe] to cover, ſkreen, protect, or ſhelter.

Shrow'ding *of Trees* [in *Husbandry*] the cutting or lopping off the top branches of them; which is only done to trees not fit for timber; and deſigned either for ſome preſent uſe, or for fuel.

Shrowds *in a Ship* [with *Mariners*] thoſe large ropes that come from either ſide of all the maſts, and are faſtened below to the ſhip's ſides with chains, and aloft to the maſts.

Shrub [ꞅcꞃube, *Sax.*] a ſmall or low tree,

Shrub [with *Botaniſts*] a plant with many woody perennial ſtalks or trunks from the ſame root, as a briar, *&c.* alſo a little ſorry fellow.

To Shrub *one*, to drub one, to cudgel or bang him ſoundly.

Shrub }
Shrub } a compound of brandy, the juice of Sevil oranges and lemons kept in a veſſel for the ready making of punch at any time, by the addition of water and ſugar.

Shru'bbiness [Scꞃybicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] fullneſs of ſhrubs.

Shru'bby [of ꞅcꞃybiᵹ, *Sax.*] full of ſhrubs.

A Shrug, a ſhrinking up the ſhoulders.

To Shrug [perhaps of **ſchroeven**, *Du.*] to ſhrink up the ſhoulders.

Shrunk [of ꞅcꞃincan, *Sax.*] v. *To ſhrink.*

Shu'ddering [prob. of **ſchawren** or **ſchuddezen**, *Teut.*] ſhivering, ſhaking, *&c. Milton.*

To Shu'ffle [*Skinner* derives it of ꞅcoꝼl, *Sax.* a ſhovel] to dodge, to ſhift off; alſo to ſhuffle or mix the cards in any game.

To Shun (Scunian, *Sax.* *ſtanſare*, It.) to avoid, to keep off from.

To Shut (Sciꞇꞇan, *Sax.*) as to ſhut a door, *&c.*

Shu'tters (of Sciꞇꞇan, *Sax.* to lock, **ſchutten**, *Du.* to incloſe) for windows, *&c.*

Shu'ttle (Sceaꝺel, *Sax.*) a weaver's tool.

To get Shut of (prob. of ꞅceaꝺan, *Sax.* or **ſcheiden**, G. to ſeparate or diſjoin) to get rid off, to free or clear one of any thing, perſon, or affair.

Shy (prob. of **ſcheuen**, G. to avoid or to abhor,) reſerved coy, wary.

Shyly, reſervedly, coyly.

Shyness, reſervedneſs, coyneſs.

Siali'smos (of σίαλ☉, *Spittle*, Gr.) a ſalivation.

Si'agona'gra (σιαγωνάγρα of σιαγὼν, a jaw, and ἄγρα, a capture) the gout in the jaw.

Sib (Sib, *Sax.* a kin) kindred, hence comes our name *Goſſip* *q. d*, the kindred of god, a god-father or god-mother.

Sibyls [σιβύλλα, q. τȣ or Θεȣ̃ βȣλη, i. e. the counſel of God.] of theſe, in all, are reckoned nine or ten, as the *Sibylla, Perſica, Lybica, Delphica, Cumana, Erythræa, Samia, Tyburtina, Helleſpontica, Phrygia*, and *Cumæa*, whoſe writings ſeem to have propheſied of Chriſt ſo plainly, that there is ground to ſuſpect the *Greek* verſes, that bear their name, were written after our ſaviour's death.

The *Sibylla Cumana* was a virgin who liv'd an innocent life in a cave, near *Cuma* in *Italy*, far from all acquaintance and ſociety of men. She compoſed nine books of things to come, and brought them to *Tarquinius Priſcus* to be ſold, demanding about 300 pounds for them; which he refuſing to give, the burnt three of them, and required the ſame price for the reſt; but, the king refuſing to give it, ſhe went away; and having burnt three more, and returning, demanded the ſame money for the remaining three, for which, the king, by the advice of his ſoothſayers, gave her the money. The *Duumviri ſacrorum* or *Pontifex Maximus* kept theſe books in their cuſtody; and, on all difficult occaſions, theſe books were conſulted by order of the ſenate. There are yet remaining ſome fragments of this ſibyl, preſerved in ſeveral writers.

Si'bylla *Agrippa* was painted in the form of an old woman in a roſeal garment, Siby'lla *Delphica* like a young woman in a black garment, with a horn in her hand.

Siby'lla *Europea*, like a comely young woman, but with a red face, clothed with a fine veil on her head, and a fine garment of golden work.

Siby'lla *Herophila*, young and fair, in a purple garment, and having her head covered with a veil of lawn.

Siby'lla *Libyca*, like an old woman clad in a purple garment, and crowned with a garland of flowers.

Siby'lla *Phrygia*, with an old ill-favoured face, clad in a red garment.

Siby'lla *Perſica*, clad in a golden 'garment, and a white veil.

Si'byls. A certain author has endeavoured to prove, that there never was more than one Sibyl that was a propheteſs, and that ſhe was a *Grecian*, whoſe name was *Hierophyle*, born at *Erythæa*; and that the diverſity of her names was occaſioned by her travels, or by the ſpirit's tranſporting her from one place to another; and that ſhe dy'd at *Cuma* in *Italy*. *Voſſius* tells us, that the ancient books of the ſibyls at *Rome* were altogether profane; but that thoſe, brought from *Greece* by *Craſſius*, contained ſome prophecies that had been given by certain *Jews* for Sibylline oracles; which is the reaſon of thoſe prophecies of the coming of the meſſiah, that are found among them.

Sibylli'ne [*Sibyllinus*, L.] of the ſibyls.

Si'ccated [*ſiccatus*, L.] dried up.

Sicca'neous [*ſiccaneus*, L.] dry of its own nature, that hath no ſpring to water it.

Sicci'fick [*ſiccificus*, L.] cauſing dryneſs.

Si'ccity [*ſiccitas*, L.] dryneſs.

Sice *Point* [*le ſix*, F. of *Sex*, L.] the number upon the ſide of a dice.

Siche'tum } [*old Rec.*] a ditch or ſmall current of water which uſes to be dry in the ſummer-time.
Sikettus }

Sicha [with *Botan.*] the wild carrot.

Sicilia'na [with *Botan.*] tutſan, *L.*

Sick [ꞅeoc, *Sax.* **ſiuk**, *Su.* **ſiuge**, *Dan.* **ſieck**, *Du.*] indiſpoſed in the body.

To Sicken [**ſiukna**, *Su.* **ſiecken**, *Du.*] to grow weak or ſick.

Si'ckliness [of Seoclichneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unhealthfulneſs, aptneſs to be ſick.

Si'ckly, unhealthy.

Si'ckness [Seocneꞅ, *Sax.*] indiſpoſition of body, *&c.*

Thc Chamber of Sickness **is the Chappel of Devotion.** Becauſe ſickneſs generally brings men to repentance.

A Si'ckle [Sico, *Sax.* **ſegel**, *Dan.* **ſikel**, *Du.* **ſichel**, G. prob. of *ſecare*, L. to cut] a hook for reaping corn.

Si'ckly [of ꞅeoclic, *Sax.*] infirm or indiſpoſed in body; of a crazy temperament.

Si'cut *alias* [in *Law*] a ſecond writ ſent out where the firſt was not executed, ſo termed from thoſe two *Latin* words contained in it.

Side [Side, *Sax.* **ſyda**, *Su.* **ſide**, *Dan.* **zyde**, *Du.* **ſiede**, O. and L. G. **ſeite**, H. G.] the ſide of any thing.

To Side *with*, to be of the ſame ſide or party.

Si'deling, ſide-ways, on one ſide, awry. *Milton.*

Sidelings [old *Lat. Writ.*] balks between or on the ſides of the ridges of plow'd lands.

Si'desman [of Side and man, *Sax.*] an aſſiſtant to a church-warden.

Sideri'tio [with *Botan.*] the herb wall-ſage or ſtone-ſage, growing on old walls; alſo iron-wort, and clown's all-heal, *L.*

Sides *of Horn-Works* [in *Fortification*] are the ramparts and parapets, which incloſe them on the right and left from the *Gorge* to the head.

Side-*Lays* [*Hunting-Term*] are the dogs that are ſet in the way to let ſlip at a deer, as he paſſes by.

Sider, See *Cyder.*

Sidera'tion [with *Surgeons*] a mortification of ſome part of the body.

Sidera'tion [in *Agriculture*] the blaſting of trees or plants, by an *Eaſtern* wind, or by exceſſive heat or drought.

Sideration [in *Medicine*] a being ſuddenly benummed and deprived of the uſe of one's limbs.

Side'rial } [*ſidereus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſtars, ſtarry.
Side'rian }

Sideri'tis [σιδηρῖτις, Gr.] the herb wall-horehound, *L.*

Side'rial *Year* [in *Aſtronomy*] the ſpace of time wherein the ſun, going from one fixed ſtar, returns to the ſame ſtar again, which conſiſts of 365 days, ſix hours, and very near 10 minutes.

Sideri'tes [σιδηρίτης, Gr.] the load ſtone.

Si'deromancy [σιδηρομαντεία of σίδηρος, iron or ſteel, and μαντεία divination] a divination performed by a red-hot iron, upon which they laid an odd number of ſtraws, and obſerved what figures, bendings, ſparklings, *&c.* they made in burning.

Si'dero'se [*ſideroſus*, L.] planet-ſtruck; alſo full of ſtars.

Si'dings } [*old Rec.*] ſidelings, balks between or on the ſides of the ridges of plowed lands.
Si'dlings }

Sidy, long, as, *your Coat is very ſidy*, C.

Si'deways [Side-paᵹ, *Sax.*] by or along the ſide.

Sief *album* [with *Oculiſts*] a medicine for the eyes, *L.*

A Siege [F. *Aſſedio*, It. *Aſedio*, Sp. prob. of *ſedes*, L. a ſeat] is the ſitting or encampment of an army round a place, with a deſign to take it; either by diſtreſs and famine; or by making lines around it to hinder any relief from coming to them from without; or by main force, as by trenches, attacks, *&c.*

To lay Siege *to a Place* [*aſſieger*, F.] to beſiege it.

Siege [of *ſiege*, F. a ſeat] going to ſtool, voiding of excrements.

A Sieve [ꞅyfe, *Sax.*] a veſſel or inſtrument for ſeparating the groſſer part of any thing from the finer.

To Sift [ꞅiftan, *Sax.* **ſifte**, *Su.* **ſiften**, *Du.* **ſieben**, G.] to ſeparate the finer part of any thing reduced to a powder by a ſieve; alſo to examine inquiſitively and ſlily.

To Sigh [ꞅeofian, *Sax.* **ſucke**, *Dan.* **ſuchten**, *Du.* **ſeufftzen**, G.] to fetch breath deeply, by reaſon of ſome trouble of mind, or ſome diſeaſe of the body.

A Sigh [prob. of ꞅeof, *Sax.* **ſucht**, *Du.* **ſeuftzer**, G.] ſuch a fetching of breath, as above.

Sight [ᵹeꞅiðe, *Sax.* **ſicht**, *Du.* **Geſicht**, G.] the exerciſe or action of the ſenſe of ſeeing; alſo a ſhow or ſpectacle.

Sights [in *Mathematicks*] two thin pieces of braſs on the extreme of an *Alidade* or *Index* of a *Theodolite*, &c. for the juſt direction of the *Index* to the line of the object.

Si'ghtless [ᵹeꞅiðeleaꞅ, *Sax.*] blind.

Si'ghtliness [ᵹeꞅiðlicᵹneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] ſeemlineſs, handſomeneſs.

Si'ghtly [ᵹeꞅiðlicᵹ, *Sax.*] comely, ſeemly.

A Sigil [*ſigillum*, L.] a charm to be worn for the curing of diſeaſes, averting croſs accidents, injuries, *&c.*

Sigilla'ria, a feſtival among the *Romans*, wherein they ſent preſents of ſeals and other ſuch things one to the other, *L.*

Sigi'llum *Hermetis* [in *Chymiſtry*] an extraordinary method of luting glaſſes, by the cloſing the neck of a glaſs-veſſel with red-hot pincers.

Si'gles [of *ſigla*, L.] cyphers, initial letters put for whole words; as R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius.*

Sigmoida'les [with *Anat.*] certain valves of the pulmonary artery, in the ſhape of a half moon; they ſeparate to give paſſage to the blood, from the left ventricle of the heart into the *Arteria pulmonaria*; but, if it endeavours to return, they ſhut up the paſſage and are incloſed by the blood.

Sigmoi'des [S of Σ, and εἶδος, Gr. ſhape] the proceſſes of the bones, whoſe figure reſembles the letter C. or the ſigma of the ancient *Greeks*; alſo three valves of the *Aorta* or great artery, which obſtruct the blood in returning back to the heart.

Sign [*ſigne*, F. *ſegnio*, It. *ſigno*, Sp. of *ſignum*, L.] a ſenſible mark or character, denoting ſomething abſent or inviſible.

Sign [in *Phyſick*] ſome appearance of the body diſtinguiſhable by the ſenſes, whence the preſence, nature, and ſtate of a diſeaſe, or health, or death, may be inferred.

Sign *manual*, a ſetting one's hand and ſeal to a writing.

To Sign [ꞅenian, *Sax.* *ſignare*, L. *ſigner*, F. *ſegnare*, It. *ſignàr*, Sp.] to put a ſeal or ſet a mark to any writing.

Signa, marks or characters, ſhort-hand, initial or beginning letters, which by way of abbreviation are put for whole words, as *D. D. D.* for *donum Deo dedit.*

Signa [among the *Romans*] enſigns or banners, of which there were ſeveral ſorts; on ſome of them was a hand expanded as a ſymbol of concord; ſome had a ſilver eagle; others the image of the emperor; others a dragon with a ſilver head, and the reſt of the body taffety, *L.*

Si'gnal [F. *ſegnale*, It. *ſenal*, Sp.] a ſign or token given for the doing or knowing of ſomething.

Si'gnal [*ſignale*, F. *ſegnalato*, It.] notable, ſpecial, remarkable, famous.

Si'gnals, ſigns made by ſea or land by the admiral, commander, *&c.* of any ſquadron of ſhips, either for ſailing, fighting, marching, *&c.*

To Si'gnalize [*ſignaler*, F. *ſegnalare*, It. *ſenalar*, Sp.] to make or render famous by ſome notable action.

Si'gnatory [*ſignatorius*, L.] that is uſed in ſealing or ſerveth to ſeal with.

Si'gnature [F. of *ſignatura*, L.] one's hand ſet to a writing.

Si'gnature [in *Phyſicks*] the reſemblance that a plant or mineral bears to a man's body, or any part of it.

Si'gnature [with *Printers*] ſome one letter of the alphabet, ſet at the bottom of every ſheet, to direct to the ordering of placing them in a book.

Algebraical Signs, are the marks and characters + more and — leſs; the firſt intimates that the quantities between which it ſtands are to be added, and—denotes ſubſtraction; X is put for into, and ſignifies multiplication; alſo two quantities ſet one above and another below a line ſignify a diviſion, as $\frac{b}{c}$ ſignifies that *b* is to be divided by *c*.

Signs [with *Aſtron.*] a twelſth part of the ecliptick or zodiack, or a portion containing 30 degrees of it. As *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Piſces*.

Si'gnet, a ſeal ſet in a ring.

The Privy Si'gnet, one of the king's ſeals, wherewith his private letters are ſealed; as alſo grants and other things, which afterwards paſs the great ſeal.

Clerk of the Si'gnet, an officer who conſtantly attends upon the principal ſecretary of ſtate, and has the cuſtody of the privy ſignet.

Si'gnifer, one who carries the colours, a ſtandard-bearer.

Si'gnifer [in *Aſtron.*] the circle of the zodiack, ſo called from its bearing or having the 12 ſigns *L.*

Significa'bit *de excommunicato, &c.* [in *Law*] a writ which iſſues out of the chancery, upon a certificate given by the ordinary of a man who ſtands obſtinately excommunicated for the ſpace of 40 days, or laying him up in priſon, *&c.*

Signi'ficancy [*ſignificanza*, It. of *ſignificantia*, L.] the being ſignificant.

Signi'ficant [*ſignificante*, It and Sp. of *ſignificans*, L.] that expreſſes much, or is to the purpoſe; expreſſive.

Si'gnificantly, expreſſively, emphatically

Signi'ficantness [of *ſignificantia*, L.] ſignificancy.

Significa'tion [F. *ſignificazione*, It. *ſignificacìon*, Sp. of *ſignificatio*, L.] the ſign or meaning of a word, phraſe, emblem, *&c.*

Signi'ficative [*ſignificativus*, L.] ſignificant.

Significa'tor [with *Aſtrol.*] a planet which indicates ſomething remarkable in nativities, *&c.* L.

To Si'gnify [*ſignifier*, F. *ſignificàr*, Sp. of *ſignificare*, It. and L.] to mean or imply a certain ſenſe; alſo to notify or give notice of; alſo to be a ſign or a preſage of.

Si'gnior [*ſignore*, Ital.] a lord or maſter.

Si'gnum, a ſign, mark, or token, *L.*

Signum *morbi* [in *Medicine*] the ſymptom of a diſeaſe, *L.*

Sile [of ꞅil, *Sax.*] filth, ſo named, becauſe it ſubſides to the bottom.

Si'lence [in *Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a wolf, becauſe it is ſaid to make men dumb at its firſt ſight.

Silence gives Conſent.

L. *Qui tacet conſentire videtur*; Or *Silentium ſapientis eſt*. 'Αυτὸ δὲ τὸ σιγᾶν ὁμολογοῦντός ἐστι σοῦ. *Eur.* The *Fr.* ſay; *Aſſez conſent qui ne dit mot*: And the It. *Chi ta ce confeſſa*, It. All which have the ſame ſignification, and explain themſelves.

Si'lence [F. *ſilenzio*, It. *ſilencio*, Sp. of *ſilentium*, of *ſilere*, L.] peace, a ceſſation of noiſe or of ſpeaking,

To Si'lence [of *ſilentium*, of *ſilere*, *ſi lentem reddere*, L.] to impoſe or command ſilence; alſo to put to a non-plus; alſo to ſuſpend a church miniſter.

Seaſonable Si'lence [*Hieroglygh.*] was repreſented by a wild gooſe; becauſe *Ammianus* relates, that when theſe birds fly over the mountains, where great numbers of eagles make their abode, knowing their inability of keeping ſilence, they take a ſtone in their bills, which hinders them from making a noiſe, and when they are out of danger they let it fall.

Sile'ni [according to the *Poets*] were ſatyrs, ſo called when they were grown old, who are feign'd to be great tipplers of wine.

Si'lent [*ſilens*, L. *ſilentieux*, F.] who holds his peace or ſays nothing; which makes no noiſe, ſtill, quiet.

Sile'ntiary [*ſilentiarius*, L.] a gentleman-uſher who ſees to it that ſilence and good rule is kept in a court, or elſe where.

Si'lently, ſtilly, quietly, without noiſe, without ſpeaking.

Si'lentness [*ſilentium*, L.] ſilence, ſtillneſs.

Sili'cia [in *Botan.*] the herb fænugreek, *L.*

Siliculo'se [of *ſilicula*, L. a husk] husky or full of husks.

Sili'cious [*ſilicius*, L.] flinty, of, or pertaining to flints.

Siligino'se [*ſiliginoſus*, L.] made of fine wheat.

Si'ligo, a kind of corn with an upright ſtalk, and the grain very white; fine wheat, of which manchet-bread is made, *L.*

Si'liqua [with *Gold Finers*] a weight called a caract or carat, of which ſix make a ſcruple.

Si'liqua [with *Botan.*] the ſeed-veſſel, husk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind, *L.*

Siliqua'strum [with *Botan.*] an herb whoſe leaf is much like alecoſt, but of a ſharp biting taſte, pepper-wort, *Braſil*-pepper, St. *Mary* wort, *L.*

Silk [ꞅeolc, *Sax.* ſilke, *Dan.*] a kind of weaving or ſewing thread or yarn, ſpun by worms.

Silke'n [Seolcen, *Sax.*] made of ſilk.

Silk-glass [of *Virginia*] a curious plant that has very thin and fibrous leaves, of which a ſort of fine ſtuff is made, with a gloſs like ſilk, and cordage much better than that of hemp and flax, both for ſtrength and continuance.

A Silk-*Thrower*, a tradeſman or mechanick who winds, twiſts, or throws the ſilk, in order to render it fit for uſe.

Silk-throwers, were incorporated *Anno* 1629. and are a maſter, two wardens, 19 aſſiſtants, no livery, The aſſiſtants fine is 8 *l.* and ſtewards 20. Their arms are *Argent*, three bundles of ſilk *Sable*, on a chief a ſilk thrower's mill.

Sill [ꞅyl, *Sax.* ſchwelle, G. *ſeuil*, F. *ſoglia*, It.] the threſhold of a door.

Si'llabub } [*Minſhew* takes it for a contraction of *Swilling Bubbles*] a potable liquor made by mixing the milk of a cow with cyder, ſugar, ſpice, *&c.*
Si'llibub }

Si'lliness [prob. of ꞅillic, *Sax.* wonderfully] ſimpleneſs, fooliſhneſs.

Si'llon [in *Fortif.*] an elevation of earth made in the middle of a moat, to fortify it, when too broad.

Sili'phium [with *Botan.*] the herb *Laſerwort.*

Si'lly, ſimple, fooliſh.

Si'lver [ꞅylꝼeꞃ, *Sax.* ſilfwer, *Su.* ſelf, *Dan.* ſilber *Du.* ſilber, G.] a metal, next in value to gold.

1. In weight it comes next to that of lead being to that of gold as 10 to 19; and to that of water as 10 to one.

2. It is more fixed in the fire than all bodies.

3. It is the moſt ductile and malleable of all bodies, except gold.

4. It diſſolves more eaſily in the fire than copper or iron, but more difficulty than gold or lead.

5. It is diſſolvable in *Aqua fortis* and not in *Aqua Regia.*

6. It is leſs ſonorous than iron or copper, tho' more than gold. Silver is ſcarce ever found pure and free, we meet with it in almoſt all other metals, in the ore of gold, lead and copper; but oftener in, a kind of black ſtony glebes full of ſhining ſtreaks.

Its character is ☽ and would be a perfect circle if the inner part were properly apply'd to the outer as this from CC would ariſe O. Chymiſts agree that ſilver is half gold, only that part lies hid.

Si'lver-*Buſh*, a rare plant, ſo call'd.

Si'lver *adj.* [Solꝼeꞃene, *Sax.*] of, or pertaining to ſilver.

Si'lver-*Sickneſs* } [in *Law*] is when a lawyer is bribed by the adverſe party, and feigns himſelf to be ſick, that he may not plead.
Si'lver-*Squinſey* }

A Si'lver-*Smith* [ꞅeolꝼeꞃ ꞅmið, *Sax*] an artiſan who makes ſilver-veſſels.

Si'lver *Spoon-Head* [in *Architect.*] the head of an arrow, ſomething like the head of a ſilver-ſpoon.

Si'lver-*Weed*, the herb *White-Tanſey.*

Si'lvered [of ꞅylꝼꞃene, *Sax.*] done over with ſilver.

Silve'stris, a red grain, uſed in dying ſcarlet.

Sima [in *Architect.*] a *Cymatium.*

Si'milar [of *ſimilaris*, L.] of a like form or quality.

Si'milar *Arks* [of a circle with *Geometricians*] ſuch arks as are like parts of the whole circumference.

Si'milar *Bodies* [in *Phyſicks*] ſuch bodies as have their particles of the ſame kind and nature one with another.

Si'milar *Diſeaſe*, a diſeaſe of ſome ſimple, ſolid part of the body; as of a fibre, in regard to its tenſion or flaccidity.

Si'milar *Figures* [with *Geomet.*] are ſuch figures, the angles whereof are reſpectively equal, and the ſides which are about the angles of equal proportion.

Si'milar *right lin'd Figures* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch figures as have equal angles, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

Similar *Numbers* [with *Arith.*] thoſe numbers, which may be ranged in the form of ſimilar rectangles, the ſides of which are proportional; as 12 and 48, for the ſides of 12 are ſix and two; and the ſides of 48 are 12 and four.

Si'milar *Parts* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as ſimple parts, are thoſe parts of the body, that are throughout of the ſame nature and frame; as the *Fleſh*, *Bones*, *Arteries*, *Nerves*, and *Veins.*

Si'milar *Polygons* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have their angles ſeverally equal, and the ſides about thoſe angles proportional.

Similar *Rectangles* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch angles as have their ſides about the angles proportional; which properly belongs to all ſquares.

Si'milar *Segments of the Circle* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as contain equal angles.

Si'milar *ſolid Numbers* [in *Arith.*] are ſuch numbers, whoſe little cubes may be ſo ranked as to form ſimilar and rectangular parallelopipeds.

Si'milar *Triangles* [in *Trigonometry*] are ſuch as have all their three angles reſpectively equal one to the other.

Si'milar *Light* [in *Opticks*] is ſuch whoſe rays are equally refrangible.

Similar *Sections* [in *Conicks*] are ſuch, whoſe diameters, make equal angles, with their ordinates.

Simila'rity } [of *ſimilaris*, L. *ſimilaire*, F.] likeneſs, the being of the ſame nature, form *&c.*
Si'milarness }

A Si'mile, a ſimilitude, a compariſon of two things which, tho' different in other reſpects, yet agree in ſome one; alſo a parable, *L.*

Simi'litude [F. *ſimilitudine*, It. *ſimilitud*, Sp. of *ſimilitudo*, L.] ſimile, compariſon.

Simili'tive, of, or pertaining to ſimilitude.

Similitu'dinary [*ſimilitudinarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or expreſſed by way of ſimilitude.

Si'mnel [prob. of *ſimila*, L. fine flower] a ſort of cake or bun, made of fine flower, ſpice, *&c.*

Simoni'acal [*Simoniacus*, L. ſo call'd from *SimonMagus*] of, or pertaining to ſimony.

Simo'niacks, thoſe perſons who practiſe ſimony.

Simo'nians, ſo call'd of *Simon Magus*, who pretended to be the great virtue and power of God ſent from heaven to earth: Among the *Samaritans* he pretended to be God the father; and among the *Jews* he made himſelf paſs for the Son. He patch'd up a kind of medly ſyſtem out of the philoſophy of *Plato*, the religious fables of the heathens and Chriſtianity; from *Plato* he borrowed many things as to the worſhip of angels, which he perverted to magical uſes, pretending there was no ſalvation to be had but by the invocation of angels, who were the mediators between God and man.

A Si'monist, a perſon guilty of ſimony.

Si'mony [*ſimonie*, F. *ſimonia*, It. Sp. and L. prob. ſo named after *Simon Magus*, who would have purchaſed the gift of the Holy Ghoſt of the Apoſtles with money] the making a trade of ſpiritual things; the buying or ſelling of church-livings; any unlawful contract to have a man preſented to a parſonage.

To Si'mper [according to *Skinner* of Simbelan, *Sax.* to keep holiday] to ſmile or look pleaſantly; thus the phraſe, *you put on your Holiday-Looks*, is you look pleaſantly.

Si'mple [F. *ſemplice*, It. of *ſimplex*, L.] pure, unmixed, uncompounded; plain, deſtitute of ornament; alſo downright, free from deceit, harmleſs; alſo ſilly, fooliſh.

Simple *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as conſiſt of no more parts than one connected by the ſigns + and —.

Si'mple [in *Muſick*] is alſo uſed in oppoſition to double; alſo to a compound of ſeveral parts or figures of different values.

Si'mple *Problem* [in *Mathemat.*] is that which is capable but of one ſolution.

Si'mple *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which is not divided to the middle in ſeveral parts, each reſembling a leaf itſelf.

Si'mple *Nouns* [with *Gram.*] the ſame as primitive nouns.

Si'mple *Wound* [with *Surgeons*] is that which only opens the fleſh, and has no other circumſtances attending it.

Si'mplefying [in *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*] is the taking away the cure of ſouls from the benefice, and diſpenſing with the beneficiary's being from his reſidence.

Si'mpleness ⎫ [*ſimplicitas*, L. *ſimplicite*, F. *ſimplicità*,
Simpli'city ⎭ It. *ſimplicidad*, Sp.] ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs.

Si'mple-*tenaille* ⎫ [in *Fortif.*] a work whoſe head or front
Si'ngle-*tenaille* ⎭ conſiſts of two faces, which make one re-entering angle.

Si'mpleton [q. d. a *ſimple one, or Tony*] a ſilly perſon.

Si'mpler ⎫ a gatherer, or one who has ſkill in ſimple
Si'mplist ⎭ herbs.

Si'mples [in *Botan.*] all herbs or plants, as having each its particular virtue, whereby it becomes a ſimple remedy.

Si'mplex *Beneficium* [*old Rec.*] a leſſer dignity in a cathedral or collegiate church, a *Sine-cure*; alſo a penſion of a pariſh church, or any other benefice which is oppoſed to a cure of ſouls, *L.*

Simpli'cia, ſimples or medicines that are uncompounded.

Simpli'city [*ſimplicitas*, L. *ſimplicité*, F. *ſimplicità*, It.] plainneſs, ſingleneſs of heart, plain-dealing, downright honeſty; alſo indiſcretion, ſillineſs, fooliſhneſs.

Simpli'city [in *God*] is an incommunicable attribute, and is a freedom from all kind of compoſition or mixture, either of principle or parts.

Simplicity [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an indiviſible unity, and is either abſolute or limited.

Simplicity *abſolute*, is when a thing is indiviſible independently, which is the property of *God* himſelf.

Simplicity *limited*, is when any thing is really indiviſible, but yet that depends upon ſome external being.

Si'mply [*ſimplex*, L.] ſingly, purely, merely; alſo fooliſhly.

Simpluda'ria [of *ſimplex* and *ludus*, L.] a kind of funeral honour paid to the deceaſed, by dancing and leaping.

Si'mpling, as to go a ſimpling, is to go into the fields to gather ſimples or phyſical herbs.

Simula'tion [*ſimulazione*, It. of *ſimulatio*, L.] diſſembling, feigning, diſguiſe; a colour, a pretence of what is not.

Simulta'neous [*ſimultaneus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a private grudge.

To Sin [prob. of Sinnan, *Sax.* ſynda, Su. ſynde, *Dan.* ſondigen, *Du.* ſündigen, G.] to offend, to provoke God, to tranſgreſs God's law.

Sin [Sinne, *Sax.* ſynd, Su. ſonde, *Du.* ſünde, G.] a tranſgreſſion of the law, an offence.

Sin is *Iconologically* deſcrib'd, by a young man, blind, naked, and of a ſwarthy colour, rambling in a rugged path, with precipices on each ſide of him, girt round with a ſerpent, which is gnawing his heart.

His youth denotes his imprudence, and his blindneſs the commiſſion of ſin; his rambling a deviating from, and a tranſgreſſion of the laws of *God* and *Man*; The precipices, the danger he is continually in, even in this life; his being naked and ſwarthy, that ſin deprives man of grace, and the purity of virtue: And the ſerpent is a ſymbol of *Satan*, ſeeking continually to delude him with falſe appearances.

Sina'pi [with *Botaniſts*] ſenvi ſeed, or muſtard, *L.*

Sina'pism [σιναπισμὸς, Gr.] a medicine made of muſtard to raiſe bliſters.

Sin *born*, born of, ſprung from, or owing its being or original to ſin, *Milton.*

Si'nless, free from, without ſin, *Milton.*

Since [Dr. *T. H.* derives it of *ſithence*, of Siðan, *Sax.* ſint, *Du.* and G.] from, or after that time; alſo ſeeing that.

Sincere [F. *ſincera*, It. and Sp. *ſincerus*, L.] honeſt, true-hearted, plain, downright.

Since'rely, honeſty, plainly, downrightly.

Since'rity ⎫ [*ſinceritas*, L. *ſincerité*, F. *ſincerità*, It.
Since'reness ⎭ *ſinceridad*, Sp.] uprightneſs, plain-heartedneſs.

Sincerity [in *Ethicks*] is defined to be that virtue, act, or power of the mind, by which the will is determined to follow and perform that which the intellect determines to be beſt, and to do it, becauſe it is ſo.

Si'nciput, the fore part of the head, *L.*

Si'ndon [σινδὼν, Gr.] a little round piece of linnen, or lint, uſed in dreſſing a wound, after trepanning.

Sine ⎫ [in *Geometry*] is a right-line drawn from one
Right-Sine ⎭ end of an ark, perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that ark, or it is half the chord or twice the ark.

Sine *Complement* of an ark [in *Geometry*] is the ſine of what that ark or angle is leſs or greater than 90 degrees.

Verſed Sine of an ark [in *Geometry*] is an ark or angle leſs than 90 degrees, being that part of the diameter, which is comprehended between the ark and the right ſine.

Sine *aſſenſu capituli* [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt a biſhop, dean, prebendary, *&c.* or maſter of an hoſpital, *&c.* who alienates or diſpoſes of lands, which are held in right of his houſe, without the conſent of his chapter or ſociety, *L.*

Sine *Die* [in *Law*] when judgment is given againſt the plaintiff, he is then ſaid to be in *miſericordia pro falſo clamore ſuo*; but for the defendant it is ſaid, *eat inde ſine die*, i. e. he is diſmiſs'd the court, *L.*

Sine-*Cure* a benefice without the cure of ſouls.

Si'newiness [of ꞅinehꞇ, or ꞅinu, *Sax.*] nervouſneſs.

Sinew [ꞅynƿe or ꞅinoƿe, *Sax.* ʒenowe, *Du.*] a nerve.

Sinew-*ſhrinking*, a diſeaſe in cattle.

Sinewy [ꞅinƿealꞇ, *Sax.*] nervous.

Sinful [ꞅynꝼull, *Sax.*] impious, wicked.

Si'nfully [ꞅinꝼulic, *Sax.*] impiouſly.

Si'nfulness [ꞅinꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] impiety.

To Sing, *Irr. V.* [ꞅinᵹan, *Sax.* ſiunga, *Su.* ſingen, *Du.* G.] to make melody with the voice.

Sung ⎫
Sang ⎭ *Irr. Imp.* [ſunge, ſange, G.] did ſing.

To Sing the ſame Song.

Cantilenan eandem canere. Ter. Phorm. There is nothing more troubleſome or ungrateful in converſation, than long-winded ſtories, and repeating the ſame thing over again.

To Si'nge [ꞅænᵹan, *Sax.* ſengen, G.] to ſcorch or burn ſlightly.

Si'ngle [*ſingularis*, L.] ſimple, alone.

To Single *out*, to pick out or ſet apart from other perſon or things.

Single [with *Hunters*] the tail of a roebuck, or any deer.

Single *Excentricity* [with *Aſtronomers*] is the diſtance between the center of the elipſis and the focus, or between the ſun and the center of the excentrick.

Si'ngleness [of *ſingulus*, L.] ſimplicity, ſincerity.

Single-*Ten*, a ſilly perſon.

Si'ngly, one by one, ſeparately, alone.

Si'ngular [Sp. *ſingulier*, F. *ſingulare*, It. of *ſingularis*, L.] particular, ſpecial, rare, extraordinary, choice; alſo odd, affected.

Singular *Number* [with *Gram.*] a number, whereby a noun ſubſtantive is apply'd to ſignify but one perſon or thing.

Singula'rity ⎫ [*ſingularitas*, L. *ſingularité*, F. *ſingu-*
Si'ngularness ⎭ *larità*, It. *ſingularidad*, Sp.] the being ſingular; uncommonneſs; alſo excellency; alſo a particular way of behaviour, *&c.* affectedneſs.

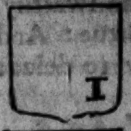
Singu'larly, in a ſingular, uncommon manner.

Singu'ltus [with *Phyſicians*] the hiccough, a convulſion motion of the midriff.

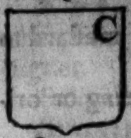
SI'NICAL *Qudrant* [with *Mathemat.*] a quadrant furniſhed with an index and two ſights, to take altitudes, &c. by.

SI'NISTER [*ſiniſtro*, It. *ſiniéſtro*, Sp. of *ſiniſter*, L.] on or towards the left hand; alſo unlucky, unfortunate, indiſcreet; alſo unfair, diſhoneſt, unjuſt.

SINISTER *Aſpect* [in *Aſtrol.*] is an appearance of two planets, happening according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the ſame degree of *Gemini*.



SINISTER-*Baſe* [in *Heraldry*] is the left angle of the baſe repreſented by the letter I in the eſcutcheon.



SINISTER-*Chief* [in *Heraldry*] the left angle of the chief repreſented by the letter C in the eſcutcheon.

SI'NISTERNESS [*ſiniſteritas*, L.] unfairneſs, ſelf-intereſtedneſs, aukwardneſs, &c.

SINISTER *Side of an Eſcutcheon*, the left ſide.

SINI'STRI, a ſect of ancient hereticks, ſo called, becauſe they held [*ſiniſtram*] their left hand in abhorrence, and made it a point of religion not to receive any thing with it.

To SINK, *Irr. V.* [ꞅincan, *Sax.* ſunke, *Su.* ſincken, *Du.* and G.] to fall or ſettle to the bottom; alſo to fall or faint; alſo to plunge under water.

SUNK, *Irr. Part. P.* [geſuncken, G.] have *ſunk*.

To SINK *a Deck*, is to lay the deck of a ſhip lower than it was before.

SINK [*ſentina*, It. and Sp.] a conveniency to draw water off from a kitchen.

SI'NKING [of ꞅincan, *Sax.*] falling or ſettling to the bottom or under water, falling or fainting.

SINLESS [ꞅinleaꞅ, *Sax.*] free from, or without ſin.

SI'NNER [of ꞅin, *Sax.*] a tranſgreſſor.

SI'NNET [*Sea-Term*] a line made of rope-yarn to bind round ropes to keep them from being fretted or galled.

SI NON O'MNES [in *Law*] a writ of aſſociation; whereby if all in commiſſion cannot meet at the day appointed, it is allow'd that two or more of them may diſpatch the buſineſs.

SINO'NIA [with the *Paracelſians*] the white glew in the joints.

SI'NOPER [zinnoper, *Teut.* σινοπὶς, Gr.] a mineral, otherwiſe called ruddle or red-lead, uſed by painters, &c.

A SI'NUATED *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is that which is cut about the edges into ſeveral long ſegments, as in oak leaves.

SINOU'US [*ſinuoſo*, It. of *ſinuoſus*, L.] crooked, having many turnings and windings.

SINUO'SITY } SI'NUOUSNESS } [of *ſinuoſitas*, L. *ſinuoſité*, F. *ſinuoſità*, It.] fullneſs of turnings and windings, or a ſeries of bends and turns in arches.

SINUS [in *Phyſicks*] thoſe clefts or fiſſures that are between the *Strata* or layers of the earth, in mines, &c. L.

SINUS [in *Anat.*] a kind of cavity in certain bones and other parts, the entrance of which is narrow and the bottom wide, *L.*

SINUS [with *Surgeons*] a little bag or *Sacculus*] formed by the ſide of a wound or ulcer, wherein *pus* is collected, *L.*

SI'NUS, in the *dura Mater* [in *Anat.*] is that ſtrong and thick membrane, which covers all the cavity of the *Cranium*, L.

SI'NUS *Meningium* [with *Anatomiſts*] four cavities in the brain the firſt and ſecond, call'd *Lateral Sinus*'s, are ſeated between the brain and the *Cerebellum*, and terminate in the *Vertebral Sinus*'s; the third begins at the *Os Cribriforme*, and terminates in the middle of the former; the fourth ariſes from the *Glandula Pinealis*, and terminates in the middle of the *Lateral Sinus*'s. Theſe are called by *Galen* the ventricles of the thick membrane, and by others *Ventriculi Cerebri*, L.

SINUS *oſſium* [with *Anat.*] the cavities of the bones which receive the heads of other bones, *L.*

To SIP [ſipper, *Du.* or ꞅipan, *Sax.*] to ſoop a little.

SI'PHON [σίφον, Gr.] a crooked tube in hydraulicks, one leg of branch whereof is longer than the other; uſed in the raiſing or fluids, emptying of veſſels, and various other uſes.

SI'PPETS [q. d. *ſoppets*] little ſops.

A SIQUIS [*i. e.* if any one Sc. *invenerit*, L. ſhall find] a paper or bill ſet up in ſome open place, to proclaim the loſs of any thing in an univerſity, *L.*

SI RECOGNOSCAT [in *Law*] a writ which lies for a creditor againſt his debtor, who has acknowledged in the county-court before the ſheriff, that he owes to his creditor ſuch a ſum of money received of him in *pecuniis numeratis*, i. e. in money numbred, *L.*

SIR [Sor, *Brit. Sieur*, F.] an appellation of honour to a man.

SIRE [*ſire*, O. F. and It.] a father, a male animal.

To SI'RENIZE [of *ſiren*, L] to allure perſons to their deſtruction.

SIRENS [either of σείρειν or σύρειν, to draw or allure, or σείρειν, to deceive, &c.] a ſort of monſters who are ſaid to have their upper parts like beautiful virgins, and the lower like the body and tail of a fiſh. The names of the chief of them were *Aglaope*, *Piſinoe*, *Thelxiope*, *Molpe*, *Alogophonos*, *Leucoſia*, *Ligea*, *Parthenope*, whence the famous city of *Naples* in *Italy* was called *Parthenope*. Theſe are ſaid to have inhabited between the coaſts of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and to have play'd harmoniouſly on ſeveral inſtruments of muſick, and to have ſung ſo melodiouſly, that they allured paſſengers to them to their deſtruction.

By theſe *Syrens* are ſaid to be ſignified the allurements of luſt, which will infallibly bring us to an unhappy end, unleſs we imitate the example of *Ulyſſes*, who ſailing that way cauſ'd his men to ſtop their ears with wax, and himſelf to be bound faſt to the maſt of his ſhip, that they might not prevail upon him.

SIRI'ASIS [σειρίασις, Gr.] a great heat of the brain and its membrane, *L.*

SI'RIUS [Σείριος, Gr.] the dog ſtar, a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the mouth of the conſtellation, called *canis major*.

To SIRNAME [*ſurnommer*, F.] to give the name of a family to a perſon.

A SIRNAME [*ſurnom*, F. q. d. the name of a ſire or father] a family name.

SIRO'NES [with *Surgeons*] are little puſhes in the palm of the hand or ſole of the foot, in which there are little worms or inſects.

SISKIN, the bird called a green-finch.

SIRY'NCHION [with *Botaniſts*] a ſort of great onion.

SI'STER [ꞅƿuꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* ſiſter *Su.* ſoſter, *Dan.* ſuſter, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſchweſter, H. G.] a female born of the ſame father and mother or of one of them.

SISTER-*Hood* [of ꞅƿuꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* or Suſter, *Dan.* and hood a termination added to relation] the ſociety of ſiſters.

SI'STRUM, an ancient muſical inſtrument uſed by the prieſts of *Iſis*, and *Oſiris*, L.

SISYMBRIUM [σισύμβριον, Gr.] water-mint, *L.*

SISYRINCHIUM [σισυρίγχιον, Gr.] a kind of great onion.

To SIT, *Irr. V.* [of ꞅiꞇꞇan, *Sax.* ſittia, *Su.* ſitten, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſitzen, H. G. *ſedere*, It.] to repoſe upon a ſeat.

SIT in your Place, and none can make you riſe.

SITE [*ſitus*, L.] the ſituation of any place, territory or building.

SITE [with *Logicians*] one of the 10 predicaments, which declares the ſubject to be ſo and ſo placed.

SIT-*Faſt* [of a *Horſe*] a horny knob in the ſkin.

SITHE } SITHE'NCE } [ꞅiðan, *Sax.*] ſince, ſeeing that.

SITHCU'NDMAN [Siðcunðman, *Sax.*] a gentleman who was the leader of the men of a town, &c. or or one who had ſo much land as might render him capable of knight's ſervice.

A SITHE [Siðe, *Sax.* ſeyſſen, *Du.* ſenſe, G.] an inſtrument for mowing-graſs.

SI'TIBNND [*ſitibundus*, L.] exceeding thirſty.

SITI'CULOUS [*ſiticuloſus*, L.] very thirſty.

SITIS MORBOSA [or *the thirſty Diſeaſe*] a diſeaſe cauſed by an extream ſalt and hot conſtitution of the body.

SI'TUATE [*ſituéte*, F. *ſitnato*, It. *ſituado*, Sp. of *ſituatus*, L.] ſituated, ſeated, placed.

SITUATED [*ſitus*, L. *ſitué*, F.] ſeated.

SITUA'TION [*ſitué*, F. *ſituato*, It. *ſituado*, Sp. of *ſitus*, L.] the manner of being ſituated; alſo a ſeat.

SITU'ATION [with *Logicians*] is the ninth of the categories, as *ſitting*, *ſtanding*, *before*, *behind*, *to the Right*, *to the Left*.

SITUS [in *Geometry*, *Algebra*, &c.] the ſituation of ſurfaces, lines, &c. L.

SIX [ꞅex, *Sax.* ſex, *Su.* and *Dan.* ſes, *Du.* and L. ſechs, H. G. *ſix*, F. *ſei*, It. *ſex*, L. ἕξ, Gr.] the number VI or 6.

SI'XAIN [in *Milit. Affairs*] an ancient order of battle for ſix batallions, which ſuppoſing them to be all in a line is formed thus. The ſecond and fifth batallions advance and make the *Van*. The firſt and ſixth fall into the rear, leaving the third and fourth to form the main body. Each batallion ought to have a ſquadron on its right, and another on its left. Any number of batallions, produced of the number ſix, may be drawn up by this order: So 12 batallions may be put into two *Sixains*, and 81 into three *Sixains*.

SIXTH [ꞅixꞇ, *Sax.*] the VIth or 6th.

SIXTH [in *Muſick*] one of the original two concords or harmonical intervals.

SIXTEEN [ꞅixꞇyne, *Sax.*] XVI. or 16.

SI'XTY [ꞅixꞇeᵹ, *Sax.*] LX. or 60.

SI'X-FOLD [Six ꝼealðe, *Sax.*] ſix times as much.

SIZE [*incert. Etym.*] proportion, bigneſs, ſtature, length, thickneſs.

SIZE, a glewiſh matter, which painters in diſtemper mix with their colours; alſo a kind of paſte uſed by ſhoemakers; alſo a ſort of jelly uſed by plaiſterers, &c.

SIZE, [*at the Univerſity* of *Cambridge*] ſo much bread or beer, ſet upon any of their names in the buttery-book, as amounts to the value of a farthing, and is marked with the leter S.

To SIZE, to do over with ſize; alſo to ſcore as ſtudents do in the buttery-book at *Cambridge*, the ſame that is called to *battle*, at *Oxford*.

SI'ZEABLE, of a fit or convenient ſize.

SIZE'ABLENESS [of *aſſiex*, F. *&c.*] the being of a fit ſize.

SIZE'L [with *Minters*] the remains of the bars of ſilver-metal, *&c.* after the round pieces of money have been cut out, according to their reſpective ſizes.

SI'ZER, a ſcholar of the loweſt degree at the univerſity of *Cambridge*; the ſame as a ſervitour at *Oxford*.

SIZIE'ME [*ſixieme*, F.] a ſequence of ſix cards, at the game called piquet.

SI'ZING [at the *Tin-Works*] a curious method of dreſſing the tin-ore, after it comes from the launder of the ſtamping mill; which is by ſifting it through an hair-ſieve, and caſting back that which remains in the ſieve into the tails, to be trampled over again.

SKA'DDLE [of ſceaðnyſſe, *Sax.*] hurt, damage; alſo ravenous, miſchievous.

SKADDO'NS [prob. of ſceadda, *Sax.*] the embryo's of bees.

A SKAIN }
A SKEIN } [ſæxene, *Sax.*] a ſort of ſhort *Iriſh* ſword.

SKEIN }
SKAIN } [*eſcaigne*, O. F.] a length of yarn, thread, ſilk, *&c.* as it is wound on a reel.

SKA'RFED [with *Sailors*] a ſhip is ſaid to be skarfed, when one piece of timber is let into another.

To SKATCH *a Wheel*, is to ſtop the wheel of a cart or wagon, by putting a ſtone or block before it.

SKATE [Sceadda, *Sax.* ſkade, *Dan.*] a fiſh.

SKEG, a ſort of a wild plum growing in hedges, and of a reddiſh colour.

The SKEG [with *Sailors*] that ſmall and ſlender part of a keel, that is cut ſlanting, and ſtanding a little without the ſtern-poſt.

SKE'GGER [of ſceagga, *Sax.*] a kind of ſmall ſalmon.

SKE'GGER-*Trout*, a kind of fiſh or ſalmon.

SKE'LETON [*ſquelette*, F. *ſcheletro*, It. *eſquelète*, Sp. Σκελετὸς, Gr.] the bones of an animal cleared from the fleſh, *&c.* and put together again in their natural order, with wires. joints.

SKE'LLET [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *ecuelitte*, F.] a veſſel of metal with feet for boiling.

SKELLE'TTA [*old Rec.*] a little bell for a church-ſteeple.

A SKE'LLUM [ſkelm, *Du.*] a rogue.

SKE'PTIC }
SKE'PTICK } [Σκεπτικὸς, of τῦ Σκέπτεσθαι, Gr. to obſerve, to contemplate, *&c.*] a philoſopher who doubted of every thing, and admitted of no judgment concerning any thing.

SKE'PTICALLY after the manner of a skeptick.

SKE'PTICISM, the doctrine and opinions of the skepticks; which was, that perſons ought to ſuſpend their judgment, as to the determination or firm belief of any thing.

SKETCH [*eſquiſſe*, F. *ſchizzo*, It.] the firſt draught of a deſign or fancy, eſpecially in painting and drawing.

To SKETCH *out* [*eſquiſſer*, F. *ſchizzare*, It.] to draw the outlines of a thing, to chalk or pencil out.

SKEW [prob. of ſkew, *Teut.*] to look askew, to look on one ſide ſcornfully, to ſquint, to leer.

SKE'WER [ſkeve, *Dan.*] a ſlender pin uſed by butchers, cooks, *&c.*

SKIFF [*eſquif*, F. *ſchiſe*, It. *eſquiſe*, Sp. *ſcapha*, L.] a ſmall ſhip boat.

SKILL [ſkell, *Dan.* *Minſhew* will have it from *ſcio*, I know, or *Schola* a ſchool] capacity, knowing, experience.

SKI'LFUL [according to *Minſhew* of *Sciolus*, L. and full, *Sax.*] knowing, experienced in.

SKI'LFULLY, knowingly, with experience.

SKI'LFULNESS, knowledge experience in an art or ſcience.

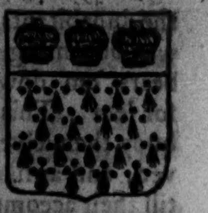
To SKI'M [*ecumer*, F. *ſchiumare*, It.] to take off the froth, ſcum, or top of any liquid thing, v. *To ſcum*.

To SKIN [ſkidde, *Dan.* ſchinden, G.] to flay, to take off the skin of an animal.

The SKIN [of ſkind, *Dan.*] the hide of an animal; alſo the outward rind of fruit.

Near is my Shirt, but nearer is my SKIN.

Some friends are nearer to a man than others: Parents and children than other relations: Relations than neighbours, and neighbours than ſtrangers; but above all, a man is neareſt to himſelf. *Charity begins at Home*; but this charity at home ſtands in a ſlippery place, upon the brink, either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*; and it is very apt to ſlide into one or other of theſe diſcommendable extremes. The adage indeed intimates, That we ought to value our bodies more than our goods; to part with our clothes off our backs, rather than have our skins ſtripp'd over our ears; that our charity and hoſpitality ſhould commence in our own houſes, for the entertainment of our families, relations, and friends; yet it does not mean, that it ought always to lie ſneaking at home, and never ſhew it ſelf abroad; it ſhould be as extenſive as the light, and beſtow here and there a kind ray upon ſtrangers, as well as boſom friends and acquaintance, according to our circumſtances, tho' not ſo as to make a man a *Felo de ſe* by his good offices to others. *Ma chemiſe m'eſt plus proche que ma Robe.* French. *Tunica pallio propior.* Latin. *Plus près eſt la Chair que la Chemiſe*, Fr. Ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνήμη. Greek. *Mi ſtringe piu la camiſcia, che la gonella*, It.



SKI'NNERS, were incorporated *Anno* 1325. they conſiſt of a maſter, four wardens, 68 aſſiſtants, and 170 on the livery; the fine for which is 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This is the ſixth company of the twelve, of which there have been 29 lord mayors. This company has been honoured by having of their fraternity ſix kings, five queens, one prince, nine dukes, two earls, and a baron. Their armorial enſigns are *Ermine* on a chief *Gules*, three crowns *Or*, with caps of the firſt. The creſt, a leopard *Proper* gorg'd with a chaplet of bays *Or*. The ſupporters, a lucern and a wolf both *Proper*. The motto, *To God only be all glory*. Their hall is on *Dowgate-Hill*.

SKI'NNINESS, the having much of or being little elſe but skin; leanneſs.

SKI'NNY, conſiſting much of skin, lean.

A SKINK, a four-footed ſmall *Egyptian* animal or ſerpent, in the form of a crocodile.

SKINK-*Pottage* [ſkencken, *Du.* ſchencken, G.] a ſort of *Scotch* pottage, made of the ſinews of a leg of beef.

To SKINK [ſcencan, *Sax.*] to ſerve drink at the table.

A SKINKER [Skenker, *Dan.*] a cup-bearer, a butler.

To SKIP [prob of *ſquittare*, It. to dance, or *eſquiver*, F. to fly back] to leap or jump to and fro.

To SKIP [ſcyptan. *Sax.*] to paſs by or over.

A SKIP, a leap or jump.

A SKIP-*Jack*, a lacquey, a ſorry fellow that roves up and down.

A SKIP, a lacquey or foot-boy.

A SKIPPER [ſkipper, *Du.* and *Dan.* ſchipffer, G.] a maſter of a ſhip or ſea veſſel.

SKIP-*Pound* [*q. d.* ſhip-pound] is the dividend of a laſt of corn laden in a ſhip, and contains from 3 to 400 pounds.

To SKI'RMISH [*ſcaramucciare*, It. *eſcarmoucher*, F. *eſcaramucar*, Sp. ſchermutzen, *Du.* ſcharmützeln, G.] to fight on a ſudden ſurprize, ſurprizedly, and without order, as ſtraggling parties of ſoldiers do before the main battel.

A SKI'RMISH. [*eſcarmouche*, F. *ſcaramuccia*, It. *eſcaramuza*, Sp.] a ſmall encounter of a few men, when they fight, as above; or a combat in preſence of two armies, between two parties, who advance from the bodies for that purpoſe, and introduce and invite to a general regular fight.

SKI'RRET [*chirrivia*, Sp.] the plant skirwort, whoſe root is ſomething like a parſnip; a great dainty.

SKIRTS [prob. of ſcyrt, *Sax.*] parts of a garment below the waiſt; alſo the borders of a country.

To ſit upon One's SKIRTS.

SKIT [prob. of ſcytan, *Sax.* to ſhoot] a caprice, whimſy.

SKI'TTISH [*ecouteux*, F. in the firſt ſenſe. *Skinner* will have it from σκιρτάω, Gr.] jadiſh or reſty, as ſome horſes are; alſo fantaſtical, friſking.

SKI'TTISHLY, reſtily, alſo wantonly.

SKI'TTISHNESS, wantonneſs, friskineſs.

To SKREAM [prob. hræmen, *Sax.*] to ſquawl out, to make a ſudden loud noiſe with the voice.

A SKREA'MING, a making ſuch a noiſe.

To SKREEN [ſome derive it of ſchermen, *Teut.* or prob. of *ſecernere*, L.] to defend or protect from; alſo to ſift thro' an inſtrument called a skreen.

A SKREEN [*Somner* derives it of ſcrimbre, *Sax.* *Minſhew*, of *ſecerniculum*, L. others of *eſcrein*, F.] a device to keep off the wind, heat, *&c.* from bodies; alſo, a device for ſifting gravel through.

To SKEW, to go ſideling along, to waddle.

SKULL [prob. of ſchell, *Teut.* a ſhell, or ſchedel, *Teut.* the head] is the uppermoſt bone of the head, faſhioned in the form of a globe, and diſtinguiſh'd with its orders of ſmall holes and ſeams, and outwardly covered with skin and thin fleſh, leſt it ſhould be over burthened with too much weight. Theſe are full of pores, for the more convenient evaporation of the groſs humours of the brain, and certain excrements of it, whereof hairs are produced. The skull is inwardly hollow, that the brain, which is the ſeat of all the ſenſes, may be the more commodiouſly placed in it. It is diſtributed into three parts; the fore-part (call'd *Sinciput*,) and conjoineth into the forehead; the hinder-part (call'd *Occiput*;) and the middle or crown (call'd *Vertex*) ſeated between the fore and hinder-parts. In theſe three partitions are placed three ſenſible faculties; in the fore-part is the *Senſus communis*, or fancy, *i. e.* the judgment of the ſenſes, or univerſal notion of things; in the middle, the imagination; in the hinder-part of the head, the memory.

SKUTE [ſchuyte, *Du.*] a ſmall boat; alſo a large long barge for paſſengers.

SKY [ſky, *Dan.*] the azure concave of the heavens.

SKY-*Lark*, a ſinging-bird.

When the SKY falls we ſhall catch Larks.

The lark is a lofty bird, and ſoars perhaps as high as any of the inhabitants of the airy regions; and if there be no other way of coming at them, till the sky falling down on their heads bears 'em down into our hands, we ſhall be little the better for 'em. This proverb is uſually apply'd to ſuch perſons who buoy themſelves up with vain hopes but in embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their time, or not to laſt till their accompliſhment; as fondly as the lad who ſeeing the lord mayor in his pompous proceſſion, ſaid, *See what we muſt all come to.* *Ad illos redis qui dicunt ſi cælum ruat*; Latin. Θᾶττον ποιήτει μέλι κάνθαρος ἢ γάλα κώνωψ. Greek.

SKY'VENAGE [*old Rec.*] the precincts of the town of *Calais* in *France*, ſo named while it was in the poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*.

SLAB [ſlab, *Du.*] a puddle.

SLAB [with *Carpenters*, &c.] the outſide ſappy board or plank, that is ſawn off from the ſides of timber.

SLA'BBY [of ſlabby, *Du.*] plaſhy, dirty, full of water and dirt.

SLA'BBINESS, ſloppineſs, fulneſs of plaſhes.

SLACK [ꞅlæc, *Sax.* *laxus*, L.] looſe, not tight; alſo ſlow in doing buſineſs.

SLA'CKLY, looſely.

SLA'CKNESS [*laxitas*, L.] looſeneſs in oppoſition to tightneſs.

To SLA'CKEN [ꞅlacian, *Sax.* ſlacken, *Du.*] to let a cord, &c. looſe, which before was tight; alſo to grow remiſe.

SLAG, the recrement or droſs of iron.

SLAIN, v. *To ſlay.*

To SLAKE, to mix lime with water.

SLAM [at a *Game at Cards*] the winning of all the tricks.

SLAM [at the *Allum-Mines*] a ſubſtance often produced by the too much or too little calcining it.

A SLAM *Fellow*, a tall, ſlim fellow.

SLA'NDER [*ſcandalum*, L. ſchande, *Du.* *eſclandre*, O. F. a misfortune.] a reproach, backbiting, an evil-ſpeaking of.

SLANDER leaves a Score behind it.

L. *Calumniare fortiter aliquid adhærebit.*

We ſay likewiſe, in the ſame ſenſe, *Throw* much dirt, ſome will ſtick. Injuries are ſeldom wholly forgot, tho' the perſons aggriev'd may have their reaſons, or be under an obligation, to be ſilent for the preſent.

To SLA'NDER [of *ſcandalizare*, L.] to backbite, to ſpeak evil of, to ſcandalize, to reproach.

SLA'NDEROUS, reviling, apt to rail at, reproachful.

SLA'NDEROUSLY, revilingly, reproachfully.

SLA'NDEROUSNESS, reproachfulneſs.

SLANK, ſlim, ſlender; alſo a ſort of ſea-weed.

SLANT } [ſome derive it of ſlanghe, *Du.* a ſnake] glan-
SLA'NTING } cing, deviating aſide, not ſtrait.

SLANTINGLY, obliquely indirectly.

To SLAP [prob. of *alapa*, L.] to ſtrike, to give a perſon a buffet or blow, and moſt properly with the open hand.

A SLAP [*alapa*, L.] a blow or buffet.

A SLASH, a cut.

To SLASH [of ſlagen, *Du.*] to cut or make a ſlaſh with ſome edged inſtrument.

SLATCH [*Sea-Term*] uſed for the middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down, when it hangs ſlack.

SLATCH *of Fair-Weather* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when there comes an interval of fair-weather, after long foul-weather.

SLATE [prob. of *eſclat*, F. *Minſhew*] a ſcaly or ſort of ſtony ſubſtance, eaſily parted into ſcales or ſlates, for tiling houſes, &c.

SLA'TTERN, a ſlatternly woman, *i. e.* one who does not regularly diſpoſe of family-utenſils; alſo ſluttiſh; alſo careleſs in her dreſs or apparel.

SLA'TTERNLY [of ſloorken, *Du.*] negligent and careleſs, as to neatneſs in dreſs and houſewifery.

A SLAVE [*eſclave*, F. *q. d.* a *Sclavonian*, great numbers of which were taken captives by the *Germans* and *Venetians*] a perpetual ſervant, a drudge, *Du.*

To SLA'VER [of *ſchiavo*, It. *eſclavo*, Sp. *ſaliva*, L. ſpittle] to let the ſpittle run out of the mouth.

SLA'VERY [*eſclavage*, F.] perpetual ſervitude, drudgery.

SLA'VISHLY, in a ſlaviſh manner.

SLA'VISHNESS [*eſclavage*, F.] hard ſervice, drudgery.

To SLA'UGHTER [of Slæᵹan, *Sax.* ſchlagen, *Teut.*] to kill or ſlay, to butcher.

To SLAY, *Irr. V.* [ꞅlæᵹan, *Sax.* *Dan.* ſlaegen, *Du.* and L. G. ſchlagen, H. G. which ſignify no more than to ſtrike or beat, unleſs compounded with the particle *of*, *af* or *ab*.] to kill.

SLEW *Irr. Imp.* [ſloge, *Dan.* geſchlagen, H. G.] did ſlay.

SLAIN *Irr. Part. P.* [geſchagen, H. G.] has *ſlain*, is *ſlain*.

A SLAY [ꞅlæ, of ꞅlæᵹan, *Sax.* to ſtrike] an inſtrument belonging to a weaver's loom.

SLEA'ZINESS [of *Cloth*] ſlightneſs of workmanſhip.

SLEAZY [prob. of *Sileſia*, the place where made, L.] ſlight or ill wrought, as ſilks and ſome linnens are.

SLED } [ſlodde, *Du.* ſlede, *Su.* and *Du.* ſchlitte, G. or
SLEDGE } of ꞅlidenian, *Sax.* to ſlide] a ſort of carriage without, or with broad low wheels uſed in *Holland*; alſo a ſort of trough or cart, in which traitors are carried to execution.

A SLEDGE [ꞅlecᵹe, *Sax.*] a ſmith's great hammer, which they uſe with both hands.

About SLEDGE [with *Smiths*] one that is uſed for battering or drawing out the largeſt work, and is held by the handle with both hands; which they ſwing round over their head, to ſtrike as hard a blow as they can.

Upband SLEDGE [with *Smiths*] is uſed by under workmen; it is uſed with both the hands before, and is ſeldom raiſed higher than the head, and is for work that is not of the largeſt ſize.

SLEEK } [ꞅlið, *Sax.*] ſmooth, even, glib, made ſo by often
SLICK } rubbing with the ſlickſtone.

SLI'CKNESS [Sliᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſmoothneſs.

To SLEEP *Irr. V.* [ꞅlæpan, *Sax.* ſlapen, *Du.*] to take reſt by ſleeping.

SLEPT [*Irr. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did ſleep, has *ſlept*.

One Hour's SLEEP before Midnight is worth two after.

I leave phyſicians to account for this: But the following proverb;

It is good to SLEEP in a whole Skin; Speaks for itſelf.

SLEE'PERS [on *Shipboard*] thoſe timbers are ſo called that lie before and behind in the bottom of a ſhip, the uſe of them is to ſtrengthen the *Futtocks* and *Rungs*.

SLEEPILY, heavily, drouſily.

SLEE'PLESS [Slæpleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without ſleep.

SLEPT, v. *To Sleep.*

SLEE'PY [ꞅlæpicᵹ, *Sax.* ſlaperig, Du. O. and L. G. ſchläfferig, H. G.] inclined to ſleep.

SLEE'PY-*Grave* [ꞅlapiᵹnava, *Sax.*] a tomb or ſepulchre.

SLEE'PY-*Evil*, a diſeaſe in ſheep.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [prob. of ꞅlide, *Sax.* *q. d.* ſlippery rain] a ſort of meteor betwixt rain and ſnow.

SLEE'TINESS, raineneſs, and ſnowineſs, or ſnowy rain.

SLEE'TY, betwixt rainy and ſnowy.

SLEEVE [ꞅliepe, *Sax.*] that part of a garment that covers the arm.

SLEE'VELESS [Slipleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without ſleeves; alſo trifling, impertinent, as a ſleeveleſs errand or meſſage.

SLEIGHT [prob. of ſchleye, G. cunning] dexterity.

SLE'NDER [ſlender, *Du.*] ſlim, not thick about in bulk; alſo ſorry, pitiful.

SLENDERLY, meanly, pitifully.

SLICE [ꞅlice, *Sax.*] a broad or thin cut.

It is ſafe cutting a SLICE off another Man's Loaf.

That is it is not eaſily miſs'd. The G. ſay; Von andern Leuten Häute iſt es gut Riemen ſchneiden (i. e. It is good cutting thongs from other people's hides.) And they generally apply it to the happineſs of thoſe who are provided for at other people's tables or coſts: But we generally apply our proverb in a worſe ſenſe.

To SLICE [ꞅliten, *Sax.*] to cut in ſlices.

To SLI'CKEN [ſlichten, *Du.*] to ſmooth.

SLI'CKNESS [of ꞅliðneꞅꞅe, *Sax.* or ſchlichten, *Teut.*] to ſlicken ſmoothneſs.

A SLIDE [Slide, *Sax.*] a frozen place to ſlide on.

To SLIDE [*Irr. V.* ꞅliðan, *Sax.*] to glide along on ice, &c.

SLID [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] (ꞅlid, aꞅliden, *Sax.*] did ſlide, have ſlid.

SLIDING [in *Mechan.*] a motion when the ſame point of a body, moving along a ſurface, deſcribes a line on that ſurface.

SLI'DING-*Rule* [with *Mathemat.*] a rule to be uſed without compaſſes in gauging, &c.

To SLIGHT [*q. d.* to make light of, or of ſchleden, *Du.*] to diſeſteem or diſregard; alſo to do buſineſs ſlightly.

SLIGHT [ſlitta, *Su.*] ordinary, bad.

SLIGHTLY, lightly, careleſly, badly.

SLI'GHTINGLY, with diſdain, or diſregard.

SLIME [ꞅlim, *Sax.* ſchleim, G. *limo*, It.] ſoft mud; alſo clammy or glewiſh humour.

SLI'MINESS [of ꞅlimicᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a muddy ſoftneſs clammineſs.

SLI'MNESS [of ꞅlimneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſlenderneſs.

SLI'MY [ꞅlimincᵹ, *Sax.*] full of ſlime, ropy, &c.

SLI'NESS, craftineſs, clandeſtineneſs, reſervedneſs.

SLING [ſlynghe, *Dan.* ſlunga, *Su.* ſling, *Du.* ſchlinge, H. G.] a ſtring-inſtrument or machine for throwing ſtones; alſo uſed by brewers in carrying barrels, and alſo for other uſes.

To SLING, *Irr. V.* [ſlyngen, *Dan.* ſlingern, *Du.* ſlingen, O. and L. G. ſchlingen. H. G.] to caſt or throw with a ſling, &c.

SLUNG, *Irr. Imp. and Part. P.* [ſlunge, geſlungen, O. and L. G. ſchlunge, and geſchlungen, H. G.] did fling, have flung.

Sli'nging *of the Yards* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when the yards are faſt bound aloft to the croſs-tree and head of the maſt, by any rope or chain; that if the yard by any means ſhould happen to break, the yard may be kept from falling down on the hatches.

A **Slink** [ſlank, *Dan.*] a caſt calf or other beaſt.

To **Slink**, *Irr. V.* [of ꞅlincan, *Sax.*] to ſneak or go away privately; alſo to caſt or bring forth a calf before its time.

Slunk, *Irr. Imp.* [ſluncke, O. and L. G. ſchlunck, H. G.] did ſlink.

Slunk, [*Irr. Part. P.*] have *ſlunk*.

A **Slip** [of ꞅlippan, *Sax.*] a ſliding, a fall; alſo a miſtake alſo a narrow ſlip cut off from any thing.

To **Slip** [*Irr. V.* ꞅlippan, *Sax.* to ſlip, to fall, to miſtake.

Slipt [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did ſlip, have ſlipt.

A **Slip** [with *Gardeners*] a ſmall ſprig or twig, pulled off from a tree.

Sli'ppers [ꞅlippeꞃaꞅ, *Sax.*] looſe ſhoes for wearing in dry places.

Sli'pperiness, aptneſs to cauſe ſlipping or ſliding.

Sli'ppery [of ꞅlippan, *Sax.* to ſlip] apt to cauſe ſlipping; alſo deceitful, tricking.

To **Slit**, *Irr. V.* [ꞅliꞇan, *Sax.* ſlyta, *Su.* ſlide, *Dan.*] to cut a thing with the grain, as wood, whalebone, *&c.*

A **Slit** [Sliꞇe, *Sax.*] a cut or diviſion according to the grain, as of wood, *&c.*

To **Slive** [prob. of ſlaeber, *Dan.*] to creep or go about droniſhly.

To **Sli'ver** [ꞅliꝼan, *Sax.*] to cut or divide into thin pieces.

Sloats *of a Cart*, are thoſe under-pieces which keep the bottom together.

To **Slock**, to entice away another's man's ſervant, *O.*

Slockster } one who entices away other men's ſervants, a
Slocker } kidknapper, *Du.*

Sloe [Sla, *Sax.*] a wild plum.

Sloe-*Worm* [Slaꝩ ꝩyꞃm, *Sax.* prob. ſo called becauſe ſlow in its motion] an inſect.

Sloop, a ſmall ſea-veſſel, v. *Shalloop.*

To **Slop** [prob. of ſlabben, *Du.*] to daſh with water or other liquids

Slo'peness } ſlantingneſs, a going diagonally or ſide-
Slo'pingness } ways.

Slopingly, ſlantingly.

Slo'ppy [of ſlabbe, *Du.*] plaſhy.

Sdops [*ſcioppi*, Ital.] phyſical potions.

Slops [of ſlabbe, *Du.*] a ſort of wide-kneed breeches, worn by ſeamen.

Slot *of a Deer* [of ſloot, *Du.*] the view or print of a ſtag's foot in the ground.

Sloth [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a tortoiſe, becauſe it is of a nature very lazy, and ſlow in its march.

Sloth [of Slað *Sax.*] idleneſs, lazineſs, droniſhneſs.

Slo'thful [*q. d.* Slaðꝼul, *i. e.* full of unwillingneſs or ꞅlap, *Sax.* ſlow] idle, droniſh, lazy.

Slo'thfully [of Slaðꝼullic, *Sax.*] droniſhly, *&c.*

Slo'thfulness [of Slaðꝼulneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſlowneſs, droniſhneſs, *&c.*

A **Slouch** [prob. of ſloff, *Dan.*] a great lubberly, dogged, ill behavioured, ſlovenly fellow.

Slouching, clowniſh, lubberly, awkward in deportment.

A **Slough** [prob. of Luh, *Sax.* a lake] a deep muddy place; alſo the caſt skin of a ſnake.

A **Slough**, the ſpungy or porous ſubſtance in the inſide of the horns of oxen or cows; alſo a piece of corrupt fleſh cut out of a ſore or wound; alſo the ſcar of it.

Slough [in a *Coal Mine*] a damp.

Slough *of a wild Boar* [*Hunting Term*] the bed, ſoil, filth, or mire wherein he wallows; or the place in which he lies in the day-time.

Slough *ſilver* [at *Wigmore*] a rent anciently paid to the caſtle, inſtead of ſome day's-works in harveſt, anciently performed for the lord of the manour.

Sloven [ſome derive it of ſloef, *Du.* others of ſchlantz, *Teut* careleſs or more problably of *ſalope*, F.] a naſty, beaſtly fellow.

Slovenliness [of ſchlang, *Teut* careleſs, or ſloef *Du.*] naſtineſs, careleſneſs in dreſs, carriage, *&c.*

Slovenly, naſty, careleſs; alſo in a careleſs manner.

Slouth [prob. of ꞅloꝫ *Sax.*] concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow skin, the caſt skin of a ſnake.

Slouth [with *Hunters*] a herd or company; as a ſlouth of bears, *i. e.* a company of them.

Slow [ꞅlap *Sax.*] dilatory, tedious, dull in motion.

Slow'ness [Slapneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] tediousneſs in motion.

Slow'ness *of Motion.* Our learned countryman Mr. *J. Dee* relates, that he being in his travels, in company with the noted *Cardan*, ſaw an inſtrument (which was firſt ſold for 20 talents of gold) wherein there was one wheel, which conſtantly moved round againſt the reſt, yet did not finiſh one revolution under 7000 years.

To **Slu'bber** *over* [*Skinner* derives it either of *lubricare* Lat. to make ſlippery, or of ſchlupten, *Teut.*] to do a thing ſluttiſhly, careleſly, or without application.

A **Slubber**-*degullion* [with the *Vulgar*] a ſlubberly, dirty, naſty fellow.

Sluce } [*eſcluſe*, F. ſluyſe, *Du.*] a vent or drain for wa-
Sluice } ter on land; alſo a frame of wood in a river for keeping the water from overflowing low grounds.

Sluc'd, iſſuing or pouring fourth from a ſluce. *Milton.*

Slug, a dew-ſnail, without a ſhell; alſo a drone or idle fellow.

Slug [prob. of ſchlagen, *Du.* to ſlay or ſmite] a great gun; alſo a battered leaden bullet.

Slug [prob. of ſuckelen, *Du.* to act ſlothfully] a ſhip that is a dull, heavy ſailor.

A **Slu'ggard** [ſuckeler, *Du.*] an idle, ſlothful, droniſh perſon.

Slu'ggish [prob. of ſuckelen, *Du.*] ſlothful.

To **Slumber** [of ꞅlummeꞃan, *Sax.* *ſommeiller*, F.] to ſleep unſoundly, to doze.

Slu'mberous, ſlumbering, of, or pertaining to ſlumber

To **Slump**, to ſlip or ſink into any wet or dirty place.

Slung, v. *To Sling.*

Slunk [of ꞅlincan, *Sax.*] v. *To Slink.*

To **Slur** [ſlooren, *Du.* *ſalir*, F.] to ſoil or daub; alſo to beſpatter or ſully a perſon's reputation.

Slur a mark of ignominy; a ſoil or dawb: Alſo a cheat at dice.

Slut [prob. of *lutum*, L. mire, *&c.* or of *ſalope*, F.] a naſty houſewife.

Slu'ttish [prob. of *lutoſus*, L. or of *ſale*, F.] naſty, not cleanly in cookery or houſewifery.

Slu'ttishness; naſtineſs in houſewifery.

Sly [of ſchleichen, G. to creep as *Minſhew* ſuppoſes] craftily reſerved in words or deeds, *&c.*

Sly-*Boots* [with the *Vulgar*] a ſeeming ſilly, but ſubtle fellow.

Smack [ꞅmæc, *Sax.* ſmak, *Su.* and *Dan.* ſmack, *Du.* ſchmack, geſchmack, G.] a taſte, a reliſh, a ſmattering.

Smack [ſchmatzen, *Teut*] an eager or amorous kiſs, with a noiſe made with the lips: alſo a noiſe made with a whip.

To **Smack** [of ꞅmæccan, *Sax.* ſmaka, *Su.* ſmager, *Dan.* ſmecken, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſchmacken, H. G.] to taſte or reliſh with the ſmack of the lips; alſo to kiſs eagerly or amorouſly.

To have a **Sma'ckering** *for a Thing*, to long for it; to be very deſirous of it.

A **Smacking** *Cove* [with the *Canting Crew*] a coachman.

Smaka [*old Rec.*] a ſmack or little ſhip.

Small [ꞅmæl, *Sax* ſmale, *Dan.* ſmaal, *Su.* ſmal, *Du.* ſchmall, O. and L. G.] little in ſize, or in number.

Small-*Craft* [with *Fiſhermen*] all ſuch lines, nets, and hooks, as are uſed in fiſhing; alſo all ſorts of ſmall ſea veſſels; as ſmacks, catches, hoys, *&c.*

Small-*Piece* [in *Scotland*] a coin in value two-pence farthing *Engliſh*, of which three make a noble.

Small *Pox* [ꞅmæl poccaꞅ, *Sax.*] the epidemical diſtemper of *England.*

Sma'llage, an herb.

Sma'llness [Smælneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] littleneſs.

Smalt [*Email*, F. *ſmalto*, It.] a blue colour uſed by painters; alſo blue enamel.

To **Smart** [ꞅmeoꞃꞇan, *Sax.* ſmerten, O and L. G. ſchmertzen, H. G.] to cauſe pain.

Smart [ꞅmeoꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] pain from a prick, cut, *&c.*

Smara'gdine [*ſmaragdinus*, L. of σμαράγδινος, Gr.] of, or pertaining to an emerald.

Smara'gdus [Σμάραγδος, Gr.] an emerald, a precious ſtone of a tranſparent and lovely green colour.

Smart [of ꞅmeoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* ſmerte, O. and L. G. ſchmertz, H. G.] quick, violent, ſharp, biting; alſo witty.

Smartly, quickly, violently, ſharply, wittily.

Sma'rtness, ſharpneſs, pungency; alſo wittineſs.

Smatch [of ꞅmæc, of ꞅmæcan, *Sax.*] a ſuperficial or ſlight knowledge of an art, *&c.*

A **Sma'tterer** [prob. of ꞅmæcan, *Sax.* to taſte] one who has ſome ſmatch or tincture of learning.

To **Smear** [ꞅmeꞃan, *Sax* ſmôria, *Su.* ſmure, *Dan.* ſmeeren, *Du.* ſchmeertzen, H. G.] to daub over with greaſe.

Smecty'mnus, a a word made out of the five firſt letters of the Chriſtian and ſirnames of five presbyterian miniſters, viz. *Stephen Marſhal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurſtow*, who wrote a book againſt *Epiſcopacy* and the *Common-Prayer*, in the year 1641. whence their followers were called *Smectymnians.*

Sme'gma [σμῆγμα, Gr.] ſoap, or any thing that ſcours.

Sme'gmatick [*ſmegmaticus*, L. σμηγματικός, Gr.] of, or pertaining to ſoap, of a ſoapy or ſcouring quality.

To **Smell**, *Irr. V.* [*incertæ Etymologiæ*, but the moſt prob. that etymologiſts have given us, is by *Minſhew*, who derives it

ſchamadken,

ſchmacken, *Teut.* to taſte; but it may as well be derived of ꞅmæc, *Sax.* a taſte or reliſh] to perceive ſcents by the noſtrils.

SMELT [*Irr. Imp. and Part P.*] did ſmell, have *ſmelt*.

SMELLING [with *Philoſophers*] is an external ſenſe, by which an animal, by the aſſiſtance of his noſtrils, (which are furniſhed with very ſubtle fibres) receives all manner of ſmells; and thoſe, that have the moſt tender fibres, enjoy this ſenſe in the moſt exquiſite manner. This ſenſe in man is ſpoiled by the vapours of different and dainty viands or meats, which is alledg'd as the reaſon why men have not this ſenſe to that perfection that moſt other animals have, who, by feeding on a more ſimple diet, enjoy this ſenſe in greater perfection, and can by their ſmelling find out their food, tho' at a great diſtance.

SMELLING, the act whereby we become ſenſible of odorous bodies, by means of certain effluvia of them, which ſtriking on the olfactory organ, with briskneſs enough to have their impulſe propagated to the brain, do excite a ſenſation in the ſoul.

SMELT [ꞅmelt, *Sax.*] a fine ſmall fiſh.

A SMELT [with the *Canting Crew*] half a guiney. *Tip me a* SMELT, *i. e.* lend me half a guinea.

SMELT, v. *To Smell.*

To SMELT [ſmelten, Du. O. and L. G. ſchmeltzen, H. G.] (with *Refiners*) is to melt metal in the ore in a furnace, called a ſmelting furnace, in order to ſeparate the metal from the earthy parts.

To SMERK } [of ꞅmeꞃcian, *Sax.*] to look ſmilingly and
To SMICKER } amorouſly.

SMETH, an ointment to take away the hair.

SMI'CKET [of ꞅmoc, *Sax.*] a woman's inner garment of linnen; the *o* chang'd into an *i*, and the termination *et* added, the better to fit the mouth of a *Prude*.

SMI'LAX [σμίλαξ, Gr.] the herb bind-weed; alſo the yew-tree, *L.*

To SMILE [ſmiler, Dan.] to look pleaſant, to laugh ſilently.

SMI'NTHEAN [of σμίνϑευς Gr. a rat] an epithet given to *Apollo*, from killing rats, mice, *&c.*

SMI'RIS } [of σμάω, Gr. to cleanſe] the *Emery* or *Emeril-*
SMY'RIS } *ſtone*, a kind of hard ſtone uſed by glaziers to cut glaſs, and by jewellers, to poliſh jewels, *&c.*

To SMITE *Irr. V.* [ſmeiten, Du. O. and L. G. ſchmeiſſen, H. G.] to ſtrike, hit, or beat.

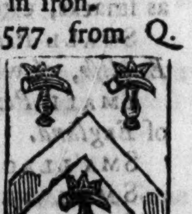
SMIT } *Irr. Imp.* [ſmitt, Du. O. and L. G. ſchmeiſſe H.
SMOTE } G.] did ſmite.

To SMITE [with *Falconers*] a phraſe uſed of a hawk, when ſhe wipes her beak after feeding.

SMI'TING-*Line* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall rope faſtened to the mizen yard-arm, ſerving to looſen the mizen ſail, without ſtriking down the yard.

To SMITE *the Mizen* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to pull by that rope that the ſail may fall down.

A SMITH [ꞅmið, *Sax.* ſmedh, *Su.* ſmid, Du. ſchmied, O. and L. G. ſchmidt, H. G.] one who works in iron.



Black SMITHS had a charter granted *Anno* 1577. from Q. *Elizabeth*, confirm'd by K. *James* I. and K. *Charles* I; but there are ſome records found relating to this company ſo ancient as *Edward* III's time. Their armorial enſigns are, Sable, a chevron between three hammers *Argent*, handled and crowned *Or*, on a helmet and torſe, a phenix firing herſelf by the ſun-beams, all proper. The motto, *By Hammer and Hand all Arts do ſtand.* Their hall is ſituate on the weſt ſide of *Lambeth hill.*

SMI'THERY [ꞅmið cꞃæꝼt, *Sax.*] the trade of a ſmith.

To follow SMITHERY [ꞅmiðan, *Sax.*] to work in iron, *&c.*

SMI'THY [of ꞅmið, *Sax.*] a ſmith's ſhop.

SMI'TTEN, v. *To ſmite.*

SMOCK [ꞅmoc, *Sax.*] an inner linnen garment for women.

SMOCK-*fac'd*, effeminate, womaniſh of countenance.

SMO'KINESS [of ꞅmoca, *Sax.*] a being ſmoky or infeſted with ſmoke.

SMO'KE [ꞅmoca, *Sax.* ſmooke, Du. and O. G.] a humid matter exhaled in the form of a vapour, or the black exhalation which aſcends from fire.

There is no SMOKE but there is ſome Fire; Said when appearances make a thing probable. L. *Non eſt fumus abſque igne.* It. *Non c'e fumo ſenza fuoco.*

SMO'KY [ꞅmociꝫ, *Sax.*] ſending forth ſmoke, *&c.*

To SMOKE [ꞅmocian, *Sax.* ſmooken, *Du.*] to ſend forth a fuliginous vapour of fat unctuous woods, coals, *&c.*

To SMOKE [*ſmell* or *ſuſpect*] a deſign.

SMOKE *Farthings*, an annual rent, formerly paid for cuſtomary dues, offered by the inhabitants of a dioceſs at *Whitſuntide*, when they made their proceſſions to the mother or cathedral-church.

SMOKE-*Silver* } money paid in ancient times to the mi-
SMOKE-*Penny* } niſters of ſeveral pariſhes, inſtead of the tithe-wood.

To SMOOTH [ꞅmæðian, *Sax.*] to make plain, or even.

SMOOTH [ꞅmeðe, *Sax.*] even, plain; alſo ſoft, courteous.

SMOOTH Waters run deep.

This proverb is ſpoken to, or of them who ſeem demure, yet are ſuſpected to be roguiſh. The *L.* ſay; *Cave tibi a muto, a quoque a ſilente.*

SMOOTHLY, evenly, in an even plain manner, ſoftly, courteouſly.

SMOO'THNESS [ꞅmæðeneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] evenneſs, plainneſs.

SMOOTH-*Boiling of Sugar* [with *Confectioners*] is when ſugar is boiled to ſuch a height, that dipping the tip of the finger in it, and afterwards applying it to the thumb, a ſmall thread or ſtring will immediately break, and remain in a drop upon the fingers.

SMOTE, v. *To ſmite.*

To SMOTHER [ꞅmoꞃian, or ꞅmoðeꞃian, *Sax.*] to ſuffocate, to ſtop the breath.

A SMOTHER, a vapour or ſmoke, cauſed by burning ſtraw, *&c.*

SMUG [ꞅmicꞃe, *Sax.*] ſpruce, neat.

To SMUG *one's ſelf* [ſmucke, *Dan.* ſmucken, *Du.* O. and L. G. ſchmucken, H. G.] to trim, clean, adorn, and ſet ones ſelf off to the beſt advantage.

To SMU'GGLE [ſmeerkelen, *Du.*] to handle or kiſs amorouſly; alſo to run goods aſhore, or bring them on ſhore by ſtealth without paying the cuſtom.

SMU'GNESS, ſpruceneſs, neatneſs.

A SMU'GGLER, one who runs uncuſtom'd goods aſhore.

To SMUGGLE [as before, or of ſmaggerer, *Dan.* or ſchmerchelen, *Teut.*] to kiſs amorouſly; to run goods, *&c.*

SMUGGLING *Ken* [with the *Canting Crew*] a bawdy-houſe.

To SMUT [beꞅmitan, *Sax.* or ſchmutzen, G. ſmetten, *Du.*] to dawb with ſmut.

SMUT [ſchmutz, *Teut.* or ſmette, *Du.*] the ſoot of a chimney; alſo a diſeaſe in corn.

SMU'TTILY, obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS, a being dawbed with ſoot, *&c.* alſo obſcenity of diſcourſe.

SMU'TTY, beſmeared with ſmut.

SMYRNIUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb lovage, or parſley of *Macedon.*

To SNABBLE [with the *Canting Crew*] to rifle, ſtrip, or plunder.

SNACK, a ſhare, a part. As,

To go SNACKS *with one*, is to take part or participate with him.

SNAFFLE [prob. of ſnabel, *Du.*] a ſort of bit for a horſe-bridle.

SNAG, an unequal tooth, ſtanding out from the reſt.

SNAG-*Tree*, a wild plum-tree, *O.*

SNAIL [Snæꝫl, *Sax.* of ꞅnican, to creep ſnegel, *Dan.* ſnacke, *Du.* ſchnecke, G.] a ſort of vermin.

A SNAIL's Gallop.

That is, every ſlow pace. L. *Teſtudineus Gradus. Vitiſti Cochleam tarditate.* Plant.

SNAIL-*Clover*, a ſort of herb.

SNAKE-*Eater*, an *American* bird.

A SNAKE [*Hieroglyphically*] was (in the following form, *viz.* in an orb, biting and devouring his tail) by the ancients put to ſignify the continual mutation of creatures, and the change of one being into another; becauſe the world, as it were, feeds upon itſelf, and receives from itſelf a continual ſupply of thoſe things that time conſumeth.

A SNAKE [ꞅnaca, of ꞅnican, *Sax.* to creep ſnake, *Du.*] a kind of ſerpent.

SNA'KY [of ꞅnaca, *Sax.* a ſnake] having or like ſnakes.

SNAKE-*Root*, a *Virginian-Root*, of a grateful and wholeſome bitter taſte.

SNAKE-*Weed*, the herb adder's-wort or biſtort.

A SNAP, a ſort of noiſe; alſo a morſel or bit; alſo a kind of fiſhing for pike.

To SNAP [of ſnappen, *Du.* knacken, G.] to make a noiſe with the fingers, by hitting them one againſt another, *&c.*

SNA'PPISH [of ſnapper, *Dan.*] ſurly, crabbed in ſpeech.

SNAPPISHLY, croſsly, peeviſhly, crabbedly.

SNA'PPISHLY, croſsneſs, peeviſhneſs, crabbedneſs in ſpeech.

SNAP-*Dragon*, a kind of flower; alſo a ſort of ſport made by eating plums out of burning brandy.

A merry SNAP [prob. of knapa, *Sax.* a boy, becauſe they are commonly merry,] a merry fellow.

SNAP-*Hance* [ſchnaphahn, G.] a fire-lock, a gun that ſtrikes fire without a match.

SNAP-*Sack*, See *Knapſack.*

A SNARE [ſnare, *Dan.* ſchnaer, *Du.*] a gin or trap to catch birds or beaſts; a wire-gin or ſtall-net to catch fiſh.

To SNARE [beſchnaerer, *Dan.* ſnâria, *Su.*] to enſnare, entangle, or take in a ſnare.

To SNARL [ſchnurren, *Teut.*] to grin like a dog; alſo to be entangled like a ſkein of ſilk.

To SNATCH [prob. of ſnappen, *Du.* tho' *Spelman* derives it of ſchach, *Teut.* theft] to catch any thing ſuddenly; to wreſt or take away eagerly or by force.

SNATCH *Block* [in a *Ship*] a large block or pulley, having a ſhiver cut thro' one of its cheeks, for the ready receiving in of a rope, uſed for the fall of the winding tackle, that is let into the block, and afterwards brought to the capſtan.

To SNEAK [Snican, *Sax.* ſnige, *Dan.*] to act mean-ſpiritedly; to creep about baſhfully; to lurk about.

SNEA'KING [of Snican, *Sax.* ſniger, *Dan.*] creeping up and down baſhfully; alſo niggardly.

A SNEAKING-*Budge* [with the *Canting Crew*] one that robs alone, and deals chiefly in petty larceny.

SNEA'KINGLY, pitifully, poorly, niggardlily.

SNEA'KINGNESS, mean-ſpiritedneſs, baſhfulneſs, *&c.*

SNE'AKS }
SNEA'KSBY } a ſneaker or low-ſpirited perſon.

To SNEER, to laugh fooliſhly or ſcornfully.

SNEEZING [of nieꞅan, *Sax.* nieſen, G.] a convulſive motion of the muſcles of the breaſt uſed in expiration; wherein, after ſuſpending the inſpiration begun, the air is repelled from the mouth and noſe, with a momentary violence.

SNEE'ZING *wort*, an herb named from its quality.

SNET [with *Hunters*] the fat of deer.

SNEW, v. *To ſnow.*

To SNI'CKER } [*incert. Etym.*] to laugh ſlily, wantonly, or
To SNI'GGER } contemptuouſly, to laugh in one's ſleeve.

To SNIP [ſnippen, *Du.*] to cut with ſhears, *&c.*

To SNIP [with the *Vulgar*] to cheat.

SNI'PPY, parcimonious, niggardly.

A SNIPE [Sniꞇe, *Sax.* ſneppe, *Du.* ſchneppe, G.] a kind of fowl.

A SNITE, a bird, alſo called a bail.

To SNITE [ſnyde, *Dan.* ꞅniꞇan, *Sax.* ſchneutzen, G.] to blow the noſe.

SNI'TING [in *Falconry*] a kind of ſneezing of a hawk, or when a hawk does, as it were, wipe her beak after feeding.

SNI'VEL [Snoꝼel or ꞅnyꝼlunȝ, *Sax.*] ſnot.

SNI'VELLING } [of Snoꝼel, *Sax.* ſnot] ſnotty-noſ'd, peak-
SNI'VELLY } ing, *&c.*

A SNI'VELING *Fellow* [with the *Vulgar*] a whining, pitiful, mean-ſpirited fellow.

SNOD [Snoꞇ, *Sax.*] a fillet or hair-lace uſed by women.

SNOG-*Malt*, ſmooth with combs.

To SNOOK, to lie lurking for a thing.

To SNO'RE [ſnarka, ſnorra, *Su.* ſnorcken, *Du.* ſchnorchen, G.] to make a noiſe thro' the noſtrils in ſleep.

To SNORT [ſnorcke, Dan.] to make a noiſe as a horſe does when frighted.

SNOT [Snoꞇe, *Sax.* ſnoor, *Su.* ſnot, Du.] a ſort of phlegm or mucous matter, that is voided out of the noſe.

SNOTTY [Snoꞇicȝ, *Sax.*] ſmeared with ſnot.

SNOUT [ſnade, Dan.] the noſe of a ſwine, *&c.*

SNOW [Snaƿ, *Sax.* ſniö, *Su.* ſnee, Dan. ſneuw, Du. ſchnee, G. *Neige*, F. *Neve*, It. *Nieve*, Sp. *Nix*, L.] is a moiſt vapour, elevated near to the middle region of the air, whence it is thickened into a cloud, and reduced into the form of carded wooll, then falling down by little parcels. The white colour of ſnow proceeds from the conjunction of humidity with cold, which naturally engenders whiteneſs. If ſnow falls in ſummer-time, it is cauſed by the high mountains, which, cooling the lower region, give bodies unto vapours, and cauſe them to deſcend as low as the earth.

SNOW [according to the learned Dr. *Grew*] as to the form of it, has many parts of it of a regular figure, for the moſt part being as ſo many little rowels or ſtars of ſix points, being perfect and tranſparent ice, as may be ſeen upon a veſſel of water; upon which ſix points are ſet other collateral points, and theſe always at the ſame angles, as are the main points themſelves.

From whence the true notion and external nature of *Snow* ſeems to appear, *viz.* that not only ſome few parts of *Snow*, but originally the whole body of it, or of a ſnowy cloud, is an infinite maſs of icicles, regularly figured, and not one particle of it originally being irregular.

It being a cloud of vapours gathered into drops, which drops forthwith deſcend; upon which deſcent, meeting with a ſoft freezing wind, or at leaſt paſſing through a colder region of the air, each drop is immediately froze into an icicle, ſhooting itſelf forth into ſeveral points or *Striæ* on each hand from its center.

And as to any of them that are not regular in a ſtar like form, it happens thus; that ſtill continuing their deſcent, and meeting with ſome ſprinkling and intermixing gales of warmer air, or, in their continual motion and waftage to and fro, touching upon each other; ſome are a little thawed, blunted, froſted, clumper'd, and others broken.

And theſe, though they ſeem to be ſoft, are really hard, becauſe true ice, the inſeparable property of which is to be hard, and ſeem only to be ſoft; becauſe upon the firſt touch of the finger, upon any of its ſharp edges or points, they inſtantly thaw, or elſe they would pierce the fingers as ſo many lancets.

And tho' ſnow be true ice, and ſo a hard and denſe body, and yet is very light, is becauſe of the extreme thinneſs of each icicle in compariſon of its breadth.

For ſo, tho' gold is the moſt ponderous of all bodies, yet, when it is beaten into leaves, it rides upon the leaſt breath of air; and ſo will all other bodies where there is but little matter and large dimenſions. As to the whiteneſs of ſnow, it is becauſe it conſiſts of parts, all of them ſingly tranſparent; but being mixed together appear white, as the parts of froth, glaſs, ice, and other tranſparent bodies.

SNOWY [of ꞅnaƿan, *Sax.*] of, or belonging to ſnow.

To SNOW *Irr. Imp. and Reg. V.* [ꞅnaƿan, *Sax.* ſneuwen, *Du.* ſchneyen, G.] to deſcend in congealed white flakes.

SNEW, [*Irr. Imp.*] did ſnow.

SNOW-*Drops*, early ſpring-flowers.

SNOWN, v. *To Snow.*

To SNUB [ſome derive it of ſnuffen, *Du.*] to take a perſon up ſharply or angrily; to keep under or in ſubjection; alſo to ſnub, as in crying.

To SNUDGE *along* [of ſnige, *Dan.* or ꞅnican, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk with the countenance downwards, in a muſing poſture.

A SNUDGE [of Snican, *Sax.* or ſnige, *Dan.* to creep along] a down-look'd poring perſon; alſo a curmudgeon.

SNUFF [of ſnuf, *Sax.* ſnot, or ſchnupff, G. a rheum, becauſe it brings them away] a powder well known.

To take SNUFF, [ſnuffen, *Du.*] to take exceptions at.

SNUFFI'SH } apt to take exceptions at; alſo dawbed with
SNU'FFY } ſnuff.

To SNU'FFLE [ſnoffelen, *Du.*] to make a noiſe in breathing through the noſe, to ſpeak through the noſe.

SNU'FFLING [of Snyꝼlunȝ, *Sax.* ſnot] ſpeaking through the noſe.

SNUG, cloſe, hidden, concealed.

To SNU'GGLE, to lie cloſe together; to embrace one another in bed.

SNUT-*Noſed*, flat-noſed.

SO [ꞅƿa, *Sax.* ſâ, *Su.* ſaa, *Da.* ſoo, *Du.* ſo, G.] thus, in like manner, *Teut.*

To SOAK [Socian, *Sax.*] to ſteep or lie in any liquid; to imbibe to drink up as a ſpunge, *&c.*

SOA'PERY, a work-houſe where ſoap is made. *See* SOPE

To SOAR [*ſorare.* It. and L. *eſſorer*, F.] to fly high, to aim high; to be aſpiring or ambitious.

SOA'RAGE [with *Falconers*] the firſt year of a hawk's age.

SOA'RING [of *s'eſſorer*, F.] flying high, aiming at high things, aſpiring.

SOAR-*Hawk*, a hawk, ſo called from the firſt taking her from the eyrye, till ſhe has mew'd her feathers.

To SOB [prob. of Seoꝼian, *Sax.* to lament] to ſigh convulſively in weeping, *&c.*

SO'BBING [prob. of Seoꝼian, *Sax.* to lament] to catch up the breath ſhort in weeping or lamenting.

SO'BERNESS } [*ſobrietas*, L. *ſobriété*, F. *ſobrietà*, It. *ſobrie-*
SOBRI'ETY } *dad*, Sp.] prudent and grave carriage, temperance, moderation in eating, drinking, *&c.*

SO'BER [*ſobre*, F. *ſobrio*, It. and Sp. of *ſobrius*, L.] moderate, temperate, modeſt, grave, ſerious.

SO'BERLY, moderately, temperately, gravely, ſeriouſly.

SOC [*old Law*] a power or liberty of juriſdiction or to execute juſtice.

SOCA [in *old Law*] a ſeigniory or lordſhip endowed by the king, with liberty of holding a court of his tenants, called ſockmen.

SO'CAGE } [of *ſoc*, F. a plough-ſhare, or ꞅocne, *Sax.*] a pri-
SO'CCAGE } vilege a certain tenure of lands held by inferior husbandry ſervices, to be performed to the lord of the fee: anciently this tenure was of two ſorts, *viz.* *Free* or *Common Soccage*, and *Baſe Soccage*, otherwiſe called *Villenage*: But ſince all tenures, by an act of parliament made in the twelfth year of King *Charles* II. are adjudged and taken to be turned into *Free* and *Common Soccage.*

SO'CCAGER } a tenant who holds lands and tenements by
SO'KEMAN } ſoccage, *i. i.* by ploughing their lords land with their own ploughs, and at their own charges.

SO'CIABLE } [*ſociable*, F. *ſociabile*, It. of *ſociabilis*, L.] de-
SO'CIAL } lighting in company; fit for company or converſation.

SO'CIABLENESS } [*ſocialitas*, L.] a ſocial temper, fitneſs for
SO'CIALNESS } converſation.

SO'CIABLY, in a ſociable manner.

SOCI'ETY [*ſociété*, F. *ſocietà*, It. of *ſocietas*, L.] an aſſemblage or union of ſeveral perſons in the ſame place, for their mutual aſſiſtance, ſecurity, and intereſt, in ſome affair, concern, trade, *&c.* company, fellowſhip.

Society [in *Commerce*] a contract or agreement, between two or more perſons, whereby they bind themſelves together for a certain time, and agree to ſhare equally in the profits and loſſes which ſhall accrue in the affair, for which the copartnerſhip is contracted.

Royal **Society**, a ſociety of noble, learned, and ingenious men, founded by king *Charles* II. under the name of the preſident, council, and fellows of the *Royal Society* of *London*, for the improvement of natural knowledge, *viz.* mathematical, phyſiological, mechanical, and chymical, whoſe meeting was at *Greſham-College* in *Biſhopsgate-ſtreet* now in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

Soci'nian, of or pertaining to *Socinianiſm*.

Soci'nianism, the principles and opinions of the *Socinians*, who take their name of *Fauſtus Socinus*, a gentleman of *Sienna*, who was a ſtanch *Antitrinitarian*, aſſerting that Chriſt was made a mere man, and had no exiſtence before *Mary*, and deny'd original ſin, grace, predeſtination, *&c.*

Sock [ſocka, *Su.* ſok, *Du.* ſocke, G. *ſoccus*, L. *ſoque*, F. *ſocco*, It.] a clothing for the feet.

To **Sock** [with the *Vulgar*] to beat.

So'cle } [with *Architects*] a flat ſquare member, under the
Zo'cle } baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues, vaſes, *&c.* it ſerves as a foot or ſtand.

Socmen [Socaꞃmen, *Sax.*] were, in the time of the *Saxons*, a ſort of tenants that manur'd and till'd the inland or peculiar demeans of their lord, yielding him work, and no rent. But ſince the conqueſt, thoſe were properly *Socmen*, who held by no ſervile tenure; but uſually paid their rent as a *Soke* or ſign of freedom.

So'cket [prob. of *ſouchette*, F. a trunk or ſtalk] part of a candleſtick; alſo a piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halbert, *&c.*

Sockets [on *Shipboard*] thoſe holes, into which the iron-pins of the guns, call'd murdering pieces and fowlers, are let.

Socna [ꞃocne, or ꞃoca, *Sax.*] a privilege or liberty, and franchiſe. See *Soke.*

Socome [*old Law*] a cuſtom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at the lord's mill.

Bond **Socome**, the obligation of ſo doing to grind at the lord's mill.

Love **Socome**, is the doing it freely.

Socratick *Philoſophy*, thoſe doctrines and opinions, with regard to morality and religion maintained and taught by *Socrates*.

Sod [*terra ſoda*, Ital. ſode, *Du.* and G.] a ſort of turf, or the ſuperficies of a heathy ground pared off.

Sod, v. *To Seeth.*

Soda *Arabum*, the head ach.

Soda'lity [*ſodalitas*, L.] fellowſhip, ſociety.

Sodali'tious [*ſodalitius*, L.] of, or pertaining to ſociety.

So'dden [of Seoðan, *Sax.* ſieden, G.] v. *To Seeth.*

Sodom *Apples*, apples which ſome travellers have reported to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the eye; but being touched they immediately crumble away, being full of ſoot and ſmoke.

So'domite [*ſodomita*, L. ſo called of the ſin of *Sodom*] one who commits the ſin of *Sodomy*, a buggerer.

Sodomi'tical [*ſodomiticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſin of *Sodomy*.

Sodomi'ticalness, guiltineſs of ſodomy.

Sodomy [*ſodomia*, Ls] the ſin of the fleſh againſt nature, ſo named becauſe committed by the inhabitants of the city of *Sodom*, buggery.

Sofa, a ſort of alcove much uſed in *Aſia*; it is an apartment of ſtate, raiſed from about half a foot, to two foot higher than the floor, and furniſhed with rich carpets and cuſhions, where honourable perſonages are entertained.

Sofees [among the *Turks*] a ſect which paſs for religious puritans, who make a practice of reading in the ſtreets and publick places; being always very buſy with their beads, that knowledge may be taken of their counterfeit devotion; and when they do ſpeak, it is but two words at moſt, as *Alla Ekbee*, i. e. God is great; or *iſlifie Alla*, i. e. God defend; or at moſt *ſubhawn Alla*, i. e. God is pure.

So'fit } [in *Architect.*] the eaves of the *Corona* of the capi-
Sofi'to } tal of a column, alſo any plafond or cieling formed of croſs beams, or flying cornices, the ſquare compartments or pannels whereof are inrich'd with ſculptures, painting, or gilding.

Soft [ꞃoꝼꞇ, *Sax.* ſacht, Su. Du. and G] yielding to the touch; alſo weak of underſtanding, ſilly.

To **Soften** [ꞃoꝼꞇnian, *Sax.*] to make ſoft.

So'ftness [Soꝼꞇnyꞃꞃe, *Sax.*] a ſoft or yielding quality; alſo mildneſs of temper.

Softening [with *Painters*] the mixing of the colours, with a pencil or bruſh.

So'ftish, ſomewhat ſoft.

Softly, leiſurely, ſlowly, low, without noiſe.

Soft *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch bodies which, being preſſed, yield to the preſſure or ſtroke, looſe their former figure, and cannot recover it again; and in this differ from elaſtick bodies, which by their own natural power do recover their former figure.

Soho! [*Heus*, L.] an interjection of calling to one at a diſtance, as much as to ſay, ſtop, or ſtay, or come hither.

Soil [*ſol*, F. *ſuolo*, It. of *ſolum*, L.] ground, conſidered with reſpect to its quality or ſituation; a country.

To **Soil** [prob. of *ſogliare*, Ital. or *ſouiller*, or *ſalir*, F.] to dung, to muck, to dirty, foul.

A **Soil**, a diſh, a ſtrainer.

To **Soil** *Milk*, is to ſtrain or cleanſe it.

To **Soil**, to foul, to dirty, to take off the glaſs; alſo to muck land.

To take **Soil** [with *Hunters*] is to run into the waters, as a deer when cloſe purſued.

A **So'journ**, a ſojourning, a tarrying or abiding for a time *Milton.*

To **So'journ** [*ſejourner*, F. *ſoggiornare*, It.] to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome time in a place; alſo to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

Soit *fait comme il eſt deſire*, &c. [i. e. *Let it be done as it is deſired*] a form of ſpeech uſed when the king gives his aſſent to a private bill paſſed in both houſes of parliament, *F.*

A **Soke** [ꞃocnea, *Sax.*] a privilege of tenants, who in ancient times were excuſed from cuſtomary impoſitions; alſo the territory wherein the chief lord exerciſed his liberty of keeping courts within his own territory; alſo a quit rent or payment which the tenants made to their lord in the quality of a ſockman or freeman.

To **Soke** [ꞃocian, *Sax.*] to ſteep, or macerate; alſo to drain or empty a perſon's pockets.

Soked [of Socian, *Sax.*] thorough wet, drench'd, *&c.* in ſome liquid.

Soke-*Reeve*, the rent-gatherer in the lord's ſoke.

So'kemanry, the free tenure or holding land by ſoccage.

Soker, a hard drinker, a toper.

Sol [the *Sun*, or *Apollo*] was by the ancients painted with long, curled, yellow hair, crowned with laurel, clad in a purple robe, on a throne of emeralds, holding in his hand a ſilver bow.

Sol [with *Chymiſts*] is gold.

Sol [in *Herald*] the golden colour in the coats of ſovereign princes.

Sol [in *Muſick*] the name of a note in the *Gamut*.

Sol [in *Hermetick Philoſophy*] ſulphur.

Sol [in *Blazonry*] by thoſe that blazon by planets, inſtead of metals and colours, is the ſame as *Or*, the ſun being the moſt glorious of all the planets, as gold is of metals.

Sol, or *Sou*, a ſhilling, a *French* coin of copper, mix'd with ſilver, equal to 12 *Deniers*, and the 20th part of a *Livre*, a 10th part leſs in value than the *Engliſh* penny

So'lace [*ſollazzo*, It. *ſolàz*, Sp. of *ſolatium*, L.] conſolation, comfort, delight.

To **So'lace** [*ſollazzarſi*, It. in the latter ſenſe; *ſolazàr*, Sp. *ſolari*, L.] to afford ſolace or comfort, to recreate one's ſelf.

To **So lace** [among *Printers*] if an affront is given from one to another, an appeal is made to the majority, whether it may be taken as ſuch; and if it may, he, that receiv'd it, is permitted to *purchaſe a Solace*, that is, to ſpend ſixpence, *&c.* that the other may be compell'd to ſpend double as much: Verifying the old proverb, *He puts out one of his own Eyes, to put out both of his Adverſary's.*

Solachs, the foot-guards of the *Grand Seignior*, who attend him armed with bows and arrows, to the number of 300.

Solae'us [in *Anatomy*] a muſcle which helps to ſtretch out the ſole of the foot.

So'lander, a diſeaſe in horſes.

Sola'num [in *Botany*] the herb night-ſhade, *L.*

So'lar [Sp. *ſolaire*, F. *ſolare*, It. of *ſolaris*, L.] of or pertaining to the ſun.

Solar *Month* [in *Aſtron.*] is that time in which the ſun runs over one twelfth part of the zodiack.

Solar *Year* [*Aſtron*] is that ſpace of time, wherein the ſun returns again to the ſame equinoctial or ſolſtitial point, which is always 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

The **So'lar** *Syſtem* [with *Aſtron.*] is the order and diſpoſition of the ſeveral celeſtial bodies which revolve round the ſun as the center of their motion, *viz.* the planets and the comets

Sola'rium, a ſun-dial, *L.*

Sola'rium [in *ancient Writers*] an upper room or garret.

Sold, v. *To Sell.*

So'ldan, a *Mahometan* prince, as the ſoldan of *Egypt*.

So'ldanella [with *Botan*] bind-weed, *L.*

To **So'lder** } [*ſoudure*, F. *ſaldatura*, It.] a compoſition uſed
To **So'dder** } by plummers, ſilver-ſmiths, and other artificers in metals.

To So'lder } [*ſaldare*, Ital. *ſoldàr*, Sp. of *ſolidare*, L. *ſou-*
To So'dder } *der*, F.] to join or faſten together with ſolder.

So'ldier [*ſoldat*, F. prob. of *ſolidus*, L. a ſhilling, the liſting money] one who ſerves the king in his wars for a certain pay.

So'ldiers **in Peace are like Chimnies in Summer.**

That is, of no uſe.

So'ldiery [*la ſoldateſque*, F.] the whole body of ſoldiers collectively.

Sole [*ſolus*, L. *ſeul*, F. *ſolo*, It. and Sp.] only, alone.

Sole *of the Foot* [Sole, *Sax.* ʒool, *Du.* ſohle, G. of *ſolea*, a ſhoe, of *ſolum*, L. the ground] the bottom or hollow part of the foot, from the heel to the toe.

Sole *of the Foot* [in *Horſes*] is as it were a plate of horn, which encompaſſes the fleſh, covering the whole bottom of the foot, *L.*

Sole *Tenant* [in *Law*] a man or woman, who holds land in his or her own right.

So'lecism [*ſolæciſmus*, L. of σολοικισμὸς, Gr. a word derived from the *Soli*, a people of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being tranſplanted into *Cilicia* in *Aſia* quite loſt the purity of their mother-tongue, inſomuch that they became notable for their rude pronunciation and uncouth expreſſion] an impropriety of ſpeech, contrary to the rules of *Grammar*.

So'lely, wholly.

So'lemn [*ſolennel*, F. *ſolenne*, It. *ſolene*, Sp. of *ſolemnis*, L.] celebrated in due order of ſome ſtated time, done in its formalities; alſo done with reverence, authentick.

So'lemness [*ſolemnitas*, L. *ſolennité*, F. *ſolenidàd*, Sp. *ſolennità*, It.] a ſolemn quality, or reverential performance of a thing.

Sole'mnity [*ſolemnita*, L.] a ſolemn action, the pomp of celebrating an anniverſary feaſt.

Solemniza'tion [*ſolenniſation*, F.] a ſolemnizing.

To So'lemnize [*ſolenniſer*, F. *ſolennizzare*, It. *ſolenizàr*, Sp. of *ſolemnizare*, L.] to do or ſet forth after a ſolemn manner, to celebrate, as a marriage, *&c.*

So'lemnly, in a ſolemn manner.

So'len [σωλὴν, Gr.] an hollow, oblong, chirurgical frame, in which a broken leg or thigh is placed.

Solae us [in *Anat.*] a muſcle called alſo *Gaſtrocnemius*.

So'l-fa-ing [in *Singing*] the naming and pronouncing the ſeveral notes of a ſong, by the ſyllables *ſol*, *fa*, *la*, *&c.*

So'lid [*ſolide*, F. *ſolido*, It. and Sp. of *ſolidus*, L.] maſſy, hard, ſtrong, firm; alſo real, ſubſtantial; alſo ſound, laſting.

Solid [in *Phyſicks*] is a body, whoſe minute parts are connected together, ſo as not to give way or ſlip from each other, upon the ſmalleſt impreſſion.

Solid *Angle* [with *Geomet.*] an angle made by the meeting of three or more planes, and thoſe joining in a point like that of a cut diamond.

A Solid *or ſolid Body* [with *Mathemat.*] is a body that has *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*, whoſe bounds and limits are a ſuperficies.

Solid *Numbers* [in *Mathemat.*] are ſuch as ariſe from the multiplication of a plain number, by any other whatſoever. Thus, 18 is a ſolid, made by ſix, multiply'd by three.

Solid *Problem* [in *Geom.*] is ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved geometrically, but by the interſection of a circle and a conick ſection; or by the interſection of two other conick ſections beſides the circle.

Solida'go [with *Botan.*] the herb comfrey, conſound, or wall wort, *&c.*

Solida'tion, a making ſolid or firm, *L.*

So'lidness } [*ſoliditas*, L. *ſolidité*, F. *ſolidità*, It. *ſolidez*,
Soli'dity } Sp.] maſſiveneſs, ſoundneſs, firmneſs: the oppoſite to ſuperficialneſs; alſo ſoundneſs of judgment; alſo gravity in behaviour.

Soli'dity [in *Architect.*] is apply'd both to the conſiſtence of the ground whereon the foundation of a building is laid; and alſo to a maſſive of maſonry of a great thickneſs, without any cavity in it.

Soli'dity [in *Phyſicks*] is a property of matter or body, whereby it excludes every other body from the place itſelf poſſeſſes.

Soli'dity, is alſo a quality of a natural body, that is oppoſite to fluidity, which conſiſts in the parts of bodies being interwoven and entangled one within another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral ways, as fluid bodies do.

Soli'dity [in *Geom.*] is the quantity of ſpace contained in a ſolid body, called alſo the *ſolid* content and *Cube* of it.

Solidly, with ſolidity.

So'lido, *as a Bond in Solido, i. e.* a bond or writing obligatory for the whole, *L.*

So'lids [with *Gram.*] or ſolid letters are thoſe which are never liquefied, as *F*, and alſo *J* and *V* are, which often become conſonants when they are ſet before other vowels in the ſame ſyllable, as in *Jupiter*, *Voluntas*.

Regular So'lids [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as are terminated by regular and equal planes, as the *Tetraedron*, *Exaedron*, *Octaedron*, *Dodecaedron*, and *Icoſiedron*.

Irregular So'lids [in *Geom.*] are all ſuch as do not come under the definition of regular ſolids, as the *Sphere*, *Cylinder*, *Cone*, *Parellelogram*, *Priſm*, *Pyramid*, *Parallelopiped*, &c.

So'lids [with *Anat*] are all the continuous and continent parts of the body, thus ſtiled, in oppoſition to the fluids or the parts contained therein.

Solifi'dian, one who holds the principles of the *Solifidians*.

Solifi'dianism [of *ſolus* and *fides*, L.] the doctrines, *&c.* of the *Solifidians*, *i. e.* ſuch who hold that faith only, without works, is neceſſary to ſalvation.

Soli'genous [*ſoligena*, L.] begotten of the ſun.

Soli'loquy [*ſoliloquium*, L.] a reaſoning or diſcourſe which a man or woman holds by himſelf *&c.*

So'lipede [*ſolipes*, L.] whole-footed.

So'litarily, loneſomely, retiredly.

Su'litariness, lonelineſs, a being unfrequented; a ſolitary humour.

So'litary [*ſolitarius*, L. *ſolitaire*, F. *ſolitario*, It. and Sp.] loneſome, retired or in private, remote from the company or commerce of others of the ſame ſpecies, loving to be alone.

So'litary *Column*, a column that ſtands alone in any publick place.

So'litary-*Worm*, a worm in the inteſtines, or placed in the *Pylorus*, which, tho' it is but one, extends the length of the inteſtines.

Solitauri'lia [among the *Romans*] a ſacrifice of a ſow, bull, and ſheep, which the cenſors offered once every five years, when they performed the *Luſtrum* or numbred and taxed the citizens.

So'litude [F. *ſolitudine*, It. *ſolitudo*, L.] a deſart or uninhabited place; alſo a retired or ſolitary life, *F.*

Soli'vagant } [*ſolivagus*, L.] wandering alone, ſoli-
Soli'vagous } tary.

To Solli'cit [*ſolliciter*, F. *ſollecitare*, It. *ſolecitàr*, Sp. of *ſollicitare*, L.] to importune or preſs, to move, urge, entice, or egg on; alſo to proſecute an affair, to follow it hard.

Sollicita'tion [F. *ſolicitaciòn*, Sp. of *ſolicitatio*, L.] an earneſt entreaty; an importuning or preſſing; alſo a motion, inducement, inſtance.

Solli'citour [*ſolliciteur*, F. *ſollecitatore*, It. of *ſollicitator*, L.] one who ſollicites a buſineſs for another.

Solli'citour [in *Law*] one employ'd to follow and take care of ſuits depending in courts of law or equity.

Solli'citous [*ſollecito*, It. *ſolicito*, Sp. of *ſollicitus*, L] full of care and fear, troubled or much concern'd about any matter.

Solli'citousness, carefulneſs, anxiouſneſs.

Solli'citude [F. *ſollecitudine*, It. *ſolicitúd*, Sp. of *ſollicitudo*, L.] great care, carking care, great trouble, anguiſh, or anxiouſneſs of mind.

So'lo [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies ſingly or alone. A diſtinction uſed in *Sonata*'s for one violin, or one flute and a baſs, or two violins or flutes and a baſs.

Soloecopha'nes [Σολοικοφανὴς, Gr.] that which ſeemeth to be a ſoleciſm or impropriety of ſpeech, and is not.

Solo'mon's *Seal*, an herb.

Solsti'ce [F. *ſolſtizio*, It. *ſolſticio*, Sp. of *ſolſtitium*, q. *ſolis ſtatio*, L. the ſtation of the ſun, ſo called, becauſe he then appears to ſtand ſtill] is, with aſtronomers, the time when the ſun is in one of the ſolſtitial points, that is, when he is at his greateſt diſtance from the equator, which is 23 degrees and an half.

Æſtival } So'lstice } [in *Aſtron.*] in the northern coun-
Summer } tries is, when the ſun entering the tropick of *Cancer*, on the 11th of *June*, makes our longeſt day and ſhorteſt night.

Hyemal } So'lstice } [in the *Northern Countries*] is when
Winter } the ſun comes to the tropick of *Capricorn*, which is on the 11th of *December*, and makes our ſhorteſt day and longeſt night, which is on the 11th of *December*; for under the equator there is no variation, but a continual equality of days and nights.

Solsti'tial [*ſolſtitialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſolſtice.

Solstial *Points* [in *Aſtron.*] are thoſe points of the ecliptick, wherein the ſun's aſcent above the ecliptick and his deſcent below it are terminated.

So'lvable [F. in the latter ſenſe *ſolubilis*, L.] that may be reſolved or explained; alſo that is able to pay.

So'lvableness [of *ſolvable*, F.] ability to pay.

So'luble [*ſolubile* It. of *ſolubilis*, L,] looſening, or apt to give or cauſe to go to ſtool.

Solubi'lity [*ſolubilitas*, L.] looſeneſs.

To Solve [*ſolvere*, It. and L.] to reſolve or decide.

So'lvency, a paying or capacity of paying debts, *&c.*

So'lvendo *eſſe* [in *Law*] ſignifies that a perſon hath wherewith to pay, or is ſolvent.

So'lvent [*ſolvente*, It. of *ſolvens*, L.] able to pay.

So'lvent [with *Chymiſts*] any menſtruum or corroſive liquor which will diſſolve bodies.

So'lvent [in *Medicine*] the ſame as diſſolvent.

Solu'tio *chymica*, is the reſolving or reducing any mixt body into its chymical principles, ſpirit, ſalt, ſulphur, earth and water.

Solutio *continui* [in *Anat.* and *Surgery*] a ſolution of the continuity, or a diſeaſe common to the ſolid parts of the body, wherein their natural coheſion is ſeparated.

Solu'tion [F. *ſoluzione*, It. *ſolucion*, Sp. of *ſolutio*, L.] a looſening.

Solu'tion [of *Queſtions*] is the explaining or anſwering them.

Solution [in *Phyſicks*] the reduction of a firm body into a fluid ſtate, by means of ſome menſtruum.

Solution [with *Mathemat.*] is the anſwering any queſtion, or the reſolution of any problem.

Solutione *feudis militis*, &c. are writs for knights of the ſhire, or burgeſſes in parliament, to recover their allowance, if it be deny'd.

So'lutive [*ſolutivo*, It. of *ſolutivus*, L.] of a looſening quality, as a ſolutive medicine.

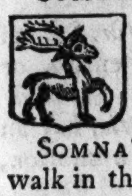
Soma'tica [of σῶμα, Gr. a body] the ſcience of bodies.

Soma'tical [*ſomaticus*, L. of σοματικὸς, Gr.] corporeal, bodily, ſubſtantial.

Some [Some, and ꞅume, *Sax.*] a part of the whole.

Something } [Someðinᵹ, *Sax.* Somhƿæꞇ, *Sax.* with
Somewhat } *Metaphyſicians*] is defin'd to be the ſame as *Being*, as is to be proved by theſe axioms which follow: If it be impoſſible for the ſame thing *to have Eſſence*, and *not to have Eſſence*, at the ſame time; *to be a Thing*, and *not to be a Thing*; *to be ſomething*, and *not to be ſomething*; then *Eſſence*, *Thing*, and *Something*, are words ſynonymous to *Being*.

Somewhere [Somhƿæꞃ, *Sax.*] in ſome place.



Somme [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies in *French* blazonry, horned, or a ſtag's carrying his horns; and, when there are leſs than thirteen branches in them, they tell the number. See the figure.

Somna'mbuli, an appellation given to thoſe perſons who walk in their ſleep, *L.*

Somni'culous [*ſomniculoſus*, L.] drowſy, ſleepy.

Somniculo'sity, drowſineſs, ſleepineſs.

Somni'ferous [*ſomnifero*, It. of *ſomnifer*, L.] bringing or cauſing ſleep.

Somni'fick [of *ſomnificus*, L.] cauſing ſleep.

Somni'fugous [of *ſomnifugus*, L.] driving away ſleep.

So'mnolency [*ſomnolentia*, L.] ſleepineſs, drowſineſs.

Somni'fera [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch medicines as cauſe ſleep, opiates, *L.*

So'mnolency [*ſomnolentia*, L.] drowſineſs. ſleepineſs.

Somnolentia *continua* [with *Phyſicians*] a conſtant drowſineſs or inclination to ſleep, *L.*

Somnus *Sleep*, a ſtraitening of the pores of the brain, by which means the outward ſenſes ceaſe from their operations, *L.*

Some *while* [ꞅom ƿhyle, S*ax.*] ſometime, at one time or another.

Son [Suna or ꞅunu, *Sax.* **ſon**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **ſone**, *Du.* **ſohn**, G.] a relative term apply'd to a male child, conſidered in the relation he bears to his parents.

Sona'ta, a piece or compoſition of muſick, wholly performed by inſtruments.

So'nable [*ſonabilis*, L.] that will eaſily ſound.

Sonchi'tes [with *Botaniſts*] the greater kind of hawk-weed, *L.* of *Gr.*

So'nchos [σόγχ☉, Gr.] ſow-thiſtle.

Song [Sonᵹ, *Sax.* **ſange**, *Dan.* **geſang**, G.] a compoſure or verſe to be ſung.

So'ngster [Sonᵹeꞃe, S*ax.*] a ſinger of ſongs.

So'nna, a book of *Mahometan* traditions, wherein all the orthodox *Muſſelmen* arc required to believe.

So'nnet [*ſonnet*, F. *ſonneto*, Ital.] a ſhort ſong, *&c.* a ſort of *Italian* poem conſiſting of 14 verſes, all whoſe rhymes anſwer one another, the eight firſt verſes being all in two rhymes.

Sono'rous [*ſonorus*, L.] ſounding, making a loud noiſe.

So'norousness, ſoundingneſs, loudneſs.

So'nship [Sunaꞅhoꝺe, *Sax.*] the relation of a ſon.

Soon [Sona, *Sax.*] in a ſhort time; alſo early.

Soon **ripe**, Soon **rotten.**

F. *Un Fruit trop tôt meur, n'eſt pas do garde.* (i. e. Too ripe fruit is not for keeping.) The *L.* ſay; *Citò maturam, citò putridum. Odi puerulos præcoci ſapientia.* Apud. in Apol. 2 It is aſilly vulgar notion, that children who diſcover great knowledge and a fine genius earlier than uſual are not long lived: According to the *Latin*. *Is cadit ante Senem, qui ſapit ante Diem.* It is ſometimes underſtood to ſuppoſe an early decay of wit and parts.

Soon **ripe** Soon **rotten.**

Or as we ſay, in another proverb; *Good and quick ſeldom meet.* The *L.* ſay; *Sat cito. ſi ſat bene.*

Soop } [*ſoupe*, F. or of ꞅup of ꞅupan or ꞅype, *Sax.*] a ſort
Soup } of pottage with herbs, ſpice, *&c.*

Soot [Sooꞇe, S*ax.* **ſoot**, *Su.* **ſoet**, *Du.* *ſuye*, **F.**] ſmoak condenſed, an earthy, volatile matter, ariſing with the ſmoak by the action of fire, or condenſed on the ſides of the chimney.

To **Sooth** [ᵹeꞅoðian, *Sax.*] to flatter, to give ſoft, tender, or agreeablee words, to aſſent to.

In **Sooth** } [of Soð, *Sax.* true] indeed, verily, truly; com-
For **Sooth** } monly uſed *by Way of Taunt*.

A **Soo'thsayer**, a diviner, a foreteller of future events.

Soo'thsaying [of Soð, true, and Sæᵹan, *Sax.* to ſay] divining.

So'otiness [of Sooꞇiᵹneꞅꞅe, S*ax.*] the being ſooty.

Soo'ty [Sooꞇicᵹ, *Sax.*] ſmeared, *&c.* with condenſed ſmoak.

A **Sop** [*ſoppa*, Ital. *ſopa*, Span. **ſoppa**, *Su.* **ſoppe**, *Du.* or of ꞅoppella, *Sax.*] bread ſoaked in broth, dripping, drink, wine.

To **Sop** [**ſoppen**, *Du.* *ſopàr*, Sp.] to dip into or ſoak in any liquid.

Sope [Sæpe, S*ax.* **ſaepe**, *Dan.* **ſapa**, S*u.* **ȝeep**, Du. **ſeeb**, O. and L. G. **ſeiffe**, H. G. *ſapo*, L.] a compoſition of oil, pot-aſhes, lime, *&c.* for waſhing and cleanſing linnen or woolen.

To **Sope** [Sæpan, S*ax.*] to daub with or lay on ſope.

Sope-*Wort*, an herb.

Soph, a term uſed, at *Cambridge*, for a ſophiſter.

Sophi [*i. e.* pure and holy] the ſupreme monarch or emperor of *Perſia*.

So'phia *chirurgorum* [with *Surgeons*] the herb flix weed, good for wounds and foul ulcers, *L.*

So'phism [*ſophiſma*, L, of σόφισμα, Gr.] a fallacious reaſoning; an argument falſe at bottom, and invented only to amuſe and embarraſs the perſon to whom it is uſed.

A **So'phist** } [*ſophiſta*, L. σοφιςὴς, Gr.] a perſon who
A **So'phister** } frames ſophiſms, or uſes ſubtle arguments to deceive thoſe he would perſuade or convince.

Sophi'stical [σοφιςικὸς, Gr,] of, or pertaining to a ſophiſm, deceitful, captious.

Sophi'sticalness [of *ſophiſticus*, L. *ſophiſtique*, F. of σοφιςικὸς, Gr.] captiouſneſs, deceitfulneſs; a ſophiſtical quality.

To **Sophi'sticate** [*ſophiſtiquer*, F.] to debaſe, or ſpoil liquors, by mingling ſomething of a baſer kind with them.

Sophi'sticated [*ſophiſticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is uſed more eſpecially of wines and chymical preparations, which are not made good in their ſeveral kinds.

Sophistica'tion, an adulteration, debaſing, or falſifying.

Sophistication [in *Alchymy*, *Chymiſtry*, &c.] is the uſing indirect means of whitening copper, gilding and giving other ſuperficial tinctures, or augmenting metals by divers mixtures to delude perſons who employ them.

So'phistry [*ars ſophiſtica*, L. *ſophiſtiquerie*, F. of σοφιςικὴ, *ſcil.* τέχνὴ, Gr.] an art of deceiving by fallacious and gloſſy arguments; it is always occupied either in proving or endeavouring to prove the truth to be falſe, or elſe that which is falſe, to be true, by uſing ſome ambiguous word, or by not well applying it to the purpoſe.

Sophroneste'res [of σωφρονίζω, I come to my right mind, *Gr.*] the teeth of wiſdom or eye-teeth, ſo called, becauſe they don't come till years of diſcretion.

So'piness [of Sapicᵹneꞅꞅe, S*ax.*] a being dawbed with ſope.

So'pited [*ſopitus*, L.] laid to ſleep.

So'pitive [*ſopitivus*, L.] cauſing ſleep.

So'poral [*ſoporus*, L.] cauſing ſleep.

So'poral *Arteries* [in *Anat.*] the carotid arteries, ſo called, becauſe, if tied, they immediately incline the perſon to ſleep.

So'porative, cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'ferous [*ſoperifero*, It. and Sp. of *ſoporifer*, L.] cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'ferousness, a ſleep-cauſing quality.

Sopo'rous [*ſoporous*, L.] ſleepy.

So'ps [*ſoppa*, It. a ſop **ſoppen**, Du. to ſop] bread ſoaked in dripping, wine, ale, *&c.*

So'py [Sapicᵹ, S*ax.*] ſmeared with ſope.

Sorbi'le [*ſorbilis*, L.] that may be, or is eaſy to be ſupped.

Sorb-*Apple* [*ſorbe*, F. *ſorba*, It.] the ſervice-berry.

Sorbi'tion, a ſupping or drinking, *L.*

So'rbus [with *Botaniſts*] the ſorb, ſervice tree, or quicken-tree, *L.*

SO'RBONIST, a divine belonging to the college of *Sorbonne* in *Paris*.

SORBO'NNE [ſo named from the village of *Sorbonne* near *Paris*] a corporation or ſociety of doctors of divinity in that univerſity, founded by *Ralph de Sorbonne*, confeſſor to *Lewis* IX. or ſaint *Lewis*.

SORBO'NNIQUE, an act of divinity, ſo named becauſe it was held in the hall of the *Sorbonne*, F.

SORBS [*ſorba*, L.] the berries of the ſervice-tree.

SO'RCERER [*ſorcier*, F.] one who uſes witchcraft, a wizard, a magician, an inchanter.

SO'RCERESS [*ſorciere*, F.] a witch or hag.

SO'RCERY [*ſorcellerie*, F.] witchcraft, enchantment, or divination, by the aſſiſtance of the devil.

SORDE'T } [*ſourdine*, F. *ſordina*, It.] a ſmall pipe put into
SORDI'NE } the mouth of a trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller.

SO'RDID [*ſordide*, F. *ſordido*, It. of *ſordidus*, L.] foul, filthy; alſo baſe; alſo niggardly; alſo pitiful, paltry.

SO'RDIDLY, baſely, pitifully.

SO'RDIDNESS [of *ſordes*, L.] filthineſs, baſeneſs, *&c.*

SORE [ꞅaꞃe, *Sax.* ſaar, *Su.* ſoare, *Dan.* ſeer and ʒweer, *Du.*] an ulcer or wound that is raw and painful.

SORE [ꞅpæꞃ, *Sax.*] ſorely; alſo great, vehement, much.

SORE, the young of the buck's breed in the fourth year.

SO'REL, the ſame in the third year.

SO'REL [ꞅuꞃe, *Sax.* ſour] a ſallet-herb.

SO'RELY, greatly, vehemently, grievouſly.

SO'RENESS [ꞅæꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] greatneſs, vehemence; alſo painfulneſs.

SORE-*Age* [in *Falconry*] the firſt year of an hawk.

SORE-*Hawk* [with *Falconers*] an hawk is ſo called from the firſt taking her from her eyrie, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her feathers.

SO'RING [with *Hunters*] the footing of a hare when ſhe is in the open field.

SORI'TES [σωρίτης, Gr.] is an argument or imperfect ſyllogiſm, which conſiſts of divers propoſitions heaped up together, in which the predicate of the former is ſtill made the ſubject of the latter, till in concluſion the laſt predicate is attributed to the firſt ſubject; as that of *Themiſtocles*, that his little ſon commanded the whole world. Thus, my ſon commands his mother; his mother me; I the *Athenians*; the *Athenians* the *Greeks*; *Greece*, *Europe*; and *Europe* the whole world.

SORO'RICIDE [*ſororicida* of *ſoror* and *cædes*, L.] the killing of a ſiſter, or one who kills his ſiſter.

SO'RRAGE, the blades of green corn, as wheat, barley, rye, *&c.*

SO'RRANCE [with *Farriers*] any diſeaſe or ſore that happens to horſes; as a fracture, ulcer, wound, *&c.*

SO'RREL. See *Sorel*.

SO'RREL [*ſauritto*, Ital *ſaure*, F.] a dark reddiſh colour in horſes.

SO'RROW [ꞅaꞃa or ꞅaꞃiᵹnyꞅꞅe, *Sax.* ſorg, *Su.* ſorge, G. ſignifies care.] an uneaſineſs of mind upon the conſideration of ſome good loſt; or the ſenſe or apprehenſion of an evil preſent or in expectation.

SORROW is good for nothing but Sin.
Or,
SORROW will pay no Debt.
Or,
A Pound of SORROW will not pay an Ounce of Debt.

All cautions againſt unneceſſary ſorrow; As is likewiſe the following proverb.

When SORROW is aſleep wake it not.

Fr. *Quand ton mal eſt eſſoupi, garde toi bien de le reveiller.*

To SORROW [ꞅaꞃiᵹan, *Sax.* ſörja, *Su.* ſorge, *Dan.* ſorgen, G. ſignifies to care or take care of.] to be uneaſy in mind, or to grieve on account of the ſenſe of ſome good loſt, or ſome evil either preſent, or to be expected.

SO'RROWFUL [ꞅaꞃiᵹꝼul, *Sax.*] full of grief or affliction.

SO'RROWFULLY, ſadly, miſerably, with ſorrow.

SO'RROWFULNESS [ꞅaꞃiᵹꝼulnyꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] fulneſs of ſorrow, grief of heart.

SO'RRY [ꞅaꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] who grieves or is troubled, much concerned; alſo of little value, paltry, or pitiful.

SO'RRYNESS [of ꞅaꞃiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] paltrineſs, meanneſs, lowneſs of value

SORT [*ſorte*, F. and Ital. *ſors*, L.] a kind, manner, way, faſhion.

SORT *of Ballances*, four dozen in number.

To SORT [*aſſortir*, F. *aſſortire*, It. *ſortiri*, L.] to diſpoſe things into their proper claſſes.

SO'RTILEGE [*ſortilegium*, L.] a ſoothſaying or divination by lots; alſo an electing by caſting of lots.

SO'RTING *Kerſeys*, a ſort of clothes.

SO'RTES *Lots*, a method of deciding dubious caſes, where there appears no ground for a preference, by the referring the things to the conduct of chance, as in drawing of tickets or lots, caſting of dice, *&c.*

SO'RTMENT [*Aſſortiment*, F.] a ſet of ſeveral things of the ſame ſort.

SO'RY, a kind of mineral, a ſort of vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

SOSPI'RO [in *Muſick Books*] a reſt, *Ital.*

SOT [Sott, *Sax.* *ſot*, F. in the firſt ſenſe, which ſome derive of ἄσωτος, Gr.] a perſon who is void of, or of dull wit and ſenſe; a blockiſh ſtupid perſon; alſo a drunkard, ſleepy-headedneſs, ſtupidity, dulneſs, drunkenneſs.

SO'TTISH [ꞅottiᵹ, *Sax.*] dull, ſtupid, drunken, *&c.*

SO'TTISHLY, dully, ſtupidly, *&c.*

SO'TTISHNESS [ꞅottiᵹnyꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſleepy-headedneſs, ſtupidity.

SOSTENU'TO [in *Muſick Books*] intimates that the ſound of a note is to be held out firmly in an equal and ſteddy manner, *Ital.*

SOTE'RIA [with the *Romans*] ſacrifices for health; games and ſolemnities obſerved by the people for the health and preſervation of the emperor.

SO'THALE, an entertainment anciently made by bailiffs to thoſe of their hundred for gain.

SOUCE [ſouce, *Du.* ſalt, *ſalſum*, L.] a ſort of pickle for hog's-fleſh, *&c.*

To SOUCE, to put into pickle.

A SOVEREIGN, a monarch, an emperor, king, or prince who has ſovereign command.

SO'VEREIGN [*ſouverain*, F. *ſourano*, It.] abſolute, chief, ſupreme; alſo excellent in its kind, efficacious, as *a Sovereign Remedy*.

SO'VERAIGN, a piece of gold-coin, current at 22 *s.* and 6 *d.* which in the 4th year of king *Edward* VI. was coined at 24 *s.* a piece, and in the 6th year of *Edward* VI. at 30 *s.* and in the 1 ſt year of king *Henry* VIII. when by indenture of the mint, a pound weight of gold of the old ſtandard, was to be coined at 24 ſoveraigns.

SO'VEREIGNLY, abſolutely, ſupremely, excellently.

SO'VEREIGNNESS } [*ſouveraineté*, F *ſouranità*, It.] the
SOVEREI'GNTY } ſtate or quality of a ſovereign prince.

SOUGHT [of ꞅæcan, *Sax.* to ſeek] v. *To ſeek*.

SOUL [ꞅapul, *Sax.* ſiel, *Su.* ſiæl, *Dan.* ziele, *Du.* ſeele, G.] of man, is a being created of nothing, incorporeal, and more excellent than elemental and æthereal bodies. As to its reſidence in the body, ſome hold that ſhe is in all the body, and wholly in every part of it. Others aſſign her reſidence in the brain; the philoſophers and divines in the heart. *Ariſtotle* ſuppoſes a male body to receive its ſoul the 42 d day after conception, and a female the 19th. Others ſuppoſe it to be infuſed with the *Semen* itſelf. *Des Cartes* is of opinion it is infus'd when it is furniſhed with all its organs, that is, after the formation of the belly, heart, brain, *&c.* which anatomiſts ſay is about the 4th month.

The SOUL was by the ancients painted in white garments, branched with gold and pearl, and crowned with a garland of roſes.

Rational SOUL, a divine ſubſtance infuſed by the breath of God. This is the principle of reaſon and underſtanding, or that in us which thinks and underſtands.

Irrational SOUL, is the ſenſitive ſoul, and which man has in common with brutes, and which is formed out of the four elements: This is the principle of life.

Vegetative SOUL, is that which a man has in common with plants: This is the principle of growth, nutrition, and vegetation.

SOUL-*Foot*, money anciently paid to a prieſt at the opening of a grave.

SOUL-LESS [ꞅapul-leaꞅ, *Sax.*] dead, without life, alſo dull without vigour, ſtupid.

SOUL-SCEAT [Sapul ꞅceat, *Sax.*] a legacy anciently bequeath'd by our *Saxon* anceſtors to the pariſh prieſt at their death, inſtead of any tithes that might be forgotten.

SOUL-MASS *Cakes*, cakes anciently given to the poor on *All-Saints-Day*.

SOUND [ꞅund, *Sax. Su.* and *Dan.* geſonde, *Du.* geſund, G. *ſanus*, L.] intire, whole; alſo ſolid; alſo diſcreet; alſo right, true.

SOUND [in *Muſick*] the quality and diſtinction of the ſeveral agitations of the air, which may make muſick conſidered as to their diſpoſition, meaſure, *&c.*

The SOUND, the ſtreights of the *Baltick* ſea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*; ſo called by way of eminency, as being the largeſt and moſt remarkable of any others.

A SOUND [in *Geography*] a ſtreight or inlet of the ſea, between two capes or head lands, where there is no paſſage through.

To SOUND [*ſonder*, F.] to try the depth of the waters of the ſea, river, or any deep water; alſo to pump or ſift a perſon.

To SOUND [*ſonare*, It. and L. *ſonner*, F.] to yield a ſound or noiſe.

To SOUND *a Ship's Pump*, is to put down a ſmall line with a bullet or ſome weighty thing at the end, to try what depth of water there is in the pump.

SOUND [*ſon*, F. *ſuono*, It. *ſonus*, L.] is a tremulous and waving motion of the air, which, being whirled into certain circles, is moſt ſwiftly waved this way and that way.

SOUND [by *Naturaliſts*] is ſuppoſed to be produced by the ſubtiler and more etherial parts of the air, being formed and modified into a great many ſmaller maſſes or contextures exactly ſimilar in figure; which contextures are made by the colliſion and peculiar motion of the ſonorous body, and, flying off from it, are diffuſed all around in the medium, and do affect the organ of our ear in one and the ſame manner.

It appears alſo, that ſound is not produced in the air, ſo much by the ſwiftneſs, as by the frequent repercuſſions and reciprocal ſhakings of the ſonorous body.

Sir *Iſaac Newton* demonſtrates that ſounds are nothing elſe but the propagation of the pulſe of the air, becauſe they ariſe from the tremulous motion of bodies. Which (ſays he) is confirmed by thoſe great tremors, that ſtrong and grave ſounds excite in the bodies that are round about, as the *Ringing of Bells*, *Noiſe of Canons*, and the like.

He alſo found by experiments, that a ſound moves 968 *Engliſh* feet in a *Second* of *Time*, which *Second* is but the 60th part of a minute.

Merſennus computes that the diameter of the ſphere of a ſound, heard againſt the wind, is near a third part leſs, than when it comes with the wind. And yet there is one *Phænomenon* of ſounds, that is really wonderful, which is that all ſounds, great or ſmall, with the wind or againſt it, from the ſame diſtance, come to the ear at the ſame time.

The following properties of ſound have been obſerv'd, in which there is a near relation to light.

1. As *Light* acquaints the eye with figures, *&c.* ſo *Sound* informs the ear.

2. As *Light* vaniſhes upon the removal of a radiating body, ſo *Sound* periſhes as ſoon as the undulation of the air ceaſes.

3 As a greater light eclipſes a leſs, ſo a greater ſound drowns a leſs.

4. As too great and bright a light is offenſive to the eye, ſo too great, loud, or ſhrill a ſound is offenſive to the ear.

5. Sound moves ſenſibly from place to place, as light does, but nothing near ſo ſwift.

6. Sound is reflected from all hard bodies, as light is.

The Reverend Mr. *Derham*, by obſervations and experiments, concludes that ſounds may go above 700 miles in an hour.

SOUND } [with *Hunters*] a herd or company of
SOUNDER } ſwine.

SOU'NDING-*Line*, a line about 20 fathoms long, for ſounding or trying the depth of the ſea.

SOU'NDING [in *Navig.*] the trying of the depth of the water, and the quality of it, by a line and plummet, or other artifice

SOU'NDLY, firmly, heartily, as it ſhould be.

SOU'NDNESS [ꞅonꝺneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] intireneſs, wholeneſs; alſo diſcreetneſs, ſolidity of judgment.

SOUP [ſuppe, G. ꞅype. *Sax.* *ſupa*, Sp.] ſtrong broth.

SOUR [ſur, *C. Br.* ꞅuꞃ, *Sax* ſuur, *Dan.* ſuyr, *Du.* ſuur, L. G. ſaur, H. G.] ſharp or acid, in taſte; alſo crabbed in looks or temper.

To be tied to a SOUR Apple-tree.

That is, to be ill married.

SOURLY, crabbedly.

To SOUR [ꞅuꞃiȝan, *Sax.* ſuure, *Dan.* ſuyren, *Du.* ſuuren, L. G. ſâuren, H. G.] to grow ſour, acid, or ſharp in taſte.

To SOUR *a Perſon*, is to do him a diſpleaſure or injury.

To make or grow SOUR [ꞅuꞃiȝan, *Sax.*] to render or become acid or ſharp in taſte.

SOURCE, the ſpring-head of a river; the place from whence it takes ite riſe and flows; alſo the original, cauſe, *&c.* of a thing, *F.*

SO'URLY } [of ſeure, *Brit.* ꞅuꞃeliȝ, *Sax.*] crabbedly in
SOWRLY } taſte or looks.

SOU'RNESS } [ꞅuꞃneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] crabbedneſs in taſte,
SOW'RNESS } *&c.*

SOUS, a *French* penny, *F.*

SO'USED, marinated or kept in a ſort of pickle; alſo plunged in water.

To SOUSE [with the *Vulgar*] to beat cruelly.

SOUSTE'NU [in *Heraldry*] is as it were ſupported by a ſmall part of the eſcutcheon, beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching as the chief does from ſide to ſide, being as it were a ſmall part of the chief of another colour, and ſupporting the chief.

SOULAGE [*old Rec.*] a tax of 40 ſhillings anciently laid on every knight's fee; alſo coarſe cloth for bagging of hops, *&c.*

SOUTH [ꞅuð, *Sax.* zuyd, *Du.* ſud, G.] that part oppoſite to the *North*

SOUTH-*Wind* [ꞅuðƿinð, *Sax.*] that wind which blows from the *South*.

SOU'THERLINESS [ꞅuðeꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the being on or toward the *South*.

SO'UTHERLY } [ꞅuðeꞃne, *Sax.*] toward; alſo of or pertain-
SOU'THERN } ing to the *South*.

SOU'THERN-*Wood*, a plant.

SOW [Suȝu, *Sax.* ſoo, *Su.* ſoch, *Du.* ſog, L. G. ſau, H. G. *ſus*, L. σῦς, Gr.] a female ſwine; alſo a kind of inſect.

A SOW, a great tub with two ears.

SOW [with *Miners*] a great lump of melted lead or iron.

To SOW *Irr. and Reg. V.* [ꞅapen, *Sax.* ſââ, *Su.* ſaae, *Dan.* zaegen, *Du* ſâen, G.] to ſow corn, *&c.*

To SOW *One's wild Oats*, to leave off one's youthful pranks.

You cannot make a ſilken Purſe of a SOW's Ear.

A compariſon of things improperly join'd.

Fr. *On ne ſcauroit faire d'une Buſe un Epervier.* (i. e. You cant make a hawk of a buzzard.) The *L.* ſay; *Non e quovis Ligno fit Mercurius.* (i. e. Every block will not make a *Mercury.*) Gr. Οὐκ ἐκ παντὸς ξύλȣ Ἑρμῆς ἂν γυνοιτο. Theophr. So likewiſe we ſay; *Jack will never make a Gentleman.*

To SOW } [*ſuere*, L.] to work or join things or pieces of
To SEW } cloth together, for garments, with a needle, thread, ſilk, *&c.*

SOW-*Bread*, an herb which ſwine deſire to eat.

SOW-*Back'd-Horſes*, are ſuch as have ſtrait ribs, but good backs.

SOW-*Thiſtle*, an herb.

SOWLE'GROVE [in *Wales*] a name given to the month of *February*.

SOWN, vide *To Sow.*

SOWNE [of *ſouvenu*, F. *i. e.* remember'd] leviable or that may be collected; as they ſay in the exchequer, ſuch eſtreats, as the ſheriff by his induſtry cannot get, are *Eſtreats that ſowne not.*

SOYL [*ſolum*, L.] earth, ground, mould, dung.

To SOYL [of *ſouiller*, F.] to foul.

SPACE [*Eſpace*, F. *ſpazio*, It. *Eſpácio*, Sp. of *ſpatium*, L.] diſtance either of time or place, the modes of which are *Capacity*, *Extention*, or *Duration*.

SPACE, if it be conſidered barely in *Length*, between any two beings, is the ſame idea that we have of *Diſtance.* But if it be conſidered in *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*, it is properly call'd *Capacity*. If it be conſidered between the extremities of matter, which fills the capacity of *Space* with ſomething that is *ſolid*, *tangible*, and *moveable*, it is called extenſion.

SPACE [in *Phyſicks*] is diſtance conſidered every way, whether there be in it any ſolid matter, or not, and is either

Abſolute SPACE, is that conſidered in its own nature, without regard to any thing external; which always remains the ſame, and is infinite and immoveable.

Relative SPACE, is that moveable dimenſion or meaſure of *Abſolute Space*, which our ſenſes define by the poſitions of the body within it.

SPACE [in *Geom.*] is the area of any figure, or that which fills the intervals or diſtances between the lines that terminate it.

SPACE [in *Mechanicks*] is the line which a moveable body, conſidered as a point, is conceived to deſcribe by its motion.

SPA'CIOUS [*ſpatieux*, F. *ſpazioſo*, It. *eſpacioſo*, Sp. of *ſpatioſus*, L.] that is of a large extent or takes up a great deal of ground; broad, wide.

SPA'CIOUSLY, vaſtly, widely.

SPA'CIOUSNESS [of *ſpatioſus*, L. *ſpatieux*, F.] largeneſs in extent, breadth, or wideneſs, *&c.*

SPADE [ꞅpæꝺa, *Sax.* ſpade, *Su. Du.* and G. *ſpatha*, L. of σπάθη, Gr.] a ſhovel for digging the ground; alſo a figure on cards.

To call a SPADE a SPADE.

That is, to ſpeak plain; to call a thing or action by its right name; not to mince the matter.

SPADE [*ſpado*, L.] one who is gelded, either man or beaſt.

Cutting SPADE, a tool for cutting down hay-reeks, *&c.*

SPADE, } [*Skinner* derives it of *eſpave*, F.] a deer of
A SPAY'AD } three years of age.

SPA'DIERS [in the mines in *Cornwall*] labourers who dig.

SPAGI'RICAL } [*ſpagiricus*, L.] of, or pertaining to chy-
SPAGI'RICK } miſts or chymiſtry.

SPAGI'RICK *Art* [*ſpagirica ars*, of σπᾷν and ἀγείρειν, Gr. to extract and to collect] the art of chymiſtry, which teaches how to ſeparate and extract the pure parts and ſubſtances of mixed bodies.

SPAGI'RIST [*ſpagirus*, L.] one who profeſſes or practiſes chymiſtry.

SPAHI, a *Turkiſh* horſeman compleatly armed.

SPAKE, v. *To ſpeak.*

SPALLS [of ſpalten, G. to cleave] chips of wood.

SPALT } a white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to
SPELT } promote the fuſion of metals.

To SPAN [ꞅpannan, *Sax.*] to meaſure with the hand.

A SPAN [ꞅpan, *Sax. ſpanna,* Ital. *eſpan,* F.] a meaſure containing nine inches or three handfuls.

SPAN *new,* very new, that has never been uſed or worn before.

SPAN, v. *To ſpin.*

SPA'NGLED [of ſpang, L. G. a buckle] ſet off or adorned with ſmall round pieces of ſilver or gold.

SPA'NGLES [prob. of ſpang, *Teut.*] a ſmall, round, thin, piece of gold or ſilver.

SPA'NGLING, glittering, *Milton.*

SPANI'EL [*canis Hiſpanicus,* L. *Eſpagneul,* F.] a ſort of hunting dog.

SPA'NISH, of, or pertaining to the country of *Spain.*

SPA'NISH *Flies.* See *Cantharides.*

SPA'NISH *Mony,* fair words and complements.

SPA'NISH-*Toothpick,* an herb.

SPA'NISH *Wool,* red wool coloured in *Spain,* to paint the face.

To SPANK [of ꞅpan, *Sax*] to ſlap with the open hand.

SPA'NKING [*q.* of ꞅpannan, *Sax.*] large, broad, ſtrong, *&c.* alſo fine, ſpruce, jolly.

SPA'NNER, the lock of a carbine or fuſee.

A SPAR [ſparre, *Su. ſbarra,* It. ſparr, *Teut.*] a bar of wood; alſo Muſcovy glaſs.

To SPAR [ꞅpaꞃꞃan, *Sax. ſbarrare,* It.] to ſhut as a door, *&c.*

SPAR [with *Miners*] a ſtone found in lead mines, reſembling gems.

SPA'RABLES [prob. of ꞅpaꞃꞃan, *Sax.* to faſten. Tho' Dr. *Th. H.* ſuppoſes of ſparrow's bills] ſmall nails for ſhoes.

SPA'RADRAP [in *Pharmacy*] an ancient name for a ſearcloth, or a cloth ſmear'd on each ſide, with a kind of ointment.

To SPARE [ꞅpaꞃian, *Sax.* ſpara, *Su.* ſpare, *Dan.* ſparen, *Du.* and G. *epargner, riſparmiare,* It. *parcere,* L.] to ſave, to husband well, to favour; to forgive, to pardon.

'Tis too late to SPARE when all is ſpent. Or, When the Bottom is bare.

Some perſons are ſo much for *Enjoyment* in the *Preſent Tenſe,* that they cannot think of being *thrifty* but *in futuro*; and by that means, often from an opulent fortune, precipitate themſelves into a condition of indigence. To ſuch this proverb is a good admonition to frugality and providence, and not by exceſſes and luxury to out-run the conſtable; and not to forget parſimony, while we have ſomething left to ſpare: It likewiſe holds good in a thriftineſs of our time, not to be continually procraſtinating and putting off neceſſary duties, till we have no time left us to perform them in. *Sero in fundo parſimonia,* ſays *Seneca:* and Δεινὴ δὴ ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδω, ſays *Heſiod.*

SPARE to ſpeak, and SPARE to ſpeed.

Many a good opportunity is let ſlip, for want of ſpeaking in proper time.

SPARE *Deck,* the innermoſt deck in ſome great ſhips; it is called the *Orlop.*

SPARE, thin, lean, that is ſpared, or is over and above what is ſufficient.

To SPARE *a Game Cock,* is to breathe him to embolden him to fight.

SPA'RENESS, thinneſs, leanneſs.

SPARGA'NION [σπαργάνιον, Gr.] ſedge or ſword-graſs, *L.*

SPA'RINGNESS [*epargne,* F. prob. of ꞅpæꞃian, *Sax.* to ſpare] parcimony.

SPARGA'NOSIS [σπαργάνωσις of σπαργάω, to ſwell, *Gr.*] an immoderate extenſion of the breaſt cauſed by too great abundance of milk.

SPARGEFA'CTION, a ſprinkling, *L.*

SPA'RING, ſaving, being a good oeconomiſt.

SPA'RINGLY, ſavingly, in a husbandly manner.

SPA'RINGNESS, good husbandry, oeconomy.

SPA'RING } [with *Cockers*] the fighting of a cock with
SPA'RRING } another to breathe him.

SPAR-HAWK [Speaꞃ-hapoc, *Sax.*] a kind of ſhort-winged hawk.

SPARK [Spæꞃc, *Sax.*] a ſmall atom of fire; alſo a ſprightly youth.

SPA'RKISH [SpæꞃcicƷ, *Sax.*] gallant, gay, *&c.*

SPA'RKISHNESS, gaiety, briskneſs, ſpruceneſs, *&c.*

To SPA'RKLE [prob. of ꞅpæꞃc, *Sax.*] to caſt forth ſparks of fire; alſo to knit in a glaſs and ſend up ſmall bubbles, *&c.* alſo to glance with the brilliant part of the eye.

SPA'RKLING [of Spaꞃclunƶ, *Sax.*] caſting out ſparks of fire, brilliant as diamonds, *&c.*

SPA'RROW [Spæꞃpa, *Sax.* ſpurre, *Dan.* ſperling, G. *paſſereau,* F. *paſſero,* It. *pardal,* Sp. *paſſer,* L.] a bird.

A SPARROW [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſents an happy increaſe of the year.

SPARROW-*Graſs.* See *Aſparagus.*

SPARROW-*Hawk* [ꞅpeaꞃ-hapoc, *Sax.*] a kind of hawk.

SPARS, the ſpokes of a ſpinning-wheel.

SPASMA'TICK [*ſpaſmaticus,* L.] afflicted with the cramp.

SPASMA'TICKNESS, the being troubled with the cramp.

SPASMO'DICA [of σπασμὸς, and ὀδύνη, *i. e.* grief or pain] ſpaſmodick medicines againſt the cramp and convulſions.

SPASMOLOGI'A [of σπασμὸς, and λόγος, a word] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of cramps and convulſions.

SPA'SMUS [σπασμὸς, Gr.] the cramp, a diſeaſe, the ſhrinking up of the ſinews.

SPAT, the ſpawn of oiſters; alſo a ſort of mineral ſtone.

SPAT, v. *To ſpit.*

SPA'THA [σπάθη, Gr.] an apothecary's inſtrument for taking up ſalves, *&c.*

SPA'THULA } [*eſpatule,* F. *ſpatola,* It. *eſpatula,* Sp.] (in
SPA'TULA } *Pharmacy*) a ſpattle or ſlice, an inſtrument for ſpreading ſalves, plaiſters, *&c.* alſo uſed by confectioners, *&c.* for other uſes.

SPA'TIOUS } [*ſpatioſus,* L.] large, wide.
SPA'CIOUS }

SPA'TIOUSNESS [*ſpatioſus,* L.] ampleneſs.

SPA'TLING-*Poppy,* a flower.

To SPA'TTER [ꞅpætlian, *Sax.*] to daſh or ſprinkle upon with ſome liquid.

SPA'TTERDASHES, a ſort of light boots without ſoles.

SPA'TULA *fœtida* [with *Botan.*] a plant, a ſort of orrach.

SPA'VIN [*eparvin,* F. *ſpavenio,* It.] a diſeaſe in the feet of horſes which cauſes them to ſwell; alſo a ſtiffneſs in the ham that makes them halt.

A SPAW, a ſpring of water, which by paſſing through a mineral receives a tincture.

To SPAWL [ſpeyen, G. to ſpit, alſo to vomit.] to ſpit about.

SPAWN [of ꞅpana, *Sax.* a dug or pap, or prob. of ſponne, *Du.* juice] the milt or ſemen of fiſh.

To SPEAK *Irr. V.* [ꞅpæcan, *Sax.* ſpreken, *Du.* ſprecken, G.] to utter words, to talk, to diſcourſe.

SPAKE [*Irr. Imp.*] did ſpeak.

SPOKE [*Irr. Part. P.*] have ſpoke or ſpoken.

SPEA'KABLE, capable of ſpeech, *Milton.*

SPEA'KER [of the *Houſe of Commons*] a member of that houſe elected by the majority of votes, to act as chairman or preſident in putting queſtions, reading briefs or bills, keeping order, reprimanding the refractory, and adjourning the houſe.

SPEA'KER [of the *Houſe of Lords*] is commonly the lord-chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal of *England.*

SPEAR [Speaꞃe, *Sax.*] a pike *&c.* pointed with iron.

SPE'CIAL [F. *ſpeciale,* It. *eſpecial,* Sp. of *ſpecialis,* L] ſomething that has a particular deſignation.

SPECIA'LITY } [in *Law*] a bond, bill, or ſuch like deed,
SPECIALTY } under hand and ſeal.

SPE'CIALNESS [*ſpecialitas,* L.] ſpecialty.

SPECIES [*eſpece,* F.] a kind or ſort, of ſome more general term, as a *Spaniel* is a ſpecies of the general term *Dog.*

SPE'CIES [among *Logicians*] is a common idea, under one more common and more general; as the *Parallelogram* and the *Trapezia* are ſpecies of the *Quadrilater*; and *Body* and *Mind* are ſpecies of *Subſtance.*

SPECIES [in *Metaphyſicks*] an idea which relates to ſome other more general one, or is compris'd under a more univerſal diviſion of a genus.

SPECIES [with *Rhet.*] is a particular contained under a more univerſal one.

SPECIES [in *Opticks*] the image painted on the retina of the eye, by the rays of light reflected from the ſeveral points of the ſurface of objects, received in at the pupilla, and collected in their paſſage thro' the chryſtaline, *&c.*

Impreſſed SPECIES, are ſuch as come from within, or are ſent from the object to the organ.

Expreſſed SPECIES, are thoſe on the contrary from without, or that are ſent from the organ to the object.

SPECIES [in *Commerce*] are the ſeveral pieces of gold, ſilver, copper, *&c.* which, having paſs'd their full preparation and coinage, are current in publick.

Decried SPECIES, are ſuch as the prince has forbidden to be received in payment.

Light SPECIES, are ſuch as fall ſhort of the weight preſcribed by law.

Falſe SPECIES, are thoſe of a different metal from what they ſhould be.

SPECIES [in *Algebra*] are the ſymbols or characters whereby the quantities are expreſſed.

SPECIES [in *Theol.*] are appearances of the bread and wine in the ſacrament after conſecration. The ſpecies of the bread are its whiteneſs, quantity, figure, *&c.* of wine it is the flavour, quickneſs, ſpecifick gravity, *&c.*

Species [in *Pharmacy*] ſimple ingredients, as drugs, herbs, *&c.* of which compound medicines are made.

Viſible **Species** [with *Philoſ.*] are thoſe admirably fine ſuperficial images of bodies, that the light produces and delineates in their proportion and colours in the bottom of the eye.

Speci'fical } [*ſpecifique*, F. *ſpecifico*, It. of *ſpecificus*, L.]
Speci'fick } ſpecial, particular, that belongs to the character of a thing, and diſtinguiſheth it from another of a different ſpecies or kind.

Specifica'tion [F. *ſpecificazione*, It.] an expreſſing, declaring, particularizing.

Speci'ficalness } [of *ſpecifique*, F. of *ſpecificus*, L.] a ſpe-
Speci'fickness } cifick quality.

Speci'fick [in *Philoſ.*] is that which is proper or peculiar to any thing; that characterizes and diſtinguiſhes it from every other thing.

Speci'fick [in *Phyſick*] a remedy whoſe virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to ſome certain diſeaſe, as the *Jeſuit*'s bark, to cure agues, intermitting fevers, *&c.*

Spe'cifick *Gravity* [in *Hydroſtaticks*] is that gravity peculiar to each ſpecies or kind of natural body, and whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from all other kinds.

Speci'ficks, medicines, herbs, drugs, *&c.* that have a peculiar vertue againſt ſome particular diſeaſe.

Speci'ficks [with *Phyſicians*] are of three kinds. 1. Such as are eminently and peculiarly friendly to this or that part of the body, as to the heart, the brain, the ſtomach, *&c.* 2. Such as ſeem to extract, expel, or evacuate ſome determinate humour, by a kind of ſpecifick power, with which they are endow'd, as *Jalap* purges watery humours, *Rhubarb* bile, *&c.* 3. Such as have a virtue or efficacy to cure this or that particular diſeaſe, by ſome hidden property as the *Jeſuits bark.*

Speci'fically, ſpecially, particularly, in a ſpecifick manner.

To **Spe'cify** [*ſpecifier*, F. *ſpecificare*, It. *eſpecificàr*, Sp. of *ſpecificare*, L.] to particularize, to mention in expreſs terms, to expreſs in particular.

Speci'llum, a little looking-glaſs; alſo a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſually called a probe, *L.*

Spe'cimen, an example, model, or pattern; alſo an eſſay, proof, or trial.

Spe'cious [*ſpecieux*, F. *ſpezioſo*, It. of *ſpecioſus*, L.] fair in appearance, ſeemingly juſt and allowable, plauſible.

Spe'cious *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra* practiſed by ſpecies or letters of the alphabet.

Spe'ciousness } [*ſpecioſitas*, L.] fairneſs of ſhow and ap-
Specio'sity } pearance.

Speck [ꞅpecce, *Sax.*] a ſpot or round mark on any thing.

Spe'ckled, having ſpecks or ſpeckles.

Spe'ckledness [of ꞅpecce, *Sax.*] ſpottedneſs.

Spe'ctable [*ſpettabile*, It. *ſpectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

Spe'ctacle [F. *ſpettacolo*, It. *Eſpetaculo*, Sp. of *ſpectaculum*, L.] a publick ſhow or ſight.

Spe'ctacles [of *ſpectando*, L.] glaſſes to help the ſight.

Spe'culative [*ſpeculativus*, L.] of, or pertaining to ſpeculation; ſtudious in the obſervation of things divine or natural; *ſpeculative* is alſo oppoſed to *practical.*

Specta'tors [*ſpectateurs*, F. of *L.*] beholders.

Specta'tress [*ſpectatrix*, L. *ſpectatrice*, F.] a ſhe-ſpectator.

Spe'ctre [F. of *ſpectrum*, L.] a frightful apparition, a ghoſt, a ſpirit, a viſion.

Spe'culable [*ſpeculabilis*, L.] which may be diſcerned.

Specula'ria, the art of preparing and making *Specula* or mirrors; alſo the laws of mirrors, their *Phænomena*'s cauſes, *&c.*

Spe'cularis *lapis*, a kind of ſtone clear as glaſs, uſed in divers countries, where it is found, for window-lights, *L.*

To **Spe'culate** [*ſpeculer*, F. of *ſpeculare*, It. and L.] to contemplate, obſerve, or view; alſo to conſider ſeriouſly upon, to meditate upon.

Specula'tion [F. *ſpeculazione*, It. *Eſpeculaciòn*, Sp. of *ſpèculatio*, L.] contemplation, *&c.* alſo an eſpial; alſo a notion: alſo the theory or ſtudy of an art or ſcience, without regard had to the practiſe of it.

Spe'culative [*ſpeculatif*, F. *ſpeculativo*, It. *eſpeculativo*, contemplative.

Spe'culativeness [of *ſpeculatif*, F. of *L.*] propenſeneſs to ſpeculation, ſtudiouſneſs in obſervation: *Speculativeneſs* is the oppoſite to *Practicalneſs.*

Spe'culatory [*ſpeculatorius*, L.] ſpeculative, contemplative.

Spe'culum, the ſurface of any opaque or dark body, made capable of reflecting the ſun beams falling on it, *L.*

Spe'culum [with *Aſtrol.*] a table framed after they have erected the figure of a nativity, containing the planets and cuſps, with their aſpects and terms.

Spe'culum *ani* [among *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to dilate the fundament, to extract bones or any thing that may be there lodged, *L.*

Spe'culum *matris* [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument to open the womb, *L.*

Spe'culum *oculi*, the pupil, apple, or ball of the eye, *L.*

Spe'culum *oris* [in *Surgery*] an inſtrument to ſcrew up the mouth, that the ſurgeon may diſcern the diſeaſed parts of the throat, or for the conveyance in either of nutriment or medicine, *L.*

Speech [of ꞅpæce, of ꞅpeacan, *Sax.*] the *Latin* grammarians have diſtinguiſhed words into eight kinds, and rank'd them into ſo many different claſſes, as *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Prepoſition*, *Interjection*. This diviſion has been followed, in the general, by moſt modern grammarians: But in this they differ from the *Greeks*, in that they make the article one part of ſpeech, and rank the interjection with the adverb. But the *Latins*, who did not commonly uſe the article, made the interjection a part of ſpeech; ſo that they agree in the number of the parts, tho' not in the diviſion, which is *Article*, *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Prepoſition*, *Conjunction*. The moderns, as the *French*, *Italians*, &c. who uſe the article, very much follow the *Greek* diviſion: But the *Engliſh* generally follow the *Latin* diviſion, and make but little uſe of the article, except *the* and *a*, the former of which is generally uſed before a noun ſubſtantive in the *Nominative* and *Accuſative* caſes, and *a* which is a note of a *Nominative*, only when it is by itſelf.

Speech is the Picture of the Mind.

Spee'chless [of Spæcan and leaꞅ, *Sax.*] without ſpeech.

Speed [Speꝺ, *Sax.* **ſpoedt**, *Du.* and L. G. σπουδὴ, Gr.] haſte, diſpatch.

Speed, a diſtemper incident to young cattle.

Speed *Well*, an herb.

Spee'dily, haſtily, quickly, ſwiftly.

The more Haſte the worſe Speed.

This proverb is a good monition to *Calmneſs* and *Sedateneſs* in the management of any buſineſs: It is a reprehenſion of precipitate and hurrying tempers who frequently, by over-eagerneſs, mar what is under their hands; it is much the ſame in ſenſe with our common proverb, *Haſte makes Waſte*, and there are ſeveral proverbs in ſeveral languages to the ſame purport: *Qui trop ſe haſte en cheminant, en beau chemin ſe fourvoye ſouvent*, ſay the *French*. *Qui nimis propere, minus proſpere*; and *Nimium properans ſerius abſolvit*, the *Latins*: and it likewiſe anſwers to the *Feſtina lente*: Ἡ ἀκανθὶς ἐπειγομένη τυφλὰ τίκτει, ſay the *Greeks*; which is of much the ſame import as *Canis feſtinans cæcos parturit catulos*, by the *Latins.*

Spee'diness [**ſpeedigneſs**, *Du.*] haſtineſs, quickneſs.

Spee'dy [**ſpeedigh**, *Du.*] haſty, quick, ſwift.

To **Speek** *up the Ordnance* [in *Gunnery*] is to faſten with a quoin, *&c.* thoſe nails cloſe to the breech of the carriages of great guns, to keep them firm up to the ſhip's ſides.

Speeks [with *Shipwrights*] great and long iron nails with flat heads, of different lengths, and ſome ragged, ſo that they cannot be drawn out again, uſed in many parts of a ſhip for faſtening planks, *&c.*

To **Spell** [ꞅpelan, *Sax.* **ſpellen**, *Teut.* *epeler*, F.] to name the letters which compoſe a ſyllable or word.

To do a **Spell** [*Sea Phraſe*] is to do any work by turns for a ſhort time, and then to leave it.

A **Spell** [ꞅpel, *Sax.*] a ſort of charm to drive away a diſeaſe, by hanging a ſentence or word written upon a piece of paper about the neck of a patient, who has an ague, *&c.*

Spell *the Miſſen-Sail* [*Sea-Term*] ſignifies, take it in, and peek it up.

To **Spell** [with *Sailors*] is to let go the ſheets and bowlings of a ſail, and to brace the weather-brace, that the ſail may lie looſe to the wind.

To give a **Spell**, is to be ready to do a work in another's room.

Freſh **Spell** [with *Sailors*] is when freſh men come to work, eſpecially when the rowers are relieved by another gang.

Spelt [*epeautre*, F. *ſpelda*, It. *eſpelta*, Sp.] a kind of grain.

Spelter, a kind of imperfect metal, the ſame as zink.

To **Spend**, *Irr. V.* [ꞅpenꝺan, *Sax.* **ſpenden**, O. G. *diſpendere*, L.] to lay out, to conſume or waſte; alſo to paſs away time.

Spent, [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P*] did ſpend, have *ſpent.*

What is got over the Devil's Back will be Spent under his Belly.

This proverb is uſed of ſuch covetous perſons, who have by *unjuſt*, *fraudulent*, and *oppreſſive* methods, amaſs'd to themſelves worldly riches; it intimates that ſuch *ill-gotten* wealth is commonly waſted by a *profuſe Heir* in *Riot* and *Luxury*, and ſeldom deſcends to the third generation. *Male parta male dilabuntur*, ſay the *Latins*, and הונו בנשך ובתרבית מרבה לחונן דלים יקבצנו the *Hebrews.*

Who more than he is worth doth SPEND,
Prepares a Rope, his life to end.

That is, penury and deſpair may drive him to it.

He who SPENDS more than he ſhould,
Will not have to SPEND when he would.

This proverb explains it ſelf.

To SPEND [in *Sea Language*] a term uſed of a maſt of a ſhip; when it is broken down by foul weather, it is ſaid to be ſpent.

SPE'NDING *the Mouth* [with *Hunters*] a term uſed of hounds barking.

SPE'NDTHRIFT [of Spenðan and Ðꞃiꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] a prodigal ſpender.

SPENT, woodroſe, a kind of liverwort, *L.*

SPENT, v. *To Spend.*

SPE'RABLE [*ſperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RGULA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb call'd ſpurry or frank.

SPE'RMA *Ceti* [*i. e.* the ſperm or ſeed of the whale wrongly ſo call'd] an unctuous ſubſtance drawn from the brains of large whales, uſed in medicine, *L.*

SPE'RMA, *Sperm*, [*ſperme*, F. *ſperma*, It. *eſperma*, Sp of *ſperma*, L.] the ſeed of any living creature; the ſpawn or milt of fiſhes.

SPE'RMATICK [of *ſpermatique*, F. of *ſpermatica*, It. *ſperma*, L. of σπέρμα, Gr.] of, or pertaining to, or full of ſperm.

SPERMATI'ZING [*ſpermatiſer*, F. *ſpermatizans*, L. of σπερματίζω, Gr.] ſending forth ſperm.

SPERMO'LOGIST [σπερμολόγος, Gr.] a gatherer or one who treats of the ſeed.

SPERMA'TICK *Parts* [in *Anat.*] are thoſe parts of an animal body concerned in ſecreting the ſeed.

SPERMA'TICK *Veſſels* [with *Anatomiſts*] are two arteries and two veins, appointed for the bringing the blood to the teſticles, *&c.* alſo all whitiſh parts of the body, which, becauſe of their colour, were by the ancients thought to be made of the ſeed; of this ſort are the nerves, bones, membranes, griſtles, *L.*

To SPE'RMATIZE [σπερματίζειν, Gr.] to emit ſperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of σπέρμα and κήλη, Gr.] a rupture cauſed by the contraction of the veſſels, which ejected, theſe and its falling down into the *Scrotum.*

To SPEW [ꞅpiƿan, *Sax.* **ſpye**, *Dan.* **ſpouwen**, *Du.* **ſpeyen**, G.] to vomit.

SPHACELI'SMUS [σφακελισμὸς, Gr.] a gangreening or corrupting of any part of the body; alſo the blaſting of trees, *L.*

SPHA'CELUS [σφάκελος, Gr.] the perfect mortification of a part, when the native heat is wholly extinguiſhed. and it is deprived of all ſenſe, not only in the ſkin, fleſh, arteries, and nerves, but even in the bones themſelves. being become inſenſible of the knife and fire; called alſo *Necroſis* and *Sideratio.*

SPHAE'RA [σφαῖρα, Gr.] a ſphere or globe, a ball or bowl, or any thing that is round.

SPHEAR'D, formed or encompaſſed in a ſphere, *Milton.*

SPHAE'RAMACHY [of σφαῖρα and μαχὴ, Gr.] a playing at tennis, bowls, or hand-ball.

SPHAERISTE'RIUM [σφαιριςήριον, Gr. the 7th part of the ancient *Gymnaſium*, wherein the youth practiſed the exerciſe of tennis-playing.

SPHAE'RICALNESS [*ſphæricus*, L. of σφαιρικὸς, Gr.] roundneſs like a ſphere.

SPHAEROCE'PHALUS, a ſort of thiſtle having heads like ſpheres, *L.*

SPHAGITI'DES [σφαγιτίδες, Gr.] the jugular veins, two large veins on each ſide the throat, which nouriſh all the parts of the neck and head.

SPHENDA'MNOS [with *Botaniſts*] the maple-tree, *L.* of *Gr.*

SPHENOIDA'LIS *ſutura* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſeam or ſuture in the ſkull and upper jaw, which ſurrounds the bone called *Os Sphenoides*, and ſeparates it from the *Os Occipitis*, *Os Petroſum*, and *Os Frontis.*

SPHENOI'DES [σφηνοειδὴς, Gr.] a bone of the *Cranium* or ſkull, common both to that and the upper jaw, which is ſeated in the middle of the baſis of the *Cranium*, and is joined to all the bones of it by the *ſphenoidal* ſuture except in the middle of its ſides.

SPHE'NOPALATI'NUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the *Gargareon*, which ariſes from a proceſs of the *Os Sphenoides* between the *Ala Verſpertilionis*, and the *Proceſſus Styloides*, and is inſerted into the hinder part of the *Gargareon*, L.

SPHE'NOPHARYNGAE'I [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles ariſing from the inner wing of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and, paſſing obliquely downwards into the gullet, ſerve to widen it.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the *Gargareon*, or cover of the wind-pipe, which ariſes from the proceſs of the wedge-like bone, paſſes over the *Proceſſus Pterogoides.* and is let into the fore-part of the *Gargareon*

A SPHERE [F. *ſfera*, It. *eſſera*, Sp. of *ſphæra*, L. of σφαῖρα, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) a ſolid body contained under one ſingle ſurface, and having a point in the middle called the centre, whence all the lines drawn from the ſurface to the centre are equal.

SPHERE [in a *Figurative Senſe*] the compaſs or reach of a perſon's power or knowledge.

SPHERE [in *Aſtronomy*] the whole frame of the world, as being, according to appearance, of a ſpherical or round figure.

Direct SPHERE } [in *Aſtronomy*] is when both the poles o
Right SPHERE } the world are in the *Horizon*, and th equinoctial paſſes thro' the *Zenith*; ſo that the equator and a its parallels, ſuch as the tropicks and polar circles, make rig angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into two equ parts; ſo that the ſun, moon, and ſtars aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all places ſituated juſt under the equinoctial line.

Oblique SPHERE [in *Aſtronomy*] is ſuch a ſituation of the world, as that the axis of it inclines obliquely to the *Horizon*; one of the poles being raiſed any number of degrees leſs than 90 above it; and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the ſun and ſtars aſcend and deſcend obliquely, and ſome of them never aſcend at all. This poſition happens to all places wide of the equator.

A Parallel SPHERE, is that poſition of the globe which hath one of the poles in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the equator in the horizon, and all the circles, parallel to the equator, are parallel to the horizon.

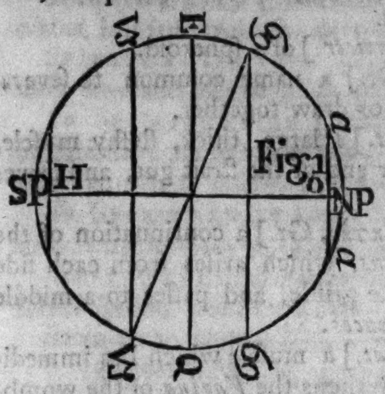
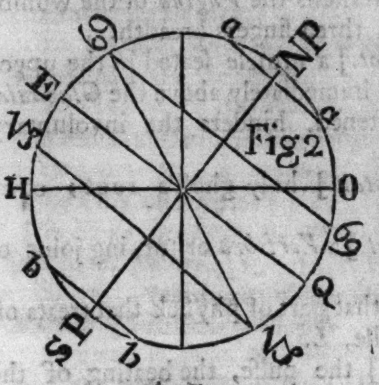
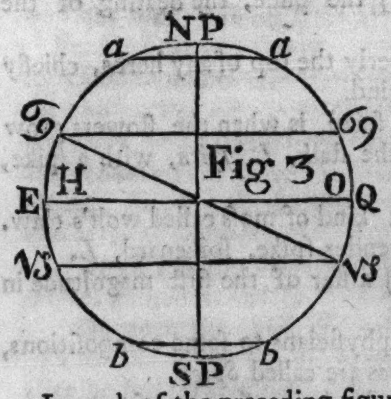


Fig. 1. repreſents a right ſphere where the axis of the globe coincides with the horizon; and the equator *E Q* and all its parallels, are equally divided by the horizon; conſequently thoſe, that enjoy that poſition, have their days always equal to their nights.



In *Fig.* 2. which repreſents an oblique ſphere for the latitude of 50 d. north, all the parallels to the equator are unequally divided by the horizon; therefore, their days and nights are unequal, except when the ſun is in the equator, becauſe it is equally divided by the horizon; therefore, then their day and night will be equal.



In *Fig.* 3. the equator and horizon are the ſame; and it is apparent from the figure, that all the time the ſun is in the ſix northern ſigns, he will ſtill appear to preſcribe circles above and parallel to the horizon of the inhabitants of the north pole; hence it is called a *Parallel Sphere*; and all the other ſix months he will continue under their horizon.

In each of the preceding figures, *N. P.* repreſents the north pole, and *S. P.* the ſouth, *a a* and *b b* the polar circles. ♋♋ the tropick of *Cancer*, and ♑♑ the tropick of *Capricorn*, *Ho.* the horizon, and *E Q* the equator, and the circle ſurrounding the whole, a meridian; the line that is drawn from pole to pole repreſents the axis of the globe.

Material SPHERE, a mathematical inſtrument of hoops or rings of metal, repreſenting the principal circles of the ſphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the motions of the heavens, and the true ſituation of the earth; called alſo an armillary ſphere.

SPHERE *of Activity of any natural Body* [in *Philoſophy*] is that determinate ſpace or extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the effluvia continually emitted from that body do reach, and where they operate according to their nature.

SPHERE *of a Planet* [in *Aſtron.*] the orb or compaſs in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE *of a Planet's Activity* [*Aſtron.*] the extenſion of a planet's light and virtue, ſo far as it is capable, of making or receiving a planetick aſpect.

SPHERICAL } [*ſpherique*, F. *sferice*, It. *eſferico* Sp. of *ſphæ-*
SPHE'RICK } *ricus*, L. σφαιρικὸς, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or round like a ſphere.

SPHE'RICK *Geometry* } is the art of deſcribing on a plane
SPHE'RICK *Projection* } the circles of the ſphere, or any parts of them, in their juſt poſition and proportion, and of meaſuring their arks and angles, when projected.

SPHE'RICAL *Triangle*, the portion of the ſurface of a ſphere, included between the arks of the three great circles of the ſphere.

SPHERI'CAL *Angle*, is the mutual aperture or inclination of two great circles or their meeting in a point.

SPHE'RICAL *Geometry*, the doctrine of the ſphere; particularly of the circles deſcribed on the ſurface thereof, with the method of projecting the ſame on a plane.

SPHE'RICAL *Trigonometry*, is the art of reſolving ſpherical triangles; *i. e.* from the three parts of a ſpherical triangle given to find the reſt.

SPHE'RICAL *Aſtronomy*, that part of aſtronomy, which conſiders the univerſe ſuch as it appears to the eye.

SPHERI'CITY, the quality of a ſphere, or that whereby a thing becomes ſpherical; ſphericalneſs.

SPHE'RICKS, the doctrine of the ſphere, particulary of the ſeveral circles deſcribed on the ſurface of it, with the method of projecting the ſame in *Plano*.

SPHEROI'D [of σφαῖρα and εἶδος, Gr. ſhape] a ſolid figure, approaching to the figure of a ſphere, but not exactly round, made by a plane of a ſemi-ellipſis turned about one of its axes, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumſcribing cylinder.

SPHEROI'DES [with *Anat.*] ſuch parts of an animal body as approach near to a ſphere in form.

Oblong SPHEROID [with *Mathemat.*] a ſolid figure made from the plane of the *Semi-ellipſis*, by a circumvolution or rolling made about its longeſt axis.

SPHERO'IDICAL [with *Geometr.*] of a ſpheroid.

SPHI'NCTER [σφίγκτηρ, Gr.] a name common to ſeveral muſcles which bind, ſtraiten, or draw together.

SPHI'NCTER *ani* [in *Anat.*] a large, thick, fleſhy muſcle, which encompaſſes the *Anus* or end of the ſtrait gut, and ſerves to bind in the excrement.

SPHINCTER *Gulæ* [of σφιγκτὴρ, Gr.] a continuation of the muſcle call'd *Pterygopharingæus*, which ariſes from each ſide of the *ſcutiformis*, or ſhield-like griſtle, and paſſes to a middle line, on the back part of the *Fauces*.

SPHINCTER *Vaginæ* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle which lies immediately under the *Clitoris*, and ſtraitens the *Vagina* of the womb, incloſing it with circular fibres, three fingers breadth.

SPHINCTER *Veſicæ* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle ſeated in the upper part of the neck of the bladder, immediately above the *Glandulæ Proſtatæ*; which, being ſtraitened. hinders the involuntary diſcharge of urine.

SPHONDY'LUM [with *Botan.*] holy-ghoſt's root; cow-parſly, *L.* of *Gr.*

SPHONDY'LIUM [with *Anat.*] a *Vertebra* or turning joint of the back bone, *L.*

SPHY'GMICA [with *Phyſ.*] that part of phyſick that treats of, or medicines that move the pulſe, *L.*

SPHY'GMUS [σφιγμὸς, Gr.] the pulſe, the beating of the heart and arteries.

SPI'CA, an ear of corn properly the top of any herbs, chiefly uſed of thoſe of the lavender-kind.

SPI'CA [in *Botan. Writ.*] a ſpike, is when the flowers grow very much towards the top of the ſtalk, *L. ſpica*, with a ſpike, *ſpicis*, with ſpikes, *L.*

SPICA *Celtica* [in *Botan.*] a kind of moſs called wolf's-claw.

SPICA *nardi* [in *Botan.*] lavender-ſpike, ſpikenard, *L.*

SPICA *Virginis* [in *Aſtron.*] a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation *Virgo*, *L.*

SPICA'TA, a term given by phyſicians to ſome compoſitions, which take in ſuch ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICATED [*ſpicatus*, L.] in the form of an ear of corn.

SPICCA'TO [in *Mu. Bo.*] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each note one from the other, in a very plain and diſtinct manner, *Ital.*

SPICE [*epices*, F. *ſpezierie*, It. *eſpeceria*, Sp.] *Indian* drugs, as nutmegs, cloves, mace, *&c.*

SPICE of a diſtemper [prob. of *Species*, L.] the beginning, part, or remains of it.

SPI'CERY [*epicerie*, F.] ſpices.

SPICY, of a ſpicy quality, taſte, *&c.*

SPICI'FEROUS [*ſpicifer*, L.] bearing ears of corn; alſo bearing ſpikes, or ſpicated, pointed.

SPICK *and ſpan*, intirely, as *ſpick and ſpan new*, entirely new.

SPI'CKNEL, the herb baldmony and bear-wort.

SPICO'SITY } [*ſpicoſitas*, L.] a being ſpiked like ears of
SPI'COUSNESS } corn; alſo fulneſs of ears.

SPI'DER [prob. of *ſpinning q. ſpinner*] an inſect.

SPI'GGOT [prob. of ſpucker, *Du.*] a ſtopple for a tap.

SPIGU'RNEL [ſo named after *Galfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed to that office by king *Henry* III.] an officer who ſeals the king's writs.

SPIKE [ſpyk, *Su. ſpica*, L.] an ear of corn which is pointed or ſharp at the end; alſo a large iron-nail for faſtening of planks.

SPIKE [with *Botaniſts*] is a body thick ſet with flowers, or fruits, in ſuch a manner as to form an acute cone, as in wheat or barley.

SPI'KED [*ſpicatus*, L.] ſharp-pointed.

SPI'KED [in *Gunnery*] the touch-hole of a gun is ſaid *to be ſpiked*, when a nail has been driven into it, ſo that it cannot be uſed.

SPI'KENARD [*ſpica nardi*, L.] a kind of ear growing even with the ground, and ſometimes in the ground, uſed in medicine, *&c.*

SPI'KEDNESS [of *ſpicatus*, L.] likeneſs to an ear of corn.

SPI'KING *up a Gun* [in *Gunnery*] is faſtening a quoin with ſpikes to the deck, cloſe to the breech of the carriages of the great guns, ſo that they may keep cloſe and firm to the ſides of the ſhip, and not break looſe when the ſhip rolls.

To SPILL [ꞅpillan, *Sax.* ſpilde, *Dan.*] to pour out accidentally water or any liquid.

To SPILL [*ſpoliare*, L.] to ſpoil, to corrupt, to deſtroy.

SPILTH [ꞅpilð, *Sax.*] a ſpilling.

SPI'LLERS [with *Hunters*] the ſmall branches ſhooting out from the flat parts of a buck's horn at the top.

To SPIN [*Irr. V.* ꞅpinnan, *Sax.* ſpinna, *Su.* ſpinde, *Dan.* ſpinnen, *Du.* and G.] to make yarn, thread, *&c.*

To SPIN *out*, to iſſue out in a ſmall ſtream, as blood out of a vein.

SPINA *ventoſa* [with *Anat.*] an ulceration whereby the bones are eaten with a malignant tumour, without any pain of the *Perioſteum* or membrane that covers the bone, *L.*

SPINAE *dorſi* [in *Anat.*] the ſeries of *Vertebræ* or bones of the back, which ſuſtain the reſt of the body, and to which the ribs are joined, *L.*

SPI'NAGE [*ſpinace*, Ital.] a pot herb, well known.

SPINALIS *colli* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle on the ſide of the neck, ariſing from the five ſuperior proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax*, and inferior of the neck, and is inſerted into the inferior part of the *Vertebræ* of the neck backwards, *L.*

SPINA'TI [with *Anat.*] muſcles, whoſe office is to bend and ſtretch out the body backwards, and move it obliquely.

SPI'NDLE [ꞅpindel, *Sax.* ſpindel, G.] an inſtrument uſed in ſpinning; alſo ſerving for various other uſes, as the axis of a wheel, of a clock or watch, *&c.*

SPI'NDLE [in a *Ship*] the main body of the capſtan or draw-beam in a ſhip.

SPINDLE-*Tree*, a ſhrub.

That houſe goes ill, where the SPINDLE **commands the Sword.**

Sp. *Con mal la caſa anda, do la rueca ala eſpada manda.*

That is where the wife commands her huſband, or, according to another proverb, *wears the Breeches*.

To SPINDLE [with *Floriſts*] to put forth a long ſlender ſtalk.

SPINE [*epine*. F. *ſpina*, L.] a thorn; alſo the back-bone; alſo the upper part of the ſhare-bone.

SPINET [*epinette*, F. *ſpinetto*, Ital.] a muſical inſtrument, a ſort of ſmall harpſichord.

SPINI'FEROUS [*ſpinifer*, L.] bearing thorns.

SPINI'GENOUS [*ſpinigena*, L] ſprung up of a thorn.

SPINIVENE'TUM [with *Botan.*] the holy thorn-tree, *L.*

SPINK, a chaffinch, a bird.

SPINNING, is ſaid to have been firſt taught in *England* by *Anthony Bonviſs*, an *Italian*, about the 20th of *Henry* VII. at which time began the making of *Devonſhire* kerſies and *Coxal* clothes.

SPINO'SISM [of *Spinoſa*, born a *Jew*, but he profeſſed no religion, either *Jewiſh* or *Chriſtian*] the opinion or doctrine of *Spinoſa*, who, in his books maintains that all religions are only political engines, calculated to make people obedient to magiſtrates, and to make them practice virtue and morality, and many other erroneous notions in philoſophy as well as theology.

SPINO'SISTS, the followers of *Spinoſa*, or the adherers to his opinions.

SPINO'SITY [*ſpinoſitas*, L.] thornineſs.

SPI'NOUS [*ſpineus*, L.] thorny.

SPI'NSTER [of ꞅpinnan, *Sax. to ſpin*] a title given in law to all unmarried women, even from the daughter of a viſcount to the meaneſt perſon.

SPI'NSTRY [of Spinnan, *Sax.*] the art of ſpinning.

SPINUS [with *Botan.*] the ſloe-tree.

SPI'NY [*ſpinoſus*, L.] thorny.

SPI'RACLE [*ſpiraculum*, L.] a breathing-hole, a pore.

SPI'RAL [of *ſpira*, L.] turning round like a ſkrew.

SPI'RAL [in *Architect. &c.*] a curve that aſcends winding about a cone or ſpire, ſo that all the points thereof continually approach the axis.

SPI'RAL *Line* [in *Geometry*] a curve line of the circular kind, which in its progreſs recedes from its center; as in winding from the vertex down to the baſe of a cone.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are ſuch lines as the rhumb-lines on a terreſtrial globe.

SPIRA'TION, a breathing, *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*ſpira*, L. or of *epier*, F.] a ſteeple that riſes tapering by degrees, and ends in a ſharp point at the top.

To SPIRE [*ſpicare*, L. *epier*, F.] to grow up into an ear as corn does.

SPI'RED [of *ſpira*, L.] having a ſpire or ſteeple tapering till it comes to a point.

SPIRIT [*eſprit*, F. *ſpirito*, It. *eſpiritu*, Sp. of *ſpiritus*, L.] an immaterial, incorporeal being, an intelligence, *&c.* alſo wit, humour, genius.

Raiſe no more SPIRITS than you can lay.

That is, don't provoke thoſe to anger whom you are not able to encounter. Lat. *Validiorem te adverſarium ne laceſſas.*

As Sails are to a Ship ſo are the Paſſions to the SPIRITS.

That is, they hurry them on, which way ever they direct, with more or leſs violence, as they are agitated.

SPIRIT [in *Metaphyſicks*] is defin'd to be a finite, thinking ſubſtance, altogether independent on, and free from matter, under which angels, dæmons, and intelligences, are comprehended; nor is there any difference between them, but that the angels are good, and the devils evil, *&c.* All the other properties, as eſſence, exiſtence, knowledge, power, *&c.* are common to both.

SPIRIT *of Mercury* [in *Chymiſtry*] one of the five principles which may be ſeparated from a mixed body by fire. It is ſubtile, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its particles in a very quick motion; it is that which is ſuppoſed to cauſe the growth and increaſe of all bodies of the earth, on which it ſettles.

SPIRIT of *Nitre* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made by mingling one part of ſalt-petre with three of potters-earth, and then diſtilling the mixture in a large earthen retort in a cloſe reverberatory fire.

SPIRIT *of Salt* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made by pulverizing ſalt, and mixing it with three times its weight of potters-earth pulveriz'd, which being made into a paſte with rain-water, and made into balls or pellets is diſtill'd *ſecundum artem.*

SPIRIT *of Salt dulcified* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made by mixing equal parts of this and ſpirits of wine, and then digeſting them for three or four days by a gentle heat.

SPIRIT *of Sulphur* [in *Chymiſtry*] is a ſpirit drawn from ſulphur melted and inflamed; the moſt ſubtile part of which is converted into a liquor, by ſticking to a glaſs-bell ſuſpended over it, whence it falls drop by drop into a trough, into the middle of which is placed the ſtone-pot, wherein the ſulphur is burnt.

SPIRIT *of Vitriol* [in *Chymiſtry*] is vitriol dry'd in the ſun, or in defect thereof by the fire, and then diſtilled ſeveral times by chymical operations, ſeveral times repeated, firſt in a reverberatory furnace, aud afterwards in *Balneo Mariæ.*

SPIRIT *of Wine*, is only brandy rectified once or more times by repeated diſtillations.

To SPIRIT, to encourage, animate, *&c.*

To give up the SPIRIT, to dye

To SPIRIT *away Children*, is to entice or ſteal them away privily from their parents or relations, in order to convey them beyond ſea, eſpecially to the plantations in the *Weſt-Indies*; a practice ſome years ſince too common, by perſons then call'd *Kidnappers*, but now not ſo much in uſe, it being made death ſo to do, by act of parliament.

SPIRITS in an animal body, are a pure and ſubtile exhalation, bred and planted in it, being a thin vapour engender'd of the humour, and ſerving for a ſiege to the natural heat of the body, and is therefore call'd *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*; and in man, *&c.* an air which, exhaling by ſweat out of the pores of the body, refreſhes the ſpirits, and quickens the members: It is drawn in by breathing, and diſtributed into three portions, the greateſt part of which is carried to the heart and lungs for the refreſhment of the ſpirits, and the forming, or to be the matter of the voice; the other is convey'd to the ſtomach by the *Oeſophagus*, and comforts the nouriſhing odour by which the body is ſuſtained faſting; the remaining part is attracted to the brain, to which it conveys odours, and temperates the animal ſpirits.

Univerſal SPIRIT [in *Chymiſtry*] is the firſt of the principles of that art, that can be admitted for the compoſition of mix'd bodies; which being ſpread out through all the world produces different things, according to the ſeveral matrices or pores of the earth in which it ſettles.

Acid SPIRITS [with *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as conſiſt of acid particles and water, as ſpirit of vitriol, ſulphur ſalt, *&c.* and as ſuch are very corroſive to metals ſalt or ſaline.

SPIRITS [with *Chymiſts*] conſiſt of a volatile ſalt and ſpirit, as ſpirit of *ſal Armoniack*, urine and the like.

Sulpherous SPIRITS [in *Chymiſtry*] are ſuch as conſiſt of very oily particles, and are thence very eaſily inflammable, as ſpirit of wine, *&c.*

SPIRITS [*in an animal Body*] are accounted three, *viz.* the animal ſpirits ſeated in the brain, the vital in the heart, and the natural in the liver.

The Animal SPIRITS, are an exceedingly thin, ſubtile, moveable, fluid juice or humour, ſeparated from the blood in the *Cortex* of the brain, and received hence into the minute fibers of the *Medulla*, and are by them diſcharged into the nerves, and are convey'd by them into every part of the body, and in them perform all the actions of ſenſe and motion.

Vital SPIRITS } [with *Naturaliſts*] are only the moſt
Natural SPIRITS } fine and agitated parts of the blood,
whereon its motion and heat depend.

Private SPIRIT, is the particular view or notion every perſon has of the dogmata of faith and the truths of religion, as ſuggeſted by his own thought, and the perſuaſion he is under, in regard thereunto.

SPIRIT [in *Theology*] is uſed by way of eminence for the third perſon in the holy trinity; alſo for the divine power and virtue and the communication thereof to men; alſo an incorporeal being or intelligence.

High SPIRITED, proud, lofty, arrogant.

Mean SPIRITED, of a baſe, ſordid temper.

SPI'RITUAL [*ſpirituel*, F. *ſpirituale*, It. *ſpiritualis*, L.] that conſiſts of ſpirit without matter; alſo eccleſiaſtical in oppoſition to temporal; alſo devout pious, religious.

SPIRITUA'LITIES [*ſpiritualia.* L.] are the profits which a biſhop receives from his ſpiritual livings, and not as a temporal lord, *viz.* the revenues which ariſe from his viſitations, the ordaining and inſtituting of prieſts, preſtation-money, *&c.*

SPIRITUA'LITY [*ſpiritualité*, F. *ſpiritualità*, It. of *ſpiritualitas*, L.] ſpiritualneſs, devotion.

SPIRITUALIZA'TION [in *Chymiſt.*] the extraction of the moſt pure and ſubtile ſpirits out of natural bodies.

To SPI'RITUALIZE [*ſpiritualiſer*, F.] to explain a paſſage of ſcripture after a ſpiritual manner; to put a myſtical ſenſe upon it, alſo to poliſh one's mind, to make one witty.

To SPIRITUALIZE [with *Chymiſts*] is to reduce a compact mix body into the principle, by them called ſpirit.

SPIRI'TUOUS [*ſpiritueux*, F. *ſpiritoſo*, It. of *ſpirituoſus*, L.] full of ſpirits, alſo lively, *&c.*

SPIRIT *or* SPIRT *Net*, a ſort of fiſhing-net.

SPIRITUO'SITY }
SPIRI'TUOUSNESS } fulneſs of ſpirits, livelineſs.

To SPIRT, to iſſue out with a force, as water, *&c.* out of a ſquirt, *&c.* v. *To Spurt.*

SPI'SSATED [*ſpiſſatus*, L.] thickened.

SPISSA'TION, a thickening, *L.*

SPI'SSITY }
SPI'SSITUDE } [*ſpiſſitas*, L.] thickneſs.

To SPIT [ꞅpeꞇan, ꞅpiꞇꞇan, *Sax.* ſpytte, *Da.* ſpotta, *Su.*] to put forth ſpittle.

SPIT, SPATE [ꞅpæꞇꞇe, *Sax.* ſpotte, *Da.*] (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P*) did ſpit, have ſpit.

To SPIT *a Joint of Meat*, to put it upon the ſpit.

As like him as if he were SPIT out of his mouth.

Fr. *C'eſt lui tout craché.* Spoken when two perſons are ſaid to reſemble one another; a ſaying very common at chriſtenings, the child being always preſum'd te be like the father. The Fr. ſay again *Ils ſe reſſemblent comme deux goutes d'eau* (i. e. They are as like as two drops of water) which is by much the proper ſaying. The Lat. *Non tam ovum ovo* (one egg is not ſo like another) the *Germans* as if he was cut out of his eyes

A SPIT [ꞅpiꞇu, *Sax.* ſpit *Du.* ſpiet, L. G. ſpieſz, H. G. *ſpiedo*, It. *eſpeto*, Port.] a kitchen-utenſil for roaſting of meat.

He gave me roaſt Meat and beat me with the SPIT.

That is, he treated me at my own coſt, or hit it in my teeth after he had treated me.

To SPITCH *Cock an Eel*, to cook a large ſort of eel, which is uſually roaſted.

SPIT *deep*, as deep as the table of a ſpade, as much ground in depth as may be digged up at once with a ſpade.

To SPIT *like Butter* [with *Gardeners*] a term uſed of old, fat dung thoroughly rotted.

SPITE [ſpyt, *Du. depit*, F.] malice.

In SPITE *of*, in oppoſition, or defiance of.

To SPITE *one*, [ſpyten, *Du.*] to croſs, contradict or vex one.

SPI'TEFUL [of ſpyt, *Du.* or *depit*, F. and *full*] full of malice, or ill will.

SPI'TEFULNESS, a ſpiteful temper.

SPI'TTLE [ꞅpaꝺl, ꞅpaꞇl, *Sax.* ſpottel, *Da.* ſpot, *Su.* *ſputum*, L.] a moiſture ariſing in the mouth.

SPI'TAL }
SPI'TTLE } [*ſpedale*, It.] a contraction of hoſpital.

To Rob the SPITAL.

That is, to rob one who is ready to beg.

SPI'TTER [with *Hunters*] a red male deer, near two years old, whoſe horns begin to grow up ſharp and ſpit-wiſe.

SPLA'NCHNICA [σπλάγχνικα, Gr.] medicines good for diſeaſes in the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGIST [of σπλάγχνα, the bowels, and λέγω to tell, Gr.] a deſcriber or treater of the bowels.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY [σπλαγχνολογία of σπλάγχνα, the bowels, and λόγος, ſpeech, Gr.] a diſcourſe or treatiſe of the bowels.

To SPLAT }
To SPLAY } [with *Meat-Carvers*] is to cut up a pike or bream at table.

To SPLASH [or plaſh] to daſh water upon, *&c.* v. *Plaſh.*

SPLASHY, waſhy, wet, watery.

SPL'ATCHY, painted, counterfeit.

SPLAY *footed*, one who treads his toes much outwards.

SPLAYING *of the Shoulder* [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes, occaſioned by ſome ſlip, ſo that the ſhoulder parts from the breaſt, and leaves a rift in the film under the ſkin, and makes a horſe trail his legs after him.

SPLEEN [*ſplen*, L. σπλὴν, Gr.] a ſoft ſpungy viſcus, of a darkiſh red, or rather livid colour; ordinarily reſembling a tongue in figure; tho' ſometimes it is triangular, and ſometimes roundiſh. It is uſually placed under the left ſhort ribs, and is a receptacle for the ſalt and earthy excrements of the blood, that they may be there volatized by the aſſiſtance of the animal ſpirits, and, returning thence into the blood, may aſſiſt its fermentation; alſo a diſtemper in that part.

SPLEEN [*ſplen*, L. of σπλὴν, Gr.] ſpite, hatred, grudge.

SPLEEN-*wort*, an herb, otherwiſe call'd *Ceterach* or *Miltwaſt.*

SPLE'NDID } [*ſplendide*, F. *ſplendido*, It. *eſplendido*,
SPLE'NDIDOUS } Sp. of *ſplendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent, noble, ſtately.

SPLE'NDENCY [of *ſplendens*, L] ſhiningneſs.

SPLE'NDENT [of *ſplendens*, L.] ſhining.

SPLE'NDIDLY, magnificent, *&c.*

SPLE'NDIDNESS [*ſplendor*, L.] ſplendour, brightneſs, ſhiningneſs, *&c.*

SPLE'NDOUR [*ſplendeur*, F. *ſplendore*, It. *ſplendor*, L.] a light or brightneſs; alſo glory, magnificence.

SPLE'NETICK [*ſplenetic*, It. *ſpleneticus*, L. σπληνετικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the ſpleen; alſo affected with oppilations or obſtructions of the ſpleen.

SPLE'NETICK *Artery* [in *Anat.*] the largeſt branch of the *Cæliaca*, an artery that goes from thence to the ſpleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NETICKNESS } [of *ſpleneticus*, L. of σπληνετικὸς,
SPLE'NICKNESS } Gr.] the being ſick of the ſpleen; alſo ſpitefulneſs, *&c.*

SPLE'NICA, medicines good againſt the ſpleen, *L.*

Vena SPLENICA [with *Anat.*] the left branch of the *vena Porta*, which is beſtow'd upon the ſtomach and cawl; part of the gut *Colon*, and the ſpleen.

SPLENICAL } [*ſplenique*, F. *ſplenicus*, L. σπληνικὸς, Gr.]
SPLENICK } of, pertaining to, or good againſt the ſpleen.

SPLENII *Muſculi* [with *Anat.*] muſcles which ariſe from the four upper ſpines of the *Vertebræ* of the back, and from the two lower of the neck, which aſcending obliquely adhere to the upper tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the neck, and are inſerted into the upper part of the *Occiput*; their office is to pull the head backwards, to one ſide.

SPLE'NIUM [σπλήνιον, Gr.] a long plaiſter, *&c.* to be laid on the body of one troubled with the ſpleen; alſo a linnen bolſter ſeveral times double, laid on wounds, ulcers, fractures, *&c.*

SPLENT } [with *Farriers*] a hard excreſcence or ſwell-
SPLINT } ing on the bone of the leg or ſhank-bone of a horſe.

SPLENTS [with *Surgeons*] (of ſplinter, *Du.*) pieces of wood uſed in binding up broken limbs; alſo the pieces of a broken bone.

To SPLICE [of ſpliſſen, *Du.* or ſplitzen, H. G.] to join one rope to another, by interweaving their ends, or opening their ſtrands, and with a fid laying every ſtrand in order, one in another.

To SPLICE [with *Gardeners*] is to graft the top of one tree into the ſtock of another, by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together.

A cut SPLICE [with *Sailors*] is when a rope is let into another with as much diſtance as one pleaſes, ſo as to have it undone, at any time, and yet be ſtrong enough.

A round SPLICE, is when the end of a rope is ſo let into another, that they ſhall be as firm, as if they were but one rope.

SPLI'NTER [ſplind, *Dan.* ſplinter, *Du.* ſplitter, G.] a ſmall ſhiver of wood.

To SPLIT [ſplitter, *Dan.* ſplyten, or ſplitten, *Du.* and L. G. ſpalten, H. G. ſpialtan, *Teut.*] to cleave or cut aſunder.

SPLIT [*Sea-Term*] a ſail is ſaid to be *ſplit or ſpilt*, when it is blown down.

A SPLI'TTER *of Cauſes*, a lawyer.

SPO'DIUM [Σπόδιον, Gr.] the cinders about the melting of iron and braſs; alſo a ſort of ſoot which riſes from tried braſs, and falls down to the bottom, whereas *Pompholyx* ſtill flies upwards. It is alſo taken for burnt ivory, or the black pieces which remain after diſtillation, calcined in an open fire till they become white, *L.*

To SPOIL [*ſpoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

SPOIL [*ſpoglio*, It. *ſpolium*, L.] plunder, that which is gotten by violence.

To SPOIL [ſpillan, *Sax.* to waſte] to marr, to damage any thing.

One ſcabby Sheep SPOILS the whole Flock.

And one perſon of deprav'd morals, very often debauches a whole ſociety.

The *Sp.* ſay; *La mancan podrida pierda a ſu compania.* (One rotten apple ſpoils the whole heap.)

You muſt SPOIL before you ſpin.

That is, you cant pretend to arrive to perfection in any art at once.

SPOILS [*ſpolia*, L. *depouilles*, F. *ſpoglie*, It.] plunder, taken in war.

SPOKE } v. *To ſpeak.*
SPO'KEN }

SPOKE [ſpac, *Sax.*] the ray of a wheel.

It is the beſt SPOKE in his Wheel.

That is, his beſt dependance, the beſt thing he has to rely on.

SPO'KESMAN [of ſpæcan, *Sax.* to ſpeak and man] one who ſpeaks in behalf of another.

SPOLIA'TION, a robbing or deſpoiling, *F.* of *L.*

SPOLIA'TION [in a *Law-Senſe*] a writ which lies for one incumbent againſt another for the fruits of the church, in any caſe where the right of patronage does not come into debate.

A SPONDAE'US } [Σπονδαῖος, Gr.] a foot of *Latin* or
SPO'NDEE } *Greek* verſe, conſiſting of two long ſyllables, as *cælum.*

SPO'NDYLES [*ſpondyli*, L. σπόνδυλοι, Gr.] the chine-bones

SPO'NDYLUS [σπόνδυλος, Gr.] a knuckle, or a turning joint of the back-bone.

SPO'NGIA, a ſpunge, a kind of ſea-moſs that grows on the rocks, *L.*

SPO'NGIOIDEA *oſſa* [in *Anat.*] the ſame as the *Cribriformia*, or ſieve like bones, *L.*

SPO'NGIOUS [*ſpongioſus*, L.] ſpungy or like a ſpunge.

SPO'NGIOUSNESS, ſpungineſs.

SPO'NGITES, a ſtone found in ſpunges.

SPO'NSAL [*ſponſalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a ſpouſe, betrothing, or marriage.

SPON'SION, an engagement, promiſe, or obligation, *L.*

A SPO'NSOR, an undertaker or ſurety for another, a godfather, *L.*

SPO'NSUS *a Bridegroom* [with *Chymiſts*] *Mercury* ſo called, as being the huſband to *Sulphur*, ſo intimate their fitneſs to join or be joined one with another.

SPONTA'NEOUS [*ſpontaneus*, L. *ſpontaneé.* F. *ſpontaneo*, It. *eſpontaneo*, Sp.] free, acting of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUS [in the *Schools*] a term apply'd to ſuch motions of the body and mind, as we perform of our ſelves without any conſtraint.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, freely.

SPOOL [ſpohl, L. G. ſpuhl, H. G.] a ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end, or a piece of wood turn'd in that form, to wind yarn upon.

SPOON [ſpon, *Sax.* ſpaen, *Du.*] a hand-utenſil, for eating liquid things.

Every Man is not born with a Silver SPOON in his Mouth,

That is, he is not born to riches, but muſt work for his ſupport. A good anſwer for any one to give, who is fleer'd at, upon account of his narrow circumſtances.

He had need of a long SPOON who eats with the D...l.

That is, we had need to have all our wits about us, and can't be too much upon our guard, when we have to do with tricking and deceitful men.

SPOON-*Wort*, an herb.

SPOO'NING [in *Sea Language*] is when a ſhip, being under ſail in a ſtorm at ſea, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind; then they ſay *ſhe ſpoons*; and when the ſhip is in danger of bringing her maſts by the board, by her ſeeling or violent rolling about, and ſo foundering, they generally ſet up the foreſail to make her go the ſteadier, and this likewiſe they term *ſpooning the Foreſail.*

SPORA'DES [with *Aſtron.*] ſuch ſtars as were never yet ranked in any particular conſtellation.

SPORA'DICI *morbi* [of σποραδὲς, Gr.] thoſe diſeaſes which are riſe in many places, or which (tho' different in nature) ſeize ſeveral people at the ſame time, and in the ſame country.

To SPORT [*ſe diportare*, or *diportarſi*, It.] to divert one's ſelf with play, to play.

SPORT [*diporto*, It.] paſtime, diverſion, alſo hunting, gaming fiſhing, *&c.*

SPO'RTFUL [of *diporto*, It.] full of play, *&c.*

SPO'RTIVE [of *ſe diportare*, It.] diverting.

SPO'RTIVENESS, divertingneſs.

A SPORT'S-MAN, one who delights in hunting, fowling, fiſhing, *&c.*

SPO'RTULA [*old Rec.*] gifts, gratuities, ſalaries, *L.*

A SPOT [prob. of **ſpatt**, *Du.* and G. ignominy] a ſpeck, a ſtain of colour, dirt, *&c.* alſo a ſpot, or ſmall piece of ground.

SPO'TLESS [prob. of **ſpat**, and **loſz**, *Du.* and G.] without ſpot, innocent.

SPO'TLESNESS, unſpottedneſs, innocency.

SPOTS *in the Nails*, thoſe on the top of the nails are ſaid to repreſent things paſt, thoſe in the middle things preſent, and thoſe at the bottom future events; white ſpots are ſuppoſed to preſage felicity, and blue ones, misfortunes, *&c.* though this conjecturing of future events, by theſe ſpots, ſeems to be but a ſuperſtitious imagination; yet it has antiquity on its ſide, and *Cardan* affirms that he had diſcovered a property in himſelf, of finding in them ſome ſigns of moſt events that ever happened to him.

SPO'TTED, having ſpots.

SPO'TTY, full of ſpots. *Milton.*

SPOTS *in the Sun* [with *Aſtron.*] are certain opacous or ſhady maſſes, which are ſometimes obſerved adhering to the body or disk of the ſun, the various figures and motions whereof are obſerved by the help of a teleſcope.

SPOU'SAL [of *epouſailles*, F. *ſponſalia*, L.] an epithalamium or or wedding ſong. *Milton.*

SPOUSAL, betrothing.

SPOU'SAGE, betrothing, eſpouſing.

SPOUS'D [of *epouſer*, F.] eſpouſed. *Milton.*

SPOUSE [*epouſe*, F. *ſpoſa*, It. *eſpóſa*, Sp. *ſponſa*, L.] a bridegroom or husband; alſo a bride or wife.

SPOUSE *Breach* [*old Law*] adultery or incontinence between married perſons, in oppoſition to ſimple fornication.

To SPOUT, or *ſpout out V. A.* [**ſpuyten**, *Du.*] to pour out.

To SPOUT, or *ſpout out*, *V. N.* to guſh out or diſembogue.

SPOUT [**Spuyte**, Du.] a pipe or trough, for conveyance of water.

Water-SPOUT [at *Sea*] a maſs of water collected between a cloud and the ſurface of the ſea, in the ſhape of a pillar or ſpout of water: Theſe phænomena frequently happen in the *Weſt-Indies*, and very much endanger ſhips that are near them, unleſs they are diſperſed and broken by the ſhot of great guns.

SPOUTS [in the *Weſt Indies*, &c.] are as it were rivers falling from the clouds as out of water ſpouts; they make the ſea where they fall rebound in exceeding high flaſhes.

A SPRAIN [but more properly a *Strain*, prob. of *eſtreint*, F.] a violent contorſion or wreſting of the tendons of the muſcles, occaſioned by ſome ſudden accident.

To SPRAIN, thus to contort or overſtretch the tendons.

SPRAINTS, the dung of an otter.

SPRANG, did ſpring, v. *To ſpring.*

SPRAT [**Sprot**, Dan. Du. and L. G.] a ſmall fiſh.

To SPRAWL, to lie ſtretch'd out.

SPRAW'LING [ſome derive it of **ſpricel**, Du. a graſs-plot] lying ſtretched out at length and breadth.

SPRAY [of the *Sea*] a kind of watery miſt like ſmall rain, cauſed by the daſhing of the waves, which will fly ſome diſtance, and wet like a ſmall ſhower of rain.

A SPRAY, a ſmall bough or ſprig.

To SPREAD [ſpꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* **ſpreyden** Du. **ſpredde**, *Dan.* **ſpryda**, *Su.*] to lay open; to extend in length and breadth.

SPREAD [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did ſpread, has ſpread.

To SPREAD, *V. N.* to extend itſelf, to open as a flower.

A SPRIG [**brag**, *C. Br.* ſpꞃic, *Sax.*] a ſmall twig or branch of a plant ſomething more than a ſlip, as having more leaves and ſmall twigs on it than a ſlip has, and is alſo of ſome growth.

A SPRIG *of Olive*, is the common ſymbol of peace.

SPRIGGY [of ſpꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] having ſprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. a *Spirit*] a phantom, a hobgoblin.

SPRI'GHTFUL [of ſpꞃiꞇ and ꝼull, *Sax.*] full of ſpirit, lively brisk.

SPRI'GHTFULNESS } [ſpꞃiꞇꝼulneſſe, *Sax.*] fulneſs of
SPRI'GHTLINESS } ſpirit, livelineſs, vigorouſneſs.

SPRI'GHTLY, full of ſpirit and life, lively, brisk.

SPRIGHTS, ſhort arrows, anciently uſed in ſea-fights, having wooden heads ſharpened; they diſcharged them out of muſquets, any they would paſs thro' the ſides of a ſhip, where bullets, would not enter.

To SPRING [ſpꞃinᵹan, *Sax.* **ſpringer**, *Dan.* **ſpringa**, *Su.* **ſpringen**, Du. and G.] to ſprout or ſhoot forth like plants; alſo to ariſe or iſſue out as water does out of the ground; alſo to ariſe or proceed; alſo to take an agile leap.

To SPRING *a Maſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a maſt is only crack'd, and not quite broken in any part, as at the hounds, partners, *&c.* they ſay the maſt is ſprung.

The SPRING [or dawn] *of the Day.*

A SPRING [**ſprung**, L. and H. G.] a leap.

To SPRING [with *Fowlers*] is to raiſe a partridge or pheaſant.

SPRING-*Tides*, are the increaſing higher of a tide after a dead *Niepe*, which is about 3 days before the full or change of the moon; but they are at the top or higheſt 3 days after the full or change, when the water runs higheſt with the flood, and loweſt with the ebb, and the tides run more ſtrong and ſwift than in the *Niepes.*

A SPRING [ſpꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* **ſprinck**, *Du.* **ſpring**, G.] a fountain; alſo an original; alſo a principle of motion; alſo one of the four ſeaſons of the year; alſo a device for catching fowls and for various other uſes.

The SPRING [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a loving and fawning dog; by a ſwallow and by a nightingal.

The SPRING [as a poetical deity was repreſented as a ſprightly beautiful damſel clad in green, having divers flowers in both hands: Or as the goddeſs *Flora*, or by the image of *Vertumnus.*

An Ague in SPRING is Phyſick for a King.

And yet but few are fond of the *Recipe.*

SPRING-*Arbour* [of a *Watch*] that part which is placed in the middle of the ſpring-box, about which the ſpring is wound or tu[illegible].

SPRING-*Box* [of a *Watch*] a ſort of box of ſteel which contains the ſpring, being in the ſhape of a cylinder.

SPRING [in *Phyſicks*] a natural faculty or endeavour bodies have to return to their firſt ſtate, after having been violently put out of the ſame, by compreſſing, bending, or the like, called elaſticity, or elaſtic force.

To SPRING *a Leak* [with *Sailors*] is to begin to leak or take in the ſea, through ſome openings in the ſhip's timbers.

To SPRING *a Mine* [in terms of *War*] to let fly, or blow up a mine.

To SPRING [or dig] *a Well.*

To ſet all SPRINGS a going.

To uſe all poſſible endeavours; to leave no ſtone unturned in order to compaſs ones aim.

SPRINGER *of an arched Gate* [in *Architect.*] the mouldings that bear the arch.

Barren SPRINGS, are ſuch as uſually flow from coal mines or ſome ſulphurous mineral, ſo called, becauſe, being of a harſh and brackiſh quality, they rather kill plants than nouriſh them.

SPRI'NGAL [*q. d.* a young ſpringing ſhoot of a plant] a young man, a ſtripling.

SPRI'NGANT [in *Heraldry*] a term apply'd to any beaſt in a poſture ready to give a ſpring or leap.

SPRINGE [ſpꞃinᵹ, *Sax.*] a ſnare or device made of twiſted wire for catching birds or ſmall beaſts.

SRI'NGINESS [of ſpꞃinᵹan, *Sax.*] a quality in ſome bodies, when they are preſſed or altered by a preſſure or ſtroke, to recover their former figure.

SPRI'NGY *Bodies* [in *Philoſ.*] ſuch bodies, as having had their form or figure changed by the ſtroke or percuſſion of another body, can recover again their former figure, which bodies, that are not elaſtick, will not do. Thus, if a piece of ſteel be bent any way, it will return to its former ſtraitneſs; but a piece of lead will ſtand bent in any form.

SPRINGOLDS, a ſort of antient warlike engines.

To SPRI'NKLE [ſpꞃæncan, *Sax.* **biſprenger**, *Dan.* **ſprenkelen**, *Du.* **ſprenken**, **ſprinckelen** or **ſprenckeln**, G.] to wet with drops of ſome liquor.

SPRI'NKLING, a wetting by drops.

To have a ſmall SPRINKLING *of any Thing*, to have a little notion of it.

SPRIT-*Sail* [with *Mariners*] the ſail which belongs to the bolt ſprit-maſt.

To SPROUT [ſpꞃyꞇꞇan, *Sax.* **ſprottan**, or **ſpruyten**, *Du.* **ſproſſen**, H. G.] to put forth as plants do.

SPROUTS [ſpꞃauꞇa, *Sax.* **ſprotte**, *Du.* **ſproſſe**, H. G.] a ſort of young coleworts ſprouting out of old ſtalks, *&c.* alſo, the buds of trees.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in garb or dreſs.

SPRUCE *Beer* [q. d. *Pruſſian Beer*] a ſort of phyſical beer, brought from *Dantzick* and *Koningsberg*, good for inward bruiſes.

SPRUCE *Leather*, i. e. *Pruſſian* Leather.

To SPRUCE *it*, to be particular nice in dreſſing,

SPRU'CENESS, neatneſs, gaiety, exactneſs in dreſs.

SPRUNG, v. *To Spring.*

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, very lively.

A SPUD, a ſhort ſorry knife; a little deſpicable fellow; a ſhort-arſe.

To SPUE, v. *To Spew.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn*, men employ'd to ſee that it be well ſpun and fit for the loom.

To SPUME [*ſpumare*, L.] to froth or foam.

SPUME [*ſpuma*, L.] froth, foam, the ſcum of gold or ſilver.

SPU'MID [*ſpumidus*, L.] foamy, frothy.

SPUMI'FEROUS [*ſpumifer*, L.] bringing froth or foam.

SPU'MINESS [of *ſpuma*, L.] frothineſs.

SPUMO'SE } [*ſpumoſus*, L.] full of froth.
SPU'MOUS }

SPU'MY [*ſpumeus*, L.] frothy.

SPUN, v. *To Spin.*

SPUN *Yarn* [in *Sea Language*] is the yarn of untwiſted ropes, the ends of which are ſcraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the ends of other ropes, and ſo be made as long as occaſion ſhall require.

A SPUNGE [*eponge*, F. *ſpugna*, It. *eſponja*, Sp. and Port. of *ſpongia*, L.] a kind of ſea fungus or muſhroom, found adhering to rocks, ſhells, *&c.* on the ſea ſhore.

A SPUNGE [with *Farriers*] that part of a horſe's ſhoe next the heel.

A SPUNGE [with *Gunners*] a rammer or ſtaff with a piece of lamb-skin about the end of it, for ſcouring great guns, before they are charged again, after having been diſcharged.

To SPUNGE, to waſh or rub a thing over with a ſpunge; alſo to clear a gun from any ſparks of fire remaining in it with a gunner's ſpunge.

To SPUNGE *upon*, to eat or drink at other people's coſt.

Pyrotechnical SPU'NGES, are made of large muſhrooms or fungous excreſcences growing on old oak, aſhes, firs, *&c.* theſe are dry'd in water, boil'd and beaten, then put in a ſtrong lye made of ſalt petre, and afterwards dry'd in an oven. Theſe make the black match or tinder brought from *Germany*, for ſtriking fire with a flint and ſteel.

A SPU'NGING-*Houſe*, a victualling-houſe, where perſons arreſted for debt are kept ſome time, either till they have agreed with their adverſary, or are removed to a cloſer confinement.

SPO'NGIOUS } [*ſpongieux*, F. *ſpugnoſo*, It. *eſpongioſo*, Sp and
SPU'NGY } Port. *ſpongioſus*, L.] hollow like a ſpunge.

SPU'NGINESS [of *ſpongioſus*, L.] a ſpungy quality.

SPUNK, touch-wood, half-rotten wood; alſo a ſubſtance which grows upon the ſides of trees.

A SPUR [ꞅpaꞃa, *Sax* **ſpore**, *Du.* **ſpohr**, G.] a device of iron with ſharp points to make a horſe go, alſo a cock's ſpur, or weapon.

To SPUR [of **ſporen**, *Du.* or ꞅpuꞃnan, *Sax.* **ſpohren**, G.] to prick a horſe with a ſpur; to put, egg on, or forward.

To be upon the SPUR, to be in great haſte.

SPUR *Royal*, a ſort of gold coin current in the time of king *James* I.

SPURGE [*eſpurge*, F.] a plant, the juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that, if dropped upon warts, it eats them, away, and is called *Devil's Milk.*

SPURIA-*Angina* [with *Phyſicians*] the baſtard quinſy.

SPURIOUS [*ſpurius*, L.] not genuine, falſe, counterfeit; alſo baſe born, baſtardly.

SPU'RIOUS *Diſeaſes*, are ſuch as degenerate from their kind, as a baſtard pleuriſy, *&c.*

SPU'RIOUS *Fleſh* [in *Anat.*] the fleſh of the lips, gums, glans, penis, *&c.* which is of a different conſtitution from all the reſt.

SPU'RIOUSNESS [of *ſpurius*, L.] baſeneſs of birth, baſtardlineſs, counterfeitneſs.

SPU'RKETS [in a *Ship*] are the ſpaces that are between the upper and lower futtocks, or compaſſing timbers, or between the timbers called rungs on the ſhip's ſides afore and aft, above and below.

A SPURN [ꞅpoꞃne, *Sax.*] a daſh or kick with the foot.

To SPURN [ꞅpoꞃnan, *Sax.* **ſpierna**, *Su.*] to kick, *&c.*

SPUR-*Way*, a horſe-way through a man's ground, which a perſon may ride in by right of cuſtom.

SPU'RRY, a ſort of herb.

SPURT, a ſtart, a ſudden fit, of ſhort continuance.

To SPURT [prob. of **ſpruyten**, Du. **ſpruetten**, L. G. **ſpruetzen**, H. G.] to burſt or force out as liquors out of a bottle, cask.

SPU'TATIVE [of *ſputare*, L. to ſpit] ſpitting much.

A SPUTTER, a noiſe or buſtle.

To make a SPUTTER, to be noiſy, troubleſome.

To SPUTTER [*ſputacchiare*, It.] to ſpit often, and but little at a time, to be always ſpitting, like an angry cat.

SPU'TUM [in *Medicine*] the ſpittle.

To SPY [ꞅpyꞃian, *Sax.* **ſpien**, or **ſpieden**, Du. *épier*, F. *ſpiare*, It. *eſpiar*, Sp. **yſpewr**, *C. Br.* **ſpahen**, *Teut.* all of *ſpir.* Scyth, the eye] to eſpy, to diſcover with the eye, to watch, to obſerve.

Where Love fails we SPY all Faults.

And ſometimes more than all. We have another proverb to the ſame purpoſe;

Ill Will never ſpoke well.

The uſe we have to make of this proverb is, that when we know any perſon bears a grudge to another, we are not always to believe whatever he ſays to his diſadvantage, but to receive it, according to the *Latin* proverb: *Cum Grano ſalis.*

A SPY [**ſpie**, Du *Eſpion*, F. *ſpia*, or *ſpione*, It. *eſpia*, Sp.] one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the ſtate of places or affairs.

A SPY has been repreſented in painting by a man wrap'd up in his cloak, which is cover'd with eyes and ears; having a dark lanthorn in his hand, wings to his feet, and a dog running before him.

A SQUAB, a ſoft-ſtuffed cuſhion or bolſter for a couch or window; alſo a thick fat man or woman.

A SQUAB-*Rabbet*, *Chicken*, &c. one ſo young as but to be juſt fit to be eaten.

SQUA'BBLE, a quarrel. brangle, or diſpute.

To SQUABBLE, to quarrel, or fall out.

SQUA'BBLED [among *Printers*] is when the lines are broke, or the letters of the lines are mixed one with another.

SQUA'DRON [*eſcadron*, F. *ſquadrone*, Ital. *eſquadròn*, Sp. *eſquadram*, Port. *acies quadrata*, L.] a body of horſe from 100 to 200.

A SQUA'DRON [of *Ships*] a certain number ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, eſpecially of ſhips of war.

SQUA'LID [*ſqualidus*, L.] foul, naſty, filthy; alſo illfavoured.

SQUA'LID [in *Botan. Writ.*] a term applied to colours when they are not bright, but look faded and dirty, *L.*

SQUA'LIDNESS } [of *ſqualiditas*, L.] foulneſs, naſtineſs, ſlo-
SQUALI'DITY } venlineſs.

To SQUALL [prob. of **ſchallen**, Teut. *to ſound*,] to bawl out.

A SQUALL, a ſudden ſtorm of wind or rain, not of very long continuance.

SQUA'LLEY, a faultineſs in cloth, chiefly in the make of it.

SQUA'LLEY, inclinable to ſudden ſtorms of wind and rain.

SQUA'MOUS [*ſquameus*, L.] ſcaly, or like ſcales.

SQUAMI'GEROUS [*ſquamiger*, L] bearing or having ſcales.

SQUA'MMOUS [in *Anat.*] a term apply'd to the ſpurious and falſe ſutures of the skull, becauſe of their being compoſed of *Squammæ* or ſcales, like thoſe of fiſhes, *&c.*

SQUAMO'SA *Oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] the bones of the skull behind the ears, *L.*

SQUAMO'SA *Sutura* [with *Anatomiſts*] one of the ſeams or ſutures of the skull, ſo called, becauſe the parts of the bones are joined together aſlope, and like ſcales.

SQUAMO'SE [*ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcaly, that has ſcales.

SQUAMO'SENESS [of *ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcalineſs.

SQUA'MOUS *Root* [with *Botaniſts*] is that kind of bulbous root which conſiſts of ſeveral coats involving one another, as the onion, *&c.*

To SQUANDER [*inc. Etym.*] to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

SQUA'NDERER, a laviſh ſpender.

A SQUARE [*quadratus*, L. *carré*, F. *quadro*, It. and Sp.] a figure conſiſting of four equal ſides, and as many right angles.

How go SQUARES, how go matters; how does your buſineſs go forwards.

An Inch breaks no SQUARES.

That is, it is hardly worth while to break off a bargain, or conteſt an argument, or diſpute with a neighbour or friend for a trifle.

A SQUARE, a ſquare open place in a city.

SQUARE Adj. of a ſquare figure, alſo honeſt, juſt, fair.

To SQUARE [*equarir*, F. *quadrare*, L. *ſquadrare*, Ital. *quadràr*, Sp.] to make ſquare, to ſuit.

To be or act upon the SQUARE, to act fairly and without deceit.

A SQUARE [with *Architects*] an inſtrument for ſquaring their work.

A SQUARE [with *Aſtrologers*] an aſpect between two planets, which are diſtant 90 degrees one from another, which is looked upon as an unfortunate aſpect.

Hollow SQUARE [in *Mil. Art*] a body of troops drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle, for the colours, drums, and baggage. and covered every way with pikes to keep of horſes.

SQUARE *Number* [in *Arithm.*] a number which is ſquared or multiplied by itſelf, as three by three, which is nine, and four by four, which is 16.

SQUARE-*Root* [in *Arith.*] the ſide of a ſquare number, as four is of 16.

Long SQUARE [in *Geomet.*] a figure that has four right angles and four ſides, but two of the ſides are long and the other ſhort.

To SQUARE *the Sail-Yards* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to make them hang right a-croſs the ſhip, and one yard-arm not traverſed more than the other.

Geometrical SQUARE, a compartment frequently added on the face of a quadrant call'd the *Line of Shadows* and *Quadrat.*

SQUA'RING [with *Mathemat.*] is the making a ſquare equal to another figure given; thus the ſquaring of the circle is the the making a ſquare equal and exactly correſpondent to a circle, or the finding out the area or content of ſome ſquare that ſhall be exactly equal to the area of ſome circle; a problem that has hitherto puzzled the ableſt mathematicians, tho' they come near enough the truth for any uſe.

SQUA'RENESS [of *equarri*, F.] a ſquare form.

SQUASH, an *American* fruit, ſomething like a pompion; alſo a little animal.

To SQUASH, to ſqueeze flat, or bruiſe.

To SQUAT [of *ſquatto*, Ital.] to cow down, to ſit bearing upon the knees.

SQUAT [*quatto*, It.] cowring down, or ſitting upon the knees.

SQUAT, thick and ſhort.

To Squawl, v. *To Squall.*

To Squeak [prob. of **quecken**, Teut. **quicken**, H. G.] to make a ſhrill noiſe, to cry out.

A Squeak [**queck**, Teut.] a ſhrill noiſe or cry.

Squea'mish [prob. q. d. *qualmiſh*] weak-ſtomached, apt to heave or vomit.

Squea'mishness [*q. d.* qualmiſhneſs] a loathing.

To Squeeze [cƿyſan, *Sax.* or as *Minſhew* thinks of *quaſſare*, L.] to preſs cloſe together.

Squib, a ſort of firework.

Squib [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] a ſort of puff of a lower rank, a perſon who has half the ſalary a puff has, given him to play.

Squill [*ſquilla*, L.] a ſea-onion.

Squina'nthus [with *Botaniſts*] the ſweet ruſh, *L.*

Squina'ncy [*ſquinantia*, L.] a ſwelling and inflammation in the throat, which hinders the ſwallowing of meat, and ſometimes ſtops the breath.

Squinsy [*ſquinantia*, L.] the Squinancy.

To Squint [of ſcendan, *Sax.* or **ſchawen**, Teut. according to *Skinner*] to look awry.

Squint *eyed*, one that has ſquinting eyes.

Squire [*ecuyer*, F.] the next inferior degree of honour to a knight.

A ſcabbed Horſe is good enough for a ſhabby Squire.

Lat. *Parvum parva decent* (mean things become mean people.) Every one according to their condition.

A Trencher-Squire, one who is continually thruſting himſelf in, at other peoples tables.

To Squire *a Perſon*, to wait upon him or her, in the manner of a gentleman uſher.

Squi'rrel [*ecureuil*, F. *ciuro*, Port. *ſciurus*, L. of σκίουρος, Gr.] a wood weaſel.

To Squirt [prob. of **ſpruyten**, or σκιρτάω, Gr. to skip] to ſpirt out.

A Squirt, a ſyringe; alſo a looſeneſs.

To Squi'tter [prob. *q. d. ſcatter* or *ſhitter*] to void the excrement with a kind of noiſe.

Squitter [with *Tin Miners*] the droſs of tin.

A Squabble *See* ſquobble.

S. S. *Semiſſis*, half a pound.

S. S. *Societatis ſocius*, *i. e.* fellow of the ſociety, *L.*

S. S. S. *Stratum ſuper Stratum*, *i. e.* layer upon layer, *L.*

S. T. an indeclinable term, chiefly uſed to command ſilence.

St. Saint.

S. T. P. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor.* A profeſſor of divinity.

St. N. *Stylo novo*, by the New Stile.

St. V. *Stylo vetere*, by the Old Stile.

To Stab [ſome derive it of **ſtab**, Teut. a club, others of *ſtampanare*, Ital. *to tear*, or rather from *ſtampare*, It. to make or punch holes] to wound by the thruſt of a ſword, dagger, or any pointed weapon.

A Stab, a wound made by a thruſt with ſome pointed weapon.

Sta'ble [F. *ſtabile*, It. of *ſtabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, ſure, ſteady, laſting.

Stabi'lity } [of *ſtabilité*, F. *ſtabilità*, It. of *ſtabilitas*, L.]
Sta'bleness } firmneſs, fixedneſs, laſtingneſs.

To Sta'ble [*etabler*, O. F. *ſtabulo includere*, L.] to ſet up in a ſtable.

To Sta'blish [*etablir*, F. *ſtabilire*, L.] to eſtabliſh.

A Stable [*etable*, O. F. of *ſtabulum*, L.] a place or houſe to keep horſes in.

Stable *ſtand* [in the *Foreſt Law*] is when a perſon is found at his ſtand in the foreſt, with a croſs-bow or longbow, ready to kill a deer; or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree, with greyhounds ready to ſlip; it is one of the four evidences or preſumptions by which a man is convicted of intending to ſteal the deer; the other three are *Backberond*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog draw.*

To Sta'bulate [*ſtabulare*, L.] to keep up cattle, as in a ſtall.

Stacca'do [*ſteccato*, It.] a pale or fence.

Sta'chia [*old Rec.*] an eſtache, dam or head, made up of ſtakes, earth, ſtones *&c.* to ſtop a water-courſe.

Sta'chys [ςάχυς, *Gr.*] the herb called baſe hore-hound, wild ſage, ſage of the mountain, or field ſage. *L.*

Stacca'to } [in *Mu. Books*] the ſame as *ſpiccato*, Ital.
Stocca'to }

To Stack [ſpoken of *Horſes*] to ſtumble.

To Stack [of **ſtacken**, *Du.* to ſet with pales.] to pile up wood, hay, *&c.*

A Stack [of **ſteek**, *Du.* a pale, becauſe frequently ſet within pales] a pile of hay, ſtraw, wood, *&c.* three foot long, three broad, and three high.

A Stack *of Chimneys*, row of chimneys adjoining one to another.

Stacte [ςακτὴ, *Gr.*] a kind of gum or creamy juice that iſſues out of the myrtle-tree, *L.*

Staddles [*q. d. ſtandils*, of *ſtand*] young trees.

Stad-*Holder* } [of ſtead, *Sax.* **ſtede**, *Du.* or **ſtatt**, G.
Stadt-*Holder* } *Place*, and healden, *Sax.* **houder**, Du. of **halter**, G. *Keeper*, the ſame as *Lieutenant* in *Fr.* and not from **ſtad** or **ſtadt**, city.] a governor or regent of a province in the *United Netherlands.*

Sta'dium, a *Roman* meaſure now taken for a furlong, L.

Staff [ſtaf, *Sax.* **ſtaf**, Dan. *Su.* Du. and L. G. **ſtab**, H. G. **ſtap**, *Teut.*] a ſtick to walk with, and for various uſes.

I have got the better End of the Staff,

Or,

I am on the better Side of the Hedge.

That is, I have gotten the advantage.

Staff [in *Poetry*] a particular number of verſes in a pſalm or poem.

A Quarter-Staff, a pole or weapon us'd by prize-fighters five or ſix foot long.

Jacob's-Staff [a *mathematical Inſrument*] an aſtrolabe.

A Croſier, or *Biſhop's*-Staff.

A Staff *Officer* [in the *Army*] a general.

A Staff *of Cocks* [with *Cockers*] a pair of cocks.

Staff-*Tree*, a kind of ſhrub which keeps its leaves in winter.

A Stag [ſome etymologiſts derives it of ſtican, *Sax.* to prick, from its readineſs to puſh with its horn] a red male deer of five years of age.

A Stag [*Hieroglyphically*] lying on its ſide, and chewing its meat, repreſented a learned and accompliſh'd man. The horns of a ſtag are an hieroglyphick of the power, authority, and dignity unto which ſuch deſerve to be promoted.

Stag, is an emblem of ſwiftneſs and fear, alſo of a faint-hearted perſon, as likewiſe of long life.

Stag-*Evil*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

Stag-*Beetle*, an inſect.

A Stage [prob. of *ſtadium*, L. *ſtade*, F. a furlong] a journey by land, or ſuch a part of it where a perſon inns or takes freſh horſes, *&c.*

A Stage-*coach*, a travelling coach for the conveniency of paſſengers fix'd from ſtage to ſtage.

To go off the Stage, to die.

A Stage [perhaps of *etage*, F. a ſtory or ſtigan, *Sax.* to aſcend, or ςέγη, *Gr.* a roof] that place or part in a theatre raiſed with timber and boards, where mountebanks expoſe their medicines to ſale, and make their harangues, and on which their tumblers ſhew their tricks.

Stage *plays*, theatrical pieces or diverſions, ſuch as are acted upon ſtages.

Sta'ggard [*Hunting-Term*] a male deer of four years old.

To Sta'gger [prob. of **ſtaggelen**, Du.] to reel to and fro; alſo to be in doubt, to waver.

Sta'ggers [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes ſomewhat like a *Vertigo.*

Stagia'rius [*old Rec.*] a canon who kept his ſtated reſidence in a cathedral church.

Sta'girite, *Ariſtotle*, ſo called from *Stagira*, a town in *Macedonia*, his native place.

Sta'gma [with *Chym.*] the pieces of ſeveral plants mingled together in order to diſtillation.

Sta'gnancy [of *ſtagnans*, L.] a ſtanding in a pool.

Sta'gnant [*ſtagnant*, L.] ſtanding as the water of ponds or pools.

To Sta'gnate [*ſtagnare*, L.] to ſtand ſtill as water; alſo to want a free courſe; to ſtop as the blood does, when it is grown thick.

Stai'd [prob. of *etayer*, O. F. to ſtay or bear up, *q. d.* one that is able to bear up againſt the temptations and ſollicitations of vanity and vice] ſober, grave.

Staid, v. *To ſtay.*

Stai'dness, ſeriouſneſs, gravity, ſoberneſs.

Stain *and Colours* [in *Herald.*] are tawney, and murrey.

To Stain [*Skinner* derives it of *diſteindre*, L.] to ſpot, to defile, to dawb; to die colours: alſo to blemiſh or blur one's reputation.

Stainant *Colours* [in *Heraldry*] are tawney and murrey.

Stairs [ſtaȝæner, *Sax.*] ſteps to aſcend by.

A Stake, a ſmall anvil uſed by ſmiths.

A Stake [**ſtaeck**, *Du.* **ſtake**, *Teut.* *eſtaca*, Span.] a ſtick in a hedge; alſo a pledge laid down on a wager.

He goes to it like a Bear to the Stake.

This ſaying is made uſe of when a perſon goes about any thing with an ill will. The *Germans* ſay: **als ein Dieb zum Galgen.** (as a thief to the gallows.)

My Credit is at Stake.

Fr: *Il y va de mon Honneur.* That is, I have paſt my word to do it, and can't go back.

He is at his laſt Stake, he has done all he can; he has gone as far as he can go.

To Stake [**ſtacken**, *Du.* **ſtaken**, *Teut.*] to ſet with ſtakes.

Staldings, a ſort of old money.

STALACTITAE [of ϛαλάγμ☉-, a drop or dropping, *Gr.*] a ſort of ſtony, ſparry icicles that hang down from the tops or arches of grotto's, caves, or vaults under ground, as alſo from the roofs and chapiters of pillars that are built over hot ſprings or baths.

STALE [ſtel, *Du.*] not freſh, old, as ſtale beer, ſtale bread; a ſtale maid.

STALE [ꞅꞇele, *Sax.* ſteel, Du. and L. G. ſtiel, H. G.] a handle: alſo a round or ſtep of a ladder.

STALE [with *Fowlers*] a fowl put in any place to allure others; a decoy-fowl.

STALE [of ſtallen, *Du.* and G.] the urine of cattle.

To STALE [ſtallen, *Du.* and G.] to piſs.

STA'LENESS [ſtel, Du.] the being oppoſite to newneſs or freſhneſs.

TO STALK [ꞅꞇælcan, *Sax.*] to walk ſoftly; alſo to go ſtately or ſtrait, and with a large ſtride.

A STALK [ꞅꞇele, *Sax.* ſtiâlke, *Su.* ſtele, *Du.* and L. G. ſtiel, H. G. prob. of ϛέλεχ☉-, *Gr.*] the ſtem of a plant.

STALK [with *Botan.*] is defined to be part of a plant receiving the nouriſhment from the root, and diſtributing it into the other parts, with which it is clothed, not having one ſide diſtinguiſhable from the other. The ſtalk of a tree is call'd the trunk; in corn and graſſes, it is called the blade.

A naked STALK, one which has no leaves on it.

A creſted STALK, one which has furrows or ridges.

A winged STALK, one which has leaves on both ſides.

A ſtriped STALK, one that is of two or more colours.

STALKERS, a ſort of fiſhing nets.

STA'LKING [of ꞅꞇælcan, *Sax.*] walking ſoftly, ſtately, and ſtrutting.

STA'LKINGLY, ſtruttingly.

STA'LKING-*Hedge* [in *Fowling*] an artificial hedge to hide the fowlers from being ſeen by the game.

STA'LKING *Horſe* [with *Fowlers*] an horſe, an old jade who will walk gently up and down, as you would have him, in water, *&c.* beneath whoſe ſhoulder the ſportſman ſhelters himſelf and gun, uſed in tunneling for partridges.

STALKING-*Horſe* [in a *figurative Senſe*] a perſon employ'd, as a tool, to bring about ſome affair; a thing uſed for a pretence.

STALL [ꞅꞇal, *Sax.* ſtall, *Dan. Su.* H. and L. G. *a Stable*] a place for fatting cattle; alſo a little ſhop or apartment under a bulk, without the fore-ſide of a ſhop.

A STALL [or *Seat*] in the quire of a cathedral church for the prebends, *&c.*

STA'LLED [*q.* fatted in a *Stall*] fatted; alſo tired of any thing.

To STALL [prob. of ꞅꞇal, *Sax.* ſtallen, *Du.*] to put into a ſtall in order to be fattened, alſo to ſate or cloy.

A STALL-*Boat*, a ſort of a fiſhing boat.

STA'LLAGE, money paid for ſetting up ſtalls in a fair or market.

A STA'LLION [*ſtallone*, Ital. *etalon*, F.] a ſtone-horſe kept for getting colts.

STA'LTICA [of ϛέλλω, *Gr.* to contract] aſtringent medicines.

STA'MINA [with *Anat.*] are thoſe ſimple, original parts of an animal body which exiſted firſt in the embryo, or even in the ſeed; and by the diſtinction, augmentation, and accretion of which, the human body, at its utmoſt bulk, is ſuppoſed to be formed by additional juices.

STA'MINA [with *Botaniſts*] are thoſe fine threads, capillaments, or hairs growing up within the flower of ſome plants, as tulips, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, or piſtil, and on which the apices grow at the ends.

STAMI'NEOUS [*ſtamineus*, L.] that has *Stamina*, or a ſort of threads in it.

STAMINEOUS *Flowers* [in *Botan.*] are thoſe imperfect flowers which want the fine-coloured leaves called *Petala*, and conſiſt only of the *Stylus* and *Stamina.*

A STA'MMEL, a large flouncing mare; alſo an over-grown bouncing wench.

A STAMMEL-*coloured Horſe*, a bay or cheſnut-colour'd one.

To STA'MMER [ſtammeren, *Du.* ꞅꞇammeꞃan, *Sax* ſtamme, Dan. ſtamm., *Su.* ſtammern, G.] to ſtutter, to faulter in one's ſpeech.

A STA'MMERER [ꞅꞇamoꞃ, *Sax.*] a ſtutterer, one who faulters in his ſpeech.

STA'MMERING [of ꞅꞇamoꞃ, *Sax.*] ſtuttering in ſpeech.

To STAMP [ſtamper, Dan. ſtampa, *Su.* ſtampen, Du. and L. G. ſtampfen, H. G.] to ſtrike or beat the ground with the foot.

To STAMP [*eſtamper*, F. *ſtampare*, It. *eſtamper*, Span. ſtampeln, L. G. ſtâmpfeln, H.G.] to make a ſtamp, impreſſion, or effigies upon: to coin.

STAMP [ꞅꞇamp, *Sax.* ſtamper, Du. ſtâmpel, L. G. ſtâmpfel, H. G.] a peſtle or rammer, alſo a ſtamp or die to coin money, *&c.*

To STAMP, or pound in a mortar.

A STAMP [*ſtampa*, It. *eſtampe*, F.] a print, or impreſſion.

To STANCH [*etancher*, F.] to ſtop a flux of blood; alſo to ceaſe to flow or run.

STANCH [prob. of ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.* *to ſtand*, or perhaps of *eſtanché*, O. F. ſtop'd not wavering, firm.] ſubſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound.

STA'NCHNESS [prob. of ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.*] ſubſtantialneſs, firmneſs, *&c.*

STA'NCHIONS [*eſtanſon*, F.] ſupporters in buildings.

STA'NCHIONS [in a *Ship*] pieces of timber which ſupport the waſte trees.

STANK, v. *To ſtink.*

A STAND [ꞅꞇanꝺ, *Sax.*] a pauſe; a doubt or uncertainty; alſo a frame to ſet any thing upon; likewiſe a poſt, or ſtanding place.

To STAND [ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.* ſtanna, *Su.* ſtantan, *Teut.*] to bear upon or be ſupported by feet, alſo to ſtop, not to go forwards.

STOOD [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.* ꞅꞇoꝺ, *Sax.* ſtoed, Dan.] did ſtand, have ſtood.

To be at a STAND, or, at a loſs, not to know what to do.

To STAND *ſhill* [ſhall] *I, ſhall I*, or in ſuſpenſe.

To STAND *in need of any Thing*, to want it.

To STAND *for*, to ſignify.

To STAND *off* [with a *Ship*] to depart from any land or ſhip.

STANDARD [ꞅꞇanꝺaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* *ſtandardo*, Ital. *eſtandart*, F.] the chief enſign of a royal army or fleet; alſo the ſtanding meaſures of the king or ſtate, according to which all the meaſures are framed and adjuſted, likewiſe a rule or model for any thing.

STANDARD, for gold coin in *England*, is 22 caracts of fine gold and two caracts of copper; and the *French* and *Spaniſh* gold are nearly of the ſame ſtandard.

STANDARD, for ſilver coin, is 11 ounces and 2 penny-weights of fine ſilver, and 18 penny-weights of copper melted together, and is called *Sterling.*

STANDARD-*Graſs*, an herb.

STA'NDARDS } [in *Husbandry*] trees reſerved at the felling
STA'NDILS } of wood for growth for timber.

STANDERS by, ſee more than the Gameſters.

This proverb is generally made uſe of to excuſe neglect and inattention in the perſons principally concern'd in any undertaking.

STANDER-GRASS, the herb Satyrion, or Rag-wort.

STANDING *Part of the Sheat* [in *Sea Language*] is that part which is made faſt to a ring at the ſheat's quarter.

STANDING *Lifts* [in a *Ship*] the lifts for the ſprit-ſail-yard.

STANDING *Parts* [of *Tackle*] the end of a rope where a block is ſeized or faſtened.

STANDING *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe ropes which run not in any block, but are ſet *taut* or let ſlack, as occaſion ſerves, as the *Sheat Stays*, the *Back Stays.*

STANDING Pools gather Mud.

Lat. *Nihil agendo male agere dicitur.* We are here caution'd againſt *Idleneſs*, which by another proverb is ſaid to be *the root or beginning of all evil*, and too true it is, as the *Latin* proverb has it, *That by doing nothing, we learn to do evil.*

STA'NDISH [of ꞅꞇanꝺ and ꝺiꞅc, *Sax.* diſch, L. D. tiſch, H. D. a table] a ſtanding ink horn for a table.

STA'NEFILES, cut paſte-boards through which card-makers colour court-cards.

STANG [ꞅꞇænᵹ, *Sax.* ſtang, G.] a pole to carry a cowl on.

STANK, v. *To Stink.*

STA'NNARIES [*ſtannaria*, L.] the mines and places where tin is digged and refined.

STA'NNUM, a metal called Tin, *L.*

STA'NZA [in *Poetry*] a certain regulated number of grave verſes, containing ſome perfect ſenſe, terminated with a reſt.

STA'PES [with *Anat.*] a little bone of a triangular figure, in the inner part of the ear, conſiſting of two branches, the cloſing of which is called the head of the *Stapes.*

STAPHIS *Agria* [with *Botan.*] Stave's acre, *L.*

STAPHYLI'NUS [ϛαφυλῖν☉-, Gr.] a kind of Daucus, *L.*

STAPHYLO'DENDROS [ϛαφυλόδενδρ☉-, Gr.] the Bladder-nut-tree, *L.*

STA'PHYLE [ϛάφυλη, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the roof of the mouth, when the *Uvula* grows black and blue, like a grape-ſtone.

STAPHY'LOMA [ϛαφυλωμα, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eye, when, the *Cornea* or horny-coat being eaten through or broken, the uveous tunicle falls out, ſo as to reſemble the form of a grape-ſtone.

STAPHYLOPA'RTES, a ſurgeon's inſtrument for raiſing up the *Uvula*, when it is looſened, *G.*

STA'PLE [ſtapel, *Dan.* ꞅꞇapul, ꞅꞇapl, *Sax.* ſtapel, *Du.* and G. a market or fair] a publick town where are ſtore-houſes for commodities; alſo a city or town where merchants jointly lay up their commodities, for the better vending them by wholeſale.

STA'PLE *Commodities* [prob. of ꞅꞇapul, *Sax.* **ſtapel**, *Du.* a baſis or foundation] ſuch commodities as do not eaſily or quickly marr or periſh, as wool, lead, tin, *&c.* alſo good ſaleable commodities, as are uſually vended abroad, at fairs and markets.

To STAPLE [**ſtapelen**, *Du.*] to heap up.

A STAPLE [**ſtapel**, *Du.*] of a door, *&c.* for a bolt of a lock to go into.

A STAR [Sꞇeoꞃꞃa, *Sax.* **Stierne**, *Dan.* and Su. **Sterre**, *Du.* **Steern**, L. G. **Sterne**, H. G. *Etoile*, F. *Eſtrella*, Sp. and Port. *Stella*, It. and L. Ἀστὴρ, Gr. **Sterro**, or **Stairro**, *Teut.* all probably of **ſteoran**, **ſterron** or **ſtairron**, *Teut.* to rule or govern, the ancients believing the ſtars to have an immediatd influence and rule over every thing] a luminous globe in the Heavens.

STAR *of Bethlehem*, a plant.

STAR [with *Moraliſts*] is an emblem of prudence, which is the rule of all virtues, and leads us to worthy actions, enlightening us through the darkneſs of this world.

STAR [in *Heraldry*] has uſually five beams or points; and ſo in *Blazonry*, if there be no more, there is no need to mention the number; but, when they are more, the number muſt be expreſs'd, and the ſtar muſt never have above ſixteen.

STAR *blind* [ꞅꞇaꞃ blınꝺ, *Sax.* **ſtar-blind** Su.] half-blind.

A STAR (or *white ſpot*) in a horſe's forehead.

A STAR [in *Printing*] an Aſterisk.

A STAR-GA'ZER, an Aſtronomer.

STAR-*Board* [ꞅꞇeoꞃ-boꞃꝺ, *Sax.* from ꞅꞇeoꞃan, to ſteer, which is generally done with the right hand.] the right hand ſide of a ſhip or boat.

STAR *Chamber* [a chamber in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſo called, becauſe the ceiling was adorned with figures of ſtars] a chamber where the Lord-Chancellor anciently kept a court to puniſh routs, riots, forgeries, *&c.*

STAR-*Fort* [in *Fortif.*] a work having ſeveral faces, made up from 5 to 8 points, with ſaliant and re-entring angles, which flank one another on every one of its ſides, containing from 12 to 25 fathom.

STAR-*Redoubt* [in *Fortif.*] a ſmall fort of 4, 5, 6, or more points.

STAR *Wort*, an herb.

STARCH [prob. of **ſtârcken**, G. to ſtrengthen] a ſort of thin paſte, for ſtiffening of linnen.

STARCH, *Adj* ſtiff, affected.

To STARCH, to ſtiffen with ſtarch.

STA'RCHNESS } [of **ſterck**, *Dan.* and *Du.* **ſtarck**, G. or of
STA'RKNESS } ꞅꞇaꞃc, *Sax.* ſtrong.] ſtiffneſs, inflexibleneſs; alſo affectedneſs in dreſs or carriage.

A STARE [ꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a Starling, a bird kept for whiſtling.

To STARE [ꞅꞇaꞃian, *Sax.* **ſtirre** *Dan.* **ſtar-ſien**, *Du* **ſtarr-ſehen**, G.] to look ſtedfaſtly; alſo to have a wild look.

STARK [ꞅꞇaꞃc, *Sax.* **ſterck**, *Dan.* and *Du.* **ſtarck** G. ſtrong.] ſtraight or tight; alſo rigid, ſevere; alſo thoroughly; as *ſtark-mad*, *ſtark naked*, *ſtark naught* &c.

There is a Difference between ſtaring and STARK MAD.

This proverb teaches us a leſſon of moderation in our deſires after, or in enjoyment of any thing, which if carry'd to an extreme, always denotes folly. The *Scots* ſay: *All Overs is Vice, but over the Water.* Lat. *Omnia nimium vertitur in Vitium.* The *Fr.* ſay: *Il y a de la difference entre une Borgne & un Aveugle.* (There is a difference between having one eye and ſtark-blind.) And ſo the *Italians*: *V' è differenza fra un loſco e un cieco.*

STA'RLESS, without ſtars, *Milton.*

STA'R-PAV'D, paved with ſtars, *Milton.*

STA'RRINESS [of ꞅꞇeoꞃꞃıcᵹneꞅꞅe *Sax*] fulneſs of ſtars.

STA'RRY [ꞅꞇeoꞃꞃıcᵹ, *Sax.*] full of ſtars.

Falling STARS, are fiery exhalations, enkindled in the air, complying therewith in their motion, and call'd ſhooting ſtars, which, when their more ſubtile parts are burnt away, fall down, becauſe the weight of the viſcous and earthy matter, exceeds the weight of the air that lies under it.

Fixed STARS, are ſo call'd, becauſe they always keep the ſame diſtance among themſelves, and not becauſe without motion: For they have two motions; one motion is in common with the whole Heaven, which is from eaſt to weſt on the poles of the world, which carries all the ſtars along with it, and this revolution is made in 24 hours; the other motion is from the weſt to the eaſt, on the poles of the eclip ick, which is very ſlow, for they do not make their revolution, according to that famous aſtronomer *Tycho Brahe*, in leſs than 25816 years. Theſe ſtars are divided into ſeveral conſtellations. It is the general opinion, that the *Fixed Stars* are bodies that ſhine by their own light. The region of Heaven where the fixed ſtars are plac'd, is that which is called the firmament. They are believ'd not to be contain'd in the ſame ſpherical ſuperficies, nor any of them ſo low as the planets, for this reaſon, becauſe there is no parallax nor difference of aſpect to be found, nor have they ever eclipſed any planets.

To START [of ꞅꞇyꞃꞇan, *Sax.* *to move*, or **ſtarren**, G. to be grown ſtiff.] to give a ſudden leap, or make a heaving motion with the body; alſo to begin to run a race.

A START [ꞅꞇyꞃꞇunᵹ, *Sax.*] a ſudden motion of the body upon ſome ſurprize.

To START *a Hare* [with *Sportſmen*] is to force her to leave her ſeat.

To get the START *of one*, to be before hand with him.

By STARTS, at times, as any one is govern'd by his own caprice.

To START (or *move*) *a Queſtion.*

A STARTER, a young Cony.

I am no STARTER, I am not in haſte to be gone.

STA'RTING [with *Brewers*] is the putting of new beer or ale to that which is decay'd, to revive it again; alſo the filling their empty buts with freſh brew'd beer.

The STARTING *Place* [in *Races*] the place where the horſes ſtart or begin to run.

STA'RTISH } [of ꞅꞇyꞃꞇan, *Sax.* **ſtarren**, *Teut.*] apt to ſtart,
STA'RTLY } as ſome horſes, *&c.*

To STA'RTLE, to cauſe to ſtart by ſurprize or fright; to ſtart or tremble for fear.

STA'RTUPS, a ſort of high ſhoes.

To STARVE [prob. of ꞅꞇeaꞃꝼan, *Sax.* **ſterben**, *Du.* **ſtarben**, L. G. **ſterben**, H. G. all which ſignify to die, but *Mr. Caſaub.* derives it of ςερεῖν, Gr. to bereave] to kill or periſh with hunger, cold *&c.*

STA'RVELING [of ꞅꞇeaꞃꝼoꝺ, *Sax.*] a lean, meagre, ſtarved, unthriving perſon, *&c.*

STATE [*etat*, F. *ſtato*, It. *eſtâdo*, Sp. *ſtatus*, L.] condition; alſo pomp and rauk.

Every STATE **is Worms Meat.**

Fr. *Tout état eſt viande aux vers.* That is, no ſtate or condition can protect us from the power of Death.

To STATE (or *regulate*) *an Account.*

To STATE (or *open*) *a Caſe.*

The natural STATE *of Man* [among *Moraliſts*] being conſidered, with relation to other men, is that which affects us upon the bare account of our univerſal kindred.

The adventitious STATE *of Man* [among *Moraliſts*] is that which obliges men by the authority of ſome human conſtitution.

A STATE *of Peace*, is when men live quietly together, without the diſturbances of violence or injuries, and voluntarily diſcharge their mutual duties, as matters of neceſſary obligation.

A STATE *of War*, is when men are mutually engag'd in offering and repelling injuries, or endeavouring forcibly to recover their dues.

To lie in STATE, to be expos'd to publick view in great pomp after death.

STA'TELINESS [of **ſtatiglick**, *Du.* **ſtattlich**, G. and *neſs*] pompouſneſs, majeſtickneſs.

STA'TELY [prob. of **ſtatiglick** *Du.* **ſtattlich**, G.] pompous, majeſtick, proud.

STATER [in *Pharmacy*] a weight containing an ounce and a half; alſo an ancient *Greek* coin.

STA'TERA, a ſort of balance otherwiſe call'd the *Roman* balance, a goldſmith's balance; alſo *Troy* weight. *L.*

The three STATES *of the Kingdom*, Kings, Lords and Commons.

STATES-*General*, the name of an aſſembly, conſiſting of the deputies of the ſeven united provinces of the *Netherlands*.

STA'TESMAN [of *ſtatus*, L. and man, *Sax.*] a manager of the ſtate, a politician.

STA'TICAL *Baroſcope.* See *Baroſcope.*

STA'TICAL *Hygrometer.* See *Hygrometer.*

STA'TICKS [ςατική, ſcil τήχνη *Gr.*] a ſcience purely ſpeculative, being a ſpecies of mechanicks, converſant about weights, ſhewing the properties of the heavineſs or lightneſs, or *equilibria* of bodies. See *Ars Statuaria.*

STA'TICKS [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of Epilepticks, or perſons ſeized with an Epilepſy.

STATION [F. of L. *ſtazione*, It. *eſtácion*, Sp.] a ſtanding-place, or where a perſon is poſted; alſo a road for ſhips; alſo a poſt, condition, rank.

The dangerous and uneaſy ſituation of perſons in high STATIONS is ſymbolically repreſented by a ball kept up in the air by the ſtream of a fountain.

STA'TION [with *Roman Catholicks*] a church or chappel appointed to pray in, and to gain indulgences.

STA'TION [in *Mathemat.*] a place where a man fixes himſelf and his inſtruments to take angles or diſtances, in *Surveying*, &c.

STA'TION *of the Planets* [with *Aſtron.*] are two points, in which the planets are removed at the fartheſt diſtance from the ſun, on each ſide.

STA'TION [among the *ancient Chriſtians*] the faſts of *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, which many obſerved with much devotion.

STA'TION-*Staff*, a mathematical inſtrument uſed in ſurveying.

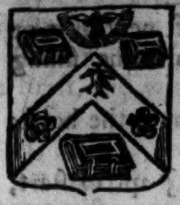
Sta'tionariness [of *ſtationarius*, L. *ſtationaire*, F.] ſettledneſs in a place.

Sta'tionary [*ſtationaire*, F. *ſtazionario*, It. of *ſtationarius*, L.] ſettled in a place, ſo that to an eye, placed on the earth, it appears for ſome time to ſtand ſtill, and not to have any progreſſive motion forward in its orbit.

Sta'tionary [*ſtationariorum merces*, L.] ſtationers wares.

Sta'tionary [with *Aſtron.*] is ſaid of a planet when it does not move at all, which happens before and after retrogradation.

Sta'tioner [*ſtationarius*, prob. of *ſtatione*, L. becauſe in antient times they kept their ſhops together in one ſtation or ſtreet] a dealer in paper, books, *&c.*



Sta'tioners, they conſiſt of a maſter, two wardens, 30 aſſiſtants, 227 on the livery, their fine is 20*l.* and there are two renter wardens, for which the fine is 24*l.* Their arms are *ſable* on a chevron between three bibles *Or*, a falcon riſing between two roſes *Gules*, ſeated of the 2d. in chief a glory, in the ſhape of a dove expanded *Proper*. Their hall is near the ſouth end of *Ave Mary-lane*.

Sta'tive [*ſtativus*, L.] of or belonging to a garriſon, fort, or ſtation.

Statoce'le [in *Surgery*] a rupture or tumour in the *Scrotum*, conſiſting of a fatty ſubſtance like ſuet.

Sta'tuary [*un ſtatuaire*, F. *ſtatuario*, It. *eſtatuario*, Sp. and Port. *ſtatuarius*, L.] a maker of images.

A **Sta'tue** [F. *ſtatua*, It. *eſtatue*, Sp. and Port. of *ſtatua*, L.] a ſtanding image made of metal, ſtone, wood, *&c.*

Achillean **Statue**, a ſtatue of ſome *Hero*, ſo named, becauſe of the great number of ſtatues *Achilles* had in all the cities of *Greece*.

Allegorical **Statue** on which, under a human figure or other ſymbol, repreſents ſomething of another kind, as a part of the earth; as a perſon in a *Weſt-Indian* dreſs for *America*; a ſeaſon, an element, *&c.*

Curule **Statues**, are ſuch as are repreſented in chariots drawn by *Bigæ* or *Quadrigæ*, i. e. by two or four horſes.

Equeſtrian **Statue**, one repreſenting a king or ſome famous perſon on horſe-back, as that of king *Charles* I. at *Stocks-Market*, &c.

Greek **Statue**, is one that is naked and antique; the *Greeks* have commonly ſo repreſented their deities and heroes, their *Athletæ* and youth generally performing their exerciſes of wreſtling naked.

Hydraulick **Statue**, any figure placed as an ornament to a fountain or grotto, or which does the office of a *jet d'eau*, *&c.*

Pedeſtrian **Statue**, one on foot, as that of king *Charles* in the *Royal Exchange*, or in the *Privy Garden*.

Roman **Statue**, one clothed after the *Roman* manner, as that of king *Charles* II. in the middle of the *Royal Exchange*.

Sta'tuary [*ſtatuaria*, L.] the art of making images.

Statu'men, whatever is made uſe of to ſupport any thing, a buttreſs, a prop, *L.*

Sta'ture [*ſtature*, F. *ſtatura*, It. *eſtetura*, Sp. and Port of *ſtatua*, L.] height, ſize, pitch.

Sta'tus *de manerio* [*old Rec.*] all the tenants and legal men within the limits of a manour, aſſembled in that lord's court, to do their accuſtomed ſuit, and enjoy their rights and privileges.

Sta'tutable, according to the act of parliament relating to the matter.

A **Sta'tue** [*ſtatut*, F. *ſtatuto*, It. *eſtatuto*, Sp. *ſtatutum*, L.] an act of parliament, law, ordinance, or decree, *&c.*

The **Statutes** [of *England*] the ſtatute laws, the acts of parliament, made and eſtabliſhed by the king and the three eſtates of the realm.

Statute-*Merchant*, a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *Statute-Merchant*, the mayor of a city, town corporate, *&c.* and two merchants appointed for that purpoſe, ſealed with the ſeal of the debtor and of the king; one to be kept by the mayor, *&c.* and the other by clerks; this empowers firſt to take the debtor's body, and then his goods, if they are to be found.

Statute *Seſſions*, petty ſeſſions in every hundred, for deciding differences between maſters and ſervants, the rating ſervants wages, and placing ſuch perſons in ſervice, who being able to work refuſe to get employ.

Sta'tute *Staple*, a bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the *Staple*, in the preſence of the two conſtables of the ſaid *Staple*, by virtue of which bond the creditor may immediately have execution upon the body, lands, and goods of the debtor.

Statutes [*ſtatuta*, L.] acts of parliament, *&c.*

Sta'tuto *mercatorio* [in *Law*] a writ for the impriſoning of him who has forfeited a bond called *Statute-Merchant* L.

Sta'tuto *ſtapulæ* [in *Law*] a writ for ſeizing the body and goods of him who has forfeited the bond called *Statute-Staple*.

Sta'tutum *de laborariis* [in *Law*] a judicial writ for the apprehending of ſuch labourers who refuſe to work according to the ſtatute, *L.*

To **Stave**, to beat to pieces, as a ſhip, barrel, caſk, *&c.*

To **Stave** *and Tail* [at the *Bear-garden*] to part the dogs from the bear.

Sta'vers [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes, the ſtaggers.

Staves [of ꞅꞇæꝼ, *Sax.* ſtaeben, L. G. ſtabe, H. G.] boards for making barrels, *&c.*

Cart-**Staves**, thoſe which hold the cart and the raers together, which make the body of the cart.

Staves-*Acre* [ꞅꞇauiꞅagꞃia, *Sax*] an herb.

Sta'ydness, ſoberneſs, graveneſs, ſeriouſneſs.

To **Stay** [ſtaar, *Dan.* ſtaen *Du.* and L. G. ſtehen, H. G. prob. of *ſtare*, L. ἵςάναι, *Gr.*] to abide or continue in a place; alſo to ſtop.

Staid [*Ir. Imp. and Part. P.*] did ſtay, have ſtaid.

A **Stay** [ſtaepe, *Du.* in the laſt ſenſe] a ſtop or continuance in a place; alſo a prop or ſupport.

Stays [in a *Ship*] certain ropes the uſe of which is to keep the maſt from falling aft; they are faſtened to all maſts, topmaſts, and flag-ſtaves, except the ſprit ſail top maſt.

To bring or keep a Ship upon the **Stays** [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to manage a ſhip's tackle and ſails, ſo that ſhe cannot make any way forward.

Back **Stays** [in a *Ship*] are ropes which go on either ſide of the ſhip, and keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard.

Stay-*Sails* [*eſtaies*, F. ſtag-ſeyle, *Du.*] ſails that are faſtened to rings which ſlide on theſe ropes.

Stays, or bodice for women's wear.

Stead [ꞅꞇeaꝺ, *Sax* ſtede, *Du.* and L. G. ſtatt, H. G.] place or room, or ſervice.

To **Stead** [ꞅꞇeaꝺian, *Sax.*] to ſtand in ſtead, to be ſerviceable.

Stea'dfastness [ꞅꞇeꝺꝼaꞅꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] conſtancy, firmneſs of reſolution, *&c.*

Stea'dily [of ꞅꞇeꝺiᵹlic *Sax.*] firmly.

Stea'diness [ꞅꞇeꝺiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] firmneſs.

Stea'dy [ꞅꞇæꝺiᵹ, *Sax.* ſtadig, *Su.* and *Du.* ſtetig, L. G. ſtätig, H. G.] conſtant, ſure, firm.

Stea'dy [*Sea Term*] is a term us'd when the conder would have the ſteerſman to keep the ſhip conſtant in her courſe, from making yaws or going in and out.

A **Steak** [ꞅꞇicce, *Sax.* ſtuck, *Du.* and G. a piece morſel or chop.] a ſlice of meat, to fry or broil.

To **Steal** [ꞅꞇelan, *Sax.* ſtiæle, *Dan.* ſtiaella, *Su.* ſtelen, *Du.* ſtehlen, G.] to take away unlawfully, either privately or violently, alſo to go or get away privately.

Stole [*Ir. Imp.*] did ſteal, S.

Stoln } [ᵹeꞅꞇolan, *Sax.* geſtohlen, *G.*] (*Ir. Part. P.*)
Stollen } have ſtolen or is ſtoln, or ſtollen.

He that will Steal an Egg will Steal a Pound.

They that begin by picking and pilfering trifles will by degrees get inſenſibly into ſuch a habit of it, that they won't ſtick at ſtealing things of value, when opportunity offers, or their wants require it. Very few commence high way men or houſebreakers at once, and if we were to know the firſt ſettings-out of moſt that come to the gallows we ſhould find them ſo trivial as hardly to be call'd criminal, and that it has been by ſlow ſteps they mounted to that fatal eminency.

One Man had better Steal a Horſe, than another look over the Hedge.

This proverb does not juſtify ſtealing at all; it means very honeſtly, and is only a ſmart turn upon all partial proceedings, as well in private judgments as publick trials. It intimates that when great rogues are in authority, and have the laws againſt oppreſſion and robbery in their own hands, little thieves only go to pot for it; and that inferior pirates are puniſhed with death at the gallows, while great offenders live ſafe and ſecure under the the helm of government. This proverb is for doing all people juſtice alike, from the higheſt to the loweſt, and in all caſes whatſoever, either of *Deſert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering age: *Cozening* is become a topping trade, only we have got a genteeler way of ſtealing now, than only to take a man's horſe from under him on the highway, and a little looſe money out of his pocket: our *Rapparees* are men of better breeding and faſhion, and ſcorn to play at ſuch ſmall game, they ſweep away a noble eſtate with one ſlight bruſh, and bid both the *Gallows* and *Horſe-Pond*, defiance; and the mob is not always juſt in this point, for one pick-pocket deſerves a horſe-pond as well as another, without any regard to quality or fine clothes. But *Dat Veniam Corvis, vexat cenſura Columbas*, ſay the *Latins*.

H. G. **Die kleinen Diebe häncket Man,**
Den groſſen thut man Ehre an.

(*i. e.* Little thieves are hang'd, great ones honour'd.)

He Steals a Gooſe, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This proverb points at ſuch perſons, who by acts of injuſtice, oppreſſion and fraud, amaſs to themſelves large eſtates, and think to atone for their rapine by doing ſome charitable acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer poſſeſs them by leaving their lands, in *Mortmain*, to pious and charitable uſes, as building and endowing hoſpitals, alms-houſes, and other acts of beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Chriſtian charity) but they who think, by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an opinion highly diſparaging the juſtice of the Almighty: parallel to this is the *Hebrew Adage*, ומחלקא בהורין נפא לבישא. The *Ger.* ſay: **Das Leder ſtehlen, und die Schue um Gottes willen geben.** (*i. e. To ſteal the Leather and give the Shoes for God's Sake.* The Sp. *Hurtar el puerco, y der los pies por dios.* (i. e. To ſteal the pig, and give the pettitoes in alms.)

Stealth [of ſtealan. *Sax.*] the action of theft; alſo privacy.

To Steam [ſteaman, *Sax.* **ſtoomen**, *Du.*] to ſend forth a vapour, as hot and boiling liquor does.

A Steam [ſteme, *Sax.* **ſtoom**, *Du.*] the vapour of hot liquor.

Steatoce'le [of ϛεάτωμα and κηλή, Gr. a *Swelling*] a preternatural tumour in the *Scrotum* of a ſuety or ſuet-like conſiſtence.

Stea'toma [ϛεάτωμα, Gr.] a ſwelling, the ſame or little different from *Steatocele*.

Steato'matous, of, or pertaining to a *Steatoma*.

Stecca'do [*ſteccato*, It.] the liſt, or a place railed in for the beholding of a combat or duel.

Stecca'do [*ſteccato*, It.] (in *Fortif.*) a ſort of pale or fence before the trenches.

Sted
Stad
Stoll } [in the *Teut.* language. **Stadt**, H. G.] a City commonly us'd in compoſition, as *Halſted*.

Ste'dfast [of ſtede-fæſt, *Sax.* **ſtad-fæſte**, *Dan.* **ſtet-faſt**, G.] firm, ſure, conſtant, immoveable.

Ste'dfastness [ſtedfæſtneſſe, *Sax.*] firmneſs, *&c.*

Steed [ſteda, *Sax.* a ſtone horſe or ſtallion, tho' **ſtute**, G. ſignifies a mare, as does **ſtood** in *Su.*] an horſe.

When the Steed's ſtolen, ſhut the Stable Door.

This proverb is not only levelled at a careleſs groom, but has a more extended aim; it intimates that, 'tis a mighty imprudence to neglect the weighing all the circumſtances of an action, both as to time and place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the event to our great ſhame or damage. This is generally the wiſdom of the world, when the thing is over, we are as wiſe as experience can make us. Almoſt all the miſcarriages of mankind are for want of thinking: after-wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with miſſfortune, anxiety, or ſorrow; for there is no unthinking a misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of precaution and foreſight: an after thought may inhance our trouble, but can't relieve our diſtreſs; it may prevent like inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any ſatisfaction for what is paſt. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'han perduti i buovi*, ſay the Italians *Il n'eſt plus tems de fermer l'étable quand les chevaux ſon dehors*, the French. *Quandoquidem accepto claudenda eſt janua damno*, the Latins. Προμηθεὺς ἐϛι μετὰ τα ϖράγματα, the Greeks. And the *Germans*; **Den Stalerſt zumachen, wenn die kuh** (Cow) **ſchon hinaus iſt.**

Steel [of **ſtaal**, *Dan.* **ſtaal**, *Su.* **ſtael**, *Du.* **ſtahl**, G.] a metal made of iron refined and purified by fire, *&c.* alſo a piece of ſteel to ſtrike fire with.

Stee'ly [of **ſtaaligh**, *Dan.*] conſiſting of ſteel.

Steel-*Yards*, a balance for weighing things of various weights by one ſingle weight, as from one ſingle pound to 112 pounds.

To Steel, to harden.

Steep [ſteap, *Sax.*] of a difficult aſcent.

Steep *Tubs* [on *Ship-board*] veſſels for watering fleſh or fiſh.

To Steep [ſtipan, *Sax.* **ſtepfen**, G.] to ſoak in ſome liquor.

Stee'rings, a ſort of gold coin.

Stee'ple [ſteopl, ſtyple, *Sax.*] of a church.

Stee'pness [ſteapneſſe, *Sax.*] difficultneſs of aſcent.

Steer [Steoր, and ſtyր, *Sax.* **tiur**, *Dan.* **ſtier**, *Du.* **ſtehr**, G. and *Teut. taureau*, F. *taurus*, L. ταῦρος, Gr. a bull, or, in the original, a beaſt that wounds with his horns, all probably of **taro**, or **taru**, *Celtick* to wound or ſtab; and here ſays the learned *German* gloſſographer *Wachter*, ends the diſpute, whether the L. *taurus* be deriv'd from the *Teut* **ſtiur**, or *vice verſa.*] a young ox, or heifer.

To Steer [of ſteoրan, *Sax.* **ſtyrer**, *Dan.* **ſtyra**, *Su.* **ſtieren**, Du. and L. G. **ſteuren**, H. G. to govern, rule or direct in general.] to guide a ſhip; alſo to manage an affair.

Stee'rage [of ſteoրan, *Sax.*] the act of ſteering a ſhip.

Stee'rage [in a *Ship*] a place before the bulk-head of the great cabin, where the ſteerſman ſtands and lodges

Stee'rsman [ſteoրman, *Sax.* **ſtierman**, *Du.* **ſteurmann**, L. G. **ſteuer-mann**, H. G.] the man who ſteers or guides a ſhip.

To Steeve [*Sea-Phraſe*] uſed of the bow-ſprit of a ſhip, which is ſaid to *ſteeve*, when it does not ſtand upright or ſtrait enough forward.

Stee'ving [in *Commerce*] is the ſtowing of cotton or wool into ſacks, by forcing them in with ſcrews.

Stegano'graphist [of στεγανὸς private, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] an artiſt in private writing.

Stegano'graphy [στεγανογραφία of ϛεγανὸς, covert or private, and γραφὴ writing] the art of ſecret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the perſons who correſpond one with another.

Stegnosis [ϛέγνωσις, *Gr.*] a ſtopping up of the pores of the body.

Stegno'tick [*ſtegnoticus*, L. of ϛεγνωτικὸς, *Gr.*] binding, rendering coſtive.

Stegno'ticks [ϛεγνωτικὰ, *Gr.*] medicines for cloſing and ſtopping the orifices of veſſels, when ſtrertched, lacerated, *&c.*

Ste'llar [*ſtellaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſtars, ſtarry.

Ste'llary [*ſtellaris*, L.] ſtarry, *&c*

Ste'llate [*ſtellatus*, L.] ſtarred, marked with ſpots like ſtars.

Ste'llate *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch whoſe leaves grow on the ſtalks at certain intervals, in the form of a ſtar with beams, as *Croſs-Wort*, &c.

Stella'tion, an adorning with ſtars.

Ste'llat [in *Botan. Writ.*] ſtarred, *i. e.* when ſeveral leaves grow round the ſtalk of the plant proceeding from the ſame center, as the leaves of *Gooſe-Graſs*, *Ladies-Bed-Straw*, &c. *L.*

Stellee'r, a balance conſiſting of an iron beam with notches, a hook at one end, and a poiſe or weight, uſed by butchers and others that keep markets, call'd the *Roman* beam.

Steli'ferous [*ſtellifer* L.] bearing ſtars.

Ste'llio, a ſpotted lizard, which caſts her ſkin every half year, and commonly devours it, *L.*

Ste'llionate [in the *civil Law*] all kinds of cozenage and knaviſh practices in bargaining, and all ſorts of frauds which have no peculiar names in law; as the ſelling or mortgaging a thing twice; paying braſs-money; exacting a debt, when it has been already paid, *&c.*

Stelo'graphy [ϛηλογραφία of ϛήλη, a bound, ſtone, or pillar, and γραφὴ a writing] an inſcription or writing on a pillar, *&c.*

Stem [ſtemme, *Sax.* **ſtam**, *Du.* **ſtamm**, G. of *ſtemma*. L.] a race or pedigree; the ſtock of a tree; the ſtalk of a plant, flower, fruit, *&c.*

To Stem [perhaps of **ſtemme**, *Du.* **ſtimme**, G. a vote or ſuffrage, and thence **ſtemmen**, Du. **ſtimmen**, G. to give vote, to oppoſe by ſuffrage; or from the ſtem of a ſhip] to bear up againſt, as to *ſtem the Tide*; alſo to put a ſtop to.

Stem [of a *Ship*] that main piece of timber which comes bowing from the keel below, and ſerves to guide the ſhip's rake

Stench [ſtenc, *Sax.* **ſtanck**, Du. and L. G. **geſtanck**, H. G.] a ſtink, or evil odour.

Stenocori'asis [ϛενοκορίασις, *Gr.*] a diſeaſe in the eye, when the apple or ſight is ſtraitened or weakened.

Steno'graphy [ϛενογραφία, *Gr.*] the art of ſhort-hand writing.

Stenogra'phical, pertaining to ſecret writing.

Stenotho'races [ϛενοθώρακες of ϛενὸς ſtrait, and θώραξ, *Gr.* the breaſt] thoſe perſons who have narrow cheſts, and therefore are ſubject to phthiſical affections.

Stent [ſtent, *Sax.* or *ſtentare*, It. *to ſuffer for want of*,] a ſtint, a limit, a bound.

Stento'rian *Voice* [ſo named from *Stentor*, mentioned in *Homer*, who is ſaid to have a voice louder than 50 men together.

Stentoropho'nick *Tube*, a ſpeaking trumpet, an inſtrument contrived by Sir *Samuel Moreland*, uſed at ſea.

Step [ſtæp, *Sax.* **ſtap**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſtapf**, H. G.] a pace in going, a degree of aſcent on the ſtairs or a ladder.

The hardeſt Step is over the Threſhold.

It: *Il piu duro paſſo è quello della ſoglia.* That is, the beginning in any undertaking is the moſt difficult.

To make a falſe Step.

It: *Far un cattivo paſſo.* That is, to take a wrong courſe, to go the wrong way to work.

Step [with *Sailors*] a piece of timber having the foot of any other timber ſtanding upright fix'd into it, as the ſtep of the maſts, capſtan, *&c.*

To Step [ſteppan, *Sax.* **ſtappen**, Du. and L. G. **ſtapfen**, H. G.] to ſet one foot before the other.

Step *daughter* [ſteop-dohteր, *Sax.*] a daughter in law.

Ste'p-*Father* [ſteop-fædeր, of ſteop, *Sax.* **ſtigf**, *Su.* **ſtief**, G. and ſo in other compoſitions, rigid, ſevere, and fædeր] a father-in-law.

Step *and Leap*, one of the 7 airs or artificial motions of a horſe.

Step *Dame*
Step *Mother* } [ſteop modeր, *Sax.*] a mother-in-law

A Step-mother is the D—l in Woman's Shape.

Fr. *Maratre eſt le diable en atre.* It is but too often ſo.

STEP *ſon* [ſteop-ſunu, *Sax.*] a ſon-in-law.

STE'RCORATED [*ſtercoratus*, L.] dunged, manured with dung.

STERCORO'SE [*ſtercoroſus*, L.] full of dung, *&c.*

STERCORA'NISTS [of *ſtercus*, L. dung] thoſe who believed the ſacramental bread and wine ſo far digeſted, as that ſome part of it was turned into excrements.

STERCORA'TION, a dunging, mixing, or covering with dung, *L.*

STERCORA'CEOUS [of *ſtercoreus*, L.] of, or belonging to dung, ſtinking.

STERCORO'SUS *fluxus* [in *Medicine*] a kind of looſeneſs in which much liquid ordure is frequently voided, cauſed by excrementitious meats corrupted in the ſtomach, or a great quantity of excrements lodged in the bowels, *L.*

STEREO'BATES } [of ϛερεῶς βαίνειν, to aſcend firmly] the
STEREO'BATA } firſt beginning of the wall of any building that immediately ſtands on the pillar; the pattern of the pillar whereon the baſe is ſet; the ground-work on which the baſe of a pillar ſtands. *Architect.*

STEREOGRA'PHICAL [of ϛερεὸς ſolid, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] according to the art of ſtereography, or repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

STEREOGRA'PHICK *Projection of the Sphere*, a projection of it on a plane, wherein the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the ſurface of the ſphere.

STEREO'GRAPHY [ϛερεογραφία of ϛερεὸς ſolid, and γραφὴ a deſcription] the art of repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

STEREOME'TRICAL [of ϛερεὸς and μετρέω, *Gr.* to meaſure] pertaining to the art of ſtereometry.

STEREO'METRY [ϛερεομετρία, of ϛερεὸς and μέτρον meaſure] a ſcience which ſhews how to meaſure ſolid bodies, and to find their ſolid contents.

STEREO'TOMY [ϛερεοτομία of ϛερεὸς and τομὴ, *Gr.* a cutting] the art or ſcience of cutting ſolids or making ſections thereof, as in profiles of architecture in walls, *&c.*

STE'RIL [*ſterile*, F. and It. *eſteril*, Sp. of *ſterilis*, L.] barren or unfruitful; alſo dry, empty, ſhallow.

STERI'LITY } [*ſterilitas*, L. *ſterilité*, F. *ſterilità*, It. *eſte-*
STE'RILNESS } *rilidad*, Sp.] barrenneſs, *&c.*

STE'RLING [ſo called from *Eaſterlings*, i. e. ancient *Pruſſians* and *Pomeranians*, who, being skilled in fining gold and ſilver, taught it to the *Britons*] a general name of diſtinction for the current lawful ſilver coin of *England*, or the metal of the ſame fineneſs.

STE'RLING-*Penny*, was the ſmalleſt *Engliſh* coin, before the reign of king *Edward* I. marked with a croſs or ſtrokes croſs wiſe; ſo that upon occaſion it might be cut into 2 for half-pence, or into 4 for farthings.

STERN [ſtearn or ſtyrne, *Sax.* ſtuyr, Du. ſtier, H. G.] ſevere, crabbed, grim.

STERN [with *Hunters*] the tail of a greyhound or a wolf.

STERN [ſteorn, *Sax.*] the hindermoſt part of a ſhip; but in ſtrictneſs only the outermoſt part behind.

STERN *Chaſe*, the guns placed on the ſtern of a ſhip.

A STERN *Chaſe* [with *Sailors*] is when one ſhip purſuing follows the other a ſtern, directly upon one point of the compaſs.

STERN *Faſt* [of a *Ship*] a faſtening of ropes, *&c.* behind the ſtern, to which a cable or hawſer may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her ſtern faſt to a wharf.

STE'RNLY [ſtearnlic, *Sax.*] ſeverely, *&c.*

STE'RNNESS [ſtearneſſe, *Sax.*] ſeverity, crabbedneſs of countenance.

STE'RNOHYOEI'DES [of ϛέρνον, the breaſt, and ὑοειδὴς, *Gr.*] a pair of muſcles ſaid to ariſe from the uppermoſt part of the breaſt-bone; but 'tis found they ariſe from the inner part of the *Clavicula*, and are inſerted at the root of the fore-bone *Os Hyoides.*

STE'RNOTHY'ROEI'DES [of ϛέρνον, θυρεὸς, and ὑοειδὴς, *Gr.*] a pair of muſcles of the *Larynx*, ariſing in the *Sternum*, and terminating in the *Cartilago Thyroides.*

STE'RNON. See *Sternum.*

STE'RNUM *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the great bone in the foremoſt part of the breaſt, joined to the ribs, which conſiſts of three or four bones, and often grows into one bone in thoſe that are come to ripeneſs of age.

STERNUTA'TION, a ſneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the head, ſome ſharp matter which twitches and diſturbs the nerves and fibres.

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke ſneezing.

A STERNU'TATORY [*ſternutatoire*, F. *ſternutatorium*, L.] a ſneezing medicine.

STEROPES [of ϛεροπὴ, *Gr.* *i. e.* lightening] one of *Vulcan*'s workmen, a ſon of *Æther* or *Coelus* and the earth.

A STEW, a place for keeping of fiſh alive, and for uſe as occaſion ſerves.

To STEW [eſtuv, *Dan.* ſtoben, Du. and L. G.] to boil a thing gently and a conſiderable time.

STEWARD [ſtiward, ſtiword, or ſtede-ward, *Sax.* a peace-keeper, or perſon holding or keeping the peace or office of another] an officer whereof there are various kinds.

STEWARD [of a *Ship*] an officer who receives all the victuals from the purſer, ſees that it be well ſtowed in the hold, and takes care of it there, as alſo of the bread, candles, *&c.* and ſhares out the proportions of the ſeveral meſſes.

Lord High-STEWARD [of *England*] an officer who is only appointed for a time, to officiate at a coronation, or at the trial of ſome nobleman for high-treaſon, *&c.* which affair being ended, his commiſſion is expired; ſo that he breaks his wand, and puts an end to his authority.

STE'WARDSHIP [of Stiward, and ſcip, *Sax.* a term denoting office] the office of a ſteward.

STEWS [of ſtue, Dan. ſtove, Du. and L. G. ſtube, H. G. *etuve*, F. a hot houſe] brothel, houſes or bawdy houſes, places formerly permitted to women of profeſſed incontinency, but ſuppreſſed by king *Henry* VIII. *an.* 1546.

STIBIUM [ϛιβὴ, Gr.] a mineral commonly called *Antimony.*

A STICK [ſticca, *Sax.* ſtock, *Du.* and L. G. ſtecken H. G.] a piece of wood, of a tree or bough; alſo a walking-ſtaff, alſo a ſtick of wax.

To STICK [of Stican, *Sax* ſtikker, *Dan.* ſticka, Su. ſteken, *Du.* and L. G. ſtechen, H. G.] to cleave to; alſo to thruſt a pointed weapon into.

STUCK (*Ir. Imp. and Part. P.*) [ſtacke, *Dan.* ſtach, G.] did ſtick, have ſtuck or am ſtuck.

STI'CKINESS [of ſtican, *Sax.*] aptneſs to ſtick to.

To STI'CKLE [of ſtican, *Sax.* ſtoecken, *Du.* or of ſtichell, G. *to cenſure*] to be zealous for a perſon or affair.

A STICKLE [Sticcel, *Sax.* ſtachel, G.] a prickle.

A STI'CKLER [of ſticker, *Dan.* ſtoecker, *Du.*] a buſy-body or zealot in any publick affair

No Story without a STICKLER.

There is no ſtory, however ridiculous, but what will have it's voucher.

A STI'CKLER [*old Rec.*] an officer who in antient times cut wood for the priory of *Ederoſe*, within the king's park at *Clarendon.*

STI'CTICUM *emplaſtrum* [in *Pharmacy*] a plaiſter for healing and cloſing up wounds.

STIFF [ſtife or ſtið, *Sax.* ſtief, L. G. ſteif, H. G. ſtyf, *Sw.*] not pliable, rigid.

STIFLY, rigidly, *&c.*

A STIFF *Gale* [*Sea Term*] a ſtrong wind.

To STI'FFEN [ſtifian, *Sax*] to make or grow ſtiff.

To STIFLE [*Mer Caſaubon* derives it of ϛίφω, *Gr.* *etoufer*, F.] to ſuffocate or choak; alſo to conceal or ſuppreſs a matter.

STIFLE *Joint* [in a *Horſe*] the firſt joint and bending, next the buttock, and above the thigh.

STI'FLED *Horſe*, one whoſe leg is put out, or the joint much hurt.

STI'FNESS [ſtifneſſe, *Sax.*] an unbending quality, a coagulation of the matter with dry glue, that it will not bend but break, alſo rigour, affectation, obſtinacy.

STIGMA [*ſtigmate*, F. ϛίγμα, *Gr.*] a mark with a hot iron, ſuch as malefactors have, when burnt in the hand; a brand, a ſcar; alſo a mark or mold in the face or body.

STI'GMATA [ϛίγματα, *Gr.*] certain marks antiently imprinted on the *Roman* ſoldiers, when liſted.

STIGMATA, notes or abbreviations, conſiſting only of points diſpoſed various ways, as in triangles, ſquares, croſſes, *&c.*

STIGMATA [among the *Franciſcans*] the marks or prints of our ſaviour's wounds in the hands, feet, and ſides, impreſs'd by him on the body of St. *Francis*, as they ſay.

STIGMATA [in *Natural Hiſtory*] points or ſpecks ſeen on the ſides of the bellies of inſects particularly the *Sphondilium.*

STIGMA'TICAL } [*ſtigmaticus*, L. ϛιγματικὸς, *Gr.*] branded
STIGMA'TICK } with a mark or note of infamy or diſgrace.

STIGMA'TICALNESS [of *ſtigmaticus*, of ϛιγματικῆς, *Gr.*] infamouſneſs, the being branded with a mark of infamy.

STIGMATI'ZED [*ſtigmatiſé*, F. of ϛιγματίζω, *Gr.*] branded with a note of infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE [*ſtigmatiſer*, ϛιγματίζειν, *Gr.*] to brand or mark with a hot iron, to ſet a mark of infamy upon, to defame.

STI'LBON [ϛίλβον, *q. d.* glittering, *Gr.*] the planet *Mercury*, ſo called, becauſe it twinkles more than the reſt of the planets.

STILE [Stigule, *Sax.* ſtihel, *Teut.* a ſtep of a ladder] an entrance by ſteps, *&c* into a field.

To help a lame Dog over a STILE.

That is, to help any one out, who is at a loſs, or pinch, or, according to another ſaying, at a dead lift, it is however more in uſe ironically.

STILE } [*ſtilus*, or *ſtylus*, L. ϛίλος, *Gr.*]
STYLE }

STILE originally ſignified the inſtrument or iron pen with which the ancients uſed to write, but it is now appropriated to the manner of an author's expreſſing himſelf.

Diſcourſe is the character of the ſoul; men's words paint out their humours, and every one follows that ſtile to which his natural diſppoſition leads him; and thence proceeds the difference in ſtile among them that write in the ſame language; and there is as much difference in ſtile as in complexion.

A diffus'd STILE, is one that is ſo flowing, that howmuchſoever the authors may have affected brevity, yet one half of what they have ſaid may very well be ſpared. Rhetoricians have reduc'd ſtiles to three kinds, the ſublime, the middle and the low.

A Sublime STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] is one that admits of nothing mean or low. If there be a thouſand things ſaid well, if there be any allay of a low character among them, they will not gain the character of the ſublime. The expreſſions muſt every where be noble, and anſwer the high idea that we would give of the ſubject. There are ſome bold writers that are very fond of the ſublime, and to that degree, that they mix ſomething great and prodigious in every thing they write, without examining, whether there be any foundation for it in reaſon.

The ſublime ſtile conſiſts in metaphors and figures, which are uſed with the utmoſt liberty. *Virgil's* Æneids are in the ſublime; he talks of nothing but battles, ſieges, wars, princes and heroes; every thing is magnificent, and the ſentiments, words, and grandeur of the expreſſion anſwer to that of the ſubject. There is nothing in the poem that is common; if he is under a neceſſity to make uſe of any thing that is ordinary, he does it by a particular turn, by ſome trope, as for bread he puts *Ceres* the goddeſs of corn.

The middle STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] there is no great need of ſaying much in the deſcription of this manner of writing or ſtile, becauſe the very name of it indicates, that it is the mean between the *ſublime* and the *low* or *ſimple* *Virgil's* georgicks are written in this middle ſtile; as he is not in them talking of battles, and the eſtabliſhment of the *Roman* empire, he does not uſe the *ſublime*; ſo, on the other hand, his matter not being ſo humble as that of his *Bucolics*, he does not deſcend ſo low.

The matter in theſe four books being a ſearch after the hidden cauſes of nature, and a diſcovery of the myſteries of the *Roman* religion, in which he mingles philoſophy, hiſtory, and divinity together. he keeps the middle way between the majeſty of his *Æneids* and lowneſs and ſimplicity of his *Bucolics*.

The low or ſimple STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] it is a maxim that words muſt agree with things: the ſimple ſtile is to ſpeak as we commonly ſpeak: *Virgil's Bucolics* are in the ſimple ſtile, that is, a ſtile that does not require pomp and ornaments of eloquence, nor a magnificent dreſs, but yet it rejects the vulgar ways of expreſſion, and requires a dreſs that is neat and decent. But, though this ſtile is called ſimple, it does not mean, that it is vile and contemptible.

But in the ſame kind of ſtile ſome are *ſofter*, ſome *ſtronger*, ſome *florid*, and ſome *ſevere*.

A ſoft STILE, is when things are ſaid with ſo much clearneſs, that the mind is at no trouble to underſtand them: to effect this, every thing that is difficult muſt be made eaſy, all doubts prevented, and nothing muſt be left for the reader to gueſs at. Every thing ought to be ſaid within the neceſſary compaſs. The ſweetneſs of cadence and number does admirably contribute to the ſoftneſs of ſtile, and. when it is tender and delicate, it is extraordinary. The learned recommend *Herodotus* in the *Greek*, and *Titus Livius* in the *Latin*, as patterns of this ſoft ſtile

The ſtrong STILE is directly oppoſite to the *ſoft Stile*, it ſtrikes the mind, and renders it very attentive. In order to give a ſtile this ſtrength, the expreſſions muſt be conciſe, ſignifying a great deal and raiſing ſeveral ideas. Authors in *Greek* and *Latin* abound in ſtrong expreſſions; and none of the modern languages have ſo great a ſhare as the *Engliſh*; the *French* cannot pretend to this conciſe and ſtrong manner of expreſſion.

A florid STILE depends in part on the ſoft ſtile, and tropes and figures are the marks of it. And *Quintus Curtius*'s hiſtory is reckoned an example of it.

The ſevere STILE is what allows not any thing that is not abſolutely neceſſary; it grants nothing to pleaſure, ſuffers no ornaments, baniſhes all warmth and emotion, and, when it is carried too far, becomes dry.

A cold STILE [among *Rhetoricians*] is, when orators make a bad uſe of figures: for, though they take never ſo much pains to move the auditory, they are heard with a certain coldneſs and indifference; as if a man weeps without a cauſe, men laugh at his tears; if he be angry without occaſion, his anger is look'd upon to be either folly or madneſs: But, when both are well-grounded, the perſons preſent fall into the ſame paſſions.

There may be alſo another diſtinction of STILES, *in reſpect to Arts*; the STILE of the *Orator*, the *Hiſtorian*, the *Dogmatical*, and *Poetical*

The STILE of an *Orator* ſhould be rich and abounding; for. that being deſign'd to enlighten obſcure or doubtful truths, it will be neceſſary that all the clouds and obſcurities, which hide them ſhould be remov'd and diſpers'd.

The abounding of the *Stile* conſiſts not in a multitude of epithets and ſynonymous words, and expreſſions, but in ſuch rich expreſſions as will make the reaſons more valuable, and not dazzle the eyes and underſtanding. And though tropes are ſerviceable on this occaſion, they ought never to dazzle with a falſe luſtre, or impoſe falſhood on the auditory for truth. The orator ſhould never be cold or indifferent in any part of his oration; a perſon cannot argue well, if he is unconcern'd for the ſucceſs of his argument: When the heart does not agree with the ſentiments, the diſcourſe will languiſh. The cadence and number of this ſtile ought from time to time to be periodical. The roundneſs of periods charms the ear, and affects the mind; and, when the periods are pronounced majeſtically, they add weight to the matter

2. *The Hiſtorical* STILE. Hiſtory requires eloquence as much as any other ſubject whatſoever. The chief qualifications are perſpicuity and brevity, and brevity contributes to the perſpicuity. It ſhould be curt, free from long phraſes and periods, which keep the mind in ſuſpence. It ought not to be interrupted with extraordinary figures, by thoſe great emotions which raiſe paſſion, becauſe the hiſtorian ought not to ſhew any

On ſome occaſions he may let his eloquence ſhine, becauſe he is ſometimes under an obligation to report what was ſaid, as well as what was done; and, where ſpeeches are neceſſary, figures will be alſo neceſſary to deſcribe the paſſions of thoſe that ſpeak them.

3 *The Dogmatick* STILE relates to the inſtructing in mathematical, phyſical, or ethical *&c.* arts and ſciences. In this ſtile there is no occaſion for figures to move the auditor; for it is ſuppos'd he comes with a mind prepared to learn. No body is much concern'd for the truth or falſity of a geometrical propoſition; therefore the ſtile ought to be ſimple, dry, and without any motions, by which the orator is inſpired by paſſion. In *Phyſicks* and *Ethicks*, the ſtile ought not to be too dry, as in *Geometry* and *Algebra*; becauſe the matter is not ſo crabbed, tho' they ought not to go too far out of the ſevere character.

4. *The Theological* STILE ſhould be clear and ſolemn, harmonious and majeſtical.

STILE [with *Joiners*] an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top in any wainſcot.

To STILL [ꞅꞇyllan, *Sax.* **ſtiller**, *Dan.* **ſtillen**, *Du.* and G.] to make ſtill, to quiet, to appeaſe, to ſuppreſs a noiſe.

A STILL [of *ſtillare*, L. to drop] an alembick, *&c.*

STILL-*born* [ꞅꞇille boꞃene, *Sax.*] born dead abortive.

STILNESS [ꞅꞇilnyꞅꞅe, ꞅꞇylneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] quietneſs.

STILL [ꞅꞇylle, *Sax.* **ſtille**, *Dan.* **ſtilla**, *Su.* **ſtille**, *Du.* and G.] quiet, not noiſy.

The STILL Sow eats all the Draught.

A ſtill, quiet, ſly perſon has the opportunity of taking great advantages over others that are not ſo.

STILL [of ꞇil, *Sax.*] until now, to this time.

STILLET [with *Botaniſts*] See *Style.*

STILLICI'DIUM, the droppings of the eaves of an houſe, *L.*

STILLATI'TIOUS *Oils* [of *ſtillatitius*, L.] re ſuch as are procured by diſtillation, in oppoſition to thoſe gotten by infuſion expreſſion, *&c.*

STI'LLATORY, a place for diſtilling.

STILLETTO [*ſtiletto*, Ital.] a dagger or tuck, *Ital.*

STILLIARDS, v. *Steel-yards.*

To STILL, v. *To diſtil.*

STILLING [of ꞅꞇille *Sax.* or **ſtellung**, G.] a ſtand or frame of wood to ſet veſſels on in a cellar, *&c.*

STILL-*Yard* } a port of the river of *Thames*, near the bridge,
STEEL *Yard* } where was a community or corporation of foreign merchants of the free cities in *Germany*, probably ſo call'd from great quantities of *Steel* laid up there It yet belongs to the three cities, *Lubeck*, *Hamburg* and *Bremen*.

STILTS [of ꞅꞇælcan, *Sax.* to go with ſtilts, **ſtelten**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſteltzen**, H. G.] ſticks with leathern loop-holes for the feet, uſed by boys to go in dirty places.

STILL-BORN, born dead.

STI'MULA, a goddeſs among the *Romans*, who was feign'd to ſpur or egg people on in their arduous and vehement undertakings.

To STI'MULATE [*ſtimolare*, It. *eſtimular*, Sp. of *ſtimulare*, L.] to move or ſpur up; to ſpur or egg on.

STIMULA'TION [*ſtimolazione*, F. *eſtimulacion*, Sp. of L.] a puſhing or forcing on as it were with a goad, a property in triangular bodies, whereby they cauſe vibrations, inflations of the fibres, and a greater derivation of nervous fluids into the part affected.

STIMULA'TOR, a puſher or urger on of any motion or action.

To STING [ꞅꞇinᵹan and ꞅꞇynᵹan, *Sax.* **ſtinge**, *Dan.* **ſtinga**, *Su.*] to wound or put to pain with a ſting.

STUNG [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P* ꞅꞇunᵹ or ꞅꞇunᵹan, *Sax.* **ſtunge**, *Dan.*] did ſting, have or am ſtung.

A Sting [ꞅꞇincᵹ, *Sax.*] the pricking part of an animal, vegetable, *&c.*

He that ſteals Honey ſhould beware of the Sting.
Or,
Honey is ſweet, but the Bee Stings.

There are few pleaſures or recreations, eſpecially if they are unſeaſonable or unlawful, but what have a ſting or miſchief at the tail of them. The *Scots* ſay: *It is dear bought Honey, that's lick'd off a Thorn.* The *Latins*: *Vina, Venuſque nocent.*

Sting, a part in the body of ſome inſects, in the manner of a little ſpear, ſerving them as an offenſive weapon.

Sti'ngily, *Adv.* niggardly.

Sti'ngy, *Adj.* niggardly, covetous, miſerly.

Sti'ngingness [of ꞅꞇinᵹan, *Sax.*] a ſtinging quality.

Sti'nginess, parcimoniouſneſs, niggardlineſs.

Sti'ngo, very ſtrong drink.

To Stink [ꞅꞇincan, *Sax.* ſtincker, *Dan*, ſtincken, *Du.* and G.] to ſend forth an unſavoury or ill ſmell.

Stunk, Stank [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.* ꞅꞇancᵹ, *Sax.* ſtanck, ſtunck, ge tuncken, G.] did ſtink, have ſtunk.

Profer'd Service Stinks.

Lat. *Merx ultranea putet.* It. *Par odio importuna benevolentza.*

He who is too ready in offering his ſervice, tho' his intent be never ſo good, is generally ſuſpected to have ſome private intereſt or deſign in it.

A Pool that ſtirs never Stinks.

A man who is active and aſſiduous in his lawful undertakings ſeldom fails of ſucceſs.

A Stink [ꞅꞇinc, *Sax.* ſtanck, *Du.* geſtanck, G.] a ſtench, an unſavoury ſmell, exhaling from a corrupted or other body, ungrateful to the noſe and brain.

So we have the Chink, we will away with the Stink.

That is, we can bear with any inconveniency provided a gain be but annex'd to it. This proverb had probably it's riſe from the hiſtory of the *Emperour* who laid a tax upon the *Cloaca* or *Jakes*, and being reprov'd by his ſon for it, held a piece of the mony which aroſe from this tax to his noſe, and ask'd him, whether it had any ill ſmell. The *Latins* ſay: *Lucri odor bonus ex re qualibet.* The *Fr. L'Argent eſt toujours bon, de quelque manière qu'il vienne.* To which anſwers another homely proverb of ours, which is the ſame as the above in other words. *Mony is always acceptable, tho' in a ſh—t—n Clout.*

Sti'nkingness, ill-ſavouredneſs in ſcent.

To Stint [ꞅꞇinꞇan and ꞅꞇynꞇan, *Sax.* or *ſtentare*, It. to ſuffer for want of] to bind or confine, to reſtrain or curb.

A Stint, a bound or limit.

Sti'ony [of ςία, *Gr.*] a diſeaſe within the eye-lids.

Sti'pend [*ſtipendio*, It. *eſtipendio*, Sp. of *ſtipendium*, L.] hire, wages.

Stipe'ndiary [*ſtipendiario*, It. *eſtipendiario*, Sp. of *ſtipendiarius*, L.] one who ſerves for hire.

Sti'pony, a ſort of ſweet potable liquor.

Sti'ptical } [*ſtipticus*, L. ςυπτικὸς, *Gr.*] ſtopping, more
Sti'ptick } eſpecially of the blood, binding.

Sti'pticks, aſtringent remedies.

Sti'pticalness } [of *ſtipticus*, L. of ςυπτικὸς, *Gr.*] a
Sti'ptickness } ſtiptick quality or aptneſs to ſtop blood.

To Sti'pulate [*ſtipulari*, L. *ſtipuler*, F. *ſtipulare*, It.] to agree, to bargain.

Stipula'tion [F. *ſtipulazione*, It. of *ſtipulatio*, L.] a covenant, an agreeing, a covenant made according to the uſual form in law; or rather an agreement upon words and clauſes to be put into a ſolemn contract.

To Stir [ꞅꞇyꞃian, *Sax.* ſtooren, *Du.*] to move, to excite.

The more you Stir, the worſe you Stink.

Is applicable to ſuch perſons, who make a mighty buſtle and ſtir, when any thing is objected againſt their behaviour and actions, with truth and reaſon: For ſuch people generally expoſe their ſhame the more by their pretended juſtification. The *Latins* ſay: *Suo ipſius Indicio perit Sorex.* The *It*: *Quanto più ſi ruga, tanto più ſpuzza il Stronzo.*

Stir [ꞅꞇyꞃunᵹ, *Sax.*] a diſturbance, buſtle, hurly-burly.

Sti'rious [of *ſtiria*, L. an icicle] being in drops or hanging like icicles.

Sti'rrup [ꞅꞇiꞃop, *Sax.* *etrier*, F. *eſtribo*, Sp. and Port] the ſtep of a ſaddle.

Sti'rrup [in a *Ship*] a piece of timber put under the keel, when ſome part of it is loſt or beaten off.

Stirrup-*ſtockings*, ſtockings without feet, only a ſort of a ſtop under the heel.

A Stitch [ſtich, G.] a ſewing with a needle; alſo a ſharp pricking pain in the ſide, and a ſtitch in knitting.

To Stitch [of ſticken, *Du.* ſtechen, G.] to ſew with a needle.

Stitch-*Wort*, an herb good againſt ſtiches or pains in the ſide.

Sti'thy [of ꞅꞇið, *Sax.*] a ſmith's anvil; alſo a diſeaſe in oxen.

Sti'ttle-*Back* [ſtickling, *Teut.*] a little ſort of a fiſh.

A Sti'ver [ſtuyver, *Du.*] a coin, in value one penny, and 1 fifth of a penny *Engliſh*.

Stives, Stews, bawdy-houſes, where lewd women proſtitute themſelves.

Stoa'ked, ſtocked or ſtopped.

Stoa'ked [with *Sailors*] a term uſed when the water in the bottom of a ſhip cannot come to the pump; they ſay *it is ſtoaked*.

Stoa'ker, one who looks after the fire in a brew-houſe.

A Stoat [ꞅꞇuꞇ, *Sax.*] a ſtallion-horſe; alſo a ſort of rat.

Stobee [ςοιβὴ, *Gr.*] knap-weed, *L.*

Stocca'do [*ſtoccato*, It.] a ſtab or thruſt with a weapon.

Stock [ꞅꞇocce, *Sax.* ſtock, *Su. Du.* and G.] the trunk of a tree: a fund of money; alſo part of a tally ſtruck in the *Exchequer*, &c.

Stock [*eſtoc*, F. ſtock, *Du.*] a family or race.

Stocks [ꞅꞇocceꞅ, *Sax.* ſtocken, *Du.* a device for the puniſhment of offenders] were ordered to be ſet up in every ward in the city of *London*, in the reign of K. *Edward* IV. in the year 1476. by *William Hamptom*, mayor.

To be in the Shoemaker's Stocks, to have ſtreight pinching ſhoes.

Stocks *Market*, was made a market for fleſh and fiſh, by *Henry Wallis*, mayor; the profits of it to be for the repairs of *London-Bridge*.

Stock *of an Anchor*, that piece of wood which is faſtened to the beam hard by the ring, and ſerves to guide the flook of the anchor, to fall right to fix into the ground.

Stock [or foot] *of an Anvil*.

Stocks [with *Ship Wrights*] a frame of timber and large poſts made on ſhore to build frigates, pinnaces, *&c.* whence, when a ſhip is building, ſhe is ſaid to be upon the *Stocks*.

Stock *of Cards*, the cards not dealt.

Stock-*Doves*, a kind of pidgeons, large and wild.

Stock-*Fiſh* [ſtockviſh, *Du.* ſtock-fiſch, G.] a ſort of fiſh ſalted and dried.

Stock-*Gilliflower*, a fragrant flower.

Stock [or *frame*] *of a Gun or Piſtol*.

A laughing Stock, a ridiculus perſon who gives occaſion for being laugh'd at in all companies.

A Stock-jobber, a dealer or broker in the publick ſtocks or funds.

To Stock [of ꞅꞇoccan, *Sax.*] to put into a ſtock or bank; alſo to put into a ſtock, as a barrel into a gun-ſtock, *&c.* alſo to furniſh a ſhop or ware-houſe.

Stockings, *Hoſen*, a covering for the legs.

Stoechas [ςοίχὸς, *Gr.*] cotton-weed or *French Lavender*, L.

Sto'ical [*ſtoicus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the *Stoicks*

Sto'icalness [of Στοικὸι, the *Stoick* philoſophers] a holding the principles of the *Stoicks*, that wiſe men ought to be free from paſſions, and that all things were governed by fate.

Sto'icism [*ſtoiciſmus*, L.] the maxims and opinions of the *Stoicks*.

Sto'icks, a ſect of *Athenian* philoſophers [called Στοικοὶ of ςοὰ, Gr. a porch; becauſe they taught in a common porch of the city] followers of *Zeno*; their morality conſiſted much in paradoxes, as that a wiſe man is free from all paſſion and perturbation of mind; that pain is no real evil; that a wiſe man is happy in the midſt of torture, that he ought never to be moved with joy or grief; they eſteemed all things to be ordered by an inevitable neceſſity of fate.

A Sto'ker, v. *Stoaker*.

Stole [*etole*, F. *eſtola*, Sp. *ſtola*, It. of L. ςόλη, Gr.] a long or royal robe; alſo a prieſt's veſtment.

Groom of the Stole, the head gentleman belonging to the bed-chamber of a ſovereign prince.

Stole [with *Romiſh Prieſts*] an ornament worn by prieſts over the ſurplice, as a mark of ſuperiority in their reſpective churches, *&c.*

Stole, v. *To Steal.*

Sto'lid [*ſtolido*, It. *eſtolide*, Sp. *ſtolidus*, L.] fooliſh.

Sto'lidness [*ſtoliditas*, L.] fooliſhneſs.

Sto'ln } v. to ſteal.
Sto'llen }

Sto'ma [ςομα, Gr.] the mouth or the opening of a vein or other veſſel.

Stomaca'ce [ςομακάκη, Gr.] a ſoreneſs in the mouth, rankneſs in the gums.

Sto'mach [*eſtomac*, F. *ſtomaco*, It. *eſtomágo*, Sp. *ſtomachus*, L. of ςόμαχος, Gr.] a hollow, membranous organ, deſtined to receive the food, to digeſt and convert it into chyle; alſo the appetite to meat; alſo choler or paſſion, a teſty and refractory humour.

A good Stomach is the beſt Sauce.

Lat. *Optimum Condimentum Fames*, which is ſaid to have been an *Apophthegm of Socrates*.

He that has a good appetite needs no ſauce; but will eat with more pleaſure, than a man with a weak puny ſtomach, that has all the high and provocative ſauces, that art and luxury ever invented. The *Germ.* ſay: **Ein guter Appetit is der beſte Koch.** (A good ſtomach is the beſt cook.) The Fr. *Il n'eſt Sauce que d'Appetit.* (There is no ſauce but appetite) that is, none ſo good.

His Stomach **is as inſatiable as a Lawyers Purſe.**

Fr. *Il a l'appetit ouvert, comme la bourſe d'un Avocat.*

This proverb is rais'd upon a ſuppoſition of lawyers being very ravenous, but it is to be hop'd this rule has a great number of exceptions.

To Sto'mach [*ſtomachari*, L.] to be angry at, to reſent a matter, as an affront, ill uſage, *&c.*

Sto'macher, the fore-part of, or a piece ſeparate, with which women cover the fore-part of their ſtays or bodies, alſo a piece of cloth, quilting or any thing elſe to put over one's breaſt.

Sto'machful [*ſtomachabundus*, L.] having a great ſpirit; loth to ſubmit; dogged, ſurly.

Sto'machfulness [of *ſtomachabundus*, L.] greatneſs of ſpirit; fulneſs of reſentment.

Sto'machical } [*ſtomachicus*, L. ϛομαχικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to, or good for the ſtomach.
Stoma'chick }

Stoma'chickness [of *ſtomachicus*, L. of ϛομαχικὸς, Gr.] a ſtomachick quality or helpfulneſs to the ſtomach, *L.*

Stoma'chicks [ϛομαχικὰ, Gr.] medicines good for the ſtomach.

Sto'mach-*Skins* [in *Houſewifery*] a diſeaſe in fowls, cauſed by thin skins breeding in their ſtomachs.

Stoma'chless [of *Stomach*, and leaꞅ, *Sax.*] wanting an appetite; alſo not apt to reſent.

Sto'machosity, anger, indignation.

Sto'machous, ſoon angry, diſdainful.

Sto'machus [with *Anat.*] is properly the left or upper orifice of the ventricle or ſtomach, by which meats are received into it, and not the whole ſtomach, which is call'd *Ventriculus.*

Stone [ꞅtan, *Sax.* **ſteen**, *Dan.* **ſteen**, *Su. Du.* and L. G. **ſtein**, H. G. **ſten**, *Teut.*] a hard mineral that may be broken or wrought into forms for building, *&c.*

To kill two Birds with one Stone.

Forecaſt is the life of buſineſs, and a want of it frequently makes us do things at twice or more times, which might as well have been done at one and the ſame time. We ſay likewiſe: *To ſtop two Gaps with one Buſh*; or, *To ſtop two Mouths with one Morſel*; which come up to the ſame. The *Latins* ſay: *Eadem Fidelia duos dealbare parietes.* The *Germans*: **Zwey Töchter, mti einem Heyrath-Gute, aus ſteuren**: i. e. To wed two daughters with one portion. The *Fr*: *Faire d'un Pierre deux Coups.* The *It*: *Pigliar due columbi a una fava.* (To take two pigeons with one bean.)

A rowling Stone **never gathers Moſs.**

Lat. *Saxum volutum non obducitur muſco.*

That is, a man of an uſettl'd temper, who is always removing, or changing his ſtate of life, ſeldom grows rich. The *Scots* ſay: *Fools are fain* (fond) *of flitting* (moving) *and wiſe Men of ſitting.* The Fr: *Pierre qui roule n'amaſſe point de Mouſſe.* Gr: Λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦχος οὐ ποιεῖ. The It: *Saſſa che rotola non fà muſſa.*

To Stone [ꞅtænan, *Sax.* **ſteenen**, *Du.* **ſteinigen**, G.] to throw ſtones at.

Stone-*Crop* [ꞅtancꞃop, *Sax.*] an herb.

Stone-*Cray*, a diſtemper in hawks.

Stone-*Doublet*, a priſon.

The Stone [or gravel] a diſtemper of the bladder or kidnies.

The Stones [or *Teſticles*] *of a Man or Beaſt.*

A Stone-*Horſe*, the male of that ſpecies of animals.

The Stone *of ſundry Fruits* [as of a cherry, plumb, peach, *&c.*] the ſeed contain'd in a ſhell like a nut.

Stone *Pitch*, to diſtinguiſh it from liquid pitch, or tar.

Stone-*Break*, ſaxifrage.

A Stone *Cutter*, a lapidary.

The Stone-*Cray*, a diſtemper in hawks.

Stone-*Falcon*, a kind of hawk, which builds her neſt in rocks.

Stone *of Wool* 14lb. of Beef 8lb. in *Hertfordſhire* 12lb. of Wax 8lb.

Stone-*blind*, quite blind.

Stone-*dead*, quite dead.

Stoned [ȝeꞅtened, *Sax.*] pelted with ſtones; alſo ſtoned to death.

Sto'niness [ꞅtæniȝneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] fulneſs of ſtones, or a ſtony quality.

Sto'ny [ꞅtæniȝ, *Sax.* **ſteenig**, *Du.* and O. G. **ſteinig**, H. G.] full of ſtones.

The Stony, ſtonineſs, *Milton.*

Stood, v. to ſtand.

Stook, a ſhock of corn of 12 ſheaves.

Stool [**yſtol**, *C. Br.* ꞅtole, *Sax.* **ſtual**, *Teut.* **ſtool**, or **ſtoel**, *Dan. Su.* and L. G. **ſtuhl**, H. G.] a ſeat to ſit on; alſo the avoiding of excrements.

Between two Stools **the A--s falls to the Ground.**

He that depends upon two parties, perſons or things is generally diſappointed in both. The *Latins* ſay: *Duos Lepores ſequutus, neutrum aſſequutus.* The *Fr.* as we: *Entre deux Selles le Cul en terre*, and the It: *Fra due ſelle il cul per terra.*

To go to Stool, to diſcharge the excrements.

Stoo'ming *of Wine*, is the putting in bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

To Stoop [ꞅtopian, *Sax.* **ſtoepen**, *Du.*] to bow or bend downward, to cringe, to condeſcend.

To Stoop [in *Falconry*] a hawk is ſaid to ſtoop, when being upon her wings, at the height of her pitch, ſhe bends down violent to ſtrike the fowl.

A Stoop [ꞅtoppa, *Sax.* **ſtoep**, *Du.*] 2 quarts in meaſure.

Stoo'ping [of **ſtoopen**, *Du.*] bending downwards; ſubmitting.

To Stop [**ſtopp**, *Dan.* **ſtoppa**, *Su.* **ſtoppen**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſtopfen**, H. G.] to ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going forward, ſuſpend or cauſe to ceaſe.

To Stop [**ſtoppen**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſtopfen**, H. G.] to fill up.

A Stop, a ſtay or delay, alſo a rub or obſtacle.

The Stops [in writing] the comma, ſemi-colon, colon, *&c.*

To Stop *two Gaps* [*two Mouths*] &c. v. *Stone.*

Stoppage [of **ſtopper**, *Dan.*] a ſtay, hindrance, obſtruction, *&c.*

Sto'pper [in a *Ship*] a piece of cable uſed to ſtop the halliards or the cable, that it may not run out too far.

Sto'pping *in the Belly* [in *Houſewifery*] a diſeaſe incident to poultry.

Sto'pple [**ſtopſel**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſtoepſel**, H. G.] a ſtopper of a cask, bottle, *&c.*

Sto'rage, ware-houſe-room; alſo the hire paid for it.

Sto'rax [ϛόραξ, Or.] the gum proceeding from a tree, growing in *Syria*, very ſweet-ſcented.

Store [**yſtor**, *C. Br.* **ſtoor**, *Su.* great] abundance; alſo proviſions or ammunition laid up.

Store **is no Sore.**
Lat. *Superflua non nocent.*
H. G. **Ueberfluß ſchadet nicht.**
Fr. *L'Abondance ne fait point de mal.*

This proverb is a leſſon of parſimony and inſinuates that there is no harm in having more of any thing, than we have a preſent uſe for, nor in hoarding up a thing that at preſent may ſeem uſeleſs to us; for time may make it uſefull. The *It.* ſay: from *Lat.* or *French, l'Abbondanza non fa mai male.*

One God, no more, but Friends good Store.

Lat. *Unus Deus, plures Amici.* We want but one God to bleſs our undertakings; but we can't have too many friends to forward or encourage them.

A Store-*houſe*, a magazine.

To Store, to furniſh a houſe, ſhip or place with proviſions, *&c.* alſo to lay up in ſtore.

Sto'rge [ϛοϱγὴ, *Gr.*] that parental inſtinct or natural affection, which all or moſt animals bear towards their young.

Sto'rier, the fry or young fiſh; alſo young ſwine bought to be fatted.

A Stork [ꞅtoꞃc, *Sax.* **ſtorch**, *Su. Dan. Du.* and G. of ϛοϱγὴ, Gr. natural affection, becauſe this fowl is remarkable for its care of its aged parents] a certain wild fowl.

A Stork [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſents piety, becauſe it is ſaid to be very grateful to its parents in their old age. This bird is the true emblem of a ſon, for whatſoever duty a ſon owes to his father, they are all found in the ſtork; for the young help the old, and furniſh them with food, when they are not able to provide for themſelves; and thence the *Pſalmiſt* calls it חסרה of חסד mercy, on account of its compaſſionate and tender diſpoſition towards its parents.

A Stork, is likewiſe an emblem of gratitude, becauſe it is reported, that they, in recompence for the uſe of the place where they build their neſt, throw down the firſt year a feather, the next an egg, and the third a young one.

Stork's-*Bill*, an herb; alſo an inſtrument uſed in ſurgery.

A Storm [**yſtorm**, *C. Br.* ꞅtoꞃm, *Sax.* **ſtorm**, *Dan. Du. Su.* and G.] bluſtering weather, a tempeſt; alſo a buſtle, a noiſe; alſo an aſſault or ſudden attack; alſo trouble.

After a Storm **comes a Calm.**

Lat. *Poſt nubila Phoebus.* H. G. **Nach dem Regen Sonnenſchein.** Fr. *Apres la Pluie le beau Tems.* (After rain comes ſun-ſhine.)

To Storm [**ſtormer**, *Dan.* **ſtorma**, *Su.* **ſtormen**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſturmen**, H. G. or of ꞅtoꞃm, prob. of ꞅtoꞃmian, *Sax.*] to attack a fortified place furiouſly; alſo to chafe, to fume, to be in a rage; alſo to ſcold or brawl.

Sto'rminess [ꞅtoꞃmicȝneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] tempeſtuouſneſs.

Sto'rmy [ꞅtoꞃmiȝ, *Sax.* **ſtormig**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſturmig**, H. G.] boiſterous, tempeſtuous.

STO'RY [of ꞅꞇoꞃ, *Sax.*] a floor up ſtairs.

STO'RY [ꞅꞇæꞃ, *Sax.* a contraction of *Hiſtory*] a narration, alſo a fable or flam.

One STORY is good, till another be told.

This proverb is a caution to us not to be too forward in judging upon hearing only what is alledg'd on one ſide of the queſtion; For *minima Circumſtantia variat Jus*, a very ſmall circumſtance on the other ſide may put a very different face upon things. *Solomon* ſays: *When a Man is firſt in his own Cauſe he ſeemeth right, but his Neighbour cometh after and trieth him.* The *Latins* ſay: *Audiatur & altera Pars.*

A STOTE [ꞅꞇoꝺ, *Sax.*] a young horſe or bullock.

A STOTE, a kind of ſtinking ferret.

A STOVE [ꞅꞇoꝼa, *Sax.* **ſtue**, *Dan.* **ſtove**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſtube**, H. G.] a ſtew or hot bath; a ſort of furnace to warm a room itſelf; alſo a ſort of fire-grate in which is a ſtow, alſo a machine to put burning coals in, which the women in *Holland* and *Germany* put under their petticoats to warm their feet, *&c.*

A STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a little cloſet well ſtopp'd up on all ſides, in which is a ſtow, having the ſeveral ſtories of ſhelves for ſetting ſweet meats to dry on.

STOUND, a veſſel that ſtands an end.

STOUT [**ſtout**, *Du.*] luſty, hard, bold, courageous.

As you are STOUT be merciful.

A taunting manner of ſpeaking to thoſe who threaten us, and whom we are not afraid of. Lat. *Satis eſt proſtrâſſe Leoni.*

STOUT, ſtrong beer.

A STOUT *Commander* [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by a lion, which is a creature bold, courageous, ſtrong, and terrible to all other animals.

STOU'TNESS [of **ſtout**, *Du.* **ſtolt**, *Su.* **ſtolt**, L. G. **ſtolz**, H. G. proud, haughty, arrogant, and *neſs*] courageouſneſs, boldneſs.

STOW, **ſtol**, and **ſtold**, with the *Celto-ſcyth, Germ.* ſignifies a city; and hence **ſtadt** ſignifies a place, ſeat, or city; and **yſtol**, *Brit.* a ſeat or ſtool; hence *Briſtol* or *Briſtow.* And in this ſignification is a very common termination at the end of the proper names of towns, cities, *&c.*

STOW'AGE [of ꞅꞇoƿ, *Sax.* a place where goods may be ſtowed or laid up; alſo money paid for laying them up.

To STOW [of ꞅꞇoƿian, *Sax.* **ſtouwen**, *Du.* **ſtauen**, G.] to place, to lay up in a ſhip, ware houſe, *&c.*

STOWE, a hedge-ſtake; alſo the round of a ladder.

STRA'BISM [*ſtrabiſmus*, L. στραβισμὸς, Gr.] a ſquinting or looking aſquint.

To STRADDLE [of ꞅꞇꞃæꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſpread the legs abroad.

STRA'DDLING [*q. d.* ſtriding, of ꞅꞇꞃæꝺan, *Sax.*] ſpreading the legs wide.

To STRA'GGLE [*Spelman* derives it of ꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.* a way; but *Minſhew* of *ſtravolare*, Ital.] to go from company, to wander.

STRAICKS [with *Gunners*] plates of iron ſerving for the rounds of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

STRAIGHT [ꞅꞇꞃace, *Sax.* **ſtrack**, *Du.* *etroit*, F. *ſtretto*, It. *eſtreito*, Port.] right, direct; alſo narrow, ſcanty; alſo ſtretched out in length.

A STRAIGHT [*eroit*, F.] a great preſſure, a difficulty, diſtreſs; alſo extreme want.

A STRAIGHT [with *Hydrographers*] a narrow ſea or gut ſhut up between lands on either ſide, and affording a paſſage out of one great ſea into another.

STRAIGHT [**ſtracks**, *Du.* and G. of ꞅꞇꞃæclice, *Sax.*] preſently immediately, by and by.

STRAIGHTS, a ſort of narrow *Kerſey* cloth.

STRAIGHTNESS [prob. of **ſtracks**, *Du.* or ꞅꞇꞃacneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] difficulty, extreme want, narrowneſs, lightneſs.

To STRAIN [prob. of *ſtringere*, L. or *eſtraindre*, F.] to uſe great force or endeavour, to exert vehemently; alſo to ſtretch out wide, *&c.* alſo to ſeparate liquors from the thick part or ſediment, by preſſing, ſqueezing through a hair bag and cloth, *&c.* alſo to drain thro' a ſieve.

STRAIN at a Gnat, and ſwallow a Camel.

H. G. Mücken ſagen und Camele verſchlucken.

This proverb alludes to ſuch perſons as are over ſcrupulous at the actions of others, and are carping at every trivial fault in their conduct, when, at the ſame time, they allow themſelves a much great liberty in crimes of a more enormous nature. v. *To ſwallow an Ox, and be choak'd with the Tail.*

A STRAIN [*ſtrictio* or *extenſio*, L.] a vehement effort.

A STRAIN [*Hunting-Term*] the view or track of a deer.

A STRAIN [with *Surgeons*] a violent extorſion of the ſinews beyond their tone, a ſprain.

To STRAIN [with *Falconers*] a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid to *ſtrain*, when ſhe catches at any thing.

STRAIT [ꞅꞇꞃac, *Sax.* *etroit*, F.] direct, without bendings or turnings.

STRAIT [in *Architect.*] a term uſed, by bricklayers, to ſignify half, or more or leſs than half, a tile in breadth and the whole length. They are commonly us'd at the gable ends, where they are laid at every other courſe, to cauſe the tiles to *break Joint*, as they term it: that is, that the joints of one courſe may not anſwer exactly to the joint of the next courſe, either above or below it.

To STRAI'TEN [*rendre a l'eſtroit*, F.] to make ſtrait without bendings, *&c.* alſo to preſs hard.

STRAITNESS [ꞅꞇꞃacneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] directneſs, being without bending or turning.

STRAIT } [*etroitement*, F. ꞅꞇꞃacꞅ, *Sax.* **ſtracks**, *Du.*
STRAI'TWAY } and G.] immediately, preſently, forthwith.

A STRAKE [**ſtreeke**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſtrich**, H. G.] the line or track which a wheel makes.

A STRAKE [with *Shipwrights*] a ſeam between 2 planks.

To heel a STRAKE [*Sea-Term*] a ſhip is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe inclines or hangs more to one ſide than another, the quantity of a whole plank's breadth.

STRA'KED [of **ſtreke**, *Du.*] having ſtrakes or lines.

STRAMO'NIA, the apple of *Peru*, or thorn-apple, *L.*

A STRAND [ꞅꞇꞃanꝺ, *Sax.* **ſtrand**, *Su.* **ſtrandt**, *Du.* **ſtrand**, G.] a high ſhore or bank of the ſea, or of a great river; whence the ſtreet near the city of *London* is called the *Strand.*

A STRAND [with *Sailors*] the twiſt of a rope.

STRAND *and Stream* [*old Rec.*] a freedom from cuſtom and all impoſitions upon goods or veſſels, by land or water.

STRAND-*Runner*, a bird about the ſize of a lark, with a ſquare bill ſomething like a raſp, that runs on the rocks of *Spitberg*, and feeds on worms.

To STRAND [ꞅꞇꞃanꝺan, *Sax.* **ſtranden**, *Du.* and G.] to run a ſhip on ſhore or on the banks.

STRAN'DED [of ꞅꞇꞃanꝺ, *Sax.* a bank of the ſea, *&c.*] is when a ſhip either by tempeſt, or ill ſteerage, is run aground and periſhes.

STRANGE [*etrange*, F. *ſtraniero*, It. *eſtrâno*, Sp. *q.* of *extraneus*, L. foreign] unuſual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRA'NGENESS [of *etrange*, F.] unuſualneſs, uncommonneſs.

STRA'NGER [*extraneus*, L. *etranger*, F. *ſtraniero*, It. *eſtrangéro*, Sp. *eſtrangeiro*, Port.] an unknown perſon, one with whom a perſon has no acquaintance, or one of another nation, country, *&c.*

Freſh Fiſh and STRANGERS ſtink in three Days.

Lat. *Poſt tres ſæpe dies vileſcit piſcis & Hoſpes.* H. G. **Drey tägiger Fiſch taugt auf keinen Tiſch. Ein drey tägiger Gaſt iſt einem eine Laſt.** The compariſon is homely enough, but is often too true. The *Span.* ſay: *El huéſped, y el pêce a tres dia, hiéde.*

STRA'NGER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or party to an act, as a *Stranger to a Judgment* is one to whom it does not belong.

To STRA'NGLE [*ſtrangulare*, L. and It. *etrangler*, F.] to choke, to ſtifle, to ſtop the breath.

STRA'NGLE *Weed*, a kind of herb.

STRA'NGLES [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe when they void thick humour at the noſtrils.

STRA'NGLING [*ſtrangulatio*, L.] choaking, ſuffocating.

STRA'NGURY [στραγγυρία, Gr.] a ſtoppage of urine, when it is voided drop by drop, and that with pain and a continual inclination to make water.

A STRAP [prob. of **ſtrippen**, *Du.* to ſcourge.] a thong of leather.

To STRAP, to beat with a ſtrap.

A STRAP [in *a Ship*] is a rope which is ſpliced about any block, and made with an eye, to faſten it any where upon occaſion.

A STRAP [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of band uſually made of ſilk, wool, leather, *&c.* to ſtretch out members in the ſetting of broken or disjointed bones; or for binding patients, when it is needful to confine them, for the more ſecure performance of a painful operation.

STRAPA'DO [*ſtrappata*, It.] a ſort of military puniſhment, wherein, the criminal's hands being tied behind him, he is hoiſted up with a rope to the top of a long piece of wood, and let fall again almoſt to the ground, ſo that his arms are diſlocated by the weight of his body in the ſhock.

STRA'PPING, huge, luſty, bouncing, as *a ſtrapping Laſs.*

STRA'TA [in *Natural Hiſtory*] the ſeveral beds or layers, of different matter, whereof the body of the earth is compoſed, they lying over one another, from the ſurface to the greateſt depth.

STRA'TAGEM [*ſtratageme*, F. *ſtratagemma*, It. *etratagema*, Sp, *ſtratagema*, L. στραταγήμα, Gr.] a politick device or ſubtle invention, eſpecially in war-affairs.

STRATAGE'MICAL, of, or pertaining to ſtratagems.

STRA'TARITHMETRY [of στρατὸς an army, ἀριθμὸς, number, and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of drawing up an army or any part of it in any given geometrical figure, and of expreſſing the number of men contained in ſuch a figure, as they ſtand in array, either near at hand or at a diſtance.

STRATIFICA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] an arrangement of different matters, bed upon bed, or one layer upon another, in a crucible, in order to calcine a metal, *&c.*

To STRA'TIFY *Gold and Cement* [with *Refiners*] is to lay a bed of cement, and then a plate of gold, and then another of cement, and ſo on. till the crucible is filled.

STRATO'CRACY [of ϛρατὸς, an army, and κρατὸς, power, dominion, *Gr.*] military government, or a kingdom governed by an army or by ſoldiers.

To STRA'TUMINATE [*ſtratuminare*, L.] to pave.

STRA'TUM *ſuper ſtratum*, layer upon layer, row upon row, one row over the other, *L.*

STRAW [Sꞇꞃeaƿ, *Sax.* ſtra, *Su.* ſtroy, *Du.* ſtroh, G.] the ſtalk of corn.

A Man of STRAW. A man of no account.

He is not gone thither to pick STRAWS.

He is not gone on a ſleeveleſs Errand.

That is, he is not gone for nothing, or upon a trivial account. The *Germans* ſay . Er bien zu zehlen (to count peaſe.) the Fr. *Pour enfiler des perles.* (to thread pearls.)

A Man of STRAW is worth a Woman of Gold.

The *Fr.* ſay: *Homme de pailles vaut une femme d'or*, and 'tis to be hop'd this unmannerly proverb was borrow'd from theirs, and not theirs from ours. The *It.* have it likewiſe, *Un buomo di paglia, val una donna d'oro.*

To be in the STRAW, to lie in.

STRAW [a *Milit. Word*] a word of command, uſed to diſmiſs the ſoldiery, when they have grounded their arms, ſo as they may return to them again, upon the firſt firing a gun or beat of drum.

STRAW'BERRY [ꞅꞇꞃeap-beꞃꞃian , *Sax.*] a ſummer-fruit well known.

STRAW-*Worm*, an inſect.

STRAW-*built*; made or built with ſtraw, *Milton.*

STRAW'Y [ꞅꞇꞃeƿene, *Sax.*] full of, or ſtrewed with ſtraw.

To STRAY [of ꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.* a way, or of *ſtraviare*, Ital. q. *extra viam ire*, L. or perhaps of ſtroyen, *Du.* ſtreuen, G. to ſtrew or ſpread abroad.] to wander or ſtraggle out of the way.

A STRAY, a beaſt that wanders out from its paſture, *&c.*

A STREAK [ꞅꞇꞃice, *Sax.* ſtreeck, *Du.* ſtrich, G.] a line or track that any thing leaves behind it.

To STREAK [*ſtricciare*, It. ſtricken, *Du.* ſtreichen, G.] to make ſtreaks, lines, or marks.

To STREAM [ꞅꞇꞃeamian, *Sax.* ſtroomen, *Du.* ſtröhmen, G.] to run in a ſtream.

STREAM *Anchor* [with *Sailors*] a ſmall anchor made faſt to a ſtream-cable, for a ſhip to ride by in a gentle ſtream.

STREAM-*Works* [in the *Tin Mines*] certain works whereby the miners follow the veins of metal, by cutting trenches.

A STREAM [ꞅꞇꞃeam, *Sax.* ſtrom, *Su.* ſtroom, *Du.* ſtrohm, G.] a running water, the current or courſe of a river.

'Tis hard ſtriving againſt the STREAM.

Lat. *Difficile eſt contra torrentem niti.*

It. *Stultus pugnat in adverſis ire natator aquis.*

And it is very often prudence not to attempt it. We ſay to the ſame purpoſe, *It is hard to kick againſt the Pricks.*

STREA'MER [of a *Ship*] a flag or pendant.

STRE'AMING [in *Heraldry*] a term us'd to expreſs a ſtream of light darting from a comet or blazing-ſtar, vulgarly call'd the *Beard.*

STREET [Sꞇꞃeꞇe or Sꞇꞃaꞇe, *Sax.* Streede, *Dan.* Straet, *Du.* and L. G. Straſſe, H. G. prob. of *ſtrata*, L. ſc. *via*] a paved way in a ſtreet, *&c.* built on both ſides.

STREET *Gavel* [in *Cholington* in *Suſſex*] the ſum of two ſhillings paid by every tenant to the lord, for his going out and returning into it.

A STREET *walker*, a common Strumpet.

STRE'NÆ [with the *Romans*] preſents made out of reſpect on *New-Years-Day*; and as a happy augury for the enſuing year.

STRENGTH [Sꞇꞃenᵹꝺ of Sꞇꞃanᵹ, *Sax.*] ability, power, might.

STRENGTH [*Vis*, L. as an allegorical deity] is generally deſcrib'd in painting, ſculpture, *&c.* by the goddeſs *Pallas*, with the features of her face bold, her perſon robuſt, large limbs, a brown complexion, and lively piercing eyes. In her right hand a lance, wreath'd with ſprigs of oak, and in the left a ſhield, on which is deſcrib'd a lion fighting with a wild boar. Sometimes ſhe is pictur'd leaning with her left elbow on a piece of a pillar, or embracing a column with her left arm.

To STRENGTHEN [of Sꞇꞃanᵹian, *Sax.*] to make ſtrong.

As the Day lengthens, the Cold STRENGTHENS.

That is, it is often more piercing in *February* or *March*, than in *December* and *January.*

STRE'NUOUS [*ſtrenuus*, L.] ſtout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRENUO'SITY } [*ſtrenuoſitas*, L.] vigorouſneſs, earneſtneſs, laboriousneſs.
STRE'NUOUSNESS }

STRE'PEROUS [*ſtreperus*, L.] noiſy, jarring, hoarſe.

STREPEROUSNESS [of *ſtreperus*, L.] noiſineſs.

STRE'PITUS *judicialis* [*old Rec.*] the circumſtances of noiſe, of a crowd, and other formalities at a trial in a publick court of juſtice, *L.*

STRESS [Sꞇꞃece, *Sax.* violence] the main point of an affair; alſo the foulneſs of weather.

To lay a STRESS *upon*, to rely upon, to have a great regard to.

STRETCH, extent.

To STRETCH [of Sꞇꞃecan, *Sax.* ſtrecker, *Dan.* ſtrachia, *Su.* ſtrecken, *Du.* and G.] to reach out, to draw into a length; to make a matter more than it is, to tell a lie.

STRETCH *forward the Halliards* [*Sea-Phraſe*] ſignifies to deliver along that part, which the men hale by, into the hands of thoſe that are ready to hoiſe or hale.

STRE'TCHERS [of *a Boat*] thoſe wooden ſtaves the rowers ſet their feet againſt.

To STREW [ꞅꞇꞃeƿian, *Sax.* ſtro, *Su.* ſtroyen, *Du.* ſtreuen, G.] to ſcatter abroad or upon.

STREW [*Irr. Imp.*] did ſtrew.

STREWN, STREWD [*Ir. Part. P.*] have ſtrewn,

STRI'AE [in *ant. Architecture*] the liſts, fillets, or rays which ſeparate the ſtriges or flutings of columns.

STRI'AE [in *Natural Hiſtory*] the ſmall hollows or channels in the ſhells of cockles, ſcollops, *&c*

STRIA'TUS, a, um, [in *Botan Writ.*] ſtreaked.

STRI'ATED [with *Architects*] chamfered, channelled, as cockles, ſcollops, and other ſhell-fiſhes are,

STRI'CKEL } [of ꞅᵹꞃican, *Sax.* to ſtrike] a piece of even wood to ſtrike off the over-meaſure of corn.
STRI'CKLESS }

STRICT [*ſtretto*, It. *eſtrecho*, Sp. *ſtrictus*, L.] cloſe, exact, poſitive, punctual; alſo ſevere.

STRI'CKEN [ᵹeꞅᵹꞃiceꝺ, *Sax.*] beaten, ſmitten; alſo advanced as *ſtricken in years.*

STRICT, rigid, rigorous, cloſe, exact preciſe.

STRI'CTNESS [of *ſtrictus, L.*] exactneſs, punctualneſs, rigidneſs.

STRI'CTIVE [*ſtrictivus, L.*] gathered or cropped with the hand.

STRI'CTURE [*ſtrictura, L.*] a ſpark from a red hot iron.

STRI'CTURE [in a *figurative Senſe*] ſmall particles, as *Brutes have ſome Srictures of Ratiocination.*

STRID, STRIDDEN, v. *To Stride.*

To STRIDE [of ꞅꞇꞃiꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſtep wide; alſo to beſtride or lay a leg over an horſe.

STRID [*Ir. Imp.*] did ſtride.

STRID [*Ir. Part. P.*] STRIDDEN has ſtrid, ſtridden.]

A STRIDE [ꞅꞇꞃæꝺe, and ꞅꞇꞃiꝺe, *Sax.*] two ſteps or a meaſure of 5 feet.

A Cock's STRIDE, the tread of a cock in an egg; alſo the wide ſtep of a cock.

STRI'DENT [*ſtridens*, L.] gnaſhing or making a craſhing noiſe with the teeth.

STRI'DULOUS [*ſtridulus*, L.] craſhing or ſcreaking.

STRI'DULOUSNESS [of *ſtridulus*, L.] ſcreakingneſs.

STRIFE [*eſtrif*, O. F.] contention, endeavour.

STRI'GES [in *Architecture*] are the hollow channels in the ſhaft of a column, call'd by our workmen flutings and grooves.

To STRIKE ꞅꞇꞃican, *Sax.* ſtrycken, *Du.* ſtreicken, G.] to beat or hit; alſo to affect or make an impreſſion on the mind; alſo to make even meaſure with a ſtrickel

STRUCK [*Ir. Imp.*] did ſtrike.

STRUCK [*Ir. Part. P.*] STRUCKEN have or am ſtruck.

STRIKE a Dog with a Bone and he'll not howl.

It is natural for men to bear with ſmall inconveniences, that bring great profit: and our proverb is a very good leſſon for thoſe who have any dependance upon the great: they may ſometimes have a bone thrown them, but they have generally a great many rubs, and blows too, before they get at it, which it is their prudence to bear with reſignment, or to leave it to them that will.

STRIKE *the Iron while it is hot*, v. *Make Hay while the Sun ſhines.*

A STRIKE, a ſtrike for meaſuring of corn; alſo a meaſure containing 4 buſhels.

To STRIKE *the Flag* [*Sea-Term*] to let down the flag.

To STRIKE *a Maſt* [*Sea Term*] is to take it down.

To STRIKE *Sail* [*Sea-Term*] to lower, or let down the ſail.

To STRIKE *down into the Hold* [*Sea Term*] is to lower any thing into the hold by tackles or ropes.

To STRIKE [or conclude] *a Bargain.*

A STRIKE *of Flax*, as much as is heckled at one handful.

STRIKE *the Top-ſails upon the Bunt* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when they are only let down maſt high.

STRI'KING [of aꞅꞇꞃican, *Sax.*] beating, hitting, *&c.* alſo a making an impreſſion upon the mind or ſenſes

STRI'KING-*Wheel* [of a clock] is the ſame that ſome call *Pin-wheel*, on account of the pins that are ſet round the rim of it. In clocks that go eight days, the ſecond wheel is the *Striking-*

wheel or *Pin-Wheel*; and, in thoſe that go ſixteen days, the firſt or great wheel is commonly the *Striking-Wheel.*

Stri'king *Sail* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is the letting down or lowering the top-ſails; ſo that, when one ſhip ſtrikes to another in this manner, it is a compliment of reſpect and ſubmiſſion, or a token of yielding in an engagement.

Stri'king [with *Sailors*] is when a ſhip, coming upon ſhoal water, beats upon the ground.

Stri'king [in the *King's Court*] whereby blood is drawn; the puniſhment whereof is, that the criminal ſhall have his right hand ſtruck off in a ſolemn manner; for ſtriking in *Weſtminſter*-hall, while the courts of juſtice are ſitting, the puniſhment is impriſonment for life, and forfeiture of eſtate.

A String [ꞅꞇꞃænᵹ, *Sax.* ſtraeng, *Su.* ſtreng, *Du.* and G. the twiſt of a rope *ſtringá*, Ital. of *ſtringere*, L. to bind] any thong, thread-line *&c.* to tie with.

Strings, the cords of a muſical inſtrument, *&c.*

He has two Strings to his Bow.

That is, he is well provided for; if one buſineſs fail him he has another in reſerve. Lat. *Duabus Anchoris nititur,* He is doubly moor'd; or, according to the verſe.

Two Anchors are good as I have been told;
For if one breaks the other may hold.

Gr. Ἐπὶ δυοῖν ορμεῖν. The *Fr.* ſay as we; *Il a deux Cordes à ſon Arc.* The It. *navigar per più venti.*

String *the Lamprey* [*Carving-Term*] *i. e.* cut it up.

String-*Halt* [in *Horſes*] a ſudden twitching up the hinder leg.

To String [of ꞅꞇꞃænᵹ, *Sax.*] to draw up on a thread or ſtring.

Strung [*Ir. Imp. and Part P.*] did ſtring, have ſtrung.

Stri'ngent [*ſtringens*, L.] binding.

Stri'ngentness [of *ſtringens*, L.] a binding quality.

Stri'nginess [Sꞇꞃænᵹeneſſ, *Sax.*] fulneſs of ſtrings.

Stri'ngy [Sᵹꞃænᵹene, *Sax.*] full of ſtrings.

To Strip [of ſtroppen, *Du.* ſtreiffen, G.] to pull off the clothes, ſkin, hide, peel, *&c.*

A Strip [ſtreiff, G.] a ſmall piece of cloth, paper, *&c.*

Strip [in *Law*] ſpoil, deſtruction, *&c.* as *to make Strip and Waſte.*

A Stripe [of ſtrepe, *Du.* a *Line* or *Trace*, or of ſtreiff, G.] a blow or laſh with a whip, or ſcourge, *&c.* alſo a ſtreak in ſilk, cloth, ſtuff, *&c.*

A Stri'pling [*Minſhew* derives it of *tripudiando*, L. leaping and dancing, *q.* a trippling] a youth

To Strive [*eſtriver*, O. F. ſtriber, *Dan.* ſtreben, *Du.* and L. G. ſtreben, H. G.] to endeavour earneſtly, to contend, alſo to combate with.

Strove [*Ir. Imp.*] did ſtrive.

Strove, Striven (*Ir. Part. P.*) [geſtrebt, G.] have ſtrove, ſtriven.

Striven, v. *To Strive.*

Strix, the ſcreech owl, accounted an unlucky or ill boding bird; alſo a witch or hag that changes the favour or countenance of children, a fairy or hobgoblin, *L.*

Strix [in *Architecture*] a channel, gutter, or ſtrake in the rebating of pillars.

A Stroak [ꞅꞇꞃice, *Sax.* ſtrecke, *Du.* ſtrich, G.] a ſtreak-line, or daſh.

A Stroak [of ſtreich, *Teut.*] a blow.

Little Strokes fell great Oaks.

Lat. *Item Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus.*

Gutta cavat Lapidem non vi, ſed ſæpe cadendo.

The drift of this proverb is to inculcate perſeverance in all our lawful undertakings; and there is hardly any thing ſo arduous but what may with time and aſſiduity be brought to it's wiſh'd for effect.

One Stroke fells not the Oak.

To Stroak [ꞅꞇꞃacian, *Sax.* ſtryger, *Dan* ſtryka, *Su.* ſtreiken, *Du.* ſtraaken, O. and L. G. ſtreichen, H. G.] to feel gently, to draw the hand lightly over.

Stro'kal, an inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers.

Stroa'king. a method of cure that ſome people have given into in certain diſeaſes, being a ſtroaking or rubbing the part affected with the hand.

A Stroking [ꞅꞇꞃacunᵹ, *Sax.* ſtraakung, O. and L. G. ſtreichen, H. G.] a drawing the hand over.

Strokings *of Milk*, the laſt milking.

Strown, ſtrewed, *Milton.*

To Strole }
To Strowl } [prob. q. *to roll.*] to rove or ramble about

Strollers, rambling players, mountebanks; or vagabonds.

Syro'lling [*q.* rolling, or of *rouler*, F.] rambling.

Stroma'ticks [of ςρωμα, Gr. of ςρωννύω to ſtrew] books treating of ſeveral ſcattered ſubjects.

Strong [ꞅꞇꞃenᵹ, *Sax.* ſtring, *Dan.* or of ſtreng, *Du.* and G. vehement, rigorous, ſevere prob. of *ſtrenuus*, L.] of great ſtrength, able, luſty, ſtout, alſo thick, likewiſe ſharp to the taſte or ſmell.

Stro'ngly [of ꞅꞇꞃanᵹlice, *Sax.*] with ſtrength.

Stro'ngness [ꞅꞇꞃaᵹnyſſe, *Sax.*] a ſtrong quality.

Stro'nger [ꞅꞇꞃanᵹlicoꞃ, *Sax.*] having more ſtrength.

Sero'ngest [ꞅꞇꞃanᵹlicoꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] having moſt ſtrength.

Stro'ngullion, the ſtrangury.

Stro'phe [ςροφή, Gr. of ςρέφω, Gr. to turn] the firſt of the three members of a *Greek* lyrick ode or poem; the ſecond being the antiſtrophe that anſwers to it; and the third is the *Epode* that anſwers to neither, but is anſwer'd in the next return.

Strophe, is alſo the firſt turn of the *Chorus* or choir of ſingers in a tragedy, on one ſide of the ſtage, anſwering to the antiſtrophe on the other.

Strouds [with *Sailors*] the ſeveral twiſts at the end of a cable or rope.

Strove, v. *To Strive.*

Struck v. *To Strike.*

Stru'cture [F. *ſtruttura*, of *ſtructura*, L.] an edifice. a building, a fabrick or pile of building: the way or manner of building.

Stru'cture [with *Rhetoricians*] a diſpoſition of the parts of a diſcourſe, or the order that is to be obſerved in the framing of it.

Stru'cture [with *Philoſophers*] is the combination or reſult of all thoſe qualities or modifications of matter in any natural body, which diſtinguiſh it from others; it is the ſame which is termed *the peculiar Form* or *Texture* of ſuch a body.

Strude }
Strode } a ſtock of breeding mares.

To Stru'ggle [of ςρεύγομαι, Gr. according to *Mer. Caſaub.*] to ſtrive earneſtly with, to wreſtle.

A Stru'ggle, an earneſt or violent ſtriving.

A Strum, v. *Strumpet.*

Stru'ma, a ſwelling in the neck, *&c.* the king's-evil, *L.*

Struma'tick [*ſtrumaticus*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or affected with ſtrumous humours.

Struma'ticknes [of *ſtrumaticus*, L.] a being troubled with ſtrumous humours or ſwellings, that generally appear in the glandulous or kernelly parts.

Stru'mea [with *Botaniſts*] the herb crow-foot, *L.*

Stru'mous, ſuch ſwellings of the glands are called ſo which happen in the *Struma.*

A Stru'mpet [ſome derive it of ſtrout-pot *Du.* a dung-pot or common jakes, *&c.* others of *tromper*, F. to deceive, on account of jilting] a common whore or harlot.

Strung [of Sꞇꞃenᵹ, *Sax.* a ſtring] having ſtrings, or upon ſtrings, v. *To String,*

Spru'nted *Sheep*, ſheep whoſe tails have been cut off.

Strut [with *Carpenters*] the brace which is framed into the ring-piece and principal rafters.

To Strut [of ſtrotten, O. and L. G. ſtrotzen, H. G.] to walk after a ſtately haughty manner.

To Strut like a Crow in a Gutter.

That is, to walk in a haughty affected gate; generally ſpoken of upſtarts, who awkwardly imitate a portly mien.

Struthioca'melus [ςρεθιοκάμηλ&c., Gr.] the oſtrich or eſtridge, a large fowl which will digeſt iron.

Struthio'mela [ςρεθειόμηλα, Gr.] a ſort of quince, *L.*

A Stub [ꞅꞇybbe, *Sax.* ſtubbe, *Su.*] a ſtump or piece of the ſtock of a tree.

To Stub *up*, a nail with the point broken off.

Stu'bbed [of ꞅꞇybbe, *Sax.*] ſhort, well-ſet.

Stu'bbedness, a being ſhort and thick.

Stu'bbing [in *Agriculture*] the pulling or eradicating ſhrubs, broom, *&c.* out of land.

Stu'bble [*eſtouble*, O. F. ſtoppel, *Du.* and G. *ſtoppia*, It. *ſtipula*, L.] ſhort ſtraw after reaping.

A Stubble-*Gooſe*, a gooſe fed in the ſtubble, an Autumn-Gooſe.

Stu'bborn [*q. d.* of being ſtout-born, as ſome think; but *Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of ςίβαρος, Gr. firm] obſtinate, inflexible.

Stu'bbornness, obſtinacy, *&c.*

Stuc [*ſtucco*, Ital.] a compoſition of lime and marble powdered very fine, uſed in making figures and other ornaments of ſculpture.

Stuck, v. *To Stick.*

Stud [ꞅꞇooᵭ, *Sax.* ſtuterey, G, of ſtute a mare] a ſtock of breeding mares.

Stud [Sꞇuᵭ, *Sax.*] a ſort of button, or a round-headed nail or boſs.

To Stud, to ſet or adorn any thing with ſtuds.

Stu'dding-*Sails* [*Sea-Term*] bolts of canvas extended in a fair gale of wind, along the ſide of the main-ſail, and boomed out with a boom.

A Stu'dent [*ſtudens*, L. ſtudying, *un Etudiant*, F. *eſtudiánte*, Sp. *ſtudente*, It.] one who ſtudies any art or ſcience, eſpecially at an univerſity.

Stu'dious [*ſtudieux*, F. *ſtudioſo*, It. *eſtudióſo*, Sp. and Port. *ſtudioſus*, L.] much given to ſtudy, bookiſh; alſo being earneſt for, deſirous of, regardful, *&c.*

Stu'diousness [of *ſtudioſus*, L. *ſtudieux*, F.] devotedneſs or propenſity to ſtudy.

To Stu'dy [*ſtudere*, L. *étudier*, F. *ſtudiare*, It. *eſtudiâr*, Sp. and Port.] to apply the mind to, to contrive, to endeavour.

Stu'dy [of *ſtudium*, L. *etudé*, F. *ſtudio*, It. *eſtudio*, Sp. *eſtudo*, Port.] application of mind to learn or to do any thing; alſo earneſtneſs for, deſire of, regardfulneſs; alſo a cloſet to ſtudy in, a library.

Study in general is repreſented by a young man with a pale viſage (which is often the effect of too great an application to it) ſitting and holding a book open, with his eyes very attentively fix'd upon it, having a burning lamp before him, and a cock by his ſide.

He is in a brown Study.

That is, he is very penſive or thoughtful.

Stuff [**yſtoff**, *Brit. Etoffe*, F.] matter; alſo a ſort of thin cloth made of wool, or other matter.

Stu'ffing [*q. d.* with *Stuff*, *i. e.* matter] filling.

To Stuff [prob. of ςυφέω, Gr. as *Mer. Caſaub.* conjectures. or rather of **ſtoffeeren**, *Du.* or **ſtopfen**, H. G. to fill or ſtop full] to cram or fill.

Stuke } [*ſtucco*, Ital.] a compoſition of lime and the duſt of
Stuck } white marble pounded together and ſifted, wherewith figures and other ornaments of ſculpture are made, commonly call'd plaiſter of *Paris.*

Stulti'loquence [*ſtultiloquentia*, L.] fooliſh talk.

A Stulm, a ſhaft to draw water out of a mine.

Stum [**ſtamme**, *Du.* **ſtumme.** G.] the flower of wine ſet a working, or it is the pure wine kept from fretting, by the often racking it into clean veſſels, and ſtrongly ſcented *i. e. newly matched*, by which means it becomes as clear or clearer, than other wine, preſerving itſelf from both its lees by precipitation of them.

To Stum [**ſtommen**, *Du.* **ſtummen**, G.] to put ingredients into wine decay'd, to make it briſk.

To Stu'mble [*q. d.* to tumble, of **tumer**, *Dan. tomber*, F. or tumbian, *Sax. to leap* or *dance*] to be like to fall,

Better Stumble **with the Foot than the Tongue.**

Fr. *Mieux vaut gliſſer du pied que de la Langue.*

It. *E meglio sdruciolare co piede, che con la lingua.*

The conſequences are generally leſs dangerous: a broken leg or arm is ſometimes ſooner heal'd, than a ſlip of the tongue repair'd.

To Stumble **at a Straw, and leap over a Block.**

v. *To Strain.*

'Tis a good Horſe that never Stumbles.

Lat. *Bonus Equus qui nunquam ceſpitat.*

The meaning of this proverb is, that no man treads ſo ſure but that, ſooner or later he may ſtumble. *Humanum eſt errare* Even the great *Homer* could not be exempt. *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus* ſay the *Latins.* The *Fr.* ſay as we, *Bon cheval qui ne bronche jamais.* For the ſake of gingle, the common people generally add to this proverb;

And a good Wife that never grumbles.

Stu'mmed [ſpoken of wine] ſophiſticated.

Stump [**ſtump**, *Dan.* and G.] a broken piece of a tree ſtanding out of the ground, of a tooth, *&c.*

He muſt beſtir his Stumps (*Legs*)

That is, uſe his utmoſt endeavours.

To Stump [**ſtumper**, *Dan.* **ſtumpa**, *Su.*] to cut off a ſtump; alſo to brag or boaſt.

Stun [ȝeſtun, *Sax.*] noiſe.

To Stun [*etonner*, F. or ȝeſtun, *Sax.* a noiſe **ſtumpa**, *Su.*] to render ſtupid or hard of hearing, by a blow or noiſe.

Stung, v. *To Sting.*

Stu'nted [*q, d.* ſtinted] hinder'd in growth.

Stupefa'ctive } [*ſtupefiante*, O. F. *ſtupefacio*, L.] of a
Stu'pefying } ſtupifying quality.

Stu'pha }
Stupe } [prob. of ςύφω, Gr. to aſtringe] a fomentation.

Stu'pifiers, ſtupifying medicines, the ſame as *Narcoticks.*

Stupefa'ctiveness [of *ſtupefacio*, L.] a ſtupifying quality.

Stupefa'ction [*ſtupefazione*, It.] a making ſtupid, dull, or ſenſleſs; alſo an extraordinary or great aſtoniſhment.

Stupe'ndious [*ſtupendo*, It. of *ſtupere*, L.] prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

Stupe'ndiously, in a manner prodigious.

Stupe'ndiousness [of *ſtupendioſus*, L.] aſtoniſhingneſs.

Stu'pes [in *Surgery*] pledgets of tow, *&c.* dipped in hot liquors, to be apply'd to parts affected.

Stu'pid [*ſtupide*, F. *ſtupido*, It. *eſtúpido*, Sp. *ſtupidus*, L.] blockiſh, dull, ſenſleſs; alſo diſmay'd.

Stu'pidness [*ſtupiditas*, L. *ſtupidité*, F. *ſtupidità*, It.] ſtupidity.

To Stu'pify [*ſtupifier*, O. F. *ſtupefare*, It. of *ſtupificare*, L.] to make or render ſtupid, dull, or ſenſleſs; alſo to benumb; alſo to aſtoniſh or diſmay.

Stu'por [*ſtupeur*, O. F. *ſtupore*, It.] a being ſtupified, aſtoniſhment; alſo a numbneſs occaſioned by any accidental bandage which ſtops the motion of the blood and nervous fluids, or by a decay of the nerves, as in the palſy, *L.*

To Stu'prate [*ſtuprare*, It. and L.] to raviſh a woman.

Stupra'tion [*ſtupro*, It.] a raviſhing or deflowring a woman, a committing a rape, *L.*

Stu'rdy [of ςἱβαρὸς, Gr. corpulent, *Mer. Caſaub.* or rather of **ſtorr**, *Teut* **ſtuer**, *Dan.* **ſtoor**, *Su.* great large] ſtrong, luſty, bold, reſolute; alſo a diſeaſe in cattle.

Stu'rdiness, luſtineſs; alſo reſoluteneſs.

Stu'rgeon [*ſturio*, L. *eſtourgion*, F. **ſtohr**, G.] a fiſh.

A Sturk [ſtyrc, *Sax.*] a young ox or heifer.

To Stutter [**ſtutz'n**, *Teut.*] to ſpeak haſtily and brokenly.

Stu'ttering [of **ſtaateren**, *Teut.* **ſtottern**, *Du.*] ſpeaking haſtily and brokenly.

Sty [Stiȝe, *Sax.* **ſtig**, *Dan.*] a hog-ſty.

Sty [*Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of ςία, Gr. but *Skinner* of ſtiȝan, *Sax.*] a kind of ſwelling upon the eye-lid.

Sty'gian [*Stygius*, of *Styx*, L.] of or pertaining to the river *Styx*, which the poets feign to be the river of *Hell*; alſo infernal helliſh.

Stygian *Liquors* [in *Chymiſtry*] acid ſpirits, ſo called from their efficacy in deſtroying or diſſolving mixt bodies.

Style [*ſtyle*, F. *ſtilo*, It. *eſtàlo*, Sp. *ſtylus*, L. ςύλος, Gr.] a character of writing: alſo the manner of expreſſion, *&c.*

Style [in *Chronology*] a particular method of reckoning the year, as *old Style* and *new Style.*

Style [with *Botaniſts*] is a body of a plant that always accompanies the ovary, either ariſing from the top of it, or ſtanding as an axis in the middle, with the young ſeeds placed round it.

Style [in *Dialling*] a line whoſe ſhadow on the plane of a dial ſhews the true hour-line, and is the upper end of the gnomon, cock, or needle.

Style [in *Muſick*] the manner of ſinging and compoſing.

Style, a kind of point or bodkin, with which the ancients wrote on plates of lead, wax, *&c.*

Style [with *Surgeons*] a long ſteel-inſtrument, which goes diminiſhing toward one end.

Style [in *Language*] is a particular manner of delivering a man's thoughts in writing, agreeable to the rule of *Syntax.*

The ſublime Style, is that which conſiſts in magnificent words and ſentences, which by its noble boldneſs raviſhes the hearers, and extorts even admiration from the unwilling.

The low } Style } is that commonly uſed in ſmaller and
The ſimple } humbler works, as letters, dialogues, and common diſcourſe.

The Intermediate } Style } is that which partakes of the
The equable } magnificence of the ſublime, and the ſimplicity of the low.

A looſe Style, is a ſtyle which wanting articles, numbers, *&c.* fluctuates here and there, being not connected or hung together.

A dry jejune Style, is one deſtitute of ornament, ſpirit, *&c.*

Laconick Style [ſo called of *Laconia*, a city of the *Lacedæmonians*] a conciſe ſtyle, comprehending a deal of matter under a few words.

Aſiatick Style, a ſtyle which is very diffuſive and prolix, or where abundance of words are uſed to expreſs a little matter; ſo called of the people of *Aſia*, who affected redundancies.

Style [in *Juris-prudence*] is the particular form and manner of proceeding in each court or juriſdiction, agreeably to the rules and orders eſtabliſhed therein.

To Style, to call or name.

To Style (or dictate) a Letter.

Style't } a little dangerous poniard, which is hid in the
Style'tto } hand, and chiefly uſed in treacherous aſſaſſinations.

Sty'lites [ſo called of *Simon Stylite*, a famous anchorite in the fifth century, who firſt took up his abode on a column, 2 cubits high; then on a 2d of 12 cubits; then on a 3d of 26 cubits; and at laſt on one of 36 cubits, where he lived ſeveral years] a kind of ſolitaries, who ſpent their life on the tops of columns, to be the better diſpos'd for meditation.

Stylo *Choriaco*, the ſtyle that is proper for dancing, for either ſarabands, minuets, gavots, or rigadoons.

Stylo *Hyperchematico*, a ſtyle proper to excite mirth, joy, dancing, and of conſequence full of briſk, gay motions.

Stylo *Madrigaleſco*, a ſtyle proper for love and the other paſſions.

Stylo *Meliſmatico*, a natural, artleſs ſtyle.

Stylo *Motectico*, a various, rich, florid ſtyle, capable of all kinds of ornaments, and fit to expreſs the paſſions, as admiration, grief, *&c.*

Stylo *Phantaſtico*, a free, humorous manner of compoſition:

Stylo *Recitativo* }
Stylo *Dramatico* } a *Style* fit to expreſs the paſſions.

Stylo *Symphonico*, a ſtyle fit for inſtrumental muſick.

Stylo *Novo* [*i. e.* in the new ſtyle] *i. e.* according to the new computation of time, as it was ſettled by pope *Gregory* XIII. called thence the *Gregorian* ſtyle. This new ſtyle now goes eleven days before the old; ſo that the firſt day of the month, among thoſe that uſe the old ſtyle, is the twelfth day with thoſe that go by the new, as they do in moſt parts of *Europe*, except in *England*, &c.

Stylo *Veteri* [*i. e.* in the old ſtyle] *i. e.* according to the computation ſettled by *Julius Cæſar*, call'd thence the *Julian Style*, which reckons eleven days later than the *Gregorian*. See *Gregorian* and *Julian* account.

Styloba'ta [ϛυλοβάτης, Gr.] the pedeſtal of a column or pillar, the baſe on which it ſtands.

Sty'loce'ratohy'oides [of ϛύλος a pillar, κέρας a horn, and ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] certain muſcles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw the tongue and *Larynx* upwards, and alſo the jaws in deglutition or the act of ſwallowing.

Stylochondrohyoidaeus [of ϛύλος, χόνδρος, and ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] a muſcle of the *Os Hyoides* ariſing from the *Styloid* proceſs, and is inſerted into the cartilaginous appendix of the *Os Hyoides*.

Styloglo'ssum [of ϛύλος and γλῶσσα, Gr. the tongue] that pair of muſcles which lift up the tongue; they take their riſe from the *Os Styliforme*, and are implanted about the middle of the tongue.

Styloi'des [ϛυλοειδὲς, Gr.] certain proceſſes of bones, which are ſhaped backwards like a pencil, and fixed in the baſis or root of the ſcull.

Stylohyoidaeus of [ϛύλος and ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] a muſcle of the *Os Hyoides*, that ariſes by a round tendon, from near the middle of the *Proceſſus Styliformis*, and is inſerted into the baſis of the *Os Hyoides*, the uſe of which is to put the bone of the tongue on one ſide, and a little upwards.

Sty'lopha'ryngaeus [of ϛύλος and φάρυγξ, Gr.] a pair of muſcles which dilate the gullet, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

Sty'mma [ϛύμμα, Gr.] a thick compoſition that is of a binding quality; the groſs or thick matter of any ointment; alſo the thick maſs that remains after the ſteeping of herbs, flowers, *&c.* and preſſing out the oil.

Styp'tick [*ſtypticus*. L. ϛυπτικὸς, Gr.] that is of a binding quality or nature.

Styptick *Water* [with *Chymiſts*] a liquor made of *Colcothar* calcined or vitriolated, diſſolved with burnt allum, ſugar-candy, the urine of a young man, *&c.* good for ſtopping the flux of blood.

Sty'ptickness [of *ſtypticus*, L. of ϛυπτικὸς, Gr.] an aſtringent or binding quality.

Sua'sible [*ſuaſibilis*, L.] that may be perſuaded.

Sua'sion, perſuaſion, *L.*

Sua'sive, of a perſuading nature.

Sua'siveness }
Sua'soriness } [of *ſuaſorius*, L.] aptneſs to perſwade.

Sua'sory [*ſuaſorius*, L.] tending to perſuade.

Suavia'tion, an amorous kiſſing, *L.*

Sua'vity [*ſuavité*, O. F. *ſoavità*, It. *ſuavidàd*, Sp, of *ſuavitas*, L.] ſweetneſs, pleaſantneſs.

Sub, *L.* is an inſeparable prepoſition, us'd as a *Præfixum* in compoſition, and ſignifying *under*.

Suba'ction, a kneading or working; alſo a bringing under or ſubduing, *L.*

Suba'ction [in *Pharmacy*] the working or ſoftening of plaiſters.

To Suba'gitate [*ſubagitare*, L.] to ſollicit; alſo to have to do with a woman.

Subala'ris [of *ſub*, under, and *ala*, L. a wing, or an armpit] a vein ſo called from its ſituation.

Suba'lbid [*ſubalbidus*, L.] whitiſh.

Suba'lpine [of *Sub*, under, and *Alpes*, L.] that lives or grows under the mountains, called the *Alps*.

Sub-almoner, an almoner appointed under another.

Subalte'rn [*ſubalterne*, F. *ſubalterno*, It. *ſubaltérno*, Sp. of *ſubalternus*, L.] that ſucceeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

Suba'ltern *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as differ only in quantity, and agree in quality.

Subalte'rns, inferior judges or officers, thoſe who diſcharge their poſts under the command and direction of another.

Subalte'rnate [of *ſubalternus*, L.] ſucceeding by turns.

Subalte'rnately [*ſubalternatim*, L,] ſucceſſively.

Subastri'ngent, ſomething aſtringent, or but a little aſtringent.

Sub brigadie'r, }
Sub lieutenant, *&c.* } are under-officers in an army, appointed for the eaſe of thoſe over them of the ſame name.

Sub-bois, [*old Rec*,] under-wood, *F.*

Subcartilagi'neous [*ſubcartilagineus*, L.] under the griſtles.

Subcartilagi'neum [in *Anat.*] the upper cartilage of the belly, under the cartilages of the cheſt, the ſame as *Hypochondria*.

Subcla'vian [in *Anat.*] a term applied to any thing under the arm-pit or ſhoulder, whether artery, muſcle, nerve or vein.

Subclavian *Vein* [in *Anat.*] a branch of the *Vena Cava*, which runs under the neck-bone.

Subcla'vian *Veſſels* [in *Anat.*] the arteries and veins that paſs under the Clavicles.

Subclavicular *Vein* [with *Anat.*] a branch of the *Vena Cava* or hollow vein, which runs under the neck bone.

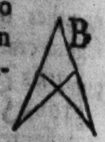
Subclavius [in *Anat.*] a muſcle ariſing from the lower ſide of the *Clavicula*, near the *Acronium*, and deſcends obliquely to be inſerted into the upper part of the firſt rib, near the *Sternum*

Subconseque'ntially, by way of conſequence from a former conſequence.

Subconstella'tion [with *Aſtron.*] a leſſer conſtellation.

Subco'ntrary *Propoſitions* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch as agree in quantity and differ in quality, as *ſome Man is a Creature; ſome Man is not a Creature.*

Subco'ntrary *Poſition* [in *Geom.*] is when two ſimilar triangles are ſo placed, as to have one common angle at the vertex, as B, and yet their baſes not parallel, as in the figure.



Subcuta'neous [*ſubcutaneus*, L.] lying under the skin.

Subcuta'neousness [of *ſubcutaneus*, L.] the lying under the skin.

Subcutaneus [in *Anat.*] a branch of the baſilick vein, that runs towards the inward condyle or joint of the arm, and ſpreads it ſelf into the *ramus anterior & poſterior*.

Sub-dea'con, an under Deacon.

Subdea'conship, the office of an under Deacon.

Sub-dean, a dignified clergyman next to a Dean.

Subdecu'ple *Proportion* [in the *Mathematicks*] is the reverſe of *Decuple Proportion*.

Sub-delegate *Judge*, a judge appointed under another.

To Sub-delegate [*ſubdeleguer*, F. *ſubdelegàr*, Sp. of *ſubdelegare*, L.] to ſubſtitute or appoint another to act under one's ſelf.

Subde'legate, *Adj.* and *S.* [*ſubdelegué*, F. *ſubdelegádo*, Sp. of *ſubdelegatus*, L.] appointed under another.

Subde'legation, appointment under another,

Subden'd [ſpoken of *Verſe*] low, mean, groveling.

Subditi'tious [*ſubdititius*, L.] that is put in the ſtead or place of another; that is not what it is pretended to be; foiſted in, forged.

To Subdivi'de [of *ſub* and *dividere*, It. and L.] is to divide the parts of any thing that has already been divided.

Sub-divine [*ſub divinus*, L.] that which is divine but in an inferior degree, as angels, the ſoul, *&c.*

Subdivi'sion [F. *ſubdiviſione*, It.] a dividing the parts of a thing already divided.

Subdivisions [in *Milit. Affairs*] are the leſſer parcels into which a regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater diviſions.

Su'bdolous [of *ſub-doloſus*, L.] deceitful.

To Subdu'ct [*ſubducere*, L.] to draw away.

Subdu'ction, a taking privately from; alſo a ſubtraction, an abatement.

To Subdu'e [*ſubdere*, L.] to bring under, to maſter, to conquer, to mortify.

Subdu'ple *Proportion* [in *Mathem.*] is when any number or quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is ſaid to be the ſub-duple of 6, and 6 the duple of 3.

Suber [with *Botan.*] the cork-tree; a cork, *L.*

Subfu'lgent [*ſubfulgens*, L.] ſhining a little.

Subhasta'tion [among the *Romans*] a particular way of ſelling confiſcated goods under a ſpear or pike, ſet up for that purpoſe; a port-ſale or out-cry.

Subja'cent [*ſubjacens*, L.] lying under.

Su'bject [*ſubjet*, F. *ſoggetto*, It. *ſubjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to ſome dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont or uſed to be.

A Su'bject [*ſujet*, F. *ſoggetto*, It. *ſubjectus*, L.] one who is under the dominion of a ſovereign prince.

The Subject's Love is the King's Life-guard.
The Subject's Riches is the King's Power.

Theſe two ſayings are equally true; what greater ſecurity can a *Monarch* have than the hearts of his ſubjects: And riches in the hands of a trading people will encreaſe and in all exigencies give their ſovereign greater power and credit, than if hoarded up and lying uſeleſs in his own coffers.

Su'bject [*ſujet*, F. *ſoggetto*, It. *ſubjectum*, L.] a matter treated of, or that which a ſcience is converſant about.

To Subje'ct [*aſſujettir*, F. *ſoggettare*, It. *ſujetàr*, Sp. of *ſubjectum*

jectum, ſup. of *ſubjicere*] to make ſubject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

Subject [of a *Syllogiſm*] one of the terms of a propoſition, the other being called the attribute.

Su'bject [in *Poetry*] is the matter treated of, the event related or ſet in a fine view and inrich'd with ornaments.

Su'bject [in *Phyſicks*] the ſubſtance or matter to which accidents or qualities are joined.

Subje'ction [*ſujetion*; F. *ſeggezione*, It. *ſujeción*, Sp. of *ſubjectio*, L.] the being ſubject, obedience to a ſuperior; alſo a great dependance, ſlavery; alſo obligation, neceſſity.

Subje'ctive [*ſubjectivus*, L.] of, or relating to the ſubject.

Subje'ctness, liableneſs; alſo ſubjection.

To Subjoi'n [*ſubjungere*, L. or of *ſub* and *joindre*, F. *ſoggiognere*, It.] to join or add a thing, next to another.

Subita'neous [*ſubit*, F. *ſubitaneo*, It. *ſubitáneo*, Sp. of *ſubitaneus*, L.] ſudden, haſty.

Subita'neousness [of *ſubitaneus*, L.] ſuddenneſs, haſtineſs.

To Su'bjugate [*ſoggiogare*, It. *ſubjugare*, L.] to bring under the yoke.

Subju'nction, a joining underneath, *L.*

Subju'nction [with *Rhet.*] a figure otherwiſe call'd *Subnexion*, and *Subinſertion*; and by the *Greeks Hypozeuxis.*

Subito [in *Mu. Books*] quick and nimbly, as *volti ſubito*, turn over quick, *Ital.*

Subjuga'tion, a bringing under a yoke, a ſubduing, a taming, *L.*

Subju'nctive *Mood* [with *Grammarians*] a mood thus named, becauſe commonly joined to ſome other verb.

Sublapsa'rians [of *ſub* after, and *lapſus*, L. the fall] thoſe who hold that God's decree of election was made after the fall of *Adam.*

Subla'psary, of, or belonging to the principles of *the Sublapſarians.*

Subla'tion, a lifting up, *L.*

Subleva'tion [in *Surgery*] an imperfect diſlocating or putting out of joint, when a bone is got but little or half out of its place. *L.*

Subleva'tion, a lifting up, eaſing, or ſuccouring.

Sublieute'nant [of *ſub* and *Lieutenant*, holding place] an under lieutenant.

Sub-lieutenant, an officer in regiments of *Fuſileers*, where there are no enſigns, having a commiſſion as youngeſt lieutenant, and pay only as enſign, but takes place of all enſigns, except thoſe of the guards.

Subliga'culum, a ſort of truſs uſed in ruptures, *L.*

Subliga'tion, a binding underneath, *L.*

To Su'blimate [*ſublimer*, F. *ſublimare*, It. *ſublimàr*, Sp. of *ſublimare*, L.] to raiſe any volatile or light matter chymically, or by the means of fire, to the top of the cucurbit, or into its head.

Su'blimate [*ſublimé*. F. *ſublimato*, It. *ſublimado*, Sp. of *ſublimatum*, L.] mercury ſublimated.

Corroſive Sublimate [in *Chymiſtry*] a ſtrong corroſive powder made of quickſilver, impregnated with acids, and then ſublimated up to the top of the veſſel.

Sweet Sublimate [with *Chymiſts*] the corroſive ſublimate of quickſilver corrected and reduc'd to a white maſs, call'd alſo *Aquila alba*, and *Calomelas.*

Su'blimated [*ſublimatus*, L. *ſublimé*, F. *ſublimato*, It. *ſublimàdo*, Sp.] raiſed to an height.

Sublima'tion [F. *ſublimazione*, It. of L.] (in *Chymiſtry*) is the operation of ſubliming, when the finer and more ſubtile parts of a mixt body are ſeparated from the maſs, and carried up in the form of a very fine powder to the top of the veſſel. It differs not much from diſtillation, except that, in diſtillation, the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but, in this, the ſolid and dry; and only ſolid ſubſtances are ſublimed.

Su'bli'matories, ſubliming-pots.

Sublime, is an adjective, but is ſometimes uſed with the article *the* as a ſubſtantive for *Sublimity*; as to the ſtile of writing we ſay, ſuch a piece has much of *the Sublime* in it. See *Stile.*

The Sublime [in *Diſcourſe*] ſignifies ſomething extraordinary, which ſtrikes the ſoul, and makes a word worſe, or ſentence raviſh and tranſport.

To Subli'me [*ſublimer*, F. *ſublimare*, L.] to raiſe, to refine, the ſame as to *ſublimate.*

Subli'mely, in a lofty manner.

Subliming *Pots*, veſſels uſed in ſubliming mixt bodies, called alſo *Alludels.*

Subli'mis [in *Anat.*] the name of one of the muſcles that bends the fingers.

Subli'mity } [*ſublimité*, F. *ſublimità*, It. *ſublimidàd*,
Subli'meness } Sp. of *ſublimitas*, L.] height or loftineſs of expreſſion, ſtyle, *&c.*

Su'blimy, the ſame as *ſublimate.*

Sublingua'les [in *Anat*,] certain glands which run on each ſide the tongue, near the tip of it.

Sublingui'um [with *Anat.*] the cover of the windpipe, the ſame as *Epiglottis*, L.

Subli'tion, a plaiſtering, dawbing, ſmearing, or anointing, *L.*

Subli'tion [with *Painters*] the laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour.

Sublu'nar } [*ſublunaire*, F. *ſublunare*, It. *ſublunàr*, Sp.
Sublu'nary } of *ſublunis* or *ſub* and *lunaris*, L.] under the orb of the moon.

Sublu'nariness [*ſublunis*, L. *ſublunaire*, F.] the being under the moon.

To Subme'rge [*ſubmerger*, F. of *ſubmergere*, L,] to bend a thing very low, to plunge, dip, or drown, under water, *&c.*

Sub-marshal, an under marſhal, an officer in the *Marſhalſea* who is deputy to the chief marſhal of the king's houſe, commonly call'd the *Knight-Marſhal*, and has the keeping of the priſoners there.

Submari'ne, under the ſea.

Subme'rsed [*ſubmergé*, F. of *ſubmerſus*, L.] plunged under water, *&c.*

Subme'rsion [F. *ſommerſione*, It. of *ſubmerſio*, L.] a plunging under water, a dipping, ſinking, or drowning.

To Submi'nister [*ſubminiſtrer*, O. F. *ſomminiſtrare*, It. *ſubminiſtrár*, Sp. of *ſubminiſtrare*, L.] to provide, furniſh or ſupply with.

Subministra'tion [O. F. *ſomminiſtrazione*, It. *ſubminiſtración*, Sp. of *ſubminiſtratio*, L.] providing or ſupplying with.

Submi'ssion [*ſoumiſſion*, F. *ſommiſſione*, It. *ſumiſſiòn*, Sp. of *ſubmiſſio*, L.] a yielding to, reſpect, humbleneſs.

Submi'ssive [*ſubmiſſus*, L.] humble, yielding.

Submi'ssively, humbly, *&c.*

Submi'ssiveness [of *ſubmiſſus*, L.] lowlineſs, humbleneſs.

Submi'ss } [*ſoumis*, F. *ſommeſſo*, or *ſommeſſivo*, It. *ſub-*
Submi'ssive } *méſo*, or *ſumeſſo*, Sp. of *ſubmiſſus*, L.] humble, lowly, reſpectful.

To Submi't [*ſoumettre*, F *ſommettere* or *ſottomettere*, It. *ſometér*, Sp. of *ſubmittere*, L.] to be ſubject, to humble one's ſelf, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

Submu'ltiple *Number or quantity* [in *Arith.* and *Geom.*] is that which is contained in another number or quantity, a cercertain number or quantity, a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the ſubmultiple of 21. being contained in it juſt 7 times.

Submu'ltiple *Proportion*, is the reverſe of the multiple proportion; thus the ratio of 3 to 21 is ſubmultiple.

Subna'scent [of *ſub*, under, and *naſcens*, L. growing] growing or ſpringing out underneath.

Subnerva're [*old Rec.*] to cut the ſinews of the thighs or legs, to ham-ſtring.

Subno'rmal [of *ſub* and *norma*, L. a rule] a line determining the point of the axis in any curve where a normal or perpendicular, rais'd from the point of contact of a tangent to the curve, cuts the axis.

Subordina'te [of *ſub* and *ordinatus*, L] inferior, placed under another, *L.*

To Subordina'te [*ſubordonner*, F. *ſubordinare*, It. *ſubordinàr*, Sp. of *ſubordinare*, L.] to place or ſet under another.

Subo'rdinated [*ſubordonne*, F. *ſubordinato*, It. *ſubordinàdo*, Sp. of *ſub* and *ordinatus*. L.] ſet or placed under another.

Subordina'tion [F. *ſubordinazione*, It. of *ſubordinatio*, L.] a relative term expreſſing the degree of ſuperiority or inferiority between one thing and another.

To Subo'rn [*ſuborner*, F. *ſubornare*, It. *ſobornár*, Sp. of *ſubornare*, L.] to hire or put upon bearing falſe witneſs, or any other miſchievous deſign; alſo to ſend privily, and inſtruct what to ſay or do.

Suborna'tion [F. *ſubornazione*, It. *ſoborno*, Sp. of *ſubornatio*, L.] a ſecret or under-hand preparing, inſtructing, or bringing in falſe witneſs, or the corrupting or alluring a perſon to do ſuch a falſe act.

Suborna'tion *of Perjury*, the inticing or hiring to ſwear falſely.

Sub-poena, *i. e.* under the penalty, ſc. *centum librarum*, *i. e.* of an 100 pounds; the penalty a perſon is liable to pay, for not appearing upon a Sub-pœna, *L.*

Sub poena [in *Law*] a writ whereby all perſons, under the degree of peerage, are called in chancery in ſuch a caſe only, whereon the common law hath made no proviſion, ſo that the party can have no remedy by the ordinary courſe of law; alſo a writ for the ſummoning of witneſſes, to teſtify in other courts.

Sub-quadru'ple *Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] is the reverſe of *Quadruple* proportion.

Sub reader [in the *Inns of Court*] an under reader, who reads the text of the law the reader is to diſcourſe upon, and aſſiſts him in the reading.

Subre'ption, the action of obtaining a favour from a ſuperior by ſurprize, or by a falſe repreſentation.

Subrepti'tious } [*ſurreptitius*, L.] a term apply'd to a
Surrepti'tious } letter, licenſe, patent, or other act, fraudulently obtained of a ſuperior, byconcealing ſome truth, which, had it been known, would have prevented the conceſſion or grant.

To Subrogate, v. *To ſurrogate.*

Subroga'tion [in the *Civil Law*] a putting another perſon into the place and right of him who is the proper creditor, *F.* of *L.*

Conventional Subrogation [in the *Civil Law*] a contract whereby a creditor tranſfers his debt, with all the appurtenances of it, to the profit of a third perſon.

Legal Subroga'tion [in the *Civil Law*] is that which the law makes in favour of a perſon, who diſcharges an antecedent creditor, in which caſe there is a legal tranſlation of all rights of the ancient creditor to the perſon of the new one.

Subrotu'ndus, a, um. [in *Botan. Writ.*] roundiſh.

Subscapula'ris [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the arm ſo called on account of its being ſituated, ſo as to fill up the hollow part of the *Scapula*. It ariſes from its whole baſe in the upper and lower rib, and is in a ſemicircular manner inſerted to the neck of the *Os humeri*. This is alſo call'd *Infra-ſcapularis*, and *Immerſus*.

To Subscri'be [*ſouſcrire*, F. *ſoſcrivere* or *ſottoſcrivere*, It. of *ſubſcribere*, L. or of *ſub* and ſcriben, O. G. ſchryben, *Du.* ſchrieben, L G. or ſchreiben, H. G. of *ſubſcribere*, L.] to under write, to ſet one's hand to a writing; to conſent, to ſubmit to.

A Subscri'ber [to a Book, or any Undertaking] one who contributes to the advancement of it by prænumeration, or any other engagement.

Subscri'ption [*ſouſcription*, F. *ſoſcrizione* or *ſoſcrizione*, It. *ſubſcripción*, Sp. of *ſubſcriptio*, L.] a ſigning or ſetting one's hand at the bottom of a writing.

Subscription [among *Bookſellers*] is when the undertakers for printing a large book propoſe advantages to thoſe, that take ſo many books at a certain price, and lay down part of the money, before the impreſſion is finiſh'd.

Sub-section, a ſection of a larger ſection.

Subse'quent [*ſuſſequente*, It *ſubſequente*, Sp. of *ſubſequens*, L.] following immediately or coming next after another.

To Subse'rve [*ſubſervire*, L.] to promote, or help forward.

Subse'rvient [*ſubſerviens*, L.] ſerviceable, helpful.

Subse'rviency } [of *ſubſerviens*, L.] ſerviceableneſs,
Subse'rvientness } uſefulneſs.

Subse'rviently, ſerviceably.

Subsesquia'lteral *Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] is when any number, line, or other quantity, contains another once with the addition of its moiety or half; and the number or quantity, ſo contained in the greater, is ſaid to be to it in a *ſubſeſquialteral Proportion*, as 6, 9, 8, 12, 20, 30, *&c.*

To Subsi'de [*ſubſidere*, L.] to ſink or become lower.

Subsi'dence [*ſubſidentia*, L.] a ſettling to the bottom, a ſettlement in urine or any other liquid.

Subsi'diary [*ſubſidiare*, F. of *ſubſidiarius*, L.] that is given or ſent to the aid or aſſiſtance of another; helping.

Su'bsidy [*ſubſide*, F. *ſuſſidio*, It. *ſubſidio*, Sp. of *ſubſidium*, L.] an aid, tax, or tribute, granted by the parliament to the king, on preſſing occaſions of the ſtate, levied either on perſons, lands, or goods, according to a certain rate.

To Subsi'st [*ſubſiſter*, F. *ſuſſiſtere*, It. *ſubſiſtir*, Sp. of *ſubſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand or be, to have a being, to live, to hold out, to continue.

Subsi'stence [F. *ſuſſiſtenza*, It. *ſubſiſténcia*, Sp. of *ſubſiſtentia*, L.] being, abiding, continuance; alſo food; alſo livelihood.

Subsi'stence-*Money*, half pay given to officers, for their preſent ſupport.

Subsistent [*ſubſiſtens*, L.] ſubſiſting; alſo ſettling to the bottom.

Subsola'nus, the eaſt-wind, ſo called, becauſe it ſeems to ariſe from under the ſun, and was therefore reckon'd the moſt parching of all the winds, *L.*

Su'bstance [F. *ſoſtanza*, It *ſoſtáncia*, Sp of *ſubſtantia*, L.] eſſence or being; alſo matter, reality; alſo eſtate, goods wealth; alſo the moſt material points of a diſcourſe; alſo the beſt and moſt nouriſhing parts of any thing.

Su'bstance [in *Phyſicks*] is a thing which is conceived in the mind, as ſubſiſting by itſelf, and as the ſubject of every thing that is conceived of it.

Compleat Substance [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a ſubſtance that is bounded in itſelf, and is not ordained to the intrinſical perfection of any thing elſe, as *God*, an *Angel*, a *Man*, &c.

Incompleat Substance [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a ſubſtance that is ordained to make another being perfect, and is a part of ſome compound, as the *Soul*, a *Hand*, a *Vein*, &c.

Material Substance [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a body that is compos'd of matter and form, and is the object of a particular ſcience, as *Natural Philoſophy*.

An immaterial Substance [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a ſubſtance void of matter and form, and is the object of *Pneumaticks*.

Substantia *corticalis cerebri* [with *Anat.*] the cortical or outward barky ſubſtance of the brain, full of turnings and windings on the outſide. It is covered with a thin ſkin, and is of an aſh, griſly colour. The uſe of it (according to the opinion of ſome) is to breed the animal ſpirits; and there *Naturaliſts* place the ſeat of the memory and ſleep. *L.*

Substa'ntial [*ſubſtantiel*, F. *ſubſtanziale*, It. *ſuſtanciál*, Sp. of *ſubſtantialis*, L.] ſomething belonging to the nature of ſubſtance, eſſential, real; alſo ſtrong, ſolid, pithy; alſo wealthy, rich.

Substantia'lity } [of *ſubſtantialis*, L. *ſubſtantiel*, F.]
Substa'ntialness } ſolidneſs, firmneſs, wealthineſs, ſerviceableneſs.

Substa'ntially, eſſentially, ſolidly, *&c.*

Su'bstantive [with *Grammarians*] a quality aſcribed to a noun or name, when the object is conſidered ſimply in itſelf, and without any regard to its qualities, as a *Noun Subſtantive*, which, being joined to a verb, ſerves to make a compleat ſentence, as *an Horſe runs.*

To Su'bstitute [*ſubſtituer*, F. *ſubſtituire* It. *ſoſtituir*, Sp. of *ſubſtituere*, L.] to put in the room of another, in ſpeaking either of a perſon or thing.

A Su'bstitute [*ſubſtitut*, F. *ſuſtituto*, It. *ſoſtitút*, Sp. of *ſubſtitutus*, L.] a deputy, one that ſupplies the place of another.

Substitute [in *Pharmacy*] is a drug or medicine that may be uſed in the ſtead of another, or that will ſupply the place of another of like virtue not to be had.

Substitu'tion [F. *ſoſtituzione*, It. *ſoſtitución*, Sp. of *ſubſtitutio*, L.] the placing of a perſon or thing in the room of another.

Substitu'tion [with *Grammarians*] is the uſing of one word for another, or a mode, ſtate, perſon, or number of a word for that of another.

Substitution [in the *Civil Law*] is the diſpoſal of a teſtator, whereby he ſubſtitutes one heir to another, who has only the *uſus fructuarius*, but not the property of the thing left him.

Substitu'tion [in *Algebra*, *Fractions*, &c.] is the putting ſome other quantity in the room of any quantity in an equation, which quantity put in is equal, but expreſſed after another manner.

To Substract. See *Subtract.*

Substra'tum, an under-lay, any layer of earth or any other thing that lies under another, *L.*

Substru'ction, an under pinning, groundſelling, or laying the foundation of an houſe, *L.*

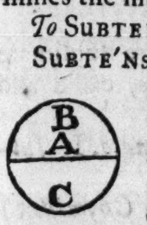
Substy'lar *Line* [in *Dialling*] a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane

Subsu'ltory, leaping under or up and down, *L.*

Sub su'pra-*particular Proportion* [in *Geom.*] the contrary or oppoſite to *ſuper particular Proportion.*

Subta'ngent *of a Curve* [in *Geom.*] is the line that determines the interſection of the tangent with the axis.

To Subtend [*ſubtendere*, L.] to extend to draw underneath.



Subte'nse [in *Geometry*] a right line oppoſite to an angle, ſuppoſed to be drawn between the 2 extremities of the arch which meaſure that angle; or, it is a right line drawn within a circle at each end, and bounded by the circumference, cutting the circle into 2 unequal parts, to both which it is ſubtended, as *A* is the ſubtenſe to the arks *B* and *C*.

Su'bter, an inſeparable prepoſition, which, as a *Præfixum* ſignifies *under*, *L.*

Su'bterfluous [*ſubterfluus*, L.] flowing or running under.

Su'bterfuge [*ſubterfuge*, F. *ſotterfugio*. It. of *ſubterfugium*, L.] an evaſion, eſcape, ſhift, a hole to creep out at.

Subterra'nean } [*ſouterrain*, F. *ſotterroneo*, It. *ſoterrano*,
Subterra'neous } Sp. of *ſubterraneus*, L.] being under the earth or incloſed within the ſurface, bowels, or hollow parts of the earth.

Subterra'ne [of *ſub* and *terra*, L.] ſubterraneous.

Subterra'neousness, the quality of being underneath the earth.

Su'btile } [*ſubtil*, F. *ſottile*, It. *ſutil*, Sp. *ſotil*, Port. of
Su'btle } *ſubtilis*, L.] cunning, crafty; alſo ſharp, ready, quick; alſo ſmall, thin, fine; alſo light in weight; alſo pure, ſeparated from its groſſer parts.

Su'btile [in *Phyſicks*] ſignifies exceeding ſmall, fine, and delicate, ſuch as the animal ſpirits, *&c.* the effluvia of odorous bodies, *&c.* are ſuppoſed to be.

Su'btilly, craftily.

Subtiliza'tion [*ſubtiliſation*, F. *ſottigliamento*, It.] diſſolving.

Subtiliza'tion [in *Chymiſtry*] the diſſolving or changing a mix'd body into a pure liquor, or into a fine powder.

To Su'btilize [*ſubtiliſer*, F. *ſottigliare*, It. *ſutilizàr*, Sp.

of *ſubtilis*, L.] to make ſubtile or thin; alſo to uſe ſubtilties, tricks, or quirks.

Su'btileness [*ſubtilité*, F. *ſottigliezza*, It. *ſotiléza*, Sp. of *ſubtilitas*, L.] ſubtility.

Subti'lity } [*ſubtilitas*, L.] ſharpneſs of wit, craft, a ſub-
Su'btlety } tle cunning trick, a fetch, a quirk.

Subtlety **is better than Force**, v. *Wiles*.

To Subtra'ct [*ſouſtraire*, F. *ſottrare*, It. of *ſubtractum*, ſup. of *ſubtrahere*, L.] to deduct or take from.

Subtra'ction [*ſouſtraction*, F. *ſottrazione*, It of *ſubtractio*, L.] a ſubtracting or taking off or from.

Simple Subtrac'tion [of *Integers*] is the method of taking one number out of another of the ſame kind, as pounds, ounces, yards, *&c.* out of pounds, ounces, yards, *&c.*

Compound Subtra'ction [in *Arith.*] a method of taking a ſum compounded of ſeveral different ſpecies, from another ſum compounded of the ſame ſort of ſpecies, as *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence*, out of *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence*.

Subtrah'end [*quod eſt ſubtrahendum*, L.] a leſs number to be ſubtracted or taken out of a greater.

Subtri'ple *Ratio* [in *Arith. Geom.* &c.] is when one number or quantity is contained in another 3 times: Thus 2 is ſaid to be the ſubtriple of 6, as 6 is the triple of 2.

To Subve'rt [*ſouvertire*, It. *ſubvertir*, Sp. of *ſubvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, ruin.

Subve'rter, an overturner, a perverter, *L.*

Subve'rsion [F. *ſovverſione*, It. *ſubvercion*, Sp. of *ſubverſio*, L] a turning upſide down or overthrowing.

Sub vicar, and under-vicar.

Sub vicarship, the office of an under-vicar.

Subu'rbian [*ſuburbanus*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſuburbs.

Subu'rbicary [of *ſuburbia*, L.] a term apply'd to thoſe provinces of *Italy*, which compoſed the ancient dioceſs or patriarchate of *Rome*.

Su'burbs [*ſuburbia*, L.] the buildings, *&c.* belonging to a city, but without the walls.

Succa'go [with *Apothecaries*] any juice boiled or thickened with honey or ſugar into a kind of hard conſiſtence, otherwiſe call'd *Rob*, and *Apochyliſma*.

Succeda'neous [*ſuccedaneus*, L.] ſucceeding or coming in the room of another, as a *Juccedaneous Medicine*, a medicine uſed after or inſtead of another.

Succeda'neum [in *Pharmacy*] a medicine ſubſtituted in the place of another firſt preſcribed, upon account of the difficuly of getting ſome of the ingredients.

Succe'dent [*ſuccedens*, L.] ſucceeding, coming or following after.

Succedent *Houſes* [in *Aſtron.*] are the 2d, 5th, 8th, and 11th; ſo named, becauſe they ſucceed or follow angles in a figure of the heavens, yet not ſo much in order as in dignity and condition.

To Succee'd [*ſucceder*, F. *ſuccedere*, It. *ſucedér*, Sp. of *ſuccedere*, L.] to follow next after; alſo to come in the place of another; alſo to go well forward, to ſpeed well, to proſper; alſo to fall out or come to paſs.

Succe'ntor, he that ſings the baſs or loweſt part, *L.*

Succenturia'tae. See *Renes Succenturiatæ*.

Succenturia'tio [among the *Romans*] the filling up the number of ſoldiers that are wanting in a company or troop, *L.*

Succenturia'tion, the act of ſubſtituting, *L.*

Success [*ſuccés*, F. *ſucceſſo*, It. *ſucéſſo*, Sp. of *ſucceſſus*, L.] the event or iſſue of an affair or buſineſs; it is alſo uſed for a happy iſſue or good luck.

Succe'ssful, fortunate, proſperous, lucky.

Succe'ssfully, fortunately, *&c.*

Succe'ssfulness [of *ſucceſſus*, L. *ſuccez*, F. and pulneꞅ, *Sax.*] fortunateneſs.

Succe'ssion [F. *ſucceſſione*, It. *ſucceſſion*, Sp. of *ſucceſſio*, L.] a ſucceeding or coming after; alſo a ſeries or continued order of time; alſo an inheritance or eſtate come to a perſon by ſucceſſion.

Succe'ssion [with *Philoſ.*] an idea, gained by reflecting on that train of ideas conſtantly following one another in our minds, when awake.

Succe'ssion [in *Law*] ſignifies a right to the univerſality of the effects left by a perſon deceaſed.

Succession *ab inteſtato* [in *Law*] is the ſucceſſion a perſon has a right to, by being next of kin.

A Teſtamentary Succession [in *Law*] is that which a perſon comes to, by virtue of a will.

Succession *in the direct Line* [in *Law*] is that which comes from aſcendants or deſcendants.

Collateral Succession [in *Law*] is a ſucceſſion which comes by uncles, aunts, couſins, or other collaterals.

Abandon } Succession } [in *Law*] is a burdenſome or vex-
Jacent } } atious one which no body will accept of.

Succession *of the Signs* [in *Aſtrol.*] is that order in which they are commonly reckoned, as *Aries*. *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. otherwiſe called the conſequence of them.

Succe'ssive [*ſucceſſif*, F. *ſucceſſivo*, It. *ſucéſſivo* Sp. of *ſucceſſivus*, L.] that ſucceeds or follows one after another.

Succe'ssively, following one another.

Succe'ssiveness [of *ſucceſſif*, F. *ſucceſſivus*, L.] the coming one after another.

Succe'ssor [*ſucceſſeur*, F. *ſucceſſore*, It. *ſuceſſòr*, Sp. of *ſucceſſor*, L.] one who ſucceeds another in his place or eſtate.

Succi'nct [*ſuccint*, F. *ſuccinto*, It. *ſucinto*, Sp. of *ſuccinctus*, L.] brief or ſhort, comprehended in a few words.

Succin'ctly, briefly.

Succi'nctness [of *ſuccinctus*, L. *ſuccint*, F.] brevity, *&c.*

Su'ccinum, amber, a ſort of congealed ſubſtance, that is of different colours, white, yellow, dark, brown, and black, *L.*

Su'ccory [*chicorée*, F. *cicorea*, It. *chicorium*, L. χιχώειον, Gr.] the herb ſo called, alſo wild endive.

Succo'sity [*ſuccoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of juice.

Succotri'ne *Aloes* [ſo called of *Succotra*, an iſland on the coaſt of *America* where it grows] the fineſt ſort of aloes called *aloes hepatica*, from its being of a liver colour.

To S'uccour [*ſecourir*, F. *ſoccurrere*, It. *ſocorrèr*, Sp. of *ſuccurrere*, L.] to aſſiſt, help, or relieve.

To Succour [*Sea Language*] to ſtrengthen a thing and make it more firm; as to ſuccour a maſt, cable, *&c.*

To Succour *a Place* [in *War*] is to raiſe the ſiege of it, by driving the enemy from before it.

Su'ccour [*ſecours*, F. *ſoccorſo*, It. *ſocórro*, It.] help, relief, a ſupply.

Succous [*ſuccoſus*, L.] juicy, full of juice.

Su'ccour [in *Mil. Affairs*] is an enterprize made to relieve a place, that is, to raiſe the ſiege, and force the enemy from it.

Su'ccourless [of *ſecours*, F. of *ſuccurrere*, L.] without ſuccour, help, relief.

Su'ccuba } [*ſuccube*, F. *ſuccubo*, It. of *L.*] a *Dæmon*,
Su'ccubus } which, aſſuming the ſhape of a woman, is lain with by a man.

Su'ccula [in *Mechanicks*] a bare axis or cylinder with ſtaves in it, to move it round without any *Tympanum*, L.

Su'cculent [F. of *ſucculentus*, L.] full of juice, juicy.

Su'cculency } [of *ſucculentus*, L.] juicineſs.
Su'cculentness }

To Succu'mb [*ſuccumbere*, L.] to fall down, ſink, or faint under, as to *ſuccumb under the Preſſure of Afflictions*.

Succu'mbency [of *ſuccumbere*, L.] a ſinking or fainting under.

Su'ccus, juice, moiſture, ſap, *L.*

Succus *Pancreaticus* [with *Phyſicians*] the pancreatick juice.

Succusa [with *Botan.*] the plant devil's-bit, *L.*

Su'ccussation, the trotting of a horſe.

Succussa'tion } [in *Phyſick*] a ſhaking of the nervous parts,
Succu'ssion } procured by ſtrong *Stimulatories*, friction, and the like, ſuch as are commonly uſed in apoplectick affections.

Succussion [in *Phyſicks*] a violent jolting or ſhaking, *L.*

Such [ꞅpylc ꞅpylcne, *Sax.* ſulk, *Da.* ſolch, G.] like this.

Such **a Father**, Such **a Son**. v. *Trim-tram*.

The *Germ.* ſay: **Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamme.** (i. e. The apple never falls far from the ſtock.) The *Lat.* *Mali corvi malum Ovum*. The *Gr.* Κακȣ̃ κόρακος κακὸν ὠόν. We ſay likewiſe: *Such as the King is, ſuch are the Subjects.* Lat. *Regis ad Exemplum totus conformitur Orbis.* Fr. *Un Chacun ſe conforme à l'exemple du Roi.* It is ſaid of *Alexander* the great, that he was wry-neck'd, and that none of his courtiers thought fit to approach him with an upright neck.

To Suck [ꞅuccan ꞅuȝian, *Sax.* ſuygen, *Du.* ſangen, G. ſugan, *Teut.* *ſucer*, F. *ſucciare*, It. *ſugere*, L.] to draw in with the mouth; alſo to draw as ſeveral inanimate things do.

The Sucker [ſucket, or tongue] *of a Pump*.

Suckers, young artichokes.

Suckers *of Trees* [in *Husbandry*] young ſhoots which proceed from the root of a tree, off-ſets.

Su'ckets, a ſort of ſweet-meats.

A Sucking-*bottle*, to put milk in for children, who are brought up by hand.

Suck-stone, a fiſh called a ſea-lamprey.

To Su'ckle [of ꞅuccan, *Sax.* ſuga, *Su.* ſuygen, *Du.* ſaugen, G.] to give ſuck.

Su'ckling [of ꞅuccan, *Sax.*] a ſucking child; alſo giving ſuck, alſo a ſucking lamb.

Su'ction [*ſuctio*, L.] a ſucking.

Sud [with *Mariners*] the ſouth wind.

Suda'tion, a ſweating, *L.*

Suda'mina [in *Medicine*] little pimples in the skin, like millet-ſeeds, in the ſhoulders, neck, breaſt, *&c.* L.

Su'datory, a ſweating houſe, *L.*

Su'datory [*ſudatorius*, L.] of, or pertaining to ſweating.

Su'dden [ꞅoꝺen, *Sax.* *ſoudain*, F.] coming unexpectedly, haſty, quick.

Sudden Friendſhip, ſure Repentance, v. *Try*.

Su'ddenly, haſtily.

Su'ddenness [ꞅoꝺenneꞅ, *Sax.*] haſtineſs, unexpectedneſs.

Su'dor *Sweat*, a watery humour in the body, compounded of a moderate quantity of ſalt and ſulphur, *L.*

Sudori'fica } **Sudori'fera** } [with *Phyſicians*] medicines that provoke or cauſe ſweating, *L.*

Sudori'ferousness [of *ſudorifer*, L.] aptneſs to cauſe ſweat.

Sudori'ficks [*ſudorifiques*, F. *ſudorifici*, It. of *ſudorifica*, L.] provoking or cauſing ſweat.

To be in the **Suds** [of ᵹeꞅoꝺen, *Sax.* to boil] to be embarraſſed in ſome unſucceſsful tranſaction or affair.

Suds [prob. of ᵹeꞅoꝺen, *Sax.* or ſodden, of ꞅeoꝺan, *Sax.* to boil] a ſoapy liquour wherein cloths are waſhed.

To **Sue** [prob. of *ſuivre*, F. and that of *ſequi*, L. to follow or perhaps of **ſuecken**, *Du.* or **ſucken**, G.] to proſecute at law; alſo to entreat earneſtly; alſo to put in, to preſs, to labour hard to get an office, *&c.*

Sue a Beggar, and catch a Louſe.

That is, never commence a ſuit againſt a perſon, who, you know before-hand has nothing to pay you: For, according to another proverb

You can have no more of a Cat than her Skin.

Or,

Where there is nothing the King loſes his Right.

H. G. **Wo nichts iſt hat der Kayſer** (the emperour) **ſein Recht verlohren.** Fr: *Ou il n'y a pas de quoi, le Roi perd ſes droits.* Lat *Cantabit vacuus coram Latrone viator.*

To **Sue** [in *Falconry*] a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid *to ſue*, when ſhe whets her beak.

Su'et [*ſuif*, F.] a kind of fat found in ſheep, oxen, *&c.* which being melted down and clarified makes tallow.

To **Su'ffer** [*ſufferre*, L. *ſoufrir*, F. *ſoffrire*, It. *ſufrir*, Sp.] to undergo, endure, or lie under any pain, grievance, or inconvenience; alſo to bear with, give leave, to permit.

Su'fferable, that may be borne, endured, or ſuffered.

Su'fferableness [of *ſouffrir*, F.] capableneſs of being endured.

Su'fferance [*ſufferentia*, L. *ſouffrance*, F. *ſofferanza*, It. *ſufrimiénto*, Sp.] allowance, permiſſion, leave, forbearance; alſo ſometimes affliction.

Of Sufferance comes Eaſe.

That is, we promote our own eaſe by not taking notice of, nor diſturbing our ſelves about a very trivial thing, done to our prejudice, tho' unjuſt'y: And therefore it is prudence to paſs over ſuch things, in which the remedy is more uneaſy than the diſeaſe.

Su'fferance [in *ancient Cuſtoms*] a delay or reſpite of time the lord granted his vaſſal for the performance of fealty and homage, ſo as to ſecure him from any feodal ſeizure.

A **Sufferance** [*at the Cuſtom-Houſe*] a permit or licence granted by the comiſſioners to paſſengers, coming from abroad to bring their trunk, *&c*, on ſhoar to be examin'd.

Suffere'ntia *pacis* [*old Rec.*] a ſufferance or grant of peace or a truce.

Su'fferer [*celui qui ſoufré*, F.] one who bears an inconvenience, loſs, pain, or puniſhment.

Su'ffering [with *Logicians*] is the fifth of the categories; as *to be beaten*, *to be broken*, *to be warmed*, &c.

Suffersu'rae [in *Medicine*] certain puſtles or wheals in children, cauſed by heat.

To **Suffi'ce** [*ſufficere*, L. *ſuffir*, F.] to be enough.

Suffi'ciency, pride, conceit, or preſumption, Sir *W. Temple.*

Suffi'ciency } **Suffi'cientness** } [*ſufficientia*, L. *ſuffiſance*, F. *ſofficienza*, It. *ſuficiéncia*, Sp.] a being ſufficient, ability, capacity.

Suffi'cient [*ſuffiſant*, F. *ſofficiente*, It. *ſuficiente*, Sp. *ſufficiens*, L.] that ſuffices or is enough to ſatisfy neceſſity; able, capable.

Suffi'ciently, enough.

Sufime'ntum } **Su'ffitus** } a perfume which is burned or ſmoaked; a powder compounded of odoriferous plants, gums, *&c.* which thrown upon coals ſends forth a grateful ſmell, *L.*

Suffla'tion, a blowing or puffing up, *L.*

To **Su'ffocate** [*ſuffoquer*, F. *ſuffocare*, It. *ſufocar*, Sp. of *ſuffocare*, L.] to ſtop the breath, to ſmother, to ſtifle, or choak.

Suffocatio *Uterina* [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe in women, commonly call'd fits of the mother, and thought to be cauſed by vapours violently ariſing from thoſe parts, *L.*

Suffoca'tion [F. *ſuffocazione*, It. *ſufocacion*, Sp. of *ſuffocatio*, L.] a ſtifling, ſtopping of the breath, a choaking.

Su'ffragan [*ſuffragant*, F. *ſuffraganeo*, It. of *ſuffraganeus*, L.] a term apply'd to a biſhop, in reſpect to his archbiſhop, on whom he depends, and to whom appeals are made from the biſhop's official.

Su'ffrage [F. *ſuffragio*, It. *ſufragio*, Sp. of *ſuffragium*, L.] a vote at an election in favour of any perſon; alſo approbation or allowance in the general.

Suffru'tex [in *Botany*] a low, woody plant that ſends out leaves from its root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of its ſtalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To **Suffu'migate** [*ſuffumicare*, It. of *ſuffumigare*, Lat.] to ſmoak underneath.

Suffumiga'tion [*ſuffumicazione*, It. of L.] (with *Phyſicians* &c.) an external medicine made of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, ſeeds, *&c.* the ſmoak of which is conveyed into the body, by means of a cloſe-ſtool, for diſeaſes of the bowels, fundament, and womb, *F.*

Suffu'sed [*ſuffuſus*, L.] poured out.

Suffu'sion [F. *ſuffuſione*, It. of *ſuffuſio*, L.] a pouring upon or ſpreading abroad, *L.*

Suffu'sion [with *Oculiſts*] a diſtemper in the eye, called a pin and web.

Sug, an inſect, a ſea-flea.

To **Sug** [*ſugere*, L.] to ſoak in water.

Su'gar [**ſuwgr**, *C. Br.* **ſocker**, *Dan.* **ſuycker**, *Du.* **zucker**, G. *ſucre*, F. *zucchero*, It. *azucar*, Sp. and Port. *ſaccharum*, L. σάκχαρον, Gr.] a ſweet juice extracted out of canes growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, which being bruiſed and preſſed are put into veſſels, where the liquor is boiled 7 times, till it is brought to a conſiſtence, by means of lemon-juice.

Su'gar-*Royal*, the matter of it ought to be the fineſt refined ſugar; which being melted with a weak chalk-water is ſometimes allomed, to prevent the lime from reddening it, and is 3 times clarified, after which it is tranſparent.

To **Sugar**, to ſweeten, or put ſugar in.

To **Sugge'st** [*ſuggerer*, F. *ſuggerire*, It. of *ſuggeſtum*, ſup. of *ſuggererè*, L.] to prompt, to put into one's mind.

Suggestion, an inſinuation; alſo a ſuppoſition or gueſs.

Sugilla'na [with *Oculiſts*] a black and blue ſpot with a blow; a black or blood ſhot eye, *L.*

To **Su'gillate** [*ſugillare*, L.] to beat black and blue.

Sugillatio'nes, black and blue ſpots, the marks of ſtripes or blows; alſo red ſpots in malignant and peſtilential fevers, like thoſe which appear in the ſkin after beating, *L.*

Sui'cide [*ſuicidium*, L.] ſelf-killing, ſelf-murther.

Suit [*ſuite*, F.] a proſecuting at law, being the ſame as an action, either *real* or *perſonal.*

Suit, a petition, requeſt, or motion, eſpecially to ſome great perſon.

Suit *of Court* } **Suit**-*Service* } [in *Law*] attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord.

Suit-*Covenant* [in *Law*] is where the anceſtor of one man has covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue to his court.

Suit-*Cuſtom* [in *Law*] is when I and my anceſtors have been poſſeſſed of our own and our anceſtors ſuit, time out of mind.

Suit *real* } **Suit** *regal* } [in *Law*] is when men come to the court, called the ſheriff's turn or leet.

Suit *of the King's Peace*, is the purſuing a man for the breach of the king's peace, by treaſon, inſurrection, or treſpaſs.

Suit-*Silver* [in the honour of *Clun* in *Shropſhire*] a rent paid by the free holders, to excuſe them from appearance at the court-baron.

A **Suit** [of *ſuite*, F. a ſeries or ſequel] of cards.

A **Suit** *of Cloths*, a compleat habit or ſet of garments, as for a man, a coat waſtcoat and breeches.

A **Suit** [or ſet] *of Hangings.*

To **Suit** } *To* **Suit** } [of *ſuite*, Fr. a ſeries, or coherency] to fit, match, or agree with.

To **Suit** *one's Conveniency*, to be convenient.

Sui'table [of *ſuite*, F.] ſuiting with, agreeable to.

Sui'tableness [of *ſuivre*, F. *ſequi*, L. to follow] agreeableneſs.

A **Sui'tor**, one who courts a woman; alſo one who ſues for any place or office.

To **Sui't**, to woo or court a maid or a woman.

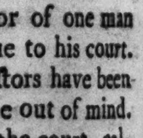
Sullen [prob. of *ſolaneus*, L. *i. e.* affecting ſolitude] dogged, ſtubborn, peeviſh.

Su'llenness, a reſentful or angry ſilence.

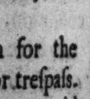
To **Su'lly** [of *ſouiller*, F. or ꞅylian, *Sax.* **ſaulian**, *Teut.*] to defile, to dirty, to dawb, to foul, alſo to blemiſh a man's reputation.

To **Sully** *the Fancy*, is to fill it with filthy, naſty, or impure thoughts.

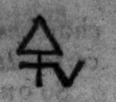
Su'lphur [*ſoufre*, F. *ſolfo*, It.] a fat, unctuous, mineral ſubſtance, fuſible, and inflammable by fire, and not diſſolvable or capable of being mixed with water, nor malleable and is expreſs'd by one of theſe characters.



Sulphur [with *Chymiſts*] their ſecond hypoſtatical or active principle; a liquid clammy ſubſtance which ſoon takes fire, and riſes up like oil after diſtillation, called alſo *ſulphur philoſophorum*, and is expreſs'd by this character.



Sulphur *vivum*, is ſo called as it is taken out of the mine, a kind of greyiſh, argillous clay, which eaſily takes fire, *&c.* L. and is expreſs'd by this character.

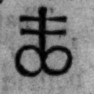


Flower of **Sulphur**, is the pureſt and fineſt part of ſulphur, gained by evaporating ſulphur of antimony.

Mineral **Sulphur**, a kind of hard, earthy bitumen, of a ſhining yellow colour, a ſtrong ſtinking ſmell, eaſily taking fire and diſſolving.

Magiſtery }
Milk } *of* **Sulphur** } is ſulphur diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of water, with ſalt of
Balm } *Tartar*, and precipitated by means of the ſpirit of vinegar, or ſome other acid.

Black **Sulphur** [with *Chymiſts*] is expreſs'd by this character.



Su'lphury } [*ſulphuré*, F. *ſulfureo*, It. of *ſulphureus*, L.]
Sulphu'reous } of, or pertaining to, or full of ſulphur.

Sulphureous *Spirit of Vitriol* [with *Chymiſts*] is the ſpirit that riſes with a very gentle heat, after the ſpirit and oil of vitriol, (after the diſtillation of vitriol) by a moſt violent fire, are forced into the receiver, the matter being commonly rectified in a glaſs veſſel.

Sulphu'reousness } [of *ſulphureus*, L.] a ſulphureous qua-
Sulphure'ity } lity.

Sulphu'ri'ne, of or pertaining to, like or of the quality of ſulphur.

Sulphu'r-*wort*, the plant hog's fennel.

Su'ltan, the grand ſeignior; alſo ſome other *Mahometan* prince.

Sulta'na }
Su'ltaness } the grand ſeignior's conſort.

Sultane' [in *Confectionary*] a ſugar-work made of eggs, ſugar, and fine flour.

Sultani'n, a *Turkiſh* gold coin, in value about 8 *s.* *Engliſh* money.

Su'ltriness [q. d, *Sweltrineſs*] exceſſive heat.

Sultry [q. d. *ſweltry* of ſƿol or ſƿole *Sax.* ſwohl, *Teut.* ſchweul, G.] exceſſive hot and cloſe, ſpoken of the weather.

Sum } [*ſomme*, F. *ſomma*, It. *ſuma*, Sp. of *ſumma*, L.] a
Summ } certain quantity of money; the ſubſtance of a diſcourſe, the abridgment of a book, *&c.*

Sum [with *Mathemat.*] the quantity ariſing from the addition of 2 or more magnitudes, numbers, or quantities together.

Sum *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is when the abſolute number being brought over to the other ſide, with a contrary ſign, the whole becomes equal to nothing.

To **Sum** [or caſt] *up* (*ſommare*, It. *ſumar*, Sp.) to reckon or reduce ſeveral ſums into one.

To **Sum** *up an Argument or Diſcourſe*, to abridge, or reduce it into a ſmall compaſs.

Sumbrie'ro [in *Spain*, &c.] a canopy of ſtate held over princes or great perſons, when they walk abroad, to ſkreen them from the ſun.

Summa [in *Old Deeds*] a horſe-load, as *Summa Ligni*, a horſe load of wood, *L.*

Summa *frumenti* [*old Rec.*] eight buſhels or a quarter of wheat, ſtill call'd a ſeam in *Kent*, &c.

Suma'ch } a rank ſmelling ſhrub, that bears a black berry,
Su'mmage } uſed by curriers in dreſſing of leather.

Summage } a toll, antiently paid for horſe-carriage: alſo an
Sumage } horſe-load.

Su'mmarily [*ſommairement*, F. *ſommariamente*, It. *ſumariamente*, Sp. of *ſummariè*, L.] briefly.

Su'mmary [*ſummarium*, L.] a brief collecting or gathering up a matter in a few words.

Summa'ry [*ſommaire*, F. *ſommario*, It. *ſumario*, Sp. of *ſummarius*, L.] conciſe, ſhort, brief, abridged.

Summary *Arithmetick*, is the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion.

Summato'rius *calculus*, the method of ſumming differential quantities, *viz.* from any differential given to find the quantity, from whoſe differencing the given differential reſults.

Su'mmatory *Arithmetick*, is the art of finding the flowing quantity from the fluxion, and ſo is the ſame with the *calculus integralis.*

Su'mmed [in *Falconry*] a hawk is ſaid to be ſummed. when ſhe has her feathers and is fit to be taken from the eyrie or mew.

Summ'd [ſpoken of *Birds*] compleatly feathered or fledg'd,

Summer *Time* [ſumer *Sax.* ſommer, *Dan.* and G. ſomer, *Du.*] that ſeaſon of the year when the generality of plants and fruits are come to maturity.

Su'mmer [in *Architecture*] a large ſtone, the firſt that is laid over columns and pilaſters in beginning to make a croſs vault, or that ſtone which, being laid over a piedroit or column, is made hollow to receive the firſt haunce of a plat-band.

Summer [in *Carpentry*] a large piece of timber, which, being ſupported on 2 ſtone-peers or on poſts, ſerves as a lintel to a door, window, *&c.*

Summer, [*as an Allegorical Deity*] was repreſented by the ancients in the ſame manner as the goddeſs *Ceres.* v. *Ceres.*

Summer *houſe*, a pleaſure-houſe or arbour in a garden.

Summer-*Tree* [in *Architect*] a beam full of mortiſes for the ends of joiſts to lie in.

Summer-*Sault* [*ſoubreſaulte*, F.] a feat of activity ſhow'd by a tumbler.

To **Su'mmer**-*ſtir*, to fallow or till land in the ſummer time.

Su'mmit } [*ſommet*, F. *ſommita*, It. *ſumidad*, Sp. of *ſum-*
Su'mmity } *mitas*, L.] the top, vertex, or point of a thing, as a triangle, pyramid, a pedement, *&c.*

Su'mmits [with *Floriſts*] are thoſe little bodies which hang upon ſlender threads in the middle of the flower: they contain a prolifick duſt, which is analogous to the male in animals.

To **Su'mmon** [*ſummonere*, L.] to call or cite one to appear before a judge or magiſtrate; alſo (in *War*) to demand the ſurrender of a place.

Summo'neas, a writ judicial which is of great diverſity, according to the divers caſes wherein it is uſed.

Summo'neas *ad warrantizandum*, is the proceſs whereby the vouchee is called.

Su'mmoner } a petty officer who calls a man to any court,
Su'mner } eſpecially to the eccleſiaſtical court, an *Apparitor.*

Su'mmoning [*ſummonitio*, L.] a calling to appear or to ſurrender.

Summo'nitor, an *Apparitor*, who is to cite offenders to appear at a certain time and place, to anſwer to the charge exhibited againſt them.

Summonito'res *ſcaccari* [*old Rec*] officers who aſſiſted in collecting the king's revenues, and cited defaulters into the exchequer court, *L.*

Summonito'res [*old Rec*] ſummoners or apparitors, who cited offenders to appear at a certain time and place, to anſwer to any charge or complaint againſt them, *L.*

A **Summons**, or Citation, by virtue of which a man is call'd to appear before a judge, magiſtrate, or aſſembly.

Su'mmons [in *terra petita*] a ſummons made upon the land which the party, ſending the ſummons, ſeeks to have.

Summum *bonum* [*i. e.* the chief good of human nature, or that which by its enjoyment, renders truly or compleatly happy] This was for many ages the ſubject of philoſophical controverſies, and *Varro* reckons up no leſs than 288 different opinions about it, that is, wherein it did conſiſt. Some define it to be that which by its enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy. This is diſtinguiſhed by ſchoolmen into that which is ſimply and adequately ſo, and beyond which there can be no other, which they call *felicitas comprehenſorum*; and into a leſſer and ſubordinate one, which is called *felicitas viatorum*, L.

Su'mpter-*Horſe* [ſaumpferd, or rather ſaumthier, *Teut.* which ſignifies either a horſe, aſs or mule of burden, from ſaum, *Teut* which ſignifies equally a burden or an hindrance. *ſommier*, F. *ſomiere*, It.] a horſe which carries neceſſaries for a journey.

A **Sumpter**-*Saddle* [ſaum-ſattel, G.] a pack-ſaddle or pannel.

Su'mptuary [*ſantuario*, It. *ſumptuarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to expences.

Sumptuary *Laws*, laws made to reſtrain exceſs in diet and apparel, which were repealed, *Anno* 1, *Jac.* I.

Sumptuo'sity [*ſumptuoſitas*, L.] ſumptuouſneſs, coſtlineſs, ſtatelineſs, magnificence.

Su'mptuous } [*ſumptueux*, F. *ſuntuoſo*, It. and Sp. of
Sumptuo'se } *ſumptuoſus*, L.] rich, coſtly, ſtately, magnificent.

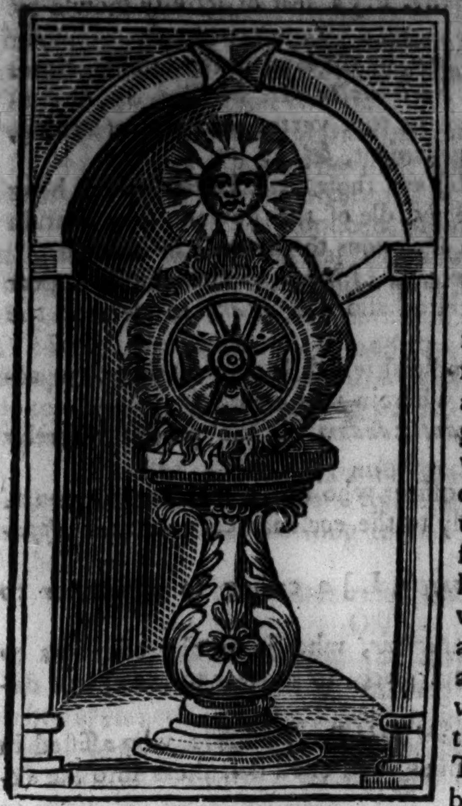
Su'mptuousness [*ſumptuoſitas*, L. *ſumptuoſité*, F. *ſuntuoſità*, It. *ſumtioſidàd*, Sp] coſtlineſs, ſtatelineſs, magnificence.

Su'mptuously, coſtly, magnificently.

Sun [Sunna, *Sax.* and *Teut.* Soune, *Du.* and G. It is remarkable, that in oppoſition to other languages, in the northern tongues, the *Sun* is of the feminine, and the moon of the maſculine gender, tho' the former be active, and the latter paſſive. Whence the poet: *Nec femininum Soli dedecus, nec maſculinum Lunæ Gloria.* The *Sun* however in the *Perſian* tongue, is either maſculine or feminine, and in the *Arabick*, feminine.] the efficient, illuminator, and ruler of the day, a glorious planet, the ſpring of light and heat.

The **Sun** *of Righteouſneſs*, a ſcripture phraſe for *Jeſus-Chriſt.*

The **Sun** [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented ſitting upon a lion with rays of light about his head, and a bundle of ears of corn in one hand, to expreſs the power and goodneſs of that luminary, in cauſing all the fruits of the earth to bring forth their increaſe; and ſometimes by a beautiful yonng gallant, ſtanding half naked in a ſhip neatly trimm'd, ſupported on the back of a large crocodile, with flames of fire round about it. The ſwiftneſs of the ſun's motion was repreſented by a winged horſe. Sometimes they repreſented the ſun by a *Phœnix*, and alſo by a hawk, becauſe of its quick ſight. The ſun was an univerſal God, adored in all parts of the world In *Britain*, its idol ſtood upon an high pillar, as half a man with a face full of rays of light, and a flaming wheel on his breaſt. From the *Sun*, the firſt day of the week is denominated *Sunday*.



SUN. The ancient *Saxons* worſhipped the ſun. This idol was placed in a temple, and there ador'd and ſacrificed to, for that they believ'd the ſun in the firmament did correſpond with, or co-operate with, or act in this idol. The form was in the figure annex'd. It was made in the form of a half naked man, ſet upon a pillar, his face, as it were, brightened with gleams of fire, and holding with both his arms ſtretched out, a burning wheel upon his breaſt; the wheel ſignifying the courſe which he runs round about the world, and the fiery gleams and brightneſs, the light and heat, wherewith he warms and comforts all things that live and grow. The worſhip of this idol being performed on a *Sunday*, hence that day takes its name.

Make Hay while the SUN ſhines.

This proverb incultates the ſame good apophthegm which ſeveral other of our *Engliſh* proverbs do; *viz.* that we ought to lay hold of time while time is, and let no favourable opportunity ſlip of doing what we have before us. The *Latins* ſay; *Non ſemper Saturnalia*: The *Span.* ſay; *Quándo el hiérro eſtâ, encendido, entónces ha de ſer batido.* (i. e. ſtrike while the iron is hot.) *Fr*: *Il n'eſt pas tous les Jours Fête.* (i. e. it is not always holiday.)

Out of God's Bleſſing into the warm SUN.

This proverb is ſpoken of thoſe who are given to change, but are ſeldom the better for it. The *Latins* ſay; *Ab Equis ad Aſinos*: The *Germans*: Vom Pferde auf den Eſel, (i. e. from the horſe upon the aſs.) The *Fr. Devenir d'Evêque Meunier* (i. e from a biſhop to become a miller.) The It: *Di Papa Veſcovo.* (From a pope to a biſhop.

SUN-*ſetting* was deſcrib'd as a child having a bright ſtar on his fore-head, clad in a red garment, girt with a sky-blew girdle, upon which were repreſented 4 of the ſigns of the zodiack. In his right hand a noſe-gay, and in his left a cenſer, with incenſe burning. On one ſide of him the ſun juſt appearing above the horizon.

The SUN *and Moon* [in *Hieroglyph.*] were by the antients uſed to repreſent eternity, becauſe the heathens thought they were without beginning and end.

The SUN *darting it's Rays thro' the Clouds*, is an emblem of a penetrating genius.

Tho SUN is an emblem of ſovereign and ſupream power, not only as it borrows no light from without, but as it diffuſes light and warmth throughout it's whole vortex.

SUN-*beams* [ſun-beameꞅ, *Sax.*] the rays of the ſun.

To SUN, lie, bask or dry in the ſun.

SU'NDAY [Sunnanꝺæᵹ, *Sax.* ſondag, *Dan.* ſondaegh, *Du.* ſontag, G.] the firſt day of the week, ſo called, as being ſet apart by our *Saxon* anceſtors for worſhipping the idol of the ſun.

Like every Day makes a Clout on SUNDAY.

A reproof to thoſe who wear the beſt they have every day, and ſo have nothing to diſtinguiſh themſelves with on *Sunday*.

SUNDAY-*Letter*, the dominical letter.

To SU'NDER [of ꞅunꝺꞃian, or ꞅynꝺꞃian, *Sax.* ſondra, *Su.* ſondern, *Du.* and G. of ſundron, *Teut.*] to divide or part aſunder.

SU'NDRY [ꞅunꝺꞃiᵹ, or ꞅynꝺꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* ſundro, *Teut.*] divers.

SUN-*Dew*, a plant, otherwiſe call'd luſt-wort, moor-graſs, and red-root.

SUN-FOILS, ſun-flowers.

SUN-*Flower*, a plant bearing a fine, large, yellow flower with radiated leaves, or ſpreading like the rays of the ſun.

SUNG, v. *To Sing*.

SUNK, v. *To Sink*.

SU'NNINESS [Sunnicᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax*] a being expos'd or lying open to the ſun-beams.

SUN-SHINE, [Sunꞅcin, *Sax.*] the radiant light of the ſun.

SUONA'TA } [in *Mu. Books*] the name of certain pieces of in-
SUNA'TA } ſtrument muſick, of two ſorts; the one for churches and chappels, the other for chambers and private concerts, *It.*

SU'ONANTINA, a little, ſhort, plain, and eaſy ſonata, *Ital.*

SU'OVETAURI'LIA } [among the *Romans*] a ſacrifice, where-
SO'LITAURI'LIA } in they offered 3 victims of different kinds, a *Bull*, a *Ram*, and a *Boar*.

A SUP [ſupp, or ſuppken, *Du.*] a taſte, or ſmall portion of any liquid.

To SUP [*ſouper*, F.] to eat a ſupper, an evening-meal.

To SUP [ꞅuppan, *Sax.* ſupa, *Su.* ſuppen, *Du.* ſauffen, G.] to drink by little and little.

'Tis hard to SUP and blow at the ſame Time.

That is, it is hard to do two things at the ſame time. The *Latins* ſay: *Simul ſorbere & flare difficile eſt.* The *Germ*: Mit vollem Munde iſt böß blaſen. (It is bad blowing with one's mouth full.)

SUPER a *Latin* prepoſition, us'd as an inſeparable *Præfixum*, in compoſition, and ſignifies *above*, *upon* or *over*.

SU'PERABLE [F. *ſuperabile*, It. of *ſuperabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

SU'PERABLENESS [of *ſuperabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being overcome or ſurmounted.

To SU'PERABOU'ND [*ſurabonder*, F. *ſovrabondare*, It *ſobreabundar*, Sp. of *ſuperabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

SU'PERABU'NDANCE [*ſurabondance*, F. *ſoprabondanza*, It. *ſuperabundantia*, L.] very great plenty, ſuperfluity, exceſs.

SU'PERABU'NDANT [*ſurabondant*, F. *ſoprabbondante*, It. *ſobreabundante*, Sp. of *ſuperabundans*, L.] overflowing in plenty, enough and too much, exceſſive.

SUPERABU'NDANTLY [of *ſuperabundare*, L.] plentifully.

To SUPERA'DD [*ſuperaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give an advantage.

To SUPERA'NNUATE [*ſuperannuare*, L.] to admit into the number of ſuperannuated perſons.

SUPERA'NNUATED [*ſuranné*, F. of *ſuperannuatus*, L.] worn out with age, grown our of date, paſt the beſt.

SUPERANNUA'TION [*ſuperannuatio*, L] a being grown out of date or ſuperannuated.

SU'PERBIPA'RTIENT *Number* [in *Arithmet.*] a number which divides another number, but not exactly in 2 parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

SUPE'RB [*ſuperbe*, F. *ſuperbo*, It. *ſubervio*, Sp. *ſuperbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBI'LOQUENCE [*ſuperbiloquentia*, L.] a ſpeaking proudly.

SUPE'RBLY, proudly, *&c.*

SUPERBUS *muſculus* [with *Anat.*] the *proud Muſcle*, one of the ſix pairs of muſcles belonging to the eye, which turns it upwards, *L.* This muſcle is ſo call'd, becauſe it is one of the marks of a haughty diſpoſition to look high.

SUPERCA'RGO [of *ſuper*, *Carga*, Sp. and *Cargaſon*, F. or *Carico*, the *lading*] a perſon employ'd by the owners of ſhips to go a voyage, to overſee the cargo or lading, and to diſpoſe of it to their beſt advantage, for which ſervice he is allow'd good proviſion, becauſe the truſt repoſed in him is very conſiderable.

SUPERCELE'STIAL [of *ſuper* and *celeſte*, F. and It. *celeſtial*, Sp. *ſupercæleſtis*, L.] above the heavens or heavenly bodies.

SUPERCHA'RGED [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies one figure charg'd or borne upon another, as a *Roſe* upon a *Lion*, a *Lion* upon an *Ordinary*.

SUPE'RCHERY [*ſupercherie*, F.] ſuperfluity; alſo an injury or ſudden aſſault.

SUPERCI'LIOUS [*ſuperciliosſus*, L.] of an affected, lofty carriage; alſo of a ſour countenance; proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS [of *ſuperciliosſus*, L.] affectedneſs of carriage, ſourneſs, or ſeverity of countenance.

SUPERCI'LIUM, the brow or eye-brow, *L.*

SUPERCILIUM [with *Anat*] the lip or ſide of a cavity, at the end of a bone; particularly the cartilage or griſtle of the *Coxendix*.

SUPERCILIUM [in *Architect.*] a ſquare member under the upper tore in ſome pedeſtals.

SUPERE'MINENCE [*ſupereminentia*, L.] ſingular excellence; alſo authority or a prerogative above others.

SUPERE'MINENT [*ſupereminens*, L] excelling above others.

SUPER E'MINENTLY [*ſur eminemment*, of *ſuper-eminentia*, L.] very excellently, much above others.

To SUPERE'ROGATE [*ſupererogare*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*ſurerogation*, F. *ſupererogatio*, L.] the giving or doing more than is required.

Works of SUPEREROGATION [among *Catholicks*] are voluntary works by them ſuppos'd to be over and above God's commandments, and as a conſequence of that meritorious; but the Church of *England* ſays, ſuch a ſuppoſition is arrogancy and impiety.

SUPEREROGA'TION, a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good works than one is obliged to.

SUPERERO'GATORY, of, or pertaining to ſupererogation.

SUPER-E'XCELLENCY } extraordinary excellence.
SUPER-E'XCELLENTNESS }

SUPERFETA'TION, an after conception or a ſecond generation, happening when the mother, already pregnant, conceives of a lattter coition, ſo that ſhe bears at once 2 fœtus's of unequal age and bulk, and is delivered of them at different times: or a breeding young upon young, as hares, conies, &c. do.

SUPERFI'CIAL [*ſuperficiel*, F. *ſuperficiale*, It. *ſuperficial*, Sp.] of, or pertaining to a ſuperficies or ſurface; alſo eternal; alſo light, ſlight, imperfect.

SUPERFI'CIAL *Content*, the meaſure of any thing on the ſuperficies or outſide.

SUPERFI'CIAL *Fourneau* [in *Fortif.*] a wooden cheſt or box with bombs in it, and ſometimes fill'd only with powder buried under ground, to blow up a lodgment, rather than an enemy ſhall advance; the ſame as *Caiſſon*

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [in *Surgery*] a wound that is no deeper than the skin, or, at leaſt, not very deep in the fleſh.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, ſlightly, imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIARY [*ſuperficiarius*, L.] a perſon who pays a quit-rent for his houſe built upon another's ground.

SUPERFI'CIALIST, one who does what he does ſuperficially, or who has but a ſuperficial knowledge of things.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS [of *ſuperficiel*, F. of *ſuperficies*, L.] the being done on the outſide ſlightneſs.

SUPERFI'CIES, the ſurface or outermoſt part of a thing, the outſide *L.*

SUPERFICIES [with *Geom.*] is a magnitude bounded by lines, or an extenſion, which has length and breadth, but no depth or thickneſs.

A Rectilinear **SUPERFI'CIES**, is one comprehended between right lines.

A Curvilinear **SUPERFICIES**, is one that is comprehended between curve lines.

A Plane **SUPERFICIES**, is one that has no inequality, but lies evenly between its boundary lines.

A Convex **SUPERFICIES**, is the exterior part of a ſpherical body.

A Concave **SUPERFI'CIES**, is the internal part of an orbicular body.

SUPER-FI'NE [*ſuper-fin*, F.] very fine or thin.

To **SUPERFI'NE** *upon*, to be very critical upon.

SUPER FINENESS [of *ſuperfin*, F.] the greateſt fineneſs.

SUPE'RFLUOUS [*ſuperflu* F. *ſuperfluo*, It. and Sp. of *ſuperfluus*, L.] over-much, more than needs; enough and to ſpare; alſo unneceſſary, idle needleſs; alſo unprofitable.

SUPE'RFLUOUSLY, needleſsly, &c.

SUPERFLU'ITY } [*ſuperfluitas*, L. *ſuperflu*, and *ſuperfluité*, F. *ſuperfluità* It. *ſuperfluidad*, Sp.] that which is ſuperfluous or more than needs, the over-plus, exceſs.
SUPERFLU'OUSNESS }

SUPERGEMINA'LIS [in *Anat*] a winding veſſel joined to the teſticles, the ſame as *Epididymis*.

SUPER-HU'MAN [of *ſuper* and *humanus*, L. *ſoprumano*, It.] more than human above man's capacity and reach.

SUPER-*humeralis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſuperior part of the ſhoulder.

SUPERIMPREGNATI'ON, a ſecond conception, after one has conceived before, *L.*

SUPER-INCUMBENT, lying or leaning above, or over or upon.

To **SUPERINDU'CE** [of *ſuperinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above; alſo to draw a thing over another; alſo to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDU'CTION, any adding or bringing in a thing over and above.

SUPERINJECTION, an injection upon or after a former injection.

SUPERINSTITU'TION [in *Law*] is one inſtitution upon another, as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be admitted, inſtituted, &c. by the preſentation of another.

To **SUPERINTE'ND** [of *ſuper* and *intendere*, L. *ſoprantendere*, It.] to overſee or have the chief management of affairs.

A **SUPERINTE'NDANT** [*ſurintendant*, F. *ſoprantendente*, It. *ſuperintendente*, Sp. of *ſuperintendens*, L.] a chief overſeer or ſurveyor.

A **SUPERINTE'NDANT** [in the *Lutheran* Churches of *Germany*] much the ſame as a biſhop, ſaving that his power is ſomewhat more reſtrained than our biſhops, they in particular not having the power of ordination.

A **SUPERINTENDANT** [of the *French* cuſtoms] the prime manager and director of the finances.

SUPERINTE'NDENCY [*ſurintendance*, F. *ſoprantendenza*, It.] the place, office, or dignity of a ſuperintendant.

SUPERIO'RITY [*ſuperiorité*, F. *ſuperiorità*, It. *ſuperioridad*, Sp. *ſuperioritas*, L.] pre-eminence, excellence above others in authority, dignity, power, ſtrength, knowledge, &c.

SUPERIORNESS [*ſuperioritas*, L. *ſuperiorité*, F.] ſuperiority.

SUPE'RIOR [*ſuperior*, L. *ſuperieur*, F. *ſuperiore*, It. *ſuperior*, Sp.] upper or uppermoſt, prevailing above others, one who is above others in authority, &c.

SUPE'RIORS [*ſuperiores*, L.] our betters, governors, magiſtrates, &c.

SUPERIORS [with *Printers*] ſmall letters or figures placed over a word, which by a like letter or figure direct to a citation in the margent.

SUPERIORS [with *Aſtron.*] the planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, ſo called, becauſe their orbs are above the ſun.

SUPERJURA'RE [*old Law*] to convict a criminal by more witneſſes than he had to ſpeak for him.

SUPE'RLATIVE [*ſuperlatif*, F. *ſuperlativo*, It and Sp. of *ſuperlativus*, L.] of the higheſt degree, very eminent or extraordinary.

SUPERLATIVE *Degree* [with *Gram.*] the higheſt degree in compariſon, uſually expreſs'd in *Engliſh*, by putting the particle *eſt* at the end, or *moſt* before the adjective, as *hardeſt*, *moſt high*, &c.

SUPE'RLATIVELY, very eminently.

SUPE'RLATIVENESS [of *ſuperlativus*, L.] the higheſt degree.

SUPERLI'GAMENT [with *Surgeons*] a tying of ſwathes or bands underneath, *L.*

SUPERLI'GULA [in *Anat*] the cover of the wind-pipe.

SUPE'RNACULUM [among *Topers*] upon the nail.

To drink SUPERNACULUM.

That is, to drink the glaſs to the bottom, and then putting the laſt drop upon the nail, to lick it off, either out of greedineſs of the liquor, or a pretended reſpect for the perſon whoſe health we are drinking, or to oblige people to drink more than they care for. This ſilly cuſtom is borrow'd from the *Germans*; and it is yet very much in uſe among tippling ſtudents in the *German* univerſities. It ſeems the *French* have got it too, for they ſay: *Boire rubis ſur l'ongle.* (To drink with rubies upon the nail.)

SUPE'RNAL [*ſupernel.* F. *ſupernale*, It. *ſupernus*, L.] coming from above.

SUPE'RNALLY, with a ſupernal power.

SUPERNATA'TION [in *Phyſ.*] a floating or ſwimming at top.

SUPERNA'TURAL [of *ſuper* and *naturalis*, L. *ſurnaturel*, F. *ſopranaturale* It. *ſobre naturel*, Sp.] which is above the courſe, ſtrength or reach of human nature.

SUPERNA'TURALLY, with a ſupernatural power.

SUPERNA'TURALNESS, the being above the courſe of nature.

SUPERNE, a term uſed of our manufactures, to expreſs the ſuperlative fineneſs of a ſtuff.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*ſurnumeraire*, F. *ſupernumerario*, It. and Sp. of *ſupernumerarius*, L.] above the limited or uſual number; alſo an officer in the *Exciſe*, ready to fill up a vacany.

SUPERNU'MERARINESS [of *ſuper* and *numerarius*, L.] the exceeding the number fixed.

SUPERONERATIO'NE *paſturæ* [in *Law*] a writ againſt one who is impleaded in the county, for the overburdening of the common with his cattle, in caſe he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the cauſe had been removed to the king's court at *Weſtminſter*.

SUPER-PARTI'CULAR *Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] is when one number or quantity contains another once, and a certain part whoſe number is one; ſo that the number, which is ſo contained in the greater, is ſaid to be to it in a *ſuper-particular Proportion*.

SUPERPA'RTIENT *Proportion* [with *Mathem.*] is when one number or quantity contains another once, and ſome number of aliquot parts remaining, as one $\frac{2}{3}$, one $\frac{2}{5}$, &c.

To **SUPERPO'NDERATE** [*ſuperponderare*, L.] to weigh over and above.

SUPER *prerogativa regis*, a writ that lay againſt the king's widow, for marrying without the king's licenſe, *L.*

SUPERPURGA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] an exceſſive or over violent purging.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Inferior* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle which helps to draw the arm backwards. It covers all the ſpace that is between the ſpine and the *Teres minor*, and is inſerted into the neck of the *Humerus*; it is alſo called *Infra Spinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULARIS *Superior* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle ſo call'd from its being placed above the ſpine of the ſhoulder blade. It takes its riſe from the ſpine, and alſo from the *Coſta Superior* of the ſhoulder blade; and having joined its tendons with the *Infra Spinatus*, is inſerted into the head of the ſhoulder-blade. The uſe of this muſcle is to lift the arm upwards towards the hinder part of the head, *L.*

To **SUPERSCRI'BE** [*ſopraſcrivere*, It. of *ſuperſcribere*, L] to write over or on the outſide of a letter, deed, writing, &c.

SUPERSCRI'PTION [*ſuſcription*, F. *ſopraſcrizione*, It. *ſobreſcrito*, Sp. of *ſuperſcriptio*, L.] a writing, or that which is ſubſcribed on the outſide of a letter; a direction.

To Superse'de [*ſuperſedere*, L. *ſopraſſedere*, It.] to omit the doing of a thing; to ſuſpend, to put off or put a ſtop to an affair or proceeding; alſo to countermand.

Superse'deas [in *Law*] a writ to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which ought not to be done, but which, in appearance of law, ought to be done, were it not for that cauſe whereon the writ is granted.

Supe'rsession, the action of ſuperſeding.

Super statuto, 1 of *Edward* III. a writ which lay againſt the king's tenant, holding in chief, who alienated the king's land without his licenſe, *L.*

Super statuto *de articulis cleri* [in *Law*] a writ againſt the ſheriff or other officer, who diſtrains in the king's high-way, or in the glebe-land, anciently given to rectories.

Super statuto *de York* [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt one, who uſes victualling, either in groſs or by retail in a city or borough-town, during the time that he is mayor of it.

Super statuto *facto*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ which lies againſt the ſteward or marſhal, for holding pleas in his court for freehold, treſpaſs, or contracts not made within the king's houſhold.

Super statutum *adverſus ſervantes*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ lying againſt him who entertains anothers man's ſervant, departed from his ſervice, contrary to law.

Supersti'tion [F. *ſuperſtizione*, It. *ſuperſticion*, Sp of *ſuperſtitio*, L] a vain fear of the Deity; alſo idolatrous worſhip, an idle or ſilly opinion or fooliſh belief about divine worſhip, or about omens or ſigns of bad luck overniceneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs.

Supersti'tious [*ſuperſtitioſus*, L. *ſuperſtitieux*, F. *ſuperſtioſo*, It. *ſuperſticioſo*, Sp.] addicted to ſuperſtition, bigotted, over-nice.

Superstitiously, in a ſuperſtitious manner.

Supersti'tiousness [of *ſuperſtitioſus*, L.] of a ſuperſtitious humour or quality.

To Superstru'ct [*ſuperſtructum*, L.] to build upon, or one thing upon another.

Superstru'cture [of *ſuper* and *ſtructura*, L.] that which is built or raiſed upon ſome foundation.

Super-substantial, over and above ſubſtantial.

Supertripa'rtient *Number* } [with *Mathemat*] is that
Quantity } which divides another number or quantity into 3 parts, leaving no remainder.

Supervaca'neous [*ſupervacaneus*, L.] ſuperfluous, unprofitable, needleſs, ſerving to no uſe or purpoſe, unneceſſary.

Supervacaneo'usly, ſuperfluouſly.

Supervaca'neousness [of *ſupervacaneus*, L.] needleſneſs.

To Superve'ne [*ſopravenire*, It. *ſupervenire*, L.] to come unlook'd for, to come upon of a ſudden, to come in unlook'd for or unſuſpectedly.

Superve'nient [*ſuperveniens*, L.] coming unlook'd for.

Supervenient *Signs* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch as ariſe at the declenſion of a diſtemper.

Superve'ntion [of *ſupervenire*, L.] a coming upon one of a ſudden.

To Supervi'se [of *ſuper* and *viſum*, Sup. of *videre*, L.] to overſee.

A Supervi'sor, an overſeer or ſurveyor.

A Supervisor *of a Will*, a perſon who is appointed to aſſiſt the executor, and ſee that the will is duly performed.

Supina'tion [with *Anat.*] the action of the *ſupinator* muſcle or the motion whereby it turns the hand, ſo that the palm is lifted up towards heaven.

Supina'tor *Radii brevis* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the bone of the arm, called *Radius*, ariſing from the ſuperior and external part of the *Ulna*, and paſſing obliquely croſs the bone, is inſerted into the ſuperior part, below the knob of the *Radius*.

Supinator *radii longus* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Radius*, taking its riſe from the ſuperior and exterior part of the ſhoulder-bone, below the end of the *Deltoides*, and is implanted into the exterior and inferior part of the *Radius*, near the *Carpus*; this with the former ſerves to move the *Radius* outwards, *L.*

Supinatores *muſculi* [*Anatomy*] muſcles, ſo call'd from their uſe ; becauſe they make the hand ſupine, or with its palm upwards, *L.*

Supi'ne [*ſupino*, It. of *ſupinus*, L.] idle, careleſs, negligent, retchleſs.

Supinely, careleſsly, negligently.

Su'pines [with *Gram.*] certain terminations of verbs, which have the ſignification of the infinitive mood; that ending in *um*, has the ſignification of an active infinitive, and that in *u* of a paſſive.

Supi'neness } [*ſupinitas*, L.] negligence, careleſsneſs,
Supi'nity }

Suppeda'nea [with *Phyſicians*] plaiſters applied to the feet, call'd alſo *Supplantalia*, L.

To Suppe'ditate [*ſuppeditàr*, Sp. *ſuppeditare*, It. and L.] to find, furniſh, ſupply, *&c.*

Supper [of *ſouper*, F.] the Evening-meal.

Light Suppers make clean Sheets.

Or rather leave them clean ; for the ſtomach not being overcharg'd, we are not in ſo great a danger of befouling them. The *Scots* ſay : *Light Suppers, long Life-days.* Upon a ſuppoſition that temperance is a preſerver of health, and conſequently a promoter of long life. We ſay likewiſe : *He wrongs not an old Man, who robs him of his Supper* ; becauſe it would do him more harm than good. Span. *Quien hurta la cena al viejo, no le haze agravio.*

Supper *time*, time to go to ſupper.

The Lord's Supper, the Holy Communion.

Su'pperless [of *ſouper*, F. and *leſs*, Eng.] without a ſupper.

To Supplant [*ſupplantare*, L. *ſupplanter*, F. *ſoppiantare*, It.] to trip up, to beguile, to undermine.

Supplanta'lia [in *Phyſick*] plaiſters apply'd to the ſoles of the feet. *L.*

Su'pple [*ſouple*, F.] ſoft, limber, pliant; alſo ſubmiſſive, complaiſant.

To Supple, to make or render ſupple.

Su'pplement [F. *ſupplimento*, It. *ſuplemento*, Sp. of *ſupplementum*, L.] any addition that is made to ſupply ſomething that was deficient before, eſpecially an addition to a treatiſe or diſcourſe.

Supplement *of an Arch* [with *Geom*] is the number of degrees which it wants of a ſemi-circle ; as a *Complement* ſignifies what an arch wants of being a quadrant.

Suppleme'ntal } [of *ſupplementum*, L.] of, or per-
Suppleme'ntory } taining to a ſupplement.

Su'ppleness [of *ſouple*, F.] pliantneſs, ſoftneſs, limberneſs, alſo compliance, ſubmiſſion.

Supple'tory, that ſupplies, or makes up any deficiency.

A Suppli'ant } [*ſupplicante*, F. and It. *ſupplicans*, L.]
A Su'pplicant } a petitioner or humble ſuitor.

Suppli'antness [of *ſuppliant*, F.] the act of petitioning humbly.

To Su'pplicate [*ſupplier*, F. *ſupplicare*, It. and L.] to make a humble requeſt ; to beg, intreat, or beſeech earneſtly.

A Supplica'tion, a humble ſuit, petition ; an earneſt, ſubmiſſive and humble prayer, *F.* of *L.*

Supplica'vit [out of *Chancery*] a writ for taking the ſurety of peace againſt a man, the ſame which formerly was called *Breve de minimis*, L.

Supplice [*ſupplice*, F. *ſupplicio*, It. *ſuplicio*, Sp. *ſupplicium*, L.] puniſhment.

To Supply [*ſuppleer*, F. *ſupplire*, It. *ſuplir*, Sp. *ſupplere*, L.] to make up what was wanting; alſo to fill up one's place; alſo to furniſh with neceſſaries.

Supply', aid, relief; the furniſhing what was wanting or with neceſſaries.

Suppli'es [in *Milit. Affairs*] recruits of ſoldiers, the furniſhing an army with freſh men.

To Support [*ſupporter*, F. *ſopportare*, It. *ſopportar*, Sp. of *ſupportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; alſo to uphold, to protect; alſo to maintain or feed ; alſo to countenance or favour ; alſo to back or aſſiſt.

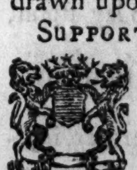
Suppo'rt [F. of *ſupportatio*, L.] that which bears up or ſuſtains a burthen or weight; a prop, alſo a defence, a protection.

Suppo'rtable [F. *ſopportevolo*, It.] that may be endured or ſuffered, ſufferable, tolerable.

Suppo'rtableness [of *ſupportable*, F. of *L.*] capableneſs of being ſupported.

Suppo'rted *of the Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is when any beaſt is drawn upon the pale in an eſcutcheon.

Supporters [of *Coat-Armour*] are thoſe animals that noblemen carry to ſupport their ſhields; as quadrupedes, birds, or reptiles, as lions, leopards, dogs, unicorns, eagles, griffins, and dragons. To perſons under the degree of baronets, it is not permitted to bear their arms ſupported.



Supporters [in *Archit*] images to bear up poſts, *&c.* in a building.

Suppo'sal [of *ſuppoſer*, F. *ſuppoſitum*. L.] a ſuppoſition.

Suppo'sable, that may be ſuppoſed.

Suppo'sableness, capableneſs of being ſuppoſed.

To Suppose [*ſuppoſitum*, L. *ſuppoſer*, F. *ſuppone*, It. *ſupponer*, Sp.] to imagine, to think, to grant or take for granted ; alſo to produce a falſe thing inſtead of a true.

Supposi'tion [F. of L. *ſuppoſitzione*, It. *ſuppoſicion*, Sp.] a thing taken for granted ; alſo an imagination; alſo an uncertain allegation.

Supposi'tion [in *Muſick*] is the uſing two ſucceſſive notes of the ſame value, as to time, the one of which being a diſcord, ſuppoſes the other a concord.

Suppositi'tious [*ſuppoſititius*, L.] put in ſtead, or in the room of another ; alſo real or proper; alſo falſe, counterfeit, forged.

Suppositi'tiousneſs [of *ſuppoſititius*, L.] counterfeitneſs.

Suppo'sitory [*ſuppoſitoire*, F. *ſopprimere*, It. *ſuppoſitorium*, L.] a medicament put up the fundament, to looſen the belly.

To **Suppre'ss** [*ſupprimer*, F. *ſoppeimere*, It. *ſuppreſſum*, ſup. of *ſupprimere*, L.] to keep under; alſo to put a ſtop to, to ſmother; alſo to take away or put down an office; alſo to conceal or paſs over in ſilence.

Suppre'ssion [F. of L. *ſoppreſſione*, It] a putting a ſtop to, a ſmothering; alſo a concealing, *&c.*

Suppression *of the Courſes* [in *Women*] is when they are obſtructed or ſtopped, and have not a free paſſage.

Suppre'ssion [of *Urine*] a ſtoppage of it, or a difficulty in making water.

Suppre'ssion [in the *Cuſtoms*] the extinction or annihilation of an office, right, rent, *&c.*

Suppre'ssion [with *Gram.*] any omiſſion of certain words in a ſentence, which yet are neceſſary to a full and perfect conſtruction.

Suppression *of Bad Thoughts*, is repreſented by a man treading down ſnakes under his feet, and tearing others from his breaſt.

Suppression *of inordinate Paſſions*, is repreſented by a woman examining a heart by a lamp; having at her feet a ſtork deſtroying a brood of young ſerpents with it's beak.

Suppressionis *ignis* [with *Chymiſts*] a fire made above the ſand, *L.*

To **Su'ppurate** [*ſuppurer*, F. of *ſuppurare*, L.] to run with or void matter, as a ſore does.

Suppura'tion, the action whereby extravaſated blood or other humours in the body are changed into *Pus*; a ripening of a boil or impoſthume; a gathering into matter, *F.* of *L.*

Su'ppurative, bringing or tending to ſuppuration, that makes a ſo e run.

Su'ppurativeness [ſpoken of *Swellings*] a ripening quality.

Suppurga'tion, a too much or frequent purging or uſe of purging medicines.

Supputa'tion, a counting, a caſting up, a reckoning, *F.*

To **Suppu'te** [*ſupputer*, F. of *ſupputare*, L.] to compute,

Suprala'psary [of *ſupra* and *lapſus*, L. the fall of *Adam*] one who holds that God has reſolved, by an eternal decree, to ſave ſome and damn others, without any regard to the good or evil works of men.

Suprascapula'ris *Inferior* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the arm which moves it directly backwards, and takes its name from being placed below the ſpine, under which it ariſes from the root of the ſhoulder blade, and is (like the *Supra Spinatus*) inſerted into the head of the ſhoulder-bone.

Supra-spinatus. See *Supraſcapularis.*

Supre'macy [*ſupremacie*, F. of *ſupremus*, L.] ſovereignty, the moſt tranſcendent height of power and authority; more eſpecially the chief power of the king, *&c.* of *Great Britain* in eccleſiaſtical affairs.

Supra-mundane [of *ſupra*, above and *mundus* the world L.] above or over the world.

Supre'me [F. *ſupremo*, It. and L. *ſupremus*, L.] higheſt, chiefeſt, moſt eminent of all; advanced to the higheſt degree of dignity and authority, *F.*

Supre'meness } [*ſupremitas*, L.] the greateſt height, utmoſtneſs.
Suppre'macy }

Sur F. a prepoſition, which as an inſeparable *Præfixum* ſignifies over, above or upon.

Su'ra [with *Anatom.*] the leſſer bone of the calf of the leg.

Su'ral *Vein* [in *Anat.*] a vein which runs down the calf of the leg.

Su'ralis [with *Anatomiſts*] a branch of the rural vein, which ſpreads itſelf into 2 branches, the one external, and the other internal.

Sura'ntler, the upper antler of a deer's head.

Surba'te } [*ſolbature* F.] (with *Farriers*) is when the ſole of a horſe's foot is worn, bruiſed, or ſpoiled, by travelling without ſhoes, *&c.*
Surba'ting }

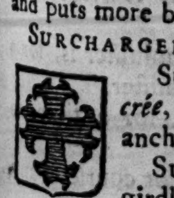
To **Surcea'se** [prob. of *ſurçeoir*, F. or *ſuper & ceſſare*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a thing.

To **Surcha'rge** [*ſurcharger*, F. *ſopraccaricare*, It. *ſobrecargar*, Sp.] to over-charge, to over-load or burthen.

A **Surcha'rge**, or charge upon charge.

Surcha'rger [of the *Foreſt*] is one who is a commoner, and puts more beaſts into the foreſt than he has a right to do.

Surcharged [*ſurchargé* F.] over-charged.



Sur Ancre'e [in *Heraldry*] as a croſs *ſur ancrée*, *i. e.* double anchor'd, is a croſs with double anchor flukes at each end, as in the eſcutcheon.

Su'rcingle [q. *ſuper cingulum*, L.] a clergyman's girdle, alſo a horſe girth.

Surcoa't [q. ſuperior coat, of *ſur*, F. and *coat*] a ſort of upper coat; a coat of arms to be worn over other armour.

Sur *cui in Vitâ* [in *Law*] a writ which lies for the heir of a woman, whoſe husband had alienated her lands in fee, and ſhe does not bring the writ *Cui in Vitâ* for the recovery of it; in which caſe the heir may have this writ againſt the tenant after her deceaſe, *L.*

Surcula'tion, a pruning or lopping of trees, *L.*

Surculo'se [*ſurculoſus*, L.] full of of ſhoots, ſlips, or ſprigs.

Su'rculus [in *Horticulture*] a ſhoot, ſet, or ſlip; alſo a cyon or graft. alſo a young twig or branch of a tree, *L.*

Surd [*ſourd*, F. *ſurdo*, It. *ſurdus*, L.] deaf; alſo void of ſenſe or reaſon.

Surd [with *Mathematicians*] an irrational number or quantity; or a number, *&c.* that is incommenſurate to unity.

Surd *Root*, a root, whether ſquare, cubick, *&c.* that cannot be extracted perfectly out of a rational number.

Su'rdity } [*ſurditas*, L. *ſurdité*, F.] deafneſs, a defect of hearing.
Su'rdness }

Sure [*ſecurus*, L. *ſeur* F. *ſicura*, It. *ſeguro*, Sp and Port.] ſafe, ſecure; alſo truſty, faithful, true, undoubted, firm.

Surely, ſafely.

Sure bind, Sure find.

The ſcope of this proverb is to warn us in all our actions to take ſpecial care that whatever we do, may be done ſurely, or to the purpoſe. For then we ſhall find no occaſion in the ſequel to complain.

It is good to be Sure quoth the Miller when he took Toll twice.

It is to be fear'd that the miller has a great many brethren, eſpecially among thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to uſe chalk.

Su'rely, certainly, alſo ſecurely.

Su'retiship [of *ſeurete*, F. and *ſhip*] a being obliged with or for another perſon.

Su'rety [*ſecuritas*, L. *ſeurête*, F.] ſafety, ſecurity; alſo bail or a being bound for another.

Su'rety *of the Peace* [in *Law*] is an acknowledging of a bond to the king, taken by a competent judge of record, for the keeping of the king's peace.

Su'rety *of good Abearing* [in *Law*] is different from *the Security of the Peace* in this reſpect, that as the *Peace* is not broken without an affray or aſſault, yet the *good Abearing* may be violated by the number of a man's company, or by his and their weapons and harneſs.

Su'reness [of *ſeur*, F. *ſecurus*, L.] certainty.

Su'rface [F. q. d. *ſuper faciem*, L. *i. e.* upon the face] the bare outſide of a body, which, conſider'd by itſelf, is a quantity extended in length and breadth without thickneſs, and is the ſame as *ſuperficies*.

Plain **Su'rface** [with *Geometricians* is made by the motion of a right-line, always keeping in the ſame plane, whether it be a ſquare or a circle.

Curved **Su'rface**, is one that is convex above or on the outſide, and concave below or on the inſide; which ſurface may be produced either by the motion of a right line of a curve, or of a curved line on a right one.

To **Surfeit** [prob. of *ſurfaire*, F. *ſuprafacere* L. to over-do, or *ſopraffare*, Ital. to oppreſs] to cauſe an indiſpoſition in the body, by overcharging the ſtomach, to cloy,

A **Surfeit** [prob. q. *ſurfait*, F. overdone] an indiſpoſition of the body, cauſed by exceſs in eating and drinking, that is, by over-charging the ſtomach, alſo ſatiety.

Surfeits ſlay more than Swords.
Lat. *Plures necat gula quam gladius.*

This proverb is a leſſon againſt intemperance, the dire effect of which is juſtly ſaid to exceed that of the ſword. Daily experience gives us but too many evidences of the ſad truth of this aphoriſm.

A **Surge** [of *ſurgere*, L. to riſe] a billow or wave of the ſea, eſpecially ſuch as beats upon the ſhore.

To **Surge** [*ſurgere*, L.] to riſe up in ſurges and waves.

To **Surge** [*Sea Phraſe*] is when men heave at the capſtan, and the cable happens to ſlip back a little; then they ſay, *the Cable ſurges.*

Su'rgeon [a corruption of *Chirurgeon*, from *Chirurgien*, F. of *chirurgus*, L. χειρουργὸς, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in or profeſſes ſurgery.

Su'rgeonry [*chirurgerie*, F. χειρουργία, Gr.] the practice of ſurgery.

Su'rgery [for *Chirurgery*, from *chirurgie*, F. *chirurga*, L. χειρουργία of χεὶρ, a hand, and ἔργον, Gr. a work or manual operation] the art of performing cures of the external parts of the body, with the hands, proper inſtruments, and medicaments. The parts of this art are *Anapleroſis*, *Diæreſis*, *Diorthoſis*, *Exæreſis*, and *Syntheſis*, which ſee.

Su'rgery, a room where ſurgeons keep their inſtruments and medicines.

Su'rkney, a ſort of of white garment ſomething like a rochet.

Su'rlily, moroſely, churliſhly.

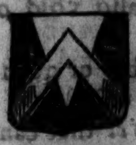
Su'rliness [ꞅuplicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] moroſeneſs.

Surloi'n, a piece of beef well known in *England*.

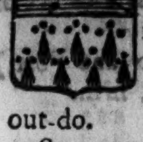
SU'RLY [ſurlic, Sax. ſurl, Su. ſuplick, Da. ſaurlich, L. G. ſaurlich, H. G. all which ſignify *ſouriſh*] moroſe. churliſh, crabbed, dogged.

To SURMI'SE [prob. of *ſurmis*, from *ſurmettre*, O. F. ſet upon] to imagine, ſuppoſe, or think; alſo to have a ſuſpicion of.

A SURMI'SE [*ſurmiſo*, F.] an imagination, a ſuppoſition. a ſuſpicion.



SURMONTE' [in *Heraldry*] is a chief that has another very ſmall chief over it of a different colour or metal, and therefore is ſaid to be ſurmounted, as having another over it; ſee the eſcutcheon.



SURMONTE', is alſo uſed for a bearing of one ordinary upon another, as in the figure, a pile ſurmounted, of a chevron.

To SURMOU'NT [*ſurmouter*, F. *ſurmontare*, It.] to overcome or get the better of; alſo to ſurpaſs or out-do.

SURMOU'NTABLE, that can or may be ſurmounted.

SU'RMULET, a ſea fiſh.

SU'RNAME [of *ſur*, F, over and above nam, *Su.* name, *ſurnom.* F. *ſopranome*, It.] a name added to the proper or baptiſmal name to denominate the perſon of ſuch a family.

To SURNA'ME [*ſurnommer*, F. *ſopranomare*, It.] to give a name over and above, or an epithet to any perſon or thing.

To SURPA'SS [*ſurpaſſer*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed or excel.

SURPA'SSABLE, that can or may be exceeded.

SURPA'SSINGLY, in an extraordinary manner.

SU'RPLICE [*ſurplis*, F. prob, *q. ſuper pellicium*, L. the *Spaniards* from thence call it *ſobrepeliz.*] a linen veſtment worn by the clergy, when they officiate at divine ſervice.

SU'RPLUS }
SU'RPLUSAGE } [*ſurplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SU'RPLUSAGE [in *Com. Law*] a ſuperfluity or addition more than needful, which ſometimes cauſeth the writ to abate,

A SURPRI'SAL }
SURPRI'SE }
SURPRI'ZE } [*ſurpriſe*, F. *ſorpreſa*, It.] a ſudden aſſaulting or coming upon a man unawares; alſo amazement, aſtoniſhment.

To SURPRI'SE }
To SURPRI'ZE } [of *ſurpris*, from *ſurprendre*, F.] to take napping or in the deed; alſo to lead into an error, by cauſing to do a thing over-haſtily, alſo to aſtoniſh.

SURPRI'ZINGLY, in an aſtoniſhing manner.

SURPRI'SINGNESS [of *ſurpriſe* F.] the ſurprizing nature, or quality.

SU'RQUEDRY [of *ſurquidera*, F.] pride, preſumption, an over-weening conceit of one's own knowledge.

SURREBU'TTER [*Law-Term*] a ſecond rebutter, a rebutting more and more.

SURREJOI'NDER [*ſurjoindre*, F. *obſol.*] a ſecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppoſite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *Triplicatio.*

A SURRE'NDER [of *ſur*, upon, and *rendre*, to give up, *q. d.* given upon ſome conditions.] a reſigning or giving up.

A SU'RRENDER [in *Law*] is a tenant's yielding up his lands to him who has the next remainder or reverſion.

A Cuſtomary SURRENDERER, is a ſurrenderer of copy-hold lands made to the lord of the manour.

To SURRE'NDER [prob. of *ſurrendre*, O. F. of *ſuperreddere*, L.] to yield or deliver up to another.

SURRE'NDRY [*ſurrendre, obſol.*] F.] a delivering up.

SURRE'PTION, a ſtealing upon, a ſurprize.

SURREPTI'TIOUS [*ſubreptice*, F. law term. *ſurrettizo*, It. of *ſurreptitius*, L.] ſtolen or done by ſtealth; falſely come by; alſo got by ſtealth or ſurprize,

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY [of *ſurreptitius*, L.] by ſtealth.

A SU'RROGATE [*ſurrogatus*, L.] one that is appointed to ſupply the place of another.

SU'RROGATE, ſubſtituted, or appointed in the room of another.

To SURROGATE [*ſubroger*, F. *ſurrogar*, It. *ſurrogare*, L.] to depute or appoint in the room of another.

SURROGA'TION [*ſubrogation*, F.] the act of appointing a deputy in one's place, moſt commonly ſaid of a biſhop or biſhop's chancellor.

To SURROU'ND [*ſurronder*, F. *obſol.* of *rond*, round] to go round about, to encompaſs.

SURROY'AL [with *Sportſmen*] the broad top of a ſtag's horn with the branches or ſmall horns ſhooting out of it.

SURSI'ISE, ſuch penalties as are laid upon thoſe who do not pay their duties or rent for caſtleward at the day, *F.*

SU'RSENGLE [of *ſurſaix*, F. or of *ſur* F. and *cingbia*, It.] a long upper girth to come over a pad or ſaddle, eſpecially ſuch as are us'd by carryers to faſten their packs on their horſes.

SURSO'LID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth power of any given root, either in powers or numbers

SURSO'LID *Place* [in *Conick Sections*] is when the point is within the circumference of a curve of an higher gender than *Conick* ſections.

SURSO'LID *Problem* [with *Mathemat.*] is one which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher gender than the *Conick* ſections.

SURTOOT [of *ſurtout*, F. above all] as

SURTOUT a man's great upper coat, or garment, to ſlip over another.

SURTOO'T }
SURTOU'T } [with *Confectioners*] as piſtachoes in ſurtout, is the kernels of piſtachoes, prepared after the ſame manner as almonds.

SURTOUT [in *Cookery*] as *Pigeons* in *Surtout*, is farced and roaſted with veal-collops, and ſerved up in a ragoo.

To SURVEY' [*ſurvoir*, F.] to look about on all ſides; alſo to overſee; alſo to meaſure land.

A SURVEY' [of *ſurveoir*, F.] a general review; alſo a draught of lands deſcribed on paper; alſo a deſcription of a country.

A SURVEY'ER }
A SURVEY'OR } a meaſurer of land, an overſeer of cuſtoms, lands, buildings, &c.

A SURVEYOR *of the Navy*, an officer who takes knowledge of the ſtate of all ſtores, and takes care that the wants be ſupply'd, alſo obſerves the hulls, maſts, and yards of ſhips, and audits the accompts of boat-ſwains, &c.

A SURVEYER *of the Ordnance*, an officer who takes knowledge of all the king's ordnance, ſtores, and proviſions of war in the cuſtody of the ſtore-keeper, in the tower of *London*, allows all bills of debt, and alſo keeps a check upon the works of all artificers and labourers of the office.

SU'RVEYING *of Land*, is the art or act of meaſuring lands, *i. e*, of taking the dimenſions of any tract of ground, laying them down in a draught or map, and finding the content or area thereof.

SURVE'YORSHIP [of *ſurvoir*, F.] the office of a ſurveyor.

SURVI'VANCE, an outliving ſome other perſon, *F.*

To SURVI'VE [*ſurvivre*, *ſopravivere*, It. q. of *ſupra vivere*, L. to live beyond] to outlive a perſon.

A SURVI'VOR [*ſurvivant*, F. *ſoprovivente*, It.] one that lives after another.

A SURVI'VOR [in *Law*] the longeſt liver of 2 joint tenants,

SURVI'VORSHIP [of *ſurvivre*, F.] the ſtate or quality of one who outlives others.

SUSCE'PTIBLE [F. and Sp. *ſucettibile*, It. of *ſuſcipere*, L.] capable of receiving any impreſſion or form.

SUSCE'PTIBLY, in a manner capable of receiving any impreſſion or form.

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS [*ſuſceptible*, F. of *L.*] capableneſs of receiving an impreſſion, &c.

SUSCE'PTION, the undertaking of or capableneſs of a thing.

SUSCI'PIENCY [of *ſuſcipiens*, L.] capableneſs of receiving.

SUSCI'PIENT [*ſuſcipiens*, L.] capable, receiving, undertaking.

To SU'SCITATE [*ſuſciter*, F. of *ſuſcitare*, It. and L.] to raiſe up, excite, quicken.

SUSCITA'TION, raiſing up or quickening, *F.* of *L.*

SU'SHIN, a ſort of old corn.

To SUSPECT [of *ſuſpicari* or *ſuſpectus*, L. *ſoſpettare*, It. *ſoſpechar*, Sp. *ſoſpeitar*, Port.] to fear, to miſtruſt, ſurmiſe, think.

SUSPE'CTFUS [*ſuſpect*, F. *ſoſpetto*, It. *ſoſpocha*, Sp. of *ſuſpectus*, L. and *full*] apt to ſuſpect or miſtruſt.

SUSPE'NCE }
SUSPE'NSE } [*ſuſpens*, F. *ſoſpeſo*, It. *ſuſpencion*, Sp.] doubt, uncertainty of mind.

SUSPE'NCE }
SUSPE'NSION } [in *Common Law*] is a temporal ſtop of a man's right; as when a ſeigniory or rent, &c. lies dormant for ſome time, by reaſon of the unity, of poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, but may be revived, and in that reſpect differs from *Extinguiſhment*, which is, when the right is quite taken away or loſt for ever.

To SUSPEND [*ſuſpendre*, F. *ſuſpender.* Sp. *ſuſpendere*, It. and L.] to delay, put off or ſtop, to deprive of an office for a time, or to forbid a perſon the exerciſe of it; alſo to avoid or wave giving one's judgment.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the leſſer excommunication a cenſure inflicted by way of puniſhment on an eccleſiaſtick for ſome fault, *F.* of *L.*

SUSPE'NSION [with *Rhet.*] is when the orator begins a diſcourſe in ſuch a manner, that the auditor does not know what he would ſay, and is render'd attentive, by expecting ſomething that is great. As the apoſtle *Paul* gives a good example of this figure, *The Eye hath not ſeen, the Ear hath not heard, neither hath it entred into the Heart of Man to conceive what God hath prepared for them that love him.*

SUSPE'NSION *ab officio*, is that whereby a miniſter is, for a time, declared unfit to execute the office of a miniſter.

SUSPENSION *a beneficio*, is when a miniſter, for a time, is deprived of the profits of his benefice.

SUSPE'NSION, the act of preventing the effect or courſe of any thing for a certain time.

SUSPENSION *of Arms* [in *War*] is a ſhort truce the contending parties agree on, for the burying the dead, the waiting for ſuccours, or their maſters orders, &c.

SUSPE'NSION [in *Mechanicks*] as the points of ſuſpenſion in a balance, are thoſe points in the axis or beam whereon the weights are apply'd or from which they are ſuſpended.

SUSPE'NSOR *teſticuli* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle called alſo *Cremaſter*, L.

SUSPENSO'RIUM [with *Anat.*] a ligament of the *Penis* which ariſes from the fore part of the *Os pubis*, and is fixed to the upper part of the *Dorſum penis*, on each ſide the great vein of it.

SUSPE'NSORY [*ſuſpenſorium*, L.] a ſort of truſs or bandage uſed by ſurgeons; alſo a cord or ſuch conveniency hung up to a bed, for the eaſe of a ſick perſon in turning himſelf.

SU'SPICABLE, liable to ſuſpicion or to be ſuſpected.

SUSPI'CION [*ſoſpezione*, It. of *ſuſpicio*, L.] jealouſy, fear, conjecture, diſtruſt.

SUSPICION, is repreſented by painters, ſtatuaries, *&c.* as a meager woman in armour, having a cock upon her helmet, in her right hand a ſword, and upon her left arm a hare.

SUSPI'CIOUS [*ſuſpicioſus*, L.] full of ſuſpicion or jealouſy, diſtruſtful, jealous; alſo that may be ſuſpected or feared.

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, with ſuſpicion.

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, a ſuſpicious temper.

SUSPI'RAL [*ſoupirail*, F. *ſpiraglio*, It.] a ſpring of water that paſſes under ground towards a conduit or ciſtern; alſo a breathing-hole, vent-hole, or air-hole.

SUSPI'RATION [*ſuſpiratio*, L.] a ſighing.

To SUSTAI'N [*ſoutenir*, F. *ſoſtenere*, It. *ſoſtener*, Sp. of *ſuſtinere*, L.] to uphold or ſupport, to bear, hold, or keep up; alſo to ſtrengthen or nouriſh, to bear, endure, or ſuffer.

SUSTAI'NABLE [of *ſuſtinere*, L.] that may be upheld, *&c.*

SU'STENANCE } [*ſoſtenenza*, It. *ſuſtento*, Sp. of the
SUSTENTA'TION } verbs. See above.] maintenance, ſubſiſtence.

SUSURRA'TION, a whiſpering, *L.*

To SUTE }
To SUIT } v. *To ſuit.*

A SUTE, v. *ſuit.*

SU'TABLE [better *ſuitable*, of *to ſuit*] agreeable to or with.

SU'TABLENESS, agreeableneſs to another thing.

SU'TABLY [better *ſuitably*] agreeably.

A SU'TTLER [ſoeteler, *Du.*] one who ſells victuals to ſoldiers in a garriſon or camp.

SU'TTLE-*Weight* [with *Tradeſmen*] the pure weight of commodities, after the allowance for tare or weight of the caſk, *&c.* is deducted.

SUTU'RA *oſſium* [in *Anat.*] a ſuture in the juncture of the bones of the skull, like the teeth of ſaws meeting together, *L.*

SU'TURE [F. *cucitura*, It. of *ſutura*, L.] a ſeam or ſtitch; alſo a ſewing up the lips of a wound; alſo the cloſing of the skull-bones, like the teeth of a ſaw, let one into another.

Conſervative SUTURE [in *Surgery*] a kind of ſuture anciently practiſed, whereby the lips of large wounds, where there was a loſs of ſubſtance, were hinder'd from receding too far.

Intertwiſted SUTURE [in *Surgery*] a ſuture wherein the needles are left ſticking in the wound with the thread wound round them.

Dry SUTURE [with *Surgeons*] is a ſuture made with ſmall pieces of leather, or linnen indented like the teeth of a ſaw, ſo that the teeth may fall one within another, the whole row being cloſed, being firſt ſpread with ſome proper plaiſter to make it ſtick.

Incarnative SUTURE [in *Surgery*] is ſo named, becauſe it rejoins the edges of a wound and keeps them cloſe together, by means of a thread run acroſs them with a needle, which cauſes them to grow together and incarnate.

SU'TURES, joining the parts of the skull to the bones of the upper jaw, are of three ſorts, *viz.* the *Tranſverſalis*, the *Ethmoidalis*, and the *Sphenoidalis*.

The SU'TURES, that join the parts of the skull, are four, *viz.* the *Coronalis*, the *Lambdoidales*, the *Sagittalis*, and the *Squamoſa*.

Reſtrictive SU'TURES [in *Surgery*] were formerly uſed to ſtop the flux of blood in large wounds, where any conſiderable veſſels were cut.

SU'TURES [in *Natural Hiſtory*] are the cloſures with which the ſhells of fiſhes are joined one to another.

Baſtard } SU'TURES } [with *Anat.*] are thoſe ſeams of the
Falſe } } skull, the figures of which bear a reſemblance to the ſcales of a fiſh, and are joined together by going one over another.

SWAB, a cod of beans, peaſe, *&c.* likewiſe [as a *Sea Term*] an inſtrument made of *Oakam* to cleanſe a ſhip's deck with.

To SWAB [*Sea-Term*] to cleanſe a ſhip's deck.

A SWA'BBER [in a *Ship of War*] one whoſe buſineſs it is to take care that the ſhip be kept clean.

SWABBERS [at the game of *Whiſt* and *Swabbers*] are the ace of hearts, the ace of trumps, the deuce of trumps, and the knave of clubs.

To SWA'DDLE [of ꞅƿeðan, *Sax.* ſwachtelen, *Du.*] to wrap up with ſwathing or ſwaddling bands; alſo to bang, to drub, to cudgel.

To SWAG [ſome derive it of ſuerger, *Dan.* a pendulum, others of ſwancken, *Du.* ſchwancken, G. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards as a weight does, to hang down, alſo to hang looſe on one ſide.

A SWAG-*belly*, one whoſe belly or paunch hangs down or ſwags.

To SWAGE, v. *To aſſwage.*

To SWA'GGER [prob. of ꞅƿeᵹan, *Sax.* to make a noiſe] to play the hector; to boaſt, to vaunt, to huff.

A SWA'GGERER [of ꞅƿeᵹan, *Sax.*] a hectoring, vaunting perſon.

A SWAIN [ꞅƿan of ꞅƿæcan, *Sax.* to labour] a ſhepherd, a neat-herd, a country man, a clown.

SWAI'NMOTE } a court held for the adjuſting of the affairs of
SWA'NIMOTE } a foreſt 3 times a year, the verdurers being judges.

SWA'LING } [of ꞅƿelan, *Sax.*] waſting or blaring away, as
SWEA'LING } a candle.

SWA'LLET [at the *Tin-Mines*] water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

A SWA'LLOW [ꞅƿalepe, *Sax.* ſwala, *Su.* ſwaluwe, *Du.* ſchwalbe, G.] a bird. The notion owes its original to the *Roman* ſuperſtition, who had appropriated theſe birds to their *Penates* or houſhold Gods, and therefore would not injure them; and alſo becauſe ſwallows are the meſſengers of the ſpring, upon which account the *Rhodians* had a ſolemn ſong to welcome in the ſwallows.

One SWALLOW does not make Summer.

And the falſe as well as fooliſh concluſions, from a *particular* to an *univerſal Truth*, fall under the cenſure of this proverb. It teaches that as he that gueſſes at the courſe of the year by the flight of one ſingle bird, is very liable to be miſtaken in his conjecture; ſo alſo a man cannot be denominated *Rich* from one *ſingle* piece of money in his pocket, nor accounted *univerſally Good* from the practice of one *ſingle Virtue*, nor *temperate* becauſe he is *ſtout*, nor *Liberal* becauſe he is *exactly juſt*: That *one* day cannot render a man completely happy in point of *Time*, nor *one Action* conſummate his glory in point of *Valour*. In ſhort, the moral of it is, that the right way of judging of things beyond impoſition and fallacy, is not from particulars, but univerſals. *Una Hirundo non facit Ver*, ſays *Horace*. Τὸ ἔαρ μία χελιδὼν ὀ ποιεῖ. *Ariſtot.* from whence we borrow it. Eine Schwalbe machet keinen Frühling (ſpring) H. G. *Una golondrína, no háze veráno*, Sp. *Una Rondine* (ſwallow or *Fiore*, flower) *non fà Primavera.*

To SWA'LLOW [ꞅƿalᵹian or ꞅƿelᵹan, *Sax.* ſwelghen, *Du.* ſchwelgen, G. all which ſignify to devour greedily.] to take down the throat.

He has SWALLOW'D a Spider.

That is, he is become a bankrupt.

To SWALLOW an Ox and be choak'd by the Tail. v. *To ſtrain.*

To SWALLOW *one's Words*, to deny what one has ſaid.

A SWA'LLOW [*Hieroglyph.*] ſignifies juſtice and equity, becauſe it is ſaid to diſtribute its meat equally to all its young ones.

A SWA'LLOW, a flying ſea-fiſh; alſo a whirl pool or gulph.

SWA'LLOW-*Tail* [in *Fortif.*] is a ſingle tenall, narrower towards the fortified place, than towards the country. See *Queue d'hironde.*

SWALLOW-*Tail* [with *Carpenters*, *&c.*] a particular way of faſtening together 2 pieces of timber, ſo that they cannot fall aſunder.

SWA'LLOW-*Wort*, an herb, accounted a good antidote againſt poiſon.

SWAM, v. *To Swim.*

SWAMP } [of ſwamp, *Teut.* ſchwamp, G.] a bog or marſhy
SWOMP } place, ſuch as are common in the *Weſt-Indies.*

SWA'MPINESS, bogginess, marſhineſs.

SWA'MPY, of, pertaining to, or abounding with ſwamps.

A SWAN [ꞅƿan or ꞅƿon, *Sax.* ſwaan, *Su.* ſwaen, *Du.* ſchwan, H. and L. G.] a large water-fowl.

A SWAN [*Hieroglyph.*] repreſented an old muſician, becauſe it is ſaid of this bird, that, when it is at the eve of its death, it takes its farewel of the world by ſinging melodious tunes.

A SWAN, is alſo accounted a ſymbol of a hypocrite, becauſe that as they have fine wings, and yet cannot fly, ſo they have feathers white to perfection, yet their fleſh is very black; ſo hypocrites, appearing outwardly very virtuous, yet are inwardly very wicked.

The Miſer like the SWAN ſings ſweeteſt before Death.

That is, when he makes his will.

Your Geeſe are all SWANS.

That is, you have a wonderful opinion of our own things, or love is blind. *Quiſquis amat ranam, ranam putat eſſe Dianam*, Lat. Or Einem jeden Narren gefällt das ſeine. H. G.

SWANG, v. *To ſwing.*

A SWANK [at *Bocking* in *Eſſex*] the remainder of liquor at the bottom of a pot, cup, or drinking-veſſel, which is juſt ſufficient for one draught; which if it be too little for 2, it is not accounted good manners to offer it to the left-hand-man.

SWA'NKING [prob. of ſpancan, *Sax.* to *labour*] great, luſty, tall, as a ſwanking laſs.

SWAN's *Skin*, a ſort of fine thick flannel ſo named by reaſon of its extraordinary whiteneſs.

SWA'NNIMOTE [of ſpanʒ, *Sax.* a ſwain, and ʒemore, *Sax.* an aſſembly] a court held about foreſt affairs, 3 times a year, before the verdurers as judges.

To SWAP } [perh. of ſpæp, *Sax.* allurement] to exchange
To SWOP } one thing for another, to barter, to truck.

A SWOP, an exchanging, a trucking, or bartering.

SWARD [in *Agriculture*] the ground is ſaid to have a ſward or be ſwarded, when it is well covered with graſs or other greens.

SWARD [ſpeanð, *Sax.* **ſwaerd**, O. and L. G.] the skin of bacon.

SWARE, v. *To ſwear.*

SWARE-*Money*, the payment of an half-penny yearly to the lord of the manour of *Lodebrook*, in the county of *Warwick*, which was to be performed in the following manner. The perſon muſt go before the riſing of the ſun, and walk three times about the croſs, and ſay, the *Swarf-Money*; and then take a witneſs, and lay it in the hole, but muſt look well to it that his witneſs do not deceive him, for if he makes not proof of the payment, he forfeits thirty ſhillings and a white bull.

To SWARM [ſpeanman, *Sax.* **ſwerma**, *Su.* **ſwermen**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſchwaermen**, G.] to fly in a company or cluſter, as bees do; alſo to abound, ſpoken of vermin.

A SWARM [ſpeanm. *Sax.* **ſwerm**, *Su. Du.* and L. G. **ſchwarn**, H. G.] a multitude of bees, flies, or any kind of winged vermin.

One Bee makes no SWARM, v. *Swallow.*

SWA'RTHINESS [of ſpeoꞃꞇicʒneſſe, *Sax.*] blackiſhneſs, tawnineſs

SWA'RTHY [of ſpeanꞇ, ſpeanð, black ſpeanꞇicʒ, *Sax.* blackiſh **ſwart**, *Su.* and *Du.* **ſwaert**, L. G. **ſchwartz**, H. G.] blackiſh-tawny, ſun burnt.

SWASH, a ſtream or puddle of water.

To SWASH, to make water, *&c.* to fly about; alſo to daſh ſwords one againſt another.

SWASH-*Buckler* [ſome derive it of **ſwadderen**, *Du.* to make a noiſe and brawling, and *Buckler*] a vain-glorious, bragging ſword-fighter, a vapouring fellow, a meer braggadochio.

To SWATHE [of ſpeðan, *Sax.* **ſvbe**, *Dan.*] to bind up with ſwathes, to ſwaddle children.

SW'ATHE } [of ſpeðele, *Sax.*] a band to ſwathe or
SWA'THING *Band* } roll up a young child; alſo a long and broad band for binding up any diſeaſed part with a ſurgeons's dreſſings.

To SWAY [prob. of **ſweben**, L. G. **ſchweben**, H. G. to move, wave or hover over] to hold or wield a ſcepter; alſo to govern; alſo to weigh down.

To SWAY *with one*, to have a great influence over him.

SWAY, command, power, rule.

SWAY'ING *of the Back* [in *Horſes*] a hollow ſinking down of the back-bone.

To SWEAL [of ſpælan, *Sax.* to inflame] to melt away waſtefully, as bad candles do; alſo to ſinge a hog.

SWEAP, v. *Swipe.*

To SWEAR [ſpenian, *Sax.* **ſweren**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſchweren**, H. G. **ſwere** or **ſware**, *Dan.* **ſwaeria**, *Su.*] to take a ſolemn oath before a magiſtrate; alſo to ſwear profanely, curſe, blaſpheme.

SWORE, SWARE [ſpene, ſpon, *Sax.* **ſoer**, *Dan.* **ſwohr**, L. G. **ſchwur**, H. G.] (*Ir. Imp.*) did ſwear.

SWORE, SWORN [*Ir. Part. P.*] have or am ſwore or ſworn.

To SWEAR *one*, to tender him an oath.

SWE'ARING [of ſpenian, *Sax.*] taking or uſing oaths.

To SWEAT [ꞇpeꞇan, *Sax.* **ſvede**, *Dan.* **ſwetta**, *Su.*] to perſpire thro' the pores of the body by reaſon of heat, alſo to cauſe to ſweat.

SWEAT [**ſweet**, *Du.* and L. G. **ſchweiſz**, H. G. ſpæꞇe, *Sax.*] moiſture perſpired by the pores.

No Sweet, without SWEAT.

Lat. *Mel nulli ſine felle.* Or, *Qui nucleum eſſe vult, frangat nucem.* (He muſt crack the nut, that will eat the kernel.)

SWEA'TINESS [ſpaꞇiʒneſſe, *Sax.*] wetneſs with ſweat.

SWEA'TING [of ſpeꞇan, *Sax.*] perſpiring through the pores.

SWEA'TING *Sickneſs*, a diſeaſe in the year 1551, which beginning at *Shrewſbury* ran through the whole kingdom.

SWEA'TY [ſpaꞇiʒ, *Sax.*] wet with ſweat.

To SWEEP [ſpeopan, *Sax.* **ſoopa**, *Su.*] to cleanſe with a broom, bruſh, *&c.*

SWEPT [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did ſweep, have ſwept.

A new Beſom SWEEPS **clean.**

Spoken generally of new ſervants, who are very diligent; new officers, who are very ſevere; or new pretenders to friendſhip, who are very officious.

SWEEP **before your own Door.**

This proverb is a reproof to thoſe who are continually interfering with other perſon's concerns, and at the ſame time neglect their own. The *Latins* ſay: *Te ipſum inſpice* or, *Tuis rebus conſule.* (Look at home.) We have another proverb which comes up to the ſame: *Scald not your Lips with other folk's Broth*, that is, meddle not with what you have nothing to do, Lat. *Quod tuâ nil refert, percontari deſinas.*

To SWEEP [with *Falcon.*] a term uſed of a hawk, who is ſaid *to ſweep*, when ſhe wipes her beak after feeding.

SWEEP [of a *Ship*] the mould where ſhe begins to compaſs at the rung-heads.

SWEEP, a ſemicircular or oval line made by the motion of the hand, compaſſes, or any other vibration.

SWEEP [with *Alchymiſts*] a refining furnace, called alſo an almond-furnace.

SWE'EP-*Stakes*, one who ſweeps or takes up the money at play.

SWEEP-*Net*, a ſort of fiſhing net.

SWEE'PAGE, a crop of hay in a meadow.

SWEE'PING [in *Sea-Language*] ſignifies dragging along the ground, at the bottom of the ſea, or a channel, with a grapnel of 3 flakes, to find a hawſer or cable that has ſlipp'd from an anchor.

SWEET [ſpeꞇe, *Sax.* **ſot**, *Da.* **ſuet**, *Du.* **ſoet**. L. G. **ſuſz**, H. G. *ſuavis*, L.] pleaſant in taſte, alſo in diſpoſition, *&c.* likewiſe to the ſmell.

The SWEET-BREAD, of a breaſt of veal, lamb, *&c.*

After SWEET **Meat comes ſour Sauce.**

This proverb is an excellent monition to *Temperance* and *Sobriety*, for that whatſoever is *exceſſive* and *unreaſonable*, either in our *Actions* or our *Paſſions* and *Appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *Gluttony*; either in point of wit, mirth, or wantonneſs to *Intemperance*; of luſt, leachery, or lewdneſs to *Iniquity*, will certainly make the ſweeteſt meat we can eat riſe as ſour as a crab in our ſtomachs; for that there is rank *Poiſon* in the tail of all *unlawful* pleaſures, a *bitter* ſweet, or *a deadly* ſour dreg in the bottom of the veſſel, which will be *Wormwood* and *Gall* in the belly. *Poſt gaudia Luctus*, ſay the *Latins.* Ἐξ ἀϖοεξιας πραγματα, ſay the *Greeks*; and גמבשבש יכאב לב ואהריתה שמחה תוגה, the *Hebrews.*

To SWE'ETEN [**ſootda**, *Su.* **ſosten**, *Du.*] to make ſweet; alſo to ſoften or alleviate.

A SWE'ETENER, one who decoys perſons to game.

A SWE'ET-HEART [ſpeꞇe-heonꞇ, *Sax.*] a Lover.

To be SWEET *upon a Woman*, to look amourouſly upon her.

A SWE'ETING, a ſort of apple.

SWEE'TISH, ſomewhat ſweet.

SWE'ETLY, agreeably to the taſte, ſmell, *&c.*

SWE'ETMEATS, preſerves, confits.

SWEETNESS [ſpeꞇeneſſe, *Sax.*] a ſweet quality.

SWEET-SCENTED, perfumed.

To SWELL [**ſwellen**, Du. and L. G. ſpellan, *Sax.* **ſwelle**, *Dan.* **ſwella** Su. **ſchwellen**, H. G.] to riſe up as a tumour; to puff or blow up one's ſelf, to look big.

SWOLN [ſpollan, *Sax.* **geſwollen**, L. G. **geſchwollen**, H. G.] (*Ir. Part. P.*) am ſwoln.

The SWELL [*Sea Term*] or riſing of the ſea.

A SWE'LLING [ſpell. or ſpile, *Sax.* **ſwellinge**, *Du.*] a tumour or riſing in the body, or in any part of it.

To SWELTER [of ſpoleð, or ſpole, heat, or of ſpælan, *Sax.* to inflame] to be as it were broiled with exceſſive heat.

SWE'LTRY, as ſweltry hot, extremely hot, v. *Sultry.*

SWEPE } an engine or machine, having croſs beams, to draw
SWIPE } water with.

SWEPT, v. *To Sweep.*

SWERD, the ſuperficies of graſſy ground.

To SWE'RVE [of **ſwarfwa**, Su. **ſwerwen**, Du. to wander] to deviate or turn aſide from that which is right.

SWIFT [ſpiꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] quick, nimble, fleet.

SWIFT *of Courſe* [with *Aſtron.*] is when a planet moves in twenty four hours more than its mean motion.

SWI'FTERS [on *Ship-board*] are ropes belonging to the main or fore-maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the ſhrouds and keep the maſts ſtiff.

SWI'FTING *a Ship* [*Sea-Term*] is when the gun is encompaſſed with a good rope, and the cheſt-rope is made faſt thereto, in order to keep the boat from ſwinging to and again in a ſtiff gale of wind.

SWI'FTING *of the Capſtan-Bars*, is the ſtraining a rope all round the outer end of the capſtan-bars, in order to ſtrengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the men heave or work at them.

SWI'FTING *a Maſt* [*Sea-Term*] is a particular manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening it, when a ſhip is either brought a-ground or on a careen.

Swi'ftness [ꞅƿiꝼꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] velocity.

Swi'ftness *of the Sun* [*Hieroglyph.*] was repreſented by the *Egyptians* by a round *Diſcus* in the hand of their God *Oſyris*.

To Swig [ꞅƿiᵹan, *Sax.*] to drink large draughts.

To Swill [ꞅƿelᵹan, *Sax.* ſwelgen, *Du.* and L. G. ſchwelgen, H. G.] to gulp or ſwallow down greedily; alſo to drink much or hard,

Swill, hog-waſh.

Swill-*Bowl*, a ſtout toper or great drinker.

To Swim [ꞅƿimman, *Sax.* ſwümmen, *Dan.* ſwemmen, *Du.* and L. G. ſchwemmen, H. G.] to paſs along in or with, or to float on the water.

Swum, Swam, Swom [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did ſwim, have ſwum: Theſe irregularities are all deriv'd from the ſame in *Sax.* and *G.*

To Swim with the Stream.

That is to do, think, or ſay as the reſt of the world does, however our opinion be, leſt the torrent hurry us down againſt our will.

He muſt needs Swim, who is held up by the Chin.

Fr. *Celui peut hardiment nager* (ſwim boldly) *à qui l'on ſoutient le menton.*

Swi'mming *in the Head*, a vertigo or giddineſs.

Swi'mming-*Bladder* a veſicle of air incloſed in the bodies of fiſhes, by means whereof they are enabled to ſuſtain themſelves at any depth of water.

Swine [ꞅƿyn, *Sax.* Svin, *Dan.* ſwyn, *Su.* ſwyn, *Du.* and L. G. ſchwein, H. G. ſwein, *Teut.*] hogs, either boars or ſows.

To caſt Pearl before Swine.

A T...rd is as good for a Sow as a Pancake.

Theſe proverbs are either ſpoken jocoſely when people, for want of a better taſte or knowledge make light of what is good and fine, either in food, literature or whatever elſe, and take up with what is coarſe and ordinary; or, as an admonition to us not to throw away what is good upon thoſe who don't know how to ſet a true value upon it. The *Latins* ſay: *Aſinus ſtramentum mavult quam Aurum.* (The aſs had rather have ſtraw than gold.) The *Germans*: **Was ſoll der Kuhe Muſcaten-Neuſſe.** (What can the cow do with nutmegs.)

Herd of Swine [ꞅƿin-heoꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a flock or company of ſwine.

Swine *Pipe*, a bird of the thruſh kind.

Swine-*Herd* [ꞅƿyn hyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a feeder of hogs.

Swine-*Bread*, truffles.

A Sea Swine, a porpoiſe.

A wild Swine a wild beaſt, differing from the tame of this ſpecies in ſize as well as colour, of which there are great plenty in the woods of *Germany*.

To Swing [ꞅƿinᵹan. *Sax.* ſwinger, *Dan.* ſwinga, *Su.* ſwingen, L. G ſchwingen H. G.] to move to and fro, to hang, to vibrate.

Swung, Swang [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P*] did ſwing, have or am ſwung.

Swing *Wheel* [in a *Royal Pendulum-Clock*] a wheel which drives the *Pendulum*; the ſame is called a crown-wheel in a watch.

A Swing, a jerk, likewiſe an inſtrument to ſwing children in, to advance their growth.

To Swinge [of ꞅƿinᵹan, *Sax.*] to beat, bang, or whip ſoundly.

A Swinger, any thing that is large of the ſort.

Swi'nging [of ꞅƿenᵹan, *Sax.*] vibrating to and fro.

Swi'nging [of ꞅƿinᵹan, *Sax*] huge, exceeding, great.

Swi'nish [of ꞅƿinlic, of ꞅƿin, *Sax.* ſwyniſch, *Du.* and L. G. ſchweiniſch, H. G.] ſlovenly; alſo booriſh in manners.

To Swingle, to beat flax, *&c.*

Swi'ngle *Staff* [ꞅƿinᵹle, *Sax.* ſwingl, *Du.*] a ſtick for beating of flax, hemp, *&c.*

Swink, [ꞅƿinc, *Sax.*] labour.

A Swinker, an artizan.

A Swipe, a machine for drawing up water; alſo another for throwing granadoes.

A Switch, a ſmall, taper ſprout or ſprig of a tree.

To Switch, to ſtrike with ſuch a ſprig or ſtick.

To Swive [prob. of ſweben, L. G. ſchweben, H. G. to agitate] to copulate with a woman.

A Swi'vel, a ſort of ring of metal that turns about any way, uſed at the ends of the handles of whips and ſeveral other things, alſo an iron which turns round.

Swivels, ſteel hooks with ſprings at the end of watch-chains, to hang the key and ſeals upon.

A Swol'ing *of Land*, is as much as one plough can till in a year, a hide of land; or, ſome ſay, an uncertain quantity.

Swom, v. *To ſwim.*

Swoln, v. *To ſwell.*

To Swoon [prob. of ꞅƿunan, ꞅƿunnan, *Sax.* or Svinder, *Dan.* ſwinden, L. G. ſchwinden, to *vaniſh*] to faint away, to ſuffer a deliquium of the ſpirits.

A Swoon, a fainting fit.

Swo'oning [of ꞅƿunien, *Sax.*] fainting away, wherein the patient loſes all his ſtrength and underſtanding.

To Swoop [with *Fowlers*] is to fly down haſtily and catch up with the talons, as birds of prey do.

To Swop. See to *ſway.*

A Sword [ꞅƿeoꞃd, ꞅƿuꞃd, *Sax.* Sverd, *Dan.* ſweard, *Su.* ſwaerd, *Du.* ſwerd, L. G. ſchwerd, H. G.] a weapon too well known to need a deſcription.

Intemperance deſtroys more than the Sword.

H. G. **Die Unmaſſigkeit bringt mehrum, als der Krieg.** Lat. *Plures occidit gula quam gladius.* Fr. *La Gourmandiſe tuë plus que l'epeé tranchant*, v. *Teeth.*

Don't put a Sword into a Madman's hands.

As dangerous as it is to truſt a ſword in the hands of a madman, as hazardous it is to truſt our ſecrets and our concerns in the breaſts or hands of fools, or people of an imprudent conduct.

Sword-*Bearer* [to the lord mayor of *London*] an officer who carries the ſword before the lord-mayor.

Sword *of Bacon* [ꞅƿeaꞃd, *Sax.*] the rind or ſkin of bacon.

Sword-*Fiſh*, a ſea-fiſh, ſo called from its having a bone 4 or 5 foot long, like the blade of a ſword, with teeth on either ſide at the end of the upper jaw; and who is at perpetual enmity with the whale, whom it often wounds to death.

A Sword's-*Man* [ꞅƿeoꞃd man, *Sax.*] a fencer.

Sword-*Graſs*, a kind of ſedge.

Swore, v. *To ſwear.*

Sworn, v. *To ſwear.*

Sworn-*Brothers*, ſoldiers of fortune who were wont to engage themſelves, by mutual oaths, to ſhare the reward of their ſervices.

Swum, v. *To ſwim.*

Swung, v. *To ſwing.*

Syb, or Sybship [ꞅib-ꞅcip, *Sax.* ſibſchaft, G.] parentage.

Sybari'tical [of the inhabitants of the city *Sybaris*, a people ſo addicted to luxury and voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their horſes to dance to the ſound of a pipe; upon which, the *Crotonians*, waging war with them, brought a great number of pipers with them into the field of battle, which ſet their horſes a dancing, and ſo broke their ranks, and were the cauſe of their being utterly overthrown] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

Sy'camin } [*ſycaminus, ſycamorus*, L. of συκόμορος, of συ-
Sy'camore } κή, a fig, and μορέα, a mulberry tree, *Gr.*] a great tree like a fig-tree, that may be call'd the mulberry fig-tree.

Sy'coma } σύκωμα } a fleſhy ſubſtance, wart, or ulcer,
Sy'cosis } σύκωσις } growing about the fundament, ſo called from its likeneſs to a fig.

Sy'chophancy [of συκοφαντία, G.] falſe dealing, falſe accuſation, tale bearing.

A Sy'cophant [*ſycophanta*, L. συκοφάντης, of τὸ τὰ σῦκα φαίνειν, Gr. thoſe among the *Athenians* who gave information of the exportation of figs, contrary to law, were called *Sycophants*] a falſe accuſer, a tale bearer, a pick-thank; alſo a flatterer.

Sycopha'ntic } of or pertaining to paraſites or paraſi-
Sycopha'ntical } ticalneſs.

Sycopha'ntic *Plants.* See *Paraſitical Plants.*

To Sy'cophantize [συκοφαντίζειν, Gr.] to accuſe or ſlander falſely, to deal deceitfully.

Sy'der [*cydre*, F. *ſidro*, It.] wine of apples.

Sydera'tion, the blaſting of trees or plants with an eaſterly wind, or with exceſſive heat and drought; alſo a being planet-ſtruck; or a benumming, when one is depriv'd of the uſe of his limbs and all ſenſe by that means, *F.* of *L.*

Sydera'tion [with *Surgeons*] an intire mortification of any part of the body.

Sy'derous [*ſyderoſus*, L.] planet-ſtruck.

Sylla'bical [*ſyllabique*, F. *ſyllabicus*, L. συλλαβικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a ſyllable.

Sylla'bically [of συλλαβικὸς, Gr.] by ſyllables.

Syllabica'tion, the forming of ſyllables.

Sy'llable [*ſyllabe*, F. *ſillaba*, It. *ſylaba*, Sp. *ſyllabus*, L. of σύλλαβος, Gr.] an articulate or complete ſound, made either by one or ſeveral letters.

Sylla'bub. See *Sillabub.*

Sy'llepsis [σύλληψις, Gr.] a grammatical figure, where 2 nominative caſes ſingular of different perſons are joined to a verb plural; as, *Thou and he, ye are in Safety.*

Sy'llogism [*ſyllogiſme*, F *ſillogiſmo*, It. *ſilogiſmo*, Sp. συλλογισμὸς, Gr.] a logical argument, conſiſting of three propoſitions, call'd the *Major*, *Minor*, and *Conſequence*, wherein, ſome things being ſuppoſed or taken for granted, a concluſion is drawn different from the things ſuppoſed.

Categorical Sy'llogism, is ſuch in which both the propoſitions are poſitive as, *Every Man is an Animal*, &c.

Hypothetical Sy'llogism, is when one or both the ſyllogiſms are hypothetical, as *If the Sun ſhines, it is Day*, &c.

Conditional Sy'llogisms [among *Rhet.*] do not all conſiſt of propoſitions that are conjunctive or compounded; but are thoſe whoſe *Major* is ſo compounded, that it includes all the concluſion. They are reducible to three kinds, *Conjunctive*, *Diſjunctive*, and *Copulative*.

Conjunctive **Sy'llogisms** [in *Logick*] are thoſe, the *Major* of which is a conditional propoſition, containing all the concluſion, as,

If there is a God, he ought to be loved.
There is a God.
Therefore he muſt be loved.

Copulative **Syllogisms**, are ſuch, in which a negative propoſition is taken, part of which is afterwards laid down as a truth to take off the other part; as, *A Man cannot be at the ſame Time a Servant of God, and a Worſhipper of Money;*

A Miſer is a Worſhipper of Money;
Therefore a Miſer is no Servant of God.

Disjunctive **Syllogisms**, are ſuch, the firſt propoſition of which is disjunctive; that is, whoſe parts are joined by *or*; as,

Thoſe who kill'd Cæſar *are Parricides, or*
Defenders of Liberty.
Now they are not Parricides;
Therefore they are Defenders of Liberty.

Syllogi'stical [*ſyllogiſticus*, L. of συλλογιστικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to ſyllogiſms or ſyllogiſtical diſputations.

Syllogi'stically, by way of ſyllogiſm.

To **Sy'llogize**, to argue by ſyllogiſms.

Sylphs, a kind of fairy nymphs, *L.*

Sylva [in *Poetry*] a poetical piece, compoſed as it were, at a ſtart, in a kind of rapture and tranſport, without much thought or meditation.

Sylva *cædua* [*old Stat.*] a wood under 20 years growth, an under-wood.

Sy'lvan } [*ſylvaticus*, F.] of or pertaining to woods
Sylva'tick } and foreſts.

Sylvi'colist [*ſylvicola*, L.] a dweller in a wood.

Symbol [*ſymbole* F. *ſimbolo*, It. and Sp. *ſymbolum*, L. of σύμϐολον, Gr.] a badge, ſign, type, mark, emblem, or repreſentation of ſome moral things by the images or properties of natural things; a myſtical ſentence, a motto or device, as a lion is a ſymbol of courage, and two hands joined or claſped together, is a ſymbol of union or fidelity.

Sy'mbol [in *Theology*] the apoſtles creed, or the ſum of Chriſtian belief.

Sy'mbols [in *Algebra*] are letters, characters, ſigns or marks, by which any quantity is repreſented, or which denote addition, ſubſtraction or multiplication.

Sy'mbols [with *Medaliſts*] certain marks or attributes peculiar to certain perſons or deities, as a thunder-bolt with the head of an emperor, is a ſymbol of ſovereign authority and power equal to the Gods, the trident is the ſymbol of *Neptune*, and a peacock of *Juno*.

Symbo'lical [*ſymbolique*, F. *ſimbolico*, It. *ſymbolicus*, L. of συμϐολικὸς, Gr.] of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ſymbol, myſtical.

Symbo'lically [of *ſymbolicus*, L. of συμϐολικὸς, Gr.] emblematically, by ſymbols, emblems, motto's, and devices, *&c.*

Sy'mbolism } [in *Anat.*] is a term uſed either in relation to
Sy'mbole } the fitneſs of the parts one with another, or to the conſent between them, by the intermediation of the nerves.

To **Sy'mbolize**, to ſignify or intimate ſome ſecret or hidden thing by certain outward ſigns; as the *Ear ſymbolizes Hearing, the Eye Watchfulneſs.*

To **Sy'mbolize** *with* [*ſymbolizer*, F. *ſimbolizzare*, It. *ſimbolizar*, Sp.] to agree in a thing with, to partake of each other's qualities, as air and fire are ſymbolizing elements.

Symbolo'graphy [of σύμϐολον and γράφω, Gr. to write] a deſcription or treatiſe of ſymbols.

Symbolo'graphist [of σύμϐολον, and γράφω, *Gr.* to write] one who writes or treats of ſymbols.

Sy'mmachy [συμμαχία, Gr.] aid or aſſiſtance in war.

Sy'mmetral } [*ſymmetrus*, L. of σύμμετρος, Gr.] com-
Symme'trical } menſurable.

Symme'trically, proportionally.

Symmetry [*ſymmetrie*, F. *ſimmetria*, It. *ſimetria*, Sp. *ſymmetria*, L. of συμμετρία, of σὺν, with, and μέτρον, Gr. meaſure] a due proportion or the relation of equality in the height, length and breadth of the parts neceſſary to compoſe a beautiful whole, or an uniformity of the parts in reſpect to the whole.

Sy'mmetry [in *Medicine*] a good temper of body.

Sympathe'tical } [*ſympathique*, F. *ſimpatico*, It of *ſym-*
Sympathe'tick } *patheticus*, L. of σὺν with, and πάθος, Gr. paſſion] of, pertaining to, or partaking of ſympathy.

Sympathe'tical *Inks*, certain inks that are as well ſurprizing, as curious and diverting, in that they may be made to appear or diſappear very ſuddenly, by the application of ſomething to the paper, that ſeems to operate upon the inks by ſympathy.

Sympathetically, by ſympathy.

Sympathe'ticalness [of συμπαθέω, Gr.] a ſympathizing quality, or the nature of ſympathy.

Sympathe'tick *Powder*, a certain powder made of *Roman* or green vitriol, either chymically prepared, or elſe only opened by the piercing of the ſun-beams into it, and calcining it; which, by Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and others, is celebrated as having the great virtue of curing wounds, by only ſpreading it on the cloth, *&c.* that firſt received the blood of the wound; ſo that tho' the cloth be kept many miles diſtant from the perſon wounded, yet the perſon ſhall be healed.

To **Sy'mpathize** [*ſympathiſer*, F. *ſimpatizzare*, It. *ſimpatizar*, Sp. συμπαθέω, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual affection or fellow-feeling.

Sy'mpathy [*ſympathie*, F. *ſimpatia*, It. and Sp. *ſympathia*, L. συμπύθεια, of σὺν with, and πάθος, ſuffering, *&c.* Gr.] an agreeableneſs of natural qualities, affections, inclinations, humours, temperature, *&c.* which make two perſons pleaſed and delighted with each other, a fellow feeling, compaſſion.

Sy'mpathy [with *Phyſicians*] is a diſpoſition of one part of the body, cauſed by the diſeaſe of another.

Sympe'psis [συμπέψις, Gr.] a concoction or ripening of ſuch tumours as are growing to an inflammation.

Symphoni'aca [with *Botan.*] the herb Hen-bane.

Sympho'nious, pertaining to ſymphony, muſical, *Milton.*

Sy'mphony [*ſymphonie*, F. *ſinfonia*, It. *ſymfonia*, Sp. of *ſymphonia*, L. συμφωνία, of συμφωνέω, Gr. to agree in one ſound] a conſonance or concert of ſeveral ſounds agreeable to the ear, whether they be vocal, or inſtrumental, or both, alſo called harmony.

Sy'mphysis [in *Surgery*] is one of the manners of articulating or jointing of bones, or a natural union whereby 2 ſeparate bones are render'd contiguous and become one, ſo that neither has any proper or diſtinct motion.

Symphy'sis [with a *Medium*] is of 3 kinds called, *Syneuroſis*, *Syſarchoſis*, and *Synchondroſis*; which ſee.

Symphy'sis [without a *Medium*] is where two bones unite and grow together of themſelves, without the intervention of any third thing, as a cartilage, griſtle, *&c.*

Sy'mphyton [σίμφυτον, Gr.] the herb Wall-wort or Comfrey.

Symple-gades, v. *Cyaneæ Petræ.*

Symplo'ce [συμπλοκὴ, *Gr.*] a rhetorical figure, when ſeveral ſentences or clauſes have the ſame beginning and ending.

Sympo'siac [of συμπόσιον, *Gr.* a banquet] an entertainment or converſation of philoſophers at a banquet.

Sy'mptom [*ſymptome*, F. *ſintomo*, It. *ſymtoma*, Sp. *ſymptoma*, L. σύμπτωμα, of συμπίπτω, *Gr.* to happen] an accident or effect accompanying a diſeaſe; as the head-ach comes with an ague; a pricking in the ſide with a pleuriſy, *&c.* alſo a ſign or token.

Sy'mptom [in *Phyſick*] every preternatural thing ariſing from a diſeaſe, as its cauſe, in ſuch a manner as that it may be diſtinguiſh'd from the diſeaſe itſelf, and from its next cauſe, *Boorhave.*

Symptoma'tical } [*ſymptomatique*, F. *ſymptomaticus*, L.
Symptoma'tick } συμπτωματικὸς, *Gr.*] of, pertaining, to, attended with, or cauſed by ſome ſymptom.

Symptomatical [in *Phyſick*] a term frequently uſed to denote the difference between the primary and ſecondary cauſes in diſeaſes.

Symptoma'ticalness, the being attended with ſymptoms.

Syn [συν, *Gr.*] an inſeparable prepoſition, ſignifying, *with, together.*

Syna'cticks [συνακτικὰ, *Gr.*] medicines which contract any part.

Synae'resis [συναίρεσις, *Gr.*] a grammatical figure, being a clapping together two vowels into one, as *alvaria* for *alvearia*.

Synago'gical, of, or pertaining to a ſynagogue.

Sy'nagogue [F. *ſinagoga*, It. and Sp. *ſynagoga*, L. of συναγωγὴ of συνάγειν, *Gr.* to gather together] a congregation of particular religious aſſembly of the *Jews*, to perform the offices of their religion; alſo the place where they aſſemble.

Synaloe'pha [συναλοιφὴ, *Gr.*] a contraction or ſhortening of a ſyllable in a *Latin* verſe; or the joining together of two vowels in the ſcanning of a *Latin* verſe; or the cutting off the ending vowel of a word, when the next begins with a vowel as, *ill' ego.*

Synaloe'pha [συναλοιφὴ, *Gr.*] a gluing or mingling together.

Syna'nche [συνάγχη, *Gr.*] a kind of ſquinanſy, wherein the internal muſcles of the *Fauces* or *Pharynx* are attacked, which quite ſtops the breath.

Syna'rthrosis [συνάρθρωσις, *Gr.*] a cloſe jointing of bones that are void of any ſenſible motion, as in the ſkull, teeth, *&c.* L.

Syna'rthroesmus [συναθροισμὸς, *Gr.*] a figure in Rhetorick,

rick, when ſeveral matters of a different nature are heaped up together.

SYNAU'LIA [in ancient *Muſick*] a conteſt of pipes, performing alternately without ſinging.

SYNA'XIS [σύναξις, *Gr.*] a gathering together, a congregation, an aſſembly; alſo the holy communion, the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

SYNCA'MPE [of σὺν and καμπὴ, *Gr.*] a bending or bowing.

SYNCA'MPE [with *Anat.*] the flexure or bent of the arm, where the lower part of it is joined to the upper, *L.* of *Gr.*

SYNCATEGO'REMA [συγκατηγόρημα, *Gr.*] with *Logicians*, is uſed for a word that ſignifies little or nothing of itſelf, yet when joined with others, adds force to them, as *all*, *none*, *ſome*, *certain*, &c.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL [συγκατηγορηματικὸς, *Gr.*] of, or pertaining to ſuch a term; that has no predicamental or ſelf-ſignification.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICALLY, after the manner of a *Syncategorema*, or ſignifying together with.

SYNCHO'NDROSIS [of σὺν with, and χόνδρος, *Gr.*] that part of the bones where their extremities are joined to one another, by means of an intervening cartilage.

SYNCHO'RESIS [συγχώρησις, *Gr.* a granting or allowing] with *Rhetoricians* is a figure, wherein an argument is ſcoffingly yielded unto, and then marred by a retortion upon the objector.

SY'NCHRISM [σύγχεισμα, *Gr.*] a kind of liquid or ſpreading ointment.

SYNCHRO'NICAL [of σύγχρονος, *Gr.*] being or done together at the ſame time; contemporary, of the ſame time or ſtanding.

SYNCHRO'NISM [συγχρονισμὸς, *Gr.*] a happening of things, or remarkable tranſactions or paſſages at one and the ſame time.

SY'NCHYSIS [σύγχυσις, *Gr.*] confuſion, a confuſed mingling together, diſorder.

SY'NCHYSIS [in *Grammar*] a confuſed and diſorderly placing of words in a ſentence.

SY'NCHYSIS [with *Oculiſts*] a preternatural confuſion of the blood or humours of the eyes.

SY'NCHYSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a fault in ſpeech when the order of things is diſturbed.

SYNCOPA'LIS *febris* [with *Phyſicians*] the ſwooning-fever; a fever in which the patient often ſwoons or faints away.

To SY'NCOPATE [*ſincopizzare*, It. *ſincopàr*, Sp. *ſyncopare*, L. of συγκόπτω, *Gr.*] to cut off, take away, or ſhorten, alſo to ſwoon.

SYNCOPA'TION [in *Muſick*] a term uſed when the note of one part ends or breaks off upon the middle of the note of another part.

SY'NCOPE [F. It. and L. *ſyncopa*, Sp. συγκοπὴ, *Gr.*] a cutting off, a grammatical figure, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word, as, *amârunt* for *amaverunt*.

SY'NCOPE [in *Muſick*] is the driving a note, as when an odd *Crochet* comes before 2 or 3 *Minims*; or an odd *Quaver* between 2, 3, or more *Crotchets*.

SY'NCOPE [in *Phyſick*] a deep and ſudden ſwooning, wherein the patient continues without any ſenſible heat, motion, ſenſe, or reſpiration, by a haſty decay of all the natural faculties and ſtrength.

SYNCRI'TICA [συγκριτικὰ, *Gr.*] relaxing, looſening, or opening medicines.

SYNDE'SMUS [συνδεσμὸς, *Gr.*] a joining together, a band or tie, *L.*

SYNDE'SMUS [with *Anat.*] a ligament for the cloſing together of bones and other parts.

SYNDE'SMUS [with *Grammarians*] a part of ſpeech, otherwiſe called a conjunction.

SY'NDICK [*ſyndic*, F. *ſindaco*, It. *ſyndico*, Sp. *ſyndicus*, L. of σύνδικος, *Gr.*] a perſon or magiſtrate, appointed to act for any corporation or community.

SY'NDICK [in *Switzerland*, &c.] a magiſtrate, much the ſame as an *Alderman* in *England*.

SYNDICK [in ſeveral Cities of *Germany*] a magiſtrate, learned in Law, of which there are more or leſs in the compoſition of different Senates.

SY'NDICATE } [F. *ſindacato*, It. *ſindicado*, Sp.] the place,
SY'NDICKSHIP } office, or dignity of a *Syndick*; alſo the time of being in it.

SYNDROME [L. of συνδρομὴ, *Gr.*] a concourſe, a running or meeting together of many perſons into the ſame place.

SYNDROME [in *Medicine*] the concurrence or appearing together of ſeveral ſymptoms in the ſame diſeaſe.

SYNE'CHDOCHE [F. and L. συνεκδοχὴ of συνεκδέχομαι, Gr. to receive together with] is when the whole is put for the part, as when it is ſaid, *The Plague is in* Egypt, when it is only in *Alexandria*: Or when a part is put for the whole, as when it is ſaid, *The Sickneſs is in* London, when it is all over *England*. To this figure it alſo belongs, when we take a liberty to make uſe of a certain number for an uncertain, as when we ſay there are 1000 holes in a thing, when there are many.

SYNE'CHDOCHE [in *Gram.*] a figure when an ablative caſe of the part or the adjunct is changed into an accuſative; as, *Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora*, Virg.

SYNE'CHDOCHE [in *Rhetorick*], a figure wherein the name of a part is put for the whole, as *England* for *Europe*; or, on the contrary, the name of the whole for a part, as *Europe* for *England*.

SYNE'CHDOCHE [with *Logicians*] is when the *Genus* is put for the *Species*, *i. e.* the matter of which a thing is made for the thing itſelf, as *Iron* for a *Sword*; or, on the contrary, as *Sword* for *Iron*.

SYNECHPHO'NESIS } [συνεκφώνησις, *Gr.*] a figure in *Gram-*
SY'MPHONE'SIS } *mar*, being a colliſion or clapping together of vowels, when 2 ſyllables are pronounced as one; as, *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimina texta*, where the *e a* in *alvearia* are contracted into one vowel or ſyllable.

SY'NEDRENO'NTA [of συνεδρεύω, *Gr.*] the common ſymptoms in a diſeaſe, which do neither take their riſe from the nature of it, nor do neceſſarily accompany it; yet ſignify the greatneſs, continuation, *&c.* of it.

SY'NGRAPHA [L. of συγγραφὴ, *Gr.*] a deed or writing under the hand and ſeal of both parties.

SYNGU'LTUS [in *Medicine*] the *Hiccough*, which is a depraved, convulſive motion of the ſtomach, by which it endeavours to expel ſomething that is hurtful or offenſive.

SYNIME'NSIS [of συνίημι, *Gr.*] the uniting of bones together by a membrane, as the bones of the *Sinciput* with thoſe of the *Os frontis* in infants.

SYNEU'ROSIS [συνεύρωσις, *Gr.*] an articulation of bones by a ligament.

SYNOCHA } [συνόχος of συνοχέω, to ſupport or hold up,
SYNO'CHUS } or συνέχω, Gr. continue] the former is uſed by ſome for an intermitting fever, and the latter for a continued one.

SY'NOD [*ſynode*, F. *ſinodo*, It. and Sp. *ſynodus*, L. σύνοδος, Gr.] a council, meeting, or aſſembly of eccleſiaſticks, to conſult about matters of religion and church-affairs.

A Dioceſan SY'NOD, is one where none but the eccleſiaſticks of one dioceſs meet.

A General SY'NOD, is an aſſembly where biſhops, prieſts, *&c.* of all nations meet.

A National SY'NOD, is one where the biſhops and clergy of one nation only meet.

A Provincial SY'NOD, is one where the eccleſiaſticks of one province only meet.

SY'NOD [with *Aſtron.*] a conjunction or concourſe of two ſtars or planets in the ſame optical place of the heavens.

SYNO'DAL } [*ſynodal*, F. *ſinodale*, It. *ſinodal*, Sp. *ſinodycus*,
SYNO'DICAL } L. *ſinodus*, L. σύνοδος, *Gr.*] of, or pertaining to a ſynod.

SYNO'DAL *Inſtrument*, a ſolemn oath taken by a ſynodal witneſs.

SYNO'DAL *Witneſſes* [with *Eccleſiaſticks*] were the urban and rural deans, ſo termed from their giving information of and atteſting the diſorders both of clergy and laity in an epiſcopal ſynod; this authority is now devolved upon church-wardens.

SY'NODALS, the pecuniary rents paid to the biſhop, at the time of the annual ſynod, by every pariſh prieſt.

Provincial SY'NODALS, the canons or conſtitutions of a provincial ſynod.

SYNO'DICAL [συνοδικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the courſe of the moon, *Aſtron.*

SYNO'DICAL } *Month* } [with *Aſtron.*] is the period or in-
SYNO'DICK } } terval of time, wherein the moon departing from the ſun, at a ſynod or conjunction, return to him again.

SYNO'DICAL *Revolution* [with *Aſtron.*] is that motion by which the whole body is carried round with the earth along with the ſun.

SYNO'DICALLY [of *ſynodicus*, L. of συνοδικὸς, *Gr.*] by a ſynod, or according to the appointment of a ſynod.

SYNO'DUS [with *Aſtrol.*] a conjunction of 2 or more planets, or their meeting by beams in other aſpects.

SYNOESI'A, a feſtival celebrated at *Athens*, in commemoration of *Theſeus*'s having united the petty communities of *Aſia*.

SYNOI'CEOSIS [συνοικείωσις, *Gr.*] a rhetorical figure, whereby contrary qualities are united and attributed to the ſame perſon or thing.

SYNO'NYMA [*ſynonymes*, F. *ſinonimi*, It. and Sp. of συνώνυμα, *Gr.*] words of one and the ſame ſignification.

SYNO'NYMAL } [*ſynonime*, F. *ſinonimo*, It. and *ſynonymus*,
SYNO'NYMOUS } L. συνώνυμος, *Gr.*] of, or pertaining to the ſame name or ſignification, or that has the ſame import or ſignification with another.

SYNO'NYMOUSNESS [of *ſynonymus*, L. of συνώνυμος, *Gr.*] the having divers words of the ſame ſignification.

SYNO'NYMY [*ſynonymia*, L. of συνωνυμία, of σὺν with, and ὄνομα, *Gr.*] is a figure in rhetorick. whereby we expreſs the ſame thing by ſeveral words that have the ſame ſignification: ſo *Cicero*, concerning *Cataline*, ſays, *Abiit*, *evaſit*, *erupit*, *He's gone*, *he's fled*, *he's eſcaped*; this is when a perſon's mouth is not ſufficient for his heart, and, in that caſe, he uſes all the words he can think of to expreſs his thoughts.

Syno'psis [σύνοψις, *Gr.*] a ſhort view or epitome, an abſtract or abridgment.

Syno'via [in *Anat.*] the glewy matter between the joints.

Syno'via [in *Medicine*] the nutritious juice proper to each part.

Synta'ctically [of *ſyntaxis*, L. of σύνταξις, Gr] according to the rules of *Syntax*.

Sy'ntagma [σύνταγμα, *Gr.*] a diſpoſing or placing things in an orderly manner; alſo a treatiſe or large diſcourſe upon a ſubject.

Sy'ntasis [σύντασις, Gr.] a preternatural diſtention of the parts.

Sy'ntax [*ſyntaxe*, F. *ſintaſſe*, It. *ſintaxis* of *ſyntaxis*, L. σύνταξις, Gr.] order, the conſtruction or connection of the words of a language into ſentences and phraſes.

Synte'ctoe [of συντηκτικός, *Gr.*] a kind of looſeneſs or a colliquation of the ſolids of a body proceeding from the melting away of the ſubſtance of the body, by a vehement hot diſtemper of the ſolid parts, ſuch as ſometimes happens in the inflammation of the bowels; it is a violent burning fever, either hectick or peſtilential; in which is voided by ſtool a matter, as it were, mixed with oil and greaſe.

Synte'nosis [of συντείνω, *Gr.*] the union of two bones which is joined by a tendon, as the knee-pan to the thigh-bone and tibia.

Synte'resis [συντήρησις, *Gr.*] remorſe, prick, or ſting of conſcience.

Syntere'tica [of συντηρέω, *Gr.*] that part of phyſick that gives rules for the preſervation of health, *L.*

Sy'ntexis [σύντεξις, *Gr.*] a great or deep conſumption, a lingering ſickneſs.

Sy'nthesis [σύνθεσις, *Gr.*] a joining together.

Sy'nthesis [in *Gram.*] a figure by which a noun collective ſingular is joined to a verb or participle plural, and of a different gender.

Sy'nthesis [in *Pharmacy*] the compoſition or putting of ſeveral things together, as the making a compound medicine of ſeveral ſimple ingredients.

Sy'nthesis [with *Logicians*] is the method of convincing others of a truth already found out.

Sy'nthesis [with *Surgeons*] an operation by which ſeveral divided parts are united.

Synthe'tical [συνθετικός, *Gr.*] of, or pertaining to *Syntheſis*.

Synthe'tick *Method* [with *Mathemat.*] is a method of purſuing the truth by reaſons drawn from principles before eſtabliſhed or aſſumed, and propoſitions formerly proved, thus proceeding by a regular chain till they come to the concluſion, as it is done in the elements of *Euclid*, and the demonſtrations of the antients; this is called *Syntheſis* or *Compoſition*, and is oppoſed to the analytical method, called *Reſolution*.

Synulo'ticks [*medicamenta ſynulotica*, L.] ſuch medicines as bring wounds or ſores to an eſcar.

Synu'siasts, a ſect of hereticks, who maintained that there was but one ſingle nature, and one ſingle ſubſtance in *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Sy'philis [of σύν with, and φιλιά, *Gr.* love] the venereal diſeaſe.

Sy'phon. See *Siphon*.

To Sy'ringe [*ſciringare*, It. *xeringuear*, Sp. of *ſyrinx*, L. *ſiringuer*, F.] to ſquirt liquors into ſome parts of the body, as into the ears, ſores, *&c.*

A Sy'ringe [with *Confectioners*] an inſtrument uſed in making *March-pains*, &c.

A Sy'ringe [*ſeringue*, F. *ſciringa*, It. *xeringa*, Sp. *ſyrinx*, L. σύειγξ, *Gr.*] an inſtrument uſed to ſquirt or inject liquors into the fundament, ears, *&c.*

Syringoto'mata [of σύειγξ and τομή, Gr. a cutting] ſurgeons knives for opening fiſtula's, *&c.*

Syringo'tomia [of σύειγξ and τέμνω, *Gr.* to cut] the cutting of a fiſtula.

Syri'tes [συρίτης, *Gr.*] a ſtone found in the bladder of a wolf.

Syro'nes [in *Phyſick*] wheals; alſo worms; a ſort of worms that breed in the ſkin.

Sy'rtes [σύρτεις of τῦ σύρειν, *Gr.*] two dangerous gulphs in the fartheſt part of *Africa*, full of quick-ſands, called the greater and leſſer ſyrtes; whence any quick-ſands or ſhelves in the water, made by the drift of ſands, are called ſyrtes.

Sy'rup [*ſirop*, F. *ſciroppo*, It. *ſyrupus*, L. συράπιον, *Gr.*] a compoſition of a thick conſiſtence, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled up with ſugar.

Syssa'rcosis [συσσάρκωσις, *Gr.*] a particular *Species* of the *Genus* of articulation, being a connection of bones by the means of fleſh.

System [*ſyſteme*, F. *ſyſtema*, It. *ſyſtema*, L. of σύστημα of συνίστημι, *Gr.* to put or connect together] in the general is a regular or orderly collection or compoſition of many things together, or it is an aſſemblage or chain of principles, the ſeveral parts whereof are bound together, or follow and depend on each other.

System *of the World* [with *Aſtron.*] an hypotheſis or ſuppoſition of a certain order and arrangement of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe; whereby they explain all the phenomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, *&c.* the moſt celebrated are the *Copernican*, the *Ptolemaick*, and *Tychonick*.

The System of *Tycho Brahe*, a nobleman of *Denmark* [with *Aſtron.*] in moſt reſpects coincides with the *Copernican* ſyſtem, in this, that ſuppoſing the earth to be fixed, its orbit is omitted, and in the ſtead thereof the ſun's orbit is drawn round the earth, and made to interſect, the orbit of *Mars*; that *Mars* may be nearer the earth than the ſun.

Solar System [according to the new *Aſtron.*] is the joint union or orderly diſpoſition of all the planets, which move round the ſun as their center in determined orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and uſual bounds.

System [in *Muſick*] a compound interval, or an interval compoſed of ſeveral leſſer, ſuch as is the *Octave*, &c. or it is an extent of a certain number of chords, having its bounds towards the grave and acute; which has been differently determined by the different progreſs made in muſick, and according to the different diviſions of the monochord.

System *of Muſick*, is ſometimes uſed for a treatiſe of muſick, or a book which treats of muſick in all its ſeveral parts, both *practical* and *mathematical*.

System *of Philoſophy*, is alſo a regular collection of the principles and parts of that ſcience, into one body, and a treating them dogmatically or in a ſcholaſtick way, in contradiſtinction to the way of eſſay, in which the writer delivers himſelf more freely. looſely, and modeſtly.

System [in *Poetry*] is a certain hypotheſis from which the poet is never to recede; as. for example, when he has made his choiſe either in Chriſtianity or the fables of the heathens, he muſt always diſtinguiſh between the 2, and never mix ſuch different ideas in the ſame poem.

Systema'tical [*ſyſtematicus*, L] of, pertaining to, or reduced to a ſyſtem.

Concinnous Systems [in *Muſick*] are thoſe which conſiſt of ſuch parts as are fit for muſick, and thoſe parts placed in ſuch an order between the extremes, as that the ſucceſſion of ſounds from one extreme to the other may have a good effect.

Inconcinnous Systems [in *Muſick*] are thoſe where the ſimple intervals are inconcinnous or badly diſpoſed betwixt the extremes.

Sy'stole [συστολή, *Gr.*] a contraction, drawing, ſtraitening, or preſſing together.

Systole [with *Gram.*] a figure of *Proſodia*, whereby a long ſyllable is made ſhort, as *Tulerunt faſtidia menſes*, Virg.

Systole [with *Anat*] the contraction of the heart and arteries of an animal, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great *Artery*, as the dilatation of thoſe parts is called the *Diaſtole*.

Sy'style [σύστυλη, *Gr.*] in *Architecture*, a building, whereof the pillars ſtand thick, the diſtance between them being no more than 2 diameters of the column.

Syxhe'ndemen [ſyxhenðemen, *Sax.*] men worth 600 ſhillings; in the time of the *Saxons*, all men in *Britain* were ranked into 3 claſſes, the *loweſt*, the *middle*, and the *higheſt*, and were valued according to their claſs, that, if any injury were done, ſatisfaction might be made, according to the value of the perſon it was done to. The loweſt were called *Twyhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 200 ſhillings, the middlemoſt *Syxhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 600 ſhillings, and the higheſt *Twelfhindemen*, *i. e.* valued at 1200 ſhillings.

Syzeu'gmenon [in *Muſick*] the note called *B fa-be-mi*.

Syzy'gia [συζυγία, *Gr.*] a joining, yoking, or coupling together.

Syzy'gia [in *Gram*] the coupling or clapping of different feet together in verſe, either *Greek* or *Latin*.

Syzy'gia [with *Anat.*] thoſe pairs of nerves which convey ſenſe from the brain to the reſt of the body.

Sysy'gia [with *Aſtrol.*] the intercourſe of the planets one with another, or the intermixing of their beams, either by bodily conjunction or other aſpects.

Syzy'gia [with *Aſtron.*] is the ſame as the conjunction of any 2 planets or ſtars; or when they are both ſuppos'd to be in the ſame point in the heavens; or when they are referred to the ſame degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a circle of longitude paſſing through them both.

BRITISH MUSEUM

T.

T t *Roman*, *T t Italick*, 𝔗 𝔱 *Engliſh*, Ꞇ ꞇ *Saxon*, are the 19th Letter in order of the Alphabet; T τ is the 24th of the *Greek*, and ט the 9th, and ת the 22d of the *Hebrew*.

T with an *i* generally ſounds like *ſi* before a Vowel, as in *Action*, *Creation*, *Inclination*; but *Acceſſion*, *Diviſion*, *Admiſſion*, &c. muſt not be written with *ti*, nor any Word that is not written with a *t* in *Latin*.

T retains its natural Sound before a Vowel, (1.) if an *s*, or *x*, go before the *t*, (2.) in the Derivatives of Nouns and Verbs ending in *ty*, when the *y* is chang'd into *i*.

T before the Terminations *eous*, *ous*, and *uous*, is pronounc'd like *ch*.

T in *ten*, and *tle*, is mute if an *f*, or an *s* precede the former, or an *s*, the latter.

T in the Titles of Books ſtands for *Theologiæ*, as T. D. *Theologiæ Doctor*. *i. e.* Doctor of Divinity.

T, is the Mark of a Branding-Iron, made Uſe of for Branding any Malefactor found guilty of Manſlaughter, Bigamy, *&c.*

T [in *Muſic Books*] ſtands for *tutti*, Ital. and ſignifies all or all together.

T [among the *Antients*] was uſed as a numeral Letter, ſignifying 160.

T̄ with a Daſh at Top ſignified 160,000.

T [in *Muſic Books*] is uſed to denote the Tenor.

TABA'CCO [takes its Name from the Iſland *Tabago*, in the *Weſt-Indies*] being from thence brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, in the Year 1585. *Tabac*, F. *Tabacco*, It. *Tabaco*, Sp. and Port. *Taback*, Du. and G.

TA'BARD }
TA'BERD } *Tabaert*, Du. *Tabbert*, G. A Sort of ſhort Gown, reaching no farther than the Middle of the Leg; alſo a Herald's Coat; alſo a Sort of Jacket, or ſleeveleſs Coat.

TA'BBY [*Tabis*, F. *Tabi*, or *Tabino*, Ital.] A Kind of coarſe Silk Taffety watered.

TA'BBYING, is the Paſſing a Sort of Silk or Stuff under the Calendar, to make a Repreſentation of Waves on it.

TABEFA'CTION, a Conſuming or Waſting away, *L.*

TABE'LLA }
TABLE'TTE } [in *Pharmacy*] a ſolid Electuary or Compoſition of ſeveral Drugs made up into little Squares, more commonly called *Lozenges*.

TABE'LLION [*ant. Deeds*] a Notary-Publick or Scrivener, allow'd by Authority to engroſs and regiſter private Acts and Contracts, *F.* of *L.*

TA'BER }
TA'BOUR } [*tambour de Baſque*, or *Tambourin*, F. *Tamboril*, Sp.] a ſmall Drum.

TA'BERER [*un Tabourineur*, F. *Tamborinero*, Sp.] one that plays upon a ſmall Drum, call'd a Tabour.

TA'BERDER, a Batchelor in *Queen's College*, *Oxford*; one who wears a Garment or ſhort Coat, call'd a *tabard*, being a Kind of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat, whole before, and open on both Sides, with a ſquare Collar, winged at the Shoulders: ſuch as Heralds wear when on Service.

TA'BERN [*taberna*, L.] a Booth, a Cellar, *N. C.*

TA'BERNACLE [F. *tabernacolo*, It. *tabernaculo*, Sp. of *tabernaculum*, L.] a Tent or Pavilion; alſo a wooden Chapel for divine Service.

TA'BERNACLE [with the *antient Jews*] a Kind of Tent to move up and down, as Occaſion required, and wherein the Ark of the Covenant was kept; but afterwards fix'd in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*.

TA'BERNACLE, a Sort of temporary Church or Chapel for the Uſe of Pariſhioners, while their Church is repairing, rebuilding, *&c.*

TA'BERNACLE [with *Roman Catholicks*] a little Veſſel in which the Pix is put on the Altar.

The Feaſt of TA'BERNACLES, a Feaſt obſerved by the *Jews* for 7 Days, beginning the fifth Day of the 7th Month, eating and abiding in Tabernacles or Tents, in Commemoration of their Fathers Dwelling in Tents after their Going out of *Egypt*.

TABERNA'CULUM [in *old Rec.*] a publick Inn or Houſe of Entertainment, *L.*

Tres TABE'RNÆ, *i. e. the* 3 *Taverns*, a Place between *Rome* and *Capua*, upon the great Road call'd the *Appian Way*, where Travellers uſually ſtopped to refreſh themſelves; and of which *Paul* makes Mention in the 28th of the *Acts*.

TA'BES [with *Phyſicians*] a Pining away for Want of natural Moiſture, *L.*

TA'BES, is alſo taken for an Ulcer in the Lungs, cauſing the whole Body to decay and periſh by Degrees.

TA'BES, Gore-blood, the Matter or Corruption that iſſues out of a Wound, *L.*

TA'BES *dorſalis* [with *Phyſicians*] a Conſumption of the Marrow of the Back bone, which happens to ſuch as are too propenſe to Venery, *L.*

TA'BID *Conſtitution*, a dry, lean, waſting Conſtitution.

TA'BIDNESS [of *tabidus*, L.] a Waſtingneſs, Decay, Conſumption.

TABI'FICK [*tabificus*, L.] conſumptive, bringing into a Conſumption, waſting.

TA'BITERS }
TABERDEE'RS } See *Tabarder*.

TA'BLATURE [*tablature*, F. *Intavolatura*, It. of *tabula*, L.] a Muſick-Book giving Directions for playing upon the Lute, Viol, *&c.* by Letters, Cyphers, *&c.*

TA'BLATURE [with *Anat.*] a Diviſion or Parting of the Scull-bones.

TA'BLE [tæꝼle, *Sax.* *tafel*, Du. and G. *table*, F. *tavola*, It. *tabula*, L.] a well-known Piece of Houſhold Furniture; alſo a Board, *&c.* for Writing, *&c.*

To keep a good TA'BLE, to live plentifully.

To keep an open TA'BLE, to entertain all Comers.

To come to the Lord's TA'BLE, to receive the Sacrament.

To TA'BLE, to board, or take Boarders.

TA'BLE [with *Architects*] a ſmooth, ſimple Member or Ornament of various Forms, but moſt uſually in that of a long Square.

Projecturing TA'BLE [in *Archit.*] is ſuch as ſtands out from the Naked of a Wall, Pedeſtal, or other Matter, which it adorns.

A Raking TA'BLE [with *Architect.*] is one that is hollowed in the Dye or Square of the Pedeſtal, and elſewhere, and which is uſually encompaſſed with a Moulding.

Apelles's TA'BLE, a pictured Table, repreſenting the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

Pythagoras's TA'BLE, is the common Multiplication Table, formed of an hundred leſſer Squares or Cells, containing the Products of the ſeveral Digits, multiply'd by each other.

Razed TA'BLE [in *Architect.*] an Emboſſment in a Frontiſpiece, for the Putting an Inſcription or other Ornament in Sculpture.

Crowned TA'BLE [in *Architect.*] one which is covered with a Cornice, and in which is cut a *Baſſo Relievo*, or a Piece of black Marble incruſtated for an Inſcription.

Ruſticated TA'BLE [in *Architect.*] one which is picked and whoſe Surface ſeems rough, as in Grotto's.

TA'BLE-*Rents*, Rents antiently paid to Biſhops or religious Perſons, and reſerved for their Tables or Houſe-keeping.

TA'BLE-*Diamond*, or other precious Stone (with *Jewellers*) one whoſe upper Surface is quite flat, and only the Sides cut in Angles.

TA'BLE-*beer*, ſmall Beer.

A Side, [or Side-Board] TA'BLE, a *buffet* or Table in the Corner or Side of a Room to put Plate, Glaſſes, *&c.* upon.

TA'BLE [of *a Book*] an Index or Repertory at the Begining or End of a Book, to direct the Reader to any Paſſage in a Book.

Knights of the round TA'BLE, a military Order of 24 in Number, all pick'd from among the braveſt of the Nation, ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted by *Arthur*, firſt King of the *Britons*, *A. C.* 1016, who, it is ſaid, had ſuch a Table made to avoid Diſputes about the upper and lower End of it, and to take away all Emulation, as to Places; from this Table they are ſuppoſed to take their Title,

Leſly relates that he has ſeen this Table at *Wincheſter*, and that the Names of a great Number of Knights are written round it, which ſeems to confirm the Tradition. The Keepers of this Table ſhow it with a great deal of Solemnity.

But *Camden* is of Opinion that this Table is of a much more modern Structure than the 6th Century; and *Paperbroch* ſhews that there was no ſuch Thing as any Order of Knights before the 6th Century; and it is likewiſe ſaid that *Arthur* himſelf was but a fabulous Prince.

King *Edward* is ſaid to have built a Houſe, call'd the *Round-Table*, the Court of which was 200 Foot in Diameter. And the Knights of the *Round-Table* (according to *Paulus Jovius*) began firſt to be talk'd of in the Time of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*; and ſome ſuppoſe that the *Round-Table* does not appear to have been any military Order, but rather a Kind of Juſt or military Exerciſe between Combatants with Lances.

To TA'BLE, to be at Board, or to entertain at Board.

TA'BLER, a Boarder, or one that diets with another.

TA'BLES, [*tavoliere*, It. *tablas*, Sp.] a certain Game play'd on a Table-board.

TA'BLES [in *Aſtron.*] are Tables wherein the Motions of the Planets are calculated.

TA'BLES [in *Perſpective*] plain Surfaces ſuppoſed to be tranſparent and perpendicular to the Horizon.

TA'BLES [in *Heraldry*] Coats or Eſcutcheons, containing nothing but the mere Colour of the Field, and not charged with Figure, Bearing, *&c.*

Loxodromick TA'BLES [in *Navig.*] are Tables of Traverſes, for the eaſy and ready Solution of Problems in Navigation.

Ta'bles *of Houſes* [with *Aſtrol.*] Tables ready calculated for the Help of Practitioners of that Art in ſetting a Figure.

The 12 **Ta'bles**, the Tables of the *Roman* Laws, engraven on Braſs, brought from *Athens* to *Rome* for the *Decemviri.*

Ta'bles [of *Sines* and *Tangents*] are proportional Numbers calculated from, and depending on the given Quantity of the *Radius*, whence any other Sine may be found.

Ta'blet, a ſmall Table.

Ta'blet [in *Pharmacy*] See *Tabella.*

Ta'blets [in *Pharmacy*] ſolid Electuaries, much the ſame as Lozenges.

Ta'bling *of Fines* [in *Law*] the Making a Table with the Contents of any Fine paſt in one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

Ta'bret, the ſame as *Tabor.*

To **ta'bor**, to play upon the *Tabor.*

Taboure't, a low Stool, *F.*

Taboure't [as the Privilege of the *Tabouret*] is a Privilege ſome great Ladies in *France* have to ſit in the Queen's Preſence.

Ta'bula, a Table, Board, or Plank, *L.*

Ta'bula [in *old Rec.*] a preſcribed Form or Directory for Cathedral Churches; which the Officer, call'd an *Hebdomadary*, draws up at the Beginning of every Week, and appoints the ſeveral Perſons and their Parts in the Offices of the Week following.

Ta'bular [*tabularis*, L.] belonging to a Table, Board, or Plank.

To **ta'bulate**, [*tabulare*, L.] to floor or board.

Tabula'tion, a Faſtening together of Boards, *&c.* the Making a Floor.

Tabulatu'ra [in *Muſick*] the old Way of ſetting down Tunes, with Letters inſtead of Notes.

Ta'bum, corrupt, black, Gore-blood; alſo a thin Sort of Matter iſſuing from an Ulcer, *L.*

Ta'camaha'ca } a Kind of reſinous Gum brought from
Ta'cama'ca } *New-Spain.*

Ta'cent [*tacens*, L.] quiet, ſtill, without Noiſe; holding one's Peace.

Ta'ces, Armour for the Thighs.

Tach [of *attacher*, F.] a Sort of Claſp or Button.

Ta'chygraphy } [*tachygraphia*, L. *tachygraphie*, F. of
Ta'cheography } ταχυγραφία, of τάχυς, quick, and γραφὴ, Gr. Writing] the Art of ſwift Writing, Short-hand.

Ta'cit [*tacite*, F. *tacito*, It. and Sp. *tacitus*, L.] ſilent; implied or meant, tho' not expreſſed.

Ta'citly, ſilently

Ta'cita, a Goddeſs among the *Romans*, who was firſt worſhipped by *Numa Pompilius*, as the Goddeſs of Silence.

Ta'citness [*taciturnité*, F. *taciturnitas*, L.] Silentneſs.

Tacitu'rnity [*taciturnité*, F. *taciturnita*, It. *taciturnidad*, Sp. *taciturnitas*, L.] a being ſilent or of few Words; Cloſeneſs or Reſervedneſs in Speech.

Tacitu'rnous [*taciturnus*, L.] ſilent, ſaying nothing, making no Noiſe.

Tack [prob. of *attache*, F. or *tachuela.* Sp.] a ſmall Nail.

To **tack** [of *attacher*, *attaccare*, F. *tacholear*, Sp.] to join or faſten together with ſmall Nails; alſo to join to by ſlightly ſewing.

Tacks [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them ſtand cloſe by a Wind.

To **tack** *about*, to take other Meaſures. to change Party.

To **tack** *about* [in *Sea-Language*] is to bring a Ship's Head about, ſo as to lie a contrary Way.

To ſtand cloſe upon a **Tack** } [*Sea-Phraſes*] ſignify that the
To ſail cloſe upon a **Tack** } Ship ſails cloſe by the Wind.

To hale aboard the **Tack** [*Sea-Phraſe*] means to bring the Tack down cloſe to the Cheſs-trees.

Eaſe the **Tack** [*Sea-Phraſe*] ſignifies, ſlacken it, or let it go or run out.

Let riſe the **Tack** *i. e.* let it all go out.

The Ship ſails upon a **Tack** } *i. e.* ſhe ſails cloſe by a
The Ship ſtands cloſe to a **Tack** } Wind.

To hold **Tack**, to ſtand firm or faſt to any Thing.

Ta'cker, one who binds or fixes one Thing to another by Tacks or by Sewing, *&c.*

Ta'ckle } [of 𝔗𝔞𝔢𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔩, or 𝔗𝔞𝔢𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔩𝔦𝔫𝔤, D.] the Ropes
Ta'ckling } and Furniture of a Ship, and alſo of ſeveral Machines or Engines.

To **tackle** [or rig] *a Boat or Ship*, (𝔱𝔞𝔢𝔠𝔨𝔩𝔢 𝔢𝔫 Du.)

Winding **Ta'ckle** [in *a Ship*] a Tackle that ſerves as a Pendant with a great double Block and 3 Shivers in each, in order to hoiſe in Goods.

Tackles [in *a Ship*] are ſmall Ropes running in 3 Parts, having at one End a Pendant with a Block faſtened to them, or elſe a Launcer, and at the other End a Block and Hook, to hang Goods that are to be heaved into or out of the Ship.

Ta'ckles *of a Boat*, Tackles for hoiſing a Boat in or out of a Ship.

Gunner's **Ta'ckles** [on *Ship-board*] the Ropes wherewith the Ordnance is haled in and out.

Kitchen-tackling, the Furniture of a Kitchen.

To look well to one's **Ta'ckling**, to take great Care of one's Buſineſs.

To ſtand to one's **Ta'ckling**, to hold faſt or ſtand ſteady at, or to any Thing.

Ta'ctical [τακτικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to martial Array.

Ta'cticks [τακτικὰ, Gr.] is the Art of diſpoſing any Number of Men into a proper Form of Battle. The *Greeks* were very ſkilful in this Part of the Art Military, having publick Profeſſors of it, call'd *Tactici*, [or τακτικοὶ] who were to teach and inſtruct the Youth in this Affair.

Ta'ctile [*tactile*, F. *tactilis*, L.] ſomething that may fall under the Senſe of Feeling.

Ta'ctile *Qualities* [with *Nat.*] are ſuch as have a Relation to our Senſe of Feeling; of which the chief are *Heat*, *Cold*, *Dryneſs*, *Moiſtneſs*, and *Hardneſs.*

Tacti'lity [of *tactilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being touched.

Ta'ction, a Touching, *F.* of *tactio*, L.

Ta'ddy, a pleaſant Liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy Tree in *America.*

Ta'dpole [prob. of Taꝺe, *Sax.* a Toad] a young Frog before it is perfectly formed.

Tae'dium, Wearineſs, Laſſitude, *L.*

Tae'nia, a Ribbon, Fillet, or Tape, *L.*

Tae'nia [in *Medicine*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, whence it is called the Tape-Worm.

Tae'nia [with *Architects*] a Member of the *Dorick* Architecture reſembling a ſquare Fillet or Ruler, and ſerving in lieu of a *Cymatium*, being made faſt, as it were, by a Capital below the Triglyphs, of which it ſeems the Baſe.

Ta'fferel [in *a Ship*] the uppermoſt Part, Frame, or Rail, abaft over the Poop.

Ta'ffety [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, It. *taffetan*, Sp.] a Sort of Silk.

Tag [prob. of *attach*, F. to bind, *&c.*] to fix Tags or Points to Laces.

Tag-rag, a pitiful, ragged Fellow, *&c.*

A **Ta'gge**, a Sheep of a Year old.

Tail [ꞇæᵹl, *Sax.*] the Train of a Beaſt, Fowl, or Fiſh.

Tail [in *Law*] a Tally or Piece of Wood, cut in Notches, uſed by Bakers and others.

The **Tail**, or Train of a Gown.

Tail [in *Law*] is a Fee oppoſed to *Fee-ſimple*, and which is not in a Man's Power to diſpoſe of, called alſo *Fee tail.*

Tail } [in *Law*] is an Inheritance oppoſite to *Fee ſimple*,
*Fee-*Tail } and is ſo named, becauſe it is parted after ſuch a Manner, that the Owner has not free Power to diſpoſe of it; being cut or divided by the firſt Giver from all others, and ty'd to the Iſſue of the Donor. This Limitation of *Tail* is either *General* or *Special.*

General **Tail** [in *Law*] is ſuch by which Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man, and the legitimate Heirs of his Body; ſo that he who holds by this Title, let him have never ſo many lawful Wives, one after another, his Iſſue by all of them have a Poſſibility to inherit ſucceſſively.

Special **Tail** [in *Law*] is when Lands or Tenements are made over to a Man and his Wife, and to the legitimate Heirs of their Bodies; but ſo that if the Man bury his Wife before Iſſue, and take another, the Iſſue by the ſecond Wife cannot inherit the Land; and alſo if Land be given to a Man and his Wife, and to their Son *Thomas*, it is *Tail ſpecial.*

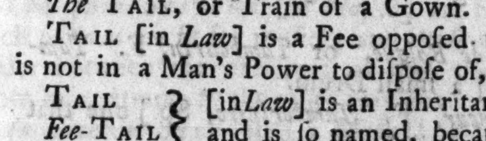
Tail *after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct* [in *Law*] is when Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of both their Bodies, and one of them over-lives the other, they having no Iſſue. In which Caſe, the Survivor is to hold the Land for Term of Life, as *Tenant in Tail*, &c.

Tail *of the Trenches* [in *Fortif.*] is the firſt Work the Beſiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carried on towards the Place.

Tail [with *Anat.*] that Tendon of a Muſcle which is fixed to the moveable Part, and that fixed to the immoveable Part is called the Head.

Tail [with *Botan.*] the Pedicle of the Plant.

*Dove-*Tail [with *Joiners*, &c.] one of the ſtrongeſt Manners of Jointing by letting one Piece of Wood into another, cut in theſe Forms, as by letting A into B.



*Peacock's-*Tail, a Term apply'd to all circular Compartments, which go enlarging from the Center to the Circumference, imitating the Feathers of a *Peacock's Tail.*

Dragon's-TAIL [in *Aſtron.*] the deſcending Node of a Planet.

Plough-TAIL, the Handle of the *Plough.*

To ſtave and TAIL, *v.* to ſtave.

Swallow-TAIL, the ſame as *Dove-Tail.*

Swallow-TAIL [in *Fortif.*] See *Queue d' Hironde.*

You have a wet Eel by the Tail, that is, take Care of yourſelf; for you have a ſlippery (or inconſtant) Perſon to deal with. *Anguillam tenes Caudâ,* Lat.

To ſew a Fox'sTAIL **to a Lion's Skin.** Fr. *Coudre la Peau du Renard à celle du Lion,* that is, to add Cunning to Strength. The Purport of this Proverb is emblematically repreſented by a Lion, with a Serpent twin'd round his Neck, and the Motto, *nil decentius.*

TAILLE' [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as, *Partie per Bend ſiniſter,*

TAILLE', *Douce* a Term in Painting, which Mr. *Evelyn* ſays, ſignifies the Art of Sculpture, or Calcography itſelf; whether done with the *Burin,* or *Graver,* or with *Aqua-fortis,* which is call'd *Etching.*

TAILLE' [in *Muſick*] the ſame as Tenor.

TAI'LLIOR [in *Architect.*] is the flat, ſquare Stone on the Capital of a Pillar.

A TAI'LOR [*un tailleur,* F.] a Maker of Clothes.

To TAI'LOR [of *tailler,* F. to cut out] to make Garments.

TAILS of Lions are borne in Coat Armour, who are ſaid to have very great Strength in them, and to ſlap them about their Back and Sides, when they are in Anger, and alſo to ſweep the Ground with them, when purſued, to wipe out their Foot-Steps, that they may not be followed by the Track.

TAINCT, a ſmall red Spider, that infeſts Cattle in the Summer-Time.

TAINT [of *atteint,* dy'd or colour'd. F.] Corruption; alſo Conviction, alſo a Blur or Spot.

To TAINT [of *atteint, attainted,* or *teint,* F.] to corrupt, to give a Taint or ill Smell to; alſo to convict of a Crime, *&c.*

To TAKE [**Tag** (e) *Dan.* **Tag** (a) *Su.*] to lay hold on, to ſeize; alſo to receive from another, likewiſe to ſucceed and to believe.

Don't TAKE **me up before I am down**, that is, It is ill Manners to give an Anſwer to a Diſcourſe before we have heard it to the End.

TAKE **your Will, you're wiſe enough.** A tacit Reprimand to thoſe who obſtinately and without Reaſon perſiſt in their own Opinion:

TAKE **Heed of a Man that does not talk, and of a Dog that does not bark.** Span. *Guárdáte de hómbre que no hábla, y de can que no ladra.* They are both dangerous, for a Man who never ſpeaks is generally upon the Lurch, and if, according to another Proverb, *a barking Dog never bites,* he who does not bark, is ſuppos'd to bite.

TAKE **a Hair of the ſame Dog.** A Remedy frequently adviſ'd to thoſe who are Cropſick after Drinking, by thoſe of their own Quill: Probably as efficacious as the Hair of a Dog would be to cure the Bite he gives.

To TAKE *the Law of one,* [to indict] or begin Proceſs.

To TAKE *Heed,* to have a Care of any Thing, or to beware.

To TAKE *Root,* (in Plants) to ſprout or puſh downwards.

To TAKE *in marriage,* to marry.

To TAKE *in Writing,* to write down.

One TAKE **is worth two I will give thee.** Sp. *Mas vale un toma, que dos te daré,* that is, one Performance of a Promiſe, is better than two Promiſes,

To TAKE *after* [or *reſemble*] *any Perſon or Thing.*

To TAKE *a Walk,* to go a Walking.

To TAKE *Coach, Water, or Horſe,* to go by Coach, Water, or on Horſe-back.

To TAKE *the Field* (in Term of War) to begin the Campaign.

To TAKE *down,* to humble.

To TAKE *in Hand,* to undertake, to begin any Thing.

To TAKE *and leave* [in *Sea-Language*] a Phraſe uſed of a Ship when ſhe ſails ſo well that ſhe can come up with another, or out-ſail her at Pleaſure; then they ſay, *The Ship can take and leave upon her, if ſhe will.*

TAKEN, *v. to take.*

TOOK [*Ir. Imp*] did take, (**tog** Dan.)

TOOK, TAKEN (*Ir. Part.*) have, or am took, or taken, (tagen, Dan.)

TALA'RIA, the winged Shoes of *Mercury,* L.

TALA'RIA [with *Phyſic.*] gouty Swellings in the Ancles.

TALA'US (Τάλος, Gr.) the Son of *Bian* and *Pero,* who had by *Lyſimache,* the Daughter of *Aban, Adraſtus, Parthenopæus, Pronactes, Meciſteus, Eriphyle,* and *Mythidice.* Others give him *Eurynome,* the Daughter of *Iphitus* to Wiſe.

TA'LBOT [prob. of Tæᵹl, a Tail, and buꝼan, *Sax.* above] a Dog with his Tail turn'd up, noted for his quick Scent, in finding out the Tracks, Lodgings, and Forms of Beaſts, and purſuing them with open Mouth, and a continual Cry, with ſuch Eagerneſs, that, if not taken off by the Huntſman, he is ſpoiled.

TALE [talu, tæle *of* tallen, *Sax.* to tell or relate, **Tale**, *Dan.* **Taal**, *Su.* a Diſcourſe.] **Many a good** TALE **is ſpoiled in Telling.** And many a good Sermon in Preaching, as every one who frequents the Church will have obſerv'd; thro' Careleſſneſs and Indolence on the one Side, and Want of Application on the other: For every good Divine is no more a graceful Orator, than every good Poet is a Player: Delivery and Action are independent Arts, which will be ſtudied, and great Pity they are not more. *Nihil eſt quin, male narrando, poſſit depravarier.*

TALE [of **ᵹetæl**, *Sax.* **Tal**, *Dan.* **Getal**, *Du.* **Zahl**, *G.*] a Computation or Reckoning.

TALE-*Bearer* [of talu and beaꞃan, *Sax.* a Tell-tale.]

A TALE-**Bearer is worſe than a Thief.** For the one ſteals but my Riches; but the other may, my Reputation, Peace and Quiet. This Proverb is and ought to be frequently inculcated in Children, to deter them from being guilty of this Vice.

A TALE **never loſes in the Telling.** The Report of a Fact, be it good or evil, the more Hands it goes thro', the greater Addition it receives, *Lat.* (*Mobilitate viget, Vireſque acquirit eundo.*) ſc. *Fama.*

It is not fair to tell TALES **out of School.** This Proverb is meant as a Reprimand to thoſe, who are given to blab and divulge abroad, what is diſcours'd among Pot- or other Companions: *Odi memorem compotorem,* Lat.

TA'LENT [*talent,* F. *talento,* It. and F. *talentum,* L. τάλαντον, Gr] among the *Jews,* of Silver, Value 342 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* of Gold, 4574 *l.* Sterling; among the *Greeks,* of Silver, in Value 193 *l.* 15 *s.*

TA'LENT [a *Jewiſh* Weight] which being reduced to *Engliſh* Weight *Troy* contains 189 *lb.* 8 *oz.* 15 Penny-weights, and 17 Grains.

TA'LENT [common *Attick*] is 56 *lb.* 11 *oz.* 17 Grains *Troy* Weight.

TA'LENT [*Egyptian*] 75 *lb.* 10 *oz.* 14 *dwt.* 6 Grains.

TA'LENT [of *Alexandria*] contains 91 *lb.* 15 *dwt. Troy.*

TA'LENT [of *Antiochia*] contains 341 *lb.* 6 *oz.* 4 Penny-weights, 6 Grains *Troy.*

Great TA'LENT [*of Silver* among the *Romans*] 99 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Sterling.

TA'LENT *the leſſer* [of *Silver*] worth 75 *l.* Sterling.

TA'LENT *the greater* [of *Gold*] worth 1125 *l.* Sterling.

TA'LENTS [Parts or Endowments] alſo Deſire or Inclination:

TA'LES, ſuch, like, *L.*

TA'LES [in *Law*] a Supply of Jury-men for them that do not appear, or who have been challenged as not indifferent Perſons, *L.*

TALESMAN, the Author of a Story, as, *I tell you my Tale and my Taleſman.*

TALIATU'RA [*old Rec.*] Talſhide or Talwood, Longwood, made into Billets.

TA'LION-*Law* [*lex talionis*] a Retribution or Puniſhment, whereby an Evil is returned perfectly like that committed againſt us by another; as *an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth,* &c.

TA'LISMANS [τέλεσμα] Gr. of עלמן, *Chald.* an Image] certain Figures or Images, engraven or carved under ſeveral ſuperſtitious Obſervations of the Characters and Diſpoſitions of the Heavens, to which ſome Aſtrologers, *&c.* attribute wonderful Virtues, as calling down the Influences of the celeſtial Bodies; ſome ſay it is a Seal, Figure, Character, or Image of a heavenly Sign, Conſtellation, or Planet, engraven on a Sympathetick Stone, or on a Metal correſponding to the Star or Planet, in order to receive its Influence; they are ſome of them fondly believed to be Preſervatives againſt all Kinds of Evil; or to have the Power of deſtroying Vermin. Some again are fancied to have miſchievous Effects, and that, according as the Taliſman is preſerved or waſted, the Perſon whom it repreſents is preſerved and waſted away.

TALISMA'NICAL, of, or pertaining to Taliſmans.

TALI'SMANIST [*taliſmaniſte,* F.] a Maker of *Taliſmans*; alſo one who gives Credit to them.

To TALK [prob. of ꞇellan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak, to diſcourſe.

I TALK **of Chalk and you** TALK **of Cheeſe**, that is, your Anſwer has no Manner of Relation to, or Connection with my Queſtion: You endeavour to evade the Diſcourſe, by receding from it. Moſt Languages have a Proverb to give this Reproof. The *Latins* ſay: *Ego de alliis loquor, tu de cepis reſpondes.* The *Germ.* **Ich rede von Endtn, und du von Ganſen.** (*i. e*) I talk of Ducks, and you of Geeſe. The *Scots,* I am ſpeaking of Hay, and you of Corn. The *Gr.* Ἐγὼ σκόροδά σοι λέγω. σὺ δὲ κρόμμυα ἀποκρίνεις. Fr. *Je parle de blanc, et vous me repondez de noir.* (I ſay white, and you anſwer me black.)

TALK [talu of tellan, *Sax.* Diſcourſe, Talking.]

TALKING pays no Toll. The *Scotch* have a Proverb which comes up to the ſame, *viz. Saying goes Good cheap.* Borrow'd probably from the O. and L. *German, Schnacken* (Prattling) *is goet Koop*, (is good Cheap.)

TALK is TALK but Money buys Land, that is, It is not Words but Deeds muſt do the Buſineſs, agreeable to the *Latin* Proverb, *Peculium Re, non Verbis augetur.* The *Germans* ſay, **Die Worte fullen den Sack nicht,** *(i. e.* Words don't fill the Pocket) nor the Belly neither.

TALK of the D—l and his Imps appear. A ſenſeleſs Saying of ſuperſtitious People, who are ever ſeeking Miracles in the moſt common Events, and made uſe of upon a Perſon's Coming into a Company, when one has juſt before been Talking of him, The *Germ.* **Wenn Man vom Wolff redet iſt er gewiſs nicht weit,** *(i. e.* When one talks of the Wolf he is certainly at the Door.)

TALK [*talcum*, L.] a Sort of Mineral; this by chymical Writers is expreſs'd by this Character X.

TA'LKATIVE [of talu, *Sax.*] full of Talk.

TA'LKATIVENESS [of ꞇalu or ꞇellan, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.* the Term.] Aptneſs to talk, the being given to talk much.

The greateſt TALKERS are always the leaſt Doers, that is, they who are always cracking and boaſting of their Feats, ſeldom do any Thing to the Purpoſe, and of this Truth daily Experience will give us more than ſufficient Evidence. The *Germ.* ſay: **Die groſſeſten Prahler ſind allezeit die ſchlimmſten Fechter.** *(i. e.* The greateſt Braggers are always the greateſt Cowards.) We have another Proverb to the ſame Purpoſe, *viz. Great Boaſt ſmall Roaſt.* The *Fr.* ſay: *Grands Vanteurs, petits Faiſeurs.* The *Lat. Briareus eſſe apparet, cùm ſit Lepus.* The *Gr.* Βριάρεος φαίνεται, ὢν λαγώς. The *It. Can ch' abbaja non morde.* (A barking Dog never bites.)

Great TALKERS, are great Lyars. Tho' there be no general Rule without an Exception, yet it is but too frequently ſo: For, when once People have let the Vanity of taking Pleaſure in hearing themſelves ſpeak, get the Aſcendant over them, they ſeldom mind, whether their Words are true or falſe, provided they may but ſpeak: And if a fertile Invention happen to chime in with this Vanity, it never fails of adding Fewel to the Fire. *In Multiloquio non abeſt Peccatum*, ſay the *Latins*; and the *Germ.* **Watviel ſchwatzt leugt Viel.**

TALL [prob. of tal, *Brit.* prob. of חלל *Heb.* he elevated, or of *taille*, F. Stature, or more probably of tall, *Su.* a Pine.] High in Stature.

TALLA [with *Phyſicians*] a Swelling of the Gout about the Ancles, *L.*

TA'LLAGE, Cuſtom, or Impoſt, *F. taglia*, It.

TA'LLAGE [*old Rec.*] a certain Rate according to which Barons and Knights were taxed by the King, towards the Expences of the State, and inferior Tenants by their Lords on certain Occaſions.

TALLA'GIUM *facere* [*old Rec.*] to give up Accompts in the *Exchequer*.

TALLA'TIO [in an *Univerſity*] a Keeping an Accompt as by Tallies, of the Bottles or Deliveries of Meat and Drink in a College.

TA'LLIA, the ſet Allowance in Meat and Drink for every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches.

TALLIA'RI *de certo*, &c. [*old Rec.*] to be aſſeſſed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

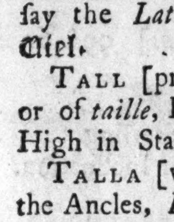
TA'LLNESS [*v.* tall.] Height of Stature.

TALL-WOOD, a long Sort of Shive riven out of Trees, which is cut ſhorter into Billets.

TA'LLOW [tal, *Dan.* and *Su.* Talck, L. G.] the Fat of Beaſts melted.

To **TALLOW**, to do over with Tallow.

TALLOW-*Chandler*, a Maker and Vender of Tallow-Candles.



TALLOW-*Chandlers*, were incorporated *Anno* 1461, and by ſeveral Kings afterwards confirmed. They conſiſt of a Maſter, 4 Wardens, about 40 Aſſiſtants, and 148 Livery-Men, *&c.* The Livery-Fine, is 15l. 8s. their armorial Enſigns, are Party *per* Feſs *Azure* and *Argent*, a Pale counterchanged; on every Piece of the firſt a *Turtle-Dove*; of the ſecond, with each an *Olive-Branch* in its Mouth *Or.* Their Hall is on *Dowgate-Hill.*

TALLOW-*Tree*, a certain Tree which produces a Sort of unctuous Juice of which Candles are made.

TA'LLOWISH, greaſy, or of the Nature of Tallow.

TALLY [*bois taillé*, of *tailler*, F. to cut, *taglia*, It. *taja*, Sp.] a cut, or cleſt Piece of Wood or Stick, to ſcore up an Accompt upon by Notches; ſuch as is given at the King's Exchequer to thoſe who pay in Money there upon Loans.

To **TALLY** [*tailler*, F. *tagliare*, It.] to anſwer exactly as one Tally does to another, or the Tally to the Stock; alſo to mark or ſcore upon a Tally.

To **TA'LLY** *the Sheats* [*Sea-Phraſe*] a Word of Command ordering the Sheats of the Main-Sail or Fore-Sail to be haled off.

A **TA'LLYMAN**. one who ſells Clothes, Linnen, and other Neceſſaries on Credit, to be paid by weekly Payments.

TA'LMUD [תלמוד of למד he learned, *Heb.*] ſeven Folio Volumes of the *Jewiſh* Oral Law or Ceremonies, and Comments of their *Rabbins* thereupon, in great Eſteem with them.

TALMU'DICAL, pertaining to the Talmud.

A **TA'LMUDIST**, one well verſed or ſtudious in the Talmud.

TA'LON [*talon*, F. *i. e.* a Heel] the Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TA'LON [with *Architects*] is a ſmall Member made of ſquare Fillets, and a ſtrait *Cymatium*: It is different from an *Aſtragal*, the latter being a round Member; whereas the *Talon* conſiſts of two Portions of a Circle, one on the outſide, and the other within.

A Reverſed **TA'LON**, is a Talon with the concave Part uppermoſt.

TA'LONED, having Talons.

TA'LONS [of *talon*, F.] the Claws of a Bird of Prey.

TALPA, a Mole, *L.*

TALPA [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling that is ſoft and pretty large, uſually ariſing in the Head and Face, which takes its Name from its preying upon the Scull under the Skin, as a Mole creeps under the Ground.

TA'LPES [in *Chirurgery*] Tumours on the Head, commonly the Conſequence of the Venereal Diſeaſe. They raiſe the Skin from the *Pericranium*, and generally indicate the Foulneſs of the Bone underneath.

TALUS [in *Anat.*] a Bone of the Heel with a Convex-Head.

TALUS [in *Architect.*] is the ſenſible Inclination or Slope of a Work; as of the Outſide of a Wall, when its Thickneſs is diminiſhed by Degrees, as it riſes in Height, to make it firmer.

TALUS *exterior*, is the Slope on the Outſide, towards the Country.

TALUS *interior* [in *Fortif.*] is the Steepneſs of a Work on the Inſide towards the Place.

TALUS [in *Fortif.*] is the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall that it may ſtand the faſter, *L.*

TALUS *ſuperior*, of a Parapet, is the Slope on the Top of the Parapet, that allows the Soldiers to defend the Covert-Way with ſmall Shot, which they could not do, were it level.

TA'LSHIDE [*old Stat.*] Fire-wood.

TA'MARIND [*tamarin*, F. *tamarindo*, It. and Sp. *tamarindus*, L.] an *Indian* Fruit.

TA'MARISK [*tamaris*, F. and Sp. *tamariſco*, It. *tamariſcus*, L. of תמריק, *Heb.* Abſterſion, becauſe it has a cleanſing Quality] a Kind of Shrub.

TA'MBAC } a Mixture of Gold and Copper, which the
TAMBA'QUA } *Siameſe* account more beautiful, and ſet a greater Value on than on Gold itſelf.

TAMBARI'NE, a certain Kind of muſical Inſtrument.

TAMBO'UR, a Drum, alſo a fine Sieve, *F.*

TA'MBOUR [in *Architect.*] a Term uſed of the Corinthian and compoſit Capitals, of a Member that bears ſome Reſemblance to a Drum; alſo a little Box of Timber-Work, covered with a Cieling within Side the Porch of ſome Churches, to keep out the Wind, by Folding-Doors.

TAMBO'UR [in *Maſonry*] a round Stone or Courſe of Stones, ſeveral whereof form a Section of the Shaft of a Column not ſo high as a Diameter.

To **TAME** [ꞇame, *Sax.* temm (en) Du. taem (en) L. G. zahm (en) H. G. *domare*, It. and L. *domar*, Sp.] to make that which was wild, unruly, or diſobedient; gentle, governable, and obedient.

Every one can TAME a Shrew, but he who hath her. It is very common for People to pretend to it; and to ſcoff at thoſe who don't do, what they imagine they would, if it were their Caſe; But, according to another Proverb, *None kno where the Shoe pinches but he who wears it.*

TAME [ꞇame, *Sax.* tamd, *Su.* tem, *Du.* taem, L. G. zahm, H. G.] not wild, gentle.

Marry and thou wilt be tame enough, Sp. *Caſaras y a manſaras.* The Care of a Family will and ought to break of every reaſonable Man from the Extravagancies and Flights o his Youth; and for that very Reaſon ſhould the State of Matrimony be eſteem'd: Tho' this Proverb is more frequently t ke in a worſe Senſe.

To **TAME** [or ſuppreſs] the Paſſions.

TA'MEABLE, that may be tamed.

TAMELY [ꞇamelice, *Sax.*] after a gentle Manner.

TA'MENESS [ꞇameneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Gentleneſs.

TA'MMY, a Sort of Worſted-Stuff, which lies cockled.

TA'MPION } a Kind of Plug or Stopple for cloſing of
TA'MKIN } Veſſel; alſo [in *Gunnery*] to keep down th Powder of a Fire-Arm, or to ſtop the Mouth of a great Gu

To **TA'MPER** [prob. of *temperare*, L.] to practiſe upon, endeavour to draw in, or bring to one's Purpoſe.

TA'MY, a Sort of Stuff.

To TAN [ꞇannan, *Sax.* tannen, *Du.* *taner*, F.] to prepare or harden the Hides or Skins of Beaſts by Tanning.

To TAN (prob. a Corruption of *tawny*, and that of *tane*, It. *tawny*, or of *tané*, F.) to burn as the Sun does, or to become *tawny* by being burnt in the Sun.

TAN, [ꞇan, *Sax.*] the Bark of the Oak ground or chopt, uſed in Tanning or Dreſſing of Skins.

TANA'CETUM [with *Botan.*] Tanſey, *L.*

TA'NACLES [perhaps of *tanailles*, F.] certain Inſtruments of Torture like Pincers.

TAN-*Houſe* [*tanerie*, F. *teneria*, Sp.]

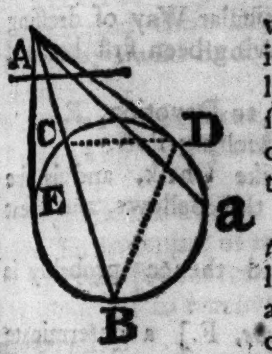
A TA'NNER [of ꞇannan, *Sax.* or *taneur*, F.] one that prepares Hides and Skins by Tanning them ſo as to make them Leather.

TAN-*Pit*, A Pit or Cave into which the Hides are put to be tann'd.

A TANG [prob. of tanghe, *Du.* ſharp; but ſome derive it of τάγγη, Gr.] a rank Taſte.

TA'NGENT [of *tangens*, L. Touching] with *Mathematicians*, a right Line drawn on the Outſide of a Circle perpendicular to ſome *Radius* or *Semi-diameter*. A Plane is ſaid to be tangent to a Cone when it is coincident with two Lines, one of which is drawn on the Surface of the Cone, and thro' its *Vertex*; and the other a Tangent to the Circle of the Baſe, meeting the former Line in the Point of Contact.

TA'NGENT of a *Curve*, [*tangente*, F. and It.] is a right Line drawn ſo as to touch it, but if continued, will not cut it.



TA'NGENT [in *Geometry*] a right Line which touches a Circle, *i. e.* that meets it in ſuch a Manner, that, if infinitely produced, it would never cut the ſame, *i. e.* never come within the Circle: Thus the Line A D is the Tangent to the Circle in D.

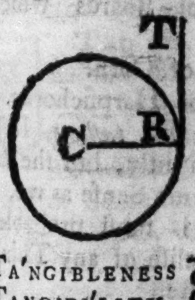
TA'NGENT *of an Arch* [in *Trigonometry*] is a right Line raiſed perpendicularly on the Extreme of the Diameter, and continued to a Point, where it is cut by a Secant, *i. e.* by a Line drawn from the Center, through the Extremity of the Arch, whereof it is a Tangent.

TA'NGENT [*of a Conick Section*] as of a Parabola, or other Algebraick Curve, is a right Line drawn cutting the Axis.

Artificial TA'NGENTS, are the Logarithms of the Tangents of Arches.

Line of TA'NGENTS, a Line uſually placed on the *Sector* and *Gunter*'s Scale.

Method of TANGENTS, a Method of determining the Quantity of the Tangent of any Algebraick Curve, the Equation defining that Curve being given.



TANGENT *of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] is a right Line, as T R drawn without the Circle, perpendicular to ſome Radius, as C R, and which touches the Circle but in one Point.

TA'NGIBLE [*tangibile*, F. It. and Sp. *tangibilis*, L.] that may be touched, ſenſible to the Touch.

TA'NGIBLENESS } [of *tangibilis*, L.] Capableneſs of being
TANGIBI'LITY } touched or felt by the Touch.

TA'NGLE, a *Sea-Weed*, ſuch as grows or adheres to Oyſters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-ſide, between high Water and low Water-Mark.

To TA'NGLE [probably of ꞇanᵹl, *Sax.* a ſmall Twig of which Snares were made for Birds] intangled or intricate as Thread, *&c.*

TA'NISTRY [of Ꞇane, *Sax.* a Nobleman] an antient municipal Law or Tenure of *England*, which allotted the Tenure of Lands, Caſtles, *&c.* held by this Tenure, to the oldeſt and moſt worthy and capable Perſon of the Name or Blood of the Perſon deceaſed, without any Regard to Proximity.

TA'NISTRY [in the Kingdom of *Ireland*] an antient Cuſtom of preferring a Man of ripe Age before a Child, an Uncle before a Nephew, *&c.*

TANK [*Tanque*, O. F.] a Sort of Ciſtern or Pond in the Ground to keep Water in, for the Refreſhment of Travellers.

TA'NKARD [not improbably of *cantharus*, L. but Dr. *J. H.* derives it of the *Twang* or Noiſe the Lid makes] a Drinking-Pot.

TA'NQUAM, *as it were*, as tho' or if, *L.*

A TA'NQUAM [in the *Univerſities*] is uſed of a Perſon of Worth and Learning, who is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, *&c.*

TANSY [*tanacetum*, L. *tanaiſé*, F. *tanaceto*, It. *athanaſia*, Sp. ἀθανασία, Gr. Immortality] an Herb; alſo a Sort of Pancake or Pudding made with it.

TANTA'LIDES, ſo were the Deſcendants of *Tantalus* call'd, *v. Tantalus.*

To TANTALI'ZE [of *Tantalus*, a King of *Phrygia*, of Ταλάνταλος, Gr.] to deceive or defraud under a ſpecious Show; to incite to an eager Deſire of a Thing, but not ſuffer to enjoy it.

TANTAMOU'NT, [probably of *tantum*, L. or *tant*, F. ſo much, and *montant* of *monter*, F. to amount] an Equivalent or that amounts or comes to ſo much.

TANTI'VY [probably of *tanta*, with ſo much, and *vi* Force, *L.*] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

To ride TANTI'VY, to ride full Speed.

A TANTI'VY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Clergyman, who beſtirs himſelf for Preferment.

To TAP [ꞇæppan, *Sax.* tappen, *Du.* tap, *Su.* and *L. G.* Zapfen, *H. G.*] to broach a Caſk or Veſſel of Ale, Cyder, or any Liquor.

To TAP [with *Hunters*] as a Hare is ſaid *to tap* or *beat*, when he makes a Noiſe.

To TAP *a Tree* [in *Horticulture*] is to open it round about the Root; alſo to bore a Hole in them for letting out a Liquor, as Beech, Firs, Pines, *&c.*

To TAP *one* [*taper*, F. tapp, G. to feel or grope in the Dark, prob. of τύπτω, Gr.] to give a Perſon a light Blow.

TAP [ꞇæppe, *Sax.* tap, *Dan.* tapp, *Su.* tap, *Du.*] a Foſſet and Spiggot for drawing Liquors out of a Veſſel, alſo a ſmall Blow.

TAP-*Houſe*, an Ale-houſe, eſpecially belonging to an Inn.

TAP-*to*, *v. Tattoo.*

TAPASSA'NT [*Hunting-Term*] lurking or ſquatting.

TAPE [of *Eſtoupe*, F. coarſe Flax, *Skinner*] a Sort of Ribbon made of Linnen Yarn, *&c.*

TA'PER [ꞇapeꞃ, *Sax.* which *Minſhew* ſuppoſes to be derived of τάφος, Gr. a Burial, becauſe uſed at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; alſo a long Wax-light; alſo a Candle.

TAPER } broad at the Bottom, and growing leſs and
TA'PERING } leſs till it comes to or near to a Point at the Top.

TAPER-*bored* [with *Gunners*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid ſo to be, when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TA'PERING [with *Sailors*] is when a Rope or any Thing is conſiderably bigger at one End, and grows leſſer towards the other.

TA'PHIUS, *L.* one of the Sons of *Neptune*, by *Hippothoë*.

TA'PESTRY } [*tapes*, L. whence *tapiſſerie*, F. *tapezzeria*,
TA'PISTRY } It. *tapices*, Sp. teppich or tapet, G.] a curious Sort of Manufacture for Hangings of Rooms, *&c.*

TAPEI'NOSIS [ταπείνωσις, Gr. Humiliation] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Orator ſpeaks leſs than the Truth.

TA'PPING [in *Chirurgery*] an Operation in which any of the *Venters* are pierced, to let out Matter, as in a Dropſy.

To TA'PPY [of *ſe tapir*, F.] to lie concealed, ſpoken of Deer.

TA'PSTER [ꞇæppyꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.* tapſter, *Du.*] a Drawer at an Inn or Ale-houſe.

TAPSUS [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb White-Mullein.

TAR [ꞇaꞃe, ꞇeꞃa, ꞇeoꞃ, *Sax.* tiara, *Su.* teer, *Du.* and *L. G.*] a Sort of groſs, fatty Liquor, iſſuing from the Trunks of old Pine-trees.

To TAR, [teeren, *Du.*] to do over with Tar.

TARANTAE'US, (Ταραντᾶιος, Gr.) a Name given *Jupiter*, in the City of *Taranta* in *Bithynia*.

TARA'NTARA, the Sound of a Trumpet, in calling to Battle.

TARANTA'TI, Perſons bitten by the Inſect, called a *Tarantula*.

TARANTI'SM, the Diſtemper that ariſes from the Bite of a *Tarantula*.

TARA'NTULA [ſo named of *Tarentum* in *Apulia*] a venomous Aſh-coloured Spider, ſpeckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, about the Size of an Acorn, and having eight Feet, and as many Eyes; it is hairy, and from its Mouth proceed two ſorts of Horns or Trunks with exceeding ſharp Tops, through which it conveys its Poiſon, whoſe Bite is of ſuch a Nature, that it is to be cured only by Muſick.

TARA'XACON [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Dandelion, *L.*

TARA'XIS [ταραξις of ταράσσω, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TAR'CHON [τάρχων, Gr.] the Herb Tarragon.

TA'RDANT [*tardans*, L.] lingering, delaying, *&c. L.*

TARDA'TION, a Loitering, Lingering, *&c.*

TA'RDIGRADE } [*tardigradus*, L.] ſlow-paced, going
TARDI'GRADOUS } ſlowly.

TARDI'LOQUENCE [*tardiloquentia*, L.] Slowneſs of Speech.

TARDILO'QUIOUS [*tardiloquus*, L.] ſlow of Speech.

TA'RDINESS [of *tarditas*, L.] Slowneſs, Slackneſs in Buſineſs; alſo Guiltineſs of a Fault.

TA'RDY [*tardus*, L. *tardif*, F. *tardo*, It.] ſlow, loitering; alſo guilty

Ta'rdo [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies ſlow, much the ſame as *largo*, Ital.

Tare, *v.* to tear.

Tare [*tara* of *tarare*, Ital. to ſubſtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer for Weight of the Caſk, Box, Frail, Cheſt, Wrapper, Bag, or any Thing containing any Merchandize or Commodity ſold by Weight.

To tare [*tarare*, It.] to mark a Caſk, *&c.* with ſuch Weight.

Tare *of Flax*, the fineſt dreſs'd Part.

Tares [prob. of teeren, *Du.* or tehzen, *L. G.* zehzen, *H. G.* to conſume, becauſe they rob or conſume the Corn] a Sort of Pulſe, Vetches.

Ta'rget [ꞇaꞃᵹa, *Sax.* *targa*, It. *taria*, Sp. *targe*, F.] a large Shield or Buckler.

Ta'rgum [חריום, *Chald. i. e.* the Interpretation] a Paraphraſe on the *Pentateuch*, *&c.* in the *Chaldee* Language.

Ta'riff [*tarif*, F. *tariffa*, It.] the Rates agreed upon between Princes and States, to be laid upon their reſpective Merchandizes.

Ta'riff [with *Arithmeticians*] a proportional Table contrived for the ſpeedy reſolving Queſtions in the Rule of Fellowſhip, when the Stocks, Loſſes, and Gains are very numerous: Alſo a Table framed to ſhew, at firſt Sight, any Multiple or Diviſor, taken any Number of Times under ten, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy Diviſion of a large Sum.

To ta'rnish [*ternir*, *ſe ternir*, F.] to loſe its Luſtre or Brightneſs, to grow dull, to ſully, or become ſully'd.

Ta'rnished [of *terni*, F.] having loſt its Luſtre or Brightneſs, as Silver-plate does, ſullied, grown dull.

Tarpaw'ling [of ꞇaꞃe, *Sax.* Tar, and *pallium*, L. a Cloke] a Piece of Canvas well tarred; alſo a down-right Seaman.

Tarpaw'lin, a general Name given Sailors.

Tarpe'ius, a Name given *Jupiter*, from *mons Tarpeius* in *Rome*.

Ta'rragon [ſo called from *Tarragona*, in *Spain*] the Herb Dragon-wort.

Tarr. See *tar*.

Ta'rras [of terras, *Du. Skinner*] a Sort of Plaiſter or ſtrong Mortar that Water cannot ſoak through.

Tarrace } [in *Architecture*] an open Walk or Gallery;
Tarrass } alſo a flat Roof on an Houſe.

To tarry [prob. of *tarder*, F. *tardare*, It.] to ſtay, lag, loiter or abide.

Before thou marry, have a Houſe wherein to tarry. Sp. *Antes de caſar, ten caſa en que morar*. It is prudent indeed for a Man to conſider how to maintain a Wife, before he take one: But this Conſideration ought not abſolutely to deter him from Matrimony, tho' he may want ſome of the ſeeming Neceſſaries of Life: Much leſs ought any one to take a Reſolution of not Marrying at all, unleſs he can make his Fortune by it. Where honeſt Endeavours are us'd on both Sides, if a Subſiſtence be wanting, there is generally ſome hidden Cauſe for it, not deducible from the married State.

Ta'rrying [probably of *tardare*, Ital. or tario, *Brit.*] loitering or lagging, abiding or continuing.

Ta'rrywags, *Membra virilia*, L.

Tarse [ꞇeoꞃꞅ, *Sax.*] a Man's Yard.

Tarsus [with *Oculiſts*] a certain Skin in the Eye-lid.

Tarsus [with *Anatomiſts*] the Space betwixt the lower End of the two Focil-Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones that are jointed with and bear up the Toes. It compriſes ſeven Bones, *viz.* *Aſtragalus*, the *Os Calcis*, the *Os Scaphoides*, the *Naviculare*, the *Os Cuneiforme*, and three other Bones call'd *Oſſa Cuneiformia*, L.

Tarsus [with ſome *Anatomical Writers*] the griſtly End of the Eye-lids, where the Hairs grow, otherwiſe called *Cilium*.

Tart [*tarte*, F. *tartara*, It. *tarta*, Sp. taert, *Du.* tart, G.] a Sort of Fruit-pye

Tart [ꞇeaꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] ſharp, eager, pungent, either in Taſte or Speech.

Tarta'ne [*tartana*, It.] a *Mediterranean* Ship of great Bulk; it carries but one Maſt, and generally a three-corner'd Sail.

Ta'rtar [*tartarum*, L. *tartre*, F. *tartaro*, It.] a Kind of Salt, is expreſs'd in Chymical Writers by this Character ▭.

Tartar *Emetick* [with *Chymiſts*] is Cream † or Cryſtal of Tartar, mix'd with a fourth Part of *Crocus Metallorum*; and this Mixture boiled for eight or nine Hours in a ſufficient Quantity of Water in an earthen Veſſel, and ſtrained thro' a woollen Cloth, which having been gently evaporated to the Quantity of one half, and ſet to cool, will ſtrike into Cryſtals.

Tartar *ſoluble* [with *Chymiſts*] a Kind of Salt, prepar'd by boiling a Pound of Cream of Tartar, and half a Pound of fixed Salt of Tartar in three Quarts of Water, for the Space of half an Hour, in an earthen unglazed Veſſel, and ſtraining it when it is cold, and evaporating the Moiſture; which when done, the Salt will remain at the Bottom.

Tartar *Vitriolate* [with *Chymiſts*] is prepared by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; and after the Efferveſcence or Bubbling is over, by ſetting the Glaſs in Sand, and drawing out the Vapours with a gentle Heat, till a very white Salt remains at the Bottom.

To catch a Tartar, to meet with one's Match, alſo to be diſappointed.

Cream of Tartar [with *Chymiſts*] a Skin that ſwims on the Surface of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of Tartar, is prepared by Tartar waſh'd, purified, and calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of Tartar, is prepared by diſſolving Salt of Tartar, and ſetting it in a Glaſs-Veſſel in a Cellar.

He has caught a Tartar, he has met with his Match.

Tarta'rean } [*Tartareus*, L.] of or pertaining to Tarta-
Tarta'reous } rum, *i. e.* a deep Place in Hell; alſo helliſh.

Tartari'ne [*tartarinus*, L.] the ſame as *tartareous*.

Tartari'zed [*tartariſé*, F.] refined or purified by the Help of Salt of Tartar.

Ta'rtarousness [of *tartareus*, L. and *neſs*] a tartarous Quality.

Ta'rtish, ſomewhat *tart*.

Ta'rtly [ꞇeaꞃꞇlice, *Sax.*] eagerly in Taſte, ſharply in Speech.

Ta'rtness [ꞇeaꞃꞇneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] Eagerneſs in Taſte, Sharpneſs in Speech.

Ta'rtre, or hard Lees of Wine, *F.*

Ta'rtre } [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing
A la Ta'rtre } Chickens, they having been firſt breaded and broiled on a Gridiron, *F.*

Ta'rtuffe, a counterfeit Pretender to Devotion, *F.*

Ta'sco, a ſort of Clay for making Melting-Pots.

Ta'scony, a ſort of white Earth like Chalk, and is the only Earth that endures the Blaſt of the Bellows, and Heat of the Fire, and running Metal.

Task [taſck *Brit.*] a Tribute, and thence probably is derived our Word *Task*, or,

Task [of taeck or taſſe, *Du.* *tache*, F.] a determinate Portion of Work required of a Perſon.

To take one to task, to reprimand, or call to Account.

Task-*Maſter*, an Officer appointed to aſſign Tasks in Work-houſes.

Ta'ssel [*tiercelet*, F.] a Male-Hawk.

Ta'ssel [prob. of *taſſe*, F. a ſort of Purſe or Pouch] a Pendant-handle hanging down from a Cuſhion, or ſuch like Utenſil; alſo Silk, *&c.* bound with a Book to put between the Leaves.

Ta'ssels [for *Clothiers*] a ſort of hard prickly Burrs, uſed in dreſſing Cloth.

Ta'ssels [with *Architects*] Pieces of Boards which lie under the End of a Mantle-Piece.

Ta'ssum [*old Rec.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn.

Tastatu'ra, the Keys of Organs or Harpſichords.

To Ta'ste [taſt, *Du.* and G. *tâter*, F. *taſtare*, It.] all which ſignify to feel, handle or touch lightly, but the *Dutch* and *Fr.* ſometimes uſe this Verb in the ſame Senſe as we, (and as the *Fr.* formerly wrote it *taſter*, it is moſt probable we had it from them) to prove or try the Reliſh of any Thing by the Palate or Tongue, alſo to have a Taſte.

Taste [of taſt, *Du.* they only uſing this Word as a Subſtantive] one of the five external Senſes, Savour, Reliſh, which probably is effected by the Salts that are in Bodies, which affect the Tongue (according to their various Configurations) as differently as they differ one from another; and by Tickling, or otherwiſe moving thoſe ſmall Nerves lying in the *Papillæ* of the Tongue, communicate a Senſation to the Brain, that is either pleaſant or unpleaſant.

Taste, a Faculty of Diſcerning.

To have a good Taste *for any Thing*, to diſcern and judge well of a Thing.

Tastes [by Dr. *Grew*] are diſtinguiſhed into ſimple and compound.

Simple Tastes, are ſingle Modes of Taſtes, altho' mingled with others in the ſame; as for Inſtance, the Taſte of a Pippin is *aci-dulcid*; of *Rhubarb*, *amaraſtringent*, and therefore compounded with both; but yet in the Pippin the *acid* is one ſimple Taſte, and the *ſweet* another, as diſtinct as the *bitter* and *aſtringent* are in *Rhubarb*.

Simple Tastes are *bitter*, *ſweet*, *ſalt*, *ſour*, *hot*, as in Cloves, Pepper, *&c.* and *cold*, as in *Sal Prunellæ*, *aromatick* [ſpicy] *nauſeous*; and ſome add to theſe *ſoft Taſtes*, either *vapid*, as in Water, the Whites of Eggs, *&c.* or *unctuous*, as in Oils, Fat, *&c.* or *hard*.

Hard Tastes are, 1. *Penetrant*, ſuch as work themſelves into the Tongue without any Pungency; as is experienced in the Root and Leaves of wild Cucumber. 2. *Stupefacient*, as in the Root of black Hellebore, which, if chewed and kept ſome Time upon the Tongue, affects it with a Numbneſs or paralytick Stupor. 3. *Aſtringent*, as in Galls. 4. *Pungent*, as in the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack*.

Compounded TASTES are, 1. *Auſtere*, which is *aſtringent* and *bitter*, as in the green and ſoft Stones of Grapes. 2. *Acerb*, which is *aſtringent* and *acid*, as in the Juice of unripe Grapes. 3. *Acrid*, which is pungent and hot. 4. *Muriatick*, which is ſalt and pungent, as in common Salt. 5. *Lixivious*, which is Saltneſs joined with ſome Pungency and Heat. 6. *Nitrous*, which is Saltneſs joined with Pungency and Cold. There are alſo ſeveral other compounded Taſtes, but we want Words to expreſs them.

TA'STFUL, having a good or pleaſant Taſte.

TA'STFULNESS, Reliſhableneſs, Palatableneſs.

TA'STLESS, inſipid, unreliſhable, having no Taſte.

TA'STELESSNESS, Inſipidneſs, Unreliſhableneſs.

A TA'STER, a little Cup to taſte Liquor with.

TA'STING [taſtinge, *Du.*] the Senſe of Taſting.

TA'STO [in *Mu. Books*] denotes that the Notes muſt not be held out their full Length, but only juſt touched; this more eſpecially is uſed in playing a thorough Baſs on the Harpſichord or Organ, *Ital.*

A TATCH [of *attacher*, F. to faſten to] a ſort of Faſtening for a Garment, a Button or Loop.

TATH, an antient Privilege that ſome Lords of the Manors had of having their Tenants Sheep folded on their Ground at Night, for the Benefit of their Dung.

TA'TIANISTS } Hereticks of the ſecond Century of
TA'TIANITES } Chriſtianity, who condemned Marriage, and forbad their Diſciples the Uſe of Wine and Fleſh.

TATOU'S, a wild Beaſt in *America*, covered with Scales like Armour.

TA'TTERS [ꞇæꞇꞇecan, *Sax.*] Rags.

TA'TTERED [of ꞇæꞇꞇecan, *Sax.*] ragged, hanging in Tatters.

TA'TTERDEMA'LLION [of ꞇæꞇꞇecan, *Sax.* Rags, and *Malkin*, for ſweeping of an Oven] a ragged Fellow or Wench.

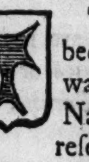
To TATTLE [of tateren, *Du.* to ſtammer or ſpeak quick, or of tadelen, *G.* to reprove or cavil,] to prate, prattle or talk impertinently.

TA'TTLE } [probably of Tateren, *Du.*] Prating, imper-
TA'TTLING } tinent Diſcourſe.

TA'TTLER [of Taterer, *Du.* or Tadler, *G.*] one given to prate or prattle.

The TA'TTLERS, the well-known Lucubrations of Mr. *Bickerſtaff*, or Sir *R. Steele*, *&* *al.* A Paper of the ſame Nature, under the Title of the Tadlerinn, or *She-Tatler*, is now publiſh'd at *Hall* in *Saxony*.

TATTOO' [*tap-too*, q. of *taper*, F. to ſtrike or beat, and *to*] a certain Beat or Tune play'd on a Drum in a Garriſon or a Camp at Night, as a Notice for the Soldiers to repair to their Quarters or Tents.



TAU [in *Heraldry*] call'd the St. *Anthony*'s *Croſs*, becauſe St. *Anthony*, the Monk and Hermit, is always painted with it upon his Habit. It takes its Name from the *Greek* Letter T, which it exactly reſembles. Some are of Opinion it is an old Hieroglyphick of Security, and refer it to the Charge given to the Angel in *Ezekiel*, not to kill them, upon whom was the Letter ת *Tau*, *Heb.*

T *Tau Greek*. [ת *Heb.*] a Figure of the Croſs of Chriſt, and in *Hebrew* is interpreted a Sign or Mark, of which it was ſpoken to the Angel, which *Ezekiel* ſaw in Spirit. "Go thy "Way, and ſet a Mark (תו) upon the Foreheads of them "that mourn, and are ſorry for all the Abominations that "are done therein." This Mark was in order to their being preſerved in the Midſt of them that were to be ſlain for their Idolatry, in the wrathful Diſpleaſure of the Lord. And this Letter T *Tau*, *Greek*, was uſed by Captains and Heralds, and ſign'd on their Names, who remained alive after a Battle; ſo that as the Letter *Theta* Θ was uſed as the Mark of Death, ſo was T *Tau*, or ת, of Life.

TAU'DRY, *v. tawdry.*

To TAVE, to rave, as People do being delirious in a Fever.

TA'VERN [*taberna*, L. *taverne*, F. *taverna*, It. and Sp.] an Houſe or Place where Wine is ſold.

TA'VERNER [*tavernier*, F. *taverniere*, It. *tavernero*, Sp. *tabernarius*, L.] a Tavernkeeper; alſo one who frequents Taverns.

TAUGHT, *v. to teach.*

TAUGHT, *(Ir. Imp. & Part. P.)* did teach, have or am taught.

TAUGHT [prob. of ꞇeonan, *Sax.* to draw, *q. d.* tight] tight, ſtiff, or faſt, *(a Sea-term.)*

You are better fed than TAUGHT, ſpoken to thoſe, who being puff'd up with Pride and Riches treat others, who in their Eyes are their Inferiors, with Contempt and ill Manners, and ſo may very well be ſaid to have had more Feeding than Inſtruction beſtow'd on them. The *Italians* ſay, *Voi havete più danari che buoni coſtumi.* (You have more Money than good Manners.)

TAUNT [in *Sea-Language*] a Term uſed when the Maſts of a Ship are too tall for her; who then ſay, *ſhe is tauntmaſted.*

To TAUNT [of *tanſer*, O. F. to ſcold at, *Skinner*, or of *tentare*, L. to tempt, *&c. Minſhew*] to joke ſharply or ſatirically upon; to revile, to rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abuſive, or nipping Jeſt; a Scoff or Flout.

TAU'NTING [probably of *tanſer*, F. to check, rebuke, or ſcold at] ſpeaking reproachfully, bitingly, *&c.*

TAU'NTINGLY, in a haughty reproachful Manner.

TAU'NTINGNESS, a ſharp, haughty, biting Reproachfulneſs.

TAURICO'RNOUS [*tauricornis*, L.] having Bull's Horns.

TAURI'FEROUS [*taurifer*, L. ταυροφόρος, Gr.] bearing, breeding, or nouriſhing Bulls.

TAU'RIFORM [*tauriformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAU'RUS [in our *antient Cuſtoms*] ſignify'd a Bull.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, of, pertaining to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLO'GICAL *Echoes*, are ſuch Echoes as repeat the ſame Sound or Syllable many Times,

TAUTOLO'GICALLY, by way of Tautology.

TAUTOLO'GICALNESS, a tautological Quality, or Fulneſs of Tautologies.

TAUTO'LOGIST [ταυτολόγος of τὰ αὐτὰ λέγειν, Gr.] one who ſays the ſame Things over and over.

To TAUTOLOGI'ZE [of τὰ αὐτὰ λέγειν, Gr.] to ſay the ſame Things over and over.

TAUTO'LOGY [*tautologie*, F. *tautologia*, L. of ταυτολογία, Gr.] a Repeating or Saying the ſame Thing over again.

To TAW [ꞇaƿan, *Sax.* touw, *Du.* tauw, *L. G.*] to dreſs Hides for Leather.

TAW'ER } [of ꞇaƿian, *Sax.* Tauwer, *L. G.* Touwer,
TAW'NER } *Du.*] a Dreſſer of Leather, a Tanner.

TAW'NY [*tane*, Ital. & F. tanet, *Du.*] of a tanned yellowiſh or dusky Colour.

TAW'NY [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Tenne*, which ſee.

TAW'NINESS [of *taner*, F. or ᵹeꞇann, *Sax.* to tan, whence ᵹeꞇanneꞅꞅe, *Sax. i. e.* Tannedneſs] the being of the Colour of tanned Leather.

TAW'DRY, ridiculouſly or flauntingly gay.

TAW'DRINESS [as Dr. *Tho. Henſh.* ſuppoſes, of Knots and Ribbons bought at a Fair, antiently held in the Chapel of St. *Audrey* or *Etheldred*] ridiculous or flaunting Gayneſs.

To TAX [*taxer*, F. *taſſare*, It. *taſſar*, Sp. *taxare*, L. of τάξω, Gr. as *Salmaſius* ſuppoſes] to lay a Tax upon; alſo to charge one with a Thing, to accuſe.

A TAX [*taxe*, F. *taſſa*, It. and Sp. *taxatio*, L. of τάξις, Gr.] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, *&c.* or a Tribute ſettled on every Town after a ſettled Rate, and paid annually towards the Expence of the Government.

TAX is repreſented in Painting, *&c.* by a luſty young Man with an oaken Crown, holding in his right Hand a Pair of Shears, a Sheep at his Feet, in his left Hand Ears of Corn, an Olive Branch and Bunches of Grapes hanging down, without Breeches, his Arms and Legs bare, the Soles of his Feet callous.

He is robuſt, becauſe Taxes are the *Nerves* of the Commonwealth: The oaken Crown denotes his *Strength*: The Shears allude to the Saying, *It is the Part of a good Shepherd to* ſhear *the Sheep, and not to* flay *them.*

The Things in his Hand, ſhew that Taxes are laid upon *thoſe*. Taxes ſhould be levied, not for mere Covetouſneſs; but for the Publick-weal, without any other Deſign.

TA'XABLE [of *taxe*, F.] that may be taxed.

TAXA'TIO *bladorum* [*old Rec.*] a Tax or Impoſition laid upon Corn, *L.*

TAXA'TIO *Norwicenſis* [*old Rec.*] a Valuation of Church-Livings, antiently made through every Dioceſs of *England*, made for the Pope by *Walter* Biſhop of *Norwich*, in the Time of *Henry* III. upon the Pope's Granting to the King a Tenth of all the ſpiritual Livings for 3 Years.

TAXA'TION [*F.* of *L. taſſagione*, It.] a Laying of Taxes.

TA'XER [*taxator*, L. *celui qui taxe*, F.] an Aſſeſſor or Impoſer of Taxes; alſo one that charges with the Commiſſion of ſome Crime.

TA'XIS [in *Architect.*] the ſame with the Antients that Ordonnance is with the Moderns, and *Vitruvius* deſcribes it to be that which gives every Part of a Building its juſt Dimenſions, according to its Uſes.

TA'XUS [with *Botan.*] the Yew-tree; alſo a Badger, *L.*

TAYL [in *Heraldry*] is commonly uſed for rhe Tail of an Hart; but thoſe of other Creatures have peculiar and diſtinct Names for them.

Tea, the Leaf of an *Indian* Shrub, much uſed in making a potable Liquor well known, alſo the Liquor made thereof.

To **Teach** [ꞇæcan, *Sax.*] to inſtruct in Literature, Trade, Myſtery, *&c.*

Teach your Grannum (Grandame) **to ſuck Eggs** [A Reproof to theſe, who think they have more Knowledge than the whole World, and will be ever and anon teaching thoſe who have had more Experience than themſelves.

The *Scots* ſay: *Learn your Goodam to make Milk-Kail* (Milk-Pottage) or, *Teach your Father to get Bairns* (Children) Lat. *Sus Minervam*, Fr. *Les Oiſons mênent les Oyes paître. (i. e.)* the Goſlings lead the Geeſe to the Paſture. We ſay likewiſe, *teach your Granny to grope her Gooſe.* The It. *I paperi voglion menar à bene l'oche.*

Did **teach**, *v. taught.*

Te'achable [of ꞇæcan, *Sax.* to teach, or apt; and *able*] capable to learn.

Te'achableness [of ꞇæcan, able and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Capableneſs, and Readineſs to be taught, Docility.

Te'achers.

He who kiſſes his Wife in the Market will have many Te'achers, that is, whatever we do in Publick is liable to Criticiſm.

Te'ague, a Nick-name for an *Iriſhman.*

Teal [tetlingh, *Du.*] a Kind of wild Fowl, in Form much like a Duck, but not half ſo big.

Team [of Team, ꞇema or ꞇyme, *Sax.*] any Number of Horſes, Oxen, or other Beaſts, put to draw a Cart, Waggon, or Carriage of Burthen; alſo a Flock of Ducks.

Team *and* **Theam** [*old Rec.*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to the Lord of the Manour, for the having, reſtraining, and judging Bondmen, Nieſs, and Villains, with their Children, Goods, and Chattels, in his Court.

To **Tear** [ꞇæꞃan, *Sax.* torren, *Teut.* zerren, H. G.] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

Tare }
Tore } [*Ir. Imp.*] did tear.

Tore }
Torn } [*Ir. Part. P.*] have tore or torn.

To **tear** *and roar* [prob. of tieren, *Du.*] to make a great Noiſe in Crying.

A **tea'ring** (or very loud) *Voice.*

A **tea'ring** (or proud, high-flown) *Laſs.*

Tea'ring *(Adv.)* very, as tearing fine, more than ordinary fine.

Tears [of ꞇeaꞃ, ꞇær, *Sax.* taare, *Dan.* tara, *Su.*] Drops of Water iſſuing out of the Eyes.

Tears ready, Tail ready. A Reflection upon ſuch Women who have Tears at Will to give the greater Sanction to their Pretenſion to Honeſty, when their Conduct is call'd in Queſtion.

Nothing dries up ſooner than Tears, that is, Grief is ſoon over: And very reaſonable it ſhould be ſo; unleſs it be Grief for paſt Sins or Miſcarriages, which we can never bewail enough, and which however in moſt is apt to die the ſooneſt. *Tears of Repentance,* ſaid a great Divine, *are the ſooneſt wip'd off, of all Tears, by the Generality of Mankind.* The *Latins* ſay, *Lachryma nihil citiùs areſcit*; and the Germans, Es vertrucknet nichts eher als die Thranen.

To **Teaze** }
To **Tease** } [of ꞇæꞅan, *Sax.* to pluck, draw, twitch, or of ꞇyꞅhan, *Sax.* to provoke] to teaſe or toze Wool; alſo to trouble, urge, or diſquiet a Perſon continually.

Te'asels }
Te'azels } [ꞇæꞅlen, *Sax.*] Fuller's Thiſtles.

Teat [teth, *Brit.* ꞇiꞇꞇe, *Sax.* tette, *Teut.* titte, L. G. *tetta*, It. *teta*, Sp.] a Nipple, a Dug.

Tec'marsis [τέκμαρσις, Gr.] that which relates to the Cauſe of Diſeaſes.

Tec'hnical [*technicus*, L. τεχνικὸς of τέχνη, Gr. Art] artificial, of, or pertaining to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

Te'chnical *Words*, Terms of Art.

Te'chnical *Verſes*, are ſuch as include the Subſtance or particular Parts of an Art or Science, or contain the Rules and Precepts of them, ſo digeſted, for the Help of the Memory.

Te'chnically [of *technicus*, L. of τεχνικὸς. Gr.] after the Manner of Technology.

Techno'logy [*technologia*, L. *technologie*, F. of τεχνολογία of τέχνη, Art, and λόγος or λέγω, Gr. to ſpeak, ſay, or tell, *&c.*] a Deſcription of Arts, eſpecially mechanical ones.

Te'chiness [prob. of *toucher*, F. to touch, *q. d.* Touchineſs] Captiouſneſs, Aptneſs to be offended, Frowardneſs, Peeviſhneſs.

Te'chy [prob. of *touche*, F.] captious, froward, peeviſh.

Tecoly'thos [of τήκω, to diminiſh, and λίθος, Gr. a Stone] the *Indian* Stone, a Stone bearing the Reſemblance of an Olive.

Tecto'nick [*tectonicus*, L. of τεκτονικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Building.

Tecto'nick *Art* [*tectonice*, L. of τεκτονική, Gr.] the Art of Building.

Tecto'nick *Nature* [*natura tectonica*, of τεκτονικὸς of τεκτονική, Gr. the Art of Building] formative Nature.

To **ted** *Graſs* }
To **tede** } to turn or ſpread new mown Graſs about.

A **Te'dder**, ſee *Tethar.*

Te Deum, a Hymn frequently ſung in Church on Thankſgiving Days for Victories gained, Deliverances from Dangers, *&c.* ſo called from the *Latin* Beginning of it, *te Deum laudamus*, &c. *i. e.* we praiſe thee the God or Lord.

Tedi'fera Dea [*i. e.* the Torch-bearing Goddeſs] a Name given to *Ceres* (the Goddeſs of Bread-Corn) by the Poets, on Account of her ſeeking her Daughter *Proſerpine* with a Torch; and thence they ſacrificed to her in the Night with Torches burning. Some are of Opinion that by *Ceres* is meant the Earth, and that by *Proſerpina* is meant Corn, which had like to have been buried in the dark Bowels of the Soil; but that in the Night-time, when the Sun is under Ground, the Blade of Corn ſhoots out faſt, which is the Meaning of *Ceres*'s Torch that Night, when ſhe found her Daughter.

Tedi'ferous [*tædifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

Tedi'gerous [*tædiger*, L.] bearing a Torch.

Te'dious [*tedioſo*, It. *tædioſus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, weariſome, irkſome.

Te'diousness, [of *tædioſus* of *tædium*, L.] too great Length of Time, Weariſomeneſs, Irkſomeneſs.

Te'dium [*tædium*, L.] Irkſomeneſs, Weariſomeneſs.

To **teem** [prob. of ꞇæman, ꞇeaman, *Sax.* or tomm, *Dan.*] to pour out, alſo to be with Child.

Tee'mful, full up to the Top.

Tee'ming [of ꞇeam, *Sax.* an Offſpring, prob. of τείνω, Gr. to extend] childing, frequently pregnant, or bearing Young, fruitful,

Tee'nage, Bruſh-wood for Hedges.

A **Teer** *of Guns in a Ship*] A Row of Guns on the ſame Deck.

Teeth [*Ir. Pl.* of ꞇooðaꞅ, ꞇéd, *Sax.*] either of Man or Beaſt, *v.* Tooth.

He makes Money with his Teeth (Fr. *Il fait l'argent avec les dents,)* that is, he ſaves it by not making over much Uſe of them, he is parſimonious.

A Man may dig his Grave with his Teeth, F. *Les Gourmans font leurs Foſſes avec les Dents*: It is hardly any longer a *May*, it is to be fear'd the greater Part of Mankind now-a-days does. We have many other Proverbs to the ſame Purpoſe, as,

A cramm'd Belly, a crazy Corps;
Much Meat, many Diſtempers.

From the Teeth outwards, that is, not from the Heart, Lat. *Ore tenus.*

Te'guments *of a human Body* [by *Anat.*] are reckoned five, *viz.* the *Epidermis* or Scarf-Skin, the *Derma* or True-Skin, the *Panniculus Adipoſus*, the *Membrana Carnoſa*, and, the common Membrane of the Muſcles.

Te'gument [*tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

Teil-*Tree* [*tiglio*, I.] the ſame as the Linden-Tree.

Teine [in *Falconry*] a Diſeaſe in Hawks which makes them pant and loſe their Breath.

Teint [prob. of *tinctura*, L. a Dye] the Complexion, the Colour of the Face.

Teint [in *Painting*] an artificial or compound Colour, or the ſeveral Colours uſed in a Picture, conſidered as more or leſs high or bright, or deep or thin, or weakened, *&c.* to give the proper *Relievo*, or Softneſs, or Diſtance, *&c.* of the ſeveral Objects.

Teirs, the 3d Part of a Pipe or a Meaſure of 42 Gallons.

Teku'phae [in the *Jewiſh* Chronology] are the Times wherein the Sun proceeds from one cardinal Point to the next.

Te'lamones [in *Roman Architect.*] Images of Men ſeeming to ſupport or bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices.

Teleca'rdios [of καρδία, the Heart, and τελέω, Gr. to perfect] a precious Stone like or of the Colour of a Heart.

Tele'phion }
Tele'phium } [with *Botan.*] an Herb, a Kind of Orpine, firſt found out by King *Telephus*, good for Wounds, Ulcers, *&c.*

Tele'phium [in *Surgery*] a great Ulcer of difficult Cure, ſo named of *Telephus*, a King of *Myſia*, who was for a long Time troubled with ſuch an one.

Te'lescope [*teleſcope*, F. *teleſcopio*, It. of τέλος, the End, and σκοπὴ, of σκοπέω, Gr. to view] is a Dioptrick Inſtrument compoſed of Lenſes, by means of which remote Objects appear as if they were near, or a Proſpective-glaſs made of two or more Glaſſes placed in the Tube or Pipe of ſeveral Lengths to view Objects at a Diſtance.

A **Te'lescope**, is a Symbol of *Envy*, becauſe it either magnifies or leſſens the Appearance of an Object.

A **Te'lescope**, with a convex and concave Lens, repreſents Objects, that are at a vaſt Diſtance, diſtinct, and erect, and magnifies them according to the Proportion of the Focal Diſtance of the convex Lens to the Focal Diſtance of the concave Lens.

A **Te'lescope**, with two convex Lenſes, repreſents Objects, that are vaſtly diſtant, diſtinct, but inverted, and magnifies them according to the Proportion of the Focal Diſtance of the exterior to the Focal Diſtance of the interior Lens.

Aërial **Te'lescope**, is a Teleſcope to be uſed in the Night, and ſo has no cloſe Tube, there being no Need of one at that Time.

Reflecting **Te'lescope**, conſiſts of a large Tube that is open at the End next to the Object, and cloſed at the other, where is plac'd a metalline *Speculum*, and having a flat oval *Speculum* near the open End, inclin'd towards the upper Part of the Tube, where there is a little Hole furniſhed with a ſmall, plain, convex Eye Glaſs.

Telesco'pical, of, or pertaining to a Teleſcope.

Telesco'pical *Stars*, are ſuch as are not viſible to the naked Eye, which cannot be diſcovered without the Help of a Teleſcope.

Teli'ferous [*telifer*, L.] bearing a Dart or Darts.

Telis [with *Botan.*] the Herb Fenugreek.

To **Tell** [ꞇællan or ꞇyllan, *Sax.* tellen, *Du.* and *L. G.* zehllen, *H. G.* zellan, *Teut.*] to count, to number or reckon.

To **tell** [ꞇællan, *Sax.* taler, *Dan.* tala, *Su.* tellen or ertellen, *Du.* and *L. G.* zehllen, *H. G.* zeilan, *Teut.*] to relate, to ſay or declare.

Told [*Ir. Imp. & Part. P.*] did tell, have, am told ꞇalꝺ, or ꞇaleꝺ, *Sax.* talet and talꝺt, *Dan.*

Tell your Secret to your Servant, and you make him your Maſter. If it be a Folly in general, next to Madneſs, for a Man to put it in the Power of another to do him a Prejudice, by diſcloſing his Secret to him: It is certainly Madneſs in a ſuperlative Degree to lay himſelf under the Laſh of his menial Servants. Their narrow Education will puff up that Pride but too common in them, and make them glory in the Opportunity, either of lording it over you, or of betraying you; the latter of which would perhaps in many Caſes be the moſt tolerable. *Lat. Charus erit Verri, qui Verrem, tempore quo vult, accuſare poteſt.*

Tell me with whom thou goeſt, and I'll **tell** thee what thou doeſt. The Company a Man keeps has certainly a very great Effect upon his Conduct, and if bad, tho' he be never ſo cautious, will ſoon or late taint his Principles, and inſenſibly draw him into an Approbation of thoſe Actions, which he before abhorr'd. According to another Proverb. *Touch Pitch, and you will be defil'd.* But even ſuppoſing a Man could have that Command upon himſelf, and his Paſſions, to frequent the moſt diſſolute and profligate Aſſemblies, without any Prejudice to his own Conduct, and it may in ſome Meaſure ſuit his temporal Intereſt ſo to do; yet the Conſideration of being thought wicked, and the Loſs of a Man's Reputation, than which nothing can be more valuable, ought to overbalance all other Motives, and induce every one, but more particularly the Youth of both Sexes, to be more than ordinary careful what Company they frequent. The *Latins* ſay; *Noſcitur ex ſocio, qui non cognoſcitur ex ſe.* The *Germans*: Wilſt du wiſſen wer der Mann, ſchaue ſeine Geſelſchaft-an. The *Sp. Legate à los buenos, è ſeras uno dellos.* (Converſe with the Good, and thou ſhalt be one of them.) Or, as we, *Dime con quien vas, y dezirte he quien eres.*

To **tell** a Tale to a deaf Man, or to talk to the Wind, that is, *to talk in vain*, for a deaf Man either can't, or (if voluntarily ſo) won't hear you, and the Wind won't let you be heard. The *Latins* ſay, *Surdo fabulam narrare*; the *Germ.* Einem Tauben ein Mährlein erzehlen; the *Fr. Parler à un ſourd.*

Te'ller [of ꞇællan, *Sax.* to tell] one who relates.

Te'ller [of ꞇællen or ꞇylean, to count] a Teller of Money.

Te'llers [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive all Monies due to the Crown, and to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerks, who write the Words of the Bill upon the Tally.

Te'llus, the Goddeſs of the Earth, *L.* She was uſually painted in a green Mantle.

Telo'nium, a Toll-Booth or Cuſtom-Houſe, *L.* of *Gr.*

Te'mentaile [*old Rec.*] a Tax of 2 Shillings on every plough'd Land.

Temera'rious [*temeraire*, F. *temerario*, It. and Sp. *temerarius*, L.] raſh, haſty, unadviſed.

Teme'rity } [*temeritas*, L. *temerité*, F. *temerità*,
Teme'rousness } It. *temeridad*, Sp.] Raſhneſs, Unadviſedneſs.

Teme'rity, is emblematically repreſented by *Icarus*, of whom Fable reports, that attempting to fly with Wings faſtned with Wax, which, as he approach'd too near the Sun, melted, he fell into the Sea.

Temoi'ns [with *Military Men*] Pieces of Earth left ſtanding as Marks or Witneſſes in the Foſſes of Places the Workmen are emptying, that they may know exactly how many cubical Fathoms of Earth have been carried away, in order to pay the Workmen their Due for it.

To **Te'mper** [*temperare*, L. *temperer*, F. *temprare*, It. *templar*, Sp.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

Te'mper [*temperies*, L. *temperament*, F. *tempra*, or *temperamento*, It. and Sp.] Humour, natural Diſpoſition, Conſtitution; alſo Moderation.

Te'mperament [*temperamentum*, L.] a proper and proportional Mixture of the Elements, but more eſpecially of the Humours of a human Body; alſo the uſual Complexion, Conſtitution, or Habit of the Body; alſo a Medium or Means found out in a Buſineſs or Controverſy, *F.*

Te'mperament [in *Phyſick*] the natural Habitude and Conſtitution of the Body of Man, or the Diſpoſition of the animal Humours.

Te'mperament } [in *Muſick*] a Rectifying or Amending
Te'mpering } the falſe or imperfect Concords, by transferring to them Part of the Beauty of the perfect ones.

Temperame'ntum *ad pondus* [in *Phyſicks*] *i. e.* in Weight, is that where the Elementary Qualities are found in equal Quantities or in equal Proportion, *Lat.*

Temperame'ntum *ad juſtitiam* [in *Phyſicks*] *i. e.* in *Juſtice*, is that which contains unequal Portions of thoſe Qualities, but yet in ſuch Proportion as is neceſſary for the Diſcharge of the Functions proper to the Part.

Te'mperance [F. *temperanza*, It. *templança*, Sp. *temperança*, Port. *temperantia*, L.] Moderation, a Reſtraining of our Affections and Paſſions. Temperance is one of the four cardinal Virtues, and is by Moraliſts ſaid to conſtitute Honeſty, or Decency, and Baſhfulneſs. The two Species of it are *Sobriety*, which moderates our Eating and Drinking; and *Chaſtity* which ſets Bounds to the Enjoyment of conjugal Love. *Temperance* hath alſo its potential Parts, as *Meekneſs*, *Clemency*, *Modeſty*.

Te'mperance [with *Divines*] is defin'd to be a Virtue that conſiſts in an Abſtinence from ſenſual Pleaſures, which renders the Body tame and governable, and ſo ſerviceable to the Soul, and alſo chearful in the Exerciſe of Religion; which ſets the Mind of Man free from the Captivity of Senſe, and is diſengag'd from the World, and the Allurements of it.

Tempera'nce [*with the Antients an Allegorical Deity*] was repreſented by a Woman holding a Wolf in a Bridle, and ſpurning a Cormorant away with her Foot. By her a Cornucopiæ neglected.

Te'mperance, was repreſented by a Gentlewoman holding a *Bridle* in one Hand, and a Stay of a Clock in the other, with an Elephant behind her: The Bridle and Stay denote the Buſineſs of Temperance to bridle and *moderate* the Appetite, and inordinate Paſſions as Time ſerves.

The *Elephant* becauſe it has once been accuſtomed to a certain Quantity of Meat, he never exceeds, but keeps ſteady to that, and will eat no more

Tempera'ntia [in *Phyſick*] ſuch Medicines as allay acid and ſharp Humours; either ſuch as ſweeten and correct, or ſuch as bring the Body to a due Temperament.

Te'mperate [*tempere*, F. *temperato*, It. *templado*, Sp. *temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper of Body, neither too hot nor too cold; alſo moderate, ſober.

Te'mperateness [*temperantia*, L. *temperature*, F.] Moderation, Abſtemiouſneſs in Eating and Drinking, *&c.* the Reſtraint of our Affections or Paſſions.

Te'mperature [*temperatura*, L.] ſpoken of the Air, is that which tempers it, and changes according to the Diverſity of Seaſons, or the different Situations of Countries, or the Qualities of it, as to Heat and Cold, Moiſture and Dryneſs.

Tempe'ries [in *Medicine*] the Diverſity that is in the Blood of different Perſons, whereby it is more apt to fall into different Combinations in one Body, than in another.

To **Te'mpest**, to be ſtormy, *Milton.*

A **Te'mpest** [*tempeſtas*, L. *tempêſte*, F. *tempeſta*, It. *tempeſtad*, Sp. *tempeſtade*, Port. *tempeſtas*, L.] a moſt violent Storm, or a Degree beyond a Storm, a violent Commotion of the Air, either with or without Rain, Hail, Snow, *&c.*

Tempe'stas, was worſhipped by the *Romans* as a Deity, inſomuch that *L. Scipio*, being in a great Storm, in the *Corſican* Sea made a Vow to build her a Temple at *Rome*; tho' ſome think *M. Marcellus* was the Founder of it.

Tempesti've [*tempeſtivus*, L.] ſeaſonable, timely, done in Time.

Tempesti'vely, ſeaſonably.

TEMPE'STUOUS [a *tempeſtuous* Sea, a rough hollow Sea, *tempeſtuoſus*, L.] ſtormy, boiſterous.

TEMPE'STUOUSLY [of *tempeſtuoſus*, L. *tempeſtueux*, F. and *ly*] after a ſtormy, tempeſtuous Manner.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS [of *tempêtueux*, F. *tempeſtoſo*, It. *tempeſtuoſo*, Sp. *tempeſtuoſitas*, L.] Storminеſs.

A TE'MPLAR [*Templier*, F.] a Student in the Temple.

TE'MPLARS, or Knights Templars, ſaid to have been inſtituted in the Year 1113, by *Hugh* of *Rayennes*, and confirm'd by Pope *Eugenius*. Their Habit was a white Cloak or upper Garment, with a red Croſs on the Back, and a Sword girt about them; and thence they were by the common People call'd *Croſs-Backs*, or Crouched-Backs. Theſe Knights at firſt dwelt in Part of the Building that belong'd to the Temple in *Jeruſalem*, not far from the Sepulchre of our Saviour, where they charitably entertain'd Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land to view ſuch Things as were to be ſeen there, defending them from the Infidels. Theſe Knights had in all Provinces of *Europe* their ſubordinate Governors, in which they poſſeſſed no leſs than 16000 Lordſhips, a vaſt Revenue. Their Governor in *England* was ſtiled Maſter of the *Temple*, and was ſummoned to Parliament; and the *Temple* in *Fleet-Street*, now the Houſe of our Law-Students in *London*, being their Houſe, the Miniſter of the *Temple*-Church ſtill bears the Title of Maſter of the *Temple*. This Order continued for about the Space of two hundred Years; but at length being both rich and powerful, and alſo grown vicious, the whole Order was aboliſhed by Pope *Clement* V. in the Year 1309, as alſo by the Council of *Vienna* in 1312, and their Poſſeſſions were given to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Manſion was near *Smithfield*, now vulgarly call'd St. *Jones*'s, and other religious Orders. The Crimes objected againſt them were, firſt, their Revolting from their profeſſed Obedience to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, who was their Viſitor. Secondly, their unſpeakable Pride. Thirdly, their Sins againſt Nature.

TE'MPLE [*Templo*, F. It. Sp. and Port. *templum*, L. ſome derive it of *templando* or *contemplando* contemplating, *Varro* of *tuendo* defending, *Mart.* of τέμνω, *q.* dividing or ſeparating, *Scal.* of τέμνος, *q. d.* a Place ſeparated from others on account of Religion; but others derive it of Θέμις, Juſtice, or the Goddeſs of Juſtice] a Church or Cathedral for the Performance of divine Service. The Temples that the Heathens built to their Gods were very ſtately; for Princes and Nations employ'd their Riches and ingenious Inventions of Architecture in building them. In their Temples there were generally three Altars; the firſt at the Entry where the Victims were offered and burnt, the ſecond in the Middle, and the third at the End, within an Encloſure: Upon the two laſt, only Perfumes and ſweet Scents were burnt, and there the People eat in their Feſtivals to their Gods.

The TEMPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull in the Middle, between the Ears and the Eyes.

TEMPLES *of Antæ*, ſuch which had only *Antæ* or angular Pillars at the Corners, and two *Tuſcan* Columns on each Side the Doors.

Tetraſtyle TEMPLES, ſuch as had four Columns in Front, and as many behind.

Amphiproſtyle TEMPLES, ſuch as had Columns before and behind, which alſo were *tetraſtyle*.

Proſtyle TEMPLES, were ſuch as had Columns only on the Foreſide.

Diptere TEMPLES, ſuch as had eight Rows of Columns around, or were *Oxaſtyle*, or had eight Columns in Front.

Periptere TEMPLES, ſuch as had four Rows of inſulated Columns around, and were *Hexaſtyle*, *i. e.* as had ſix Columns in Front.

TE'MPLES, certain Jewels which great Ladies antiently wore on their Temples and Foreheads, and faſtened to their Hair with Bodkins.

TE'MPORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporale*, It. *temporal*, Sp. of *temporalis*, L.] that continues but for a Time; alſo ſecular in Oppoſition to ſpiritual; alſo of, or pertaining to the Temples of the Head, likewiſe worldly.

TEMPORA'LE *augmentum* [with *Gram.*] an Increaſe or Alteration of the Quantity of the firſt Vowel or Diphthong in ſeveral Tenſes of a *Greek* Verb.

TEMPORA'LIS [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards, called alſo *Crotaphites*.

TEMPORA'LITIES [*temporalités*, or *biens temporels*, F. *temporalità*, It. *temporalidad*, Sp.] the temporal Revenues of an Eccleſiaſtick; particularly ſuch Revenues, Lands, Tenements, or Lay-Fees, as have been granted them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TE'MPORALNESS of [*temporalis*, L. *temporel*, F.] a ſecular Quality; alſo Temporarineſs or the being for a Time.

TEM'PORALTY [*le temporel*, F.] temporal Goods.

TEMPORA'NEOUSNESS } [of *temporarius*, L. *temporaneus*,
TE'MPORARINESS } and neſſe, *Sax.*] a temporal Quality, of the Laſting only for a Time.

TE'MPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] laſting but for a Time, fleeting, periſhable.

To TEMPORI'ZE [*temporiſer*, F. *temporeggiare*, It. *temporizar*, Sp.] to obſerve or comply with the Times.

TEMPORI'ZER [*temporiſeur*, F. *temporizador*, Sp.] a Time-Server, one who alters his Principles or Practice according to the Times.

TEMPORUM *oſſa* [with *Anat.*] the Bones of the Temples ſituated in the lower Part of the Sides of the *Cranium*. The upper Part of them, being thin, conſiſts only of one Table of a circular Figure, which is joined to the *Oſſa Parietalia* by the ſquamous Sutures; but the lower Part, which is thick, hollow, and uneven, is united to the *Os Occipitis*, and *Os Sphenoides*, L.

To TEMPT [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, It. *tentar*, Sp. of *tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTA'TIO [*old Rec.*] an Eſſay or Trial.

TEMPTA'TION [*tentation*, F. *tentazione*, It. *tentacion*, Sp. *tentatio*, L.] a Tempting, an Alluring or Enticement; alſo a Proving or Trying.

TEMPTATION [in *Theology*] the Means which the Devil makes Uſe of to tempt Mankind.

TE'MPTER [*tentator*, L. *tentateur*, F. *tentatore*, It. *tentador*, Sp.] one who allures or entices, the Devil.

TE'MPTING, alluring, enticing, alſo charming, moſt beautiful.

TE'MPTINGLY, alluringly.

TE'MPTINGNESS [of *tentans*, L. and neſſe, *Sax.* Terminat.] Alluringneſs, Charmingneſs, *&c.*

TE'MPUS *pinguedinis*, &c. [*ant. Deeds*] the Seaſon of the Buck, from *Lammas*-Day to that of the *Exaltation* of the Croſs; and alſo that of the Doe, from the Feſtival of St. *Martin* to the Purification of the *Virgin*.

TE'MULENCY }
TE'MULENTNESS } [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

TE'MULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [Ꞇien or Ꞇyn, *Sax.* tien, *Du.* tein, *L. G.* zehn, *H, G.*] the Number 10, in Figures, is compoſed of the firſt Figure and (o) a Cypher. It conjoins the Virtue of all Numbers, which it holds, as it were, bound in itſelf, either ſimply, or by Multiplication. Secondly, as, among *Geometricians*, a Line is the Joining in one of divers Pricks or Points, ſo the 10 makes the Line of Numbers, neither can there be any Going farther. We may add 1 to 9, and 2 to 8, and, by Multiplication and Redoubling of 10, ſet down a Number greater than the Sands of the Sea.

TE'NABLE, capable of, or that may be held and kept, *F.*

TENABLE [in *Milit. Affairs*] is ſaid of a Town, *&c.* that may be kept, held, or defended againſt Aſſailants.

TE'NABLENESS [of *tenable*, F. and *neſs*, of *tenere*, L. to hold] Capableneſs of being held and kept.

TENA'CIOUS [*tenace*, It. *tenaz*, Sp. *tenax*, L.] holding faſt, cloſe-fiſted, covetous; alſo ſpoken of Liquids, ſuch as ſtick faſt, or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY [*tenacemente*, It. of *tenaciter*, L.] after a cloſe-fiſted, covetous Manner; alſo ſtiffly, in maintaining an Argument, *&c.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS [*tenacità*, It. *tenacidad*, Sp. *tenacitas*, L.] Niggardlineſs; Stiffneſs in holding or maintaining an Opinion, *&c.*

TENA'CITY [*tenacitas*, L.] Tenaciouſneſs.

TENA'CULA, a chirurgical Inſtrument much like the Forceps.

TENAI'LLE [in *Fortif.*] is an Out-work that reſembles a Horn-Work; but generally ſomewhat different, in regard that, inſtead of two Demi-Baſtions, it bears only in Front a Re-entering Angle between the ſame Wings, without Flanks, and the Sides are parallel. All *Tenailles* are defective in this Reſpect, that they are not flanked or defended towards their inward or dead Angle, becauſe the Height of the Parapet hinders from ſeeing down before the Angle, ſo that the Enemy can make a Lodgment there under Covert; and therefore *Tenailles* are never made, but when there is not Time to make a Horn-work.

Simple TENAI'LLE } [in *Fortif.*] a large Out-work con-
Single TENAI'LLE } ſiſting of two Faces or Sides, including a re-entering Angle.

Double TENAI'LLE } [in *Fortif.*] a large Out-work con-
Flanked TENAI'LLE } ſiſting of two *Tenailles*, or two re-entering Angles.

TENAI'LLE *in the Foſs* [in *Fortif.*] is a Low-work raiſed before the Curtain in the Middle of the Foſs or Ditch.

TENAI'LLE *of the Place* [in *Fortif.*] is the Face of the Place, raiſed between the Point of two neighbouring Baſtions, including the Curtain, two Flanks raiſed on the Curtain, and the 2 Sides of the Baſtions which face one another.

TE'NANCIES [in *Law*] Dwelling-Houſes held of others.

TE'NANT } [*F.* of *tenens, L.* holding] one who poſſeſſes
TE'NENT } Lands, Houſes, *&c. L.*

Better an empty Houſe than an ill Tenant. Or, a F---rt is an ill TENANT, better out than in. An Excuſe for unſeaſonably breaking Wind backward.

TENANT *by Charter*, one who holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT *by Court Roll,* } one admitted Tenant of Lands,
TENANT *by Copy,* } *&c.* in a Manour, demiſed according to the Cuſtom of that Manour.

TENANT *of the King*, one who holds of the King's Perſon, or as ſome Honour.

TENANT *by the Verge in antient Demeſn*, one who is admitted by the Rod in antient Demeſn.

TENANT *in Chief*, is a Tenant that holds of the King in Right of his Crown.

TENANT *by the Courteſy of England*, a Tenant that holds for his Life, by means of a Child begotten by him on his Wife, ſhe being an Heireſs, and the Child being born alive.

TENANT *by Elegit*, a Tenant that holds by Virtue of the Writ called *Elegit*.

TENANT *by Execution*, is a Tenant that holds upon account of an Execution, upon any Statute, Recogniſance, *&c.*

TENANT *in Frank Marriage*, a Tenant who holds Lands or Tenements by a Gift of them, made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife.

TENANT *in Mortgage*, is a Tenant that holds by means of a Mortgage.

TENANT *Al Præcipe*, a Tenant againſt whom the Writ *Præcipe* is to be brought.

TENANT *in Service*, a Tenant that holds by any Manner of Service.

TENANT *per Statute-Merchant*, a Tenant that holds Lands by Virtue of their being forfeited to him by *Statute-Merchant*.

TENANT *at Will*, a Tenant who holds at the Will of the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manour.

Particular TENANT, a Tenant who holds Lands, *&c.* only for a Term of Time.

Sole TENANT, a Tenant who has no other joined with him.

Joint TENANTS, are Tenants that have an equal Right in Lands or Tenements, by Virtue of one Title.

TENANTS *in common*, are ſuch as have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles.

Very TENANT, a Tenant who holds immediately of his Lord; ſo that if there be a *Lord Meſne*, and a Tenant, the Tenant is *very Tenant* of the *Meſne*, but not to the Lord above.

TE'NANTABLE, that is fit to be occupied by a Tenant, in good Repair.

TE'NANTABLENESS [of *tenens*, L. holding, or *tenant*, F. *able* and *neſs*] Capableneſs or Fitneſs to be held, poſſeſſed, or inhabited by a Tenant.

TENAR [with *Anat.*] a Muſcle whoſe Office is to draw the Thumb from the Forefingers.

TE'NARUS, a famous Promontory in the *Peloponneſus*, where *Neptune* had a Temple, which was an inviolable Place of Refuge for the unfortunate. This Promontory was formerly very famous for its Quarries of Marble.

TENA'SMUS } [τενεσμὸς, Gr.] a continual Liſt to go to
TENE'SMUS } Stool, attended with an Inability of avoiding any Thing, but ſometimes bloody ſlimy Matter, *L.*

TENCH [ꞇince, *Sax. tenche*, F. *tinca*, It. *tenca*, Sp.] a River or Freſh-water Fiſh.

To TE'ND [of *tendere*, L. *tendre*, F. *tendere*, or *attendere*, It. *attender*, Sp. to tend, *&c.*] to incline, to move towards, to aim at; alſo to look to, to wait upon, to take Care of.

TE'NDENCY [of *tendens*, of *tendere*, L. to make towards, *&c.*] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TE'NDER, [*tendre*, F. *tenero*, It. *tierno*, Sp. *tenro*, Port. *tener*, L.] ſoft, nice, ſcrupulous; alſo good-natur'd, kind.

TE'NDERLY, ſoftly, ſcrupulouſly; alſo kindly, *&c.*

To TE'NDER [probably of *tendreſſe*, F. Tenderneſs] to uſe tenderly or kindly.

To TENDER [*tendre*, F.] to make an Offer of the Payment of Money, *&c.*

To TENDER *an Averment* (in Law) to offer a Proof or Evidence in Court.

A TE'NDER [of *tendre*, F. to hold out] an Offer of Payment, *&c.*

A TE'NDER [of *attendre*, F. of *attendere*, L.] one who waits on another.

TENDERS (*Sea*-Terms) Ships in a Fleet, which carry Proviſions, Ammunition and other Neceſſaries, and tend or attend for that Purpoſe.

TENDER-HEARTED [of *tendreſſe*, F. and heoꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] of a tender, commiſerating, and kind Diſpoſition.

TENDER-HEARTEDLY, in a kind, commiſerating Manner.

TENDER-HEARTEDNESS, a kind and commiſerating Temper or Nature.

TE'NDERLING [of *tendreſſe*, F.] one that is or has been tenderly brought up.

TE'NDERLINGS [with *Hunters*] the ſoft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they firſt begin to ſhoot forth.

TE'NDERNESS, [*teneritas*, L. *tendreſſe*, F. *tenerezza*, It. *terneza*, Sp.] a tender Quality, Softneſs; alſo endearing Carriage.

TE'NDEREMENT [in *Mu. Books*] tenderly or gently; as much as to ſay, ſing or play, after a ſweet, gentle, or affecting Manner.

TE'NDICLE [*tendicula*] L. a Gin or Snare to take Birds or Beaſts, *&c.*

TENDINO'SE } [of *tendo*, L. *tendon*, F.] full of Ten-
TE'NDINOUS } dons.

TE'NDINOUSNESS, Fulneſs of Tendons, or the Nature or Quality of Tendons.

TE'NDON [F. *tendine*, It. of *tendere*, L. *tendre*, F. to ſtretch out] the Extremity of a Muſcle, where its Fibres run into a ſtrong, ſpringy Chord.

TE'NDREL [*tendrillon*, F.] a ſmall Griſtle; alſo a young Sprig or Shoot of a Vine or Tree.

A TE'NDRIL [with *Botaniſts*] is a Claſper, or that little curling Part of Plants by which they climbing take hold of any Prop for their Support.

TENEA'TES, a Name by which *Apollo* had a Temple and Oracle at *Teneus* in the Territories of *Corinth*.

TENE'BRAE } [in the *Roman* Church] a Service uſed on
TE'NEBRES } *Wedneſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Friday* before *Eaſter*, in Repreſentation of Chriſt's Agony in the Garden. The Manner is thus: There are fifteen Lamps or Candles lighted, which is juſt the Number of Pſalms or Canticles that are in the Office. Theſe being lighted on a triangular Sconce, at the End of every Pſalm that the Prieſt repeats, one of the Candles is put out, till at the End the Congregation is left in Darkneſs, *L.*

TENEBRICO'SE [*tenebricoſus*, L.] very dark, full of Darkneſs.

TENEBRO'SE } [*tenebreux*, F. *tenebroſo*, It. and Sp. of *te-*
TE'NEBROUS } *nebroſus*, L.] dark, gloomy.

TENEBRO'SENESS } [*tenebres*, F. *tenebroſità*, It. of *tene-*
TENEBRO'SITY } *broſitas*, L.] Darkneſs, Gloomineſs.

TE'NEMENT [*tenementum*, of *tenere*, L. to hold] a Houſe, Habitation, *&c.* that a Perſon holds of another by paying Rent, *&c. F.*

TENEME'NTARY *Lands*, ſuch Lands as the *Saxon Thanes* or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEME'NTIS *legatis* [in *Law*] a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controverſies, touching Tenements deviſed by Will.

TENMENTA'LE } [in *ancient Cuſtoms*] the Number of ten
TEMA'NTALE } Men, which, in the Days of our *Engliſh Saxon* Anceſtors, was alſo called a *Decennary*, and ten Decennaries made what we call an Hundred.

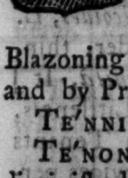
TENE'NTIBUS in *Aſſiſa*, *&c.* [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for him to whom a Diſſeiſer has made over Land which he diſſeiſed of another, that he be not diſturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENE'RITY [*tenerezza*, It. of *teneritas*, L.] Tenderneſs.

TE'NET } [q. *tentum*, a Thing held, of *tenet*, L. *i. e.* he
TE'NENT } holdeth] an Opinion or Doctrine profeſſedly held by ſome Divine, Philoſopher, *&c.*

TENENT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed for ſomething that ſuſtains or holds up the Shield or Coat-Armour, and is generally ſynonymous with the Supporter,

TENE'SMUS [of *teneo*, L. of τείνω, Gr. to ſtretch out] a continual Deſire of going to ſtool.



TENNE [in *Heraldry*] is what is commonly in *Engliſh* called Tawny, and ſome call it Bruſk: The Colour is made of red and yellow mixed together, and is expreſſed in Engraving by Lines diagonal from the Siniſter Chief and Traverſe. In Blazoning by celeſtial Things, it is called the Dragon's Head, and by Precious Stones, the Hyacinth, See the Figure.

TE'NNIS [q. d. *tens*] a Sort of Play at Ball.

TE'NON [*tenon*, F.] the ſquare End of a Piece of Timber, diminiſhed by one third Part of its Thickneſs, fitted into the Hole of another Piece called a Mortiſe.

TENONTRO'TOTUS [of τείνω to ſtretch out and τρωτὸς, Gr. wounded] one that is wounded in a Tendon.

TE'NOR } [*teneur*, F. *tenore*, It. *tenoro*, Sp. of *tenor*, L.]
TE'NOUR } Manner, Eſtate, Circumſtance, Order, Series, *&c.*

TE'NOR [in *Muſick*] the firſt, mean or middle Part, or that which is the ordinary Pitch of the Voice, when neither raiſed to the Treble, nor lowered to the Baſs.

TENOR [in *Law*] the Purport or Content of a Writing or Inſtrument.

TENO'RE [in *Mu. Books*] the Tenor, as *tenore Viol*, a Tenor-Viol, *&c. Ital.*

Te'nore *Indictamenti, &c.* [in *Law*] a Writ whereby the Record, *&c.* of an Indictment is called out of another Court into Chancery, *L.*

Tenori'sta, a Perſon who has a Tenor-Voice, *Ital.*

Tensare [*old Deeds*] to Teen, to fence, or hedge in.

Tenses [of *tens*, F. *tempi*, It. or *tempus*, L.] Tenſes are Times of Action, and they are three, *Paſt*, *Preſent*, and *Future*, though *Grammarians* make five. The *Paſt* may be divided, as the *Latins* do, into *Imperfect*, as, I did love, and the *Preterperfect*, as, I have loved. The *French* go farther, and divide the *Paſt* into five Parts, as the *Preterit Imparfait*, the *Preterit Indefiné*, *Preterit Parfait*, *Preterit pluſque par Fait*, and *Preterit Indefiné composé*; the *French* alſo make two *Future* Tenſes, as the *Simple Future*, and the *Compound Future*. In the *Optative* Mood the *French* add one Tenſe, and make it conſiſt of three ſimple, and three compos'd: But it were to be wiſh'd, for the Sake of Learners, that there were fewer Tenſes as well as Moods, or elſe that they were more certain; for we frequently meet with one Tenſe made uſe of for another, and moſt Languages make uſe of the *Preſent* for the *Future* Tenſe.

Te'nsible [*tenſibilis*, L.] that may be extended.

Te'nsibleness, Capableneſs of being extended.

Te'nsive [*tenſivus*, L.] belonging to Extenſion.

Te'nsion [F. *tenſione*, It.] the State of a Thing that is bent, or the Effort made to bend it.

Te'nsors [q. *Extenſores*, *i. e.* Stretchers out] thoſe Muſcles which ſerve to extend the Toes, *L.*

Tent [with *Lapidaries*] that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they ſet them in Work.

Tent [*tentorium*, L. *tente*, F. *tenda*, It. *tienda*, Sp. tent, *Du.* telt, *L. G.* zelt, *H. G.*] an Apartment or Lodging-Place made of Canvas or other Cloth on Poles.

Where *Mars* pitches his Tent; *Venus* ſets up her Pavilion. The *Germ.* ſay, Ein Regiment Soldaten laſſt immer zwey Regimenter zuruck. (A Regiment of Soldiers leaves always two Regiments behind them, *i. e.* One of Whores, and one of Baſtards.) How true either Proverb is, I ſhall leave undetermin'd.

Tent [of *tendere*, L. to ſtretch] a Roll of Lint, *&c.* to be put into a Wound to keep it open.

Tent, a Sort of *Spaniſh* Wine of a deep Red, which is brought from *Alicant*.

Tent, a Man's Privy Members.

Tent-*Wort*, a Plant.

Te'ntative [of *tentare*, L. to try] of or pertaining to an Eſſay or Trial.

Te'ntative, an Eſſay or Effort whereby Perſons try their Strength, or Sound an Affair, *&c.* to ſee whether or no it will ſucceed.

Te'ntative [in *French* Univerſities] the firſt Theſis or Act that a Student in the Theology School holds to ſhow his Capacity, to obtain the Degree of Batchelor.

Te'nters } [either of *tendere*, L. to ſtretch out, or
Te'lters } ꞇelꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] a Frame or Stretcher ſet with Hooks to ſtretch Cloth on, uſed by Clothiers, and Cloth-workers.

Te'nter-*Hook*, a ſmall Hook.

Te'nter *Grounds*, the Fields in which ſuch Tenters or Frames are ſet up.

Tenth [of ꞇien, *Sax.* 10, tiende, *Du.* teinte, *L. G.* zehnte, *H. G.*] a tenth Part.

Tenthly, in the tenth Place or Order.

Tenths, an annual Tribute which all Eccleſiaſtical Livings pay to the King.

Tentigino'se [*tentiginoſus*, L.] troubled with the *Tentigo* or *Satyriſmus*.

Tenti'go [with *Surgeons*] an involuntary Erection of the Yard, the ſame as *Satyriaſis*, L.

Tenuifo'lious [in *Botan. Writ.*] that has Leaves long, round, and thick, as the Leaves of ſome Sorts of the *Ficoides*, L.

Te'nuous [*tenu*, F. *tenue*, It. of *tenuis*, L.] ſlender, thin.

Te'nuousness } [of *tenuitas*, L. *tenuité*, F. *tenuità*, It.]
Tenu'ity } Slenderneſs, Thinneſs, Smallneſs, Littleneſs.

Tenu're [of *tenere*, L.] the Manner by which Tenants hold Lands or Tenements of their Lords, or the Services performed to the Lord, in conſideration of the Uſe and Occupancy of his Lands.

Tepefa'ction, a Making warm, *Lat.*

Te'phrias [τέφρος, Gr. an Aſh-Colour] a Kind of Marble of an Aſh-Colour.

Te'phrion [τέφριον, Gr.] a Sort of Medicine for Diſtempers in the Eyes.

Tephri'tes [τεφρίτης, Gr.] a Stone having the Figure of a New-Moon.

Te'phromancy [Τεφρομαντεία, of τέφρα Aſhes, and μαντεία, Gr. Divination] Divination by Aſhes, which was performed in the following Manner: They wrote the Things they had a Mind to be reſolv'd about in Aſhes upon a Plank, or any ſuch Thing; and this they expos'd to the open Air, where it was to continue for ſome Time; and thoſe Letters that remained whole, and were no way defaced by the Winds or other Accidents, were thought to contain in them a Solution of the Queſtion.

Te'pid [L. *tepidus*, It. *tiepedo*.] lukewarm, cold and ſlack, indifferent.

Tepi'dity } [*tiepedità*, It. *tepiditas*, Lat.] Lukewarm-
Te'pidness } neſs.

Te'raphim [תרפים, *Heb.*] ſome have imagin'd that the Teraphims mentioned *Judges* xvii. 5. were the Houſhold Gods of the Heathens; but this does not agree with what is ſaid in the ſame Place, where Mention is made of a Graven Image and a Molten Image, which were the Houſhold Gods. Others rather think they were *Taliſmanical* Repreſentations, conſecrated by deviliſh Ceremonies, to engage ſome evil Spirit to anſwer in them the Demands of their Worſhippers, and give Oracles.

Elias Levita relates that they were made in the Manner following, *viz.* that they killed ſome Man, who was a firſt-born Son, and pulled off his Head, embalmed it, and ſet it on a Plate of Gold, and engraved on it the Name of the Spirit that they invocated for Anſwers to their Queſtions, and placed it in a Hole or Place in the Wall, made on Purpoſe for it; and having lighted Lamps, *&c.* round it, fell down before it and worſhipped it.

Terato'logy [of τέρατα, wonderful Things, and λέγω, Gr.] is when bold Writers, fond of the Sublime, intermix ſomething great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reaſon, or not, and this is what is call'd Bombaſt.

Terebe'llum [the Diminutive of *terebrum*] An Augur or Piercer for Boring.

A Terce [*tiers*, F. *terzeruola*, It.] a Wine-Veſſel containing eighty four Gallons.

Te'rcet [in *Muſick*] a Third.

Te'rebinth [*terebinthina*, L.] Turpentine.

Te'rebinth [*terebinthus*, L. τερέβινθος, Gr.] the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebi'nthine [τερεβίνθινος, Gr.] of, like, pertaining to, or yielding Turpentine.

Te'rebi'nthizusa [of τερεβινθίζω, Gr.] a precious Stone, a Sort of Jaſper.

Tere'bra [with *Surgeons*] a Trepan, *L.*

Terebra'tion, Boring or Piercing, *L.*

Tere'dum [with *Surgeons*] the Corrupting or Rotting of a Bone, *L.*

Te'res, long and round like a Tree or Pillar, ſmooth, even, *L.*

Te'res *major* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the lower Angle of the Baſis of the *Scapula*, and aſcending obliquely upwards, under the Head of the *Longus*, is inſerted into the Neck of the *Os Humeri*, called alſo *Rotundus major*, L.

Te'res *minor* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the inferior Angle of the *Scapula*, which, aſcending obliquely, paſſes over the Head of the *Longus*, and is inſerted below the *Os Humeri*, and is called alſo *tranſverſalis*, *L.*

Terge'minous [*tergeminus*, L.] three-double.

Tergifoe'tous [*tergifœtous*, L.] bearing their Young on their Backs; as *tergifœtus Plants* are ſuch as bear their Seeds on the Back-ſides of their Leaves.

Tergiversa'tion, [F. *tergiverſazione*, It. *tergiverſacion*, Sp. of *tergiverſatio*, L.] a Turning the Back, a Boggling, Shuffling, or Flinching; a Dodging; a Fetch or Shift.

Tergiversa'ting [*tergiverſans*, L.] boggling, ſhuffling, ſhifting, *&c.*

Tergiversa'tor, a Boggler, a ſhuffling Fellow, one that uſes Shuffles and Shifts, *L.*

Term [*terme*, F. *termino*, It. and Sp. of *terminus*, L. τέρμα, Gr.] a Word, an Expreſſion; a Bound or Limit; a limited or ſet Time; an Article or Condition.

Never is a long Term. This Saying is made uſe of to People who are apt to ſay they will never do a Thing.

Term [in *Law*] a Boundary or Limitation of Time; or a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits, of which there are four in the Year ſet apart for the Hearing and Determining of all Controverſies and Suits in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* and elſewhere, the reſt of the Year being called Vacation-Time.

Hilary-Term begins on the 23d Day of *January* or (if that happens on *Sunday*) the next Day after, and ends the 12th of *February* following

Eaſter-Term begins on the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after *Eaſter-Day*, and ends on the *Monday* next after *Aſcenſion Day*.

Trinity-Term begins on the *Friday* next after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends on the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after.

Michaelmas-Term begins on *October* 23 or (if that falls on a *Sunday*) on the 24th, and ends the 28th of *November* following. And every one of theſe Days has Return-Days.

TERM [in *Grammar*] a particular Word, Diction, or Expreſſion in a Language.

To TERM, to give a Term to, *i. e.* to name or call a Thing.

Little TERM [in *Logick*] is that Idea which makes the Subject, becauſe the Subject is commonly of leſs Extent than the Attribute.

Great TERM [in *Logick*] is the Idea of the Attribute.

Milliary Terms [among the antient *Greeks*] the Heads of certain Deities, placed on ſquare Land-Marks of Stone, *&c.* to mark the ſeveral *Stadia*, *&c.* in the Roads.

TERMS *of an Equation* [with *Algebraiſts*] are the ſeveral Names or Members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown Letter, but in different Powers or Degrees; for if the ſame unknown Letter be found in the ſame Degree or Power, they muſt paſs but for one Term.

TERMS *of Proportion* [with *Mathematicians*] are ſuch Numbers, Letters, or Quantities, as are compared one with another, as if 3 : 6 :: *c*, *d*, *a*, *b*, :: 12 : 24. then *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, or 3 : 6. 12 : 24. are call'd the Terms, *a* being the firſt Term, *b* the ſecond.

TERM [in *Architecture*] a kind of Statue or Column adorned at the Top with the Figure of a Man's, Woman's or Satyr's Head, as a Capital, and the lower Part ending as a Sheath or Scabbard.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is ſometimes uſed for a Point, and ſometimes a Line, *&c.* a Line is the Term of a Superficies, and a Superficies of a Solid.

TERM *of Progreſſion* [in *Mathemat.*] is every Member of that Progreſſion.

TERMS [with *Aſtrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs, wherein the Planets are obſerved to have their Strength and Virtues increaſed.

TERMS [with *Phyſicians*] the *Menſes* or Monthly Courſes of Women.

TERMS *Articles* [*termini*, L.] are Articles and Conditions; alſo the State or Paſs of an Affair.

TERMS [of *Art*] Words, which, beſides their literal and popular Meaning, which they either have or may have in common Language, bear a further and peculiar Meaning in ſome Art or Science.

TERMS *of Proportion* [with *Mathemat.*] are ſuch Numbers, Letters, or Quantities, as are compared one with another, as
4. 8 :: 6. 12. } *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, or 4, 8, 6, 12, are called
a. *b* :: *c*. *d*. } the Terms.

TE'RMAGANT, ſcolding, ranting, brawling *(in Women)*.

A TE'RMAGANT, a ſcolding, ranting, brawling Woman.

TE'RMAGANTNESS [probably of *ter magnitudo*, *i. e.* three Times Magnitude,] a termagant Diſpoſition, the ranting, hectoring, robuſt Temper or Behaviour of a maſculine Woman.

TE'RMINABLE [*terminabilis*, L.] belonging to Bounds and Limits.

TERMINA'LIA [among the *Romans*] a Feaſt of Land-Marks obſerved in Honour of *Terminus*, the Deity of Bounds, for adjuſting and diſtinguiſhing the Limits of Fields and every Man's Eſtate.

To TE'RMINATE [*terminer*, F. *terminare*, It. and L. *terminar*, Sp.] to limit or bound; alſo, to determine, decline, or end.

TERMINA'TION [in *Grammar*] F. *terminazione*, It. *terminacion*, Sp. of *terminatio*, L.] the End of a Word.

TE'RMINER [as a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *i. e.* to hear and determine] a Commiſſion for trying and clearing the Innocent, and condemning Malefactors.

TE'RMINI *cenſuales* [*old Rec.*] Rent-Terms, the four quarterly Feſtivals on which Rent is uſually paid.

TE'RMINISTS, a Sect or Branch of the *Calviniſts*, who hold five particular Tenets, as to the Term or Time of Grace.

TE'RMINTHUS [Τέρμινθος, Gr.] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Riſing at the Top, as big as the Fruit of the Turpentine-tree.

TE'RMINUS *Deus* [among the *Romans*] the God of Bounds and Limits. The People of *Rome* were commanded to ſet Stones on the Confines of their Ground, which were call'd *Terminalia*; and upon them they offered to *Jupiter*, to whom they were conſecrated; theſe Stones were every Year crowned with Flowers, and Milk was poured upon them to the God *Terminus*.

TE'RMLY, every Term, as often as the Terms of Law return.

TE'RMON-*Land*, Glebe-land, or Land belonging to the Church.

TE'RMOR, one who holds a Farm for a Term of Years or Life.

TERNA'RIOUS } [*ternaire*, F. *ternario*, It. *ternarius*, L.]
TE'RNARY } of or pertaining to the Number 3.

A TE'RNARY }
A TE'RNION } [*ternio*, L.] a Ternion or Number of 3.

TERPSI'CHORE [Τερψιχόρη, of τέρψις Delectation, and χορεία a Dance, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muſes, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls. She was the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, and the Mother of the *Sirenes* by *Achelous*; *Biſton*, by *Mars*; and *Rheſus*, by *Strymon*. The Antients uſed to repreſent her in Painting, *&c.* with a chearful Countenance, and playing upon ſome Inſtrument, having her Head adorned with a Coronet of Feathers of divers Colours, but chiefly green, in Token of the Victory the Muſes obtain'd over the Syrens, *&c.* by ſinging.

TE'RRA, the Earth, Land, Ground, *L.* v. *Tellus*.

TE'RRA [in *Doomſday-Book*] arable or ploughed Land.

Damnata TE'RRA } [with *Chymiſts*] that earthly Part or
Mortua TE'RRA } thick droſſy Matter which remains after the Diſtillation of Minerals.

Excultabilis TE'RRA [*old Rec.*] Land that may be tilled or ploughed, *L.*

TE'RRA *extendenda* [in *Law*] a Writ for the Eſcheator to find the true Value of Land, by the Oath of twelve Men, and to certify the Extent of it into the Chancery, *L.*

Firma TE'RRA [in *Geography*] the Continent or Main Land, *L.*

TERRA'CEOUS [*terraceus*, L.] of or belonging to the Earth.

TE'RRAE-FILIUS [*i. e.* the Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, appointed to make jeſting and ſatyrical Speeches, as the Prevaricator does at the Commencement at *Cambridge*.

Fruſca TE'RRA [*ant. Deeds*] freſh Land or ſuch as had not been lately ploughed up, *L.*

Gilliflorata TE'RRA, Land held by the Tenure or Paying of a Gilliflower, *L.*

TE'RRA *Lemnia*, a Sort of red Earth digged out of an Hill in the Iſland *Lemnos*, L.

TE'RRA *nova* [in *old Charters*] Land newly granted or made over to ſome Perſon; alſo Land newly grubbed up, or cleared from Woods, *L.*

Lucrabilis TE'RRA, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or incloſed out of a Waſte to a particular Uſe. *L.*

Sigillata TE'RRA, Earth of the Iſland *Lemnos*, ſo called, becauſe it comes to us ſealed, much uſed in Phyſick, *L.*

Veſtita TE'RRA, Land ſown with Corn, *L.*

TE'RRAE *Teſtamentales*, Lands that were held free from feodal Services in *Allodio* in Soccage, deſcendable to all the Sons, and therefore call'd *Gavel-Kind*, were deviſeable by Will, and therefore call'd *Terræ Teſtamentales*, L.

TE'RRAGE, a Service in which a Tenant or Vaſſal was bound to his Lord of Ploughing, Reaping, *&c.* his Ground for him; alſo a Freedom from that Service and from all Land-Taxes.

TE'RRAPINE [in *Virginia*] a Tortoiſe or Turtle.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra*, Earth, and *aqua* Water, *L.*] as the terraqueous Globe, *i. e.* the Globe of the Earth conſiſting of Land and Water.

TE'RRA *Puturata*, Land ſubject to the Cuſtom or Duty call'd *Putura*, L.

TE'RRA *Sabuloſa*, gravelly or ſandy Ground, *L.*

TE'RRA *Samia*, a white, ſtiff, tough Earth, brought from the Iſland *Samos*, L.

TE'RRA *à terra* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is a Series of low Leaps made by the Horſe forward, bearing Side-ways, and working upon two Treads. In which Motion the Horſe moves both his Fore-legs at once, and when they are upon the Point of deſcending to the Ground, the hinder Legs bear them Company with a ſhort and quick Cadence, always bearing and ſtaying upon his Haunches; ſo that the Motions of the hinder Quarters are ſhort and quick, and the Horſe being always well preſs'd and coupled, he lifts his Fore-legs pretty high, and his hinder Legs keep always low and near the Ground.

TERRAI'GNOL [with *Horſemen*] is a Horſe who cleaves to the Ground, that can't be made light upon the Hand, that can't be put upon his Haunches, that raiſes his Fore-Quarters with Difficulty, that is charged with Shoulders; and, in general, one whoſe Motions are all ſhort, and too near the Ground.

TERRA'IN [with *Horſemen*] is the Manage-Ground upon which the Horſe makes his *Piſt* or Tread.

TE'RRA *à terra*, Gallies and other Veſſels are ſaid to go *terra à terra*, when they never go far from the Coaſts, *L.*

TERRA'RIUS [*old Law*] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRA'RIUS *Cœnobialis*, an Officer in a Religious Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs was to keep a *terrar* or *terrer* of all their Eſtates.

TE'RRACE [in *Architect.*] the Roof of a Houſe that is flat, and whereon one may walk; alſo the Covering of a Building which is in Plat-form; alſo a Balcony which projects.

TE'RRAS } [*terrazzo*, It. *terraſſe*, F. prob. of *turris*, L.
TE'RRACE } a Tower, of *terra*, L. the Earth] a Wall, Walk, or Gallery raiſed above the reſt of the Garden.

The TERRE'LLA [of *terra*, *q. d.* a little Earth] when a Loadſtone is made ſpherical, and is placed ſo that its Poles, Equator, *&c.* do exactly correſpond to the Poles of the Equator of the World, it is call'd a *terrella.*

Terre'ne [*terrenum,* L.] the Earth, the earthly Habitation, *Milton.*

Terre'neness [of *terrenus,* L.] Earthineſs.

Terre *plain* [in *Fortification*] is a Platform or Horizontal Surface of the Rampart lying level, only with a little Slope on the Outſide for the Recoil of the Cannon. It is terminated by the Parapet on that Side toward the Field, and by the inner *Talus* on the other Side toward the Body of the Place.

Terre-*Tenant,* a Tenant that holds Land; as when a Lord of a Manour has a Freeholder, who lets out his Freehold to another to be occupied, this Occupier is called the *Terre-Tenant,* F.

Te'rrer }
Te'rrier } [of *terra,* L. Land] a Book or Roll wherein the ſeveral Lands, either of a private Perſon, or of a Town, College, or Church, *&c.* are deſcribed; and this ought to contain the Number of Acres, the Site, Boundaries, Tenants Names, *&c.*

Terre'strial }
Terre'strious } [*terreſtre,* F. and It. of *terreſtris,* L.] earthy, of, or pertaining to the Earth.

Terre'strial *Line* [in *Perſpective*] is a Right Line in which the Geometrical Place and that of the Picture or Draught interſect one another.

Terre'strialness }
Terrestre'ity } [of *terreſtris,* L. *terreſtre,* F. and *neſs*] Earthineſs, the being earthly or pertaining to the Earth.

Te'rrible [*terrible,* F. and Sp. *terribel,* It. and Port. of *terribilis,* L.] dreadful, frightful, cauſing Terror; alſo fearful.

Te'rribleness [*terribilitas,* L. *qualité terrible,* F.] a terrible Nature or Quality.

Te'rribly, dreadfully.

Terri'colist [*terricola,* L.] one who inhabits or dwells upon the Earth.

Te'rrier [*terrier,* F.] a Kind of Hunting-Dog.

Te'rrier, a Sort of Auger or Whimble.

Te'rrier }
Te'rrar } [*Ant. Cuſtoms*] a Collection of Acknowledgments of Vaſſals or Tenants of a Lordſhip, containing the Rents, Services, *&c.* they owe to their Lord, and ſerving as a Title or Claim for demanding and executing the Payments thereof.

Te'rrier [with *Hunters*] the Lodge or Hole which Foxes, Badgers, Rabbets, *&c.* dig for themſelves under Ground, to ſave themſelves from the Hunters; and hence *Terrier,* a little Hound, who hunts thoſe Animals, who creeps into the Ground like a Ferret, and either affrights and bites them, or drags them out at the Holes.

Terri'fick [*terrificus,* L.] terrifying, cauſing Terror or Fear.

Terri'fickness [of *terrificus,* L. and *neſs*] Terribleneſs, cauſing Terror.

To te'rrify [*terrifacio,* Lat.] to affright, to cauſe Terror.

Terri'genous [*terrigena,* L.] born, bred, or ingender'd of the Earth.

Terri'loquy [of *terriloquus,* L.] the Speaking of terrible or dreadful Things.

Terri'ne [in *Cookery*] a Breaſt of Mutton ſtew'd with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, *&c.* between two Fires.

Terri'ne [in *Cookery*] an Utenſil, or deep Pewter Diſh, with a Cover ſcrew'd cloſe upon it, into which Meat or Fowls being put with Spices, *&c.* and the Diſh with the Lid ſcrew'd or paſted down, boil'd in a Kettle of Water, what is in it is ſtew'd in its own Juice and Steam: The Lid being afterwards taken off, it is ſerv'd up in the ſame Diſh or *Terrine,* F. Its original Signification is an earthen Pan.

Terrine' }
à la Terri'ne } Any Thing dreſs'd or ſtew'd after this Manner.

Te'rris *bonis, &c.* [in *Law*] a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, *&c.* formerly ſued, after having cleared himſelf of a Felony, upon Suſpicion whereof he was convicted and delivered to his Ordinary to be purged, *L.*

Te'rris *liberandis,* the Name of a Writ for Delivery of Lands to the Heir, after Homage and Relief performed, or upon Security taken that he ſhall perform them, *L.*

Te'rris *& catallis liberandis,* is alſo a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to bring the Record and Proceſs before the King, and to take a Fine for his Impriſonment, to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and to releaſe him of the Strip and Waſte.

Terri'sonous [*terriſonus,* L.] ſounding terribly.

Territo'rial, belonging to a Territory, as a territorial Juriſdiction.

Te'rritory, [*territoire,* F. *territorio,* It. and Sp. *territorium,* L.] a certain Tract or Compaſs of Land lying within the Bounds, or pertaining to the Juriſdiction of any State, *&c.*

Te'rrour [*terror,* L. *terreur,* F. *terrore,* It. *terror,* Sp.] a great Fear or Fright.

Te'rrulency [*terrulentia,* L.] Earthineſs, a Fulneſs of Earth.

Te'rrulent [*terrulentus,* L.] full of Earth.

Te'rse [*terſus,* L.] wiped clean, put to rights, neat, exact.

Te'rsion, the Act of wiping or rubbing a Thing, *L.*

Te'rsor [in *Anat.*] the Muſcle call'd alſo *Latiſſimus dorſi.*

Te'rthra [of τέρθειν, Gr.] the Parts about the Throat, the middle and lateral Parts of the Neck.

Te'rtian [*tertiana* ſc. *febris,* L. *tierce,* F. *terzana,* It. *tertizana,* Sp.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

To te'rtiate [in *Husbandry*] to till the Ground a third Time.

Te'rtiated [*tertiatus,* L.] a Term in *Gunnery,* ſignifying that a Cannon has been rounded, as to the Thickneſs of the Metal at the Touch-Hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle; alſo done the third Time.

Tertia'tion, a Doing a Thing the third Time.

Tertio'la [with *Botan.*] the Herb Clowns All-Heal, *L.*

Te'rtium *quid* [in *Chymiſtry*] the Reſult of the Mixture of ſome two Things, which forms ſomething very different from both, *L.*

Te'rza [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies a Third; alſo the Number 3, *Ital.*

In Te'rza [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies Songs or Tunes in Parts, *Ital.*

Terze'tto [in *Mu. Books*] little Airs in three Parts.

Tessella'ta *pavimenta* [among the *Romans*] were the Pavements in the Tents of the Generals, of rich *Moſaick* Work, made of curious, ſmall, Square Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, call'd *Teſſellæ,* from the Form of Dice.

Te'ssellated [*teſſelatus,* L.] chequered with inlaid Pieces of Wood, Stone, or any other Thing, a Pavement of *Moſaick* Work, made of curious, ſmall, ſquare Marbles, Bricks, or Tiles, called *Teſſellæ,* from the Form of Dice.

Te'sseraco'ste [τεσσαρακοστὴ, Gr. *i. e.* forty Days] the forty Days between *Eaſter* and *Holy-Thurſday;* alſo the Time of *Lent.*

Te'sso [*old Latin Rec.*] a grey Brock or Badger.

Test [*teſtimonium,* L.] an Oath for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy and Tranſubſtantiation; alſo an Eſſay, Proof, or Trial.

Test, a Furnace for melting Iron, a Sort of Copper for refining Silver, *&c.*

Test [with *Refiners,* &c.] the ſame as Coppel, an Inſtrument or Veſſel made of Bone-Aſhes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver; alſo a Furnace for melting down Iron, *&c.*

Te'sta [in *Botan. Writ.*] a thin, hard, brittle Covering of ſome Seeds.

Te'sta *de Nevil* [ſo called, becauſe 'tis ſaid to have been compiled *by Jolland Nevil,* an Itinerant Juſtice in the Time of King *Henry* III.] an authentick Record kept in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, containing an Account of all Lands held in grand or petty Sergeantry, with Fees and Eſcheats to the King.

Te'stable [*teſtabilis,* L.] that by the Law may bear Witneſs.

Testa'ceous [of *teſtaceus,* L.] of a ſhelly Nature or Quality, as that of Shell-Fiſhes.

Te'stament [F. *teſtamento,* It. Sp. and Port. *teſtamentum,* L.] a ſolemn and authentick Act, whereby a Perſon declares his Will, as to the Diſpoſal of his Eſtate, Burial, *&c.*

Te'stament *Nuncupative,* a laſt Will made by Word of Mouth before ſufficient Witneſſes.

It ſhall be the laſt Article in my Te'stament, or Creed. That is, You ſhall by no means perſuade me to it.

A fat Kitchen a lean Te'stament, F. *Graſſe cuiſine, maigre Teſtament.* A Caution againſt Prodigality, and a luxurious Life. The Sp. have a Proverb the Reverſe of this: *Magra olla, gordo Teſtamento.* (A lean Soup, a fat Teſtament.)

Te'stament [in a *ſcriptural Senſe*] a Covenant.

Testame'ntum, a Teſtament or laſt Will, *L.*

Testamenta'rious }
Testame'ntary } [*teſtamentoire,* F. *teſtamentario,* It. and Sp. *teſtamentorius,* L.] of, or pertaining to a Teſtament.

Testame'ntum [*old Rec.*] a Writing, Inſtrument, or Deed for the Conveying of Lands or other Things, ſo called, becauſe it bears a Teſtimony, or is atteſted by Witneſſes.

Testa'tion, a Bearing Witneſs, a Teſtifying, Proving, Witneſſing, or Evidencing, *L.*

Testa'tor } [*teſtateur,* F. *teſtatore,* It.] } he or ſhe
Testa'trix } [*teſtatrice,* F. *teſtatrice,* It.] } that makes
a Teſtament or laſt Will.

Testa'ted [*teſtatus,* L.] openly prov'd and known, teſtified, *&c.*

Testa'tum [in *Law*] a Writ after *Capias,* when a Man is not found in the County, where the Action was laid.

Te'ste, a Word commonly ſubſcribed in the laſt Part of every Writ, where the Date begins thus; *teſte me ipſo,* i. e. Witneſs myſelf, if it be an original Writ in the King's Name;

but if it be a judicial Writ, it bears the Name of the Chief Judge of the Court, out of which it iſſues, as, *teſte Petro King, Equite*, &c.

Te'ster [of *tête*, F. an Head] a Coin, in Value Six-pence.

Te'ster [of *teſtiera*, Span. or *tête*, F. a Head] the upper Part of a Bed.

Te'stes, the Teſticles of a Man, *L.*

Te'stes [with *Anat.*] certain eminent Parts behind the *Pſalloides* in the extreme Part of the Brain toward the *Cerebellum*; ſo call'd by *Anatomiſts* on account of their reſembling the Stones of a Man.

Te'sticles [*teſticuli*, L. and It. *teſticules*, F. alſo *teſtes*, L. Witneſſes, *q. d.* Witneſſes of Virility, *&c.*] the ſeminal Organs or Veſſels in Men or Women.

Testi'cular [*teſticulaire*, F. *teſticularis*, L.] pertaining to the Teſticles.

Testi'culated *Root* [with *Botan.*] is a Kind of tuberous Root, for it conſiſts of two Knobs, reſembling a Pair of Teſticles, as in ſome Species of *Orchis*.

Testiculo'se [*teſticuloſus*, L.] that hath large Cods.

Testi'culus *venereus* [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Cod after venereal Copulation, *L.*

Testifica'tion [*teſtificazione*, It. *teſtificacion*, Sp.] a Bearing Witneſs, *F.* of *L.*

Testifica'tor, he that teſtifies, *L.*

To te'stify [*teſtificare*, It. and L. *teſtificar*, Sp.] to witneſs or certify; to make appear or known.

Testimo'nial [*teſtimonialis*, L. *teſtimoniale*, It.] pertaining to Witneſſing or Teſtimony.

A Testimo'nial [*teſtimoniale*, It. and L.] a Certificate under the Hand of a Magiſtrate, the Maſter and Fellows of a College, or ſome Perſon in Authority.

Te'stimony [*teſtimonium*, L. *temoignage*, F. *teſtimonio*, It. and Sp. *teſtimunha*, Port.] a Bearing Witneſs, Evidence, Proof, or Token; alſo a Quotation from a Writer or Author.

Te'stimony [in *Holy Scripture*] a Law or Ordinance.

Te'stiness [probably of *tête*, F. *Head*, q. d. Headineſs, or of *têſtardo*, Ital. headſtrong, ſtubborn] Peeviſhneſs, Aptneſs to take Pet, Moroſeneſs, Croſs-grainedneſs.

Te'sto [in *Mu. Books*] the Text or Words of a Song.

Te'stons [ſo called from their having an Head, of *Teſta*, or *Tête*, F. upon them] whence they are by us called *Teſtors* or *Teſters*. They were either coined here or in *France*, in the Time of *Henry* VIII. and went in *France* for Eighteen-pence; and probably they went for the ſame here, They were made of Braſs, covered with Silver. They went in *England* in the Time of *Henry* VIII. for Twelve-pence, and ſunk in *Edward* VI's. Time to Nine-pence, and afterwards to Six-pence, which ſtill retains the Name of *Teſtor*.

Testu'dinated [*teſtudinatus*, L.] vaulted, made like the Shell of a Tortoiſe, bowing like a Vault.

Testudi'neous [*teſtudineus*, L.] of, or belonging to a Tortoiſe; alſo vaulted.

Testu'do [with *Poets*] a Lyre, becauſe it is ſaid to have been made by *Mercury*, its Inventer, of the Back or hollow Shell of the Sea-Tortoiſe,

Testu'do, a Tortoiſe; alſo a vaulted Roof, *L.*

Testu'do *veliformis quadrabilis* [in *Architect.*] an hemiſpherical Vault or Cieling of a Church, *&c.* wherein there are four Windows ſo contrived that the reſt of the Vault is quadrable or may be ſquared.

Testu'do [with the *Antients*] a kind of Cover or Skreen made by the Soldiers Bucklers, held over their Heads, they being in cloſe Order.

Testu'do [in *Phyſick*] a ſoft broad Tumour or Gathering of impure Humours between the Skull and the Skin, called alſo *Talpa*, *&c.*

Te'sty [of *tête*, F. or *teſtardo*, It.] apt to take Pet, peeviſh, *&c.*

Te'stily, peeviſhly.

Teta'nick [*tetanicus*, L. of τετανικὸς, Gr.] having a Crick in the Neck, or Cramp in it, that holdeth it ſo ſtiff that it cannot bow.

Teta'nothrum [τετάνοθρα, Gr.] a Medicine for taking away Wrinkles in the Skin and ſmoothing it.

Te'tanus [τέτανος, Gr.] a conſtant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible.

Te'tartae'us [τεταρταῖος, Gr.] a Quartan Ague.

Te'ther [of *tenere*, to hold, *L.* q. *tentor*, L. *entraves*, F.] a Rope or Chain fixed in the Ground, to which a Horſe is tied.

To hold any one to his Te'ther, to keep him within Bounds.

To keep within one's Te'ther, to keep within Bounds.

To te'ther *a Horſe* [*entraver*, F.] to tie him ſo in a Paſture, that he may eat all round him the Length of the Line, but no farther.

Te'thys [of τήθη, Gr. a Nurſe, becauſe Water feeds and nouriſhes all Things] according to the Poets the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta* or *Tellus*, the Siſter of *Saturn*, the Wife of *Oceanus*, and Goddeſs of the Sea.

Te'trachord [*tetrachorda*, It. *tetrachordus*, L. of τετράχορδον, Gr.] an Inſtrument with four Strings; alſo an Interval of three Tones, accounting the Tetrachord for one Tone, as it is often taken in Muſick.

Tetracho'rdo, a Tetrachord, *Ital.*

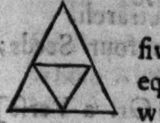
Te'trachyma'gogon [of τετρὰς 4, χυμὸς an Humour, and ἀγωγεῖν to lead] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

Tetra'colon [τετράκωλον, Gr.] a Stanza or Diviſion in Lyrick Poetry, conſiſting of four Verſes.

Tetra'ctis [in *Ant. Geom.*] a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

Te'tradiapa'son [in *Muſick*] *i. e.* a four-fold *Diapaſon*, a muſical Chord, otherwiſe called a quadruple 8th or 29th.

Tetradi'tes, a Name given to ſeveral Sects of Hereticks, on account of the Reſpect they bore to the τετρὰς or Number 4.



Te'trae'dron [τετράεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies contained under 4 equal and equilateral Triangles, which, being folded up, will each of them repreſent the *Tetraedron*.

Tetrae'teris } [τετραετηρὶς, Gr.] the Space of four
Tetraete'rio } Years.

Tetraglo'ttick [of τετρὰς and γλῶττα, Gr. the Tongue] conſiſting of four Tongues or Languages.

Te'tragon [*tetragonus*, L. of τετράγωνος of τετρὰς and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure having four Corners, a Square.

Te'tragon [in *Aſtrol.*] an Aſpect of two Planets with regard to the Earth, when they are diſtant from each other a fourth Part of the Circle, or 90 Degrees.

Tetra'gonal [*tetragonus*, L. of τετράγωνος, of τετρὰς and γωνία, an Angle] pertaining to a Tetragon or Square.

Tetra'gonalness, the having four Corners, Squareneſs.

Tetragoni'a [with *Botaniſts*] Prick-Wood or Spindle-Tree, *L.*

Tetragoni'as [with *Aſtron.*] a Comet, the Head of which is of a quadrangular Form, and its Tail or Train long, thick, and uniform, and not much different from the Meteor called *Trabs*.

Tetra'gonism [*tetragoniſmus*, L. τετραγωνισμὸς, Gr.] a Bringing of a Figure to a Triangle.

Tetra'goni'stical *Calculus*, is the ſame with the Summatory or differential *Calculus* of *Leibnitz*, or Summatory Arithmetick, *i. e.* the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

Tetra'gonus [τετράγωνον, Gr.] a four-ſquare or four-corner'd Figure, a Quadrangle, *L.*

Tetra'gonus [with *Anat.*] a large ſquare Muſcle called *Quadratus Genæ*.

Tetragra'mmaton [τετραγράμματον, Gr.] a Name given by the *Greeks* to the Name of God, becauſe in moſt Languages conſiſting of four Letters, as יהוה Heb. Θεὸς, Gr. *Deus*, *L.*

Tetra'logy [τετραλογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe in four Parts.

Tetra'metrum [τετράμετρον of τετρὰς and μέτρον, Gr. Metre] a Meaſure in Verſe conſiſting of four Metres or eight Feet.

Tetrano'bolos, ſquare crimſon Velvet, Peaſe, *L.* of *Gr.*

Tetrapha'rmacum [τετραφάρμακον, Gr.] a Medicine, compounded of four Ingredients.

Tetra'ptoton [τετράπτωτον of τετρὰς and πτῶσις, Gr. a Caſe] a Noun that has no more than four Caſes, *Gram.*

Te'tras [τετρὰς, Gr.] the Number 4.

Tetrapentae'teris [τετραπενταετηρὶς, Gr.] an Olympiad, the Space of four Years, and the Beginning of the fifth.

Tetrape'talous *Flower* [with *Botaniſts*] is one that conſiſts of but four ſingle, colour'd Leaves, called *Petala*, ſet round the *Stylus* to compoſe the Flower. And Mr. *Ray* divides them into,

1. Such as have an uniform, tetrapetalous Flower, and their Seed-Veſſels a little oblongiſh, which he therefore calls *Siliquoſe*, as the *Leucoium*, *Dentaria*, *Alyſſon*, *Viola Lunaris*, *Paronychia*, *Heſperis*, *Alliaria*, *Rapa*, *Napus*, *Sinapis*, *Rapiſtrum*, *Eryſimium*, *Eruca Spuria*, *Cardamin*, *Turritis*, *Piloſella Siliquoſa* and the *Raphanus Ruſticanus*, and *Aquaticus*.

2. Such as have their Seed-Caſe or Veſſel ſhorter, which he calls *Capſulatæ* and *Siliculoſæ*, as the *Myagrium*, *Draba*, *Leucoium*, *Siliqua rotunda*, *Lepidium vulgare*, *Naſturtium*, *Cochlearia*, *Thlaſpi*, *Glaſtum*, *Braſſica Marina*, *Erucæ Marinæ*, &c.

3. Such as have a Kind of, or ſeeming tetrapetalous Flower, *i. e.* a monopetalous one deeply divided into four Partitions as the *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Tythimallus*, *Veronica*, *Coronopus*, *Plantago*, *Lyſimachia Siliquoſa*, *Pſilium*, *Alſine Spuria*, &c.

Tetrapetaloi'des [with *Botaniſts*] is when the Flower is deeply cut into four Parts, as the Flowers of *Vermilion*, *Speedwell*, &c.

Tetraphy'llous [τετράφυλλος of τέτρα, four, and φύλλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] conſiſting of four Leaves.

Tetra'pla [of τετραπλοῦς, Gr. *i. e.* that is four-fold] a Bible diſpoſed by *Origen* under four Columns, with each a different *Greek Verſion, viz.* that of *Aquila*, that of *Symmachus*, that of the *Septuagint*, and that of *Theodoſian*.

Tetrapla'sius [*tetraplaſius*, L. τετραπλάσιος, Gr.] four-fold.

Tetra'ptote [τετράπτωτον, Gr.] a defective Noun, having no more than four Caſes.

Tetrapyre'nous [with *Botaniſts*] which has four Seeds or Kernels; as, *Agrifolium, Holly*, &c.

A Tetra'rch [τετράρχης, Gr.] the Governor of the fourth Part of a Country.

Tetra'rchate [*tetrarchias*, L. τετραρχία, Gr.] the fourth Part of a Country under the ſame Governor.

Tetraspa'stus [τετράσπαστον, Gr.] a Machine wherein there are four Pullies.

Tetra'rchy [τετραρχία of τέτρας and ἀρχὴ, Gr. Dominion] the Juriſdiction or Government of a Tetrarch.

Tetraspe'rmos [with *Botaniſts*] that bears four Seeds; as, *Borage, Sage, Roſemary*, &c.

Tetra'stich [τετράστιχον of τέτρας and στίχος, Gr. a Verſe] a Stanza, Epigram, or Poem, conſiſting of four Verſes.

Tetra'style [τετράστυλον of τέτρας and στύλος, Gr. a Pillar] a Building with four Columns, both before and behind, *i. e.* in Front and Rear.

Tetrasylla'bical [τετρασύλλαβος of τέτρας and συλλαβος, Gr. a Syllable] conſiſting of four Syllables.

Te'travela, Veils with ſome Croſſes on them, uſed in Divine Service, *L.*

Te'tricous [*tetricus*, L.] of a four Countenance, crabbed, moroſe.

Tetro'nymal [τετρώνυμος, Gr.] having four Names.

A Te'tter [ꞇeꞇeꞃ or ꞇeꞇꞃa, *Sax.* titter, *Teut.* zitter, *H. G.*] an Humour accompanied with Redneſs and Itching; a Ring-Worm.

A Te'tter [with *Farriers*] a Diſeaſe called a Flying-Worm.

Te'tter-Be'rries, the Berries of the white Briony.

Te'tter-worm, an Inſect.

Teuthoma'lache [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Spinage, *L.* of *Gr*,

Teu'chrion [τεύχειον, Gr.] the Herb Poly, *L.*

Teu'thalis [τευθαλὶς, Gr.] the Herb Knot-graſs.

Teuto'nick [of *Teutones*, as ſome think of *Tuiſco* the Son of *Mercury*] belonging to the *Teutones*, an antient People of *Germany*, now called Teutſch, or *Dutch* People.

Teuto'nick *Order*, an Order of Knights inſtituted in the Year 1190. by *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem* and other Princes, in Favour of the *Germans*. Their Inſtitution was under the Walls of *Acon*, or *Ptolemais*, in the Holy Land, and confirmed in a Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, whence they were called *Marian* Knights. The Order is now little known, though there is ſtill a Great Maſter of it kept up.

Teuto'nes [ſo called of *Teuto* or *Tuiſco* their God, whom they eſteemed to have been in that Land, and of the Earth] a People of *Germany* called *Almains*. *Aventinus* will have this *Tuiſco* to be the Son of *Noah*, who was ſent by his Father into *Germany* 131 Years after the Flood.

A Tew, an Iron Chain, *O.*

To tew [ꞇapian or teon, *Sax.* tiehen *Du.* and *L. G.* tuihan *Teut.*] to tug or pull.

To tew *Mortar*, to beat Mortar.

A Tew-tow, a Tool to break or beat Flax with.

Text [*textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Expoſition.

Text, an original Diſcourſe, excluſive of any Note or Interpretation.

Text [in *Theology*] a particular Paſſage choſen by a Preacher to be the Subject of his Sermon.

Text-*Book* [in *Univerſities*] is a Claſſick Author written very wide by the Students, to give room for an Interpretation dictated by the Maſter, *&c.* to be inſerted in the Interlines.

Te'xtible [*texilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

Te'xtrine [*textrinus*, L.] pertaining to Weavers or Weaving.

Te'xtuary [*textuaire*, F. of *textus*, L.] one ſkilled in Texts of Scripture, *&c.*

Te'xtuary, a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloſs or Comment upon it.

Te'xture [of a *natural Body*] is that particular Diſpoſition of its conſtituent Particles, which makes it have ſuch a Form, or be of ſuch a Nature, or endowed with ſuch Qualities.

Te'xture [*textura*, L.] a Compoſure; the Ordering or Framing a Diſcourſe.

Te'xture [in *Phyſicks*] the Arrangement or Coheſion of ſeveral ſlender Bodies or Threads, interwoven or entangled among each other, as in Cloths, Stuffs, the Webs of Spiders, *&c.*

Th, in *Engliſh* is, properly ſpeaking, but one Letter, or a *Litera aſpirata*, peculiar to us alone, among the Moderns, (excepting a very few Words in *Suediſh*, and in *Iſlandic*) and deriv'd from our Anceſtors the *Anglo-Saxons*. It has two different Powers; which may be properly diſtinguiſh'd into ſoft and hard, and differ in Proportion as D and T. The *Saxons* had two different Characters to expreſs theſe two Powers, which we expreſs promiſcuouſly by Th, *viz.* Þ þ which expreſſes the D *aſpirata*, or *ſofter Sound*, as our *Th* in *the, thou, this*, and at the Beginning of all other Pronouns and Particles excepting only the Prepoſition, *thro', through, thorough*, and its Compounds; which however in *Anglo-Saxon* were written Þuꞃh, with the *D aſpirata*, Ð ð, which expreſſes the *T aſpirata*, or *harder Sound (proprie reor pronuncianda ut Θεὸς*, ſays *Spelman)* or as our Th, in *Thought, Thatch, Thing, Thaw, thieve, thrive*, and at the Beginning of all other Nouns and Verbs. *Spelman* adds, *ſed confunduntur hi Characteres à ſcriptoribus:* However as well in *Spelman*, as *Junius* his *Anglo-Saxon* Goſpels, and ſeveral other Authors, and likewiſe in the ancienteſt Manuſcripts, this Diſtinction is punctually obſerv'd, and we keep cloſe to it in the Pronunciation. It would be a great Guide to Foreigners learning the *Engliſh* Tongue, if we expreſs'd the ſofter Sound by Dh; eſpecially as the ſame Word has often both Sounds in the ſame Letters, when under different Circumſtances and Denominations, as, *Bath, Subſt.* has the harder Sound, but to *bathe, Verb*, has the ſofter: So *Breath*, to *breathe*; *Mouth*, to *mouthe*, and many other,

Tha'borites, a Branch of the antient *Huſſites*.

Thack-tile, a Sort of Tile that is laid upon the Side of an Houſe.

Thala'ssiarch [Θαλασσιάρχης, Gr.] an Admiral of a Fleet.

Thalassia'rchy [*thalaſſiarchia*, L. of θαλασσιαρχία, of θάλασσα, the Sea, and ἄρχος a Ruler, *Gr.*] the Admiralſhip or the Office of the Admiral.

Tha'lami [*nervorum*, L. in *Anatomy*] two oblong Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the Brain, medullary without, but ſomewhat cineritious within.

Tha'lia [Θαλία of τοῦ θάλλειν, Gr. *i. e.* to be green or flouriſh, becauſe the Fame of Learning will flouriſh for ever] one of the Nine Muſes, to whom the Poets aſcribe the Invention of Geometry and Husbandry,

Thalia was repreſented in Painting, *&c.* with a ſmiling Countenance, having on her Head a Coronet of Ivy, in a Mantle of Carnation, embroidered with ſilver Twiſt and golden Spangles, holding in her Left Hand a Vizard, and having Buskins on her Feet. The Ivy intimated that ſhe was Miſtreſs and Inventrix of comick Poetry.

Thaly'sia [of τοῦ θάλλειν, Gr.] Feſtivals among the *Athenians*, on which they offered Sacrifices, that their Fruits might have a proſperous Growth.

Than [þan, or þanne, *Sax.* dann, *Du.* and *G.*] a Conjunction us'd to make a Compariſon.

Tha'nage *of the King*, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governor was antiently ſtiled a *Thane*.

Thane [Ðeᵹn, or Ðane, of ðenian to ſerve, *Sax.* thanne, thegan, *Teut.*] a Nobleman, or Earl. It was alſo antiently uſed for a Magiſtrate, and ſometimes for a Freeman; but it moſt properly ſignifies an Officer or Miniſter of the King.

Thane-*Lands*, Lands granted by the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*.

To thank *one* [ðancᵹian, *Sax.* tacke *Dan.* tacka *Su.* dancken *Du.* and *G.*] to give him Thanks.

Tha'nkful [ðancꝼul, *Sax.*] full of Thanks, grateful.

Tha'nkfully, gratefully.

Tha'nkfulness [ðancꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a thankful or grateful Diſpoſition,

Thanks [ðancaꞅ, *Sax.* danck, *Du.* and *G.*] grateful Acknowledgements.

A Man gets little Thanks for loſing his own, that is, He, who, out of a falſe Modeſty, or indolent Neglect, forbears to demand thoſe Perquiſites or other Rights, which are juſtly, and without Oppreſſion, his Due, is blameable; and ſo far from having Thanks from thoſe he ſpares, that he generally becomes their Scorn and Deriſion for it.

Keep your Thanks to feed your Chickens. A cold Anſwer to thoſe who offer bare Thanks in Return for Favours receiv'd. The *Latins* ſay: *Nihil citiùs perit quàm gratia:* Nothing is more periſhable than Thanks.

Thanksgi'ving [of ðancaꞅ and ᵹiꝼan, *Sax.*] the Giving of Thanks; alſo, a ſolemn Day ſet a-part for returning Thanks to Heaven for any publick Benefit.

Tha'nkless [ðancleaꞅ, *Sax.*] undeſerving of Thanks; alſo ungrateful.

THANK'LESNESS [Ðancleaſneſſe, *Sax.*] an unthankful Temper, Ungratefulneſs.

THANKS [Ðancaſ, *Sax.*] a grateful Acknowledgment of a Benefit, or Kindneſs received.

THAPSI'A [θαψία, Gr.] the Herb called *Stinking Carrots.*

THARGE'LIA, *Athenian* Feſtivals obſerved in Honour of *Apollo* and *Diana.* In this Feſtival the Firſt-fruits of the Earth were offered up, as an Earneſt of her Fertility, being boiled in a Pot called *Thargelos.*

THARM [Ðeaꞃm, *Sax.* Darm, *Du.* and G.] Hogs-Guts waſhed for making Puddings.

THASSA'RE [*old Rec.*] to lay Hay, Corn, *&c.* into a Taſs or Mow.

THAT [Þæt or Þæt, *Sax.* at, det, *Dan.* dat, *Du.* and *L. G.* datz, *H. G.*] *that,* a Conjunction, *&c.*

To THATCH [Ðaccan, *Sax.* dacken, *Du.* thaȝ, *Teut.*] to cover Barns or Houſes with Thatch.

THATCH [Ðace, *Sax.* Dack, *Du.*] Straw, Reeds, *&c.* for covering Houſes.

A THA'TCHER [of Ðaccan, *Sax.*] one who covers Houſes or Barns with Thatch.

THAUGHTS, *v.* Thwarts.

THAU'MATURGICKS. See *Thaumaturgy.*

THAU'MATURGUS [θαυματȣργὸς, Gr.] a Worker of Miracles, a Title which the *Roman*-Catholicks give to ſeveral of their Saints.

THAU'MATURGY [of θαῦμα, a Wonder, and αὐτȣργέω, I myſelf work, *Gr.*] any Art that does, or ſeems to do Wonders, or, as it is defin'd by Dr. *Dee,* a mathematical Science, which gives certain Rules for the Making of ſtrange Works to be perceiv'd by the Senſe, yet to be greatly wonder'd at.

To THAW [of Ðaþan, *Sax.* or thau, *G.* thaueu, *Teut.*] to melt as Snow or Ice after a Froſt.

A THAW [of Ðaþan *Sax.* thuen, *G.* thie, *Teut.* the, *Su.*] the Reſolution of Ice or Snow into its former fluid State, by the Warmth of the Air.

THE [Þe, *Sax.* de, *Dan. Du.* and *L. G.* die, *H. G*] the demonſtrative Article in both Numbers, and every Caſe.

THEA, Feſtivals to *Bacchus,* in whoſe Temple three empty Veſſels are related to be miraculouſly repleniſh'd with Wine in the Night-time, although the Doors were ſecured under Locks and Bars.

THE'A, *v. Thia.*

THE'AM, *v.* Theme.

THEA'NDRIC [of Θεὸς, God and ἀνὴρ, Gr. Man] Divine and Human under one, or God-man.

THEA'NTHROPOS [Θεάνθρωπος, of Θεὸς, God and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. Man] a Title given to our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt,* as being both God and Man.

THEATI'NS, a Religious Order of Regular *Roman*-Catholick Prieſts.

THEATI'NES, a Congregation of Nuns under the Direction of the *Theatins.*

THE'ATRE } [*theatrum,* L. *theatre,* F. *teatro,* It. and Sp.
THE'ATER } of θέατρον, of θεᾶσθαι, Gr. to ſee or behold] any Scaffold or Building erected for the exhibiting publick Shows or Sights, a Stage, a Play-Houſe, a Building contriv'd with all Manner of Conveniences, both for the Actors and Spectators, for the repreſenting and beholding Comedies, Tragedies, *&c.*

The THE'ATER *of War,* the Country or Place where a War is carry'd on.

THE'ATRE [in *Architect.*] is by the *Italians* uſed for an Aſſemblage of ſeveral Buildings, which by a happy Diſpoſition and Elevation repreſents an agreeable Scene to the Eye.

THEA'TRAL [*theatral,* F. *teatrale,* It. *theatral,* Sp. *theatralis,* L.] of, or pertaining to the Theatre or Stage.

THEA'TRICAL [*theatricus,* L] of, or pertaining to the Theatre or Stage.

THEA'TRICALLY [of *theatricus,* L. of θεατρικῶς, Gr.] after the Manner or Uſage of the Theatre.

THEA'TRICALNESS, the being according to the Cuſtom or Manner of the Theatre.

THEAVE, an Ewe Lamb of the firſt Year.

THEE [Þe or Þeah, *Sax.* thih or thie, *Teut. te,* F. *ti,* It. Sp. and Port.] *thou,* in an oblique Caſe.

THEE'VO [*old Deeds*] a young Plant or Set; alſo any Branch or Bough of a Tree.

THEFT [Ðeoꝼðe, *Sax.*] Thieviſhneſs, the Art of Stealing.

THEFT-*Bote* [Ðeoꝼðe bote, *Sax.*] the Maintaining or Abetting a Thief, by receiving ſtolen Goods from him.

THEFT-*Hold,* the Receiving Goods from a Thief, to favour and maintain him, the Puniſhment of which was antiently Impriſonment, now Tranſportation.

THEIR [hioꞃa or hyꞃa, *Sax.* dere, *Dan.* thera, *Su.* haer, *Du.* and *H. G.*] of, or appertaining to them.

THE'LYPTERIS [θηλυπτερις, Gr.] Female Fern, or Sea-Fern, *L.*

THELO'NIO *rationabili,* &c. [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one who has the King's Demeſn in Fee-Farm, to recover reaſonable Toll of the King's Tenants there, if his Demeſn has been accuſtomed to be tolled.

THELO'NIUM *eſſendi, &c.* [in *Law*] a Writ to free Citizens from Toll againſt the Officers of any Town or Market, who would force them to pay Toll for their Merchandizes, contrary to their Grant or Preſcription.

THELOMA'NNUS [*old Deeds*] a Toll-man, or one who receives Toll.

THELY'GONUM [θηλύγονον, of θῆλυ, a Female, and γόνος, a Parent, or γονάω, to beget] an Herb call'd alſo the *Grace of God,* which is ſaid to cauſe Women to conceive of a Girl.

THELY'PHONON [θηλύφονον, of θῆλυ and φονέω, Gr. to kill] a Herb that is ſaid to deſtroy Animals of the Female Sex.

THEM [Þam or heom, *Sax.* dem, *Dan.* them, *Su.*] the Pronoun *they* in an oblique Caſe.

THE'MATISM [θεματισμὸς, Gr.] the Decorum and graceful Appearance of any Pile of Buildings: It is the making the whole Aſpect of a Fabrick ſo correct, that nothing ſhall appear but what is approv'd and warranted by ſome Authority.

THEME [*thema,* L. *theme,* F. *tema,* It. and Sp. of θέμα, Gr-] a Subject to be ſpoken or written upon.

THEME [in *Aſtrol.*] is a Figure which they conſtruct, when they draw the Horoſcope; it repreſents the State of the Heavens for a certain Point or Moment of Time.

THE'MIS [Θέμις, *i. e.* that which is right] a moral Deity or Goddeſs, whom the Poets feign to have firſt taught Men Right and Juſtice, and thence is taken frequently for Juſtice itſelf; the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Terra,* ſhe had an Oracle in *Bæotia,* near *Cæphiſus;* ſhe is alſo called *Carmenta,* the Mother of *Evander,* and ſaid to have liv'd *Anno Mundi* 2998.

THEMSE'LVES [Þeom-ſilꝼaſ, *Sax.*]

THEMMA'GIUM [*old Rec.*] a Duty antiently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Teams,* which ſee.

THE'NAR [θέναρ, Gr.] an abducent Muſcle, which draws away the Thumb.

THEN [Þenne, Þa or Þunne, *Sax.*] at that Time, alſo, afterwards.

THENCE [Ðenneſ, or Þanon, *Sax.* dan, *Du.* denn, *G.* thanana, *Teut.*] from that Place, or Argument, therefore.

THENCE'FORTH]Ðennaſ-ꝼoꞃð, *Sax.*] from that Time.

THENCE'FORWARD [Ðennaſ-ꝼoꞃpeaꞃð, *Sax.*] from that Time, and ſo on, afterwards.

THE'OCATAGNO'STES [of Θεὸς and καταγινώσκω, Gr. to reprehend] a Sect of Hereticks who preſumed to find fault with certain Words and Actions of God, and to blame many Things in the Scriptures.

THEO'CRACY } [θεοκρατία, Gr. of Θεὸς God and κράτος, Power or Government] a Government where God himſelf is King, as that of the *Jews,* before they were governed by King *Saul.*
THEO'CRASY }

THEOCRA'TICAL of, or pertaining to Theocracy.

THEO'DEN [Ðeoðen, *Sax.*] an antient *Thane;* alſo a Huſbandman or inferior Tenant.

THEO'DOLITE [of θεάομαι, Gr. to view] a Mathematical Inſtrument uſed in Surveying, Taking Heights and Diſtances, *&c.*

THEO'DOM [Ðeoðom, *Sax.*] Servitude.

THEOGO'NIA } [θεογονία, of Θεὸς God and γονὴ an Off-
THEOGO'NY } ſpring] the Generation of the Gods, or a Treatiſe concerning it, as that of *Heſiod.*

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologique,* F. *teologico,* It. and Sp. of *theologicus,* L. of θεολογικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to Theology or Divinity.

THEOLO'GICALNESS [of θεολογικὸς, of θεολογία, Gr. *theologia,* L. and *neſs*] a Theological Nature or Quality.

THEOLO'GIUM, a Stage or little Place in the Theaters, where the ordinary Actors appeared; alſo the Place where the Gods appeared, including the Machines whereon they deſcended, and from which they ſpoke.

THEO'LOGIST } [*theologus,* L. *theologien,* F. of θεόλογος,
THEOLO'GUE } of Θεὸς God and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Theologer, a Divine, a Profeſſor, *&c.* of Divinity.

THEO'LOGY [*theologie,* F. *teologia,* It. and Sp. *theologia,* L. θεολογία, of Θεὸς God and λόγος, Gr. a Word] a Science which inſtructs us in the Knowledge of God and divine Things, Divinity.

Natural THEO'LOGY, is the Knowledge Perſons have of God by his Works, by the ſole Light of Nature and Reaſon.

Supernatural THEO'LOGY, is that Knowledge we obtain by Revelation.

Poſitive THEO'LOGY, is the Knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures and of the Meaning of them, agreeable to the Opinions of the Fathers and Councils, without Argumentation.

Moral THEO'LOGY, is that which inſtructs us in the Divine Laws, relating to Manners.

Scholaſtick THEO'LOGY, is that which proceeds by Reaſoning, or which derives the Knowledge of ſeveral divine Things from ſome eſtabliſhed Principles of Faith.

THEOMAGICAL [of ϑεῖος divine and μαγικὴ, Gr. Magick] of, or pertaining to divine Magick or the Wiſdom of God.

THEOMA'CHIST [ϑεομάχος, of Θεός God and μάχη, of μάχομαι, Gr. to fight] one who fights againſt or reſiſts God.

THEOMA'GI [of ϑεῖος divine and μάγοι, Wiſe-Men] Perſons ſkill'd in divine Wiſdom.

THEOMA'NCY [Θεομαντεία, of Θεὸς God and μαντεία, Propheſy, Gr.] is different from artificial Divination, which though, in ſome Senſe, it may be ſaid to be given by the Gods, yet does not immediately proceed from them, being the Effect of Experience and Obſervation. And μαντεία, is oppoſed to Oracular Divination, *i. e.* that which is delivered by Interpreters, as at *Delphi*, becauſe that was confined uſually to a fixed and ſtated Time, and always to a certain Place; for the *Pythia* could not be inſpir'd in any Place but *Apollo*'s Temple, and upon the ſacred *Tripos*, whereas the *Theomantiſts* were free and unconfin'd, being able (after the Offering of Sacrifices and Performance of the uſual Rites) to propheſy at any Time, or in any Part of the World. It was a divine *Afflatus* or Inſpiration: The Manner of receiving of which was, the Receivers of it were poſſeſſed with a divine Fury, ſwelling with Rage, like Perſons diſtracted and beſides themſelves, foaming and making a ſtrange and terrible Noiſe, gnaſhing with their Teeth, ſhivering and trembling, and making other antick Motions.

THEO'MACHY [ϑεομαχία, Gr.] a Fighting againſt God.

THEOPA'SCHITES [of Θεὸς God and πάσχω, Gr. to ſuffer] a Sect of Hereticks who held that the whole Trinity ſuffered in the Perſon of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

THEOMANTISTS [Θεομάντεις, Gr.] were of three Sorts. One Sort was poſſeſſed with propheſying *Dæmons* which lodged within them, and dictated what they ſhould anſwer to thoſe that enquired of them, or ſpoke out of the Bellies or Breaſts of the poſſeſſed Perſons, they all the while remaining ſpeechleſs, or not ſo much as moving their Tongue or Lips.

The ſecond Sort were ſuch as pretended to what is commonly call'd *Enthuſiaſm*, and different from the former, who contained the Deity himſelf; whereas thoſe were only govern'd, acted, or inſpired by him, and inſtructed in the Knowledge of what was to happen. The third Sort were thoſe that were caſt into Trances or Extaſies, in which they lay like dead Men, or aſleep, depriv'd of all Senſe and Motion; but after ſome Time, returning to themſelves, gave ſtrange Relations of what they had ſeen and heard.

THEOMBRO'TIOS, a certain Herb that the Kings of *Perſia* uſed to take as a Preſervative againſt all Indiſpoſitions of Body and Mind.

THEOME'NIA [ϑεομηνία, Gr.] the divine Anger.

THEONO'MANTISTS [of Θεὸς, ὄνομα, and μαντεία,, Gr. Divination] a Sort of Divination by invocating the Names of God.

THEO'RBO [*tuorbe*, F. *tiorba*, It. and Sp.] a muſical Inſtrument, a large Lute for playing a thorough Baſs, uſed by the *Italians*.

THE'OREM [*theorema*, L. *theoreme*, F. *teorema*, It. and Sp. of ϑεώρημα, Gr.] is a ſpeculative Propoſition, demonſtrating the Properties of any Subject.

An univerſal THE'OREM [with *Mathematicians*] is one that extends univerſally to any Quantity without Reſtriction; as, that the Rectangle of the Sum, and Difference of any two Quantities, is equal to the Difference of their Squares.

A Particular THE'OREM, is when it extends only to a particular Quantity.

A Negative THE'OREM, is one that demonſtrates the Impoſſibility, of an Aſſertion, as, that the Sum of two biquadrate Numbers cannot make a Square.

A Local THE'OREM, which relates to a Surface; as, that Triangles of the ſame Baſe and Altitude are equal.

A Plain THE'OREM, is one which relates to either a rectilineal Surface, or to one terminated by the Circumference of a Circle, as, that all Angles in the ſame Segment are equal.

A Solid THE'OREM, is ſuch an one as treats about a Space terminated by a ſolid Line, *i. e.* by any of three Conick Sections, as, if a Right-Line cut two aſymptotick Parabola's its two Parts terminated by them ſhall be equal.

A Reciprocal THE'OREM, is ſuch an one whoſe Converſe is true; as, if a Triangle have two equal Sides, it muſt have two equal Angles, the Converſe of which is true, that, if it have two equal Angles, it muſt have two equal Sides.

THEOREMA'TICAL [ϑεωρηματικὸς, Gr.] of Theorems.

THEORE'MATIST [of ϑεωρεματικὸς, Gr.] a Finder out or Producer of Theorems.

THEORE'TIC } THEORE'TICAL } THEORE'TICK } THE'ORIC } THE'ORICAL } THE'ORICK } [*theoricus*, L. *theorique*, F. *teorico*, It, and Sp. of ϑεωρητικὴ, Gr. of ϑεωρία. of ϑεωρέω, to contemplate] pertaining to Theory, ſpeculative.

THEO'RICAL *Aſtronomy*, is that Part of the Science that conſiders the true Structure and Diſpoſition of the Heavens and heavenly Bodies, and accounts for their various *Phænomena* therefrom; in oppoſition to that which conſiders their apparent Structure, or their Diſpoſition as view'd by the Eye which is called *Spherical Aſtronomy*.

THEORE'TICA [*ſc. Ars*, of ϑεωρητικὴ, Gr.] the ſpeculative Part of Phyſick or any other Science.

THEORE'TICAL *Aſtronomy*, that Part of Aſtronomy which conſiders the true Structure and Diſpoſition of the Heavens and heavenly Bodies, and accounts for their various *Phænomena*'s therefrom.

THEORE'TICK *Phyſicians*, ſuch as apply themſelves to a careful Study of what relates to Health and Diſeaſes, the Principles of the human Body, its Structure and Parts, with their Actions and Uſes, and whatſoever befalls the Body, either naturally or preternaturally; the Differences of Diſeaſes, their Natures, Cauſes, Signs, Indications, *&c.* the Properties of Plants, Drugs, and other Medicines.

THEORE'TICKS, the ſame as *Theoretica*.

THEO'RICALLY, in a ſpeculative Manner.

THE'ORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [*theorie*, F. *teorica*, It. and Sp. ϑεωρία of ϑεωρέω, Gr. to contemplate] a Doctrine which terminates in the ſole Speculation or Conſideration of its Subject, without any View to the Practice or Application of it.

THE'ORIES *of the Planets*, &c, [in *Aſtrol.*] are the Hypotheſes, according to which they reaſon of the *Phænomena* or Appearances of the Planets.

THEOXE'NIA [ϑεοξενία, Gr.] a Sacrifice that was offer'd to all the Gods, obſerv'd chiefly by the *Athenians*, and by the *Romans* ſtiled *Dies Pandicularis* and *Communicarius*. The *Athenians* conſecrated them to the Honour of foreign Gods, or the Gods or *Genii* of Hoſpitality.

THERAPEU'TICE } THERAPEU'TICK } *therapeutica Ars*, L. *therapeutique*, F. of ϑεραπευτικὴ, Gr. of ϑεραπεύειν Gr. to heal] that Part of Phyſick that teaches the Method of curing Diſeaſes, or that is employ'd in finding out Remedies againſt them, and preſcribing and applying them.

THERAPEU'TES [of ϑεραπεύειν, Gr. to ſerve or miniſter to] a Servant wholly employed in the Service of God.

THERAPEU'TICKS the ſame as *Therapeutice*.

THE'RAPHIM [תרפים which ſome derive of רפה he left, becauſe the People quitted every thing to conſult them,] Idols or Images, which, ſome ſay, were made in the Shape of Men, which, when raiſed upright, they ſpake at certain Hours, and under certain Conſtellations, by the Influences of the heavenly Bodies: others ſay that they were Inſtruments made of Braſs, which pointed out the Hours and Minutes of future Events, as directed by the Stars.

Rabbi *Eliezer* relates, that in the making of theſe *Teraphims*, they killed a firſt-born Child, clove the Head of it, and ſeaſon'd it with Salt and Oil; that they wrote the Name of an impure Spirit on a Plate of Gold, and placed it under the Tongue of the dead Child, having laid the Head againſt a Wall; and, having lighted Lamps before it, pray'd to it, and it talk'd to them. But whether *Laban*'s Teraphims were thus made is diſputed by the Learned.

THERE [þær, *Sax.* der, *Dan.* ther, *Su.* daer, *Du.* and *L. G.*] in that Place.

Here and THERE, at Diſtances.

THEREABO'UT [of ðer and abutan, *Sax.*] near that Place, near that Number.

THERE'AFTER [þæræfter, *Sax.*] according to, or as.

THERE'FORE [þærfor, *Sax.* derefore, *Dan.*] for that Cauſe.

THERE'IN, in it.

THEREO'F [þærof, *Sax.*] of it.

THEREO'N } THEREUPO'N } [þæron, *Sax.*] upon that Thing, *&c.*

THERENI'ABIN, *Oriental* Manna.

THEREWI'TH [þær wið, *Sax.*] with that or it.

THERI'ACA } THERI'ACE } THERI'ACLE } [ϑηριακὴ of ϑὴρ a Beaſt, and ἀκέομαι, Gr. to cure] Treacle, any Medicine againſt Poiſon, or the Cure of the Bites of poiſonous Animals.

THERI'ACAL [of ϑηριακὴ, of τῶν ϑηρίων, Gr. poiſonous Animals] belonging to the Medicine call'd *Theriaca*, or Treacle, *&c.* good againſt the Bites of venomous Creatures.

THERICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] Dyer's Weed, *L.*

THERI'OMA [ϑηρίωμα, Gr.] a Sore of the Privy-Members, whereby all the Parts thereabouts are corrupted, *L.*

THERMÆ [of Θερμαίνω, Gr. to warm] hot Baths.

THERMA'NTICA [ϑερμαντικὰ, of ϑερμαίνειν, Gr. to warm] ſuch Medicines as cauſe Heat, *L.*

THERMES } TERMES } [ſo called from *Terminus* the *Roman* God of Boundaries or Land-Marks] certain Repreſentations of human Figures, with half Bodies, as if they proceeded out of a Sheath or Caſe, which were antiently fix'd in the Earth as Land-Marks. In Architecture they are uſed as a kind of ſymbolical Column.

Thermo′meter [of θέρμη Warmth, of θερμαίνω, Gr. to warm, and μέτρον Meaſure] a philoſophical Inſtrument, commonly made of Glaſs and filled with tinged Spirit of Wine, or ſome other proper Liquor, which by its Riſing and Falling ſerves to meaſure or ſhew the ſeveral Degrees of Heat and Cold of any particular Place, or of the ſame Place at different Seaſons and at different Times.

Thermo′metron [θέρμη Warmth, and μέτρον Meaſure, Gr.] a Term uſed by Phyſicians for that natural Heat that is meaſur'd or perceiv'd by the Pulſe.

The′rmopote [*thermopota*, L. of θερμοπότα, of θερμὸν and πίνω, Gr.] a Drinker of hot Liquors.

The′rmoscope [of θέρμη and σκόπος, of σκέπτομαι, Gr.] an Inſtrument for the ſame uſe as the Thermometer; but ſome make this Difference, that the Thermoſcope ſhews the Increaſe and Decreaſe of Heat and Cold in the Air, but by the Thermometer the Heat and Cold of the Air can be meaſured.

These [of Ðiſ, *Sax.* diſſe, *Dan.* deſe, *Du.* and *L. G.* dieſe, *H. G.*] the Plural of the Pronoun Demonſtrative *this*.

Thesis [*Theſis*, L. *Theſe*, F. *teſe*, It. and Sp. θέσις, of τίθημι, Gr. to lay down or propoſe] any Poſition laid down or Propoſition advanced; and to be prov'd or made good; a Subject to be diſputed upon.

Thesmophori′a [among the *Athenians*] Feſtivals in which, after the Manner of the *Egyptians*, the Women faſted; ſo denominated of *Ceres*, call'd θεσμοφόρος, or the Law-Giver, becauſe, before ſhe had invented Bread-Corn, Men rov'd about without Law.

Thesmo′phory [*theſmophoria*, of θεσμοφορία, Gr.] Law-giving or making.

The′smothete, [*theſmotheta*, of θεσμὸν and τίθημι, Gr.] a Law-giver.

Theth′ [Θ θ, Gr. this Letter is ſaid to take its Name from Death, it being the firſt Letter of Θάνατος, Gr. Death, having in the Midſt of it a Dart in Token of Death] was, by the Antients, uſed to ſignify Death; for Judges ſet this Letter on their Names or Heads who were condemned to die; as likewiſe did Captains in their Briefs, wherein were contained the Names of their Soldiers, by which a certain Account could be given to their Sovereign how many were ſlain.

The′tis [of τῆς πάντων θέτις, Gr.] the Daughter of *Nereus*, whom when *Jupiter* was about to have married, being told by *Prometheus* that the Son born of her would be greater than the Father, he broke off his Suit, and ſhe was afterwards married to *Peleus*, and bare him *Achilles*. She was painted as a Lady of a brown Complexion, her Hair ſcattered about her Shoulders, crowned with a Coronet of Periwinkle and Eſcallop-Shells, in a Mantle of a Sea-Green, with Chains and Bracelets of Amber about her Arms, and a Branch of red Coral in her Hand.

To Thesau′rise [*theſauriſer*, F. *teſaurizzare*, It. *theſaurizare*, L. of θησαυρίζειν, Gr.] to gather or lay up Treaſure.

Theu′rgy [*theurgia*, L. of θεουργία of Θεὸς God and ἔργον, Gr. Work] Magick operating by divine or celeſtial Means, or the Power of doing extraordinary and ſupernatural Things by lawful Means, as Prayer, Invocation of God, *&c.* called by ſome *white Magick*.

They [Ꮒi or hihe, *Sax.* de, *Dan.* the, *Su.* thie, *Teut.* *hi*, L.] thoſe Perſons, or Things.

The′thinga [Ðe Ðinga, *Sax.*] Tithing.

The′thinga *Mannus* [Ðe Ðingaman, *Sax.*] a Tithing-Man.

Thick [Ðicce, *Sax.* tick, *Dan.* tiock, *Teut.* dick, *Du.* and G.] the oppoſite of thin, groſs; alſo that has a Dimenſion in Depth, beſides Length and Breadth.

Thick, (or hard) of Hearing.

To ſpeak thick, to ſpeak quick and confus'd.

Thick-*ſet*, (in Gardening) ſet or planted cloſe.

Thick-*ſculled*, hard of Apprehenſion.

To Thi′cken [of Ðiccian, *Sax.* tickner, *Dan.* tiockna, *Su.* dicken, *Du.*] to make or grow thick.

Thi′cket [of Ðicce, *Sax.* thick] a Place full of, or ſet thick with Buſhes or Brambles.

Thi′ckish [of Ðiccian, *Sax.* or tickne, *Dan.*] ſomewhat thick.

Thic′kness [Ðicceneſſe, *Sax.*] a thick Quality, *&c.*

Thief [Ðeof, *Sax.* tyfue, *Dan.* teuf, *Su.* dief, *Du.* deef, *L. G.* dieb, *H. G.* thiob and thiobs, *Teut.*] a Stealer, irregular Plural *Thieves*.

Shew me a Liar, and I'll ſhew you a Thief. *H. G.* Wer gern lengt, der ſtielt auch gern. This Proverb is grounded upon the two general Suppoſitions, that no Man of Honour will addict himſelf to Lying, and that he who has no Honour won't ſtick at Stealing, if Opportunity offer. Or elſe, ſo venial as Lying is become now-a-days, it would make all the World Thieves. In the *Latin* Proverb *Mendax eſt Fur*; it is but placing the Regimen in the latter Subſtantive, and then it is inconteſtable; for every Thief will lye to ſave himſelf from the Gallows.

Opportunity makes the Thief. *Lat. Occaſio facit furem. H. G.* Die Gelegen heit gibt anlaz zum ſtehlen. That the Number of Thieves would decreaſe, if we ourſelves gave them leſs Opportunities of Stealing, is moſt certain. The Uſe we have therefore to make of this Proverb is: That we be continually upon our Guard, and expoſe ourſelves and our Effects as little as can be to a Poſſibility of being robb'd. If we would keep the Roads only in the Day-time, and the Streets at ſeaſonable Hours. If we would have a ſtrict Eye to ourſelves over our Houſes, Shops and Warehouſes. If we would lay aſide the Vanity of expoſing our Jewels in unneceſſary Places, and to unneceſſary Perſons. If we would be watchful over our Servants, and not allow them too great a Liberty, the Cauſe would in a great Meaſure ceaſe, and the Effect of Courſe follow. The *Latins* ſay likewiſe: *Occaſione duntaxat opus improbitati.* The *Fr.* ſay, *Abandon fait Larron.* The It. as we: *La Comodita fà l' huomo Ladro.* The *Scots* ſay: *Ill Layers up make many Thieves.* Or, *Ill Herds make fat Wolves.*

Set a Thief to catch a Thief. *H. G.* Diebe mit Dieben fangen. None more proper, for they beſt know one another's Haunts. But this Proverb has another Meaning in it, beſides the literal One; which is, that thoſe who are quick-ſighted and cunning in their Profeſſions and Dealings, are beſt able to deal with others who are ſo.

When Thieves fall out honeſt Men come by their Goods. The *Span.* ſay; *Pelean los Ladrónes, deſcúbrenſe los húrtos*: Which agrees with our Proverb; or, *Rinem las commádares, deſcúbrenſe las verdádes.* (i. e. *When Comrades quarrel the Truth comes out.*

To Thieve [Ðeoſian, *Sax.*] to ſteal.

Thi′every, [tyfueri, *Dan.*] Stealing.

Thie′vish, given or addicted to Stealing.

Thievishly [Ðeoflice, *Sax.*] in a thieviſh Manner.

Thie′vishness [of Ðeoſian, *Sax.*] Addictedneſs to Stealing.

A Thigh [Ðioh, *Sax.* dy, or dige, *Du.*] a Limb or Member of the Body, that Part from the Groin to the Knee.

To Thigh [with *Carvers*] to cut up a *Pidgeon* or *Woodcock*.

Thill, the Beam or Draught-Tree of a Cart or Waggon.

Thi′ller } the Horſe that is placed under the Thill
Thill-*Horſe* } of a Cart, *&c.*

Thi′mble, an Inſtrument well-known and of great Uſe to the Female Sex.

Thin [Ðinne, *Sax.* tunn, *Su.* dunn, *Dan.* dunner, *G.*] not of a thick Conſiſtence, having but little Depth, alſo few, as a thin Congregation, a few People.

To thin } [Ðinnan, *Sax.* dunnen, *Du.* dunnen, *G.*]
To make thin } to diminiſh Thickneſs.

Thine [Ꝥine, *Sax.* din, *Dan.* dyn, *Du.* and *L. G.* dein, *H. G.*] of, or appertaining to thee.

Thing [Ðing, *Sax.* ting, *Dan.* and *Su.* ding, *Du. G.* and *Su.*] a Matter.

Many Things happen between the Cup and the Lip. *Lat. Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra.* This Proverb teaches us not to have too ſecure a Dependence upon Things, which we are often fondly apt to believe nothing can prevent or deprive us of: For, as the *German* Proverb has it; Es kan ſich viel in einem Augenblicke zutragen. (Many Things may happen in the Twinkling of an Eye.) The *Latins* expreſs this Incertitude of human Things many other Ways; as, *Inter os atque eſcam multa interveniunt*; or, *Inter calicem & os*; or, *Inter manum & mentum*; or again, *Inter malleum & incudem*, which all amount to the ſame. The *Fr.* ſay, *De la main à la bouche, ſe perde ſouvent là ſoupe.* The *Gr.* Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου. The *It. Di quà à là, Dio ſà quel che ſarà.*

The Origin of this Proverb is ſaid to be this: Some Servants being oppreſſed by their Maſter *Ancæus* when making a new Vineyard, one of them told his Maſter, that he ſhould never taſte the Wine of it. When the Wine was ready the Maſter took a Cup of it in his Hand, but would not drink it till that Servant was call'd, when taunting him with his former untimely Prediction, the Servant made Anſwer: *Inter calicem & ſumma labia, multa poſſe intervenire.* In the Inſtant Word was brought him that a wild Boar had broken into his Vineyard; upon which he ſet down his Cup, and went in ſearch of him, but was kill'd by him in the Chace. *Eraſm.*

Things will not always be at this Paſs. That is, the World will not always frown upon me, I hope for better Days. *Omnium rerum viciſſitudo, Lat. H. G.* Alle Dinge eine weile, (*i. e.* Every Thing has its While.)

Any Thing for a quiet Life. *i. e.* Rather than make a Buſtle.

He that ſpeaks the Thing he ſhould not, muſt hear the Thing he would not. *Lat. Si pergat ea quæ vult dicere, quæ non vult audiet.* We ought to be cautious how we give Offence in Converſation by any reflecting Diſcourſe; and it is even prudent to avoid general Reflections, unleſs we very well know our Company, for they may be taken up and apply'd where we never deſign'd them. This Caution is more particularly neceſſary in thoſe, who take a Delight in breaking Jeſts and Witticiſms, for it is not every Body that can bear them, nor will all Seaſons and Circumſtances allow of them. They are indeed ſtil'd the Life and Spirit of Converſation, without which it will frequently flag and die, but there is a great deal of Prudence requir'd in the Application of them.

THI'NGUM, a ſilly Word, frequently made uſe of, when we can't think of a Name or Word, as Mr. *Thingum,* as the *Fr.* ſay, *Monſ. Choſe.*

THINGUS [Ðinᵹuſ, *Sax*] a *Saxon Thane* or Nobleman.

To THI'NK [of Ðincan, *Sax.* tencke, *Dan.* dencken, *Du.* and *G.* thin, *Teut,*] to meditate, ſuppoſe, or be of an Opinion.

THINKING, a general Name for an Act or Operation of the Mind, Cogitations which bear ſeveral Names according to their various Modes, as,

When an Idea recurs to the Mind, without the Object being preſent, it is called *Remembrance.*

When the Mind ſeeks after it, and it is brought again into View, it is called *Recollection.*

When an Idea is held long in the Mind under attentive Conſideration, it is called *Contemplation.*

When Ideas float in the Mind, without Regard or Reflection, it is called a *Revery.*

When Ideas are taken expreſs Notice of, and, as it were, regiſter'd in the Memory, it is called *Attention.* And when the Mind fixes an Idea in View, and conſiders it on all Sides, it is called *Study* and *Intention.*

THI'NKING *(us'd as an Adjective)* judicious, reaſonable.

He THINKS ill who THINKS not twice. *Fr. Mal penſe qui nè repenſe.* The Reſults of mature Conſideration are certainly, in general preferable to thoſe of our firſt Thoughts, and conſequently this Proverb is a uſeful Leſſon not to be too haſty or raſh in our Concluſions and Reſolutions.

THIRD [Ðꞃiðð, tredie, *Dan.* daerde, *Du.* derde, *L. G.* dritte, *H. G.*] the third.

THIRD [in *Muſick*] a Concord reſulting from a Mixture of two Sounds, containing an Interval of two Degrees.

THIRD-*Borough* [Ðꞃið-buꞃuh, *Sax.*] a Conſtable, a Headborough.

THIRD-*Earing* [in *Agriculture*] the Tilling or Ploughing of Ground a third Time.

THIRD-*Point* [in *Architect.*] the Point of Section in the Vertex of an equilateral Triangle.

THIRD-*Night-Awn-hynd* [*Ant. Laws*] a Gueſt who had lain three Nights in an Inn, who was afterwards accounted a Domeſtick, and his Hoſt or Landlord was anſwerable for whatſoever Offences he ſhould commit.

THI'RDENDEAL, a liquid Meaſure containing about three Pints.

THI'RDINGS [in *old Law*] the third Part of Grain growing in the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-*Penny* [in *Law*] the third Part of Fines, *&c.* ariſing from Law-Suits, of old time allow'd to the Sheriff or the King.

THI'RDLY [Ðꞃiðlic, *Sax.*] in the third Place.

THI'RST [of Ðyꞃſꞇ, *Sax.* torſt, *Dan.* torſt, *Su.* dorſt, *Du.* durſt, *G.* thurſt, *Teut.* all of thaurs, *Teut.* dry] a Dryneſs of the Throat, a painful Senſation occaſioned by a preternatural Vellification of the Nerves of the Throat or Fauces, and producing a Deſire of drinking.

THIRST, an inordinate Deſire after any Thing, as, Riches, *&c.*

To THIRST [Ðyꞃſꞇan, *Sax.* torſte, *Dan.* torſta, *Su.* dorſten, *Du.* durſten, *G.*] to be affected with a Dryneſs in the Throat.

THI'RSTILY [Ðuꞃſꞇiᵹlic, *Sax.*] with Thirſt.

THI'RSTINESS [Ðyꞃſꞇiᵹneſſe, *Sax.*] Drought, Dryneſs, a thirſty Quality, *&c.*

THI'RSTING [of Ðyꞃſꞇan, *Sax.*] being thirſty.

THIRSTY [Ðuꞃſꞇiᵹ, or Ðyꞃſꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* dorſtigh, *Du.* durſtig, *G.*] troubled with Thirſt.

THI'RTEEN [Ðꞃeoꞇꞇyne, *Sax.* derthien, *Du.* tretton, *Su.* dertein, *L. G.* dreyzehin, *H. G.*] the Number 13 or XIII.

THI'RTY [Ðꞃiꞇꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* dertig, *Du.* and *L. G.* dreyſeig, *H. G.*] 30 or XXX.

THIS [þiſ, *Sax.* dit, *Du.* and *L. G.* dis, *H. G.* theſs, *Su.* thes, *Teut.*] a Pronoun.

THI'STLE [Ðiſꞇel, *Sax.* tidſel, *Dan.* tiſtel, *Su.* diſtel, *Du.* and *G.*] a Plant well known.

The *Knights of the* THI'STLE, a *French* Order of Knights of the Family of *Bourbon,* who bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit, i. e.* None that provokes me paſſes unpuniſhed.

THI'STLE-*take*] in the Manor of *Halton* in the County of *Cheſter*] a Duty of a Half-penny paid to the Lord for every Beaſt driven over the Common, ſuffered to graze or eat but a Thiſtle.

THI'STLY [of Ðiſꞇel, *Sax.*] full of Thiſtles.

THI'THER } [þiþeꞃ or þiðeꞃ, þiþeꞃꞇo, *Sax.*] to
THI'THERTO } that Place.

THI'THERWARD [þiþeꞃ, þeaꞃð, *Sax.*] towards that Place

THLA'SPI [θλάσπι, Gr.] the Herb called *Country-Muſtard,* or *Treacle-Muſtard.*

THLI'PSIS [θλίψις, Gr.] a Squeezing or Cruſhing; alſo Trouble or Affliction.

THLI'PSIS [with *Anat.*] a Preſſing or Squeezing together of the Veſſels of a human Body.

THNETO'PSYCHITES [of θνητὸς mortal and ψυχὴ, Gr. the Soul] a Sect who held that the Soul of Man was perfectly like that of Brutes, and dy'd with the Body.

THO', [þeah, *Sax.* Altho'] *v. though.*

THO'LUS [in *Architect.*] the Roof of a Temple or Church, the Centre, Scutcheon, or Knot in the Middle of an arched Roof, the Lanthorn or Cupola of a publick Hall.

THO'LUS *Diocletis* [with *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage, *L.*

THO'MEANS, a certain Sect among the *Indians* in the *Eaſt Indies,* who according to Tradition received the Goſpel from St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle.

THO'MISM, the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas* and his Followers, but chiefly with reſpect to his Opinions, as to Predeſtination and Grace.

THO'MISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrines of *Thomas Aquinas,* a School-Divine, whom the Papiſts ſtile the *Angelick Doctor.*

THONG [Ðƿanᵹ, *Sax.* tuang, *Dan.*] a Slip or Strop of Leather.

To cut large THONGS out of another Man's Leather. This Proverb is not only levelled at a *Cutter* to a Shoemaker, who does not *contrive* and *cut out* his Maſter's Leather to the beſt Advantage; but it aims at all thoſe Perſons, who, *niggardly* to an Exceſs of *their own,* would fain gain the Character of *Generous* or *Charitable* at other People's Expences, and ſo are very *liberal* of *other* People's Pockets to ſave their own, either in *Donations* of *Amity* or *Alms,* and do, as *Eraſmus* ſays, *Ex alieno tergore lata ſecare lora: Ex alieno corio liberalis,* or, *ludere alieno corio. Latin;* and the *French, Il coupé large courroye du cuir d' autruy;* the *It. Fà larghe correggé del cuoio d' altrue.* the *Sp. De piel agena larga correa.* the *Germans* ſay; Aus eines andern. Haut iſt gut Riemen ſchneiden. the *Greek,* Τἀλλότριον ἀμῶν δέρος.

THOR [Ðoꞃ, *Sax.*] they repreſented him as a King, the *Laplanders* repreſent him by the Stump of a Tree, and offer Sacrifice to him, which Sacrifice is uſually a Rain-Deer. From him *Thurſday* takes its Name, *q. d.* Thor's-day.

THO'RA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Wolf's-Bane, *L.*

THORA'CICA [*thoracicus* of *thorax,* L. the Breaſt] Medicines good in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt.

THO'RACICA *inferior* [with *Anat.*] a Branch of the ſubclavian Vein which ſpreads itſelf on the Sides of the Breaſt by ſeveral Branches, which communicate with thoſe of the *Azygos,* under the Muſcle of the Breaſt, *L.*

THORA'CICA *ſuperior* [with *Anat.*] another Branch of the ſubclavian Vein which ariſes from the *Baſilica,* and paſſes to the Paps and Muſcles of the Breaſt.

THO'RACICK [of *thoracicus,* L.] of, pertaining to, or good againſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt.

THORA'CICUS *Ductus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Veſſel that ariſes about the Kidney of the Left Side, and aſcends along the Cheſt near the great Artery, ending at the ſubclavian Vein on the Left Side. The Uſe of it is to convey the Juices, called *Chyle* and *Lympha,* from the lower Part to the Heart. This Duct is alſo called *Ductus Communis Lympharum,* becauſe the Lymphatick Veſſels diſcharge themſelves into it, and alſo *Ductus Chyliferus,* L.

THO'RAL *Line* [in *Palmiſtry*] a Mark or Line in the Hand, called the Line of *Venus.*

THO'RAX [Θώραξ, Gr.] the Cheſt; all that Cavity circumſcribed above the Bone of the Neck below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breaſt-Bone, behind by the Back-Bones, and on the Sides by the Ribs.

THORN [Ðoꞃn, *Sax.* torn, *Dan.* torn, *Su.* dorn, *G.* deogn, *Du.*] a Prickle of a Buſh.

THORN-*back* [Ðoꞃniᵹ-bac, *Sax.*] a Fiſh.

THO'RNINESS [Ðoꞃniᵹneſſe, *Sax.*] Fulneſs of Thorns.

THO'RNY [ðoꞃniȝ, *Sax.*] full of thorns.

'THO'ROUGH [þꞃuh, or ðuꞃh, *Sax.*] thro'.

THOROUGH, *through*, or as it is abbreviated *thro'*, is a ſeparable prepoſition, which denotes either the medium, thro' which a thing paſſes, or the efficient cauſe, the motive, or the means.

THO'ROUGHLY [þꞃuhlicȝ, *Sax.* door, *Du.* doer, L. G. durch, H. G. thurn, *Teut*] after a thorough manner.

THO'ROUGH-*fare* [þꞃuh-ꝼaꞃe, *Sax.*] a paſſage thro' a place from one ſtreet or place to another.

THOROUGH-*lighted* [in *Architecture*] a term uſed of rooms which are ſaid to be ſo, when they have windows at both ends.

THOROUGH *ſtitch* [þꞃuȝh-ꞅꞇice, *Sax.*] as to go thorough-ſtitch, *i. e.* to purſue a matter to the end or concluſion.

THOROUGH-*wax*, an herb good in ruptures.

THOROUGH-*Baſs* [in *Muſick*] that which goes quite thro' the compoſition.

THOROUGH-*paced*, finiſh'd, accompliſh'd, perfect.

THOROUGH-*Toll*, a duty paid in ancient times to the earls of *Richmond*.

THOSE [þiꞅ, *Sax.*] thoſe perſons or things, the plural of *That*.

THOUGH [þeah, *Sax.*] although.

To make as THOUGH, to feign.

THOU [þu, *Sax.* Du, *Dan. Du.* and G. *Tu*, F. Sp. Port. and L. thu, *Teut.*] a pronoun of the ſecond perſon.

To THOU *a Perſon*, to ſpeak to one in the ſecond perſon ſingular, as the Quakers do.

THOUGHT (*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*) [ðahꞇ, *Sax.* dachte, G.] did think, have thought.

THOUGHT, v. *To Think.*

THOUGHT [ðahꞇ, *Sax.*] thinking, an operation of the mind; alſo opinion, care, deſign and aim.

Second THOUGHTS **are beſt.**

Nothing can be more juſt or natural than this poſition. It is impoſſible for a man at firſt thoughts, and without reflection, or ſubmitting the thing offer'd to the teſt of his judgment, to ſee all the conveniences and inconveniences, that does or may attend it. His apprehenſions, at ſecond view, will be more adequate, and conſideration will and muſt mend them.

THOUGHTS **are free.**

Every man has at leaſt the property of his own thoughts, but in a great many caſes it is prudent to keep them to themſelves. Words may lay a man liable to puniſhment, but conceal'd thoughts cannot, agreeable to the *Latin* proverb; *Cogitationis Pœnam, nerro patitur.*

THOU'GHTFUL [ðahꞇꝼul, *Sax.*] full of thought.

THOU'GHTFULLY [ðahꞇꝼulliȝ, *Sax.*] after a thoughtful manner.

THOU'GHTFULNESS [ðahꞇꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a thoughtful or thinking humour, faculty or conſideration.

THOU'GHTLESS [ðahꞇleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without thought.

THOU'GHTLESLY [ðahꞇleaꞅlice, *Sax.*] after a careleſs manner, unthinkingly.

THOUGH'TLESNESS [ðahꞇleaꞅneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] an unthinking faculty.

THOUGHTS, the ſeats of rowers in a boat, v. *Thwarts.*

THOUSAND [ðuꞅend, *Sax.* tuſende, *Dan.* tuſend, *Su.* duſent, L. G. tauſend, H. G. thuſunt, *Teut*, of thiuſtin, tio, *ten*, and hund, *Teut. hundred.*] 1000, M. L.

THOU'SANDTH [of ꞇien, 10, and ꞅend, 100, *Sax.*] the 1000th in order.

THOWLS [prob. of *tholus*, L. of θόλος, Gr. wooden pins in the gunnel of a boat, thorough which the rowers put their oars or ſculls when they row.

THRACKSCAT [with *Chymiſts*] the metal which is yet in the mine.

THRALL } ðꞃæl or ðꞃœl-dom, *Sax.* traaldom, *Su.*] a
THRA'LDOM } ſtate of bondage or ſervitude.

THRA'PPLE, the thropple, the wind-pipe of a horſe or other animal.

THRASO'NICAL [of *Thraſo*, a noted braggadochio in *Terence*'s comedies] boaſting, vain-glorious, oſtentatious.

THRAVE *of Corn* [of dreſa, *Brit.* twenty-four, or ðꞃeav, *Sax.* a bundle] twenty-four ſheaves or four ſhocks, of ſix ſheaves to the ſhock.

To THREAP } ðꞃeapian, *Sax.*] to inſiſt upon a thing
To THREAP *down.* } pertinaciouſly, to affirm poſitively and conſtantly.

To THREA'TEN [ðꞃeaꞇian, *Sax.*] to make uſe of menaces or threatening words, *&c.*

THREATNED **Folks live long.**

The deſign of this proverb is only to encourage timorous perſons from being caſt down and frightned out of their wits at every threat, by inſinuating, that, ſo far from being mortal, thoſe who are threatned, live the longeſt. F. *Les menaces ne tuent point.* The *Latins* ſay: *Minarum ſtrepitus, aſinarum crepitus*: Which the *Germans* give in their language: **Werden droken ſtirbt, den muſz man mit Eſelſz Furtzen begraben,** (*i. e.* He that dies of threats, ought to be bury'd by ſound of aſſes farts. The It. ſay: *Di minace nos tenere, di promeſſe non godere.* (Don't be fearful of threats, nor rejoice at promiſes.)

THREATS [of ðꞃeaꞇian, *Sax.* threatenings, menaces.

THREATS **without Power, are like Powder without Ball.**

May make a flaſh and a bounce, but can do no execution.

THREAD [ðꞃæꞇ, *Sax.* draat, *Dan.* traedh *Su.* draet, *Du.* and L. G.] twine for ſewing, made of flax, ſilk, worſted, *&c.* alſo continuance.

THREAD-BARE, worn ſo that the thread appears.

To THREAD } to put thread in the eye of a needle.
To THRE'DDLE }

THREE [tri, *Brit.* ðꞃie, or ðꞃy, *Sax.* tre, *Dan.* tree, *Su.* drey, *Du.* drey, G. *tres*, L. and Sp. *trois*, F. *treo*, It. τρεῖς, Gr.] 3 or III.

THREE **may keep Counſel, if two be away.**

This proverb inſinuates, that a *Secret* may be conceal'd, if kept within our own breaſt, and inſers at the ſame time an improbality of its being ſo, if intruſted in any more. *No Man is ſure that what he imparts to another will not be reveal'd. Quod taceri vis, nemini dixeris*, ſay the *Latins.* (What thou would have a ſecret, tell no man. The *It.* ſay as we: *Trè taceranno ſe due non vi ſono.* The Sp. *Lo que ſaben tres, ſaben toda res.* (What three knows, all the world knows).

In THREE **Things a Man may be eaſily deceiv'd,** *viz.* **In a Man, till known, a Tree, till down, and the Day till done.**

The two firſt may be rotten at heart, and it is hard to determine of the event of the day, till the concluſion of it.

THREE-FOLD [ðꞃeoꝼeald, *Sax.* trefaldig, *Su.* dreyfaltig, G.] III. or three-fold.

THREE-LEGG'D *Staff*, an inſtrument compoſed of wooden legs, made with Joints to ſhut all together, and to take off in the middle, for the more convenient carriage, on the top of which, a ball and ſocket are commonſy fix'd, to ſupport and adjuſt the inſtruments for ſurveying, aſtronomy, *&c.*

THREESCORE, ſixty.

THRENODI'A [θρηνῳδία, Gr.] a mournful or funeral ſong.

To THRESH [ðꞃeꞅcan. *Sax.* troeska, *Su.* dorſchen, *Du.* and L. G. dreſchen, H. G. treſchen, *Teut.*] to beat the grain of corn out of the ear; alſo to beat or bang.

I'll THRESH **your Jacket.**

Fr. *Je vous accommoderai la Robe.*

That is, I'll beat you heartily.

THRE'SHER [ðꞃæꞅceꞃe, *Sax.*] one who beats corn out of the ear with a flail; alſo a fiſh having a broad and thick tail, with which he beats the head of a whale.

THRESHOLD [ðeꞃꞅƿold, *Sax.*] the ground-timber of a door-way.

THREW, v. *To Throw.*

THRICE [ðꞃiƿa, *Sax.* *trois fois*, F. τρίς, Gr.] three times.

THRIFT, ſavingneſs or ſparingneſs.

A Spend-THRIFT, a prodigal perſon.

THRI'FTILY, ſparingly.

THRI'FTINESS, ſparingneſs, parcimony, good-husbandry.

THRI'FTY [not improbably of ðꞃiꝼꞇiȝ, *Sax.*] ſparing, parcimonious, induſtrious.

THRILL, a drill or boring tool.

To THRILL [ðiꞃlian, *Sax.* drillen, *Du*: and G.] to drill or bore, to thruſt through.

To THRILL, to run as the blood does in the heart; alſo to kill, *Sax.*

THRIMSA, an ancient piece of coin, in value three ſhillings.

THRIPPLES, the ſame in an ox-team, as cart-ladders are in horſe-teams.

THRIPS, a little worm that breeds in timber.

THRITHING } [ðꞃiðinȝ, *Sax*] the third part of a county
TRITHING } or ſhire, containing three or more hundreds or wapentakes, ſuch as are the diviſions, called *Laths* in *Kent*, *Rapes* in *Suſſex*, and *Ridings* in *Yorkſhire.*

THRITHING [ðꞃiðinȝ, *Sax*] a court held within the forementioned circuit, the ſame as our court-leet.

THRITHING *Reeve* [ðꞃiðinȝ ȝeꞃeꝼa, *Sax.*] the governour of a thrithing, before whom all cauſes uſed to be brought, that could not be determined in the wapentakes or hundreds.

To THRIVE [probably, q. d. *drive on, i. e.* ſucceed in affairs; or rather of thuyan, *Teut.* which is uſed in the ſame ſenſe] to grow or increaſe in ſubſtance, to proſper in the world.

THROVE, THRIVE, [*Irr. Imp.*] did thrive.

THROVE, THRIVEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have throve, thriven.

THRIVEN, v. *To Thrive.*

Ill gotten Goods ſeldom THRIVE.

H. G. **Unrecht Guth gedeyhet nicht.** Lat. *De male quæſitis vix gaudet tertius Hæres*: With which agrees the *High German* proverb: **An übel gewonnenem Guth, hat der dritte Erb weder Freud, noch Muth.** Or ſhorter: **So gewonnen, ſo geronnen**; (As it comes, ſo it goes.) We have too many examples of it daily before our eyes, to doubt the truth of it. The *Latins* ſay likewiſe: *Male parte male dilabuntur*, or *Male*

Partum, male diſperit. The Fr. *Bien mal acquis, s'en va comme il eſt venu.*

Better THRIVE late than never.

Lat. *Præſtat ſero ſapere, quam nunquam.*

Or,

Nunquam ſera eſt, ad bonos mores, via.

To any thing that is good and praiſe-worthy, it is better ſurely to come late, than not at all; be it, as the *Latin* proverbs expreſs, knowledge, manners, or whatever elſe.

He that will THRIVE, muſt riſe at Five.
He who hath THRIVEN, may ſleep till Seven.
Who will not THRIVE at all, may ſleep till eleven.

Theſe proverbs explain themſelves.

Man THRIVES not by his own Device,
But Fortune favours in a Trice.

This proverb inſinuates, that fortune often favours a man when he leaſt thinks of it: But he that relies upon fortune alone for his welfare, without uſing his own endeavours, may chance to wait long enough.

THROAT [ðꞃoꞇ, *Sax.*] the wind-pipe, and parts about it.

A large Family has a large THROAT.

An ill-natur'd inſinuation, in diſtruſt of providence, frequently made uſe of, to deter people from marriage.

I have lent him a Razor to cut my own THROAT.

That is. I have put an opportunity into his hand to do me a diskindneſs. *Heu patior telis, vulnera facta, meis,* Lat.

Save a Thief from the Gallows, and he'll cut your THROAT.

Ingratitude is the worſt of all evils. Hardly any thing diſplays a baſe, ungenerous mind more to the life. A perſon that can be ungrateful, is ripe for every thing. It has been generally obſerved, that the good any one does to a wicked man, is return'd with evil, which has given riſe to this proverb; and no wonder if a perſon, who has drawn ſo deep in the well of iniquity, as to deſerve the gallows, do, with the ſwine, return to the mire, and reward with evil, even him who has ſav'd him from the ſad cataſtrophe. We may therefore do good to the evil man, but it is prudent to keep it out of his power to do us any harm. The *Fr.* ſay: *On ne gagne rien à obliger un ingrat.* The *Lat. Perit quod facis ingrato.* (What one does to an ungrateful perſon is loſt.) The It. *Diſpicca l' impiccato, che t' impiccherà poi.* (Cut down a thief from the gallows, and he will hang you afterwards.)

To cut a Man's THROAT with a Feather.

Or,

To laugh in a Man's Face, and cut his THROAT.

That is, to flatter and ſooth him with falſe profeſſions of friendſhip, when at the ſame time we are laying a ſnare for him to perpetrate his ruin. As thoſe injuries a man receives from another, under the colour of friendſhip, againſt which he is no ways guarded, are the moſt grievous to him who receives them, ſo they are the moſt heinous in him that gives them, as they are a combination of villany and treachery. Lat. *Alterâ manu fert Lapidem, alterâ panem oſtentat.* (i. e. With one hand he ſhews you bread, and in the other he holds a ſtone.)

THROAT-*wort*, an herb good againſt ulcers in the throat and mouth.

To THROB, to beat and pant, as the heart does.

THRO'BBING [of θορυβεῖν, Gr. as *Minſhew* conjectures] beating, panting, or aching, as the heart or a ſwelling does.

THRO'MBOSIS [θρομβωσις, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the breaſt, when the milk grows to curds or grumous.

THROMBOS [θρόμβος, Gr.] a lump, clot, or cluſter of any thing, as of congealed blood, curdled milk, &c.

THROMBUS [with *Surgeons*] a ſmall ſwelling which ariſes after blood letting, when the orifice is either made too ſmall, or larger than the capaciouſneſs of the veſſels will admit.

A THRONE [*trone*, F. *trono*, It. Sp. and Port. of *thronus*, L. θρόνος, Gr.] a chair of ſtate, of ſome rich matter, raiſed two or three ſteps from the ground, richly adorned and covered with a canopy, for kings and princes to ſit on at times of publick ceremonies.

THRONES [in *Theolog.*] the third rank of angels in the celeſtial hierarchy.

A THRONG [ðꞃanꝫ, *Sax.* **traeng**, *Su.* **dreng**, or **gedzeng**, *Du.* **gedrang**, G.] a crowd or preſs of people.

To THRONG [ðꞃonꝫan, *Sax.* **traenge**, *Dan.* **trangia**, *Su.* **dringen**, *Du.* **drângen**, G.] to crowd, to preſs cloſe together; alſo to get together in great numbers.

To THRO'PPLE, to throttle or ſtrangle, by ſqueezing the wind-pipe.

THRO'STLE [ðꞃoꞅꞇel, *Sax.*] a bird, called alſo a thruſh.

To THROTTLE [of ðꞃoꞇ or ðꞃoꞇꞇlian, *Sax.*] to choak or ſtop the breath, by holding or preſſing the throat.

THRO'TTLING, choaking.

THROVE, *v. To Thrive.*

THROUGH [þꞃuh, *Sax.*] v. *Thorough.*

THROUGH *and Through*, quite through.

THROUGH-*wax*, a plant.

THROUGH'LY [þꞃhulic, *Sax.*] *v. Thoroughly.*

THROUGHO'UT [þꞃuh-uꞇe, *Sax.*] thorough the whole.

THROW, a caſt.

THRO'WER } [of ðꞃapan, *Sax.*] one who twiſts ſilk,
THROW'STER } thread, &c. See ſilk.

The Silk-Throwers were incorporated, *April* 23d. in the 5th year of the reign of king *Charles* I. See *Silk.*

Their arms are a throwing mill and reel, and 3 bales of ſilk.

To THROW [ðꞃapan, *Sax.*] to hurt or fling; alſo to work ſilk-twiſt, worſted, &c. as throwſters do.

THREW [*Irr. Imp.*] did throw.

THROWN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have or am thrown.

THROWN, *v. To Throw.*

To THROW the Helve after the Hatchet.

That is, when we have ſpent or loſt the greateſt part of what we had, to be careleſs, and ſet light of the remainder: Which however is falſe policy; for *it is good to keep a Neſt-Egg*, a little may get more. The *Latins* ſay; *Poſt omnia perdere naulum.* The *Germ.* **Alles zum Fenſter hinaus ſchmeiſſen.** To throw all (or as we ſay, to throw the houſe) out of the window. The *Span. Echárel mángo tras el deſtral.* The *Fr. Jetter le manche apres la coignée.* Both which agree with ours. The riſe of this proverb was from a poor wood-cleaver, who having broken the iron of his hatchet, threw the helve after it. 'Tis ſometimes us'd to ſignify a perſon is in deſpair.

To THROW *one's ſelf away*, to expoſe one's ſelf to danger.

To THROW *a Thing in one's Diſh*, to reflect upon one for any thing.

THROWS *of Women* [of ðꞃopian, *Sax. to ſuffer*] the pains of child-bearing.

THRUMS [ꞇꞃumæn, *Sax.*] the ends of weavers warps.

To THRUM, to beat.

THRUSH [ðꞃiꞅe, *Sax.*] a bird called alſo a throſtle.

A Wind-THRUSH, a bird ſo called, becauſe in the beginning of winter it comes into *England* in high winds.

THRUSH, a diſtemper children are liable to in the mouth.

A THRUST [probably of *truſum*, of *trudere*, L.] a puſh, ſhove, &c.

To THRUST [prob. of *truſitare*, L. or perhaps of ðꞃæꞅꞇan, *Sax.* to wreſt.] to puſh at or puſh forwards.

THRUST [*Irr. Imp. and Part. P.*] did thruſt, have thruſt.

To THRUST. or obtrude a thing upon one.

THRYA'LLIS [θρυαλλὶς, Gr.] the herb called *Roſe-Campion.*

THRY'ON [θρύον, Gr.] the herb furious or raging *Solanum* or night-ſhade.

THULE, accounted by the ancient poets, as *Virgil*, &c. to be the fartheſt iſland or part of the world; ſome take it to be the *Iſ-land*, lying beyond the *Orknies.* and belonging to *Norway.* *Cambden* will have it to be *Schetland*, ſtill by ſeamen called *Hyleuſal.*

THUMB [ðuma, *Sax.* **tumma**, *Su.* **duym**, *Du.* **duum**, L. G. **daum**, H. G.] the largeſt, firſt, and ſhorteſt of the five fingers.

They are Finger and THUMB.

That is, they are ſo great together, there is no parting them.

To THUMB *over a Book*, that is, to turn it over, to go lightly thro' it. School-boys generally leave the impreſſions of their thumbs in their books.

THUMMIM [תמים, *Heb.* perfections] a part of the ornaments or veſtments of *Aaron*, the *Jewiſh* high prieſt. The learned are not agreed what it was, or of what it was made; but by many it is not reckoned among things wrought by art, but it is ſuppoſed to be ſomething given by God to *Moſes*, to put into the breaſt-plate of *Aaron*, and ſeems to have been *Oracular.* See *Urim.*

A THUMP, a blow with the hand,

To THUMP, to beat or ſtrike with the hand.

THUMPING, a making a noiſe by beating on a thing with the hand, &c. alſo great, as a thumping lye, &c.

THURI'BULUM } a cenſer or ſmoke-pot to burn incenſe
TURI'BULUM } in, *L.*

THU'NDERING [of ðunnan, *Sax.* **donner**, H. G. *tonare*, L. *tonner*, F.] making a loud noiſe, alſo great.

THU'NDERING *Barrels*, are ſuch as are filled with bombs, grenades, and other fire-works, to be rolled down a breach.

To TH'UNDER [ðunꞃan or ðunꝺꞃan, *Sax.* **torne**, *Dan.* **donderen**, *Du.* **donnern**, G. *tonare*, L.] to make a loud rolling noiſe.

THUNDER [ðunꝺeꞃ, or ðunꞃe, *Sax.* **dunder**, *Du.* **donner**, G.] a noiſe in the loweſt region of the air, excited by a ſudden kindling of ſulphurous exhalations; a rattling noiſe which ſeems as if it paſſed through arches.

THU'NDROUS, of or pertaining to thunder, *Milton.*

THUNDER-BOLT [of ðunꝺeꞃbolꞇ, *Sax.*] when any thing is broken or ſhattered by lightning, acting with extraordinary violence, it is called a *Thunder-bolt*, and people imagine it to be a hard body, and even a ſtone; but the learned rather attribute it to the ſubtilty, force, and penetrativeneſs of the ſulphureous matter. The phænomena or effects of this ſuppoſed thunder-bolt are very ſtrange. It oftener ſtrikes on high places than on low; it frequently burns perſons clothes, without touching their bodies; ſometimes breaks the bones, without leaving any tokens of hurting the fleſh and clothes, and has even melted a ſword in the ſcabbard, without hurting or ſeeming to have touched the ſcabbard.

Thu'nderingly, after the manner of thunder, very noiſy.

Th'ursday Thorſdag, *Dan*, thunꝺꞃæꞅꝺæᵹ, *Sax.* donderdaegh, *Du.* donnerſtag, G.] the fifth day of the week, ſo called of *Thor*, an idol of the antient *Saxons* and *Teutones*, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſame as *Jupiter* of the *Romans*, &c.

Thuri'ferous [*thurifer*, L.] bearing frankincenſe.

Thuri'legous [*thurilegus*, L.] gathering frankincenſe.

Thus [þuꞅ, *Sax.* dus, *Du.*] after this manner.

Thus-*far*, hitherto.

Thus, frankincenſe, incenſe, *L.*

Thwart [of tuert, *Dan.*] a croſs.

Thwarts [*a Sea Term*] the boards or benches laid a-croſs boats and gallies, upon which the rowers ſit.

To Thw'art [of tuert, *Dan.* a-croſs] to croſs, oppoſe, contradict, &c.

A Thwack, [probably of the ſound made by a whip, *Thwick-thwack*] a ſtroke or blow.

To Thwack, to lay on hard blows; alſo to preſs cloſe together.

Thwick-thwack words invented to expreſs the noiſe made by ſmacking (as ſome call it) a whip taken from the ſound.

Thy [ðine, *Sax.* v. *thine*] of, or belonging to thee.

Thya [θύα, Gr.] a kind of wild cypreſs-tree, whoſe wood is very ſweet and laſting, the life tree.

Thymbra [with *Botaniſts*] the herb-ſavoury, *L.*

Thyme [*thymus*, L. θύμος, Gr.] the herb commonly called *Thyme.*

Thyme'lia [with *Botaniſts*] the herb ſpurge-flax.

Thymia'ma [θυμίαμα, Gr.] incenſe, perfume.

Thy'mick *Vein*, a branch of the ſubclavian vein.

Thy'mion } Thy'mium } a kind of wart, ragged at the top like a thyme-leaf, or, as others will have it, of the colour of thyme flowers.

Thymi'tes [θυμίτης, Gr.] wine made of thyme.

Thy'mus [with *Anat.*] a conglobated glandule or kernel in the throat, ſticking to the upper part of the *Mediaſtinum*, and lying between the diviſions of the ſubclavian veins and arteries. It is whitiſh, ſoft, and ſpungy, and larger in children than in women and men.

Thyroarytaenoi'des [with *Anat.*] a pair of large muſcles which proceed from the cartilage, call'd *Scutiformis*, and extend themſelves forward to the ſides of the *Arytenoides*, the fourth and fifth part of the *Larynx*, ſerving to contract and cloſe the opening of the *Larynx.*

Thyroideae *glandulæ* [with *Anat.*] are two glandules of a viſcous ſolid ſubſtance, wonderfully adorn'd with veſſels of all ſorts, and hard membranes, almoſt to the bigneſs and ſhape of an hen's egg, ſituated at the lower part of the *Larynx*, at the ſides of the cartilages, call'd *Scutiformes*. The uſe of theſe ſeems to be to ſeparate a liquor for the lubrication of the *Larynx*, by which means the voice is render'd firm, ſmooth, and ſweet; and they alſo contribute to the roundneſs of the neck, by their filling up the empty ſpaces about the *Larynx*.

Thyroides [θυρεειδὴς of θύρα a door and εἶδος, Gr. form, with *Anat.*] is a cartilage of the *Larynx*, call'd *Scutiformis*; alſo ſome call by this name the hole of the *Os Pubis.*

Thyrsus [with *Botan.*] an upright and tapering ſtalk or ſtem of any herb; alſo the *Spica*, which is an ear or blade of corn, *L.*

Tiara, [*tiare*, F. *tiara*, It. Sp. and L.] a high ſharp-pointed cap, antiently worn by ſovereign princes, and thoſe of the blood royal among the *Perſians*, alſo the pope's triple crown.

Tib, a poor ſorry ſort of woman.

Ti'bia [with *Anat.*] the bony part of the knee and the ancle, called alſo *Focile majus.*

Tibia'lis *anticus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Tarſus* ſituated at the back part of the *Tibia*, ariſing from the lower part of the upper appendage of that bone, and is inſerted into the inſide of the *Os Cuneiforme majus*; its office is to pull the foot upwards and directly forwards, *L.*

Tibialis *poſticus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle of the foot, ſituated at the back part of the *Tibia*, taking its riſe from the upper and back parts of the *Fibula*, as alſo from the ligament contained between the ſaid bone and the *Tibia*, and is inſerted into the *Os Naviculare* internally and ſide-ways; it draws the foot upwards and inwards, *L.*

The Tick [in *Horſes*] a habit that they take of preſſing their teeth againſt the manger or all along the halter or collar, as if they would bite it.

Tick [*tique*, F.] an inſect.

Ti'cket [*etiquette*, O. L. F.] a note for the payment of a ſeaman's wages; alſo for going to a feaſt, a funeral, a play, &c.

To Ti'cket [*etiquetter*, O. L. F.] to put a ticket upon any thing.

To Tick } *To go upon* Tick } to go on ſcore, to take up goods, &c. upon truſt or credit.

Tick } Ti'cking, } a ſort of ſtrong linnen for bedding, &c.

To Tickle [of ꞇinclan or ciꞇelan, *Sax.* as *Skinner* conjectures kitteln, *Du.* and L. G. kitzel, H. G.] to cauſe to laugh, &c. by titillation, to pleaſe or flatter.

He Tickles it off.

That is, he is exceeding quick at his buſineſs. The F. ſay; *Il fait des merveilles.* (he performs wonders)

Ti'ckler, one who tickles; alſo, by way of irony, that which cauſes trouble or pain.

Ti'cklish, apt to be affected with tickling or titillation, an action better conceived than expreſſed.

Ticklish, touchy, capricious, alſo nice, dangerous.

Ticklish, [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to be tickliſh, that is, too tender upon the ſpur, and too ſenſible, that does not freely fly the ſpur, but in ſome meaſure reſiſts them, throwing himſelf up, when they come near and prick his skin,

Ticklishly, with caution.

Ti'cklishness, aptneſs to be tickled; alſo hazardouſneſs.

Ticktack [*trictrac*, F. and It.] a game at tables.

Tid, nice, delicate, as a *Tid-Bit.*

To Ti'ddle, to indulge, or fondle. to make much of.

Tide [tiid, *Dan.* tydh, *Su.* tyde, *Du.* and L. G. ꞇiꝺ, *Sax.*] the flux and reflux of the ſea, alſo time ſeaſon, as whitſun-tide, evening tide.

To bring the Tide *with them* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed when they are to go into a harbour over a bar (*i. e.* a rock or ſhelf,) ſignifies that they will come in with the flood, that they may get over the bar ſafely.

To flow Tide *and half* Tide [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when the tide runs three hours, which is four points of the compaſs, in the *Offing* or open ſea, longer than it does by the ſhore: tho' at the ſame time, by longer is not meant more hours, (becauſe it always ebbs and flows ſix hours;) but that if it be high water a-ſhore at twelve o'clock, it will not be ſo in the *Offing* till three o'clock, which is the bound and time for the running of a half-tide.

Half Tide *and Half-quarter* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when it flows more than tide and half tide, *i. e.* five points.

Tides-*Man*, a tide-waiter, a cuſtom-houſe officer, who watches on board of ſhips, till the cuſtom of the goods be paid, and the ſhip unloaded.

Ti'dily [prob. q. d. *tightly*] not ſlatternly, overtly, careleſly, unhandily, or aukwardly.

Ti'diness, cleverneſs, neatneſs, handineſs.

Ti'dings [of beꞇiꝺ or ꞇiꝺan, *Sax.* to happen, q. d. things happening tydinge *Du.* tydung, L. G. zeitung H. G.] an account or relation of what has happened, or occurrences at a diſtance.

Ti'dy, clever, neat, tight in dreſs, tranſacting houſhold affairs, &c. that does buſineſs with cleverneſs and addreſs.

A Tie, a bond or obligation, as, marriage is a ſacred tie.

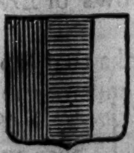
To Ti'e [of ꞇian, *Sax.*] to bind or join together by a knot, to lay an obligation upon.

Tierce [with the *Roman* catholicks] one of the canonical hours, *i. e.* eight o'clock prayers in ſummer, and ten in winter.

Tierce [*tiers*, F. *terzu*, It. *tercia*, Sp.] a veſſel containing forty two gallons.

Tierce [in *Muſick*,] See *Third.*

Tierce [at *Cards*] a ſequence of 3 cards of the ſame colour.



Tierce [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies, that the ſhield is divided into three equal parts, when thoſe parts are of many different colours or metals; or if the *Chief* and *Baſe* are both of the ſame colour, when they are divided by a *Feſſe* then the colour of the field is only to be expreſs'd, and the *Feſſe* mentioned. But if otherwiſe, it is proper to ſay *Tierce en Feſſe*, and to mention the firſt, ſecond, or third colours or metals; and if it be divided in *Pale*, to ſay *Tierce en Pale*, F.

Tierce, a thruſt in fencing.

Tiercel [with *Falcon.*] a male hawk, ſo called, becauſe it is a third part leſs than the female in bigneſs and ſtrength.

Tie'rcet [of *tierce*, F. a third] a ſong of three ſtanza's, or a ſtaff of three verſes.

Ties [in *a Ship*] are thoſe ropes by which the yards hang, and that carry them up when the halliards are ſtrained.

A Tiff, a ſmall quantity of potable liquors, as a tiff of punch, &c. alſo a ſmall fit of anger, &c.

To Tift, to be angry, peeviſh, fretful, or diſpleaſed at.

Ti'ffany, a ſort of thin ſilk, or fine gawze.

Tige [in *Architect.*] the ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital.

Ti'ger [*tigris*, L. *tigre*, F. It. and Sp. tiger, *Du.* and G. of τίγρις, Gr.] a very fierce beaſt of prey.

A Tiger [in *Hieroglyph.*] repreſented a ſavage nature, and a hater of all goodneſs, being accounted an animal cruel and revengeful, and is reported to fall into a violent rage when it hears the ſound of a muſical inſtrument.

TIGH } [*old Rec.*] a cloſe or incloſure.
TEAGE }

TIGHT [of dicht, *Du.* dicht, G.] not ſlatternly in dreſs; alſo that will hold liquor without leaking; alſo ſtraight, as a line or rope pulled hard.

To TI'GHTEN, to make ſtraight, as a line, cord, *&c.* alſo to dreſs after a tight manner.

TI'GHTNESS, ſtraightneſs by means of hard pulling, as a cord. *&c.* alſo cleverneſs in dreſs, in oppoſition to looſeneſs; alſo cleverneſs in houſhold affairs or houſewifery.

To TI'GHY [a word framed from the ſound in laughing as *Te, he, he, he*] to laugh childiſhly, wantonly, or in a low tone.

TI'GRESS [*tigris*, L. *tigreſſe*, F.] a female tiger.

TIGRI'NE [*tigrinus*, L. of τιγεινὸς, Gr.] of or like a tiger.

TIKE, a diminutive term; as a *Tike*, a ſmall bullock or heifer, a ſmall dog or cur; a *Yorkſhire* tike, a *Yorkſhire* man or woman.

TILE [tigle, *Dan.* tegel, *Su.* tieᵹl, or tiᵹle, *Sax.* tichel, *Du.* teegel, L. G. ziegel, H. G. *tuile*, F. *tegola*, It. *tejilla*, Sp. *tijolo*, Port] a ſquare plate made of earth, and baked for the covering of houſes, laying ground-floors, *&c.*

To TILE, or cover with tiles.

A TILE-*kiln*, a furnace for baking tiles.

To TILE, to cover with tiles.

TI'LIA [with *Botan.*] the teil-tree, *L.*

TILL [til, *Sax.* til, *Dan.* and *Su*] to until.

TILL and *untill*, are inſeperable prepoſitions, which denote the time in which an action ends, and ſignifies likewiſe before.

To TILL [tilian, *Sax.*] to plough, dig, or labour the ground.

TILL [ðille, *Sax.*] a little drawer, box, *&c.* in a deſk, counter, cheſt, cabinet, *&c.*

The TILL [or ſhelf] of a printer's preſs.

TI'LLAGE [of tilian. *Sax.*] the culture of the ground.

TILLER, a plough-man.

TILLER, a ſmall tree left to grow bigger; alſo a piece of wood pertaining to the helm of a boat, or rudder of a ſhip.

TILLS, lentils, a ſort of pulſe.

TILT, the cloth that covers the boat; alſo the ſtooping poſture of a caſk of liquor.

TILT-*Boat*, a boat covered with a tilt, to keep off rain, *&c.*

To TILT [prob. of tealtꞃian, *Sax.* to hazard] to fight or engage at the martial exerciſe of tilting; *i. e.* armed men running at tilts, or at one another, with ſpears on horſeback.

To TILT *Beer* [prob. of tillen, *Du.* to heave or raiſe up] to raiſe a caſk that is near out, to ſet it ſtooping.

TILTH [of tilian, *Sax.* to till] tillage or tilling of land.

TI'MAR [in the grand ſignior's dominions] a lordſhip or tract of ground, which the grand ſignior gives the *Spahi*'s to enjoy, during life, for their ſubſiſtence.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the *Turks*] thoſe who out of conquered lands have a portion allow'd them, to ſerve on horſe-back and find arms, ammunition, *&c.* at their own charge, as often and as long as it ſhall be required.

TI'MBER [timbꞃe, *Sax.*] all thoſe kinds of trees, which being cut down and ſeaſoned, are uſeful for the carpenter, joiner, or other workman to work upon.

TI'MBER [of *Skins* or *Furr*] the number of forty.

TIMBER, as belly-timber, victuals.

TIMBER *Meaſure*, forty three ſolid feet in meaſure make a tun and fifty feet a load.

To TI'MBER [in *Falconry*] is to neſtle or make a neſt, as birds of prey do.

TIMBERS *of Ermin* [in *Heraldry*] the ranks or rows of *Ermin* in the robes of noblemen.

Riſing TIMBERS [in *a Ship*] are thoſe thick planks that go both before and behind on both ſides, under the ends of the beams and timber of the ſecond deck, to the third deck, half deck, and quarter deck, ſo that the timbers of the deck bear on them both at the ſhip's ſides.

Floor-TIMBERS } [in a *Ship*] are thoſe which form the
Ground-TIMBERS } floor of it, that lie on the keel and are faſtened to it with bolts through the keelſon.

TIMBRE' [in *Heraldry*] the creſt which in any atchievement ſtands on the top of the helmet.

To TIMBER [timbꞃian, *Sax.* timmern, *Du.* and L. G. zimmern H. G. zimbron, *Teut.*] to build or frame with timber

TIMBRED, built, framed, made *as light-timbred*, made light; not heavy and bulky in body, but fit for activity and nimbleneſs.

TI'MBREL [*tabourin*, F. *tympanum*, L. of τύμπανον, Gr.] a muſical inſtrument.

TIME [tima, *Sax.* time, *Dan.* timma, *Su.* an hour. *tempus*, L. *tems*, F. *tempo*, It. and Port. *tiempo*, Sp.] a certain meaſure or portion of eternity, diſtinguiſhed by the motion of the ſun, *&c.* or heavenly luminaries, by which the diſtances and duration of ſublunary affairs are meaſured. Or time is otherwiſe defined to be a ſucceſſion of *Phænomena*, and the idea that we have thereof conſiſts in the order of ſucceſſive perceptions.

TIME, ſeaſon, occaſion, alſo leiſure.

TIME [by the *Anticuts*] was repreſented by an old man winged, or with iron teeth, or by an old man bald, winged with a ſcythe and an hour-glaſs.

Aſtronomical TIME, ſimply taken, ſignifies the motion of the ſtars.

Aſtronomical }
Mathematical } TIME } is that which flows equally in itſelf, without relation to any outward
Abſolute }
thing, and by another word is called *Duration.*

Civil TIME, ſignifies the time appointed to common uſes.

Relative }
Apparent } TIME } is the ſenſible and outward meaſure of any duration or continuance, eſtimated
Vulgar }
by motion; and this is commonly uſed inſtead of true time.

To TIME *a Thing well or ill*, is to do or tranſact it at a proper or improper time.

TIME [in *Muſick*] is the meaſures which are ſeperated in writing by ſtrokes or bars.

To beat TIME [in *Muſick*] to give or diſtinguiſh ſuch time by a blow or motion of the hand or foot.

TIME [or *Bout*] four times, five times, every time, *&c.*

Duple TIME [in *Muſick*] or a ſemi-breve, is generally called *Common*, becauſe moſt uſed, and is when all the notes are increaſed by two.

Triple TIME [in *Muſick*] is that whereby the meaſure is counted by three.

TIME [in *Fencing*] is of three kinds, that of the ſword, that of the foot, and that of the whole body.

TIME [with *Horſemen*] is ſometimes taken for the motion of a horſe, that obſerves meaſure and juſtneſs in the manage; and ſometimes it ſignifies the time between two of his motions; alſo the effect of one of the aids.

Take TIME **by the Fore lock.** And
TIME **and Tide will ſtay for no Man.**
Lat. *Dum loquimur fugit hora*, Or.
Volat irrevocabile tempus.

Theſe two proverbs contain the ſame good advice to us, to make the beſt uſe of our time, and not by an unreaſonable indolence to loſe, or rather voluntarily to throw away a bleſſing which is never to be recall'd or recover'd. Yet we ſee with what aſſiduity the greater part of mankind ſtudy to deſtroy and murther it, as if a burthen too heavy to bear.

TIME **brings all Things to Light.**
TIME **and Straw make Medlars ripe.**

The meaning of theſe two proverbs is that there is nothing ſo cloſely hid, or cunningly conceal'd, but what will ſoon or late be diſcover'd and laid open: according to the Latin proverb: *Tempore patet occulta Veritas.* The reflection upon which may be a uſeful warning to us, not to engage in any thing that is unjuſtifiable, upon a fond preſumption, that we ſhall be for ever capable of concealing it from the eye of the world. A thouſand unforeſeen incidents may blaſt our hopes, and lay us open, where we had the leaſt apprehenſion of it, and expoſe us to ſhame and infamy. *Truth is the Daughter of Time*, and *Time will be delivered of her.*

TIME **and Thought quells the heavieſt Grief.**

There is no affliction ſo great but what time will aſſwage and diverſity of thought divert. Lat. *Dies ademit ægritudinem.*

TI'MELINESS [timlice, *Sax.*] earlineſs, fitneſs of time, opportuneneſs.

TI'MELY [timlice, *Sax.*] opportunely, ſeaſonably, alſo ſoon.

TI'MIDNESS } [*timiditas*, L. *timidité*, F. *timidità*, It.]
TIMI'DITY } fearfulneſs, timorouſneſs.

TIMORO'SO [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies to play with fear, care, or caution, *Ital.*

TI'MOROUS [*timoroſo*, It. and Sp. *timoroſus*, L.] fearful.

TIMEROUSLY, with fear.

TI'MOROUSNESS [of *timoroſus*, L.] fearfulneſs.

TIMO'THEANS, certain hereticks, who held that *Chriſt* was incarnate only for the benefit of our bodies.

TIN [tin, *Dan.* L. G. tenn, *Su.* zinn, H. G. *Etain*, F. *ſtannum*, L. *ſtagno*, It. *eſtano*, Sp. *eſtanho*, Port.] a white metal. Chymiſts account tin a middle metal between ſilver and lead, and give it the name of defender of metals, becauſe that veſſels tinned over reſiſt the fire better than others. It is compoſed in the ſurface thereof of white quick-ſilver, and inwardly of red quick-ſilver and ſulphur. Tin calcined is heavier than it is uncalcin'd, which is contrary to all other bodies.

1 It is the lighteſt of all metals, tho' the heavieſt of all bodies, beſides metals.

2 It is very ſoft, ſofter than any metal except lead.

3. It is the leaſt fixt in the fire of all metals, affords the greateſt quantity of ſulphureous fumes and conſequently looſes moſt weight in the fire. ☉

4 It is fuſible by the moſt gentle fire.

5 It eaſily and intimately mixes with all other metals.

6 It is the leaſt ſonorous of all metals.

Its

ſts glebe or ore is a heavy ſpongious ſtone reſembling a ſtone gnaw'd on by ſulphur or a bone half calcin'd.

Cornwal and *Devonſhire* ſupply all *Europe* with this metal.

TIN, thin plates of iron tinned over.

To TIN, to cover over with tin.

TIN-*Penny*, a certain cuſtomary duty antiently paid to the tithing-men.

TIN-*Glaſs*, a metallick ſubſtance, ſmooth and like tin, called *Biſmuth*.

TIN-*Worm*, an inſect.

TIN [among *Chymiſts*] is called *Jupiter*.

Salt of TIN [with *Chymiſts*] is tin calcin'd and diſtilled with vinegar poured upon it, from which afterwards paſſing through an operation by fire, and being ſet in a cool place, a very white ſalt is drawn.

Flower of TIN [in *Chym.*] a kind of white *Coſmetick* or paint for the complexion, drawn with *Sal armoniack* by ſublimation.

Diaphoretick TIN [in *Chym.*] is fine tin and regulus of antimony melted twice, firſt together, and afterwards with ſaltpetre, after which having paſſed under various lotions or waſhings a powder is procured.

Ceruſs of TIN, a white powder made of tin, of which a *Fucus* is made, called *Spaniſh* white.

Calx of TIN, the ſame as *Bezoardicum Joviale*.

TINCAR, a ſort of nitre or ſalt-petre, *Arabick*.

TI'NCKER-*Men*, fiſher-men who uſed to deſtroy the young fry of fiſh in the river of *Thames*, by nets and unlawful engines.

TINCT [*teint*, F. *tintura*, It.] a colouring.

TI'NCTILE [*tinctilis*, L.] that wherewith a thing is dyed.

TINCTURE [*teinture*, F. *tintura*, It. and Sp. *tinctura*, L.] a ſtain, colour or dye; alſo an impreſſion; likewiſe a ſmack or ſmattering of any thing.

TINCTURE [in *Chymiſtry*] a diſſolution of the moſt fine and
R̂ volatile parts of ſilver made in ſpirits of wine; by chymical writers. It is expreſs'd by this character in the margin.

TI'NCTURE [in *Heraldry*] means only the hue or colour of any thing; and the two metals *Or* and *Argent* may be comprehended under this denomination, becauſe they are often repreſented by yellow and white.

TI'NCTURED [of *tinctura*, L.] coloured, ſtained, dyed; alſo having gained an imperfect knowledge or ſmattering of any art or ſcience.

TI'NCTURE *of the Moon* [with *Chymiſts*] a diſſolution of ſome of the more rarified parts of ſilver, made in ſpirits of wine.

To TINCTURE, to dye, ſtain, or colour.

TINAREA [with *Botan.*] mother-wort, or gold-flower, *L.*

To TIND [of tender, *Dan.* ꞇynan, *Sax.* tunden, *Du.* tuenden, L. G. zünden, H. G. zentan or tandilan, *Teut.*] to light, as a candle, fire, *&c.*

TI'NDER [ꞇynꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* tunder, *Su.* tuender, L. G. zuender, H. G. zuntrun, *Teut.* all which, as well as the words in the foregoing article are probably deriv'd from tan, *Celtick*, fire] fine linnen half burnt, to prepare it for the more ready receiving the leaſt ſpark of fire.

TI'NEA [with *Surgeons*] a cruſty, ſtinking ulcer in the head, that gnaws and conſumes the ſkin, *L.*

TINE, the grain of a fork.

TI'NEMAN, an officer of the foreſt, who look'd after vert and veniſon in the night.

TINETUM [*old Rec.*] bruſh-wood for fencing and hedging.

TING [*tintin*, It.] the ſound of a bell.

To TINGE [of *tingere*, L.] to dip, to colour, to give a tincture to, to dye lightly.

To TI'NGLE [tintian, *C. Br.* triglen, *Teut.* *tinter*, F. *tinnire*, L] to make a noiſe or ring as the ears, or as a ſmall bell or veſſel of metal.

TI'NGLING [*tinnitus*, or *tinniens*, of *tinnire*, L. *tintement*, *tintin*, F. *tintinnio*, It.] a jingling noiſe, as of bells, or ſome veſſel made of metal, being ſtruck; alſo a ſort of pricking pain in the ears, toes, *&c.*

TI'NG TANG, an imitative expreſſion for the ſound of a bell, *&c.*

To TINK, v. to tingle.

As the Bell TINKETH, the Fool thinketh.

TI'NKAR [with *Chymiſts*] borax or gold-ſolder.

TINKER, a mender of veſſels of braſs, copper, *&c.*

To TI'NKER [of *tinnire*, L. to make a tinkling noiſe] to mend veſſels of braſs, copper, *&c.*

TI'NNITUS *aurium*, a buzzing or tingling in the ears, proceeding from an obſtruction of the ear; for the air that is ſhut up is continually moved by the beating of the arteries, and the drum of the ear lightly verberated, whence ariſes a buzzing or noiſe, *L.*

TI'NSEL [prob. of *etincelle*, F. a ſpark] a ſort of ſilk or cloth, *&c.* made of ſilk and copper-thread.

TI'NSELLING, a border of ſilver.

TINT, a meaſure.

TINTAMA'R [prob. q. d. *tinnitus Martis*, i. e. the tinkling of *Mars*, the God of war] a confuſed noiſe, a hideous outcry.

TIN-WORM, a ſmall red worm, round and having many legs, reſembling a hog-louſe, that creeps in the graſs, and poiſons thoſe beaſts that happen to eat it.

TINY [tune, *Dan.* prob. of *tenuis*, L.] little, ſmall.

TIP [tip, *Du.* tipp, *Teut.*] the extremity or point of a thing, as the tip of the ear, *&c.* alſo a ſmall draught; alſo one part of the play at nine-pins, *&c.*

To TIP [tippen, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to put on tips at the ends of horns, brims of drinking-veſſels, *&c.* alſo to ſtrike down nine-pins, *&c.* by a caſt of the bowl.

To TIP *one's Hand*, to bribe.

To TIP *one a Wink*, to make a ſign, or give a ſignal of any thing.

To TIP *off*, to fall off, likewiſe to die.

TIPPET [ꞇæppeꞇ, *Sax.*] a furr-neckerchief, *&c.* for women; alſo a doctor of divinity's ſcarf.

TI'PPLE, drink.

To TIPPLE, to be continually drinking.

TIPPLER [prob. q. d. *ſippler*, or *ſipper*, of *ſip*] a frequent drinker, a fuddle cap.

TI'PPLING [q. d. *ſippling*, or *ſipping*] frequent drinking, fuddling.

TIP-STAFF [ſo named from the ſtaff which they carry tipped with ſilver] an officer who takes into cuſtody ſuch perſons who are committed by a court of judicature.

TI'PSY, ſomething in drink, muddled, fuddled.

TIP-TOE [of *tip* and *toe*] ſtanding on the tips of the toes.

TIRE [prob. of *tour*, F. order or of *atours*, O. F. a lady's attire] attire, dreſs, an ornament for the head.

TIRE-*Woman*, a head dreſſer, *&c.*

TIRE } [of guns, prob. of *tour*, F. or tuyer, *Du.*] a row
TEER } or range of guns.

To TIRE [of *atour*, O. F.] to dreſs.

To TIRE [ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.*] to weary or fatigue, or become weary.

TIRING [in *Falcon.*] the giving a hawk a leg or wing of a pullet to pluck.

TI'RESOME [of ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.*] weariſome, fatiguing.

TI'RESOMENESS, fatiguingneſs, a weariſome quality.

TIRWITH, a bird otherwiſe called a lapwing.

TI'SICK [*phthiſis*, L. *phthiſic*, F. *tiſica*, It. and Sp. φθίσις of φθίω Gr.] an ulceration of the lungs, accompanied with an hectick fever, and cauſing a conſumption of the whole body.

TI'SICAL } [of *phthiſicus*, L. *phthiſique*, F. of φθισικὸς,
TI'SICKY } Gr.] troubled with the phthiſick.

TI'SSUE [prob. of *tiſſu*, or *tiſſure*, F. *tiſico*, It. and Sp. a web or weft] a rich ſort of ſtuff, made of ſilk and gold or ſilver, interwoven.

TIT, a little horſe, a little bird, *&c.*

TITE [*Sea Term*] a ſhip is ſaid to be *tite* or *tight*, when ſhe is ſo ſtanch as to let in but very little water.

TI'THABLE [of ꞇeoꝺa, *Sax.* and *able*] liable to pay tithes.

To TITHE [ꞇeoꝺian, *Sax.*] to take tithe or the tenth part.

TITHE [ꞇeoꝺ, *Sax.*] the tenth part of all fruits, *&c.* the revenue generally due to the parſon of the pariſh.

TITHER, a tithe-gatherer.

TITHES, were firſt eſtabliſhed in *England*, about the year 786.

Perſonal TITHES, thoſe which are due, accruing from the profits of *labour*, *art*, *trade*, *navigation* and *induſtry of* man.

Prædial TITHES, are ſuch as ariſe from the fruits of the ground, as *Corn*, *Hay*, *Hemp*, *Fruits*.

Mixt TITHES, are ſuch as riſe from beaſts and other animals, fed with the fruits of the earth, as cheeſe, wool, lambs, calves, fowls, *&c.*

Great TITHES, are thoſe of corn, hay, wood, *&c.*

Small TITHES, are thoſe of flax, *&c.* which are *prædial*, and thoſe of wool, milk, cheeſe, lambs, *&c.* which are *mixt*.

A TI'THING [ꞇeoꝺunᵹ, *Sax.*] ten houſe-keepers bound to the king for the peaceable behaviour of each other.

TITHING-*Men*, a man out of every ten families. In the time of the *Engliſh Saxons* every hundred in *England* was divided into ten diſtricts or tithings; every tithing was made up of ten friburgs, and each friburg of ten families; and within every ſuch tithing there were tithing-men to examin and determine all leſſer cauſes between villages and neighbours, but they were to refer all greater matters to ſuperior courts.

TITHING-*Penny*, a cuſtomary duty paid to the ſheriff by the tithing-courts.

TITHYMA'LLUS [with *Botan.*] the plant call'd ſpurge, *L.*

TITILLA'TION, a tickling, a pleaſing itch, a ſenſation of pleaſure upon the ſoft touch or rubbing of ſome parts, *L.*

TI'TINYLK [*old Writ.*] a tale-bearer.

TIT-LARK, a ſmall bird.

TI'TLE [*titre*, F. *titolo*, It. *titulo*, Sp. and Port. *titulus*, L.] a name of honour, an appellation of dignity, diſtinction, and preheminence; alſo the name of a book, *&c.*

TITLE [in *Law*] a right; a claim, a juſt cauſe for poſſeſſing or enjoying any thing; alſo writings or records to prove a perſon's right.

TITLE *of Entry* [in *Law*] is when a perſon makes a feoffment of land upon a certain condition, and the condition is broken; after which the feoffer has a title to enter upon the land again.

To TITLE, to give a title.

TITS [ſome derive it of τυχθος, Gr. ſmall] ſmall cattle.

To TI'TTER [prob. of ʒittern, *Teut.* to tremble] to giggle or laugh by fits.

TITTLE, the ſmall point put upon the top of the letter i and elſewere, alſo a dot, or thing of ſmall account.

TITTLE-TATTLE, prating, empty diſcourſe.

To TWITTLE-TWATTLE } to prate, or talk idly.
To TITTLE-TATTLE }

TI'TUBANCY [*titubantia*, L.] a ſtuttering, ſtammering, or miſſing in one's words.

TITUBA'TION, a ſtaggering, reeling, waving to and fro, or ſtumbling, *L.*

TITUBA'TION [in *Aſtron.*] a kind of vibration or ſhaking, which the antients attributed to the cryſtalline heaven, to account for certain irregularities they obſerved in the motion of the planets.

TI'TULAR [*titulaire*, F. *titolare*, It. *titular*, Sp. *titularis*, L.] of or belonging to the title.

TI'TULAR } a perſon inveſted with a title, by virtue
TI'TULARY } whereof he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the functions thereof, or not.

TI'TULARNESS [of *titularis*, L. and *neſs*. Eng.] a titular quality.

TI'TYRE } a nick-name given to the liquor or ſtrong
Or TI'TTERY } waters, called *Geneva* or *Genevre*, prob. becauſe it makes the drinkers merry, laugh, and titter.

TME'SIS [τμῆσις, Gr. a ſection] a figure in grammar, by which a compound word is divided into two parts, by ſome other word that is put between, as *Virgil*, *Septem ſubjecta trioni*, for *Subjecta ſeptemtrioni*.

TO [ꞇo, *Sax.* tot, te, toe, *Du.* to, toe, L. G. ʒu, H. G.] unto; a *Prep.* alſo the ſign of the Inf. M. As inſeparable prepoſitions they denote motion to a place, and ſignify likewiſe relation to any thing; the uſe for which a thing is deſign'd and the intention, they are likewiſe us'd inſtead of for, in, *towards*, *before*, and in ſeveral other ſignifications.

TOAD [ꞇad, *Sax.*] a reptile animal well known.

TOAST [*toſtum*, L.] a ſlice of bread held before the fire till it is brown; alſo a perſon's name whoſe health is to be drank.

To TOAST [*toſtum* of *torrere*, L.] to make a toaſt of bread; alſo to propoſe a health.

TOBA'CCO [of *Tobago*, an iſland in *America*, whence Sir *Francis Drake* brought it into *England*] a plant well known.

TOBA'CCONIST [*un merchand de tabac*, F.] one who deals in tobacco.

TOCCA'TA } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies a kind of extempore
TOCCA'TO } prelude or overture, called in *Engliſh* a voluntary, *Ital.*

TOCKAWAUGH, a wholeſome and ſavoury root, growing in *Virginia*, &c.

TOD [ꞇoꝺ, *Sax.*] a quantity of wool of 28 pound.

To DAY [ꞇo-ꝺæᵹ, *Sax.*] this day.

To MORROW [ꞇo-moꞃᵹen, *Sax.*] the day after the preſent.

To NIGHT [ꞇo-nihꞇ, *Sax.*] this night.

TOE [ꞇa, ꞇah, or ꞇeah, *Sax.* taea, *Su.* teen, *Du.* ʒehe, H. G.] a finger of the foot.

TOE [of a *Horſe*] the ſtay of the hoof upon the forepart of the foot, comprehended between the quarters.

From Top to TOE, from head to foot.

TOFT [ꞇoꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] a meſſuage or houſe, or rather the place where a meſſuage once ſtood, that is now fallen or pulled down; alſo a grove of trees.

TOFT-*man*, the owner of a toft.

TO'GA, a large woollen mantle without ſleeves of divers colours, ſet off with various ornaments, worn by the *Romans*, both men and women, *It. Sp. and L.*

TOGATED [*togatus*, L.] clothed with, or wearing a gown.

TOGE'THER [ꞇoᵹæꝺeꞃe, *Sax.*] in company, by one another.

TOIL [of ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.*] labour, pains, drudgery.

To TOIL [ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.* to tire] to labour, to do drudgery.

TOILS, [*toiles*, F.] ſnares, traps, or nets, for catching wild beaſts.

TOI'LSOME, full of labour, weariſome.

TOI'LSOMENESS [of ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.*] laboriouſneſs, *&c.*

TOI'LET [*toilette*, F.] a fine cloth ſpread upon a table in a bed-chamber, *&c.* or in a lady's dreſſing-room.

TOISE, a fathom, *F.*

TOISON, *D'or* [in *Heraldry*] a golden fleece.

TOKEN [ꞇacn, *Sax.* tegen, *Dan.* tekn, *Su.* teecken *Du.* and L. G. ʒeichen, H. G.] a mark or ſign, a gift ſent.

In TOKEN *of* in witneſs of.

To TO'KEN [ꞇacnian, *Sax.*] to betoken; to ſhew ſome ſign or token.

To TOL [of *tollere*, L. to take away] in law ſignifies to defeat or take away, as to *tol the Entry*, is to take away the right *of Entry*.

TOLEDO *a Sword*, the blade of which was made in *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOLD *v. to Tell.*

TOLERABI'LITY [*tolerabilitas*, L.] tolerableneſs, bearableneſs.

TO'LERABLENESS [of *tolerabilis*, L. and *neſs*] bearableneſs; alſo paſſableneſs, indifferentneſs.

TOLERABLY ſufferably.

To TO'LERATE [*tolerer*, F. *tollerare*, It. *tolerat*, Sp. *tolercre*, L.] to ſuffer, bear with, permit, or connive at.

TOLERATION, L. a ſufferance, permiſſion, or allowance.

Civil TOLERATION, ſignifies impunity and ſafety in the ſtate, for every ſect which does not maintain any doctrine inconſiſtent with the peace and welfare of the ſtate.

Eccleſiaſtical TOLERATION, is an allowance of opinions which, not being fundamentals, do not hinder thoſe who profeſs them, from being members of the church.

TOLERATION has been pictur'd repreſenting a beautiful nymph, holding a ſhield upon which is deſcrib'd a river flowing thro' a common.

TOLL [Tol, *Brti.* ꞇol, *Sax.* told, *Dan.* tull, *Su.* toll, *Du.* and L. G. ʒoll, H. G.] a tribute paid for paſſage through a place; alſo an allowance for grinding corn; alſo liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manour.

Don't forſake the Market for the TOLL.

That muſt be a poor commodity that won't pay the duty that is laid upon it: and a bad undertaking that is not worth any ſmall coſt or trouble that it may require.

To TOLL [ꞇollan, *Sax.* tollen, *Du.* and L. G. ʒollen, H. G.] is, in the original, either to pay, raiſe, or lay a toll or duty.

TOLL, the ſound of a bell, giving notice of a death or funeral.

To TOLL [prob. of *tollere*,] to bar, defeat, or take away, *Law-Term.*

TOLL-*Corn*, corn taken at a mill for grinding corn.

To TOLL *a Bell*, is to ring it after a peculiar manner, to give notice of the death or funeral of ſome perſon.

TOLL-*Hop*, a ſmall meaſure by which toll was formerly taken for corn in an open market.

TOLL-*Booth*, a place in a city where goods are weighed, to aſcertain the duties or impoſts on them.

TOLL [according *to ſome*] a liberty as well to take, as to be free from *Toll*; for they, who are infeoff'd of *Toll* are cuſtom-free.

Through-TOLL, money paid for paſſage in and through ſome high-ways, *&c.*

TOLL *Tray*, toll taken by a tray or diſh.

Traverſe-TOLL, an acknowledgement given for paſſing through a private man's ground.

Turn-TOLL, a toll paid at the return of cattle from fairs or markets, though they were not ſold.

TOLSASTER } a tribute antiently paid to the lord of the
TOLSESTER } manour, for liberty to brew and ſell ale.

TO'LSEY, a kind of exchange or place at *Briſtol*, where merchants meet.

TOLT [q. *tollere loquelam*, L.] a writ whereby a cauſe, depending in a court-baron, is removed to the county-court.

TOLTA [old *Latin* law-word] any thing exacted or impoſed contrary to right and juſtice.

To TOLE *on*, to allure, or draw with fair words, *O.*

TOLUTATION, the ambling of a horſe, L.

That is to ſay, whether TOLLUTATION,
As they do term't, or Succuſſation.
Hud. C. II. L. 47.—8.

TOMB [*tombe*, F. *tomba*, It. *tumba*, Sp. of *tumulus*, L. an heap, or of τύμϐος, Gr.] a ſepulchre.

Tombs were erected by the antients as honorary monuments of the deceaſed. and as an inducement to others to perform glorious actions. Theſe tombs were frequently in their own lands, as among the *Hebrews*, *&c.* or in the great roads among the *Romans*, all which about the city were adorned with magnificent and coſtly monuments or ſtructures; for it was not their cuſtom to bury in churches, till ſome centuries after the eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian religion.

Tombs were frequently ſet off with ornaments and the effigies of the deceaſed in ſeveral poſtures and habits, for which antiently there were ſettled rules; as.

Gentlemen who died in battel, and on the victorious ſide, were repreſented with their helmet on their head, their ſhield on the left, and their ſword on the dexter ſide naked, and with the point upwards.

Gentlemen who died in battle, on the vanquiſh'd ſide, were repreſented on their tombs without their coat over their armour, with their feet reſting on a dead lion, having their hands joined on their breaſt, their viſor lifted up, and their ſword in the ſcabbard. Thoſe gentlemen, who died priſoners, were repreſented without helmet, ſword, or ſpur.

A Gentleman that had ſerved a great part of his life in the army, and afterwards became a religious perſon, was repreſented upwards in the habit of the order he profeſſed, and below in compleat armour.

A Gentleman or knight who had been vanquiſhed or killed in ſingle combate, was repreſented in compleat armour, and his battle-ax out of his arms, and lying by him, and his left arm a-croſs his right.

If a Gentleman or knight had been victorious, he was repreſented on his tomb, armed on all points, with his arm a-croſs over the left, and his battle ax in his arms.

A Knight or Gentleman that had been accuſed of treaſon, murder, or a rape, or of having been an incendiary, had no monument, but was treated in the vileſt manner, his arms being broken, his body dragg'd on a hurdle, and either hung upon a gallows, or caſt out to be devoured by the fowls of the air.

The ſon of a general or governor of a caſtle, or fortified city, if he died while the place was beſieged, though he was ever ſo young, was pourtray'd in compleat armour, with his head reſting on an helmet, inſtead of a pillow.

Clergymen were repreſented in their pontifical or ſacerdotal habits.

Kings and Princes, let them die after what manner ſo ever, were pourtray'd on their tombs in their armour, with their eſcutcheons, crown, creſt, ſupporters, and all the other marks of royalty.

Tombstone, a ſtone, generally carv'd with inſcriptions and ornaments to cover a ſepulchre.

Tom-boy [of *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *Boy* or of tomban, *Teut* to dance] a ramping, frolickſome, rude girl.

Tome [F. *tomo*, It. and Sp. *tomus*, L. τόμος, Gr. a diſſection or ſeparation, of τέμνω, Gr. to cut or divide] a diſtinct volume of a large book.

Tomenti'tious } [*tomentitius*, L.] made of flocks of
Tom'entous } wooll.

Tomentum, flocks, ſhear-wool, ſuch as is uſed in ſtuffing beds, &c. L.

Tomentum [with *Botaniſts*] that thick, woolly ſubſtance or down, with which the leaves and ſtalks of many plants are covered.

Tome'tica [of τομικὰ of τέμνω, Gr. to cut] medicines, which opening the pores of the body, with their ſharp particles, cut the thick and ſlimy humours. The ſame that are called *Attenuantia* and *Incidentia*, L.

Tomice [τομικὴ, Gr.] the art of carving in wood or ivory.

Tomici *Dentes* [with *Anat.*] the cutting-teeth, *i. e.* the foreteeth, *L.*

Tomin [with *Jewellers*] a weight of about three carats.

Tomineso, the *American* humming bird.

Tomkin } [in *Gunnery*] the ſtopple of a great gun or mor-
Tompion } tar, made to keep out rain.

Tomoto'cia [of τόμος a ſection, and τόκος, Gr. a birth] the cutting of a child out of the womb; otherwiſe called *Sectio Cæſaria* and *Hyſterotomotocia*.

Tom *t----rd*, an emptier of houſes of office, or privies.

Ton, a tone, *Ital.*

A **Ton** } [*tonne*, F.] a liquid meaſure containing four hog-
A **Tun** } ſheads; alſo twenty hundred weight, v. *Tun*.

Tondino [in *Architecture*] a member, a round moulding like a ring, that incircles the baſes, cornices, or architraves of pillars, according to the ſeveral orders, *Ital.* the ſame as *Aſtragal*.

Tone [*ton*, F. *tuono*, It. *tono*, Sp. *tom*, Port. of *tonus*, L. τόνος, Gr.] a certain degree of elevation or depreſſion of the voice, as high or low, mean deep or ſhrill; alſo a ſtate, frame, or diſpoſition, as the tone of the nerves, &c.

Tone [*ton*, F. *tuono*, It. *tono*, Sp. of *tonus*, L. τόνος, Gr. thon, *Teut.*] the ſound of the voice, high or low, mean, deep, or ſhrill.

Tone [in *Muſick*] is a certain degree of raiſing or ſinking the voice, or ſound, and is uſually defin'd to be the ſixth part of an octave, ſaid to be compoſed of five tones and two ſemi-tones. A tone, or whole note, is alſo divided into nine ſmall parts, call'd comma's; five of which are appropriated to the greater ſemitone, and four to the leſſer.

To **Tone** [thoenen, *Teut.*] to ſound as an inſtrument does, from which the two former articles are probably deriv'd.

Tongs [tong, *Dan.* toang, *Su.* tange, *Du.* and L. G. zang, H. G. tanȝan, *Sax.*] an untenſil for taking up of fire-coles, &c.

Tongue [tonghe, *Dan.* tunga, *Su.* tunȝe, *Sax.* tanghe, *Du.* and L. G. zung, H. G.] the inſtrument of ſpeech, organ of taſte, &c. in animals, alſo a language.

His **Tongue** *runs upon Wheels*, he is continually prattling.

To hold one's **Tongue**, to be ſilent.

A Neat's **Tongue**, a bullock's tongue.

Dog's **Tongue**, an herb.

The **Tongue** *of a Ballance.*

Tongue-*tied*, one who cannot, or has not courage to ſpeak.

A long Tongue has a ſhort Hand.

That is they who are very extenſive and laviſh in their promiſes are generally as ſlack in their performances. The Fr. ſay; *Longue Langue, courte main.* It is likewiſe applicable to thoſe who are full of compliments.

His Tongue is no Slander.

Spoken of thoſe who are ſo addicted to backbiting and lying (two conſtant companions) that they ſpare none, and conſequently are believ'd by none.

Your Tongue runs before your Wit.

Lat. *Lingua præcurrit Menti.*

A reprimand to thoſe who will in all companies have more talk than comes to their ſhare, as moſt half witted people will, whoſe tongues may very properly be ſaid to out run their underſtanding. The *Scots* ſay: *He muſt ceaſe to ſpeak who cannot hold his Tongue.* The *Gr.* Ἡ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας. The *Fr. Vous parles ſans ſonger à ceque vous dites.* It. *non penſate a quel che dite.*

What the Heart thinketh, the Tongue ſpeaketh.

Lat. *Ex Abundantia cordis Os loquitur.* H. G. Weſſen das Hertz voll iſt, deſſen gehet der Mund über. F. *De l' Abondu Coeur la bouche parle.* It. *La Lingua latte, dove il dente duole.*

Keep your Tongue within your Teeth.

That is be cautious what you ſay.

Lat. *Quod de quoque viro, et cui dicas, ſæpe caveto.* v. *While the Word is in your Mouth* &c.

Tonguing [with *Gardeners*] a particular method of grafting, by making a ſlit with a knife in the bare part of the ſtock downwards; this ſome call *Slipping*.

To Swallow the **Tongue** [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a horſe when he turns it down his throat, which makes him wheeze as if he was ſhort-winded.

Aid of the **Tongue** [with *Horſemen*] is a ſort of agreeable clacking, or a certain ſound made by the rider, &c. by ſtriking the tongue againſt the roof of the mouth, when he would animate the horſe, ſuſtain him, and make him work well in the manage.

Tongued, as long-*tongued* (one who is apt to talk too much) evil-*tongued* (one who is given to ſlandering) double-*tongued*, a ſlanderer.

To'nic }
Tonical } [*tonicus*, of τονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the tone.

To'nic [in *Medicine*] is apply'd to a certain motion of the muſcles, wherein the fibres, being extended, continue their extenſion in ſuch a manner, as that the part ſeemes immoveable, tho' in reality it is in motion.

Tonic [with *Anat.*] that tremulous motion or vibration of the nerves and fibres in a human body, which is much altered by their different tenſion

To'nica [τονικὰ, Gr.] ſuch things which, being outwardly apply'd to the limbs, ſtrengthen the nerves and tendons.

To'nnage } a duty paid to the king for goods exported or
Tu'nnage } imported in *Great-Britain*, in ſhips, &c. at a certain rate for every tun-weight.

To'nnetight [*old Rec.*] the quantity of a tun in the freight or bulk of a ſhip.

To *nought* [to nahte, *Sax.*] to nothing.

Too [to, *Sax.* toe, te, *Du.* to L. G. zu, H. G.] over-much, alſo.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This proverb is an apothegm of one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*. Some attribute it to *Thales*, and ſome to *Solon*, μηδὲν ἄγαν, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprehenſion* to ſuch perſons, who, when by ſome witty *Drollery* or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the company, pleaſed with the conceit of their own wit, they either draw it out to that length, is ſo fine that no body can perceive it but themſelves; or they carry on the jeſt till it grows *troubleſome* and *nauſeous*, forgetting, that tho a *little* wit in company, like *Salt* at a table, makes converſation *reliſhing*, yet they muſt love ſavoury bits very well, that can dine out of a *Salt-Seller*. It. *Il ſoverchio rompe ſcoperchio.* *Eſt modus in rebus; ſunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.* Hor.

1il

The *Germ.* expreſs the ſame thing in the two following lines. Nicht zu wenig auch nicht zu viel, Mittel maaſz iſt das beſte ziel. The *Sp. La demaſia rompe la taega.*

Too much Familiarity breeds Contempt.

Fr. *La trop grande Familiarité engendre mepris.* Lat. *Nimia Familiaritas parit Contemptum.* H. G. Gar zu groſſe Gemeinſchaft bringt Verachtung.

We ought, to be ſure, to ſtudy and know perſons very well before we contract too near a familiarity with them. This rule holds good in general, but if ever it be neceſſary, it is more particularly ſo to inferiours and ſervants, who rarely have the diſcretion to make a right uſe of it; but turn our goodneſs to a preſumption upon their own merit.

Play with your ſervant at home, and he will play with you abroad, is another Proverb to the ſame purpoſe.

To'nsil [*tonſilis*, L.] that may be ſhorn, clipped, &c.

Tonsillae [with *Anatomiſts*] two glands or kernels, commonly called the almonds of the ears; they are ſituated at the root of the tongue, on each ſide the mouth.

Tonso'rious [*tonſorius*, L.] belonging to a barber.

To'nsure [*tonſura*, L.] clipping, polling, or ſhaving.

Took, *v. to take.*

Tool [ꞇool, ꞇole or ꞇohl, *Sax.*] an inſtrument of any kind.

'Tis not good Jeſting with Edge-Tools

Some interpret this proverb, that we ſhould not make a jeſt of ſacred things. Lat. *In re ſeria jocandum non eſt.* Others that it is not ſafe jeſting with thoſe who are above or too powerful for us: Others again, that we ſhould not without reaſon provoke any one to anger. The *Latins* ſay: *Ignem gladio ne fodito.* The *Germ*: Man ſoll keinen ſchlaffenden Hund aufwecken. (i. e. we muſt not awake a ſleeping dog) with which the *French* proverb agrees: *N'eveillez pas le Chat qui dort* (i. e. don't rouze up the cat that ſleeps.) And yet others, that we ſhould not engage in perilous undertakings, which we have no knowledge of.

A bad Workman quarrels with his Tools.

Nothing is more common than for unskillfull artiſts to lay that blame upon their tools which they deſerve themſelves, ſuch juſtly deſerve to have this proverb hit in their teeth. The *Latins* ſay: *Proba eſt materia, ſi probum adhibeas artificem.*

He is a ſad Tool, he is a poor deſpicable wretch.

To **Toot** [tuten, *Du.* and L. G.] to blow a horn, &c.

Tooth [of ꞇoð, *Sax.* tunth, *Teut.*]

Teeth [*Ir. Pl. of Tooth*]

He ſet about it Tooth and Nail.

i. e. In good earneſt, to the utmoſt of his ability. Lat. *Velis et remis, omnibus nervis.*

Tooth-*Ach* [ꞇo ðace, *Sax.*] the aching of the teeth.

The Teeth *of a Saw, Rake, Comb*, &c.

To laugh from the Teeth *outwards*, that is, with an aking heart.

To make one's Teeth *water*, to make one long for any thing.

To ſet one's Teeth *an Edge*;

Toothing [in *Architect.*] a corner-ſtone left for more building.

Tooth-*Wort* [ꞇoðaꞅ-ƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] an herb.

Tooth-*Wreſt*, an inſtrument for drawing of teeth.

Too'thless [ꞇoðleaꞅ, *Sax.*] without teeth.

Too'thsome [ꞇoðꞅume, *Sax.*] pleaſant to the taſte.

Too'thsomeness [ꞇoðꞅomneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

Top [toppe, *Brit.* ꞇop, *Sax.* topp, *Su.* top, *Du.*] the uppermoſt end or height of a thing; alſo a play-thing for boys.

To **Top**, to put a top on a thing; alſo to exceed or be higher than.

Top *of a ſhip*, is a round frame of boards lying upon the croſs trees, near the head of a maſt.

Top-masts [in a *Ship*] are four, the *Main-Top-maſt*, the *Fore-top-maſt*, the *Miſen-top-maſt*, the *Spirit-ſail-top-maſt*, which are made faſt and ſettled into the heads of the *Main-maſt*, *Fore-maſt*, *Miſen-maſt*, and *Bow-Sprit*, reſpectively.

Top *the Yard-Arms* [*Sea Phraſe*] ſignifies, make the ends of the yards hang higher or lower.

Top *a Starboard* [*Sea-Phraſe*] means, hale up the larboard-ſide.

To **Top** *the Sail-Yards* [in *Sea-Language*] is to make them hang even.

Top-*Armings* [in a *Ship*] are a ſort of clothes hung about the round tops of the maſts for ſhow.

Top-*gallant-Maſt-Ropes*, are thoſe ropes which are uſed in ſtriking the top-maſts of the main and fore-maſts.

Top-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe ropes which the mariners uſe in ſtriking the top maſts of the main and fore-maſts.

Top-*Knots*, ribbands uppon ladies headcloths.

Toparch [*toparcha*, L. τοπάρχης, of τόπος a place and ἀρχὸς, Gr. a governor] a governor of any place.

Toparchy [τοπαρχία, Gr.] a ſmall ſtate or ſigniory conſiſting of a few cities or towns, or a petty county govern'd by a toparch.

Topaz [τοπάζιος, Gr.] a precious ſtone reſembling the colour of gold.

Topaz [in *Heraldry*] the golden colour in the coats of nobility.

To **Tope** [*toper*, F.] to drink freely, liberally, or ſtoutly.

Toph [in *Surgery*] a kind of ſwelling in the bones.

Tophaceous [of τόφος, Gr.] gritty, ſandy.

To'phet [תפת *Heb.* i. e. a drum] a valley where the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their children to *Moloch*, and cauſed drums to be beaten to prevent their cries from being heard.

To'phus [τόφος, Gr.] any gritty or earthy matter abounding in ſome mineral waters, and concreting upon the ſides of veſſels in which they have been contained for a long time, or on hard bones which have lain long in them; and, on the account of the reſemblance it bears to chalk, it is apply'd to a chalky ſubſtance or a ſtony concretion in any part of an animal body, *L.*

Topia'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the garden brank-urſin, *L.*

To'piary [*topiaria*, L.] the art of making arbours, &c. with trees or twigs and herbs cut and plaited.

Top-*heavy*, heavy at the top; drunk.

To'ping, great drinking.

Topic }
Topical } belonging to or applied to a particular place.

Topic [in *Rhetorick*] a probable argument drawn from the ſeveral circumſtances and places of a fact, &c.

To'pick [with *Phyſicians*] that which is outwardly apply'd to the patient's body to cure him.

Topica [in *Logick*] the art of inventing and managing all kinds of probable argumentations, *L.*

Topicks [*topici*, It. *topica*, L. τοπικά, of τόπος, Gr. a place] common places or heads of diſcourſe.

To'pice [τοπικὴ, Gr.] the invention or finding of arguments.

To'pice [with *Logicians*] that part of logick that treats of topicks or the heads or places of invention.

To'pic }
To'pick } [*topicus*, L. *topique*, F. *topico*, It. of τοπικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a particular place or common head of a diſcourſe.

Topo'graphic }
Topogra'phical }
Topogra'phick } [*topographicus*, L. *topographique*, F. *topografico*, It. of τοπογραφικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to the art of topography.

Topogra'phick *Charts*, are draughts of ſome ſmall parts of the earth, or of ſome particular place, without regard to its relative ſituation; as of *London*, *Amſterdam*, *Paris*, &c.

Topo'graphy [*topographia*, L. and Sp. *topographie*, F. *topographia*, It. of τοπογραφία, of τόπος, a place, and γράφω, to deſcribe] the art of deſcribing particular places, or ſome ſmall quantities of land, &c. as a pariſh, town, manour, &c.

To'pping [of ꞇop, *Sax.*] eminent, chief, noted, &c.

To'pping *the Lifts* [in *Sea Language*] is haling the top-ſail lifts, ſo that they ſay, *top a Starboard*, or *top a Port*, i. e. hale up the ſtarboard or larboard lift.

Topo'thesy [of τοποθεσία, Gr.] the deſcription of a place.

To'psy-tu'rvy [ꞇopeꞅ in ꞇuꞃꞅeꞅ, *Sax.* q. d. Tops in turfs, *i. e.* Heads on the turfs or the ground] upſidedown.

Tor [ꞇoꞃꞃa, *Sax.*] a tower or high place.

Torce [in *Heraldry*] a wreath, *F.*

Torch [*torche*, F. *torcio*, It. *torcha*, or *antorcha*, prob. of *torris*, L. or tortſch, *Teut.*] a flambeau, link, &c.

Torch-*Royal* [*Hunting-Term*] that ſtart on a ſtag's-head which grows next above the *Royal*.

Torch-*weed*, an herb.

To'rcular *Herophili* [in *Anat.*] that part in the duplicatures of the *dura mater*, formed of the concourſe of a branch of the longitudinal *ſinus* with the lateral *ſinus*'s.

Torcula'ris [with *Surgeons*] a contrivance for ſtopping the flux of blood in amputations.

Torcula'ris *Vena* [in *Anat.*] a vein which goes up by the inſide of the ſkull to the brain.

Torchenes [with *Horſemen*] a long ſtick with a hole at the end of it, thro' which runs a ſtrap of leather, the two ends of which, being tied together, ſerve to ſtraiten and cloſely tie up a horſe's noſe, as long as the ſtick is ſtay'd upon the halter or ſnaffle.

Tordylon [τόρδυλον, Gr.] the herb Heart-wort.

Tore }
Torus } [in *Architecture*] a thick round moulding, uſed in the baſes of columns.

Tore }
Torn } [of ꞇæꞃan, *Sax.*] v. *To Tear.*

Toreu'ma [τόρευμα, Gr.] emboſſed work, *L.*

To'reumato'graphy [of τορευμα and γράφω, Gr.] the deſcription or knowledge of ancient ſculptures and *Baſſo relievo*'s.

Toreutice [τορευτικὴ, Gr.] the art of emboſſing, &c. L.

To **Torme'nt** [of *tormentare*, L. *tourmenter*, F. *tormentara*, It. *tormentar*, Sp.] to put to pain or torture; alſo to afflict or diſquiet.

To'rment [*tourment*, F. *tormento*, It. and Sp. *tormentum*, L.] a violent pain ſuffered by the body; alſo great grief or trouble of mind.

To'rmina *alvi* [with *Phyſicians*] the griping of the guts, or wind-cholick, *L.*

To'rmina *hyſterica*, the womb-cholick, a diſeaſe to which women of a lax and ill habit of body are ſubject.

To'rmina *poſt partum*, the after-pains of women after delivery, *L.*

Tormenti'lla [with *Botaniſts*] the herb Tormentil, *L.*

Torme'ntingness, a tormenting qnality or faculty.

Tormenter, a Hang-man.

Torna'do, a ſudden and violent guſt of wind or ſtorm, *Sp.*

To'rnatile [*tornatilis*, L.] turned or made with a wheel.

To'rnisol [*tourneſol*, F.] the Sun-Flower.

TORPE'DO, a ſea-fiſh, fam'd for a remarkable numbneſs, wherewith it is ſaid to ſtrike the arm of thoſe that touch it.

TO'RPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, ſlow, heavy.

TORPI'DNESS [of *torpidus*, L.] benumbedneſs.

TO'RQUE [in *Heraldry*] a round roll of cloth twiſted, ſuch as is the bandage, frequently ſeen in armories about the heads of moors, ſavages, *&c.*

TO'RRA [*old Deeds*] a mount or hill.

TORREFA'CTION, a ſcorching or parching, *L.*

TORREFA'CTION [in *Pharmacy*] the laying of a drug or other thing on a plate of metal, placed over coals, till it become pliable to the fingers.

TO'RRENT [F. *torrente*, It. of *torrens*, L.] a ſtrong and violent ſtream of water.

TO'RRENT [in a *Figurative Senſe*] a great heat, a violence of paſſion, a ſwift ſtream of eloquence, *&c.*

TORRICELLIAN *Inſtrument* [of *Torricellius*, an *Italian*, the inventor of it] a glaſs-tube or pipe of about three foot long, and a quarter of an inch bore, ſealed or cloſed by fire at one end, and quite filled at the other with quick-ſilver; which unſealed end, being ſtopp'd with the finger, is thruſt down into ſome quick-ſilver contained in a veſſel; and then the finger being taken away, and the tube ſet upright, the quick-ſilver will run out or deſcend till it remains in the tube of the height between twenty eight and thirty one inches, leaving an empty ſpace in the upper-part.

The quick-ſilver being thus ſuſpended or hanged up, will increaſe or leſſen its height in the tube, according as the weather alters for dry or wet; and being put into a frame, with a plate of diviſions, ſhewing the ſeveral Degrees, is called a *Mercurial Barometer*, or Quick-ſilver Weather-glaſs.

TO'RRID [*torride*, F. *torrido*, It. and F. of *torridus*, L.] burning hot, ſcorched, or parched.

TORRID ZONE. See *Zone*.

TO'RRIDNESS } [of *torriditas*, L.] ſcorchedneſs, ſcorchingneſs, parchedneſs, parchingneſs, dryneſs.
TORRIDITY }

To TO'RRIFY [*torrefacere*, L.] to roaſt, toaſt, parch, or dry up.

TO'RSION, a turning, winding, writhing or wreſting, *L.*

TORT [F. *torto*, It.] (in *Law*) an injury, wrong, *&c.*

TORT-*Feaſor* [in *Law*] a treſpaſſer or doer of wrong.

TORT [ſpoken of a Rope, *&c.*] ſtretch'd out tight.

TORTEAU'XES [in *Heraldry*] are ſmall rounds, which ſome take to be cakes, others bowls, others wounds, eſpecially when they are red, *F.*

TO'RTILE [*tortilis*, L.] bent, bowed, wreſted, wreathed, wrinkled.

TO'RTIVE [*tortivus*, L.] wrung out, preſſed hard.

TO'RTNESS [ſpoken of a Rope, *&c.*] ſtraitneſs, tightneſs, by being hard pulled; alſo writheneſs, wrinkledneſs.

TO'RTOISE [*tortue*, F. *tortuga*, Sp. *tartaruga*, Port.] an amphibious animal that lives both on the Land and in the water.

TORTOISE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients repreſented ſwimming on the top of the river, ſurrounded with the hot beams of the noon ſun, to ſignify a poor wretch fallen into the power of a tyrant, from whoſe hands he cannot eſcape; for they ſay the ſun-beams do ſo charm the tortoiſe, that it can ſcarce move or change its reſidence. They alſo uſed it to repreſent ſloth, becauſe it is of a very lazy nature, and ſlow in its march. They alſo by it repreſented a man ready and armed againſt the deſigns of ſuch as would injure him, becauſe the tortoiſe is always fortified againſt the attempts of his enemies. It was likewiſe a ſymbol of patience and perſeverance.

TORTOISE-*Shell*, the ſhell or ſcale on the back of this animal, of uſe for making ſnuff-boxes, combs, and ſundry other things.

TORTUO'US [*tortueux*, F. *tortuoſo*, It. and Sp. *tortuoſus*, L.] winding or turning many ways.

TO'RTUOUS *Figure*, is a figure, one part of which goes round with another.

TO'RTUOUSNESS [of *tortuoſus*, L. *tortueux*, F. and *neſs*] windingneſs or the turning in and out.

TO'RTURABLE, capable of being tortured.

To TO'RTURE [of *torturer*, F.] to torment.

TO'RTURE [*torture*, F. *tortura*, It.] torment, a grievous pain inflicted on a criminal or perſon accuſed, to make him confeſs the truth.

Preparative TORTURE, is ordered to be *judiciis manentibus*, ſo that if the accuſed do not confeſs, he cannot be condemned to death, but only *ad omnia citra mortem*.

Definitive TORTURE, is that a condemned criminal is put to, to make him confeſs his accomplices.

TO'RVITY [*torvitas*, L.] ſour-lookedneſs, crabbedneſs of countenance.

TO'RUS, a bed, a cord for a bed, a wreath.

TO'RUS [in *Architect.*] call'd alſo *Tore* or *Thore*, is a round member which encompaſſes the baſe of a pillar, between the plinth and the liſt, reſembling the ſhape of a large ring, or round cuſhion, as it were, ſwelling out with the weight of the pillar lying on it, *L.*

TO'RY, a name which the *Proteſtants* in *Ireland* gave to thoſe *Iriſh* robbers, *&c.* that were outlaw'd for robbery and murther; alſo the enemies of king *Charles* I. accuſing him of favouring the rebellion and maſſacre of the *Proteſtants* in *Ireland*, gave his *Partizans* the name of *Tories*; but of late the name has been tranſmitted to thoſe that affect the ſtyle of *High-Church-Men*, and ſince the death of king *James* II. to the *Partizans* of the *Chevalier de* St. *George*.

TO'SED. See *Tozed*.

TOSS, a throwing up.

To TOSS [*incert. Etym.*] to throw up.

To TOSS [or *diſcuſs*] *a matter*.

He is TOSS'D *from poſt to pillar*, he is under continual diſappointments.

TOSS-POT, a drinker, a drunkard.

A TOST, [*panis toſtus*, L. *toſtada*, Sp.] bread toſted at the fire; alſo the nomination of a perſon whoſe health is to be drank.

He is as drunk as a TOST, that is, he has ſwill'd in as much as ever he can hold.

To TOST [*toſtum*, ſup. of *torrere*, L. *toſtar*, Sp.] to bake or harden by holding before the fire; alſo to nominate a perſon whoſe health they would have drank.

TO'TAL [F. and Sp. *totale*, It. *totalis*, L.] whole, intire

TOTALLY, wholly, intirely.

TOTA'LITY } [*totalité*, F. *totalitas*, L.] the wholeneſs or whole ſum.
TO'TALNESS }

T'OTHER, the other.

T'OTHER *Day* [the *other Day*] properly the day before the next preceeding day, but us'd for any foregoing, not far diſtant day.

TO'TTED [in the *Exchequer*] a term uſed of thoſe debts, *&c.* due to the king, which the foreign oppoſer, *&c.* notes with the word *tot*, q. d. ſo many or much, *L.*

TO'TTERAY [at *Malden* in *Eſſex*] an antient cuſtomary payment of 4*d.* for every buſhel and half of corn ſold in that market, the proper word is *Toll-tray*.

To TO'TTER [touteren, *Du.* or tealtrian, *Sax.*] to ſhake, ſtagger or reel.

TO'TUM, a whirl-box, a kind of die that is turned round.

TOTUM [with *Logicians*] *i. e.* the *Whole*, is uſed to ſignify ſuch a *Whole* as is compoſed of ſeveral *Parts* really diſtinct, whoſe parts are termed integral parts, as the apartments of a houſe, the precincts of a city, or the provinces of a kingdom; and this they diſtinguiſh from another *Whole*, which in *Latin* is call'd *omne*.

TOU'CAN [in *Aſtron.*] a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *torcar*, It. *tocar*, Sp. and Port.] to put the hand, figure, *&c.* to a thing; alſo to lie cloſe by, ſo as to touch; alſo to try metals by rubbing them on a touch-ſtone, likewiſe to affect or move.

TOUCH **a gall'd horſe, and he'll wince.**

Is ſaid when a general reflection is made without a deſign of affronting any one in particular, but chances to affect ſome one, who, conſcious of his own guilt, can't forbear taking it as deſign'd againſt him, and ſhews his reſentment accordingly, either in word or deeds.

To TOUCH [or *play upon*] a muſical inſtrument.

To TOUCH [*Sea Term*] to ſtop at a place.

To TOUCH *upon a thing*, to ſpeak of it by the by.

A TOUCH [or *Stroke*] in painting or drawing.

To keep TOUCH *with one*, to be as good as one's word.

T'other TOUCH, once more.

TOUCH-*hole* [*of a Gun*] the hole at the breech by which fire is communicated to the loading.

TOUCH [*touche*, F.] feeling, a ſtroke, *&c.* alſo a proof or trial of metals, likewiſe a tincture or ſmattering.

TOUCH [in *Muſick*] an organ is ſaid to have a good touch, when the keys cloſe and lie down well, being neither too looſe nor too ſtiff.

TOUCH-*Stone*, a ſtone to try gold and ſilver on.

TOUCH *the Wind* [in *Sea Language*] is a direction to the ſteerſman at the helm to keep the ſhip as near the wind as may be.

TOUCH-*Wood*, a ſort of old, rotten, dry wood, that will take fire with a touch.

TOUCHED, as a little touched, or tainted.

TO'UCHINESS, aptneſs to be offended with or angry at.

TOUCHING [of *toucher*, F.] the ſenſe of feeling, is an external ſenſe (dull and inferior in reſpect to others; yet it is moſt common, and very neceſſary to us:) by means of this ſenſe animals receive tangible qualities. That there is alſo an internal ſenſe of *touching* or *feeling*, is evident from pains of the cholick; the nerves and fibres, which are the organs of the ſenſes, being diſperſed on the inſide as well as the outſide of the body, and therefore the veins, arteries, membranes, and their appendages the coats partake of this ſenſe.

TOUCHING [*touchant*, F.] concerning.

TOUCHING, near, contiguous, alſo moving, affecting.

TO'UCHY [of *touché*, F.] apt to be offended with, *&c.*

TOUGH [toh, *Sax.* taey, *Du.* tagh, L. G. zag, H. G.] not brittle or apt to break, hard, ſtrong.

TOUGHLY, with ſtrength, *&c.*

TOU'GHNESS [tohneſſe, *Sax.*] ſtrongneſs and unaptneſs to be broken or disjointed, the oppoſite to brittleneſs.

TOUR, a journey about a country, *F.*

TOUR, a lofty flight, *Milton.*

TOUR [or *falſe head*] of hair.

TOU'RNAMENT [prob. of *torneamanto*, It. *tournois*, F.] a martial exerciſe formerly uſed by perſons of note, who deſired to gain reputation by feats of arms, even from the king himſelf to the private gentleman. They encountered one another on horſeback with ſpears or lances. See *Juſts.*

TOUPEE } a peruke of a particular make, worn by ſmarts
TOUPET } and beaus.

TOU'RNIQUET, a turn-ſtile, *F.*

TOURNIQUET [with *Surgeons*] a gripe-ſtick uſed in ſtopping the flux of blood in amputations.

TOURNE' [with *French Heralds*] is us'd for what we call *regardant, i. e.* looking back or behind.

TOU'RNING [with *Hunters*] a term us'd of a roe going to couple or ingender.

TOURTEAUXES [in *Heraldry*] are ſmall rounds which ſome will have to be cakes, others bowls, and others wounds, they being always red in *Engliſh* coat armour; but the *French* have them of other colours.

TOU'RTE [in *Cookery*] a ſort of paſtry-work baked in a pye.

TOUT *tems pret et encore eſt* [*i. e.* that is always ready and is ſo at this preſent] is a plea in law by way of excuſe or defence for him that is ſued for with-holding any debt or duty belonging to the plaintiff.

To TOU'ZE } v. to *towze.*
To TOU'ZLE }

TOW [top, *Sax.*] the hard or coarſer part of hemp or flax.

A TOW, a ſmall boat in a ſhip.

To TOW [teon; *Sax.* toghen, *Du.* *touer*, F.] to drag or hale along the water by a rope.

TOW'ARD } [topeapd, *Sax.*] inclining to a place, buſineſs,
TOW'ARDS } *&c.* as likewiſe about, when it relates to time.

TOW'AGE [*toüage*, F.] money paid to the owner of ground adjoining to a river for towing barges, *&c.* thro' his ground; alſo the act of towing.

TOW'ARDLINESS [topeapdlice, and neſſe, *Sax.*] inclinableneſs to that which is laudable, obedientneſs, orderlineſs, *&c.*

TOW'ARDLY [topeapdlice, *Sax.*] orderly, obedient, inclinable to that which is good and commendable, *&c.* docile.

TO'WEL [not improbably of top, *Sax.* the coarſer part of flax, towels being uſually made of coarſe linnen but more immediately of *toüaille*, F. *tovaglia*, It. *toalla*, Sp. *toalha*, Port.] a cloth to wipe hands on, *&c.*

TOWER [topp, or toppa, *Sax.* *turris*, L. *tour*, F. *torre*, It. and Sp.] a place of defence.

Hollow TOWER [in *Fortification*] a rounding made of the remainder of a *Briſure*, to join the *Courtin* to the *Orillon.*

TOWERS [in *Coat Armour*] being parts of cities and caſtles plac'd within walls may repreſent the conſtancy, magnanimity and generoſity of men who freely expoſe their bodies for the defence of their country.

TOW'ERING *long ſought* [in *Cattle*] a diſeaſe which proceeds from leanneſs.

TOWN [tun, *Sax.*] a ſpace or diviſion of ground, whereon houſes are built.

A woman of the TOWN, a common whore.

TOW'NSHIP, the privileges or dignities appertaining to a town corporate.

TOWNS-*Man* [tuneſ-man, *Sax.*] one born in the ſame town.

TOWR [probably of top, *Sax.* or *Tower*, on account of towers being uſually high built] a high or lofty flight.

To TOWR, to ſoar a loft, to fly high; to aim at high things.

TOW'RING, ſoaring aloft, aſpiring, *&c.*

A TOWRING *ſtructure*, a high, lofty building: *A* TOWRING *Genius*, &c.

TOW'RINGNESS, a lofty ſoaring, high aim; alſo lofty carriage, haughtineſs.

TOWRUS [*Hunting-Term*] a roebuck, eager for copulation, is ſaid *to go to his Towrus.*

To TOWZE [*incert. Etym.* or prob. of *toze*] to tug or pull about, to rumple, ruffle or tumble, alſo to card wool.

TOXICA [prob. of τόξον, Gr. a bow.] a particular ſort of poiſon uſed by the *Indians* to their arrows, in order to render wounds made by them incurable.

TOXICAL [*toxicus*, L. of τοξικόν, Gr.] venomous.

TOY, a play-thing, a trifle.

To TOY, to play with, to careſs, to dally with.

TOY'ISH, apt or given to toy with, careſs, or uſe dalliance.

TOY'LET. See *Toilet.*

TOYLIA'RDUS [*old Rec.*] a weather-ſheep or ram.

To TOZE, to pull aſunder, to make ſoft.

TO'ZYNESS, ſoftneſs, like tozed wooll.

TRA'BAL [*trabalis*, L.] belonging to a beam.

TRA'BEATED [*trabeatus*, L.] having an *Entablature*, viz. a projecture on the top of the wall, which ſupports the timber-work of the roof.

TRABEA'TION [in *Architecture*] the ſame as *Entablature*, viz. the projecture on the top of the walls of edifices, which ſupports the timber-work of roofs, *L.*

TRABS [with *Meteorologiſts*] an impreſſion or meteor in the air, like a beam, *L.*

TRABS, the beam of an houſe, *L.*

TRACE, [*trace*, F. *traccia*, It.] a footſtep, track, or print.

To TRACE [*tracer*, F. *traciare*, It] to follow by the footſteps to diſcover, to look back into the original of things, to draw a draught by lines on paper.

TRA'CER, one that follows the trace or footſteps; alſo that traces out lines in a draught, *&c.*

TRACES [prob. of *trahere*, to draw] part of the furniture of draught-horſes, *&c.*

TRACHEA [with *Anat.*] the weaſand or wind-pipe, *L.* of Gr.

TRA'CHELAGRA [of τράχελος *Gr.* the wind-pipe or neck, and ἄγρα, *Gr.* a capture] the gout in the neck.

TRACHE'LIUM [of τράχελος, *Gr.*] the herb throat-work.

TRA'CHOMA [τράχωμα, *Gr.*] a ſcab or roughneſs of the inner part of the eye.

TRACHOMA'TICUM [of τράχωμα, *Gr.*] a ſort of medicine for the eyes.

TRACK [*trace*, F. *traccia*, It.] a footſtep, the mark of a wheel, the run of a ſhip, or any other remaining mark of any thing.

A TRACK, or row of hills.

To TRACK [of *tracer*, F. *tracciare*, It. of *tractus*, L.] to follow the trace, footſteps, or mark, that any thing leaves behind it in paſſing.

TRACT [with *Hunters*] the footing of a wild-beaſt.

TRACTION [trahꞇ, *Sax.* *tractatus*, L. *traité*, F. *trattato*, It. *tratado*, Sp.] a treatiſe or diſcourſe printed, *&c.* an eſſay.

A TRACT [or ſpace] of time, or land.

TRA'CTABLE [*tractabilis*, L. *traitable*, F. *trattabile*, It. *tratable*, Sp.] eaſily managed or ordered; alſo gentle, flexible.

TRA'CTABLENESS [of *tractabilis*, L. and *neſs*] a tractable diſpoſition.

TRACTABLY, gently, *&c.*

TRA'CTATE. See *Tract.*

TRACTION, a drawing, *L.*

TRA'CTRIX [in *Geometry*] a curve line called alſo *Catenaria*

A TRADE, [of *traite*, F. *tratta*, It. *trato*, Sp.] a mechanick art, employment, handicraft, buying and ſelling, *&c.* alſo life or way of living.

All TRADES muſt live.

Is a ſaying when any thing is broken, as a comfort for the loſs, founded upon the reaſonableneſs of letting every man live by his profeſſion, which could not be if nothing was to deſtroy'd.

Two of a TRADE never agree.

Unleſs it be in a combination to deceive others, by engroſſing a commodity, raiſing the price, debaſing their wares, and the like; but therein it is too common. The L. ſay; *Figulus Figulo invidet.*

A handful of TRADE is worth a handful of Gold.

The bent of this proverb is to encourage parents in letting their children, learn ſome trade or buſineſs, tho' even their circumſtances ſhould be ſuch, that theymay reaſonably imagine they may never want it. A handful of gold is ſoon ſpent. What a man has learn't is the permanent riches upon which he can ſurely depend in this world, and will, when all other are fled, ſtick by him, and be his ſupport. The F. ſay; *Qui ſcait metier a rente.* (He who knows a trade has a ſtanding income) the It: *Chi hà arte, per tutto hà parte.* The Sp. *Quien ha officio, ha beneficio.*

Every man to his TRADE, *Quoth the Boy to the Biſhop.*

A biſhop ask'd a cabbin boy, if he could ſay his prayers; he in his turn, ask'd the biſhop if he could ſay his compaſs; the biſhop reply'd no, why then ſaid the boy: *Every Man to his Trade.* The explication of this proverb is ſomething too looſe, becauſe it is every man's trade or buſineſs to know his prayers and the principles of religion; or elſe it may be uſefully apply'd upon many other occaſions The *Latins* ſay; *Tractent fabrilia fabri.*

TRADES'MAN, a buyer or ſeller by retail, a ſhopkeeper, *&c.*

A TRADESMAN who cannot lie may ſhut up his Shop.

Or,

Every Man is a Liar in his buſineſs.

The *Italians* have a proverbial rhime to the ſame purpoſe: *Artegia no, che non mente, non hà meſtier frà la gente.*

This proverb is but too much underſtood in it's literal ſenſe, and the practice of it but too general.

TRADE-*Wind*, a wind, which at certain times blows regularly one way at ſea, of very great ſervice in trading-voyages.

To TRADE, [of *traiter*, F. *trattare*, It. *tratar*, Sp. to deal, handle, manage, *&c.*] to merchandize or traffick.

TRA'DING, buying, ſelling, traffick either at home or abroad.

TRADI'TION, the ſucceſſive delivery or tranſmitting of opinions or doctrines, *&c.* to poſterity.

TRADITION, the act of delivering a thing from one hand to another, *F.* of *L. tradizione*, It. *tradicion*, Sp.

TRADITION [in *Theolog.*] thoſe laws, doctrines, relations, *&c.* which have been handed down to us from our forefathers, without being written.

Apoſtolical TRADITION [with the *Romans*] the unwritten word of God, which deſcended from the apoſtles to us, through a continual ſucceſſion of the faithful.

Eccleſiaſtical TRADITIONS are certain ſtatutes, ordinances, or regulations concerning the rites and circumſtances of religion, inſtituted ſince the time of the apoſtles by councils, popes, *&c.* and that have continued to the preſent time, through a conſtant obſervance of the church.

Written TRADITION [with the *Romans*] that of which there are ſome traces in the antient fathers and doctors.

Unwritten TRADITION, is that of which no ſigns or foot-ſteps are to be found in any of the fathers which are now extant.

TRADI'TIONAL } of, or pertaining to tradition.
TRADI'TIONARY }

TRADI'TIONISTS [*traditionaires*, F.] thoſe who ſtand up for or follow tradition.

TRA'DITORES, traitors, a title given by the primitive Chriſtians to thoſe who delivered up their bibles in the time of perſecution, *L.*

To TRADU'CE [*traducere*, L.] to defame, ſpeak ill of, diſparage, or ſlander.

TRADUCENT, traducing, *Shakeſpear.*

TRADU'CIANS, ſuch who held that original ſin was tranſmitted from fathers to children, or was communicated by way of generation from the father to the child.

TRADUC'TION, a tranſlating or turning out of one language into another; alſo a defaming, *F.* of L. *traduzione*, It. *traducion*, Sp.

TRA'FFICK } [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, It. *trafago*, Sp.] buy-
TRA'FFICKING } ing and ſelling, dealing as a merchant or tradeſman.

TRAFFICK is repreſented by *Mercury* ſtanding in the midſt of all ſorts of merchandize, holding in his left hand the images of *Neptune* and *Minerva*, embracing and pointing with his *Caduceus* in his right hand to the image of Fortune carv'd upon the ſtern of a ſhip under ſail.

To TRA'FFICK [*trafficare*, Ital. *traffiquer*, F. *trafagar*, Sp.] to buy and ſell, to deal as a tradeſman or merchant.

TRAFI'NE [with *Surgeons*] an inſtrument the ſame as a trepan.

TRA'GACANTH [*tragacantha*, L. of τράγȣ ἀκανθα, Gr. *i. e.* goat's-thorn] gum-dragon, *F.*

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragœdus, poete tragique.* F. τραγωδὺς, Gr. of τράγος a goat, and ὠδὴ, a ſong, becauſe in antient time the actors of tragedies had a goat given them for their reward] an actor or writer of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY [*tragœdia*, L. *tragedie*, F. *tragedia*, It. and Sp. τραγωδία, Gr.] a lofty ſort of play, in which great perſons are bronght on the ſtage; the ſubject-matter of it is always troubleſome, and the concluſion of it mournful.

Tragedy is in imitation of one juſt, great, probable action, not told but repreſented; which, by moving terror and pity, conduces to purge the paſſions in the minds of men. It is the principal part of dramatick poetry, and the fable or deſign is the principal part of tragedy.

In *Tragedy*, it is not abſolutely neceſſary that there ſhould be hiſtorical truth; but there muſt always be a veriſimility, and, at the ſame time, to make it wonderful is one of the moſt difficult tasks in poetry.

There are in it three unities required, *viz.* of action, time and place; which unities have been eſtabliſhed by criticks, to bring the drama as near nature as poſſible.

1. *Unity of Action.* Two actions, that are different and independant, will diſtract the attention and concernment of the audience, and of conſequence deſtroy the poet's deſign, which is to move terror and pity.

2. *Unity of Time.* Mr. *Dryden* aſcertains the unity of time to be twenty-four hours: that one act muſt not take up half a day, but the time of every act be equally divided. And *Ariſtotle* ſays, that the time of tragedy ought to be included in that which the ſun takes to perform his career in, or very near it. But *Dacier* ſays, that *Ariſtotle* meant the courſe of the ſun in a day, from his riſing to his ſetting, fourteen or fifteen hours time; and that he ſays is too long: and that the moſt perfect pieces are thoſe of *Sophocles*, which require no longer time for the action than the repreſentation takes up; which in *Sophocles*'s beſt plays is not above four hours.

3. *Unity of Place* [in the drama] Mr. *Dryden* ſays, requires that the ſcene ought to be the ſame at the end, that it was at the beginning of the play, the ſame throughout. But this unity is ſeldom obſerved in our taking plays. If the poets were confined to that, they would want intrigue room.

TRAGEDY, a fatal event.

TR'AGEAE [in *Pharmacy*] powders groſly beaten.

TRAGE'LAPHUS [τραγέλαφος, of τράγος, a goat, and ἔλαφος, a hart, Gr.] a goat-hart or great deer; a certain beaſt found in the foreſts of *Bohemia*, and elſewhere, that has a breaſt and ſhaggy hair like a goat, but otherwiſe like a ſtag, *L.*

TRA'GICAL } [*tragicus*, L. *tragique*, F. *tragico*, It. and L.
TRA'GICK } τραγικός, Gr.] pertaining to tragedy, mournful, diſaſterous, fatal.

TRAGI-*Comedy* [*tragi-comœdia*, L. *tragi-comedie*, F.] a play, in part tragedy, and in part comedy.

TRAGI-*Comical* [*tragicus-comicus*, L. *tragique-comique*, F.] partly tragical and partly comical.

TRAGICK *Poet*, a writer of tragedies.

TRA'GIUM [τράγιον, of τράγος, Gr. a groat] the herb white dittany; alſo a certain ſhrub, reſembling *Juniper*, the leaves of which in autumn ſmell like a goat.

TRAGONATUM [with *Botaniſts*] the herb wild campion, *L.*

TRAGONI'A [τραγονία, Gr.] the herb tarragon, *L.*

TRAGOPO'GON [τραγοπώγον, Gr.] the plant goat's-beard.

TRAGO'PYRUM [τραγόπυρον, Gr.] a kind of buck-wheat or bollimong, *L.*

TRAGORCHIS [with *Botaniſt*] the herb ragwort, *L.*

TRAGORI'GANUM [τραγορίγανον, Gr.] the herb goat's-origany.

TRAGOS [τράγος, Gr.] a goat, *L.*

TRAGOS [with *Botaniſts*] the ſhrub wood-bind or honey ſuckle, *L.*

TRA'GUS [τράγος, Gr. a goat] the protuberance of the *Auricula* next the temple, ſo called, becauſe it is ſometimes hairy.

TRAJECTI'TIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as trajectitious money or ware, is ſuch as is carried over ſea, at the peril of the creditor.

TRAJE'CTORY *of a Comet*, &c. [in *Aſtron.*] is its path or orbit, or the line which it deſcribes in its motion.

To TRAI'L [prob. of treglen, *Du.*] to draw or drag along, to hang on the ground.

TRAIL-*Board* [in a *Ship*] is a carved board on each ſide of her beak, which reaches from the main ſtem to the figure or to the bracket.

To TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to inſtruct.

A TRAIN, a long part of a garment that drags on the ground; alſo a company of attendants of a great perſon; alſo a long row, order, or line; alſo a wheedle or trap, *F.*

A TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great guns and warlike ſtores which belong to an army in the field.

A TRAIN [in *Watch-work*] the number of beats which a watch makes in an hour.

A TRAIN [in *Falconry*] the tail of a hawk.

A TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a line of powder, ſo laid, as to conveigh the fire to a greater quantity without hurting the perſon who fires it.

TRAIN-*Banas*, the militia or armed ſoldiers of a city, county, *&c.* that are or ſhould be trained up or inſtructed in the exerciſe of arms.

TRAINER, one who trains up, inſtructs, *&c.*

TRAI'NEL-*Net.* See *Trammel Net.*

TRAI'NING *a Load* [in the *Mines*] is the ſearching for and purſuing a vein of ore.

TRA'ITOR [*traditor*, L. *traitre*, F. *traditore*, It. *traidor*, Sp. of *trado*, L. to deliver up] a betrayer of his country, or one falſe to his prince.

TRAI'TOROUS [*traditorius*, L.] treacherous, treaſonable.

TRAITOROUSLY, treaſonably.

TRAI'TOROUSNESS [of *traditorius*, L. *de traitre*, F.] treaſonableneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

TRAI'TOROUS *Poſition*, a tenet which ſome held of taking up arms by the king's authority, even againſt his own perſon and thoſe commiſſioned by him, which was condemned by the parliament in the 14th of *Charles* II.

TRALATI'TIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] of or pertaining to a tranſlation; alſo metaphorical; alſo of no value or account.

TRA'MBLING *of Tin Ore* [with *Tin-Workers*] is the ſtirring and waſhing away the filth with a ſhovel in a frame of boards.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] ſhining through, tranſparent.

TRA'MMEL, a device in a chimney for hanging a pot over the fire.

TRA'MMEL [*tramail*, F. *tramaglio*, It.] a machine to teach an horſe to amble; alſo a ſort of net for fowling, or fiſhing.

TRA'MMELED [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to be ſo, that has blazes or white marks upon the fore and hind foot on one ſide, before and behind.

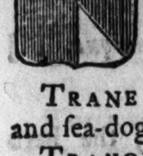
Croſs-TRAMMELED [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a horſe that has white marks in two of his feet, that ſtand croſs-ways like St. *Andrew*'s croſs, as in the far fore-foot and the near hind-foot, or in the near fore-foot and the far hind-foot.

TRAMONTA'NE [*tramontana*, It. q. *trans montes*, i. e. beyond the mountains] a name which the *Italians* give the north-wind, becauſe it comes from beyond the mountains.

To TRA'MPLE [prob. of **trampeln**, *Du*, and L. G. **trampa**, *Su.*] to tread upon with the feet.

TRANA'TION, a ſwimming or flying over, a croſſing athwart, *L.*

TRANCE [probably of *tranſitus*, L. a paſſing, q. *tranſitus*, or *tranſportatio animi*, a departure of the mind] an extaſy or tranſport of the mind.



TRANCHE [in *French Heraldry*] ſignifies a manner of *Counterchanging* in an eſcutcheon of this form. But, by *Engliſh* heralds, it is thus blazoned; he bears *per pale*, argent, *and* azure, *per Bend counterchang'd*

TRANE [*Trane oyl*] oyl boil'd out of the blubber of whales and ſea-dogs.

TRANGLE [in *Heraldry*] is the diminutive of a feſs, and what *Engliſh* heralds commonly call a bar, *F.*

To TRANQUI'LLIZE [*tranquiliſer*, F. *tranquillare*, It. of L.] to make quiet, ſtill, or calm.

TRANQUI'LLITY } [*tranquilité*, F. *tranquillità*, It.
TRANQUI'LLOUSNESS } *tranquillidad*, Sp. of *tranquillus* L. and *neſs*] quietneſs, ſtillneſs, calmneſs.

TRANQUILLITY, is repreſented in painting, *&c.* by a nymph of a modeſt aſpect, leaning her head in an eaſy poſture upon her left hand, holding in her right hand a ſhield, upon which is deſcrib'd a figure repreſenting civil broils, in chains, at her feet lies a helmet cover'd over with cobwebs.

TRANS, *L.* as an inſeparable *præfixum*, ſignifies *beyond* or *over*, as likewiſe *Change* of place or condition.

To TRANSA'CT [*tranſactum*, L.] to negotiate, manage, perform, or diſpatch.

TRANSA'CTOR, one that negotiates or manages an affair.

TRANSA'CTION, [F. *tranſazione*, It. *tranſacion*, Sp.] a negotiation. a diſpatch of buſineſs; alſo a paſſage or matter in hand, L.

TRANSA'LPINE [*tranſalpin*, F. *tranſalpino*, It. of *tranſalpinus*, of *trans*, beyond, and *Alpes*, certain mountains in *Italy*] beyond the *Alps*.

TRANSANIMA'TION, the paſſing of a ſoul out of one body into another.

To TRANSCE'ND [*traſcendere*, It. *traſcendar*, Sp. of *tranſcendere*, L.] to ſurpaſs, to go beyond.

TRANSCE'NDENCE [*tranſcendentia*, L.] ſurpaſſingneſs, excellence.

TRANSCE'NDENT [*tranſcendant*, F. *traſcendente*, It. *tranſcendente*, Sp. *tranſcendens*, L.] going beyond, extraordinary, excellent.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*] paſſing the predicaments.

TRANSCENDENTLY, excellently.

TRANSCE'NDENTNESS, tranſcendingneſs, ſurpaſſingneſs.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL [of *tranſcendent*, F. of L.] exceeding, going beyond, ſurpaſſing.

TRANSCE'NDENTAL *Curves* [in the *higher Geometry*] are ſuch as cannot be defined by algebraical equations, or which, when expreſſed by equations, one of their terms is a variable or flowing quantity.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL [in *Phyſicks*] ſomething raiſed or elevated above other things, or which paſſes and tranſcends the reaſons and circumſtances of other inferior beings, ſo as not to be intimately and eſſentially included under them.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL *Quantities* [with *Schoolmen*] are particularly apply'd to the continuation of the exiſtence, duration, or time of a being.

TRANSCENDENTAL *Quantities* [with *Geometricians*] are undeterminate quantities, or ſuch as cannot be expreſſed or affixed to any conſtant equation.

TRANSCENDE'NTALS, the moſt univerſal conceptions of things.

TRANSCO'LATED [*tranſcolatus*, L.] ſtrained through.

To TRANSCRI'BE [*tranſcrire*, F. *traſcrivere*, It. *tranſcribere*, L.] to write out or copy from another.

TRANSCRI'BER [*tranſcriptor.* L.] a writer out or copier.

TRA'NSCRIPT [*tranſcriptum*, L.] that which is written from an original or a copy.

TRANSCRI'PTIO *recognitionis*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ to certify a recognizance into *Chancery*, L.

TRANSCRIPTIO *pedis finis*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ for the certifying the foot of a fine, levied before the juſtices in eyre, *&c.* into *Chancery*, L.

TRANSCRI'PTION, the act of tranſcribing or copying, *L.*

To TRANSCU'R [*tranſcurrere*, L.] to runs or paſs from one place to another.

TRANSCU'RRENCE } [of *tranſcurrere*, L.] a running from
TRANSCU'RSION } one place to another.

TRA'NSEAT [*School-Term*] *i. e.* let it paſs, uſed when they ſuppoſe a propoſition to be true without granting it.

TRANSELEMENTA'TION [with *Schoolmen*] a change of the elements or principles of one body into another.

TRA'NSFER [among *Dealers in Stocks*] a conveyance or making over of ſtock from the ſeller to the buyer.

To TRANSFE'R [*transferer*, F. *transferire*, It. *tranferir*, Sp. of *transferre*, L.] to paſs, make over, or convey from one to another.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, [F. *trasfigurazione*, It. *transfiguracion*, Sp. *transfiguratio*, *L.*] a change of one figure ot ſhape into another.

To TRANSFIGURE [*transfigurer*, F. *trasfigurare*, It. *transfigurar*, Sp. of *transfigurare*, L.] to change the form or ſhape.

To TRANSFI'X [*trafiggere*, It. *transfixum*, L.] to run through.

To TRANSFO'RATE [*transforatum*, L.] to make a hole through.

To TRANSFO'RM [*transformare*, L. *transformer*, F. *trasformare*, It. *tranſformar*, Sp.] to change from one form or ſhape into another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, [F. *trasformazione*, It. *transformacion*, Sp. of *transformatio*, L.] a changing out of one form into another.

TRANSFORMA'TION *of an Equation* [with *Algebraiſts*] is the changing any equation into another that is more eaſy.

TRANSFU'LGID [*transfulgidus*, L.] ſhining through.

To TRANSFU'SE [*transfuſum*, L.] to pour out of one veſſel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, a pouring out, *F.* of *L.*

To TRANSGRE'SS [*tranſgreſſer*, F. *traſzgredire*, It. *tranſgredir*, Sp. of *tranſgredior*, L. *tranſgreſſum*, L.] to treſpaſs againſt or violate a law or order.

TRANSGRE'SSION [F. and Sp. *traſgreſſione*, It. of *tranſgreſſio*, L.] the going beyond the bounds of, the violation or breaking of a law.

TRA'NSGRESSIONE, a writ commonly call'd a writ or action of treſpaſs.

TRAN'SIENT [of *tranſiens*] L.] after a tranſient manner, quickly paſſing.

TRA'NSIENTLY, in a fleeting manner.

TRA'NSIENTNESS [of *tranſiens*, L. and *neſs*] a tranſient or fleeting nature or quality, ſhortneſs of continuance.

TRANSI'RE, to go or paſs over, a word uſed in the ſtatutes for a warrant or let-paſs.

TRA'NSIT [*tranſitus*, L. a paſſage] a paſs or liberty of paſſing.

TRANSIT [with *Aſtronomers*] is the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixed ſtar, or the moon's paſſing by or covering any other planet.

TRANSITS [in *Aſtrology*] are certain familiarities gained by the motions of the ſtars through the radical figure of a perſon's nativity.

TRANSI'TION, a paſſing from one thing to another, or from one ſubject or point of diſcourſe to another, *F.* of *L.*

TRANSI'TION [with *Muſicians*] is when a greater note is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth the roughneſs of a leap, by a gradual paſſage to the note next following.

TRANSI'TION [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, the ſame as *Metabaſis*, that conſiſts in the paſſing from one ſubject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE [*tranſitivus*, L.] an epithet given by *Grammarians* to ſuch verbs, as ſignify an action which paſſes from the doer to or upon the ſufferer or the ſubject that receives it.

TRA'NSITIVELY [*tranſitivè*, L.] after a tranſitive or tranſient manner.

TRA'NSITIVENESS [of *tranſitivus*, L. and *neſs*] tranſientneſs or a tranſitive nature.

TRA'NSITORILY, tranſiently.

TRA'NSITORY [*tranſitorio*, It. and Sp. of *tranſitorius*, L.] paſſing away.

TRA'NSITORINESS [of *tranſitorius*, L. and *neſs*] fleetingneſs, a tranſitory or quickly paſſing nature or quality.

To TRANSLA'TE [*tranſlater*, O. F. *traſlatare*, It. *tranſlador*, Sp. *tranſlatum*, L.] to turn out of one language into another, to remove from one place to another.

TRANSLA'TION [F. *traſlazione*, It. *tranſlacion*, Sp. of *tranſlatio*, L.] a turning out of one language into another, or removing from one place to another.

A TRANSLATION, or any thing tranſlated from one language to another.

Transla'tion [in the *Senſe of the Law*] the removal of a biſhop from one dioceſs to another, and accordingly ſuch a biſhop does not write *Anno Conſecrationis*, but *Anno Tranſlationis noſtræ*.

Transla'tion *of Light and Nature* [with *Aſtrologers*] a phraſe uſed when a light planet ſeparates from one that is more weighty, and perfectly joins another that is more weighty; as ſuppoſe *Saturn* to be in twenty degrees of *Aries*, and *Mars* in fifty degrees of *Aries*, and *Mercury* in ſixty degrees of the ſame ſign; here *Mercury*, being a light planet, ſeparates from *Mars*, and tranſlates his virtue to *Saturn*.

Transla'tor, one that turns out of one language into another, or removes a perſon or thing out of one place into another; alſo a new vamper of old ſhoes, *&c.*

Translu'cent [*tranſlucens*, L.] ſhining or being capable of being ſhined thorough.

Translu'cid [*tranſlucidus*, L.] ſhining through. *&c.*

Translu'cidness [of *tranſlucidus*, L.] the quality of ſhining through or permitting light to ſhine through.

Transmari'ne [*tranſmarinus*, L.] foreign, of, or from the parts beyond ſea.

Transme'able [*tranſmeabilis*, L.] that may be paſſed through.

Transme'ated [*tranſmeatus*, L.] paſſed through.

Transmigra'tion [F. *traſmigrazione*, It. *tranſmigracion* Sp. of *tranſmigratio*, L.] a removing an habitation from one place to another, *L.*

Transmigra'tion [of *Souls*] the paſſing of ſouls departed out of one body into another.

To **Tra'nsmigrate** [*tranſmigrare*, L.] to paſs from one place or body to another.

Tra'nsmigrated [*tranſmigratus*, L.] having remov'd one's habitation from one place to another.

Transmi'ssible, that is capable of being conveyed.

Transmi'ssion, a ſending beyond forward or delivering over, conveying, *L.*

Transmi'ssion [in *Opticks*, &c.] is the act of a tranſparent body, paſſing the rays of light thro' its ſubſtance or ſuffering them to paſs.

To **Transmi't** [*tranſmittere*, L. *tranſmettre*, F. *traſmettere*, It.] to convey, ſend, deliver, or make over to another.

To **Transmo'graphy**, to transform or metamorphoſe.

Transmo'ntane [*tranſmontanus*, L.] dwelling or growing beyond the mountains.

Transmo'tio [with *Rhetoricians*] a figure, whereby the orator removes the imputation of any thing from himſelf. This figure is alſo call'd *Tranſitus* and *Variatio*, L. *Metabaſis* and *Metaſtaſis*, Gr.

Transmu'table [*traſmutabile*, It. of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] capable of being changed.

Transmu'tableness [of *trans* and *mutabilis*, L.] capableneſs of being changed.

Transmu'tably, in a manner capable of being chang'd.

Transmuta'tion [F. *tranſmittacione*, It. *tranſmutacion*, Sp. of *tranſmutatio*, L.] the act of tranſmitting or changing.

Transmuta'tion *of Metals* [with *Alchymiſts*] or the *Grand Operation* (as they call it) is the finding the philoſopher's ſtone. This (they tell us) is a curious univerſal ſeed of all metals, and is endued with that admirable quality, that if any metal be melted in a crucible, and a little of this ſtone or *Powder of Projection* (as they term it) be put into the melted metal, it will immediately turn it into gold or ſilver, according as it is uſed.

Transmuta'tion [with *Geometricians*] the reduction or change of one figure or body into another of the ſame area or ſolidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a ſquare, *&c.*

Transmuta'tion [with *Chymiſts*] the changing the ſubſtance, quality, or colour of mixed bodies; and there are ſeveral degrees or kinds of tranſmutation, *viz. Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Diſtillation*, *Coagulation*, and *Tincture*.

Transmutation [in the *higher Geometry*] is the converting a figure into another of the ſame kind and order, the reſpective parts of which riſe to the ſame dimenſions of an equation, admit the ſame tangents, *&c.*

To **Transmu'te** [*tranſmuer*, F. *tranſmudar*, Sp. *tranſmutare*, It. and L.] to change one matter or ſubſtance into another.

Tra'nsom [prob. of *tranſenna*, L.] an over-thwart beam, brow-poſt or window.

Transom [or *Lintel*] over a door.

Transom [with *Mathematicians*] the vane of an inſtrument called a croſs-ſtaff, a wooden member to be fixed acroſs it, with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides.

Transom [in a *Ship*] a piece of timber lying athwart the ſtern, between the two faſhion-pieces, directly under the gun-room-port.

Transpa'rency [*tranſparence*, F. *traſparenza*, It. of *tranſparens*, L.] the being to be ſeen thorough; an affording a thorough paſſage to the rays of light; alſo the being very clear and bright, *F.*

Transparency [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Adumbration*.

Transpa'rent [F. *traſparente*, It. and Sp. *tranſparens*, L.] capable or that may be ſeen through.

Transpa'rent *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*] or diaphanous bodies, are ſuch whoſe pores are all right, and nearly perpendicular to the plane of their ſurface, ſo as to let the rays of light paſs freely through them, without being refracted; whereas the pores of opacous bodies are in a crooked oblique poſition, by which means the beams of light cannot paſs freely through them, but are variouſly refracted and loſt.

Transpa'rentness [of *tranſparens*, L. and *neſs*] a tranſparent nature or quality, *i. e.* that may be ſeen through.

To **Transpe'ciate** [of *trans* and *ſpecies*, L.] to change from one ſpecies to another.

To **Transpierce** [*tranſpercer*, F.] to pierce, run or bore through.

To **Transpi're** [*tranſpirer*, L. of *trans* through and *ſpirare*, L.] to breathe through, to exhale.

Transpira'tion [F. *traſpirazione*, It.] the inſenſible paſſage of excrementitious matter through the pores of the skin; alſo ſome authors uſe it for the entrance of the air, vapours, *&c.* through the pores of the skin into the body.

Transpi'ring [of *trans* and *ſpirans*, L.] breathing through, exhaling in vapours; alſo tranſpiration.

To **Transpla'nt** [*tranſplanter*, F. *traſpianztare*, It. *traſplantar*, Sp. of *tranſplantare*, L.] to take up from one place and to plant in another; alſo to remove (as a colony) from one place to another.

Transplanta'tion, the removing of plants, trees or people, from one place to another.

Transplanta'tion [in *natural Magick*] is the method of curing diſeaſes by transferring them from one ſubject to another.

Transplanta'tion *by a Magnet* [in *Nat. Mag.*] is by mixing the excrement of a patient up with earth, to tranſplant the diſeaſe into a vegetable, which ſhall ariſe from a ſeed ſown in the ſame compoſt, or by incloſing the parings of the nails of a gouty perſon in an augre-hole made in an oak, *&c.*

Transplantation by *Approximation* [in *Nat. Mag.*] which is more properly called *Approximation*, as when a whitlow is upon a finger, and is cured by rubbing it with a cat's ear, which is ſuppoſed to receive the pain.

A **Tra'nsport** [F.] an extaſy, a rapture, a violent motion of the paſſions of the mind, a ſudden ſally.

A **Transport**-*Ship*, a ſea-veſſel for the conveyance of ſoldiers, proviſions, warlike ſtores, *&c.*

Transporta'tion, the carriage from one place to another, *L. traſportazione*, It.

Transportation [in *Law*] the baniſhment of a criminal.

To **Transpo'rt** [*tranſporter*, F. *traſportare*, It. *traſportar*, Sp. of *tranſportare*, L.] to convey or carry over from one place to another.

Transpo'rted [of *tranſportatus*, L. *tranſporté*, F.] conveyed or carried over to another place; alſo put beſides one's ſelf, likewiſe over joy'd.

Transpo'rtable [of *tranſportabilis*, L.] capable of being tranſported.

Transpo'rter [*tranſportator*, L.] he who tranſports.

To **Transpo'se** [*tranſpoſer*, F. *traſporre*, It. *traſponer*, Sp. *tranſpoſitum*, L.] to put out of its proper place, to change as to order.

Transposi'tion *of Equation* [with *Algebraiſts*] is the putting over any quantity to the other ſide of the ſign of equality, with a contrary ſign to what it had before, Thus: ſuppoſe $a-20=60$, then $a=$ to $60-20$, *i. e.* 40.

Transposi'tion, a tranſpoſing or changing the order of things, *F. traſpoſizione*, It. *tranſpoſicion*, Sp. of *tranſpoſitio*, L.

Transpo'sitio [in *Mu. Books*] a tranſpoſition or the writing a ſong or tune in any key or cliff, different from the key or cliff in which it was firſt compoſed.

To **Transpo'se**, [*tranſpoſitum*, L] to turn out of verſe into proſe.

To **Transva'sate** [*tranſvaſare*, L.] to pour out of one veſſel into another.

To **Transubsta'ntiate** [*tranſubſtantier*, F *tranſuſtanziare*, It. of *trans*, and *ſubſtantia*, L. or q. *tranſire in ſubſtantiam*] to change or paſs into another ſubſtance.

Transubstantia'tion [in *Theolog.*] the converſion or change of the ſubſtance of the ſacramental bread and wine (according to the notions of the *Roman-Catholicks*) into the real body and blood of Chriſt. (F. *tranſuſtanziazione*, It.)

Transubstantia'tor, one who tranſtubſantiates or holds the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation.

To **Transu'de** [of *trans* and *ſudare*, L.] to ſweat through.

Transversa'lis *abdominis* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the *Abdomen* lying under the *Obliqui*, ariſing from the *Cartilago Xiphoides*, from the extremities of the falſe ribs, and from the tranſverſe apophyſes of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, and fixed to the ſide of the ſpine of the *Ilium*, and inſerted into the *Os Pu-*

bis, and *Linea Alba*, L. So call'd becauſe its fibres run acroſs the belly; the uſe of it is to preſs it exactly inwards in reſpiration.

TRANSVERSALIS *colli* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the neck, ariſing from all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, back, and neck, the two firſt being excepted, and is inſerted by ſo many diſtinct tendons into all their ſuperior ſpines; this moves the whole ſpine obliquely backwards, as when we look over the ſhoulder, *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *dorſi* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle that ſeems to ariſe fleſhy from all the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax*, and marching obliquely upwards is inſerted into the ſuperior ſpines of the ſaid *Vertebræ*. Theſe, with the *Quadratus lumborum ſacer* and *Tranſverſalis colli*, acting, move the whole ſpine or *Vertebræ* of the neck, back, and loins, obliquely backward, as when we endeavour to look very much behind us. If they all act together on each ſide, they aſſiſt in erecting the trunk of the body.

TRANSVERSALIS *lumborum* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle that lies under the tendinous part of the *longiſſimus dorſi*: It ariſes fleſhy, not only from the *os ſacrum*, but alſo from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, and is inſerted into their ſuperior ſpines, *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *pedis*, *&c.* [with *Anat.*] a muſcle that proceeds from the bone of the *Metatarſus*, which ſuſtains the toe next the little-toe, and paſſing a-croſs the other bones is inſerted into the *Os Seſamoïdes* of the great-toe; the office of it is to bring all the toes cloſe together, *L.*

TRANSVERSALES *penis* [in *Anat.*] a pair of muſcles ariſing from the *Iſchium*, juſt by the *Erectores*, and running obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the *Urethra*; theſe aſſiſt in the erection of the *Penis*, L.

TRANSVERSALIS *ſutura* [in *Anat.*] a *Suture* of the *Cranium*, ſo called on account of its croſſing and traverſing the face from one ſide to the other.

TRANSVE'RSE *Muſcles* [in *Anat.*] certain muſcles which ariſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, *&c.* as thoſe before mentioned, called *Tranſverſales*, *&c.* L.

TRANSVER'SE [*tranſverſus*, L. *qui traverſe*, F. *traſverſo*, It.] overthwart, a-croſs, croſs-wiſe.

TRANSVERSE *Axis* [in *Conick Sections*] is a third proportional to the line called *Abſciſſa*, and any ordinate of a *Parabola*.

TRANSVERSE *Diameters* [in *Geometry*] are lines belonging to an *Ellipſis* and *Parabola*.

TRANSU'MPTIO [with *Schoolmen*] a ſyllogiſm by conceſſion or agreement, uſed where a queſtion propoſed is transferred to another with this condition, that the proof of this latter ſhall be admitted for a proof of the former, *L.*

TRANSVOLA'TION, a flying beyond, *L.*

TRANSU'MPTION, a taking from one to another.

TRANSU'MPTIVE [*tranſumptivus*, L.] taking from one to another.

TRA'NTERS, a ſort of fiſhermen. See *Ripiers*.

TRA'NTERY, the money that ariſes from fines impoſed upon ale-houſe-keepers.

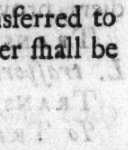
TRAP [ꞇꞃap or ꞇꞃeppe, *Sax.* *trappe*, F. *trappola*, It. *trampo*, Sp. **trappe**, *Teut.*] a machine or device to take fowls, wild-beaſts, vermine, *&c.* in, alſo a ſnare or train.

To TRAP [ꞇꞃeppan, *Sax.* *attrapper*, F. *trappolare*, It.] to catch in a trap, to enſnare.

TRAP [or falling] *Door*, (*trape*, F.)

To TRAPE [prob. of **traben**, or **draben**, *Du.* **traben**, G. *to trot*] to go idly up and down.

TRAPES [prob. of **Drabbe**, *Du.* *Mud* or *Mire.*] a flattern.



TRAPEZOID [with *Geometricians*] an irregular figure that has all its four ſides and angles unequal, and no ſides parallel.

TRAPE'ZIUM [τραπέζιον, Gr.] a quadrilateral or ſquare figure, whoſe four ſides and angles are not equal, but two of its ſides are parallel.

TRAPE'ZIUS [with *Anat.*] a muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade, ſo called of its ſhape, and ſerving to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOI'D [of τραπέζιον, and εἶδος ſhape, Gr.] a geometrical figure, being quadrilateral, contained under four unequal right lines.

TRAPPINGS, the harneſs of a ſaddle-horſe.

TRASH [prob. of **dreck**, *Du.* and G. dung or of **traeſch** or **traesk**, *Teut.* the husks and what is left of grapes, when the wine is preſs'd out.] bad, ſorry fruits; alſo any bad commodity.

TRAVA'DO [*travade*, F.] a kind of whirl-wind, or a very ſudden and moſt tempeſtuous ſtorm at ſea, ſuch as frequently happens on the coaſt of *Guinea*, *Portugal*, *&c.*

TRAVA'LLY }
TRAVE'LLY } [of *reveiller*, F. to awake] a beat of drum in the morning that ſummons the ſoldiers from their beds.

To TRA'VAS, to traverſe a piece of ordnance.

TRAVE }
TRAVEL }
TRA'VISE } [with *Farriers*] a place incloſed for ſhoeing an unruly horſe, (*travail*, F. *travaglio*, It.)

TRAVEE' [in *Architecture*] a bay of joiſts, the ſpace between two beams, *F.*

To TRA'VEL [*travailler*, F. *travagliare*, It. *travajar*, Sp. *trabalhar*, Port.] to journey; alſo to be in pain in child-birth.

In TRAVELLING **neither open your Mind, nor ſhew your Treaſure.**

This proverb contains very wholeſome advice to travellers; and a neglect of it has brought many a one into irretrievable misfortunes.

TRA'VEL [of *travail*, F. *travaglio*, It. *trabaio*, Sp. *trabalho*, Port. **trafoal**, and **trafod**, C. Br.] taking a journey; alſo labouring, taking pains; alſo being in pain in child-birth.

TRA'VELLER [*qui travaille*, F.] one that journies, a way-faring perſon.

TRAVELLERS **lye by Authority.**

The general prejudice conceiv'd againſt the veracity of travellers, as expreſs'd in our proverb, had it's riſe either from the great latitude ſome who have travel'd are wont to give to their relations, or becauſe they frequently tell them to thoſe, who have never ſeen or perhaps heard of the like, and are therefore apt to ſuſpect them. The *Spaniards* ſay: *De luéngas vias, luéngas mentiras.* (long travels produce great lies.) Some add old men and ſoldiers to the number.

TRAVELLER'S-*Joy*, an herb.

TRA'VELLING, the going journeys, or voyages.

TRA'VERSE [*tranſverſus*, L. *traverſe*, F.] a-croſs, a-thwart.

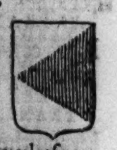
To TRA'VERSE [in *Joinery*] a term uſed for plaining a board, or the like, croſs the grain.

To TRAVERSE [*traverſer*, F. *traverſare*, It. *atraverſar*, Sp. *tranſverſim ire*, *&c.* L.] to go croſs or through a country, *&c.*

TRA'VERSE [in *Navigation*] is the variation or alteration of the ſhip's courſe, upon the ſhifting of the winds, *&c.*

TRA'VERSE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a horſe is ſaid to traverſe, when he cuts his tread croſs-wiſe, throwing his croup to one ſide, and his head to another.

To TRAVERSE to croſs or thwart any one's deſigns.



TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] is a partition of an eſcutcheon in the figure annexed, called *Parted per pale Traverſe*.

To TRAVERSE [with *Gunners*] is to turn or point a piece of ordnance which way one pleaſes upon the platform.

To TRAVERSE [in *Law*] ſignifies to oppoſe, overthrow, or quaſh; to deny any part of the matter one is charged with; to put the proof of it upon the plaintiff.

To TRAVERSE *an Indictment*, is to take iſſue upon the chief matter, and to contradict or deny ſome point of it.

To TRAVERSE *an Office* [in *Law*] is to prove that an inquiſition made of lands, *&c.* by the eſcheator is defective and unduly made.

To TRAVERSE *one's Ground* [in *Military Exerciſe*] to go this way and that way.

A TRAVERSE [in *Carpentry*] a piece of wood or iron placed tranſverſly, to ſtrengthen and fortify another.

TRAVERSE *Table*] [in *Navigation*] a paper on which the traverſes or various courſes of the ſhip are ſet down, with the points of the compaſs, diſtances, alterations of the wind, *&c.* ſo as to paſs a judgment on the way ſhe makes.

TRAVERSED *Horſe*, a horſe who has two white feet on either ſide.

TRA'VERSES, turnings and windings; alſo croſs accidents, croſſes, troubles.

TRA'VERSES [in *Fortification*] are lines which return back from the ends of the trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the place attacked, alſo *Coudee's*.

TRAVERSE *in a wet Foſs* [in *Fortification*] is made by throwing into the foſs, over-againſt the place where the miner is to be put, to the foot of the wall, abundance of ſauciſſons, joiſts, and other pieces of wood, with faſcines, ſtones, earth, and all other things that can help to fill up the foſs, and be capable of carrying a gallery for ſuch as uſe it.

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a name given to a wall of earth or ſtone, croſs a work which is commanded, to cover the men; as at *Coehorn*'s work at *Namure*, which lies on the ſide of a high ground, and is open to the other ſide of the *Sambre*, there are two high traverſes croſs the work, one behind another.

TRA'VERSING *a Piece* [in *Sea-Language*] is the removing and laying a piece of ordnance or great gun, in order to bring it to bear or lie level with the mark.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] ſhackles with which horſes are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRA'VESTED [*traveſtié*, F. *traveſtito*, It. diſguiſed, q. *tranſveſtitus*, L.] the disfiguring of an author or the tranſlating him into a ſtyle different from his own.

TRA'VESTY [of *travuſtié*, F.] a poem, ſuch as *Virgil's*, *&c.* turned into burleſque verſe.

TRA'VICE, a ſmall incloſure, or oblong quadrangle, conſiſting of four pillars or poſts, kept together by croſs poles, for keeping in and holding unruly horſes in the time of ſhoeing, or any other operation. v. *Trave.*

TRAULI'SMUS [of τραυλίζω, Gr.] a ſtammering repetition of the firſt ſyllable, or letter of a word, as *Tu, tu, tu, tu, tutor,* for *Tutor.*

TRAULO'TES [τραυλὸς, Gr.] a ſtammering in ſpeech, when a perſon cannot pronounce ſome letters, eſpecially *L.* and *R.*

TRAUMA' [τραῦμα, Gr] a wound.

TRAUMATICAE τραυματικά, of τραυματίζω, Gr.] decoctions and potions proper for fetching the ſerous and ſharp humours out of the body, and by that means to thin the blood, ſo that it may be the more eaſily brought to the wounded, broken, or bruiſed parts; alſo herbs or drugs proper for the curing of wounds, called *Vulneraries.*

TRAW'LER-*Men,* a ſort of fiſhermen who practiſed unlawful methods of deſtroying the fiſh in the river of *Thames.*

A TRAY [traeg, or trog, *Du.*] a ſort of veſſel or trough hollowed out of a piece of wood, uſed by butchers, *&c.*

TRAYL-*Baſton* } [prob. ſo called of *trailler*, to draw, and
TRYAL-*Boſton* } *Baſton,* a ſtaff, *F.* becauſe they had a ſtaff delivered to them as a badge of their office] juſtices of *Tryal-Baſton* were judges impowered by king *Edward* I. to make inquiſition thro' the realm upon all officers; as ſheriffs, mayors, eſcheators. *&c.* touching extorſion, bribery, and intruſion into others men's lands; as alſo upon barretors, breakers of the peace, and other offenders.

TREA } or three at dice.
TREY }

TREA'CHEROUS [prob. of *tricher,* F. to cheat, *&c.*] deceitful, perfidious.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, perfidiouſly, *&c.*

TREA'CHEROUSNESS } [of *tricherie,* F. cheating] perfidi-
TREA'CHERY } ouſneſs, fraudulence.

TREA'CLE [*theriaca,* L. *theriaque,* F. *teriaca,* It. of θηριακὴ, of θηρίον, Gr. a viper] a medicinal compoſition, in which, among other ingredients, there is a pretty quantity of viper's fleſh.

TREAD, gate, or manner of walking.

TREAD [in an egg] the opaque ſpeck in the white of an egg.

To TREAD [troedio, *Brit.* traeder, *Dan.* ꞇꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* treden, L. G. treten, H. G.] to ſet the foot or feet on, to ſtep, to walk, to perform the copulative act in a cock.

TROD (*Irr. Imp.*) [traade, *Dan.* trate, G.] did tread.

TROD, TRODDEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] have trod, trodden.

To TREAD [or turn the toes] outwards and inwards.

TREAD upon a Worm, and ſhe'll turn her Head.

Or,

TREAD upon a Snail, and ſhe'll ſhoot out her Horns.

The meaning of both theſe proverbs is, that there is hardly a creature ſo mean or deſpicable in nature, but what if highly injur'd, will ſhew it's utmoſt, tho' never ſo weak, reſentment.

TREA'DER [of troed, *Brit.* a foot] or one that treads or tramples on.

TREADING [with *Hunters*] the footſteps or track of a boar.

TREA'DLES [of *Sheep*] their dung, or ordure.

TREA'DLES [of a *Weaver's Loom*] are what they move with their feet.

TREA'SON [*trahiſon,* F. *traycion,* Sp. *traiſam,* Port.] an act of infidelity to one's lawful ſovereign, diſloyalty, treachery, perfidious dealing towards him.

High TREASON } is an offence committed againſt the
TREASON-*Paramount* } ſecurity of the king or kingdom, whether by imagination, word, or deed, as to compaſs or imagine the death of the king, *&c.* to deflour the king's wife or eldeſt daughter unmarried; to levy war againſt the king in his realm; to kill his chancellor; to counterfeit his money, *&c.*

Petty TREASON, is the killing or murder of a huſband by a wife: of a maſter by a ſervant; a biſhop, *&c.* by a prieſt.

TREA'SONABLE [*en trahiſon*] after a diſloyal, treacherous, perfidious manner towards the prince or ſtate.

TREA'SONABLENESS [of *trahiſon,* and *neſs* diſloyalty, treacherouſneſs, either by imagination, word, or deed; as compaſſing or imagining the death of the king, *&c.* Levying war againſt him, adhering to his enemies, coining falſe money, counterfeiting the king's privy ſeal, all which are high treaſon.

TREASONABLY, treacherouſly, *&c.*

TREA'SURE [*treſor,* F. *teſoro,* It. and Sp. *theſaurus,* L. of θησαυρὸς, Gr.] ſtore of gold, ſilver, jewels, or riches hoarded up; alſo a thing of great price and excellence.

Learned Men carry their beſt TREASURE about them.

No TREASURE is ſo *valuable* as *Learning.* It has the advantage over all others, becauſe it is no ways burthenſome. A man is never at a loſs where to lay it, he carries it about him without any trouble. He is not, like the miſer, in continual anxiety for fear of being rob'd of it: for it is out of the reach of the moſt ſubtile thief or cunning deceiver. Nothing can deprive him of it but loſs of life, or, what is worſe, ſenſes. The *Germ.* ſay with us: Die Gelehrten tragen allezeit ihren beſten Schatz bey ſich.

A true Friend a great TREASURE.

It is ſo, but, like finding the longitude or perpetual motion, and many other ſuch hidden treaſures, hard to come at.

TREASURE-*Trove* [in *Law*] money which being found and not owned belongs to the king, but by the *Civil Law* to the finder.

To TREA'SURE [*theſauriſer,* F. *teſarizzare,* It. *ateſorar,* Sp. of *theſauriſare,* L.] to lay up choicely, as a treaſure, or in a treaſury.

TREA'SURER [*theſaurarius,* L. *theſorier,* F. *teſoriere,* It. *teſorero,* Sp.] an officer, who has the keeping of the treaſure of a prince, ſtate, or corporation.

Lord High TREASURER [of *England*] is the third great officer of the crown; he receives the office by the delivery of a white ſtaff; he has the charge and management of all the king's money, *&c.* in the exchequer; alſo the check of all officers employ'd in collecting impoſts, tributes, or any other revenues belonging to the crown.

TREASURER [of the *King's Houſhold*] an officer, who in the abſence of the lord ſteward, has power with the comptroller and other officers of the green-cloth, *&c.* to hear and determine felonies and other crimes committed within the king's palace.

TREA'SURER [of the *Navy*] an officer who receives money out of the exchequer, by a warrant from the lord high treaſurer, *&c.* and pays all the charges of the navy, by a warrant from the lord high treaſurer.

TREASURER [of *Collegiate Churches*] a dignitary who antiently had the charge of the veſtments, plate, jewels, reliques, and other treaſure belonging to ſuch churches.

TREA'SURERSHIP, the office or dignity of a treaſurer.

TREA'SURY [*theſaurarium,* L. *treſorerie,* F. *teſoreria,* It. and Sp.] the treaſurer's office, or place where the publick money is depoſited.

Clerk of the TREASURY [in the *Court of Common Pleas*] an officer who has the charge of keeping the records of that court, and makes out all the copies of records in the treaſury.

Lords of the TREASURY, certain perſons of honour appointed as commiſſioners to execute the office of treaſurer of *England,* when it is not committed to a ſingle perſon.

TREAT [*traitement,*] a feaſt or entertainment.

To TREAT [of *traiter,* F. *trattare,* It. *tratar,* Sp. *tractare,* L.] to give a feaſt or entertainment, alſo to uſe or deal with, to diſcourſe of.

To TREAT [or confer] about any buſineſs or concern.

TREAT } [prob. of *tractus,* of *trahere,* L.] ſignifying ta-
TREATE } ken out, or withdrawn, as the juror was challenged, becauſe he could not diſpend 40*l.* and therefore he was *Treate.*

TREA'TABLE [of *tractable,* F.] reaſonable.

TREATING, the giving a feaſt or entertainment, *&c.*

TREATING-*houſe,* an ordinary, or houſe of entertainment.

TRE'ATISE [ꞇꞃahꞇ, *Sax.* *tractatus,* L. *traité,* F. *trattato,* It. *tratado,* Sp. tractaet, *Du.* tractaat, G.] a diſcourſe upon ſome particular ſubject.

TRE'ATMENT [*traitement,* F.] uſage.

TRE'ATY [*traité,* F.] a treating or agreement between two or more diſtinct nations, concerning peace, commerce, navigation, *&c.*

TREBELLIA'NICA [in the *Roman* juris prudence] a *Trebellian* fourth, a right belonging to an heir inſtituted by teſtament. If the teſtator after appointing a full and general heir, ſpent and diſpos'd of all his effects in legacies, or above three fourths thereof, in that caſe the heir was allow'd to retrench and detain one fourth part of the legacies to his own uſe.

TRE'BBLE [*triplex,* L. *triple,* F. *triplice,* It.] the higheſt or laſt of the four parts in muſical proportion; alſo three-fold.

To TREBBLE [*tripler,* F. *triplicare,* Ita] to render three-fold.

TRE'BUCH } [*terbichetum,* Lat. Barb.] a ducking-ſtool or
TRI'BUCHET } tumbrel.

TREDE'CILE [with *Aſtron,*] an aſpect when two planets are diſtant 3 *Deciles* or 180 degrees one from another, invented by *Kepler.*

TRE'DDLES [prob. q. d. *turdles* of *turd*] the ordure of ſheep.

TREDDLES [prob. of *treading,* or of *threads*] appurtenances belonging to a weaver's loom.

TREE [troe, *Dan.* trä, *Su.* ꞇꞃeo, ꞇꞃyƿ, *Sax.* *trin, Teut.*] by *Botaniſts,* is defined to be a plant with a ſingle, woody, perenial ſtalk or trunk.

The higher the TREE, the greater the Fall.

The higher a man climbs in authority and power, and the more he cruſhes his inferiours when arriv'd to that pitch, the heavier will be his fall, and the more will he be inſulted and ſcorn'd, when his power is taken from him, and he is deliver'd up a prey to thoſe whom in the height of his glory he deſpis'd. This ought to be a cautionary leſſon to all ſavorites of princes and great men not to make a wrong uſe of their maſter's or patrons goodneſs and liberality, by engroſſing it all to themſelves. The *Latins* ſay: *Ut lapſu graviore ruant, tolluntur in altum.* or *Celſæ graviore caſu decidunt turres.* Fr. *La Chute des plus hautes Tours eſt la plus terrible* (the higher the tower the more terrible the fall.)

Remove an old TREE and it will wither.

Change of ſituation either in place or circumſtances, or change of diet and manner of living ſeldom agree with people of a great age. The *Germ.* ſay: **Alte Beaume laſſen ſich nicht gern um etzen.** The It. *Arbor ſpeſſo trapiantato mai di frutti é caricato.*

The TREE falls not at the firſt Stroke.

It. *Al primo colpo non cade l'arbore.*

This proverb teaches us that difficulties, and arduous undertakings are not to be overcome but by time and application, and that we are not to diſpair tho' immediate ſucceſs be not always the reſult of our firſt attempts; but on the contrary to perſevere with patience; provided our deſigns have reaſon for their ground.

TREES, are diſtinguiſhed into,

1. *Bacciferous*, *i. e.* ſuch as bear berries, as the juniper and the yew-tree, the ſtrawberry-tree, miſletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or wayfaring-tree, the dogberry-tree, the ſea-blackthorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet, barberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-heath, the bramble, and the ſpindle-tree or prickwood, *&c.*

Such as have their fruit dry, when it is ripe; as the bladdernut-tree, the box, and the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule, or ſweet willow, the common heath-broom, dyer's weed, furz or gorze, the lime-tree, *&c.*

2. *Coniferous*, or ſuch as bear a ſquamoſe or ſcaly fruit, of a kind of conical figure, and of a woody and hard ſubſtance, in which are many ſeeds. Of this kind are the *Scotch* firs, male and female, the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch-tree.

3. *Lanigerous* ones, or ſuch as bear a woolly, downy ſubſtance, as the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows and oſiers of all kinds.

Such as bear their ſeeds (having an imperfect flower) in leafy membranes or caſes, as the horn-beam, or horn-beech.

4. *Pomiferous* ones, as apples, pears, *&c.*

5. *Nuciferous*, *i. e.* ſuch as bear nuts, as the walnut tree, the haſlenut-tree, the beech, the cheſnut, and the common oak.

6. *Pruniferous* ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle, as the blackthorn or ſloe-tree, the black and white bullace tree, *&c.* the cherry-tree, *&c.*

Dwarf-TREES, ſuch as are kept low, not being ſuffered to be above half a ſoot in ſtem.

Wall-TREES, are ſuch whoſe branches are ſpread on each ſide and nailed againſt walls.

TREES [in a *Ship*] are timbers of ſeveral ſorts.

Cheſs-TREES, are the timbers on each ſide of the ſhip, for the main tack to run thro' and hale it down.

Croſs-TREES, are pieces of timber bolted and let into one another a-croſs at the head of a maſt, the uſe of which is to keep the top-maſts up.

Treſſel-TREES, are thoſe timbers of the croſs-trees that ſtand along ſhips or fore and aft at the top of the maſt.

Waſte-TREES, are thoſe timbers of the ſhip that lie in the waſte.

TREE *of a croſs bow*, the handle.

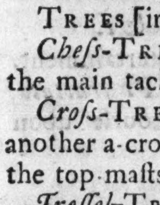
TREE [or bow] *of a Saddle*.

TREEKS *of a Cart*, the iron hoops about the naves.

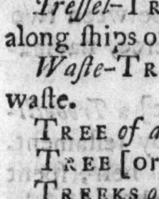
TREE'NELS } [in a *Ship*] long wooden pins with which the
TRENELS } planks are faſtened into the timbers.

TREET [*triticum*, L.] wheat.

TREE-FOIL [*trifolium*, L. *treffle*, F. *trifoglio*, It. *trebol*, Sp. *trefolbo*, Port. of τρίφυλλον, G.] the herb three-leav'd graſs.



TREFFLE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Treffle*, is a croſs whoſe arms end in three ſemi-circles, each repreſenting the three-leav'd graſs or tree-foil. This is by ſome call'd St. *Lazarus*'s *Croſs*. See the figure.



TREFOILS [in *Herald.*] call'd in french *Treffles*, are ſrequently borne in coat-armour, and repreſent three-leav'd graſs, and are accounted next to the *Fleurs-de-Lis*, or lilies. See the figure.

A TRELLIS [*treillis*, F.] a lattice or grate; alſo a grated wooden frame for wall-trees to be tied to.

TRALLIS [*trellis*, F. *traliccio*, It.] a ſort of ſtiff or gumm'd linnen cloth.

To TRELLIS [*treilliſer*, F.] to furniſh with a trellis, *i. e.* a ſort of lattice-grate or wooden frame for ſupporting wall-trees.

TREMA'CIUM } [*old Rec.*] the ſeaſon for ſowing ſummer
TREMI'SIUM } corn or barley.

To TRE'MBLE [*trembler*, F. *tremare*, It. *temblar*, Sp. *tremer*, Port.] to ſhake or quiver for fear or cold.

TREMBLINGLY, with trembling.

TRE'MEBUND [*tremebundus*, L.] fearful, trembling much.

TREMELLA } the hopper of a mill, into which the corn
TREMENTA } is put to fall thence into the grinding ſtones.

TREME'NDOUS [*tremendo*, It. and Sp. *tremendus*, L.] that is much to be ſeared, dreaded.

TREME'NDOUSNESS [of *tremendus*, L. and *neſs*] a tremendous quality, worthineſs to be feared or dreaded.

TREMOR, a trembling or ſhaking, as in an ague, a diſeaſe nearly a kin to a convulſion, being partly convulſive and partly natural,

TRE'MULOUS [*tremulus*, L.] quaking, quavering.

TREMULOUSLY, with trembling, tremblingly.

TRE'MULOUSNESS [of *tremulus*, L. and *neſs*] tremblingneſs.

TREN, an inſtrument wherewith they ſtrike fiſh at ſea.

A TRENCH [*tranche*, F. *trincea*, It. *trinchea*, Sp.] any ditch or cut made in the earth, to drain off the water in a meadow, moraſs, *&c.*

To TRENCH [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to dig a trench, to fence or incloſe with a trench.

To TRENCH [the *Ballaſt*] is to divide the ballaſt into ſeveral trenches in the hold of a ſhip.

TRE'NCHANT-*Sword* [of *trenchant*, F. cutting, and ꞅpeꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſword that cuts a gap or wound.

TRENCHEA'TOR [*old Rec.*] a carver.

TRE'NCHER [*tranchoir*, of *trancher*, to cut F.] an utenſil of wood for eating meat on.

He that waits for another Man's TRENCHER eats many a late Dinner.

This proverb alludes to the deplorable ſtate of thoſe who depend upon the promiſes of great men for advancement.

If I'd curſe the Man I hate,
Let Attendance and Dependance be his Fate.

Dryden.

TRENCHER-*friend*, a belly-friend.

TRE'NCHER-*Man*, a hearty eater.

TRE'NCHIA [*old Deeds*] a trench or dike newly cut.

TRENCHING [*tranchant*, F. of *trancher*, F. to cut] a digging or cutting a ditch or trench in the earth.

TRE'NCHES [in the *Milit. Art*] are a way hollowed in the earth in the form of a foſs, having a parapet towards the place beſieged, called lines of approach or lines of attack; or a work raiſed with faſcines, gabions, woolpacks, bavins, *&c.* which can cover the men; theſe lines or trenches are cut to defend and cover an army in the field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the line of approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them or bring them forwards near the place.

To TRENCH *about*, is to fence with trenches.

TRENCHING *Plough*, an inſtrument for cutting out the ſides of trenches, drains, *&c.*

TRENCHING *Spade*, is a tool for cutting trenches in watery or clayey ground.

TRE'NDEL } [prob. of tꞃenꝺel, *Sax.*] a weight or poſt in
TRE'NDLE } a mill; alſo a veſſel called a keever.

TRENNELS, long wooden pins, with which the planks are faſtened to the timbers of a ſhip.

TRE'NTAL, a *Romiſh* office for the dead, conſiſting of thirty maſſes, rehearſed for 30 days after the perſon's death.

TREPA'N [*trepanum*, L. *un trepan*, F. *trapano*, It. of τρύπανον, Gr.] an inſtrument wherewith ſurgeons open a broken skull.

To TREPA'N [*trepaner*, F. *trapanare*, It. of *trepanum*, L.] to open a fracture in the skull; alſo to enſnare or decoy.

TREPA'NNER, one that trepans; alſo that enſnares or decoys.

TREPA'NNING [ſome derive it of *Trepani*, a place in *Sicily*, near which place ſome *Engliſh* ſhips, being in ſtreſs of weather, were friendly invited in, but afterwards detained contrary to the aſſurances they had given them; but others chooſe to derive it from τρύπανον, Gr. a crafty beguiler] enſnaring, decoying.

TREPIDA'TION, a trembling, *L.* (*trapidazione*, It.)

TREPI'DITY } [*trepiditas*, L.] trepidity, fearfulneſs.
TRE'PIDNESS }

To TRE'SPASS [prob. of *treſpaſſer*, F. *old Law to dy.*] to commit an offence againſt.

TRE'SPASS [of *trepas*, O. F. death,] offence, crime.

General TRESPASS, is where force or violence is uſed, otherwiſe called *Treſpaſs vi & armis*.

Special TRESPASS, one done without ſorce, called alſo *Treſpaſs upon the Caſe*.

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any tranſgreſſion of the law leſs than felony, treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon.

Local TRESPASS [in *Law*] is that which is ſo annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join iſſue upon the place, and traverſe the place mentioned in the declaration and aver it, it is enough to defeat the action.

Tranſitory TRESPASS [in *Law*] is that which cannot be defeated by the defendant's traverſe of the place, becauſe the place is not material.

TRE'SPASSER, one who commits a treſpaſs an offender.

TRE'SSEL } [*un treteau*, F.] a ſort of three footed ſupporter
TRESTLE } for a table, board, *&c.*

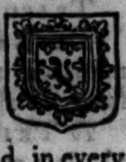
TRE'SSES [*treſſes*, F.] locks of hair hanging down looſely.

TRESSEL-*Trees* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe timbers of the croſs-trees which ſtand along at the head of the maſt.

TRE'STLE [*treſteau*, F.] a three-footed ſtool, a frame of a table ſtanding upon three feet.

TREPIGNER [in *Horſemanſhip*] a word importing the action of a horſe, who beats the duſt with his fore-feet in managing, without embracing the volt; who makes his motions and times ſhort and near the ground, without being put upon his haunches, *F.*

TRESTORNA'RE [*old Rec.*] to divert or turn out of the way.



TRESSURE [in *Heraldry*] is the diminutive of an *Orle*, and is uſually accounted to be only one half of it, and is commonly born *Flory* and *Counterflory*, and it is alſo often double, and ſometimes treble.

TRET [probably of *tritus*, L. worn] allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pound in every hundred, and four pound for the waſte or refuſe of any commodity.

TRETLES, the dung of a rabbit.

TRE'VE *de Dieu*, when the diſorders and licences of private wars in *France*, between private lords and families oblig'd the biſhops to forbid ſuch violence within certain times, under canonical penalties, thoſe intervals were called *Treve de Dieu*, *i. e.* The truce of God.

TRE'VIA } [in *ant. Deeds*] a truce or treaty of peace.
TREU'VIA }

TRE'VET } [ðrieꝼet, q. d. three feet, *tripus*, L. *trepid*, F.
TRI'VET } *treppiede*, It. *trevede*, Sp. **treeft** or **drievoet**, *Du.* and L. G. **drey fulz**, H. G. of *τρίπυς*, Gr.] a device of iron to ſet a ſkellet or pot over the fire.

TREY [*trois*, F. *tres*, L.] the three at dice or cards.

TRI'A [in *Mu. Books*] a name given to the three parts of muſick, either for voices or inſtruments, *Ital.*

TRIA *Prima* [in *Chymiſtery*] the three hypoſtatical principles, viz. *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which three they hold all mixt bodies to be primarily made, and into which they may be reſolved by the means of fire, *L.*

TRI'AD [*τριὰς*, Gr.] the trinity.

TRI'AL [probably of *tentatio*, of *tentare*, L. *tenter*, F.] an eſſay, experiment, or endeavour; alſo a temptation.

It is good to learn by other's TRIALS.

That is, happy are they who take example at other peoples misfortunes, and avoid the temptations, or whatever elſe has been inſtrumental to them. This admonition is of general uſe in every condition of life. The *Germans* ſay: **Klug is der, welcher von ander Leute Schaden weitzig wird.** [i. e. Wiſe is the man who gathers underſtanding from the harms which have befaln others.] and the *Latins* to the ſame purpoſe. *Optimum eſt aliorum frui inſania*; or, *felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

TRIAL [perhaps of ꞇꞃiepan, *Sax.*] (in *Law*) the examination of cauſes criminal or civil before a proper judge, of which there are three ſorts; as matters of fact are to be try'd by jurors, matters of law by the judges, and matters of record by the record itſelf.

TRIA'NGLE [*triangulum*, L. *triangle*, F. *triangulo*, It. and Sp.] a figure that has three angles and as many ſides, and is either plain or ſpherical.

A Plain TRIANGLE, is one that is contained under three right lines.

A Spherical TRIANGLE, is a triangle that is contained under three arches of a great circle or ſphere.

A Right-angled TRIANGLE, is one which has one right angle,

An Acute-angled TRIANGLE, is one that has all its angles acute.

An Obtuſe-angled TRIANGLE, is one that has one obtuſe angle.

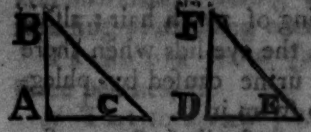
An Oblique-angled TRIANGLE, is a triangle that is not right-angled.

Equilateral TRIANGLE, is one, all whoſe ſides are equal.

Iſoſceles TRIANGLE } a triangle that has only two legs
Equilegged TRIANGLE } or ſides equal.

Scalenus TRIANGLE, one that has not two ſides equal.

TRIA'NGULAR *Compaſſes*, an inſtrument with three legs or feet, to take off any triangle at once, uſed on maps, globes, *&c.*



Similar TRIANGLES, are ſuch as have all their three angles reſpectively equal to one another: As if the angle A be equal to D, the angle C equal to E, and the angle B equal to F, then is the triangle A, B, C ſimilar or like to D, F, E.

TRIANGULARIS, e. } [in *Botan. Writ.*] having three
TRIANGULUS, *a, um.* } corners, *L.*

TRIA'NGULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangulara*, It. *triangular*, Sp.] after the form of a triangle.

TRIA'NGULARNESS [of *triangularitas*, L. and *neſs*] a triangular form.

TRIANGULA'TOR [in *Aſtrology*] a planet that lies in the triplicity, *L.*

TRIA'NGULAR *Quadrant*, is a ſector with a looſe piece to make it an equilateral triangle, which has the calendar graduated on it with the ſun's place, declination, *&c.* uſed in dialling, navigation, ſurveying, *&c.*

Oſſiculum TRIANGULARE [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſmall triangular bone, ſituated between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* ſutures of the ſkull, *L.*

TRIANGULA'RIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the breaſt, lying on each ſide the griſtle, called *Cartilago Enſiformis*, L.

TRIANGULARIS *muſculus* [in *Anat.*] a muſcle that ariſes from the top of the *cubitus*, and ends narrow about the middle of the ſame, *L.*

TRIANGULA'RIS *pectoris* [in *Anat.*] has ſometimes the appearance of three or four diſtinct muſcles, ariſing from the inſide of the *Sternum*, and is implanted into the cartilages which join the four loweſt ribs to the *Sternum*, L.

TRIANGULA'RITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the triplicities of the zodiack.

TRI'AS *Harmonica* [in *Muſick*] a compound of three radical ſounds heard altogether, of which two are a fifth; and a third above the other, which is a fundamental.

TRIARII [among the *Romans*] one of the four orders of ſoldiers, who were poſted in the rear of the army, and were to aſſiſt in time of danger, ſo call'd, becauſe they made the third line of battle in the *Roman* army, a ſort of infantry arm'd with a pike and a ſhield, a helmet and a cuiraſs.

TRIBE [*tribus*, L. *tribu*. F. and Sp. *triba*, It.] a race, ſtock, or family; alſo a certain quantity or number of people, when a diviſion is made of a nation into quarters or diſtricts.

TRI'BLET, a tool uſed by goldſmiths in working rings.

TRI'BRACHUS } [*τρίβραχυς*, Gr.] a foot in *Greek* and
TRI'BRACHYS } *Latin* verſe, which conſiſts of three ſhort ſyllables, as *Populus*.

TRIBULA'TION [F. *tribulatione*, It. *tribulacion*, Sp. either of *tribulus* a threſhing-inſtrument, *tribulus* a prickly brier, or *tribulus*, L. a ſort of caltrop] great trouble, anguiſh, affliction.

TRI'BULUS [*τρίβολος*, Gr.] a thiſtle or bramble.

TRIBU'NAL [F. and Sp. *tribunale*, It.] a ſeat of judgment a court of judicature, *F.* and *L.*

TRI'BUNE [*tribun*, F. *tribuno*, It. *tribunus*, L.] two great officers among the *Romans*; the firſt of the people, whoſe buſineſs was to defend their liberties; the other of the ſoldiers, who was to ſee them well armed and ordered.

TRI'BUNESHIP, the office or dignity of a tribune.

TRI'BUTARINESS [of *tributarius*, L. *tributaire*, F. *tributario*, It. and Sp.] the condition or ſtate of thoſe that pay tribute.

TRI'BUTE [*tributum*, L. *tribut*, F. *tributo*, It. and Sp.] what a prince or ſtate pays to another as a token of dependance, or by vertue of a treaty; and as a purchaſe of peace; alſo a tax or contribution, levy'd by princes on their ſubjects.

To pay TRIBUTE *to Nature*, to die.

TRIBUTO'RIOUS [*tributorius*, L.] pertaining to diſtribution.

TRIBUNI'CIAR [with *Antiquaries*, &c.] of, or pertaining to the office, dignity, or power of a tribune.

TRICAPSULA'R [in *Botan. Writ.*] divided into three partitions, as in *Hypericum* or St *John's Wort*, L.

TRICA *incuborum*, a diſeaſe among the *Polanders* that makes their hair cling together like a cow's tail; and beſides, they are crooked backed, have their joints looſe, breed lice, and are affected with other ſymptoms, *L.*

TRICE [probably of ꞇꞃicean, *Sax.* to give a thruſt, *q. d.* in the time that a thruſt may be given or rather of *tris*, Sp. which is us'd juſt in the ſame ſignification, as, *en un tris*, Sp. (in a trice) *velociùs quàm aſparagi coquantur*, L.] in a moment of time.

TRICENNA'LIA [*old Rec.*] maſſes ſaid for the dead, for the firſt thirty days after their deceaſe, *L.*

TRICE'NNIAL [*tricennalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the term of thirty years.

TRICEPS, having three heads.

TRICEPS *auris* [with *Anatomiſts*] a muſcle of the ear, ſo call'd becauſe it has three beginnings. It takes its riſe from the upper and fore-part of the *Apophyſis Maſtoides*, and is inſerted into the middle of the *Concha auriculæ*, called alſo *retrahens auriculam*, L.

TRICHI'ASIS { τριχίασις } a growing of much hair; alſo a
TRICHO'SIS { τρίχωσις } fault in the eye-lids when there is a double row of hairs; alſo a hairy urine cauſed by phlegmatick humours, ſo that hairs ſeem to ſwim in it.

TRICHI'SMUS [τριχισμὸς, Gr.] a very ſmall fracture of a bone like a hair.

TRICHOMA'NES [τριχομάνες, Gr.] the herb maiden-hair.

TRICHOPHY'LLON [τριχοφύλλον, Gr.] an herb whoſe leaves are like hairs reſembling fennel, coralline *L.* of *Gr.*

TRI'CHORON [τρίχωρον, Gr.] a building with three lodgings or ſtories..

A TRICK [*tricherie*, F. **treck**, *Du.*] a crafty wile, ſubtilty, or deceit.

Your TRICKS **are ſewed with white Thread.**

Fr. *Vos fineſſes ſont couſuës de fil blanc.* That is, they are too apparent, you won't eaſily deceive any one with them.

A TRICK *or Lift at Cards* [prob. of **trecken**, *Du.* and *Teut.* to draw, or take up what one wins.]

To TRICK [*tricher*, F. *treccare*, It. **trecken**, *Du* **betrücken**, G.] to defraud, cheat, or deceive by a wile.

To TRICK [in *Painting*] to take the firſt draught or form of a thing, from **trecken**.

An old Dog will learn no TRICKS.

This proverb intimates, that old age is *indocile* and *untractable*; that if antient perſons have been put into a *wrong* way at firſt, the force of a long *contracted Habit* is ſo ſtrong, and their *Indiſpoſition* to learn, and *Averſion* to be taught, ſo violent, that there is no hopes of reducing them to the *Right*. *Senex Pſittacus negligit ferulam*, ſay the *Romans*; Νεκρὸν ἰατρύειν κ̀ γέροντα νουθετεῖν ταὐτόν ἐϛὶ. the *Greeks*, and the *Germans*: **Einen alten Hund iſt nicht gut bandigen.** (Old dogs are not eaſily curb'd.

TRICKE'D *up* [probably of *intricatus*, L. as *Skinner* conjectures, or of θρὶξ, hair, according to *Minſhew*] trimly dreſſed, handſomely ſet off.

TRICKINGS [with *Vintners*] the tranſmutations and ſophiſtications of wines.

TRI'CKISH, guileful, crafty, wily.

TRICKLE, a drop.

To TRI'CKLE [of **treckelen**, *Du.* according to *Skinner*, or of τρέχω, to run, according to *Minſhew*] to run down in drops as tears from the eyes, &c.

TRI'CKSTER, one who tricks, defrauds or cheats, a ſharper, a bite.

TRICORNI'GEROUS [*tricorniger*, L.] bearing or having three horns.

TRICO'CCOUS [τρίκοκκος of τρὶς three, and κόκκος, Gr. a grain] ſpoken of the fruits of plants, containing three grains or kernels.

TRICO'RPORAL [*tricorpor*, L.] that hath three bodies.

TRICU'SPIDES [with *Anatomiſts*] three valves of a triangular ſhape, ſituated at the mouth of the right ventricle of the heart, being compos'd of a thin membrane or ſkin, ſo as to give paſſage to the blood in that part, but to hinder it from returning the ſame way that it came in.

TRIDE [with *Horſemen*] ſhort and ſwift.

TRIDE *Pace*, is a going of ſhort and thick motions, tho' united and uneaſy.

TRIDE-*Career*, a faſt gallop that has its times and motions ſhort and nimble.

To work TRIDE [in *Horſemanſhip*] upon volts, is to mark his time with his haunches ſhort and ready.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, L.] the three-pronged mace, the poets feign that *Neptune*, the fabulous God of the ſea, bears; alſo any tool, fork, or inſtrument that has three fangs or prongs.

TRI'DENT [ſo called by Sir *Iſ. Newton*] that kind of *Parabola*, by which *des Cartes* conſtructed equations of ſix dimenſions. This figure hath four infinite legs, two of which are hyperbolical, tending contrary ways, but placed about an aſymptote; and the other two are parabolical and converging, and which with the other two form the figure of the trident.

TRIDENTI'FEROUS [*tridentifer*, L.] that bears a trident.

TRI'DING [þriðinꝣa, *Sax.*] the third part of a country or ſhire.

TRI'DUAN [*triduanus*, L.] of three days continuance.

TRI'DINGMOT [þriðinꝣa-ꝣemoꞇ, *Sax.*] a court held for a *Triding*, a court leet.

TRI'ENS, the third part of a phyſical pound, containing three ounces.

TRIE'NNIAL [of *triennis*, L. *triennal*, F. *triennio*, It. and Sp.] belonging to every three years, or once every three years.

TRIEMI'MERIS [in *Proſodia*] a kind of *Cæſura* of a *Latin* verſe, wherein after the firſt foot of the verſe there remains an odd ſyllable which helps to make up the next foot, *Gr.*

TRIENNALS, were feſtivals of *Bacchus*, ſo call'd becauſe celebrated every three years.

TRI'ER [*tentator*, L. *tentateur*, F. or perh. of Ꞇꞃepan *Sax.* to juſtify or make true.] one that tries or proves.

TRIETE'RICA [τριετηρικὰ, Gr.] certain feaſts of *Bacchus* obſerved every third year.

To TRIFA'LLOW [of *ter* or *tres*, L. three or thrice, and ꝼealꝣa, *Sax.* an harrow] to cultivate or plow land the third time before ſowing.

TRI'FEROUS [*trifer*, L.] bearing fruit three times a year.

TRI'FID [in *Botan. Writ.*] cut or divided into three parts.

TRI'FLES [of *tricæ*, L. as *Minſhew* ſuppoſes] gew-gaws, play-things for children; alſo things of ſmall value.

To TRIFLE [**treyfelen**, *Du.*] to be longer in doing any thing than is neceſſary; alſo to ſpend one's time and pains in vain.

TRI'FLING [ſome derive it of *treccare*, Ital. others of **treyfelen**, *Du.*] ſpending time or pains to little purpoſe, alſo of no moment.

TRIFO'LIATED *Leaf* [with *Botaniſts*] is a kind of digitated leaf, conſiſting of three fingers, as in clover graſs.

TRIFO'LIUM [with *Botaniſts*] three leaved graſs, *L.*

TRIFO'LIUM *Paluſtre*, marſh-trefoil, *L.*

TRI'FORM [*triformis*, L.] having three forms or ſhapes.

TRIFO'RMITY [of *triformis*, L.] the having three forms or ſhapes.

TRIFU'RCATED [*trifurcatus*, L.] three forked.

TRI'GAMY [τριγαμία, of τρὶς thrice, and γάμος, Gr. marriage] the having three husbands or three wives either at the ſame, or alſo having had at different times.

To TRIG [or ſtop] a wheel; alſo to ſet a mark to ſtand at in playing at nine-pins.

TRI'GGED [of **tricker**, *Dan.* **drucken**, *Du.* and G. to preſs, *Skinner*] having a mark ſet to ſtand in playing at nine-pins; alſo catched or ſtopped, as a wheel.

TRI'GGER, a hook that holds the ſpring of a gun lock; alſo an iron to ſtay the wheel of a waggon, &c.

TRI'GLYPH [τρίγλυφος. Gr. of τρεῖς three, and γλυφὶς Gr. ſculpture] a triangular gutter, which ſeems to have been deſign'd to convey the *Guttæ* or drops that hang a little under them.

TRI'GLYPH [in *Architecture*] a member of the frize of the *Dorick* order, ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations.

TRI'GON [τρίγωνος, Gr.] a figure conſiſting of three angles, a triangle.

TRI'GON [in *Natural Magick*] ſignifies a four-fold change of the ſtarry ſpirits, according to the number of the four elements, each reigning and laſting two hundred years.

The Airy TRIGON [in *Aſtrol.*] the airy triplicity, *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

The Earthy TRIGON [in *Aſtrol.*] the earthy triplicity, *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricornus*, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

Fiery TRIGON [with *Aſtrologers*] the fiery triplicity *Aries*, *Leo*, and *Sagittarius*, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

The Watery TRIGON [with *Aſtrol.*] the watery triplicity, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*, beholding one another in a trine aſpect.

TRIGO'NAL triangular.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [of τρίγωνος and κράτος, Gr. dominion or power] a name of the planets, on account of their being lords or governors of trigons, as *Saturn* and *Mercury* of the airy trigon, *Venus* and the *Moon* of the earthy, the *Sun* and *Jupiter* of the fiery, and *Mars* of the watery.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL [of τρίγωνος a triangle, and μετρικὸς, Gr. of meaſure] of, or belonging to trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, by trigonometry.

TRIGONO'METRY [*trigonometria*, L. *trigonometrie*, F. *trigonometria*, It. and Sp. of τρίγωνος and μετρέω, Gr. to meaſure] an art that teaches menſuration and the uſe of triangles.

Plain TRIGONO'METRY treats of rectilinear triangles, and teaches from three given parts of a plain triangle to find the reſt.

Spherical TRIGONOMETRY, is an art that teaches from three given parts of a ſpherical triangle to find the reſt.

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Rec.*] a trithing or juriſdiction of three hundreds.

TRILA'TERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] having three ſides.

TRILA'TERALNESS [of *tres* or *tris lateralis*, L. and *neſs*] the having three ſides.

TRILL [with *Muſicians*] a quivering or ſhaking of the voice.

To TRILL, to quaver or ſhake with the voice, or an inſtrument.

To TRILL *down* [**trilder**, *Dan.* of *trillo*, It.] to drop or trickle down.

TRI'LLON }
TRI'LION } [in *Arithmetick*] the number of billion of billions.

TRILLE'TTO [in *Mu. Books*] a ſhort little trill.

TRILLS [in *a Cart*] the ſides of it that a horſe is to ſtand between.

TRILU'MINAR }
TRILU'MINOUS } [*triluminaris*, L.] having three lights.

Trim [of a *Ship*] the beſt poſture, proportion of her ballaſt, and hanging of her maſt, *&c.* for ſailing.

To find the **Trim** [of a *Ship*] is to find the beſt way of making any ſhip ſail ſwiftly, or how ſhe will ſail beſt.

Tri'm'd [ʒetrimmed, *Sax.*] neat or adorned with clothes; alſo having the beard ſhaven.

Trim, neat in clothes, ſpruce, fine.

Trim-tram; like Maſter, like Man.

A poor rhime, but generally a very true proverb. Example goes a great way towards making a good or bad ſervant; and will often take effect where neither precepts nor puniſhment will. *Qualis Herus, talis Servus*, ſay the *Latins*, and the *Germans*, Gleich wie der Herr iſt, ſo iſt auch der Knecht. or, Wie die Frau iſt, alſo auch die Magd, (i. e. like miſtreſs like maid.) *Qualis Hera talis Pediſſequa.* The *Span.* ſay *Quál el dueno, tallel pérro*, The Fr. *Tel Maitre tel Valet.*

To **Trim** [trimman, *Sax.*] to dreſs up or ſet off; alſo to ſhave the beard; alſo to carry it fair between two parties.

To **Trim** *a Suit of Clothes*, to adorn it with ſilver, gold, *&c.*

To **Trim** [or *mend*] *old Cloths.*

To **Trim** *a Boat* [with *Watermen*] is to ſet the paſſengers ſo as to keep the boat upright.

To **Trim** *a Piece* [in *Carpentry*, &c.] ſignifies to fit a piece into other work.

Tri'mmers [in *Architecture*] pieces of timber framed at right angles with the joiſts againſt the wall, for chimnies and well-holes for ſtairs.

Tri'macrus [τρίμακρος, Gr.] a foot in verſe, conſiſting of three long ſyllables, as *Tro-ge-te.*

Trime'ter [with *Grammarians*] a verſe conſiſting of three meaſures.

Trimi'lchi [tri-milci, *Sax.*] the month of *May*, ſo called by the *Engliſh-Saxons*, becauſe they then milked their cattle three times a day.

Tri'mmer, one who carries it with two parties; alſo a ſetter off, alſo a ſhaver.

Tri'mming, ſhaving the beard; alſo carrying it fair between two parties; alſo laces, fringes, *&c.* the ornaments of garments.

Trimo'rion } [τριμόριον, Gr.] the joining together of 3
Trimae'rion } ſigns that are very near one another, whereby a ſquare aſpect is made to the *Apheta* or giver of life in the figure, which, when it comes to that direction, is imagined commonly to cut off the thread of life.

Tri'mness [of trimman, *Sax.*] neatneſs, gayneſs, ſpruceneſs in dreſs.

Trine [*trinum*, L. *trin*, F. *trino*, It. and Sp. τριῶν, of τρεῖς, three, Gr.] pertaining to the number 3.

Trine *Aſpect of the Planets* [in *Aſtrology*] is repreſented by the characteriſtick △.

Trine *Dimenſion* [in *Geom.*] length, breadth and thickneſs.

Trine'rvia *Plantago* [with *Botaniſts*] the leaſt ſort of plantane, ſo denominated from its having three fibres or ſtrings.

Tri'ngle, a curtain-rod; alſo a lath that reaches from one bed-poſt to another, *F.*

Tringle [in *Architecture*] a ſmall member fixed exactly upon every triglyph, under the plat-band of the architrave, from whence hang down the *Guttæ* or pendant-drops, in the *Dorick Order*, called a riglet, liſtel, *&c. F.*

Trinita'rians, thoſe perſons who ſtrenuouſly contend for three diſtinct perſons in the trinity.

Trinitarians, an order of *Monks*, who hold that all their churches ought to be dedicated to the *Holy Trinity.*

Tri'nity [*Trinitas*, L. *Trinité*, F. *trinità*, It. *trinidad*, Sp. drie-eenigheyt, *Du.* dreyeinigkeit, G. of τριάς, Gr.] the Godhead in three Perſons, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

Trinity, the herb heart's-eaſe.

Trinity-*Houſe*, a kind of college at *Deptford*, pertaining to a company or corporation of antient maſters of ſhips, *&c.* who have a power, by the king's charter, to take cogniſance of all thoſe who deſtroy ſea-marks, and redreſs their doings, and alſo to correct the faults of ſailors, *&c.* and to take care of ſeveral other matters belonging to navigation; to examine young officers, *&c.*

Trinity-*Sunday*, the firſt ſunday after *Whitſunday.*

Tri'niumgeld [Ðrini-ȝonȝild, *Sax.*] an antient compenſation for crimes which were not abſolved, but by paying a fine thrice three times or nine times.

Tri'nket, a gew-gaw, a toy, a play-thing.

Trinket [*Sea Term*] the top-gallant or higheſt ſail of any maſt in a ſhip.

Trino'ctial [*trinoctialis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſpace of three nights.

Trino'ctile [with *Aſtrologers*] an aſpect or ſituation of two planets, with regard to the earth, when they are three octaves or eight parts of a circle diſtant from each other.

Trino'dia *neceſſitas* [*old Cuſt.*] a three-fold impoſition to which all lands were ſubject in the time of the *Engliſh Saxons*, viz. towards repairing of bridges, maintaining of caſtles, and repelling of invading enemies.

Trino'dia *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a quantity of land containing three perches, *L.*

A **Trino'mial** [*trinomius*, L. of τριώνυμος, of τρεῖς three, and ὄνομα, Gr. a name] that which has three names or denominations.

Tri'o [in *Muſick*] a part of a concert, where only three perſons ſing, or a muſical compoſition of three parts.

Trio'nes [in *Aſtron.*] a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars in *Urſa Minor*, commonly called *Charles Wane.*

Triou'rs [in *Law*] ſuch perſons as are choſen by a court of juſtice, to examine whether a challenge made to any of the pannel of the jurymen be juſt, or not.

Trio'rchus [of τριόρχης, Gr.] a medlar with three kernels.

Trio'ccus [with *Botaniſts*] a kind of marygold, a ſun-flower, *L.*

To **Trip** [prob. of *tripudiare*, L. hence, trippen, *Du.*] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the toes; alſo to ſtumble with the feet; alſo to faulter with the tongue.

Trip [with *Hunters*] a herd or company of goats.

A **Trip** [in *Sea-Language*] as to bear the top-ſails atrip, is when a ſhip carries them hoiſted up to the higheſt.

A **Trip** [probably of trippen, *Du.* or *tripudians*, L.] a ſhort journey or voyage; alſo a falſe ſtep.

To **Trip** *one up* } to cauſe one to fall or ſtumble
To **Trip** *up one's Heels* } backwards by putting one's leg behind his.

Tripa'rtient [*tripartiens*, L. of *tripartire*, L.] dividing into three parts, without leaving any remainder.

Triparti'te [*tripartito*, It. and Sp. *tripartitus*, of *tripartior*, L.] divided into three parts, or made or done by three parties, a deed made by three parties.

Triparti'tion, a dividing or parting into three parts, or the taking the third part of any number or quantity.

Tripe [*tripe*, F. *trippa*, It. *tripa*, Sp.] the entrails of an ox cleanſed and parboiled fit for eating.

Tripe'dal [*tripedalis*, L.] of three feet in length, *&c.*

Tripery [*triperie*, F.] a tripe-houſe or market; alſo the various ſorts of tripe.

Tripetalo'des [with *Botaniſts*] is deeply cut into three parts, which ſeem to be three diſtinct leaves, but are all joined at the bottom.

Tripe'talous [in *Botan. Writ.*] compoſed of three leaves, as in the *Phalangium Ephemerum Virginianum*, *&c. L.*

Tripetalous *Flower* [with *Botan.*] is that which has three petals; as in water-plantane.

Tri'pthong [*triphthongue*, F. *tritongo*, It.]

Tri'phthongus [τρίφθογγος, Gr.] is the joining together of three vowels, as *aou*, *eau*, *iau*, *iea*, which is common with the *French*, and ſometimes uſed with the *Engliſh*, eſpecially in thoſe words they borrow from the *French*, but never with the *Latin.*

Tri'phyllon [τρίφυλλον, Gr.] the herb trefoil, *L.*

Triphy'llos [in *Botan. Writ.*] whoſe leaf conſiſts of three parts.

To **Tri'ple** [*triplicare*, It. and L. *tripler*, F.] to make three-fold or three times the ſame quantity.

Triple [*triplex*, L. *triple*, F. τριπλοῦς, Gr.] three-fold.

The **Triple-***coloured Bow*, the rain bow, *Milton.*

The **Triple** *Crown*, the pope's tiara or crown.

The **Triple-***Tree*, the gallows.

Tri'plicated [*triplicato*, It. *triplicado*, Sp. *triplicatus*, L. *triple*, F.] made or done three times.

Tri'plicate *ratio* [with *Mathemat.*] is the reaſon or ratio of the cubes one to another, and is to be well diſtinguiſhed from *Triple Ratio*, as in theſe geometrical proportions, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64; the firſt term 2 to 16, the fourth term is triplicate, or as 8, which is the cube of 2 to 64, the cube of 4.

Tri'plicate [*triplicato*, It. *triplicado*, Sp. *triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

Triplica'tion [*triplicacion*, Sp.] making three fold.

Triplication [in the *Civil Law*] is the ſame as ſurjoinder in the common law.

Tripli'city [*triplicità*, It. *triplicidad*, Sp. *triplicitas*, L.] the quality of that which is three-fold.

Triplicity [with *Aſtrol.*] the diviſion of the ſigns according to the number of the elements. See *Trigon.*

Tripola [in *Muſick*] a triple, one of the kinds of time or movements, of which there are ſeveral, *Ital.*

Tripo'lium [with *Botan.*] the herb ſtarwort, *L.*

Triploi'des [of τριπλοῦς, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument with a three-fold baſis, uſed in operations where there has been a great depreſſion of the ſkull.

Tri'poly, the herb called turbith or blue camomile.

Tripoly [prob. of *ter* & *polire*, L. *i. e.* to poliſh three times] a ſtone finely powdered, uſed in poliſhing.

Tripod } [τρίπους, Gr. of τρεῖς three, and ποῦς, a foot] a
Tripos } three footed ſtool on which a prieſteſs of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*, uſed to ſit, when ſhe gave forth her oracles. Tho' ſome ſay this was a pot full of duſt, thro' which the *Afflatus* paſt into the virgin's belly, and thence proceeded out of her mouth. Others, that it was a wide mouth'd braſs pot filled with pebbles, by the leaping of which the propheteſs made her conjectures. Others, that it was a large veſſel ſupported with three feet, into which the propheteſs plunged herſelf when ſhe expected to be inſpired. But the moſt common and beſt proved opinion is, that it was not a veſſel, but a table or ſeat, upon which the *Pythia* ſat or leaned. The *Scholiaſt* upon *Ariſtophanes* will have the three legs of the *Tripos* to ſignify the knowledge of the true God, as diſtinguiſhed into three parts of time, *paſt*, *preſent*, and *to come*.

The ſame *Tripos* was not always uſed. The firſt was of braſs, placed there by the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, when *Pelops* married *Hippodamia*, which *Tripos* was ſaid to have been made by *Vulcan* of braſs. The other was of gold, dedicated to *Apollo* on the following account: certain fiſhermen of *Miletus*, having ſold their next draught to ſome perſon that ſtood by, caſt their net into the water, and drew up a golden *Tripos*. Upon which there aroſe a hot contention between the fiſhermen and their chapmen; who at length ſubmitted to the determination of *Apollo*, and coming to *Delphos*, he gave this anſwer, that they ſhould give it to the wiſeſt. This oracle being given at the time that the ſeven wiſe men flouriſhed in *Greece*, it was preſented to them all, one after another; which they refuſing, it was reſolved to preſent it to *Apollo* himſelf, as being the fountain of all wiſdom.

Tripos [at *Cambridge*] the *Prævaricator* at the univerſity, the ſame as *Terræ-Filius* at *Oxford*.

Trippant [in *Heraldry*] tripping.

Tri'ipping [prob. of *tripudians*, L. or of **trippen**, *Du.*] walking nimbly or lightly upon the toes; alſo ſtumbling with the feet; alſo faltering with the tongue.

Tripthongue [τριϖθονγος, Gr.] an aſſemblage or concourſe of 3 vowels in the ſame ſyllable, as u. a. e.

Trisphe'rical, compoſed of 3 ſpheres.

Tri'ptote [*triptoton*, L. of τρίπτωτον, Gr.] a defective noun which has but three caſes, *Grammar*.

Tripudia'tion, a tripping on the toes in dancing, *L.*

Tripyre'nous [in *Botan. Writ.*] which has three ſeeds or kernels, as *Berberis*, *Alaternus*, &c.

Trique'tra, a triangle or three-cornered figure.

Trire'me [*triremis*, L.] a galley having three ranks of oars on a ſide.

Triroda *terræ* [*old Rec.*] a parcel of land containing three rods or perches, *L.*

Trisacramenta'les, thoſe who admit of three ſacraments in the Chriſtian religion and no more.

Trisa'gium [τεισάγιον of τρίς thrice, and ἅγιος, Gr. holy] the name of a particular hymn uſed in the *Greek* church, where the word ἅγιος is repeated three times.

Trisdiapa'son [in *Muſick*] a chord, otherwiſe called a triple 1th or 5th.

To Trise [in *Sea Language*] to hale up any thing by a dead rope, that is, a rope that does not run in a pulley.

Trise'ction, a dividing or cutting a thing into three parts.

Trismegi'stus [τρισμέγιστος, Gr. *i. e.* thrice greateſt, ſo called, becauſe he was the greateſt philoſopher, the chiefeſt prieſt, and moſt prudent prince] a ruler in *Egypt* in the time of *Moſes* and *Pharaoh*, who is ſaid to have invented characters to write by, but not letters, but certain ſhapes and poſtures of beaſts, trees, *&c.* whereby, in brief, they might expreſs their minds; which characters are called *Hieroglyphicks*. Some *Jews* are of opinion, that *Moſes* was the man ſo called, and that thoſe broken relations are but the heathen report of him.

Tri'smus } [of τρίζω, Gr.] the grinding of the teeth, or
Tri'gmus } the convulſion of the muſcles of the temples which cauſes an involuntary gnaſhing of the teeth.

Trisolympio'nices [of τρίς and ολυμπιονίκης, Gr.] a perſon who had three times bore away the prize at the *Olympick* games.

Tri'spast [τρίσπαστος, Gr.] an engine that conſiſts of three pullies.

Trispe'rmos [in *Botan. Writ.*] which bears three ſeeds, as *Naſturtium Indicum*, L.

Trissa'go [τρισάγιον, Gr.] the herb germander.

Tristi'sonous [*triſtiſonus*, L.] ſounding ſorrowfully.

Tri'sta [*old Rec.*] a ſtation or poſt in hunting.

Tri'sta } [*old Rec.*] an immunity or privilege, whereby
Tri'stris } a man was freed from his attendance on a lord of a foreſt when he went a hunting, ſo as not to be obliged to hold a dog, follow the chace, or ſtand at a place appointed.

Trisylla'bical, of, or pertaining to a triſyllable.

Trisy'llable [τρισύλλαβος, Gr.] a word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

Tri'taeophy'es } [of τριταία, Gr.] an ague that comes
Tritaeus } every third day, a *Tertian*.

Trite [*trito*, It. and Sp. *tritus*, L.] worn much with uſing, thread-bare; alſo very common.

Trite [τρίτη, Gr.] the third muſical concord.

Trite *Diezeugmenon* [in *Muſick*] the note called *G-ſolſ fa.*

Trite *Hyperbolæon*, the note called *F-faut.*

Trite *Synimmenon*, the note called *B-fa-be-mi.*

Tri'teness [of *tritus*, L. and *neſs*] wornneſs, the being much worn.

Tri'theism [of τρεῖς three, and Θεός, Gr. God] an opinion that conſiſts in admitting not only three perſons in the Godhead, but three ſubſtances, three eſſences or *Hypoſtaſes*, and conſequently three Gods.

Trithe'ites [τριθεῖται, Gr.] thoſe who hold the opinions called *Tritheiſm*.

Trithing. See *Triding*.

Tritiana *braſſica*, a kind of large coleworts.

Tri'ton [τῶν τριῶν μετέχων, *i. e.* of the *Air*, of the *Water*, and the *Earth*] according to the poets, the ſon of *Neptune* and the nymph *Calais*, *Neptune*'s trumpeter, whom they feign to have been a man upwards, as far as to the middle, a dolphin below, and his forefeet like thoſe of a horſe, and two circular tails. This monſter, ſome ſay, was only a whale, by whom, many having been overturn'd and drowned, at laſt he was ſuperſtitiouſly adored as the God of the ſea.

Triton was painted, *&c.* with a blue skin, or rather ſcales, his ſhoulders purple, and a purple mantle, having a horn in his hand, and the tail of a mermaid.

Triton, a vane or weather-cock.

Tri'tone [in *Muſick*] a falſe concord conſiſting of three tones, or a greater third and a greater tone.

Tritura'tion [in *Pharmacy*] the beating or pounding in a mortar.

Trituration [in *Phyſick*] the action of the ſtomach on the food.

Tri'vialness [of *trivialis*, L. and *neſs*] commonneſs, inſignificantneſs.

Tri'vial [F. *triviale*, It. of *trivialis*, L.] ordinary, trifling.

Trivially, triflingly, inſignificantly.

To Tri'umph [*trionfer*, F. *trionfare*, It. *triumfar*, Sp. of *triumphare*, L.] to make a ſolemn and pompous entry, on account of a victory or ſome noble atchievement; alſo to glory or take pride in; alſo to ſubdue or get the maſtery over one's paſſions, or any thing elſe.

A Tri'umph [*trionfe*, F. *trionfo*, It. *triumfo*, Sp. of *triumphus*, L.] a ſolemn pomp or ſhow at the return of a victorious general from the wars, alſo a victory.

Tri'umph [*Hieroglyphically*] is repreſented by a chaplet of laurel on the top of a *Sella Curulis*.

Triumph was the higheſt honour the *Romans* granted their generals, to encourage them to ſerve their country with the utmoſt bravery.

They were mounted on a chariot glittering with gold and adorn'd with precious ſtones, themſelves arm'd *Cap-a-pee*, holding a generals ſtaff in their hand, reſting on their thigh, and the triumphal crown, or garland on their head: the chariot drawn by the fineſt horſes that could be had, and ſometimes by lions as that of *Mark Antony*, or by elephants as that of *Pompey*, when he triumph'd over *Africk*.

Kings, princes, generals of armies and other captive commanders, chain'd two and two, their hands bound behind their backs, and hanging down their heads, following the triumphal chariot.

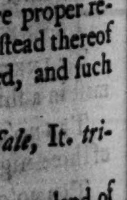
Attended by the *Roman* cohorts and legions richly adorn'd, abundance of trophies lying at their feet, as crowns of gold, coſtly veſſels full of gold and ſilver medals, arms and colours of the vanquiſh'd, or conquered nations.

Followed by a great numbers of the choſen warriors, who having ſignaliz'd themſelves in contributing towards the victory and conqueſt at the expence of their blood and hazard of their lives, were crown'd with laurel and bore palm branches in their hand.

This was the higheſt pitch of honour, being plac'd above the other ſenators their fellow citizens, like the ſun among the ſtars.

It would be happy if now in our time theſe were proper rewards only for thoſe that had deſerv'd them; but inſtead thereof thoſe who have merited them moſt are leaſt regarded, and ſuch as have deſerv'd puniſhment too often promoted.

Triu'mphal [*triumphalis*, L. *trionfal*, F. *trionfale*, It. *triumfal*, Sp.] pertaining to a triumph.



Triumphal *Crown* [among the *Romans*] was a garland of laurel, granted to be worn by generals that had vanquiſhed their enemies, and on that account, to whom the ſenate granted a triumph. The original of uſing theſe crowns, in token of triumph, is ſaid to from *Apollo*'s crowning his head with laurel, after he had killed the Serpent at *Delphos*.

TRIUMPHALIS, a name given *Hercules*.

TRIUMPHAL }
TRIU'MPHANT } [*trionfant*, F *trionfante*, It. *triumfante*, Sp. *triumphans*, L.] triumphing, after a triumphant manner.

TRIU'MPHANTLY, with triumph.

TRIU'MPHANTNESS [of *triumphans*, L. and *neſs*] a triumphant quality; alſo boaſtingneſs, glorying.

TRIU'MPHER [*triumphator*, L *trionfateur*, F. *trionfatore*, It. *triumfador*, Sp.] he that triumphs.

TRI'UMPHING [*triumphans*, L. *trionfant*, F.] making a triumphant proceſſion; alſo glorying.

TRIU'MVIR [F. *triumvir*, It. and Sp. of L.] one of the three magiſtrates of the *Triumvirate*, who governed the *Roman* empire with equal authority.

TRIU'MVIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. *triumvirato*, It. *triumviral*, Sp. of *triumviratus*, L.] the government of the *Triumviri*, wherein three great men ſhared the ſovereign power of the *Romans*, as that of *Auguſtus*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lepidus*.

TRIUMVIRI *menſarii* [among the *Romans*] the three chief bankers, who had the charge of the publick money.

TRIUMVIRI *monetales* [among the *Romans*] three overſeers of the mint, certain officers whoſe commiſſion was contained in theſe five letters A. A A. F. F. *i. e ære*, *auro*, *argento*, *flando*, *i. e.* for the coining of braſs, gold and ſilver money. Hence on antient medals are theſe letters IIIVIRI.

TRIUMVIRI *capitales* [among the *Romans*] three magiſtrates, whoſe buſineſs was to take care of priſoners, and ſee execution done on malefactors.

TRIU'NE [q. d. *tres in uno*, L. *i. e.* three in one] a term by ſome apply'd to God, to ſignify the unity of the godhead in a trinity of perſons.

TRIXA'GO [with *Botan.*] a kind of vervain, *L.*

To TROAT [with *Hunters*] to cry as a buck does at rutting-time.

TROCHA'NTERS [τροχαντῆρες, Gr.] two proceſſes in the upper part of the thigh-bone, otherwiſe called *Rotator major &* *minor*, in which the tendons of many muſcles are terminated.

TRO'CHAR [in *Surgery*] a cane or pipe made of metal, ſilver or ſteel, with a ſharp-pointed end, uſed in tapping dropſical perſons.

TROCHA'ICK [in *Latin Poetry*] a kind of verſe conſiſting of trochee's.

TROCHEE [τροχαῖος, Gr.] a foot in verſe which conſiſts of two ſyllables, the firſt long and the other ſhort.

TRO'CHILUS } [τρόχιλος, }
TRO'CHILE } [τρόχιλη, } Gr.] that hollow, ring, or cavity that ſurrounds a column next to the *Tore*, commonly called the *Caſemate*, and oftentimes the *Scotia*, on account of its ſhady dark appearance.

TROCHI'LICE [of τροχίλιον, Gr] the art of wheel-work, or a mechanical ſcience which demonſtrates the properties of all circular motions.

TRO'CHINGS [with *Hunters*] the ſmall branches on the top of a deer's head.

TR'OCHISCS [*trochiſques*, F. *trociſchi*, It. *trochiſco*, Sp. *trochiſca*, L. τροχίσκοι, Gr.] ſmall round medicinal balls, made out of a ſoft paſte and then dried, to be held in the mouth to melt there, as lozenges, *&c.*

TROCHITAE, a ſort of figured foſſil ſtones, reſembling plants, vulgarly called St. *Cuthbert*'s-beard.

TRO'CHLEA [of τροχὸς of τρέχω, Gr. to run] one of the ſix mechanical powers, commonly called the pulley.

TROCHLEA'RES [with *Anat.*] the oblique muſcles of the eye, ſo named becauſe they ſerve to pull the eye obliquely upwards or downwards, as if turned like a pulley, *L.*

TRO'CHUS [τροχὸς of τρέχω, Gr. to run round] a wheel; alſo a ſmall round lump of any thing.

TROCHOI'D [with *Geometricians*] a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turned about a right line.

TROCHO'LICS [of τρόχὸς, Gr. a wheel] the art of wheel-work, or a mathematical ſcience that demonſtrates the properties of all circular motions.

TROD [of ꞇꞃeðan, *Sax.*] v. to *Tread*.

To TROLL about, to ramble up and down idly.

TROLL-*Madam* [*trou-madame*, F.] a game uſually called *Pigeon-holes*.

TROLL-*Flower*, a flower otherwiſe call'd crow-foot or butter-flower.

TROGLO'DYTE, a little bird, a wren, a hedge-ſparrow.

TROGLO'DYTES [of τρωγλοδύνω of τρωγλη a cave and δύνω to penetrate] a people of *Ethiopia* who are ſaid to have lived in caves under ground.

TRO'LLING, fiſhing for pikes with a rod whoſe line runs on a reel.

TRO'LLOP, a ſlattern, a woman carcleſs in dreſs.

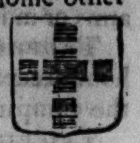
TRO'MA [τρῶμα, Gr.] a wound proceeding from any outward cauſe.

TROMO'ESIS }
TRO'MOS } [τρόμος, Gr.] a trembling or depravation of the voluntary motion of the ſenſes.

TRO'NAGE [of *trona*, old *Eng.* a beam to weigh with] an antient cuſtom or toll taken for the weighing of wool; alſo the act of weighing wool in a publick market.

TRONA'TOR, an officer, who in former times weighed the wool that was brought into the city of *London*.

TRONCONNEE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a croſs or ſome other thing cut in pieces; yet ſo, that all the pieces are ſo placed, as to keep up the form, tho' ſet at a ſmall diſtance one from other, as a croſs *Tronconnée*. See the figure.



TRONE-*Weight*, *Troy*-weight, O.

TROOP [*troupe*, F. *truppa*, It. *tropa*, Sp. prob. of *turba*, L.] a noun collective, which ſignifies ſeveral perſons gathered together or going in a company.

TROOP *of Horſe*, a ſmall body of horſe under the command of a captain.

Independent TROOP, a troop that is not imbodied into or joined to any regiment.

TROOPS [*troupes*, F. *truppe*, It.] forces, ſoldiers in general under whatever denomination.

The TROOP [in the *Art of War*] as, to *beat the troop*, is the ſecond beat of the drum, when the foot-ſoldiers are to march.

To TROOP *away* }
To TROOP *off* } is to get away or to march off haſtily.

To TROOP *together* [*s'attrouper*, F.] to aſſemble or go together in troops or multitudes.

A TROO'PER, a horſe-ſoldier.

TROP }
THROP }
THORP } [of ꞇꞃoppe, ðꞃoppe, *Sax.* **dorp**, *Du.* and L. G. **dorff**, H. G. a village] at the end of proper names of places, denotes a village, as *Cracanthorp*.

TROPE [in *Rhetorick*] the word is derived from τρέπω, to turn. A trope ſignifies the thing to which it is apply'd, only on account of the connection and relation it has to that whoſe proper name it is; or it is, when a word is carried from a thing, which it ſignifies properly, to another that it ſignifies but indifferently. And tho' we may reckon as many ſorts of tropes, as we can denote different relations, yet *Rhetoricians* have eſtabliſhed but a few, as *Metonymy*, *Synechdoche*, *Metanomaſia*, a *Metaphor*, an *Allegory*, a *Litotes*, an *Hyperbole*, an *Irony* and *Catachreſis*. F. *trope*, It. and Sp.

Tropes, when aptly us'd, are a lively picture of the things treated of; as when a great general is call'd the *Thunder of the War*, the image of thunder is a ſenſible repreſentation of the courage and power with which this general conquers.

In uſing *Tropes*, great care ought to be taken that there is always a proportion between the natural idea of the *Trope*, and that you would infuſe into thoſe that hear or read it, eſpecially, that it does not beget one quite contrary to what you intended by it. The riches of a language are ſaid to conſiſt in *Tropes*; and as too much riches oftentimes breeds diſorders in government, ſo too many *Tropes* will occaſion too much diſorder in a diſcourſe: they ſhould not be uſed, but to expreſs ſomething that could not be expreſſed ſo well in the common terms; and when we are obliged by neceſſity to uſe them, they ought to be clear, and proportioned to the idea of which we would give an image.

As to the neceſſity of uſing *Tropes*: if a perſon would give an idea of a rock of an extraordinary height, the words *great* and *high*, being words that are apply'd to rocks of a common ſize and height, will not do; but if he ſays, a rock that threatens the skies, then the idea of the skies, which are above all things elſe, and the idea of threatening (that agrees with a man that is above others) will form an idea of the extraordinary height of the rock, which could not well be expreſſed any other way, but by this *Hyperbole*.

Beſides, as thoſe *Tropes* are quick expreſſions, foreign to the ſubject, which we are ſupply'd with by uſe and art, to be the ſigns not only of the emotions of our thoughts, but of our wits; ſo alſo the paſſions have a particular character, by which they paint out themſelves in diſcourſe. See *Paſſion*.

Tho' the barrenneſs of languages frequently obliges us to make uſe of tropick expreſſions, even when we are calm, and in repoſe; yet the common uſe of them (which generally makes objects appear extraordinary) ſhould only be where ordinary terms will not repreſent them ſo lively as we would have them.

TRO'PITES [of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] a ſect who maintained that the word was made fleſh or man.

TRO'PHY [*trophæum*, L. *trophée*, F. *trofeo*, It. and Sp. τροπαῖον, Gr. of τροπὴ, of τρέπω, to turn, which ſignifies the flight of enemies] a monument, *&c.* of timber or ſtone, ſet up in a place where enemies were vanquiſhed, with their harneſs and other ſpoils hanged on it; a token of victory or joy.

The Conqueſt of the Paſſions is one of the greateſt TROPHIES **of Virtue.**

As *Trophies* are tokens of triumph after a victory over our enemies, ſo there can be no greater ſign of an entire conqueſt over our-ſelves, and that virtue is the guide of all our actions, than the ſubduing our paſſions, the greateſt enemies to virtue, and conſequently to our ſelves, if ſuffer'd to get the upper hand.

TRO'PHIES [in *Painting*, *Carving*, &c.] the repreſentation of pikes, halberts, drums, colours, croſlets, and other weapons and inſtruments of war.

TRO'PHY [in *Architecture*] an ornament repreſenting the trunk of a tree, charged or encompaſſed all round about with arms or military weapons, both offenſive and defenſive.

TROPHY-*Money*, a duty of four pence, paid annually by houſe-keepers or their landlords for the drums, colours, *&c.* of the companies or regiments of *Militia*.

TRO'PICAL [τροπικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to the *Tropicks*.

TRO'PICI *morbi*, ſuch diſeaſes as thoſe inhabitants are moſt liable to, who live under the *Tropicks*, L.

TROPICKS [*tropique*, F. *tropici*, It. *tropico*, Sp. τροπικοὶ, *Scil.* κύκλοι of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] are circles ſuppos'd to be drawn parallel to the equinoctial, at twenty three degrees thirty minutes from it; one towards the north, which is called the tropick of *Cancer*, which, when the ſun comes to about the eleventh of *June*, he makes our longeſt day; and the other towards the ſouth, which is called the tropick of *Capricorn*, to which the ſun arriving on the twelfth of *December* makes our ſhorteſt day.

TRO'PICK *of Cancer* [in *Aſtron.*] is that tropick towards the *Arctick* or *North Pole*, ſo called from *Cancer*, the ſign of the *Ecliptick* the ſun is in when it comes to this circle, on the twelfth day of *December*, and makes with us the longeſt night and ſhorteſt day.

TRO'PICK *of Capricorn* [in *Aſtron.*] that tropick which is near the *Antarctick* or *South Pole*, ſo named of *Capricorn*, the ſign the ſun is when he comes to this circle, which is on the eleventh day of *June*, and makes the longeſt day and ſhorteſt night with us.

TRO'PISTS, ſuch as explain the ſcripture altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologico*, It. and Sp. of *tropologicus*, L. τροπολογικὸς, Gr. of τρόπος, a trope, and λόγος, a word or ſpeech] of, or pertaining to tropology.

TROPOLO'GICALLY, figuratively.

TROPO'LOGY [*tropologia*, L. τροπολογία, of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] a figurative ſpeech, or an oration or ſpeech full of tropes; alſo a moral diſcourſe tending to the reformation of manners.

TROPO'SCHEMATO'LOGY [of τρόπος a manner, χῆμα a ſcheme and λέγω Gr. to treat of] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of the method of drawing ſchemes.

To **TROT** [*trotter*, *aller le trot*, F. *trottare trotar*, Sp.] to go a jolting pace, as a horſe, alſo to run up and down.

Need makes the old Wife TROT.

Fr. *Neceſſité fait trotter la vielle.*

There is hardly any thing ſo hard or difficult but what neceſſity will break thro' and overcome. We have a great many proverbs of the ſame ſignification, which ſee in their ſeveral places. The *Germ.* ſay: Noht lehret Beten. (neceſſity teaches us to pray.) *Sp.* as we: *La neceſſidad haze la vieja trotar*, and add: *y el coxo ſaltar.* (and the cripple caper.)

TROT [with *Horſemen*] is the pace or going of a horſe, in which the motion is two legs in the air, and two upon the ground croſs wiſe; continuing alternately to raiſe at once the hind-leg of one ſide, and fore-leg of the other; leaving the other hind and fore-leg upon the ground, till the former come down. (F. *trotto*, It. *trote*, Sp.)

TROT-*town*, a gadder, a vagabond.

An old **TROT**, a pitiful ſorry old woman.

TROTH [[illegible]eoƿðe, *Sax.*] truth, fidelity.

In (or by [illegible]) **TROTH**, verily.

TROTTER [*troteur*, O, F. *trottatore*, It. *trotador*, Sp.] a trotting-horſe; alſo a ſheep's foot.

TROUBA'DOURS, antient poets of *Provence* in *Brance.*

To **TROU'BLE** [*troubler*, F. *tribolare*, It. *tribular*, Sp. *turbare*, L.] to cauſe trouble or pains, to embroil, to put into confuſion; alſo to make waters thick or muddy.

TRO'UBLE [*trouble*, F. *tribolo*, It. *tribulo*, Sp. *turbatio*, L.] perplexity, interruption, embarraſſment, diſturbance, diſquietneſs, embroilment of mind, on account of ſome croſs accident, misfortune, *&c.* alſo foulneſs or muddineſs, by ſtirring, as water, *&c.* likewiſe inconvenience, pain.

He that ſeeks TROUBLE will never miſs it.

That is, he that will be dabbling in every dirty, troubleſome affair, will have work enough upon his hands and never want trouble. The *Germ.* ſay: Nach Unglück darf man nicht ringen. (we need not hunt after misfortunes.) they'll come faſt enough of themſelves. The *It.* ſay: *Chi cerca briga, la troverà a ſua poſta.* (who ſeeketh ſtrife will find it at home.)

He is in a Peck of TROUBLES.

That is, he is ſo overwhelm'd with troubles, that he don't know which way to turn himſelf. The *Fr.* ſay: *Il eſt dans un Abyſme de malheurs.* The *Lat.* call ſuch a caſe *Ilias malorum.*

TROU'BLER [*perturbateur*, L.] one that cauſes trouble.

TROU'BLESOME [of *troublant*, F. and the termination *ſome*] troubling, perplexing, diſturbing, *&c.*

TROU'BLESOMENESS [of *troubler*, F. *ſome* and *neſs*] a troubleſome quality, nature, or faculty.

TRO'UBLOUS [of *troubler*, F.] troubleſome, perplexing, or difficult.

TROU'BLOUSNESS, diſturbedneſs, perplexedneſs, *&c.*

TRO'VER [of *troxver*, F. to find] an action a man hath againſt one, who, having found any of his goods, refuſes to deliver them upon demand.

TROUGH [ꞇꞃoᵹ or ꞇꞃoh, *Sax.* trog, *Su.* and G. troch, *Du.*] a hollow wooden veſſel, as a hog-trough, kneading trough.

TROUGH *of the Sea* [*Sea Language*] the hollow made between any two waves in a rolling ſea; as *the Ship lies down in the Trough of the Sea*, i. e. ſhe lies down between two waves.

TROU-*Madam*. See *Troll Madam.*

To **TROUNCE** [*incert. Etym.*] to ſue at law, to puniſh ſeverely; alſo ſometimes to chouſe, bubble, or cheat.

To **TROULE**, to roll on ſmoothly, *Milton.*

TROUSSEQUEVE [with *Horſemen*] a large caſe of leather as long as the dock of a horſe's tail, which ſerves for a covering for the tails of leaping horſes, *F.*

TROUSSIQUIN [with *Horſemen*] a piece of wood cut archwiſe, raiſed above the hinder-bow of a great ſaddle, which ſerves to keep the bolſters tight,

TROUT [ꞇꞃuꞇ, *Sax.* *truite*, F. *trota*, It. *trucha*, Sp. *truita*, Port.] a ſort of fiſh.

A Salmon-**TROUT**, a larger ſort of trouts.

TROUT-*coloured* [ſpoken of *Horſes*] is white ſpeckled with ſpots of black, bay, or ſorrel, particularly about the head and neck.

To **TROW** [of ꞇꞃuƿian, *Sax.* trouwen, *Du.* trouen, G.] to believe, to think; alſo to truſt.

To **TROWL *away*** [prob. of *troler*, O, F. or dwaalen, *Du.*] to rove or wander about.

TRO'WEL [truweel, *Du.* *trulla*, L. *truelle*, F.] a bricklayer's tool.

TROW'LING [of *trollet*, F.] moving or wandering about.

TROY-*Weight* [of *Troyes*, a city of *Champaigne* in *France*] a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, for weighing of gold, ſilver, *&c.*

TRUA, a tray, a wooden veſſel, cut hollow out of a piece of wood, *L.*

TRU'ANT [*truand*, F. truwant, *Du.*] a vagabond, a loiterer, a ſturdy begger; thence it is uſed for one that abſents himſelf from ſchool.

To **TRUA'NT** [of *truander*, F. truwandten, *Du.*] to loiter about, to abſent from ſchool.

TRUA'NDISE, a truanting or playing truant, *F.*

TRUB-*tail*, a ſhort, ſquat woman.

TRUBS, a kind of herb.

TRUCE [*treve*, F. terebes, *Du.* *tregua*, It. and Sp. trew, *Teut.* trouw, *Du.* trow, L. G. treu, H. G. faith] a ceſſation of arms agreed upon for a time, between two parties in a ſtate of war.

TRUCIDA'TION, a killing or murdering.

TRU'CHMAN [*trucheman*, F.] an interpreter to a traveller, a linguiſt.

TRUCK [*troc*, F. *truéco*, Sp.] exchange, bartering of one thing for another.

To **TRUCK** [*troquer*, F. *trocar*, Sp.] to barter or exchange one commodity for another.

TRUCK [in a *Ship*] a ſquare piece of wood on the top of a maſt to put a flag-ſtaff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. *trúco*, Sp. prob. of τρόχος, Gr.] an *Italian* game, a kind of billiards.

TRUCKS [in *Gunnery*] round pieces of wood like wheels fixed on the axle-trees of carriages, to move the ordnance at ſea.

To **TRU'DGE** [of *truygiolare*, as *Skinner* ſuppoſes] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a buſineſs.

TRU'DMOULDY
TRU'GMOULDY } a dirty drab, a naſty ſlatternly woman.

To **TRU'CKLE** [of *trochlea*, L. of τροχίλον, Gr. as ſome conjecture or rather of truggelen, *Du.* to go a begging.] to ſubmit, yield, or buckle to.

TRUCKLE-*Bed* [of *trochlea*, L. a pulley or wheel] a low bed with wheels, to run under another bed.

TRU'CKING [*troquant*, of *troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital.] bartering or exchanging.

TRU'CULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel or fierce look or diſpoſition.

TRU'CULENCE
TRU'CULENTNESS } [of *truculentia*, L.] cruelty, ſavageneſs, ſterneſs.

TRUE [ꞇꞃiƿe ꞇꞃeoƿe or ꞇꞃua, *Sax.* troe, tro, *Dan.* tro, *Su.* trouw, *Du.* trow, L. G. treu, H. G. triwo, *Teut.*] genuine, natural; certain, ſure; unfeigned, truſty, faithful, exact, correct, arrant,

TRUE Blue will never ſtain,

As a true blue colour or dye never fades, or changes it's colour, ſo a man of fix'd principles and reſolutions, firmly grounded upon the reaſonableneſs and juſtice of ſuch principles, will not be eaſily drawn aſide to depart from them, or to be guilty of any evil or mean action. Lat. *Juſtum & tenacem propoſiti virum, &c.*

TRUE as the Goſpel.

Fr. *Vrai comme la Bible.*

Than which nothing can be truer.

The *Lat.* ſay: *Apollinis reſponſum*, upon a ſuppoſition of nothing being truer than the oracles of *Apollo*.

It muſt needs be TRUE what every Man ſaith.

One would think ſo; but how often do reports, tho' ſeemingly very general, prove falſe. We are not therefore, upon the force of this proverb, to be too credulous; but to examine things and circumſtances thoroughly ourſelves.

TRUE-*Love*, the herb, call'd alſo herb-*Paris*.

TRUE-*hearted* [ꞇꞃeoƿ·haꞃꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* **trow-hertigh**, *Du.* and L. G. **treu-hertzig** H. G.] ſincere, unfeigned.

TRUE-*heartedneſs*, ſincerity.

TRU'ENESS, genuineneſs, unfeignedneſs, certainneſs, faithfulneſs, truſtineſs.

TRUE *Place of a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] a place of the heavens ſhown by a right-line, drawn from the center of the earth thro' the center of a planet or ſtar.

TRUFFLES, a kind of vegetable productions not unlike muſhrooms, covered with a blackiſh ſkin, without ſtalk or root, and growing within the ground.

TRUGG-*Corn*, an allowance of corn to the vicar of *Leimſter*, for officiating at ſome chapels of eaſe in that pariſh.

TRUGG, a maſon's hod or trough.

A TRULL [of *trullo*, Ital. a fart. *Mer. Caſaub.*] a ſorry baggage, a pitiful wench, a camp-whore, a ſtrumpet.

TRULLIZA'TION [in *antient Architecture*] all kinds of couches or layers of mortar wrought with the trowel in the inſide of the vaults; or the hatches made on the layers of mortar, to retain the lining of the *Striæ*.

TRU'LY [ꞇꞃoƿlice, *Sax.* **trowlick**, *Du.* **trowlig**, L. G. **treulich**, H. G.] in truth, ſincerely, unfeignedly, faithfully, *&c.*

TRUMP [**trompe**, *Du.* *trompe*, F. *troma*, It.] a trumpet.

To be put to one's TRUMPS, to be reduc'd to the laſt extremity.

TRUMP [*trionfe*, F. *trionfo*, It] a winning or victorious card.

A Jew's TRUMP, or harp.

To TRUMP [*prendre, avec un trionfe*] to play a trump-card, alſo to cry up any thing; to broach a ſtory.

TRU'MPING [of *trionfe*, or *triomphe*, F. &c. of *triumphans*, L. q. d. *triumphing*] playing a trump-card.

TRU'MPERY [of *tromperie*, F. a cheat, *Skinner*] traſh, ſorry, pitiful, paultry ſtuff.

TRU'MPETER [*trompette*, F. *trombetto*, It. *trompetero*, Sp. *trombeteiro*, Port.] one who ſounds a trumpet.

A dry Cough is the TRUMPETER of Death.

It generally proves ſo, if not taken in time.

To TRU'MPET [*trompetter*, F.] to blow a trumpet.

To TRUMPET, to ſpread abroad, to proclaim.

TRU'MPET [*trompette*, F. *tromba*, It. *trompeta*, Sp. *trombeto*, Port.] a warlike, muſical inſtrument.

Marine TRU'MPET [*trompetté marine* F. *tromba marina*, It.] an inſtrument with one ſtring, which, being ſtruck with a hair-bow, ſounds like a trumpet.

Speaking TRU'MPET, a ſort of large trumpet uſed at ſea, which magnifies the voice ſo much, or makes it ſound ſo loud, that a man, ſpeaking in it, may be heard above a mile.

To TRU'NCATE [*truncatum*, L.] to cut ſhorter, to main.

TRU'NCATED *Pyramid* [with *Geometricians*] one whoſe top is cut off by a plane parallel to its baſe.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming.

TRU'NCHEON [*troncon*, F. a ſhort or broken launce of *truncus*, L. *Skinner*] a battoon or ſhort club.

TRU'NCHEONS [with *Farriers*] ſhort thick worms that breed in the maws of horſes, which in time will eat their way through, if not killed.

TRU'NCUS, the main ſtem or ſtock of a tree, in diſtinction from the limbs and branches, *L.*

TRU'NCUS [with *Anat.*] that part of the great artery and *Vena Cava*, which deſcends from the heart to the *Iliack Veſſels*.

TRU'NCUS [in *Architect.*] part of the pedeſtal of a pillar.

To TRUNDLE [*trondeler*, F. or of ꞇꞃenꝺel, *Sax.* a circle,] to roll along, as a hoop to turn round as a mop.

A TRU'NDLE [ꞇꞃenꝺel, *Sax.* a *Circle*] a carriage with low wheels to draw heavy burdens on.

TRU'NDLE-*Shot*, a ſort of iron ſhot about 17 inches long, ſharp-pointed at both ends, with a round bowl of lead caſt upon it, at a hand's breadth from each end.

TRU'NDLE-*tail*, a draggle-tailed wench.

TRUNDLE-*bed*, *v*, *Truckle-bed*.

TRUNK [*tronc*, F. *tronco*, It. Sp. and Port. the *Stem* or *Body* of a tree &c. of *truncus*, L.] a ſort of cheſt or box, covered with leather; the main ſtem or body of a tree; the pedeſtal of a pillar, *&c.* alſo the body of a man, the head, arms, and legs being cut off.

A TRUNK [or hollow pipe] *to ſhoot Pellets with*.

A TRUNK [or wooden pipe] for the conveyance of water.

TRUNK-*hoſen*, old faſhion'd wide breeches.

TRUNK-*Roots* [with *Botaniſts*] ſmall roots breaking or growing out of the trunks of plants, which are of two ſorts.

1. Roots growing by a downright deſcent, ſometimes all along the trunk, as in mint, *&c.* ſometimes only at the ends or points, as in brambles.

2. Such roots as neither deſcend nor aſcend, but ſhoot forth at right angles with the trunk.

TRUNK [in *Architecture*] the fuſt or ſhaft of a column.

TRUNK, the proboſcis or ſnout of an elephant.

TRU'NKED [in *Heraldry*] means ſuch trees, as are cut off at each end.

TRU'NNIONS [*trognons*, F.] the knobs or bunchings out of the metal of a gun, which bear it upon the cheeks of the carriage.

TRU'NNION-*Ring*, the ring about a great gun that is next before the trunnions.

TRUE-*Penny* [*Mer. Caſaub.* derives it of τρύπανον, Gr. a crafty fellow] a name given by way of taunt to ſome ſorry fellow, *&c.* as *an old True-penny*.

To TRUSS [*trouſſer*, F. or **troſſen**, *Du.*] to tie or gird up; alſo to hang upon a tree; alſo to ſnatch up, as a bird of prey, to tie up a perſon at the gallows.

A TRUSS *of Flowers* [with *Botaniſts*] many flowers growing together on the head of a ſtalk.

TRUSS [of *trouſſe*, F. **troſs**, *Du.* **troſz**, G.] a bundle; alſo a ſort of bandage or device worn by perſons that are burſten.

TRU'SSED [ſpoken of *Horſes*] a horſe is ſaid to be well truſſed, when his thighs are large and proportioned to the roundneſs of the croup.

TRU'SSED [*trouſſé*, F.] tied or girded up; alſo hanged on a tree; alſo ſnatched up, ſpoken of a leveret by an eagle or bird of prey.

TRU'SSES [in a *Ship*] are ropes faſtened to the parels of the yards to bind the yard to the maſt, when the ſhip rolls, and to hale down the yard in a ſtorm or guſt of wind.

TRU'SSING [with *Falconers*] is a hawk's raiſing any fowl or prey aloft, ſoaring up, and then deſcending with it to the ground.

To TRUST [of **triſte**, *Dan.*] to put one in *Truſt* with, to rely upon, to give *Credit*.

There is none deceiv'd but who TRUSTS.

It. *Non è ingannato ſe non che ſi fida.* A caution against credulity, inferring that who ever does *truſt* will be deceived; which is carrying the matter too far. The *It.* have another proverb which is more moderate: *Chi è facile à credere è ſpoſſo ingannato.* (eaſy of belief often deceived.) or, *Chi non ſi fida, non viem ingannato.* (he who don't truſt can't be deceiv'd) and ſo the Sp. *No fiarte, no ſeras engannado.*

If you TRUST before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial diſtich is couch'd a good leſſon of caution and circumſpection, not to chuſe a friend on a ſudden, or make perſons our intimates, and repoſe a confidence in them, by entruſting them with our ſecrets and private concerns, before we have experienced their integrity; it alſo cautions perſons againſt too eaſy a credulity in buying upon the credit of perſons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their minds whether the things are equal in value to the price of the purchaſe. Πίϛει χρήματα ὄλεσσα, ἀπιϛίῃ δ' ἐσάωσα, *Greek*; therefore it was an antient precept, Μέμνησο ἀπιϛεῖν; and the *Hebrews* ſay,

אל תסתכל בקנקן אלא במה שיש בו.

With this agrees another engliſh proverb.

Sudden Friendſhip, ſure Repentance.

Lat. *Subita Amicitia raro ſine poenitentia colitur.*

TRUST [ꞇꞃeoƿa, *Sax.* **triſt**, *Dan.*] aſſurance, confidence; tick, credit.

There is no TRUST in Woman's Words.

We ſhould hope this proverb has it's riſe more from ſpleen and ill manners than truth: and that it was not originally the growth of a ſoil where the fair ſex is ſuppos'd to have greater prerogative allow'd them, than in many others. The *Latins* at leaſt ſay: *Mulieri ne credas, ne mortuæ quidem*: and again, *Nec mulieri, nec gremio credendum.* The *Germans* ſay: **Es iſt keinem Weibe zu trauen.**

I will TRUST him no farther than I can fling him.

That is, not out of my ſight, or not at all.

TRUSTE'E [of ꞇꞃuƿa, of ꞇꞃuƿian, *Sax.* **triſte**, *Dan.*] one into whoſe hands an eſtate or money is put for the uſe of another.

TRUSTEE-SHIP, the office of a truſtee.

Tru'stily [ꞇꞃeoƿlice, *Sax.* or of **triſt**, *Dan.*] faithfully, with fidelity.

Tru'stiness [ꞇꞃeoƿð, *Sax.* or of **triſt**, *Dan.*] fidelity, faithfulneſs.

Tru'sty [ꞇꞃeoƿðe, *Sax.*] true, faithful, that may be depended upon.

Truth [according to Mr. *Lock*] conſiſts in the joining or ſeparating of ſigns, as the things ſignified by them do agree or diſagree one with another.

Truth [ꞇꞃeoƿðe or ꞇꞃyƿðe, *Sax*] trueneſs, in oppoſition to falſity; certainty; fidelity, faithfulneſs.

Metaphyſical Truth, is the conformity of the things with the divine underſtanding.

Logical Truth, is the conformity of the thing with the idea itſelf. This is ſeen in true propoſitions, ſuch as agree with their rule; which is the things themſelves of which they treat.

Moral Truth, is the conformity of words, geſtures, and actions with the heart, when a man's heart and mouth go together; when he ſpeaks what he thinks, and is in reality what he would appear to be by his ſhow and appearance.

Truth *in Being* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the agreeableneſs of the eſſence of any thing to the underſtanding of god.

Truth *in ſignifying* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is where there is an exact correſpondence between the ſign and the thing ſignified.

Truth *in knowing* [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when by its ideas the underſtanding repreſents the thing that is to be underſtood exactly as it is.

Artificial Truth [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a truth, the immediate rule of which is the underſtanding of the artificer.

Natural Truth [in *Metaphyſicks*] is ſuch a truth, of which the underſtanding of god is the immediate rule.

Truth [in *Hieroglyphicks*] was repreſented by a heart on the lips of a man.

Truth **and Oyl is always uppermoſt.**

Truth **may be blam'd, but never aſham'd.**

Theſe two proverbs need no illuſtration: they are unqueſtionable aphoriſms, and tho' wickedneſs may ſometimes prevail in oppoſition to them, yet they hold good in the main, and there is no rule without an exception (v *One Swallow does not make Summer.*) The *Latins* ſay: *Veritas non quærit angulos.* The *Sp.* as we: *La Verdad como el olio ſiempre nada en ſomo.*

Truth [*as an allegorical Deity among the Pagans, the Daughter of Saturn and Mother of Virtue becauſe Time bringeth Truth to Light.*] was repreſented as a moſt beautiful virgin of a majeſtick mean, ſtark naked, looking upon a ſun which ſhe holds in her right hand, and ſometimes clad in white. In her left hand holding a book open, in her right a branch of palm, and having under her feet a terreſtrial globe. She was ſometimes clad meanly, but environ'd by rays of light.

He that follows Truth **too near the Heels will have Dirt kick'd in his Face.**

The *Germans* ſay: **Wer die Wahrheit geigt, dem ſchlägt man die Geige über den Kopf** (i. e. he that ſtrikes up to the truth will have his fiddle broken about his ears.) the *Latins. Obſequium amicos, veritas odium parit* (i. e. flatrery begets friends, but truth breeds hatred: agreeable to another Engliſh proverb.

Truth **has a good Face, but ragged Cloths.**

Theſe proverbs ſeem at firſt ſight contradictory to the two former, They ſignify however no more than, *the Truth is not to be ſpoken at all Times.* But we are always free to hold our tongues.

Children and Fools ſpeak the Truth.

That is, ſpeak from their heart, when it would be more proper to hold their tongues. We may add drunkards, to the number.

Truth **is the Daughter of Time,** *v. Time.*

Truti'na, a pair of ſcales, or balances, *L.*

Tru'tinated [*trutinatus*, L.] weighed, examined, conſidered.

Trutina *Hermetis* [with *Aſtrolog.*] an artificial method of rectifying a nativity, by finding out the day of conception, and the place of the moon at that time.

Trutina'tion, a weighing or balancing; alſo a weighing in the mind or conſidering a thing ſeriouſly.

To Try [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, L. or ꞇꞃeƿan, *Sax.* to juſtify, or make true] to explain, to prove, to eſſay.

To Try [with *Sailors*] a phraſe uſed of a ſhip who is ſaid *to try*, when having no more ſails abroad, but her main-ſail, ſhe is let alone to lie in the ſea.

To lie a Try [*Sea-Phraſe*] is when the wind blows ſo hard, that the ſhip cannot maintain or bear out the main-ſail, and they make her *lie a Try* under the miſen-ſail only.

Tryal. See *Trial.*

Try'chnos [τρύχνος, Gr.] the herb night-ſhade.

Try'con [τρυγὼν, Gr.] *Æſculapius*'s nurſe, whoſe tomb was ſeen near to his temple in *Arcadia.*

Tryphe'ra [of τρυφερὸς, Gr.] gentle and eaſy cauſticks; alſo an opiate of ſeveral kinds.

Tu'ant, killing, *F.* as a *Tuant Jeſt* is a ſharp biting jeſt.

Tub [of **tobbe**, *Du.*] a wooden veſſel well known.

Every Tub **muſt ſtand upon it's own Bottom.**

That is, every man muſt let his own induſtry and endeavours be his chief dependance, and then he'll find friends where he leaſt expects them, and when he leaſt ſeeks them.

Tub *of Vermilion*, from three to four hundred weight.

Tub *of Tea*, about 60 *lb.* weight.

Tub *of Camphire*, from 56 to 80 *lb.* weight.

A Tale of a Tub, an old woman's ſtory. The French and German tranſlators of D. S. *Tale of a Tub*, for want of knowing this Angliciſm have ridiculouſly enough, tranſlated it literally.

Tu'ba *Euſtathiana* [with *Anat.*] the canal of communion between the mouth and the barrel of the ear, *L.*

Tu'bae, *Fallopianæ* [in *Anat.*] two ſlender paſſages proceeding from the womb, which receive the *Ova* or eggs from the teſticles, and convey them to the womb, ſo named of *Fallopius*, an eminent phyſician, who firſt diſcovered them, *L.*

Tu'ber, a puff, a knob or knot in a tree, *L.*

Tuber [in *Surgery*] a bunching out, tumour, or ſwelling in an animal body.

Tuber [in *Botany*] the round bunching out of the roots of ſome plants.

Tube [*tubus*, L.] a conduit-pipe, any long pipe thro' which water or other liquor is conveyed; alſo the pipe or hollow trunk of a proſpect glaſs.

Tu'berose [*tubereuſe*, F. *tuberoſa*, It. and Sp.] a kind of white ſweet-ſmelling flower.

Tu'berous [*tuberoſus*, L. *tubereux*, F.] full of bunches, knots, or ſwellings.

Tu'berous *Roots*, [by *Botaniſts*] is defined to be ſuch as conſiſt of an uniform fleſhy ſubſtance, and are of a roundiſh figure, as in a turnip, *&c.*

Tube'rcula } [with *Surgeons*] ſmall tumours which ſup-
Tube'rcules } purate and diſcharge *Pus*, frequently found in the lungs, *L.*

Tubercula [in *Palmiſtry*] the more eminent muſcles or knobby parts under the fingers, which they alſo call *Montes*, L.

Tu'beri *lactiferi* [with *Anat.*] ſmall pipes thro' which the milk flows to the nipples of woman's breaſts.

Tubero'sity [with *Surgeons*] a knot or tumour growing naturally on any part, in oppoſition to tumours that riſe accidentally or from a diſeaſe.

Tu'berous *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] plants full of bunches or knots. (*tubereux*, F. of *tuberos*, It. of *tuberoſus*, L.)

Tu'berousness [*tuberoſitas*, L. *tuberoſite*, F.] knottineſs, or being full of knots and bunches; alſo the bunching out of ſome parts of the body.

Tubilu'strium [among the *Romans*] a ceremony or feſtival at the purification of their ſacred trumpets.

Tu'bulated [*tubulatus*, L.] made hollow like a pipe.

Tubula'tion, a making hollow like a pipe, *L.*

Tu'buli *vermiculares* [in *Phyſicks*] ſmall winding cavities on the outſides of the ſhells of ſea ſhell-fiſh, in which ſome ſmall worms inhabit and breed.

Tu'bulous, hollow like a pipe, or full of hollowneſſes.

Tu'bulousness [of *tubulus*, L. a pipe] hollowneſs as a pipe

Tuck [prob. of **trucca**. *Brit.* a knife, *eſtoc*, F. *ſtocco*, It.] a ſort of rapier or long-ſword.

To Tuck, to turn or gather up.

Tuck *of a Ship*, the truſſing or gathering up of a ſhip's quarter under water.

A Tu'cker [prob. of *tucking*, or of **tuck**, *Teut.* cloth] a ſlip of linnen or lace, pinned along the top of women's ſtays or gowns about the neck.

A Tucker, a fuller of cloth, or in Exon and adjacent parts, one who buys up woollen goods and gets them dreſs'd, preſs'd and pack'd to ſend abroad.

Tu'cksels, the teeth of an horſe, *&c.* called alſo grinders.

Tuel, the fundament of a beaſt.

Tu'esday [ꞇueꞅ-ꝺæᵹ, or ꞇiveꞅꝺæᵹ, *Sax.*] which *Skinner* derives of ꞇun *Mars*, and ꝺæᵹ, q. *Dies Martis*, L. *Mars*'s day; but *Verſtegan* of *Tuiſco* and ꝺæᵹ, which *Tuiſco* was the moſt antient idol of the *Teutones* or antient *Germans* and *Saxons.* And indeed they only differ as to the name, the ꞇun of *Skinner* being the *Tuiſco* of *Verſtegan.*

Tuft [*touffe*, F.] a lock of hair, a bunch of ribbons, *&c.* alſo the creſt of a bird.

Tuft [with *Botaniſts*] a thicket of trees, bunch of graſs, *&c.*

Tuft *of a Tree*, the top of a tree.

Tu'fta [*old Rec.*] a cottage.

Tu'fted }
Tu'fty } [of *touffé*, F.] having or trimmed with tufts.

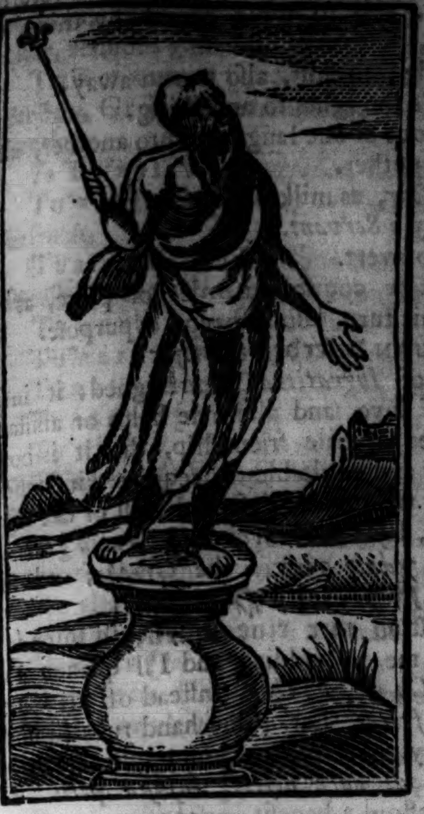
Tug [ꞇoᵹunᵹ, *Sax.* **tog**, *Du.* and L. G. **zieg**, H. G. a *Draught*] a hard pull

Tug, a waggon to carry timber.

To Tug [ꞇoᵹan, or ꞇuᵹan, *Sax.* **tugga**, *Su.* **togcan**, *Teut.*] to pull hard.

To **Tug** [or labour hard] *for any thing.*

Tu'ggae [*old Rec.*] harneſs traces, or ropes for drawing.



Tuisco, the moſt ancient and peculiar idol, or rather deiſy'd great anceſtor of the *Teutones* or ancient *Germans* and *Saxons*, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been one of *Noah*'s Sons but by others with more probability, the ſon of *Aſcenas*; who was great grandſon of *Noah*, and grandſon of *Japhet*. Who ſettled in *Germany*, and who, after his deceaſe, was adored by all his poſterity. The inhabitants of that country are ſtill called **Teutſch** or **Deutſch**, or according to the more ancient Orthography, *Tuytſch* or *Duytſch*, and the whole country of *Germany*, *Teutſchland* or *Deutſchland*. Hence likewiſe our proper name *Dutch*, which we miſapply to the *Netherlanders*. The *Italians* to this day call a *German*, *Todeſco*, and the third day of our week is named *Tueſday*, becauſe it was appointed for the adoration of that idol, as *Verſtegan* ſays: but others ſay it was called after *Theſa*, a certain goddeſs, the wife of the God *Thor*; which *Theſa* was looked upon to be the Goddeſs of juſtice. *Sebaſtian Munſter* is of opinion that *Tuiſco* was the ſon of *Noah* by his wife *Araza* or *Arezia* (by others called *Tythia*) born after the flood, and that coming with his people out of *Aſia* into *Europe*, he extended his dominion from the river *Tanais* unto the *Rhine*.

Tui'lleries [of *Tuile*, F. a tile, becauſe tiles were formerly made there] a ſtately pile of buildings and gardens, near the *Louvre* at *Paris*, built all of free-ſtone, the portal being of marble pillars and jaſper.

Tu'ition, guardianſhip, the care of a perſon's education; protection, *L.*

Tulip [*tulipano*, Ital. *tulipan*. Sp. *tulipe*, F.] a flower.

A **Tulip** is a lively emblem of are empty gaudy fop, who has nothing to recommend him but his cloths.

Tulipa'nt, a ſaſh or wreath worn by the *Indians* inſtead of a hat.

Tulipæmania, tulip-madneſs, a name given to the extravagancy of ſome perſons formerly of giving exceſſive prices, as five, ten, or more pounds for a tulip-root. *L.*

To **Tum** *Wool*, is to mix together wool of divers colours.

Tumble, a fall.

To **Tumble** [of **tumler**, *Dan.* or perhaps of ꞇumbian, *Sax.* to dance, or of **taymelen**, *Du.* **tudmelen**, L. G. **taumeln**, H. G. to real, to ſtagger, or fall down.] to roll or throw down; alſo to towze, rumple, or put out of order, as cloth, *&c.*

The Ship **Tumbles** [*Sea-Phraſe*] rolls or labours in the ſea.

To **Tumble**, or play tumbling tricks, to ſhew the agility of the body.

A **Tumbler**, a ſort of hunting-dog, ſo called from his turning and winding his body about, before he attacks and faſtens on the prey.

A **Tumbler** [ꞇumbeꞃ, *Sax.* a dancer or **tuymelaer**, *Du.*] one who make profeſſion of tumbling, or ſhewing the agility of the body.

Tu'mbrel [*tombereau*, F.] a ſort of dirt or dung-cart; alſo a ducking ſtool for ſcolds, *&c.*

Tu'mefied [*tumefactus*, L.] ſwelled, raiſed by a ſwelling.

Tumefa'ction, the act of ſwelling and riſing into a tumour, *L.*

To **Tumefy**, to ſwell.

Tu'mid [*tumidus*. L.] ſwoln, puff'd up, riſing up, lofty.

Tu'midness [*tumiditas*, L.] ſwolneſs, or ſwellingneſs.

Tu'mour [*tumor*, L. and Sp. *tumeur*, F. *tumore*, It.] a riſing or ſwelling cauſed by a ſettling of humours in ſome parts of the body, when they are enlarged and ſtretched out beyond their natural action.

Natural **Tumours** [in *Surgery*] ſuch as proceed from ſome of the four humours contained in the maſs of blood, or elſe from ſeveral humours of them united together.

Baſtard **Tumours** ⎫ ſuch as proceed from a ſettling of
Encyſted **Tumours** ⎭ corrupt humours, the matter of which is contained in ſeveral proper *Cyſtus*'s or ſkinny bags.

Critical **Tumours** are impoſthumes, or thoſe which appear at once in acute diſeaſes, and put an end to them, either with good or bad ſucceſs.

Malignant **Tumours**, are all ſuch as are attended with extraordinary and dangerous ſymptoms, the conſequences of which are very dangerous, as the carbuncle in the plague.

Peſtilential **Tumours**, are ſwellings attended with a fever, ſwooning, *&c.* which uſually ariſe in the time of a peſtilence or plague.

Venereal **Tumours** are ſwellings at the bottom of the groin, proceeding from impure copulation.

To **Tump** [with *Gardeners*] to fence trees about.

Tu'mulated [*tumulatus*, L.] buried, interred.

Tumulo'se [*tumuloſus*, L.] full of little hills or knops.

Tumulo'sity [*tumuloſitas*, L,] hillineſs.

Tu'mult [*tumulte*, F. *tumulto*, It. an Sp. *tumultus*, L.] an uproar, great buſtle, ſtir; an hurlyburly, riot, mutiny.

Tumu'ltuariness [of *tumultuarius*, L. *tumultuaire*, F. *tumultuario*, It.] a tumultuous quality ſtate, *&c.*

Tumultuary [*tumultuaire*, F. *tumultuario*, It. of *tumultuarius*, L.] diſorderly.

Tumu'ltuous [*tumultueux*, F. *tumultuoſo*, It. of *tumultuoſus*, L.] as *Tumultuary*.

Tumultuously, in a diſorderly, confus'd manner.

Tumu'ltuousness [of *tumultuoſus*, L. *tumultueux*, F. and *neſs*] a diſordered, confuſed, troubled ſtate or condition.

Tun [ꞇunne, *Sax.* **tonne**, *Du.* and G. *un tonneau*, F. *tonnel*, Port.] a veſſel containing 252 gallons; alſo twenty hundred weight; alſo forty ſolid feet of timber.

To **Tun** [*entonner*, F.] to put up liquors into a veſſel.

Tun ⎫ [of ꞇun *Sax.* **tuyn**, *Du.* **tuen**, L. G. **ʒaun**, H. G.
Ton ⎭ a hedge or ditch or any thing of that kind ſurrounding a place to defend it] at the end of names or places, by a metaphor, ſignifies a village, town, or habitation. Nor is it improbable but that the *Saxon* ꞇun might originally come from the *Britiſh* **Dun**, which ſignifies a mountain, becauſe antiently towns were generally built upon hills.

Tuna, an *American* tree, on which is ſaid to grow or breed thoſe worms called *Cocheneal*.

Tu'nable, that may be tuned or put in tune; alſo harmonious.

Tu'nableness [of *tonus*, L. *ton*, F. *able* and *neſs*] melodiouſneſs, harmoniouſneſs; alſo capableneſs of being put into tune.

Tu'nably, harmoniouſly.

Tun *bellied*, having a great belly like a tun, gor-bellied.

Tun-*Hoof*, ground ivy.

Tune [*tonus*, L *ton*, F. *tuono*, It. *tono*, Sp. of τόνος, Gr.] agreeableneſs in ſound, a harmonious, muſical compoſition, air, or ſong.

You are always in the ſame Tune.

That is, when you have got a thing in your head, you never know when to have done with it. *Eandem ſemper cantilenam occinis*, or *Eadem oberrare chorda*, and the *Germans Immer bey der atten Leyer bleiben* i. e. to play always upon the ſame harp, or as we ſay, *To harp always upon the ſame String.* The F. ſay as we. *Chanter toujours ſur la même note.*

To **Tu'ne**, to put into tune, as an inſtrument; alſo to ſing or play a tune.

Out of **Tune**, out of order, frame, or temper.

Tuneless, without any tune.

Tu'ngrave [ꞇunᵹeꞃæꝼa, *Sax.* of ꞇon a town, and ᵹeꞃæꝼa a greve] a bailiff of a town or manour.

Tu'nic [ꞇunican, *Sax.* *tunica*, L. *tunique*, F. *tunica*, It. and Sp.] a ſort of coat without ſleeves.

Tu'nica [among the *Romans*] a garment worn under the *Toga*, *L.*

Tunica [with *Botaniſts*] the herb betony or a kind of gilliflower, *L.*

Tunica [with *Anat.*] a tunick membrane or thin ſkin, *L.*

Tunica *Retiformis* [with *Anat.*] one of the tunicles or coats of the eye, which reſembles the figure of a net, and is the principal inſtrument of ſight, called alſo the *Retina*, *L.*

Tunica *cornea*, the horny tunic or coat of the eye, *L.*

Tu'nick ⎫ [with *Anat.*] a little coat, membrane, or ſkin,
Tu'nicle ⎭ covering any part of the body.

Tu'nicle [*tunicula*, L. *tunicle*, F.] a little membrane or membranous coat of an animal body, *&c.*

The **Tunicles** [of the *Eye*] are four noted ones, *viz.* the *Corneous*, the *Cryſtalline*, the *Vitreous*, and *Uveous*, which are anſwered by as many humours.

The **Tunicles** [of the *Teſticles* or *Cods*] are four, *viz.* the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epididymis*, and the *Dartos*.

Tuni'culated *Root* [with *Botan.*] is that kind of bulbous root, which conſiſts of ſeveral coats involving one another, as in an onion.

Tuni'sian *Falcon* [ſo called of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a certain kind of hawk, who makes her eyrie there.

Tu'nnage, a duty of ſo much *per* tun, to be paid for merchandize imported or exported.

A **Tunnel** [*tonnelle*, F.] a funnel for pouring liquors into a caſk; alſo a part of a chimney.

TUNNEL [in *Falconry*] a net for catching of partridges, being in the form of a cone.

TU'NNELED [*tonnelle*, F.] put into veſſels with a tunnel.

TU'NNELING, a ſort of fowling with a tunnel net.

TU'NNELERS [in a *Ship*] thoſe who fill casks with water.

TU'NNY [*thon*, F. *tonno*, It. *tun* or *tonina*, Sp. *thynnus*, L. θύννος, Gr.] a kind of fiſh.

TUN, a ram or male ſheep.

TU'PPING [of *Tup* a male ſheep] a ram's covering an ewe.

TU'RBANT [*turban*, F. *turbante*, It. and Span.] an ornament that *Turks* wear on their heads, made of fine linen wreathed into a rundle.

TU'RBARY [ꞇuꞃꝼe, *Sax.* **torf**, *Du.* and L. G. **turf**, H. G. *tourbe*, F.] a right of digging turf.

Common of TURBARY, a liberty which ſome tenants have of digging turf in the lord's waſte.

TURBA'RIA, the ground where turf is digged.

TURBARIA *Bruaria*, a flaw-turf or heath-turf.

TU'RBINATED [with *Botan.*] ſuch plants, which, in ſome part of them, reſemble a turbant in ſhape, and are of a conical figure.

TU'RBID [*turbidus*, L.] troubleſome, diſturbed,

TU'RBITH *mineral*, the yellow precipitate of *Mercury*.

TURBITA, an herb of a violent purging quality.

TURBINA'TION, a faſhioning like a top, a ſharpening at one end.

TU'RBIDNESS [*turbiditas*, L.] troubleſomeneſs.

TU'RBULENTNESS } [of *turbulentus*, L. and *neſs*] noiſineſs,
TU'RBULENCY } troubleſomeneſs, boiſterouſneſs, a bluſtering ſtate, condition, or temper.

TU'RBULENT [*turbulent*, F. *torbolento*, It. *turbulenta*, Sp. of L.] after a turbulent, boiſterous manner, *&c.* alſo ſeditious.

TURBULENTLY, boiſterouſly, ſeditiouſly.

TU'RBUT [*turbot*, F.] a kind of ſea-fiſh.

TU'RCISM, the religion, principles, or opinions of the *Turks*.

TURCOI'SE [*turquoiſe*, F. *turchina*, It. ſo called, becauſe coming from *Turky*] a precious ſtone of an azure colour.

A TURD [ꞇoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] ordure dung.

You look'd high and fall on a Cow-TURD.

Or, as the *Scots* have it,

You look'd on the Moon, and fell on the Midding (Dunghill.)

Theſe proverbs are ſpoken to them who aim'd at great things, but were glad at laſt to take up with leſs. The *Latins* ſay. *Amphora cepit Inſtitui, currente rotâ, cur urceus exit.*

He has his Noſe in every Man's T---RD.

That is, he thruſts himſelf into all companies, or concerns himſelf with every man's buſineſs. The caution is good but the compariſon is homely; we ſay better.

He has an Oar in every Boat.

TU'RDINESS [of ꞇoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* ordure] filthineſs with ordure; alſo humourſomeneſs, capriciouſneſs, moroſeneſs.

TU'RDY, moroſe, peeviſh, *&c.*

TURF [ꞇuꞃꝼe, *Sax.* **torfwa**, *Su.* **torf**, *Du.* and L. G. **turf**, H. G.] a ſort of earth that ſerves for fuel, alſo a green plat.

TURFINESS, the being turfy or abounding with turf.

TURFING-*Spade*, a tool for undercutting the turf, after it has been marked out with the trenching-plough.

TURGE'SCENCE, a ſwelling up or growing big.

TURGE'SCENT [*turgeſcens*, L.] ſwelling or growing big.

TU'RGID [*turgido*, It. *turgidus*, L.] ſwoln, puffed up.

TU'RGIDNESS [of *turgidus*, L.] ſwelledneſs, as being puffed up.

TURIO'NES [with *Botan.*] the firſt young tender ſhoots, which any plants do annually put forth out of the ground.

A TURK, [*turc*, F. *turco*, It. and Sp.] a native of *Turky* in *Aſia*.

TU'RKEY-*Pout*, a young turkey. *Turkies* were firſt brought into *England* in the fourteenth year of king *Henry* VIII.

TU'RKEY [of *Turky*] a fowl well known.

TURKISH, of *Turky*, or the *Turks*.

TURKISH *Language*, being originally *Tartarian*, borrowed from the *Arabick* their words of religion, from the *Perſian*, their words of ſtate, and from the *Grecians*, their words and terms of war, and from the *Italians*, their terms of navigation; and this is call'd the *Sclavonian Language*. The *Turkiſh* character is the ſame as the *Arabick*; which language ſome authors ſay is ſo inchanting, that it is uſually ſaid the ſaints in heaven and thoſe in paradiſe ſpeak it.

TURKS-CAP, the flowers call'd a martagon.

TURLUPI'NADE, O. F. a low, dry jeſt or witticiſm,

TU'RLUPI'NES, a ſect or ſort of people, who made a publick profeſſion of impudence, going naked without covering ſo much as their privy parts, and were not aſhamed to have to do with women in the open market, *O. F.*

TU'RMERICK, an *Indian* or *Arabian* root.

To TURMOI'L, to toil, to buſtle, to make a heavy to do.

TURMOI'L } [prob. of *tire* to weary, and **moil**, *old*
TURMO'ILING } *Word*, a mule, *q. d.* to tire one's ſelf by labouring like a mule] a labouring ſtrenuouſly.

To TURN [ꞇuꞃnan, and ꞇuꞃnan, *Sax.* *tourner*, F. *tornare*, It. *tornar*, Sp. τορνόω, Gr.] to work as turners do; alſo to return; alſo to change ſides, *&c.* alſo to wind round any thing, to move or go round.

To TURN *Tail*, to ſhuffle, to ſhift, alſo to run away.

To TURN [*or bend*] one's thoughts to any thing.

To TURN [*or Tranſlate*] out of one language into another, alſo to convert any thing into another.

To TURN [or become] *ſour*, as milk or wine may.

To TURN [or put] *away a Servant.*

To TURN *off or from*, to avert.

TURN [*tour*, F.] a walk or courſe, in order or place, as to take a turn, every one in his turn, alſo a change of purpoſe.

One good TURN deſerves another.

In this proverb the vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual offices of love, and alternate helps or aſſiſtances, are the fruits and iſſues of true friendſhip, that it is both meet and comely, and juſt and equitable to requite kindneſſes, and to make them amends who have deſerved well of us: *Qui plaiſir fait, plaiſir requiert*, ſay the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; Χάρις χάριν τίκτει, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*, רהימא קרמאה לית את כפר ביה.

The *Germans* ſay; **Gibſt du mir eine wurſt, ſo löſch ich dir den durſt** (*i. e.* give me a pudding and I'll quench thy thirſt.) The vulgar ſay: *Ca me, ka thee* (inſtead of claw me, claw thee.) *Manus manum fricat.* Lat. (One hand rubs (waſhes) the other. There is a very good *Latin* axiom applicable to this proverb, viz. *Beneficium, qui dare neſcit, injuſte petit.* He that don't know how to beſtow a benefit, ought not to ask one. It: *Chi non vocolrender, fa mal a prender.* Or again; *Amor con Amore ſi paga.* The *Fr.* ſay: *Point d' Argent, de Suiſſe.* No penny, no paternoſter. H. G. **Kein gelt, keine ſeel meſſe.**

An ill TURN is ſoon done.

When once we reſolve upon doing an ill thing, we are not long in putting it in execution, ſuch is the frailty of humane nature, prone to vice and ſlack to virture; The *Latins* ſay; *Compendiaria res Improbitas*, or, *Nullus enim magni Sceleris labor.*

Sea-TURN, a wind which upon ſome coaſts blows all night from the ſhore.

A TURN [with *Watch-makers*] a term uſed of the movement of a watch, and ſignifies the intire revolution or going about of any wheel or pinion.

A TURN, a turner's lath.

TURN [in *Law*] is the county-court or king's leet, where the ſheriff ſits judge; which court is held twice every year, about a month after *Eaſter*, and a month after *Michaelmas.* From this court are exempted only peers of the realm, clergymen, and ſuch as have hundreds of their own.

By TURNS, alternatively.

A TURN, a good or bad office.

TURN-COAT, one who changes his religion, or goes over to a party, contrary in principles, *&c.* to what he profeſſed before.

TURN-PIKE, a gate ſet up in a road, in order to ſtop travellers, carts, waggons, coaches, cattle, *&c.* who there pay a toll for keeping the roads in repair.

TURN-PIKE [in the *Milit. Art.*] a ſpar of wood about fourteen feet long, and about eight inches in diameter, cut in the form of a *Hexagon*, every ſide being bored full of holes; through which ſhort pikes are run about ſix feet long, pointed with iron; which ſtanding out every way, being ſet in a breach, are of uſe to ſtop an enemy's entrance into a camp.

TURN-*Spit*, a boy kept for that purpoſe, alſo a dog to go in a wheel for the ſame end.

TU'RNAMENT [*torneamento* Ital. *tournois*, F. *torneo*, Sp.] a juſting or tilting; an antient martial exerciſe of armed knights, *&c.* encountering one another with lances and ſpears on horſeback.

TU'RNER [*tornator*, L. *tourneur*, F. *torniero*, It. *tornero*, Sp. τορευτής, Gr.] one who turns veſſels or utenſils in wood or metal.

TURNERS, were incorporate *Anno* 1603. they are a maſter 2 wardens, 24 aſſiſtants, and 118 on the livery. Their livery fine is 8*l.* and 12*l.* the ſtewards. Their armorial enſigns are *ſable*, a catherine wheel *or*, their hall is in *Philpot-lane*.

TURNE'TUM [*old Rec*] a duty paid to the ſheriff for holding his turn or county-court.

TU'RNING *ſtrait* [in the *Manage*] an artificial motion taught to a horſe.

TURNING *Evil*, a diſeaſe in cattel, alſo called the *Sturdy*.

TU'RNIP [prob. of ꞇuꞃnan, *Sax.* to turn, becauſe of its roundneſs] a root well known.

TURNING [with *Confectioners*] a particular way of paring oranges, lemons, *&c.* turning the peel about the fruit, ſo that it may be extended a great length.

TU'RNO *Vicecomitum* [in *Law*] a writ for thoſe who are called out of their own hundred into the ſheriff's turn or court.

Turn-sole [*tourne ſol*, F.] the ſun-flower.

Tu'rpentine [*terebentine*, F. *trementina*, It. and Sp. *trementina*, Port. *terebinthus*, L. of τερέβινθος, Gr.] a kind of clear, reſinous gum, iſſuing out of trees.

Tu'rpentiny [of *terebinthinus*, L. *terebintine*, F. of τερέβινθος, Gr.] of the nature of, alſo dawbed or mixed with turpentine.

To Tu'rpify [of *turpifico*, L.] to defile, to pollute.

Tu'rpitude [F. *turpitudine*, It. of *turpitudo*, L.] filthineſs, baſeneſs.

Turquoi'se, a precious ſtone of an azure or bluiſh colour, ſo called, becauſe frequently brought to us from the *Turks*.

Tu'rrel, a ſort of tool uſed by coopers.

Tu'rret [*turricula*, L. *tourette*, F.] a little tower.

Turri'ferous [*turrifer*, L.] carrying or bearing towers.

Turrigis [with *Botan.*] an herb, a ſort of creſſes.

Tu'rtle }
Tu'rtur } [ꞇuꞃꞇla ꝺuva, *Sax.* Turtel-due, *Dan.* Tortel-duybe, *Du.* Turtel-dube, L. G. Turtel-taube, H. G. *tourterelle*, F. *tortorella*, It. *tortola*, Sp. turtzlutaban, *Teut.* *tourte*, F.] a kind of dove remarkable for its kind diſpoſition and chaſtity, living a ſingle life after the death of its mate; alſo a fiſh call'd a ſea-tortoiſe.

A Turtle-dove, is a ſymbol of conjugal love and fidelity.

Turtle [*tortue de mer*, F.] a ſea-tortoiſe.

Turu'nda [in *Surgery*] a tent or any thing to be thruſt into an orifice or ulcer.

Turu'ndula, a ſmall pellet or tent.

Tuscan *Order* [ſo called, becauſe uſed in *Tuſcany* in *Italy*] an order of architecture, in which the column or pillar, with the baſe and chapiter, is to be ſeven modules in length, the thickneſs of which is to be diminiſhed gradually to a fourth part. The pedeſtal is one module in height, and the baſe of the column is to be of the height of half its thickneſs. Its capital baſe and entablement have no ornaments, and but few mouldings.

Tuscan *Work*, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five antient orders of pillars ſo that it is rarely uſed, except in vaults, in ſome ruſtick edifices, and huge piles of building, ſuch as the amphitheatres, *&c.*

Tush, an interjection of ſlighting and diſpleaſure.

Tu'shes }
Tusks } [ꞇuxaſ, *Sax.*] the great ſtanding-out teeth of a boar; alſo the four teeth of a horſe, ſeated beyond the corner-teeth upon the bars, where they ſhoot forth on each ſide of the jaws, two above and two below, about the age of three, and three and an half, *&c.* and no milk or foal-teeth ever come forth in the place where they grow.

To Tusk *a Barble* [with *Table-Carvers*] ſignifies to cut it up.

Tusk [in *Carpentry*] a bevel ſhoulder made to ſtrengthen the tenon of a joiſt, which is let into the girder.

Tussila'go [with *Botan.*] the herb foal's-foot or colt's-foot

A Tu'stle, a buſtle, a ſtriving with a perſon.

Tut, an imperial enſign, being a golden globe with a croſs on it; a mound.

Tut-*mouth'd* [of ꞇyꞇꞇ, *Sax.* a nipple] having the chin or nether jaw ſtanding out farther than the upper part of the mouth.

Tu'telage, guardianſhip, protection, *L.*

Tu'telar }
Tu'telary } [*tutelaris*, L. *tutelaire*, F. *tutelaris*, It. *tutelar*, Sp.] that protects or performs the office of a guardian.

Tu'telary *Angels*, certain angels which are ſuppoſed to have the guardianſhip or protection of kingdoms, cities, and perſons.

Tutili'na, a goddeſs whom the *Romans* in particular invok'd to watch their grain, when it was gather'd into the barn; ſhe had an altar or chappel on *Monte Aventino*.

To Tu'tor [of *tuteur*, F.] to inſtruct, to teach.

Tu'tor, one who teaches or inſtructs another in ſome art or ſcience, *Sp.* and *L.* (*tuteur*, F. *tutora*, It.)

Tu'tor [in an *Univerſity*] a member of a college or hall, who takes on him the inſtructing of young ſtudents in the arts and faculties.

Tutor [in the *Civil Law*] one choſen to look to the perſons and eſtates of children, left by their fathers and mothers in their minority.

Tu'torage }
Tu'torship } [in the *Civil Law*] the ſame as guardianſhip in the common law, the office of a tutor above-mentioned.

Tu'tress [*tutrice*, F.] a ſhe-tutor or inſtructor.

Tutsan, an herb called alſo *Tuſan*.

Tu'tty [*tutie*, F. *tuzia*, It. *tutia*, Sp. *tutia*, L.] the heavier foil of braſs that cleaves and ſticks to the higher places of furnaces or melting-houſes.

Tu'tty }
Tu'tto } [in *Mu. Books*] is frequently found in muſick of ſeveral parts, and ſignifies all or all together.

Tu'ty }
Tu'tty } [*tutie*, F.] the ſparkles or ſoot of braſs, which ſticks to the furnace while melting, and is formed into concave flakes.

Tu'tty }
Tu'zzimu'zzy } a noſe-gay; alſo a jocular or humorous name for the *pudendum muliebre*.

Twain-*Night's Gueſt*, one who has lain at a houſe two nights, who if he lay there the third, his hoſt was anſwerable for him if he did any injury; but if he did ſo in the firſt two nights himſelf was anſwerable.

Twaite [*old Law*] a wood grubbed up and turned into arable or plough'd land.

To Twang, to give a ſound like the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument or a whip.

A Twang [of *tangere*, L. to touch, *Minſhew*] an ill taſte or hogoe; alſo an ill, unpleaſant ſound; the ſound of a bowſtring.

Twang, a root or forked branch at the bottom of a great tooth.

Twat, *Pudendum Muliebre.*

Twat-*Scowerer*, a ſurgeon or doctor. *E. Ward.*

To Twattle [prob. of tatteren, *Du.*] to prate.

A Twattle-*basket*, one who is continually prating.

Tway-*Blade*, an herb.

A Tweague }
Tweek } vexation, perplexity, trouble.

To Tweak, to pinch.

To Tweak [or pull hard] *by the Noſe.*

To Twee'dle, to play on a fiddle or bag-pipe.

Twee'zers, a ſort of ſmall pincers and other inſtruments in a pocket-caſe.

Twehe'ndemen [in *Saxon Law*] the ceopleſ or huſbandmen of the lower order, who were valued at 200 ſhillings; if ſuch an one was killed the fine was 30 ſhillings.

Twelfth [ꞇpelꝼꞇiꝫ, *Sax.* twaelfte, *Du.* twolfte, L. G. zwölfte, H. G.] the XIIth or 12th.

Twelfth *Day* }
Twelfth *Tide* } [ꝺpelꝼꞇan-ꝺæg, *Sax.*] the feſtival of the *Epiphany* or the manifeſtation of our Saviour Chriſt to the *Gentiles*, ſo named, as being the 12th day excluſively from *Chriſtmas-Day.*

Twelve [ꞇpelꝼ, *Sax.* tolf, *Dan.* and *Su.* twaelft, *Du.* twôlf, L. G. zwolf, H. G. twalif, *Teut.*] XII or 12.

Twelve *Men* [in *Law*] a jury or inqueſt, is the number of twelve perſons, by whoſe oath, as to matters of fact, all trials paſs both in civil and criminal caſes, in all the courts of the common law in this realm,

Twelve *Months*, the ſpace of a year according to the kalendar months.

A Book in Twelves, in *Duodecimo*, *i. e.* 12 leaves in a ſheet.

Twe'nty [ꞇpenꞇiꝫ or ꞇpeonꞇiꝫ, *Sax.* twintigh, *Du.* twentig, L. G. zwantzig, H. G.] XX or 20.

Twe'ntieth [of ꝺpenꞇiꝫ, *Sax.*] the 20 th or XXth.

Twibill, an iron tool us'd by paviors.

Twice [ꞇpy, *Sax.*] two times.

Old Men are Twice Children.

Lat. *Bis pueri ſenes.* That is, our reaſon, memory and other faculties become ſo weak and enervated in old age, that our actions make us appear more like children than men: tho' there is no rule without an exception. H. G. **Die alten werden zwey mahl Kinder.** Fr. *La vielleſſe eſt une ſeconde enfance.*

He gives Twice, who gives in a Trice.

A ſmall aſſiſtance in time of need is often of more ſervice to a perſon than a far greater boon when not wanted: This proverb is worthy the conſideration of ſuch perſons, who are ſo long in taking a reſolution to do good, that the benefit as well as the merit of it is loſt, and they have at laſt hardly thanks for it, much leſs the ſatisfaction of having done a commendable action.

The *Latins* ſay as we: *Bis dat, qui cito dat.* or, *Gratia ab Officio, quod mora tardat, abeſt.* or again; *Longa mora eſt nobis omnis, quæ gaudia differt.* The *It*: *Chi da preſto raddoppia il dono.* or *Ben tardi venuto per mente è tenuto.* (a boon confer'd too late is held for nothing.)

He who reckoneth without his Hoſt muſt reckon Twice.
He reckons his Chickens before they are hatch'd.
He ſells the Bear's Skin before he has kill'd the Bear.

The deſign of all theſs 3 proverbs is to expoſe the folly of building upon bare probabilities.

To Twifa'llow [of ꞇpy, twice, and ꝼealꝫa, *Sax.* an harrow] to till or plow ground a ſecond time before ſowing.

A Twig [ꞇpiꝫ or ꞇpiꝫa, *Sax.* twieg, L. G. zweig, H. G.] a ſmall ſprout of the branch of a tree.

Twi'ggen }
Twi'ggy } [of ꞇpiꝫa, *Sax.* a twig] made of twigs.

Twi'light [ꞇpy-leohꞇ, *Sax.*] that dubious or half light in the dawn of the morning and cloſe of the evening, a little before the riſing and after the ſetting of the ſun, It is occaſioned by the earth's atmoſphere refracting the rays of the ſun, and reflecting them from the particles thereof.

To Twine [ꞇpinan, *Sax.* twinen, *Teut.*] to twiſt thread, *&c.*

Twine [ꞇpin, *Sax.* twin, *Teut.*] ſmall twiſted pack-thread.

A Twinge, a violent pungent pain.

To Twinge [twinge, *Dan.*] to give a gripe, to cauſe pain by a wring or ſqueeze; to torment.

Twi'nging [of twinge, *Dan.*] griping, pinching.

TWI'NING [of ꞇpinunᵹ, *Sax.*] twiſting or clinging about.

TWINING *Stalk* [with *Botan*.] a ſtalk that twiſts about any prop without the help of tendrels, as the kidney-bean.

To TWINKLE [or ſparkle] as ſtars do.

To TWINKLE, with one's eyes.
ſtars.

In the TWINKLING *of an Eye*, in an inſtant, in a moment.

TWINS [twin in Sing. ꞇpin, *Sax.* ᵹeꞇpin, *Sax.* **tweeling**, *Du.* and L. G. **zwilling**, H. G. **twyling**, *Teut.*] two children born at the ſame birth.

To TWIRL, to turn any thing ſwiftly round about.

TWI'RLING [prob. *q. d.* whirling, of ꝺpyꞃꝼan, *Sax.*] turning ſwiftly about.

TWIST [with *Horſemen*] the inſide or flat part of a man's thigh, upon which a true horſeman reſts on horſeback.

TWISTS, the wreath *of a Rope*.

TWIST, a piece of timber, otherwiſe call'd a girder.

TWIST, a mixture of tea and coffee together.

To TWIST [ᵹeꞇpiꞅan, *Sax.*] to complicate ſeveral lines or threads together; alſo to wring round.

TWI'STING [with *Horſemen*] is the reducing a horſe to the ſame ſtate of impotence with a gelding by the violent wringing or twiſting of his teſticles, twice about, which dries them up and deprives them of nouriſhment.

To TWIT [ꞇpiꞇan, *Sax.* **verwyten**, *Du.* and L. G. **verweiten**, H. G. **idweitan**, *Teut.*] to upbraid with.

TWI'TTING [of ᵹeꝺpiꞇan, *Sax.*] upbraiding, hitting in the teeth.

A TWITCH, a pinch or pluck.

To TWITCH [ꞇpiccian, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

To TWITCH *with red hot Pinchers*, a puniſhment inflicted for murther and other atrocious crimes, in ſeveral places abroad, and in particular in *Germany*, where ſuch malefactors, immediately before their execution, have pieces of fleſh torn out of their arms or breaſts with monſtrous large and ſharp pincers, which cut and ſear the wound at the ſame time.

TWITCH-*Graſs*, quitch-graſs.

TWI'TCHING [of ꞇpiccian, *Sax.*] pinching or giving pinches ſudden pulls, or twinges.

To TWITTER, to ſneer or laugh ſcornfully, alſo to quake or ſhiver.

TWI'TTERING [prob. of **zitter**, *Teut.*] ſneering or laughing ſcornfully, alſo ſhaking or quivering.

TWI'TTLE-TWA'TTLE, ſilly, childiſh prating.

To TWITTLE-TWATTLE, to prate or chatter idly.

TWIVIL, a carpenter's tool, for making mortiſe-holes.

TWO [ꞇu, ꞇua or ꞇpa, *Sax.* **tu**, *Dan.* **tw** or **twao**, *Su.* **twee**, *Du.* and L. G. **zwey**, H. G. **twa**, *Teut. duo*, L. *deux*, F. *due*, It. *dos*, Sp. *dous*, Port.] 2 or II. The number 2 is call'd the father of even numbers, but the ruin of unity, for to divide a thing is to deſtroy it; but *Zaratas*, *Pythagoras*'s maſter, call'd 2 the mother of numbers, and 1 the father.

Two **Words to that Bargain.**

i. e. I ſhan't be ſo eaſily perſuaded to it as you think. H. G. **Man läſt ſich ſo nicht ein.**

Two **Wits are better than one.**

Two **Heads are better than one, ſaid the old Woman, when ſhe carry'd her Dog to Market.**

The meaning and truth of theſe two proverbs are very obvious. The *Latins* ſay: *Plus vident oculi, quam oculus.* H. G. **Zwey Augen ſehen mehr dann ein.**

Two **Hands in a Diſh, and one in a Purſe.**

The honeſt meaning of this proverb is very evident. My table is always open to my friend, but he ceaſes to be ſo, if he attempt to invade my property.

Two **Wives in one Houſe**; Two **Cats and one Mouſe**; Two **Dogs and one Bone, will never agree in one.**

That is, where intereſt claſhes and property is in diſpute, the beſt friends ſeldom agree. *Eſurienti Leoni prædam ne exculpas.* Lat.

TWO'FOLD [ꞇpeꝼealꝺ, *Sax.* **twefaldig**, *Su.* **tweevondigh**, *Du.* **tweefoldig**, L. G. **zweyfaltig**, H. G.] double.

TYBER, the famous river of *Italy*, is repreſented in the *Vatican* at *Rome*, by the ſtatue of a man with a grave countenance, a long beard, with a garland of flowers on his head, in marble, lying along, reſting his right leg upon an oar, and holding under his right arm a ſhe wolf, with two ſmall infants ſucking at her teats, leaning upon an urn or pitcher, out of which its ſtream iſſueth. In the left hand he holds a cornucopia of delicate fruits.

TY'GER [*emblematically*] ſignifies ſwiftneſs, revenge, and falſhood.

The antients dedicated the tyger to *Apollo* on account of its ſwiftneſs, and to *Bacchus*, on account of its rabidneſs, becauſe, when men have drank too much wine, it makes them rave extravagantly; but others give another reaſon for it, becauſe wine mollifies ſome ſavage tempers.

It is reported that thoſe, that rob a Tyger of her whelps, lay pieces of looking glaſs in the way that ſhe is to take in purſuing them, in which ſhe looking and ſeeing herſelf ſtops, and by that means they have time to eſcape.

TYCHO'NIC *Syſtem* [in *Aſtronomy*] ſo call'd of *Tycho Brahe* a nobleman of *Denmark*, this ſyſtem like that of *Ptolemy* has the earth placed in the middle and is ſuppoſed to be immoveable, the ſun and moon revolving in orbits reſpecting the ſame as a center; but according to *Copernicus* the other five planets are ſuppoſed to revolve round the ſun as their center.

To TYE [ꞇian, *Sax.*] to bind.

TYLOMA [of τύλος, Gr. a callus] callous or hard fleſh, or that ſubſtance that grows about fractured bones.

TY'LUS [in *Anat.*] the brawn or hardneſs of the skin, by reaſon of much labour, *L.* of *Gr.*

TY'LWITH [in *Heraldry*] a tribe or family branching out of another, which the moral heralds call the ſecond or third houſe.

TYMBORE'LLA, a tumbrel or ducking-ſtool

TY'MPAN [*tympanum*, L. τύμπανον, Gr.] a timbrel or drum.

TYMPAN [in *Anat.*] the drum of the ear.

TYMPAN [in *Joinery*] a term uſed of the pannels of doors, and alſo of the ſquare or die of pedeſtals.

TY'MPAN [in *Architect.*] is that part of the bottom of the frontons, which is incloſed between the cornices, and anſwers the naked freeze.

TYMPAN [of *an Arch*] is a triangular table placed in its corners, uſually hollowed, and ſometimes enriched with branches of laurel, oak, trophies, or flying figures, as *Fame*, *&c*,

TYMPA'NIAS [in *Phyſick*] the tympany, a hard ſwelling of the belly, being a kind of dry, windy dropſy, which cauſes the skin of thoſe parts to ſtand out and ſound as it were a drum.

TYMPAN [with *Printers*] is a frame of iron belonging to a printing-preſs, having a parchment ſtretched over it, on which they place the ſheets of paper, one after another, in the printing them off.

TY'MPANO [in *Mu. Books*] a pair of kettle drums frequently uſed in concert, as a baſs to a trumpet.

TYMPANI'TES. See *Tympany*.

TY'MPANUM [τύμπανον, Gr.] a drum, which among the antients was a thin piece of leather or skin, ſtretch'd upon a hoop or circle, and beaten with the hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of wheel plac'd on an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are plac'd leaves or fixed ſtaves, for the more eaſy turning the axis about to raiſe the weight required; and it differs not from the *Peritrochium*, excepting that the cylinder or axis of the *Peritrochium* is much ſhorter and leſſer than the cylinder of the *Tympanum*.

TYMPANUM [with *Anat.*] is the drum or skin of the drum of the ear, the ſame that is named *Membrana Tympani*, which is a ſmall, round, thin, tranſparent, dry, and nervous membrane of moſt exquiſite ſenſe which lies over the hollow of the inner part of the *Ear*, and is the organ or inſtrument of hearing.

TYMPANY [*tympanites*, L. τυμπανίτης of τυμπανίζω, Gr. to beat or ſound like a drum] a hard tumour or ſwelling of the belly or abdomen, very hard, equable, and permanent, whereby the skin is ſtretched ſo tight, that, when ſtruck, it gives a ſound like that of a drum.

TYPE [*type*, F. *typus*, L. τύπος, Gr.] a copy of a model, a figure or character, either engraven or printed.

TYPE [in *Theology*] a ſymbol, ſign, or figure of ſomething to come.

TYPHO'DES [τυφώδης Gr.] a continual burning fever, proceeding, as it were, from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHOMANI'A [τυφωμανία, Gr.] a delirium with a frenzy, a diſeaſe of the brain, whereby the patient not before able to ſleep, tho' greatly inclined to ſleep, lies with his eyes ſhut, talks abſurdly, and tumbles and toſſes.

TY'PHA, *Typh Wheat*, a ſort of grain much like our rye, *L.*

TYPHA *aquatica* [in *Botany*] the herb water-torch, cat's-tail, or reed-mace, *L.*

TY'PICAL [*typicus*, L. *typique*, F. τυπικὸς, Gr.] of, or pertaining to a type or figure.

TY'PICALLY [*typice*, L.] in a typical ſenſe.

TY'PICALNESS, a typical quality.

TYPOCO'SMY [of τύπος, a type and κόσμος, Gr. the world] a figure of the world.

TYPO'GRAPHER [*typographus*, L. τυπογράφος, Gr. of τύποις γράφων, Gr.] a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL [of *typographicus*, L. of τυπογραφικὸς Gr. of τύπος a type or letter, and γράφω to deſcribe] of, or belonging to, or according to typography or the art of printing.

TYPO'GRAPHY [*typographia*, L. of τυπογραφία, Gr.] the art of printing.

TYRA'NNICAL } [*tyrannique*, F. *tirannico*, It.] of, per-
TYRA'NNICK } taining to, or after the manner of a tyrant, imperious, cruel; acting without regard to law or equity.

TYRA'NNICALLY, imperiouſly, arbitrarily.

TYRA'NNICALNESS [of *tyrannis*, L. *tyrannie*, F. of τύραννις, Gr.] a tyrannical nature, diſpoſition, or behaviour.

Tyra'nnicide [*tyrannicida*, L. *tyrannicide*, F. *tiranicide*, It. of *tyrannus* and *cædere*, L.] a ſlayer or killer of tyrants.

Tyra'nnicide [*tyrannicidium*, L.] the killing of tyrants.

To Ty'rannize [*tyraniſer*, F. *tiranizzare*, It. *tiranizar*, Sp. *tyrannizare*, L. of τυραννίζειν, Gr.] to play the tyrant, to oppreſs, to lord it over.

Ty'ranny [*tyrannie*, F. *tyrannia*, It. *tyrannis*, L. τύραννος, Gr. of τῶν Τυῤῥηνῶν, i. e. the *Tyrrhenians*, who were a cruel people, or of *Turrha* a city of *Lyſia*, where *Gyges* firſt play'd the tyrant; or as others ſay, of τρύω, Gr. to oppreſs, or of τὸ τόρειν τὺς λαὺς ϗ ἀνιας ἐπιφέρειν, Gr. to vex the people and bring trouble upon them] the name tyrant was at firſt uſed in a good ſenſe; and the *Greeks* in old time call'd the ſupreme governor of every city a tyrant or king; (for which reaſon I chuſe to derive it of **tir**, a territory, and hence **teyrn**, a *King*, **teyrnes**, a *Kingdom*, **teyrnaſan**, to *Reign*, all *Celtick* words, which yet remain, with very little alteration, in the C. Br.] but now it is generally uſed in a bad ſenſe for one who governs with cruelty and injuſtice; alſo either for a rightful prince that miſuſes his royal power in oppreſſing his objects, or for one who uſurps the ſovereign power of a ſtate.

Tyri'asis [of τυρός, Gr.] a leproſy.

Ty'rets, a kind of ornament for horſe-harneſſes.

Tyro, a freſhman, a novice in any art or ſcience, *L.*

Ty'rociny [*tyrocinium*, L.] the firſt exerciſe or new beginning of any art or faculty, an apprenticeſhip; alſo unskilfulneſs.

Ty'rosis [of τυρὸς, Gr. cheeſe] a curdling of milk in the ſtomach into a ſubſtance ſomething reſembling cheeſe.

Ty'rus [in *Phyſick*] the order which intermitting fevers obſerve in their increaſing and decreaſing.

A Tye-*Top*, a garland; alſo a top knot.

Tythlan [in *Sax. Law*] an accuſation or charge in law for an offence.

V

V U *Roman*, *V u*, *Italick*, 𝔙 𝔲 *Engliſh*, V U, ꝩ u *Saxon*, are the nineteenth letters in order of their reſpective alphabets, Υ υ in *Greek*, generally written by a 𝔜 𝔶 in *Engliſh*, the twentieth of the *Greek* alphabet, and ו *Hebrew*, the ſixth of that.

The V conſonant and U vowel ought to be carefully diſtinguiſh'd in reading, as *Vulgar*, *Union*, *Univerſity*, &c. the U vowel is not heard in the words *Guards*, *Guinea*, &c. and it very ſeldom ends any *Engliſh* words.

U Vowel in it's pronunciation, is either long or ſhort, according to which it has different ſounds.

The ſhort *U* has an obſcure ſound not eaſily defin'd, it is ſomething inclining to *O*, or a middle ſound between *O*, and *U*, not unlike the French *eu*, in *eur*. The long *U*, has two very different ſounds obſerv'd by few, and defin'd hitherto perhaps by none. The firſt as in *Brute*, *Flute*, *rude* &c. and the ſecond as in *Muſe*, *huge*, *Fury* &c. Theſe two pronunciations, tho' very different, are generally confounded, and by the beſt grammarians promiſcuouſly explain'd by the French *U*; tho' we have no ſuch ſound as the french *U*, in the whole Engliſh tongue; as they who learn French of a good maſter ſoon find, our *U*, in the examples of the firſt pronunciation is the downright long german *U*, or the French dipthong *OU*; and in thoſe of the latter is a proper dipthong, which might be explain'd by *IU*, for the ſhort *I.* is very diſtinctly heard before the long *U*. To fix theſe two ſounds by rule to the words in which they are ſo pronounc'd has, I think, not hitherto been attempted. They that uſe the firſt after d, l, n, r, and t, and the latter after, b, c, f, g, h, j, m, p. and *S.* may perhaps be not far from the mark I know of no objections, but *S* when in the firſt another vowel immediately follows the *U*, and even then either pronunciation is equally good and in uſe and (2.) in ſome few words after *S*. *U*, at the beginning of words, when long, has always the latter ſound.

U. is at the end of no engliſh word excepting *thou* and *you*.

V. conſonant we pronounce as the *French* and other Southern Nations, but nothing near ſo much approaching to the *F.* as the *Germans* and other Northerns, it is never at the end of a word a *mute e*, after it, nor is ever doubl'd, unleſs we call *W.* two *V.*

V in *Latin* numbers ſtands for five.

$\overline{\text{V}}$ with a daſh at top ſtood for 5000.

V. frequently ſtands for *Vide*, i. e. See, as alſo for verſe.

V, in the weſtern parts of *Great Britain*, is frequently pronounced for F, as *Vather* for *Father*.

V. D. M. *Verbi Dei Miniſter* a miniſter of the word of God.

V. R. [with the *Romans*] was frequently uſed for the phraſe *uti rogas*, i. e. as thou askeſt or deſireſt, and was a mark for a vote or ſuffrage in the paſſing of a law.

Va'cancy [*vacance*, F. *vacanza*, It.] an empty ſpace of place or time, leiſure *&c.*

Vacancy [in *Phyſicks*] an empty interval or ſpace void of matter.

Va'cancy [in *Law*] a poſt or benefice wanting a regular officer or incumbent.

Va'cant [F. *vacante*, It. and Sp. *vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at leiſure.

Va'cantness [of *vacance*, F. or *vacans*, L. and *neſs*] emptineſs.

To Va'cate [*vacatum*, L.] to empty, annul, or make void.

Vaca'tion [F. *vacazione*, It. *vacacion*, Sp. of *vacatio*, L.] a being at leiſure, ceaſing from ordinary buſineſs; alſo the time between one term and another.

Vaca'tion [in *Civil Law*] the time from the death of a biſhop or other ſpiritual perſon till the biſhoprick or other ſpiritual benefices are ſupply'd by another.

Vaca'tion-*Barriſters*, are ſuch as are newly call'd to the bar, who are obliged to attend the exerciſe of the houſe for the ſix next long vacations, *viz.* in *Lent* and *Summer*, and are therefore ſo ſtyled during theſe years.

Vacant *Effects* [in *Law*] are ſuch as are abandoned for want of an heir, after the death or flight of their former owner.

Vaca'tion [in *Com. Law*] the time between the end of one term and the beginning of another.

Vacatu'ra [in *Law*] a vacancy or voidance, a ſpiritual living that ſhall happen hereafter.

Vacca'ria [with *Botaniſts*] the herb cow baſil or thorough wax, *L.*

Vaccarius [in *antient Deeds*] a herds man that looks after the common herds of cows.

Va'ccary } a cow houſe; alſo a dairy-houſe; alſo a cer-
Vacchary } tain compaſs of ground within the foreſt of *Aſhdown*, Stat. 37 *H.* VIII.

Vaccary a cow houſe or cow-paſture.

Vacchivia [*old Rec.*] a dairy.

Vacci'nium, a blackberry, bilberry, or hurtleberry; alſo a violet-flower, *L.*

Vacci'nium [with *Botaniſts*] the flower of the plant *Hyacinthus* or crows-toes, *L.*

Vagi'llant } [*vacillans*, L. *vacillant*, F. *vagillante*, It.
Va'cillating } *vacilante*, Sp.] reeling, ſtaggering, *&c.*

Vacilla'tion, a ſtaggering, a wavering; an irreſolution, a quandary, *F.* of *L. vagillazione*, It. *vacilacia*, Sp.

Vacua'tion, an emptying, *L.*

Vacu'ity [*vacuità*, It. *vacuitas*, L.] voidneſs, emptineſs.

Vacui'ties [with *Phyſicians*] thoſe days in which an imperfect or ill criſis of a diſtemper often happens, *viz.* the ſixth, eighth tenth, twelfth, ſixteenth, and eighteenth, which days are alſo call'd *Medicinal Days*, becauſe medicines may be given on them.

Vacu'na [ſo call'd of *vacando*, i. e. being at leiſure, ſuppoſed to preſide over them that are at leiſure] the *Roman* Goddeſs of reſt, to whom the husbandmen did ſacrifice after harveſt.

Va'cuous [*vacuus*, L.] empty, void.

Va'cuum [with *Phyſiologiſts*] is ſuppoſd to be a ſpace devoid or empty of all matter or body; and is diſtinguiſhed by them into *vacuum diſſeminatum*, or *interſperſum*, and *vacuum coacervatum*.

Va'cuum *Boyleanum*, that approach to a real *Vacuum* which is arrived at by means of an air pump.

Vacuum *diſſeminatum* } are ſmall void ſpaces interſperſed a-
Vacuum *interſperſum* } bout between the particles of all bodies: that there is this *Vacuum* appears from the following arguments: if ſome vacuities are not ſuppoſed to be interſperſed among bodies, it will be very difficult to account for motion. For if there be an abſolute *Plenum*, the leaſt body in nature cannot move, but all bodies that are muſt move with it; and yet into what places they ſhould move, when all places are already full, is not eaſy to conceive.

Vacuum *coacervatum*, is a larger void ſpace, made by the meeting together of the ſeveral diſſeminated or interſperſed vacuities, *L.*

Vada'ri *aliquem* [in *Civil Law*] is to oblige one to give ſecurity for his appearance in court at a certain day, *L.*

To Vade [*vadere*, L, to go] to decay, fade, or wax weak.

Vade-*mecum* [*i. e.* go with me] a pocket-book, or any little uſeful book fit and neceſſary to be carried in the pocket.

Vadiare *duellum* [in *Antient Writers*] ſignifies to wage a combate; as, when a perſon gave another a challenge to decide a controverſy by a camp-fight or duel, and threw a gauntlet or the the like ſign of defiance, if the other took it up, that was *Vadiare duellum*, *i. e.* both to give and take mutual pledges of fighting.

Vadimo'nium [in *Civil Law*] a promiſe or bond for appearance before the judge, upon a day appointed, *L.*

Vadimonium *deferre* [in *Law*] ſignifies to make a default, not to appear in court, according to order, to forfeit his recogniſance, *L.*

In Va'dio *exponere* [in *Law*] is to pawn or leave a pledge for the return of money borrowed, *L.*

Va'dium, wages, a ſalary or other reward of ſervice upon covenant or agreement, *L.*

VADIUM *mortuum* [in *Law*] a mortgage, lands or goods ſo pawned or engaged to the creditor, that he has a right to the main profits for the uſe of his loan or debt, *L.*

Per VADIUM *ponere* [in *Law*] is to take bail or ſecurity for the appearance of an offender in ſome court of juſtice, *L.*

VAFROUS [*vafer*, L.] crafty, ſubtle, witty.

VA'FROUSNESS
VA'FRITY [*vaſrities*, L.] craftineſs, ſubtlety.

A VA'GABOND [F. *vagabonde*, It. and Port. *vagamundo*, Sp. *vagabundus*, L.] a wandering beggar, *&c.*

VA'GABUND [*vagabundus*, L.] wandering, rooming about.

VAGA *artbritis* [with *Phyſicians*] the wandering gout, that flies or moves about, cauſing pain, ſometimes in one limb, and ſometimes in another.

VA'GARY [of *vagatio*, L.] a freak, a prank, a caprice, a whimſey.

VAGI'NA, a ſcabbard, ſheath, or caſe, *L.*

VAGINA *uteri* [in *Anat.*] the ſheath or neck of the womb.

VAGINA'LIS [with *Anat*,] the vaginal tunicle, the ſecond proper coat, which immediately wraps up or covers the teſticles.

VA'GINIPENNOUS animals [*vaginipennes*, L.] ſuch as have their wings in ſheathes or caſes, as the beetle hath.

VAGINA'LIS *Gulæ* [with *Anat.*] the muſculous coat of the *Gulæ*, it being ſuppoſed to be a proper muſcle conſpiring with the *Oeſophagus* in thruſting down the aliment, when enter'd.

VAGINA'LIS *tunica*, the ſame as *Elythyroides*.

VA'GRANTNESS
VA'GRANCY [of *vage* wanderingly and *errans*, L. wandering and *neſs*] a rambling to and fro, an unſettled courſe of life.

VA'GRANT [prob. q. *vagè errans*, L.] wandering, ſtrolling, or roving up and down.

A VAGRANT, a vagabond, a ſtroller, an idle perſon who rambles from place to place.

VA'GUE [F. *vago*, It. and Sp of *vagus*] wandering, rambling; alſo at random; alſo looſe, without due order or intent.

VA'GUM [with *Anat.*] the eighth pair of nerves of the *Medulla oblongata*, called the *par Vagum*. becauſe diſperſed to divers parts of the body.

VAIL [*velum*, L. *voile*, F. *velo*, It. and Sp.] a garment, or any thing that covers or hides from being ſeen.

To VAI'L [*voiler*, F. *velare*, It. and L.] to cover with a vail.

VAILS [*unde derivatur incertum*, unleſs prob. of *valedictio*, q. d. money given to ſervants by gueſts for ſalutations] gifts or profits given or allowed to ſervants above their wages.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*Lea Language*] is to ſtrike ſail in token of ſubmiffiion, alſo to take off one's hat.

VAIN [F. *vano*, It. and Sp. *vain*, Port. *vanus*, L. probably all of wan, *Teut. deficient.*] empty, frivolous, fooliſh, or uſeleſs, alſo proud.

An old Dog barks not in VAIN.

It. *Can vecchia non baia indarno*. That is, the advice of our elders is not to be neglected.

VAINLY, fooliſhly, frivolouſly.

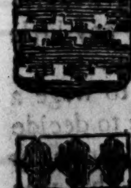
VAI'NNESS [*vanitas*, L. *vanité*, F.] emptineſs, unprofitableneſs, *&c.*

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS [of *vain*, F. and *glorioſus*, L.] full of vain glory.

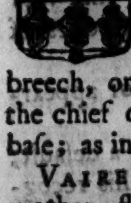
VAIN-GLORIOUSNESS [of *vana* and *gloria*, L.] vain glory, empty boaſting, *&c.*

VAIN-GLORY [*vana gloria*, L.] boaſting in vain, to no benefit or purpoſe.

VAIR
VAI'RY [either of *varie* of *variis coloribus*, *i. e.* various colours, or, as ſome ſay, of *varius* the name of an animal, whoſe back is a blue grey, and its belly white] it is the ſecond ſort of furr or doubling, formerly uſed for lining of the garments of great men and knights of renown; it is when a field of a coat of arms is chequered into two colours by the figures of little bells; and if theſe two colours are *Argent* and *Azure*, it is *Vairy* or proper, and you need ſay no more but *vairy*; but if the colours are any other, they muſt be expreſly named in blazoning the coat. See *Verry*.



VARY *Copy*
Potent Counter [in *Heraldy*] is a bearing of the form in the eſcutcheon, and in blazon the colours muſt be expreſs'd, as *Azure* and *Argent*.



CONTREVAIRE, is when the metals and colours are ſo ranged, that the figure, which is *Azure*, touches either with its edge or foot another *Azure* figure, being placed and joined together, breech to breech, one upon another, the point of the one tending towards the chief of the eſcutcheon, and that of the other towards the baſe; as in the figure.

VAIRE *en Pale*, is when the figures ſtand exactly one upon another, flat upon the points.

VALE *of a Pump* [in a *Ship*] a trough by which the water runs from the pump along the ſides of the ſhip to the ſcupperholes.

VALE [*vallée*, F. *valle*, It and Sp. *valis*, L.] a valley.

VALE [*vallis*, L. *val*, O. F.] a hollow place or ſpace of ground ſurrounded with hills.

VALECT, v. *Valet*.

VALEDI'CTION, a bidding farewel, *L.*

VALEDI'CTORY, of, or pertaining to *Valediction* or bidding farewel.

VA'LENCES
VA'LLENS ſhort curtains to the upper part of the furniture of a bed, window, *&c.*

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] prob. take their name of *Valentine*, a biſhop of *Rome*, whoſe feſtival is obſerved on the 14th of *February*; and becauſe about this time of the year the birds match or chooſe their mates, probably thence the young men and maids chooſe *Valentines* or ſpecial loving friends on that day.

VALENTINES [in the *Romiſh Church*] Saints choſen on St. *Valentine's* day as patrons for the enſuing year.

VALENTINIANS, an antient ſect of *Gnoſticks*, ſo called from *Valentinian* their leader.

VALE'RIAN, a phyſical herb, called alſo ſet-wall and capon's-tail.

VALESIANS [ſo call'd of *Valens*, their leader] a ſect of Chriſtians, who admitted none into their ſociety but eunuchs.

VALET, a man ſervant *F.*

VALET *de Chambre*. on who waits upon a perſon of quality in his bed chamber, *F.*

VALET [with *Horſemen*] is a ſtick armed at one end with a blunted point of iron, to prick and aid a leaping horſe.

VALET
VALEC'T
VA'DELECT [*un valet*, F.] in antient times was uſed to ſignify a young gentleman of good deſcent or quality; and afterwards it was applied to the rank of yeomen: and, in the account of the *Inner-Temple*, it is underſtood of a bencher's clerk or ſervant, which by a corruption is called *Varlet*, the butler of the houſe.

VALET, a farewell. *L.*

VALENTIA, L. a *Roman* Goddeſs, ſuppos'd to be the ſame as the *Grecian Hygiea*.

VALETUDINA'RIAN [*valetudinarius*, L.] a ſickly perſon; alſo one that anxiouſly takes care of his health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] ſickly, crazy; a perſon of a weak, ſickly, or crazy conſtitution, who is frequently out of order.

VALETUDINARY [*valetudinarium*, L.] an hoſpital for ſick people.

VA'LIANT [*vaillant*, F. *valente*, Port] bold and daring in fight, courageous, ſtout.

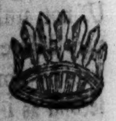
VALIANTLY, courageouſly.

VA'LIANTNESS proweſs, ſtoutneſs, courage.

VA'LID [*valid*, F. *valido*, It. and Sp. of *validus*, L.] ſtrong, mighty.

VALID, authentick, binding, done in due form, good in law.

VALI'DITY
VA'LIDNESS [*validitas*, L. *validité*, F. *validità*, It.] ability, power; alſo authenticneſs, *&c.*



VALLAR *Crown* [in *Heraldry*] was a crown given by the general of an army, to him who firſt broke into an enemy's fortified camp, or forced any place palliſaded, and it was in the form annexed, repreſenting palliſadoes ſtanding up above the circle.

VALLARINE, of or pertaining to *Vallar*.

VA'LLEY [vealle, *Sax.* *vallis*, L. *vallée*, F. *valles*, It. and Sp.] a vale or low ground encompaſſed with hills.

VALLIES [in *Architect.*] the gutters over the ſleepers in the roof of a building.

VALO'RE *Batitagii*
VALO'RE *Maritagii* [in *Law*] a writ which antiently lay for the lord, after having proffered ſuitable marriage to an infant who refuſed the ſame, to recover the value of the marriage, *L.*

VALOMBRE'UX, a certain order of monks.

VA'LOUR [*valeur*, F. *valore*, It. *valor*, Sp.] courage, ſtoutneſs, proweſs, bravery.

VALOUR, in painting, ſculpture, *&c.* is repreſented by *Hercules*, with his lion's ſkin on his ſhoulder, and his loins girt with a large ſerpent inſtead of a girdle. As likewiſe by a lion, holding a ſword and buckler in his paws. Or by a *Hero* in armour. Or by an eagle holding *Jupiter's* thunder-bolts in his claws.

VA'LOROUS [*valeureux*, O, F. *valoroſo*, It. *valeroſo*, Sp.] valiant, ſtout, *&c.*

VALOROUSLY, valiantly.

VA'LOROUSNESS [of *valeureux*, F. and *neſs*] valiantneſs, ſtoutneſs, bravery.

VA'LUABLE, of great value, weighty, important.

VA'LUABLENES [of *valor*, L. *valeur*, F. *able* and *neſs*] preciouſneſs, worthineſs, *&c.*

VALU'ATION [*evaluation*, F.] price, value.

VALUE [*valeur*, F. *valuta*, and *valore*, It. *valor*, Sp: from *valor*, L.] price, eſteem, worth.

To VA'LUE [*evaleur*, F.] to eſteem, prize, appraiſe, account.

VALVE [in *Hydraulicks*, *&c.*] a kind of lid or cover of a tube, *&c.* opening one way, which, the more forcibly it is preſſed the other, the more cloſely it ſhuts the aperture.

VALVES [*valvæ*, L.] folding-doors.

VALVES [with *Anat.*] thin membranes applied like doors or ſhutters on divers cavities and veſſels of the body, to afford a paſſage to ſome humour or matter going one way, and to prevent its reflux towards the part whence it came.

VAL'VULA [in *Anat.*] a valve or fold in the veſſels.

VA'LVULA *major* [with *Anat.*] the upper part or cover of the *Iſthmus*, lying between the *Teſtes* and foremoſt wormlike proceſs of the *Cerebellum*. It is of a marrowy ſubſtance, and the uſe of it is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out about the nerves in the baſis of the skull, *L.*

VALVULAE *conniventes* [with *Anat.*] the wrinkles found in the guts *Ileum* and *Jejunum*: for the inner coat of thoſe guts being longer than the middle of the outward one, it wrinkles or bags out in many places; ſo that, the paſſages being ſtraitened, the matter contained in them deſcends more ſlowly, and the *Lacteal* veſſels have the more time to draw in the chile, *L.*

VAMBRACE [*avant bras*, F.] armour for the arm.

VAMP, the upper-leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP [*avant*, F. before] to mend or furbiſh up.

VAMPE } a ſort of ſhort hoſe which covered the feet, and
VAMPAYS } reached only to the ancles, the breeches reaching as low as the calf of the leg; and from thence to graft a new footing on an old hoſe was called vamping.

VAMPLA'TE } a piece of ſteel ſometimes in the ſhape of a
VAMPLET } tunnel, uſed in tilting-ſpears, juſt before the hand, to ſecure and defend it; it was made to be taken off and put on at pleaſure, alſo a gauntlet, or iron glove.

VAN [of *avant* F. before] the front of an army, &c.

When Pride is in the VAN, Beggary is in the Rear.

And very ſeldom fails of overtaking it.

VAN [*van*, F. of *vannus*, L.] a winnowing-fan, a crible for corn.

To VAN [*vannare*, L. *vaner*, F.] to ſift or winnow corn.

VANCOURIE'RS, light armed ſoldiers ſent before to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.

VANDALS. a barbarous and fierce people of a part of *Sweden*, afterwards from the *Goths*, their ſucceſſors, called *Gothland*, who leaving their native ſoil, took pleaſure in ranging to and fro and ſpoiling countries.

VA'NFOSS [in *Fortif.*] a ditch dug without the counter-ſcarp and running all along the glacis, uſually full of water.

VANE [Fana, *Sax.* Vaen, *Du.* Faen, L. G. Fahn, H. G.] a weather-cock, a device to ſhew which way the wind blows.

VANES [of *Mathematical Inſtruments*] are ſights made to move and ſlide upon them.

VANGE [*ant. Writ.*] a ſpade or mattock.

VAN-GUARD [*avant garde*, F.] the firſt line of an army drawn up in batallia.

VANI'LLA, a little ſeed growing in longiſh pods, a principal ingredient in the compoſition of chocolate, to give it ſtrength and an agreeable flavour.

VANI'LOQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain talking.

VANI'LOQUENT [*vaniloquus*, L.] talking vainly.

To VA'NISH [*vaneſcere*, L. *S'evanouir*, F. *vanire*, It.] to diſappear, to go out of ſight; alſo to come to nothing.

VA'NITY [*vanitas*, L. *vanité*, F. *vanità*, It. *vanidad*, Sp.] emptineſs, unprofitableneſs, &c.

VA'NNED [*vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VA'NNUS [*old Rec.*] a vane or weather-cock, *L.*

To VA'NQUISH [*vaincre*, F. *vincere*, It. and L. *vencer*, Sp.] to over come, ſubdue, or conquer.

VA'NQUISHER [*vainqueur*, F. *vincitore*, It. *vencedor*, Sp. *victor*, L.] a conqueror, &c.

VA'NTAGE [*avantage*, F.] that which is given or allowed over-weight or over-meaſure.

VANTAGE [for *Advantage*, *avantage*, F.] v. advantage.

VANTA'RIUS [*old Law*] a fore-runner, a foot man, *L.*

VAPID [*vapidus*, L.] palled, dead, or flat, ſpoken of liquors.

VA'PIDNESS [*vapiditas*, L.] deadneſs, flatneſs, palledneſs of liquors.

VA'PORARY [*vaporarium*, L.] an hot-houſe, a ſtow, bagnio.

VA'PORARY [with *Phyſicians*] a decoction of herbs, &c. poured hot into a veſſel, ſo that the patient ſitting over it may receive its fumes.

VAPORA'TION [*vaporazione*, It. of *L.*] a ſending forth of vapours or fumes.

VAPORI'FEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] cauſing or producing vapours.

VAPORI'FEROUSNESS [of *vaporifer*, L. and *neſs*] an exhaling or vapour producing quality.

VAPORO'SE } [*vaporeux*, F. *vaporoſo*, It. and Sp. *vaporoſus*,
VA'POROUS } L.] full of vapours.

VA'POROSENESS [of *vaporeus*, L. *vaporeux*, F. and *neſs*] fulneſs of vapours, or a vaporous quality.

VAPOROSUM *Balneum* [with *Phyſicians*] a vaporous bath, when the veſſel that contains the matter is ſet in another half full of water, and is heated by the vapours or ſteams that ariſe from the hot or boiling water, *L.*

To VA'POUR [prob. of *vaporare*, L.] to brag, crack, or boaſt to huff, alſo to evaporate.

VAPOURING [of *vaporans*, L.] huffing, hectoring, bragging, or boaſting.

VA'POURS [*vapeurs*, F. *vapori*, It. *vaporos*, Sp. and Port. *vapores*, L.] are thoſe watery particles which are ſever'd from others by the motion of the air, and are carried about in ſeveral ways, according to the wind or warmneſs of the air. They derive their original, not only from the ſurface of the water, but from moiſt earth, clouds, ſnow, &c. for the parts of theſe bodies, being not firmly united, are eaſily disjoined, and ſo break forth into the air. there meeting with them, becauſe the air as, well as exhalations contribute much to the violence of the winds.

VAPOURS [in *Medicine*] a diſeaſe, called popularly the *Hypo* or hypochondriack diſeaſe.

VA'PPID [*vapidus*, L.] dead, flat of taſte ſpoken of potable liquors.

VAPPI'DITY [*vappiditas*, L.] deadneſs flatneſs or inſipidity of taſte of potable liquors.

VA'RDINGAL [*vertugadin*, F.] a whale-bone circle that ladies formerly wore on their hips and upon which they tied their petticoats, a hoop-petticoat, a fardingal.

VARI [with *Phyſicians*] ſmall, hard, ruddy tumours, about the ſize of an hemp-ſeed, on the face and neck of young people, eſpecially ſuch as are addicted to *Venery*.

VA'RIABLE [F. and Sp. *variabila*, It. of *variabilis*, L.] apt to change.

VA'RIABLE [in the *new Doctrine of Infinits*] is a term apply'd by the foreign *Mathematicians* to ſuch quantities as either increaſe or diminiſh, according as ſome other quantities increaſe or diminiſh.

VA'RIABLENESS [of *variabilis*, L. and *neſs*] changeableneſs, ſubjectneſs or liableneſs to change.

VARIABLY, changeably.

VA'RIANCE [in *Law*] an alteration or change of condition in a perſon or thing, after ſome former concern or tranſaction therewith.

VA'RIANCE [*variantia*, L.] diverſification in form or colours.

VARIA'TION [F. *variazione*, It. *variacion*, Sp. of *variatio*, L.] change, alteration.

VARIA'TION [in *Aſtron.*] a term uſed by *Tycho Brache* for the third inequality in the motion of the moon, ariſing from her *Apogæum's* being changed, as her ſyſtem is carried round the ſun by the earth.

Oriental VARIATION [in *Navig.*] the north-eaſting of the needle.

Occidental VARIATION [in *Navig.*] the north-weſting of the needle.

VARIATION-*Chart*, a chart deſign'd by Dr. *Halley*: The projection of which is according to *Mercator's*; and the ſituation and form of the ſurface of the terraqueous globe, as to its principal parts, and the dimenſions of the ſeveral oceans are therein aſcertained with the utmoſt accuracy, as well from aſtronomical obſervations as from journals.

VARIA'TION [in *Geography*] the deviation of the magnetical needle or compaſs from the true north point, either towards the eaſt or weſt.

VARIATION *of Variation* [in *Navig.*] is the variation of the needle or mariner's compaſs; ſo called, becauſe it is not always the ſame in the ſame place, but varies in proceſs of time from what it was.

VARIATION *of the Needle* } [See *Variation* in *Geography*]
VARIATION *of the Compaſs* } or it is the angle which the needle makes with the true meridian-line thro' the center of motion of that needle.

VARIATION [in *Law*] an alterarion or change of condition in a perſon or thing; after ſome former concern or tranſaction therewith.

VARIATION [in *Muſick*] ſee *Variazione*,

VARIAZI'ONE [in the *Italian Muſick*] is the different manner of playing or ſinging a tune or ſong, either by dividing the notes into ſeveral others, or by adding of graces, &c. Ital.

VARICIFO'RMES *paraſtatæ* [with *Anat.*] two veſſels near the bladder, ſo called, becauſe they have many turnings and windings ſerving to work the *Semen* the better.

VA'RICES [with *Anat.*] the greater veins of the hips, thighs, and ſtones, &c. L.

VARICOLOUR'D, of many colours.

VARICO'SE [*varicoſus*, L.] that hath the veins puffed up and ſwoln more than ordinary with corrupt blood.

VARICO'SUM *corpus* [in *Anat.*] a contexture or net-work of ſeed-veſſels which is let into the teſticles, *L.*

To VA'RIEGATE [*variegare*, L.] to diverſify, to make of different colours.

VA'RIEGATED [of *variegatus*, L.] ſpeckled, ſtreaked, diverſified with ſeveral colours.

VARIEGATION [with *Floriſts*] the art of ſtreaking or diverſifying the leaves of flowers or plants with ſeveral colours.

VARI'ETY [*varietas*, L. *variete*, F. *varieta*, It. *variedad*, Sp.] change, diverſity.

VARIFO'RMITY [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] variouſneſs of form.

VARIO'LAE, the ſmall-pox, *L.*

VARIO'RUM [in *Claſſick Literature*] as *Notis Variorum*, a term uſed of thoſe *Latin* authors printed with the notes or comments of various grammarians or criticks.

VA'RIOUS [*vari*, It. *vario*, Sp. *varius*, L.] after divers manners.

VARI'SSE [with *Farriers*] an imperfection upon the inſide of ihham of an horſe, a little diſtant from the curb.

VA'RIX, a crooked vein ſwelled with melancholy blood, eſpecially in the legs; alſo a ſmall dilatation of the veins, where the blood turns in a kind of eddy, and makes a knot upon the part, *L.*

A VA'RLET [*antient Stat.*] a yeomen or yeoman's ſervant.

A VA'RLET [*valet*, F.] a ſorry fellow, a ſlave, a raſcally fellow, tho' anciently no opprobrious name, but as in the foregoing article.

VA'RNISH [*vernis*, F. *vernice*, It. *varniz*, Span. of *vernix*, L.] a compound of gums and other ingredients, for ſetting a gloſs upon cabinets, pictures, *&c.*

To VA'RNISH [*verniſſer*, or *vernir*, F. *vernicare*, It. of *vernix*, L.] to do over with varniſh.

VA'RNISH [with *Medalliſts*] a colour or ſort of gloſs that medals have gotten by lying in the earth.

VA'RVELS [*vervelles*, F.] ſilver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the name of the owner is engraven.

VAS, a veſſel, *L.*

Breve VAS [with *Anat.*] a ſhort vein which paſſes from the ſtomach to the ſpleen, *L.*

To VARY [*varier*, F. *variare*, of *variare*, L.] to alter, change, diverſify, or make different.

VA'SA [in *Anat.*] thoſe cavities and pipes in an animal body through which the humours or liquors of the body paſs, as a vein,

VASA *Capillaria* [with *Anat.*] the capillary veſſels, ſmall veins and arteries like threads or hairs, *L.*

Deferentia VASA [in *Anat.*] thoſe veſſels which convey the *Semen* from the teſticles to the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, L.

Lactea VASA [in *Anat.*] the milky veſſels in the *Meſentery* which ſerve for the conveyance of the white juice, called *Chyle*, to the little bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus* or paſſage which leads to the breaſt, *L.*

VASA *Concordiæ* [in *Hydraulicks*] two veſſels ſo conſtructed, as that one of them, tho' full of wine, will not run a drop, unleſs the other being full of water do run alſo, *L.*

Lymphatica VASA [in *Anat.*] ſlender pellucid tubes that riſe in all parts of the body, which permit a thin tranſparent liquor, called *Lympha*, to paſs thro' them towards the heart, *&c.* L.

Præparantia VASA [in *Anat.*] the ſpermatick veins and arteries, which go to the teſticles and *Epididymes*, *L.*

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Spermatica VASA } paſs to the teſticles, *L.*

VA'SCULAR [*vaſcularius*, L.] is by *Anatomiſts* apply'd to any thing conſiſting of divers veins, veſſels, arteries, *&c.*

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VASE [with *Floriſts*] is the *Calix* or cup, as the vaſe of a tulip, *&c.*

VASE [of a *Church-Candleſtick*] the middle of it, which is uſually of a round figure,

VA'SES [in *Architect.*] are ornaments placed on cornices, ſocles, or pedeſtals, repreſenting ſuch veſſels as the antients uſed in ſacrifices, as incenſe-pots, *&c.* often inriched with *Baſſo Relievo*'s; alſo the body of a *Corinthian* and compoſite capital, called the tambour

VASE [F. *vaſo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *vaſa*, L.] a ſort of flower pot.

VASSAL [F. *vaſſallo*, It. and Sp. of vaſal weſel, *Teut.* verweſer, H. G. a ſubſtitute] one who holds lands of another by homage and fealty.

Rere VA'SSAL, one who holds of a lord who himſelf is vaſſal of another lord.

VA'SSALAGE [*vaſſelage*, F. *vaſſalaggio*, It. *vaſſalagium*, law L.] the condition of a vaſſal, ſlave, or mean ſervant.

VASSA'LEUS [in *Law*] a vaſſal who is obliged to ſerve and ſhew reſpect to his maſter, and yet is in a manner his companion.

VASSALEUS *homologus*, one who ſwears ſervice with exception of a higher lord.

VASSALEUS *non homologus*, one who ſwears without exception.

VA'SSALS [*vaſſals*, F. *vaſſalle*, Ital. But *Spelman* rather chuſes to derive it of *vas*, L. a ſurety or pledge, *vaſſallus*, law L.] a ſlave.

VASSELE'RIA, vaſſalage or the tenure of a vaſſal.

VAST [*vaſte*, F. *vaſto*, It, of *vaſtus*, L.] large, huge, great, or ſpacious.

VASTATION [for *Devaſtation*, F. of L.] a deſtroying.

VASTE'LLUM [*old Deeds*] a waſtel-bowl or piece of plate, antiently uſed to be ſet at the upper end of an abbot's table, with which he uſed to begin the health or *Grace-Cup* to ſtrangers or to his fraternity, *L*

VASTI *muſculi* [with *Anat.*] certain muſcles which help to ſtretch out the leg, and are either *externus* or *internus*, L.

VA'STITY } [*vaſtitas*, L.] exceſſive bigneſs, largeneſs, huge-
VA'STNES } neſs, *&c.*

VASTLY, largely, hugely, *&c.*

VA'STO [in *Law*] a writ which lies for the heir againſt the tenant for life or years, for making waſte, or for him in the reverſion or remainder.

VA'STUM [*old Rec.*] a waſte or common that lies open to all the cattle of all the tenants who have a right to common.

VASTUM *foreſte*, &c. [*old Rec.*] that part of a foreſt or wood, where the trees were ſo deſtroyed that it lay in a manner waſte or barren, *L.*

Externus VASTUS [in *Anat.*] a muſcle which ſprings from the root of the great *Trochanter*, and from the *Linea Aſpera* externally tendinous and internally fleſhy, and deſcends obliquely forwards, till it meet the tendon of the *Rectus* and is inſerted with it.

Internus VASTUS [with *Anat.*] is a muſcle that ariſes partly tendinous and partly fleſhy from the *Linea Aſpera*, immediately below the leſſer *Trochanter*, till within three fingers breadth of the lower *Appendix* of the thigh-bone, and at laſt its tendons join thoſe of the *Rectus Vaſtus externus* and *crureus*, and is inſerted with them.

VAT [ꝼæt, *Sax.* vat, *Du.* and L. G. vaſʒ, H. G.] a veſſel uſed in brewing, and for holding other liquours, alſo in dying.

Cheeſe-VAT, a wicker basket to preſs cheeſe in.

VA'TICAN, the name of a hill in *Rome*, ſo called of *Vaticinia*, the reſponſes of oracles, antiently there received from the deity called *Vaticinius*, on which ſtands a famous palace of the ſame name: At the foot of this hill is the magnificent church of St. *Peter.*

VA'TICAN *Library*, is one of the moſt celebrated in the world; it was founded by pope *Sixtus* IV. who ſtored it with the choiceſt books that could be picked up in *Europe* antient manuſcripts, *&c.*

VATICINA'TION, a foretelling, propheſying, or ſooth-ſayng, *L.*

VAVA'SORY, the quality of the lands or fee held by a vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR [*vavaſſeur*, F.] a nobleman, antiently next in dignity to a baron,

VAULT [*volta*, Ital. *voute*, F.] an arched building, a round roof built like an arch; alſo a vaulted cellar for laying in wines; alſo a vaulted place under ground in a church-yard or church for laying dead bodies in; alſo a privy or houſe of office.

To VAULT [*vouter*, F. *voltare*, It.] to cover arch-wiſe with brick *&c.*

To VAULT *a Shoe* [with *Horſemen*] is to forge it hollow for horſes that have high and round ſoles, to the end that the ſhoe may not bear upon the ſole that is then higher than the hoof.

To VAULT [in *Horſemanſhip*] *voltiger*, F. *volteggiare*, It. *boltear*, Sp.] to leap or go cleverly over a wooden horſe, or over any thing by laying one hand on it and throwing over the body.

VAULT [in *Architect.*] a piece of maſonry arch'd on the outſide, and ſupported in the air by the artful placing of the ſtones which form it; the principal uſe of which is for a cover or ſhelter.

Maſter-VAULT, the chief vault in a building, is call'd the chief vault to diſtinguiſh it from others that are leſs vaults, which ſerve only to cover gates, windows, paſſages, *&c.*

Double VAULTS, are ſuch as are built over other vaults to make the beauty and decoration of the inſide conſiſtent with that on the out-ſide, a chaſm or vacancy being left between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other, as it is in the cathedral of St. *Paul*'s at *London.*

The Key of a VAULT, is a ſtone or brick in the middle of a vault in the form of a truncated cone, ſerving to bind or faſten all the reſt.

The Reins of a VAULT, or the fillings up, are the ſides which ſuſtain it.

The Pendentive of a VAULT, is the part ſuſpended between the arches or ogives.

The Impoſt of a VAULT, is the ſtone whereon the firſt *Vouſſoir* or ſtone of the vault is laid.

To VAUNT [*vantare*, Ital. *vanter*, F.] to boaſt, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNTER [*vanteur*, F. *vantatore*, It.] a boaſter.

VAUNTERS and Liars are near a kin.

When once a man is given to continual cracking and boaſting of what he has ſeen, heard, or performed, he will be ever inventing new ſtories to feed this humour, nay will ſeldom ſtick at oaths and imprecations to make his aſſertions go down, as he thinks, with a better grace, ſuch a perſon is an eternal plague to himſelf and every one who converſes with him.

VAUNTING [*vanterie*, F.] boaſting, bragging, glorying, *&c.*

VAUNTINGLY, with boaſting or bragging, *&c.*

VAU'NTULA } [among *Hunters*] a ſetting of hounds in
VAU'NTLAY } a readineſs where the chaſe is to paſs, and
to be caſt off before the kennel come in.

VAWMU'RE, a bulwark out-work or defence againſt an enemy.

VAY'VODE, a prince or ruler in chief in *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, &c. who are tributaries to the *Grand Seignior*.

UBERO'SITY } [*uberoſitas*, L.] } plentifulneſs,
U'BEROUSNESS } [*ubertà*, It. *ubertas*, L.] } fertileneſs.
UBERTY }

UBERTAS } [L. plenty] an allegorical deity among the *Ro-*
UBERITAS } *mans*, whoſe image is very common on their
coins, repreſented as a woman holding a *Cornucopiæ* downwards, and pouring all manner of fruits out of it.

UBI, where, *L.* ſignifies the preſence of a being in a place.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the where, reſidence, or ſituation of a thing; the being in a place.

UBI'ETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the preſence of any thing in the *Ubi* or place.

Infinite UBIETY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is the undetermined preſence of a thing in every place; this is the property of God, and is the ſame as ubiquity.

Finite UBIETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the determinate preſence of a being in a place, and is either *circumſcriptive* or *definitive*.

Circumſcriptive UBIETY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is that by which a thing is exactly circumſcrib'd in its *Ubi*, and this is properly call'd place; this is the condition of all bodies.

Definitive UBIETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when a thing is ſo in a place without any circumſcription, as to be no where elſe. After this manner *Accidents*, *Material Forms*, and *Spirits* are in a place. The title of definitive is given to it, becauſe it may be defined to be here, and not there.

UBIQUITA'RIAN [*ubiquitaire*, F. *ubiquitario*, Sp.] one whoſe opinion is, that the body of Chriſt is every-where preſent as well as his divinity.

UBI'QUITARINESS [of *ubiquitaire*, F. of *ubique* L. and *neſs*] an ubiquitary temper or quality; alſo a being unſettled, a being here and there.

UBI'QUITY [*ubiquité*, F. *ubiquidad*, Sp. of *ubique*, L. every where] a quality of being every-where or in all places at the ſame time; an attribute of God, whereby he is always intimately preſent to all things; gives the *Eſſe* to all things; knows, preſerves, and works in all things.

UBIQUIST, a doctor of divinity in *France* who belongs to no particular college in the univerſity of *Paris*.

U'DDER [uꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* huyder or uyer, *Du.* euter, G.] the milk-bag of a cow or other four-footed animals.

UE, the diphthong *ue* at the end of engliſh words, being put in the place of *u* is always pronounc'd like the long *u*, and liable to the ſame difference of ſound. v *u*.

It is never in the middle of *Engliſh* words, excepting in *Tueſday*, and after *g.* as in *gueſs* &c, but in the latter it ſhould be *h*.

Ue after g. at the end of words is often quieſcent, as in *Rogue*, *Plague*, &c.

VEA, *Vea*, *Vea*, a ſort of cry or noiſe ſeaman make, when they work or pull ſtrongly together.

VEAL [*chair de veau*, F. *vitella*, It. *vitela*, Port. *caro vitulina*, L.] calf's fleſh.

VEAL-*Money* [in the manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*] a yearly rent paid by the tenants to their lord, inſtead of a quantity of veal, antiently given in kiud, called *Veal-Noble-money*.

VE'CTIBLE [*vectibilis*, L.] that may be carried.

VE'CTION, a carrying, *L.*

VECTIS [in *Mechanicks*] a lever, is reckoned the firſt of the ſix *Mechanick Powers*, and is ſuppoſed to be a perfect inflexible right line of no weight at all, to which three weights or powers are apply'd at different diſtances for raiſing or ſuſtaining heavy bodies.

VE'CTOR [in *Aſtron.*] a line ſuppoſed to be drawn from any planet, moving round a center or *Focus* of an *Ellipſis*, to that center or focus.

VEDETTE [in the *Military Art*] a centinel on horſeback detached from the main body of an army, to diſcover and give notice of the deſigns of an enemy, or to guard an advanced poſt.

To VEER [prob. of laveren, *Du.*] to traverſe, to turn.

To VEER [*Sea-Phraſe*] as *the Wind veers*, is ſaid, when the wind chops about and changes often, ſometimes to one point, and ſometimes to another.

To VEER *out a Rope* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to let it go by hand, or to let it run out of itſelf.

VEERING [with *Sailors*] a ſhip is ſaid *to go loſt veering*, i. e. at large, neither by a wind, nor directly before the wind, but betwixt both, when ſhe ſails with the ſheet veered out; the ſame that is termed *Quartering*.

A VEGETABLE is a body generated out of the earth, or ſomething riſing out of the earth, to which it adheres or is connected by parts call'd roots; through which it receives the matter of its nouriſhment, and increaſes conſiſting of juices and veſſels diſtinct from each other.

VE'GETABLE [F. and Sp. *vegetabile*, It. *vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the manner of trees, plants, *&c.* endowed with moiſture, vigour, growth, *&c.*

VE'GETABLES [*vegetaux*, F. *vegetabili*, It. *vegetabiles*, L.] are ſuch natural bodies as grow and increaſe from parts organically formed, but have no proper life nor ſenſation, *L.*

To VE'GETATE [*vegetare*, L.] to quicken, to cauſe to grow.

VEGETA'TION [F. *vegetazione*, It. of *vegetatio*, L.] the act whereby plants receive nouriſhment and grow.

VE'GETATIVE [*vegetatif*, F. *vegetativo*, It. and Sp. of *vegetativus*, L.] a term apply'd to that principle or part in plants by vertue whereof they receive nouriſhment and *grow* or *vegetate*.

VE'GETATIVE *Soul*, that principle whereby trees and plants live, grow, produce their kind, *&c.*

VE'GETATIVENESS [of *vegetativus*, L. *vegetatif*, F. and *neſs*] a vegetative quality.

VEGE'TE } [*vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, that has a growing
VEGETIVE } life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*vehementia*, L. *vehemence*, F. *veemenza*,
VE'HEMENCY } It. *vehemencia*, Sp.] eagerneſs, great
VE'HEMENTNESS } warmth of ſpirit, heat, paſſionateneſs,
boiſterouſneſs, or fierceneſs.

VE'HEMENT [F. *veemento*, It. *vehemente*, Sp. of *vehemens*, L.] eager, hot, paſſionate, furious, *&c.*

VEHEMENTLY, eagerly, paſſionately, *&c.*

VE'HICLE [*vehicule*, F. *veicolo*, It. *vehiculum*, L.] any thing that ſerves to carry or bear any thing along. So the *Pythagoreans*, *Platoniſts*, and others hold, *that even the pureſt Angels have bodily Vehicles*.

VEHICLE [with *Anatomiſts*] the *Serum* or watery humour is ſaid to be the vehicle that conveys the ſmall parts of the blood, and diſperſes them all over the body.

VEI'NINESS [of *venoſus*, L. *veneux*, F. and *neſs* of *vena*. L. a vein] fulneſs of veins.

A VEIN } [ƿean, *Sax.* *veine*, F. *vena*, It.] (with *Anatomiſts*)
VEINS } are long and round pipes or canals conſiſting of
four coats, *viz.* a *nervous*, a *glandulous*, a *muſcular*, and a *membranous* one. Their office is to receive the blood that remains after nouriſhment is taken, and to carry it back to the heart to be revived and improved. Theſe veins are diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral names according to the different parts they paſs through, as the *Axillary*, the *Baſilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Pulmonary*, &c.

To open [or breath] *a* VEIN, to let blood.

The VEIN [or grain] *in Timber*.

A Poetical VEIN, or genius.

VEIN [with *Miners*] is the particular nature or quality of any bed of earth which is digged in mines, in which ſenſe they ſay they meet with a Vein of lead, ſilver, gold, *&c.* or it is the ſame with *Stratum* or the different diſpoſition or kind of earth met with in digging.

To VEIN, or paint in veins.

VEI'NY [of ƿæan, *Sax.* *venoſus*, L. *veneux*, F. *venoſo*, It.] full of, or having veins.

VEJOU'RS [in *Law*] are perſons ſent by a court to take a view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right, or ſuch as are ſent to ſee thoſe who eſſoin themſelves *de malo lecti*, whether they are really ſick or not, *&c.*

VELA'MEN } a covering, carpet, or coverlet, *L.*
VELAME'NTUM }

VELAMEN [with *Surgeons*] the bag, skin, or bladder of an impoſthume or ſwelling.

VELAME'NTUM *Bombycinum* [with *Anatomiſts*] the velvet-membrane or skin of the inteſtines.

VELI'FICK [*velificus*, L.] done or performed with ſails.

VE'LLAN } [probably of *velamen* a covering, or of *vituli-*
VE'LLUM } *nus* of a calf, hence *velin*, F.] the fineſt ſort of
parchment.

VELLE'ITY [*velleite*, F.] a wiſhing or woulding, a languiſhing, cold, and remiſs will.

To VE'LLICATE [*vellicare*, L.] to twitch or pluck, alſo to rail at.

VARIEGATION [with *Floriſts*] the art of ſtreaking or diverſifying the leaves of flowers or plants with ſeveral colours.

VARI'ETY [*varietas*, L. *varieté*, F. *varieta*, It. *variedad*, Sp.] change, diverſity.

VARIFO'RMITY [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] variouſneſs of form.

VARIO'LAE, the ſmall pox, *L.*

VARIO'RUM [in *Claſſick Literature*] as *Notis Variorum*, a term uſed of thoſe *Latin* authors printed with the notes or comments of various grammarians or criticks.

VA'RIOUS [*vari*, It. *vario*, Sp. *varius*, L.] after divers manners.

VARI'SSE [with *Farriers*] an imperfection upon the inſide of ihham of an horſe, a little diſtant from the curb.

VA'RIX, a crooked vein ſwelled with melancholy blood, eſpecially in the legs; alſo a ſmall dilatation of the veins, where the blood turns in a kind of eddy, and makes a knot upon the part, *L.*

A **VA'RLET** [*antient Stat.*] a yeomen or yeoman's ſervant.

A **VA'RLET** [*valet*, F.] a ſorry fellow, a ſlave, a raſcally fellow, tho' anciently no opprobrious name, but as in the foregoing article.

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To **VA'RNISH** [*verniſſer*, or *vernir*, F. *vernicare*, It. of *vernix*, L.] to do over with varniſh.

VA'RNISH [with *Medalliſts*] a colour or ſort of gloſs that medals have gotten by lying in the earth.

VA'RVELS [*vervelles*, F.] ſilver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the name of the owner is engraven.

VAS, a veſſel, *L.*

Breve **VAS** [with *Anat.*] a ſhort vein which paſſes from the ſtomach to the ſpleen, *L.*

To **VARY** [*varier*, F. *variare*, of *variare*, L.] to alter, change, diverſify, or make different.

VA'SA [in *Anat.*] thoſe cavities and pipes in an animal body through which the humours or liquors of the body paſs, as a vein,

VASA *Capillaria* [with *Anat.*] the capillary veſſels, ſmall veins and arteries like threads or hairs, *L.*

Deferentia **VASA** [in *Anat.*] thoſe veſſels which convey the *Semen* from the teſticles to the *Veſiculæ ſeminales*, L.

Lactea **VASA** [in *Anat.*] the milky veſſels in the *Meſentery* which ſerve for the conveyance of the white juice, called *Chyle*, to the little bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus* or paſſage which leads to the breaſt, *L.*

VASA *Concordiæ* [in *Hydraulicks*] two veſſels ſo conſtructed, as that one of them, tho' full of wine, will not run a drop, unleſs the other being full of water do run alſo, *L.*

Lymphatica **VASA** [in *Anat.*] ſlender pellucid tubes that riſe in all parts of the body, which permit a thin tranſparent liquor, called *Lympha*, to paſs thro' them towards the heart, *&c.* L.

Præparantia **VASA** [in *Anat.*] the ſpermatick veins and arteries, which go to the teſticles and *Epididymes*, *L.*

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VASCULI'FEROUS *Plants* [*vaſculifer*, L.] are thoſe plants which, beſides the common *Calix* or flower cup, have a peculiar veſſel or caſe to hold their ſeed, one belonging to each flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct cells.

VASE [with *Floriſts*] is the *Calix* or cup, as the vaſe of a tulip, *&c.*

VASE [of a *Church-Candleſtick*] the middle of it, which is uſually of a round figure,

VA'SES [in *Architect.*] are ornaments placed on cornices, ſocles, or pedeſtals, repreſenting ſuch veſſels as the antients uſed in ſacrifices, as incenſe-pots, *&c.* often inriched with *Baſſo Relievo*'s; alſo the body of a *Corinthian* and compoſite capital, called the tambour

VASE [F. *vaſo*, It. Sp. and Port. of *vaſa*, L.] a ſort of flower pot.

VASSAL [F. *vaſſallo*, It. and Sp. of vaſal weſel, *Teut.* ver-weſer, H. G. a ſubſtitute] one who holds lands of another by homage and fealty.

Rere **VA'SSAL**, one who holds of a lord who himſelf is vaſſal of another lord.

VA'SSALAGE [*vaſſelage*, F. *vaſſalaggio*, It. *vaſſalagium*, law L.] the condition of a vaſſal, ſlave, or mean ſervant.

VASSA'LEUS [in *Law*] a vaſſal who is obliged to ſerve and ſhew reſpect to his maſter, and yet is in a manner his companion.

VASSALEUS *homologus*, one who ſwears ſervice with exception of a higher lord.

VASSALEUS *non homologus*, one who ſwears without exception.

VA'SSALS [*vaſſals*, F. *vaſſalle*, Ital. But *Spelman* rather chuſes to derive it of *vas*, L. a ſurety or pledge, *vaſſallus*, law L.] a ſlave.

VASSELE'RIA, vaſſalage or the tenure of a vaſſal.

VAST [*vaſte*, F. *vaſto*, It, of *vaſtus*, L.] large, huge, great, or ſpacious.

VASTATION [for *Devaſtation*, F. of L.] a deſtroying.

VASTE'LLUM [*old Deeds*] a waſſel-bowl or piece of plate, antiently uſed to be ſet at the upper end of an abbot's table, with which he uſed to begin the health or *Grace-Cup* to ſtrangers or to his fraternity, *L*

VASTI *muſculi* [with *Anat.*] certain muſcles which help to ſtretch out the leg, and are either *externus* or *internus*, L.

VA'STITY } [*vaſtitas*, L.] exceſſive bigneſs, largeneſs, huge-
VA'STNESS } neſs, *&c.*

VASTLY, largely, hugely, *&c.*

VA'STO [in *Law*] a writ which lies for the heir againſt the tenant for life or years, for making waſte, or for him in the reverſion or remainder.

VA'STUM [*old Rec.*] a waſte or common that lies open to all the cattle of all the tenants who have a right to common.

VASTUM *foreſte*, &c. [*old Rec.*] that part of a foreſt or wood, where the trees were ſo deſtroyed that it lay in a manner waſte or barren, *L.*

Externus **VASTUS** [in *Anat.*] a muſcle which ſprings from the root of the great *Trochanter*, and from the *Linea Aſpera* externally tendinous and internally fleſhy, and deſcends obliquely forwards, till it meet the tendon of the *Rectus* and is inſerted with it.

Internus **VASTUS** [with *Anat.*] is a muſcle that ariſes partly tendinous and partly fleſhy from the *Linea Aſpera*, immediately below the leſſer *Trochanter*, till within three fingers breadth of the lower *Appendix* of the thigh-bone, and at laſt its tendons join thoſe of the *Rectus Vaſtus externus* and *crureus*, and is inſerted with them.

VAT [fæt, *Sax.* vat, *Du.* and L. G. vaſs, H. G.] a veſſel uſed in brewing, and for holding other liquours, alſo in dying.

Cheeſe-**VAT**, a wicker basket to preſs cheeſe in.

VA'TICAN, the name of a hill in *Rome*, ſo called of *Vaticinia*, the reſponſes of oracles, antiently there received from the deity called *Vaticinius*, on which ſtands a famous palace of the ſame name: At the foot of this hill is the magnificent church of St. *Peter*.

VA'TICAN *Library*, is one of the moſt celebrated in the world; it was founded by pope *Sixtus* IV. who ſtored it with the choiceſt books that could be picked up in *Europe* antient manuſcripts, *&c.*

VATICINA'TION, a foretelling, propheſying, or ſooth-ſayng, *L.*

VAVA'SORY, the quality of the lands or fee held by a vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR [*vavaſſeur*, F.] a nobleman, antiently next in dignity to a baron,

VAULT [*volta*, Ital. *voute*, F.] an arched building, a round roof built like an arch; alſo a vaulted cellar for laying in wines; alſo a vaulted place under ground in a church-yard or church for laying dead bodies in; alſo a privy or houſe of office.

To **VAULT** [*vouter*, F. *voltare*, It.] to cover arch-wiſe with brick *&c.*

To **VAULT** *a Shoe* [with *Horſemen*] is to forge it hollow for horſes that have high and round ſoles, to the end that the ſhoe may not bear upon the ſole that is then higher than the hoof.

To **VAULT** [in *Horſemanſhip*] *voltiger*, F. *volteggiare*, It. *boltear*, Sp.] to leap or go cleverly over a wooden horſe, or over any thing by laying one hand on it and throwing over the body.

VAULT [in *Architect.*] a piece of maſonry arch'd on the outſide, and ſupported in the air by the artful placing of the ſtones which form it; the principal uſe of which is for a cover or ſhelter.

Maſter-**VAULT**, the chief vault in a building, is call'd the chief vault to diſtinguiſh it from others that are leſs vaults, which ſerve only to cover gates, windows, paſſages, *&c.*

Double **VAULTS**, are ſuch as are built over other vaults to make the beauty and decoration of the inſide conſiſtent with that on the out-ſide, a chaſm or vacancy being left between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other, as it is in the cathedral of St. *Paul*'s at *London*.

The Key of a **VAULT**, is a ſtone or brick in the middle of a vault in the form of a truncated cone, ſerving to bind or faſten all the reſt.

The Reins of a **VAULT**, or the fillings up, are the ſides which ſuſtain it.

The Pendentive of a **VAULT**, is the part ſuſpended between the arches or ogives.

The Impoſt of a VAULT, is the ſtone whereon the firſt *Vouſſoir* or ſtone of the vault is laid.

To VAUNT [*vantare*, Ital. *vanter*, F.] to boaſt, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNTER [*vanteur*, F. *vantatore*, It.] a boaſter.

VAUNTERS and Liars are near a kin.

When once a man is given to continual cracking and boaſting of what he has ſeen, heard, or performed, he will be ever inventing new ſtories to feed this humour, nay will ſeldom ſtick at oaths and imprecations to make his aſſertions go down, as he thinks, with a better grace. ſuch a perſon is an eternal plague to himſelf and every one who converſes with him.

VAUNTING [*vanterie*, F.] boaſting, bragging, glorying, *&c.*

VAUNTINGLY, with boaſting or bragging, *&c.*

VAU'NTULA } [among *Hunters*] a ſetting of hounds in
VAU'NTLAY } a readineſs where the chaſe is to paſs, and to be caſt off before the kennel come in.

VAWMU'RE, a bulwark out-work or defence againſt an enemy.

VAY'VODE, a prince or ruler in chief in *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, &c. who are tributaries to the *Grand Seignior*.

UBERO'SITY } [*uberoſitas*, L.] } plentifulneſs,
U'BEROUSNESS } [*ubertà*, It. *ubertas*, L.] } fertileneſs.
UBERTY }

UBERTAS } [L. plenty] an allegorical deity among the *Ro-*
UBERITAS } *mans*, whoſe image is very common on their coins, repreſented as a woman holding a *Cornucopiæ* downwards, and pouring all manner of fruits out of it.

UBI, where, *L.* ſignifies the preſence of a being in a place.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the where, reſidence, or ſituation of a thing; the being in a place.

UBI'ETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the preſence of any thing in the *Ubi* or place.

Infinite UBIETY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is the undetermined preſence of a thing in every place; this is the property of God, and is the ſame as ubiquity.

Finite UBIETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the determinate preſence of a being in a place, and is either *circumſcriptive* or *definitive*.

Circumſcriptive UBIETY [with *Metaphyſicians*] is that by which a thing is exactly circumſcrib'd in its *Ubi*, and this is properly call'd place; this is the condition of all bodies.

Definitive UBIETY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when a thing is ſo in a place without any circumſcription, as to be no where elſe. After this manner *Accidents*, *Material Forms*, and *Spirits* are in a place. The title of definitive is given to it, becauſe it may be defined to be here, and not there.

UBIQUITA'RIAN [*ubiquitaire*, F. *ubiquitario*, Sp.] one whoſe opinion is, that the body of Chriſt is every-where preſent as well as his divinity.

UBI'QUITARINESS [of *ubiquitaire*, F- of *ubique* L. and *neſs*] an ubiquitary temper or quality; alſo a being unſettled, a being here and there.

UBI'QUITY [*ubiquité*, F. *ubiquidad*, Sp. of *ubique*, L. every where] a quality of being every-where or in all places at the ſame time; an attribute of God, whereby he is always intimately preſent to all things; gives the *Eſſe* to all things; knows, preſerves, and works in all things.

UBIQUIST, a doctor of divinity in *France* who belongs to no particular college in the univerſity of *Paris*.

U'DDER [uðeꞃ, *Sax.* huyder or uyer, *Du.* euter, G.] the milk-bag of a cow or other four-footed animals.

UE, the diphthong *ue* at the end of engliſh words, being put in the place of *u* is always pronounc'd like the long *u*, and liable to the ſame difference of ſound. v *u*.

It is never in the middle of *Engliſh* words, excepting in *Tueſday*, and after *g.* as in *gueſs* &c, but in the latter it ſhould be *h*.

Ue after g. at the end of words is often quieſcent, as in *Rogue*, *Plague*, &c.

VEA, *Vea*, *Ven*, a ſort of cry or noiſe ſeaman make, when they work or pull ſtrongly together.

VEAL [*chair de veau*, F. *vitella*, It. *vitela*, Port. *caro vitulina*, L.] calf's fleſh.

VEAL-*Money* [in the manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltſhire*] a yearly rent paid by the tenants to their lord, inſtead of a quantity of veal, antiently given in kiud, called *Veal-Noble-money*.

VE'CTIBLE [*vectibilis*, L.] that may be carried.

VE'CTION, a carrying, *L.*

VECTIS [in *Mechanicks*] a lever, is reckoned the firſt of the ſix *Mechanick Powers*, and is ſuppoſed to be a perfect inflexible right line of no weight at all, to which three weights or powers are apply'd at different diſtances for raiſing or ſuſtaining heavy bodies.

VE'CTOR [in *Aſtron.*] a line ſuppoſed to be drawn from any planet, moving round a center or *Focus* of an *Ellipſis*, to that center or focus.

VEDETTE [in the *Military Art*] a centinel on horſeback detached from the main body of an army, to diſcover and give notice of the deſigns of an enemy, or to guard an advanced poſt.

To VEER [prob. of laveren, *Du.*] to traverſe, to turn.

To VEER [*Sea-Phraſe*] as *the Wind veers*, is ſaid, when the wind chops about and changes often, ſometimes to one point, and ſometimes to another.

To VEER *out a Rope* [*Sea-Phraſe*] is to let it go by hand, or to let it run out of itſelf.

VEERING [with *Sailors*] a ſhip is ſaid *to go loſt veering*, i. e. at large, neither by a wind, nor directly before the wind, but betwixt both, when ſhe ſails with the ſheet veered out; the ſame that is termed *Quartering*.

A VEGETABLE is a body generated out of the earth, or ſomething riſing out of the earth, to which it adheres or is connected by parts call'd roots; through which it receives the matter of its nouriſhment, and increaſes conſiſting of juices and veſſels diſtinct from each other.

VE'GETABLE [F. and Sp. *vegetabile*, It. *vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the manner of trees, plants, *&c.* endowed with moiſture, vigour, growth, *&c.*

VE'GETABLES [*vegetaux*, F *vegetabili*, It. *vegetabiles*, L.] are ſuch natural bodies as grow and increaſe from parts organically formed, but have no proper life nor ſenſation, *L.*

To VE'GETATE [*vegetare*, L.] to quicken, to cauſe to grow.

VEGETA'TION [F. *vegetazione*, It. of *vegetatio*, L.] the act whereby plants receive nouriſhment and grow.

VE'GETATIVE [*vegetatif*, F. *vegetativo*, It. and Sp. of *vegetativus*, L.] a term apply'd to that principle or part in plants by vertue whereof they receive nouriſhment and *grow* or *vegetate*.

VE'GETATIVE *Soul*, that principle whereby trees and plants live, grow, produce their kind, *&c.*

VE'GETATIVENESS [of *vegetativus*, L. *vegetatif*, F. and *neſs*] a vegetative quality.

VEGE'TE } [*vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, that has a growing
VEGETIVE } life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*vehementia*, L. *vehemence*, F. *veemenza*,
VE'HEMENCY } It. *vehemencia*, Sp.] eagerneſs, great
VE'HEMENTNESS } warmth of ſpirit, heat, paſſionateneſs, boiſterouſneſs, or fierceneſs.

VE'HEMENT [F. *veemento*, It. *vehemente*, Sp. of *vehemens*, L] eager, hot, paſſionate, furious, *&c.*

VEHEMENTLY, eagerly, paſſionately, *&c.*

VE'HICLE [*vehicule*, F. *veicolo*, It. *vehiculum*, L.] any thing that ſerves to carry or bear any thing along. So the *Pythagoreans*, *Platoniſts*, and others hold, *that even the pureſt Angels have bodily Vehicles.*

VEHICLE [with *Anatomiſts*] the *Serum* or watery humour is ſaid to be the vehicle that conveys the ſmall parts of the blood, and diſperſes them all over the body.

VEI'NINESS [of *venoſus*, L. *veneux*, F. and *neſs* of *vena*. L. a vein] fulneſs of veins.

A VEIN } [pean, *Sax.* *veine*, F. *vena*, It.] (with *Anatomiſts*)
VEINS } are long and round pipes or canals conſiſting of four coats, *viz.* a *nervous*, a *glandulous*, a *muſcular*, and a *membranous* one. Their office is to receive the blood that remains after nouriſhment is taken, and to carry it back to the heart to be revived and improved. Theſe veins are diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral names according to the different parts they paſs through, as the *Axillary*, the *Baſilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Pulmonary*, &c.

To open [or breath] *a* VEIN, to let blood.

The VEIN [or grain] *in Timber.*

A Poetical VEIN, or genius.

VEIN [with *Miners*] is the particular nature or quality of any bed of earth which is digged in mines, in which ſenſe they ſay they meet with a vein of lead, ſilver, gold, *&c.* or it is the ſame with *Stratum* or the different diſpoſition or kind of earth met with in digging.

To VEIN, or paint in veins.

VEI'NY [of pæan, *Sax.* *venoſus*, L. *veneux*, F. *venoſo*, It.] full of, or having veins.

VEJOU'RS [in *Law*] are perſons ſent by a court to take a view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right, or ſuch as are ſent to ſee thoſe who eſſoin themſelves *de malo lecti*, whether they are really ſick or not, *&c.*

VELA'MEN } a covering, carpet, or coverlet, *L.*
VELAME'NTUM }

VELAMEN [with *Surgeons*] the bag, ſkin, or bladder of an impoſthume or ſwelling.

VELAME'NTUM *Bombycinum* [with *Anatomiſts*] the velvet-membrane or ſkin of the inteſtines.

VELI'FICK [*velificus*, L.] done or performed with ſails.

VE'LLAN } [probably of *velamen* a covering, or of *vituli-*
VE'LLUM } *nus* of a calf, hence *velin*, F.] the fineſt ſort of parchment.

VELLE'ITY [*velleite*, F.] a wiſhing or woulding, a languiſhing, cold, and remiſs will.

To VE'LLICATE [*vellicare*, L.] to twitch or pluck, alſo to rail at.

Ve'llicating [*vellicans*, L.] twitching, plucking, nipping.

Vellica'tion, a plucking, twiching, or giving a ſudden pull.

Vellica'tions [in *Surgery*] certain convulſions that happen in the fibres of the muſcles.

Ve'lling [in *Husbandry*] a ploughing up by the turf.

Velo'city [in *Mechanicks*] ſwiftneſs, is that affection of motion, whereby a moveable is diſpoſed to run over a certain ſpace in a certain time.

Velo'city [*velocità*, It. *velocidad*, Sp. *velocitas*, L.] ſwiftneſs.

Veltra'ria [*old Rec.*] the office of a dog-leader or courſer.

Veltra'rius, a leader of greyhounds or hunting-dogs.

Ve'lvet [*velours*, F. *velluto*, It.] a ſort of ſilk, or ſhagged manufacture of ſilk.

Ve'lvet-*Flower*. See *Floramour*.

Velvet-*Runner*, a kind of water-fowl whoſe feathers are black and ſmooth as velvet.

Velvety, like velvet, ſoft as velvet, &c.

Ve'lum, a veil or curtain, *L.*

Ve'lum *Quadrageſimale* [*old Rec.*] a veil or piece of hanging antiently drawn before the altar in *Lent*, as a token of mourning.

Ve'na, a vein, *L.*

Vena *Cava* [with *Anatomiſts*] the hollow vein, the largeſt vein in the body, ſo called from its great cavity or hollow ſpace, into which, as into a common channel, all the leſſer veins except the *Pulmonaris* empty themſelves. It is divided into two thick branches call'd the aſcending and deſcending trunks. This vein receives the blood from the liver and other parts, and carries it to the right ventricle of the heart, that it may be new improved and inſpirited there, *L.*

Portæ Vena [in *Anat.*] the port-vein, ſo named from the eminences which *Hippocrates* calls πύλαι, Gr. *i. e. Portæ*, L. *Gates*, between which it enters the liver, *L.*

Pulmonica Vena [in *Anat.*] a little vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aſpera Arteria* in the lungs, *L.*

Lactea Venae [with *Anat.*] ſo named from the white colour of the chyle which they carry. They take their riſe from the innermoſt membranes of the bowels, and paſs into the glandules of the meſentery, *L.*

Præputii Venae [in *Anat.*] certain veins ariſing from the capillary ends of the artery of the *Penis*, called *Pudenda*, that paſs into thoſe veins which ſpring from the *Corpora Cavernoſa Penis*, L.

Sectio Venae, the opening of a vein, a letting of blood, *L.*

Lymphaticæ Venae [in *Anat.*] certain veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated glandules, *L.*

Venal [of *venalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to a vein and ſorrow, *L.*

Venal [F. *venale*, It. of *venalis*, L.] that is to be ſold; alſo that does any thing for gain; alſo mean or baſe.

Ve'nalness } [*venalitè*, F. *venalità*, It. *venalitas*, L.]
Vena'lity } ſaleableneſs.

Vena'tick [*venaticus*, L] of, or pertaining to hunting or chaſing.

Vena'tio [*old Rec.*] the prey taken in hunting, veniſon.

To Vend [*vendre*, F. *vendere*, It. and L. *vender*, Sp.] to ſell, to ſet to ſale, to put off commodities.

Vendee' [in *Law*] the perſon to whom any thing is ſold.

Ve'ndible [Sp. *vendibile*, It. of *vendibilis*, L.] ſaleable, that is to be ſold.

Ve'ndibleness [of *vendibilis*, L. and *ne*[illegible]] ſaleableneſs.

To Ve'ndicate [*vendiquer*, F. *vendica*[illegible] It. from *vendicare*, L.] to challenge or claim.

Vendication, a challeng[illegible] or [illegible] F. of *L.*

Vendi'tion [*venditio*, [illegible] ſelling, [illegible]utting up to ſale.

Venditioni *exponas* [in *Law*] a wri[illegible] judicial directed to the under ſheriff, commanding him to ſell goods he hath formerly taken into his hands, for the ſatisfying a judgment given in the king's court, *L.*

Ve'nditor *Regis*, the king's ſales man, *L.*

Vendi'tion, a ſelling, *F.* of *L.*

Ve'nder [*venditor*, L. *venditeu*[illegible] F. *venditore*, It. *vendedar*, Sp.] a ſeller.

Venee'ring } [with the *Cab*[illegible]*-makers*, &c.] a kind of
Vaneering } marquetry or [illegible]id-work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices or leaves of fine woods [illegible]ifferent ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome comm[illegible]ood.

Ve'nefice [*veneficium*, L.] ſorc[illegible] or the art of poiſoning.

Vene'fical } [*veneficus*, L.] venomous, poiſonous.
Venefick }

Vene'fickness [of *veneficus*, L. and *neſs*] poiſonouſneſs.

Ve'nenated [*venenatus*, L.] poiſoned, venomed.

Veneni'ferousness [of *venenifer*, L. and *neſs*] a poiſon-bearing quality or nature.

Veneno'se } [*venenoſus*, L. *veneneux*, O, F. *venenoſo*, It.]
Vene'nous } full of venom or poiſon.

Veneno'sity } [*venenoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of poiſon.
Vene'nousness }

Ve'nerable [F. and Sp. *venerabile*, It. *venerabilis*, L.] worſhipful, reverend.

Ve'nerably, reverendly, &c.

Ve'nerableness [*venerabilitas*, L.] merit of reverence, worſhipfulneſs.

To Ve'nerate [*venerari*, L. *venerer*, F. *venerare*, It. *venerar*, Sp.] to honour, to worſhip, to reverence, to ſhew reſpect or honour to.

Venera'tion [F. of L. *venerazione*, It. *veneracion*, Sp.] worſhipping; alſo honour and reverence.

Vene'realness } [of *venereus*, L. and *neſs*] a venereal,
Vene'reousness } luſtful, leacherous quality or conſtitution; alſo infectedneſs with the venereal diſeaſe or *French* pox.

Vene'real } [*venerien*, F. *venereo*, It. and Sp. *venereus*,
Vene'reous } L. of *Venus*] of, or pertaining to venery, luſtful.

Venere[illegible]l *Diſeaſe*, a virulent diſtemper commonly called the *French* [illegible]x.

Ve[illegible]ery [*plaiſir venerien*, F. *piacere venereo*, It. *appetitus venereu*[illegible] L.] luſtfulneſs; alſo coition or carnal copulation.

Venery [*venerie*, F. *veneria*, It. *venatura*, L.] the art or exexciſe of hunting.

Beaſts of Venery, are of five kinds, the *Hart*, the *Hind*, the *Hare*, the *Boar*, and the *Wolf*; which are properly beaſts of the foreſt, where they keep their ſhelter, avoiding as much as poſſible the coming out into the plains.

Ve'neris *æſtrum*, the heat of love, the utmoſt extaſy or enjoyment in coition; alſo the ſame as *Clitoris*, L.

Venew } [in *Law*] a neighbouring place (probably from
Venue } *Avenuë*, F. a paſſage or walk leading to, or *Vicinato*, It. neighbourhood.)

Ve'ngeance [F. *vengenza*, Sp.] revenge

Where Vice goes before Vengeance following after.

The notion of *Impunity* often animates ill-diſpoſed perſons to the commiſſion of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the verity of this proverb been impreſſed in the minds of thoſe delinquents: for certain it is, however ſlowly vengeance may ſeem to move, it certainly will overtake the offender at laſt; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that maxim, *Tho Juſtice has Leaden Feet, it has Iron Hands*; and ſo, *Raro antecedentem ſceleſtum deſeruit pede pæna claudo.* Hor. or, *Dii laneos habent pedes.* The Gods are ſometimes ſlow, but ſure pay maſters. The *Germans* ſay: **Gott kan einem eine Zeche borgen,** &c. God Almighty may give us credit for our club, but he'll be paid at laſt. The It. *Adogni Santo viene la ſua feſta*, (every ſaint has his feſtival.)

Hot Love haſty Vengeance

Love, when too violent generally leads people into ſuch extreams as draw vengeance after them. Moderation is commendable in every thing, but in nothing more neceſſary than in the purſuits of love, where the moſt moderate is generally blinded with his paſſion. *Nihil vehemens durabile* (nothing that is vehement can laſt) ſay the *Latins*.

Ve'ngeful, revengeful, prone to take revenge.

Vengefully, in a vindictive manner.

Ve'ngefulness [of *vengeance*, F. *full* and *neſs*] a vindictive or revengeful temper or nature.

Ve'nial [Sp. *veniel*, F. *veniale*, It. of *venialis*, L.] pardonable or which may be forgiven, as a *venial Sin*.

Ve'nialness [of *venialis*, L. *veniel*, F. *veniale*, It. and *neſs*] pardonableneſs.

Ve'nison [*venaiſon*, F. of *venari*, L. to hunt] the fleſh of bucks, deers, &c. and other beaſts of chace.

The Hare longs for Veniſon

Lat. *Tu te Lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris.* Spoken of thoſe who having any thing in plenty themſelves are continually craving the ſame from others.

H. G. **Deſſen du ſelbſt die Menge haſt, begehreſt du von andern.**

Venom [*venin*, F. *veneno*, It. and Sp. of *venenum*, L.] poiſon.

There is no Venom like that of the Tongue.

Or,

Words cut more than Swords.

And the wounds an evil tongue can give a man's reputation are more difficult in cure than thoſe given by the keeneſt ſword, or moſt virulent poiſon to the body.

Ve'nomousness [of *venenoſus*, of *venenum*, L. or *veneneux*, or *venim*, F. poiſon and *neſs*] a poiſonous nature or quality.

Veni're *facias* [in *Law*] a judicial writ, lying where two parties plead and come to iſſue; for then the party, plaintiff, or defendant ſhall have this writ directed to the ſheriff, to cauſe twelve men of the ſame county to ſay the truth upon the iſſue taken, *L.*

VENITA'RIUM [ſo named of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L. *O come, and let us ſing unto the Lord*, &c. which was antiently written with muſical notes, as it was to be ſung in cathedral churches at the beginning of the mattins] a hymn-book or pſalter.

VE'NOUSNESS [of *venoſus*, L. and *neſs*] fulneſs of or having veins.

VENT [of *vant*, air, or *fente*, F. *vente*, It. a cleft, or of *ventus*, L. wind] air, wind, or the paſſage out of a veſſel.

VENT [*vente*, F. *vendita*, Ital. *venta*, Sp. of *vendere*, L.] the ſale or uttering of commodities.

VENT [with *Gunners*] the difference between the diameter of a bullet and the diameter of the bore of a cannon.

To **VENT** [*eventer*, F. *ſventare*, It. of *ventus*, L. the wind, or of *fente*, F. a chink] to give vent or air to a veſſel or caſk of liquor.

To give **VENT** [or eaſe] to one's paſſion.

VENT [of *ventus*, L. the wind] a vent-hole or ſpiracle, which is a little hole pierced in veſſels of liquor that are tapp'd, to let in the air that the liquor may run out; alſo a ſmall aperture left in the tubes or pipes of fountains, to facilitate the going out of the wind or to give them air that they may not burſt in froſty weather, &c.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. of *vendre*, F.] to ſell, to put off by ſale; alſo to ſpread abroad or publiſh.

To **VENT** [with the *Workers of Looking-Glaſs-Plates*] is to crack in the working.

To **VENT** [with *Hunters*] to wind or catch the ſcent, as a ſpaniel-dog does; alſo to take breath like an otter.

To **VENT**, to diſcloſe or reveal a ſecret; to utter and declare the thoughts; *to vent the Paſſions*, to let them break out.

VENTER, the belly or paunch, *L.*

VENTER [with *Anat.*] a cavity in the body of an animal, containing the *Viſcera* or other organs, neceſſary for the performance of divers functions. This they divide into three regions or cavities; the *firſt* is the head, which contains the brain; the *ſecond* the breaſt, as far as the *Diaphragm*, which contains the organs of reſpiration. The *third* is properly that which is called the *Venter* or belly, which contains the inteſtines and organs of generation and digeſtion, called the *Abdomen*.

VENTER [in *our Cuſtoms*] is us'd for the partition of the effects of a father and mother, among children born or accruing from different marriages.

VENTER, is alſo uſed for the children whereof a woman is deliver'd at one pregnancy.

Equinus **VENTER** [with *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* a horſe's belly, a dunghil wherein are incloſed certain veſſels for particular operations to be performed by the gentle operation of the heat thereof, *L.*

Infimus **VENTER** [in *Anat.*] the lower part of the belly, *L.*

VENTER, one of the four ſtomachs of ruminant animals.

VENTER [in *Law*] a mother, as a brother or ſiſter *by the ſame venter*, *i. e.* by the ſame mother.

VENTS [with *Eſſayers*, *Glaſs makers*, &c.] is a term applied to the covers of wind furnaces, by which the air enters, which ſerve for bellows, and are ſtopped with regiſters or flues, according to what degree of heat is required.

VENTS [in *Architect.*] pipes of lead or potters-ware, one end of which opens into a cell of a neceſſary-houſe, the other reaching to the roof of it for the conveyance of the fetid air; alſo apertures made in thoſe walls that ſuſtain terraſſes to furniſh air, and to give a paſſage for the waters.

VENTE'SIMO [in *Muſick Books*] 20, *Ital.*

VE'NTIDUCT [*ventiductus*, L.] a channel, paſſage, or conveyance for wind.

VE'NTIDUCTS, ſpiracles or ſubterraneous paſſages, where freſh cool winds being kept are made to communicate by means of ducts, funnels, or vaults with the chambers or other apartments of a houſe, to cool them in ſultry weather.

To **VE'NTILATE** [*ventilare*, It. and L.] to fan or winnow; to gather wind; alſo to give vent.

VENTILA'TION [*ventilazione*, It. of L.] a fanning or winnowing of corn.

VENTO'RIUM [*old Law*] a wind-fan for winnowing of corn.

VENT'OSE [*venteux*, F. *ventoſus*, L.] windy; metaphorically, empty, bragging, taunting.

A **VENTO'SE**, a cupping-glaſs.

VENTO'SENESS
VENTO'SITY [*ventoſità*, It. of *ventouſe*, F. *ventoſitas*, L.] windineſs, windy quality, &c.

VE'NTRE *inſpiciendo* [in *Law*] a writ for the ſearching of a woman who ſays ſhe is with child, and by that pretence holds lands from him who is otherwiſe heir at law.

VE'NTRICLE [*ventricule*, F. *ventricolo*, It. *ventriculo*, Sp. of *ventriculus*, L. *i. e.* the lower belly] the ſtomach, a ſkinny bowel, ſeated in the lower belly under the midriff, between the liver and the ſpleen. It is conſtituted of four tunicles, *viz.* a *nervous*, a *fibrous*, a *glandulous*, and a *membranous* one; the office of which is to ferment or digeſt the meat.

VE'NTRICLES [*ventriculi*, L. *ventricules*, F. *ventricoli*, It. *ventricolos*, Sp] any round concavities in a body.

VENTRICULI *Cerebri* [with *Anat.*] the ventricles of the brain, or four certain folds in that part, which are the partitions or ſubdiviſions of the fornix: the office of theſe is to receive the ſerous humours and convey them to the noſtrils; they being, as it were. a ſink, to drain away the excrementitious matter of the brain, *L.*

VENTRICULI *Cordis* [with *Anat.*] the ventricles of the heart. Theſe are two large holes, the one on the right and the other on the left-ſide of the heart: the former receives the blood from the *Vena cava*, and ſends it to the lungs; and the latter receives the blood from the lungs, and diſtributes it through the whole body by the *Aorta*.

VENTRICULO'SE [*ventriculoſus*, L.] paunch-bellied.

VENTRI'CULUS [with *Anat.*] a ventricle, the ſtomach, *L.*

VENTRICULUS [with *Surgeons*] a core in a botch or boil that is broken.

VENTRI'FLUOUS [*ventrifluus*, L.] laxative, purging the belly.

VENTRI'LOQUOUS, a term applied to a perſon who forms his ſpeech by drawing the air into the lungs, ſo that the voice comes out of the *Thorax*, and to a by-ſtander ſeemes to come from a diſtance.

VENTRI'LOQUIST [*ventriloquus*, L.] one who ſpeaks inwardly or, as it were, from the belly.

VENTURE [*avanture*, F. *ventura*, It.] hazard, alſo a cargo hazarded at ſea.

VENTURER [*aventurier*, F. *venturiere*, It.] one who hazards.

To **VE'NTURE** [*aventurar*, Span. *venturare*, It. *avanturer*, F.] to hazard, to run a riſque, to expoſe to danger.

VENTURI'NE
ADVENTURI'NE powder made of fine gold-wire, uſed by japanners for ſtrewing upon the firſt layer or varniſh; alſo the fineſt gold-wire uſed by embroiderers.

VENTURINE *Stone*, is a tranſparent ſtone or glaſs, full of ſuch powder, which comes out of *Italy* and is us'd for ſnuff boxes, cane heads &c.

VE'NTUROUS
VE'NTURESOME [*aventureux*, F. *venturoſo*, Sp.] daring, bold, &c.

VENTUROUSLY, with hazard.

VE'NTURESOMENESS
VE'NTUROUSNESS [of *aventureux*, F. and *neſs*, &c.] adventurouſneſs, boldneſs, daringneſs, hardineſs.

VE'NUE
VE'NEW [in *Law*] a neighbouring place or plain, near that where any thing that comes to be tried in law happens to be done.

VE'NUE
VE'NY [in *Fencing*] a thruſt or puſh.

VENUS'S *Comb*, *Hair Looking-Glaſs*, and *Navel-wort*, are ſeveral ſorts of herbs.

VENUS [with *Aſtron.*] is one of the ſeven planets, the brighteſt of all the ſtars, except the ſun and moon: it performs its periodical motion in 224 days, 17 hours, and its motion round its axis is performed in 23 hours. The diameter of it is almoſt equal to the diameter of the earth.

VENUS [with *Aſtrol.*] is accounted a feminine planet, and the leſſer fortune.

VENUS [with *Chym.*] is taken for copper, and the character is ♀

VENUS [with *Heralds*] the green colour in the coat-armour of kings or ſovereign princes.

VENUST [*venuſto*, It. *venuſtus*, L.] beautiful.

VENU'STNESS
VENU'STITY [*venuſtas*, L.] beautifulneſs.

VEPRECO'SE [*veprecoſus*, L.] full of briars or brambles.

VERA'CITY [*veracità*, It. *veracitas*, L.] truth ſpeaking.

VERA'TRUM [with *Botan*] hellebore, *L.*

VERB [*verbe*, F. *verbo*, It. and Sp. of *verbum*, L.] a word which ſerves to expreſs what we affirm of any ſubject, as *is*, *loves*, *bears*, *reads*, &c.

Active **VERB**, is ſuch an one as expreſſes an action that paſſes on to another ſubject or object, as *to love God*, *to write a Letter*, &c.

Paſſive **VERB**, is one which expreſſes paſſion or ſuffering, or receives the action of ſome agent, as *I am loved*.

Neuter **VERB**, is ſuch as expreſſes an action that has no particular object on which to fall, as *I run*, *I ſleep*, &c.

Subſtantive **VERB**, is ſuch an one as expreſſes the being or ſubſtance which the mind forms to itſelf or ſuppoſes to be in the object, whether it be there, or not, as *I am*, *thou art*, &c.

Auxiliary **VERBS**, are ſuch as ſerve in conjugating active and paſſive verbs, *as am*, *was*, *have*, *had*, &c.

Regular **VERBS**, are ſuch as are conjugated after ſome one manner, rule, or analogy.

Irregular **VERBS**, are ſuch as have ſomething ſingular in their termination, or the formation of their tenſes.

Imperſonal **VERBS**, are ſuch as have only the third perſon, as *it becometh*, &c.

VE'RBAL [Sp. and F. *verbale*, It. of *verbalis* L.] that which appertains to words or verbs; all ſpoken with the mouth, as a verbal contract.

VE'RBAL *Adjectives* [with *Gram.*] are ſuch adjectives as are formed from a *Verb*, as *poſſible*, from *poſſum*, &c.

VERBAL *Subſtantives* [with *Gram.*] are ſuch ſubſtantives as are formed of *Verbs*: as *Government*, from to *govern*: *Gifts*, from to *give*: *Apprehenſion*, from to *apprehend*, &c.

VERBA'LITY, a wordy quality.

To VE'RBALIZE [*verbaliſer*, F. *verbalizar*, Sp.] to uſe many words, to be tedious in diſcourſe.

VE'RBALLY [of *verbalis*, L.] in words, by word of mouth.

VERBA'SCULUM [with *Botan.*] the herb cowſlip, oxlip, or primroſe, *L.*

VERBA'SCUM [with *Botan.*] the herb petty mullein, woolblade, hig-taper, and long wort, *L.*

VERBA'TIM, word by word, *L.*

VERBE'NA [in *Botan.*] the herb vervain, *L.*

To VE'RBERATE [*verberare*, L.] to beat or ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION, a beating or ſtriking.

VERBERA'TION [in *Phyſicks*] a term uſed to expreſs the cauſe of ſound, which ariſes from a verberation of the air, when ſtruck in divers manners by the ſeveral parts of the ſonorous body, firſt put into a vibratory motion.

VERBOSE [*verboſo*, It. *verboſus*, L.] loquacious, talkative.

VERBO'SENESS } [*verboſidad*, Sp. *verboſus*, L. and *neſs*] the
VERBO'SITY } uſing many words, fulneſs of words, prolixity in diſcourſe.

VERBO'SELY, loquaciouſly.

VERDANT [*viridans*, L. *verdoyant*, F. *verdeggiante*, It. *verde*, Sp.] green.

VE'RDANTNESS [of *verdoyant*, q. d. *viridans*, F. and *neſs*] a flouriſhing, bright, or lively greenneſs.

VERDEE, [*verdea*, It.] a pleaſant ſort of *Italian* white wine made at florence.

VE'RDEGREASE [*verdegris*, F. q. d. *viror* or *viriditas*, L. the greenneſs *Æris* of braſs] the ruſt of copper, gathered by laying plates of that metal in beds, with the husks of preſſed grapes, and then ſcraping off the ruſt of the plates made by ſo lying: alſo a ſort of magiſtery of the common verdegreaſe, which is diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, and then chryſtalliz'd in a cool place, call'd alſo *Cryſtals of* Venus, *made by Vinegar.*

VERDEBLIO, a kind of greeniſh marble, uſed as a touchſtone to try gold and other metals, *Ital.*

VE'RDERER [of *verdier*, of *verdure*, F. greenneſs] a foreſt-officer, that takes care of the vert and ſees that it is well maintained.

VE'RDICT [q. *verum* a true *dictum* ſaying, L.] the anſwer of a jury upon any cauſe, in a court of judicature, committed to their examination, alſo judgment or opinion in other caſes.

A General VE'RDICT, is a verdict that is brought in by a jury to the court in general terms as guilty of the indictment.

Special VERDICT, is one where the jury find ſuch or ſuch facts to be done, and as to the law upon the facts, leave it to the judgment of the court.

VE'RDITURE [*verd de terre*, or *verd d' Iris*, F. *verdiporro*, It.] a green colour uſed in painting.

VE'RDOUR } [*verdeur*, F. *verdura*, It. *verdor*, Sp.] the
VE'RDURE } greenneſs of vegetables, as leaves, *&c.* of herbs trees, *&c.*

VERDOY' [in *Heraldry*] the border of a coat of arms, charged with any kinds or parts of flowers, fruits, *&c.*

VE'RDUROUS, full of verdure, green.

A VERE-*adeptus*, one who is enter'd into the fraternity of the *Roſycruſians.*

In Roſy-Crucian *Lore as learned,*
As he that Vere-adeptus *earned.*
Hud. C. S L. 545--6.

VE'REBOT [*old Rec.*] a packet-boat for tranſportation.

VERE'CTUM [*Dooms-Day Book*] fallow ground.

VE'RECUND [*verecundus*, L.] modeſt, ſhame faced, baſhful.

VERECU'NDUM [*old Law*] an injury, treſpaſs, damage.

VERECU'NDNESS [*verecundia*, L.] modeſty, baſhfulneſs, verecundity.

VERE'NDA, the privy-parts of a man, *L.*

VERE'TRUM, a man's yard, *L.*

VERGE [*verge*, F. *verga*, It. of *virga*, L.] a wand, rod, or ſerjeant's mace.

VERGE [of *vergere*, L. to bend or incline downward] the compaſs or extent of judicature, *&c.*

VERGE [in *Botan.*] the edge.

VERGE [of the *King's Court*] the compaſs or extent, which formerly was twelve miles round, within the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and of the coroner of the king's houſhold.

Court of VERGE, is a court or tribunal in the manner of a *King's* bench, which takes cogniſance of all crimes and miſdemeanours committed within the *Verge* of the *King*'s court.

Tenant of the VERGE, a tenant, ſo called, becauſe he held a ſtick or rod in his hand, when he was admitted a tenant and ſwore fealty to the lord of the manour.

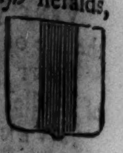
VE'RGENTNESS [of *vergens*, L. and *neſs*] bendingneſs, inclingneſs, either from or to.

VE'RGER [*porte verge*, F.] one that carries a white wand before a lord chief juſtice, *&c.* alſo before a biſhop, dean, *&c.*

VERGER *of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church*, a waiter who opens the pews *&c.* and generally carries a ſilver rod.

VERGE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] is what, by the *Engliſh* heralds, is called a pallet or ſmall pale, as in the figure annexed, *F.*

VERGE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] is the ſame that the *Engliſh* heralds call *Paly*, *i. e.* ſeveral ſmall pales or pallets dividing the ſhield into ſo many parts, *F.*



VERGI'LIAE [in *Aſtron.*] conſtellations, the appearance of which denotes the approach of the ſpring, *L.* v. *Pleiades.*

VERI'DICAL [*veridique*, F. *veridico*, It. of *veridicus*, L.] ſpeaking truth.

VERI'DICALNESS [of *veridicus*, L. *veridique*, F. and *neſs*] truth-ſpeaking, or the quality or faculty of ſpeaking truth.

VE'RIEST [a ſuperlative of *very*] as, *he is the verieſt* (greateſt) *Rogue that ever liv'd.*

VERI'FICATED } [*verificatus*, L. *verifié*, F.] proved to be
VE'RIFIED } true, made good.

To VE'RIFY [*verificare*, It. and L. *verifier*, F. *verificar*, Sp.] to make good, to prove to be true.

To VE'RIFY [in *Law*] to record edicts or decrees in parliament.

VE'RIFYING } [F. *verificazione*, It. of *verificatio*, L] a
VERIFICA'TION } making good, or proving to be true.

VE'RILY [of *vere*, L. or of **waarlick**, *Teut.* **waerlyck**, *Du.* **wahrlick**, H. G.] truly, indeed.

VERI'LOQUENT } [*veriloquus*, L.] ſpeaking the truth.
VERILO'QUIOUS }

VERISI'MILAR [*veriſimilis*, L. *vrayſemblable*, F. *veriſimile*, It.] likely probable.

VERISIMI'LITY } *veriſimilitudine* It. of *veriſimilitudo*
VERISIMI'LITUDE } L.] probability or likelihood.

VE'RITY [*veritas*, L. *verité*, F. *verità*, It. *veridad*, Sp.] truth.

VE'RITABLE, true, *F.*

VE'RITABLENESS, trueneſs, reality, genuinneſs.

VE'RJUICE [*verjus*, F.] the juice of unripe and ſoure grapes, crab-apples, *&c.*

VERMICE'LLI paſte made up into threads like ſmall worms, by means of an engine preſſing it thro' ſmall holes, alſo an *Italian* ſoop, made with ſuch paſte, a provocative to venery.

VERMI'CULAR [*vermiculares*, L.] of, or pertaining to, or bearing a reſemblance to a worm.

VERMICULAR *work* [in *Sculpture*] a ſort of ornament us'd in ruſtick work conſiſting of frets or knobs, cut with points repreſenting in ſome ſort the track made by worms.

VERMICULA'RIS [with *Botan.*] worm graſs; the leſſer houſeleek; the herb ſtone-crop, mouſe-tail, or wall-pepper.

To VERMI'CULATE [*vermiculatum*, L.] to in-lay, to work in chequer-work or pieces of divers colours.

VERMICULA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] the griping of the guts.

VERMICULATION [in *Botan.*] the breeding of worms in herbs, plants, *&c.* alſo worm-eating.

VERMICULO'SE [*vermiculoſus*, L.] full of worms.

VERMICULO'SITY [*vermiculoſitas*, L.] abundance or fulneſs of worms.

VE'RMIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] ſhaped like a worm,

VERMIFO'RMIS *proceſſus* [in *Anat.*] a prominence or bunching knob of the *Cerebellum*, ſo called from its form and ſhape, *L.*

VERMI'FUGOUS [of *vermes* and *fugo*, L. to chaſe or drive, away] expelling worms.

VERMI'LION [*vermilion*, F. *vermiglio*, Ital. *vermillon*, Sp. *vermelhum*, Port.] a ſort of fine ſcarlet-coloured paint.

VE'RMIN [*vermes*, L. *vermine*, F. and It.] worms, or any kind of inſects or other animals of a noxious nature to men, beaſts, or fruits; as lice, fleas, bugs, caterpillars, ants, flies, *&c.* alſo raſcally people.

To VE'RMINATE [*verminare*, L.] to breed worms.

To VE'RMINATE [in *Medicine*] is to be troubled with the gripes in the bowels or wringing of the belly; alſo to breed worms.

VERMINA'TION, a breeding worms in animal bodies, cattle or vegetables.

VE'RMINOUS [*verminoſus*, L.] full of worms.

VE'RMINOUSNESS [of *verminoſus*, L. and *neſs*] fulneſs of worms, worm eateneſs.

VERMI'PAROUS [of *vermes* and *parere*, L.] breeding worms.

VERMI'PAROUSNESS [of *vermes* worms and *pario*, L. to bring forth young] a worm-breeding quality.

VERMI'VOROUS [of *vermis* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on worms.

VERMI'VOROUSNESS [of *vermes* and *vorax*, devouring, *L.* and *neſs*] a worm-devouring nature.

VERNACCIA, *It.* a ſort of *Italian Wine.*

VERNA'CULAR [*vernacola*, It. *vernaculus*, L.] proper and peculiar to the houſe or country one lives or was born in; alſo natural.

The VERNACULAR [proper or peculiar] tongue of a country.

VERNA'CULARNESS [of *vernaculus*, and *neſs*] properneſs or peculiarneſs to one's own country.

VE'RNAL [*vernalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the ſpring.

VE'RNAL *Signs* [in *Aſtron.*] thoſe ſigns the ſun is in, during the ſpring ſeaſon, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini.*

VERNAL *Equinox* [in *Aſtron.*] is that which happens when the ſun is aſcending from the equator towards the north pole.

VE'RNANT [*vernans*, L.] ſpringing, growing green.

VERNISH, v. *Varniſh.*

VERNICLE. See *Veronica.*

VERNI'LITY [*vernilitas*, L.] ſervile carriage, the ſubmiſſive, fawning behaviour of a ſlave.

VERO'NICA [an abbreviation of *Vericonica*, quaſi *vera icon*, a true image] thoſe portraits or repreſentations of the face of our Saviour on handkerchiefs, which are ſaid to be impreſſed by *Chriſt*'s wiping his face, as he carried the croſs, with the handkerchief of St. *Veronica*, or laid over it in the ſepulchre.

VERO'NICA [in *Botan.*] the herb fluellin, *L.*

VE'RREL } VERRIL } [*virole*, F.] a ferrel, a little, ſmall braſs or iron ring at the end of a walking-cane, or the handle of ſome working-tool.

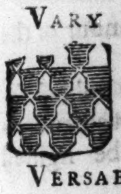
VERRI'CULAR *Tunick* [with *Anat.*] a coat of the eye, the ſame as *Amphibleſtroides.*

VERRU'CA [in *Surgery*] a wart, a ſmall, hard, brawny ſwelling, breaking out of the ſkin in any part of the body.

VERRUCA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the herb wart-wort or turnſole, *L.*

VERRUCO'SENESS [of *verrucoſus*, L. and *neſs*] fulneſs of warts.

VERRY } VARY } [in *Heraldry*] is a ſort of chequer-work, in the ſhape of little bells; and if it be *Argent* and *Azure*, it is enough to ſay *Verry* alone; but, if the colours are any other, they muſt be expreſs'd. See the eſcutcheon.



VE'RSABLE [*verſabilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERSABI'LITY } VE'RSABLENESS } [*verſabilitas*, L.] aptneſs to be turned, or wound any way.

VERSA'TILE [*verſatilis*, L.] turning eaſily, apt to be turned or wound any way.

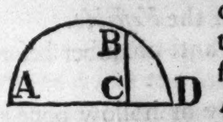
VERSA'TILENESS [of *verſatilis*, L. and *neſs*] aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VERSE [*verſa*, F. *verſo*, *verſus*, L.] a line or part of a diſcourſe in *Poetry*, or a diſcourſe conſiſting of a certain number of long and ſhort ſyllables which run with an agreeable cadence, the like being reiterated in the continuation of the piece.

VERSE [*verſet*, F. *verſetto*, It. *verſus*, L.] a clauſe of a ſentence, a ſmall portion of a chapter in the bible.

VE'RS'D [*verſato*, It. *verſado*, Sp. of *verſatus*, L.] well ſkilled, inſtructed, &c. in any art or ſcience.

VE'RSED *Sine* [in *Mathemat.*] is a ſegment of the diameter of a circle, lying between the right ſine and the lower extremity of the arch, as in the figure; as AB is the verſed ſine of the arch AC and DB the verſed ſine of the arch CD.



VE'RSICLE [*verſiculus*, L. *petit verſet*, F.] a little verſe.

VERSICO'LOURED [*verſicolor*, L.] being of ſundry or changeable colours.

VERSIFICA'TION [F. *verſificazione*, It. of L] a making of verſes, or the art of making verſes.

VERSIFICA'TORY [*verſificatorius*, L.] belonging to verſifying.

VE'RSIFIER [*verſificator*, L. *verſificateur*, F. *verſificatore*, It.] a maker of verſes.

VE'RSIFORM [*verſiformis*, L.] that changes its ſhape.

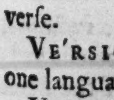
To VE'RSIFY [*verſifier*, F. *verſificar*, Sp. *verſificare*, It. and L.] to make verſes.

VERSI'LOQUY [of *verſus* and *eloquium*, L.] a ſpeaking in verſe.

VE'RSION [F. *verſione*, It. of *verſio*, L.] a tranſlation out of one language into another.

VERSUTI'LOQUOUS [*verſutiloquus*, L.] talking cunningly or craftily.

VERT [of *verd*, F. or *verde*, F. and It. *viridis*, L.] the trees of a foreſt, or any thing that is capable of covering a deer.



VERT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the green, and, in engraving, is expreſſed by diagonal lines, drawn from the dexter chief corner to the ſiniſter baſe.

A green colour is called *Vert*, in the blazon of the coats of all under the degree of noble; but, in the coats of noblemen, it is called *Emerauld*, and in thoſe of kings *Venus*. See the eſcutcheon.

Heralds ſay, that *Vert*, of Chriſtian virtues, denote charity and hope, and among Secular virtues, honour, civility, and courteſy; alſo joy, love, and plenty; of the elements, the *Earth*; of the planets, *Mercury*; of precious ſtones, the *Emerald*; of metals, *Quickſilver*; of conſtitutions, the *Phlegmatick*; of the ages of man, *Youth*; of the months of the year, *April* and *May.* They ſay likewiſe, that thoſe, who bear *Vert* in their coat-armour, are obliged to ſupport peaſants and labourers, and particularly the poor that are oppreſſed. *Sylvanus Morgan* ſays, *Vert* with *Or* ſignifies pleaſure and joy, and with *Argent*, innocent love.

Overt VERT, great woods.

Nether VERT, under-woods.

Special VERT [*Foreſt-Law*] all trees which grow in the king's wood within the foreſt, that are capable of covering a deer, called *Green Hue.*

VERTA'GUS, a hound that will hunt by himſelf, and bring home his game; a tumbler, *L.*

VE'RTE, turn over leaf, *L.*

VERTE'BRA [with *Anatomiſts*] any turning joint in the body; a joint of the back-bone, *L.*

VERTE'BRAL [of *vertebra*, L.] belonging to the *Vertebræ* or turning-joints of the body.

VERTE'BRAE } VERTE'BRES } [in *Anat.*] (*vertebre*, It.) a chain of little bones reaching from the neck down the back to the *Os Sacrum*, and forming the third part of a human ſkeleton, call'd the *Spina Dorſi*, L.

VERTEBRA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a pair of muſcles that ſerve to ſtretch out all the *Vertebres* of the back, *L.*

VE'RTEX [L. *vertice*, It.] the top of any thing.

VE'RTEX [in *Anat.*] the crown of the head or that part of it where the hairs turn, as it were, round a point.

VERTEX [with *Aſtron.*] that point of the heavens which is juſt over our heads, and is otherwiſe called the *Zenith.*

VERTEX *of a Cone*, *Pyramid*, &c. is the point of the upper extremity or end of the axis or top of the figure.

VERTEX *of a Conick Section*, is the point of the curve where the axis cuts it, alſo called the *Zenith.*

VERTEX *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the ſame with the pole.

VERTEX *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] is the vertex or the point oppoſite to the baſe.

VE'RTIBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VE'RTICAL [F. and Sp. *verticale*, It. of *verticalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the vertex.

VE'RTIBLENESS [of *vertibilis*, L. and *neſs*] aptneſs or eaſineſs to turn.

VERTICA'LITY } VE'RTICALNESS } [of *vertical*, F. *verticalis*, L. and *neſs*,] the being right over one's head.

VERTICAL *Point* [with *Aſtronomers*] the ſame as *Vertex*: ſo that a ſtar is ſaid to be *vertical*, when it happens to be in that point which is juſt over any place.

VE'RTICAL *Angles* [in *Geom.*] are thoſe which, being oppoſite to one another, touch only in the angular point.

VERTICAL *Circles* [in *Aſtron.*] are great circles of the heavens interſecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and of conſequence are at right angles with the horizon.

VERTICAL *Line* [in *Conicks*] is a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and paſſing through the vertex of the cone.

VERTICAL *Plane* [in *Dialling*] is a plane perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICAL *Plane* [in *Perſpective*] is a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, paſſing thro' the eye and cutting the perſpective-plane at right angles.

Prime VERTICAL [in *Aſtron.*] is that vertical circle or azimuth which paſſes through the poles of the meridian, or which is perpendicular to the meridian and paſſes thro' the equinoctial points.

VERTICALU'RE [with *Aſtronomers*] the meridian-circle, ſo call'd, becauſe it paſſes through the *Zenith* or vertical point.

VERTI'CITY [of *vertere*, L. to turn] the nature or quality of the loadſtone, or a touched needle, ſo call'd of pointing towards the north and ſouth.

VERTI'CILLATED [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a joint; apt to turn.

VERTI'CILLATE *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have their flowers intermixed with ſmall leaves, growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of the ſtalk, as penny-royal, horehound, &c.

VERTICILLA'TUS, a, um [in *Botan. Writers*] is when the flowers grow round the ſtalks at a certain diſtance, as in the *Leonorus*, *Mint*, &c. *L.*

VERTI'GINOUS [*vertigineux*, F. *vertiginoſo*, It. *vertiginoſus*, L.] giddy.

VERTI'GINOUSNESS [of *vertiginoſus*, L. *vertigineux*, F. and *neſs*] giddineſs.

VE'RTIGE } VE'RTIGO } a giddineſs or ſwimming in the head, an indiſpoſition of the brain, wherein the patient ſees the objects about him as if they turned round, and fancies he turns round himſelf, tho' he is all the while at reſt, *F.* and *L.*

VERTI'LLAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of ground to receive ſeed, by ſtirring or turning it.

VE'RTUE [*virtus*, L. *vertû*, F. *virtù*, It. *virtad*, Sp.] is defined to be a firm purpoſe of doing thoſe things which reaſon tells us is beſt; or, as others define it, a habit of the ſoul, by which a man is inclined to do good, and to ſhun evil: moral honeſty, good principles. And as it is a common ſaying in the ſchools, all the virtues are link'd together; ſo we may conclude, that all the (cardinal) virtues are helpful and aſſiſtant one to the other; for it is impoſſible for any one to be prudent, without being a partaker of fortitude, temperance, and juſtice.

The Antients [in *Painting*, &c.] repreſented virtue by *Hercules*, only clothed with a lion's ſkin and his club, performing ſome one of his twelve labours; as offering to ſtrike a dragon, guarding an apple tree, *&c.* or holding in his hand three golden apples. His being naked denoted the ſimplicity of virtue; the dragon did ſignify all manner of vices; the lion's ſkin was an emblem of magnanimity; his oaken club ſignified reaſon; the knottineſs of his club intimated the difficulty and labour in ſeeking after virtue; and the three golden apples were emblems of the three virtues *Moderation*, *Content*, and *Labour*.

The Cardinal VERTUES [with *Moraliſts*] are *Prudence*, *Juſtice*, *Fortitude*, and *Temperance*.

All the VERTUES had temples built to them, by the antients, and ſacrifices were perform'd to them, and feſtivals ſolemnized; as the temples of *Peace*, *Concord*, *Quietneſs*, *Liberty*, *Safety*, *Honour*, *Felicity*, *Piety*, *Charity*, *Chaſtity*, &c.

VERTUO'SO [*virtuoſo*, It. of L.] an accompliſhed perſon, one well verſed in natural philoſophy, *&c.*

VE'RTUOUS [*vertueux*, F. *virtuoſo*, It. and Sp. of *virtuoſus*, L.] inclined or diſpoſed to virtue.

VE'RTUOUSNESS [of *virtuoſus*, L. *virtueux*, F. and *neſs*] incliningneſs to virtue, a virtuous diſpoſition.

VERTUO'SI [*virtuoſi*, It. and L.] accompliſhed, ingenious, enterprizing perſons.

VERU [with *Meteorologiſts*] a comet that reſembles a ſpit, being pretty much of the ſame kind with the *Lonchites*, only its head is rounder, and its tail longer, and ſharper pointed, *L.*

VERVA'CTUM, land that has been fallow and is ploughed in the ſpring, in order to be ſown the next year.

VE'RVAIN [*verbena*, Sp. It. and L. *verveine*, F.] an herb antiently uſed about ſacred rites and ceremonies, called alſo holy-herb, pigeon's graſs, and *Juno's*-tears.

VERVILA'GO [with *Botaniſts*] the black chameleon-thiſtle, *L.*

VE'RVISE, a ſort of coarſe woollen-cloth, otherwiſe called *Plonkets*.

VERU *Montanum* [with *Anatomiſts*] a ſort of little valve in the place where the ejaculatory ducts enter the *Urethra*, L.

VE'RY [*verè*, of *verus*, L. or **waar**, *Teut.* **waer**, *Du.* **wahr**, H. G. true] indeed, in reality, real, arrant, identical, alſo much.

VERY *Lord and* VERY *Tenant* [*Law Phraſe*] uſed of ſuch perſons as are immediate lord and tenant one to the other.

VESCIAE [*old Rec.*] Vetches or Tares.

VESI'CA [with *Anatomiſts*] the bladder, a membranous or ſkinny part in which any humour is contained, *L.*

Bilaria VESICA [in *Anatomy* the gall-bladder, an hollow bag placed in the under or hollow ſide of the liver, being ſomewhat in the ſhape of a pear, *L.*

Diſtillatoria VESICA [with *Chymiſts*] a large copper veſſel, tinned on the inſide uſed in the diſtillation of ardent ſpirits; ſo named, becauſe the ſhape of it is like a blown bladder, *L.*

Urinaria VESICA, the urine bladder, *L.*

VESICA'RIA [with *Botaniſts*] the plant *Alkakengi* or winter-cherry, *L.*

VESICARIA *Nux*, the bladder-nut, *L.*

VESI'CATORY [*veſicatoire*, F. *veſcicatorio*, It. of *veſicatorium*, L.] an external medicine which ſerves to raiſe bliſters.

VE'SICLES [*veſiculæ*, L.] little bladders, *F.*

VESICULA *fellis*, the gall bladder, *L.*

VESICULAE *Adipoſæ* [with *Anatomiſts*] certain bladders of fat about the ſkin, and in the ſpaces between the muſcles.

VESICULA *Seminalis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſeed-bladder, which conſiſts of one thin membrane, divided into many little cells, like thoſe in a pomegranate, or ſomewhat reſembling a bunch of grapes. They are in number two, and, by a peculiar paſſage, ſend forth the *Semen* contained in them into the *Urethra*, L.

VESICULA'RIS [with *Anatomiſts*] the loweſt part of the wind-pipe

VE'SPER, the evening; the evening ſtar, *L.*

VESPE'RIES [in the *Sorbonne* at *Paris*] the laſt act or exerciſe for taking the degree of doctor.

VESPERS [in the *Popiſh Service*] evening-ſongs or evening-prayers. (*vepres*, F. *veſpero*, It. *viſperas*, Sp. of *veſper*, L.)

Sicilian VESPERS, veſpers ſo called, on account of a general maſſacre of the *French*, by the inhabitants of the iſland of *Sicily*, in the year 1582.

VESPERTI'LIO, a bat, a rere-mouſe, a kind of bird, *L.*

VESPERTILIO'NUM *Alæ* [in *Anatomy*] two broad membranous ligaments, by which the bottom of the womb is ty'd to the bones of the flank, ſo named from their reſemblance to the wings of a bat, *L.*

VESPERTI'NE [*veſpertinus*, L.] pertaining to the evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Aſtron.*] a term uſed of a planet, which is ſaid *to be Veſpertine*, when it ſets after the ſun.

VE'SSEL [*vas*, L. *vaſe* or *vaiſſeau*, F. *vaſo*, It. and Sp.] any ſort of utenſil to contain any thing within it.

Empty VESSELS **ſound moſt.**

And ſo do empty ſculls; for men of the weakeſt intellects are generally obſerv'd to talk the moſt and loudeſt.

VE'SSEL [*vaiſſeau*, F. *vaſcello*, It.] a ſhip, barque, hoy, lighter, *&c.*

VESSEL [with *Anatomiſts*] a little conduit or pipe for conveying the blood or other humours of the body.

VESSEL *of Election* } [*Scripture Terms*] an elect or repro-
VESSEL *of Reprobation* } bate perſon.

VESSEL *of Paper*, half a quarter of a ſheet.

VESSELS [in *Architecture*] certain ornaments uſually ſet over cornices, and ſo called, becauſe they repreſent ſeveral ſorts of utenſils, which were in uſe among the antients, as barks, hoys, ſhips, *&c.*

VESSES, a ſort of cloth commonly made in the county of *Suffolk*..

VESSIGNO'N [with *Horſemen*] a wind-gall or ſoft ſwelling on the *in* and *outſide* of a horſe's hough, that is, both on the right and on the left of it.

A VEST [*veſte*, F.] a garment for a child, alſo a waſte-coat.

To VEST [*revêtir*, F. *riveſtire*, It. *veſtir*, *veſtire*, L. to clothe] to beſtow upon, to admit to the poſſeſſion of, as to veſt a perſon with the ſupreme authority.

To VEST [in *Law*] is to infeoff, give ſeiſin, or put into full poſſeſſion of lands or tenements.

VESTA'LIA, feaſts held on the 5th of *June*, in honour of the Goddeſs *Veſta*.

VESTALS, *Veſtal* virgins, were choſen out of the nobleſt families of *Rome*, for the keeping of the *Veſtal* fire abovementioned; which, if it happened to go out, it was not to be lighted again by any fire, but the beams of the ſun.

VESTED [among the *Roman Catholicks*] is ſaid of prieſts when they are clothed ready to ſay maſs.

VE'STIARY [*veſtiarium*. L. *veſtiaire*, F. *veſtiaria*, It. *veſtuario*, Sp.] a dreſſing-room, a place in a monaſtery where the monks clothes are laid up, a friar's wardrobe.

VE'STIBLE [*veſtibule*, F. *veſtibulo*, It. and Sp. of *veſtibulum*, L.] was a large open ſpace before the door, or at the entry of a houſe, which the *Romans* called *Atrium populorum* and *Veſtibulum*; which ſome derive from the Goddeſs *Veſta*. q. d. *ſtabulum Veſtæ*, it being uſual for people to ſtop here before they entered the houſe; others derive it from *Veſtis* a garment and *ambulare* to walk, becauſe the veſtibles in the modern houſes being open places at the bottom of large ſtair-caſes, which ſerv'd as thoroughfares to the ſeveral appartments in the houſe, when viſits of ceremony were made, they let fall their robes in the *Veſtible*.

A VESTIBLE is alſo uſed for a kind of anti-chamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

VESTI'BULUM [with *Anatomiſts*] a cavity or hollow bone in the part call'd *Os petroſum*, which is ſituated behind the *Feneſtrella Ovalis*, in the barrel of the ear, and covered with a thin membrane, *L.*

VE'STIGATED [*veſtigatus*, L.] traced or followed by the track, ſearched out diligently.

VESTI'GIA *of Tendons* [in *Nat. Hiſt.*] little hollows in the ſhells formed for faſtening or rooting the tendons of the muſcles.

VESTIGES } [*veſtiges*, F. *veſtigi*, It. of L.] foot ſteps, tra-
VESTI'GIA } ces.

VESTITU'RA [with *Feudiſts*] a delivery of poſſeſſion by a ſpear or ſtaff.

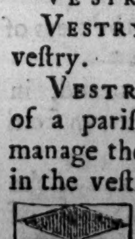
VE'STMENTS [*veſtimenta*, L. *vêtements*, F. *veſtimenti*, It. *veſtimento*, Sp.] cloths, raiments.

VE'STRY [*veſtiarium*, L. *veſtiaire*, F. *veſtiaria*, It. *veſtuario*, Sp.] an apartment joining to a church, where the prieſts veſtments and holy utenſils are kept, alſo an aſſembly of the heads of a pariſh generally held in that room.

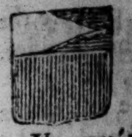
VE'STRY-*Clerk*, a ſcrivener who keeps the pariſh accounts.

VESTRY *Keeper*, a ſexton whoſe office is to look after the veſtry.

VESTRY-*Men*, a ſelect number of the principal inhabitants of a pariſh, who annually chuſe officers in the pariſh, and manage the affairs of it; ſo named from the cuſtom of meeting in the veſtry of the church.



VESTU [in *Heraldry*] is when there is in an ordinary ſome diviſion only by lines, and ſignifies clothed, as tho' ſome garment were laid upon it. See the eſcutcheon.



VESTU *a dextra* [with *Heralds*] *i. e.* clothed on the right ſide, and *Veſtu a ſiniſtra*, i. e. clothed on the left ſide, are, as repreſented in the eſcutcheon, and *è contra.*

VESTU'RA [in *old Rec*] an allowance of ſome ſet portions of the fruits of the earth, as corn, graſs, wood, *&c.* as a part of the ſalary or wages due to ſome officer, ſervant, or labourer, for his livery or veſt.

VESTURE[*vêture*, F. of *veſtitus*, L.] any garment.

VESTURE [*inveſtiture*, F. *inveſtitura*, It. and L] (in *Law*) an admittance to a poſſeſſion or the profits of it.

VE'STURE *of an Acre of Land* [*old Stat.*] the profit ariſing from it.

VETCHES [*vicia*, L. *veſſe*, F. *veccia*, It.] a kind of pulſe, chich-peaſe.

Kidney-VETCH, a plant.

VE'TERAN [F. *veterano*, It. and Sp. *veteranus* L.] having ſerved long in a place or office.

VETERAN *Soldiers*, old ſoldiers who have ſerved long in the wars; in *France*, officers of 20 years ſtanding.

VETERATO'RIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINA'RIA *Medicina*, phyſick for cattle, *L.*

VETERINARIUS, a farrier or horſe-leech; alſo a letter out of horſes to hire; a horſe-courſer, *L.*

VETERNUS [with *Phyſicians*] a lethargy or drowſy diſeaſe, a continual deſire of ſleep; alſo drowſineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, ſlothfulneſs.

VE'TITUM *namium* [in *Law*] a forbidden diſtreſs, as when the bailiff of a lord diſtrains beaſts or goods, and the lord forbids his bailiff to deliver them, when the ſheriff comes to replevy them, but drives them to places unknown, *&c.*

VETONICA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb betony, *L.*

VETURI'NO, a hirer of horſes in *Italy*, who is alſo a guide to travellers, and brings back their horſes, *Ital.*

VETU'STNESS [*vetuſtas*, L.] antientneſs, antiquity.

V. G. [for *verbi gratiâ*, L. i. e. to inſtance in a word] as for inſtance, namely..

To VEX [*vexare*, L.] to teaze, to trouble, to oppreſs, to torment.

VEXA'TION, diſquiet or trouble of mind, diſturbance.

VEXA'TIOUS, cauſing trouble or grief, burthenſome, troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, in a troubleſome perplexing manner.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS [of *vexation*, F. of *L.* and *neſs*] a troubleſome, perplexing, vexing quality, nature, or circumſtance.

VEXI'LLUM, a banner, *L.*

VEXILLUM [in *Botan. Writers*] the banner of the broad ſingle leaf, which ſtands upright; *Vexillo*, in or with a banner; *Vexillis*, in or with banners, *L.*

VE'XING [*vexans*, L.] teazing, troubling, *&c.*

UGLY [*Skinner* derives it of oȝa, *Sax.* horrour, *q.* oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible] of an ill or deformed countenance or ſhape,

UGLY, unbecoming, naughty, baſe.

UGUALE
UGUALEMENT } [in *Muſick Books*] equal or equally.

U'GLINESS [prob. of oȝa, *Sax.* horrour, whence oȝelicneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] deformedneſs, miſhapenneſs of countenance, body, *&c*

U'GLILY [prob. of oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible] deformedly, *&c.*

UI, the dipthong *UI*, in the middle of Engliſh words is pronounc'd like the long *U*, and liable to the ſame difference of ſound, *V. U.* Excepting ſometies (*S*) as *I* ſhort, as in *build*, *Conduit*, &c. and (2.) as *I*, long. as in *Guile*, *Guide.*

VI ET ARMIS, by force of arms, a term uſed in indictments to denote the forcible and violent commiſſion of any crime, *L.*

VI LAICA *amovenda* [in *Law*] a writ which is ſerved when a biſhop has certified into the court of chancery, that the parſon of any church within his juriſdicton is out of his church or glebe by any law force, *L.*

VI LAICA *removenda* [in *Law*] a writ which lies where, a debate being between two parſons or proviſors for a church, one of them makes a forcible entry into it, with a number of laymen, and holds the other out, *L.*

VIA, a way, paſſage, road, or high-way, *L.*

Combuſta VIA [in *Palmiſtry*] is the vine of *Saturn*, when parted it aſcends thro' the middle of the *Vola* to the knob at the root of the middle finger.

Combuſta VIA [in *Aſtrology*] is the ſpace of 45 degrees, comprehended within the ſecond half of the ſign *Libra*, and the whole of *Scorpio*, ſo called by reaſon of ſeveral violent and ill boding fixed ſtars placed in it.

Lactea VIA [in *Aſtron.*] a white circle that encompaſſes the whole firmament, extending itſelf ſometimes with a ſingle one, to be ſeen in a clear light. By later obſervations it has been diſcovered to be an innumerable company of fixed ſtars, different in ſize and ſituation, which cannot be diſtinguiſhed but by the help of a teleſcope. It is popularly called the *Milk-Way*, and *Wattling ſtreet.*

The VIA *lactea*, this circle is call'd the *Galaxin* or milk-way. It was not legal that *Jupiter*'s ſons ſhould obtain heavenly honours, before they had ſucked *Juno*'s breaſt. For which reaſon they ſay *Mercury* brought *Hercules*, when he was new born, and put him to *Juno*'s breaſt, and that he did indeed ſuck; but *Juno* apprehending the matter put him away, and ſo her milk flowing out plentifully made this milky circle, *Eratoſthenes.*

Regia VIA, the king's high-way, which is always open and which no body may ſhut by any threats, as leading to a city, town, or port; which ought to be wide enough for two carts to go a-breaſt, or ſixteen horſemen armed, *L.*

VIA *ſolis* [with *Aſtron.*] the ecliptick line, ſo called, becauſe the ſun never goes out of it, *L.*

VIA *ſolis* [in *Palmiſtry*] a ſtrait line running down from the knob at the root of the ring finger into the hollow of the hand.

VIAE *primæ* [with *Phyſic.*] are the ſtomach and guts, including the whole length of the alimentary duct from the mouth to the *Sphincter ani*, L.

VIAL [*phiala*, L. *phiole*, F. *fiala*, It. of φιάλη, Gr.] a ſmall glaſs-bottle.

VIA'LES [with *Mythologiſts*] a name which the *Romans* gave to thoſe deities who, as they imagined, had the care and guardianſhip of the roads and high-ways, *L.* *Mercury* was plac'd at the head of them, and their common ſacrifices were ſwine.

VIANDS [of *viandes*, F. *viandas*, Sp.] victuals, meat, food.

VIARUM [in *Botan. Writ.*] of the roads, or that grows in roads, *L.*

VIA'TICATED [*viaticatus*, L.] furniſhed with things neceſſary for a journey.

VIA'TICK [*viaticus*, L.] pertaining to a journey.

VIA'TICUM [*viatique*, F. *viatico*, It. of *via*, L. a way] all manner of neceſſaries or proviſions for a journey, money for the expence of a journey.

VIATICUM [with the *Romaniſts*] the holy ſacrament given to dying perſons by *Popiſh* prieſts.

VIBEX, a mark or print of a ſtripe or blow, *L.*

VIBEX, [in *Medicine*] a black, blue ſpot, occaſioned by a flux of blood.

VIBO, the flower of the herb *Britannica*, L.

VI'BRABLE [*vibrabilis*, L.] that may be ſhaken or brandiſhed.

To VI'BRATE [*vibrar*, Sp. *vibrare*, It. and L.] to ſhake, to brandiſh; alſo to ſwing to and fro.

VIBRATION [in *Mechan.*] a regular, reciprocal motion of a body, *i. e.* of a *Pendulum*, which being ſuſpended at freedom ſwings this way and then that. The regular motion of a *Pendulum* in a clock is 3600 vibrations in an hour.

VI'BRATING [*vibrans*, L. of *vibrare*, L.] brandiſhing, ſhaking; alſo ſwinging to and fro, as the *Pendulum* of a clock.

VIBRATING *Motion* [with *Naturaliſts*] is a very quick and ſhort motion of the ſolid parts of the bodies, cauſed by the pulſe or ſtroke of ſome body upon them. So the rays of light or fire, ſtriking upon the ſmall particles of bodies, do excite in them ſuch vibrations, and cauſe them to grow hot and ſhine.

For all fixed ſolid bodies, being heated to a due degree, will emit light and ſhine, and bodies which abound with particles, and eſpecially ſuch as are ſulphureous, do emit light, which way ſoever their parts come to be agitated into theſe vibrating motions, whether it be by *Heat*, by *Rubbing* or *Striking*, or by *Putrefaction* or ſome *animal* or *vital* motion.

Thus *Quickſilver* emits a light, when ſhook in *Vacuo.*

The ſea-water ſhines, or (as they call it) burns in a ſtorm.

The back of a cat or neck of a horſe, when rubb'd with the hand in the dark.

Thus wet hay kindles: and thus vapours ſhine which ariſe from putrid waters, as the *Ignis fatuus.*

VIBRI'SSANT [*vibriſſans*, L.] quavering,

VIBRI'SSAE [with *Anat.*] the hairs that grow in the noſtrils, *L.*

VI'CAR [*vicaire*, F. *vicario*, It. and Sp. *vicarius*, L.] a deputy, a perſon appointed to perform the functions of another perſon in his abſence and under his authority; the parſon of a pariſh, who ſupplied the place of a rector, where the predial tithes are impropriated.

VI'CAR *General*, a title given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Eſſex*, to overlook the clergy and regulate matters relating to church affairs.

Grand VICAR [of the *Pope*] a cardinal, who has juriſdiction over all ſecular and regular prieſts, and over all offenders againſt the church of *Rome*, &c.

VI'CARAGE [*vicariatus*, L. *vicariat*, F. *vicariato*, *vicaria*, Sp.] the ſpiritual cure or the benefice of a vicar.

VICARAGE *endowed*, is where a ſufficient portion is ſet out or ſevered for the maintenance of the vicar, when the benefice is appropriated.

VICA'RIO *deliberando*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ which lies for a ſpiritual perſon in priſon, upon the forfeiture of a recogniſance, without the King's writ, *L.*

VICARIAL } [*vicarial*, F. *vicarius*, L.] of, or pertaining
VICARIOUS } to a vicar; alſo ſubordinate, in the place of another.

VICA'RIOUSNESS [of *vicarius*, and *neſs*] ſubordinateneſs.

VICE [*vis*, F. of *vices*, L. *i. e.* courſe, place, ſtead, a turn] an inſtrument uſed by Smiths and many other artificers.

VICE [with [*Glaſiers*] an inſtrument with two wheels for drawing lead, for working window lights.

The VICE-*pin* or key.

VICE [F. *vitio*, It. *vicio*, Sp. and Port of *vitium*, L.] an habit contary to virtue, ſin, debauchery, naughtineſs, lewdneſs, &c.

VICE is often cloth'd in Virtues Habit.

That is, hypocriſy often ſo diſguiſes, and cuſtom ſo often palliates vice, that it is not very eaſy to diſtinguiſh between *Virtue and Vice*.

VICE corrects Sin, Or The Devil rebukes Sin.

Or, among the vulgar,

The Kettle calls the Pot Black-arſe.

H.G. Der Topf verweiſet dem Keſſel, daſz er ſchwartz ſey.

A reproof to thoſe who are apt to reflect upon others for thoſe crimes or miſtakes, which they are frequently guilty of themſelves. *Clodius accuſat moechos.* Lat.

Where VICE is Vengeance will follow.

This aphoriſm is too rarely conſider'd by the generality of mankind, but is however nevertheleſs certain: The *Latins* ſay; *Raro antecedentem ſceleſtum deſeruit poena pede Claudo.*

VICE [in *Ethicks*] an elective habit, deviating either in exceſs or defect from a juſt medium, wherein virtue is placed.

VICE [F. *in Compoſition as a Præfixum*] implies a ſubordination, or the ſupplying of another's place; as vice-roy, vice, or viſ-count, &c.

VICE-*Admiral*, one of the three principal officers of the royal navy, who commands the ſecond ſquadron, and has his flag ſet up in the fore-top of his ſhip.

VICE-*Chamberlain* [in a *King*'s *Court*] a great officer under the lord chamberlain, who in his abſence has the command and controll of all officers, belonging to that part of the houſe call'd the chamber, or above ſtairs.

VICE-*Chancellor* [of an *Univerſity*] a member who is choſen annually to perform the office of the chancellor.

VICE-DOMINUS [in *old Rec.*] a viſcount, ſheriff, or vidam.

VICE-DOMINUS *epiſcopi* [in *Can. Law*] is the official, commiſſary or vicar general of a biſhop, *L.*

VICE GERENT [F. *vice gerens*, L.] one who acts for, manages, governs for or under another.

V'ICE-ROY [F. *vice-rê*, It. *viſo-rey*, Sp. *vice-rey*, Port.] a deputy-king, one who governs a ſtate inſtead of a king.

VICE-ROYALTY [*vice royaute*, F.] the place and dignity of a viceroy.

VICE, a jeſter in a play.

VICE *verſa*, on the contrary, the ſide being turned or changed, *L.*

To VI'CIATE, *and Comp.* v. *To Vitiate.*

VICE'NARY [*vicenarius*, L.] belonging to twenty.

VICIE'TUM [in *Law*] the ſame as *Venue*.

VI'CINAGE } [*vicinitas*, L. *voiſinage*, F. *vicinità*, It. *vecin-*
VICI'NITY } *dad*, Sp.] neighbourhood, nearneſs.

VICI'NAL [*vicinalis*, L.] belonging to neighbours.

VI'CIOUS [*vicieux*, F. *vizioſo*, It. *vicioſo*, Sp. *vitioſus*, L.] blameable, corrupt, faulty, lewd, &c. alſo uncorrect in writing; alſo unruly, ſaid of a horſe.

VI'CIOUSLY, lewdly, corruptly, &c.

VI'CIOUSNESS [of *vitioſitas.* L.] a vicious nature, &c.

VI'CIS & *venellis*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ againſt a mayor, bailiff, &c. for not taking care that the ſtreets be well cleaned.

VICI'SSITUDE [F. *viciſſitudine*, It. of *viciſſitudo*, L.] the ſucceeding of one thing after another, &c.

VICI'SSITY [*viciſſitas*, L.] a changing or ſucceeding by courſe, an interchangeable courſe.

VICO'NTIELS [in *Law*] vicontiel rents, certain farms for which the ſheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them.

VICONTIELS } [in *Law*] as *Writs Vicontiel*, *i. e.* of, or
VICOWNTIELS } pertaining to the ſheriff, *i. e.* ſuch as are triable in the county-court before the ſheriff.

VI'COUNT [*vicecomes*, L. *vicomte*, F. *viconto*, It. *viconde*, Sp.] a nobleman next in dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNTESS [*vicomteſſa*, F. *viconteſſa*, It. *vicecomitiſſa*, L.] a viſcount's wife.

VICO'UNTY [*vicecomitis ditio*, L] the juriſdiction of a viſcount.

VI'CTIM [*victima*, Sp. and L. *victime*, F. *vittima*, It. of *victoria*, L.] a ſacrifice. Properly ſuch as the antient *Romans* offered to their Gods after a victory; and thence it is figuratively apply'd to a perſon that ſuffers perſecution or death, to ſatisfy the revenge or paſſion of great men.

VICTIMA'RIUS [among the *Romans*] a miniſter or ſervant of the prieſts whoſe office was to bind the victims and prepare the water, knife, cake, and other things neceſſary to the ſacrifice.

VI'CTOR [*vittore*, It.] a conqueror, a vanquiſher, *L.*

VICTO'RIA [*victoria*, L.] was repreſented by the antients as a lady clad all in gold, holding a helmet in one hand, and a pomegranate in the other. The helmet was an emblem of love, and the pomegranate of the unity of wit and counſel. Sometimes ſhe was drawn with wings ready to fly, ſtanding upon a globe, with a garland of bays in one hand, and a coronet of the Emperor in the other. Sometimes holding in one hand. A garland of olives and laurel, and in the other a branch of palm.

VICTORY *over Temptations and Calamities* is deſcrib'd by a woman clad in a lion's skin like *Hercules*, girt with a girdle of gold, having a ſhield on her left arm, and in her right hand a bow and arrows; her helm encompaſs'd with rays. Near her an altar fix'd to a palm-tree, and upon it a cenſer ſmoaking.

VICTO'RIAL [*victorialis*, L.] belonging to victory.

VICTORIO'LA [in *Botan.*] the laurel of *Alexandria*, tongue-laurel, *L.*

VICTO'RIOUS [*victorieux*. F. *vittorioſo*, It. *victorioſo*, Sp. of *victorioſus*, L.] conquering, having gotten a victory.

VICTORIOUSLY, ſucceſsfully.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS [*victoria*, L. *victoire*, F. *vittoria*, It. *vitoria*, Sp. *victoria*, Port] conquering or ſucceſsfulneſs in arms.

VICTRI'ACUS, a *Roman* coin, ſo named, on account of its being ſtamped with the image of victory, in value three pence three farthings *Engliſh* money.

To VI'CTUAL [*avitailler*, F. *vettovaglioſe*, It. *evituallar*, Sp. of *victus*, L.] to furniſh a ſhip, fleet, or army, &c. with victuals or proviſions.

VI'CTUALLER [*avitailleur*, F. *vituallero*, Sp.] one who furniſhes with or provides victuals; alſo a ſmall veſſel or ſhip which carries proviſions to a fleet; alſo an alehouſe-keeper.

VI'CTUALS [*victuailles*, F. *vettovaglie*, It. *vituallas*, Sp.] all manner of food.

VI'CTUS, food, victuals, things neceſſary for life, as meat, drink, &c. L.

Ratio VICTUS [in *Phyſick*] a particular manner of living for the preſervation of health, *L.*

VI'DAM [in *France*] the judge of a biſhop's temporal juriſdiction.

VIDE'LICET, *viz.* to wit, that is, *L.*

Profeſſio VIDUITATIS [in *Law*] the making a ſolemn profeſſion to live a ſole and chaſte widow, a cuſtom antiently obſerved in *England*, and attended with divers ceremonies.

VIDU'ITY [*viduitas*, *L. viduité*, F.] widowhood.

A VIE [*at Cards*] a challenge or invitation.

To VIE [*at Cards*] to challenge or invite.

To VIE [contend] v. *To Vye.*

A VIEW [*veue*, F.] the ſight or act of ſeeing; a *Proſpect*, a *Survey*, a review.

VIEW [in *Law*] the act of viewers, as when an action is brought, and the tenant does not know what land the demander asks, then the tenant *ſhall pray the View.*

VIEW [with *Hunters*] the print of the feet of fallow deer in ground.

VIEW *of Frank Pledge* [in *Law*] the office of the ſheriff in looking to the king's peace, and ſeeing that every man be in ſome pledge.

To VIEW [*voir*, F.] to take a view, to look upon, to examine any place or perſon in queſtion; alſo the ſituation.

To VIEW *a Place*, in order to lay ſiege to it [*reconnoitre*, F.] is the General's being accompanied with the engineers riding round it, and obſerving the ſituation of it, with the nature of the lying about it, as to hills, vallies, rivers, marſhes, &c. thereby to make a judgment of the moſt convenient place for opening the trenches, carrying on the approaches, &c.

To VIEW *an Enemy* [*reconnoitre*, F.] is to approach as near to their camp as may be, to diſcover the nature of the ground, and the avenues to it, and alſo the ſtrength and weakneſs of their encampment: where they may be beſt attacked, or whether it may be proper to run the hazard of bringing them to an action.

To VIEW [*reconnoitre*, F.] is when the Quarter-Maſter-General of an army goes with a ſtrong party to view the ways for the march of the army, and to find out the moſt convenient place for an encampment; as where water and forage may be had, and not to be too much expos'd to the inſults of the enemy.

VIEWERS, are ſuch perſons as are ſent by a court to examine, as to the ſituation of a place where a fact was committed, or the caſe of a perſon in ſickneſs, &c.

VIEWING [*voiant*, of *voir*, F. *videns*, L.] taking a ſight, looking upon carefully.

VIEWLESS, inviſible, not to be view'd, *Milton.*

VIGE'SIMAL [*vigeſimalis*, L.] the twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION [among the *Romans*] a putting to death every twentieth man, *L.*

VI'GILANCE
VI'GILANCY
VI'GILANTNESS } [*vigilantia*, L. *vigilance*, F. *vigilanza*, It. *vigilancia*, Sp.] watchfulneſs,

VIGILANCE, is ſymbolically repreſented by a *Crane* holding a *Stone* in one claw; while he rooſts. Or by *Pallas*, (the Goddeſs of wiſdom and valour) compleatly arm'd.

VI'GILANT [F. *vigilante*, It. and Sp. *vigilans*, L.] watchful.

VIGILANTLY, watchfully.

VI'GIL [*vigilia*, It.] a watchman, one who watches a nights.

VIGILS [*vigiliæ*, L. *vigiles*, F. *vigilia*, It. and Sp.] certain faſts preceding feſtivals, ſo called, becauſe in antient times the Chriſtians uſed to watch a nights; eſtabliſh'd by the Church, as preparatory to the due obſervation of the following ſolemnities.

VIGINTIVI'RATE, a dignity among the *Romans*, conſiſting of twenty men, whereof three judged all criminal caſes, three others had the inſpection of coins and coinage, four took care of the ſtreets of *Rome*, and the others were judges in civil affairs.

VIGNERONS, the dreſſers; alſo the owners of vineyards, *F.*

VIGO'NE [*vigogne*, F. *vigogna*, It.] a ſort of *Spaniſh* wooll, or a hat made of that wooll,

VIGORO'SO
VIGOROSAM'ENTE } [in *Mu. Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing with ſtrength or vigour, *Ital.*

VI'GOROUS [*vigoureux*, F. *vigoroſo*, It. and Sp. of *vigoroſus*, L.] lively, ſprightly with courage, &c.

VI'GOROUSLY [*vigoroſè*, L. *vigoureuſment*, F.] with vigour.

VI'GOROUSNESS [of *vigor* or *vigoroſus*, L. and *neſs*] ſprightlineſs, fulneſs of life and vigour.

VI'GOUR [*vigueur*, F. *vigore* It. *vigor*, Sp. Port and L.] ſtrength, ſtoutneſs, reſolution; alſo ſprightlineſs, briskneſs.

VILE [*vil*, F. and Sp. *vile*, It. of *vilis*, L.] that is of no account, deſpicable, mean, paultry; alſo wicked, baſe, filthy, lewd.

VI'LENESS
VI'LITY } [*vilitas*, *viletè*, O. F. *viltà*, It. *viliza*, Sp. or *vilis*, L. and *neſs*] meanneſs, worthleſneſs, baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

VILELY, baſely, &c.

To **VI'LIFY** [*vilificare*, It. *vilifacere*, L.] to ſet light by, ſet at nought, abuſe, deſpiſe, &c.

VILL [in *Law*] ſometimes is underſtood of a manour, and ſometimes for a pariſh or part of it.

VI'LLA, a village; a manour houſe out of a city or town, a farm houſe or home-ſtall, *L.*

VILLA *Regis* [*old Rec.*] any country-village where the king of *England* had a royal ſeat or palace. and held the manour in his own demeſn, and commonly had a free chapel, not ſubject to ordinary eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

VI'LLAGE [*village*, F. *villagio*, Ital.] a certain number of country-houſes or cottages without any wall or incloſure.

VI'LLAGERS [*villageois*, F.] country-people, inhabitants of villages.

VILLAIN [either of *vilain*, F. mean or vile, or *villa*, L. a country farm, whereto they were appointed to do ſervice] antiently a man of a ſervile or baſe degree, who was a mere bond ſlave to the lord of the manour; but it is now commonly uſed in a bad ſenſe, for a pitiful, baſe fellow, or arrant rogue. The F. It. and Sp. Subſt. *Vilain* and *Villano* have the ſame Signification.

VI'LLAIN *in groſs* [in *Law*] one who was immediately bound to the perſon of the lord and his heirs.

Pure **VILLAIN**, one whom his lord might put out of his lands, tenements, goods and chattels at pleaſure; and alſo might take redemption of to marry his daughter, or to make him free: this law, tho' unrepealed, is grown obſolete.

VI'LLAIN *regardant*, &c. [in *Law*] one who was bound to his lord, as a member belonging and joined to a manour of which the Lord was owner, the ſame as *Pure Villain*.

VILLAIN-*Fleece* [*old Stat.* a fleece of wooll ſhorn from a ſcabbed ſheep.

VI'LLAINOUS [of *villanus* L. *villano*, It. a peaſant, or rather of *vilis*, L. vile] baſe, ſordid, knaviſh.

VILLAINOUS [*Judgment* [in *Law*] is that which caſts the reproach and ſhame of villany upon him againſt whom it is given.

VILLAINOUSLY, baſely, knaviſhly.

VI'LLANOUSNESS [of *villainous*, and *neſs*] baſeneſs, ſhamefulneſs, wickedneſs.

VI'LLANAGE
VI'LLENAGE } an antient tenure of land, &c. whereby the tenant was bound to do all manner of ſervile work for his lord.

VILLA'NI, farmers or villagers.

VILLANI [*old Rec.*] a ſort of ſervile tenants, ſo ſtiled, becauſe they were *Villæ & Glebæ adſcripti*, *i. e.* held ſome cottages and lands, for which they were charged with certain ſtated ſervile offices, and which were convey'd as an appurtenance of the manour or eſtate to which they belonged.

VILLANIS *Regis*, &c. [in *Law*] a writ which lay for the bringing back of of the king's bond-men, who had been carried away by others out of his royal manours, *L.*

VI'LLANY [*vilenie*, F. *villania*, It. and Sp.] baſeneſs, wickedneſs, lewdneſs.

VI'LLANAGE [in *old Law*] a ſervile kind of tenure of lands and tenements, by which the tenant was bound to do all ſuch ſervices as the lord commanded, or were fit for a villain to do; altho' every one who held in villenage was not a villain or bond-man.

Tenants in **VILENAGE** [in *Law*] thoſe which are now called copy-holders, who were bound to perform certain ſervices agreed on between both parties; as to plough the lord's ground at certain times, to carry the lord's dung, to plaſh his hedges, reap his corn, &c.

VI'LLI, coarſe hairs; alſo wooll; alſo the hair or nap of cloth, &c. L.

VI'LLI [with *Botaniſts*] ſmall hairs, like the grain of pluſh or ſhag, with which ſome trees abound; of which kind is the *uſnea officinarum* or moſs that grows on human ſkulls,

VILLO'SE
VI'LLOUS } [*villoſus*, L.] hairy, beſet with long hair, *L.*

VIMINAL [*viminalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to twigs.

VIMI'NEOUS [*vineus*, L.] made of twigs.

VINA'CEOUS [of *vinum*, L. wine] of, pertaining to, or like wine, as *of a vinaceous Flavour*.

VI'NALIA [with the *Romans*] feaſts held at the firſt broaching or taſting of their wines, *L.*

VI'NCIBLE [F. *vincibile*, It. *vincibilis*, L.] that may be vanquiſhed or overcome.

VI'NCIBLENESS [of *vincibilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of liableneſs to be conquered or overcome.

VI'NCA [with *Botaniſts*] the herb periwinkle, ſo call'd becauſe it binds or intangles every thing that is near it with its ſprigs, *L.*

VI'NCTURE [*vinctura*, L.] a binding.

VINCULUM [in *Fluxions*] denotes ſome compound ſurd quantity's being multiply'd into a fluxion, &c.

Thus in this expreſſiion $a\,x\sqrt{\overline{ax - oa}}$ the *Vinculum* is the compound ſurd $\sqrt{\overline{ox - aa}}$ which is $\overline{xd}$ into $\overline{ax}$.

VINDE'MIAL
VINDE'MIATORY } [*vindemialis*, L.] of or pertaining to a vintage.

To **VINDE'MIATE** [*vendemiare*, It. *vindemiare*, L.] to gather grapes.

VINDEMIA'TION, a grape-gathering, *L.*

VINDEMIA'TRIX, a ſhe vintager, or grape-gatherer, *L.*

VINDEMIA'TRIX [with *Aſtronomers*] a fixed ſtar of the third magnitude in the conſtellation *Virgo*, whoſe longitude is 185 degrees, 23 minutes, and latitude 16 Deg. 15 Min.

To **VI'NDICATE** [*vindicare*, It. *vindicar*, Sp. *vindicare*, L.] to defend or maintain, to make an apology for, to clear or juſtify, alſo to revenge.

VINDICATION, a clearing, juſtifying, defence, apology, revenge, *F.* of *L.*

VINDICA'TION [in *Civil Law*] a claiming.

VINDICA'TOR, an avenger, &c. L.

VINDI'CTA, vengeance or puniſhment, *L.*

VINDI'CTA [among the *Romans*] a rod or ſwitch with which the *Roman* Prætor touch'd the head of a ſlave, when he was made free; and thence it was taken to ſignify liberty or freedom it ſelf.

VINDI'CTIVE [of *vindicatif*, F. *vendicativo*, It. *vindicativo*, Sp. of *vindicta*, L.] revengeful.

VINDI'CTIVELY, revengefully.

VINDI'CTIVENESS [of *vindicta*, L. and *neſs*] a revengeful temper.

A **VINE** [*vigne*, F. *vigna*, It. *vina*, Sp. *vinea*, L.] a plant or tree bearing grapes.

A **VINE** twining round a pyramid is a ſymbol of a tow'ring, aſpiring genius.

A **VINE-***dreſſer*, or manager.

VINE-*Fretter*, [q. d. a vine devourer, from freten, O. and L. G. to devour] an inſect that gnaws vines, call'd alſo a *Vine-Grub*.

VINE-*Pear*, an *October*-Pear.

VI'NEGAR [*vinaigre*, *vinagro*, It. *vinagre*, Sp. and Port q. *vinum acre*, i. e. acid wine, beer, &c. render'd ſoure] by chymical writers is expreſs'd by this Character ✕ or +, and diſtill'd vinegar by this .:✕. or .✕.

VINEGAR, a fellow that makes a ring for cudgel players and wreſtlers, and keeps a ſort of order among them.

VI'NEYARD [vingaerd, *Dan.* wyngeard, *Su.* wyngaert, *Du.* weingarten: G. ƿinᵹeaꞃd, *Sax.*] a plot of ground planted with vines.

VI'NEWY [prob. of *evanidus*, L.] mouldy, hoary, muſty.

VI'NEWINESS, mouldineſs, hoarineſs, muſtineſs.

VI'NNET [with *Printers*] (*vignette*, F.) a kind of border, flower, or flouriſh, uſed at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.

Vi'nipote [*vinipotor*, L.] a wine-drinker, a wine-bibber.

Vi'nolence
Vi'nolentness } [*vinolentia*, L.] drunkenneſs.

Vino'se
Vi'nous } [*vineux*, F. *vinoſo*, It. *vinoſus*, L.] that has the ſmell or taſte of wine.

Vi'nousness
Vino'sity } [of *vinoſus*, L. *vineux*, F. and *neſs*] a winey quality, taſte, or ſmell.

Vintage [*vendange*, F.] the wine-leaſe, or harveſt.

Vi'ntager [*vendanger*, F.] a grape gatherer.

Vi'ntner [*vinarius*, L. *vinattiere*, Ital.] a tavern-keeper.

Vintners, were incorporated *Anno* 1340. They are one maſter, 3 wardens, 62 aſſiſtants, 253 livery men. The livery fine is 25 *l*. They are the 12th of the twelve companies. There have been 13 mayors of this company.

They bear for their arms *ſable*, 3 tuns *argent*, with a *Bacchus* for their creſt.

Their hall is in *Thames-Street*.

Vi'ntress [*vinaria*, L.] a women tavern keeper.

Vi'ntry [*vinaria*, L.] a wine-vault, or a place noted for the ſelling of wine.

Vi'num, wine made of the juice of grapes, *L.*

Hippocraticum Vinum [ſo named of *Hippocrates*'s ſleeve, through which it is ſtrained] hippocras, a ſpiced wine in which ſpice, ſugar, *&c.* have been ſteeped, *L.*

Medicatum Vinum [with *Phyſicians*] wine for ſick people, into which medicinal plants, drugs, *&c.* have been infuſed.

Vi'ol [*viole*, F. *vihuela*, Sp. *viola*, Ital.] a muſical inſtrument.

Viol [with *Mariners*] a term uſed of a three-ſtrond-rope, when it is bound faſt with nippers to the cable, and brought to the jeer capſtan, for the better and more commodious weighing of the anchor.

Vi'ola, a viol, a muſical inſtrument of ſeveral ſorts and ſizes, the neck of which is divided into half notes by frets, and is uſually ſtrung with ſix ſtrings, and ſometimes with ſeven, *Ital.*

Vi'ola *Tenora*, a tenor-viol. *Ital.*

Vi'ola *Baſſo*, a baſs-viol, *Ital.*

Vi'ola *d'Amour*, a ſort of treble viol, ſtrung with wire, and ſo called, becauſe of its ſoft and ſweet tone, *Ital.*

Vi'ola *Baſtardo*, a baſtard-viol, *i. e.* a baſs-violin, ſtrung and fretted like a baſs viol, *Ital.*

Vi'ola *di Gamba* [of *Gamba*, Ital. the leg] a viol ſo called, becauſe the common way of playing upon it, is by holding it between the legs, *Ital.*

Viola *Matronalis* [with *Botaniſts*] dames violet, *L.*

Vio'lable [*violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.

Vi'olableness [of *violabilis*, L. and *neſs*] capableneſs of being violated, *&c.*

Viola'ceous [*violaceous*, L.] of a violet colour, or like a violet.

Vi'olating [*violans*, L. *violant*, F.] infringing, tranſgreſſing, breaking; alſo forcing or raviſhing a woman.

To Vi'olate [*violer*, F. *violare*, L. and It. *violar*, Sp.] to infringe, break, or tranſgreſs; alſo to force or raviſh a woman.

To Vi'olate *Churches*, is to commit profane or wicked actions there.

Viola'tion [F. *violazione*, It. *violacion*, Sp. of *violatio*, L.] the act of violating, tranſgreſſing, *&c.*

Viola'tor [*violateur*, F. *violatore*, It. *violador*, Sp. of *L.*] a tranſgreſſor.

Vi'olence [F. *violenza*, It. *violencia*, Sp. of *violentia*, L.] vehemency, boiſterouſneſs, fierceneſs, eagerneſs earneſtneſs; alſo force or conſtraint that is illegal, outrage, oppreſſion.

Vi'olent [F. *violento*, It. aud Sp. of *violentus*, L.] fierce, vehement, ſharp.

To lay Violent *Hands on* [or to kill] *one's ſelf.*

Violently, with violence.

Violentia, as an allegorical deity, had a chappel at *Corinth* in the caſtle, into which however no one was allow'd to enter, *L.*

Vi'olentness [*violentia*, L. and *neſs*] violence, forcibleneſs, vehemence, ſharpneſs, boiſterouſneſs, outrageouſneſs.

Violent *Signs* [with *Aſtrologers*] are thoſe ſigns in which the malefick and ill-boding planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable dignities, as a houſe or exaltation, ſuch as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, &c.

Violent [with *Schoolmen*] a thing is ſaid to be violent when effected by ſome external principle; the body that undergoes it contributing nothing to it; but ſtruggling againſt it.

Vi'olet [*violette*, F. *viola*, It. *violeto*, Sp. *violeto*, Port. of *viola*, L.] a plant well known, bearing a ſweet-ſcented flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Vi'olet *Marian*, the plant call'd *Canterbury*-bells.

Violet *Colour*, purple.

A Violet [which tho' now is fragrant and beautiful] is an emblem of *Humility*.

Viole'tta, a ſmall treble-violin, *Ital.*

Violi'n [*violon*, F. *violino*, It. *vihuela*, Sp.] a fiddle.

Violi'no, a violin or fiddle.

Violino *concertante*, *concertini*, or *di concerto*, thoſe violins, either firſt or ſecond, which play throughout, in diſtinction to.

Vi'olino *Ripieno*, violins of the full parts, *Ital.*

Violist, a player upon the violin, *G.*

Violonce'llo, a ſmall baſs violin, juſt half as big as a common baſs-violin, whoſe ſtrings, being alſo but half the length of the baſs, make them juſt an octave lower than the baſs, *Ital.*

Violo'ne, a large baſs-violin or double baſs, every way as big again as a common baſs violin, and the ſtrings twice as long and thick, which renders the ſound juſt an octave lower than the baſs-violin, *Ital.*

Vio'rna [with *Botaniſts*] the herb called *Traveller*'s *Joy*, L.

Vi'per [*vipre*, F. *vipera*, It. *bivora* Sp. *vibora*, Port. *vipera*, L.] a poiſonous reptile of the ſerpent kind; an adder.

Tho' this ſerpent is one of the moſt dangerous poiſons in the animal kingdom, yet the fleſh is of very great uſe in medicine.

The body is of two colours, aſh-coloured or yellow, and the ground ſpeckled with longiſh brown ſpots. It has ſcales under its belly which look like well poliſhed ſteel; the male vipers have two ſets of genital inſtruments, and the females two matrixes, *&c.* they do'nt lay eggs and hatch them, but are *viviparous*, bringing forth their young alive; which being wrapped up in thin ſkins burſt on the third day, and they are ſet at liberty. The antients did believe that vipers kill'd their mother upon their delivery; but this has been found to be a miſtake. The number of young brought forth in 10 days time, by the female, is 2; but one on a day. As for the form of this reptile, the head is the largeſt and flatteſt of all the ſerpentine race, the ſnout reſembling that of a hog; they are uſually half an ell long and and an inch thick.

It never leaps like other ſerpents, but creeps, and that ſlowly; but yet is nimble enough to bite, when provok'd.

It has 16 immoveable teeth, in each jaw; but theſe are not thoſe with which they give the deadly bite, they being two other large ſharp teeth, hooked hollow, and tranſparent, called *Canine Teeth*. Theſe are ſituated in the upper jaw, one on each ſide. Theſe teeth are flexible in their articulations, and uſually lie flat along the jaw, the viper never erecting them, but when it would bite.

Theſe two teeth are encompaſs'd at the roots or baſis with a veſicle or bladder, which contains a yellow, inſipid ſalivous juice, about the quantity of a large drop. Its body is not at all fetid, whereas the inward parts of all other ſerpents are intolerably noiſome.

A Viper [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to repreſent a wicked angel; for as the poiſon of vipers is quick and powerful, ſo thoſe deſtroying ſpirits were thought to be quick and nimble in bringing about the deſtruction of mankind.

It was alſo uſed to repreſent the danger of too much love and ingratitude; becauſe it is related that the female viper deſtroys the male at the time of copulation, and that the young ones revenge the death of their ſire, by gnawing out the belly of their dam, and ſo opening a paſſage into the world.

Vipe'ra, a viper or adder, whoſe bite in hot countries is venomous.

Viperalis [with *Botan.*] the herb rue or herb-grace, *L.*

Vipera'ria [with *Botan.*] the herb viper's-graſs.

Viperi'na [with *Botan.*] the herb viper's-bugloſs, *L.*

Viperi'ne [*viperinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a viper.

Vi'perous [*vipereus*, L.] of the viper kind; alſo of, or pertained to adders.

Vi'perousness [of *vipereus*, L. and *neſs*] a viperous nature.

Vira'go, a man-like woman, a termagant, a maid or woman of extraordinary ſtature, whom with the mien and air of a man, performs the actions and exerciſes thereof, *L.*

Vi'rga *paſtoris* [with *Botan.*] the herb teaſel or fullers thiſtle, *L.*

Vi'rga, a rod, a twig of a tree.

Vi'rga [*old Rec.*] a rod or white ſtaff, ſuch as ſheriffs, *&c.* carry as a badge of their office.

Ulnaria Vi'rga [*old Rec.*] a yard meaſured according to the legal ell or true ſtandard, *L.*

Ferrea Vi'rga, a yard antiently made of iron, kept in the exchequer, according to the king's ſtandard; but now it is made of braſs, *L.*

Virgæ [in *Meteorology*] a meteor bearing a reſemblance to a bundle of rods, which is cauſed by the beams of the ſun paſſing obliquely thro' the more looſe and open parts of a watery cloud, and commonly beſpeaks rain.

Vi'rgate, was antiently no more than a certain extent or compaſs of ground, ſurrounded with ſuch bounds and limits; the ſame that was call'd a yard-land, the quantity of which was uncertain, according to the difference of places and cuſtoms.

VI'RGIN [*virgo*, L. *vierge*, F. *vergine*, It. *virgen*, Sp. and Port.] a maidn, a chaſte maid.

VIRGIN [*virgineus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a virgin.

VIRGIN-*Parchment*, a ſort of fine parchment made of the ſkin of a young lamb.

VIRGIN-*Oil*, is that which oozes ſpontaneouſly out of the *Olive*, &c. without preſſing.

VIRGIN-*Gold*, is gold that is gotten out of the ore without any mixture or alloy, in which ſtate it is ſo ſoft, that it will take the impreſſion of a ſeal.

VIRGIN *Copper*, is that which has never been melted down.

VIRGIN-*Wax*, is that which has never been wrought, but remains as it came out of the hive.

VIRGIN *Mercury*, is that which is found perfectly form'd and fluid in the veins of mines, or that is gotten from the mineral earth by lotion without fire.

VIRGIN's-*Bower*, an herb or plant uſed in covering arbours, which ſpreads itſelf into wooden branches.

VIRGIN's-*Milk*, a ſort of chymical compoſition, called alſo *Benjamin* water.

VIRGIN's-*Thread*, a ropy dew which flies in the air, like untwiſted ſilk.

Knights of the Order of the **VIRGIN MARY**, in mount *Carmel*, a *French* order, appointed by king *Henry* IV. in 1607, and conſiſting of one hundred *French* gentlemen.

VIRGINALE *clauſtrum* [with *Anat.*] the ſame as *Hymen*, L.

VIRGINA'LITY [*virginalitas*, L] maidenlineſs.

VI'RGINALS [*virginalia*, L.] a muſical inſtrument.

VIRGI'NITY [*virginitas*, L. *virginité*, F. *virginità*, It. *virginidàd*, Sp.] a maidenhead, the ſtate or condition of a virgin.

VIRGINAL *Milk*, a chymical compoſition, made by diſſolving *Saccharum Saturni*, in a great deal of water, till it turns as white as milk.

VIRGINEUS *morbus*, the Green-Sickneſs, *L.*

VIRGI'NIAN *Climber*, a plant that has claſpers like the vine.

VIRGINIAN *Frog*, a frog reported to be ten or twelve times as big as thoſe of *England*, whoſe croaking is like the bellowing of a bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a bird of a ſcarlet colour, with a tuft on the head.

VIRGINIAN *Silk*, a plant which bears purpliſh flowers and long pods, in which are flat ſeeds, containing fine ſoft ſilk.

VIRGO, a maid or virgin, *L.*

VIRGO [among *Aſtrologers*] one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, the 6th according to order, marked thus ♍, and is reputed to be the houſe and exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold and dry quality.

VIRGO, v, *Victoria*.

Divinatoria **VIRGULA**, a hazel-rod, ſhaped into two branches, in the form of the letter Y, which being cut at the the time of ſome planetary aſpect, and held in both hands by the two forked ends (ſome Writers affirm) will ſerve to direct the bearer where to find a vein of rich metal or valuable ore in the earth. Others again tie a hazel-wand to another ſtrait ſtick, and walk over the hills and places where they expect to find metals, holding it in their hands

VIRGULA [with *Grammarians*] a point in writing, the ſame that we uſually call a comma (,).

VIRGULA *divina*, a forked branch in the form of a Y, cut off a hazle-tree, by means whereof, ſome pretend to diſcover mines, ſprings, &c. under-ground.

VIRGULTUM [in ancient *Law Books*] an holt or plantation of twigs and oziers.

VIRIDA'RIO *eligendo* [in *Law*] a writ for the election of a verderer in a foreſt, *L.*

VIRI'DITY }
VI'RIDNESS } [*viriditas*, L.] verdure, greenneſs.

VIRI'LE [*viril*, F. and Sp. *virile*, It. *virilis*, L.] manly, ſtout.

VIRI'LENESS [*virilitas*, L. *virilité*, F. *virilità*, It. *virilidàd*, Sp.] manhood, manlineſs.

VIRILIA, the privy parts of a man, the cutting off of which was felony by the common Law, whether the perſon conſented, or not, *L.*

VIRI'POTENT [of *viripotens*, L.] marriageable, fit for marriage.

VIRI'LITY [*virilitas*, L.] man's eſtate, manhood; alſo ability to perform the part of a man in the act of generation, *v.* *Virileneſs*.

VIRIPLA'CA [from *Vir* and *placo*, L. q. d. *the Reconciler*] a Goddeſs of the *Romans*, whoſe chappel or temple ſtood on the *Palatium*, unto which men and their wives uſ'd to reſort to reconcile their broils.

VIROLLE' [in *French Heraldry*] a term uſ'd of the mouth of a hunting horn, or ſuch other like inſtruments to be apply'd to a man's mouth, to be ſet with ſome metal or colour different from the horn it ſelf.

VIRTSU'NGIANUS *ductus* [ſo named after *Virtſungus*, who firſt diſcover'd it] a canal, called alſo *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VI'RTUAL [*virtuel*, F. *virtuale*, It. of *virtus*, L.] equivalent, effectual, potential.

VIRTUAL *focus* [in *Dioptricks*] the point of divergence, on a particular point in a concave glaſs.

VIRTUA'LITY [*virtualitas*, L.] is by the *Schoolmen* defined to be ſome mode or analogy in an object, which in reality is the ſame with ſome other mode, but out of regard to contradictory predicates, is looked on, as if really diſtinct therefrom.

VIRTUA'LLY, effectually.

VIRTUE [*virtus*, L. *vertu*, F. *virtù*, It. *virtud*, Sp.] a firm purpoſe of doing thoſe things that reaſon tells us are beſt.

Moral **VIRTUE** [in *Ethicks*] is an elective habit placed in a mediocrity, determined by reaſon, and as a prudent man would determine.

Intellectual **VIRTUE** [in *Ethicks*] is a habit of the reaſonable ſoul, whereby it conceives or ſpeaks the truth either in affirming or denying.

VIRTUE, efficacy, power, force, propriety.

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the orders of angels, of the third rank or choir.

Cardinal **VIRTUES** [with *Moraliſts*] *Prudence*, *Juſtice*, *Fortitude*, and *Temperance*.

VIRTUE which parleys, is near a Surrender.

As in fortified places beſieged by an enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant ſoldiery, who are reſolutely bent to defend it, ſcorn to treat or capitulate with the enemy; but receive their diſhonourable offers with contempt and diſdain: So when *Virtue*, the fortreſs of the Soul (which ought to be defended with the utmoſt obſtinacy) is attack'd by bold aſſailants, they who are reſolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no terms, but repulſe diſhonourable Offers with indignation. And when once a woman lends a liſtening ear to offers, tho' never ſo high, as to the ſurrender of her chaſtity, 'tis odds, if ſhe do not ſurrender it upon very low ones in the upſhot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbat aurem, non ægrè cedit.* Fr. *Ville que parle, & Femme qui écoute, l'une ſe rend, & l'autre ſe f---.* It. *Forteza che vien a parliamento, vien a rendirſi.* This proverb teaches us likewiſe, that it is not only dangerous to make the leaſt ſtep or advance towards vice or lewdneſs; but even to make a halt in the paths of virtue, or, as the proverb has it, to parley, for if we once come to this paſs, our unruly paſſions are but too apt to get the better of our reaſon, and then farewel virtue.

VIRTUE has all Things in (or below) it ſelf.

Lat. *Virtus omnia in* (or *ſubter*) *ſe habet.* There is certainly nothing but what *Virtue* does or may triumph over, and conſequently nothing which we ought with more earneſtneſs to ſeek, and with more care to preſerve. The *Germans* ſay: **Die Tugend uberwindet alles.** The *French*: *La Vertù vient à bout de toute Choſe.* (Virtue overcomes all Things.) Nay Virtue is ſaid even to overcome adverſe Fortune. *Fortunam ſuperat Virtus, prudentia fatum*, Lat.

To make a VIRTUE of Neceſſity.

It. *Far della Neceſſità Virtù* That is, To do a thing of force, or becauſe we can't help it. Or, by others, it is taken in the ſame meaning, as

Neceſſity is the Mother of Invention.

That is, neceſſity ſets the brain upon the rack for inventions to ſupply her deficiencies. Lat. *Neceſſitas rationum inventrix.*

VIRTUE and Trades are the beſt Portions we can leave our Children.

v. *Further under this Article, and under the Article Trade.*

VIRTUE never grows old.

Virtue may very well be ſaid never to grow old; for inſtead of flagging or wearing away with age, as moſt other things do, it encreaſes, and is the more firmly rooted in us, when we advance in years, if it has grown up with us from our childhood, nay it is a ſupport to our infirmities, and helps to prop up the decays of nature. The *Germans* ſay: **Tugend beſtehet, wenn alles vergehet**, (When every Thing paſſes away, Virtue ſtands its Ground.)

Heroick **VIRTUE**, is deſcrib'd by *Hercules*, with his lion's ſkin on his ſhoulder, his club in his right hand, and in his left three golden apples.

VIRTUO'SO, a philoſopher, one ſkill'd in the ſecrets of nature, and that ſearches after new diſcoveries for the benefit of the publick; alſo a collector of rarities, as metals, minerals, vegetables, &c. Ital.

VI'RTUOUS [*verteux*, F. *virtuoſo*, It. Sp, and Port.] endowed with, or having the habit of virtue.

VI'RTUOUSLY, in the practice of virtue.

VIRULENCE [of *virulens*, L.] a poiſonous or venomous quality.

VI'RTUOUSNESS [*virtuoſitas*, L.] a virtuous diſpoſition or behaviour.

VI'RULENT [*virulens*, L.] ſpiteful, malicious, bitter, ſharp, biting, &c.

VIRULENTLY, ſpitefully, *&c.*

VI'RULENTNESS [of *virulentus*, L. and *neſs*] a poiſonous nature; alſo malicioufneſs, *&c*

VIRTU'TE *officii* [in *Law*] a good and juſtifiable act, ſuch as is done by virtue of an office or in purſuance of it, and is the oppoſite of *Colore officii*, i. e. under colour of office, *L.*

VI'RUS, poiſon, venom, *L.*

VIRUS [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] a kind of watery, ſtinking matter, which iſſues out of ulcers, of a malignant and corroding quality, *L.*

VIS, might, power, force, *L.* v. *Strength.*

Ablativa VIS [in a *Legal Senſe*] is the forcible taking away of moveable things, *L.*

Compulſiva VIS [in a *Legal Senſe*] is that force whereby a perſon is compelled to do that which otherwiſe he would not do of his own free will, *L.*

Centrifuga VIS [in *Phyſicks*] that force by which any natural body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the axis of the motion in a tangent to that curve, *L.*

Centripeta VIS [in *Phyſicks*] that force by which all bodies (from what cauſe ſoever) tend to the centre of the earth, or to any point as to their centre; of which kind is gravity towards the centre of the earth, and the magnetical force by which iron tends towards the centre of the magnet, *L.*

VIS *centripeta quantitatis acceleratrix* [in *Mechanicks*] is its meaſure proportionable to the motion which it cauſes in a given time; as the weight is *greater* in a *greater* body, and *leſs* in a *leſſer*; and in the ſame body it is greater near the earth, and leſs in remote regions, *L.*

VIS *Inertiæ* [in *Mechanicks*] is the bare power of reſiſtance only, by which every body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that ſtate in which it is, either of reſt or motion; whereby it becomes difficult to alter its ſtate, either of reſt or motion, *L.*

VIS *Impreſſa* [in *Phyſicks*] is an impulſe, force or action, communicated to and exerciſed upon any body, in order to change its preſent ſtate, either of reſt or motion, uniformly in a right line, *L.*

Turbativa VIS [in *Law*] diſturbance given to a perſon in his poſſeſſion, as when two ſtrive to poſſeſs the ſame thing, *L.*

Expulſiva VIS [in *Law*] is when one man will not ſuffer another quietly to enjoy his own right, or to do any thing within his own bounds, *L.*

VIS *centripeta quantitatis abſoluta* [in *Phyſick*] is its meaſure greater or leſs, according to the efficacy of the cauſe which produces it, and that exerts itſelf on all bodies in the regions round about; as the magnetical virtue in ſome magnets is greater than that in others, tho' of the ſame dimenſions, *L.*

VIS *inſita materiæ* [in *Phyſicks*] the bare power of reſiſtance only, by which every body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that ſtate in which it is, either of reſt or motion, uniformly forward in a right line, and may be more properly called *Vis Inertiæ*, *L.*

Motrix VIS [in *Phyſicks*] is the power which produces the motion of any body from place to place; thus *Gravity* is a *Vis Motrix* downwards or towards the centre of the earth, L.

Stimulans VIS [in *Phyſick*] is ſuch a quality in any fluid, whereby the particles of it are diſpoſed to make a real diviſion, or a real inflexion of the nerves and membranous fibres of the body, L.

VIS [F. as a *Præfixum*] v. *Vice.*

VI'SAGE [F. and Sp. *viſaggio*, It.] the face, the countenance.

A blith (merry) heart makes a bloomy VISAGE.

This *Scottiſh* proverb intimates, that if a man be inwardly chearful, it will ſhew it ſelf in a pleaſant countenance; as on the contrary, melancholy is ſoon diſcover'd by a dejected viſage, according to the *Latin* proverb: *Triſtitia corrugat Vultum.*

VI'SARD [*viſiere*, F.] a mask.

VISCATA, v. *Viſcoſa.*

VISCERA [L. *viſceres*, F. *viſcere*, It.] the entrails or bowels, *L.*

VI'SCERATED [*viſceratus*, L.] having the bowels taken out.

VISCERA'TION, the garbage which huntſmen give their dogs, *L.*

VI'SCERAL }
VI'SCEROUS } of, or pertaining to the bowels or entrails.

To VI'SCERATE [*viſcerare*, L.] to bowel or take out the bowels.

VI'SCEROUS *Fleſh* [in *Anat.*] ſuch as is that of the ſtomach and guts.

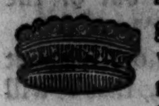
VISCO'SA, a name by which *Fortune* was worſhip'd at *Rome*, ſaid to be deriv'd from *Viſcum*, (Bird-lime.)

VISCO'SE }
VI'SCOUS } [*viſqueux*, F. *viſcoſo*, It. and Sp. *viſcoſus*, L.] clammy, ſticky, glewy.

VISCO'SITY }
VI'SCOUSNESS } [*viſcoſitas*, L. *viſcoſité*, F. *viſcoſità*, It. *viſcoſidad*, Sp.] clammineſs, a ſticky or glewy quality.

A VI'SCOUNT [*vicecomes*, L. *vicomte*, F. *viſconte*, It. *viſconde*, Sp. and Port.] a nobleman, next in degree to a count or earl. There were no viſcounts in *England* before the reign of king *Henry* VI.

A VISCOUNT's *Coronet* has neither flowers nor points raiſed above the circle, like thoſe of the other ſuperior degrees, but only pearls placed on the circle it ſelf, without any limited number, which is the prerogative of a viſcount beyond a baron, who is limited to ſix.



VI'SCOUNTESS [*vice-cometiſſa*, L. *vicomteſſe*, F. *viſconteſſa*, It. *viſcondeſſa*, Sp. *viſcondeſa*, Port.] the wife of a viſcount.

VISCOUNTY [*vicomte*, F. *vice-comitatus*, L.] the territory of a viſcount.

VI'SER [*viſiere*, F. *viſiera*, It. and Sp.] the ſight of an head-piece or helmet.

VI'SIBLE [F. and Sp. *viſibile*, It. *viſibilis*, L.] that may be ſeen or diſcerned.

VISIBI'LITY }
VI'SIBLENESS } [*viſibilitas*, L.] viſibility, capableneſs of being ſeen.

VISIBLY, openly, *&c.*

VIZI'ER }
VISI'ER } [among the *Turks*] a principal officer and ſtateſman.

Grand VIZIER }
Prime VISIER } a principal officer next to the grand Signior, who governs the whole *Turkiſh* empire.

VI'SION [F. *viſione*, It. and Sp. of *viſio*, L.] is a ſenſation in the brain, which proceeds from a due and various motion of the optick nerves, produced in the bottom of the eye, by the rays of light coming from any object, by which means the ſoul perceives the enlighten'd thing, together with its quantity, quality, figure, *&c.*

VI'SION, an apparition, phantaſm or ghoſt; alſo a divine revelation in a dream.

VISION [in *Opticks*] the phyſical cauſe of viſion or ſight ſeems to be that the rays of light, ſtriking on the bottom of the eye, do there excite certain vibrations in the *Tunica Retina*; which vibrations being propagated, as far as the brain by the *ſolid fibres of the Optick Nerves*, do there cauſe the ſenſe of *Seeing.*

For as denſe bodies do retain their heat longeſt, and that in proportion to their denſity, they retain it longer as they are more denſe; ſo the vibrations of their particles are of more durable nature than thoſe of rarer bodies, and can be propagated to greater diſtances; wherefore the ſolid and denſe fibres of the nerves, whoſe matter is of an homogeneal and uniform nature, are very proper to tranſmit to the brain ſuch motions as are impreſs'd on the external organs of our ſenſes.

For that motion, which can preſerve itſelf a good while in one and the ſame part of any body, can alſo be propagated a great way from one part of it to another; provided the body be of an homogeneal nature, and that the motion be not reflected, refracted, interrupted, or diſturbed by any inequality in that body.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is cauſed by a great quantity of rays in the ſame pencil enlightening the correſpondent points of the image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

Confuſed VISION, is cauſed by the pencils of rays being intermix'd one with another.

VISION *direct*, is when the rays of light come from the object directly to the eye.

VISION *diſtinct*, is cauſed when the pencils of rays, from each point of an object, do exactly determine in correſpondent points of the image on the coat of the eye, called *Retina.*

Faint VISION, is when a few rays make up one pencil; and tho' this may be diſtinct, yet it may be obſcure and dark, at leaſt not ſo bright and ſtrong, as if a greater number of rays met together.

Reflected VISION, is when the rays of light are reflected and turned back again from any body to the eye.

Refracted VISION, [in *Opticks*] is that performed by means of rays refracted or turned out of their way, by paſſing through mediums of different denſities, chiefly through glaſſes and lenſes.

VISIONARY [*viſionaire*, F. *viſionario*, Sp.] of, or pertaining to viſions.

VI'SIONARY }
VI'SIONIST } [*viſionaire*, F.] a perſon that pretends to viſions.

A VI'SIT [*viſite*, F. *viſita*, It. and Sp. *viſitatio*, L.] an act of civility and friendſhip, performed by friends going to each other's houſes.

To VI'SIT [*viſiter*, F. *viſitare*, It. and L. *viſitar*, Sp.] to go to ſee; alſo to go about to ſee whether things be as they ſhould be.

To VISIT [in a *Theological Senſe*] to afflict or try by affliction.

VISITA'TION [F. *viſitazione*, It. *viſitacion*, Sp.] the act of viſiting, afflicting, *&c.* an epidemical ſickneſs or peſtilence, that ſweeps away many people, peſtilential and epidemical diſeaſes being called a *Viſitation*, upon a ſuppoſition of their being ſent immediately from Heaven as tokens of divine wrath.

The VISITA'TION, the great ſickneſs *Anno Domini*, 1665 and 1666, when the people of this kingdom were ſore afflicted with a peſtilential diſtemper.

A VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] an act of juriſdiction, whereby a ſuperior or proper officer viſits ſome corporation, college, church, or other publick or private houſe, to ſee that the regulations thereof are duly obſerved.

The VISITATION *of Manners*, the regarder's office, ſo called in ancient times.

The Feaſt of the VISITATION *of our Lady*, a feſtival obſerved in the church of *Rome*, in commemoration of the viſit made to *Elizabeth* by the virgin *Mary*.

A VISITER, one who is making a viſit among friends.

VI'SITOR [*viſiteur*, F. *viſitatore*, It. *viſitador*, Sp.] one who viſits a monaſtery or religious houſe, *L.*

VI'SNE, tent-wine mixed with brandy.

VISNE, a fine ſort of cherry-brandy brought from *Turky*.

VI'SNE [in *Law*] a neighbouring place or a place near at hand. See *Venue*.

VI'SOR [*viſiere*, F.] the ſight of an head-piece or helmet.

VISO'RIUM [with *Printers*] a hook or device into which a leaf of copy is fixed, for the compoſitor's more convenient ſeeing it.

VI'STA } [*viſta*, It.] a proſpect, or a ſtrait walk thro' trees,
VI'STO } eſpecially in a wood, the trees being cut away.

VISTAME'NTE [in *Mu. Books*] very faſt or quick, much the ſame as *Preſto*, Ital.

VI'STO [in *Mu. Books*] the ſame as *Viſtamente*.

VI'SU *Franki Plegii* [in *Law*] a writ to exempt one from coming to the view of *Frank-Pledge*, who is not reſident in the hundred; for men are bound to this view by reaſon of their habitation, and not upon account of lands held where they do not dwell.

VI'SUAL [of *viſus*, L. *viſuel*, F. *viſuale*, It. *viſual*, Sp.] of, or pertaining to the ſight.

VI'SUAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] is a point in the horizontal line wherein the ocular rays unite.

VI'SUAL *Rays* [in *Perſpective*] are lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.

VI'SUS, the ſenſe of ſeeing, the ſight, *L.*

VI'SUS [*old Rec.*] an inſpection or view.

VI'TA, life, *i. e.* a kind of active, operative exiſtence, and is therefore conceived to conſiſt in motion, *L.*

VITA *corporis*, i. e. the life of the body, conſiſts in an uninterrupted motion therein, *L.*

VI'TA *mentis*, i. e. the life of the mind, is ſuppoſed, by the *Carteſians*, to conſiſt in a perpetual cogitation or an uninterrupted courſe of thinking, *L.*

VITA *hominis* [according to Mr. *Locke*] the life of man conſiſts in a continued communication of body and mind, or in the operations to which both the motions of the body and the ideas of the mind contribute, *L.*

VI'TAL [F. and Sp. *vitale*, It. *vitalis*, L.] belonging to, or ſupporting life; that has life in it, that gives, preſerves, and ſupports life.

VI'TAL *Faculty* [in *Phyſicks*] an action whereby men live, that is performed by them, whether they deſign it, or not; ſuch are the motions of the heart, perſpiration or breathing, nutrition, *&c.* It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*, and is the ſame with the natural faculty, tho' they were diſtinguiſhed by the antients, who placed the *Natural* in the *Liver*, and the *Vital* in the *Heart*.

VITAL *Flame* [in *Phyſicks*] ſome have ſuppoſed that there is in the heart of animals a fine, enkindled, mild ſubſtance, which they name *Vitualis Flamma*, and judge the air that is taken in by reſpiration to be neceſſary to the preſervation of life.

VITAL *Indication* [in *Medicine*] ſuch an one as requires the reſtoring and preſerving the natural ſtrength of the body.

VITAL *Functions* or *Actions*, are ſuch actions of the vital parts, whereby life is effected, ſuch as it cannot ſubſiſt without; of theſe are the muſculous actions of the heart; the ſecretory action of the *Cerebellum*; the reſpiratory action of the *Lungs*; and the circulation of the blood and ſpirits through the *Arteries*, *Veins* and *Nerves*.

VITAL *Spirits*, are the fineſt and moſt volatile parts of the blood.

VI'TALNESS } [*vitalitas*, L.] the ſpirit of life whereby we
VITA'LITY } live.

VI'TALS [*partes vitales*, L.] thoſe parts of the body that are the principal ſeats of life, as the heart, brain, lungs, and liver.

VI'TE [in *Mu. Books*] quick and lively, *Ital.*

VITELLIA'NI, a kind of pocket or table-book, in which the antients wrote down their ingenious humours, wanton fancies, and impertinencies; what we call a *Trifle-Book*.

VI'TIABLE [*vitiabilis*, L.] ſinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE [*viziare*, It. *vitiare*, L.] to corrupt or ſpoil one's morals; alſo to deprave; alſo to defile or deflower a virgin.

VITIA'TION, a raviſhing, deflowering, corrupting, or ſpoiling

VITI'FEROUS [*vitifer*, L.] bearing vines.

To VITI'LITIGATE [*vitilitigare*, L.] to contend in law; alſo to back-bite, to detract.

VITIGI'NEOUS [*vitigineus*, L.] that comes of a vine.

VI'TIOUS [*vitioſus*, L.] wicked, naught, lewd, v. vicious.

VITI'LIGO, a kind of leproſy, morphew. *&c.* L.

VITIOUSLY, v. *viciouſly*.

VI'TIOUSNESS } [*vitioſitas*, L.] naughtineſs, lewdneſs.
VITIO'SITY }

VI'TREAL }
VITREAN } [*vitreus*, L. *vitré*, F. *vitreo*, It.] of, or pertaining to glaſs, glaſſy.
VI'TREOUS }

VITREOUS *Tunicle*, a thin film or coat which is ſaid to ſeparate the *Vitreous* or glaſſy humour from the *Cryſtalline*; but it is deny'd by others that there is any ſuch coat, before the humours are taken out and expoſed to the air.

VITREOUS *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] the glaſſy humour of the eye, being the third humour of it, ſo called from its reſemblance to melted glaſs: It is thicker than the *Aqueous* humour, but not ſo ſolid as the *Cryſtalline*: It is round or convex behind, and ſomewhat plain before, only hollowed a little in the middle, where it receives the *Cryſtalline*. It exceeds both the humours in quantity.

VI'TREOUSNESS [of *vitreus*, L. and *neſs*] glaſſineſs.

VITRI'FICABLE, capable of being turned into glaſs.

To VI'TRIFY [*vitrifier*, F. of *vitrum*, and *fieri*, L.] to turn into glaſs; alſo to grow as hard and tranſparent as glaſs.

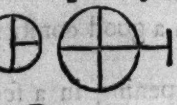
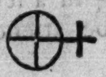
VITRIFICA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the art of changing any natural body into glaſs by the means of fire; which they account to be the laſt action of fire. So that (generally ſpeaking) bodies which have once gained the form of glaſs continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other form, *F.*

VI'TRIOL [F. *vitriuolo*, It. *vitriolo*, Sp. *vitriolum*, L.] a kind of foſſil or mineral ſalt, compounded of an acid ſalt and ſulphureous earth; of which there are four ſorts, the white, the blue, the green, and the red.

VI'TRIOL *of Mars* [with *Chymiſts*] a preparation made by diſſolving iron or ſteel into ſome proper *acid Menſtruum*, thence evaporating or drawing off the moiſture, and reducing the matter to cryſtals, by ſetting it in a cool place; this is alſo called *Salt* of *Steel*.

VI'TRIOL *of the Moon* [in *Chymiſtry*] is the body of ſilver chymically opened, and reduced into the form of ſalt by the ſharp points of the ſpirit of *Nitre*.

VI'TRIOL *of Venus* [with *Chymiſts*] a preparation made by the ſolution of copper, in ſpirit of *Nitre*, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the ſalt; called alſo the *Vitriol* of *Copper*.

VI'TRIOL [in *Chymical Writers*] is expreſs'd by theſe characters  *White Vitriol* by this [ ]. *Blue Vitriol* by this 

VITRIO'LICK } of, pertaining to, or partaking of the na-
VITRIO'LOUS } ture of vitriol.

VI'TRIOLATED [of *vitriolé*, F.] turned into vitriol, compounded of vitriol, or having vitriol infuſed into it.

VITRO'SE [*vitroſus*, L.] glaſſy, full of glaſs.

VITRUM, the plant called woad, *L.*

VI'TTA, a fillet or hair-lace, *L.*

VITTA [in *Anat.*] that part of the coat, called *Amnion*, which ſticks to an infant's head, when 'tis juſt born.

VITUANUS, v. *Vitumnus*.

VITULI'NE [*vitulinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a calf or veal.

VITU'PERABLE [Sp. *vituperabile*, It. *vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

VITUPERA'TION [*vituperazione*, It. *vituperacion* Sp. of *vituperatio*, L.] a blaming or finding fault with, a diſpraiſing, *&c.*

To VITU'PERATE [*vituperer*, O. F. *vituperar*, Sp. *vituperare*, It. and L.] to blame, to find fault with, to diſpraiſe.

St. VITUS's *Dance* [in *Medicine*] a kind of phrenzy or madneſs proceeding from a malignant humour, near of kin to the *Tarantula*.

VI'VA *pecunia* [*old Rec.*] live cattle, *L.*

VIVA *voce*, by word of mouth, *L.*

VIVA'CE [in *Mu. Books*] *i. e.* with life and ſpirit; *i. e.* a degree of movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*, but nearer to *Allegro* than *Largo*, Ital.

VIVACEME'NTE } [in *Mu. Books*] the ſame as *Vivace*.
VIVAME'NTE }

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax* or *vivacior*, L.] lively, briſk.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS [*vivacitas*, L.] liveneſs, briſkneſs.

VIVACI'SSIMO [in *Mu. Books*] a degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and denotes a movement near as quick as *Allegro*, Ital.

VIVA'CITY [*vivacité*, F. *vivacita*, It. *viveza*, Sp. of *vivacitas*,

vivacitas, L.] fire, mettle, ſprightlineſs; alſo quickneſs or readineſs of wit.

VI'VARY [*vivier,* F. *vivajo,* It. of *vivarium,* L.] a place either of land or water, where living creatures are kept, a park, a warren; alſo a fiſh-pond.

VI'VER, a fiſh, called a ſea-dragon.

The VI'VES [*avives,* F.] a diſeaſe in horſes, a ſwelling in the glandules on the ſides of the throat.

VI'VID [*vividus,* L.] lively in colour; alſo vigorous.

To VIVI'FICATE [*vivifier,* F. *vivificar,* Sp. *vivificare,* It. and L.] to vivify, to quicken, to enliven.

VI'VIDNESS, livelineſs in colour.

VIVIFICK [*vivificus,* L.] giving life.

VI'VIFYING }
VIVIFICATIVE } [*vivificans,* L. *vivifiant,* F.] quickening, making alive.

VIVI'PAROUS [of *viviparus,* L.] bringing forth its young alive and perfect, and that does not ſpawn and lay eggs, in contradiſtinction to *Oviparous.*

VI'VO [in *Architect.*] the ſhaft or fuſt of a column; alſo the naked of a column or other part.

VI'XEN }
FI'XEN } [*Skinner* ſuppoſes it to be properly Vixin, qu. *Bitching,* of a bitch, that having puppies is curſt and ſnarling; but others fetch it from *Fox,* q. *Foxin, i. e.* a little fox] a froward child, or a ſcolding woman.

VI'XENING [prob. of vexieren, *Teut.* teuchſchen, H. G. to jeer or ſcoff] ſcolding, raving, or brawling frowardly.

VIZ. [for *videlicet,* L.] that is to ſay, to wit.

VI'ZARD [*vizera,* Span.] a mask or falſe face put on for diſguiſe.

U'LCER [*ulcus, ulceris,* L. *ulcere,* F. *ulcera,* It. and Sp. ἕλκος, Gr.] a running ſore in the ſoft parts of the body, accompanied with putrefaction; or an inveterate eroſion of the ſoft parts of the body, by which, inſtead of blood, they are brought to yield a kind of *Pus* or *Sanies,* which prevents the conſolidation of thoſe parts.

Cancerous ULCER [in *Surgery*] a larger ulcer, the lips of which are ſwoln, hard, and knotty, with thick veins round about full of dark, blackiſh blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is one, the entrance of which is ſtrait or narrow, and the bottom wide, in which there are many holes filled with malignant matter.

Corroſive ULCER, is an ulcer which, by the ſharpneſs and ill quality of its matter, eats through, corrupts, and mortifies the fleſh.

Fiſtulous ULCER, is one that has long, ſtrait, and deep holes, and is very hard on its ſides.

Putrid ULCER, is one whoſe ſides are lined with a tough, viſcous humour, attended with heat, pain, inflammation, and a large flux of humours to the part.

Simple ULCER, one which happens in a good conſtitution and proves eaſy of cure.

Compound ULCER, is one which happening in a ſcorbutick, dropſical, or ſcrophulous conſtitution may be attended with pain, a ſever, and other maladies.

Phagedænic ULCER, is one of a corroſive nature, eating away the adjacent parts all around, the lips of it remaining tumefied.

Varicous ULCER, is one ſeated in the veins, which, becoming painful and imflammatory, ſwells up the part it poſſeſſes.

Sinuous ULCER, one which runs a-ſlant or ſide ways from its orifice.

To U'LCERATE [*ulcerer,* F. *ulcerar,* Sp. *ulcerare,* It. and L.] to rankle, feſter, cauſe, or break out into an ulcer.

ULCERA'TION [F. *ulcerazione,* It, *ulceracion,* Sp.] a little aperture or hole in the skin cauſed by an ulcer.

ULCEROUS [*ulceroſo,* It. and Sp. *ulceroſus,* L.] belonging to or full of ulcers.

U'LCEROUSNESS [of *ulceroſus,* L. and *neſs*] an ulcerous, ſtate, condition, or quality.

ULE [prob. of ȝehul, *Sax.* Chriſtmas, or of yule or *noel,* F.] Chriſtmaſs.

ULE *Games,* Chriſtmaſs games or ſports.

ULI'GINOUS [*uliginoſo,* It. *uliginoſus,* L.] moiſt, mooriſh.

U'LLAGE [with *Gaugers*] what a cask or veſſel wants of being full.

ULMA'RIA [with *Botan.*] the herb meadow-ſweet or moonwort, *L.*

U'LMUS [with *Botan.*] the elm-tree, *L.*

U'LNA, an ell in meaſure, *L.*

ULNA [with *Anat.*] the greater bone of the elbow, which lies between the arm and the wriſt; alſo called *Focile majus,* L.

Ferrea ULNA [*old Law*] the ſtandard iron ell kept in the exchequer, *L.*

ULOME'LIA [ὑλομελία,, Gr.] the ſoundneſs of a whole member.

ULO'PHONON [οὐλόφονον, Gr.] the black chameleon-thiſtle, *L.*

ULPICUM [with *Botan.*] great or wild garlick, *L.*

ULTA'GIUM [*old Rec.*] outrage, violence.

ULTE'RIOR [*ulterieur,* F. *ulteriore.* It. *ulterior,* Sp. and L.] on the farther ſide.

ULTERIOR [in *Geography*] is ſaid of thoſe parts of a country, province, *&c.* ſituated on the farther ſide of a river, mountain, or other boundary which divides the country.

U'LTIMA *baſia* [in *Painting*] q. d. *the laſt Kiſſes,* the laſt touches of the pencil.

U'LTIMATE [*ultimato,* It. *ultimado,* Sp. *ultimus,* L.] final, laſt, or utmoſt.

U'LTION, a revenging, revenge, *L.*

ULTRAMARI'NE [of *ultramarinus,* i. e. beyond the ſea] brought from beyond ſea; alſo a ſort of rich blue paint.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra,* beyond and *montes* the mountains] a name the *Italians* give to all people which dwell on this ſide the *Alps.*

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus,* L.] beyond the world, or that part of it that is viſible to us.

ULTRO'NEOUS [*ultroneus,* L.] willing, with a free-will.

U'LVA [with *Botan.*] a reed or weed of the ſea, ſea-graſs, *L.*

To ULULATE [*ululare,* It. and L.] to howl.

ULULA'TION, a howling, *L.*

ULVO'SE [*ulvoſus,* L.] full of reeds or weeds.

U'MBEL [with *Botan.*] is the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening in ſuch a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone, as in a *Parſnip*: when the pedicles, into which a ſtalk is divided, are again divided into others of the ſame form, upon which the flowers are diſpoſed, the firſt order is called rays, and the ſecond pedicles.

UMBE'LLA, a little ſhadow; alſo an umbrella, a bongrace, a skreen which women wear over their heads to ſhadow them.

U'MBELLATED [*umbellatus,* L. boſſed] (in *Botan. Writ.*) is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together, diſpoſed ſomewhat like an *Umbrella.* The make is a ſort of broad roundiſh ſurface of the whole, ſupported by many foot-ſtalks, as in the flowers of *Tanſey, Helichryſum,* ſome ſorts of *Star-worts, Parſnips,* &c.

UMBELLAE [in *Botany*] the round tufts or heads of ſome plants ſet thick together, and all of the ſame height, *L.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS [of *umbella* and *fero,* L. bearing tufts] (in *Botan. Writ.*) ſignifies a plant that bears many flowers diſpos'd ſomewhat like an umbrella, growing upon many footſtalks proceeding from the ſame centre, and chiefly appropriated to the tribe of plants; whoſe flowers, generally growing in the manner mentioned, are compoſed of five leaves, and each flower produces two ſeeds join'd cloſe together, at *Fennel, Parſnips,* &c, *L.*

UMBER [*umbrette, umbre,* F. *ombrina* It.] a trout-fiſh.

UMBER [*umbra,* L.] (with *Painters*] a dark, yellowiſh colour, ſo called from a ſhadow.

UMBI'LICAL [*umbilicalis,* L.] of, or belonging to the navel.

UMBILICAL *Points* [with *Mathem.*] the ſame as *Foci.*

UMBILICAL *Region* [in *Anat.*] thet part of the *Abdomen* lying round about the *Umbilicus* or navel.

UMBILICAL *Vein* [in *Anat.*] is that vein which nouriſhes the infant in the womb, and after the birth cloſeth itſelf.

UMBI'LICAL *Veſſels* [in *Anat.*] are two arteries, a vein and the *Urachus,* which belong to the navel, or are wrapped in the navel-ſtring.

UMBILICALIS *ductus* [with *Anat.*] the navel paſſage belonging to a child in the womb.

UMBILICATED [in *Botan. Writ.*] navelled, *i. e.* when the top of the fruit ſinks in a little, and there appear in it ſome remains of the *Calix* of the flower, as in apples, pomegranates.

UMBILICUS *Marinus* [with *Botan.*] ſea navel-wort, *L.*

UMBILICUS *Veneris* [with *Botan.*] navel-wort, *L.*

UMBI'LICUS, the navel, the middle of the middle part of the lower *Venter,* whereto the navel-ſtring of a young child in the womb is joined, and which is cut off after delivery.

UMBILICUS *in an Ellipſis,* is that *Focus* about which the motion of any revolving body is made, and which it reſpects as its centre; ſo that either the *Focus* or centre-point may be called *Umbilicus.*

U'MBLES }
HU'MBLES } [*umbles,* F.] part of the entrails of a deer.

UMBO'NE [with *Floriſts*] any pointed ſtyle or piſtil in the middle of a flower.

U'MBRA, a ſhadow or ſhade, *L.*

UMBRA, a perſon whom one who is invited to a feaſt, carries along with him, *L.*

U'MBRAGE, a ſhadowing, ſhadow or ſhade; alſo ſuſpicion, jealouſy, diſtruſt or miſtruſt; alſo a pretence or colour.

UMBRA'GEOUS [*umbrageux,* F.] ſhady, *Milton.*

UMBRATI'LE [*umbratilis,* L.] ſhady.

UMBRE'LLO [*umbraculum* or *umbella,* L. *ombrello,* Ital.] a ſort of wooden frame covered with cloth, put over a window to keep out the ſun; alſo a skreen carried over the head to defend from the ſun or rain.

UMBRI'FEROUS [of *umbra* and *fero,* L.] ſhadowbringing.

UMBRO'SENESS [*umbroſitas*, L.] a thick ſhadow of trees,
UMBRO'SITY ſhadineſs.

U'MPIRAGE, the power of deciding a controverſy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an agreement about the matter.

UMPIRE [prob. of *un pere*, F. a father] a prudent perſon, a third man, choſen to put a final end to a difference or controverſy left to the determination of two arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an agreement about the matter.

UN [un, *Sax.* and *Teut.*] a negative particle anſwering to *in*, L. and F.] which being joined to the beginning of many *Engliſh* words, takes from them their native ſenſe, making them ſignify quite the contrary.

N. B. For ſuch words as are not to be found in *Un*, ſee in *In*.

The derivation and affinity of theſe compound words being already given in their ſimples, it has been thought ſuperfluous to repeat it here in all, and where they are obſerved, it is in the moſt but in one tongue, for brevity's ſake, what is wanting the reader may ſupply by turning to the Simples.

UNA'BLE [*inabile*, It. of *in*, neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting ability, incapable.

UNA'BLENESS [*inabilita*, It. of *in* and *habilitas*, L.] in-
UN'ABILITY ability, incapableneſs, *&c.*

UNA'CCENDABLE [of *un* and *accenſibilis*, L.] that cannot
UNACC'ENSIBLE be kindled or lighted.

UNACCE'PTABLE [of *in*, neg. and *acceptabilis*, L.] diſpleaſing, ungrateful.

UNACCE'PTABLY, diſpleaſingly.

UNACCEP'TABLENESS [of *in*, *acceptabilis*, and *neſs*] diſpleaſingneſs, unſuitableneſs to the deſire, *&c.*

UNACCE'SSIBLE [*inacceſibilis*, L.] not to be approached or gone to.

UNACCOMPANIA'BLE [of *un* and *compagnon*, F.] that cannot be kept company with, unſociable.

UNACCO'UNTABLE [of *in*, or *un*, and *accompter*, O. F. and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreaſonable.

UNACCO'UNTABLY, unreaſonably.

UNACCOU'NTABLENESS, unreaſonableneſs.

UNACCU'STOMED [of *un* and *accoutumé*, F.] not accuſtomed to.

UNACQUAI'NTED [of *un* and *accointe*, O. F.] not knowing ignorant.

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, want of knowledge, ignorance of any perſon or thing.

UNA'CTIVE [of *un* and *activus*, L.] not acting, idle, ſluggiſh.

UNA'CTIVENESS, inactivity, idleneſs, *&c.*

UNADDI'CTED [of *in* and *addictus*, L.] not addicted or inclined to.

UNADMO'NISHED [of *un* and *admonitus*, L] not admoniſhed, informed or warned of, *Milton.*

UNADVI'SABLE [of *un*, *aviſé*, and *able*] what is not adviſable to be adviſed, or proper to be done.

UNADVISED [of *un* and *aviſé*, F.] raſh, without mature deliberation or advice.

UN'ADVISEDNNSS [of *un*, *aviſe*, F. and *neſs*] inconſiderateneſs, raſhneſs, *&c.* indiſcretion.

UN'ADVISEDLY, raſhly, without thought.

UNAFFE'CTED [of *un* and *affectatus*, L. *affecté*, F.] without affectation; natural.

UNAFFE'CTEDNESS freeneſs from affectation, ſimplicity.
UNAFFECTATION

UNAFFE'CTING [*non afficiens*, L.] that does not move the affections, *&c.*

UNAI'DED [of *un* and *aider*, F] not helped or aſſiſted.

UNALIENABLE [*inalienable*, F. *inalienabile*, It.] that cannot be alienated.

UNA'LIENABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being alienated.

UNA'LIENATED, that is not alienated.

UNA'LLOWABLE [of *un*, *alloué*, F. and *able*] what ought not to be allowed.

UNALLOWABLY, in a manner not allowable.

UNALLO'WED [of *un* and *alloué*, F.] diſallowed.

UNA'LTERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNA'LTERABLENESS, uncapableneſs of being, or unlawfulneſs to be altered.

UNAMA'ZED [of *un* and maſe, *Sax.*] without amaſement.

UNAMA'ZEDNESS, intrepidity.

UNAME'NDABLE [of *un*, *amendé*, F. and *able*] that cannot be amended.

UNAMI'ABLE [of *un* and *aimable*, F.] that is not lovely, diſagreeable.

UNANI'MITY [*unanimitas*, L. *unanimité*, F.] an a-
UNA'NIMOUSNESS greement in mind and will.

UNA'NIMOUS [*unanime*, F. of *unanimis*, L.] with one accord or conſent.

UNA'NIMOUSLY, with one mind or accord.

UNA'NSWERABLE [of *un*, neg. anſpaꞃe, *Sax.* and *able*] that cannot be anſwered.

UNA'NSWERABLENESS [of *un*, neg. anſpaꞃian, *able*, and neſſe, *Sax.*] uncapableneſs of being anſwered.

UNA'NSWERABLY, inconteſtably.

UNA'NSWERED, what is not anſwer'd to.

UNAPPA'RENT [of *un* and *apparens*, L.] not appearing, *Milton*

UNAPPEA'SABLE [of *un*, *appaiſé*, F. and *able*] that cannot be appeaſed, implacable.

UNAPPEA'SABLENESS, implacableneſs, *&c.*

UNAPPROA'CHABLE [of *un*, *approché*, F. and *able*] inacceſſible, that cannot be approached.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLENESS, inacceſſibleneſs.

UNA'PT [*ineptus*, L.[unready, not diſpoſed to.

UNA'PTLY, untowardly.

UNA'PTNESS [*ineptitudo*, It.] unfitneſs, indiſpoſition.

UNA'RGUED [of *un* and *arguere*, L.] not argued, reaſoned, or diſputed.

To UNA'RM [of *un* and *armer*, F.] to diſarm.

UNARRA'YED [of *un* and *arroyé*, O. F.] not ranged in order of battle; alſo unclothed.

UNARRE'STED, not ſiezed in order to be impriſoned.

UNA'SKED [of *un* and aſcian, *Sax.*] without being asked or invited.

UNA'SPIRING, not ambitious.

UNASSA'YED [of *un* and *eſſayé*, F.] unproved, untried.

UNASSI'STED [of *un* and *aſſiſté*, F.] without aſſiſtance.

UNASSU'RED [of *un* and *aſſeuré*, F.] not aſſured.

UNASSWA'GED [prob, of *un* and *ſuadeo*, L.] unappeaſed.

UNATTAI'NABLE [of *un*, *atinere*, L. and *able*] not to be attained.

UNATTAINED, that is not attained or got.

UNATTE'MPTED [of *un* and *attentare*, L.] untried.

UNATTENDANT [of *un* and *attendant*, F.] not in waiting.

UNATTENDING, negligent.

UNATTE'NTIVE [of *un* and *attentif*, F.] not giving ear to.

UNAVAI'LABLE [of *un* and *valable*, F.] that does not or cannot avail or ſucceed.

UNAVAI'LABLENESS, the being not conducive, ſucceſsful, or prevailing, unprofitableneſs.

UNAUGMENTED [of *un* and *angmenté*, F.] not increaſed.

UNAVO'IDABLE [*inevitable*, F. *inevitabile*, It. of *inevitabilis*, L.] inevitable.

UNAVO'IDABLENESS, impoſſibility of being avoided.

UNAVOI'DABLY, inevitably.

UNAWA'KEABLE, that cannot be awaked.

UNAWA'KED [of *un* and pacian, *Sax.*] not awaked.

UNAWA'RES [of *un* and gewahr, G.] unexpectedly, thro' overſight or miſtake.

To UNBA'R [*debarrer*, F. *sbarrare*, It.] to take away a bar.

To UNBARB *a Horſe* [of *un*, neg. and *barba*, L. a beard] to take of his harneſs or trappings.

UNBECO'MING [of *un* and bequâmen, G. or *be* and cpeman, *Sax.*] unſeemly, undecent.

UNBECO'MINGLY, undecently.

UNBECO'MINGNESS, indecency.

UNBEFRIE'NDED [of *un* and ꝼꞃeonꝺ, *Sax.*] not dealt with friendlily, not having friends.

UNBEGO'TTEN [of *un* and beᵹeꞇꞇen, *Sax.*] not begotten.

UNBEGU'N [of *un* and beᵹinnan, *Sax.*] not begun.

UNBEHE'LD [of *un* and behealꝺian, *Sax.*] not ſeen or looked upon.

UNBELI'EF [of *un* and ᵹeleaꝼa, *Sax.*] unbelieving, diffidence.

UNBELI'EVER [of *un* and ᵹeleaꝼan, *Sax.* to believe] an Infidel.

To UNBE'ND [of *un* and benꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſlacken, to relax, to reduce a crooked or bent thing to ſtraitneſs; alſo to eaſe or refreſh.

UNBENI'GN [of *un* and *benignus*, L.] unfavourable, not bountiful, *Milton.*

UNBENI'GHTED, not overtaken with night or darkneſs, not darkened or obſcured.

UNBENT, ſlackened, made ſtrait, *&c.*

To UNBESEE'M, not to become, as, *it may not unbeſeem me ſo to do.*

UNBE'SEEMING, unbecoming.

UNBESEE'MINGNESS, indecency.

UNBESEE'MINGLY, indecently.

To UNBENU'M [of *un* and benyman, *Sax.*] to diſpel or take away numneſs.

UNBESOU'GHT [of *un* and ſecan, *Sax.*] without being beſeeched or ſought to, *Milton.*

To UNBEWI'TCH [of *un*, *be*, and picce, *Sax.*] to deliver from witchcraft.

UNBIA'SSED [of *un* and *biaſar*, F.] impartial.
UNBI'AST

UMBRO'SE [*umbroſus*, L.] ſhady, caſting a great ſhade

UNBI'DDEN [of *un* and beodan, *Sax.*] uncommanded, uninvited.

An UNBIDDEN Gueſt muſt bring his Stool with him.
Or he may chance to ſtand.

To UNBI'ND [of *un* and bindan, *Sax.*] to looſen what is bound.

UNBLAME'ABLE [of *un* and *blamable*, F.] not to be found fault with, innocent, *&c.*

UNBLA'MEABLENESS [of *un*, *blamable*, F. and *neſs*] undeſervingneſs of blame, innocence.

UNBLA'MEABLY, irreprehenſibly.

UNBLE'ST [of *un* and bletſian, *Sax.*] not bleſt, *Milton.*

To UNBL'IND [of *un* and blindan, *Sax.*] to render ſight, to open the eyes.

UNBLINDED, with the eyes open.

UNBLOO'DY [of *un* and blodiȝ, *Sax.*] not bloody.

The UNBLOODY *Sacrifice* [with *Romaniſts*] the Maſs.

UNBODYED [of *un* and bodiȝe, *Sax.*] incorporeate.

UNBOI'LED [of *un* and *bouillé*, F.] not boiled.

To UNBOLT [of *un* and boltan, *Sax*,] to draw back a bolt.

To UNBONE [of *un* and ban, *Sax.*] (in *Cookery*) to take out the bones.

UNBO'NED [of *un* and ban, *Sax.*] or been, *Dan.*] having the bones taken out, without bones,

UNBOOTED [of *un* and *boté*, or *deboté*, F.] without boots.

UNBORN [of *un* and bearn, *Sax.*] not born.

UNBO'RDERED [*debordé*, F.] having no border, or the border taken off, *&c.*

To UNBO'SOM [of *un* and boſm, *Sax.*] to open or declare the mind freely.

UNBOU'GHT [of *un* and boht, of bycȝean, *Sax.* to buy] not bought.

UNBOU'ND [of *un* and prob. bonden of bindan, *Sax.*] looſened, not tied up.

UNBOU'NDED [of *un* and *bornes*, F.] unlimited.

To UNBOW'EL [of *un* and *boyeaux*, F.] to take out the bowels, alſo to open one's mind.

UNBO'WELLED [of *un* and *boyeaux*. F.] having the bowels taken out.

UNBOW'R'D [of *un* and bure, *Sax.*] diveſted of, or not in a bower or ſhade, *L.*

To UNBRA'CE [of *un* and *embraſſer*, F.] to undo or ſlacken braces, to untie.

To UNBRACE *a Mallard* [in *Caving*] means to cut it up.

UNBREA'KABLE [of *un*, brecan, *Sax.* and *able* of *habilis*, L.] that cannot be broken.

UNBRIB'ED [of *un* and *bribe*, F.] that is not corrupted with bribes.

To UNBRI'DLE [of *un* and *brider*, F. or bridlian, *Sax.*] to take off a bridle.

UNBRO'KEN [of *un* and brecan, *Sax.*] whole.

An UNBROKEN *Horſe*, a horſe that has not been rid.

To UNBU'CKLE [of *debucler*, F.] to looſe a buckle.

UNBUI'LT [of *un* and bytlian, *Sax.*] not builded.

To UNBU'NG [prob. of *un* and bunȝ, *Sax.* *debondonner*, F.] to take out a bung.

UNBU'RIED [of *un* and byriȝean, *Sax.*] not buried:

To UNBU'RTHEN [of *un* and byrðen, *Sax.*] to eaſe of a burthen.

To UNBU'TTON [*deboutonner*, F.] to undo buttons.

UNCA'LLED of *un* and kalder, *Dan.*] not called.

UNCANO'NICAL [of *un* and *canonique*, F. *canonicus*, L.] not conformable to the Canons.

UNCANO'NICALNESS [of *un*, *canonicus*, L. and *neſs*] the not being canonical or conformable to the Canons; alſo the being deſtitute of publick approbation.

UNCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L. *incapable*, F,] not capable.

UNCA'PABLENESS [*incapatitas*, L.] incapacity.

To UNCA'SE [of *un* and *caſſe*, F.] to take out of the caſe.

To UNCASE (or ſtrip) a perſon of his cloths.

UNCASING *of a Fox* [with *Sportſmen*] is the cutting it up, or fleaing it.

UNCAU'GHT [prob. of *un* and *captatus*, L.] not caught.

UNCAUSED, having no firſt cauſe; alſo no cauſe being given

UNCENSURED [of *un* and *cenſuré*, F.] that is not controul'd or criticis'd.

UNCE'RTAIN [*incertus*, L. *incertain*, F.] not certain, doubtful, fickle, indefinite.

UNCE'RTAINTY } [*incertitude*, F. of L.] dubiouſneſs,
UNCE'RTAINNESS } *&c.*

UNCE'SSANT [*inceſſans*, L.] without giving over.

UNCE'SSANTLY [*inceſſanter*, L. *inceſſamment*, F.] continually.

To UNCHA'IN [*dechainer*, F.] to take off a chain.

UNCHA'NGEABLE [of *un* and *changeant*, F.] immutable.

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS [of *un*, *changeant*, F. and *neſs*] immutability.

UNCHA'NGEABLY, immutably.

UNCHA'RITABLE [of *un* and *charitable*, F.] not charitable.

UNCHA'RITABLENESS [of *un* and *charitable*, F. and *neſs*] an uncharitable diſpoſition.

UNCHA'RITABLY, without regard to charity.

To UNCHA'RM [*decharmer*, F.] to undo or take away a charm.

UNCHA'ST [of *un* and *chaſte*, F. of *incaſtus*, L,] not endued with chaſtity, leacherous; alſo ſmutty, bawdy.

UNCHA'STLY, lewdly.

UNCHA'STNESS [of *un* *chaſteté*, F. *caſtitas*, L. and *neſs*] incontinency, lewdneſs.

UNCHE'WED [of *un* and ceoƿan, *Sax.*] not chewed.

UNCHRI'STENED [of *un* and *Chriſtian*] not baptized.

UNCHRISTIAN, not becoming a Chriſtian.

UNCHRI'STIANLY, in a manner not becoming a Chriſtian.

To UNCHU'RCH [of *un* and ciric, *Sax.* a Church.] to excommunicate.

UNCHU'RCHED [of *un* and Kerche, *Teut.* Cyric, *Sax.*] diſſolved from being a Church, excommunicated; alſo not churched, as a woman that has lain in.

U'NCIA, an ounce, the 12th part of a *Roman* pound, *L.*

U'NCIA [in *Pharmacy*] the 12th part of a pound, containing eight drams.

U'NCIAE [in *Algebra*] are the numbers prefixed to the letters of the numbers of any power produced from a binomial, reſidual, or multinomial root. Thus in the fourth power of $a+b$ that is $aaaa+4aaab+6aabb+4abbb$, the *Unciæ* are 4 6 4.

U'NCIAL [with *Antiquaries*] an epithet given to certain large-ſized letters or characters, antiently uſed in inſcriptions, epitaphs, *&c.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED [of *un* and *circoncis*, F. *incircumciſus*, L.] not circumciſed.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION, an uncircumciſed ſtate.

UNCI'RCUMSPECT [of *un* and *circumſpectus*, L.] unwary.

UNCI'RCUMSPECTION, uncircumſpectneſs, want of due care and caution.

UNCI'VIL (*incivilis*, *incivil*, F.) not courteous.

UNCIVI'LITY } (*incivilitas*, L. *incivilité*, F.) uncourte-
UNCI'VILNESS } ouſneſs, rudeneſs.

UNCI'VILLY, in an uncourteous manner.

UNCLA'D [of *un* and clað, or claðian, *Sax.*] without clothes.

To UNCLA'SP [of *un* and cleopian, *Sax.*] to unlooſe claſps.

UN'CLE [*avunculus*, L. *oncle*, F.] a father's or mother's brother.

UNCLEA'N [of *un* and clæne, *Sax.*] foul, polluted, *&c.*

UNCLEANLY, given to impurity.

UNCLEA'NNESS [of *un* and clænneſſe, *Sax.*] filthineſs, impurity.

UNCLEA'NSED [of *un* and clænſian, *Sax.*] not cleanſed.

UNCLE'FT [of *un* and cleofan, *Sax.*] not cleaved or ſplit.

To UNCLO'SE [of *un* and clyſan, *Sax.*] to open.

To UNCLOATH [of *un* and claðian, *Sax.*] to diveſt one of his cloths,

UNCLOYED [of *un* and *enclouer*, F.] not cloyed or glutted with meat, *&c.* unſtopped, as a piece of ordnance that has been nailed up.

To UNCOIF *a Woman* [of *un* and *coiffer*, F.] to pull or take off her head-cloths.

UNCOI'FED [*decoiffé*, F.] having the coif pulled off, without a coif.

UNCOLLE'CTED [of *un* and *collectus*, L.] not gathered together.

UNCO'MBED [of *un* and cæmban, *Sax.*] not combed.

UN-COME-AT-ABLE. not to be come at or gotten.

UN-COME-AT-ABLY, in a manner not to be come at.

UN-COME-AT-ABLENESS, uncapableneſs, of being come at or attained to.

UNCO'MELINESS, unbeſeemingneſs, undecentneſs, unbeautifulneſs.

UNCO'MELY, unſeemly, unhandſome.

UNCO'MFORTABLE [of *un*, neg. *comfortare*, L. to ſtrengthen, and *able*] without comfort, eaſe, pleaſure, or ſatisfaction of mind.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS [of *un confort*, O, *F.* of *confortatio*, L. and *neſs*] uneaſineſs, unpleaſingneſs, unſatisfyingneſs.

UNCOMFORTABLY, uneaſily.

UNCOMMON [*incommune*, F. of *un* and *communis*, L.] unuſual, rare.

UNCOMMONNESS, extraordinarineſs, *&c.*

UNCOMPLE'TE [of *un* and *completus*, L.] not finiſhed, imperfect.

UNCOMMU'NICABLE [*incommunicable*, F. of *incommunicabilis*, L.] what can't or mayn't be communicated.

UNCOMPE'LLED [of *un* and *compellere*, L.] voluntarily, or without force.

UNCOMPO'UNDEDNESS [of *un* and *componere*, L.] ſimple nature or quality, a being without mixture.

UNCONCEI'TED, not ſelf conceited.

UNCONCEI'VABLE [*inconcevable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

UNCONCEI'TED, not ſelf opinionated.

UNCONCEIVABLY, incomprehenſively.

UNCONCEI'VABLENESS, incomprehenſibleneſs.

UNCONCE'RNED [of *un* and *concerné*, F.] not concerned, *&c.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY, in a manner without concern.

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS [of *un concerné*, F. and *neſs*] indifference, regardleſneſs

UNCONCERNEDLY, with indifference.

UNCONCLU'SIVE [of *un* and *concluſivus*, L.] that is not concluſive.

UNCONCO'CTED [of *un* and *concoctus*, L.] crude, that is not digeſted.

UNCONDE'MNABLE [of *un* and *condamnable*, F.] not deſerving to be condemned.

UNCONDE'MNED [of *un* and *condemnatus*, L.] not condemned.

UNCONFI'N'D [of *un* and *confiné*, O, F.] unlimited, alſo free.

UNCONFIRM'D [of *un* and *confirmé*, F.] not confirm'd, uncertain.

UNCONFO'RMABLE [of *un conformare*, L. or *conformer*, F. and *able*] that does not conform.

UNCONFO'RMABLENESS } [the not conforming to, diſagree-
UNCONFO'RMITY } ingneſs.

UNCONFORMED [of *un* and *conformé*, F.] that has not conformed.

UNCO'NQUERABLE [of *un conquerir*, F. and *able*] invincible.

UNCON'QUERABLENESS [of *un* and *conquerir*, F. *able* and *neſs.*] invincibleneſs.

UNCON'QUERED, unſubdued.

UNCO'NSCIONABLE, unreaſonable, unjuſt, *&c.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS [of *un conſcius*, L. *able* and *neſs*] want of conſcience, unreaſonableneſs.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY, without conſcience.

UNCONSECRATED [of *un* and *conſacré*, F. of *conſecratus*, L.] that is not conſecrated.

An UNCONSTANT *Perſon* [*Hieroglyphically*] was repreſented by a ſea mew, that bird being ſo light, that it is carried every way by the wind, and ſuch an one was alſo ſignified by a crabfiſh, becauſe it goes not always in the ſame manner, but ſometimes forwards, and ſometimes backwards.

UNCONSTRA'INABLE [of *un* and *contraint*, F. and *able*] that cannot be conſtrained, *&c.*

UNCONSTRAI'NED [of *un* and *contraint*, F.] uncompelled.

UNCONSTRAI'NEDLY, voluntarily.

UNCONSU'MABLE [of *un* and *conſumer*, F. and *able*] that is not to be, or can't be conſumed.

UNCONSU'M'D [*inconſumptus*, L. or *un* and *conſumé*, F.] not waſted, or ſpent.

UNCONTA'MINATED [*incontaminatus*, L.] undefiled.

UNCONTE'MNED [*non contemptus*, L.] not deſpiſed.

UNCONTE'STABLN [*inconteſtable*, F.] without diſpute.

UNCONTE'STABLY, indiſputably.

UNCONTE'STED [of *un* and *conteſté*, F.] not diſputed.

UNCONTRO'ULABLE [of *un* and *controlé*, F. and *able*] that can't be controul'd, not to be diſputed.

UNCONTROULABLY, in a manner not to be controul'd.

UNCONTROU'LLED [of *un* and *controllé*, F.] without controul.

UNCONVE'RSABLE [of *un* and *converſable*, F.] unſociable.

UNCO'RDED [of *un* and *cordé*, F.] unbound, *&c.*

UNCO'RE *Priſt* } [in *Law*] q. d. *ſtill ready*, a plea for a
UNQUES *Priſt* } defendant being ſued for a debt due on a day paſt to ſave the forfeiture of his bond, *&c.* by affirming that he tender'd the debt at the time and place, and that there was none to receive it, and alſo that he is yet ready to pay the ſame, *L.* and *F.*

UNCORRE'CT [of *un* and *correct*, F.] faulty, full of blunders and miſtakes.

UNCORRE'CTLY, blunderingly.

UNCORRE'CTED [*incorrectus*, L.] unpuniſhed, unmended.

UNCORRU'PT } [of *un* and *corruptus*, L.] that is not
UNCORRU'PTED } corrupted.

UNCORRU'PTNESS, incorruption.

To UNCO'VER [*decouvrir*, F.] to take off a cover, *&c.*

To UNCO'UPLE [*decoupler*, F. to ſeparate.

UNCOU'RTEOUS [of *un* and *courtois*, O. F.] uncivil.

UNCOU'RTEOUSLY [q. d. not courtlike] uncivilly.

UNCOU'RTEOUSNESS, incivility.

UNCOU'TH [uncuð, *Sax.* unknown] ſtrange, hard to be underſtood, harſh, barbarous.

UNGOU'THNESS (of uncuðneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*) hardneſs to be underſtood, unuſualneſs, ſtrangeneſs, roughneſs, harſhneſs, barbarouſneſs.

UNCREA'TED [*increatus*, L. *incréé*, F.] not created.

UNCREA'TEDNESS, ſelf-exiſtence, the ſtate or condition of not having been created.

To UNCRO'WN [of *un* and *couronner*, F.] to dethrone.

UNCRO'WNED [of *incoronatus*, L.] not crowned; alſo deprived of the crown, depoſed.

To UNCRU'MPLE [of *un* and cꞃompehꞇ, *Sax.*] to make plain, ſmooth and even that which was crumpled.

U'NCTION [*onctio*, F.] an anointing.

U'NCTUOUS [of *unctus*, L.] oily, greaſy, fatty.

U'NCTUOUSNESS } [of *onctuoſité*, F. *unctio*, L. and *neſs*] oili-
U'NCTUOSITY } neſs, greaſineſs.

UNCU'LTIVABLE [of *un* and *cultivé*, F. and *able*] that cannot be cultivated.

UNCU'LTIVATED [*incultus*, L. *inculté*, F.] not tilled, *&c.*

UNCU'RABLE [of *un* and *curable*, *incurable*, F.] that can't be cur'd.

UNCU'RABLENESS [of *incurable*, F, and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being cured.

UNCU'RED [of *un* and *curatus*, L.] unhealed.

UNCU'RIOUS [of *un* and *curieux*, F. of *curioſus*, L.] without curioſity.

U'NCUS, a Hook, *L.*

UNCUS [with *Surgeons*] a hook to draw a dead child out of the womb.

UNCU'STOMABLE [of *un*, *coûtume*, F. and *able*] not liable to pay cuſtom.

UNCU'STOMED, that has not paid cuſtom.

UNCU'T [of *un* and *couteau*, F. or *culter*, L.] whole, not cut.

UNDAU'NTED [*indomitus*, L. *indomte*, F.] not diſheartened, intrepid.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, intrepidity, courageouſneſs.

UNDAUNTEDLY, intrepidly, *&c.*

UNDE'CAGON ['Ενδεκάγωνος, Gr.] a regular polygon of eleven ſides.

To UNDECEI'VE [of *un* and *deceivoir*, F.] to convince of a miſtake.

UNDE'CENT [*indecent*, F. of L.] unbecoming.

UNDE'CENTLY, unbecomingly.

UNDE'CENTNESS [*indecentia*, L.] unbecomingneſs.

UNDECI'DED [*indecis*, F. of *un* and *deciſus*, L.] not determined.

UNDECLI'NABLE [of *un* and *declinable*, *indeclinable*, F.] a word that cannot be declined.

UNDECLI'NED [*in* and *declinatus*, L.] not declined.

UNDE'CKED [of *un* and gedeckt, *Du.* and G.] adorned.

UNDEE' [*undé*, F.] (in *Heraldry*) waved, reſembling waves.

UNDEFA'CEABLE, that cannot be defaced, or disfigured.

UNDEFA'CED, not disfigur'd.

UNDEFE'NDED [*indefenſus*, L. not defended.

UNDEFI'LED [of *un*, neg. and ꝼaul, *Sax.* foul] unpolluted

UNDEFRAYED [of *un* and *defrayé*, F.] not pay'd.

UNDFJE'CTED [of *un* and *dejectum*, L.] intrepid, not caſt down.

UNDENI'ABLE [of *un*, *denier*, F. and *able*] inconteſtable.

UNDENI'ABLY, in a manner not to be deny'd.

UNDER [unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* under, *Dan.* and *Su.* onder, *Du.* unter, G. undar and untar, *Teut.*] beneath. With regard to *Place*, it denotes a lower ſituation, and with reſpect to *Time*, at the time of.

To UNDER-BID [of unꝺeꞃ biꝺꝺan, *Sax.*] to bid leſs than the value.

To UNDER-BIND [of unꝺeꞃ binꝺan, *Sax.*] to bind underneath.

UNDER-CHAMBERLAIN [of the *Exchequer*] an officer who cleaves the tallies written by the clerk, and reads the ſame, that the clerks and comptrollers of the pell may ſee that their entrance be true.

UNDER-FOOT [of unꝺer ꝼoꞇ, *Sax.*]

To UNDER-GIRD [of unꝺeꞃ-ᵹyꞃꝺan, *Sax.*]

To UNDER-GO [of unꝺeꞃ-ᵹan, *Sax.* underga, *Su.*] to bear or ſuffer.

UNDER-HAND [unꝺeꞃ hanꝺ, *Sax.*] clandeſtinely.

To UNDER-LAY [of unꝺeꞃ-lecᵹan, *Sax.*] to put under.

UNDERLAY'ER, a piece of wood to bear up any thing.

U'NDERLING [of unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and *ling*] a mean perſon, an inferior.

To UNDERMI'NE [of unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and *miner*, F.] to hollow under-ground, alſo to endeavour to ſupplant.

UNDERMI'NED [of unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and *miné*, F.] made hollow underneath; alſo circumvented.

U'NDERMOST [unꝺeꞃ mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the loweſt,

UNDERNE'ATH [unꝺeꞃ-beneoþ, *Sax.*] below.

To UNDER-PI'N [unꝺeꞃ-pinꝺan, *Sax.*] to put pins in below

UNDER-PINNING [in *Architecture*] a term uſed to expreſs the bringing up a building with ſtone under the groundſel.

To UNDER-PRO'P [onder-proppen, *Du.*] to ſupport with a prop.

UNDER-*rate* [of unꝺeꞃ and *rata*, L.] a low price, beneath the value.

To **UNDER**-*rate*, to undervalue.

To **UNDER-SELL** [of unꝺeꞃ and ꞅellan, *Sax.*] to ſell cheaper than the common price or value.

UNDER *the Sea* [*Sea Phraſe*] a ſhip is ſaid to be ſo, when ſhe lies ſtill, or waits for ſome other ſhip, with her helm laſh'd or ty'd up a lee.

UNDER *the Sun-Beams* [in *Aſtrol.*] is when a planet is not full ſeventeen degrees diſtant from the body of the Sun, either before or after it.

To **UNDER-PROP**, to heave up, by putting a prop or lever underneath.

UNDER-*ſort* (or Dregs) *of the People.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND** [of unꝺeꞃꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.*] to apprehend, to perceive in mind, to have knowledge of, to think, to believe.

Who UNDERSTANDS **ill, anſwers ill.**

Fr. *Qui mal entend, mal repond.*

A caution to thoſe who are too forward in anſwering before they rightly comprehend the matter in queſtion. The *It.* go farther and ſay: *Chi mal intende, peggio reſponde,* (He who underſtands ill, anſwers worſe.

UNDERSTA'NDING, apprehenſion, knowledge.

UNDERSTANDING [in *Ethicks*] is defined to be a faculty of the reaſonable ſoul, converſant about intelligible things, conſidered as intelligible.

Active **UNDERSTANDING**, is that faculty of the ſoul, by which the ſpecies and images of intelligible things are framed, on occaſion of the preſent phantaſms or appearances thereof.

Paſſive **UNDERSTANDING**, is that which receives the ſpecies framed by the active underſtanding, breaks forth into actual knowledge.

UNDERSTANDING [*Hieroglyphically*] an underſtanding employed in the ſearch of ſublime myſteries was, by the Ancients repreſented by an eagle.

UNDERSTANDING (the *Intellect*) was by them repreſented as a comely, well-built youth, having a crown of gold on his head, and a ſcepter in his right hand, looking earneſtly at an eagle, ſtanding by his feet.

UNDERSTANDING (*Knowledge*) was repreſented by a woman clad in cloth of gold, holding in one hand a ſphere, and in the other a ſerpent.

UNDERSTANDING, intelligence, correſpondence.

To **UNDERTA'KE** [of unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* **tager**, *Dan.*] to take upon one, to take in hand, to manage, to endeavour to do, to enterprize; alſo to be bail or be ſurety for, to anſwer for.

UNDERTA'KER [of unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and **tager**, *Dan.*] a manager of a buſineſs, eſpecially ſome great work.

UNDERTA'KERS [of *the King*] the deputies of the purveyors.

UNDERTA'KERS, perſons who provide all neceſſaries for the decent interment of the dead.

UNDERTA'KEN [of unꝺeꞃ, S*ax.* and **tager**, *Dan.*] enterpriſed; anſwered for another, *&c.*

To **UNDERVA'LUE** [of unꝺeꞃ and *evaluer*, F. of *valor*, L.] to eſteem or account leſs than the worth, *&c.*

UNDERVA'LUEMENT, a diſparagement, *&c.*

U'NDER-WOOD [unꝺeꞃ-ƿuꝺu, *Sax.*] coppice, or any wood that is not reckon'd as timber.

To **UNDER-WORK** [of unꝺer-ƿeoꞃcan, *Sax.*] to work for an under price.

To **UNDER-WRITE** [of unꝺeꞃ *and* ƿꞃiꞇan, Sax.] to ſubſcribe.

UNDER-WRI'TTEN [of unꝺeꞃ ƿꞃiꞇan, *Sax.*] ſubſcribed.

UNDESE'RVED [of *un*, neg. and *de* and *ſervi*, F.] unmerited.

UNDESI'GNED [of *un* and *deſignatus*, L.] without deſign, accidental.

UNDESI'GNEDLY, accidentally.

UNDESI'GNING, upright, ſincere; having no deſign.

UNDE'SIRABLE [of *un* and *deſirable*, O. F.] not to be coveted.

UNDETERMI'NABLE [of *un*, *determiner*, F. and *able*] that cannot be determined.

UNDETE'RMINED [of *indeterminatus*, L. *indeterminé*, F.] not determined, uncertain, irreſolute.

UNDEVO'UT [*indevot*, F.] irreverent.

UNDEVO'UTLY, irreverently.

UNDIGES'TIBLE [of *un* and *digeſtibilis*, L.] that cannot be digeſted.

UNDI'LIGENT [*indiligens*, L.] negligent.

UNDIMINI'SHABLE [of *un*, *diminuere*, L. and *able*] that cannot be diminiſh'd.

UNDIMINI'SH'D [of *un* and *diminué*, F. of *diminutus*, L.] not leſſened.

UNDISCE'RNABLE [of *un*, *diſcerner*, F. and *able*] that cannot be perceiv'd, inviſible.

UNDISCE'RNED, unperceiv'd.

UNDISCE'RNING, wanting diſcernment.

UNDISCHA'RGEABLE, that cannot be diſcharged.

UNDISCHARGED [of *un* and *decharge*, F.] not diſcharged.

UND'ISCIPLINED [of *un* and *diſcipliné*, F. of L.] uninſtructed or taught, *&c.*

UNDISPO'SED *of* [of *un* and *diſpoſé*, F.] unſold.

UNDISPRO'VABLE [of *un*, *dis*, *prouvé*, F. and *able*] that cannot be diſlik'd.

UNDISPU'TED [of *un* and *diſputé*, F.] that is not conteſted.

UNDISSO'LVED [of *un* and *diſſolvere*, L.] that is not diſſolv'd.

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE [of *un*, *diſtinguer* and *able*, that cannot be diſtinguiſh'd.

UNDISTI'NGUISHED [of *un* and *diſtingué*. F.] not diſcerned from others, *&c.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLENESS [of *indiſtinguibilis*, L. and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being diſtinguiſhed.

UNDISTU'RBED [of *un* and *diſturbato*, It.] uninterrupted, quiet.

UNDISTU'RBEDLY, without any interruption.

UNDIVI'DED [*indiviſus*, L.] whole, entire.

UNDIVI'NABLE [of *un* and *divinare*, L.] that cannot be known before-hand by divination.

UNDIVI'SIBLE [of *un* and *diviſible*, F. of L.] that cannot be divided or ſeparated.

To **UNDO** [of unꝺoen, S*ax.*] to take ſo pieces what was put together; alſo to ruin

To **UNDO** *a Boar* [with *Hunters*] is to dreſs it.

UNDOING, Ruin.

UNDO'NE [of unꝺoen, S*ax.*] not wrought, performed, *&c.* alſo ruined.

What is done cannot be UNDONE.

Lat. *Quod factum eſt, infectum fieri non poteſt.*

It is a folly to torment and grieve our ſelves for things that are paſt remedy. The *French* ſay: *Ce qui eſt fait, eſt fait.* (What is done, is done.) The beſt counſel is by another proverb: *Make the beſt of a bad Market.* The *Germans* ſay: **Glücklich iſt, wer vergiſſ't, was da nicht zu ändern iſt.** (He is happy who can forget what is not to be remedied.)

UNDO'UBTED [*indubitatus*, L.] certain.

UNDOU'TABLE [*un* and *douter*, F.] that cannot be doubted of, certain.

UNDRAI'NABLE [of *un*, *trainer*, F. and *able*] that cannot be drained or dry'd up.

To **UNDRAW** [of *un* and ꝺꞃaᵹan, S*ax.*] to draw back, as, to undraw the curtains.

UNDREA'DED [of *un* and ꝺꞃæꝺ, S*ax.*] not greatly feared.

To **UNDRESS** [of *un* and *dreſſer*, F.] to pull off one's clothes.

U'NDRESS, a Diſhabille.

U'NDRI'ED [of *un* and ꝺꞃiᵹan, S*ax.*] not dried.

UNDU'E [*indue*, F.] not due, undeſerved.

UNDU'ELY, undeſervedly, by indirect means.

UNDU'ENESS [of *un*, neg. *deu*, F. and *neſs*] unjuſtneſs, unmeetneſs unfitneſs.

U'NDULATED [*undulatus*, L.] made after the manner of waves, as watered ſilks, and ſtuffs, and the grain of wainſcot.

UNDULA'TION, a motion like that of waves, *L.*

UNDULA'TION *of the Air*, the waving of the air to and fro.

UNDULA'TION [in *Phyſicks*] a kind of tremulous motion or vibration in a liquid, or a ſort of wavy motion whereby a liquid alternately riſes and falls like the waves of the ſea.

UNDULA'TION [in S*urgery*] a motion enſuing in the matter contained in an abſceſs upon ſqueezing it,

UN'DULATORY *Motion*, the ſame as *Undulation.*

UNDU'TIFUL, diſobedient.

UNDU'TIFULNESS [of *un*, *deu* of *devoir*, F. and *neſs*] diſobedience to parents, *&c.*

UNDUTIFULLY, diſobediently.

UNDY'ING, immortal.

UNEA'RN'D, not merited by labour, *&c.*

UNEA'SINESS [of *un*, neg. *aiſe*, F. and *neſs*] unquietneſs of mind, a being in pain, inconveniency, *&c.*

UNEA'SY [*mal aiſé*, F.] pained, diſturbed in mind, inconvenient, troubleſome, concerned.

UNEATABLE, that cannot be eaten.

UNELA'STIC, not having a ſpongy or elaſtic quality.

UNELO'QUENT [of *un* and *eloquent*, F.] not well ſpoken.

UNE'LOQUENTNESS [of *un*, *eloquens*, L. and *neſs*] want of eloquence.

UNEMPLOY'ED [of *un* and *employé*, F.] not uſed or employ'd.

UNENCU'MBERED, without encumbrance.

UNENDOW'ED [of *un*, neg. and *doüe*, F.] having no dowry.

UNENJOY'ING, that has no enjoyment, that does not enjoy.

UNENVY'D, not envy'd.

UNEQUAL [of *un* and *æqualis*, L.] not like.

UNE'QUALLY, not in equal portions.

UNE'QUALNESS [*inæqualitas*, L. *inegalité*, F.] inequality.

UNE'RRING [of *un*, neg. and *errans*, L.] infallible.

UNESPY'D, not eſpyed.

Uneven [of *un* and aꝼen, *Sax.* or eben, G.] not ſmooth, alſo unequal.

Une'venness [of *un*, aꝼen and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unequalneſs, a not having plainneſs or ſmoothneſs.

Unexampled [of *un* and *exemple*, F.] without example.

Unexce'ptionable [of *un*, *exception*, F. and *able*] againſt whom or which no exception can be taken.

Unexceptionably, in a manner not to be excepted againſt.

Unexcu'sable, that is not to be excuſed.

Une'xecuted [of *un* and *executé*, F.] not executed.

Unexe'rted, not exerted or put forth.

Unexhau'sted [of *un* and *exhauſtum*, L.] not drawn out, not conſumed.

Unexpe'cted [of *un* and *expectatus*, L.] not looked for.

Unexpe'ctedly, in a manner not to be expected.

Unexpe'ctedness [of *un*, *expectatus*, L. and *neſs*] the not being looked for; ſurpriſingneſs.

Unexpe'rienced [of *un* and *experientia*, L.] not having try'd.

Unexpe'rt [of *un* and *expertus*, *inexpertus*, L.] unexperienc'd.

Unexpe'rtness [*inexpertus*, L. and *neſs*] unskilfulneſs.

Unexpou'ndable [of *un* and *exponere*, L. and *able*] that cannot be explain'd.

Unexpu'gnable [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] that cannot be conquered or won by fighting.

Unexte'nded [of *un* and *extendere*, L.] that is not extended.

Unexte'rminable [of *un*, *exterminer*, F. and *able*] that cannot be rooted out.

Unexti'nguishable [of *inextinguibilis*, L. *&c.*] unquenchableneſs.

Unexti'nguished, unquench'd.

Unexti'rpated [of *un* and *extirpé*, F.] not rooted out.

Unexpre'ssibleness [of *un*, *expreſſus*, L. *able* and *neſs*] unutterableneſs.

Unfa'ir [of *un* and ꝼæᵹeꞃ, *Sax.*] unjuſt.

Unfa'irly, unjuſtly.

Unfai'rness [of *un* and ꝼæᵹeꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unjuſtneſs, diſhoneſty.

Unfai'thful [of *un* and *fidelle*, F.] falſe.

Unfai'thfulness [*infidelité*, F. of L.] infidelity.

Unfai'thfully, falſely.

Unfa'lsified [of *un* and *falſifié*, F.] genuine.

Unfa'med [*infamatus*, L. or *un*, neg. and *famé*, F. of *fama* L.] not famous; alſo infamous.

Unfa'shionable [of *un* and *façon*, F. and *able*] out of the faſhion.

Unfa'shioned [of *un façonné*, F.] unformed, *&c.*

To **Unfa'sten** [of *un* and ꝼæꞅꞇnian, *Sax.*] to unlooſe or undo what was faſt.

Unfa'thomable [of *un*, ꝼæðm. *Sax.* and *able*] that cannot be fathom'd, alſo that cannot be comprehended.

Unfea'sable [of *un* and *faiſable*, F.] that cannot be done.

Unfea'thered [of *un*, ꝼæðeꞃ, *Sax.*] not fledged or covered with feathers.

Unfed [of *un* and feden, *Dan.*] ꝼeꝺan, *Sax.*] not fed.

Unfei'gned [of *un feint*, F. of *fingere*, L.] ſincere.

Unfei'gnedly, ſincerely.

Unfe'ignedness, ſincerity.

Unfe'nced [prob. of *indefenſus*, L.] having no fence.

Unfe'rtileness [of *infertilis*, L. or *infertilité*, F.] unfruitfulneſs.

Unfe'ttered [of *un* and ᵹeꝼeꞇeꞃan, *Sax.*] without fetters.

Unfillable [of *un* and ꝼillan, *Sax.*] not capable of being filled.

Unfi'nished [of *un* and *fini*, F. of *finitus*, L.] not ended.

Unfi't [of *un* and ꝼiꞇ, *Sax.*] unapt, improper.

Unfi'tly, improperly.

Unfi'tness [prob. of *un* and ꝼiꞇ and neꞅꞅe *Sax.* *un fait*, F.] unmeetneſs.

Unfi'tting, unbeſeeming.

Unfi'xed [of *un* and *fixé*, F.] unſettled.

Unfi'xedness [of *un*, neg. and *fixe*, F. of *fixus*, L. and *neſs*] an unfixed ſtate or temper, unſettledneſs.

Unfledg'd [of *un* and vlegaet, *Dan.* flown] that has not yet got feathers.

To **Unfo'ld** [of *un* and ꝼealꝺan, *Sax.*] to lay open, to explain.

Unforbi'd [of *un* and ꝼoꞃbeoꝺan, *Sax.*] not prohibited.

Unfo'rced [of *un* and *forcé*, F.] unconſtrained.

Unfo'rcible [of *un* and *forcer*, F.] inexpugnable.

Unforekno'wn [of *un*, ꝼoꞃe and cnapan, *Sax.*] not known beforehand.

Unforesee'n [of *un* and ꝼoꞃeꞅeon, *Sax.*] not ſeen beforehand.

Unfo'rmed [*informis*, L.] not put into form.

Unfo'rmed *Stars* [with *Aſtron.*] are thoſe ſtars which are alſo called nebulous or cloudy, and are ſcarce to be ſeen by the bare eye, or even by a teleſcope.

Unfo'rtified [of *un* and *fortifié*, F.] not fortified.

Unfo'rtunate [of *infortuné*, F. of *infortunatus*, L.] unlucky, unhappy.

Unfo'rtunately, unluckily.

Unfo'rtunateness [*infortunitas*, L. *infortune*, F. and *neſs*] unhappineſs, unluckineſs.

Unfo'und [of *un* and ꝼinꝺan, *Sax.*] not found.

Unfreque'nted [of *un frequentatus*, L. *frequenté*, F.] not often gone to.

Unfre'quentness [*infrequentia*, L.] the ſeldomneſs.

Unfrie'ndliness [of *un* ꝼꞃeonꝺlice and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] an unfriendly diſpoſition or treatment.

Unfrie'ndly, unkindly.

Unfru'itful, barren.

Unfrui'tfulness [of *un*, *fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L. and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſterility, barrenneſs.

Unfumed [of *un* and *fumé*, F.] not ſmoked.

Unfu'rnished [of *un* and *fourni*, F.] without furniture.

Ungai'n, awkward, unhandy in doing any thing.

Ungai'nness, awkwardneſs.

Ungai'nly, awkwardly.

Unge'nerous [of *un* and *genereux*, F. *generoſo*, It. of *generoſus*, L.] not generous; not bountiful, ſparing, unhandſome.

Unge'nerously, not freely or liberally, unhandſomely.

Ungai'nful [of *un*, *gain*, F. and *full*] not producing gain.

Unga'rnished [of *un*, and *garni*, F.] not ſet off with garniture.

Unga'thered [of *un* and ᵹaðeꞃian, *Sax.*] not gathered.

Unge'ld [unᵹelꝺ, *Sax.*] *i. e.* not to be redeemed by a pecuniary compenſation; as if a man were killed in committing of a felony, he was to lie in the field unburied, and no pecuniary compenſation ſhould be made for his death.

Ungentee'l, clowniſh, not gentleman-like.

Ungentee'ly, in a clowniſh manner.

Ungenti'leness [of *un*, *gentilitas*, L. *gentileſſe*, F.] ungentility, the unlikeneſs to or becoming a gentleman.

Ungentle [of *un* and *gentil*, F.] untractable, alſo ſevere, hard.

Ungentleness [of *un*, *gentilis*, L.] untameneſs, rudeneſs, the oppoſite to mildneſs.

Ungently, untractably, hardly.

To **Ungi'rd** [of *un* and ᵹyꞃꝺan, *Sax.*] to looſen or untie a girdle, *&c.*

Ungi'rt [of *un* and ᵹyꞃꝺel, *Sax.*] ungirded.

To **Unglu'e** [of *un* and *glutinare*, L.] to unfaſten what is glued.

Ungo'dlily [of *un* and ᵹoꝺlice, *Sax.*] impiouſly, *&c.*

Ungo'dliness [of *un* ᵹoꝺlicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] impiouſneſs, *&c.*

Ungo'dly [of *un* ᵹoꝺlic, *Sax.*] not fearing God, *&c.*

Ungo'vernable [of *un* and *gouverné*, F. and *able*.] not to be govern'd.

Ungo'vernableness [of *un gouverné* and *habilité* of *habilitas*, L.] an ungovernable temper.

Ungra'ceful [of *un grace*, F. and ꝼull, *Sax.*] not having a good or becoming aſpect, mien, or air.

Ungra'ceful [of *un*, *grace*, F. and *full*.] uncomely, *&c.*

Ungra'cefulness, uncomelineſs in aſpect.

Ungracefully, unhandſomely.

Ungra'cious [*un* and *gracieux*, F. of *gratioſus*, L.] void of grace, unlucky, untoward.

Ungra'ciously, in an unlucky untoward manner.

Ungra'ciousness [of *un gracieuſité*, F. *gratioſitas*, L.] voidneſs of grace.

Ungra'nted [of *un* and *garanti*, F. warranted] not allow'd.

Ungramma'tical [of *un* and *grammaticalis*, L.] not according to the rules of grammar.

To **Ungra'pple** [of *un* and krappelen, *Teut.*] to diſengage what was grappled.

Ungra'teful [*ingratus*, L. *ingrat*, F.] unthankful, alſo unpleaſant.

Ungra'tefully, unthankfully, unpleaſantly.

Ungratefulness [*ingratus*, L. and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ingratitude, unpleaſantneſs.

Unguarded [of *un* and *garde*, F.] not defended or kept by a guard.

Unguarded [of *un* and *gardé*, F.] not upon one's guard.

Unguarded, not having any guard; alſo unwary, heedleſs.

U'nguent [*unguentum*, L.] ointment.

Unguenta'ria, the art of compounding and making ointments, *L.*

Ungue'ntum, a ſweet ointment, a perfume, a ſalve, *L.*

Ungue'ntum *armarium*, weapon-ſalve, *L.*

U'nguis, the nail of a finger or toe, a ſimilar white and hard part which ſecures the ends of them from external injuries, and is alſo an ornament to them, *L.*

U'nguis *Os* [with *Anat.*] a little thin bone in the great corner of the orbit of the eye, in which is a hole, in which the lacrymal gland lies.

U'NGULA, the hoof a beaſt, *L.*

U'NGULA [with *Geometricians*] is the ſection of a cylinder cut off by a plane, paſſing obliquely thro' the plane of the baſe and part of the cylindrick ſurface.

UNGULA [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of hooked inſtrument for extracting a dead *Fœtus* out of the womb, *L.*

UNGULUS } [with *Botaniſts*] a little ſpeck of a different
UNGUI'CULUS } colour from the reſt of the *Petala* or flower-leaves, *L.*

UNGUI'LTINESS [of *un* ʒilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay a fine, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] innocent ſtate or condition.

UNHA'BITABLE [of *un* and *habitable*, F. of *L.*] not capable or fit to be inhabited.

UNHA'BITABLENESS; an uninhabitable quality, *&c.*

To **UNHA'FT** [of *un* and haꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] to take off the haft of a knife, *&c.*

To **UNHA'LLOW** [of *un* and halʒian, *Sax.*] to prophane.

UNHA'LLOWED [of *un* and halʒian, *Sax.*] unſanctified, prophane.

UNHALLOWING, a profanation.

To **UNH'ALTER** [to take of the halter from *a Horſe.* of *un* and **halter**, *Du.* and L. G. **halfter**, H. G.] to take off a halter.

UNHA'LTERED [of *un* and **halter**, *Du.* halꝼꞇꞃe, *Sax*] freed from or without a halter, *&c.*

To **UNHA'ND** [of *un* and *hand*] to let go, as *unhand me* (let me go)

UNHA'NDINESS [of *un*, **handig**, *Du.* and *neſs*] awkwardneſs.

UNHA'NDY, awkward, not clever or dextrous.

UNH'ANDILY, awkwardly.

UNHA'NDSOME [of *un* and **handſam**, *Teut.*] indecent, ununbecoming civil.

UNHA'NDSOMENESS, indecency, unbecomingneſs, rudeneſs.

UNHA'NDSOMELY, in an indecent, uncivil manner. *&c.*

UNHA'PPINESS [of *un*, neg. and prob. **happus**, *Brit.* and *neſs*] unfortunateneſs, wretchedneſs, *&c.*

UNHA'PPILY, in an unfortunate manner.

UNHAPPY, unfortunate, unlucky, miſerable.

To **UNHA'RBOUR** [of *un* and heꞃebeꞃʒa, *Sax.*] to diſlodge.

UNHARMO'NIOUS [of *un* and *harmonieux*, F. of *harmonia*, L.] diſcordant, jarring diſagreeing.

To **UNHA'RNESS** [of *deſharnacher*, F.] to take off the harneſs.

To **UNHA'SP** [of *un* and hæpꞅan, *Sax.*] to undo a haſp.

UNHEA'LABLE [of *un* and hælan, *Sax*] incurable.

UNHEALTHFUL [of *un* hæl and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſickly.

UNHEA'LTHFULNESS } [of *un* hæl and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*]
UNHEA'LTHINESS } ſickline ſs, an unhealthful quality ſtate or condition.

UNHEALTHY, v. *unhealthful.*

UNHEA'RD [of *un* and hyꞃan, *Sax.* to hear] not heard.

UNHEA'RTY [of *un* and heoꞃꞇa, *Sax.*] inſincere.

UNHEE'DED [of *un* and beheꝺeꞇ, *Sax.*] unregarded.

UNHEE'DFUL, careleſs, regardleſs.

UNHEE'DFULNESS [of *un* heꝺan, and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] careleſneſs, regardleſneſs

To **UNHINGE** [of *un* and **heng** or **hangſel**, *Du.*] to take off the hinges; to diſorder.

To **UNHO'ARD** [of *un* and hoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] to take out of a hoard, to diſcloſe, to ſteal. *Milton.*

UNHO'LINESS [of *un* haliʒ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unſanctifiedneſs, profaneneſs.

UNHOLY [of *un* and haliʒ, *Sax.*] prophane, wicked.

UNHO'NEST [*inhoneſtus*, L.] diſhoneſt.

To **UNHOO'DWINK** [of *un*, hoꝺ, and pincian, *Sax.*] to remove any thing that obſtructs the ſight.

To **UNHO'OK** [of *un* and hoce, *Sax.*] to take off from a hook.

UNHO'PED *for* [of *un* and ʒehapeꞇ, *Sax.*] unexpected.

UNHO'PEFUL [of *un*, hopa and ꝼul, *Sax.*] from whom no good is to be expected.

UNHO'PEFULNESS [of *un*, hope-ꝼull and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] viciouſneſs.

To **UNHO'RSE** [of *un* and hoꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] to pull off a horſe.

To **UNHO'SE** [of *un* and hoꞅa, *Sax*] to pull off the hoſe or ſtockings.

UNHO'SPITABLENESS [*inhoſpitalitas*, L.] inhoſpitable quality.

UNHU'MAN [*inhumanus*, L.] unkind, barbarous, cruel.

UNHU'RT [of *un* and hyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] having receiv'd no injury, *&c.*

UNHU'SBANDED [of *un* huꞅ an houſe, and bonꝺa, *Sax.* a husband] not managed with good husbandry.

To **UNHU'SK** [of *un* and **huſche**, *Du.*] to take off the husk or ſhell.

UNICA'PSULAR [of *unicapſularis*, L.] having but one ſingle ſeed veſſel.

UNICORN [of *unus* one, and *cornu*, L. a horn] is by ſome ſuppoſed to be a very rare and beautiful beaſt, like an horſe, having one long horn in the middle of the forehead twiſted. But this creature not being well atteſted to have been ſeen, may well be thought to exiſt rather from its being mentioned in ſcripture; ſome perſons ſuppoſe there muſt be ſuch a creature, and that it has long hair under the chin like a goat, and cloven feet; that its horn is an antidote againſt poiſon, and therefore it dips the ſame in the water before it drinks, and other beaſts for the ſame reaſon wait to ſee it drink firſt; and that it is wonderful fond of chaſte perſons, and therefore, in order to take it, a virgin is plac'd in its way, whom when the unicorn ſpies, he lies down by her and lays his head on her lap and ſo falls a ſleep; when the virgin making a ſignal, the hunters come in and take the beaſt which could never be caught any other way, becauſe it would rather caſt it ſelf headlong from a rock and die.

*Sea-*UNICORN, a fiſh about eighteen or twenty foot in length, having a head like an horſe, and a white horn in the middle of the forehead about five handfuls long. Its ſcales are as big as a crown piece, and it hath ſix large fins like the end of a galley-oar. The horn of this fiſh is ſuppos'd to be what is believ'd to be the horn of the creature before mentioned.

UNICO'RNOUS [*unicornus*, L.] having but one horn.

U'NIFORM [*uniforme*, F. Sp. and It. *uniformis*, L.] of one form or faſhion, regular, having all parts alike even.

UNIFORM *Flowers* } are ſuch as are all around of the ſame
UNIFORM *Plants* } figure, having the fore and back parts as alſo the right and left parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM *Motions* [of *Bodies*] are the ſame with equable or equal motions.

UNIFO'RMITY [*uniformité*, F. *uniformità*, It. *uniformitas*, L.] regularity, a ſimilitude or reſemblance, as in figures of many ſides and angles reſpectively equal and anſwerable one to the other.

U'NIFORMLY [*uniformiter*, L. *uniformement*, F.] after an uniform manner.

To **U'NIFY** [*unificare*, L.] to make one, to reconcile.

UNILA'BIATED [of *unus* one, and *labium*, L. a lip,] ſpoken of flowers.

UNINFLA'MMABLE [of *un*, *enflammer*, F. and *able*] that cannot be made to flame or be ſet on fire.

UNIMA'GINABLE [of *un* and *imaginable*, F.] not to be imagined.

UNIMMO'RTAL [of *un* and *immortalis*, L.] not immortal, mortal, *Milton.*

UNIMPLO'Y'D [of *un* and *employé*, F.] not made uſe of, *&c.*

UNIMPRE'GNATED [of *un* neg. and *impregnatus*, L.] not gotten with child.

UNINDEA'RED, not having gained affection.

UNINHA'BITED [of *un* and *inhabitatus*, L.] not dwelt in.

UNINTELLIGIBLE [of *un* and *intelligible*, F. of L.] that cannot be underſtood.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY, in a manner not to be underſtood.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLENESS [of *un* and *intelligible*, F. of *L.* and *neſs*] uncapableneſs of being underſtood.

UNI'NTERESTED [of *un* and *intereſſé*, F.] diſintereſted.

UNINTERMI'TTED [of *un* and *intermiſſus*, L.] continual, not diſcontinued.

UNINTERRU'PTED [of *un* and *interruptus*, L.] continual.

UNINTHRALL'D [of *un in* and ꝺꞃæl, *Sax.*] not enſlaved or brought into thrall.

UNINVI'TED [of *un* and *invité*, F. of *L.*] not invited.

UNJOINED [of *un* and *jointe*, F.] not joined together.

To **UNJOINT** [*dejoindre*, F.] to put out of joint.

U'NION [F. and Sp. *unione*, It. of *unio*, L.] the combining or joining ſeveral things into one ſociety, concord, or agreement, eſpecially that which ariſes from ſolemn leagues, offenſive and defenſive, made by ſovereign princes and ſtates.

UNION [in an *Eccleſiaſtical Senſe*] is a combining or conſolidating of two churches into one.

UNION *of Acceſſion*, is when the united benefice becomes a member and acceſſory of the principal.

UNION *by Confuſion*, is that where the two titles are ſuppreſſed and a new one created including both.

UNION *philoſophical* [according to Dr. *Grew*] is uſed for one of the three ways of mixture, being the joining together of atoms or inſenſible particles ſo as to touch in a plane, as is ſuppoſed to be the caſe in the cryſtallization of ſalts, *&c.*

UNION [in *Architect.*] is the harmony between the colours in the materials of a building.

UNION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the concourſe of many *Beings* in order to make one *Individual.*

Eſſential **UNION** [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when many *incomplete Beings*, adapted to one another, concur to make one *Eſſential Individual.* Thus as in the compoſition of a body, matter and form, are more *eſſentially* united; ſo the elements in all mixt bodies, are united by an *eſſential Union.*

Perſonal **UNION** [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when two natures are ſo united as to make one perſon. The union of the divine and human nature, in the perſon of our Saviour Chriſt, is the only inſtance that can be given of this union.

Accidental **UNION** [in *Metaphyſicks*] is when many cauſes accidentally occur to make one thing by *Accident.*

Verbal UNION [in *Metaphyſicks*] conſiſts only in the bare agreement of words.

Real UNION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the concourſe of many diſtinct *Beings*, in order to the forming one *Individual*.

UNION [in *Painting*] is the ſymmetry or agreement between the ſeveral parts of a piece of painting, ſo that they apparently conſpire to form one thing.

UNION-*Pearls*, thoſe pearls which grow in couples, the beſt ſort of pearls.

UNION *of Heart and Tongue* is emblematically repreſented by the tree *Perſea*, whoſe leaves are in the form of a tongue, and the fruit of which reſembles a heart.

To UNJOINT *a Bittern* [*Carving Term*] is to cut it up.

U'NISON [*uniſſon*, F. *uniſuono*, It. q. *uniſonus*, L.] one and the ſame ſound, whether by one voice, or divers voices ſounding in the ſame tone, or the agreement of two notes or ſtrings of an inſtrument in one and the ſame tone.

UNIT [*unitas*, L. *unité*, F. *unità*, It. *uno*, Sp. two] the firſt ſignificant figure of a number, or the figure 1, as in 322, the laſt figure on the right-hand is the unit or place of units.

UNI'TABLE [of *unitus* and *habilis*, L.] capable of being united.

UNITA'RIANS, a name aſſumed by the *Antitrinitarians*, as making a profeſſion of preſerving the glory and attribute of divinity to one only.

To UNI'TE [*unire*, L.] to join two or more together, to make or become one.

UNI'TION [in *Surgery*] the uniting of disjoined parts.

UNI'TIVE, of an uniting quality.

U'NITY [*unitas*, L. *unité*, F. *unita*, It. *unidad*, Sp.] union, agreement, oneneſs ſingularity, *&c.*

UNITY [in *God*] is an incommunicable attribute by which he is one and no more.

UNITY [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the *Indiviſion* of any being, *i. e.* the diviſion of its eſſence implying ſuch a contradiction, that, except a thing can be divided from itſelf, it is impoſſible to divide it.

Real UNITY (in *Metaphyſicks*) is that which, without any operation of the mind, is really in every particular.

Rational UNITY (in *Metaphyſicks*) is that common nature that is diffus'd in all the particulars of any kind, yet by the operation of the underſtanding is made one.

UNITY (in *Arith.*) the firſt principle of number.

UNITY *of Poſſeſſion* (in *Law*) a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles; as when a man, holding land by leaſe, afterwards buys the fee ſimple, which extinguiſhes his leaſe, and he is now become lord of the ſame.

UNITY (in *Dramatick Performances*) is three-fold, of action, time, and place. Theſe unities have been eſtabliſhed by criticks to bring the drama as near nature as is poſſible.

UNITY *of Action*, is the firſt of the three unities appropriated to the drama; two actions that are different and independent will diſtract the attention and concernment of the auditors, and ſo of conſequence fruſtrate the deſign *of the Poet*, which is to move terror and pity.

U'NITY *and Wiſdom* (*Hieroglyphically*) were repreſented by the ſun and its beautiful beams.

UNJU'DGED (of *un* and *judicatus*, L.) not judged or tried.

UNIVE'RSALNESS [*univerſalité*, F. of *L.*] univerſality.

UNIVE'RSAL (F. and Sp. *univerſale*, It. of *univerſalis*, L.) general, belonging or extending to all, common.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, a mathematical inſtrument to find the latitude, the hour of the day, and moſt propoſitions on the globe.

An UNIVE'RSAL (with *Logicians*) that which is common in ſeveral things, a predicable.

UNIVERSAL *incomplex* (in *Logick*) is ſuch as produces one only conception in the mind, and is a ſimple thing which reſpects many, as *human Nature*.

UNIVERSAL *complex* (in *Logick*) is either an univerſal propoſition, as *every Whole is greater than its Parts*; or elſe whatever raiſes a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a rational creature.

UNIVE'RSALISTS, *Arminians*, *Remonſtrants*, thoſe perſons who hold univerſal redemption.

UNIVERSA'LITY [*univerſalité*, F. *univerſalità*, It. *univerſalidad*, Sp, of *univerſalitas*, L.] a being univerſal, general.

Metaphyſical UNIVERSALITY [with *Schoolmen*] is that which admits of ſome exception, as all men are ambitious.

UNIVE'RSALLY, generally, every where, and of every one.

UNIVERSALS *in cauſing* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as are the common efficient cauſes of divers effects, as the *Sun*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in diſtributing* [in *Logick*] are common or univerſal ſigns, as *all*, *none*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in knowing* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as know all things, as the *Underſtanding*, &c,

UNIVERSALS *in repreſenting* [in *Logick*] are images or ideas of univerſal things, as a *Man*, a *Houſe*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in ſignifying* [in *Logick*] common words that ſignify many things, as a *Stone*, an *Animal*.

UNIVERSALS *in being or exiſting* [in *Logick*] are natures which exiſt in ſeveral, as humanity in *John*, *Thomas*, &c.

UNIVERSALS *in predicating* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as do exiſt in many things, and are ſeparately predicated of them all, as *unum*, *ens*.

UNI'VERSE [*mundus univerſus*, L.] the whole frame of material beings, the whole world, alſo the earth.

UNIVE'RSITY [*univerſité*, F. *univerſità*, It. *univerſidad*, Sp. of *univerſitas*, L.] the whole in general.

UNIVE'RSITY [in *Civil Law*] a body politick or corporation.

UNIVE'RSITY, a nurſery for learning, where youth are inſtructed in the languages, arts, and ſciences.

UNI''VOCAL [*univoque*, F. *univoco*, It. and Sp. *univocus*, L.] of one ſound or name.

UNIVO'CAL *Terms* [with *Logicians*] are ſuch whoſe name and nature is the ſame.

UNIVOCAL *Signs* [in *Surgery*] are ſigns of the fractures of the skull, *viz.* dimneſs of ſight, loſs of underſtanding, *&c.*

UNIVO'CAL *Generation* [in *Phyſicks*] the antients held that all perfect animals were produced by *Univocal Generation*, *i. e.* by the ſole union or copulation of male and female of the ſame ſpecies; and that inſects were produced by *Equivocal Generation* without any ſeeds, and merely by the corruption of the earth exalted and, as it were, impregnated by the rays of the ſun.

UNIVO'CALLY, in an univocal manner.

UNIVOCA'TION [in *Metaphyſicks*] agreement in the ſame manner and the ſame ſenſe.

UNJU'ST [*injuſtus*, L. *injuſté*, F. *ingiuſto*, It. *injuſto*, Sp.]

UNJU'STIFIABLE [of *un*, *juſtifié*, F. and *able*] that cannot be juſtifyed, illicite.

UNJU'STIFIABLY, illicitely.

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS, the ſtate of an illicite thing.

UNJU'STLY (*injuſté*, L. *injuſtement*, F.) contrary to juſtice.

UNJU'STNESS (*injuſtitia*, L. *injuſtice*, F.) injuſtice.

UNKA'RDNESS, ſolitarineſs, loathſomeneſs.

UNKE'MBED (of *un* and cæmban, *Sax.* *incomptus*, L.) not combed.

To UNKE'NNEL (of *un* and *chenil*, F. *canile*, L.) to put or rouze out of his kennel.

UNKIND (of *un* and cyn, *Sax.* or **kind**, G.) unfriendly.

UNKI'NDLY, in an unfriendly manner.

Better UNKIND than troubleſome.

It is a fault, if any, on the right ſide, rather to incur the hazard of being thought unkind, than to viſit our friends ſo often as to be troubleſome. The modiſh way of viſiting when we know our friends are not at home, is perhaps not always ſo very unreaſonable. *Malim in hanc peccare partem, ut deſiderer, quam ut obtundam*; ſay the *Latins*.

UNKI'NDNESS (of *un*, and prob. cyn, *Sax.* or **kind**, G. and *neſs*) unfriendlineſs.

U'NKLE (*oncle*, F.) the brother of a father or mother.

To UNKNI'T (of *un* and cniꞇꞇan, *Sax.*) to undo a knot or knitting.

UNKNI'T (of *un* and cnyꞇꞇan, *Sax.*) not knitted.

UNKNOWING (of *un* and cnaƿan, *Sax.*) ignorant.

UNKNO'WINGLY, ignorantly.

UNKNO'WN (of *un* and cnaƿan, *Sax.*) not known.

UNKNOWN *to one*, without his knowledge, or perception.

UNLA'BOURED (*un* and *laboré*, F.) untilled, alſo not elaborate.

To UNLA'CE (*delacer*, F.) to looſen or take off a lace.

To UNLA'CE *a Coney* (in *Carving*) is to cut it up.

To UNLA'DE (of *un* and hlaꝺian, *Sax.*) to unload.

UNLA'GE (unlaᵹe, *Sax.*) a wicked or unjuſt law.

UNLAME'NTED (of *un* and *lamenté*, F. of *lamentatus*, L.) not bewailed.

UNLAU'DABLE (of *un* and *laudabilis*, L.) not commendable.

UNLAU'DABLY, in a manner not commendable.

UNLAW'FUL (of unlaᵹa and ꝼull, *Sax.*) contrary to law.

UNLAW'FUL *Aſſembly* (in *Law*) is the meeting of three or more perſons together by force, to commit ſome unlawful act, as to aſſault any perſon, *&c.* tho' they do not commit it.

UNLAW'FULLY, illegally.

UNLA'WFULNESS (of *un* laᵹa, law, and ꝼullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*) illegitimateneſs.

To UNLEA'RN (of *un* and leoꞃnian, *Sax.*) to forget what one has learnt.

UNLEA'RNED }
UNLEA'RNT } without learning, illiterate, ignorant.

UNLEA'RNEDLY, in an illiterate manner.

UNLEA'RNEDNESS (of *un* leoꞃnian and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*) voidneſs of erudition or learning.

To UNLEA'SH (*Hunting-Phraſe*) is to let looſe the leaſh or line, in order to let the dogs go after the game.

UNLEA'VENED (*levain*, F.) not fermented with leaven.

UNLE'TTERED (of *un* and *Litera*, L.) illiterate, not having letters on the back as books.

Unlibi'dinous (of *un* and *libidinoſus*, L.) not luſtful, free from luſt, *Milton.*

Unli'cens'd (of *un* and *licence*, F.) not having allowance or permiſſion, *Milton.*

Unli'ghtsome, obſcure, *Milton.*

Unli'ke [of *un* and ʒelic, *Sax.*] not like.

Unli'keliness, improbability.

Unli'kely, improbably.

Unli'keness (of *un* ʒelic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*) diſſimilitude.

Unli'mited (of *un* and *limité*, F. of *L.*) not bounded.

Unli'mited *Problem* (in *Geom.*) is ſuch as one as is capable of infinite ſolutions; as to divide a triangle given into two equal parts, to make a circle paſs through two points aſſigned, *&c.*

To **Unli'ne**, to take out the lining.

To **Unload** (of *un* and hlaꝺan, *Sax.*) to unburthen.

To **Unlo'ck** (of *un* and loc, of belucan, *Sax.* to faſten with a lock) to open or undo a lock.

To **Unlock** *one's Boſom*, to open one's mind freely.

Unloo'ked *for* (of *un* and locian, *Sax.*) unexpected.

To **Unloo'se** [of *un* and looſen, *Du.* leꞅan, *Sax.*] to looſen.

To **Unloose** [or reſolve] a queſtion.

Unlov'ely [of *un*, luꝼe and ʒelic, *Sax.*] unamiable.

Unlo'veliness [of *un* luꝼe of luꝼian and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] undeſervingneſs of love, unhandſomeneſs.

Unlu'ckiness [of *un*, luck, *Du* and *neſs*] unfortunateneſs.

Unlu'cky, unfortunate, untoward, miſchevious.

To **Unlu'te** [of *un* and *lutum*, clay, *L.*] to take off the lute, loam, or clay, from ſome chymical veſſel that has been luted.

Unma'de [of *un* and macan, *Sax.*] not made.

To **Unma'n** [of *un* and man] to deprive of manhood; alſo to behave unbecoming a man, likewiſe to degrade.

To **Unman** [or diſarm] a ſhip.

Unma'nageable [of *un ménagé*, F. and *able*] difficult, or not at all, to be manag'd.

Unma'nliness [of man and ʒelicneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] behaviour unbecoming a man,

Unma'nly, unworthy of a man.

Unma'nnerliness [of *un*, *manieres*, F. and *likeneſs*] undecent behaviour.

Unmannerly, indecently, uncivilly.

Unmanu'red [of *un* and *marné*, F.] uncultivated, undunged.

Unma'rked [of *un* and *remarqué* F. or ungemerckt, G.] not taken notice of or obſerv'd, *Milton.*

Unma'rried [of *un* and *marié*, F.] not married, *&c.*

To **Unma'rry** [*demarier*, F.] to diſſolve the matrimonial contract.

To **Unmask** [*demaſquer*, F.] to take off a mask, to expoſe openly.

To **Unmast** *a Ship* [of *un* and mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* or maſt, *Du.* and G.] to take out her maſts.

Unma'sted [*demâté*, F. or *un* and mæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] without maſts.

Unma'stered [of *un* and *maitre*, F. or bemeiſtert, G.] not overcome.

Unmatched [of *un* and maet, *Du.* maca, *Sax.* a companion] not coupled, not paired, not equalled.

Unma'tted [of *un* and mæꞇꞇe, *Sax.*] not matted.

Unme'aning [of *un* and mænan, *Sax.*] without meaning.

Unmea'surable [of *un* and *meaſurable*, F.] that cannot be meaſured.

Unmea'surableness [of *un meſurable*, F. and *neſs*] immenſeneſs, uncapableneſs of being meaſured.

Unmea'surably, immenſely.

Unmeasur'd, not meaſured.

Unme'ditated [*immeditatus*, L.] not meditated.

Unmee't [of *un* and mæðe, *Sax.*] unfit, unbecoming.

Unmee'tness [of *un* mæðe and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unfitneſs, *&c.*

Unme'lted [of *un* and mylꞇan, *Sax.*] not made fluid.

Unme'rciful [of *un*, *merci* and *ful*] cruel, *&c.*

Unme'rcifully, cruelly.

Unme'rcifulness [of *un*, *merci*, F. and *fulneſs*] cruelty.

Unminded [of *un* and mynꝺian, *Sax.*] unregarded, unheeded.

Unmindful [of *un* and mynꝺꝼul, *Sax.*] heedleſs, careleſs.

Unmi'ndfully, careleſly.

Unmi'ndfulness [of *un* mynꝺian, *Sax.* and ꝼulneꞅꞅe] heedleſneſs, regardleſneſs.

Unmi'ngled [of *un* ʒemanʒeꞇ, *Sax.*] unmixed.

Unmole'sted [of *un*, *moleſte*, F. of *moleſtatus*, L.] not diſturbed.

To **Unmo'or** [*demarer*, F.] to weigh anchor.

Unmoored, not at anchor with the anchors weighed.

Unmo'veable [of *un* and *immobilis*, or of *mouvoir*, F. and *able*] not to be moved.

Unmo'veableness [of *immobilitas*,] fixedneſs. ſtedfaſtneſs.

Unmoveably, ſtedfaſtly.

Unmo'ved [*immotus*, L.] not moved, not affected.

To **Unmu'ffle** [of *un* muð, a mouth, and ꝼealꝺian, *Sax.* to hide] to take off a muffler.

To **Unnai'l** [of *un* and næʒl, *Sax.* or nageln, *Teut.*] to draw the nails out of any thing, to open it.

Unna'tural [*non naturalis*, L.] contrary to nature, inhuman, void of natural affection.

Unna'turally [of *un* and *naturaliter*, L. *naturalement*, F.] after an unnatural manner, againſt nature.

Unna'turalness [of *un* and *naturalis*, L. and *neſs*] repugnancy to nature; alſo an unnatural or inhuman behaviour or diſpoſition.

Unna'vigable (of *un* and *navigable*, F. of L.) that cannot be ſailed upon.

Unne'cessariness [of *un*, *neceſſaire*, F. and *neſs*] the not being neceſſary.

Unne'cessary [of *un* and *neceſſaire*, F. of *L.*] not needful.

Unnee'dful (of *un* neaꝺ and ꝼull, *Sax.*) unneceſſary.

Unnoble, v. *Ignoble.*

Unnu'mbered (of *un* and *nombré*, F. of *numeratus*, L.) not number'd.

Unobno'xious (of *un* and *obnoxius*, L.) not liable or expos'd to.

Uno'ccupied (of *un* and *occupatus*, L. *occupé*, F.) unemployed, *&c.*

Unoppo's'd (of *un* and *oppoſé*, F.) with oppoſition, *Milton.*

Uno'rderly (of *un*, *ordre*, F. and ly.) diſorderly.

Uno'rdinary (of *un* and *ordinaire*, F.) uncommon.

Unori'ginal, not original, *Milton.*

To **Unpack** (of *un* and packen, *Du.* and G.) to open and empty a bale, pack or trunk.

Unpai'd (of *un* and *payé*, F.) not paid.

Unpai'nted [of *un* and *peint*, F.] not painted.

Unpai'red (*deparié*, F.) uncoupled.

To **Unpa'rrel** *a Yard* (*Sea-phraſe*) is to take away the frames, called *Parrels*, which go round about the maſts.

Unpa'rallel'd (of *un* and *parallelus*, L.) unequalled, unmatched.

Unpa'rdonable (*impardonnable*, F.) not to be forgiven.

Unpa'rdonableness, uncapableneſs to be forgiven.

Unpa'rdonably, in away not to be forgiven.

Unpa'rted (of *un* and *partager*, F. or *partire*, L.) entire. together, not divided.

Unpa'ttern'd, without it's like.

To **Unpav'e** (of *un* and *paver*, F.) to take up a pavement.

Unpav'd, without pavement.

Unpea'ceable (of *un* and *paiſable*, F.) unquiet, troubleſome.

Unpeace'ableness, unquietneſs.

Unpeaceably, unquietly.

To **Unpeo'ple** [of *un* an *peupler*, F.) to render uninhabited, as war and ſickneſs frequently does.

Unpercei'vable (of *un* and *perceptible*, F.) not to be perceiv'd or underſtood.

Unpercei'vably, in a manner not to be perceiv'd.

Unpercei'ved, not obſerv'd.

Unperfo'rmable (of *un*, and *performare*, L. and *able*) that cannot be executed.

Unperfo'rmed, not done or executed.

Unpe'rishable (of *un* and *periſſable*, F.) incorruptible.

To **Unpin** (of *un* and pinne, *Du.*) to looſen any thing by taking the pins out.

Unpi'tied (of *un* and *pitié*, F.) not regretted.

Unpe'rfect (*imperfectus*, L.) uncompleat, unfiniſhed.

To **Unplai't** (of *un* and geployet, *Du.*) to unfold.

Unplea'sant (*deplaiſante*, F.) not pleaſing.

Unplea'santly, diſpleaſingly.

Unple'asantness (*qualité, deplaiſante*, F.) unpleaſingneſs.

Unplowed (of *un* and Plog, *Dan.*) not ploughed.

Unpo'lished [of *un* and *poli*, F. *politus*, L.] rough, rude, impolite

Unpo'lishedness [*impolitiſſe*, F. *impolitia*, roughneſs.

Unpo'lled [of *un* and Pol, *Du.* a head] the hair being uncut.

Unpollu'ted [*impollutus*, L.) undefiled.

Unpra'cticed [of *un* and *pratiqué*, F.] not in uſe, alſo unskilful.

Unpre'judiced [*non præjudicatus*, L.] free from prejudice.

Unpre'cedented, [of *un*, and *precedent*, F.] having no precedent or example.

Unprefe'rred [of *un* and *préferé*, F.] not advanced.

Unpreju'dicated } [of *un* and *præjudicatus*, L of *un* and
Unprejudiced } *prejudiciſe*, F.] not prepoſſeſſed in opinion.

Unpreme'ditated [of *un præmeditatus*, L.] not deſign'd.

Unprepa'red [of *un* and *preparé*, F. of L.] unready.

Unprepa'redness [of *un preparé*, and *neſs*] unreadineſs.

Unpre'posses'd [of *un præ*, L. and *poſſedé*, F. *poſſeſſus*, L.] unprejudiced, not prepoſſeſs'd in favour of or the contrary.

Unpre'sidented, better *unprecedented*..

UNPREVE'NTED [of *un* and *preveuû*, F.] not prevented, not hinder'd.

UNPRI'SABLE [of *un prix*, F. and *able*] ineſtimable.

UNPRO'FITABLE [of *un* and *profitable*, F.] yielding no profit, vain, uſeleſs.

UNPRO'FITABLENESS [of *un*, *profitable* and *neſs*] vainneſs, uſeleſneſs.

UNPRO'FITABLY to no profit, purpoſe, or uſe.

UNPRONOU'NCED [of *un* and *prononcé*, F.] a letter (alſo a ſentence) not pronounc'd ſpoken or publiſh'd.

UNPROPO'RTIONABLE [of *un* and *proportionné*, F. *proportionalis*, L. and *able*] that cannot be brought to a proportion.

UNPROPO'RTIONABLY, in a manner that cannot be made proportional.

UNPROPOR'TIONATE [of *un* and *proportionatus*, L.] not proportional.

UNPRO'SPEROUS [of *improſperus*, L.] unſucceſsful.

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY, unſucceſsfully.

UNPRO'VED [of *un* and *prouvé*, F.] not proved.

UNPROVI'DED [*depourveu*, F.] not furniſhed with, unready.

UNPRO'VIDENT [*improvidus*, L.] not thrifty.

UNPRO'VIDENTLY, not thriftily.

UNPROVO'KED [of *un* and *provoqué*,, F. *provocatus*, L.] without provocation.

UNPU'NISHED [*impunis*, L. *impuni*, F.] not puniſhed.

UNPU'RG'D [of *un* and *purgé*, F.] not cleans'd *Milton*.

UNQUA'LIFIED [of *un* and *qualifié*, F.] not fit, not having the qualities requir'd.

UNQUE'NCHABLE [of *un* cuencan, *Sax.* and *babilis*, L.] that cannot be quenched.

UNQUE'STIONABLE [of *un*, *queſtio* and *babilis*, L.] undoubted.

UNQUE'STIONABLENESS, certainty.

UNQUESTIONABLY, certainly.

UNQUES *Priſt* [in *Law*] i. e. ever ready, a plea, whereby a man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform or do what the demandant requires: as if a woman ſue the tenant for her dower, and he coming in at a day offers to prove, that he was always ready, and ſtill is to perform it; in which caſe the demandant ſhall recover no damage.

UNQUI'ET [*unquiet*, F. of L.] troubleſome, diſquiet, uneaſy

UNQUIETLY, reſtleſly.

UNQUI'ETNESS [of *inquieté*, F. of *inquietudo*, L.] reſtleſneſs diſturbance, *&c.*

To UNRA'VEL [of *un* and **ravelen**, *Du.*] to diſentangle, to undo any thing that is knit, alſo to clear up a difficulty.

To UNRA'VEL [of *un* and **ravelen**, *Du.*] to diſentangle a thing that is entangled; alſo to undo what has been done.

UNREA'DINESS [of *un* and **rhwydd**, *Brit* or ᵹeꞃeꝺa, *Sax.* and neꞅꞅe] unpreparedneſs.

UNREA'DY, unprepared.

UNREA'SONABLE (of *un* and *raiſonable*, F.) contrary to reaſon, unjuſt.

UNREA'SONABLY, without or beyond reaſon, unjuſtly, exceſſively.

UNREA'SONABLENESS (of *deraiſonable*, F. and *neſs*) the being out of or contrary to reaſon, injuſtice, *&c*,

UNREBU'KABLE (prob. of *reboucher*, F.) not capable of or not deſerving reprehenſion.

UNREBUKED, without being rebuked.

UNRECA'LLABLE (of *un re* **kalde**, *Dan.*) irrevocable.

UNRECA'LLABLY, irrevocably.

UNRECLAI'MED (of *un* and *reclamatus*, L. or *reclamé*, F.) not called off from or reformed from ill habits, vices, *&c.*

UNRECLAI'MED (in *Falconry*) wild, as *an unreclaimed Hawk*.

To UNREE'VE *a Rope* (*Sea-Phraſe*) to pull a rope out of a block or pulley.

UNRE'COMPENSED (of *un* and *recompenſé*, F.) unrewarded, not made amends for.

UNRECONCIL'D (of *un* and *reconcilié*, F.) that is not reconcil'd.

UNRECO'VER'D (of *un* and *rcouvert*, or *recouvré*, F.) not recover'd.

UNREDEE'MABLE [of *un* and *ridimo*, It. *redimo*, L. and *able*) that cannot be redeem'd.

UNREDEE'MED [of *un* and *redemptus*, L.] not redeemed.

UNREFO'RMABLE [of *un* and *reformatus*, &c.] not to be reformed.

UNREFO'RMED [of *un* and *reformé*, F.] that is not reformed.

UNREGA'RDED [of *un* and *regardé*, F.] not heeded, ſlighted.

UNREGA'RDFUL, heedleſs, negligent, careleſs.

UNREGA'RDFULLY, negligently, *&c.*

UNRELE'NTED [of *un* and *rallenti*, F.] not repented of.

UNRELE'NTING [of *un* and *rallentant*, F.] impenitent.

UNRELIEV'D [of *un* and *relief*, O F.] not aſſiſted.

UNREME'DIABLE [*irremediable*, F.] not to be remedied.

UNREMI'TTED [of *un* neg. and *remitto*, L.] not remitted or forgiven; alſo not returned or ſent back.

UNREMO'VED [of *un* and *remué*, F. *re* and *motus*, L,] not taken out of its place.

UNREPAI'RED [of *un* and *reparatus*, L.] not put into good repair.

UNREPEA'LED [of *un* and *rappellé*, F.] not revok'd.

UNREPRO'VEABLE [of *un reprouver*, F. and *able*] unblameable.

UNREPRO'VED, not blam'd.

UNRESO'LVED [of *irreſolu*, F.] not determined or anſwered.

UNRESI'STED [of *un* and *reſiſté*, F. of L.] not oppoſed.

UNRESPE'CTFUL [of *un*, *reſpect*, F. of L. and *full*] diſreſpectful.

UNRESPE'CTFULLY, in a diſreſpectful manner.

UNRESPE'CTFULNESS, diſreſpect.

UNRESTRAI'NED [of *un* and *reſtraint*, F. of *L.*] not limited.

UNRETU'RNABLE [of *un retourné*, F. and *able*] that cannot be returned, or return.

UNRETU'RNED, not returned.

UNREVEA'LED [of *un* and *revelé*, F. *rivelato*, It. of *revelatus*, L.] undiſcover'd, not made known.

UNREVE'NGED [of *un*, *re*, and *vangé*, F.] not avenged.

UNREWA'RDED [of *un* and *re*, and ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] not recompenſed.

To UNRI'DDLE [or unfold] *a Myſtery*.

To UNRIG [of *un* and *rig Sea-Phraſe*] to undreſs.

To UNRIG *a Ship*, to take down her rigging.

UNRI'GHTEOUS [of *un* and ꞃihꞇƿiꞅe, *Sax.*] unjuſt, wicked.

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY, unjuſtly, wickedly.

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS [of *un*, ꞃihꞇƿiꞅe *and* neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] injuſtice, iniquity.

To [UNRI'P [of *un* and ꞃippan, *Sax.*] to cut or tear open what is ſewn.

UNRI'PE [of *un* and ꞃipe *Sax.* **riep.** O. and L. G.] immature.

UNRI'PENESS [of *un* ꞃipe and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] immaturity.

UNRI'VAL'D [of *un* and *rivalis*, L.] not outdone, *&c*,

To UNROLL [of *un* and *rouler*, *derouler*, F.] to open or unwind a roll.

UNRO'LLED [*derole*, F.] opened from a roll.

To UNROO'ST *a Bird* [among fowlers] to drive a bird from it's neſt. (of *un* and hꞃaꞅꞇ, *Sax.*)

UNRU'LILY [prob. of *un* and *rule* Eng.] in an ungovernable manner.

UNRU'LINESS [*irregularité*, F. of L.] ungovernableneſs.

UNRU'LY [*deregle*, F. *irregularis*, L.] not to be ruled, *&c.*

To UNSA'DDLE [*un* and **ſadel**, *Brit.* ꞅaꝺl, *Sax.*] to take off a ſaddle.

UNSA'FE [of *un* and *ſauf*, F. of *ſalvus*, L,] liable to danger.

UNSA'FELY, dangerouſly.

UNSAID [of *un* and ꞅæᵹan, *Sax.*] not ſpoken.

UNSA'LEABLE [of *un* and ꞅellan, *Sax.*] not fit for ſale.

UNSA'LTED [of *un* and *ſali* of *ſalitus*, L.] not ſalted.

UNSALU'TED [*inſalutatus*, L] not ſaluted.

UNSA'NCTIFIED [of *un* and *ſanctifié*, F. of L.] unholy, not conſecrated.

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS [of *un*, *ſatisfactoire*, F. of *L.* and *neſs*] an unſatisfying quality.

UNSATISFA'CTORY, that does not give ſatisfaction.

UNSATISFA'CTORILY, in a manner to give ſatisfaction.

UNSA'TISFIABLE [of *un* and *ſatisfait*, F. and *able*] inſatiable.

UNSA'TISFIED, diſſatisfied, unſatiated.

UNSA'VORILY [of *un*, *ſavoureux*, and *ly*] inſipidly.

UNSA'VORINESS [of *un*, *ſavoureux*, and *neſs*] inſipidneſs-

UNSA'VORY, inſipid, taſteleſs, diſtaſtful.

To UNSA'Y [of *un* and ꞅæᵹan, *Sax.*] to ſay to the contrary of what one has ſaid.

To UNSCA'LE [of *un* and *ecailler*, F. of **ſceal**, *Teut.* ꞅceale, *Sax.*] to ſcrape the ſcales off.

To UNSCRE'W [of *un* and *ecrou*, F. or **ſchroeve**, *Du.*] having the ſkrew looſened.

UNSCRI'PTURAL [of *un* and *ſcripturalis*, L.] not founded on the Scripture.

To UNSEAL [of *un* and *ſealler*, O. F.] to take off or break up a ſeal.

UNSEA'LED [of *un ſeellé*, F. *ſigillatus*, having no ſeal, *&c.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE [of *un chercher*, F. and *able*] out of ſeaſon, at an improper time.

UNSEA'SONABLY, out of ſeaſon.

UNSEA'SONED [of *un* and *aſſaiſonné*, F.] not ſeaſoned.

UNSECURE [of *un* and *ſicuro*, It. of *ſecurus*, L. or of **unſecker**, *Du.* **unſicehr**, H. G.] not ſafe, in danger.

UNSEE'LING [with *Falconers*] a taking away the thread which runs through the eyelids of a hawk and hinders her ſight.

UNSEE'MLINESS [of *un*, **ziemend** and *neſs*] unbecomingneſs, indecency.

UNSEE'MLY [of *un* and **ziemen geziemnen**, to become, H. G. and *ly*] unbecoming, indecent.

UNSEE'N [of *un* and ꞅeon, *Sax.*] not viſible.

UNSEEN, **unrued**, or **unſought**, UNSEEN.

Spoken when we propoſe to barter two commodities one againſt the other which neither ſide has ſeen.

UNSE'NT *for* [of *un* and **geſandt**, G.] without being ſent for.

Unse'parableness [of *inſeparabilis*, L. and *neſs*] an inſeparable quality.

Unse'rviceable [of *un* and *ſerviable*, F.] of no uſe.

Unse'rviceableness (of *un*, *ſerviable*, F. and *neſs*) unprofitableneſs.

Unset (of *un* and ꞅeꞇꞇan, *Sax.*) not planted.

Unse'ttled [of *un* and ꞅeꞇl, *Sax.* a bench, or ꞅeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* to ſet.] unfix'd, inconſtant, fickle, alſo ſpoken of liquors that are not clear.

Unse'ttledness (prob. of *un* ꞅeꞇꞇan or ꞅeꞇl, *Sax.* a bench, *&c.* and *neſs*) an unſettled ſtate, *&c.*

To **Unsew** (of *un* and ꞅiepan, *Sax.*) to undo what was ſewn.

To **Unsha'ckle** (of *un* and ꞅceacul, *Sax.*) to take off ſhackles.

Unsha'ded (of *un* and ꞅcaꝺe, *Sax.*) not ſhaded.

U'nshady [of *un* and ꞅceaꝺpiᵹ, *Sax.*] having no ſhade, open.

Unsha'ken [of *un* and ꞅceacan, *Sax.*] not ſhaken, not to be mov'd.

Unshamefa'ced [of *un* and ꞅcamꞅæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] impudent.

Unsha'pen [of *un* and ꞅcapen, *Sax.*] unformed.

Unsha'ven [of *un* and ꞅcaꝼan, *Sax.*] not ſhaved.

To **Unsheath** [of *un* and ſcheed, L. G. ſcheid, H. G.] to draw out of the ſheath.

Unsho'd [of *un* and ꞅceoꝺ, *Sax.*] not having the ſhoes on.

To **Unshoe** *a Horſe* [of *un* and ꞅceoᵹan, *Sax.*] to take of his ſhoes.

Unsho'rn [of *un* and ꞅceaꞃan, *Sax.*] not having the wool clipp'd off.

Unshu't [of *un* and ꞅciꞇꞇan, *Sax.*] not cloſed up, *&c.*

Unsince're [of *un* and *ſincere*, F. of *ſincerus*, L.] falſe-hearted; alſo not whole or intire.

Unsince'rely, falſe-heartedly.

Unski'lful } [of *un* ſkel, *Dan.* prob. or as *Minſhew*, of
Unski'lled } *ſciola* or *ſcio*, L.] without knowledge or experience.

Unski'lfully, ignorantly.

Unski'lfulness, ignorance, unexperiencedneſs.

To **Unslou'gh** *a wild Boar*, to drive him out of his receſs.

Unsna'red [of *un* and beſchneerer, *Dan.*] not entangled in a ſnare.

Unso'ciable [*inſociabilis*, L.] not a good companion, *&c.*

Unso'ciableness, an inſociable humour.

Unso'ciably, in an unfriendly manner.

Unso'dden [of *un* and ꞅeoðan, *Sax.*] not boiled.

Unso'ld [of *un* and ꞅealꝺ, *Sax.*] not diſpos'd of.

To **Unso'lder** [*deſſoudre*, F.] to take off ſolder.

To **Unso'le** [of *un* and *ſolea*, L. *deſſolé*, F.] to take off the ſoles.

Unso'lid [of *un* and *ſolidus*, L.] hollow.

Unsolli'cited [of *un* and *ſollicité*, F.] without ſollicitation.

Unsou'ght [of *un* and geſucht, G.] without ſeeking.

Unsou'nd [of *un* and ꞅunꝺ, *Sax.*] not ſolid, unhealthful, corrupt, rotten, *&c.*

Unso'undness [of *un* ꞅunꝺ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unhealthineſs; alſo the not being ſolid, right, or true.

Unspea'kable [of *un* ꞅpæcan, *Sax.* and *able*] unutterable.

Unspeakably, unutterably.

Unspe'nt [of *un* and ꞅpenꝺan, *Sax.* of *diſpendere*, L.] not ſpent or expended.

Unspoken *of* [of *un* and ᵹeꞅpocan, *Sax.*] of whom no notice is taken.

Unspo'tted [prob. of *un* and ſpott, *Teut.* ignominy] having no ſpots, *&c.*

Unsta'ble [*inſtabilis*, L.] unfirm, unfixed, *&c.*

Unstai'edness [of *un* and *etayé*, F. and *neſs*] want of ſedateneſs, gravity, *&c.* levity.

Unstai'ned [of *un* and *deteint*, F.] having no ſtain, immaculate.

Unstanched [of *un* and *etanché*, F.] (blood) not ſtopped.

Unstea'dily [of *un* and ꞅꞇæꝺiᵹ, *Sax.* and ly] irreſolutely.

Unste'adiness } [of *un* and ꞅꞇæꝺineꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] un-
Unste'dfastness } conſtancy, want of fixedneſs and reſolution.

Unste'ady } [of *un* and ꞅꞇæꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] unfixed, irre-
Unste'dfast } ſolute, *&c.*

Unsti'rred [of *un* and ꞅꞇyꞃan, *Sax.*] unmoved.

To **Unstitch** [of *un* and ꞅꞇice, *Sax.*] to pick out ſtitches.

To **Unsto'ck** *a Gun*, is to take off the ſtock from the barrel.

To **Unstop** [of *un* and ſtopper, *Dan.* or *etoupér*, O. F.] to open a ſtoppage.

To **Unstri'ke** *the Hood* [with *Falconers*] is to draw the ſtrings of a hawk's hood, that it may be in readineſs to be pulled off.

Unstri'cken [of *un* and ᵹeꞅꞇꞃiceꝺ, *Sax.*] not ſmitten.

To **Unstring** [of *un* and ꞅꞇꞃænᵹ, *Sax.*] to take ſtrings from a muſical inſtrument, alſo to draw beads from a ſtring.

Unstru'ng [of *un* and ꞅꞇꞃenᵹ, *Sax*,] not furniſhed with ſtrings, alſo drawn off a ſtring as beads.

Unsubdu'ed [of *un* and *ſubditus*, L.] not brought under.

Unsucce'ssful [of *un*, *ſuccez*, F. of *un*, *ſucceſſus*, L. and *full*] not ſucceeding well.

Unsucce'ssfully, without ſucceſs.

Unsuccessfulness, the not having ſucceeded well.

Unsu'fferable [of *un*, *ſouffrir*, F. and *able*] unbearable.

Unsu'fferably, intolerably, *&c.*

Unsui'table [of *un*, *ſuite*, F. and *able*] diſagreeable.

Unsui'tableness [of *un ſuite*, of *ſuivre*, F. and *able* and *neſs*] a diſagreeable quality, *&c.*

Unsu'llied [of *un* and *ſouille*, F.] not oiled, the luſtre not impaired.

Unsully'd [of *un* and *ſouïlle*, F.] that is not ſoil'd, alſo of an unſpotted reputation.

Unsu'mmed [in *Falconry*] a hawk is ſaid to be unſummed, when her feathers are not at their full length.

Unsu'perable [*inſuperabilis*, L.] not to be overcome.]

Unsu're [of *un* and *ſeur*, F.] uncertain.

Unsu'reness, incertitude.

Unsurmountable [of *un*, *ſurmonté*, F. and *able*] inſuperable.

Unsurmou'ntable [of *un ſurmonter*, F. *&c.*] not to be ſurmounted or gotten over.

Unsurpa'ssable [of *un ſurpaſſer*, F. &c.] that is not to be exceeded or gone beyond.

Unsustai'ned [of *un* and *ſuſtentatus*, L.] not born up or held up.

Te **Unswa'ddle** [of *un* and ꞅƿeðele, *Sax.*] to unlooſe ſwaddling cloths.

To **Unswa'the** [of *un* and ꞅƿeðan, *Sax.*] to undo ſwathes or childrens rollers.

Unswee't [of *un* and ꞅƿæꞇ, *Sax.*] not ſweet.

Unswo'rn [of *un* and ꞅƿeꞃan, *Sax.*] not depoſed upon oath.

To **Unta'ck** *a Curlew* [with *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

Untai'nted [of *un* and *teint*, F. or q. *attinctus putredine*, L.] not corrupted, unſpotted.

Unta'ken [of *un* and tager, *Dan*,] not apprehended, *&c.*

Unta'meable [of *un* ꞇaman, *Sax.* to tame and *able.*] not to be made gentle.

Uata'mableness, the not being made gentle.

Unta'med [of *un* and ꞇaman, *Sax.*] not made gentle, *&c.*

To **Untangle** [of *un* and ꞇanᵹl, *Sax.*] to diſintangle.

Unta'nned [of *un* and ᵹeꞇanneꞇ, *Sax.*] not tanned.

Unta'sted [of *un* taſten, or *tâſté*, F.] not taſted of.

Unta'ught [of *un* and ꞇæcan, *Sax.*]

Unteachable [of *un*, ꞇæcan, *Sax.* and *able.*] not capable of being taught.

Unteacheableness [of *un* ꞇæcan, *Sax.* *able* or *habilis*, L. and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] uncapableneſs of being taught.

To **Unteam** [of *un* and ꞇeam, *Sax.*] to take horſes from before a cart or plough.

Unte'mperate [*intemperatus*, L.] not uſing temperance.

Unte'nable [of *un* and *tenable*, F. of *tenere*, L.] that cannot be held or kept.

Unte'rrified [of *un* and *terreur*, F. or *terreo*, L.] not diſmayed.

Untha'nkful [of *un* and ðancꝼull, *Sax.*] ungrateful.

Untha'nkfully [unðancꝼullic, *Sax.*] after an unthankful manner.

Untha'nkfulness, ingratitude.

Untha'wed [of *un* and ᵹeðaƿeꝺ, *Sax.*] frozen.

Unthou'ght *of* [of *un* and ðahꞇ, *Sax.*] without being thought of.

Unthi'nking, without thought.

Unthinkingness [of *un* ðincan, *Sax.* and neꞅꞅe] thoughtleſneſs.

To **Unthread** [of *un* and ðꞃæꞇ, *Sax.*] to take the thread out of a needle.

Unthri'ftily [of *un* and ðꞃiꝼꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* and *ly*] waſtefully.

Unthri'ftiness, waſtefulneſs, prodigality, bad œconomy.

Unuhri'fty, expenſive, waſteful, prodigal.

Unthri'ving, that does not thrive.

To **Unthrone** [of *un* and *thronus*, L. *detroner*, F.] to deprive of the throne.

To **Unti'e** [of *un* and ꞇian, *Sax.*] to looſen what was tied.

To **Unti'le** [or take the tiles from] *a Houſe*. (of *un* and ꞇiᵹle, *Sax.*)

Until [indtil, *Dan.*] till.

Unti'lled [of *un* and ꞇillan, *Sax.*] uncultivated.

Unti'med [of *un* and ꞇima, *Sax.*] done out of time.

Unti'meliness [of *un*, ꞇimelic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the being out of proper time.

Unti'mely, unſeaſonably, haſty before the time.

Unti'reable [of *un* ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.* and *able*] that cannot be wearied or tired.

Unti'red [of *un* and ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.*] unwearied.

Unto [unꞇo, *Sax.*] to.

Unto'ld [of *un* and ꞇealꝺ. *Sax.*] not ſaid or numbred.

Untoo'thsome [of *un* and ꞇoðꞅom, *Sax.*] diſtaſtful.

Unto'lerable [*intolerabilis*, L.] not to be born or ſuffered.

Untou'ched [of *un* and *touché*, F.] not touched or meddled with.

Unto'ward [of *un* and ꞇoƿacꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] naught, obſtinate, unlucky, ſad, awkward, *&c.*

Untow'ardliness [of *un* ꞇoƿaꞃꝺlic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] diſobedience, ſtubbornneſs, naughtineſs.

Untow'ardly, ſtubbornly, unluckily, awkwardly.

Untra'ctable [of *un* and *traitable* F. or *tractabilis*, L.] not manageable.

Untra'ctableness [of *intractabilis*, and *neſs*] want of capacity or inclination to be managed, *&c*,

Untri'ed [prob. of *un* and *tentatus*, L. or ꞇꞃieƿan, *Sax.*] not aſſayed.

Untri'mmed [of *un* and ᵹeꞇꞃymmeꝺ, *Sax:*] not adorned; alſo unſhaven.

Untrod [of *un* and ꞇꞃeꝺan, *Sax.*] not trodden upon.

Untrou'bled [of *un* and *troublé*, F.] not concerned.

Untru'e [of *un* and ꞇꞃiƿe, *Sax.*] falſe treacherous.

To **Untru'ss** a *Point*, is to untie or unbutton the breeches in order to eaſe the body.

To **Untru'ss** [of *un* and *trouſſer*, F.] to untie a truſs or bundle, to ungird.

Untru'stiness [of *un*, triſte, *Dan.* and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unfaithfulneſs.

Untruth [of *un* and ꞇꞃeoƿðe, *Sax.*] falſity.

To **Untu'ck**, to undo or looſen that which was tucked up.

Untu'nable [of *un tonus*, L. of *Gr.* and *able*] not melodious.

Untu'rned [of *un* and *tourné* F.] not turned, as, *to leave no ſtone unturned* (to uſe all poſſible means.)

To **Untwi'ne** [of *un* and ꞇƿinan, *Sax.*] to unravel that which was twiſted or twined.

To **Untwi'st** [of *un* and ᵹeꞇƿiꞅan, *Sax.*] to undo what is twiſted, to untwine.

To **Unvai'l** [*devoiler*, F. *develare*, L.] to uncover, *&c.*

Unva'luable [of *un*, *evaluer*, F. or *valor*, L. and *able*] ineſtimable.

Unva'nquished [*un* and *vaincu*, F.] unconquered.

Unva'riable [of *un* and *variable*, F. or *invariable*, F. *invariabile*, It. of *invariabilis* L.] unchangeable

Unva'riableness, unchangeableneſs.

Unva'riably, unchangeably.

Unvari'ed, not changed.

Unve'rst [of *un* and *verſatus*, L.] not converſant with, not skilled in.

Unvi'ncible [*invincibilis*, L.] unconquerable, not to be overcome.

Unvi'olable [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be or incapable of being violated, or broken.

Unvi'sited [of *un* and *viſité*, F.] not viſited or gone to ſee.

Unu'niform [of *un* and *uniformis*, L.] not uniform.

Unvoy'ageable [of *un*, *voyager*, F. and *able*] that cannot be ſailed in or through.

Unu'seful [of *un* and *uſer*, F. and *full*] of no uſe or profit.

Unu'sual [of *un* and *uſuel*, F. of *uſualis*, L.] uncommon, extraordinary.

Unu'sually, rarely, uncommonly.

Unu'sualness [of *un*, *uſualis*, L. and *neſs*] rareneſs, uncommoneſs.

Unu'tterable [of *un*, uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* and *able*] unſpeakable.

Unwa'kened [of *un* and ƿacian, *Sax.*] not awakened.

Unwa'lled [of *un* and ƿall, *Sax.*] without walls.

Unwa'rlike [of *un* and ƿæꞃlic, *Sax.*] not like a warrior.

Unwa'riness [of *un*, ƿæꞃiᵹ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] uncautiouſneſs imprudence.

Unwa'rmed [of *un* and ᵹeƿyꞃmeꝺ, *Sax.*] not made warm.

Unwa'rned [of *un* and ƿæꞃnian, *Sax.*] not having had, warning.

Unwa'rrantable [of *un*, *garantir*, F. and *able*] unjuſtifiable.

Unwa'rrantably, unjuſtifiably.

Unwa'rranted [of *un* and ƿæꞃian, *Sax.* or *garanti*, F.] not ſecured by authority, *&c.*

Unwa'ry [of *un* and ƿæꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* ungiwarc, *Teut.*] inconſiderate.

Unwa'shen [of *un* and ƿæꞅcan, *Sax.*] not waſhed.

Unwas'ted [of *un* and ƿeꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] not conſumed, ſpent or laid waſte.

Unwa'tched [of *un* and ƿæccian, *Sax.*] not guarded by a watch, *&c.*

Unwa'tered [of *un* and ƿæꞇeꞃ, or ƿæꞇꞃan, *Sax.*] not moiſtened, *&c.* with water.

Unwa'vering [of *un* and ƿaꝼian, *Sax.*] firm, ſtaunch.

Unwe'aned [of *un* and ƿeneꝺ, *Sax.*] not taken from the breaſt.

Unwea'rable [of *un* and ƿeꞃan, *Sax.*] that cannot be worn.

Unwea'riable [of *un* ƿeꞃiᵹ, and *able*] that cannot be wearied or tired.

Unwea'ried [of *un* and ƿeꞃiᵹan, *Sax.*] untired.

Unwea'riedness [of *un* and ƿeꞃiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] the ſtate or quality of not being tired.

Unwea'ther [unƿeꝺeꞃ. *Sax.*] a tempeſt or ſtorm.

To **Unwea've** [of *un* and ƿeaꝼan, *Sax.*] to undo what was woven.

Unwe'dded [of *un* and ƿeꝺꝺian, *Sax.*] unmarried.

Unwee'ting [of *un* and ƿiꞇan, *Sax.*] unwitting, not knowing, *&c.*

Unwe'lcome [of *un* and ƿilcumen, *Sax.*] not welcome, unacceptable.

Unwe'lcomeness [of *un* ƿilcumian and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] diſagreeableneſs to.

Unwho'lesome [of *un* and hælꞅom, *Sax.*] unhealthy.

Unwho'lesomeness [of *un*, hælo, ꞅom and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unhealthineſs, *&c.*

Unwie'ldiness [of *un*, ƿealꝺan and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unmanageableneſs, or unhandineſs by reaſon of great bulk.

Unwieldy, unhandy, *&c.*

Unwi'lling [of *un* and ƿillan, *Sax.*] not inclin'd, loath.

Unwi'llingness [of *un*, ƿillunᵹ, of ƿillan and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] an unwilling temper,

Unwilli'ngly, with an ill will.

To **Unwi'nd** [of *un* and ƿinꝺan, *Sax.*] to undo what was wound.

Unwi'se [of *un* and ƿiꞅe, *Sax.*] void of wiſdom, fooliſh.

Unwi'sely, fooliſh ſillily.

Unwi'shed *for* [of *un* and ƿiꞅcian, *Sax.*] without being wiſh'd.

Unwished [of *un* and ᵹeƿiꞅcian, *Sax.*] not deſired, *&c.*

Unwi'therable [prob. of *un* ᵹeƿiðeꞃoꝺ, *Sax.* and *able*] that cannot wither.

Unwi'tty [of *un* and ƿiꞇꞇiᵹ. *Sax.*] ſilly, fooliſh.

Unwi'tting [of *un* and ƿiꞇꞇan, *Sax.*] not knowing.

Unwi'ttingly, not knowingly.

Unwo'nted [of *un* and ƿunian, *Sax.*] unaccuſtomed.

Unwo'ntedness [of *un* ᵹeƿonnian, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] unaccuſtomedneſs.

Unwo'rkmanlike [of *un* ƿeꞃcman, and ᵹelic, *Sax.*] bungling, not artificial.

Unwo'rn [of *un* and ƿeꞃan, *Sax.*] not worn.

Unwo'rthily [of *un* ƿyꞃðiᵹ, *Sax.*] in an undeſerving manner.

Unwo'rthiness [of *un* ƿyꞃðic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] undeſervingneſs, indignity, baſeneſs.

Unwo'rthy [of *un* and ƿyꞃðiᵹ, *Sax.*] undeſerving, ill, baſe.

Unwo'ven, unravelled.

Unwo'ven [of *un* and ƿeaꝼan, *Sax.*] not weaved.

Unwo'und [of *un* and ƿinꝺan, *Sax.*] not wound up.

Unwo'undable [of *un* ƿunꝺ, *Sax.* and *able*] uncapable of being wounded.

Unwo'unded [of *un* and ƿunꝺian, *Sax.*] having received no wound.

Unwre'athed [of *un* and ƿꞃeoðian, *Sax.*] having the wreath untwiſted; alſo without a wreath.

To **Unwra'p**, to unfold.

To **Unwre'ath** [of *un* and ƿꞃeoðian] to untwiſt.

To **Unwri'nkle** [of *un* and ƿꞃinclian, *Sax.*] to ſmooth out wrinkles.

Unwrithen [of *un* and ƿꞃeoðian *Sax.*] unwreathed, untwiſted, ſtraitened.

Unwri'tten [of *un* and ƿꞃiꞇan, *Sax*] not written.

Unwrou'ght [of *un* and ƿoꞃhꞇ, *Sax.*] unworked.

Unyielding [of *un* and ᵹilꝺan, *Sax*] inflexible.

To **Unyo'ke** [of *un* and ᵹeoc, *Sax.*] to ſet free from the yoke.

Voca'bulary [*vocabulaire*, F. *vocabolario*, It. *vocabulario*, Sp. of *L.*] a word-book, a little dictionary containing a collection of words.

Vo'cal [F. and Sp. *vocale*, It. *vocalis*, L.] of, or pertaining to the voice.

Vocal *Muſick*, that muſick which is performed by the voice only, ſinging

Vocal *Nerves* [in *Anat.*] the *recurrent* nerves, thoſe which ſupple the muſcles of the *Larynx*.

Voca'le, vocal muſick, *Ital.*

Voca'lity [*vocalitas*, L.] a vocal quality.

Vo'cally [of *vocaliter* L.] with the voice.

Vo'calness [*vocalitas*, L.] a vocal quality.

Voca'tio *in jus* [in the *Civil Law*] is the ſame as a ſummons in the common law.

Voca'tion [F. of L. *vocazione*, It. *vocacion*, Sp.] a calling, an employ, a courſe of life to which one is appointed.

Vocation [in *Theology*] the grace or favour which God does any one in calling him out of the way of death, and putting him into the way of ſalvation.

Vo'cative *Caſe* [in *Grammar*] the fifth caſe or ſtate of nouns, uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

Voce *in general*, ſignifies a ſound or noiſe, but in *Muſick* more particularly a human voice, *Ital.*

Vocifera'tio [*old Law*] a *Hue and Cry*, an outcry raiſed againſt a malefactor, *L.*

Vocife'ration [*vociferazione*, It. *vociferacion*, Sp. of *vociferatio*, L.] a bawling or crying out aloud.

Vo'gue [F. *voga*, It.] eſteem, credit, popular applauſe; alſo reputation, ſway.

Voice [*vox*, L. *voix*, F. *voce*, It. *voz*, Sp.] a ſound proceeding out of the mouth, a cry; alſo a vote; alſo the right of voting upon any occaſion.

Voice *of God* [in a *ſcriptural ſenſe*]the divine command.

Articulate **Voices**, are ſuch, ſeveral of which conſpire together to form ſome aſſemblance or little ſyſtem of ſounds, as in expreſſing the letters of the alphabet, ſeveral of which joined together form words.

Inarticulate **Voices**, are ſuch as are not organized or- aſſembled into words, as the barking of dogs, the braying of aſſes, the lowing of oxen, the ſinging of birds, the hiſſing of ſerpents, *&c.*

Void [*vuide*, F. *voto*, It. prob. of oede or oete, *Teut.*] empty; alſo deprived of; alſo of no force or effect.

A **Void** [*vuide*, F. *voto*, It. *vacuum*, L.] an empty ſpace.

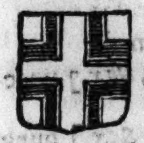
To **Void** [*vuider*, F. *votare*, It. *vaziar*, Sp.] to go out, to depart from; alſo to evacuate by ſtool, vomit, *&c.*

Void *of Courſe* [in *Aſtrol.*] a planet is ſaid to be ſo, when it is ſeparated from one planet, and during its ſtay in that ſign does not apply to any other, either by body or aſpect.

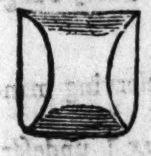
Voidable, that may be voided.

Voidance [in the *Canon-Law*] the want of an incumbent upon a benefice; and it is two fold, either *de jure*, as when one holds ſeveral benefices, which are incompatible, or *de facto*, when the incumbent is dead or actually deprived.

Voi'dableness [of *vuide*, F.] capableneſs of being voided or emptied.



Voi'ded [in *Heraldry*] is when an ordinary has nothing to ſhew its form, but an edge, all the inward part being ſuppoſed to be evacuatd or cut out, ſo that the field appears through it, as a croſs voided; ſee the eſcutcheon.



Voi'der [in *Heraldry*] one of the ordinaries whoſe figure is much like that of the flaſk or flanch, only that it doth not bend ſo much.

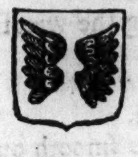
A **Voider**, a table-basket for plates, knives, *&c.* alſo a painted or japanned veſſel to hold ſervices of ſweet-meats.

Voi'ding [*vuidant*, F.] diſcharging or throwing out by ſtool, urine, or vomit.

Voi dness [of *vuide*, F. and *neſs*] emptineſs.

Voi're *dire* [*Law-Phraſe*] is when, upon a trial at law, it is pray'd that a witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire dire*; the meaning is, that he ſhall upon his oath ſpeak or declare the truth, whether he ſhall get or loſe by the matter in controverſy.

Voi'sinage, neighbourhood, nearneſs, *F.*



Vol [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies both the wings of a fowl.

Un demi vol [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies one wing. See *Wing*.

Vo'la, the palm or hollow of the hand, *L.*

Vola'cious [of *volare*, L.] apt or fit to fly.

Vo'lant [F. *volante*, It. *volando*, Sp. *volans*, L.] flying.

Camp **Vo'lant**, a flying-camp, *F.*

Volant [in *Heraldry*] is when a bird is drawn in a coat of arms flying, or having its wings ſpread out.

Vo'lary, a large bird-cage, ſo capacious that the birds have room to fly about in it.

Vola'tica, a witch or hag that is ſaid to fly in the air.

Vola'tica [in *Surgery*] a tetter or ring worm, a ſort of ſwelling attended with a roughneſs of the ſkin and much itching.

Vola'tick [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, unconſtant.

Vo'latile [F, and It. of *volatilis*, L.] that flies or can fly, airy, light.

Vo'latile [with *Chymiſts*] apt to fly or ſteam out in vapours.

Volatile *Spirit*, a ſalt diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of phlegm or water,

Volatile *Spirit* [of *Sal Armoniack*] is a compoſition of quick-lime or ſalt of *Tartar* with *Sal Armoniack*.

Volatile *Salt* [of *Animals*] a ſalt drawn from ſome parts of living creatures, drawn much after the ſame manner as the following.

Volatile Salt [of *Vegetables*] a ſalt uſually drawn in a retort from the fruits and ſeeds fermented and putrified, which ſeems to be only the eſſential ſalt driven up higher, and volatilized by the ſpirits, during the fermentation and diſtillation.

Vo'latiles [*volatili*, It. *volatilia*, L.] living creatures that fly in the air as birds do.

Vo'latileness
Volati'lity [*volatilité*, F. *volatilità*, It.] a volatile nature, fleetingneſs; alſo a property of bodies, whoſe particles are apt to evaporate with heat.

Vo'latilizing [*volatilizant* F. of L.] making volatile.

Volatiliza'tion [in *Chymiſtry*] the act of rendering fixed bodies *volatile*, or of reſolving them by fire into a fine, ſubtile vapour or ſpirit, which eaſily diſſipates and flies away.

No'lens Vo'lens, whether one will or no, *L.*

Vo'lery. See *Volary*.

Volgi'vagant [*volgivagus*, L.] paſſing among the common people.

To **Vo'litate** [*voleter*, F. of *volitare*, L.] to flutter.

Volita'tion, a flying or fluttering about, *L.*

Voli'tion [in *Philoſophy*] the act of willing, an act of the mind, when it knowingly exerciſes that dominion it takes to itſelf over any part of the man, by employing ſuch a faculty in or with-holding it from any particular action.

Vo'lley [*volée*, F.] a great ſhout.

Volley [prob. of *voluntarius*, L. willing free] a diſcharge of muſquets by a whole company, *&c.* or a party at once.

A **Volley** *at Random*, any thing done inconſiderately.

Volse'lla
Vulse'lla a pair of nippers or tweezers, to pluck up hair by the roots, *L*

Volte [in *Horſemanſhip*] ſignifies a round or circular tread.

Renvers'd **Volt** [with *Horſemen*] is a tract of two treads, which a horſe makes with his head to the centre, and his croup out; ſo that he goes ſide-ways upon a walk, trot or gallop, and traces out a ſmall circumference with his ſhoulders, and a larger one with his croup.

Demi **Volt**, is a demi-round of one tread or two, made by a horſe at one of the angles of the *Volt*, or elſe at the end of the line of the paſſade; ſo that being near the end of this line, or elſe one of the corners of the *Volt*, he changes hands to return by a ſemi-circle, to regain the ſame line.

Vo'lta [in the *Manage*] a volt, a bounding turn.

Volta
Volta're
Volti [in *Muſick Books*] *i. e.* turn, or turn over a leaf, *Ital.*

Vo'lti *ſubito* [in *Mu. Books*] turn over quick, *Ital.*

Volti *preſto*, the ſame as the laſt, *Ital.*

Volti *ſi piace. i. e.* turn over if you pleaſe, *Ital.*

To make **Volts**
To manage upon **Volts** [in the *Academies*] ſignifies to make a gate of two treads, by the horſe going ſide-ways round the centre, in ſuch a manner, that theſe two treads make parallel tracts, the larger by the fore-feet, and the ſmaller by the hinder-feet, the croup approaching towards the centre, and the ſhoulders bearing outwards.

Demi **Volts**, of the length of a horſe, are ſemi-circles of two treads, which a horſe traces in working ſide-ways, the haunches low, and the head high, turning very narrow; ſo that having formed a demi-round, he changes the hand to make another, which is again followed by another change of hand, and another demi-round that croſſes the firſt, and may be compared to a figure of 8.

Volu'bilis [in *Botany*] the herb with-wind, bind-weed or rope-weed, *L.*

Volubi'lity
Vo'lubleness [of *volubilis*, L. and *neſs*] an aptneſs to roll.

Vo'luble [*volubilé*, F. *volubile*, It. *volubilis*, L.] that ſpeaks with great fluentneſs, nimble in ſpeech, having a rolling or round pronunciation.

Vo'lubly [*volubiliter*, L.] after a rolling eaſy manner.

Volubi'lity [*volubilite*, It. and Sp. of *volubilitas*, L] a quick and eaſy utterance or delivery in ſpeech or pronunciation, glibneſs, fluentneſs, or nimbleneſs of tongue.

The **Volubility** *of a Wheel*, the aptneſs of it to turn.

Vo'lume [F. and It. *volumen*, Sp. and L. of *volvere*, L. to roll; becauſe the antients uſed to write on rolls] a book of reaſonable ſize fit to be bound up by itſelf; alſo a part of a large book, *F.*

Vo'lume *of a Body* [with *Philoſophers*] is that ſpace which is incloſed within its ſuperficies.

Volu'minous [*voluminoſo*, It.] of a large volume, bulky; alſo conſiſting of ſeveral volumes.

Volu'minousness [of *volumen* and *neſs*] bulkineſs, largeneſs.

Volu'mus [i. e. *we will*] the firſt word of a clauſe in the king's letters patent and writs of protection, *L.*

Volunt [for *voluntas*, L.] in *Law.* is when the tenant holds lands or tenements at the will of the leſſor or lord of the manour.

Vo'luntarily [of *volontaire*, F. *volontario*, It. *volantario*, Sp. of *voluntarius*, L. and *ly*.] of one's free will or own accord.

Vo'luntary [*volontaire*, F. *volontario*, It. *voluntario*, Sp. of *voluntarius*, L.] free, that is done or ſuffered without compulſion or force.

A VO'LUNTARY [in *Muſick*] that which a muſician plays *Extempore*, according to his fancy, at his beginning to play.

VO'LUNTARINESS [of *voluntaire*, F. and *neſs*] the doing a thing voluntarily, or without conſtraint.

VOLUNTE'ER } [*volontaire*, F. *volontario*, It. *volunturio*, Sp.
VOLUNTI'ER } *miles voluntarius*, L.] one that liſts himſelf fot a ſoldier, or ſerves voluntarily.

VOLUNTEE'RS, Gentlemen who, without having any certain poſt or employ in the army, go upon warlike expeditions, and run into dangers only to gain honour and preferment.

VOLU'PTABLE [*voluptabilis*, L.] delightful, pleaſurable.

VOLU'PTABLENESS [of *voluptabilis*, L. and *neſs*] delightfulneſs.

VOLU'PTUARY [*voluptuarius*, L.] a voluptuous perſon, or one given to ſenſual pleaſures.

VOLUPTI'FICK [*voluptificus*, L.] making or cauſing pleaſure or delight.

VOLU'PTUOUS [*volupteux*, F. *voluttuoſo*, It. *voluptuoſo*, Sp. *voluptuoſus*. L.] ſenſual, given to carnal pleaſures or delights.

VOLU'PTUOUSLY, ſenſually.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS [of *voluptuoſus*, L. and *neſs*] ſenſuality; a giving one's ſelf up to carnal pleaſures

VOLUPTUOUSNESS may be repreſented in *Painting*, &c. by a young woman of a bold aſpect, dancing, and holding in one hand a large cup, and in the other a diſh with all ſorts of dainties: *Cupid* at her heels

VOLU'TA [*volute*, F. of *volvendo*, L. rolling] an ornament of a pillar

VOLU'TA [in *Architecture*] is one of the principal ornaments of *Ionick* and *Compoſite Capitals*, repreſenting a kind of bark, wreathed or twiſted into a ſpiral ſcroll, or (as ſome will have it) the head dreſſes of virgins in their long hair. There are in the *Corinthian* Capital eight angular *Voluta*'s, and theſe are accompanied with eight other little ones, call'd *Helices*.

VOLU'TA [in the *Compoſite Order*] are four in number.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing, *L.*

VO'LVUS [with *Phyſicians*] a diſeaſe called alſo the twiſting of the guts, called alſo the *Iliac Paſſion* and *Miſerere mei*, L.

VO'MER, a plough-ſhare or coulter, *L.*

VOMER [in *Anatomy*] a bone ſeated in the middle of the lower part of the noſe, and having fleſh in the upper ſide, in which it receives the lower edge of the *Septum narium*.

VO'MICA [in *Surgery*] an impoſthume or boil, *L.*

VO'MICA [in *Medicine*] a diſeaſe in the lungs, which cauſes a ſmall fever, attended with reſtleſneſs and leanneſs, *&c.*

VO'MICA, the vomiting-nut, a poiſon for dogs and ſeveral other four footed animals, whom it kills by exceſſive vomiting, *L.*

A VO'MIT } [*vomitif*, F. *vomito*, It. and Sp. of *vomi-*
A VO'MITIVE } *tus* and *vomitivum*, L.] a potion to cauſe a perſon to vomit; alſo a vomiting or caſting up.

VO'MITIVENESS [of *vomitif*, F. and *neſs*] a quality cauſing vomiting.

To VO'MIT [*vomir*, F. *vomitare*, It. and L. *vomitar*, Sp] to ſpue, to caſt or bring up.

VO'MITORY [*vomitoire*, F. *vomitorius*, L.] cauſing or provoking vomiting.

A VO'MITORY, a medicine taken inwardly to provoke vomiting.

VOPI'SCUS, of twins in the womb, that which comes to perfect birth, *L.*

VORA'CIOUS [*vorace*, F. and It. *vorax*, Sp. of *vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding geeedily, immoderate eating, gluttonous.

VORA'CIOUSLY, ravenouſly.

VORA'CITY } [*voracità*, It. *voracité*, F. *voracitas*, L.]
VORA'CIOUSNESS } a greedy or devouring nature.

VORACITY has been repreſented in painting and ſculpture, by a monſtrous big woman, with a long neck, and her mouth open'd to its utmoſt extent, a prominent belly, and holding in one hand a glaſs, and in the other a paſty.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginoſus*, L.] full of gulphs and ſwallowing pits.

VO'RTEX [according to the *Carteſian* Philoſophy] is a ſyſtem of particles of air or celeſtial matter, moving round like a whirlpool, and having no void interſtices or vacuities between the particles, and which carries the planets about the ſun, either ſwifter or ſlower, according as they are farther off, or nearer to its centre, *L.*

VO'RTEX [in *Meteorology*] a ſudden, rapid, violent motion of the air in gyres or circles, *L.*

VO'TARESS [*une devote*, F. *una devota*, It. of *Votum*, a vow, L.] one who hath bound herſelf to the performance of ſome religious vow.

A VO'TARY [*un devot*, F. *un devoto*, It. of *votarius* of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himſelf to the performance of a religious vow; alſo one devoted or wholly given up to love, learning, *&c.*

To VOTE [*voter*, F.] to give one's voice; alſo to reſolve by the greater number of votes.

A VOTE [*voto*, It. and Sp. *votum* or *vox*, L.] a voice, advice or opinion in matters of debate.

VOTES [*voti*, It. *votos*, Sp. *vota*, L.] the ſuffrages of an aſſembly or parliament.

VO'TING [*votant*, F.] giving his vote or ſuffrage at the election of a magiſtrate, or making a law, *&c.*

VO'TIVE [*votivus*, L.] of, or belonging to a vow.

VO'TIVE *Medals* [with *Antiquaries*] thoſe whereon the vows of the people for the emperors or empreſſes are expreſſed

To VOUCH [*voucher*, O. F] to avouch or maintain, to affirm, to warrant; alſo to challenge a thing.

To VOUCH [in *Law*] is to call one into court to make good his warranty.

To VOUCH *for one* is to paſs his word for him.

VOUCHE'R, a perſon vouched at law, or a perſon who is to warrant or vouch for another, who in reſpect hereof is called a voucher, O. F.

VOUCHE'R [in *Law*] the tenant who calls another perſon into court, bound to warranty him, and either to defend the right againſt the demandant, or to yield him other lands, *&c.* to the value.

Foreign VOUCHER [in *Law*] is when the tenant being impleaded in a particular juriſdiction, as at *London* or elſewhere, vouches one to warranty, and prays he may be ſummoned in ſome other county out of the juriſdiction of that court.

VOUCHER, a ledger book, or book of accompts, wherein are entered the warrants for the accomptant's diſcharge.

VOU'CHING [*vouchant*, F.] affirming, warranting.

To VOUCHSA'FE, to condeſcend, to be pleaſed to do a thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [with *Divines*] to grant graciouſly.

VOUCHSA'FEMENT the act of vouchſafing, condeſcenſion.

VOUCHSA'FING [of *vouchant*, of *voucher*, and *ſauf*, F.] condeſcending graciouſly granting.

VOUSSOI'RS [in *Architect.*] the ſtones that form the arch, *F.*

To VOW [*vouër*, F. *vovere*, L.] to make a vow, to proteſt or ſwear ſolemnly, to aſſure.

A VOW [*voeu*, F. *voto*, It. and Sp. *votum*, L.] a religious promiſe, a ſolemn proteſtation.

VO'WELS [*voyelle*, F. *vocale*, It. *vocal*, Sp. *vocalis*, L.] letters that have a ſound of themſelves without a conſonant.

VOY, the triphthong *Uoy* is no where found in the *Engliſh* tongue but in the word *buoy* and it's derivatives, in which it is pronounc'd little differing from *oy*.

VOYA'GING [*voyageant*, F.] travelling or going by ſea.

VOYAGE [F. *viaggio*, It *viage*, Sp, *viagem*, Port.] a paſſing by ſea from one country or place to another; alſo the profit gained by going to ſea; as we ſay ſuch an one made a good voyage.

To VOY'AGE [*voyager*, F. *viaggiare*, It.] to travel, but eſpecially by ſea.

A VOY'AGER [*voyageur*, F. *viaggiatore*, It. *viagero*, Sp.] a traveller, but eſpecially one who goes by ſea.

UP [up, *Sax.* **op**, *Dan.* op, *Du.* and L. G. **auff**, H. G.] aloft, high, above, not ſitting, or in bed.

UP UP, riſe, get up.

I am UP [at play] *I have got my Number, I have won.*

To UPBRAID [up-ȝebꞃæꝺan, *Sax.*] to twit or hit in the teeth, to reproach, to revile.

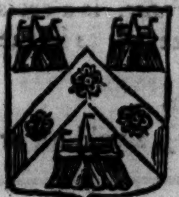
To UPHO'LD [**opholder**, *Dan.*] to ſupport or maintain, to favour.

UPHE'LD [*Ir. Imp.*] did uphold.

UPHO'LDEN [*Ir. Part. P.*] have or is upholden.

UPHOLDER } [prob. of **bolſterer** q. d a maker of bolſters]
UPHO'LSTERER } one who makes beds and chamber-furniture.

UPHO'LDERS, were incorporated a maſter, 3 wardens 31 aſſiſtants, 121 on the livery; for which the fine is 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and the ſtewards 11 *l.*



Their arms are on a chevron between 3 tents as many roſes. Their hall is in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*.

UPHOLDER [of **up** and **holder**, *Dan.*] a ſupporter, maintainer, or patron.

U'PLAND, high ground, in oppoſition to ſuch as is mooriſh, marſhy or low.

UPLA'NDER, a highlander, one who dwells in the higher parts of a country, a mountaineer.

UPLA'NDISH of [up and lanꝺ, *Sax.*] belonging to the uplands or high-grounds.

UPMO'ST v. *Uppermoſt*.

UPO'N [uppan, *Sax.*] over, alſo next, near, about, towards.

U'PPER [uppeꞃ, *Sax.*] ſuperior, or higher in place.

The UPPER [or right] *Hand*

U'PPERMOST [uppeꞃmoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **upperſte**, *Dan.* **opperſte**, *Du* and L. G.] the higheſt in place.

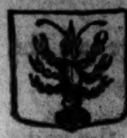
To be UPPERMOST, to prevail, or have the advantage.

U'PPISH [of uppan, *Sax.*] elevated.

U'PPISHNESS, elevatedneſs.

U'PRIGHT [with *Architects*] a repreſentation or draught of the front of a building.

Upri'ght [oprietig, *Dan.* oprecht, *Du.* oprichtig, L. G. aufrichtig, H. G.] ſet or ſtanding up ſtrait, contrary to lying alone or ſitting; alſo ſincere, honeſt, juſt.



U'pright [with *Heralds*] is a term uſed of ſhell-fiſhes, when they ſtand ſo in a coat of arms; for, becauſe they want fins, they cannot properly be ſaid to be hauriant, becauſe that term properly belongs to ſcaly fiſhes. See the eſcutcheon.

U'prightly, after an honeſt, ſincere manner; alſo ſtraitly erected.

U'prightness [of oprietig, *Dan.* &c. and *neſs*] ſincerity, honeſt heartedneſs; alſo ſtrait ſtanding.

Up-ri'sing [of up and aꞃiꞅan, S*ax*.] a getting up.

U'proar [prob. of oproer, *Du.* and L. G. opror, *Dan.* upror, S*u.* aufruhr, H. G.] a great noiſe, tumult, riot, hurly-burly, *&c.*

Uproo'ted [of *up* and roed, *Dan.*] pulled up by the roots.

U'pshot [q. d. *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in, and all is paid*] as the reckoning at an ale houſe or tavern; alſo the end, ſucceſs, or iſſue of an affair.

Up-side [of up and ꞅiꝺe, S*ax*.] the higher ſide.

Upside-*down*, topſy-turvy.

Upsi'tting [of up and ꞅittan, S*ax*.] a ſitting-up, the time of a lying-in woman's ſitting up.

To **Upspri'ng** [of *up* and ꞅpꞃingan, S*ax*.] to ſpring up.

Upsta'id [of *up* and *etaye*, F.] ſupported or born up, *Milton*.

U'pstart [prob. of *up* and ꞅteaꞃtan, S*ax*]. one of mean birth or little fortune, grown wealthy on a ſudden, and who behaves himſelf inſolently.

Uptu'rns [of *up* and tyꞃnan, S*ax*.] turns up, *Milton*.

Upward } [up ƿeaꞃꝺ, S*ax*. opwaerts, *Du.* and L. G.
Upwards } aufwerts, H. G.] towards the upper parts; alſo more, ſpoken of time, quantity, *&c.*

She is honeſt from the Girdle Upwards

That is, ſhe is not guilty of incontinency.

Upwhi'rl'd [of *up* and hƿyꞃꝼan, S*ax*.] whirled upwards.

Ura'nia [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented as a beautiful lady in an azure robe, having her head adorned with a coronet of bright ſtars, and holding in her right-hand the celeſtial globe, and the terreſtrial in her left.

Urachus [in *Anat.*] a membranous canal in a *Fœtus*, proceeding from the bottom of the urinary bladder, thro' the navel to the *Placenta*, along with the *Umbilical* veſſels, of which it is accounted one.

Urano'scopist, one who obſerves the courſe of the heavenly bodies, an aſtronomer.

Urano'scopy [οὐρανοσκοπία, of οὐρανὸς, the heavens, and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] aſtronomy, a contemplating the heavenly bodies.

Urbane [*urbanus*, L.] courteous, civil.

Urba'nity } [*urbanité*, F. *urbanità*, It. *urbanidad*, Sp.
Urba'neness } of *urbanitas*, L.] courteſy, civility, civil behaviour, good manners or breeding.

U'rbanists, a ſort of nuns.

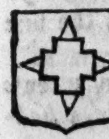
To **U'rbani'ze**, to become or be rendred courteous, civil, *&c.*

Urceola'ris *Herba* [with *Botan.*] the herb *Feverfew* or pellitory of the wall.

U'rchin [iꞃcinᵹ, *Sax.*] a little ſhort boy or girl; alſo a hedge-hog.

Sea-**U'rchin**, a fiſh ſo called, becauſe it is round and full of prickles like a land-hedge hog rolled up.

Urchin-like *Rind* [in *Botan.*] the outward husk of the cheſnut, ſo called becauſe all ſet with prickles.



Urdae [in *Heraldry*] as *a Croſs Urdae*, is a croſs that terminates in the manner of a lozenge, as in the eſcutcheon.

Ure [of *uſura*, L. uſe] uſe, cuſtom.

Ure *Ox* [Oer-os, L. G. Aur-ochs, H. G.] a wild ox or buffle.

Ure'do, the blaſting of trees, *&c.* L.

Ure'do [in *Medicine*] the itch or burning in the skin, *L.*

Ure'ntia [with *Phyſicians*] medicines of a burning quality, *L.*

U'reters [*ureteres*, F. *uretere*, It. of οὐρητῆρες, Gr.] veſſels, being two conduits or pipes, that convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

Ure'thra [οὐρήθρα, Gr.] the urinary paſſage or pipe through which the urine paſſes from the bladder to the end of the *Penis*.

Ure'ticks, the ſame as *Diureticks*.

To **Urge** [*urgere*, L.] to move or preſs earneſtly; to provoke, anger, or vex; to inſiſt upon in diſcourſe, to follow a perſon cloſe in diſpute.

U'rgent [F. *urgente*, It. and Sp. of *L.*] preſſing, as *upon urgent Buſineſs*.

U'rgently, with urgency.

U'rgentness [of *urgens*, L. and *neſs*] preſſing importunity, earneſtneſs.

U'rim *and Thummin* [אורים ותמים, *i. e.* lights and perfections] the name of an ornament belonging to the habit of *Aaron*, and the high-prieſt of the *Jews*, by vertue whereof he gave oracular anſwers to the people. For their high prieſts conſulted God in the moſt important affairs of the commonwealth, and received anſwers by *Urim*. אורים ſignifies lights or explanations, and ſome ſuppoſe them to be the antient *Teraphims* or little human figures which the prieſt carried, hid, in the fold of his robe or gown. The word תמים ſignifies perfections, and the ſeptuagint tranſlates it *Truths*. *Diodorus Siculus* relates that the *Egyptians* had a like cuſtom in uſe among them, their principal miniſter of juſtice carrying an image of precious ſtones about his neck, which was called *Truth*. Others take them to be the twelve precious ſtones in the breaſt-plate of the high-prieſt, which ſhone like a flame of fire.

U'rinal [*urinal*, F. *orinale*, It. *urinal*, Sp. of *urina*, L.] a glaſs or veſſel to receive or contain urine, *F.*

Urinaria *fiſtula*, the urine-pipe, *L.*

U'rinary [*urinarius*, L. *d'l'urine*, F.] pertaining to urine.

Urina'tion, a diving or ſwimming under water, *L.*

Urina'tor [*urinateur*, F. of *urinator*, L.] a diver.

U'rine [*urine*, F. *orina*, It. and Sp. *ourina*, Port. of *urina*, L. of οὖρον, Gr.] a ſerous excrement of the body, diſcharged through the *Penis*. By chymical writers it is expreſs'd by this character ⊡

To **U'rine** [*uriner*, F. *orinare*, It. *orinar*, Sp.] to make water.

U'rines [in *Falconry*] nets for the catching of hawks.

U'rinous [*urinoſus*, L.] of, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of urine; alſo full of urine.

Urinous *Salts* [with *Chymiſts*] all ſorts of volatile ſalts drawn from animals, or any other ſubſtances which are contrary to acids.

U'rinousness [of *urinoſus*, L. and *neſs*] an urinous quality.

Urn [*urna*, It. and L.] a water-pitcher.

Urna [with the *Romans*] a veſſel uſed to draw out of it the names of thoſe who were firſt to engage at the publick plays; alſo into which they threw notes, by which they gave their votes in publick aſſemblies and courts of juſtice.

Urn, a *Roman* meaſure containing about eight gallons and a half, alſo a ſort of vaſe to preſerve the aſhes or bones of the dead.

Urocri'tica [with *Phyſicians*] ſigns which are obſerved from urine, *L.*

Urocrite'rium [of οὖρον urine, and κριτήριον, Gr. a ſign or token to judge by] a caſting of waters, a giving a judgment on the diſeaſes by the ſight of the urine.

U'romancy [οὐρομαντεία, of οὖρον urine, and μαντεία, Gr. divination] the gueſſing at the nature of a diſeaſe by the urine.

Uro'scopy [of οὖρον and σκοπέω, Gr. to view] an inſpection of urines, commonly called caſting of waters.

U'rray [in *Coal-Mines*] a ſort of blue or black clay, which lies next the coals, and is uſed in dunging land.

U'rsa, a ſhe bear, *L.*

Ursa *minor* [in *Aſtron.*] the leſſer bear, a northern conſtellation, conſiſting of eight ſtars; but according to Mr. *Flamſtead* of fourteen. It is alſo called king *Charles*'s wain, *L.*

Ursa *major* [in *Aſtron.*] the great bear, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, containing, ſome ſay, 35, others 56, but according to the *Britannick* catalogue 215 ſtars.

U'rsulines [F. *Orſoline*, It.] an order of nuns, which obſerve the rule of St. *Auguſtine*.

U'rtica [in *Botan.*] a nettle, *L.*

Urtico'se [*urticoſus*, L.] full of nettles.

Us v. *We*.

U'sage, cuſtom, common practice, faſhion, way, habit; alſo treatment, entertainment, *F.*

Usage [in a *Law-Senſe*] the ſame as preſcription,

Usance [in *Commerce*] (F. *uſo* or *uſanza*, It.) the ſpace of time between any day of one month, and the ſame day of the next following, which time is generally allow'd among merchants for the payment of a ſum of money expreſſed in a bill of exchange, after it has been accepted.

U'sance *double* [in *Commerce*] is the ſpace of two ſuch months allowed on the ſame account.

To **Use** [of *uſer*, F. *uſare*, It. *uſar*, Sp. or *uſum*, L.] to employ, to make uſe of, to treat. to accuſtom; to frequent, to be accuſtom'd.

Use Moderation and defy the Phyſician.

That is, if we live up to a ſtrict moderation in eating and drinking, and do not exceed the bounds of temperance, we ſhall have ſo little occaſion for the phyſician, that we may bid him defiance, or tell him we have nothing to do with him. The

Germ ſay: Wer maeſſig lebet, bedarff keines Artztes. (he that lives ſparingly wants no phyſician.)

Uſe [*uſo*, It. and Sp. *uſus*, L.] the employing or the enjoyment of a thing; alſo cuſtom, practice, exerciſe; alſo advantage, ſervice; alſo the intereſt of money; utility, ſervice, habit.

Uſe brings Perfectneſs.
Lat. *Uſus promptum facit.*

This proverb ſerves to inculcate aſſiduity and perſeverance in whatever we undertake, for without practice there is no attaining to any tollerable perfection in any thing. The *Latins* have ſeveral other proverbs which ſignify the ſame thing, as: *Uſus adjuvat artem*, or *Fabricando fabri fimus*, or again, *ſolus et artifices qui juvat uſus adeſt.* The *Germans* ſay: Uebung macht Fertigkeit. The *Fr. L'Experience eſt la Maitreſſe des Arts.*

That which is in Uſe needs no Excuſe.
It: *Cio che ſi uſa, non hà biſogno di ſcuſa.*

That is, cuſtom covers a number of faults and irregularities, *Uſus Tyrannus*, is ſaid in excuſe of the irregularities of languages, but it is as applicable to every thing elſe; nothing can be thought of ſo ridiculous, that cuſtom won't render familiar.

Uſe [in a *Law-Senſe*] the profit of lands and tenements, eſpecially that part of the *Habendum* of a deed or conveyance, which expreſſes to what benefit the perſon ſhall have the eſtate.

Uſe *and Cuſtom* [in *ant Law*] is the ordinary method of acting or proceeding in any caſe, which by length of time has obtained the force of a law.

Uſeful [of *uſus*, L. and *full*] neceſſary for uſe, commodious, *&c.*

Uſefully, profitably.

U'ſefulneſs [of *uſe*, of *uſus* and *fulneſs*] profitableneſs, *&c.*

U'ſer *de Action* [in *Law*] is the purſuing of an action in the proper county.

Uſes *and Cuſtoms* [in *Maritime Affairs*] are certain maxims, rules, or uſages, which make the baſis or ground work of maritime juriſprudence, by which the policy of navigation and commerce of the ſea are regulated.

U'ſher (*huiſſier*, F.) an under-maſter of a ſchool; alſo an officer that attends on great perſons.

Gentlemen Uſher, an officer who waits upon a lady or perſon of quality.

U'ſher [of *the Black Rod*] is the gentleman uſher to the king, the houſe of lords, and the knights of the garter; and keeps the door of the chapter-houſe, when a chapter of the order is ſitting

Uſhers [of *the Exchequer*] are four perſons who attend the chief officers and barons of the court at *Weſtminſter*; as alſo juries, ſheriffs, accomptants. *&c.* at the pleaſure of the court.

To Uſher *in*, is to introduce or bring in.

Uſher-ſhip, the office of an uſher.

U'ſnea [with *Phyſicians*] a kind of green moſs, which grows upon human skulls that have lain in the open air for many years.

Uſquebau'gh [i. e. *aqua vitæ*, Iriſh] an *Iriſh* diſtilled ſpirit or cordial.

U'ſtion, a burning, *L.*

Uſtion [in *Pharmacy*] the preparing certain ſubſtances or ingredients by burning them, *L.*

Uſtion [with *Surgeons*] a burning or ſearing with a hot iron.

U'ſual [*uſuel*, F.] common, ordinary, cuſtomary,

Uſual'ly, commonly, cuſtomarily.

U'ſualneſs [of *uſuel*, F. and *neſs*] frequentneſs, commonneſs, *&c.*

Uſuca'ption [in the *Civil Law*] an acquiſition of the property of a thing by a poſſeſſion and enjoyment thereof, for a certain term of years preſcribed by law, *L.*

Uſufru'ctuary [*uſu fructuarius*, L.] one who has the uſe and profit of a thing, but not the property and right.

Uſufru'ctus } U'ſufruit } [in the *Civil Law*] is the enjoyment or poſſeſſion of any effect, or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of an inheritance or other thing, without the faculty of alienating or damaging the property thereof, *L.*

U'ſurer [*uſurier*, F. *uſurario*, It. and Sp.] a lender upon uſury, *&c*,

Uſurers Purſes and Womens Plackets are never ſatisfy'd

Uſu'rious [*uſurarius*, L.] of, pertaining to, or practiſing uſury.

Uſu'riouſneſs [of *uſurarius*, L. and *neſs*] an uſurious or extortioning quality or diſpoſition.

Uſurious *Contract* [in *Law*] a bargain or contract whereby a man is obliged to pay more intereſt for money than the ſtatute allows.

To Uſu'rp [*uſurper*, F. *uſurpar*, Sp. *uſurpare*, It. and L.] to take or ſeize upon violently.

Uſurpa'tion [F. *uſurpazione*, It. *uſurpacion*, Sp. of *uſurpatio*, L.] the act of uſurping, the unjuſt poſſeſſion of another man's property, gained by violence againſt right and equity.

Uſurpa'tion [in *Law*] the enjoyment of a thing for continuance of time or receiving the profits thereof.

Uſu'rper [*uſurpator*, L. *uſurpateur*, F. *uſurpatore*, It. *uſurpador*, Sp.] one who wrongfully ſeizes that which is the right of another.

Uſu'rping [*uſurpans*, L. *uſurpant*, F.] a wrongful taking that which is another's right.

U'ſury [*uſure*, F. of *uſura*, q. *uſus æris*, Sp. It. and L.] the money, *&c.* taken more than the principal lent, the intereſt, gain, or profit, which ſuch a perſon makes of his money or effects by lending the ſame; or it is an increaſe of the principal exacted for the loan thereof; in an ill ſenſe, an exorbitant intereſt for money lent, and more than the law allows.

U'tas [in *Law*] the eighth day following any term or feſtival, as the *Utas* of St. *Hilary*, *&c.*

Ute'nſil [*utenſile*, L. *utenſilio*, Sp.] any thing that ſerves for uſe; alſo a neceſſary implement or tool.

Utenſils [in *Milit. Affairs*] are ſuch neceſſaries which every hoſt is to furniſh a ſoldier whom he quarters with, *viz.* a bed with ſheets, a pot, glaſs, or cup, a diſh, a place at the fire, and a candle.

Aſcenſio Uteri [in *Medicine*] the riſing of the mother, *L.*

Procidentia Uteri [in *Medicine*] a diſeaſe, the falling of the womb.

Uteri'ne [*uterin*, F. *uterino*, It. of *uterinus*, L] pertaining to the womb.

Uterine *Brother*, a brother or ſiſter by the ſame *Venter*, but not by the ſame father.

Uteri'ne *Fury* [in *Phyſick*] a kind of madneſs, attended with laſcivious ſpeeches and geſtures and an invincible inclination to venery.

U'terus [in *Anat.*] the matrix or womb of a woman, or that organ of generation wherein the buſineſs of conception is performed, and wherein the *Embryo* or *Fœtus* is lodged, fed, and grows, during the time of geſtation, till its delivery.

Utfangthefe [uꞇ ꝼanᵹ-ðeoꝼ, *Sax.*] an antient privilege a lord of a manour had of puniſhing a thief who had committed theft out of his liberty, if taken within his fee.

U'tible [*utibilis* L.] that may be uſed.

Uti'lity [*utilité*, F. *utilità*, It. *utilidad*, Sp. *utilitas*, L.] uſefulneſs, benefit, advantage, profit.

Utlaga'tio [*old Law*] an outlawry.

Utlagato *capiendo* [in *Law*] a writ for the apprehending a man who is outlawed in one county and flies into another, *&c.*

U'tlagh [uꞇlaᵹa, *Sax.*] an outlaw'd perſon.

Utlaw'ry } Outlaw'ry } a puniſhment for ſuch as, being legally called, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, after ſeveral writs iſſued out againſt them, with an exigent and a proclamation thereupon awarded.

U'tlepe [in *Law*] a flight or eſcape made by thieves or robbers.

U'tmoſt [uꞇꞇeꞃmeſꞇ or yꞇemeſꞇ, *Sax.*] the greateſt power or ability; alſo the fartheſt diſtance, *&c.*

Uto'pia [εὐτοπία, Gr. *q. d.* a fine place] a fictitious well governed country deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More.*

U'tter [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* uyter, *Du.* ueter, L. G.] outward; alſo abſolute, intire.

To U'tter [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* aetern or autern, *Du.* and L. G. äuſſern, H. G.] to pronounce or ſpeak forth; alſo to vend or ſell wares, alſo to tell, diſcover or expreſs.

Utter-barriſters, *outer Barriſters*, are ſuch candidates, as by reaſon of their long ſtudy and great induſtry beſtow'd upon the knowledge of the common law, are called out of their contemplation to practice, and into the view of the world to take upon them the protection and defence of clients.

U'tterable [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. and *able*] capable of being uttered.

U'ttereſt [uꞇꞇeꞃeſꞇ, *Sax.* uyterſte, *Du.*] the moſt outward, the moſt diſtant or fartheſt off.

U'tterance [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a delivery, manner of ſpeaking; alſo the ſale of commodities.

U'ttering [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] ſpeaking forth; alſo vending wares.

U'tterly [uꞇꞇeꞃlic, *Sax.*] totally, to all intents and purpoſes.

U'ttermoſt [uꞇꞇeꞃmeſꞇ, *Sax.* uyterſte, *Du.* ueterſt, L. G.] the fartheſt, the moſt extreme.

Uva, a grape, *L.*

Uvea *membrana* } Uvea *tunica* } [in *Anat.*] the third tunic or membrane of the eye, thus called, as reſembling a grape-ſtone; a skin or coat of the eye having a hole in the fore part, ſo as to leave a ſpace for the apple of the eye; the outward ſurface of it is of divers colours, and is named *Iris*, and this cauſes the difference in perſons eyes, as to colours, as black, grey, *&c.* L.

Uvigena } Uvi'gera } [in *Anat.*] the ſame as *Uvula*, L.

VULCA'NIAN [*Vulcanius*, L.] of, or pertaining to *Vulcan.*

VULCA'NO, the name given to thoſe mountains that belch or vomit out fire, flame, aſhes, cinders, ſtones, *&c.* ſo called after *Vulcan* the poetical God of fire.

VU'LGAR [*vulgaire*, F. *volgare*, It. *vulgar*, Sp. *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general; alſo low, baſe, mean, vile.

The VU'LGAR [*vulgus*, L. *la vulgaire*, F. *il volgo*, It.] the common people, the mob, the rabble.

VULGAR *Tranſlation of the Bible*, called alſo the *Vulgate*, an antient *Latin* tranſlation of the bible, and the only one the church of *Rome* acknowledges authentick; it was tranſlated *verbatim* from the *Septuagint.*

VULGAR *Fractions* [in *Arith.*] ordinary or common fractions, ſo called in diſtinction to decimal fractions.

VULGA'RIS, e [in *Botan. Writ.*] common, *L.*

VU'LGARLY [*vulgariter*, F.] ordinarily, meanly, baſely.

VU'LGARNESS [*vulgaritas*, L.] commonneſs, meanneſs, lowneſs.

VULGA'TISSIMUS a, um [in *Botan. Writ.*] moſt common, *L.*

VU'LNERABLE [of *vulnerare*, L.] that may be wounded.

VU'LNERABLENESS [of *vulnerare*, L. *able* and *neſs*] capableneſs of being wounded.

VU'LNERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerario*, It. *vulnerarius*, L.] of, or pertaining to; alſo good to heal wounds.

A VU'LNERARY [*medicamentum vulnerarium*, L.] a medicine proper for healing wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a wounding, *L.*

VULNERO'SE [*vulneroſus*, L.] full of wounds.

VULNI'FICK [*vulnificus*, L.] making or cauſing wounds.

VULNI'NG [in *Heraldry*] wounding, a term us'd of a *Pelican.*

VU'LNUS, a wound, ſore, or hurt, *L.*

VULPINARY [*vulpinaris*, L.] of, or pertaining to a fox crafty, ſubtle, wily

VULPI'NE [*vulpinus*, L.] the ſame as *Vulpinary.*

VULTUO'SE [*vultuoſus*, L.] lofty in look, haughty, looking big.

VU'LTURE [*vautour*, F. *vulturius*, L.] a bird of prey.

VULTURE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the *Egyptians* uſed to repreſent nature; they having this notion, that this bird does not conceive, according to the uſual manner, by copulating with a male, being all females; and that they brought forth eggs by receiving into their bodies the northern or weſtern wind, which cauſed them preſentiy to conceive.

The *Vulture* was alſo an emblem of mercy; for the naturaliſts ſay, that ſhe never ſeeks any prey, nor flies from her neſt, until the young ones come to a conſiderable bigneſs, and in the mean time nouriſhes them with her blood, which they ſuck out of her thighs and breaſt.

VULTURI'NE [*vulturinus*, L.] of, or pertaining to a vulture; of the nature of a vulture, rapacious.

VU'LVA [with *Phyſicians*] the *Uterus*, the womb or matrix; alſo the womb, paſſage, or neck of the womb, *&c.* L.

VULVA *cerebri* [in *Anat.*] an oblong furrow between the eminences or bunching out parts of the brain, *L.*

V'ULVA [in *Anat.*] a round, ſoft, ſpongeous body like the end of a child's finger, ſuſpended from the palate near the *Foramina* of the noſtrils, perpendicularly over the *Glottis*, L.

UVULA *Spoon* [in *Surgery*] an inſtrument to be held juſt under the *Uvula* with pepper and ſalt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the ſame.

UVULARIA [with *Botan.*] the herb horſe-tongue.

U'XOR, a wife, *L.*

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorioſus*, L.] over-fond of or doting upon a wife.

UXO'RIOUSNESS [of *uxorius*, L. and *neſs*] over fondneſs of a wife.

UXO'RIUM [among the *Romans*] a mulct or forfeit paid for not marrying; alſo money exacted by way of fine from thoſe who had no wives.

UY, the dipthongue *uy*, in *buy*, *guy*, &c. is pronounc'd as the long I, v. I.

To VYE [prob. of *envier*, F.] to ſtrive, to equal, or out do another.

U'ZIFUR [with *Chymiſts*] cinnabar made of ſulphur and *Mercury.*

W

W w, *Roman*, *W w* Italick; 𝔚 𝔴, *Engliſh*; W ƿ, *Saxon* is the 21ſt letter of the alphabet; it is a letter not uſed by the antients, either *Aſiaticks*, *Grecians* or *Romans*, but it was by the northern nations, the *Teutones*, *Germans*, *Saxons*, &c and at this day is not uſed by the *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portugueſe* or *Italians*. It is compounded of two V conſonants. Tho' inſtead of becoming harder by being doubled, as all other conſonants do, it is grown ſofter; and therefore might perhaps be more properly compounded of two U. Vowels, as the *Franks* us'd to expreſs this power.

To WA'BBLE [either of wackeln, G. waggelen, *Du.* or ƿicelian, *Sax.*] to totter as a top almoſt ſpent in ſpinning; alſo to wriggle as an arrow flying.

WAD
WOOD } [ƿad, *Sax.*] an herb or plant us'd in dying.

A WAD [ƿeot, *Sax.* *ouate*, F.] a handful of hay, ſtraw or peas; alſo a ſort of flocks of ſilk, coarſe flanel or cotton.

WAD
WA'DDING } [with *Gunners*] a ſtopple of a hay, paper old clouts, *&c.* forced into a gun upon the powder, to keep it cloſe in the chamber; or put up cloſe to the ſhot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD HOOK [with *Gunners*] is a rod or ſtaff, with an iron turned ſerpent-wiſe, or like a ſcrew, to draw the wad or okam out of a gun, when it is to be unloaded.

WA'DABLE [of ƿadan, *Sax.* and *able.*] that may be waded.

WADDEMOLE
WO'DDEMEL
WO'DDENEL } coarſe ſtuff uſed for covering the collars of cart horſes.

To WA'DDLE [waddeln, *Teut.*] to go ſideling as a duck does.

WA'DDLES, the ſtones of a cock.

WADDLES *of a Hog*, a ſort of wattles, not unlike teſticles, hanging under his throat.

To WADE [of ƿadan, *Sax.* wadden, *Du.* waden, G. *guadare*, It. of *vadare* or *vadum*, L. a ford] to paſs thro' ſhallow water, a brook, *&c.* alſo to dive into a buſineſs.

WA'FER [of waeffel, waffel, G. or *gaufre*, F.] a thin ſort of cake; alſo paſte dry'd for ſealing letters.

WAFER [with *Romaniſts*] the conſecrated bread given at the ſacrament of the lord's body; the euchariſt.

WAFT [of ƿaᵹian, *Sax.*] any thing of a garment hanged on the main-ſhrouds of a ſhip, as a ſignal of diſtreſs.

To WAFT [prob. of wachten, G. to watch, or ƿaᵹian, *Sax.*] to convey a ſhip to ſea; alſo to carry by water in a boat, *&c.* to row.

WA'FTER, a frigat to waſt or convey a ſhip.

WAFTERS [in the time of King *Edward* IV.] three officers conſtituted with naval power, appointed to guard fiſhermen on the coaſts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

To WAG [ƿaᵹian, *Sax.* or waggelen, *Du.* waglan, *Teut.*] to move or ſtir, to ſhake.

I wat (know) how the World WAGS.
He is beſt belov'd that has moſt BAGS.

This proverb is come to us from the Scots; but is as true here as there. Money makes crooked, ſtrait, folly, wiſdom, ugly, handſome, and in ſhort, to mention no more, ſtamps that face upon every thing which the poſſeſſor of it deſires: even merit it-ſelf muſt court it's favour with the utmoſt aſſiduity; and often ſtand at a great man's door when this, its powerful rival, goes boldly in, and beats down all obſtacles before it. The *Latins* ſay very well: *Et Genus, et Formam Regina pecunia donat* (*That Queen* (or rather Tyrant) *Mony gives the very Being and Form to Things*) and again *Omnis enim res Virtus, Fama, Decus, divina, humana, pulchris Divitiis parent, quas, qui conſtruxerit, ille clarus erit, fortis, juſtus, ſapiens, etiam et Rex, et quicquid voluit.*

WA'G TAIL [of ƿaᵹian and tæᵹl, *Sax.*] a bird, *&c.*

A WAG [ƿæᵹ, of ƿoᵹan, *Sax.* to play] a merry ſellow; a droll.

WA'GA, a weight; a quantity of cheeſe, wool, *&c.* of 256*lb.* *Avoirdupois.*

To WAGE [wagen, G. waegen, *Du.* to hazard, *gager*, F.] to lay a wager, to enter upon, to begin or join in a war.

To WAGE [in *Law*] ſignifies the giving ſecurity for the performance of any thing. Thus *to Wage Law*, is to put in ſecurity that you will make law at the day aſſigned; that is, that you will proſecute and carry on the ſuit.

To WAGE *his Law*
To make his Law } is when an action of debt is brought againſt one, the defendant might *Wage his Law*, i. e. take an oath that he does not owe the debt that was claimed of him, and.

To WAGE, bring with him ſo many men as the court ſhall aſſign, who ſhall avow upon their oaths that they believe he ſwears truly.

WA'GER [in *Law*] the offer of ſuch an oath beforementioned.

WAGER [*gageure*, F. of *gager*, F. or of waegen, *Du.* or wagen, G. to hazard] a contract between two or more perſons, to pay a certain ſum of money agreed on, upon condition a thing in diſpute be or be not as aſſerted.

A WAGER is a Fool's Argument.

It is a ſenſeleſs way of ſome diſputants when they find they can no longer ſupport their theſis by dint of argument, to pretend to keep themſelves in countenance, and prove it beyond contradiction by offering to lay a wager in it's behalf; and if their adverſaries don't chance to be as great fools as themſelves to triumph in the victory. This way of diſpute is properly ſtil'd in the proverb *a Fool's Argument*, So Hud.

I have heard ancient Sagers.
Say Fools, for Arguments lay Wagers.

To lay a WAGER [wagen, G. waegen, *Du. gager*, F.] to enter into ſuch a contract.

WA'GES [*gages*, F.] hire, reward for ſervice, ſalary, ſtipend.

WA'GGERY } [prob. of ƿæᵹan, *Sax.* to play] wantonneſs, frolickſome or merry pranks.
WA'GGISHNESS }

WA'GGING [of ƿaᵹian, *Sax.*] moving, ſtirring, ſhaking.

WA'GGISH [of ƿæᵹan, *Sax.* to play] wanton frolickſome, *&c.*

To WA'GGLE [of waggelen, *Du.* wackeln, G. or ƿaᵹian, *Sax.*] to joggle or move up and down.

WA'GGON [of ƿæᵹan, *Sax.* wagn, *Su.* wagen, *Du.* and G. wagan, *Teut.*] a ſort of long cart with four wheels.

WA'GGONAGE, waggon money, money paid for the hire or driving waggons.

WA'GGONER [wagner, *Teut.* prob. of ƿæᵹeneꞃ, *Sax.*] the driver of a waggon; alſo a northern conſtellation, called King *Charles*'s *Wain.*

WAIF [of ƿaꝼian, *Sax.* to float up and down, or *choſe guave*, F.] goods dropt by a thief being cloſe purſued or over loaded; alſo cattle loſt, which being found, are to be proclaimed ſeveral market days, and if challenged within a year and a day, are to be reſtored to the owner; eſpecially if he ſue an appeal againſt the felon, or give evidence againſt him at his trial; otherwiſe they belong to the lord of the manour, in whoſe juriſdiction they were left; who has the *Franchiſe of the Waif* granted him by the king.

WAI'FARING [of ƿæᵹ, away, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go] travelling.

To WAIL [prob. of ƿenian, *Sax.* or of *guajolire*, Ital. of *guai*, It. *woe*] to lament, bewail, bemoan.

WAIN [ƿæn, or ƿæᵹn, *Sax.*] a cart or waggon drawn by oxen, and having a waincope.

Charles's WAIN, v. *Waggoner.*

WAI'NABLE [*old Deeds*] that may be manured or ploughed, tillable.

WAI'NAGE, the furniture of a wain or cart.

WAI'NCOPE, that part to which the hinder oxen are yoked to draw the wain or a long piece that comes from the body of the wain.

WAI'NSCOT [wagenſchott, *Du.*] the timber work that lines the walls of a room, being uſually in pannels, to ſerve inſtead of hangings.

To WAINSCOT to line walls of rooms on the inſide with framed-work of boards.

WAI'NSCOTTING [of waenſchot, *Du.*] wainſcot-work, or ſuch a lining of rooms.

WAIR [in *Carpentry*] a piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

To WAIT [prob. of wachten, *Du.* or warten, G.] to ſtay for, to attend upon, to expect, to accompany.

WAI'TER [wachter, *Du.*] one who attends on a perſon or affair.

WAITERS, officers belonging to his majeſty, whoſe buſineſs it is to wait and obſerve that no goods be clandeſtinely convey'd out of ſhips before the duty be paid, alſo that no counterband goods be unloaded.

Tide-WAITERS, ſuch of thoſe officers who are put on board ſhips by their ſuperior officers before a ſhip comes quite up a river as in the Thames at Graveſend, alſo that take the advantage of the tide and go down to meet ſhips coming out of the ſea.

Land-WAITERS, thoſe who attend that buſineſs on ſhoar.

WAI'TES [prob. q. *guettas*, of *guetter*, O. F. to watch, or of *waiting* on magiſtrates at pomps and proceſſions] a ſort of muſick or muſicians.

WAITING, *to be in waiting*, as an officer at court, or elſewhere, whoſe turn it is to attend.

WAITING *woman*, a ladies ſervant, whoſe buſineſs is more immediately to attend her perſon.

WAI'NE [of ƿaꝼan, *Sax.* to quit or forſake] a woman forſaken of the law, or out-law'd, for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in law. She is not called an outlaw, as a man is; becauſe women, not being ſworn in leets to the king, nor in courts as men are, cannot be out-law'd.

WAIVED *Goods.* See *Waif.*

WAI'WARD [prob. of ƿæᵹ, a way, and ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* towards, *q. d.* inclining this way and that way] froward, croſs, peeviſh, croſs-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDNESS, frowardneſs, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

To WAKE [ƿæccan, *Sax.* vacke, *Dan.* wecken, *Du.* wecken or aufwachen, H. G.] to excite or rouze from ſleep; alſo to awake.

To WAKE ƿacian, *Sax.* vaage, *Dan.* waka, *Su.* waecken, *Du.* wachen, G.] to watch or forbear from ſleeping.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the ſmooth water that a ſhips ſtern leaves when ſhe is under ſail, a ſhip is ſaid *to ſtay to the Weather of her Wake*, when in her ſtaying ſhe is ſo quick, that ſhe does not fall to the leeward upon a tack; but that when ſhe is tack'd, her *Wake* (*i. e.* the ſmooth water a ſtern) is to the leeward, which is a ſign that ſhe feels her helm very well, and is quick of ſteerage.

WAKES [of ƿacian, *Sax.* to keep awake, becauſe on the vigils of thoſe feaſts the people were wont to awake from ſleep, at the ſeveral vigils of the night, and go to prayers. But *Spelman* rather derives them of ꝑac, drunkenneſs, becauſe in celebrating them, they generally ended in drunkenneſs] they are vigils or country feaſts, uſually obſerved on the Sunday after the ſaint's day to whom the pariſh-church was dedicated, in which they uſed to feaſt and dance all night. They took their origin from a letter that *Gregory the Great* ſent to *Melitus* abbot, who came into *England* with St. *Auſtin*, in theſe words, "It may "therefore be permitted them on the dedication days, or other "ſolemn days of martyrs, to make them bowers about the "churches, and refreſhing themſelves, and feaſting together af"ter a good religious ſort; kill their oxen now to the praiſe of "God and increaſe of charity, which before they were wont "to ſacrifice to the devil, *&c.*" But now the feaſting part is all that is retained.

WA'KEFUL [of ƿacian and ꝼull, *Sax.*] apt or ready to awake or be awaked.

WAKEFULNESS, aptneſs to awake or keep from ſleeping, a diſorder whereby a perſon is diſabled from going to ſleep. It is occaſion'd by a continual and exceſſive motion of the animal ſpirits in the organs of the body, whereby thoſe organs are prepar'd to receive readily any impreſſions from external objects, which they propagate to the brain; and furniſh the ſoul with divers occaſions of thinking.

WAKE-*men*, a title given to the chief magiſtrates at *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire.*

WA'KE-ROBIN, an herb.

WALD [ƿalꝺa, *Sax.* wald, G.] a wood, a wild woody ground.

WALES } [of *Ships*] the outward timbers in a ſhip's ſides, on which men ſet their feet when they clamber up.
WAILS }

Chain WALES [of *Ships*] are thoſe wales that lie out farther than any of the reſt, and ſerve to ſpread out the ropes called ſhrouds.

WALE-*Knot* [with *Sailors*] a round knot, ſo made with the lays of a rope that it cannot ſlip.

WALE *reared Ship*, one which is built ſtrait up after ſhe comes to her bearing.

Gun-WALE [of a *Ship*] a wale which goes about the uttermoſt ſtrake or ſeam of the upper moſt deck in a ſhip's wake.

WALI'SCUS [*ant. Deeds*] a ſervant or any military officer.

To WALK [ſome derive it of ƿealcan, *Sax.* to roll or of wallen, G. to ramble or wander] to go on foot.

It is good WALKING with a Horſe in one's Hand.

It is happy for a man in any buſineſs or profeſſion *to have two Strings to his Bow*, that is to have two ſtocks, one in trade, and one out of it, that he may have recourſe to the latter if the former fail. And for the ſame reaſon it is not bad for a man to have a trade in reſerve, that is to learn more things than one: many have been reduc'd to penury for want of it. The *Fr.* ſay: *à l'aiſe marche à pied, qui mene cheval par la bride.*

A WALK, a path to walk in; alſo a walking or ſhort journey on foot.

To WALK [*full* or *thicken*] cloth, walken, G.

A Cock's WALK, a place where fighting cocks are kept ſeparate from others.

WALK [with *Horſemen*] is the ſloweſt and leaſt rais'd goings of a horſe; which the duke of *Newcaſtle* deſcribes, by the two legs diametrically oppoſite in the air, and two upon the ground at the ſame time, in the form of St. *Andrew*'s croſs; but other authors ſay, it is a motion of two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt.

A WA'LKER [walcker, G. of walcken, G. to mill or thicken cloth.] a fuller.

A Night WALKER, a common ſtrumpet.

A WANDERER, a ſtroller or vagabond.

WANDRING [temper or humour] unſtable.

WA'LKERS [*Foreſt Law*] certain officers appointed to walk about a ſpace of ground committed to their care.

To go a WALKING, to take a *Walk*, to walk for pleaſure.

A WALKING *Cane* [or ſtaff] a ſtick to walk with.

WALL [wal, *Du.* wall, *Teut.* and G. ƿall, *Sax.*] a partition or encloſure of ſtone, brick, earth, *&c.*

To give one the WALL, a compliment paid to the female ſex, or thoſe to whom one would ſhow reſpect, by letting them go neareſt the wall or houſes, upon a ſuppoſition of it's being the cleaneſt. This cuſtom is chiefly peculiar to England, for in moſt parts abroad they will give them the right hand, tho' at the ſame time they thruſt them into the kennel.

WALL *Creeper*, a bird.

WALL-*Flower*, a ſweet-ſcented flower well known,

WALL *wort*, an herb.

WALL *louſe*, a bug.

WA'LLING, a wall or wall-work.

A WALL *Eye*, a defect in the eye of an horſe.

WA'LLA [*old Rec.*] a wall or bank of earth caſt up for a bound or boundary.

WALM }
WAULM } a diminutive or moderate boiling or ſeething.

WA'LLET [*incertæ etymologiæ*] a ſort of travelling bag with two diviſions.

WALL-*Eyed* [of hƿale, *Sax.* a whale, *q. d.* having an eye like a whale] a blemiſhed eye.

WALLOON *Language*, is ſuppoſed to be that of the ancient *Gauls*. The language ſpoken by the *Walloons*, the inhabitants of a conſiderable part of the *Spaniſh* low countries, *viz.* thoſe of *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg* and part of *Flanders* and *Brabant*.

WA'LLOP, a roll, as of fat, *&c.*

To WA'LLOW [of ƿalƿian, *Sax.* **wuhlen**, G.] to roll or tumble down.

WALLOWISH [of **walgen**, to loath and *iſh* an Engliſh diminutive termination, added to adjectives, inclining or beginning to be of their quality nature, colour, *&c.*] unſavoury, inſipid.

WA'LLOWISHNESS [of **walghe**, *Du.* loathing *iſh* and *neſs*] unſavourineſs.

WALM [of **walmen**, *Du. to ſteam in coddling*] a little boil over the fire.

WA'LNUT [ƿahl hnuꞇu, *Sax.* **walnot**, L. G. q. *Walſche nut*, i. e. *Italian*-nut, for ſo all the northerns call the *Italians*, as they do *Italy*, **welſhland**] a ſort of large nut.

To WALT [in *Sea Language*] a ſhip is ſaid to walt, when ſhe has not her due quantity of ballaſt, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her ſails to keep her ſtiff.

WALVIA'RIA *Mulieris* [in *Law*] the waiving of a woman, which anſwers to the *Utlagatio Viri*, or the out-lawing of a man.

To WAMBLE [of pamb, *Sax.* the *Belly.*] to move or ſtir as the guts do ſometimes with wind or as water that boils gently.

WAN, *v. To win.*

WAN [pan, *Sax.*] pale faced, faint and feeble in countenance.

WAND [of panꝺ, *Sax.* **vaand**, *Dan.*] a long ſlender ſtaff, a willow twig.

Mercury's WAND, v. *Caduceus.*

WA'NDED *Chair* [prob. of **wenden**, G. to turn becauſe of the implication of the twigs] a wicker or twiggy chair.

To WA'NDER [panꝺꞃian, *Sax.* **vandre**, *Dan.* **wandra**, *Su.* **wandeln**, *Du.* and L. G. **wandern**, H. G.] to ſtray or ſtraggle about: to go out of the way, to ſtray or travel in unknown places, without having fixed any certain ſtage of the journey.

A WANDERER, a ſtroller or vagabond.

WANDRING [temper or humour] unſtable.

WANE *of the Moon* [of pana, *Sax.* wanting] the decreaſe which is ſaid to be in the wane, when ſhe has paſt the ſecond quarter.

To WANE [panian, *Sax.*] to decreaſe, to grow leſs.

WA'NG-TEETH [ƿonᵹꞇoðoꞃ of ƿanᵹaꞃ and ꞇoðaꞃ, *Sax.* the cheek or jaw-teeth, dog-teeth.

WA'NGA [ƿonᵹ, *Sax.* a jaw bone with teeth] an iron inſtrument with teeth.

WA'NGER [ƿanᵹeꞃe, *Sax.*] a mail or budget.

WA'NNESS, pale facedneſs.

WA'NLASS [*Hunting Term*] as *driving the wanleſs* is driving a deer to the ſtand.

WANNA'GIUM [*old Writ*] wainage, furniture for a wain or cart; wain-houſes for husbandry tools.

WANT [panꝺ or ƿenꝺan, *Sax.* to turn up, becauſe it turns up the earth] a mole.

WANT-*Louſe* [**wandluys**, *Du.* that is a *Wall-louſe*] an inſect a bug.

WANT [of pana, *Sax.* **wan** *Teut.*] deficiency, lack, need, poverty.

To WANT [of ƿana, *Sax.*] to lack or need.

It is hard both to have and WANT.

That is to have a thing and not have the heart to make uſe of it.

The rich Man's emphatically poor. Cowley.

He that has Wife and Children WANTS **no Buſineſs.**

For they will find him enough to do, as well to maintain them as otherwiſe. The *Germ*: ſay; **Wer weib und kinder hat darf nicht muſſig gehen.** The Sp. *Quièn no tuviére que hazér, arme navio, o tóm mugér*, (i. e. He that don't know how to employ his time, let him build a ſhip, or take a wife.

WANT **of Mony**, WANT **of Comfort.**

The great ſervice mony is of, to procure us all manner of what we call temporal bleſſings, has given riſe to this proverb: but hard would be the fate of the greater part of mankind, if there were no comfort without it. We ſee people without number who are miſerable with it, and conſequently it can't be the ſourſe of comfort; no, the wants of nature are ſmall, a very little mony will ſupply them, all other wants, excepting want of health and a good conſcience are imaginary, and if we have theſe we want no real comfort.

WA'NTEY, a ſurcingle or large girth for a pack horſe.

WA'NTON full of waggery, light, laſcivious.

A WANTON [or Epicurean] *Pallate.*

To play the WANTON, to jeſt or be merry, alſo to affect laſcivious poſtures.

WANTONLY, lewdly, laſciviouſly.

WA'NTONNESS [*incertæ etymologiæ*, but perhaps of **wentelen**, *Du.* to tumble or wallow, wanton folks being friſky, unleſs you had rather, with *Minſhew*, derive it of *want one*, i. e. *to want one to play withal*] waggiſhneſs, friſkineſs, laſciviouſneſs.

WA'PENTAKES [prob. of ƿæpen, *Sax.* armour, and **tager**, *Dan.* to take, it being a cuſtom for the inhabitants to preſent their weapons to their lord, in token of ſubjection; or a cuſtom, that when he that came to take the government of a hundred, was met by the better ſort of people, they touched his weapon or lance with their ſpears, by which ceremony they were united together, and entered into a mutual aſſociation] the ſame as an Hundred or diviſion of a county.

WAPP [in a *Ship*] a rope with which the ſhrowds are ſet taught with wale knots; one end being made faſt to the ſhrowds, and the laniards brought to the other.

WAR [of ƿæꞃ or ƿeꞃian, *Sax.* *guerre*, F. *guerra*, It. and Sp.] fighting of one kingdom or ſtate with another; a ſtate of hoſtility between two nations, ſtates, provinces or parties.

When WAR **begins Hell opens.**

It. *Quando la guerra commincia s'apre l'inferno.* Or according to another Engliſh proverb: *Who preaches War is the Devil's Chaplain.* This proverb ariſes from the miſchiefs which are generally the conſequences of war.

WAR **makes Thieves and Peace hangs them.**

That is, the lazy indolent life of a ſoldier, and his ſmall pay, learns him to pilfer, and when diſcarded, in time of peace, from pilfering proceeds to ſtealing, and then the next turn is to the gallows. The *Fr.* ſay: *La guerre fait les Larrons, & la paix le mene au gibet.* The *It*: *La guerra fà iladri, e la pace gli, impicca.*

A Man of WAR, a ſoldier, alſo a ſhip of force appertaining to the government.

A WAR-*faring Man*, a ſoldier.

To WAR [ƿeꞃian, *Sax.* **warren**, *Du.*] to go to war, to fight, one kingdom, ſtate or party againſt another.

WAR *no more* [*Sea Phraſe*] is a direction to him at the helm, to keep the ſhip as near the wind as poſſible.

WAR, the *French* are ſaid to be like a flea, quickly ſkipping into a country, and ſoon leaping out again. The *Spaniard* like a crab, creeping into a place ſlowly, and not to be expelled without great violence. The *German* like a louſe, ſlowly maſtering, and as ſlowly driven out.

Holy WAR, a war antiently maintain'd by leagues and croiſades, for the recovery of the holy land.

Civil WAR }
Inteſtine WAR } is that between ſubjects of the ſame realm, or parties in the ſame ſtate.

Place of WAR, is a place fortified on purpoſe to cover and defend a country, and ſtop the incurſion of an enemies army: alſo a place wherein are the magazines of proviſions or ſtores of war, for an army encamped in the neighbourhood, or to repair to for winter quaters.

Council of WAR, is an aſſembly of great officers call'd by a general or commander, to deliberate with him on enterprizes and attempts to be made.

To WARBLE [*incert. Etym.*] to chirp or ſing as birds, to ſing in a quivering or trilling way or manner; alſo to purl as a brook or ſtream.

To WARCH }
To WARK } [of ƿaꞃk, *Sax.* pain] to ache; alſo to work.

WARD, a *Saxon* termination ƿeaꞃꝺ, ſignifying the ſame as *toward.* [**waerd**, *Du.* **wert**, G. **waird**, *Teut.*] it ought to be join'd to other words by a hyphen.

WARD [ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* **ward**, *Su.*] a watching; alſo a diſtrict or portion of the city committed to the ward, or ſpecial charge of one of the *Aldermen.* Alſo an appartment of it; alſo a diviſion a foreſt.

WA'RDAGE [of ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] ward money, or money for keeping watch and ward.

A WARD [in *Law*] and heir of the king's tenant, holding by knights ſervice during his nonage.

WARD-*Hook* [with *Gunners*] a rod or ſtaff with an iron end turned in a ſerpentine manner, to draw the wads or oakam out of a gun, when it is to be unloaded. Rather Wad-hook.

The WARDS [*gardes*, F. *guardie*, It. q. *Securities*] of a lock or a key.

To WARD [ƿeaꞃꝺan, *Sax.*] to keep guard or watch.

To WARD [in *Fencing*] to parry or keep off a paſs or thruſt.

WARDA'GIUM }
WA'RDA } [*ant. Writ.*] the cuſtody of a town or caſtle, which the tenants or inhabitants were bound to keep at their own charge.

WA'RDA *Eccleſiarum* [*old Writ.*] the guardianſhip of churches, which is in the king during the vacancy, by reaſon of the *Regalia* or temporalities.

WA'RDECORN [of ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* and *cornu*, L. an horn] an antient duty of watching and warding at a caſtle, and blowing an horn upon a ſurprize; called *Cornage.*

Court of WARDS, *&c.* a court firſt erected by king *Henry* VIII. for determining matters relating to heirs of the king's tenants, holding by knights ſervice: but now quite aboliſhed.

WA'RDEN [*gardien*, F or of ƿeaꞃꝺian or ƿeaꞃꝺman, *Sax.* or of bewaerder, *Du.* to watch] a guardian or keeper.

WARDEN [in an *Univerſity*] the head of a college; anſwering to the maſter.

WARDEN *of the Mint*, an officer who receives the gold and ſilver bullion brought in by the merchants, pays them for it; and overſees the other officers.

WARDEN [or goaler] *of the Fleet*, or other priſons.

WARDENS *of a Company or Gild*, the head officers, next to the maſters, of the ſeveral companies of the citizens in *London.*

Church-WARDENS, the chief pariſh officers.

The WARDEN [or guardian] *of a religious Houſe.*

Lord WARDEN *of the Cinque Ports*, the governor of thoſe noted havens, who has the authority of an admiral, and ſends out writs in his own name.

WA'RDEN-*Pear* a ſort of delicious baking pear.

WA'RDENSHIP the office of a warden of a company, *&c.*

WA'RDER [*gardeur*, F. or of ƿeaꞃꝺa ƿeaꞃꝺan, *Sax.* or bewaerder, *Du.*] a beadle or ſtaff man who keeps guard or watch in the day time; one who keeps guard in a prince's palace, the tower, *&c.*

WARDERS *of the Tower of* London, called *Yeomen Warders*, officers whoſe duty is to wait at the gate of it, and to take an account of all perſons who come into it; alſo to attend priſoners of ſtate *&c.*

WA'RDMOTE [ƿeaꞃꝺ ᵹemoꞇ of ƿeaꞃꝺ a ward, and moꞇ or ᵹemoꞇ, a meeting, of meꞇan or ᵹemeꞇan, *Sax.* to aſſemble] a certain court held in every ward or diſtrict of the city of *London*, for managing the affairs of it.

WARD-PENNY, money due to the ſheriff and officers, for maintaining watch and ward.

WA'RDRORE [*garderobe* of *garder*, to keep, and *robe*, a garment, *F. guardaroba*, It. *guardaropa*, Sp] a place for keeping the veſtments of a king, *&c.*

He carries his WARDROBE about him.

That is, he has no more cloths than backs.

Clerk of the WARDROBE *to the King*, an officer who keeps an inventory of all things belonging to the king's wardrobe.

WARD-STAFF, in antient times was a name of a conſtable's ſtaff.

WARD-STAFF [*old Law*] a kind of petty ſerjeantry, a holding lands by this ſervice, *viz.* a carrying a load of ſtraw in a cart and ſix horſes, two ropes and two men to watch it, when brought to the place appointed. The manour of *Lambourn* in *Eſſex* is held by this tenure.

WA'RDFEOH } [of ƿeaꞃꝺ and ꝼeoh, *Sax.*] the value of a
WA'RDFEGA } ward or heir under age, or the money paid to the lord of the fee for his redemption.

WA'RDWIT [of ƿeaꞃꝺ and ƿiꞇe, *Sax.* a fine] a privilege or being quit of giving money for keeping of watches, or a duty paid towards the charge of it.

WARE [were, *Teut.*] grates ſet before the ſluice of a pond to keep the fiſh from going out with the water.

WARE [ƿaꞃe, *Sax.* ware, *Du.* waare, G.] commodities, goods, merchandize; alſo a dam in a river.

WARE-*houſe* [of ƿaꞃaꞅ and huꞅ, *Sax.*] a magazine or place to keep goods.

WARE *houſe-keeper* } one who ſells goods out of a ware-
WARE *houſe man* } houſe by wholeſale; in oppoſition to a ſhopkeeper, who ſells by retail.

Good WARES make quick Markets.

A good commodity, that ſpeaks for it's ſelf, will force a market if any thing will. *Proba Merx facile emptorem reperit.* (honeſt ware eaſily finds a chapman) ſay the *Latins.* Gute Waare verkaufft ſich ſelbſt. (a good commodity ſells itſelf) the *German. Good Wine needs no Buſh* Lat: *Vina vendibili non opus eſt hedera.* Is another proverb importing the ſame meaning. The *Scots* ſay: *Lik'd Geer* (wares) *is half bought.* i. e. When we like a thing we don't haggle ſo long about it. The *Fr*: *Bonne Merchandiſe trouve toujours Marchand.*

He that ſells WARES for Words muſt live by the Loſs.

An expreſſion us'd by tradeſmen when they refuſe to give credit.

Small-WARES, ſundry ſorts of trifling commodities.

A Haberdaſher of ſmall WARES, one who ſells ſuch commodities by retail.

WARECTA'RE [*old Rec.*] to fallow ground or plough up land deſign'd for wheat in the ſpring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better improvement.

WARE'CTUM [*old Rec.*] fallow ground, land that has been long untilled, the ſame as *Terra Warrectata.*

WA'RFARE [of ƿæꞃ, war, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go] going to war, a military expedition.

WA'RIANGLES [in *Staffordſhire* and *Shropſhire*] a kind of noiſy, ravenous birds, which prey upon other birds, which when taken they hang upon a thorn or prickle, and tear them in pieces and devour them.

WA'RILY, cautiouſly.

WA'RINESS [of ƿaꞃ or ƿaꞃiᵹ and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] cautiouſneſs, alſo ſavingneſs, oeconomy.

WARK }
WERK } [ƿeoꞃc, *Sax.*] a work or building.

WA'RLIKE [ƿæꞃlice, *Sax.*] pertaining to war, ſtout, valiant.

To WARM [ƿeaꞃmian, *Sax.* verme, *Dan.* warma, *Su.* warmen, *Du.* and G.] to make warm, to heat.

WARM [ƿeaꞃm, *Sax.* verm, *Dan.* warm, *Su. Du.* L. and H. G.] not cold.

WARM, paſſionate, eager.

WA'RMNESS, warmth, *&c.*

WA'RMING-PAN [ƿeaꞃminᵹe-panne, *Sax.*] a chamber utenſil.

WA'RMLY, with heat paſſion or eagerneſs

WARMTH } [ƿeaꞃmðe, *Sax.* warme, *Su.* warmte, *Du.*
WARMNESS } and L. G. waerme, H. G.] moderate heat.

To WARN [ƿæꞃnian, *Sax.* warna, *Su.* warnen, G.] to tell or give notice of a thing beforehand; to admoniſh; to bid one to provide for himſelf elſewhere.

To WARN [in *Law*] is to ſummons to appear in a court of juſtice.

WA'RNEL-*Worms* worms within the skin on the backs of cattle.

WA'RNING [given to a ſervant or landlord, or from them to the maſter or tenant] *to provide otherwiſe.*

To take WARNING [or example] *by another's Misfortune*

WA'RNING *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] is the third or fourth wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt wheel.

WARNISTU'RA [*ant. Deeds*] garniture, furniture, proviſion.

WA'RNOTH [at *Dover Caſtle*] a cuſtom among the tenants holding of it, that he who failed in the payment at a ſet day was obliged to pay double, and for the ſecond failure triple.

WA'RPED [ᵹeƿeꞃpeꝺ of ƿeoꞃpan, *Sax.* werpen, *Du.* and L. G. werffen, H. G.] caſt or bent, as boards not well dry'd; alſo drawn out, as a weaver's warp.

To WARP [ƿeoꞃpan, *Sax.*] to draw out or wind the warps in length, into which the wooll is woven.

To WARP [ƿeoꞃpan, *Sax.*] to caſt or bend, as boards do when they are cut before they are thoroughly dry.

To WARP [or bend] *Boards deſignedly in ſuch Manner, by Means of Fire.*

A WARP [with *Sailors*] a hauſer or any rope uſed in faſtening a ſhip.

To WARP *a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to hale her to a place by means of a hawſer or other rope laid out for that purpoſe, and faſtended to an anchor when wind is wanting.

WARPS, hawſers, or any other ropes uſed in the warping of ſhips in ſuch manner.

A WARP [of hƿeoꞃꝼian, *Sax.* to turn, becauſe it turns up the earth] a mold.

WA'RPEN [of ƿaꞃ and penniᵹ, *Sax.*] a contribution, in the *Saxon* times, towards war, or for providing arms.

To WA'RRANT [prob. of ƿeꞃian, *Sax. garantir*, F. geweran, *Teut*] to ſecure, to maintain, to aſſure or promiſe.

A WARRANT [guarant, *C. Brit. garand*, F.] an order, an authentick power, permiſſion or allowance.

WARRANT *of Attorney*, is that whereby a man authoriſes another to do ſomething in his name, and warrants his action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an officer who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant.

WARRANT [with *Horſemen*] a jockey that ſells an horſe is by an inviolable cuſtom to warrant him, and in caſe he ſold him under ſuch infirmities that are not obviouſly diſcovered, and ſo may eſcape the view of the buyer, as purſineſs, glanders, unſoundneſs, *&c.* he is obliged, in nine days, to refund the money, and take back the horſe; but he does not warrant him clear of ſuch infirmities as may be ſeen and diſcerned.

WA'RRANTABLE [of guarant, *Brit* or ƿeꞃian, *Sax.* or *garand*, F. to defend] that may be warranted, defended, *&c.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS [of as above, or of *garantir*, F. *able* and *neſs*] juſtifiableneſs, *&c.*

WA'RRANTABLY, in a juſtifiable manner.

WA'RRANTED [*garanti*, F.] ſecured by covenant; promiſed to be ſecured or maintained, *&c.*

WA'RRANTERS [*garandees*, F.] thoſe that promiſe or covenant to ſecure a thing purchaſed to the purchaſer.

WARRA'NTIA *Chartæ* [in *Law*] a writ that lies for a perſon who is infeoffed in lands and tenements with clauſe of *warrantry*; and is impleaded in an aſſize or writ of entry, wherein he cannot vouch or call to *warrantry*, L.

WARRANTIA *Cuſtodiæ* [in *Law*] a writ judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be ward to another in reſpect of land, ſaid to be holden in knights ſervice, which when it was bought by the anceſtors of the ward, was warranted to be free from ſuch ſervice, *L.*

WARRANTIA *Diei* [in *Law*] a writ which lies in caſe, where a man having a day aſſigned perſonally to appear in court to an action, wherein he is ſued, is, in the mean time, by commandment imploy'd in the king's ſervice, ſo that he cannot come at the day aſſigned.

WA'RRANTIZING [of *garantir*, F. *&c.*] promiſing or covenanting by deed, by the bargainer to the bargainee, to ſecure him in the poſſeſſion of the thing purchaſed; againſt all men for the enjoying the thing agreed on between them.

WA'RRANTY [*garantie*, F.] ſecurity by warrantize or authority.

WA'RREN, a device for preſerving and ſtoring fiſh in the midſt of a river, for the fiſh to retreat to, to the end that you may take them when you pleaſe.

WA'RREN [warande, *Du.* *garene.* F.] a franchize or place privileged by the king for keeping conies, hares, partridges, pheaſants, *&c.*

WA'RRENER [*un garennier*, F.] a keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIER } [of ƿæꞃ of ƿeꞃian or ƿeꞃiᵹean, *Sax.* *guer-*
WA'RRIOUR } *rier*, F. *guerriero*, It. *guerreador*, Sp.] a fighting man.

WA'RSCOT [in the time of the *Engliſh Saxons*] a contribution towards war or armour.

WART [ƿeaꞃꞇ, *Sax.* warta, *Su.* wratte, *Du.* wart, *Dan.* and L. G. wartʒ, H. G.] a ſmall, hard or ſpungy excreſcence in the skin and fleſh.

WART [in *Horſes*] a ſpungy ſubſtance growing near the eye.

WART-*wort*, an herb, the juice of which is us'd to take off warts.

WARTH, a cuſtomary payment towards caſtle-guard, or keeping watch and ward.

WARTY, full of warts.

WA'RWITE } [ƿeaꞃꝺƿiꞇe, *Sax.*] a being quit of paying mo-
WA'RDWITE } ney for keeping watch or ward.

WA'RY [ƿæꞃ or ƿæꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* war, *Teut.*] cautious, thriſty.

He is Wiſe that is WARY in Time.

That is, he who is cautious enough to foreſee any impending danger, and prevents it.

WARY-*Angle.* See *Wariangles*; alſo a bird, a kind of mag-pie.

WAS, v. *to be.*

WASE, a wreath of cloth, *&c.* to be laid under any veſſel or burden that is borne on the head.

A WASH [ƿæcꞅe, *Sax.* waſch, G. and *Du.*] a waſhing waſh, or lotion for waſhing; alſo for beautifying.

WASH [or hog waſh] the liquor after waſhing of diſhes.

To WASH [ƿæꞅcan, *Sax.* waſchen, *Du.* wasken, *Teut.*] to cleanſe by waſhing the skin.

If you would live for ever, WASH the Milk from your Liver.

A ſilly ſaying of drunkards to encourage others to be as bad as themſelves.

To WASH a Black-moor white.
Or,
To draw Water in a Sieve.

Lat. *Aquam Cribro haurire.* That is, *Labour in vain*: ſpoken of ſuch people who will attempt, and make a buſtle to do thoſe things, which in their nature, are impoſſible.

The *Fr.* ſay: *Battre l'eau* (to beat the water.)

WASH-BREW, ſmall oatmeal ſteeped in water, and then cleanſed, afterwards boiled to a ſtiff and thick jelly; alſo called flummery.

A WASH *of Oiſters*, is ten ſtrikes.

A WASH-BOWL [pæcꞅe-bolla, *Sax.*] a veſſel to waſh in.

A WASHER-*woman*, a laundreſs.

WASHES [of a *Cart*, &c.] the rings on the ends of the axletree.

WASHES [in *Norfolk*] are ſo called, becauſe waſhed by the tides daſhing againſt it, and therefore dangerous as quickſands.

WASH-*houſe* [pæꞅc hus, *Sax.*] an out houſe for waſhing in.

WASH-*ball*, a ball for waſhing the hands or ſhaving, made of ſoap and other ingredients, work'd up into a hard conſiſtence and the form of a ball.

WA'SHING [of a *Ship*] is when they heave the guns over to one ſide of the ſhip, the men get upon her yards and waſh and ſcrape her other ſide.

WASHING [with *Goldſmiths*, &c.] are the lotions whereby they draw the particles of gold and ſilver out of the aſhes, earth, ſweepings, *&c.*

WASHING [in *Painting*] is when a deſign, drawn with a pencil or crayon, has ſome one colour laid over it with a pencil, as *Indian Ink. Biſtre*, or the like, to make it appear the more natural by adding the ſhadows of prominences, apertures, *&c.*

WA'SHUM [*old Rec.*] a ſhallow or fordable part of a river, or arm of the ſea, as the waſhes in *Lincolnſhire.*

WA'SKITE [prob. q. *vaſt-kite*] a kind of hawk in *Virginia.*

WASP [pæꞅp pæpr, *Sax.* weſpe, *Du.* and L. G. weſp, H. *guêpe*, F. *abiſpa*, Sp. *vaſpa*, It. and L. *beſpam*, Port.] a ſtinging flie well known.

WA'SPIH [ƿæꞅp, *Sax.* *veſpa*, L. a waſp] peeviſh, fretful.

WA'SPISHLY, fretfully, peeviſhly.

WA'SPISHNESS, peeviſhneſs, fretfulneſs, angrineſs.

WA'SSEL [ƿæꞅ hæl, *Sax.* i. e. health be to you] a going about, at *Chriſtmaſs* or *Twelfth-Tide*, with a bowl, ſinging a *Chriſtmaſs* carol, begging good chear or money.

WA'SSEL *Bowl* } a large cup or bowl, either of ſilver or
WA'STEL *Bowl* } wood, out of which the *Anglo-Saxons*, at their publick entertainments, drank healths to one another.

WASSEL *Bread*, cakes and white bread that were ſopp'd in the *Waſſel Bowl* of wine that uſed to be ſet by the abbots of St. *Albans*, to drink an health to his fraternity.

WA'SSELERS, wenches, *&c.* that go about ſinging and begging as above.

WASTE [prob. of ƿeꞅꞇin, *Sax.* or wanſt, G.] the middle of a human body.

WASTE [ƿæꞅꞇe, *Sax.* woeſt, *Du.* wüſt, G. *guaſto*, It. *gaſto*, Sp.] ſpoil, havock, deſtroying.

Wilful WASTE makes woful Want.

To this anſwers another engliſh proverb.

Who ſpends more than he ſhould,
Will not have to ſpend when he would.

And they both aim at the moſt unaccountable folly of thoſe, who run on in a continual heedleſs courſe of ſpending beyond their income, without ſo much as thinking of what they are doing, or how they will ſupport it, till it be too late, and their caſe is become deſperate. And this infatuation but too common among us, may probably be one reaſon why we have more robberies in the ſtreets and highways, and more ſelf murthers, than in any of the neighbouring nations.

This is very properly call'd *wilful Waſte*, and *woful Want* is generally at the heels of it: and what makes this want the more inſupportable, is, it is ſcarce ever pity'd. The *Scots* have a ſaying: *It is no Sin to ſee Waſters want*, i. e. *E'en* let them want, they are not worthy our relief.

WASTE [in *Law*] ſpoil or decay of woods, houſes, lands, *&c.* made by a tenant to the prejudice of an heir.

WASTE, thoſe lands which are not in any man's poſſeſſion, but lie in common.

WASTE *of the Foreſt*, is when a man cuts down his own woods within the foreſt without licence.

WASTE [of a *Ship*] is that part of her between the two maſts, *i. e.* between the main-maſt and fore-maſt.

WASTE *Boards* [with *Sailors*] boards to be placed on the ſides of boats to keep the ſea from breaking in.

WASTE *Cloths* [in a *Ship*] cloths hung about the cage-work of her hull, to skreen or ſhadow the men from the enemy in a fight.

WASTE *Trees* [in a *Ship*] thoſe timbers which lie in her waſte.

WA'STCOAT, a veſt or under garment.

To WASTE [ƿeꞅꞇan, *Sax.* verwoeſten, *Du.* *vaſtare*, L. *gâter*, F. *guaſtare*, It. *gaſtar*, Sp. verwuſten, G.] to ſpoil, to make havock of, to ſpend or conſume.

To lay WASTE, to deſolate or ruin a country.

To WASTE, to diminiſh, or become leſs.

WA'STEFUL [of ƿaꞅꞇe and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſpoiling, making havock.

WA'STEFULLY, prodigally.

WA'STEFULNESS, the act of waſting, aptneſs or diſpoſition to ſpoil, or conſume extravagantly, *&c.*

WA'STEL *Bread*, the fineſt ſort of white bread, cake.

WA'STORS [*vaſtatores*, L.] a ſort of thieves or robbers.

To WATCH [ƿaccian or pæcian, *Sax.* wachten, *Du.* wachen, G.] to keep awake, to keep watch, to ſet up a nights, to look to, to guard, to obſerve.

I'll WATCH his Waters.

That is, I'll have an eye upon all his actions, or, I'll take care he ſhall do me no harm, or, I'll take all the advantage over him I can.

WATCH [on *Ship-board*] is the ſpace of four hours; during which time one half of the ſhip's company watch in their turns, and are relieved by the other half for four hours more.

Quarter WATCH [in a *Ship*] is when one quarter of the crew watch together.

WATCH-*Glaſs* [on *Ship-board*] a four hour-glaſs, whoſe ſand is four hours running out, uſed in determining the ſailors watches.

A WATCH [of wacht, *Du.* and G. vagt, *Dan.* or ƿæcce, *Sax.*] a guard in the night, *&c.* alſo a pocket-clock; alſo a ſet portion of time for keeping watch.

WATCH-*Work*, the inner parts of any watch or movement which is deſigned to ſhew the hours without ſtriking.

WATCH *and Ward*, the cuſtom of keeping watch and ward in the night, in towns and cities, was firſt appointed in the reign of *Henry* III. in the 13th century.

WATCHMAKER, a maker of pocket-clocks, a ſetter together or ſupervisor of the ſeveral trades or workmen employed in making ſuch a piece of work.

WATCH-*men*, the night-watch.

WATCH *light* [at *Sea*] a lanthorn ſet up on the poop, ſtern or maſt of a ſhip (according to agreement) for a ſignal, or in a fleet to prevent ſhips from falling foul on one another.

WA'TCHET [prob. of ƿæce, S*ax*. weak, *q. d.* a faint colour] a kind of pale blue.

WA'TCHFUL [of ƿæcce, S*ax*. *&c.* and ꝼull] wakeful, heedful, *&c.*

WATCHFULLY, carefully, *&c.*

WATCHFULNESS, aptneſs to awake; alſo heedfulneſs, carefulneſs to look out againſt dangers, *&c.*

WA'TER [ƿæteꞃ, S*ax*. water, *Du*. and L. G. waſſer, H. G. wate, *Teut.*] one of the four elements, a congeſted maſs of particles which are very thin, ſmooth, and very flexible, diſpoſed to bend and yield every way; alſo a certain luſtre on ſilks, *&c.* imitating waves; alſo a certain luſtre of diamonds, *&c.*

WATER [as one of the four elements] is repreſented by a naked woman, ſitting on a cloud, and leaning with her left arm upon an urn, out of which flows water, which in its deſcent towards the earth ſeparates into drops of rain.

To fiſh in muddy WATERS.
H. G. **Im trüben Waſſer fiſchen.**
Fr. *Pêcher en eau trouble.*

That is, to take the advantage of diſturbances and quarrels, either publick or private, and to foment them, in order to promote our own perſonal intereſts: Than which hardly any thing can be more perfidious.

To pour WATER on a drowning Mouſe.

That is, to add affliction to thoſe who are already under trouble, or to inſult over thoſe whom the world frowns upon. Which no charitable, one might almoſt ſay reaſonable man will ever do; it is in effect uſing acts of violence to him who is not able to defend himſelf, the certain characteriſtick of a coward.

One Man may lead a Horſe to the WATER, but twenty can't force him to drink.

That is, there is no forcing the will. Lat. *Voluntas non poteſt cogi.* The *Sp.* ſay: *Treynta Monies, y un Abad, no pueden kazer caxar un Aſno contra ſu voluntas.*

WATER, Fire and War quickly make Room.

By deſtroying all before them.

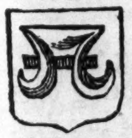
As the D--l loves holy WATER.
Or,
As an Ape loves a Whip.

Many merry ſtories are to be found in the catholick legends of the great efficacy of holy water in driving away the D--l, which if true, 'twere no wonder if he had no very great liking to it. This proverb is now us'd to expreſs a diſlike to any thing or perſon proceeding from fear. The *Fr*, ſay as we: *Comme le Diable aime l'Eau benit.* The Lat. *Sicut Sus Amaracinum*, (As the Sovv Marjoram) to which it is ſaid they have a natural averſion.

You make my Mouth WATER.

That is, you excite an inclination or ardent deſire in me to do or enjoy a thing

WA'TERAGE, money paid for paſſage by water.



WA'TER-*Budget* [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of budget anciently uſed by ſoldiers to fetch water to the camp, they were different in form, one of which, is as repreſented in the eſcutcheon annexed.

WATER [with *Jewellers*] a certain luſtre of pearls, diamonds, and other precious ſtones; thus called becauſe they were ſuppoſed by the ancients to be formed or concreted of water.

WATER [with *Calenders*, *Dyers*, &c.] a certain luſtre in imitation of waves, ſet on ſilks, mohairs, *&c.*

WATER [with *Chymiſts*] more uſually called flegm, is the fourth of the five chymical principles, and one of the paſſive ones.

WATER-*Archer*, an herb.

To WATER [ƿætꞃian, S*ax*. woteren, *Du*. and L. G. waeſſern. H. G.] to moiſten, wet, or ſoak in water; alſo to put a wavy gloſs upon ſilks, to ſprinkle with water, to give a horſe water to drink, to take in freſh water in a ſhip, *&c.*

WATER-*Bailiff* [of the city of *London*] an officer who has the overſight and ſearch of fiſh brought to *Billingsgate*; and alſo the collecting of the toll ariſing from the river of *Thames*.

WATER-*Bailiffs* [in *Sea-Port Towns*] certain officers formerly appointed for ſearching of ſhips.

WATER *Bears*, bears at *Spitberg*, that live by what they catch in the ſea.

WATER-BORNE [*Sea Term*] a ſhip is ſaid to be *Water borne*, when ſhe is where there is no more water than will juſt bear her from the ground; or, lying even with the ground ſhe firſt begins to float or ſwim.

Dead WATER [*Sea Language*] the water that follows the ſtem of a ſhip, that does not paſs away ſo faſt as that which ſlides by her ſides.

WATER *Betony*, Creſſes, *&c.* Herbs.

WATER-*Farcin* [in *Horſes*] a diſeaſe.

WATER-*fowls*, birds who naturally take to the water, as Ducks, Geeſe, *&c.*

WATER-*Dog*, a dog that takes the water after ſuch fowls.

WATER-*Fall*, or Caſcade, of which the moſt noted natural ones are the *Cataracts* of the *Nile* in *Egypt*; the fall of which (according to Mr. *Lucas*, is 200 foot, and the breadth a *French* league or mile.

WATER-*Gage*, an inſtrument for meaſuring the quantity and depth of any water.

WATER-*Gage*, a ſea wall or bank to keep off the current or overflowing of the water.

WATER-*Gang* [ƿæteꞃ-ꝣanꝣ, S*ax*.] a trench to carry a ſtream of water, ſuch as is uſually made in ſea walls, to diſcharge and drain water out of the marſhes.

WATER-*Gavel*, a rent anciently paid for fiſhing in, or other benefit received from ſome river or water.

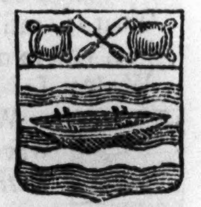
WATER-*Germander*, an Herb.

WATER *Lily*, a Flower.

WATER-*Line* [of a S*hip*] is that line which diſtinguiſhes that part of it that is under water, from that which is above, when ſhe has her due loading.

WATER-*Lock*, a fenced watering place.

WATER-MAN, one who plies with a boat upon a river.



WATER-MEN, this company is very ancient, tho' we find it not incorporated till the reign of *Philip* and *Mary*: To theſe the *Lightermen* have been added. They are governed by eight rulers for the former, and three for the latter, three auditors of accounts, and ſixty aſſiſtants, but no livery, this company having no freedom in the city. Their hall is in *Cole Harbour*. Their arms are *Barry Wavy*, of 6 *Argent*, and *Azure*, a boat *Or*, on a *Chief* of the 2d, a pair of oars *ſaltire ways* of the 3d, between two cuſhions of the 1ſt; the creſt a hand proper, holding an oar, as the former; the ſupporters two dolphins proper, the motto, *At Command of our Superiors.*

WATER-*Meaſure*, a dry meaſure, which exceeds the *Wincheſter* meaſure, by about three gallons in a buſhel; uſed for ſelling coals in the pool, *&c.*

WATER *Murrain*, a diſeaſe in black cattle.

WATER-*Ordeal*, an ancient *Saxon* way of trial or purgation, when ſuſpected of a crime, by putting their hands in ſcalding water.

WATER-*Pepper*, an herb.

WATER-*Poiſe*, an inſtrument for trying the ſtrength of liquors.

WATER-*ſcape* [ƿæteꞃ-ꞅchap, *Sax.*] an aquaduct or water-courſe.

WATER-*ſhoot* [with *Gardeners*] a young ſprig, which ſhoots out of the root or ſtock of a tree.

WATER *ſhot* [with *Sailors*] a term uſed of a ſhip when ſhe rides at anchor, being moored, neither croſs the tide nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER *of ſeparation* } [with *Refiners*] *Aqua fortis* ſo no-
WATER *of depart* } minated, becauſe it ſeparates gold from ſilver.

WATER-*Table* [in *Architecture*] a ſort of ledge left in ſtone or brick walls, about eighteen or twenty inches from the ground, from which place the thickneſs of the wall begins to abate.

WATER-*Wheel*, an engine for raiſing water in great quantity out of a deep well.

WATER-*Willow*, an herb.

WATER-*Way* [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall ledge of timber lying on the deck cloſe by the ſides, to keep the water from running down there.

WATER-*works*, fountains, caſcades and ſundry other artificial repreſentations of water for pleaſure or ornament.

A Man's WATER, or *Urine.*

Holy (or *Conſecrated*) WATER, eſteem'd of great efficacy among the *Romaniſts*. *Peter's Univerſal Pickle*, v. Tale of a Tub.

WA'TERED [of ꝣeƿæteꞃeꝺ, or of ƿætꞃian, *Sax*,] moiſtened with, or ſoaked or ſteeped in water.

WA'TERINESS, fulneſs of water.

WA'TERISH [ƿæteꞃlic, *Sax.*] like, or having water.

WA'TERISHNESS, wateriſh or watery quality, *&c.*

WA'TERY [ƿæteꞃic, *Sax.*] full of or having water.

WATERY *Sores*, a diſtemper in horſes.

WATERY *Triplicity* [in *Aſtrology*] are the three ſigns of the zodiack, *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*.

WA'TERING, a term uſed for the laying the *Rungs*, (which are bundles of hemp-ſtalks) in water with a weight upon them, to keep them from ſwimming.

WATERING [of *Manufactnres*] is the giving ſilks, tabbies, mohairs, ſtuffs, *&c.* a wavy luſtre, by wetting them lightly, and then paſſing them thro' a preſs or calender, whether hot or cold.

WA'TTLED [of ƿatelaꞅ, *Sax.*] made with wattles or hurdles.

WA'TTLES [ƿatelaꞅ or ƿætlaꞅ, *Sax.*] ſpleeted grates or hurdles; alſo folds for ſheep made with ſplit wood in the manner of grates.

WATTLES *of a Cock* [*Skinner* derives them either of **wedeln**, *Teut.* or **waggelen**, *Du*] the gills of a cock; alſo the red, puggered fleſh that hangs under a turkey-cock's neck.

To WATTLE, to cover with hurdles or grates.

To WAVE [of ƿaᵹian, *Sax*] to faſhion or make like waves of the ſea; alſo to turn to and fro; to riſe and fall like waves.

To WAVE [ƿaꞅian, *Sax.*] to decline or put off a buſineſs, to omit the doing of it.

To WAVE (or put by) *a Diſcourſe.*

To WAVE (or beat) *the Wings*, [among *Fowlers*]

To WAVE [at *Sea*] is to make ſigns by waving a garment on a pole, for a ſhip or boat to come near or to keep off.

WAVE-*Loaves* [in the *Jewiſh Oeconomy*] loaves of bread, offered as the firſt fruits of every year's increaſe.

A WAVE [in *Phyſicks*] a cavity in the ſurface of water or other fluid, with an elevation on the ſide thereof, a billow.

To WAVER [of ƿaꞅian, *Sax.*] to be irreſolute or uncertain what to do.

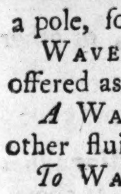
WA'VERING [ƿaꞅeꞃiᵹ. of ƿaꞅian, *Sax.*] being in uncertainty or unreſolved, fluctuating in mind.

A WAVERING **Man is like a Skain of Silk.**

That is, eaſily entangled.

WA'VERINGLY, in an uncertain, irreſolute manner.

WA'VY [of ƿaᵹian, *Sax.*] like waves of the ſea.

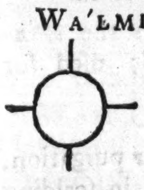


WAVY [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies repreſenting the waves rolling, which the *French* call *Ondée*, and the *Latins*, *undulatus*, *undoſus*, &c. See the eſcutcheon.

WA'VESON [*Maritime Law*] ſuch goods as after a ſhipwreck appear floating or ſwimming on the waves of the ſea.

To WAWL, to cry or howl as cats do in the night, to caterwawl, prob. of the ſound, or a corruption of *howl*.

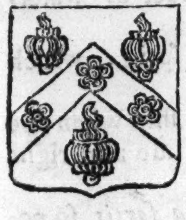
WAU'MISH } WA'LMISH } [prob. q. d. *qualmiſh*, or of **vaemmis**, *Dan.* loathing] ſick or ſickiſh at the ſtomach.



WAX [ƿeax, *Sax* **vaer** *Dan.* **wax**, *Su.* **was**, *Du*, and L. G. **wachs**, H. G.] a ſoft, yellowiſh matter, wherewith the bees form cells to receive their honey; the artificial wax is of ſeveral ſorts, as *Sealing-Wax*, *Shoemakers Wax*, &c. and by chymical writers is expreſs'd by this character.

Youth and WAX **will take any Impreſſion.**

And of conſequence we ought to be the more cautious what impreſſions we put upon them; for when once taken they are equally difficult to efface.



WAX-CHANDLERS, were incorporated the 2d of *Richard* III. in the year 1484. They are a maſter, two wardens, 23 aſſiſtants, 71 livery men, and about 150 the whole company: Their hall is in *Maiden-lane*. Their arms are *Azure* on a chevron *Argent*, between 3 lamps *Or*, as many roſes *Gules*.

To WAX [ƿeaxan, *Sax.* **voxer**, *Dan.* **waſſen**, *Du.* **wachſen**, G.] to grow or become, to increaſe; alſo to cover, do over or dreſs with wax.

WAXEN [*Irr. Part. P.*] (**gewachſen**, G.) is waxen, become, *&c.*

WA'XSHOT } WA'XSCOT } a duty anciently paid towards the defraying the charge of wax-candles in churches.

WAY [ƿæᵹ, *Sax.* **vey**, *Dan.* **waeg**, *Su.* **wegh**, *Du.* **weg**, G. *via*, It. and L. *voye*, F. all prob. of **weg**, *Teut. Motion*, from whence likewiſe the *Sax.* aƿeᵹ, *away*, the *German* **bewegan**, to move, and a great many other compounds.] a road, a path, *&c.* alſo an expedient, means; alſo method, cuſtom, uſe, condition.

The High WAY, the great road leading from one city or place to another.

High-WAY-*man*, a robber upon the great or high road.

WAY *of Eſſay* [with *Authors*] a particular method of handling a ſubject, in which the writer delivers himſelf more freely and modeſtly than in the dogmatick way.

WAY *of a Ship* [in *Sea Language*] is ſometimes uſed for the rake or run of it forward or aftward on; but is more uſually ſaid of her ſailing, for when ſhe goes apace, they ſay, ſhe has a good way; it is alſo uſed of the ſmooth water ſhe makes a ſtern when under ſail.

WAY *of the rounds* [in *Fortification*] is a ſpace left for the paſſage of the rounds, between the wall and the rampart of a fortified town; but is not now much in uſe.

The WAY **to loſe a Friend is to lend him Money.**

Experience teaches us that the beſt of friends but too often become ſhy, and ſhun our converſation, after having borrow'd our mony; the beſt, becauſe it generally proceeds from a virtue.

The fartheſt WAY **about the neareſt** WAY **home.**

Whether, as ſome will have it, the original of this proverb was, *The faireſt* inſtead of *fartheſt*, or whether *faireſt* be a *Subintelligitur*, is not material; the meaning of it is, that a good way or road is not about; but is preferable to a ſhorter that is bad; according to the *German* Proverb: **Ein guter Weg iſt hichtſum.** The *Latins* ſay: *Compendia plerumque diſpendia*: Or, *Via trita, via tuta.* Or again: *Sæpe via obliqua præſtat, quam tendere recta.*

The WAY **to Heaven is by weeping Croſs.**

Or,

No Man goes to Heaven on a Feather-Bed.

Theſe two proverbs intimate, that a good Chriſtian will meet with rubs and ſtumblingblocks in the way of his pilgrimage. The *Latins* ſay: *Non eſt e terris mollis ad aſtra via.* **Wer zum Himmel erkohrn, den ſtechen oft Diſtel & Dorn,** *Germ.* Fr. *Le Chemin du Ciel eſt rempli d'Epines.* (The way to Heaven is full of Thorns.) Or, *Le Chemin du Ciel eſt un Chemin de Pleurs*, which is nearer ours.

To him that wills, WAYS **will not be wanting.**

Lat. *Malefacere qui vult, nunquam non cauſam inveniet.*

He that is ſet upon doing another man a miſchief, will never want either a pretence or a means to effect it. The *Germans* ſay: **Wer den Hund ſchlagen will findet bald einem Knüppel.** (*He that hath a Mind to ſtrike a Dog, will ſoon find a Stick.*) Or, *Give a Dog a bad Name and knock his Brains out*; for if you don't, another will. *Qui veut battre ſon Chien, trouve aſſez de Bâtons.* Fr.

There are more WAYS **to the Wood than one.**

There are more ways to accompliſh any undertaking than one; if one won't do, we muſt try others. It is often us'd in a taunting way to thoſe who are caſt down upon every little diſappointment. So we ſay, *That is a ſorry Mouſe that has but one Hole.* H. G. **Die Mauſz weiſz mehr als ein Loch**: It is likewiſe us'd as an anſwer to thoſe who upbraid us with any miſcarriage, *q. d.* Don't trouble your ſelf, I know other means yet. It may further be us'd as a ſlighting anſwer to thoſe who unreaſonably refuſe us any thing we aſk, *q. d.* I don't care whether you do or no, I can do it without you.

To WAY *a Horſe*, is to teach him to travel in the way.

WAY-*Bread* [ƿæᵹ bꞃæde, *Sax.*] the herb plaintain.

WAY-*Bit*, a little or ſmall ſpace of ground, a little way.

A Mile and a Way bit, i. e. a mile and ſomething more.

WA'YFARING [of ƿæᵹ, a way, and ꞅaꞃan, *Sax.* to go] travelling.

WAYFARING-*Tree*, a plant otherwiſe called the wild-vine an hedge plant.

WAY'D *Horſe* [with *Horſemen*] is one who is already backed, ſuppled and broken, and ſhews a diſpoſition to the manage.

To WAY-*Lay* [of ƿæᵹ and lecᵹan, *Sax.* to lay] to lie in wait for one by the way.

WAY-*Layer*, a lyer in wait.

WA'YWARD [prob. of **waghern**, *Teut.* **weibern**, *Du.* and G. to refuſe, and **aerd**, *Du.* **art**, G. nature] obſtinate; alſo froward, peeviſh.

WAYWARD *Siſters*, Witches. *Shakeſpear.*

WA'YWARDNESS, obſtinacy, frowardneſs, *&c.*

WAY-*Wiſer* [for a *Pocket*] (**weg-wyſer**, L. G. **weg-weiſer**, H. G. a way dial) a movement like a watch for counting ones ſteps or paces, in order to know how far a perſon walks in a day.

WAY-*Wiſer* [with *Mathemat*] an inſtrument fixed to the great wheel of a chariot, to ſhew how far it travels in a day.

WAY'WOD, a governor of a chief place in the dominions of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, and the king of *Poland*.

WAYT-*Fee* [*old Law*] ward penny, or a fee antiently paid for keeping watch and ward.

WE [ƿe, *Sax.* **vi**, *Dan.* **wy**, *Du.* and L. G. **wir**, H. G.] us, in the nominative caſe.

Us [uꞅ, *Sax.* **os**, *Dan.* **uns**, G.] in all the oblique caſes.

WEAK [ƿace, *Sax.* **ſwag**, *Su.* **ſwack**, *Du.* **ſchwach**, G. *feeble*, **week**, *Su.* **weeck**, *Du.* and L. G. **weich**, H. G. *ſoft*] feeble, infirm, alſo ſimple, *&c.*

To WEA'KEN [of ƿacnian or ƿace, *Sax.* weak. **weekna**, **ſuaga**, *Su.* **weecken ſwacken**, *Du.* and L. G. **weichen**, **ſchwachen**, H. G.] to render weak or feeble, alſo to grow weak.

The WEAKEST **goes to the Wall,**

The meaning of this proverb is, that thoſe who have leaſt power and intereſt, are generally thruſt away and ſet aſide to make way for others to profit and preferment.

WEA'KLING, a weak child, who has little or no ſtrength.

WEAKNESS [of ƿace and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] feebleneſs, want of ſtrength, infirmity.

WEAL [of ƿelan, health, or ƿel, *Sax.* wel, *Du.* whel, G. well] benefit, advantage, as the *Common Wealth.*

WEALD
WALD
WALT [ƿealꝺ, *Sax.*] either ſingly or at the head of names, ſignify wood, foreſt or grove, and ſignify that the places either are or were formerly ſtored with wood.

WEA'LREAF [ƿeal-ꞃeaꝼ, *Sax.*] the robbing a dead man in his grave.

WEALTH [ƿæleꝺ, *Sax.*] riches, ſubſtance.

WEALTH makes Wit waver.

Spoken of ſuch people who in the affluence of their riches are hard to be brought to a determination or reſolution; or of thoſe, who having many advantageous offers, are at a loſs which to accept of, agreeable to the *Latin* proverb: *Inopem me copia fecit.*

A good Wife and Health, is a Man's beſt WEALTH.

They are certainly two great bleſſings, add to them a good conſcience, content and a competency, and a man may be call'd happy. The *Fr.* ſay: *Qui a la Santé eſt richè, et ne le ſcait pas.* (health is rich, and knows it not.)

Little WEALTH, little Care.

Sp. *Poca hazienda, poco cuy dado.*

Common-WEALTH, a republick.

Common-WEALTH-*man*, a republican.

WEA'LTHINESS, richneſs.

WEALTHY [ƿæliᵹ or ƿælꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] rich, opulent.

To WEAN [of ƿenian, *Sax.* wehnen, G.] to take from the breaſt, *&c.*

To WEAN *one's ſelf from any Thing*, to abſtain from it.

WEANCE
WEANLING a young beaſt newly taken from ſucking it's dam.

WEANLING [of ƿenan, *Sax.* to wean, and *ling*, a dimin.] a young creature juſt fit to be weaned.

WEA'PON [ƿæpen or ƿepna, *Sax.* vabn or vaezben, Dan. wapn, *Su.* wapen, Du. and L. G. waffen, H. G.] an inſtrument offenſive or defenſive, as a ſword, club, *&c.*

A wiſe Man never wants a WEAPON.

That is, a man of ſenſe and preſence of mind will never want an argument to ſupport what he, in conſequence of his knowledge, and after mature deliberation, ventures to advance.

A good Tongue is a good WEAPON.

That is, it is better than any *Weapon* and may frequently prevent the uſe of them: This proverb can't be better illuſtrated than by another.

He that would live in Peace and Reſt,
Muſt hear and ſee, and ſay the beſt.

WEAPON-*Salve*, a ſort of ointment which the antients pretended (and alſo ſome moderns) would cure a wound by the ſword or other weapon that made the wound, being dreſſed with it.

WEAPON'D [of ƿæpenꞇ, *Sax.* wapnet or gewapnet, O. L. G. gewafnet, H. G.] provided with arms, *as well or ill-weapon'd.*

WEA'PONLESS [of ƿæpen and leaꞅ, *Sax.*] having no weapon.

WEAR
WARE [ƿæꞃ, *Sax.*] a ſtank or great dam in a river; fitted for taking of fiſh; alſo for conveying the ſtream to a mill.

WEAR, any thing that is worn for clothing.

This is all the WEAR [faſhion] *now.*

It is for my own WEAR, or uſe.

To WEAR [ƿeꞃan and ƿeoꞃan, *Sax.*] to be clothed with, as to wear clothes

To WEAR [of ƿeoꞃnian, *Sax.*] to decay or wear away.

To WEAR [prob. of waehren, Du.] to laſt, to hold out, to endure, as *to wear well.*

WORE [*Ir. Imp.*] did wear.

WORE, WORN [*Ir. Part. P.*] have or am wore, worn.

To WEAR [with *Sailors*] a term uſed in bringing a ſhip to a different tack, when they ſay *ſhe wears.*

To WEAR *out one's Patience*, to tire one, to put one out of patience.

To WEAR *away*, to decay.

WEARD [of ƿeaꞃꝺan, *Sax.* to guard or keep] in compoſition of proper names, initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care.

Every Thing is the worſe for WEARING.

A proper anſwer to thoſe who upbraid any one on account of their age. The *Germans* ſay: Zeit bricht Eiſen. (time breaks iron.)

WEA'RINESS [ƿeꞃiᵹneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] a being fatigued or tired.

WEA'RISOM [of ƿeꞃiᵹ and ꞅom, *Sax.*] fatiguing, tireſome.

WEA'RISOMNESS, tireſomeneſs.

WEARY [ƿeꞃiᵹ or ƿœꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] tir'd, fatigu'd, alſo diſguſted with.

To WEARY [ƿæꞃian, *Sax.*] to tire, to incommode.

WEA'SAND [ƿæꞅenꝺ, *Sax.*] the windpipe or gullet.

WEA'THER [veder, Dan. weder, *Su.* weder, Du. and L. G. wetter, H. G. ƿeðeꞃ, *Sax.*] the diſpoſition of the air or ſeaſon; the ſtate and diſpoſition of the atmoſphere, with reſpect to moiſture or drought, heat or cold, wind or calm, rain, hail, ſnow, fog, froſt, *&c.*

WEA'THER *Boarding* [in *Carpentry*] is the nailing of boards againſt the outſide of a building; alſo the boards themſelves.

WEA'THER *Tiling*, is the covering the upright ſides of a houſe with tiles.

WEATHER-*Sheep* [ƿeðeꞃ-ꞅceap. *Sax.* weer, Du. widder, G.] a male ſheep gelded.

Bell-WEATHER, a ſheep, which having a bell ty'd round his neck, all the flock follows.

WEATHER-*Board* [*Sea Language*] that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward.

WEATHER-*beaten* [of ƿeðeꞃ-beꞇan, *Sax.*] worn, or having loſt its beauty by being expoſed to the weather.

WEATHER-*Cock* [ƿeðeꞃ-coce, *Sax.*] a vane on the top of a ſteeple, *&c.* to ſhew which way the wind blows.

A WEATHER *Cock*, is a ſymbol of inconſtancy.

WEA'THER *Coiling of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is when being a hull, her head is brought the contrary way to that ſhe lay before, without looſing of any ſail, and only by bearing up the helm.

WEATHER-*Gage* [of ƿeðeꞃ, *Sax.* and *jauge*, F.] the advantage of the wind,

WEATHER-*Wiſe* [of ƿeðeꞃ-ƿiꞅe, *Sax.*] ſkill'd in foreknowing the change of weather.

To WEATHER [*Sea Term*] to double or go to the windward of a place.

To WEATHER *a Point* [*Metaphorically*] is to overcome a difficulty.

WEATHER *Glaſs*, a glaſs that ſhows the change of weather, with the degrees of heat and cold

WEATHER-*Man* [with *Archers*] one who carefully obſerves the wind and weather in ſhooting.

To WEATHER *a Hawk* [with *Falconers*] is to ſet her abroad to take the air.

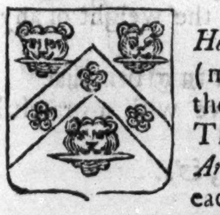
WEA'THERING [*Sea Term*] is the doubling or getting to the windward of a point or place

To WEAVE [ƿeaꝼan or ƿeoꝼian, *Sax.* vefter, *Dan.* waefwa, *Su* weven, *Du.* and L. G. weben, H. G. weſſen, *Teut.*] to work a web of cloth, ſilk, ſtuff, linen, *&c.* in a loom with a ſhuttle.

WOVE [*Ir. Imp.*] did weave.

WOVE, WOVEN [*Ir. Part. P.*] have wove, woven.

A WEA'VER [wever, *Dan.* waefware, *Su.* wever, *Du.* and L. G. weber, H. G. ƿebba, *Sax.*] a maker of cloth, ſilk, *&c.* in a loom.



WEAVERS, were incorporated in the time of *Henry*, II. they are 2 bailiffs, 2 wardens, 16 (more) aſſiſtants, and an 186 on the livery, *&c.* the fine is 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* their hall is in *Baſing-lane.* They bear for their arms *Azure* on a chevron *Argent*, between three leopards heads, having each a ſhuttle in his mouth *Or*, as many roſes *Gules*, ſeeded proper; their creſt a leopard's head crowned with a ducal coronet and a ſhuttle as before; the ſupporters two weeverns *Ermin*, winged *Or*, membered *Gules*; the motto, *Weave truth with truſt.*

Silk WEAVING, the deviſing and bringing to perfection, the making all manner of tufted cloth of tiſſue, velvets, branched ſattins, and other kinds of curious ſilks, was firſt performed by an *Engliſhman*, *John Tyce* in *Shoreditch.*

A WEB [ƿæbbe, *Sax.*] a ſpider's web; alſo cloth while weaving in the loom, *&c.* likewiſe a ſheet of lead, and a ſpot or pearl in the eye.

WE'BSTER [ƿebꞅꞇeꞃe, *Sax.*] a weaver or ſpinner.

WE'DBEDRIP [of ƿeꝺ a covenant or agreement, beꝺꝺan, to bid or deſire, and ƿippan, *Sax.* to reap or mow] as it were, a covenant of the tenant to reap, *&c.* for his lord, when he ſhould require him.

To WED [of wedder, *Dan.* ƿeꝺꝺian, *Sax.*] to marry.

WE'DDED [or firm] to one's opinion or intereſt.

WEDDING [of beƿeꝺꝺinᵹ, *Sax.*] marriage.

WEDDING and Hanging go by Deſtiny
Or,
He that is born to be hang'd will never be drowned.

A Saying us'd by ſome to charge their own indiſcretions upon the irreverſable decrees of fate; and by others to excuſe their levity and neglect; and the latter again by others to account for a perſon's having eſcap'd an imminent danger.

WEDDINGS are made in Heaven.

Is much to the ſame purpoſe as the two former; but circumſpection and prudence in a choice for life are never the leſs our duty.

WEDGE [ƿeꝺᵹ *Sax.* wigg, *Su.* wegg, *Du.*] an inſtrument for ſplitting wood, *&c.* alſo a bar or ingot of metal.

To WEDGE [ƿeꝺᵹan, *Sax.* wiggia, *Su.*] to drive in a wedge.

WE'DLOCK [ƿeꝺloc of ƿeꝺꝺian, *Sax.* to marry, *&c.* loc, a lock, *q.* the lock or faſtening of marriage] matrimonial tie.

WE'DNESDAY [ƿoꝺneꞅ ꝺæᵹ of ƿoꝺen, *Sax.* the name of an idol, ſuppoſed to be the *Mars* of the *Saxons*, or, according to others, *Mercury*, the *Dies Mercuris*, or day appropriated to *Mer-*

cury, being the ſame with the *Saxon* poðneſ-ðæʒ, by them ſet apart for the worſhip of their idol *Woden*] the fourth day of the week.

Weed [þeoð, *Sax.* **wiede**, *Du.*] a wild herb.

All Weeds grow apace.

This proverb is generally ſpoken jocoſely to children when they grow apace. Lat. *Infelix Lolium, et ſteriles dominantur avena.* H. G. **Unkrant wachſet gern**, or **vergehet nicht.** (nought is never in danger) *Span. Yerva mála, no la empéce la helá da.* (i. e. even froſt won't nip weeds)

Weed [ʒeþeðe or þaðe, *Sax.*] a garment, a widow's veil, *&c.*

To Weed [of þeoðian, *Sax.* **wieden**, G.] to pull up weeds in a garden, *&c.*

Weed [among *Miners*] the degeneracy of a load or vein of fine metal into an uſeleſs marcaſite.

Choke-Weed, an herb.

Rope-Weed } plants.
Sea-Weed }

A Week [þeoc or þeca, *Sax.* **weke**, *Du.* **uge**, *Dan.* **veka**, *Su.* **weke**, *Du.* and L. G. **woche**, H. G.] the ſpace or compaſs of ſeven days.

Week } *of a Candle* [þeoc, *Sax.*] the cotton, ruſh, *&c.*
Wick }

Wee'kly [peoclice of þeoc, *Sax.* a week] every week, week by week.

A Weel [**wiel**, *Du.*] a bow-net to catch fiſh in.

Weel [pel, *Sax.*] a whirl-pool, *Du.*

To Ween [of þenan, *Sax.* to know] to think or be of opinion.

Wee'ning [of penan, *Sax.*] thinking, ſuppoſing, *&c.*

To Weep [peopan, *Sax.*] to ſhed tears.

Wept [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] did weep, have wept.

Weepers [ʒepeoper, *Sax.*] pieces of cambrick or cuſs ſow'd upon the ſleeves of men's mourning coats.

To come home by Weeping Croſs.

That is, to come off by the loſs, or miſcarry in any undertaking.

Wept, v. *To Weep.*

Wee'sel [**veſel**, *Dan.* **veſla**, *Su.* peſle, *Sax.*] a domeſtick creature that kills mice, of the ſame ſpecies as the ermin.

Wee'vil [**wivel**, *Dan.* pepl, *Sax.*] a ſort of worm breeding in corn.

Weft [**weff**, *Dan.*] a thing woven, alſo a treſs of hair.

To Weigh [pæʒan, *Sax.* **waega**, *Su.* **wegen**, *Du.* **wâgen**, G. **wagan**, *Teut.*] to poiſe, ponderate or try the weight of any thing; alſo to examine or conſider in mind.

Weigh not what thou giveſt, but what is given thee

That is, give with a generous, and receive with a grateful mind.

A Weight, 256 *lb.* either of wool, cheeſe, *&c.*

A Weight *of Corn*, forty buſhels.

Weight [þiht or ʒeþiht, *Sax.* **wicht**, *Su.* **gewicht**, *Du.* and G.] the ponderoſity or heavineſs of a thing; a quality in natural bodies, whereby they tend downwards towards the earth; alſo the momentouſneſs or worth of a thing. Alſo a piece of ſtone, braſs, or lead, to weigh with.

Weight [in *Mechanicks*] any thing that is to be ſuſtained, raiſed or moved by a machine, or any thing that in any manner reſiſts the motion that is to be produced.

To Weigh *Anchor*, is to draw up the anchor out of the ground it had been caſt into, in order to ſet ſail, to quit a port, road, *&c.*

Wei'ghing [of pæʒan, *Sax.*] trying the weight of a thing; alſo conſidering in mind.

Wei'ghtiness, heavineſs.

Weights [or a pair of weights] Scales.

Wei'ghty [of piht or pihtiʒ, *Sax.* **wichtig**, *Su.* and G. **wichtigh**,] heavy; alſo of a great concern or moment.

To Wei'ld [of þealdan, *Sax.*] to rule, manage, govern, *&c.* as to *weild a Sword, Scepter*, &c.

We'lcome [þilcoma, *Sax.*] a ſalutation frequently uſed to a cuſtomer, or to an acceptable gueſt at table, *&c.*

To give one a Welcome [þilcumian, *Sax.*] to bid one welcome.

Welcome is the beſt Diſh upon the Table.

Or,

He that is Welcome fares well.

Signifying that with a hearty and friendly *Welcome*, the meaneſt fare is a feaſt, but without it the greateſt ſuperfluity will hardly afford a comfortable meal. *Super omnia Vultus acceſſere boni*, L.

Weld, a ſort of herb, the ſtalk and root of which is uſed in dying yellow, *&c.*

To Weld [in *Smithery*] is to forge iron.

We'lding-*Heat* [with *Smiths*] a degree of heat that they give their iron in the forge, when they have occaſion to double up or join the iron.

We'lfare [of þel and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.*] well-being, health, proſperity, *&c.*

Welk } a ſort of ſhell-fiſh.
Wilk }

We'lkin [of þelcn of pelcan, *Sax.* to roll about or of **wolcken**, *Du.* and G. **wolken**, *Teut.* the clouds] the ſky or firmament.

Well [pel, *Sax.* **vel**, *Dan.* **wuel**, *Su.* **wel**, *Du.* **wohl**, G.] healthy, ſucceſsful, proſperous, right, *&c.* alſo much, as well-beloved, *&c.*

Well begun is half ended.

All the *Actions* and *Enterprizes* of mankind labour under the *Reflection* of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be *prudent* or *imprudent* in the undertaking, and *good* or *bad* in the accompliſhment. It intimates that perſons ſhould be very deliberate and adviſed in the beginning of an undertaking; for that to *begin well* is the only way to quicken and diſpatch the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates that there is a great deal of difficulty in beginning well, and that a falſe ſtep at firſt ſtart is hardly to be recovered afterwards. That the work does not coſt half ſo much trouble as the deſign of it; that it is an eaſy matter to make way when the ice is broke. It reflects upon falſe foundations and fooliſh projects. And it holds good from morality and wordly affairs to religion, that a good beginning is a fair ſtep to a good ending. *Dimidium facti qui bene cæpit habet*, ſay the *Latins*; and, Ἀρχὴ ἥμισο παντὸς, *Ariſt.* The *Germans* ſay; **Wohl begonnen, halb gewonnen** (well begun, half won.)

All is Well that ends Well.

It is plain matter of fact, that the end crowns all things, and that every thing is not to be judg'd amiſs that may appear ſo for the preſent. A worldly *Misfortune*, if it quickens our *Diligence* and *Induſtry*; a ſevere fit of *Sickneſs*, if it promotes our *Piety*, and makes us amend our lives, is *well*, tho' for the preſent no affliction ſeems joyous but grievous: For a *happy Death* is the never-failing portion of a *well-ſpent Life*, which always ends in eternal bliſs and glory. The beſt way of *judging* of things, beyond miſtake, is by the iſſue or event of them. *Finis coronat Opus*, ſay the *Latins*; and, Ἀλκυονίδας ἡμέρας ἄγει, the *Greeks.*

Well is, that Well does.

Lat. *Bona bonis contingunt.*

This proverb is ſufficiently illuſtrated by the obſervations on the two former.

Do Well and have Well.

Do Well and fear no Man.

That is, be contented and ſecure in the teſtimony of a good conſcience.

Conſcia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet Lat.

Say Well and do Well end both with a Letter.

Say Well is good, but do Well is better.

As the common people love gingle this is a favourite proverb amongſt them, ſignifying, that performance of promiſes is more acceptable than the making of them. It is likewiſe ſpoken by way of remembrance or admonition to thoſe who are forward in promiſing but backward in keeping promiſes, as the *French* ſay: *De dire au fait il y a un grand trait* (there is a long path between ſaying and doing.)

Well [þel, *Sax.* as above] healthfully, regularly, as one ought to do, *&c.* alſo in good part.

Well [pelle or pealle of peallan, *Sax.* to ſpring forth as water] a pit of ſpringing water.

When the Well is full it will run over.

That is, when people are injur'd beyond reaſon they will ſhew their reſentment.

Well [in the *Milit. Art*] is a depth which the miner ſinks into the ground, to prepare a mine or to find out and ruin an enemies mine.

We'llaway } [þelapa of pelan, wealth, and pa, *Sax.* ſorrow, *O the Sorrow of Riches!* or, as Dr.
We'lladay }
Henſh. imagines, q. *wail the Day*] an interjection of grief.

Well-born [pel ʒeboꞃen, *Sax.* **wohl-gebohren**, G.] of a good family; a gentleman born.

Well-*near*, not far off.

Well-*favour'd*, handſome. And in the ſame manner, *well*-affected, *well*-diſpoſed, *well*-meant, *well* taſted, *&c.*

Well-*ſet*, of a ſtrong make of body.

Well-*hole* [in a *Building*] the hole left for the ſtairs to come up.

Well-*ſpring* [pell-ʒeſpꞃinʒ, *Sax.*] a fountain or ſpring.

Welt [of pæltan, *Sax.* to roll] a fold or doubling down of cloth in making a garment.

To We'lter [of þeltan, *Sax.* **velte**, Dan. **waltra**, *Su.* **weltzen**, H. G. *volutare*, L. *veautrer*, F.] to wallow in, as *welter in Blood, Mire*, &c.

Wem [þem, *Sax.*] a blemiſh in cloth.

Wemb [þamb *Sax.*] the belly or guts.

Wen [þen, *Sax.*] a ſort of hard ſwelling or extuberance in the fleſh, conſiſting of a tough, phlegmatick matter.

Wence [in *Kent*] a place where four roads meet and croſs one another.

Wench [þencle, *Sax.*] a contemptuous name for a girl or maiden; alſo a whore, a crack.

To WENCH, to follow wenches.

WE'NCHER, a whore-maſter; one who keeps wenches company.

WE'NCHING, following wenches, whoring.

WEND [ƿenꝺ, *Sax.*] a large tract of land containing many acres.

TO WEND [ƿenꝺan, *Sax.* wenden, G. and *Teut.* to turn] to go.

WENT [*Ir. Imp.* did go. vendte, Dan. ʒeƿenꝺ, *Sax*, gewandt, G.] N. B. The verb *to wend* being become obſolete in all it's other tenſes, this imperfect is us'd as the imperfect to the verb, *to go*, which in return has loſt it's original imperfect tenſe.

WE'NDING [in *Sea Language*] is the turning a ſhip about, eſpecially when at anchor.

WENT, v. *To Wend* and *To Go.*

WEOLD [ƿeolꝺ *Sax.*] a foreſt.

WERE, v. *To Be.*

WERE it not for Hope the Heart would break.

A leſſon of comfort under any affliction, by far more reaſonable than to encreaſe them by anticipating fears, and figuring to our-ſelves new dangers and troubles, which neither do, or perhaps ever will exiſt any where but in our own imaginations. Lat. *Spes bona dat Vires, animum quoque ſpes bona firmat, vivere ſpe vidi, qui moriturus erat.* Or, *Dum ſpiro, ſpero.* While I live I have hopes. The *Fr.* ſay: *Si la Fortune me tourmente, l'eſperance me contente.* (if fortune torments me, hope contents me.)

WERE
WERRE } the ſame as *Wergild.*

WER'TH
WEORTH
WYRTH } [of ƿeoꞃð, *Sax.* a farm, road, court or village] at the beginning or end of compound names, are to be taken in ſome of the ſenſes of ƿeoꞃðiʒ.

WE'RÆ
WE'RTÆ } [ƿeꞃe, *Sax.*] ſo much as was paid in ancient times for killing a man, when ſuch crimes were puniſhed with mulcts and fines in money.

WERE [ƿæꞃꝺ, *Sax.* *vir*, L. wair, *Teut.*] a man.

WE'RE-*Wolf* [of ƿeꞃꝺ, a man, and ƿulꝼ, a wolf, *Sax.*] one who by ſorcery inveſts himſelf with the nature and form of a wolf.

WE'REGELT-*Thef* [of ƿeꞃa, a price, ʒilꝺ, a mulct or fine, and ðeoꝼ, a thief, *Sax.*] a thief that might be redeemed.

WE'RGILD [ƿeꞃʒilꝺ, *Sax.* were-gildum, *Teut.*] the price or fine ſet upon the head of him who had murdered a man.

WERELADA [of ƿeꞃelaꝺa, *Sax.*] a particular manner of purgation or clearing a perſon of a crime, by the oath of other men.

WERRISH, unſavoury.

WERVA'NCE [in the *Weſt-Indies*] a title the natives give to a great lord.

WERVA'GIUM [*old Deeds*] wharfage, or money paid at a wharf for lading or unlading of goods.

WE'SAND. See *Weaſand.*

WEST [ƿeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* veſte, Dan. weſta, *Su.* weſt, Du. and G. *oueſt*, F. *oeſte*, Port.] that quarter or place of the globe where the ſun ſets.

WE'STWARD [ƿeꞅꞇƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] towards the weſt.

WE'STERLY
WE'STERN } [of ƿeꞅꞇeƿaꞃꝺlice, *Sax.*] towards the weſt, on the weſt part, *&c.*

WE'STERLINESS, the being or being ſeated towards the weſt.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [Weꞅꞇ Seax-laʒa, *Sax.*] the law of the weſtern *Saxons*, which obtained in nine counties, *viz. Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire,* and *Devonſhire.*

TO WET [ƿæꞇan, *Sax.* væde, Dan.] to moiſten with liquor.

As good as ever Water WET.

That is, as good as may be.

WE'TNESS, moiſtneſs with liquor.

WET [ƿæꞇ, *Sax* vædske, Dan. waat, *Su.*] moiſt with water or other liquor.

A WET *Nurſe*, a nurſe that gives ſuck, in oppoſition to a dry nurſe, that only tends upon children.

To do a Thing with a WET *Finger*, that is without difficulty.

WET, i. e. *Moiſture.*

WE'TTISH [of ƿeꞇ, *Sax.*] ſomewhat wet.

WE'THER. See *Weather.*

WE'TSHOD [ƿeꞇ ꞅceoꝺ, *Sax.*] with ſhoes taking water.

A WET *Glover*, one who dreſſes ſheep, lambs, goat-ſkins, *&c.* which are thin, gentle and pliable.

WEY [of ƿihʒ, *Sax.* a weight] a quantity of five chaldron.

WEYDE-MONTH [ƿeyꝺe monaꞇ, *Sax* of ƿeyꝺe, a *Meadow* and monaꞇ, a month] the month of *June* becauſe then the beaſts paſture in the meadows.

WH, has a power peculiar to us, the *Suedes*, and *Danes* alone, among the moderns, and deriv'd from the *Anglo-Saxons*, tho' they plac'd the *h* before the *w*, as the *Suedes* do now which is more proper and ſo we always pronounce it, when the *w* is not quieſcent. The *Danes* uſe *hv*, inſtead of *hw*, the *Teutones* us'd both *hu*, and *hw*.

WHALE [hƿale, *Sax.* hval, Dan. hwal, *Su.* wal-visch, Du. walfiſch, G.] the king of fiſhes.

WHALE-*bone*, the fins, *&c.* of a whale.

WHARF [worfen, of werf, *Du.* perhaps of G. to caſt] a broad plain place near a creek or hive; for the landing and laying of commodities that are brought to or from the water.

WHA'RFAGE, the fee due for landing goods at a wharf; or for the ſhipping them off, *&c.*

WHA'RFINGER, one who keeps a wharf, boats, lighters, *&c.* for the landing or ſhipping off merchandizes.

To WHARL, to ſtutter.

WHA'RLES *of Flowers* [with *Floriſts*] rows of leſſer flowers ſet at certain diſtances about the main ſtock or ſpike.

A WHA'RROW [hƿeoꞃꞅa, *Sax.*] a ſpindle.

WHAT [hvad, *Dan.* hwadh *Su.* hƿæꞇ, *Sax.* hwad, *Teut.* wat, Du. and L. G. was, H. G.] an interrogative pronoun.

WHATEVER
WHATSOEVER } of hƿæꞇæꝼꞃe
hƿæꞇꞅpaæꝼꞃe } *Sax.*] let it be what it will.

WHAY, v. *Whey.*

WHEAL-*Worm*, an inſect.

WHEAL
WHELK } [hƿele, *Sax.*] a puſh or pimple.

WHEAT [hvaede, Dan. hwete, *Su.* weyte, Du. wehte, L. G. weitzen, H. G. hƿæꞇe, *Sax*] that grain of which the fineſt and whiteſt of bread is made.

There is no WHEAT without it's Chaff.

That is, there is no perſon or thing without faults or defects. The *It.* ſay: *Non c'è novo che non gnazzi.*

WHEA'TEN, made of wheat.

WHEAT-*Ear*, a bird.

TO WHEE'DLE [of wedeln, which in G. ſignifies properly the wagging of a dog's tail, when he creeps and cringes, from wedel, a fan, but metaphorically as in Engliſh *wheedle*] to draw in craftily, to coaks or ſooth.

A WHEEDLE, a flattering, cajoling expreſſion.

WHEEL [huel, Dan. hƿeol hƿeoƿel or hƿeoʒul, *Sax.* wiel, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a round utenſil for various uſes.

A meaſuring WHEEL, a mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring lengths upon the ground; alſo call'd a *Way-wiſer.*

WHEE'LER [of hƿeoʒul *Sax.*] a wheelwright, *&c.*

WHEEL-BARROW [of hƿeol and beꞃeƿe, *Sax.*] a ſort of veſſel or ſmall cart with one wheel.

WHEELWRIGHT [of hƿeol and ƿꞃyhꞇa, *Sax.*] a maker of wheels of carts, waggons, *&c.*

TO WHEEL, to turn about.

TO WHEEL [in *Milit. Art*] is to make a motion that brings a batallion or ſquadron to front that ſide which before was the flank.

WHEE'LAGE, a duty antiently paid for the paſſage of carts and waggons.

WHEEL *Fire* [*Chymiſtry*] a fire for the melting of metals, *&c.* where the crucible, coppel or melting pot is entirely covered over on the top, as well as round the ſides, the ſame as *Ignis rotæ.*

WHEEL, a puniſhment which is inflicted on great criminals, and eſpecially on aſſaſſines, parricides, and robbers on the highway, in *France, Holland, Germany,* &c. they have their bones firſt broken with an iron bar on a ſcaffold, and then are placed on the circumference of a wheel, and left there to expire; ſometimes their bones are broken on the wheel, *&c.* and in *Germany* with a wheel.

To WHEEZE [of hƿeoꞅan, *Sax.*] to make a noiſe in the throat.

WHELK [prob. of hƿele, *Sax.* putrefaction] the ſame as *Wheal*; alſo a kind of ſhell fiſh or ſea-ſnail.

TO WHELM
TO WHELVE } [ƿylꝼan, *Sax.*] to turn or cover the open ſide of a veſſel downwards.

TO WHELP [of hƿelp, *Sax.* hwelp welp and welp, *Teut.* prob. of *vulpecula* of *vulpes*, L. a fox] to bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch, fox, bear, *&c.*

WHELP [hƿelp or ƿelp, *Sax.* hwelp and welp; *Teut.*] the young of a wild beaſt, a puppy; alſo an opprobrious appellation of a boy, man, *&c.*

WHE'LPISH, like or pertaining to a whelp.

WHELPS [on *Shipboard*] are brackets or ſmall pieces of wood faſtened to the main body of the capſtan or draw-beam, which give the ſweep to it, and keep the cable from ſurging or riſing up too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [hƿænne, *Sax.* wannaer, Du. and L. G. wenn, H. G.] at what time, at, or in the time that.

WHEN I did well I heard it never,
WHEN I did ill I heard it ever.

A reflection of ſervants upon hard and paſſionate maſters, who are liberal in their reproofs, but ſparing in their commendation.

WHEN [among *Logicians*] is the eighth of the categories, and is what anſwers to queſtions relating to time, as, *when did he? Did he do it twenty Years ago? When was that done? Yeſterday.*

Whence, [hƿanon, Sax. huden, Dan.] from what place, alſo from which, as, *whence I conclude.*

Whenever } [of hƿænne, ꞅƿa, æꝼꞃe, Sax.] at any
Whensoe'ver } time.

Where [hƿæꞃ, Sax. hvor, Dan. waer, Du. hwar, *Teut.*] in what place.

Where [with *Logicians*] is the ſeventh of the categories, and is what anſwers to queſtions that relate to place, as to be at *Rome*, at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, *in the Cloſet*, *in a Chair*, &c.

Whereabou't } about, in, or near to what place.
Whereabou'ts }

Where'as [of hƿæꞃ and aꞅ, Sax.] ſeeing that.

Wherea't [of hƿæꞃ, *Sax.* and at, *Dan.*] at or upon which.

Whereby' [of hƿœꞃ and bi, Sax. waer, *Du.*] by or with which.

Whe'refore [of hƿœꞃ and ꝼoꞃ, *Sax.* hvorfore, *Dan.* hwarfoere, *Su.*] for which cauſe.

Wherei'n [of hƿœꞃ and in, Sax.] in which.

Whereinto [of hƿæꞃinꞇo, *Sax.*] into which.

Whereo'f [of hƿæꞃ and oꝼ, Sax.] of which.

Where'ver } [of hƿæꞃ, ꞅƿa and æꝼꞃe, *Sax.*] in any
Wheresoe'ver } place.

Whereto' } [of hƿæꞃ and ꞇo, Sax. waertoe, *Du.*] to
Whereunto' } what or which.

Whereupo'n [of hƿæꞃ and upon, *Sax.*] upon or after which.

Wherewi'th } [of hƿæꞃ and ƿiꝺ, *Sax.*] with which.
Wherewitha'l }

Wherli'cotes, a ſort of open chariots, uſed by perſons of quality before the invention of coaches.

A Whe'rret, a box on the ear, or ſlap on the chops.

To Whe'rret, to give ſuch a box or clap.

Whe'rry [prob. of *vehere*, L. to carry, or of ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to paſs] a ſmall boat for carrying paſſengers in a river.

A Whet [of hƿeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* to ſharpen] a ſharpening, hence to whet, ſharpen or provoke an appetite, by drinking before dinner.

A Whet is no Let.

When a mower whets his ſcyth, or any artificer his tools, he loſes no time by it, for his work goes on the quicker afterwards It is likewiſe us'd as an excuſe for baiting on the road, and with reaſon, if at reaſonable times and diſtances: but it is but too often made uſe of as an encouragement to that pernicious cuſtome of whetting or drinking wine in a morning.

Wine is a Whetstone *to* [or ſharpens] wit.

To Whet [hƿeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* wetten, *Dus* and G. wetzen, H. G.] to ſharpen.

Whe'tstone [hƿæꞇꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] a ſtone for ſharpening edge tools.

Whe'ther [hƿæþeꞃ, *Sax.*] which of the two, *&c.*

Whey [hƿæᵹ, Sax,] the wateriſh part of milk.

Which [hvilick, *Dan.* hƿilic, or hƿelc, Sax. welck, *Du.* welch, G.] who? whether of the two, *&c.*

Whichever } hƿilcæꝼꞃe } *Sax.*] let it be which
Whichsoever } hƿilcꞅƿaæꝼꞃe } it will.

A Whiff [prob. of ghwyth, *Brit.*] an attraction or expulſion of the breath.

To Whi'ffle [prob. of ꝼæꝼan, Sax. to babble, or weyfelen, *Du.* to wave or fluctuate] to play on a pipe; alſo to ſtand triffling; alſo to chouſe, trick or cheat one out of a thing.

Whi'ffler [ꝼæꝼleꞃ, Sax. weyfeler, *Du.*] one that plays on a whifflle or fife; a young freeman that goes before the companies of *London* on publick proceſſions.

Whiffling, mean inconſiderable.

A Whi'ffling *Fellow*, a mean, pitiful fellow, a trifler.

A Whig, one of a party oppoſite to the *Tories.*

Whi'ggish [hƿæᵹ, *Sax.* whey, becauſe (as ſome ſay) the name *Whig* was firſt given to the field-meeters in *Scotland*, whoſe chief diet was ſour milk] a nick name, the oppoſite to that of *Tory*, and is applied to thoſe that were againſt the court intereſt, in the time of King *Charles* II. King *James* II, &c. and for it, in the reign of King *William* and King *George.*

Whi'ggishly, according to the principles of the *Whigs.*

Whi'ggism, the principles of the *Whigs.*

While } [hƿile, *Sax.* wyle, *Du.* and L. G. weil, H. G.]
Whilst } during the time; alſo until.

While S. [hƿile, *Sax.* hvile, *Dan.* hwyla, *Su.* thel, L. G. weil, H. G.] time.

To While [hƿilan, *Sax.* wielen, L. G. weilen, H. G.] to delay, or put off.

To Whilk, to yelp or bark, as a little dog does.

Whi'lom [hƿilon, *Sax.*] once, ſome time ago, formerly.

> *In Northern Clime a val'rous Knight.*
> *Did* Whilom *kill his bear in Fight.*
>
> Hud. P. I. C. I. L. 900. I.

Whim. See *Whimſey.*

To Whi'mper [of wimmern, G.] to begin to cry, as a child.

Whi'msical, full of whimſies, freakiſh, fantaſtical.

Whi'msically, in a fantaſtical manner.

Whi'msicalness, fulneſs of whimſies, freakiſhneſs, fantaſticalneſs.

Whi'msy [*incertæ etymologiæ*] a maggotty fancy or conceit, a freakiſh humour.

Whi'm-wham [prob. of *Whimſy*] a gew-gaw, a bauble, a toy to play withal.

Whin, a ſhrub called *Kneeholm.*

A Whine [with *Hunters*] the cry of an otter.

To Whi'ndle. See *Whine.*

Whi'niard [prob. of ƿinnian, to win, and aꞃe, honour] a ſort of back-ſword.

To Whine [ƿanian, *Sax.* weinen, G.] to ſpeak in a crying tone.

Whi'ning [of ƿanian, *Sax.*] making a mournful, complaining noiſe, ſpeaking in a crying tone.

To Whi'nny [prob. of wihi, *Brit.* or *hinnire*, L.] to neigh, as a horſe or young colt.

Wains, the furz or furz buſh.

A Whip [hƿeop, ᵹeꞅƿipe, and ꞅƿipa, *Sax.* ſvobe, *Dan.* ſweep, *Du.*] a ſcourge, laſh, *&c.* alſo a ſort of round ſtitch.

I have got the Whip hand of him,

That is, I have got the advantage of him, I can make him dance to my pipe, as I would have him.

No Whip cuts ſharper than the Laſh of Conſcience.

But moſt men carry a ſalve about them to allay the ſmart of it, tho' it be but for a time, that is, *Oblivion.*

To Whip [hƿeopan, *Sax.*] to ſcourge or laſh with a whip; alſo to ſow after a particular manner, in a round ſeam.

To Whip *up or off*, to take [alſo to drink up] ſuddenly.

To Whip *up and down*, to be active, or in continual motions.

Whipstaff [on *Shipboard*] a piece of wood or ſtaff faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and govern or turn the ſhip.

Whipping [in *Angling*] a faſtening the line to the hook or rod: alſo a caſting in a hook and drawing it gently on the water.

It may coſt him a Whipping, he may chance to be whip'd for it.

Whipping-*poſt*, a pole to tie people to in order to their being whip'd.

Whi'pster [prob. of ᵹeꞅƿipe, *Sax.* a whip] a ſhuffling fellow, a ſharper, a trickſter.

A Whirl [of hvervel, *Dan.* wirbel, G.] a vortex.

To Whirl [of hvervele, *Dan.* wirbeln, G.] to turn ſwiſtly round.

Whi'rling [of hvervele, *Dan.* wirbeln, G.] turning ſwiſtly about with the hand, *&c.*

A Whirle [prob. of wirbel, G.] a piece of wood put on the ſpindle of a ſpinning wheel.

Whi'rl-bone, the round bone of the knee.

Whi'rlwind [of hvervelz wind, *Dan* werbel-wind, G. and *Teut.*] a hurricane, a wind that blows whirling round.

A Whirl-*worm*, a little worm, which twiſts it ſelf about the roots of plants, and is call'd in latin *Spondyle.*

Whi'rly-pool [hƿyꞃꝼ, and pul, *Sax.*] a gulf in the ſea or river, where the water continually turns round.

A Whi'rligig, a play thing to turn round.

To Whirl [wirbeln, *Teut.*] or turn as the *Wind* of a *whirlwind*, or *water* of a *whirl-pool.*

To Whirl [wierlen *Teut.*] to turn any thing ſwiftly round.

Whirring } the fluttering of partridges or pheaſants when
Whurring } they riſe.

A Whisk [prob. of viſke, *Dan.* wiſch, *Teut.* but *Skinner* inclines to derive it of hƿiꞇa, *Sax.* white] a bruſh made of oſier twigs; alſo a ſort of neck dreſs, formerly worn by women; alſo a quick motion of a twig, *&c.*

To Whisk [prob. of viſcher, *Dan.* wiska, *Su.* or wiſchen, G.] to bruſh or cleanſe with a whisk; alſo to give a ſlight bruſh by a ſwift motion, as a fox with her tail, a woman with her petticoats, *&c.*

Whisk [or rather *Whiſt*, from the interjection *Whiſt* ſilence!) a game at cards well known, at which ſilence is above all requir'd.

Whi'skers, little tufts of hair at the corners of the mouth on the upper lip.

To Whisk [or paſs] by, or away, in great haſte.

Whi'sking, very great, ſwinging, as a whisking lye.

To Whi'sper [huiſter, *Dan.* wiſperan, G.] to ſpeak ſoftly, or in the ear, to murmur or report any thing.

Whispering, ſpeaking ſoftly, and in the ear.

Whispering *Places* depend on this principle that the voice being apply'd to one end of an arch, eaſily rolls to the other. All the contrivance in a *Whiſpering Place*, is that near the perſon who whiſpers, there be a ſmooth wall arch'd either cylindrically, or elliptically, a circular arch will do, but not ſo well. The moſt remarkable whiſpering place was the priſon of *Dionyſius* at *Syracuſe*, which increaſed a ſoft whiſper to a noiſe, the clap of the hand to the ſound of a cannon *&c.* The aqueducts of *Claudius*,

Claudius, which are ſaid to carry a voice 16 miles, and divers others enumerated by *Kercher* in his *Phonurgia* the moſt conſiderable in *England*, are the dome of St. *Paul*'s at *London*, where the ticking of a watch may be heard from ſide to ſide; and a very eaſy whiſper be ſent all round the dome.

This Mr. *Derham* found to hold not only in the gallery below but above upon the ſcaffold, where a whiſper would be carried over one's head round the top of the arch, tho' there be a large opening in the middle of it into the upper part of the dome.

Alſo the famous *Whiſpering Place* in the cathedral of *Glouceſter* is no other than a gallery above the Eaſt end of the choir leading from one ſide thereof to the other. It conſiſts of 5 angles and 6 ſides, the middlemoſt of which is a naked window yet 2 whiſperers hear each other at the diſtance of 75 feet.

WHIST [of huiſke, *Dan.*] an interjection requiring ſilence, alſo a game at cards, v. *Whisk.*

A WHISTLE [hƿiꞅꞇle, *Sax.* hwiſl, *Su.*] a ſort of muſical pipe.

To WHI'STLE [of hƿiꞅꞇan, *Sax.* hwiſla, *Su.*] to play tunes with the lips and breath, a ſort of ſinging without ſpeaking.

A WHIT [ƿhiꞇ, *Sax.*] a ſmall part.

Not a-WHIT, not at all.

Every-WHIT, altogether.

WHITE [hƿiꞇa, or hƿiꞇe, *Sax.* hvite, *Dan.* hwyt, *Su.* wit, *Du.* and L. G. weiſz, G.] the colour contrary to black.

You have hit the WHITE.

The *White* is the middle point or mark of a butt, which archers take their aim at. The meaning of this proverb is then only. You are juſt right; you gueſt it; or, as we ſay in another proverb, *You have hit the Nail on the Head. Rem acu tetigiſti*, ſay the *Latins*: Ihr habt das Pleckgen getroffen, the *Germ. Haveys dado en el hito*, the *Span.*

WHITE-LIVERED [qu. *white-leathered*] envious.

WHITE-COB [hƿiꞇa cop, *Sax.*] a mew, a ſea-bird.

Knights of the Order of the WHITE-*Eagle*, an order of *Poliſh* knights inſtituted by king *Ladiſlaus* V. *A. D.* 1325.

WHITE-HART *Silver*, a mulct paid into the exchequer out of the foreſt of *White-Hart*, certain lands in *Dorſetſhire*, which was firſt impoſed by king *Henry* III. on *Thomas de Linde*, for killing a beautiful white hart, contrary to his order.

A WHITE HEAT [with *Smiths*] a degree of heat leſs than a *welding Heat*, given to iron in the forge, when it hath not got its form and ſize.

WHITE-LINE [*Anatomy*] the *Linea Alba.*

WHITE-MEATS, milk, whitepots, cuſtards, cheeſe cakes, butter, cheeſe.

WHITE-*Oakum*, a ſort of tow or flax to drive into the ſeams of ſhips.

WHITE-POT, milk and eggs, white bread, ſugar and ſpice baked in a pot.

WHITE-RENT, a duty of 8*d.* antiently paid yearly to the duke of *Cornwal*, by every tanner in *Derbyſhire.*

WHITE-SAUCE [*Cookery*] a ſauce made of blanched almonds and the breaſts of capons, pounded together with ſpice, *&c.*

WHITE SPURS [in *antient Times*] ſquires made by the king, ſo named from the white ſpurs they received at their creation.

WHITE-WINING, a ſmall white apple of a pleaſant juice.

WHITENESS [hƿiꞇaneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] according to the hypotheſis of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, is what is the reſult of the mixture of all ſorts of rays together. But the opinion of Mr. *Boyle* is, that it chiefly depends upon this, that the ſurfaces of white bodies are ſeparated into innumerable ſuperficies, which being of a nature meerly ſpecular, are ſo placed, that ſome looking one way, and ſome another, do reflect the rays of light falling on them, not towards one another, but outwards, towards the ſpectators eye.

WHITES, a female diſtemper.

WHITE *Wort*, an herb.

To WHI'TEN [hƿiꞇian, *Sax.* hwytna, *Su.*] to make white.

To WHITE-*waſh* [or whiten] the walls or cielings of a houſe.

WHI'TING, a ſubſtance made of chalk.

WHITING [wittingh, Du.] a fiſh.

WHI'TISH [of hƿiꞇa, *Sax.*] inclining to white.

WHI'TLOW [ƿiꞇe, *Sax.* a pain, and *loup*, F.] a wolf a ſwelling at the end of a finger.

WHITLOW-*Graſs*, an herb good for whitlows.

WHI'THER [ƿæꝺeꞃ, *Sax.*] to what place.

WHITHERSOE'VER [hƿaꝺeꞃ ꞅƿa, æꝼeꞃ, *Sax*] to what place ſoever.

WHI'TSTER, a whitener of linen cloth.

WHI'TSUN *Farthings*, offerings antiently made at *Whitſuntide* to the pariſh prieſt by the pariſhioners.

WHI'TSUNDAY [hƿiꞇa-ꞅunꝺæᵹ, *Sax*] i. e. *White-Sunday*, becauſe on the eve of this feſtival, the *Catechumens* were antiently clothed in white robes, and admitted to the Sacrament of baptiſm.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, the *Whitſun Holy-Days.*

WHI'TTAIL, a bird.

WHI'TTEN-*Tree*, a ſhrub.

To WHI'TTLE [hƿeꞇꞇan, *Sax.*] to cut ſticks into ſmall pieces.

WHITTLE [ƿiꞇal, *Sax.* white] a ſort of child's blanket, or one worn by woman over their ſhoulders.

WHITTLE [of hƿiꞇel, *Sax.*] a ſort of basket, alſo a little knife.

To WHIZZE or hiſs [of hiꞅcean, *Sax*] to make a noiſe as water when a hot iron is put upon it.

WHI'ZZING [qu. of *hiſſing*, hiꞅcean, *Sax.*] making a noiſe, as water when a hot iron is put into it, *&c.*

WHO [hƿa, *Sax.* hvo, Dan. wie, Du.] what perſon.

WHOSE [hƿæꞅ, *Sax.* hvis, Dan.] is the Gen. and WHOM (hƿæm, *Sax.* wem, Dan.] the Dat. of *who.*

WHOE'VER } hƿaæꝼeꞃ } *Sax.* let it be who it will.
WHOSOE'VER } hƿaꞅƿaæꝼeꞃ }

WHOLE [ὅλος, Gr. ƿhiliᵹ, or hƿal, *Sax.*] intire, not broken, alſo all of any thing, likewiſe ſound.

It is good ſleeping in a WHOLE Skin.

That is, to be in ſafety. An excuſe for not entring into any perilous undertaking, *q. d.* I deſire to be excuſed, I will run no hazard, nor expoſe my ſelf to any danger,

To make WHOLE, to heal.

The WHOLE, is that which is made up of parts united in due order or diſpoſition.

WHOLE [among *Logicians*] is twofold, one compos'd of ſeveral parts really diſtinct, which in *Latin* is call'd *Totum*, and the parts of it are termed *integral Parts*, as the *Apartments* of a houſe, the *Precincts* of a city or town, the *Provinces* of a kingdom: the other *Whole* is called in *Latin Omne*, and the parts of it are termed *ſubjective* or *inferior*, becauſe this *Whole* is a common term, and its parts compris'd within its extent, are its *ſubjective Parts.*

An Eſſential WHOLE [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which conſiſts of ſuch parts as compleat the eſſence of that being; as man is made up of ſoul and body.

Integral WHOLE [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that which has the ſame nature with its parts, ſo every ſingle drop of water is water.

WHOLE *chaſ'd Boots*, winter riding boots, hunting boots.

WHO'LESALE, as, *to ſell by Wholeſale*, that is by the piece, or in large parcels or quantities, in oppoſition to retail.

A WHOLE *ſale-man*, v. *Ware-houſe man.*

WHO'LSOM [of hæl, health, and ꞅom, *Sax*] healthful, good, ſound, true.

WHOLSOM *Ship* [*Sea Language*] a ſhip which will hull, try and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHO'LESOMELY, having a wholeſome look.

WHO'LSOMNESS, ſoundneſs, goodneſs, aptneſs to procure health.

WHOLLY [of hƿal, *Sax.* and *ly*] entirely.

WHOM, *v. Who*,

WHOMSO'EVER [hƿa ꞅƿa æꝼeꞃ, *Sax.*] any or every one.

WHOO'DINGS [prob. q. d. *hoodings*] thoſe planks in a ſhip, which are joined and faſtened along the ſides of her upon the ſtern.

To WHOOP. See *Hoop.*

A WHOOP, a pewet, a bird.

WHOOP' } the cry which a ſhepherd makes to call his
WHOOPOO } ſheep together.

A WHORE [huꞃe of hyꞃian, *Sax.* to hire, *q. d.* a hired woman hoere, Du. and L. G. hure, H. G.] an harlot, a proſtitute, an incontinent woman.

A WHORE [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the antients repreſented by a lion with a woman's head, becauſe her countenance is fair, her ſpeech pleaſant, and her allurements powerful, but her nature fierce and cruel, and preys upon both body and eſtate.

Once a WHORE and ever a WHORE.

This proverb is a little uncharitable; but, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, is only deſign'd to inſinuate that evil habits and vices are very difficult to be broken off. The *Latins* ſay: *Qui ſemel ſcurra, nunquam bonus pater familias*, or *Semel malus ſemper præſumitur talis.* The *Germans*, Wer einmal gübt Laſter und Schand, kommet ſelten mehr zum Ehrenn-ſtand. Lat, *Læſa Pudicitia nullà, eſt reparabilis, Arte.* (No art can repair the loſs of modeſty.) The *Sp.* ſay. *Quien una vez hnrta, fiel nunca.*

You cry WHORE firſt.

This Proverb is ſpoke to ſuch people who blame us, to ſtop our mouths. Leſt we ſhould blame them

A WHORE in a fine Dreſs is like a clean Entry to a dirty Houſe.

Or, according to *Oldham*,

Within a gaudy Caſe, a naſty Soul,
Like T---rd of Quality in gilt Cloſe-ſtool.

To WHORE [of hyꞃian, *Sax.* to hire] to commit whoredom, alſo to follow whores.

WHO'REDOM [huꞃeꝺom, *Sax.*] incontinency.

WHOREDOM and Grace dwelt ne'er in one Place.

That Incontinency is incompatible with grace, no one, who has any ſenſe of religion, will, I believe, call in queſtion; and conſequently this proverb needs no illuſtration.

WHO'RE-MONGER [of hure and mangere, *Sax.* a merchant or trader] one who follows whores.

WHORING **and Bawdery end in Beggary.**

This proverb will almoſt contradict the general rule; that there is no rule without any exception; for we hardly ever find an exception to it.

WHO'RISH, inclinable to play the whore, laſcivious.

WHO'RISHLY, laſciviouſly, *&c.*

WHO'RTLE [heort, *Sax.* a heart] a kind of ſhrub.

WHORTLE-BERRIES [heort-berian of heort an heart, and berian, *Sax.*] the berries of a ſhrub call'd *Whortle* or *Hurtle.*

WHO'RISHNESS, whoriſh inclinations and practices.

WHORESON an opprobrious name, a ſon of a whore.

WHOSE, v. who and which.

WHOSE-EVER } hpar-efer } *Sax.* let *u* be when it will.
WHOSESOEVER } hpærr-pafer }

WHUR } [in *Falconry*] the fluttering of partridges and phea-
WHUZ } ſants as they riſe.

To WHUR, to ſnarl as a dog does.

WHY [hpi, *Sax.* **hvi**, Dan.] for what reaſon or cauſe.

WI [pi, *Sax.*] in compoſition in proper names ſignifies *Holy*, as *Wimund* holy peace, *&c.*

WIC [pic of ƿician, *Sax.* to dwell] a borough or village.

WICHA'CAN, a *Virginia* root, of great efficacy in healing all manner of wounds-

WIC [peoc, *Sax.*] the cotton, *&c.* of a candle. lamp, *&c.*

WI'CKED [*incertæ Etymologiæ*, prob. of peced, *Sax.* full of guile, *Cambden*; or, as others, of pigand a ſoldier, becauſe they are generally wicked; or, as others, of picce, a witch, of ƿiccian, *q. d*, bewitched] *ungodly, impious, debauched,* &c.

WICKEDLY, impiouſly, *&c-*

WI'CKEDNESS, ungodlineſs, *&c.*

WI'CKER [prob. of **vigre**, Dan] a vine twig, an oſier twig.

WI'CKET [of *guichet*, F.] a ſmall door in a larger.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of *John Wickliff*, the firſt *Engliſh* proteſtant reformer, who ſo mauled the pope, that he got the title of arch heretick.

WI'DDLE-WADDLE [**wickel wackel-gehen**, G.] to go ſideling toward firſt one ſide and then the other.

WIE } [of pic, *Sax.* a bay bank, or crooked turning of a
WICH } river; alſo a caſtle or fortreſs] in compoud proper names or places is to be underſtood to ſignify one of thoſe things before mentioned,

WIDE [**vid**, Dan. **wydh** *Su* ƿide or ƿyde, *Sax.* **wydt**, Du. and L. G. **weit**, H. G,] large in breadth.

WIDE **Ears and a ſhort Tongue is beſt.**

The *Germans* ſay; **Sey ſchnell zu hören, und langſam zu reden,**

(*i. e.* Be quick in hearing but ſlow in ſpeaking.) Which is the meaning of this proverb; and the advice is very well worth our taking.

WI'DENESS, largeneſs in breadth.

To WI'DEN [prob. of ƿidenan, *Sax.* or **weitern**, G.] to make wider.

WI'DGEON } [prob. of piggend, *Sax.* fighting] a ſilly kind
WI'DGIN } of bird; alſo a ſilly fellow.

WI'DOW [piopa, or peodpe, *Sax.* **vidde**, Dan. **weduwe**, Du. **witwe**, H G. **widuwo**, or **witua**, *Teut. vidua*, L.] a woman whoſe husband is dead.

He that Marries a WIDOW, **with two Daughters, has three Back Doors to his Houſe.**

Thro' which 'tis more than probable all his ſubſtance will be convey'd away.

He that Marries a WIDOW **has often a Death's-head thrown in his Diſh.** (i. e. muſt often hear the praiſe of her former husband.

WI'DOWER [pudeper, *Sax.* **weduwer**, Du. **witwer**, H. G.] a man whoſe wife is dead.

WI'DOWHOOD [pudeƿand hade, *Sax.*] the ſtate of a widower.

King's WIDOW, one who after the death of her husband, who was the king's tenant in *Capite*, was forced to recover her dower by the writ *de dote aſſignanda*, and could not marry again without the king's conſent.

WIDOW-*Bench* [in the county of *Suſſex*] is that ſhare which a widow is allow'd out of her husband's eſtate beſides her jointure.

WIDOW *Wail*, a ſhrub,

To WIELD [of pealdan and pildan, *Sax.*] to handle, to manage, to ſway.

WI'ELDY, eaſy to be managed or governed by the hand.

WIFE [**vif**, Dan. ƿif, *Sax.* **wyf**, Du. and L. G. **weib**, H. G. **wib**, *Teut.*] a married woman, whoſe will, in the judgment of the law, is ſubject to the will of her husband; for which

reaſon a wife is ſaid *to have no will*; but *Fulget radiis Mariti*, i. e. *Shines with the Luſtre of her Husband.*

Your WIFE **wears the Breeches.**

That is, ſhe is your maſter and rules at pleaſure. *Vir interdum nubit uxori, Virum interdum ducit uxor* Lat.

A Horſe broken and a WIFE **to break.**

A Houſe made and a WIFE **to make.**

That's e'en as ſhe proves; the breaking of a horſe may break your neck; but may not the breaking of a wife break your heart? and which is the moſt painful wants no determination. So you may partly fix your time for building and finiſhing your houſe, but you might perhaps ſooner pull down *St. Paul's* and rebuild it; than make a perverſe froward woman good and tractable. It is to be hoped however there are not many ſuch. If the conſummation of matrimony be term'd *making the Wife*, as ſome will have it, then indeed a man ſhould not care to have another do it for him.

WIVES **and Wind are neceſſary Evils.**

There is nothing but what has two faces a good and a bad one. It is a certain characteriſtick of a good man to put the beſt face of things outwards, and not to endeavour by quaint expreſſions to expoſe them. This proverb is at beſt but ill natur'd, if it mayn't be allow'd to contain a paradox. The following are much of the ſame ſtamp, ſo they may e'en go together without any reflections.

A ſmoaky Houſe and a ſcolding WIFE **are two bad Companions.**

A nice WIFE, **and a back Door, will ſoon make a rich Man poor.**

A Husband of Straw is worth a WIFE **of Gold.**

WIG [*ignotæ Etymol.*] a cap of hair for the head; alſo a ſort of bun or cake. prob. an Abbr. of *Periwig.*

WI'GREVE [of ƿæg, a way, and gerefa, *Sax.*] an overſeer or ſurveyor of the high ways.

WIGHT [piht, *Sax.* **wicht**, *Teut.*] a living man or woman.

WI'LDERNESS [prob. of ƿild and nerre, *Sax.*] a large place uncultivated and unfrequented.

WILD [pild or ƿud, *Sax.* **vild**, Dan. **wild**, *Su* and G. **wildt**, Du.] untamed, hair-brained; alſo fierce, furious; alſo uninhabited, likewiſe extravagant.

WI'LDNESS, untamedneſs, furiouſneſs, uninhabitedneſs.

A WILD, a wilderneſs, *Milton.*

Ta lead one a WILD-*gooſe Chaſe*, to amuſe one with fair hopes.

A WILD-*Boar* is the emblem of warlike fury and and merciles brutality, as making havock whereſoever it comes: it is often uſed in heraldry in ſeveral poſtures, and its head ſingly.

WILD *Water Creſſes*, a plant alſo called *Lady's Smock* and *Cuckoe Flower.*

WILD-*Williams*, a plant.

WILDS, wild or barren country, unfrequented, uninhabited places.

A WI'LDING, a wild apple, a crab apple.

WILD *Vegetables*, ſuch as grow themſelves without culture.

WILD FIRE, a ſort of fire firſt invented by the *Grecians, Anno Chriſti* 777, Gunpowder wetted, made into a paſte, rolled up and ſet on fire; alſo an evil in ſheep; the running worm, a diſeaſe.

WILD-FIRE *Arrows*, arrows trimmed with wild fire, and ſhot burning to ſtick in the ſails or rigging of ſhips in a fight.

WILDLY, fiercely, furiouſly, *&c.*

WILE [prob. of geal, *Sax.* fraud] a cunning ſhift, a ſubtle trick.

WILES **often do what Force can't.**

Lat. *Ingenio pollet cui vim natura negavit.* F. *Au defaut de la force, il faut ſe ſervir de la ruſe.*

We have another proverb to the ſame purpoſe. *viz.*

WHAT **I can't do by Might, I'll do by ſlight.**

The goodneſs of this proverb depends upon the application of it, for how many are there who when they dare not attack their enemy openly, will have recourſe to wiles to do him an injury privately. *Varro* ſays; *Romanus ſedendo vincit* (a Roman conquers ſitting) alluding to the wiſdom of their ſenate. The It. ſay; *Più vale l' ingegno, che forza e legno,*

WI'LFUL [pilful, *Sax.*] obſtinate, unruly, head-ſtrong, ſtubborn, inflexible.

A WILFUL **Man never wants Woe.**

An obſtinate man, who reſolves at all hazards to proceed upon his own blind opinion, and will not confer with or hear others, very ſeldom ſucceeds in his undertakings. Hear, ſee examine and judge is the beſt maxim, and if after mature deliberation we find our opinion the beſt, 'tis then we may with reaſon perſiſt in it.

A WILFUL **Man ſhould be very wiſe.**

He had need to be ſo indeed, who will abſolutely ſet out upon his own bottom, and not call in the aſſiſtance of other men's wiſdom. v. *above.*

WILFULLY, obſtinately, on ſet purpoſe, *&c.*

WI'LFULNESS, obſtinacy, inflexibility, &c.

WILILY, craftily, &c.

WI'LINESS [of ʒeal, fraud, and neꞃꞅe; or of ʒalian, to enchant, *Sax.*] craftineſs, ſlineſs, trickingneſs.

WILY [prob. of ʒealice, *Sax*.] crafty, &c.

WILL [ƿilla, *Sax.* **villie**, Dan. **wilim**, *Su.* **wille**, Du. and G.] a certain faculty of the ſoul. or the act of it, &c.

The WILL [with *Moraliſts*] is defin'd to be the internal guide of a man's actions, ſo that when the objects are propoſed and known, this power can, by an intrinſick principle, and without any phyſical neceſſity, move it ſelf towards them, and chuſe that which ſeems moſt agreeable and convenient, and reject that which appears unſuitable and incommodious.

WILL is taken in three ſenſes: firſt, for the power or faculty of *willing*. Second, for the act or exerciſe of the power, as when we ſay, *No man wills Injury to himſelf*. Third, for the habit or a conſtant diſpoſition or inclination to do any thing, as *Juſtice* is a conſtant *will* to give every one what belongs to him.

Free-WILL, is Hieroglyphically repreſented by a young man in royal robes, of divers colours, having a crown of gold on his head, and a ſcepter in his hand on the top of which is the letter Y.

You muſt take the WILL for the Deed.

That is, you muſt accept of my beſt endeavours to pleaſe and ſatisfy you; if more were in my power my deeds ſhould ſhew it. *Voluiſſe ſat eſt*. Lat.

He that WILL not when he may,
When he WILL he ſhall have nay.

They that refuſe a good offer, would very often be glad to accept of it when it is too late: it is prudence therefore not to be too haſty in our refuſals; but to weigh all propoſals that are made us, with all their concomitant circumſtances in the ballance of reaſon, before we give our reſolutions.

To WILL [ƿillan, *Sax.* **wilia**, *Su.*] to deſire, to reſolve or purpoſe.

To WILL, to require or command.

WILT [*Ir 2 Pers. Sing. Pr.*] thou wilt,

WOULD [*Ir. Imp.*] (ƿolde, *Sax.* **wotte**, *G.* **vilde**, Dan. **wilt**, L. G. **wolte**, H. G.) deſir'd, &c.

WI'LLING [of ƿillan, *Sax.* to will] diſpoſed in mind to.

A WILLING Mind makes a light Foot.

Nothing is impoſſible to a WILLING mind.

What we undertake with a good will is half done before it be begun, that is, we have not half the trouble in it, as if we went about it with reluctance. The *It*, ſay: *Chi vuole non trova niente difficile*.

God-WILLING, if it pleaſe God.

WILLINGLY, readily.

WI'LLINGNESS, readineſs or diſpoſition of mind.

WILL *he, nill he*, whether he will or no, *nolens volens*.

WILL, is a ſign of [or according to grammarians the auxliary verb which helps to form] the future tenſe: it is different as well in it's uſe as ſenſe from the verb *to will*.

WOULD [*Irr. Imp.*] is a ſign, in the ſame manner, of the future tenſe, of the conjunctive mood.

WI'LLOW [ƿeliʒe, *Sax.*] a kind of tree.

WILLOWISH like or of the nature of a willow tree.

Spiked-WILLOW, a ſhrub.

WILLOW-*weed*, a plant.

WILLOW-*Plat*, a place where willows grow.

WILL *Parole* }
WILL *Nuncupative* } a will only by word of mouth, which being proved by three or more witneſſes, may be of as good force or as valid as one in writing, except for lands which are only deviſable by teſtament in writing, during the life of the teſtator.

WILL *in a Wiſp*, a meteor better known among authors by the name of *ignis fatuus*, a fiery exhalation that appears in the night, commonly haunting marſhy and fenny places and churchyards, as being evaporated out of a fat ſoil; it alſo flies about rivers, hedges, &c. and frequently miſleads travellers in a dark night, by reaſon of their making towards it, and not taking a due care to keep the way.

Sweet WILLIAM, a flower.

WILL-JILL, a ſorry, pitiful, inconſiderable perſon, an hermaphrodite.

WILL, a diminutive of *William*.

WILT, v. to *will*.

WIMBLE [**wimple**, *Du.*] an inſtrument to bore holes with.

WIMOTE, a plant.

A WIMPLE [**wimpel**, *Du.* and G. *guimpe*, F.] a muffler or plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their necks; alſo a ſtreamer or flag.

To WIN [ƿinnan, *Sax.* **vinder**, *Dan.* **winna**, *Su.* **winnen gewinnen**, G. prob. of *vincere*, L.] to get or gain by play; alſo to obtain or make one's ſelf maſter of, to get the better; alſo to perſuade or prevail with a perſon.

WIN **it and wear it.** Or, WIN **Gold and wear Gold.**

Is ſaid when a thing is propos'd to be given, upon doing a certain task for it; alſo an excuſe for perſons going finer than is agreeable to their circumſtances,

Let them laugh that WIN.

Spoken to thoſe who are apt to laugh at other people's misfortune. Lat. *Tu rides ac ego ringor*.

I'll WIN the Horſe or loſe the Saddle,

That is, I'll hazard all but I'll gain my point; a common reſolution of deſperate undertakers The Germ. ſay; **Entweder etwas oder gar nichts** (*i, e.* either ſomething or nothing at all) as we ſay. *a Man or a mouſe*. *The Student* mention'd in the expectation, *Who being diſappointed of a Chaplain's Place accepted of a poſtilion's* was more humble, and had learnt the proverb: *Better Play at ſmall Game than ſtand out*: i. e. better ſomething than nothing.

WIN } { ƿin, *Sax.* war, ſtrength }
WINE } { ƿine, *Sax.* beloved, dear } the names of men beginning or ending with theſe ſyllables, ſignify, either from *Win*, the martial temper of the man, or from *Wine*, that they were the favourites of the people, &c.

A WINCE or reel.

To WINCE }
To WINCH } [ſome derive it of **wancken**, *Teut.* to vacillate] to kick or ſpurn, to throw out the hinder feet as a horſe does.

WINCH an iron inſtrument to turn ſcrews with, to wind up a jack, &c.

To WINCH [prob. of ƿinðan, *Sax.* to turn and wind, or *guincher*, F.] to wind round or ſkrew with a winch.

WI'NCHESTER *Gooſe*, a pocky ſwelling in the groin.

WIND [**vind**, Dan, ƿinð, *Sax.* **windt**, Du. **wind**, G. *vent*, F. *vento*, It. Sp. and Port. *ventus*, L.] the current or ſtream of the air, together with ſuch vapours as the air carries along with it; or wind may be defined to be a vapour agitated and rarified, which paſſing from a narrow place, wherein it was pent, into one more large and wide, drives the air before it: if it chance that there be a meeting of many vapours together, then, according to the quantity of the matter, this wind is ſo much the greater. Alſo breath, reſpiration, likewiſe vanity.

It is an ill WIND blows no body no good.

This proverb intimates that the diſpenſations of *Providence* are never entirely and univerſally *ill in themſelves*, tho they may be *very afflicting* to ſome particular perſons, for that at the ſame time they are to the advantage of others; as if a *Sickneſs* invades a city, it turns to the profit of *Phyſicians*; if a *Conflagration* lays great part of a city in aſhes, or a tempeſt deſtroys a navy, it helps *Builders* to a good ſtroke of work; if a fleet of *Merchant Ships* ſink in a ſtorm, or fall into the hands of pirates, it is to the *enriching* of ſuch who have ſtore of ſuch merchandizes by them: ſo that *Unius diſpendium alterius eſt compendium*, as ſay the *Latins*; and *A Quelque choſe malheur eſt bonne*. the *French*; Πολύποδος κεφαλὲ ἔνι μὶν κακὸν ἔνι δὲ κὴ ἐσθλόν, the *Greeks*.

Words are but WIND

i. e. They break no bones; or, otherwiſe, are as little to be rely'd upon. The *Scots* ſay; *Your Wind ſhakes no Corn*.

Words may go with the WIND, but Blows are out of Faſhion.

That is, I don't value your opprobrious words, but keep your hands to your ſelf. *Omnia prius experiri verbis, quam armis, ſapientem decet* Lat. We ſay likewiſe; *Words are but Wind; but Blows are Unkind*

The WINDS were, with the ancients, poetical deities, the progeny of heaven and earth, or according to others of *Aſtreus* and *Heribea*. *Æolus* was reputed their god or king, who kept them chain'd down in *Caverns*. The chief of them were 4. *Boreas, Eurus, Notus* and *Zephyrus*; according to *Virgil* the other were *Corus, Circius Favonius, Africus, Aquilo, Vulturnus* and *Subſolanus*, all which ſee under their ſeveral names.

To have the WIND *of a Ship* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to be to the windward of her.

To WIND [with *Hunters*] to ſcent the game as dogs do.

To WIND [ƿinðan, *Sax.* **vinder**, *Dan.* **winden**, *Du.* and G.] to turn twiſt or roll about: alſo to blow a horn.

To WIND *one in*, to enſnare one.

To WIND [or ſcrew] *one's-ſelf into Favour*, or, *out of Trouble*.

WINDED, as, *ſhort-winded*, *ſhort breath'd long-winded*, tedious in a diſcourſe or ſermon.

Broken-WINDED, that breathes with difficulty.

WIND-*Berry*, a bill-berry or whortle berry.

WIND *Beam* [in *Carpentry*] the ſame as collar beam.

WIND *Bound* [*Sea Term*] hindred, ſtopp'd or kept back from ſailing by a contrary wind.

WIND-*Broken*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

WIND-*Colick*, a painful diſeaſe in the ſtomach, &c.

WIND-*Egg*, an addled egg, one that has taken wind.

Large WIND, a fair wind.

To Carry in the WIND [with *Horſemen*] is ſaid of a horſe that carries his noſe as high as his ears, and does not carry handſomely.

WI'NDAGE [of a *Gun*] the difference between the diameter of the bore and the diameter of the ball.

WI'NDFAL [of þinð and feallan, *Sax.* to fall] fruit that is blown down by the wind; alſo ſomething coming to one by the death of a perſon, or unexpectedly.

WIND-*Gall*, is a ſoft ſwelling, occaſioned by over working, juſt by the horſe's fetlock, about as big as half a pigeon's egg, and at firſt full of water.

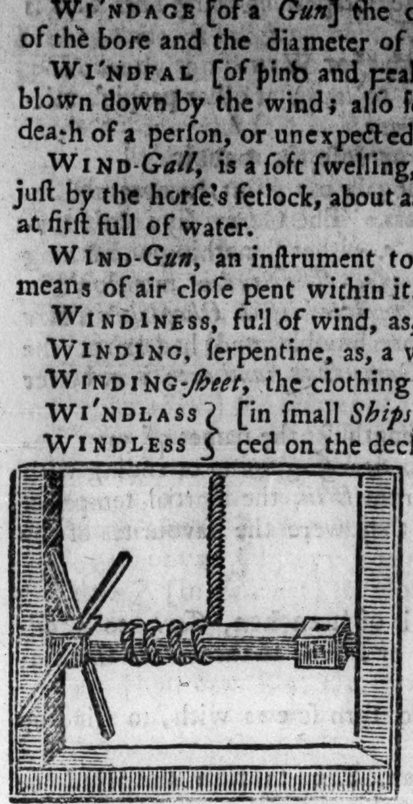
WIND-*Gun*, an inſtrument to diſcharge a bullet only by the means of air cloſe pent within it.

WINDINESS, full of wind, as, *in the Stomach*.

WINDING, ſerpentine, as, a winding or ſerpentine river.

WINDING-*ſheet*, the clothing of a dead corpſe,

WI'NDLASS
WINDLESS } [in ſmall *Ships*] a draw beam or machine placed on the deck, juſt abaft the fore-maſt.



WINDLASS
WINDLESS } a machine uſed to raiſe huge weights withal, as guns, ſtones, anchors, *&c.* alſo to wind up or draw things out of a well. It is a roller of wood ſquare at each end, through which is either croſs holes for hand-ſpikes or ſtaves acroſs, to turn it round; by this means it draws a cord, one end of which is faſtened to ſome weight which it raiſes up. They are uſed for *Guns*, and about *Dutch Mortars*, to help to elevate them.

WIND-*month* [þinðmonaꝺ, *Sax.*] the month of *November* in which month the weſterly winds are very boiſterous on the coaſt of *Friſe-land* and *Holſtein* and *Sutland*.

WIND-*mill*, a mill, which by means of ſails is ſet on work by the wind.

WIND-*Pipe*, that paſſage of the throat thro' which we breathe.

WIND-*flower*, the flower anemony.

WINDLES, blades to wind yarn on.

WIND-ROW, hay or graſs raked up into rows, in order to be dry'd by the wind before it is cocked up.

WIND-TAUGHT [in *Sea Language*] ſtiff in the wind, a term apply'd to any thing which holds or catches the wind aloft, or ſtooping too much in a ſtiff gale of wind.

WIND-THRUSH, a bird ſo called, becauſe it comes into *England* in high winds in the beginning of *Winter*.

WIND-*Tackle Blocks* [in a *Ship*] are the main, double blocks or pulleys, which being made faſt to the end of a ſmall cable, ſerve for the hoiſting goods into a ſhip.

To **WIND** *a Ship*
To **WEND** } is to bring her head about

The Ship **WINDS** *up* [in *Sea Language*] is ſaid of a ſhip when ſhe comes to ride at an anchor.

How **WINDS** *the Ship*
How **WENDS** } [in *Sea Language*] is, upon what point of the compaſs does a ſhip that is under ſail, lie with her head.

Trade **WINDS**, are winds which blow conſtantly from the eaſt, between the latitude of 30 degrees north and ſouth, in the *Atlantick*, *Ethiopick* and *Pacifick Oceans*.

Coaſting Trade **WINDS**, are ſuch as the ſoutherly and ſouth weſterly winds, which blow conſtantly all along the coaſts of *Africa*, on the ſouthward of the *Equator*, within the trade-wind limits; and the northerly and north-weſterly winds on the north ſide of the *Equator*, blowing on the ſame continent.

Shifting-Trade **WINDS**, are the ſame as monſoons, and are periodical winds in the *Indian* ſea, that blow for half the year one way, and the other half upon the oppoſite points: And thoſe points and times of ſhifting are different in different parts of the ocean. And in ſome places the wind is conſtant for three months one way, then three months more the contrary way, and ſo all the year.

As the WIND blows ſeek your Shelter.

This proverb adviſe us to be politick, and always to ſecure our own intereſt let the times and face of things vary and change never ſo often. The *Scots* ſay: *If the Dee'l be Laird, you'll be Tenant* or, as we *If the D--l be Vicar, you'll be Clerk.* We ſay to the ſame purpoſe,

To grind with every WIND.

S'accommoder au tems, F. *Scenæ ſervire*, L.

WI'NDWARD [of þinð and paɲð, *Sax.*] towards the wind.

WINDWARD-*Tide*, a tide that runs with the wind.

WINDOW [**vindue**, *Dan.*] a place to let light into a houſe.

WINDY, ſubject or expoſed to the wind; alſo flaſhy in expreſſions, full of talk; alſo ſpoken of any thing that cauſes wind in the body.

WINE [**Uun**, Dan. **wyn**, *Du.* and L. G. **wein**, H. G. *vin*, F. *vino*, It. and Sp. *vinho*, Port. *vinum*, L. þin, *Sax.*] a potable liquor well known.

WINE-*bibber*, a great lover of wine.

WINE-*cooper*, properly one who makes and looks after the casks, which contain wine, alſo a brewer, curer, or finer-down of wine.

Natural **WINE**, is ſuch as it comes from the grape without any mixture or ſophiſtication.

Adulterated **WINE**, is that wherein ſome drug is added to give it ſtrength, fineneſs, flavour, briskneſs, or ſome other qualification.

Prick'd or Eager **WINE**, is that turn'd ſouriſh.

Sulphur'd **WINE**, is that put in casks wherein ſulphur has been burnt, in order to fit it for keeping, or for carriage by ſea.

Colour **WINE**, is wine of a very deep colour, ſerving to dye thoſe wines that are too pale.

Chip **WINE**, is that pour'd on chips of beech wood to fine or ſoften it.

Rape **WINE**, is wine put into a cask of freſh grapes pick'd, in order to recover the ſtrength, briskneſs, *&c.* that it had loſt.

Spirit of **WINE** [in *Chymiſtry*] the oily part of wine, rarefied by acid ſalts; diſtilled from brandy.

Good WINE needs no Buſh. v. *Ware.*

When WINE is in, Wit is out.

In Vino Veritas.

This proverb is generally too true; but a ſorry excuſe for thoſe that are guilty of any irregularity, or unjuſtifiable action in their cups. With this agrees very well another proverb.

When WINE ſinks Words ſwim.

Which the *Latins* expreſs very well *Quod in corde ſobrii, in ore æbrii*, What the ſober man has in his heart, the drunkard has in his mouth. The *Germans* ſay: **Trunckener Mund redt ans Hertzenz Grund** (the drunken mouth ſpeaks from the bottom of the heart) The *Spaniards* as we: *Do éntra bebér ſále ſaber.* The *Gr.* Ἐν οἴνῳ ἀλήθεια. The *Fr.* *Quand on a beu, on n'a point de ſecret.*

WINE-*month* [þynmonaꝺ, *Sax.*] the month of *October*, the vintage month.

WING [ᵹeþinᵹ, *Sax.* **vinge**, *Dan.* **winge**, *Su.*] that part of a bird uſed in flying,

There's no flying without WINGS.

'Tis next to an impoſſibility, and as difficult as to fly without wings for a man who has neither ſtock nor intereſt to pretend to raiſe himſelf out of the duſt and thrive in the world. He makes ſome efforts upon the ſpring of his ingenuity, but that heavy weight poverty is ſuch a clog to his feet, that it ſoon brings him down again, and ſo he grovels on to the end of the chapter.

The **WING** *of a Rabbet*, the fore leg, improperly ſo call'd.

The **WING** [or ſide] *of an Houſe*, &c.

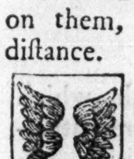
WINGED [ᵹeþinᵹeð, *Sax.*] having wings.

WING [of an *Army*] is the horſe at the flanks or at the end of each line on the right and left.

WING *of a Batallion*
WING *of a Squadron* } are the right and left hand files that make up each ſide or flank; when a batallion is drawn up, the pikes are in the centre or middle, and the musketeers on the wings.

WINGS [in *Fortification*] are the larger ſides of horn-works, crown works, tenailles, and the like out-works; including the ramparts and parapets, with which they are bounded on the right and left, from their gorge to the front.

WINGED *Seeds* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as have down or hairs on them, whereby the wind taking hold blows them at a diſtance.



WINGS [in *Heraldry*] are born without the body of the fowl, and ſometimes ſingle, and ſometimes double; when they are double, they are called *Conjoined*; when the tips are upwards, they are call'd *Elevated*; when downwards, *Inverted*. See the eſcutcheon.

WING [in *Botany*] the angle which the leaves of a plant, or the pedicles of the leaves, form with the ſtem or a branch of the plant.

WINGS [with *Gardeners*] are ſuch branches of trees or other plants, as grow up aſide of each other.

To **WING** *a Partridge*, &c. [in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

To take **WING**, to fly away.

To be upon the **WING**, to be in haſte.

To clip one's **WING**, to diminiſh the fame, credit, or power of any thing.

WINGED *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] a term apply'd to ſuch ſtems of plants, as are furniſhed all their length with a ſort of membranous leaves.

WINK [þinc, *Sax.* **winck**, Germ.] a twinkle of the eye, a motion of the eye-lid half cloſing the eye, alſo a ſign to any one.

To give (or tip) *one the* **WINK**, to give a token or ſign.

I did not ſleep a **WINK**, not at all.

To **WINK** [pincian, *Sax.* **wincken**, H. G. **wincka**, *Su.* **wencken**, Du. and L. G.] to cloſe or ſhut the eyes half.

To **WINK** *at or upon*, to connive.

WINK at ſmall Faults, unleſs you can caſt the firſt ſtone.

This proverb alludes to a memorable ſaying of our Saviour, recorded in holy ſcripture: And, as the very beſt of us are not without ſome faults: *Nam vitiis nemo ſine naſcitur, optimus ille, qui*

qui minimis urgetur, Lat. It is a good leſſon of charity, and teaches not to be too forward in condemning our neighbours for thoſe ſlips and frailties of human nature, which perhaps we more frequently fall into our-ſelves.

WINK and Chooſe.

That is, they are both alike take which you pleaſe.

To WI'NNOW [ƿinꝺꞃian, Sax. wennen, G. and *Du. vannare*, L.] to fan or ſeparate corn from chaff by the wind.

WI'NTER [ƿinꞇeꞃ or ƿinꞇꞃa, *Sax.* vinter, *Dan.* winter, *Su.* Du. and G.] one of the ſeaſons of the year.

WINTER, is frequently painted *&c.* as an elderly woman, clad in furs, ſitting by a fire eating and drinking.

WINTER (*as an allegorical Divinity among the Ancients*) was deſcrib'd as an old man, with gray hair and beard ſleeping in a grotto, his hair, beard, and the borders of his garment hanging full of icicles.

They muſt hunger in WINTER that will not work in Harveſt.

And it's e'en pity but they ſhould.

WINTER [with *Printers*] a certain part of a printing preſs,

To WINTER [winteren, Du. wintern, G.] to abide in a place during the winter ſeaſon.

WINTER *Creſſes*, an herb.

WINTER-*Finer*, a pear of a roundiſh form and yellowiſh colour ſpeckled.

WINTER-*Green*, a plant or herb ſo named on account of its flouriſhing in winter.

WINTER-*Heyning*, a ſeaſon which is excepted from the liberty of commoning in the foreſt of *Dean*.

WINTER-*Lemon*, *Marvel*, *Thorn*, kinds of pears.

WI'NTERLY [or winteriſh] *Weather*.

WINTER-*month* [ƿinꞇeꞃ-monaꞇ, *Sax.*] the month of *December*.

WINTER *Solſtice* [with *Aſtronomers*] happens on the 11th of *December*, when the ſun comes to the tropick of *Capricorn*, the day being at that time ſhorteſt, and the night longeſt, that is to ſay in northern countries.

To WINTER *rig* [with *Husbandmen*] is to fallow or till the land in winter.

WINY [*vineux*, F. *vinoſo*, It. and Sp.] from wine, as, *a winy Smell.*

To WIPE [ƿipan, *Sax.*] to ſtroke or wipe off gently any duſt, filth, *&c.*

A WIPE [of ƿipen, *Sax.*] a cleanſing by wiping; alſo a reflection or cloſe rub upon a perſon, a Jeer.

WIRE [prob. of *girare*, L. to wind round, or *virer*, F. or rather of wier or wierdraet, L. G.] gold, ſilver, copper, or other metals, drawn out into long threads.

To WIRE-DRAW, to draw out gold or ſilver wire; alſo to ſpin out a buſineſs; alſo to decoy a perſon; alſo to get ſomething out of him.

WIRES [in *Botany*] the long threads which run from ſtrawberries and other plants, and fix in the earth and propagate other plants.

WIRES, formerly of great uſe to ſupport the lady's headcloths, now us'd in ſeveral parts abroad to ſupport women's veils from preſſing upon the head.

WI'SACRE [prob. of waer-ſeggher, Du. a diviner] ironically, is uſed to ſignify an half witted perſon.

WISARD, v. *Wizard.*

WISDOM [ƿiꞅꝺom, *Sax.* visdom, Dan.] knowledge of high matters; alſo diſcretion, judgment.

Well goes the Caſe when WISDOM counſels.

If any thing will make a thing go or ſucceed that will: And therefore we ought upon all emergencies to take her counſel.

WISDOM goes beyond Strength.

Fr. *Les Forces de l'Eſprit l'emporte ſur celles de force.* v. *Wiles.*

WISDOM [with *Moraliſts*] is defined to be ſuch a diſpoſition of the mind, by which a man is firmly inclin'd to have right ſentiments of things that occur to his perception, and to make a juſt examination of the actions that belong to his life.

WISDOM [in *God*] is a communicable attribute, and conſiders the relation of things one to another, under the notion of means and ends, and of their fitneſs or unfitneſs, for the various purpoſes to which they are deſigned.

WISDOM [*Hieroglyphi.*] was repreſented by the *Egyptians*, as a beautiful woman with four ears and four hands, and but one tongue, hid within her lips that were ſhut cloſe.

WISDOM [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in white robes, with a blue mantle ſeeded with ſtars.

WISE [ƿiꞅe, *Sax.* viſe, *Dan.* wys, *Su.* wys, Du. wuſe, L. G. weis, H. G.] diſcreet, well ſkilled, cunning, witty; alſo a way, manner or means.

Fools makes Feaſts and WISE Men eat them.

Fr. *Les Fols font la Fête, et les Sages la mangent.*

This is juſt as the occaſion of the feaſts and the nature of the gueſts are. It is ſaid of a great man in *Scotland*, that, giving an entertainment, one of his gueſts was ſo imprudent and unmannerly as to hit this proverb in his teeth; to which he, with great preſence of mind as well as juſtice, readily anſwer'd:

WISE Men make Proverbs, and Fools repeat them.

The WISE Man is deceiv'd but once, the Fool twice.

Sp. *Una vez enganan al prudente dos al innocente.*

That is, a wiſe man that is once put upon will take care not to be put upon a ſecond time after the ſame manner.

If Things were to be done twice all would be WISE.

Sp. *Si las coſas ſe pudieſſen hazer dos vezes, todos ſerian ſavios.*

But as they are not, we ought to take care how we do them the firſt time.

WI'SELY, diſcreetly.

A WISH [ƿiꞅe, *Sax.* wenſch, *Du.* wunſch, G] a deſire, a craving.

To WISH [ƿiꞅcian, *Sax.* wenſchen, *Du.* wünſchen, G.] to deſire, to crave after.

WISH in one Hand and ſ--- in the other and ſee which will be full firſt.

A homely proverb applicable to thoſe who are ever wiſhing for what they have little reaſon to hope. We have a more decent proverb to expreſs the ſame thing, *viz.*

If WISHES were Horſes Beggars would ride.

If we could have every thing for wiſhing who would want. The *Fr.* ſay: *Si ſouhaits fuſſent vrais poſteroux fuſſent Rois.* (if wiſhes were true coblers would be kings.)

When a Thing is done WISHES are too late.

Fr. *Aprés le fait ne vaut ſouhait.*

This proverb is deſign'd to expoſe the folly of thoſe who after a thing is done, and the event don't anſwer expectation are continually crying out, and tormenting others with *Had* I-- would I had-- *&c.*

WISHERS and Woulders are poor Houſholders.

People that are continually *Wiſhing* and *Woulding* are apt very often to build ſo much upon the ſucceſs or event of their empty wiſhes, as to neglect their oeconomy.

WISHLY, eagerly, deſiringly.

WISP [wiſp, *Su.*] a handful of hay, ſtraw, *&c.* alſo a wreath to put on the head for the more eaſy carrying a pail, *&c.*

To WISP [or rub down] *a Horſe with Straw.*

WIST [of ƿiꞅꞇan, *Sax.* to know] known, as, *had I wiſh, had I known.*

WISTFUL [ƿiꞅꞇꝼul, *Sax.*] immoderate deſiring.

WISTLY, fixedly, as, *to look* WISTLY *at one.*

WI'STA [*old Rec.*] a wiſt or half an hide of land.

To WIT [ƿiꞇan, *Sax.* weten, Du. and L. G] to know, alſo as *viz.*

WIT *ye* [a law term, common in deeds] *know ye.* (ƿiꞇeꝫe, *Sax.* vide *Dan.*)

WIT [ƿiꞇ, Sax. gewit, Du.] genius, cunningneſs, fancy, alſo a perſon who is endued with wit.

A certain author lays down 4 characteriſticks of WIT.

1. A perſon who with an open air and eaſy motion affects thoſe he converſes withal agreeably, and on any ſubject that preſents itſelf, advances new thoughts and adorns them with a ſprightly turn. Such an one is univerſally call'd a WIT.

2. Another who is leſs ſolicitous about the choice and delicacy of his ſentiments, knows how to make himſelf valued, by I know not what elevation of diſcourſe, who draws a deal of attention and ſhows a deal of vivacity in his ſpeaking, and readineſs in his anſwers, is likewis'd acknowledg'd to be a WIT.

3. A third who takes leſs care about thinking, than about ſpeaking well, who affects fine words, tho' perhaps low and mean in matter; who pleaſes by an eaſy pronunciation and a certain tone of voice is alſo call'd a WIT.

4. Another, whoſe chief aim is not to make himſelf eſteem'd ſo much as to raiſe mirth and laughter; who jokes pertinently, rallies pleaſantly, and finds ſomething to amuſe himſelf withal in every petty ſubject, is alſo allowd to be a WIT.

Yet it may be obſerv'd that in all theſe caſes, there is nothing of real wit (as above defin'd) but the whole is imagination or memory at moſt.

A true WIT muſt have a juſt faculty of diſcernment; muſt have at the ſame time both a deal of energy and of delicacy in his ſentiments; his imagination muſt be noble and with all happy and agreeable: his expreſſion polite and well turn'd; without any thing of parade or vanity in his diſcourſe or his carriage.

It is not at all eſſential to a WIT to be ever hunting after the *Brillant*; ſtill ſtudying fine thoughts, and affecting to ſay nothing but what may ſtrike and ſurprize.

WIT [according to Mr *Lock*] is diſtinguiſhed from judgment and he defines it to be a quick and ready gathering of *Ideas* and putting thoſe together with great eaſe and variety, in which can be found any agreeableneſs or reſemblance, ſo as to make up delightful images, and pleaſing pictures in the fancy.

Wit and Will ſtrive for the Victory.

i. e. You are at a loſs whether to give the preference to pleaſure or profit.

Aliud Appetitus, aliud Sapientia ſuadet, Lat.

He has ſome Wit, but a Fool has the guiding of it.

That is he do'nt want wit, but he wants prudence and diſcretion to manage it. Wit and good ſenſe are not always companions.

Good Wits jump.

i. e. Men of ſenſe ſeldom differ.

Bought Wit is beſt if not bought too dear.

That knowledge which we gain by our own experience, and at ſome coſt, generally miſmanagement or otherwiſe, coſt us too dear, a reflection upon that will ſometimes leſſen our eſteem for it, and the pleaſure we have in the fruition of it. The *Germ.* ſay: **Schaden macht klug.**

Witch [picce of piᵹlian, to enchant, or þicnian, to divine, *Sax.*] an enchantreſs or ſorcereſs.

Wi'tch-craft [picce, a witch and cꞃæꝼꞇ, art, *Sax.*] the art of bewitching, enchanting, divining, *&c.*

Witch-*Elm*, a kind of elm.

Witch-hazel-tree, a ſhrub.

Wite [piꞇe, *Sax.*] a puniſhment, a penalty, a fine.

With [þiꝺ, *Sax.* **ved**, *Dan.*] a particle denoting company, union, the means, inſtrument, manner, *&c.*

With, inſeparable in compoſition as a *Præfixum* denotes an oppoſition, as in *withſtand*, *withſay*, &c.

Witha'l [þiꝺall, *Sax.*] beſides.

With-that, thereupon.

With-*Child*, teeming, breeding.

Withe, a ſort of ruſh.

To Withdra'w [of þiꝺ and ꝺꞃaᵹan, *Sax.*] to retire, to draw away from, to withhold.

Wi'theredness [of pyꝺeꞃu, S*ax.* **wittern**, G. and neꞅꞅe, S*ax.*] fadedneſs, ſhrivelledneſs, drineſs.

Wi'thers [of a *Horſe*] is the juncture or joining of the ſhoulder bones, at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the ſhoulders.

Wi'ther-band, is a piece of iron or band, laid under-neath a ſaddle, about four fingers above the withers of a horſe, to keep the two pieces of wood that form the bow right.

Wi'thernam [in ſome *old Statutes*] ſeems to ſignify an unlawful diſtreſs, made by one who has no right to diſtrain.

Wi'thersake } [in the laws of king *Canutus*] an apoſtate,
Wy'thersake } a perfidious renegado.

Wi'ther-wrung [with *Horſemen*] a horſe is ſaid to be wither-wrung, when he has gotten a hurt in the withers.

To With hold [of piꝺ-healꝺan, S*ax.*] to keep back, to ſtop, to detain what is anothers.

With-ho'lden [of piꝺ healꝺan, S*ax.*] kept back, ſtopped, ſtayed.

Wi'thin [þiꝺinan, *Sax.*] on the inſide, alſo at home, it likewiſe determines the ſpace of time in which any thing is doing.

Within, in the ſpace or compaſs of.

Within-board [S*ea-Term*] within a ſhip.

Witho'ut [piꝺ-ouꞇan, S*ax.*] on the outſide, abroad, alſo an excluſive prepoſition, the oppoſite to within, *to learn* without *Book*, or by heart.

Without board [*Sea Term*] without or out of a ſhip.

To Withsay' [of þiꝺ-ꞅecᵹan, *Sax.*] to gainſay, to deny, to contradict.

To Withsta'nd [of þiꝺ-ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.*] to oppoſe, to reſiſt.

Wi'thwind, the herb bind-weed.

Withy [piꝺiᵹ *Sax.*] an oſier.

Witless, without wit.

Wi'tling, a ſilly perſon.

A Wi'tness [þiꞇneꞅꞅe, *Sax.* **vidnes**, *Dan.* **witne**, *Su.*] one who teſtifies a thing.

Eye Witness, a perſon who teſtifies upon the evidence of his ſight.

Ear-Witness, a perſon who teſtifies upon the evidence of his hearing.

To Wi'tness [piꞇan, *Sax.* **witna**, S*u.*] to bear witneſs; to ſubſcribe a writing as a witneſs.

To bear Witness [of þiꞇneꞅꞇe of þiꞇan, *Sax.*] to bear a teſtimony to.

To be Witness [or godfather] to a child.

Witness *my Hand*, in teſtimony of which I ſign my hand.

Wi'ttal } [piꞇꞇol, conſcious to himſelf, of þiꞇan, S*ax.* to
Wi'ttol } know] one who knows himſelf to be a cuckold and is contented.

Witted, endu'd with wit, as *half witted*, of a ſlender wit; *dull witted*, ſtupid; *quick witted*, of an acute genius.

Witte'na *Gemotes* [piꞇꞇena ᵹemoꞇꞅ, *Sax.*] the council or aſſembly of the *Saxon* nobility; in aſſiſtance to the king.

Wi'tticism, a quaint or witty ſaying.

Wi'ttily, acutely, ingeniouſly.

Wi'tty [þiꞇꞇiᵹ, S*ax.* **witzig**, H. G.] full of wit.

Wi'ttiness, fulneſs of wit.

Wi'ttingly [þiꞇenꝺlic, *Sax.*] knowingly.

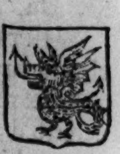
Wi'twal, a bird.

To Wive [þiꝼian, S*ax.*] to take to wiſe, to marry.

A Man cannot Wive and thrive both in a Year.

That is, the expences and loſs of time in courting, wedding, and giving and taking viſits after marriage will generally ballance a man's gains in the firſt year, eſpecially if he throw a chriſtening into the account.

Wi'vern [in *Heraldry*] an animal with wings and feet like a bird, but the tail, *&c.* like a ſerpent, or a ſort of flying ſerpent, the upper part reſembling a dragon, and the lower a ſerpent.



Wives, v. *Wiſe.*

Wi'zard [prob. of piꞅe, *Sax.* and **aerd**, nature *Du.*] a ſorcerer, a conjurer, *&c.*

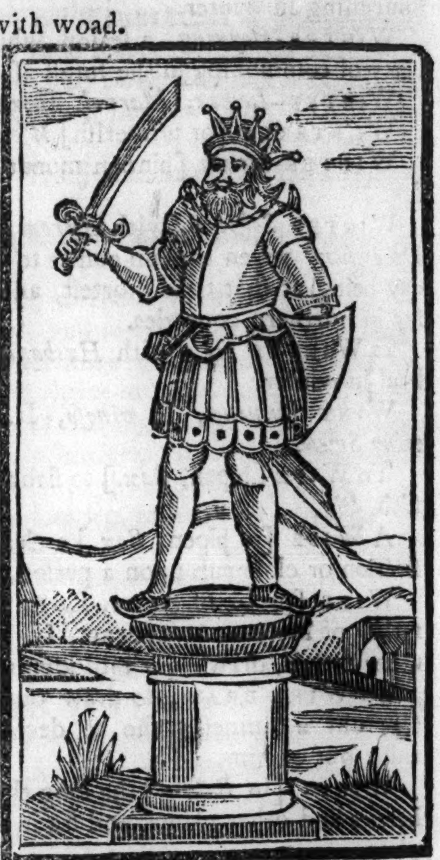
Woe *Wo* [po pa or pæ, *Sax.* **woe**, *Du.* **vee**, *Dan.* *væ*, L. οὐαὶ, Gr.] grief, trouble, ſorrow.

A haſty Man will never want Wo.

Inconſiderate actions are generally attended with fatal conſequences; or if by *haſty* we will underſtand a paſſionate fiery-temper'd man, the proverb is as true.

Woad [þoꝺ, *Sax.* fierce or furious] an herb uſed in dying blue, and with which the ancient *Britons* painted their bodies, eſpecially their faces with frightful figures, to make them look terrible to their enemies.

To Woad, to dye blew with woad.



Wo'den [of poꝺen. *Sax.* *i. e.* fierce or furious] was the firſt or chief God of the antient *Teutones*, *Germans*, *Saxons*, and other nothern nations, but more particularly of the *Goths*, *Teutones*, *Germans*, and *Saxons*. He was, according to their notions, to be appeas'd by ſacrifices no leſs than human, and to be made propitious by many barbarous rites. To him they made their prayers before a battle; and when they had obtain'd victory, they ſacrificed ſuch priſoners to him as they had taken in battle. From this idol the fourth day of the week receiv'd its name of Woꝺenꞅ ꝺæᵹ, which we now call *Wedneſday*. This *Woden* was the father of *Thor*, or *Jupiter* (according to ſome) and the *Mars*, or as others ſay, the *Mercury* of the *Romans*.

Wo'ful [of þoꝼul, *Sax.*] ſorrowful, ſad, unhappy.

Wo'fully, dolefully.

Wo'fulness, wretchedneſs.

Wold [polꝺ, *Sax.*] a champain land free from wood, a down. Hence in compoſition in proper names, it denotes a prefect or governor, as Beꞃꞇ-polꝺ, *Bert-wold*, an illuſtrious governor, *&c.* alſo an herb.

Wolf (*Ir. Pl.*) Wolves [þulꝼ, *Sax.* **ulff**, *Dan.*. and Su. **wolf**, *Du.* and G. **wolv**, *Teut.* of **wilworn**, *Celt.* to devour] a beaſt of prey, a cruel, bloody, ravenous, watchful creature; able to endure hunger, longer than any other beaſts, but when preſt by it, breaks out, and tears the firſt flocks it meets with; and is therefore compar'd to a reſolute commander, who having been long beſieged, being at laſt reduc'd to famine, makes a deſperate ſally upon his enemy and drives all before him, and having vanquiſh'd his oppoſers, returns into his quarters laden with honour, plunder and proviſions.

The antients who believ'd tranſmigration of ſouls, thought that thoſe of men given to rob and plunder, at their death, paſſed into wolves.

Wolf [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of eating ulcer.

Wolf [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the ancients uſed to ſignify the ſhameful manners of a whore. Hence *Lupa*, [a ſhe wolf] L. ſignifies an whore or impudent woman; and thence bawdy-houſes are called *Lupanaria.*

To give the Wolf the Weather to keep.

A reproof to thoſe who are ſo indiſcreet to entruſt any thing to one whoſe buſineſs or nature it is to deſtroy it, or make uſe of it himſelf. The *Latins* ſay: *Ab ſceleſte ovem lupo commiſiſti*: and the *Germans*. **Den Bock zum Gärtner.** The *Fr:* ſay with us: *Donner la Brebis à garder au Loup.* We ſay likewiſe: *To ſet the Fox to keep the Geeſe.*

To hold a Wolf by the Ears.

Lat. *Lupum auribus tenere.*

Is to be ſure a very perilous ſituation, and that is the meaning of this proverb. The *Germans* ſay: **Zwiſchen Thür und Angel ſtecken** (i. e. to ſtick between the door and the hinges) not to know how to get out or in, to be at a pinch, or in great ſtraits, not to know what reſolution to take, becauſe there is peril on all ſides. The *Fr.* ſay, as we: *Tenir le Loup par les Oreilles*, or, *Coucher entre l'enclume et le marteau.* (to lie between the hammer and the anvil.) The It: *Dinanzi il precipitio, e di dietro i Lupi.*

To keep the WOLF **out of Doors.**

That is, to keep from ſtarving.

A *Wolf* held faſt by the ears, was an emblem of a man encompaſſed with difficulties and troubles.

WOLVES, v. *Wolf.*

WOLVES, this land was anciently very much infeſted with wolves. But king *Edgar*, in the year 959, impoſing on the *Welſh* a tribute of 300 wolves, *i. e.* that they ſhould kill ſo many yearly, in time the land was cleared of wolves.

WOLVES *Heads* [in *ancient Times*] out-lawed perſons ſo called, becauſe as there was a price ſet on the heads of wolves, foxes and other deſtructive animals, ſo out-law'd perſons, being out of the protection of the laws, were liable to be killed by any who would take them if they made reſiſtance or fled.

WOLF'S *Bane* [ƿulꝼ-bana, *Sax.*] an herb.

WOLF-*Man*, v. *Were wolf.*

WOLF'S *Tooth* [with *Horſemen*] is a name given to the exceſſive height of ſome of the grinders, with ſhoot out points as they increaſe in length, and not only prick the tongue, but hurt the lips in feeding.

WO'LVISH, of the nature of a wolf, ravenous.

WO'LVISHLY, ravenouſly.

WO'LVISHNESS, ravenouſneſs.

WOLF-*month* [ƿolꝼ-monaꞇ, *Sax.*] the month of *January*, in which the *Wolves* are moſt ravenous.

WO'MAN, (*Ir. Pl.*) WOMEN [ƿiman, prob. of ƿamb and man, or as ſome will of ƿyꝼman, *Sax.* of **wyf** or **wef**, *Teut.* a *Web* and *Man*; but in that manner it is better deriv'd from **wan**, C. Br. a *Web* and *Man*, q. d. a weaving perſon, for *Man*, in it's original ſignifies as *Homo* in *Latin*, either *Man* or *Woman*. And the diſtinguiſhing name for the male *Sex* was in *Sax.* ƿeꞃ, ƿeꞃe or ƿeꞃꝺ of **were**, **wehtawair**, *Celtick*, from whence likewiſe the *Latin vir.*] the female of human race.

WOMEN, **Wealth, and Wine, have each two Qualities, a good and a bad.**

That is, they are either a bleſſing or a curſe, according to the uſe we make of them. The *Fr.* ſay: *Femme, Argent, et Vin, ont leur bien et leur venin*, (i. e. they have their good and their poiſon.)

WOMAN **Wo to Man.**
It. *Donna, Danno.*

Sometimes, but it is to be hop'd they are oftner bleſſings.

WOMEN, **Wind and Fortune are given to change.**
Span. *Mugér, Viénto y Uentúra préſto ſe múda.*

WOMEN **and Wine, Game and Deceit,**
Make the Wealth ſmall and the Wants great.

This proverb is the tranſlation of an old monkiſh rhime which runs thus.

Piſces, perdices, vinum, nec non meretrices,
Corrumpunt ciſtam, et quicquid ponis in iſtam.

The truth of it is known by too many by woful experience. The *Germans* ſay:

Würfel, Weiber, Wein und Beer,
Machen manchen den Beutel leer.

The *Span*: *La Mugér, y il vino, ſácan al hómbre de tino* (women and wine make a man mad)

A WOMAN'S **Mind is like the Wind, in a Winter's Night.**

That is, liable to change; to ſignify the fickleneſs and inconſtancy of women; in which perhaps the men are not much behind them. The *Latins* were however pleas'd to ſay; *Varium & mutabile ſemper Fæmina.*

WO'MANISH [ƿimmane, *Sax.*] like a woman, effeminate.

To WO'MANIZE, to act like a woman.

A Lady's WOMAN, or, waiting woman.

A WOMAN *of the Town*, a courtezan.

WOMANHOOD, the ſtate or condition of a woman.

WOMB [ƿamb, *Sax.*] the matrix of a woman, *&c.*

WOMEN, v. *Woman.*

WON [of ƿinnan, *Sax.*] did win, *&c.* v. *To Win.*

WO'NDER [ƿunder of ƿunꝺꞃian, *Sax.* **wonder**, *Du.* **wunder**, G. **wuntar**, *Teut.*] an admirable or ſtrange thing; alſo the act of admiring at.

It will be but nine Days WONDER.

Any thing new or ſtrange is apt to make a great deal of noiſe in the beginning, but is generally but the admiration of a few days: And therefore this proverb is a proper encouragement for ſuch as are afraid of doing a good thing for fear of being ſingular, which at beſt is but a lame excuſe.

TO WONDER [ƿunꝺꞃian, *Sax.* **undrer**, *Dan.* **undra**, *Su.* **wanderen**, *Du.* **wundern**, G. **wuntarn**, *Teut.*] to admire at; to be in admiration at the extraordinarineſs of a thing.

I WONDER, or would fain know.

WO'NDERFUL, aſtoniſhing, ſurprizing.

WO'NDERFULLY, ſurprizingly.

WO'NDERFULNESS, the wonderful quality of any thing.

WO'NDEROUS } v. *Wonderful.*
WONDROUS }

WO'NDERMENT [of ƿonꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and *ment*, F. term] wondering.

WONT [of ᵹeƿuna, of ᵹeƿunian or ƿunian *Sax.* **wond**, *Su.* to be accuſtomed to] uſe, cuſtom, habit.

TO WONT [ƿunian, or ᵹeƿunian, *Sax.*] to be uſed or accuſtomed to.

WO'NDERS *of the World.* Theſe were generally accounted ſeven in number.

1. The *Wall* of *Babylon*, and the pleaſant penſil gardens planted on it, by *Semiramis*, built of a fat clay, only ſound near the river *Euphrates*, and were very large and high. *Pliny* ſpeaks of 200 feet in height, and ſome 250; but the common opinion is, that they were 50 cubits high, and ſo broad, that two or three chariots might go upon them in a breaſt without danger, the compaſs of them about, is ſaid to be about twenty two *Engliſh* miles; 300000 men are ſaid to have been employ'd, in making this wall, many years; but ſome ſay it was made in one year.

2. The *Labyrinth* of *Egypt.* See in letter *L.*

3. The *Pyramids* of *Egypt.* See *Pyramids.*

4. The *Mauſolæum* of *Cariæ*, which queen *Artemiſia* built as a ſepulchre for her deceaſed husband, tho' he was not depoſited there; for the queen had ſo endeared an affection for him, that ſhe cauſed the aſhes of his conſumed body to be put into wine, and drank them to give him a lodging in her heart. See *Mauſolæum* in letter *M.*

5. The *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes.* See *Coloſſus.*

6. *Jupiter Olympius*, is ſaid to have been the neateſt of all theſe works made by *Phidias*, of 150 cubits high. The head was of pure gold, but the body was of braſs. It was erected by the *Eleans*, a people of *Greece*, and placed in a temple dedicated to *Jupiter*, which was inriched afterwards with many curious repreſentations, and excellent ſtatues. This ſtatue of *Jupiter* was ſitting in a chair half naked; but from the girdle downwards he was covered; in the right hand he held an eagle, and in the left a ſcepter. The upper part being uncover'd, intimated that he was known to the angels; but the lower parts being covered, ſignified that God hides himſelf in his works from the inferior creatures.

The emperor *Caligula* endeavoured to tranſport this ſtatue to *Rome*; but thoſe that were employ'd about it, are reported to have been frighted from their enterprize by ſome unexpected accident.

7. The temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, an incomparable work, ſupported by 120 large pillars, every one the ſole enterprize and work of a king, who was reſolved to make his piety and magnificence appear upon his pillar See *Diana.*

WONDERS *of the Peek* [in *Derbyſhire.*]

The firſt of theſe wonders is *Chatſworth-Houſe*, &c. the noble ſeat of the duke of *Devonſhire*, where, beſides the ſtatelineſs of the edifice, and curioſities within it, too many here to be deſcribed, there are pleaſant gardens adorned with exquiſite water-works. 1. *Neptune* with his ſea nymphs, which ſeem to ſport themſelves in the waters, which appear to fall upon ſea-weeds. 2. A pond where ſea horſes continually do roll. 3. A tree, exactly reſembling a willow, made of copper, of which (by turning a cock) every leaf continually diſtils drops of water, and ſo lively repreſents a ſhower of rain. 4. A grove of cypreſs and a caſcade, at the top of which ſtand two ſea nymphs, with each a jar under her arm, from whence the water falling upon the caſcade, produces a loud rumbling noiſe, like the *Egyptian* or *Indian* cataracts. 5. At the bottom of this caſcade is another pond, in which is an artificial roſe, thro' which the water aſcends and hangs ſuſpended in the air, in the figure of that flower. 6. There is another pond, where there is *Mercnry* pointing at the gods, and throwing up water. 7. There are alſo ſeveral fine ſtatues of gladiators, and other curioſities.

The 2d is the mountain call'd *Mam Tor*, which is almoſt continually ſhivering down earth and great ſtones, in ſuch plenty. and with ſo great a noiſe, as often to frighten the neighbouring inhabitants, and to be heard at ſome miles diſtance, yet never viſibly grows leſs, tho' it hath thus continued for ſeveral generations.

The 3d is *Elden-Hole*, a wide and terrible chaſm, about fourteen yards in length, and ſeven in breadth. The mouth of it craggy, but the inward receſſes contracted and intricate. It is accounted bottomleſs, becauſe it could never yet be fathom'd by any art of man, tho' divers attempts have been made, tho' it has been plumbed to the depth of 884 yards, 80 of which ſunk into the water; and the Earl of *Leiceſter* hired a man to go down in a basket of ſtones, who was let down 300 ells, and being pulled up, was both ſpeechleſs and ſenſeleſs, and died within eight days of a phrenſy. It is uſual for thoſe that go to ſee it, to throw down ſtones, and lay their ear to the mouth of the pit, which make a great rattling and noiſe for a long time, which is leſſened by degrees, till it gets beyond the ſphere of hearing.

The 4th is *Buxton-wells*, in number nine, the water of which is hot, ſulphurous and ſaline, yet not fetid, but very palatable. They ſpring out of a baſs like marble, and it is pleaſant to ſee the ſulphurous halitus break out in bubbles, and impregnate the water. Theſe waters are very ſalutiferous.

The 5th is *Weeding-Well* or *Tides-Well*, a ſpring that ebbs and flows like the ſea, ſometimes two or three times in an hour; and upon the ſinking of the water makes a guggling noiſe, like the pouring of liquors out of bottles, but much louder. The diameter of the ſpring is about a yard, and the depth much the ſame, and the water riſes and falls about three quarters of a yard.

The 6th is a remarkable cave, the entrance of which is at the foot of a large mountain call'd *Coitmoſs*, by a ſmall arch ſo low, for ſeveral paces, that thoſe who go into it are forced to creep upon all fours for a while; but then it opens to a conſiderable height, not unlike to the roof of a large cathedral. On the right hand is an hollow cavern call'd *Pool's Chamber*, where by ſtriking a ſtone upon the wall, a noiſy echo rebounds. Hence your guide conducts you, with a candle, over ridges and rocks of ſtone, and ſhews you many repreſentations of art and nature produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the roof and ſides of the rock. There are the repreſentations of the moſt curious fret-work, organ and choir work, and in other places the figures of animals, as the body of a man, a lion, a dog, and many other beaſts, which pregnant fancy readily ſuggeſts, as alſo a chair, flitches of bacon, a lanthorn, and many other varieties. A little farther is a pillar, called *the Queen of* Scots *Pillar*, clear and bright as alabaſter; and beyond that a ſteep aſcent of near a quarter of a mile high, which terminates near the roof in a hollow call'd *the Needles Eye*, in which when the guide places his candle, it repreſents a ſtar in the firmament. A piſtol being fired off, near the queen of *Scot*'s pillar, gives a report near as loud as a cannon. You return back a different way, paſſing ſeveral currents of water. Some ſay this cave take its name of one *Pool*, a notorious robber and outlaw, who fled from juſtice; others, that he was ſome hermit, who there lived a retired life. A little diſtance from *Pool's Hole*, is a ſmall clear brook, memorable for its compoſition of hot and cold water, ſo united in the ſame ſtream, that you may at once put the finger and thumb of the ſame hand, the one into the hot, and the other into the cold.

The 7th is the *Devil's Arſe* or *Peak's Arſe*, a wide ſubterraneous cavern running under the hill near *Caſtleton*, the entrance of which is large, but the farther you go, the narrower it grows: the top of of it is very high, and appears to the eye to be a moſt graceful arch, chequer'd with diverſity of coloured ſtones, from which continually drops a ſparry water that petrifies. Within this arch are ſeveral ſmall buildings, which are inhabited by poor people, who live there ready to attend travellers who have the curioſity to come to ſee theſe rarities. This cave, after you are gotten a little way in it, is very dark and ſlippery, by a reaſon of a current of water that runs along it, and you are forced to ſtoop, becauſe the rock hangs ſloping ſo low; but having paſſed this place, and a brook adjoining (which is not to be waded ſometimes) the arch opens it ſelf again, and brings you to a ſecond current, with large banks of ſand in and by it. This current is paſſable, but in a little time you come to a third current that is impaſſable, and then the rock cloſes.

Wontlings the young of cattle.

Wong } a field or meadow, *Sax.*
Wang }

Won't a corrupt abbreviation of *will not*.

Wont [**gewohnt** from **gewahnen**, G.] uſed, accuſtomed. The verb *to wont*, (to be accuſtomed) is out of uſe.

Wont [þand, *Sax.*] a mole.

To **Woo** [poȝan, *Sax.*] to court or make love to, to entreat.

Wo'oing [of þoȝan, *Sax.*] courting or making love to.

Happy is the Wooing, that's not long a doing.

We have another proverb which is directly oppoſite to this.

A haſty Meeting, a haſty Parting.

And yet they may both be founded on reaſon and truth: for a match which meets with many interruptions, and gives opportunity to love or fancy to cool, is frequently as fatal, as that which is huddled up without thought or conſideration.

Wo'er [þoȝene, *Sax.*] a ſweetheart.

Wood [of **wuht**, G. **wod**, *Teut.* rage, fury] mad.

Wood [pudu, *Sax.* **wodh**, *Su.* **hout**, timber, **woudt**, a foreſt *Du.* and O. G.] timber; alſo a ſpot of ground beſet with trees and ſhrubs that grow ſpontaneouſly.

You cannot ſee Wood for Trees.

A proverb ſpoken to them who over look things that are juſt before them. We ſay likewiſe;

If it had been a Wolf it would have worried you.

Or,

If it had been a Bear it would have bit you.

Woo'den [of pudu, *Sax.*] made of wood.

Woo'd-monger [þudu, and manȝene, *Sax.*] a timber merchant.

Wood-bind [pud-bind, *Sax.*] a hony-ſuckle.

Wood.case [with *Gunners*] a caſe made of two pieces of hollow wood, ſo that the wood of the one joins cloſe to the other, like two half cartridges to put into the bore of a canon.

Wood-cock [þudu coc, *Sax.*] a wild fowl.

One Woodcock does not make a Winter.

Wood-cock *Soil* [in *Husbandry*] ground that hath a ſoil under the turf, which is of a woodcoek colour, and is not good.

Wood *and Wood* [with *Mariners*] is when two pieces are let into each other, ſo that the wood of one joins cloſe to the other.

Wood-corn, a certain quantity of oats or other grain, in antient times given by cuſtomary tenants to their lord, for liberty to pick up dead and broken wood.

Wood-culver } a kind of pigeon.
Wood-pigeon }

Wood-fretter [þudu, *Sax.* and **freter**, L. G. a *Devourer*] an inſect, a kind of worm.

Woo'dgeld [*old Law*] the gathering or cutting wood within a foreſt; alſo money paid for the ſame to the foreſters; alſo an immunity or freedom from this payment by the king's grant.

Wood-*Lands*, places in thoſe countries where are many woods.

Wood-*Lark*, a ſinging bird well known.

Wood-*Louſe*, a church or houſe bug, an inſect.

Wood *Men*, officers of a foreſt, who have the charge of looking to the king's woods.

Woodmote, an antient name of the foreſt court, now called the *Court of Attachments*.

Wood-*Pecker*, a wild fowl, that picks and hollows trees with its bill.

Wood-*Plea Court* [in the foreſt of *Clun* in *Shropſhire*] a court there held for determining all matters of wood and feeding of cattle.

Wood-*Sage*, an herb.

Wood-*Sere*, an inſect.

Wood-*Snipe*, [pudu-ſnite, *Sax.*] a fowl.

Wood [or wild] *Sorrel.*

Wood-*Ward*, an officer of a foreſt, who walks with a foreſt bill and takes cognizance of all offences committed, at the next ſwain-mote or court of attachments.

Wood-*Wax*, an herb.

A **Wood** [or timber] yard.

A **Wooden**-*Ruff*, a pillory.

Woo'dy [pudiȝ, *Sax.*] full of woods or trees.

Wo'odiness, having wood, fulneſs of wood.

Wooer, a ſweet-heart.

Woof [pepta, *Sax.*] the thread interwoven croſs the warp.

Wool [pulle, *Sax.* **ulle**, *Su.* **woll**, *Du.* and G.] a matter for clothing, growing on the backs of ſheep.

Your Wit's are a Wool gathering.

Spoken to thoſe who are ſo penſive and full of thoughts in company, that they don't give attention to what they hear or ſay, The *Germ*: ſay; **Ihr habt eure Gedancken nicht beyſammen.** The *Fr*: *Vous avez l' Eſprit égare.* Your thoughts are aſtray, your wit is wandering.

A great Cry and little Wool, ſaid the De--l when he ſhore the Hogs.

H. G. **Viel Geſchrey wenig Wolle.** Spoken to thoſe who make a great flutter and noiſe about nothing: or that make great boaſts of trifles; according to the *Latin* verſe; *Magnus es in Verbis, in Factis nullus haberis.* or, *Parturiunt montes naſcitur ridiculus mus.* Ovid. *Much Bruit little Fruit.*

Woo'llen [of pullen, *Sax.* **ullen**, *Su.* **wollen**, *Du.* and G. wool] made of wool.

Woollen-*draper*, one who retails all manner of woollen manufactures, eſpecially cloth.

Woo'lly [pulliȝ, *Sax.*] made of wool, *&c.*

Woo'lliness, woolly quality.

Wool-*comber* [pul-cambeɲ, *Sax.*] one, whoſe profeſſion it is to comb wool.

Wo'lveshead [þulpeſ-hepod, *Sax.* i. e. *Wolf's Head*] the condition of an out-law'd perſon, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed and his head brought to the king.

Wool-*Drivers*, thoſe perſons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers or market towns to ſell it again.

Wool-*Staple*, a city, town, or any place appointed for the ſale of wool.

Wool-*Winders*, thoſe perſons who wind up the fleeces of wool, in order to be packed and ſold, into a bundle, it being cleanſed according to ſtatute.

Woo'sted. See *Worſted.*

Word [in an *Army*, &c.] is ſome word that is given to be the token or mark of diſtinction, by which ſpies or treacherous perſons are known; it ſerves likewiſe to prevent ſurprizes.

WORDS [ƿoꞃꝺeꞅ, *Sax.* **orde**, *Dan.* **woordte**, *Du.* **worte**, G. **waurdaſt**, *Teut.*] diſtinct articulate ſounds, agreed on by men to convey their thoughts and ſentiments by; alſo an offer in a bargain, a promiſe.

To ſend WORD, or a meſſage.

To leave WORD, or an anſwer for any one.

By WORD *of mouth*, expreſs'd in words.

WORD *for* WORD, conceiv'd, expreſs'd or copied in the very ſame words without any alteration.

A WORD *book*, or nomenclator.

To WORD, to expreſs or indite.

The WORD *of God*, a woman of an agreeable aſpect, ſowing with one hand her grain in good ground, and having in the other a ſword; at her feet a plummet, and a burning torch, by a fountain of water.

Many WORDS will not fill a Buſhel.

This proverb is a ſevere taunt upon *Verboſity* and *jactantious Talking*: againſt great promiſes of doing what they never intend to perform; a reflection upon thoſe perſons, who, ſo they can but be *Miſers* of their own pockets and ſervices, will be downright *Prodigals* of fair words; but they, according to another proverb, *butter* no parſnips; and ſo, *Re opitulandum non verbis*, ſay the *Latins*; and, אוז הארי נוהם מתך קופה של תבן אלא מתוך קופה של בשר. the *Hebrews*.

H. G. **Worte füllen den ſack nicht.** It. *Parole non empione il corpo.*

A WORD to the Wiſe.

This proverb inſtructs us, that it is ridiculous as well as unneceſſary to uſe a ſuperfluity of words to men of ſenſe, judgment and learning, the *French* ſay; *Le Sage entend à demi mot* (the wiſe man comprehends at half a words ſpeaking) and the *Germans*, **Den Gelehrten iſt gut predigen.** (It is good preaching to the learned, *i. e.* they are ſoon inſtructed. *Verbum Sapienti ſat eſt.* Lat.

Many a true WORD ſpoken in Jeſt.

Lat. *Ridentem dicere verum----quid vetat.*

Spoken when a perſon makes a jeſt of a thing, which by concurrent circumſtances may rationally be ſuppos'd to be true.

While the WORD is in your Mouth, it is your own; when 'tis once ſpoken, 'tis another's.

This proverb gives us a very uſeful and neceſſary caution againſt being too free in our diſcourſe; and enforces it by a very prevalent argument; for thereby we give a weapon into the hands of an enemy (if ſuch ſhould be in the company) with power to turn it upon our-ſelves at his pleaſure. The *Latins* ſay; (*Neſcit vox miſſa reverti* (i. e. a word once ſpoken can't return. or be recall'd) **Geredt iſt geredt,** ſay the *Germans* (i. e. what is ſpoken is ſpoken, and can't be unſpoken. The *Spaniards* ſay; *A quièn dizes tu puridád, a éſte das tu Libertád.* (to whom you tell your ſecret, to him you reſign your liberty. The *Fr. Parole jettée va par tout à la volé.* The *It Parole di bocca e pieta gettata chi le riaſpetta perde gios nata.* We have another proverb; *Sometimes Words hurt more than Swords*, &c. Sp. *mas hiere mala palabra, que eſpada, ahi lada.*

A Man of WORDS and not of Deeds.
Is like a Garden full of Weeds.

That is, make a great ſhew at a diſtance, but when examin'd into appear plainly to be nothing. The *It.* ſay; *Aſſai pampani, poca uva*, (leaves enough but few grapes.)

A WORD before is worth two behind,

That is, a word ſpoken in time is better than two when it is too late.

Fair WORDS break no Bones; but foul WORDS many a one.

A Good WORD is as ſoon ſaid as an ill one.

Good WORDS coſt nothing.

Theſe proverbs are made uſe of to diſſuade men from paſſionate words, which ſeldom do any good. *Solomon* ſays, *A ſoft Anſwer turneth away wrath: But grievous Words ſtir up Anger.* The *Spaniards* ſay; *Corteſia de bóca vále mucho, y póco coſto la Langue* (good words don't flea (bliſter) the tongue.

WO'RDY [prob. of ƿoꞃꝺiᵹ, *Sax.*] abounding in words, &c.

WO'RDINESS, talkativeneſs, &c.

WORE, v. *To Wear.*

To WORK [ƿeoꞃcan, *Sax.* **wercken**, *Du.* **wercken** and **würcken**, G.] to labour, to operate, to have effect.

WROUGHT [ƿoꞃhꞇ, or ƿeoꞃhꞇ or ƿꞃoᵹꝺ, *Sax.*] (*Ir. Imp. and Part. P.*) did work, have wrought.

To WORK *a Horſe*, [in *Horſemanſhip*] upon *Volts* or *Head*, and *Haunches*, in or between two heels, is to paſſage him, or make him go ſide ways upon two parallel lines.

To WORK for a dead Horſe.

This proverb is apply'd to thoſe who are oblig'd to work themſelves out of debt, which, however juſt, is generally, very mortyfying.

Woman's WORK is never done.

How true this is every good houſe-wiſe daily experiences.

WORK [ƿeꞃc, or ƿeoꞃc, ƿoꞃc *Sax.* **weark**, *Su.* **werck**, *Du.* and G. **werck**, *Teut.*] labour, pains in doing any thing; buſineſs; alſo the product of the brain, alſo deeds.

WORKS *made Manifeſt*, are hieroglyphically repreſented by a woman holding both her hands open, and diſcovering in each of them an eye.

A Perfect WORK is repreſented by a woman holding in one hand a looking-glaſs, and in the other a ſquaring rule and pair of compaſſes.

Many Hands make light WORK.

Becauſe every one takes his ſhare of it, and ſo it is to every one but a little. Lat. *Multorum manibus grande levatur Onus*, H. G. **Viele Hände machen geſchwinde Arbeit.** Gr. Πλειον ϗ πλεόνων μελετη.

Many Hands make ſlight WORK.

Becauſe every one depending upon his companion, the whole lies either undone, or not done as it ſhould be.

You have made fine WORK *on't* (ironically ſpoken) you have ſpoil'd all.

WO'RKING [of ƿeoꞃcan, *Sax.*] labouring, taking pains; alſo fermenting, as beer, &c.

WORK-*day*, every day in the week, excepting ſunday and holidays.

WORK *houſe* in general is any houſe or place ſet apart for carrying on any manufacture; but is more particularly apply'd to certain houſes built in moſt towns and corporations appropriated for the employment and maintenance of the poor.

WO'RK MAN [ƿeꞃc-man, *Sax.*] an artificer, &c.

WO'RKMANLIKE [of ƿeꞃe-man and ᵹelice, *Sax.*] artificially.

WO'RKMANSHIP [of ƿeꞃc-man and *Ship*, of ꞅcype, *Sax.*] the thing produced by the artificer; alſo art or artificialneſs.

WORKS [in *Military Affairs*] all the fortifications about the body of any place; as *Outworks* are thoſe without the firſt incloſure.

WORLD [ƿoꞃlꝺ, *Sax.*] the univerſe; alſo the generality of the people; the vulgar, in diſtinction to the more knowing, learned or noble.

The WORLD, a ſecular life (in oppoſition to a religious life.)

The WORLD *to come.* a future life.

WORLD, is often made uſe of as an expletive term, *e. g. I know not in the World what to do. He minds nothing in the World*, &c.

A WORLD, a great deal, or a great number, as, *a World of Riches, a World of Company*, &c.

To have the WORLD *in a String or to drive the* WORLD *before one*, to be fortunate in all one's undertakings.

The WORLD [*Hieroglyphically*] was by the antients repreſented by a round temple, becauſe the divine majeſty hath created it for his own glory, to receive in it the reſpects of all creatures, and becauſe it appears like a large and beautiful edifice, excellently well adorn'd, ſupported by the power of God, cover'd with the heavens, and diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral apartments. See *Serapis.*

WORLD [*Hieroglyphic*,] the common hieroglyphick of it, was a globe, on which was repreſented the circles of the *Zodiack*, with the ſigns in it, and round about a multitude of ſtars. This globe being ſupported on the ſhoulders of a man upon his knees (called *Atlas*) his knees being cover'd with his long garment, intimates that the world is upheld by the power of God, who ſeems to be covered to the lower ranks of creatures, with divers emblems and dark ſhadows.

WORLD, the harmony of it [*Hieroglyph.*] or the rare correſpondency that is in the world between the ſeveral parts that compoſe it, was repreſented by the image of the God *Pan*, with two horns upon his head, and a rank of ſeven ſlender pipes in his hand, ſo joined together that their muſick make an harmonious conſort. The two horns were an emblem of the ſun: he had alſo a leopard's ſkin about his ſhoulders which repreſented the beautiful variety of the ſtars.

The WORLD is his who enjoys it.

Let a man poſſeſs never ſo great a ſhare of temporal bleſſings, he can be ſaid to enjoy no more than what he makes a reaſonable uſe of; according to the *Latin* proverb; *Nullus Argenti color eſt Niſi temperato ſplendeat Uſu.*

The WORLD was never ſo dull, but if one will not another will.

A comfort in diſappointments in courtſhip on either ſide, and is applicable upon any refuſal. *Invenies alium, ſi te hic faſtidit Alexis.*

WO'RLDILY, after a worldly-minded manner.

WO'RLDLINESS [prob. ƿoꞃlꝺlicneꞅꞅe, of ƿoꞃlꝺᵹelic and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] worldly-mindedneſs.

WO'RLDLING, a worldly minded man or woman.

WORLDLY } [of ƿoꞃlꝺ and ᵹeminꝺe, *Sax.* the
WO'RLDLY-MINDED } mind] having the mind fixed on the profits or pleaſures of the world; covetous.

WORM [ƿyꞃm, or ƿoꞃm, *Sax.* **worm**, *Du.* and G. **orm**, *Dan.* *vers*, F. *verme*, It. *vermis*, L.] a creeping inſect, alſo a wretched creature.

WORM is variouſly compounded according to the different ſpecies of worms, as, *Belly-worm*, *Book-worm*, *Chur-worm*, *Earth-worm*, *Glow-worm*; *Hand-worm*; *Ring-worm*; *Silk-worm*, *Wood-worm*, &c.

He has got a WORM, he is maggotty or capricious.

WORM or ſcrew wire for a gun.

WORM [with *Diſtillers*] a long ſpirally winding pewter pipe, placed in a tub of water, to cool and thicken the vapours in diſtilling of ſpirits.

To WORM *one*, to work a perſon out of a place, benefit, *&c.*

WORM-EATEN [of ƿyꞃm, and æꞇan, *Sax.*] eaten with worms.

WO'RMWOOD [**wermod**, *Brit.* ƿeꞃemoꝺ or ƿymƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.* **wermuht**, G. all of **wearmde**, *Teut.* heat, and ſo the *Miſnians* now call it] a plant well known.

WORM-GRASS, an herb good to kill worms in human bodies.

WORM-SEED, the ſeed of a plant called *Holy Wormwood.*

To WORM *a Cable* [with *Mariners*] is to ſtrengthen it by winding a ſmall rope all along between the ſtrands.

To WORM *a Dog*, is to take out a worm from under his tongue, which if let alone would cauſe him to run mad.

WORN, v. *To Wear.*

To WO'RRY [ƿoꞃian, to run to and fro, or of þeꞃiᵹean, to provoke, or **worgen**, *Du.* **wurgen**, G. to ſtrangle] to touze or tug, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild beaſts do; alſo to teaze or vex.

Many Hounds ſoon WORRY one Hare..

It is impoſſible for the ſtrength, pow'r or cunning of one man to bear up againſt the united force of a multitude, but like the hare in the proverb, after all his endeavours, wiles and counter-turns they will come up with him, and worry him in the end. We ſay, in another proverb.

Two to one is Ods at Football.

Lat. *Ne Hercules ipſe contra duos* or, *Noli pugnare duobus.* Gr. Μηδ', Ηρακλῆς πρὸς δύο. Fr. *Deux contre un, c'eſt trop.*

WORSE [þieꞃꞅe, or þyꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] more bad. (*Ir. Comp. of bad.*)

What's WORSE than ill Luck!

A proverb or exclamation very commonly us'd when any thing miſcarries barely by misfortune. There is a return to it, but too paltry as well as obſcene to find place here.

To take for better for WORSE, to marry, alluding to an expreſſion in the celebration of matrimony, according to the rites of the Church of *England.*

WO'RSHIP [þeoꞃð-ꞅcype, *Sax.*] adoration; alſo a title of honour: q. d. worth-ſhip.

Divine WORSHIP, may be repreſented in painting and ſculpture as a beautiful damſel, with her eyes lift up to heaven, and a bird of paradiſe on her head, *to denote that ſhe has abandon'd all Wordly Thoughts*) in her hands an open book, and at her feet a dog, as a *Symbol of Vigilancy.*

The more WORSHIP, the more Coſt.

Moſt men, to their coſt, find it ſo. There are few honours, whether imaginary, or real, but what are attended with ſuch inconveniences, not to mention dangers, as would almoſt deter every conſiderate man from hunting after them. The *Latins* ſay: *Honores onera*; or, *Omnis Honos, onus.*

To WORSHIP, to adore, to reverence; to pay obeiſance or ſubmiſſion to.

WO'RSHIPFUL [þeoꞃð ꞅcype-ꝼull, *Sax.*] worthy of worſhip.

WO'RSHIPFULNESS, deſervingneſs of worſhip.

WO'RSHIPPING [of þeoꞃð ꞅcype, *Sax.*] paying adoration, reverence.

WORST [þyꞃꞅꞇ or þieꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the moſt bad, (*Ir. Sup. of bad.*)

To WORST *one*, to have the better of one.

WORSTED, vanquiſh'd, overcome.

WO'RSTED [þoꞃðꞅꞇeꝺ of ƿoꞃð, a hall, and ꞅꞇeꝺꝺa, a place, *Sax.* a town in *Norfolk*, antiently famous for ſpinning of wool] a ſort of woollen yarn, ſo denominated from the place.

WORT [þyꞃꞇ or þeoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* a root] in general an herb.

WORT [ƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] new drink, either ale or beer.

WORTH [**gwert**, *C. Br* þeoꞃð, *Sax.* **warde**, *Su.* **waerdt**, *Du.* **wehrt**, G.] price or value, deſert or merit, alſo of a certain price or value.

The WORTH of a Thing is beſt known by the Want of it.

Few people know how to ſet a true value upon the bleſſings they enjoy: Daily experience, gives innumerable inſtances to verify this proverb.

A Bird in the Hand, is WORTH two in the Buſh.

This proverb teaches us to be contented with, and ſet a juſt eſtimate upon what we poſſeſs, and not like the dog in the fable, to drop the ſubſtance, and catch at the ſhadow. The *Latins*: *Plus valet habeo quam habebo.*

WORTH [of þoꞃð, a court or farm; þoꞃðiᵹe, *Sax.* a way, a ſtreet, a field] a termination joined to the names of many places, as *Walworth*, *Thiſtleworth*, &c.

WO'RTHILY [prob. of þoꞃðlic, of þoꞃð and ᵹelic, *Sax.*] according to merit.

WO'RTHINESS, deſervingneſs, valuableneſs, *&c.*

WO'RTHIES, men of great worth or merit, illuſtrious-perſonages.

WORTHIES, as the nine worthies of the world. Of theſe, three were *Jews*, viz. *Joſhua*, *David* and *Judas Maccabæus*; three Heathens, *viz. Hector of Troy*, *Alexander the Great* and *Julius Cæſar*; and three Chriſtians, *viz. Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles the Great* of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon.*

A WO'RTHINE *of Land* [in *Hertfordſhire*] a particular quantity or meaſure of ground.

WO'RTHLESS [of þoꞃð and leaꞅ, *Sax.*] good for nothing.

WO'RTHLESNESS, the being of no value.

WO'RTHY [ƿvꞃð or ƿyꞃðiᵹ, *Sax.* **værdig**, *Dan.* **waerdig**, *Su.* **waerdigh**, *Du.*] deſerving of.

WOT [of ƿiꞇan, *Sax.* to know] knows, as *God-Wot*, the imperfect of the obſolet verb, *to wit.*

WOVE } v. *To weave.*
WOVEN }

WO'VEN [of þeaꝼan or ᵹeƿeꝼoꝺ, *Sax.*] weaved.

WOULD v. *To will.*

If the young Man WOULD and the old Man could, there WOULD be nothing undone.

It. *Se il giovane voleſſe, e il vecchio poteſſe, non è coſa che non ſi faceſſe.*

Want of skill in the young, and will in the old, make many a well-laid deſign miſcarry.

WO'ULDING [in *Sea Language*] the winding of ropes hard about a yard or maſt after it has been ſtrengthened by nailing a piece of timber to it.

To WOUND [ƿunꝺian, *Sax.* **wonden**, *Du.* **wunden** or **verwunden**,] to make or cauſe a wound, to offend, to wrong.

WOUND [ƿunꝺ, *Sax.* **wonde**, *Du.* **wunde**, G.] a cutting or breaking the continuity of the parts of the body; or a bloody rupture or ſolution of the natural union of the ſoft parts of the body by a pricking, cutting or bruiſing inſtrument.

A ſimple WOUND [in *Surgery*] one which only opens the fleſh and has no other circumſtances accompanying it.

A Complicated WOUND, one that is attended with grievous ſymptoms, as fluxes of blood, breaking of disjointed bones, lameneſs, *&c.*

A dangerous WOUND, a wound that is complicated, and of which the accidents are dreadful, as when an artery is opened or prick'd, when a nerve or tendon is cut.

A mortal WOUND, is ſuch an one as muſt unavoidably be followed by death, when it is ſituated deep in a principal part, neceſſary for the preſervation of life, as thoſe of the heart, lungs, midriff, liver, ſpleen, *&c.*

WOUND [ƿunꝺeꝺ, *Sax.*] v. *To wind.*

WOUND-*Wort* [ƿunꝺ-ƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a plant.

WO'UNDY, extreme, very great, exorbitant.

WR, *w* before *r* in the engliſh tongue is little or not at all heard, only a kind of gentle aſpiration ſeems to precede the ſound of the *r*.

WRACK, a ſea weed.

WRACK } [þꞃæc, *Sax.* **wrack**, *Du.*] is when a ſhip
WRECK } periſhes at ſea, and no man eſcapes alive out
Ship WRACK } of it; which when it ſo happens, if any of the goods that were in it, are brought to land by the waves, they belong to the king, or to ſuch perſon to whom the king has granted *Wreck*; but if a man, dog or cat eſcape alive, ſo that the owner come within a year and a day, and prove the goods to be his, he ſhall have them again; alſo a ſhip that ſo periſhes.

To WRACK, to ſuffer ſhipwrack.

To go to WRACK, to run to ruin.

WRA'CKED [of þꞃæc, *Sax.* a wreck] ſhip wrecked.

WRA'NGLANDS [*old Rec.*] miſ-growing trees that will never prove timber, q. d. *Wrongers of Land.*

To WRANGLE [ſome derive it of *wrong*, q. d. *wronging* or perh. of **wraecken**, *Du.* to *reject*, or of **wrangan**, *Du.* to *be ſharp*] to brawl, to ſcold, to quarrel, *&c.*

To WRAP [prob. of hþeoꞃꝼian, *Sax.* *Skinner* or perhaps of **werren**, *Teut.* to fold and **op**, q. d. **werrop**, fold up or *wrap*,] to infold, or cloſe in, to wind about.

WRA'PPED } [prob. of hƿeoꞃꝼian, *Sax.* according to *Skin-*
WRAPT } *ner*] infolded, incloſed.

WRA'PPER, a coarſe cloth in which bale-goods are wrapped.

WRATH [þꞃað hꞃað or það, *Sax.* **vred**, *Dan.* **wred**, *Su.*] extreme anger, indignation.

WRA'THFUL [of þꞃað and ꝼull, *Sax.*] full of indignation.

WRA'THFULLY, very angrily.

WRA'THFULNESS, extreme anger.

To WREAK [þꞃæcan, *Sax.* **wraecken**, to revenge] to diſcharge, to vent, as to wreak ones anger upon.

WREA'KING [of ƿꞃæcan, *Sax.*] diſcharging, venting.

WREATH [þꞃeoþe, *Sax.*] a garland.

To WREATH [ƿꞃeoþian, *Sax.* **wryda**, *Su.*] to twiſt or twine about.

WREATH [ƿꞃeoðe, *Sax.*] a roll, ſuch as women wear on their heads in carrying a pail.

WREATH [with *Architect.*] a torce or twiſted work.

WREATH [with *Hunters*] the tail of a boar.

WREATH [in *Heraldry*] the repreſentation of a roll of fine linen or ſilk, like that of a *Turkiſh* turbant, conſiſting of the colours borne in the eſcutcheon, placed in atchievements between the helmet and the creſt, and immediately ſupporting the creſt.

WRECFRY, wrack-free, exempted from the forfeiture of ſhip wrack'd goods and veſſels to the king; a priviledge granted to the *Cinque-Ports* by K. *Edward* III.

WREN [ƿꞃenna, *Sax.*] a bird.

A WRENCH, a ſprain or ſtrain.

To WRENCH [of ƿꞃinᵹan, *Sax.* rencken or verencken, G.] to ſprain, alſo to force open, to diſlocate.

A WREST, a ſort of bow to tune muſical inſtruments with.

To WREST [þꞃeꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] to twiſt or turn about, to wring, pull or ſnatch, to force or extort, alſo to pervert the ſenſe of an author or paſſage.

WRE'STED [of aƿꞃeꞅꞇan, *Sax.*] twiſted or turned about, wrung, forced, or extorted from, perverted as to the ſenſe.

To WRE'STLE [þꞃæꞅꞇlian, *Sax.* worſtelen, *Du.*] to uſe the exerciſe of wreſtling; to contend or ſtruggle earneſtly; to ſtrive for the maſtery

WRE'STLER [ƿꞃæꞅꞇleꞃe, of ƿꞃæꞅꞇlian, *Sax.* worſtelaer, *Du.*] one who wreſtles

WRE'STLING [ƿꞃæꞅꞇlunᵹ, *Sax.* worſtelinge, *Du.*] ſtriving, ſtruggling, earneſt to get the maſtery; a kind of combat or engagement between two perſons unarmed, body to body, to prove their ſtrength and dexterity, and try which can throw the other to the ground.

WRETCH [prob. of ƿꞃecca, *Sax.* a baniſhed man, or miſerable perſon or of wrack, *Du.* a caſt away, or of þꞃeccan, *Sax.* to take vengeance] a miſerable, wretched, forlorn perſon.

WRE'TCHED, pitiful, miſerable, unfortunate, alſo vile, ſorry, ſcurvy.

WRE'TCHEDLY, ſorrily, ſcurvily.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, miſerable ſtate, &c.

To WRIGGLE [prob. of ƿicelian, *Sax.* to wag] to turn here and there as a ſnake does, alſo to ſcrew or inſinuate into favour.

WRIGHT [þꞃyꞇa of þꞃyncan, *Sax.* to work or labour] an artificer in wood, as *Wheel wright*, *Mill wright*, *Ship wright*,

WRIGHT's or *Mercator*'s ſailing, is the method of finding on a plain the place of a ſhip upon any courſe aſſigned, true in longitude, latitude and diſtance, the meridians being ſuppoſed parallel, and the parrallels of longitude ſtraight lines.

To WRING [ƿꞃinᵹan *Sax* wringen, *Du.* and G.] to twiſt, to preſs or ſqueeze hard; to pinch or gripe; alſo to put to pain

WRUNG [*Ir. Imp.* and *Part. P.*] (þꞃunᵹen, *Sax.*) did wring, have wrung.

WRINGING [prob. of þꞃinᵹunᵹ of þꞃinᵹan, *Sax.*] preſſing or ſqueezing hard, pinching or griping.

The WRINGINGS [or remorſes] *of Conſcience.*

To WRINKLE [ƿꞃinclian, *Sax* wrinckelen, *Du.*] to make creaſes or wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [ƿꞃincle, *Sax.* wrinckel, *Du.*] a creaſe or fold, as in a garment, the skin, &c.

WRIST [þꞃyꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the part of the arm adjoining to the hand.

WRIST-BAND [þꞃyꞅꞇ band, *Sax.*] of a ſleeve, &c.

WRIT [ƿꞃiꞇ of ƿꞃiꞇan, *Sax.* to writ] an order from the king or court of judicature for apprehending a perſon &c. a written precept or order, by which any thing is commanded to be done, relating to a ſuit or action, as the defendant or tenant to be ſummoned; a diſtreſs to be taken, a diſſeiſin to be redreſſed, &c. and they are either *Original* or *Judicial*.

WRIT *of Aſſiſtance*, iſſues out of the exchequer to authorize any perſon to take a conſtable, or other publick officer, to ſeize goods prohibited or unaccuſtomed

WRIT *of Privilege*, is a writ which a privileged perſon brings to a court for exemption, upon account of ſome privilege.

WRIT *of Rebellion.* See *Commiſſion of Rebellion.*

WRITS *Original*, are writs ſent out of the high-court of *Chancery* to ſummon the defendant in a perſonal, or a tenant in a real action, either before the ſuit begins, or to begin the ſuit thereby.

WRITS *Judicial*, are diſtinguiſhed in that their *Teſte* bears the name of the chief juſtice of that court whence they come; whereas the original ſays *Teſte me ipſo*, in the name of, or relating to the king.

The holy WRIT, or ſcripture.

To WRITE [þꞃiꞇan, *Sax.* of wruta, *Celtick* the points or accents over letters] to enter any thing down in writing, alſo to compoſe.

WRITER [ƿꞃiꞇeꞃe, *Sax.*] a penman, an author.

WRITER *of Tallies* [in the *Exchequer*] an officer or clerk to the auditor of receipts, who writes upon the tallies the whole of the tellers bills.

To WRITHE [þꞃiðan, *Sax.*] to wring, to twiſt, to wreſt.

WRITHEN [of þꞃyðan, *Sax.*] wrung, twiſted, wreſted.

WRITING, the art or act of ſignifying and conveying our ideas to others, by letters or characters viſible to the eye.

WRITINGS, papers containing any thing written, deeds, &c.

The WRITINGS [or works] *of an Author.*

WRI'TTEN [of ƿꞃiꞇan, *Sax.*] v. *To write.*

WRONG [þꞃanᵹe, *Sax.* wraeng, *Su.*] injuſtice, injury, what is not right.

Extream Right, is extream WRONG.

Lat. *Summum Jus, ſumma ſæpe Injuria.*

That is, juſtice when too rigorous may often do more harm than good. The *Germ.* ſay: Allzu ſcharf machet ſchartig. (i. e. a razor too ſharp ſet tears.)

WRONG Reckoning, is no Payment.

And therefore all accounts are, or are ſuppos'd to be paſs'd *Errors excepted.*

You have taken the WRONG Sow by the Ear.

Or,

You are in the WRONG Box.

That is, you are miſtaken in your man, you won't find me ſo eaſy to be deceiv'd as you imagine. The *Germ.* ſay: Einen Gelehrten für einen unwiſſenden anſehen (i. e. *to miſtake a learned Man for a Block head.*

To forget WRONG is the greateſt Revenge.

And is the moſt praiſe worthy in us, for by that we not only generally triumph over our enemies, but always over our own paſſions, and fulfill the preceps of our great law-giver.

All WRONG comes to Wrack.

That is, ill gotten goods never thrive.

To WRONG [ƿꞃinᵹan, *Sax.* wraenga, *Su.*] to do injury or injuſtice.

WRO'NGFUL [of ƿꞃanᵹ and ꝼull, *Sax.*] unjuſt.

WRO'NGFULLY, unjuſtly.

WROTE, v. *To write.*

WROTH [þꞃað, *Sax.*] very angry, v. *Wrath.*

WROUGHT, v. *To work*

WRUNG [ƿꞃinᵹan, *Sax.*] v. *To Wring.*

WRY [of ƿꞃyðan, *Sax.* to twiſt or perh. from wrea, *Su.* a corner] a-wry, on one ſide.

WRY-*Neck*, a little bird.

WULFESHEFED [Wul ꝼeꞅheoꝼad, *Sax.*] *i. e.* wolf's head. The condition of an outlaw'd perſon, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his head brought to the king; his head being accounted of no more value than the head of a wolf.

WUN, v. *To Win.*

WYCHE, a ſalt ſpring.

WYCHE-*Houſe*, a ſalt-houſe, or place wherein ſalt is boiled.

WYDRAUGHT, a water-courſe, a ſink or common-ſhore.

WYKETTUS [*old Rec.*] a wicket or little door.

WYRD } [þyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] ſignifies a plant, and ſo in names, in
WYRT } compoſition.

WYTA } [þiꞇa, *Sax.*] a fine paid in antient times, to make
WITA } ſatisfaction for ſeveral kinds of offences.

WYVER [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of *Ferret*, or a kind of flying ſerpent; which, as *Guillim* ſays is a flying ſerpent; little, if at all known, otherwiſe than as it is painted on coat-armour, and deſcribed by heralds.

X.

X x, *Roman*; *X x*, Italick; 𝔛 𝔵, *Engliſh*, is the twenty ſecond letter of the alphabet, and the Χ ξ, fourteenth of the *Greek*, and the *Hebrews* have it not; it is a compound letter of *c* and *ſ*, and ſo it is pronounc'd, only in the terminations *xion* and *xious*, it ſounds like *ſh*.

X, in numbers ſtand for ten.

X̄, with a daſh over it, ſignified 10000.

XANGTI [among the *Chineſe*] the ſupreme governor of Heaven and Earth; which is the only name they have for God.

XA'NTHENES [of ξανθὸς, Gr.] a precious ſtone of an amber colour.

XA'NTHIUM [ξάνθιον, Gr.] the leſſer Burr-dock, the Clot-Burr or Ditch-Burr.

XENI'A [ξενία, Gr.] preſents beſtowed upon friends, gueſts and ſtrangers, for the renewing of friendſhip.

XE'NIA [*old Rec.*] ſuch preſents or gifts as uſed to be made to princes or governors of provinces.

XENODO'CHY [ξενοδοχία, Gr.] hoſpitality, kindneſs to ſtrangers.

XENODO'CHIUM [ξενοδοχιον, Gr.] an inn for the entertainment of ſtrangers; alſo an hoſpital.

XERA'NTICA [ξηράντικα, Gr.] drugs or other things of a drying quality.

XERAPHIUM [ξηράφιον, Gr.] a medicine proper againſt the breakings out of the head or chin.

XERASI'A [ξηρασία, Gr.] a fault in the hairs, when they appear like down, and as it were ſprinkled with duſt.

XERIFF, the title of a prince or chief ruler in *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM [ξηροκολλύριον of ξηρος dry, and κολλύριον, Gr.] an ointment for the eyes, a dry plaiſter for ſore eyes.

XERO'DES [ξηρώδης, Gr.] any tumour attended with dryneſs.

XEROMY'RUM [ξηρόμυρον, Gr.] a drying ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [ξηροφαγία of ξηρος and φαγία, Gr. eating] a diet uſed by wreſtlers; the eating of dry things; alſo a ſort of faſt among the Primitive Chriſtians.

XEROPHTHA'LMY [ξηροφθαλμία Gr.] a dry, red ſoreneſs or itching in the eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling.

XERO'TES [ξηρότης, Gr.] a dry habit or diſpoſition of body.

XESTA [ξήστης, Gr.] an ancient *Greek* meaſure that held 20 or 24 ounces of water.

XIPHI'ON [ξιφίον, Gr.] the herb Stinking-Gladden or Spurge-Wort.

XIPHI'AS [ξιφίας, Gr.] a comet ſhaped like a ſword.

XIPHOI'DES [ζιφοειδὴς, Gr.] the pointed ſword-like cartiage or griſtle of the breaſt-bone.

XO'ANA [ξόανον, Gr.] graven images, ſtatues carved out of wood or ſtone.

XOCHAITOTOTLE, a bird in *America* like a ſparrow, having feathers of ſeveral colours, called the Hang-neſt.

XYLA'LOES [ξυλαλοή, of ξύλον wood, and ἀλοή, Gr.] the wood of the aloe.

XYLI'NUM [ξυλινον. Gr.] a ſort of wool or flax growing in little balls; cotton, fuſtian, bumbaſt.

XYLOBA'LSAMUM [ξυλοβαλσαμὸν, Gr.] the wood of the balſam tree.

XYLOCA'SSIA [ξυλοκασσία, Gr.] a ſort of ſhrub or wood: call'd Caſſia.

XYLOCI'NNAMON [ξυλοκιννάμωμον, Gr.] cinnamon tree wood.

XYLOCO'LLA [ξυλοκὸλλα, Gr.] wood-glue, or glue for the joining of wood.

XYLO'N [ξύλον, Gr.] wood; alſo the cotton tree, a ſhrub.

XYNOE'CIA [of ξυνδω, Gr. to unite] an *Athenian* feſtival, obſerved in commemoration of *Theſeus's* uniting all the petty communities of *Attica* into one common wealth.

XIPHOIDES [of ξίφος, a ſword, and εἶδος, Gr. form] a cartilage at the bottom of the *Sternum*, call'd alſo *Enſiformis*.

XYSTA'RCHA [ξυστάρχης, Gr.] the maſter of a fencing or wreſtling ſchool, or the *Xyſtos*.

XYSTER [ξυστερ, Gr.] an inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in ſcraping or ſhaving bones.

XYSTOS [of ξυστὸς, Gr.] an *Indian* precious ſtone of the Jaſper kind,

XYSTOS [ξυστος, of ξυέω, Gr. to ſmooth or anoint, it being their cuſtom to anoint their bodies with oil before the encounter, to prevent their antagoniſt from taking hold of them] a large portico or gallery, where the *Greek* wreſtlers uſed to exerciſe in winter time.

XY'STUS }
XY'STUM } [ξυστος, *Gr.*] a walking place, ſometimes roofed over, and ſometimes open, where the *Romans* made entertainments; a knot, garden or parterre.

Y.

Y y, *Roman*; *Y y*, Italick; 𝔜 𝔶, *Engliſh*; and Y ẏ, *Saxon*, is the 23d letter of the alphabet, Υ υ, *Greek*, 23d, and the *Hebrews* have not this letter. *Y* has the ſound of *i* or *ie*, and is a conſonant before a vowel, as *Year*, *Youth*, &c. and a vowel after a conſonant, as *Phyſick*, *Synagogue*, &c. and is uſed in words of a *Greek* derivation, and in the end of *Engliſh* ones, as *by*, *cry*, *ſly*, &c.

Y was a numeral letter with the ancients, and ſignified 150.

Ȳ with a daſh at top, ſignified 150 thouſand.

Y, in *Engliſh* is both a conſonant and a vowel. As a conſonant (tho' it will hardly bear the name) it is always at the beginning of a ſyllable before a vowel, and is pronounc'd ſofter than *J* conſonant, by moſt people. It is beſt explain'd by a long *e*, ſpoken very quick, as a ſeparate ſyllable before another vowel, as *Ye*, *Yard*. As a vowel it has two ſounds, as a long *i*, when long, and as a ſhort *i*, when ſhort. It is generally long, 1. At the end of monoſyllables. 2. At the end of verbs, tho' of more ſyllables, and 3: At the end of accentuated ſyllables, when a vowel follows. It is otherwiſe generally ſhort: But theſe rules have their exceptions.

YACHT [*yacht*, F.] a pleaſure-boat or ſmall ſhip with one deck, carrying four, eight or twelve guns, and thirty or forty men, and are in burden from 30 to 60 tuns; contrived and adorned, both within ſide and without, for the carrying ſtate paſſengers, and for ſwiftneſs and pleaſure.

YARD [**geard**, *Dan.* ȝeꞃd, *Sax.* **gaert**, *Du.* **gard**, *Teut.* properly a place inclos'd, of **garden**, *Teut.* to incloſe] a piece of ground belonging to an houſe; alſo a ſmall piece of ground ſurrounded with houſes.

YARD-ARM [in a *Ship*] is that half of the yard that is on either ſide of the maſt, when it lies athwart the ſhip.

YARD [ȝyꞃd, *Sax.*] a long meaſure containing three foot; alſo the virile member of a man.

YARDS [of a *Ship*] are thoſe long pieces of timber that are made a little tapering at each end, and are fitted each athwart its proper maſt, with the ſails made faſt to them, ſo as to be hoiſed up, or lowered down, as occaſion ſerves.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Phraſe*] is to traverſe aft the yard-arm, whoſe brace is haled; the ſame as *Traverſe the Yard*.

Square the YARDS [*Sea Phraſe*] is, ſee that they hang right acroſs the ſhip, and one yard-arm not traverſed more than the other.

Top the YARDS [*Sea Phraſe*] is, make them hang even.

YARD-*Falling*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

YARD *Mattering*, a diſeaſe in horſes.

YARD-*Land*, a quantity of land, containing in ſome countries 20, in others 24. 30 and 40 acres; but at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, no more than 15.

YARE, eager.

YARE [in *Sea Language*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

Be YARE *at the Helm*, ſignifies, ſet a freſh man at the helm.

YARN [ȝeaꞃn, *Sax.* **garen**, *Du.* **garn**, G.] wool ſpun into a thread.

YA'RRINGLES }
YA'RRINGLE *Blades* } a kind of reel or inſtrument with which hanks of yarn are wound into clews or balls.

YA'RRISH [prob. of **garw**, *C. Br.* rough] of a dry taſte.

YA'RROW [ȝeaꞃeþe, *Sax.*] the herb Milfoil.

YATCH. See *Yacht*.

YAWS [in *Sea Language*] a ſhip is ſaid to make yaws, when by the fault of the man at the helm, ſhe is not kept ſteddy, but makes angles in and out.

YAWL [**jol**, *Du.*] a ſmall ſhip-boat, the beſt ſort of which are built in *England* at *Deal* and *Dover*, but better in *Norway*.

To YAWL, to bawl.

YA'WLING, bawling.

To YAWN, to open the mouth involuntarily.

When a Woman doth YAWN **and ſtretch,**
Who knows not the Meaning's is a ſilly Wretch.
It. *Quando una Donna ſi ſtende.*
Becco fututo chi non intende.

It is to be hop'd this proverb has leſs truth in theſe more northern parts, than in *Italy* where it had its riſe.

YA'WNING, gaping, oſcitation, an involuntary opening of the mouth, occaſioned by a vapour or ventoſity, and endeavouring to eſcape, and indicating an irkſom wearineſs or inclination to ſleep.

YE, v. *You*.

YE, as a dipthong, is now very little in uſe, *ie*, or *y*, alone being generally put inſtead of it.

YEA [Ia or ȝea, *Sax.* **Ja**, *Dan. Du.* and *G.*] yes.

To YEAN, v. *To Ean*.

YCLEPED [of clypian, *Sax.* to call] called, named, *G.*

There is a tall, long-ſided Dame,
(But wondrous light) YCLEPED *Fame.*
Hud. P. II. Cant. I. L. 45---6.

YEA'NING }
E'ANING } [of eanian, *Sax.*] bringing forth Lambs, as Ewes do.

YEAR [ȝeaꞃ, *Sax.* **Aar**, *Dan.* **Jaer**, *Du.* **Jahr**, *G.*] is the time the ſun takes to go thro' the twelve ſigns of the *Zodiack*: This is what is properly called the natural or tropical year, and contains 365 days, 5 hours and 12 minutes, or 48 minutes 15 ſeconds (according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*.)

Natural Solar }
Tropical Solar } YEAR } is the interval of time wherein the ſun finiſhes his courſe through the *Zodiack*, or wherein he returns to the ſame point thereof, from whence he had departed, which is 365 days, 5 hours and 12 minutes.

The Civil YEAR, is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and is very various, both as to its beginning and to its length; according as they follow either the courſe of the ſun or moon, or both.

The Lunar YEAR, contains 12 lunations or ſynodical months, and is leſs than the ſolar by 11 days; the exact duration of it being 354 days, 8 hours and 48 minutes, ſo that its head in about 33 years will run thro' all the months and ſeaſons of the year: This kind of year is now in uſe among the *Turks*.

The Sydereal YEAR, is that time in which the ſun, departing from any fixed ſtar, comes to it again; and this is in 365 days, 6 hours, and almoſt 10 minutes, or (according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*) 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 ſeconds.

YEAR *and Day* [in *Law*] is a time that determines right in many caſes, as in ſome uſucaption, in others preſcription. Thus, in the caſe of an aſtray, if the owner, proclamation being made, challenge it not within that time, it is forfeited. So the *Year and Day* is given in caſe of an appeal, and alſo for the recovery of a perſon who has been wounded or bruiſed by another.

YEAR *and Day and waſte* [*Law Phraſe*] is a part of the king's prerogative, whereby he challenges the profits of the lands and tenements of perſons attainted ſor petty treaſon or felony, for the ſpace of a year and a day. And may at laſt lay waſte the tenements, root up the woods, paſtures and gardens, plough up the meadows, except the lord of the manour compound or agree with him for the redemption of ſuch waſte.

A Fool may aſk more Queſtions in an Hour, than a wiſe Man can anſwer in a YEAR.

Lat. *Plus rogabit Aſinus, quam reſpondeat Ariſtoteles.*

This proverb is a very juſt reply, and a reaſonable reproof to thoſe who are continually asking impertinent queſtions, either entirely foreign to the buſineſs, or which, if anſwer'd to, would neither make them better nor wiſer.

A good YEAR will not make him, and
An ill YEAR will not break him.

This proverb is ſpoken of ſlothful, vagabond people, who look no farther than from hand to mouth, and are equally rich at all times.

YEA'RLING [of ʒeaꞃ, *Sax.* a year, and *ling*] a beaſt of one year old.

YEA'RLY [ʒeaꞃlic, *Sax.*] annually, every year, year by year.

To YEARN ⎫ [of eaꞃnian, *Sax.*] to be moved with com-
To EARN ⎭ paſſion.

To YEARN [with *Hunters*] is to bark as beagles do at their prey.

YEA'RNFUL, full of compaſſion.

YEA'RNFULLY, compaſſionately.

YEA'RNING [eaꞃnunʒ, *Sax.*] commiſeration.

YEAST [ʒeꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the froth proceeding from the fermentation of new ale, &c.

YELK [ʒealeƿe, or ʒealu, *Sax.* the yellow] the middle or yellow part of an egg.

To YELL, to cry out or make a hideous noiſe.

YE'LLING [ſome derive it of **ſchellen**, *Du.* to ring a bell, or of **ſchallen**, G. to ſound; others of **ghillen**, *Du.* to creak or ſqueak] making a horrible howling noiſe.

YE'LLOW [ʒeale of ʒealla, *Sax.* the gall; *giallo*, It. **geel**, *Du.* and L. G. **gelb**, H. G.] a bright colour reflecting the moſt light of any except white.

He looks YELLOW upon it.
He wears YELLOW Stockings.

Two ſilly proverbs to ſignify a man is jealous, taken probably from the affinity between the words.

YELLOWISH, ſomewhat yellow.

YE'LLOWNESS, yellow colour.

YELLOWS [with *Farriers*] a diſeaſe in horſes, the ſame as the jaundice in men.

To YELP [prob. of **yelpen**, *Teut.* or *glapir*, F. to cry like a ſox, &c.] to bark or howl like a dog, fox, &c.

YE'OMAN [ſome derive it of ʒemana, fellowſhip or company, or ʒeonʒ-man, a young man; others of ʒemæne, a commoner; others of eoman, *Sax.* a ſhepherd: But others define a *Yeoman* to be a free'born *Engliſhman*, who may lay out of his own free land in yearly revenue to the ſum of 40 *s.*] a freeholder who has land of his own, the firſt degree of commoners.

A good YEOMAN will make a good Woman.
A good Jack will make a good Jill.

That is, a good husband will make a good wiſe. It were to be wiſh'd that this proverb were as true as it is common. Many a good woman has reclaim'd a bad man; but it is rare to hear of a good man reclaiming a woman that has given up herſelf to perverſeneſs, ſhame or infamy. Either, as a certain author juſtly obſerves, the woman muſt have more enticing charms to prevail upon the men, or more perverſe humours to reſiſt their admonitions.

YEO'MANRY [prob. of eoman, &c. and ꞃic, a kingdom, *Sax.*] the ſtate or condition of a yeoman.

YEOMEN [in the *King's Court*] a title of office in the king's houſhold, of a middle place or rank between an uſher and a groom, as *Yeomen of the Stirrup*, *Yeomen of the Chandry*. &c.

YEOMAN *of the Guard*, a ſort of foot guards to the king's perſon, of larger ſtature than ordinary, every one being required to be ſix foot high; they are in number 100 in conſtant duty, and 70 not in duty; the one half wear harquebuſes. and the other partuiſans; their attendance is on the ſovereigns perſon both at home and abroad; they are clad after the manner of king *Henry* VIII's time.

YEOMAN-*Treader*, an uſher in a prince's court.

YEOMAN-*Warder*, See *Warders of the Tower*.

YE'RKING [*Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be from **gercaen**, *Goth.*] throwing out the hind-legs, as a horſe: A term uſed in the academy, of a leaping horſe, when he flings and kicks with the whole hind-quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together and even, to their full extent.

YES [ʒiꞅe, *Sax.*] yea, an adverb, which anſwers in the affirmative.

YEST [ʒiꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **giſcht**, G.] the barm or workings of ale or beer, generally made uſe of in *England*, to make the dough riſe.

YE'STER-DAY [ʒeoꞅꞇeꞃn-dæʒ, *Sax.*] the day before the preſent.

YESTER-NI'GHT [ʒeoꞅꞇeꞃn-nihꞇ, *Sax.*] the night before the preſent day.

YET [ʒeꞇ, ʒyꞅꞇ or ʒeoꞇ, *Sax.*] ſtill, till this time; alſo nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding.

YEW [**yew**, *Brit.* ip, *Sax.*] a tree well known.

To YEX, to hickup, or hiccough, or ſob.

YE'XING, hiccoughing &c.

To YIELD [with *Horſemen*] is to ſlack the hand, *i. e.* to ſlack the bridle, and to give the horſe head.

To YIELD [of ʒildan, *Sax.* to pay, &c. **gelden**, *Du.* **gelten**, G.] to produce, to be worth, to bring forth, to give, to grant, ſurrender, ſubmit, conſent, &c.

YIE'LDINGLY, ſubmiſſively, conſentingly. &c.

YIE'LDINGNESS [prob. of ʒildunʒ, and neꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] ſubmiſſiveneſs, pliableneſs, &c.

YOIDES ⎫ [Ὑοειδὲς, ⎫ Gr.] a bone ſituated at the root
HYOIDES ⎭ Ὑοειδὲς, ⎭ of the tongue, and compos'd of divers little bones, united by cartilages, which ſometimes oſſify.

To YOKE, bind or faſten together.

It is Time to YOKE when the Cart comes to the Horſe.

Spoken of maids, when they are ſo forward as to court the men. The *Scots* ſay to the ſame purpoſe: *When Petticoats woo, the Breeks may come to.*

YOKE ⎫ [ʒeoc, *Sax.* **jock**, *Du.* **jock**, G. **juk** or **gajuk**,
YOAK ⎭ *Teut.* *joug*, F. *jugum*, L.] a frame of wood put about the necks of oxen, to couple them for drawing; or on ſwine and other beaſts, to prevent them from running through hedges.

A YOKE (or couple) of oxen.

YOKE *elm*, a ſort of tree.

YOKE [*Metaphorically*] ſignifies bondage or ſlavery.

YOKE-*Fellow*, one engaged or tied to another, in the ſame band of union or fellowſhip; a husband or wiſe.

Sea YOKE [with *Sailors*] is a term uſed when the ſea is ſo rough, that the men cannot govern the helm with their hands, and then they ſieze two blocks to the end of the helm, one on each ſide, and reeving two ſmall ropes thro' them, which are made faſt to the ſides of the ſhip, by having ſome men at each tackle, they govern the ſhip according to direction.

To YOKE. To couple.

YOLK, See *Yelk*.

YON [**jen**, *G.*] the thing that is yonder.

YO'NDER [ʒeonꞃe, *Sax.*] in that place.

YO'NKER, a youngſter.

YORE [ʒeaꞃa, *Sax.*] ancient times.

YOU [eoƿ or iuh, *Sax.* **juw**, **yuw**, **gy**, O. and L. G. **ghy**, *Du.* **jii**, *Teut.*] thou, ye.

YOU. is properly the *ſecond Perſon Plural*, tho' now, by a cuſtom common in moſt modern tongues, us'd when we ſpeak to a ſingle perſon, in which we more particularly follow the *French Idiom*. The *Germans* and *Italians* account it unmannerly to ſpeak (tho' but to our equals) in the ſecond perſon, either ſingular or plural: The former uſe the third perſon ſingular, or, as a mark of greater reſpect, the third perſon plural; and the latter, the third perſon ſingular, and as a diſtinguiſhing mark of reſpect in the feminine gender. Some will pretend to limit our *you* to the ſingular, and *ye*, ʒe, *Sax.* to the plural. Others again will have *ye* the nominative, and *you* in the oblique caſes: But very few modern authors obſerve either of theſe diſtinctions.

To YOUK [*Falcon.*] to ſleep, as they ſay, *the Hawk Youks.*

YOUNG [ʒeonʒ, *Sax.* **jung**, *Dan.* and *Su.* **jonge**, *Du.* **jung**, G.] not old.

YOUNG Men may die, old Men muſt die.

Or,

Of YOUNG Men die many, of old Men 'ſcape not any.

Theſe proverbs are deſign'd to ſhew the uncertainty of life in all ages. The *Latins* ſay: *Miſta ſenum ac juvenum denſantur funera, nullum Sæva caput Proſerpina fugit.* We have another proverb to the ſame purpoſe: *As ſoon goes the Lamb's Skin to Market as the Sheep's.* The *Fr.* ſay: *Auſſi tôt meurt le veau que la vache.* (The calf may die as ſoon as the cow.)

YOU'NGER [ʒeonʒeꞃ, *Sax.* *junior*, L.] more young.

The YOUNGER Brother the better Gentleman.

Tho' this proverb contradicts their notions, who think ſuch perſons only the *beſt Gentlemen*, who have the *largeſt Eſtates*, and it being the cuſtom of *England*, for the eldeſt ſon to go away with the *whole Patrimony*, it may to them ſeem a paradox; but as it is grounded on a different notion, ſo there have been and are plentiful inſtances to confirm the truth of it; for while the *elder Brother* of a houſe, depending on his eſtate, is either indulged by *Parents*, or gives up himſelf to an *indolent* humour, that his ſoul in his body, like a ſword in the ſcabbard, ruſts for want of uſe, thinking his eſtate ſufficient to gentilize him, if he have but only the accompliſhment of a *Fox-Hunter* or a *Country Juſtice*; the *younger Brother* being put to his ſhifts, having no inheritance to depend upon, by plying his ſtudies hard at home, and accompliſhing himſelf by travels abroad, oftentimes, either by *arts* or *arms*, raiſes himſelf to a conſpicuous pitch of honour, and ſo becomes much the better *Gentleman*: For, *'Tis Manners make a Man*, which was the uſual motto *William* of *Wickham*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, founder of the college there, and new college at *Oxford*, inſcribed on the places of his founding.

Younger *Regiment or Officer*, that which was laſt raiſed, and that officer whoſe commiſſion is of the lateſt date, tho' he be ever ſo old, and have ſerved ever ſo long in other capacities.

You'ngling [ȝeonȝlinȝ, *Sax.*] a young creature.

You'ngster [of ȝeonȝeꞃ, *Sax.*] a young man, a youth, a novice.

Younkers [with *Sailors*] are the young men, fore maſt men, whoſe buſineſs is to take in the top ſails, or top and yard, for furling the ſail, ſlinging the yards, *&c.* and to take their turns at the helm.

Your [eoƿeꞃ, or iueꞃ, *Sax.* **euer**, H. G.] pertaining or belonging to you.

Yours, the ſame when uſed abſolutely, without a ſubſtantive immediately following.

Youth [ȝeoȝuð, ioȝuð, *Sax.* **jeüght**, *Du.* **jugend**, G.] a young man; alſo youthful ſtate.

When old Age is evil, Youth can learn no good.

This proverb is a very good and neceſſary caution to parents and houſe-keepers how they behave themſelves before their children and ſervants leſt they give them ill examples; than which nothing makes a deeper impreſſion in youth. That child or ſervant muſt be endued with a more than ordinary ſhare of prudence and good conduct, who will heſitate at doing what they ſee their parents or maſters do before them. The *Latins* ſay: *Ne crimina noſtra ſequantur, A nobis geniti.*

If Youth knew what Age will crave.
It ſure would ſtrive to get and ſave.

It is a very good argument for parſimony in our young days, that in old age our wants encreaſe, and our abilities to ſupply them, either by the labour of the hands or the brain, decreaſe, in portion as we advance in years.

A lazy Youth, a louſy age.

H. G. **Faule Jugend macht lauſg es Alter.**

This proverb ſhews what is the conſequence of idleneſs in youth, *viz.* poverty in old age, than which nothing can be more miſerable.

Youth, is repreſented in *Painting*, *Sculpture*, &c. by a young man, in the prime of his years, with his mouth bound, (ſignifying that ſilence is not only commendable, but neceſſary in youth) holding under one arm a hare (as a ſymbol of watchfulneſs) and in the other a fiſh. Or, clad in blue, with a garland of flowers on his head, in a dancing poſture, and playing on a harp.

Youth *Wort*, an herb.

You'thful [ȝeoȝðꝼull, *Sax.*] young.

Youthfulness [of ȝeoȝuð and ꝼyllneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] youthful ſtate, *&c.*

Ypsiloi'des [on account of its reſemblance of Y, the *Greek Upſilon*] the third genuine ſuture of the cranium; alſo a certain bone at the root of the tongue.

Yuba, an *Indian* herb, of which the natives make bread.

Yule [ȝehol, *Sax.*] *Chriſtmaſs-Time.*

It is eaſy to cry Yule at other Men's Coſt.

It is eaſy to keep holiday, make a figure, or give great entertainments at the expence of other people. Spoken to thoſe, who being ſupported in their extravagancies, can do what thoſe can't do who ſtand on their own bottom.

Yule *Block* [ȝehul, *Sax.* **block**, *Du.* and G.] a *Chriſtmaſs-Block.*

Yule-*Games*, *Chriſtmaſs Gambols*, ſuch ſports as are uſed on that feſtival.

Yule *of Auguſt*, the firſt day of *Auguſt*, called *Lammas-Day.*

Z

Z z, *Roman* and *Saxon*; *Z z*, Italick; Ʒ ʒ, *Engliſh*, is the laſt letter of the alphabet; Z ζ, *Greek*, is the ſixth, and ז, the eighth of the *Hebrew*; it has the ſound of *ſ*, but very ſoft and ſomething hiſſing, not as if it had a *d* before it, as it is generally defin'd, it is ſeldom us'd.

Z was a numeral letter ſignifying 2000.

Z̄, with a daſh at the top, ſignified 2000 times 2000.

Z [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſignifies a dram.

Za'ccho [with *Architects*] the loweſt part of the pedeſtal of a column.

Za'ffren } any thing of a yellow colour, antiently, for
Za'fren } that reaſon, apply'd chiefly to *Oker*; now uſed only for the *Crocus* which we call *Saffron*.

Za'gaye or *Haſſagaye*, a ſort of javelin uſed by the *Moors*.

Zairagiah [with the *Arabs*] a kind of divination, performed by divers wheels or circles concentrick to each other, and noted with divers letters, which are brought to anſwer to each other by moving the circles according to certain rules.

A Za'ny [prob. of *zanei*, It. or of *Sanna*, a ſcoff, according to *Skinner*] one who makes it his buſineſs to move laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew a buffoon.

Za'morin, a title of ſovereign princes in *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

Zampo'gni, a common flute or whiſtle.

Za'phara, a mineral uſed by potters to make a ſky colour.

Ze'a [ζέα, *Gr.*] ſpelt; alſo beer, barley.

Zeal [*zele*, F. *zelo*, It. and Sp. from *zelus*, L.] an earneſt paſſion for any thing, but eſpecially for one's religion and the wellfare of one's country.

Zeal, may be properly repreſented by a *Jeſuit* holding in one hand a ſcourge, and in the other a burning lamp.

Zea'lot [*zeloteur*, F. *zelatore*, It. *zelador*, Sp. of *zelotes*, L. ζηλωτης, *Gr.*] a zealous perſon, a great ſtickler for a party, principle or opinion.

Zea'lously [*zelo*, L. *avec zele*, F. εν ζηλω *Gr.*] after a zealous manner.

Zea'lousness [of *zelotypus*, L. of ζηλότυπος, *Gr.* and *neſs*] zealous principle, zeal.

Ze'bra, an *Indian* beaſt like a mule.

Ze'chin [ſo named from *Zecha*, a place in *Venice* where the mint is ſettled for coinage] a gold coin worth about 7 *s.* 5 *d.* *Sterling.*

Zedoary [*zedoairé*, F. *zedoario*, It. and L.] a ſpicy plant ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent, and not ſo biting.

Ze'nith [טנח סמח, *Arab.* the top of the head] the vertical point of the heavens, being 90 degrees diſtant from the horizon.

Zenith [with *Aſtronomers*] the vertex or point in the heavens, directly over one's head. If we conceive a line drawn thro' the obſerver's eye and the centre of the earth, which muſt neceſſarily be perpendicular to the horizon, it will reach to a point among the fixed ſtars, called the *Zenith*, Arab.

Zenith *Diſtance* [*Aſtronomy*] is the complement of the ſun or ſtars meridian altitude; or what the meridian altitude wants of 90 degrees.

Ze'nsus [with *Arithmeticians*] a ſquare number or the ſecond power.

Zeopy'rum [of ζέα and πυρῶ, *Gr.* wheat, ſpelt and wheat] A Sort of grain between ſpelt and wheat.

Ze'phyrus [ζήφυρος q. ζωη, life, and φόρος, *Gr.* bringing] the weſt wind; ſo named by the *Greeks*; and *Favonius* by the *Latins.*

Ze'reth [צרת, *Heb.* a ſpan] an *Hebrew* long meaſure, containing nine inches.

Ze'rna [in *Medicine*] a tetter or ring-worm.

Ze'ro, a name given to a cypher or (o) eſpecially by the *French.*

Zero's [ζειρὸς, *Gr.*] a ſort of cryſtal.

Zest, the woody thick ſkin, quartering the kernel of a walnut; alſo a chip of orange or lemon peel, ſuch as is uſed to be ſqueez'd into ale, *&c.* to give them a flavour.

To Zest [with *Confectioners*] is to cut the peel of oranges or lemons from the top to the bottom into ſmall chips, as thin as poſſible.

Ze'ta [Z or ζ, *Gr.*] the name of the ſixth letter in the *Greek* alphabet.

Zeta } [of τȣ̃ ζεῖν, to be warm, or ζην, *Gr.* to live]
Zetecula } a little withdrawing room, with pipes running along the walls, to receive from below either the cool air or the heat of warm water.

Zete'tick *Method* [with *Mathematicians*] is the algebraical or analytical method of reſolving problems, whereby the nature and reaſon of the thing is principally ſought for and diſcovered.

Zete'tice [ζετητικὴ of ζητεω, *Gr.* to ſeek] the method uſed to inveſtigate or find out the ſolution of a problem.

Zeu'gma [ζευγμα of ξευγνυω, *Gr.* to join] a figure in *Grammar*, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſly, and to the other by ſupplement, as *Luſt overcame Shame*, *Boldneſs Fear*, and *Madneſs Reaſon.* If the verb be expreſſed in the beginning, it is called *Protozeugma*, as *we went both I and he*; and if in the middle, *Meſozeugma*, as *he went and I*; and if in the end. *Hypozeugma*, as *I and he went.* And the like is to be underſtood, of the adjective, *Zeugma*; which is alſo made three ways; 1. In perſon, as *I and you learn.* 2. In gender, as *herus & hera eſt irata* 3. In number, as *hic illius arma hic currus fuit.*

Zibelli'na. a ſable, a ſmall wild creature, ſomewhat leſs than a martern, breeding in the woods of *Muſcovy*, bearing a very rich fur.

ZIBE'THUM [prob. of זוב, *Heb.* to flow, whence ζαπέτιον, Gr.] civet; a perſume like musk, contained in kernelly bladders in the groin of a civet cat.

ZINK, a ſort of ſemi-metal, it reſembles *Biſmuth* in moſt things, only that it is leſs friable, and even yields a little under the hammer. Being mingled with turmerick and melted copper it gives the metal a gold colour.

ZINK [zinck, G.] a metallick marcaſite, which ſome call *Spelter*, others *Biſmuth*.

ZI'ZIPHU [in *Pharmacy*] a kind of fruit called jujubes.

ZOCK, a mineral alſo called *Spelter*.

ZO'CCO } [in *Archit*] a ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being
ZO'CLE } a low, ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport
SOCLE } a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low, ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column, *&c.* inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe or plinth.

Continued ZOCLE, a continued pedeſtal on which a ſtructure is raiſed; but has no baſe nor cornice.

ZODIACK [*zodiaque*, F. *zodiaco*, It. and Sp. of of *zodiacus*, L. ζωδιακὸς, τὸ ζω, τῶν ζώων, Gr. the living creatures, the figures of which are painted in it on globes, or which poſſibly ſome have imagined to be in it] a zone or belt which is imagined in the heavens, which the ecliptick line divides into two equal parts, and which on either ſide is terminated by a circle parallel to the ecliptick line, and eight degrees diſtant from it, on according of the ſmall inclinations of the orbits of the planets to the plane of the ecliptick; or it is one of the greateſt imaginary circles of the heavens, paſſing obliquely between the two poles of the world: It is cut into two equal parts by the equator; one of which comprehends the ſix northern ſigns towards the *Arctick* pole, and the other the ſix ſouthern ſigns towards the *Antarctick* pole. It is furniſhed with twelve conſtellations, repreſented by the figures of twelve living creatures. The Sun goes about this circle every year, and the moon once a month: and in the middle of it is the ecliptick line, from which the ſun never departs; but the moon and planets wander up and down for the ſpace of eight degrees, and ſometimes more on both.

ZODIACK *of the Comets*, Mr. *Caſſini*, has obſerved a certain tract in the heavens, within the bounds of which (by many obſervations) he has diſcovered that moſt comets keep, but not all of them. This *Zodiack* he makes of the ſame breadth with the other *Zodiack* and marks it with ſigns or conſtellations like that; which are *Antinous*, *Pegaſus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the *leſſer Dog*, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpio* and *Sagittary*.

ZOI'LUS [ζωιλος, *Gr.*] an envious perſon.

ZONA [in *Medicine*] a kind of herpes that runs round the body, *L.* of *Gr.*

ZONE [F. *zona*, It. Sp. and L. ζώνη, *Gr.*] a belt, a girdle, ſuch as virgins anciently wore about their middle, when they were eſpouſed or married, and which the bridegroom untied the firſt night.

ZONE [in *Phyſick*] a diſeaſe, a kind of ſhingles called *Ignis Sacer*.

ZONE [in *Geography*] is a ſpace contained between two parallels. The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *Zones*: The firſt is contained between the two *Tropicks*, and is called the *Torrid Zone*. There are two *Temperate Zones* and two *Frigid Zones*: The *Northern Temperate Zone* is terminated by the tropick of *Cancer* and the *Arctick* polar circle: The *Southern Temperate Zone* is contained between the tropick of *Capricorn* and the polar circle. The *Frigid Zones* are circumſcribed by the *Polar Circles*, and the poles are in the centers of them,

Torrid ZONE [*Zona Torrida*, L. ſo called, *q* parching or ſcorching zone; becauſe being directly under the Sun's rays (the ſun's beams falling directly on it) they continually cauſe ſuch an exceſs of heat that by the ancients it was thought uninhabitable] is a faſcia or band ſurrounding the terraqueous globe, and terminated by the two tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lying in the middle of the two *Temperate Zones*, and terminated by the *Equator* into two equal parts, its breadth being 47 degrees, or about 2820 miles.

Temperate ZONES, are ſo called becauſe of their temperate ſituation between the *torrid Zone* and the two *frigid Zones*, the one on the north ſide the *Equator*, between the *Arctick* polar circle and the tropick of *Cancer*, which is called the *Northern*; and the other between the *Antarctick* polar circle and the tropick of *Capricorn*, which is called the *Southern*; each of them taking in 42 degrees or about 2580 miles in breadth.

The Frigid or Frozen ZONES [ſo named of *frigidus*, L. exceeding cold; becauſe they being far remote from the courſe of the ſun in the ecliptick, they can partake of but little of its heat are ſegments of the ſurface of the earth terminated, the one by the *Antarctick*, and the other by the *Arctick* circle, comprehended between the poles and the polar circles: that toward the *South* is not yet known whether it be land or water; that towards the *North* contains part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoſeda*, *Nova Zembla*, *Greenland*, and ſome other parts of *North America*.

ZOOGONI'A [ζωογονία of ζωὸς, alive, and γονὴ, Gr. an offſpring] a breeding or bringing forth of animals or living creatures.

ZOO'GRAPHER } [of ζωὴ, life, and γραφευς, a deſcriber,
ZOO'GRAPHIST } *Gr.*] one who deſcribes the nature, properties, forms, *&c.* of animals of any kind.

ZOO'GRAPHY [ζωογραφία of ζωὴ, life, and γραφὴ, deſcription, *Gr.*] a deſcription of the forms, natures, *&c.* of any kind of living creatures, either birds, beaſts or fiſhes. *&c.*

ZOO'LOGY [of ζῶον, an animal, and λογία *Gr.* a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe or treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHTHALMON [ζωοφθαλμος, *Gr.*] the herb *Sengreen* or *Houſleek*.

ZOO'TOMIST [of ζωοτομία, *Gr.*] an artiſt at diſſecting the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'PHYTES [of ζωόφυτον, of ζῶων and φυτὸν Gr. a plant] certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals, as ſpurges.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column* [*Architecture*] a ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS [ζωοφορὸς *Gr.*] a part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals

ZOO'TOMY [ζωοτομία of ζῶον and τομὴ *Gr.* a cutting] an artificial diſſection of the bodies of brute beaſts, or any animal except man.

ZOPATA [of *Zapada Span.* a ſhoe] a feſtival or ceremony obſerv'd in *Italy*, in the courts of certain princes on St. *Nicholas*'s day, wherein perſons hide preſents in the ſhoes or ſlippers of thoſe they would do honour to; in ſuch a manner as may ſurprize them on the morrow, when they come to dreſs.

This is done in imitation of the practice of St. *Nicholas*, who us'd in the night time to throw purſes in at windows of poor maids to be marriage portions for them.

ZO'PYRUM [Ζώπυρον, *Gr.*] the herb *Puleal* of the mountain.

ZO'PISSA [ζώπισσα, *Gr*] the beſt ſort of pitch; ſcraped off from the ſides of ſhips and tempered with wax and ſalt.

ZORONY'SUS [ζωρονύσος, *Gr.*] a precious ſtone found in the river *Indus*, which magicians make uſe of.

ZO'TICA [ζωτικη, *Gr*] the vital faculty.

ZU'CHE [*old Rec.*] a withered or dry ſtock of wood.

ZUI'NGLIANS [ſo call'd of *Huldric Zuinglius*] a branch of ancient reformers or proteſtants.

ZUPA'LIUM [in *Medicine*] a ſort of phyſical potion, a julep.

ZUZ [זוז, *Heb*] a coin, four of which make a ſhekel, in value about ſeven pence halfpenny.

ZYGIA'LI [of ζυγὸς, Gr. *Libra*] ſuch perſons as are born under the ſign *Libra*.

ZY'GOMA [ζύγωμα, *Gr*,] one of the bones of the upper jaw, which on the upper part joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward part having a long proceſs or knob, called *Proceſſus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [*Anatomy*] a muſcle of the face, ſo named by *Riolanus*, becauſe it riſes from the *Zygoma*; but is inſerted near the corner of the lips: when this muſcle and its partner act, they draw both lips upwards, and make a pleaſant countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [ζυγοστάτης, *Gr.*] a clerk of the market, an officer who overſees the weights.

ZYMI'TES [ζυμίτης, *Gr.*] leavened bread.

ZY'MOMA [ζύμωμα, *Gr.*] leaven or leavening.

ZYMOMA [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] any kind of ferment, as that of the nitrous air, the watery juice in the mouth, the acid or ſharp liquor in the ſtomach, the blood in the ſpleen, *&c.*

ZYMOSI'METER [of ζυμοσις and μέτρον, *Gr.* a meaſure] an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of fermentation ariſing from the mixture of divers liquors; or the temperament or degree of heat in the blood of animals. *&c.*

ZYMOSIS [ζύμωσις, *Gr.*] fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [ζυθόγαλα of ζύθος, ale, and γάλα, Gr. *milk*] poſſet drink.

ZY'THUM [ζίθος, *Gr.*] a drink made of corn or malt, either ale or beer.

ZZ, theſe two letters were uſed by the ancients to ſignify myrrh, from ζμύρνη, but they are uſed by later writers for *Zinziber*, ginger.

FINIS.

Words us'd by SHAKESPEAR *and Others, which occur'd too late to be inſerted in their proper Places.*

A

ACCORDANT, agreeing, alſo agreable.

AFFECTIVE, moving the Affections.

AFFECTS, for the Affections.

To ANTAGONIZE, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing, to oppoſe, to contradict.

APPLIANCE, Application.

AZURAL, pertaining to azure or blue.

B.

BESMI'RCHED, ſullied, daubed, fouled.

BEWI'TCHMENT, the Action of Bewitching; alſo a being bewitched.

BYE'NTAL, the Yard or privy Member of a Horſe.

C

CANNIBALLY, like or after the Manner of Cannibals, or Eaters of Human Fleſh.

To CA'PONIZE, to make a Capon; to eunuchate, to geld.

CIRCUMVE'CTION, a carrying round about, *L.*

COLORE'TIC, belonging to Colours.

COMPA'STURES, a large Tract of Paſture or Paſture-Grounds lying together.

CONGRU'ING, agreeing together.

To CONTI'NGE [of *contingere*, L.] to happen, to fall out.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, contrarily, contrary-wiſe.

CONVE'RTITE, a Convert, one converted to the Chriſtian Faith, *&c.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE, apt or inclinable to Correſpondence.

CRE'SCIVE [of *creſcere*, L.] of a growing Nature or Quality.

CU'RSORARY [of *curſorius*, L.] for curſory, *i. e.* haſty.

D

DEBOSH'D } [of *debauche*, F.] debauched, lewd, *&c.*
DEBOY'ST }

To DEFIDE [of *diffidere*, L.] to diſtruſt.

DEFU'NCTION. a final Performance of any Office; alſo Deceaſe, Death.

To DERA'CINATE [of *deraciner*, F.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out.

The DE'SPERATE, for Deſperation.

DIRE'CTITUDE, Rectitude, Straitneſs.

DISNA'TURED, Ill-natured.

DISOCCIDE'NTATED, ſwerv'd or declined from the Weſt, ſpoken of a Sun-Dial.

To DISPRO'PERTY, to take away Property from a Perſon, *&c.*

DRO'PSIED, dropſical, afflicted with the Dropſy.

E

To ELFE *the Hair*, to tie it up in knots or ringlets.

EMBA'LLING, making up into Bales or Packs.

EMBOU'NDED, limited, kept or reſtrain'd within Bounds.

To ENFREE'DOM, to make a Perſon free.

To ENGLU'T, to glut, or over-fill.

To ENRI'NG, to put on or adorn with a Ring.

ENSCHE'DU'LED, ſet down in a Writing call'd a Schedule.

To ENTWI'ST, to twiſt together.

ENWO'MBED, incloſed in the Womb.

EXCO'CTED, thoroughly boiled, or digeſted.

EX PROFE'SSO, by Profeſſion, profeſſedly.

F

FEAVOU'R, a Fever.

FEAVOU'ROUS, feveriſh.

FIXTURE, a Fixation, a fixedneſs, *&c.*

FOX SHIP, Cunning, Craftineſs.

To FOWLE *one by the Ears*, to lug him by the Ears.

FRAU'GHTAGE, Freight.

G

GAMBLER, a Guinea dropper.

To GIRD *a Perſon*, to banter, revile him, *&c.*

To GOD *a Perſon*, to reverence him too highly.

To GLEEK, to joke, gibe, banter, *&c.*

GUILE *of Ale or Beer*, the Quantity brewed at one Brewing.

H

To HAVOCK, to make Havock, to waſte or deſtroy.

HARLEQUI'NADE, the Geſtures, Actions or Speech of a Harlequin, a Mimickry, Buffoonery.

HARLEQUINSHIP, the Office State or Condition of a Mimick or Buffoon.

I

I'MITARY [of *imitatorius*, L.] Imitatory, or belonging to Imitation.

IMPA'RTANCE, an imparting to another.

IMPU'TRIBLE [*imputribilis*, L.] not liable to putrify or be putrified.

INFI'XED [*infixus*, L.] fixed into.

INCUNEA'TION, a getting or forcing in Wedge-wiſe.

L

LEVIRATE [*levir*, L.] the State or Condition of a Wife or Huſband's Brother.

LIBRA'TORY, by Way of Libration, or ſwinging to and fro.

To LOWT, to look ſourly, ſurlily, or clowniſhly.

M

MACULATE, for maculated, ſpotted, fouled, ſtained.

MA'PPERY [of *mappa*, L.] Table Linen.

MILITA'RIST, a military Man, a Soldier.

MI'NSTRELSY, a Band of Minſtrels or Muſicians.

MISGRA'FFED, grafted amiſs.

MONA'RCHO, a Monarch.

MO'NSTRED, rendred monſtrous.

To MOUNTEBANK IT, to act the Part of a Mountebank.

MULTITU'DINOUS, of or belonging to a Multitude.

N

A NAVAL, a Fleet or Naval Power.

NEGLE'CTION, for Neglect.

NEURE'TICK [of *νευρον*, *Gr.* a Nerve] of or pertaining to the Nerves.

O

OFFI'CIAL, officious.

To OVER-GLA'NCE, to over-look or look over.

ORGI'LLOUS [of *orgueilleux*, F.] proud, haughty, arrogant, preſumptuous.

P

To PAGEANT *it*, to appear with Pomp and Pageantry.

To PARLE, for Parley.

To PEREGRI'NATE [*peregrinare*, L.] to travel into diſtant Countries.

PERDU'RABLE [*F.* of *L.*] capable of holding out or laſting a long Time.

PH'ISNOMY. See *Phyſiognomy.*

PLA'USIVE, applauding.

PORTA'NCE [of *porter*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To POWT, to lour, look ſurlily and doggedly, putting forth the Lips.

To PRANK *it*, to play merry Pranks.

PRECE'PTIAL, of, or pertaining to Commands.

PREDECEA'S'D, Deceaſed, or dead before.

To be PRIVATE, to be privy to a Secret.

PROTRA'CTIVE, of a protracting Nature, apt or proper for drawing out into a Length.

PROTE'CTORATE, Protectorſhip.

PRO'FITLESS, unprofitable.

PUNCTI'LIOUS, very nice and exact, ſtanding upon Punctilio's.

Q

To QUEEN *it*, to take upon a Perſon's Self the State, Majeſty, Title or Dignity of a Queen.

To QUIRE *it*, to ſing in Conſort, as the Choir does.

R

RAREFIABLE, capable of being rarefied.

REBOA'TION, and echoing or reſounding.

RE'LEGATED [*relegatus*, L.] Baniſhed.

To RENE'GE [of *re* again, and *negare*. L.] to deny over and over, alſo forwards and backwards.

To RESE'ND [of *re* and ꞅenꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſend back or again.

REVO'KEMENT, a revoking.

The ROUNDER, a Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

RU'BIOUS, of, belonging to, or like a Ruby.

S

SA'VAGERY, Savageneſs.

SCROYLES, inſolent Fellows or Rebels.

SE'MBLATIVE [of *ſemblant*, F.] reſembling, like.

SHI'FTABLE, capable of being ſhifted or changed.

SPE'RULE, a little Sphere.

SUBVENTANEOUS, addled; as a ſubventaneous Egg.

SU'FFERANCE, a ſuffering Pains, bearing Afflictions.

To STEAD, to ſtand in Stead, to be uſeful to, *&c.*

SUPER DAINTY, over dainty.

To SUPER PRAISE, to praiſe too highly.

SUPER SERVICEABLE, over and above Serviceable.

T

To THRONE, to ſet up or place in a Throne.

A TO'RCHER, a Torch-Light; alſo the Sun.

V

The VAUNT, the firſt beginning.

VAWARD, the Fore-front.

VENTIGES, the Holes of a Flute, Pipe, *&c.*

UNAI'DABLE, that cannot be helped or aided.

UNDEQUAQUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an *Undequaqual Preſſure.*

UNSWA'YABLE [of *un* and ſchweben, *Teut.* to move] that cannot be wielded or ſwayed.

UNVULNERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] not liable to or capable of being wounded.

AN ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF THE NAMES of Perſons and Places in *GREAT-BRITAIN*, and Others mentioned in the Sacred Scriptures: The Theology and Mythology of the Ancients, with their MORALS and ETYMOLOGIES.

AARON [אהרון, Heb. *i. e.* an inhabitant or frequenter of mountains or a mountain of ſtrength of הר a mountain] the brother of *Moſes* and firſt high-prieſt of the *Jews*.

ABCHURCH [St. *Mary* in the ward of *Candlewick*, *London*] according to Mr. *Stow* was formerly written *Upchurch*, and (as he thinks) probably becauſe it ſtood ſo much above the houſes in *Thames ſtreet*.

ABDI [עבדי, *i. e.* my ſervant of עבד a ſervant, and the pronoun affix י my] the father of *Kiſh* the grandfather of king *Saul*.

ABDIEL [עבדיל, *i. e.* the ſervant of God, of עבד and אל abbr. of אלהים God] the name of a man.

ABEL [הבל, *i. e.* vanity] the ſecond ſon of *Adam*, who was ſlain by *Cain*.

ABER [**aber**, C. Br. the mouth; or the fall of a brook, or a leſſer water into a greater. Hence

ABERCONWEY [of **aber** and **Conwey** in the mouth of the river *Conwey*] the name of a city in *Caernarvonſhire* in *Wales*, built by king *Edward* III. out of the ruins of *Caerbaen*.

ABERDEEN [of **aber** and **Don** or **Dee** the river] an univerſity and biſhop's ſee in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW [of **aber** and **Fraw** the name of a river] a place in the iſle of *Angleſea*.

ABERGEVENNY } [of **aber** and **Gevenny** a river] a city in
ABERGENNY } *Monmouthſhire*.

ABIAH [אביה, of אבה and יה the Lord, *q. d.* the will of the Lord] the ſon of *Samuel* the prophet.

ABIATHAR [אביתר, of אב a father יתר excellent, *q. d.* excellent father, or of אב and ותר the remainder] the ſon of *Abimelek*.

ABIEZER [אביעזר, *i. e.* the father's help, of אב a father and עזר help] one of king *David*'s 30 champions.

ABIGAIL [אביגיל, Heb. *i. e.* the father's joy, of אב a father and גיל joy] the wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of king *David*.

ABIMELECH [אבימלך, Heb. *i. e.* my father the king, of אבי my father and מלך a king] a king of *Gerar*.

ABINGDON [*q. d.* *Abby-Town*, Abanꝺune, *Sax* probably on account of an abbey built there by *Ciſſa*, king of the *Vice-Saxons*] a town in *Berkſhire* anciently called *Sheoveſham*.

ABISHAG [אבישג, Heb. *i. e.* the father's error, of אבי and שגג an error] a young damſel who cheriſhed *David* in his old age.

ABISHAI [אבישי, Heb. *i. e.* the father's reward, of אבי and שי a gift or reward] one of king *David*'s 30 companions.

ABNER [אבנר, Heb. *i. e.* the father's light or lamp, of אב and נר a lamp] king *Saul*'s uncle and captain-general of his army.

ABRAHAM } [אברהם, Heb. *i. e.* the father of a great
ABRAM } multitude, of אב and רבה many and הם abbrev. of מהומה a company, or אברם of אב and רום high, *i. e.* high father] the great patriarch of the jewiſh nation.

ABSALOM [of אבשלום, Heb. *i. e.* the father's peace, of אב and שלום peace] a ſon of king *David*.

ACHAN [עכן, Heb. *i. e.* ſure it is he] a king of *Gath*.

ACTON [of Aac, *Sax.* an oak, nd aꞇun a town] the name of ſeveral towns.

ACHITOPHEL [אחיטופל, of אחי a brother and תפל fallen, Heb. *q. d.* a brother forſaken] one of king *David*'s counſellors.

ACTON *Burnel*, a caſtle in *Shropſhire*, remarkable for a parliament being held there in the time of king *Edward* I. in which the law called *Statute-Merchant* was enacted on that account called the ſtatute of *Acton Burnel*.

A'DAM [אדם, Heb. *i. e.* red earth] the name of the firſt man created.

ADDLE-STREET [in *Wood-ſtreet*, *London*] a ſtreet anciently called *King-Adel-Street*, of king *Adelſtan*, who, as tradition ſays, had a houſe at the eaſt end of the church of *St. Alban*'s *Wood-ſtreet*, which houſe had a door into *Adel-ſtreet*.

ADDERBOURN [of æꞇꞇep, *Sax.* an adder, and **bourn** a river] a place ſo called from its turning and winding like a ſnake.

ADELM [of eaꝺ, *Sax.* happineſs, and helm, *Sax.* an helmet, *i. e.* a protector of happineſs] a man's name.

ADOLPH [eaꝺulph, of eaꝺ happineſs, and ulph, *Sax.* help] a Chriſtian name of men.

ADONAI [אדני, *Heb.* Lord or my Lord] a name which the jews always pronounce inſtead of יהוה *Jehovah*.

ADONIAH [אדניהו, *i. e.* ruling Lord] the name of one of king *David*'s ſons.

ADONIBE'ZEK [אדניבזק Heb. *i. e.* Lord of בזק *Bezek* or of lightening] one of the *Canaanitiſh* kings.

ADONIZEDEK [אדניזדק, Heb. *i. e.* the juſtice of the Lord] a king of *Jeruſalem*.

ADO'NIS was a beautiful young ſhepherd the ſon of *Cynaras* king of *Cyprus*, and the daughter *Myrrha*, who uſed to be much upon the mountain *Libanus*, whither *Venus* is ſaid often to deſcend to meet him; *Mars* envying him, being his rival, and therefore turning himſelf into a wild boar, one day as *Adonis* was hunting, ſtruck him into the groin with his tuſk and kill'd him. *Venus* hearing his dying voice haſtened to his aſſiſtance, and by the way prick'd her foot with a thorn, and the blood falling upon a roſe, turned it from a lily colour to a carnation; the goddeſs laid his body in ſoft lettuce, and bewail'd his death after an unuſual manner, and chang'd his blood which was ſhed on the ground, into the flower called the anemone. *Venus* after this went herſelf into Hell, where ſhe obtain'd of *Proſerpine*, that *Adonis* might be with her ſix months in the heavens, and he ſhould remain the other ſix months in the infernal regions.

By *Adonis*, mythologiſts mean the ſun, who during the ſummer ſigns is with *Venus*, that is, with the earth we inhabit; but during the other ſix is in a manner abſent from us; or elſe they by *Adonis* underſtand corn which is hid ſix months under ground, before the coming of the time of harveſt. And by the *Bear* that killed *Adonis*, they underſtand the winter, when his beams are of no force to expel the cold, which is the enemy of *Adonis* and *Venus*, *i. e.* of beauty and procreation.

ADRAMMELEK [אדרמלך, of אדר greatneſs, or of אדרת a cloak and מלך a king, *i. e.* the greatneſs or cloak of the king] the name of an idol of the *Aſſyrians*.

ADRA'STIA, otherwiſe called *Erynnis*, according to the poets the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neceſſity*, the revenger of impieties, that laid hold of all ſouls, notwithſtanding their various turns and ſubterfuges, and brought them to juſtice and puniſhment, and ſunk them into the moſt profound, unheard of, and eternal darkneſs.

ÆL } in compound names is a *Saxon* particle, and ſignifies
AL } all or altogether.

AEL } a *Saxon* particle according to the different dialects,
ÆLF } and is pronounced *Ulf*, *Hulf*, *Wulf*, *i. e.* help.

ÆDULPH [of eaꝺ ancient and ulph, *Sax.* help] the name of a biſhop of *Litchfield*, *A. D.* 790.

ÆLFEGUS [of æl all and ꝼæʒen, *Sax.* merry, *q. d.* always merry] an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ÆLFRED [of æl all and ꝼꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* peace] a pious and victorious king of the *Engliſh-Saxons*.

ÆLGIVE [of æl all and ʒiꝼan, *Sax.* to give] the wife of *Edgar*, king of the *Engliſh-Saxons*.

Æ'OLUS [according to the *Poets*] was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Aceſta*, who being god of the winds, had his reſidence in one of the iſlands near *Sicily*, called *Strongyle*, where he is feigned to have kept the winds cloſe priſoners in a cave, giving them liberty when he thought convenient.

The moral of this is, *Æolus* was once lord of the ſeven iſlands on the weſt part of *Sicily*, and being well skill'd in divining from what coaſts the winds would blow, which he conjectured from ſmoak aſcending from the *Æolian* iſlands, and of the fiery eruptions, could foretel ſtorms and tempeſts, and what winds would rule for ſuch a ſeaſon; for before the ſouth wind blew, the iſland *Lipara* would be covered with a thick cloud; and before the north, the iſle would ſend forth clear flames, with exceeding great noiſe and roaring. Some ſaid that *Strongyle* others that *Lipara* was the habitation and work-houſe of *Vulcan*, and this they thought confirmed by the ſtones that were thrown out upon it by fiery eruptions. The ancients us'd to lay down rough iron, and the reward for working it into ſwords or other neceſſary utenſils, and are reported to find them ready made upon the ſhore the next morning. The former opinion gave the *Poets* a handle to make him king of the winds.

Æscula'pius [Ἀσκλήπιος of α privative, and τοῦ σκίλλεσθαι becauſe de ſuffers not to die] the poets make him the ſon of *Apollo* by the nymph *Coronis*, whom *Apollo* kill'd with an arrow while ſhe was big with child, becauſe ſhe had admitted another to her bed, but preſerv'd the child by cutting it out of her womb, and afterwards 'twas ſuckled by a goat.

Others ſay, that *Æſculapius* was a poor infant, whom his cruel parents being aſham'd to own, laid in a wood near *Epidaurus*, and was fortunately found by ſome huntſmen, who obſerving a lambent flame about its head, they accounting it a prognoſtick that the child would prove in time an eminent perſon, put him to nurſe to a woman named *Trigo*. Being grown up, he ſtudied phyſick under *Chiron* the *Centaur*, and proved ſo great a proficient in the art, that he obtained the ſtile of the god of phyſick.

He had a temple built to him in a city of the *Romans* named *Tetrapolis*, which was enrich'd with noble preſents, offered by perſons, who aſcrib'd their recovery out of dangerous ſickneſſes to *Æſculapius*. And the walls of this temple were hung, and in a manner hid, with memorials of miracles done by him.

The *Grecians* celebrated plays to him every five years, nine days after the *Iſthmean* games in the woods near the city *Epidaurus*. *Æſculapius* was worſhipped under the form of a ſerpent by the *Romans*, who, when the city of *Rome* was grievouſly afflicted with the plague, ſent embaſſadors to *Epidaurus* to fetch the god *Æſculapius* to their aſſiſtance, and they ſay the ſerpent that was worſhipped there for *Æſculapius*, follow'd the embaſſadors of its own accord to the ſhip that carried it to *Rome* The *Romans* built a temple for it in the iſle call'd *Tiberina*. Sick people us'd to lye in this temple for recovery of their health, and oftentimes, when they found themſelves no better, revil'd *Æſculapius*

To *Æſculapius* were dedicated the ſerpent, the goat, the raven, the dog and the dragon.

The ancients painted him in the form of an old man with a long beard, having on his head a crown made of the branch of a bay-tree, and in his hand a ſtaff full of knots, about which a ſerpent twiſted itſelf, and at his feet was either a dog or an owl.

Theſe things were deſign'd as hieroglyphicks of the qualities of a good phyſician, intimating that he ought to be as cunning as a ſerpent, as vigilant as a dog, as experienc'd as a perſon of great age, to be capable of managing a concern ſo difficult as phyſick is.

It is reported that *Dionyſius*, the *Sicilian* tyrant coming into a temple, where the ſtatues of *Apollo* and *Æſculapius* were ſtanding together, *Æſculapius* having a grave beard of maſſy gold, he took away the beard, colouring his ſacrilege by putting a jeſt upon *Æſculapius*, ſaying, it was not juſt that he ſhould have a beard, when *Apollo* his father had none.

Æthelingey } **Athelney** } [of ea water and æðel, *Sax*. noble, *q. d.* a noble iſland] an iſland in *Somerſetſhire*, where the two rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which king *Alfred* hid himſelf, having been diſcomfited by the *Danes*.

Africa [of ἀ and φρίκη, Gr. *i. e.* without cold] one of the four parts of the world, parted from *Europe* by the mediterranean; ſo call'd from the great heats of that climate.

Agabus [ἀγαβος, Gr. a graſhopper] the name of a prophet.

Agag [אגג *Heb. i. e.* a roof, upper room, &c.] a king of the *Amalekites*, &c.

Agelnoth [of eʒlan to grieve and nohꞇ, *Sax*. not, *q. d.* not at all void of grief] an archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſurnamed the *Good*.

Agnes [ἁγνής, Gr. chaſte] a proper name of women.

Ahab [אחאב, *Heb.* of אח a brother and אב a father, *i. e.* the father's brother] the name of an impious king of *Iſrael*.

Ahaz [אחז, *Heb* he took hold of or a poſſeſſion] a king of *Judah*.

Ahaziah [אחזיה, Heb. of אחז he took hold of and יה, the lord] a king of *Iſrael*.

Ahiezer [אחיעזר, of אח and עזר Heb. help] a prince of the tribe of *Dan*.

Ahimelech [אחימלך, of אח and מלך, Heb. a king] a prieſt who entertained *David* at *Nob*.

Aholiah [אחוליה, of אחל a tent and יה, Heb. *i. e.* the tabernacle of the lord] an exquiſite artificer among the jews.

Aholibamah [אהוליבמה, of אהלי my tent, and במה high] the name of *Eſau*'s wife.

Aidon [aꝺon, C. Br. *i. e* the wing of an army] the name of a caſtle in *Northumberland*, where was a ſtation of the *Roman* army under *Julius Cæſar*, as *Camden* ſuppoſes.

Ailresford [eaʒleꞅꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax. q. d. Eaglesford*] a town in *Kent* memorable for a great overthrow given to *Hengiſt* and the *Saxon* army, by *Vortimer* the *Britiſh* king.

Al } **Ald** } [ealꝺ, *Sax*. old] a word joined to the names of places denoting their antiquity.

St. **Albans**, a town in the country of *Hertford*, anciently called Weꞃlamceꞅteꞃ by the *Engliſh-Saxons*, and thence in Latin *Verulamium*, in engliſh *Verulam*, called *St. Albans* on account of the murder of St. *Alban*.

Albert [albrecht, Teut. *i. e.* all bright] a proper name of men ſo called.

Albion [ſo called, as ſome ſay, of *albis rupibus*, *i. e.* the white rocks; or, as others, of *Albion* I know not what giant] an ancient name of *Great Britain*.

Aldermanbury [in *London*] a ſtreet, &c. in the ward of *Cripplegate*, ſo called from the bury or court of aldermen, which was held there, before the building of *Guild-hall*.

Aldersgate, takes its name from its antiquity, being one of the four gates that were built at the firſt ſetting up of the city-wall; and as *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* was ſo called from its age, ſo this is from being the older of the two; but rather of *Elders*, *i. e.* ancient men. This gate being become ruinous, was rebuilt in the year 1617. The north ſide of it is adorned with the figure of king *James* I. on horſeback in *relievo*, in the ſame poſture that he came into *England*, and made his publick entry into *London* through that gate. On each ſide is a niche; in which are the figures of the prophets *Jeremiah* and *Samuel*; *Jeremiah* on the eaſt-ſide, and *Samuel* on the weſt; with references to *Jeremiah*, the 17th chapter and 25th verſe, *Then ſhall enter into the gates of this city, kings and princes ſitting upon the throne of* David, *riding in chariots and on horſes, they and their princes the men of* Judah, *and the inhabitants of* Jeruſalem *and this city ſhall remain for ever* And the 12th chapter of the 1ſt book of *Samuel* and 1ſt verſe, *And* Samuel *ſaid unto all* Iſrael, *behold, I have hearkened unto your voice, in all that ye have ſaid unto me, and have made a king over you.*

Over the middle of the arch is the arms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* quartered.

On the ſouth-ſide of the gate is the effigies of king *James* I. ſitting in his chair of ſtate in his royal robes; the rooms over the gate are the dwelling of the common cryer of the city for the time being.

Aldgate, St. *Botolph*'s *Aldgate*, ſo called from St. *Botolph* a *Briton* born in *Cornwall*; of whom ſo many miracles were ſaid to have been wrought by him, that he was ſainted, and had many churches in this city dedicated to him. It was called *Aldgate* or *Oldgate* from its antiquity. being one of the firſt gates erected as an eaſt-entrance into it. This gate was new built in the year 1609; upon the top of the gate eaſtward, ſtands a fair golden ſphere with a vane on it. On the upper battlements are two ancient ſoldiers, each holding a ſtone ball in his hand, as denying entrance to any bold enemies. Beneath in a large ſquare, ſtands the figure of king *James* I. in gilt armour; at his feet on one ſide is a golden lion, and on the other ſide an unicorn chain'd and couchant; the firſt is the ſupporter for *England*, and the unicorn for *Scotland*: their being in a couchant poſture is an emblem of the union of the two kingdoms, as alſo it denotes their awe and humility in the preſence of ſo great a prince. On the weſt-ſide of the gate, the higheſt of all, is the figure of fortune gilt with gold, ſtanding upon a maund or globe, with a proſperous ſail ſpreading over her head, and looking pleaſantly on the city. Beneath this figure in a large ſquare, are placed the king's arms, ſomewhat lower, and to grace each ſide of the gate, are placed two female figures, the one the emblem of *Peace* with a dove upon one of her hands, and a gilded wreath or garland in the other; and on the north ſide ſtands the figure of *Charity* with a child at her breaſt, and another in her hand, implying where *Peace Love* and *Charity* proſper, and are embraced, that city ſhall be happy. The rooms over this gate, are the dwelling-houſe of one of the lord mayor's carvers.

Aldingham [of ælꝺinʒ of elꝺian to retard] a village in *Lancaſhire*, ſo named from the roughneſs and craggedneſs of the ways, which retard travellers.

Aldred [*q. d. all dread*] a chriſtian name.

Aldulph [of ealꝺ, *Sax*. ancient and ulph, help] the name of an archbiſhop of *Litchfield*, *A. D.* 790.

Aldworth [of ealꝺ and ƿoꞃð, *Sax*. a walk] a town in *Berkſhire*.

Ale'cto [Ἀλήκτω, of α priv. and λήγω to ceaſe, *q. d.* without ceaſing] the daughter of *Acheron* and *Night*, or *Pluto* and *Proſerpine*, and one of the furies of hell.

Alesbury [æʒleꞅburʒ, *Sax. q. d. Eaglesburg*] a town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

Alexander [of ἀλέξω, to help and ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς a man, *q. d.* a helper of men] a proper name.

Alfred [of æl all and ꝼꞃæꝺe, *Sax*. peace] a learned and pious king of *England*, who made a law that all freemen poſſeſſing two hides of land ſhould bring up their ſons in religion and learning.

Alfreton [Ælꝼꞃeꝺton, *Sax. q. d. Alfred's-Town*] a town in *Derbyſhire*, ſuppoſed to be built by king *Alfred*.

Alice [*Adeliza*, L. probably of æðel *Sax*. noble] a woman's chriſtian name.

Allingham } [probably of allinʒa, *Sax.* altogether and
Allington } ham, *Sax.* a village or ꞇon, *Sax. q.* a very famous town] a place in *Hampſhire.*

Almonbury [prob. corruptly for *Albanbury, i. e.* the city or grove of St. *Alban*] a place in *Yorkſhire*, where *Paulinus* the apoſtle built a cathedral and dedicated it to St. *Alban* the firſt *Engliſh* martyr,

Alcester [of the river *Aln* which runs by, and *caſtrum*, L. a caſtle] a town in *Cumberland*, famous on account of a ſynod of *Engliſh Saxons* held there.

Alpheg [of alle all and ꝼeʒan, *Sax.* to conjoin, *q. d.* a man fit for any thing] a chriſtian name of men.

Alphonsus [of helphuns, Goth. *i. e.* our help] a chriſtian name of men.

Alresford [*i. e.* the ford of the river *Alre*] a place in *Northamptonſhire* famous for a battle fought there.

Alric } [*Alaricus*, a *Gothic-Latin* name] a king of
Alaric } *Kent.*

Alswold [all, *Sax.* all and ƿealꝺan, *Sax.*] to govern, *q. d. to govern all*; or, as others will, of alle and ƿealꝺ, *Sax.* wood, becauſe his territories conſiſted moſt of woods] the name of a king of *Northumberland.*

Alwerton [All ƿeaꞃ ꞇun, *Sax. q. d.* a town furniſhed with many wears or banks to keep off the waters.]

Alwin [of All and ƿin, *Sax.* a victor, *q.* one who wins all at diſputation] an eminent *Engliſh Saxon*, tutor to *Charles the Great.*

Amalek [עמלך, of אם the people and לחך he licked] the ſon of *Eliphaz.*

Amasa [עמשא, Heb. *i. e.* ſparing the people] a ſon of *Abigail.*

Amasia [אמציהו, of עמצ ſtrength and יה the lord] a king of *Judah.*

Ambleside [called *Amblogana* by the *Romans*] an ancient city in *Weſtmoreland.*

Ambresbury [ſo called of *Ambroſe*, a king of the *Britons*, who was ſlain there] a town in *Wiltſhire.*

Ambrose [Ἀμϐρόσιος, Gr. immortality] a proper name of men.

Ame'rica [ſo called by *Americus Veſpuſius*, who made a farther diſcovery than *Columbus*, *anno* 1497.] the fourth part of the world of late well known, firſt diſcovered in the year 1492.

Amersham [Aʒmunꝺeꞅham, of ac an oak, munꝺ a mound or fence and ham, *Sax.* a village] probably *q. d.* a village fenced from the violence of the winds by a row of oaks; but others ſay of one *Agmundus* the builder of it] a town in *Buckinhamſhire.*

Amery } [enꞃice, *Sax.* always rich] a proper name of
Americk } men.

Amminadab [עמי־נריב, *Heb. i. e.* the people of the Almighty; alſo a willing people] a prince of the tribe of *Dan.*

Ammon [עמון, *i. e.* the ſon of my people] the ſon of *Lot.*

Amnon [עמנון, *Heb. i. e.* true; alſo an artificer or inſtructor] king *David*'s firſt-born ſon.

Amos [עמוס, *Heb. i. e.* a burden] the name of a prophet.

Amoz [אמוצ, *Heb. i. e.* ſtrong] the father of *Iſaiah* the prophet.

Amram [עמרם, *Heb. i. e.* a high people] the father of *Moſes.*

Amraphel [אמרפל, *Heb. q, d.* a ſpeaking deſtruction] a king of *Shinar.*

A'nachis [among the *Romans*] one of the four penates or houſhold gods, who (they believed) from their birth attended every body; whoſe names were *Dymon, i. e.* power; *Tyche,* i. e. fortune; *Heros, i. e.* love, and *Ananche, i. e.* neceſſity.

Anai'tis, a goddeſs of the *Armenians*; the ſame as *Succoth Benoth* of the *Babylonians* the *Venus* of *Armenia*, who had a temple erected to her, in which virgins proſtituted themſelves before marriage. See *Venus.* The like cuſtom was in *Lydia*.

Anak [ענק, *Heb. i. e.* a collar or chain] the name of a giant.

Anamim [ענמים, *Heb.*] Bochartus thinks his deſcendants were the *Ammonites*, or the inhabitants of that part of *Lybia*, where ſtood the temple of *Jupiter Ammon.* Theſe were deſcended, according to *Herodotus* partly from the *Egyptians* and partly from the *Ethiopians.*

Anandale [of Uar am, *Brit. i. e.* upon the mother river] a place in *Scotland.*

Ananiah } [ענניה, of ענן a cloud and יה the lord] a
Ananias } proper name.

Anderness [acmunꝺeꞃneꞅꞅe, of ac an oak, munꝺ a mound and neꞅe *Sax.* a promontory encompaſſed with oaks to defend it from the winds] a place in *Lancaſhire.*

Anderson [*q. d.* the ſon of *Andrew*] a ſurname.

Anderton [probably for *Andrew's-Town*] a ſurname.

Andover [anꝺeꝼeꞃ and anꞇeaꝼaꞃan, *Sax. q. d.* the ferry of the river *Ancon*] a town in *Hampſhire.*

Andradswald [of ꝺꞃæꝺ and ƿalꝺ, *q. d.* a terrible wood] the name of a wood in *Suſſex* once 120 miles long.

Andrew [Ἀνδρέας of ἀνδρὸς, Gr. courageous] a chriſtian name of men.

Andrews [of *Andrew*, *q.* the ſon of *Andrew*] a ſurname.

St. Andrew's [in *Scotland*] ſo called of their patron-ſaint, before called *Regimund*, *q. d.* St. *Regulus*'s mount.

Anglesey [anʒles ea, *i. e.* the iſle of the *Engliſh*] it is an iſland lying in the *Iriſh* ſea over-againſt *Caernarvon*, in *North-Wales*, anciently called *Mona* by the *Romans*, moneʒ by the *Saxons*,, and *Angleſey* when the angles or *Engliſh* took poſſeſſion of it.

Anglia, that part of *Great Britain* now called *England.*

Anselm [Hangshelm, Teut. a defender of his companions] a proper name of men.

Anniseed clear, as it is now called inſtead of dame *Annice* or *Agnes the clear*, a well or ſpring at *Hoxton* near the city of *London.*

St. Antholin's [in *Watling-ſtreet*, commonly called *St. Anthonine's*, and for ſhortneſs *Antlin's*, was dedicated to the memory of St. *Anthony the Great*, a monk. born in *Egypt*, *A. D.* 251, who died in the year 356, aged 105 years. He was called the holy abbot of the monks of *Egypt* in the time of *Conſtantine the Great.* King *Henry* II. of *England* founded a cell to him, near this church. He was much celebrated for his miracles while living, and for his holineſs when dead.

Antipater [Ἀντιπατὴρ, of ἀντὶ againſt and πατὴρ, Gr. a father] a proper name of men.

A'nubis [*anupta*, of *a* privative and *nubere* to marry, L.] call'd alſo *Iſis*, a goddeſs of the *Egyptians*, who, the poets ſay, was *Ino*, the daughter of *Inachus*, whom *Jupiter* having lain with, transform'd into a white cow to skreen her from the rage and jealouſy of his wife *Juno*; after her death ſhe was ador'd by the *Egyptians*; her hair was preſerv'd as a ſacred relick in her temple at *Memphis*; ſhe was honour'd as the goddeſs of navigation and the weather. Her ſtatue was a cow with horns, or as ſome ſay, an image with the head of a dog, holding a palm in one hand, and a caduce in the other. Her prieſts were initiated with blood and water, had their heads and beards ſhaven, and wore all white linnen garments. At the entrance of her temple was the ſtatue of a *Sphinx*, to ſignify that ſhe was a myſterious goddeſs. For her ſake the *Egpytians* kept in the corner of her temple a white cow, which when it dy'd they all mourn'd as for a prince, till another was put in the place of the dead beaſt. The ſame is ſaid of *Apis*, ſee *Iſis* and *Ino.*

Anwick } [ealpic, of the river *Aln* and ƿic, *Sax.* a haven]
Alnwick } a town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the captivity of *William* and death of *Malcolm* III, kings of *Scotland.*

A'pis was to be the calf of a cow incapable of bearing another, and no otherwiſe to be impregnated (as the *Egyptians* imagined) than by thunder, the marks which diſtinguiſh'd him from all others were theſe: His body was black, except one ſquare of white on the forehead, and a knot like a beetle under his tongue. Others reckon 29 marks peculiar to this beaſt. They ſacrificed bulls to him, and were very nice in the choice; they kill'd them, flead them, ſtruck off their heads, and carried it with many imprecations to market and ſold it to ſome *Grecian*; but if no ſuch perſon were to be found they threw it into the river, with this form of execration, *may the evils impending over the perſons now ſacrificing, or the* egyptians *in general, fall upon this Head.* When the *Apis* died, and his funeral pomp was over, the prieſts who had this office ſought out for another with the ſame marks, and when they had found one, the lamentations immediately ceaſed; and the prieſts lead the calf firſt unto the city of *Nile*, where he was fed for 40 days, from thence he was tranſported in a veſſel with a gilded cabin to *Memphis*, as their god, and turned into the grove of *Vulcan.* The reaſon they gave for this worſhip was, becauſe the ſoul of *Oſiris*, as they pretended, migrated into a bull of this ſort, and by a ſucceſſive tranſmigration paſſes from one to another, as often as one died and another was found. The *Apis* was conſulted as an oracle, the manner of conſulting him was by obſerving into which chamber of the two that were prepared for him he entred; his going into the one of them being conſtrued as a good omen; and into the other as a bad one; or elſe they offered him food, and from his accepting or refuſing it, concluded the anſwer favourable, or the contrary.

Apollo [*according to the Poets*] was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in the iſland *Delos*, which lay under water, floating in the *Ægean* ſea: *Juno* being enraged at her husband's amours, had covenanted with the *Earth* to allow *Ino* no other place; but *Neptune* out of pity raiſed it up and fixed it. When *Apollo* came of age, remembring to what ſhifts and extremities the ſerpent *Python* had put *Apollo*, he ſlew him, he was one of the moſt genteel of the heathen gods, of whom they do not relate ſuch filthy ſtories as of the other. They make him the god of wiſdom, phyſick, muſick, learning, *&c.*

The ancients repreſented him as a young man, without a beard, and rays of light about his head, having in one hand a harp and three graces, and in the other a ſhield and arrows.

He was alſo repreſented with long curled yellow hair, crown'd with laurel, in a purple robe, and a ſilver bow in his hand, placed on a throne of emeralds.

Apuldore [of Apulꝺꞃe, *i. e.* an apple-tree] a town in the county of *Kent*.

Appleby [called *Aballaba*, by the *Romans*] a town in *Weſtmoreland*.

Arabella [of *Bella* and *ara*, L. *i. e.* a fair altar] a proper name of women.

Ara'bia [of ערב, Heb. black, or of *Harabi*, *Heb.* a thief or robber] the one on account of their ſwarthy complexion, and the latter on account of their thieviſh diſpoſition. The *Arabians* having in all ages been ſo addicted to this vice, that, as *Martin del Rio* obſerves, it was as uſual with the *Jews* to call a thief an *Arabian*, as it was to call a merchant a *Canaanite*, and a mathematician a *Chaldæan*.

Aram [ארם, Heb *i. e.* highneſs or deceit] the fifth ſon of *Shem*, ſeems to have had for his lot *Meſopotamia* and *Syria* comcomprehending the countries weſtward of *Aſſyria*, as far as the *Mediterranean* ſea (if we except *Phœnicia* and *Paleſtine*.)

Arondel [*arondelle*, F. a ſwallow] becauſe this family bears a ſwallow in its coat of arms] the name of a town and earldom in *Cornwall*.

Arphaxad [ארפכשד, of רפא, he healed and שור deſolation, *i. e.* a healer of deſolation] a ſon of *Shem*, a province of *Aſſyria*, towards the north part of *Arrayachitis*; but others ſettle him with his family in *Chaldæa*, where indeed we find his deſcendants till the time of *Abraham*. And could it be prov'd that the *Chaſdim* or *Chaldeans* derive their name as well as from that *Patriarch*, as *Joſephus* affirms; there would be no doubt of this laſt being the true opinion.

Some who make but one and the ſame perſon of *Arphaxad* and *Cainan*, who is inſerted between him and *Salah* in the ſeptuagint verſion, ſuppoſe him to be the founder of the monarchy of *China*.

Arthur [Arthur, Brit. *i. e.* a ſtrong man] a famous warlike king of the *Britons*.

Arundel [*q.* a dale near the river *Arun*] a town in the county of *Suſſex*.

Asa [עסא, Heb. *i. e.* a healer of ſickneſs] a king of *Jeruſalem*.

Asahel [עשהאל, Heb. *i. e.* God has wrought] a brother of *Joab*.

Asaph (St.) born in the 6th century, of an honourable family, and at *Clan Elvy* in the county of *Flint*, now after him called *St. Aſaph*, he having obtained the biſhoprick or abbacy by his learning and piety.

Ash [of aꞅh *Sax.*] at the beginning of proper names of places or perſons, generally denotes that the name was derived from the aſh-tree, as *Aſhby*, *Aſhton*.

Ashby de la Zouch [of aſh-trees growing there and by, *Sax.* an inhabitation, and is called *De la Zouch*, to diſtinguiſh it from three other *Aſhbys* in the ſame county] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

Asher [אשר, Heb. *i. e.* bleſſed] was the ſecond ſon of *Shem*, his country at the diſperſion lay next to *Elam's*, on the weſt or north-weſt call'd likewiſe after him *Aſhur*, and by the *Greeks Aſyria* at preſent *Curdeſtan* or the country of the *Curds*. *Perron* ſuppoſes he was driven out of *Shinaar* by *Nimrod*, *Ham*'s grandſon, which indeed ſeems to be the caſe. And that it was *Aſhur* and not *Nimrod*, who went out of *Shinaar* into *Aſſyria* and built *Nineveh* and other cities, as *Perizonius* has prov'd clearly; alſo the land of *Aſſyria*.

Ashford [of the river *Eſh* and *ford* called *Eſhtisford*] a place in the county of *Kent*.

Asia one of the four parts of the world ſaid to be ſo called of *Aſia* the wife of *Prometheus*.

Ashkenaz [אשכנז. *Heb*] the ſon of *Gomer* the plantations of *Gomer's* ſons may be preſumed to be about *Phrygia*. 1. *Aſhkenaz*, as it ſeems ſhould be ſeated near *Armenia* in the eaſtern part of *Aſia minor*; for the ſcripture among the nations that were to be call'd by the *Medes* under *Cyrus* to deſtroy *Babylon* mentions *Ararat Minui*, and *Aſhkenaz*. And to prove that the *Aſhkenaz* mentioned by *Jeremiah* were the people of theſe parts, it is ſhewn out of *Xenophon* that *Hyſtaſpes* having conquered *Phrygia* that lies on the *Helleſpont* brought thence many of the horſe and other ſoldiers which *Cyrus* carried with him to the ſiege of *Babylon*. In a word, the *Pontus Euxinus* or *Axinus* as it was firſt called by the *Greeks* is ſuppos'd to be a corruption of the ſea of *Aſhkenaz*.

A'shtaroth [עשתרות, *Heb.* or as the ſeptuagint Ἀστάρτη, or as the *Phœnicians* called her *Aſtroarche*] was the chief Goddeſs of the *Sidonians*; ſome take *Luna* [the moon] to be meant, and ſome *Venus*.

That *Luna* is meant is notable, becauſe the *Pagans* talked of the *Sun* and *Moon* as husband and wife, and in *Jeremiah* ſhe is called the queen of heaven.

Philo Biblius relates, that this *Aſhtaroth* having taken upon her the ſhape of a bull, travelled all over the world, and upon her return landed at *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*, and there conſecrated a ſtar, that ſhe found in her way, that had fallen from the ſky to the earth; though ſome ſay ſhe was worſhipped in the ſhape of an ewe. The manner of worſhipping her was after the manner of that of *Venus*, by committing fornication in her temple. It ſhould ſeem that the *Heathens* thought, as ſhe had a viſible influence in the generation of children, and upon the humours and affections of women, ſo they ought in her adoration to perform thoſe actions, unto which ſhe incited them.

Athaliah [עתליה, of עת the time and יה of the lord] the daughter of *Omri* king of *Iſrael*.

Athelin [probably of aꝺ an oath and helm a keeper, *Sax.*] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Atheling [Æðelinᵹ, *Sax. i. e.* noble] a title given to the eldeſt ſon of the king in the *Saxon* times.

Athelstanford [Aðelꞅtanꞅ ꝼoꞃꝺ, *i. e.* the ford of *Athelſtan*, king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*] where he ferry'd over his army againſt the *Scots*.

The Atlantii, a people in *Africa* of *Atlas* the ſon of *Uranus*.

Atlas, the brother or ſon of *Japetus* according to Dr. *Cumberland*; but according to *Sanconiatho*, the brother.

A'tlas, an ancient king of *Mauritania*, who becauſe of his great skill in aſtronomy, the poets have feign'd him to bear up or ſupport the heavens, or whole frame of the world upon his ſhoulder, and to have been metamorphos'd into a vaſt mountain of a prodigious height, now called *Anchiſa* or *Montes claros*. And from him a book of univerſal geography, which contains the maps of the whole world, is called an *Atlas*; as if they were view'd from the top of that celebrated mountain, which the ancients eſteemed the higheſt in the world; or rather on account of their containing or holding the whole world like *Atlas*.

Audley *End* [of alꝺ old and leaᵹ, *Sax.* a field] a ſumptuous palace in the county of *Eſſex* built by *Thomas Audley* chancellor of *England*, and now belonging to the dukes of *Suffolk*.

Audrey [of æðel noble and ꝺꞃeaꝺ fear, *Sax.*] an abbeſs of the royal *Engliſh-Saxon* blood, wife to *Ælgfrid* king of *Northumberland*, canonized after her death.

Aukland [of ac, Sax. an oak and lanꝺ, Sax.] a town in the the county of *Durham*, anciently called *Biſhops-Aukland* on account of a fine palace the biſhop had there.

A'ulcaster [Allenceaꞅteꞃ, Sax.] of the river *Aln* and *caſtrum* a city or caſtle] a town in *Warwickſhire*.

Aurora, according to the poets, was the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Theia*, whom *Orpheus* calls the forerunner of the god *Titan*; becauſe ſhe is that light that gives notice of the riſing of the ſun above our hemiſphere.

Aurora is repreſented by the poets, as riſing out of the ocean, riding in a golden chariot, having her fingers of a violet or a roſey or a ſaffron colour, dropping with a gentle dew, by this denoting the colours we ſee in the morning, cauſed in the air by the light and vapours. *Virgil* deſcribes her aſcending with horſes of a flame colour; *Theocritus* with white with reſpect more to the nature of light itſelf, than to the vapours which ariſe with it.

Aylsford [ealneꞅ ꝼoꞃꝺ Sax.] a town in *Kent* anciently called by the *Britons* Sarſtaig Pebail, becauſe they had overcome the *Saxons* there; otherwiſe called *Anglesford*, becauſe *Vortimer* the *Briton* fell upon *Hengiſt* and his *Saxons*, and routed them there.

B

Ba'al [in *Heb.* בעל, ſignifies Lord or Mighty] an idol of the *Moabites* and *Phœnicians*, called alſo *Bel*, and is thought to have been the firſt of idols.

When the ſcripture mentions *Baal* without any other addition, we are to underſtand the God, who by the *Pagans* was eſteemed the chief deity, or *Jupiter*. So that in the language of the *Heathens Baal* imports as much as *Jehovah* and *Adonai* in the ſacred.

Baal Be'rith [בעל ברית, *Heb.* i. e. the Lord of the covenant] this was another God of the *Phœnicians*.

Baal Gad [בעל-גר, *Heb.* i. e. the Lord of a troop] was the God from whoſe providence and will all worldly felicity did proceed.

Baalim [בעלים, Syr. lords] a god of the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*, the plural number of *Baal* and *Bel*; ſome learned writers underſtand by *Baalim* the deified ſouls of men, and ſome apply it to the *Semones* or *Semidei*, i. e. to the half Gods of the *Pagans*. It is more probable, that they worſhipped the ſun and ſtars, of which they did daily experience their good influence and power.

Baalpe'or [בעל פעור, *Heb.* Βεελφεγὼρ, Gr.] was an obſcene deity of the *Moabites* at mount *Peor* beyond *Jordan*. Some think this to be *Jupiter Tonans*, i. e. *Jupiter* the *Thunderer*; others take it for *Saturn* or the ſun; but others are of opinion that it was *Priapus* the laſcivious and obſcene deity; for that the *Jews* worſhipped him after the ſame manner, that the *Greeks* worſhipped *Priapus* by committing fornication in his temple. And this deity was chiefly worſhipped by women, and therefore he was named, the God of women.

Baa'lzebub [בעל-זבוב, *Heb.* Βααλ ζεϐυϐ, *Gr.* i. e. *the Lord of Flies*] was the God of *Ekron*, a city of the *Philiſtines*. Some have been of opinion that the *Iſraelites* gave him this name; becauſe in the performance of ſacrifices that were offered unto him, his prieſts were tormented with ſwarms of flies; whereas ſeveral of the learned *Jewiſh* rabbies ſay, and *Scaliger* from them, there was not a fly to be ſeen in performing the ſacrifices to the true God.

Baasha [בעשא, Heb. *i. e.* making or preſſing together] the name of a king of *Iſrael*.

Babel [בבל Heb. *i. e.* confuſion] a huge tower built by the deſcendants of *Noah* after the flood.

Ba'bylon, anciently the metropolis of *Chaldea*, founded either by *Nimrod* or *Belus*, and by *Ninus* and *Semiramis* improv'd, ſo as to be accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world for its extraordinary walls and gardens. The river *Euphrates* ran thro' the middle of the city, the two ſhores being joyned by a bridge of ſtupendous architecture: Some authors write, that the city, when in its greateſt grandeur, was in compaſs 46 miles. The walls were built by queen *Semiramis* ſo large and high, that ſome write they were 200, others 250, and others 300 feet high; but the moſt common receiv'd meaſure is, that they were fifty cubits high, and ſo broad that three chariots might go upon them without danger. *Diodorus Siculus* writes, that they were 300 or 350 ſtadia in compaſs, that is above twenty-two *Engliſh* miles, and five ſtadia high, having pleaſant gardens on them.

Badbury [Baꝺꝺan-byꞃiᵹ, of Baꝺ a pledge and Byꞃiᵹ a city, *q. d.* the town of hoſtage, probably ſo called becauſe the *Vice-Saxon* kings kept the hoſtages of conquered countries there] a town in *Dorſetſhire* once the court of the *Vice-Saxon* kings.

Ba'cchus, ſome derive *Bacchus* of בר a ſon, and חון, *Chus*, q. d. the ſon of *Chus*, and ſo they will have it that *Bacchus* and *Nimrod* are the ſame perſons; but (according to the *Heathen* theogony, he was the ſon of *Jupiter*, and the nymph *Semele*.

He is ſaid to have been the inventor of the uſe of wine, which he giving the *Indians* to drink, they at firſt thought he had given them poiſon, becauſe it not only made them drunk, but mad too.

He was uſually painted with a mitre upon his head, or a garland of roſes, or elſe with a bald pate, which was to intimate the effect of the exceſs of wine. In the one hand he held a ſickle, in the other a pitcher: He was always repreſented young, becauſe the moderate uſe of wine warms the blood, and keeps the body in a youthful ſtrength and colour.

His chariot was drawn by tygers, his habit was the skin of a deer, his ſcepter was a lance adorned with branches of ivy, and of the vine,

His temple was next to that of *Minerva*, the intent of which was to intimate how uſeful wine is to revive the ſpirits, and aſſiſt the fancy in invention; and for that reaſon the ancients ſacrificed the quick-ſighted dragon to him; and the chattering magpye was alſo conſecrated to him, becauſe wine makes perſons prate.

The truth of the poets *Bacchus* is ſaid to be this. He whom the *Latins* call *Liber*, and the *Greeks Dionyſius*, and the *Egyptians Oſiris*, was a king of *Niſa* in *Arabia Felix*, who taught the people of that, and the neighbouring countries, the way of ordering vines, and preſerving bees, and ſeveral other uſeful arts, made ſeveral good laws, perſuaded the people to do ſacrifice to their Gods, for which he was greatly honoured by ſeveral civiliz'd Nations.

Bætilici, ſtones worſhipped by the *Phœnicians* on account of *Jacob*'s ſtones anointed at *Bethel*.

Bainard's castle [in *Thames-ſtreet*, *London*] an ancient palace ſo named of *William Bainard*, the builder who came over with *William the Conqueror*, afterwards baron of *Dunmow*.

Balaam [בלעם, of בלי without and עם a people, *Heb.* or בלע ſwallowing or devouring and עם the people, *Heb.*] a prophet among the *Moabites* ſent for by *Balak* to curſe the *Iſraelites*.

Balak [בלק, *Heb. i. e.* he emptied or deſtroy'd] a king of the *Moabites*.

Baldread [of balꝺ bold and ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* counſel] a name of the laſt king of *Kent*.

Baldwin [of balꝺ, *Sax.* and winnen, *Teut.* to win, *q. d.* a bold conqueror] a proper name of men.

Baliol *College* [in *Oxford*] a college built by *John Baliol*, or rather by a king of the *Scots* of that name.

Balthazar [בלתצר, of בלי without and אוצר treaſure *Heb.*] a proper name of men.

Bamborough [Bebban-buꞃᵹh, prob. ſo called of queen *Bebba* who (as *Bede* writes erected it) a town onee the court of the kings of *Northumberland*.

Bambury [of bana man-ſlaughter and byꞃiᵹh, *Sax.* a town, probably ſo named of ſome great ſlaughter there] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

Bangor [anciently called Banchoꝛ or Penchoꝛ, Brit. *i. e.* a capital choir] a biſhop's ſee in *Caernarvonſhire*.

Banoch'sbourn [*i. e.* the *bourn* or river of *Banock* in *Scotland*] a place memorable for the defeat and ſlaughter of *Edward* II, king of *England*.

Bar-jesus [בר-ישוע, Syr. *i. e.* the ſon of Jeſus] a proper name.

Barabbas [בראבא, of בר a ſon and אבא. Syr. a father] the name of a malefactor mentioned by one of the evangeliſts.

Barak [ברק, Heb. *i. e.* lightening] a proper name of men.

Barbara [barbarous, foreign, ſtrange] a proper name of women.

Ba'rbican, a ſtreet on the north-weſt ſide of this city near *Red-croſs-ſtreet*; it takes its name from a watch-tower corruptly called *Barbican* inſtead of Buꞃᵹ Kenninᵹ, *i. e.* the kenning or knowing of the city; becauſe in old time there was a tower ſo called, placed on high ground, and alſo raiſed to a great height; uſed as a watch-tower, from whence a perſon might have a view of the whole city towards the ſouth, and alſo ſee into *Kent*, *Suſſex* and *Surrey*, and alſo every other way, eaſt, north and weſt: but the king cauſed this to be pulled down in the year 1267.

Bardney, a town in *Lincolnſhire*, memorable on account of the tomb of St. *Oſwald* the king.

Bar-jonas [בר-יונה, of בר a ſon and יונה a dove, *Heb.*] a proper name of men.

Barkley [Beoꞃcenian, probably of beoꞃce, *Sax.* a beech-tree and leaꞅ, *Sax.* a field] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſo called on account of beech-trees growing plentifully there.

Barkshire } [of Beꞃꞃoc, *Sax.* a wood and ꞅciꞃe, *Sax.* a
Berkshire } ſhire] ſo named on account of much box growing there.

Barnabas } [ברנבא, probably of בר a ſon and נביא,
Barnaby } *Heb.* a prophet, or as it is interpreted, the ſon of conſolation, a prophet's office being for conſolation] a proper name of men.

Barsabas [ברשבא, of בר a ſon and שבא, Syr. reſt, or of בר a ſon and שוב, to return, *i. e.* the ſon of converſion, Syr. and Heb.] the name of one of the 70 diſciples,

Bartholomew [ברתולמו, of בר a ſon, תלה hanging or elevating and מים waters, Heb. *i. e.* the ſon of him who makes the waters to mount] a proper name of men.

St. **Bartholomew's** *Hoſpital* [in *London*] and hoſpital endowed for the uſe of ſick and lame perſons by king *Edward* VI.

Bartlet, a firname, a diminutive of *Bartholomew*.

Barton [in *Devonſhire*, and elſewhere] the demeſne lands of a manour, and ſometimes the manour-houſe itſelf; alſo outhouſes, fold-yards and back-ſides.

Bartulph [of beoꞃhꞇ, bright and ulph, *Sax.* help] a proper name of men.

Baruk [ברוך, Heb. *i. e.* bleſſed] a proper name of men.

Barzi'llai [ברזלי, of ברזל, Heb. iron] a nobleman among the Jews.

Basil [βασιλεὺς, Gr. royal or kingly] a proper name of men.

Basing [baꞅinᵹ, Sax. a coat of mail, probably ſo named from the reſemblance it has thereunto] a tower and caſtle in *Hampſhire*.

Basing-*hall*, or } anciently called *Baſingis Hawe*, of ba-
Bassishaw-*ſtreet* } ꞅinᵹ a cloak and ape an hall, Sax. *q.* a place for cloth of which cloaks, *&c.* are made] a hall and ſtreet near the *Guild-hall* of *London*.

Batersea [anciently called *Patrick*'s *Ea*, *i. e. Patrick*'s *Iſle*] a town in *Surrey* on the river *Thames*.

Bath [Baꝺ, of baꝺan, Sax. to waſh, *&c.* called by *Antonius* the waters of the ſun; and from the great concourſe of diſeaſed people Acmanceꞅꞇeꞃ, *i. e.* the town of ſick people] a town in the county of *Somerſet*, famous for hot baths there.

Battle *Abbey*, a place in the county of *Suſſex*, ſo called by *William the Conqueror* on account of a ſignal victory obtained over *Harold*, the laſt *Engliſh Saxon* king, which was the firſt ſtep to reducing the whole kingdom to his obedience.

Battle-*bridge*, a place in the county of *York* where *Harold* diſcomfited and ſlew *Harold Hardred* then king of *Norway*; alſo the name of a place in the county of *Middleſex*.

Beatrix [*i. e.* one who makes happy] a proper name of women.

Beauchamp [*i. e.* a good and fair field] a firname.

Beauchief [*beau chef*, *i. e.* a good head] an abbey in *Derbyſhire*, ſo called probably becauſe a great many learned men lived there.

Beaudesert [*q. d.* a pleaſant deſart] a place in the county of *Stafford*.

BEAUFORT [of *beau* and *fort*] *i. e.* a ſumptuous and commodious fort.

BEAULY [*beau lieu, i. e.* a pleaſant place] a tract of land in *Hampſhire*.

BEAUMARIS [*beaumarais*, F. *i. e.* a fair ſen or marſh] a place in the iſle of *Angleſey*.

BEAUMONT [*beau mont*, F. *i. e.* a pretty mount] a proper name.

BEAWDLEY [*beau lieu*, F. *i. e.* a brave pleaſant place for its ſituation] a place in the county of *Worceſter*.

BEDE [beaꝺe, Sax. a prayer] a learned *Engliſh* monk called *Venerable Bede* or *Bede* from his earneſtneſs in prayer.

BEDFORD [Beꝺanꝼoꞃꝺ, *q. d.* beds and publick inns by a ford] the name of the capital town of *Bedfordſhire*.

BEDLAM [*i. e. Bethlehem*] a ſtately hoſpital for mad folks in *Moorfields*.

BEERSHEBA [בארשבע, of באר a well and שבע he ſware or שבועה an oath, *Heb.*] the name of a place in the land of *Canaan*.

St. BEES, a town in *Cumberland*, ſo named from St. *Bega* an *Iriſh* virgin, who lived a ſolitary life there.

BELAMY [*bel ami*, F. fair friend] a proper name.

BELIAI [בליעל, of בלי without, alſo a negative particle, and ועל, *Heb.* he profited, *q. d.* unprofitable] wicked, unprofitable, good for nothing; alſo the devil.

BELINSGATE } BILINGS GATE } [ſo named of king *Belin* or *Belinus*, who founded it; tho' others ſuppoſe of bellen, Teut. to roar, on account of the waves beating againſt the ſhore; others again fetch the name from bælᵹe, Sax. a purſe or wallet, becauſe thoſe who go thither to buy carry ready money] a wharf and fiſh-market and port on the *Thames* in the city of *London*.

BEL [בעל, Chald.] the ſun adored as a deity by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians*.

BELUS, the ſucceſſor of *Ham* in his dominions, the ſame with the *Phut* of *Moſes*.

BELZEBUB } BAALZEBUB } [בעלזבוב, of בעל a lord, and זבוב a flie, Heb. the god of flies] a deity of the *Ekronites*, ſo named of the great number of flies infeſting them at their ſacrifices, or probably that he would chaſe them away.

BENAJAH [בניהו, of בניה a building and יה the Lord, *q. d.* the Lord's building] the ſon of *Jehojada*.

BENHADAD [בן חדד, *i. e.* the ſon of a noiſe] a king of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בנימין, of בן a ſon and ימין a right hand] the youngeſt of the 12 ſons of *Jacob*.

BENNET [of *Benedictus*, L. bleſſed] a proper name of men both Chriſtian and Sirname.

St. BENNETS *in the Holm* [*q. d.* St. *Bennet*'s encompaſſed with rivers] a place in the county of *Norfolk*.

BENSBURY [contracted of *Cnebens bury*, of one *Cneben*, a famous captain of *Etheldred* king of *Kent*, who was ſlain there by *Ceaulin* king of the *Vice-Saxons*] a town in *Surrey*.

BENSON [*q. d.* the ſon of *Ben*, *i. e.* of *Benjamin*] a ſirname.

BERGAMSTEAD [of beoꞃᵹ a fort, ham a home or houſe and ꞅꞇeꝺꝺa, Sax. a place] a town in *Kent*.

BERINGER [of beꞃa, Sax. a beaſt and *gard*, F. a keeper] a proper name.

BERKSHIRE [Beaꞃꞃucꞅciꞃe or Baꞃꞃucꞅciꞃe, Sax.] *Aſienus Menevenſis* derives it from *Berrok*; a certain wood in that country abounding with box; and *Leland* is of his opinion; but Mr. *Camden* and Dr. *Hody* have obſerved that the *Engliſh-Saxons* affected to hold their aſſemblies either in open fields near ſome river or under ſome very large oak; and ſo *Berkſhire* probably may take its name from *Borrock*, *i. e.* a bare oak ſomewhere in the foreſt of *Windſor*, the uſual place of their provincial aſſemblies.

BERMUND [of Beꞃa, Sax and mund, Teut. a mount, or of beꞃan, Sax. to bear or bring and munꝺ, Sax. peace] a proper name.

BERMUNDSEY [Beꞃmunꝺꞅ ea, Sax. *i. e. Bermunds-Iſland*] a place in *Southwark*, anciently famous for an abbey built there by one *Bermund*, either a lord or abbot of that place.

BERNARD [ſome derive it of *bearn* a child and ard, *Du.* nature; but *Verſtegan* derives it of *Beorn heart*, *q. d.* ſtout heart] a proper name.

BERNICIA [of beoꞃn, Sax. a man child and νικὴ, Gr. victory, anciently call'd Beoꞃnica meᵹðe and Beoꞃnica ꞃice, Sax. ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the warlike diſpoſition of the inhabitants] the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

BERNULPH [of beaꞃn iſſue and ulph, Sax. help] prob. *q. d.* one who provides for his children] the name of a king of the *Mertians*.

BERTHA [of beoꞃhꞇ, Sax. noble, *&c.*] a name of women.

BERTHOLD [of beoꞃhꞇ, Sax. brave, and holꞇ, a ruler, *Sax. q. d.* a good ruler] a proper name of men.

BERTHULPH [of beoꞃhꞇ, Sax. illuſtrious and ulph, *Sax.* help, *q. d.* a famous helper] a biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 900.

BERTHWALD [of beoꞃhꞇ and ƿealꝺan, Sax. to rule] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

BERWENT *Fells* [of the river *Berwent*, and Fellſʒ, Teut. a rock or cliff] certain mountains in *Northumberland* through which the river *Berwent* runs.

BERWICK [of *Aberwick*, of aber, Brit. and ƿic, Sax. a town at the mouth of a river, called alſo beꞃe-ƿun, *Sax. i. e.* corn town] a place in *Northumberland*, anciently a famous ſtrong hold.

BETHLEHEM } BETHLEM } [בית לחם, Heb. *i. e.* the houſe of bread] a city of *Judea*.

BEVANS [*q. d. ap Evans*, *q. d.* come of *Evans* or *John*] a ſirname common to the *Welch*.

BEVERLEY [Beveꞃleᵹa, Sax. *i. e. Bede's-abbey* in *Deer wood*] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

BEZALIEL [בצליל, of ב in, צל a ſhadow and אל God, Heb. *i. e.* in the ſhadow of God] a famous artificer among the Jews.

BILLITER-*lane*, properly *Belzeter's-lane*, of *Belzeter* who built it.

BINCHESTER [of *Vinovium*, L. and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax.] a town in the biſhoprick of *Durham*.

BISHOP'S-GATE takes its name, as is ſuppos'd, from ſome biſhop of *London*, and probably from *Erkenwald* ſon of king *Offa*, and biſhop of *London*, who died in the year 685; and there being the effigies of two biſhops on this gate, as *Erkenwald* might be the founder of it, ſo it is very probable that it was repaired by *William* the *Norman*, who was biſhop of *London* in the time of *William the Conqueror*; both of which were great benefactors to the city.

Over the gate way, on the ſouth and north ſides of the gate, were figures in ſtone perhaps of the greateſt antiquity of any remaining in the city in the year 1730, being probably as old as the gate, that is, about 300 years, this is now pull'd down and another rebuilt.

The ſtone figure of a biſhop on the ſouth-ſide, which ſtands high, has a long beard, eyes ſunk and an old mortified face, the mitre on his head, but both his hands beat or worn off by time. On the north-ſide of the gate is another figure of a biſhop of a larger ſize, mitred, clothed in his *Pontificalibus*, his left hand with the croſier broken off, the right hand bleſſing with the two forefingers, his face ſmooth, and was probably the courtly biſhop *William* the *Norman*, the favourite of *William the Conqueror*, and the other is probably *Erkenwald* who liv'd 400 years before him. Alſo on the north-ſide of the gate on each ſide of the biſhop, but ſomething higher, were two ancient ſtone-images; on the left hand a *Saxon* king, very probably king *Alfred*, who repair'd the city after the *Danes* had burnt it, and the other probably his ſon-in-law *Aldred* earl of *Mercia*, to whom he committed the cuſtody of it. The rooms over this gate are allowed to one of the lord mayor's carvers.

BLETSOE [of bleꞇꞅian, Sax. to bleſs, ꞅeo, Sax. a fight, *q. d.* pleaſant to behold, or becauſe of its proſpect] a town in *Bedfordſhire* formerly called *Bletneſhoe*.

BLUNDEL [probably of *blond*, O. F. red and *el* a dim, *i. e.* reddiſh] a ſirname.

BODMIN [of bod a kite and min, *C. Br.* the bank of a river, probably ſo called on account of the great number of kites that frequent it] the name of a river in *Cornwall*.

BODOARY [of bod and borts a ferry] a place in *Flintſhire*.

BOOZ [בעז, Heb. *i. e.* ſtrength] the grandfather of king *David*.

BOSCASTLE *q. d. Bottereaux-caſtle* from *boterau* a garter, and the name of a noble *Norman* who bore a garter in his coat of arms] a place in the county of *Cornwall*.

BOSEHAM [ſome derive it of bolʒ, Teut. a buſh, ham, Sax. an houſe or boꞃih, Sax. a fence; but *Somner* derives it of *bois*, F. a wood and ham.] a town in *Suſſex*, called alſo *Boſenham*.

BOSS *Alley*, over againſt *Billingſgate*, was ſo call'd of a Boss (*i. e.* a gor-bellied figure of a man) a conduit or ſpring of water continually running over againſt this alley.

BOSTOCK [of boꞇe, *Sax.* boot, or overplus and ꞅꞇocce, *Sax.* the trunk of a tree] a town in *Cheſhire*, once called *Boteſtock*; alſo a ſirname.

St. *Mary* BOTHAW, before the fire of *London*, in 1666, there ſtood on the ſouth-ſide of *Walbrook* ward, from *Canon ſtreet*, betwixt *London ſtone* and *Walbrook* corner, a pariſh church, called St. *Mary Bothaw* or *Boathaw* by the *Erbar*. It was ſo called from a *Haw* or yard, where of old times boats were made and landed from *Dowgate* to be mended.

St. BOTOLPH, *Camden* takes the name to be derived of boaꞇ and ulph, *Sax.* help, *q. d.* the help of boat men, he being the mariner's tutelar ſaint, and on that account was much adored at *Boſton*.

Botontines [*q. d.* buttings, *i. e.* heaps of earth] a place in *Huntingtonſhire.*

Bottel *Bridge* [probably for *Botolph's-bridge*, or of boꞇle, *Sax.* a village] a place in *Huntingtonſhire.*

Boverton [of *bove*, L. an ox and ꞇon, *Sax.*] a town in *Glamorganſhire.*

Bourchier [*q. d. de bello claro*, L. *i. e.* open war] a ſirname.

Bourn [*i. e.* a river] a town in *Lincolnſhire*, where king *Edmund* was crown'd.

St. *Mary le* Bow, this church in *Cheapſide*, in the reign of *William the Conqueror*, being the firſt in this city, built on arches of ſtone, was called *New St. Mary's* church, or St. *Mary de arcubus* or *Le Bow*: or elſe it was ſo called of the ſtone arches and bows in the top of the ſteeple.

Braba'nt, ſo called of *Brabo*, a noble *Roman*, and relation to *Julius Cæſar*, who attended him in his *Gallick* expedition. A dutchy. The people of *Antwerp* tell you a ſtory of a giant that was vanquiſhed by *Brabo*, that had a caſtle where *Antwerp* is now built, who uſed to cut off the hands of all that he took, and throw them into the *Scheld*, whom *Brabo* ſerved in the ſame manner.

Bradford [*q. d.* broad ford] a town in *Wincheſter.*

Brakeley [of *Brake, i. e.* fern, with which it was in ancient times over-run] a town in *Northamptonſhire.*

Brancaster [of *Branodunum* and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* a caſtle] a town in the county of *Norfolk.*

Bra'ndon [probably of brant for burnt and ꞇon, *Sax.* a town, *i. e. burnt town*; or, as *Leland* ſuppoſes, of *bran* a cow and ꝺune, *Sax.* an hill; or elſe of bren, C. Br. a king and ꝺune, *q.* king's-mount] a town in the county of *Suffolk.*

Brecknockmere, a mere in *Brecknockſhire* called by the *Welſh* Linfabethan, *i. e.* the ſtanding ſlough. *Giraldus* calls it *clamoſus, i. e.* noiſy, from the thundering noiſe the ice of it makes when it is thawed.

Brecknockshire, ſo called, as is ſaid, of *Brechanius*, a prince who had 24 daughters, all who were canonized in the choir of ſaints.

Bremicham } [ſome derive it of bꞃyme famous and ham,
Birmingham } *Sax.* an habitation] a town in *Warwickſhire* famous for workmanſhip in hard wares, *i. e.* of iron, *&c.* as knives, ſciſſars, *&c.*

Brentknoll [of brent burnt and knol, *Sax.* the top of a mountain, *q. d.* a mountain ſcorched with the heat of the ſun] a place in *Somerſetſhire.*

Brentford [*q. d. Burntford*] a town in the county of *Middleſex*, commonly called *Branford.*

Brentmarsh [*q. d. Burnt-marſh*; but the monks of *Glaſtenbury* interpret it frogs-marſh, as if brent did anciently ſignify a frog] a place in *Somerſetſhire.*

Brentwood [*i. e. Burnt-wood*] a town in *Eſſex.*

Bretenham [*Cambrobretonium, q. d.* a village on both ſides the river *Breton*] a town in the county of *Suffolk.*

Bridchurch, *q. d.* the church of St. *Bridget*, an *Iriſh* ſaint.

Bridewell [*q. d. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*] formerly an hall or royal palace in *Fleetſtreet* in the city of *London*, now made an houſe of correction for vagrants.

Bridgewater [*q. d.* the Buꞃᵹh of one *Walter*, a ſoldier under *William the Conqueror*, who had this place given him for his ſervice in the wars] a town in *Somerſetſhire.*

Brig [*q. d.* a town by a bridge] a place in *Somerſetſhire.*

Brigantes, the ancient name of the people who inhabited the countries of *York, Lancaſter, Durham, Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland.*

Bristol } [Bꞃiꞅꞇop, *Sax. q. d.* a bright, pleaſant place,
Bristow } ſo named on account of its pleaſant ſituation and ſtately buildings] a wealthy and famous city and ſea-port in *Somerſetſhire.*

Britain, Mr. *Camden* has attempted to prove by ſeveral authorities, that the ancient *Britons* painted their bodies, and that *Brith* in the ancient *Britiſh* ſignifies painted, and ταvία in *Greek* he ſuppoſes ſignifies a region or country, and from theſe two words he forms *Brithania* or *Britannia, i. e.* a land or country of painted men.

The learned *Iſaac Cauſaubon* would derive *Britannia*, from *Brydio*, which in *Britiſh* ſignifies *fervere, æſtuare, &c.* pointing out the heat and violent motion of the *Britiſh* ſea.

Dr. *Skinner* derives it from *Bri*, which in the *Britiſh* ſignifies noble; and *Tain*, which in the ſame language ſignifies a river, ſo that it takes its name from its abounding in excellent rivers.

Bochartus endeavours to prove, that the *Phœnicians* came as far as the iſlands call'd *Caſſiterides* [*i. e.* the *Scilly Iſlands*] which abounded with tin, and *Cornwall* being near the *Caſſeterides*, it is probable they came thither; and ſo they call'd this iſland *Baratanack* or *Brat-anack, i. e.* a land of tin.

Little Britain near *Alderſgate*, was ſo call'd from the dukes of *Britain* having lodgings there.

Brithelm [Beoꞃꞇ-helm, *Sax. q.* bright helmet] the name of a biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells, A. D.* 955.

Brithelmstead [Bꞃiᵹh Ꝺealmeꞅꞇun, *Sax.* ſo named after St. *Brigthelm*] a town in *Suſſex.*

Brithwold [of bꞃiꝺ famous and ƿealꝺan, *Sax.* to bear rule] the name of a biſhop of *Wincheſter, A. D.* 996.

Bucento'ro [βȣκένταυρος, &c.] the name of a large veſſel or ſtately galley, uſed by the *Venetians* in the ceremony of eſpouſing the ſea, when the *Doge* and ſenate go annually on *Aſcenſion-day* with much pomp. and throw a ring into it.

Buce'phalus [of βȣ̃ς an ox and κέφαλος the head, *i. e.* bulls head] the horſe of *Alexander the Great*, ſo call'd on account of having the mark of a bull's head upon his ſhoulder: when he had his ſaddle on and harneſs, he would ſuffer none but *Alexander* to ride him, and would as it were kneel down to take him up, and being wounded in the battle with *Porus*, he carried the king to a place of ſafety, and immediately dropt down dead. *Alexander* built a magnificent tomb for him, and founded a city to his memory calling it *Bucephalia* in the place where he firſt fell, which is ſuppos'd to be now call'd *Labor*, the capital city of *Pengab* in *Indoſtan* or *Racui* now a fine populous city.

Buckingham [of bece, *Sax.* beech and ham, *Sax.* an inhabitation ſo named on account of beech-trees growing there in great abundance] the county town of *Buckinhamſhire.*

Bugden [either of boᵹ and ꝺen, *Sax.* a dale, *q. d.* a plaſhy or watery dale, or of buᵹ and ꝺen, *i. e.* a valley ſhaded with boughs] a town in *Huntingtonſhire.*

Bullness [probably of bwlh, *C. Br.* a ſeparation and neꞅe, *Sax.* a promontory] a place in *Cumberland*, where *England* is ſeparated from *Scotland.*

Burchester [of beꞃn a barn and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* a caſtle] a town in *Oxfordſhire.*

Burford [beoꞃꝼoꞃꝺ, *q. d. Beerford*] a town in *Oxfordſhire.* The inhabitants of this town have a cuſtom of making a dragon annually and carrying it up and down the town on *Midſummer* eve, and alſo the picture of a giant; which is conjectured to have been inſtituted in memory of a victory in the year 750. by *Cuthbert* or *Cuthred* a tributary king of the *Weſt Saxons* over *Ethelbert* king of *Mercia*, whoſe exactions were accounted inſupportable, and who was vanquiſhed near *Burford*, and *Cuthbert* alſo taking his banner, in which was painted a dragon of a gold colour.

Burg [called *Stanmore-burg, q. d.* a ſtone moor town] a place in *Weſtmoreland.*

Burgh *Caſtle* [called anciently Cnobbeꞃꞅ-buꞃᵹh, *Sax. i. e.* the town of one *Cnobber*, ſome petty king who built it] a place in *Suffolk.*

St. Buriens, ſo called of one *Burien* an *Iriſh* ſaint, who had a church there dedicated to his memory.

Burning *Well*, a certain well near *Wiggan* in *Lancaſhire*, into which if a candle be put, it will preſently take fire.

Burstead [buꞃᵹꞅꞇeꝺ, of buꞃᵹ and ꞅꞇeꝺꝺa, *Sax.* a place] a place in *Eſſex.*

Burton *Lazers* [*q. Burton*, of buꞃ and ꞇon and *Lazers*, lepers *i. e.* an hoſpital of lepers] a town in *Leiceſterſhire.*

Bury [of buꞃᵹ, *Sax.* a town] the name of a town in *Cambridgeſhire.*

Buxton [of bocce, *Sax.* a beech-tree and ꞇun, ſo named on account of the great number of beech-trees growing thereabouts] a town in *Derbyſhire* called alſo baꝺꝺecan, *Sax i. e.* hot baths.

By } [bye, *Sax.* an inhabitation or place of abode, of bian,
Bye } *Sax.* to dwell] is a termination added to the names of ſeveral places, as *Appleby, Danby, Derby,* &c.

C

Ca'dmus [*according to the Poets*] was the king of *Thebes*, the ſon of *Agenor* king of the *Phœnicians*, and grandſon to *Epaphus*. *Jupiter* having carried away *Europa* his ſiſter, his father ſent him to many parts of the world to ſeek her out, with a command never to appear before him, till he had found her. But *Cadmus* having made many tedious voyages, and not being able to learn what was become of her, went to *Delphos* to conſult the oracle of *Apollo*, to know what was beſt for him to do, and received his anſwer, that, as ſome ſay, an ox, and as others ſay, a cow ſhould meet him, which he was to follow, and there he ſhould build a city, and ſettle an habitation. Accordingly an ox met him in a province of *Greece*, which was for that reaſon called *Bœotia*. *Cadmus*, in order to obtain the aſſiſtance of heaven in the affair of building the city, deſigned to ſacrifice the ox to the goddeſs *Minerva*; and in order thereto, he ſent his followers to the next fountain, called *Dirce*, to fetch water, but a terrible dragon there ſurprizing them, devoured them alive.

Upon this the goddeſs *Minerva* adviſed *Cadmus* to ſlay the dragon, and having gotten the teeth out of his head, to ſow them in the earth. He did ſo, and ſeveral companies of armed men ſprung up, which fell a fighting, and deſtroying one another, all but five, which being left alive, aſſiſted *Cadmus* in building his city, and furniſhing it with inhabitants.

The city they built, was in *Bœotia*, and called *Thebes*, where he reigned many years.

Herodotus ſays that he brought 16 letters into *Greece*, and taught the people the art of writing.

CADWALLADAR [of **cad** a battle and **gwaladr**, *C. Br.* a captain of war] an ancient king of the *Britons* or *Welſh*.

CAER-CUSTENITH [*q. d. Conſtantius*'s city] a place in *Caernarvonſhire*, C. Br.

CAERDIFF [**Caerdid**, *C. Br.* probably *q. d.* the city of *Didius*] a place in *Glamorganſhire*.

CAER-GUBY [*i. e.* St. *Kibius*'s city or temple, who was a ſcholar of St. *Hilarius*, archbiſhop of the *Picts*, who there lived a *Monkiſh* life] a place in the iſle of *Angleſey*.

CAER-LEON upon *Usk* [ſo called of *Antoninus Iſca*, becauſe he and the ſecond legion, called the *Welſh* legion, was placed there] a place in *Monmouthſhire*, now a poor village; but anciently an archbiſhop's ſee.

CAERMARDEN }
CAERMARTHEN } [of **caer** and *Maridunum*, L. ſo called of *Marius*, a *Roman* general

CAERNARVON [of **caer** a city, **ar** at and **don** or **mon** the iſle of *Man*] a place lying over againſt the iſle of *Man*, famous for the birth of king *Edward* III.

CAIAPHAS [קופא, Heb. *i. e.* an encompaſſer] a high prieſt of the jews.

CAISHOW [ſo called of an ancient *Britiſh* people. who anciently inhabited it] a certain tract of land in *Buckinhamſhire*.

CALEB [כלב, Heb. *i. e.* a dog] a proper name of men.

CAMBRIDGE [probably of **camm**, C. Br. *i. e.* crooked or full of windings, a river and bridge, called by the *Saxons* ᵹꞃanꞇbꞃycᵹe, *i. e. Grant Bridge*. of ᵹꞃon, Sax. a fen] a city and celebrated univerſity.

CAMPDEN }
CAMDEN } [of camp a fight and **den**, Sax] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*. whence the famous antiquary *Camden* had his name.

CANAAN [כנען, Heb: *i. e.* a merchant] the ſon of *Ham*, of whom the land of *Canaan* took its name.

CANDLEWICK *Ward*, takes its name of *Candlewick-ſtreet*, or *Candlewright ſtreet*, which may be ſuppoſed to have been ſo called, either of chandlers or makers of candles, both of wax and tallow (for *Candlewright* is a maker of candles); or pecke, *Sax.* which is the cotton or yarn thereof; or elſe of *Wike*, the ſtreet or place where they uſed to work them. It is now called *Canon-ſtreet*.

CANNINGTON [ſo called of the *Cangi* a people of the *Belgick Britons* who dwelt there] a town in *Somerſetſhire*.

CANO'PUS was the pilot of *Oſiris*'s ſhip, whoſe ſoul after his death is ſaid to have migrated into the fixed ſtar of that name, which is one of the firſt magnitude, but not viſible in *Europe*. This god became famous for the victory obtain'd by him over the *Chaldean* god *Fire*; the ſtory of which in brief is this. The *Chaldeans* carried about their god to combat with thoſe of other provinces, all which it eaſily overcame and deſtroy'd, none of their images being able to reſiſt the force of fire; till at length the prieſt of *Canopus* devis'd this artifice; he took an earthen water-pot full of holes, which he ſtopped up with wax, and having filled it, painted it over, and plac'd the head of and old image upon it, and produc'd it as a god. In the conflict the wax being ſoon melted, the water ruſhed out at the holes and quickly extinguiſh'd the fire. In memory of this victory *Canopus* is uſually repreſented in the manner juſt deſcrib'd, without arms, and having ſcarce any feet to be ſeen.

CANOTWOOD }
CANKWOOD } [probably ſo called, as tho' the wood of St. *Canutus*] a wood in *Staffordſhire*.

CANTERBURY [canꞇƿara biꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] an ancient and famous city, and archbiſhop's ſee, the metropolis of the kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the ſeat of its kings.

CAR }
CHAR } [of **caer**, *C. Br.* a city] is frequently added to the names of cities, as *Carleon*, *Carliſle*, &c.

CARDIGAN [of **caer** and **decan**, *C. Br.* a dean, *q. d. Dean*'s city or town] the county-town of *Cardiganſhire*.

CARISBROOK [anciently called *Whitgar's Burg*, becauſe built by one *Whitgar* a *Saxon*] a caſtle in the iſle of *Wight*, remarkable for the captivity of king *Charles* I.

CARLISLE [of **caer Lualid**, or, as others think, of **gwall**, a trench and **lugu** a tower, *q d.* a fort near a trench, there being a *Roman* trench ſtill to be ſeen near the city] a biſhop's ſee in the county of *Cumberland*.

CASTELLUM *Dennis* [*i. e. Dane's caſtle*, ſo named becauſe the *Danes* pitch'd their camp there] a place in the county of *Cornwall*.

CASTER [anciently called *Kinneburg-ceaſter*, of *Kinneberg* the daughter of *Penda*, the wife of *Alfred* king of *Northumberland*, who built a nunnery there, and took upon her a monaſtick life] a place in *Huntingtonſhire*.

CA'STOR and *Pollux* [according to the *Poets*] were the offſpring of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, queen of *Tyndarus*, king of *Oebalia*, in the manner following. *Jupiter* having had an intimate familiarity with *Leda*, ſhe bronght forth two large eggs, of that which was of *Jupiter* came *Pollux* and *Helena*, and from that which was of *Tindarus* proceeded *Caſtor* and *Clytemneſtra*.

The two brothers, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, had ſuch an entire love one for the other, that they always perform'd their undertakings together, and were, as it were, inſeparable; tho' *Pollux* only was immortal by the privilege of his birth, as proceeding from *Jupiter*: but *Pollux* having ſo intire a love for his brother *Caſtor*, he prevailed upon *Jupiter* to admit him into the number of his ſons. And *Jupiter* made *Caſtor* partaker of immortality with *Pollux*, ſo that they were both to live ſucceſſively one after another, till the time that they were both tranſlated to the ſigns of the zodiack, where they repreſent the conſtellation call'd *Gemini*.

The *Locrenſes* affirm'd, that they ſaw them leading their army againſt the *Crotonians*, riding upon white horſes, with caps on their heads, and lances in their hands: and from this they are thus repreſented in painting and ſculpture.

Homer relates, that *Caſtor* and *Pollux* were companions with *Jaſon*, in fetching back the golden fleece, in which expedition they ſhew'd their courage and ſkill in arms: and that being overtaken by a violent tempeſt in the voyage, they ſaw two flames of fire lighting on the heads of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, which proved to be happy omens or fore tokens of their ſafety. And hence came the ancient cuſtom of mariners, that when meteors, or the dry exhalations of the earth, being inflamed in the air, appeared about their ſhips in a ſtorm, they call'd them *Caſtor* and *Pollux* when two fires or lights appear; and *Helena*, when but one: and when there are two fires appear at ſea together, they prognoſticate and expect ſafety, and enſuing calm; but if but one, they prepare themſelves for the extremity of a violent ſtorm; ſuppoſing *Helena* as dangerous to ſailors, as ſhe was to *Troy*.

CASTLE *Dinas Bren* [of **dinas** a city and **bren** *C. Br.* a king, *q. d. Bren's-caſtle*, or a king's palace] a place in *Denbighſhire*.

CASTLEFORD [*i. e.* a caſtle at the ford] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

CATHARINE [of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure] a name of women.

CATHIEUCHLANI, the name of a people anciently inhabiting the countries of *Bedford*, *Buckingham* and *Hertford*.

CE'CROPS, who reigned in *Athens* and had himſelf the honour to be called *Jupiter*, was the firſt mortal that acknowledged *Jupiter* by the name of *Supreme*, and taught his ſubjects that no ſort of cruelty ought to approach the divine altars, and that nothing that had life ought to be ſacrificed; but rather cakes of their country corn, ſince that clemency and beneficence beſt agreed with the divine nature.

CERBERUS. The poets tell us that *Cerberus* was a dog that had three heads, and was born of *Typhon* and *Echidna*. It is plain, that he was of the city called *Tricarenus*, as well as *Geryon*. They alſo tell us, that *Hercules* dragged this dog out of hell. *Geryon* had great dogs to keep his cattle, one of which was *Cerberus*, the other *Orus*. *Hercules* had ſlain *Orus* in the city of *Tricaria*, [*i. e.* three heads] before he drove away the oxen. One *Moloſſus*, a *Mycenean*, would have begg'd this of *Euryſtheus*; but he refuſing to let him have him, he prevails upon the herdſmen to ſhut up the dog in a cave in *Laconica* near *Tænarus*, and put to him ſome bitches in order for a breed. *Euryſtheus* ſends *Hercules* to find out this dog, and he having wander'd over all *Peloponneſe*, at laſt found out the cave where the dog was hid, and going down into the cave, brought out the dog; and thence they gave it out, that *Hercules* went down into hell through the cave and brought the dog from thence *Palæphatus*.

CERES and *Veſta*. They ſeem to be no other than the earth itſelf; for the ancients call'd her Ἑϛίαν, i. e. διὰ τὸ ἑϛάναι, *i. e.* becauſe it ſtands; or becauſe the univerſal world leans and bears upon it, as on a certain foundation.

And in as much as ſhe is ſaid to produce corn, ſhe very properly bears a garland, heavy with ears of corn.

CHA'RON [according to the *Poets*] was the ſon of *Erebus* and the *Night*; and the ferry-man of *Pluto*, who in an old weather-beaten boat did convey the ſouls of the deceaſed to him over the rivers *Cocytus*, *Perephlegethon*, *Acheron* and *Styx*.

Charon is ſtoried to be covetous of money, and therefore would carry none over without a piece of ſilver, a *halfpenny*, which the ghoſts were wont to carry between their lips, being put there by their ſurviving relations. And altho' it was not granted, that any who were not dead or unburied, ſhould be admitted into *Charon*'s boat; yet, *Ænéas*, for his piety, and *Hercules* and *Theſeus* by their valour, and *Orpheus* by his muſick, obtained the privilege to paſs to and fro in it.

The original of this fable is ſuppoſed to be this; *Oſiris*, king of *Egypt*, was one who took extraordinary care of the dead, cauſing them to be buried in ſeveral places made on purpoſe near *Memphis*, to encourage virtue and a good life; for perſons were appointed to enquire into every man's actions; and if the deceaſed had not lived well, he was to be caſt into a place of ſhame and puniſhment; but if he had lived virtuouſly, he was to be interr'd in pleaſant fields, beautified and flouriſhing with all manner of flowers. And by this means *Oſiris* did awe his ſubjects into a ſubmiſſion and obedience to his laws.

This place was near the city *Memphis* in *Egypt*, and encompaſſed ſeveral times by the river *Nile*: Hence the poets take their four rivers of Hell *Acheron*, *Styx*, *Cocytus*, and *Phlegethon*.

An old fellow uſed to convey the dead bodies over theſe four compaſſings of the *Nile*; and hence comes the poets *Charon*.

The heathens did believe that *Charon* would never ſuffer the ſouls whoſe bodies had lain long unburied, to paſs in his boat to reſt in the *Elyſian Fields*; but that they were toſſed up and down during the ſpace of 100 years, upon the banks of the river *Acheron*.

Therefore it was look'd upon a cruelty beyond expreſſion, to deny burial to the dead; and therefore all great commanders were very careful after a battel to interr the bodies of their ſoldiers that had been ſlain.

He is repreſented as a very old man, fat and naſty, with a grey beard, long and buſhy, with ſore, fiery eyes, and clothed in rags that will ſcarce hang upon his ſhoulders; of a rough, ſaucy temper, making no diſtinction between princes and peaſants, rich or poor; the beautiful and deformed were all alike to him.

CHA'RON, there is an iſle in the middle of the lake *Mæris* in *Egypt*. The inhabitants at preſent call this lake *the take of Charon*, concerning whom they tell the following ſtory; that he being a perſon of mean extraction, and reſolved to get mony by any means, he planted himſelf by this lake and exacted of every corps, that was ferried over, a certain ſum of mony: Tho' he did this without any authority from the prince, yet he carried on the impoſition for ſeveral years, till refuſing paſſage to the dead body of the king's ſon, till the uſual ſum was paid him, the cheat was diſcovered: However, he made the king ſo ſenſible of the great advantage it would be to him to continue this duty by his royal authority, that he order'd it to be conſtantly paid for the future, appointing *Charon* his firſt miniſter, and confirming him in his old employment, which he made the firſt poſt in the kingdom. And *Charon* got ſuch vaſt riches in it, that he became powerful enough to aſſaſſinate the king and mount the throne in his ſtead. This ſtory has a great correſpondence with what the ancients ſay of *Charon*.

CHARTER-*houſe* [*i. e. Chartreux*, anciently a convent of *Carthuſian* monks] now a college, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq:

CHEAPSIDE, formerly called *Weſt cheap* [peꞅꞇ chepinᵹ, of ƿeꞅꞇ and ceꞃan, *Sax* to buy, *q. d.* the weſt market] a ſtreet leading from the *Poultry* to St. *Paul*'s.

CHELMSFORD [*q. d.* the ford of the river *Chelmer*] a town in the county of *Eſſex*.

CHELSEY [*q. d.* the iſland of ſhelves, becauſe of the ſhelves of ſand in the river of *Thames* near it] a town in *Middleſex*.

CHEPSTOW [*i. e.* a place for chapmen or traffick] a place in *Monmouthſhire*.

CHESTER [ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, called alſo Leaᵹeceaꞅꞇeꞃ, on account of a *Roman* legion being quartered there] *Weſt-Cheſter*.

CHESTER *upon the Street* [*i. e.* a caſtle upon the road or high way] a place in the biſhoprick of *Durham*.

CHESTHUNT, ſo named from plenty of cheſnuts growing there] a town in *Hertfordſhire*.

CHICHESTER [Ciꞅꞅanceaꞅꞇeꞃ, ſo called of *Ciſſa*, king of the *South Saxons*] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Suſſex*

CHIDLEY [probably of ciꝺ a contention and leᵹe, *Sax.* a field, *q. d.* ground about which controverſies did ariſe, as to the right of poſſeſſion] a place in *Devonſhire*.

CHILTERN [Cilꞇeꞃn, *Sax.* prob. of cylꞇ, *Sax.* clay] a town in *Buckingſhire*.

CHIPPENHAM [Cyppenham, *q. d.* a market-town of cyppan to cheapen and ham, *Sax.* an habitation] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

CICELY, a proper name of women.

CICESTER }
CIRENCESTER } [Cyꞃenceaꞅꞇeꞃ, of the river *Churn*, called in *Latin Cirinus*] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*.

CI'RCE [according to the *Poets*] the daughter of *Sol* and *Perſis*, and very skilful in the nature of herbs. A famous witch whom the poets often make mention of, who having poiſoned her husband the King of *Sarmatia*, was therefore baniſhed by her ſubjects, and in her exile, coming to *Italy*, ſhe turned *Scylla* into a ſea-monſter, and transformed the companions of *Ulyſſes* into divers ſorts of beaſts. *Mythologiſts* ſuppoſe *Circe* to be a lively repreſentation of ſenſual pleaſures, which turn men of the beſt accompliſhments into beaſts.

CISBURY [*q.* the borough of king *Ciſſa*, a king of the *South-Saxons*, who built a military fort near it] a town in *Suſſex*.

St. CLEMENT, ſaid to be the firſt biſhop of *Rome* after St. *Peter*.

CLERKENWELL, northward of *Smithfield* and *St. John's ſtreet*, *London*. The church took its name of a well, curbed about ſquare with hard ſtone, not far from the weſt-end of the church; and the well was ſo called of the pariſh-clerks of *London*, who of old time were accuſtomed to aſſemble there yearly, and act a play of ſome hiſtory of holy ſcripture. In the year 1390, in the 14th year of king *Richard* II, on the 18th day of *July*, the pariſh-clerks play'd interludes at a well called *Skinners-well*, near to *Clerkenwell*, which laſted for three days, the king, queen and nobility being preſent at it. And in the 10th year of king *Henry* IV, they there play'd a play that laſted 8 days of matter from the creation of the world, at which were moſt of the nobility and gentry.

CLEVELAND [*i. e.* a land of cliffs ſo called on account of its being ſteep and of difficult paſſage by reaſon of cliffs and rocks] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

CLOUDSBURY, a name given to *Pendle hills* in *Lincolnſhire*, from their height ſeeming to reach the clouds.

CNOUTS DELF [*i. e. Canutus*'s ditch, becauſe made by king *Canutus* to abate the fury of the ſea, his ſons having been in danger of being caſt away in thoſe parts] a place between *Ramſey* and *Whittleſea*.

COE'LUS [according to the *Pagan Theology*] was the ancienteſt, the great grandfather (or firſt) of all the Gods, (in the *Greek* called Ὀυρανὸς) he had two ſons, *Titan* was the elder, and *Saturn* the younger; the laſt of which committed a moſt impious action, by cutting off his privy parts with a ſcythe, to deprive him of the power of begetting, and threw his genitals into the ſea, where by the continual agitation of the waves, it finding a favourable womb among the froth, they ſay the goddeſs *Venus* was produced out of the bleeding genitals.

Lactantius ſays, thas *Cœlus* was ſome potent and aſpiring prince, who affecting to be a god. called himſelf the ſon of the ambient ſky: And after him *Saturn* thought it no leſs glory to be the ſon of *Heaven*, whoſe laſt concavity contains all things immortal, as well as thoſe liable to corruption. The ſupreme power is ſaid to be confer'd on him for his ſingular prudence and policy; his dethroning happened in the 32 year of his reign, and he was buried in *Oceania* (ſuppos'd to be *Crete*).

COLEBROOK [ſo called from the river *Cole* or *Coln*] a town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

St. *Mary* COLE *Church*, in *Cheap ward*, was ſo called of one *Cole* the builder.

The church of St. *Katherine Coleman* was ſo called of a haw or garden belonging to one *Coleman*.

COLSON [*q. d. Nicholas*'s ſon] a ſirname.

COMPTON *in the hole* [of comb *Sax.* a valley, *q.* a town in a valley or hole, on account of its low ſituation] a place in *Warwickſhire*.

CORITANI, the *Roman* name of a people, the ancient inhabitants of the countries of *Northampton*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Nottingham* and *Derby*,

CORITON [probably ſo named of one *Corius* the founder, or Coꞃion coriander and ꞇon a town, from coriander growing plentifully there.

CORNELIUS [Κορνήλιος, of κέρας, Gr. or קרן, Heb. an horn and ἥλιος the ſun] a proper name of men.

CORNHILL, in the city of *London*, ſo called becauſe in ancient times a corn-market was kept there.

CORNWALL [Coꞃnpealh, of *cornu*, L. an horn and ƿealh, *Sax.*] that part of *Britain* being extended in form of a horn.

CORNWALLIS [of *Cornwall*] a ſirname.

CORPUS *Chriſti College* [*i. e.* of the body of Chriſt] in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox* biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

COVENT-*Garden*, ſo called of a convent formerly there, vulgarly called *Common Garden*.

COVENTRY [either of *Coven* the name of a river, or of a convent of monks] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Warwickſhire*.

CRAVEN [of craig a rock and pen a head, C. Br.] a very ſtony place in *Yorkſhire*.

CRECELADE [or as others call it *Grekelade*, on account of a ſchool ſet up there by the *Greek* philoſophers, this ſchool was afterwards tranſlated to *Oxford*; others ſuppoſe it to be derived of cꞃecca, *Sax.* a brook and laꝺian, *Sax* to empty, on account of ſeveral brooks diſemboguing themſelves into the river *Thames*] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

CREDITON [cꞃæꞇꞇon, *Sax.* of cꞃeꝺe the creed, probably becauſe the firſt biſhop's ſee there founded among the *Saxons*; others ſuppoſe of the river *Credian* that runs by it, called alſo *Kirton*, as ſome think, *q. Cart town*; *Baxter* derives it of Cerd abon ton, Br. Bꞃiꝺianꞇune *Sax. i. e.* the courſe of the ſtretch'd out river] in *Wiltſhire*.

CREED-*Lane*, was ſo called becauſe in this place, as well as *Ave Mary-lane*, *Pater noſter-Row*, *&c.* dwelt the writers of Creeds, Ave-Mary's, Abſies, Pater-noſters, *&c.*

CREIGHTON [of Cregin dor, Br. *i. e* the town of cockles or ſhell fiſh] the name of a town.

CREYFORD [Cꞃeccanꝼoꞃꝺ, of the river *Crey*] a town in *Kent* famous for the overthrow given by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon* to the *Britons*.

CRIPPLEGATE [ſo called of cripples ſitting there in ancient times to beg, or of an hoſpital for lame people erected there] a north gate of the city of *London*.

CROSBY-*Square*, formerly called *Croſby Place*, was built by Sir *John Crosby*, grocer. This houſe was large and beautiful, and the higheſt at that time in *London*. He was one of the ſheriffs and aldermen of *London* in the year 1470. *Richard* duke of *Glouceſter*, lord protector, and afterwards king, by the name of *Richard* III, was lodged in this houſe. While his nephew *Edward* V. reigned, here he acted his feats, and here the citizens came to him to deſire him to accept of the crown.

CRUTCHED or **CROUCHED**-*Fryers*, ſo called of croſſed fryars or fryars of St. *Croſs*, who wore a croſs on their garment, and had a houſe here.

CUSH [כוש, *Heb*] the eldeſt ſon of *Ham*, according to *Joſephus* and the ancients, was the father of the *Ethiopians*, who he ſays, were in his time called *Cuſhæans*, not only by themſelves, but all *Aſia* over. But it is not likely that if *Mizraim* and *Canaan* ſettled themſelves betwixt him and *Shinaar*, that his ſon *Nimrod* would be found erecting a monarchy ſo early in that country.

It is more probable that he ſeated himſelf in the ſouth eaſtern part of *Babylonia*, and in the adjoining part of *Suſiana*, ſtill called *Khuzeſtan* or the country of *Chioz*; from whence his poſterity in the ſucceeding generations might have paſs'd into other countries. That part of *Arabia* near the *Red Sea* was named *Cuſh*, as appears in *Scripture*.

CROWLAND [probably ſo named of the multitude of crows haunting it] a place in *Lancaſhire* famous for an abbey built there; alſo a place in *Lincolnſhire*.

CUTBERT [of cuð known and beorht, Sax. famous] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the beginning of the *Saxon* monarchy.

CY'BELE [according to the *Pagan Theology*] was the wife of *Saturn*. She was alſo called *Dyndimene*, *Berecynthia* and the grand-mother; not only becauſe ſhe was the mother of the gods, but becauſe ſhe was the goddeſs of the earth. And for that reaſon the *Latins* called her *Ops*, and the *Greeks Rhea*, alſo ſhe was called *Veſta*. She is ſometimes taken for fire, and ſometimes for the earth.

She was alſo called *Syria Dea*, becauſe ſhe was born in *Syria*.

She was repreſented with towers on her head, ſitting in a chariot drawn by lions, and a great number of trees and animals round about her. Her ſolemn feſtivals were called *Megaleſia*, and were held every fourth month. Her prieſts were called *Galantes* or *Galli*, and the chief of them *Archigallus*, becauſe they were choſen out of *Gallo Græcia*, a province of *Aſia Minor*, joining to *Phrygia*; they were alſo called *Corybantes*, and in their celebration of her rites acted the part of *madmen* with their drums, trumpets, and ſuch other inſtruments, ſingings, howlings, cutting themſelves deſperately, and all that they met.

D

St. *Clemens* **DANES**, this pariſh church was ſirnamed *Danes* (as ſome ſay) on the account of king *Harold* and other *Danes* being buried there; but in the ledger belonging to the abbey of *Chertſey* in *Surrey*, is the following relation.

In the reign of king *Atheldred*, the monaſtery of *Chertſey* was deſtroy'd; 90 monks of that houſe were deſtroy'd by the *Danes*. *William* of *Malmsbury* relates, that they burnt the church together with the monks; (throughout the whole land) and being deſirous to return home to *Denmark*, were by the juſt judgment of God, all ſlain at *London*, in a place called the church of the *Danes*.

Others give another reaſon for the ſurname; that the *Danes* being utterly driven out of this kingdom, and but a few left, who were married to *Engliſh* women, they were conſtrained to inhabit between *Weſtminſter* and *London*, where they built a ſynagogue, which was call'd the church of St. *Clements Danes*.

DÆ'DALUS [Δαίδαλος, *i. e.* artificial, of τοῦ δαιδάλλειν, to do artificially, or of δαίω to know] an *Athenian* artificer, the ſon of *Micion*, ſaid to have lived A. M. 2874, about, the time that *Gideon* judged *Iſrael*. To him is attributed the invention of the ſaw and ax, the plummet, augre, glue, and cement; and he is ſaid to have made ſtatutes with machinery that the eyes would move as tho' living. Being accuſed for the death of *Perdix*, his nephew, he fled into *Crete*, and there made a labyrinth for *Minos*, into which *Minos* put him and his ſon *Icarus*, as the poets ſay, for making a cow of wood, into which *Paſiphae* being put, was lain with by a bull; ſee *Paſiphae*. The grounds of which fable is, *Dædalus* was privy to the adultery of *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* with his ſervant *Taurus*. They tell us likewiſe, that being priſoner in the labyrinth, he deſired to have feathers and wax, in order to make a curious preſent for the king; but with them made wings for himſelf and his ſon *Icarus*, and flew away out of priſon, and got away by ſhip from *Crete* to *Sardinia*, and from thence to *Cuma*, where he built a temple for *Apollo*; but his ſon *Icarus* ſoared ſo high, that the beams of the ſun melted the wax, and ſo he fell into the *Icarian* ſea. The moral of which is, that he eſcaped with ſome diſcontented perſons from *Crete* in ſhips, and *Minos* purſuing them hard, *Icarus*'s ſhip was ſplit upon a rock, but *Dædalus* overſailed the king, and arrived ſafe in *Sicily*, ſailing ſwifter becauſe he had then invented ſail-cloths, whereas none before him knew any ſpeedier way of ſailing then by the help of oars.

The poets tell us, that *Dædalus* made walking ſtatues; but the truth of the fable is, the carvers and ſtatuaries of that time made their ſtatues with their feet in a ſtanding poſture; but *Dædalus* made his ſtatues with one of the feet extended and before the other, as in a walking poſture.

DAGON [דגון, Heb. *q. d.* the god of corn] a deity or idol of the *Philiſtines*.

DANPORT
DAVENPORT } [of the river *Dan* or *Daven* and port] a town in *Cheſhire*.

DAN [דן, Heb. judgment] one of the twelve ſons of *Jacob*.

DANAIDES [in the ancient *Mythology*] the daughters of *Danaus* the ninth king of *Argos* and brother of *Egyptus*. They were 50 in number, and eſpous'd to the 50 ſons of their unkle *Egyptus*. *Danaus* fearing the accompliſhment of an oracle which had foretold that he ſhould be expell'd his kingdom by a ſon-in-law, perſuaded his daughters to murder each of them their huſbands on the wedding night, which they performed all but *Hypermneſtra*, who ſpared her huſband *Lynus*. In vengeance for this crime of the 49 *Danaides* the poets have condemn'd them to Hell, to be continually employ'd in filling a caſk bored full of holes at the bottom. The *Danaides* are alſo ſometimes call'd *Belides* from their grandfather *Belus*.

DANIEL [דניל, of דן a judge and אל God] the name of a prophet.

DARBY [Deorby of the river *Derwent* and by, *Sax.* an habitation] the county-town of *Derbyſhire*.

DAVID [דויד, Heb. *i. e.* beloved] the name of a king of *Iſrael*.

DEAL [of Dole, C. Br. a dale or plain lying by the ſea] a town in *Kent* over-againſt the *Downs*.

DEBBENHAM [of the river *Deben* and ham, *Sax.* a town] a town in *Suffolk*.

DEBORAH [דבורה, Heb. *i. e.* a bee] the name of a propheteſs.

DEDAN [דדן. *Heb.*] the ſon of *Ramah*. Some moderns mention a city not from *Rhegana*, called *Daden*, which Dr. *Wells* does not doubt was the reſidence of *Dedan*, though others will have *Raamah* and both his ſons, *Sheba* as well as *Dedan* to people the parts adjacent to the *Red Sea*. A late writer ſuppoſes *Seba* lived on the borders of the land of *Midian*, and gave name to the country whoſe queen in after-ages went to viſit *Solomon*. But the *Arabs* ſay, the country of *Seba* lies a great way more to the ſouth in *Yaman*, as we call it, *Arabia Felix*, near the *Indian* ſea; the chief city of which was formerly *Seba*, now called *Mareb*, and founded according to their tradition, by a deſcendant of *Joktan* or *Kaktan*. And it muſt be confeſs'd this ſeems to be the country of *Sheba* mentioned in ſcripture, for the frankincenſe grows thereabouts.

DEE [Dwffyr dwy, C. Br. *i. e.* the water *Divy*, becauſe it riſes out of two heads, for dwy ſignifies two] a river in *Cheſhire*.

DEHMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Dee*] in *Cheſhire*.

DENBIGH [probably of den a dale and bigan, *Sax.* to inhabit] the county-town of *Denbighſhire* in *Wales*.

St. **DENNIS** [*Dionyſius* of Διονύσιος, Gr.] a biſhop who came into *France* in the reign of *Decius*, and there ſuffered martyrdom, being beheaded, and was choſen to be the patron-ſaint of *France*.

DEPTFORD [deop and *ford*, *q. d.* deep ford] a town upon the river *Thames*, in the county of *Kent*.

DERHAM [of deor a deer and ham, *Sax.* a lodge] a town in *Glouceſterſhire*.

DERICK [a contraction of *Theodorick*] a proper name of men.

DERTMORE [of the river *Dert* and *moor*] a barren place in *Devonſhire*.

DEVONSHIRE *Square*, ſo called of the counteſs of *Devonſhire*, who anciently dwelt there in great repute for her hoſpitality.

DERTMOUTH, a famous port in *Devonſhire*.

DEWSBOROUGH [of Duw, C. Br. God and borough, *q. d.* God's town] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

DIANA, or the *Moon*, was repreſented with three heads, the one of a dog, the ſecond of a horſe, and the third of a man, to ſhew the difference effects of the moon, in heaven, on earth, and in Hell, or in the boſom of the earth.

Diana had three names, as *Luna* the moon in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proſerpina* in Hell; as *Diana* ſhe was accounted the goddeſs of woods and mountains, and of huntſmen, and therefore was painted armed with bows and arrows, attended with ſixty maids or nymphs; ſhe was accounted alſo the goddeſs of child-bearing, virginity and dancing. She was alſo painted with yellow hair, a graſs-green mantle trimmed with ſilver, with a golden bow and quiver of painted colours, and a creſcent or new moon on her head. She is ſometimes drawn hunting a ſtag, and at other times ſitting croſs legg'd, denoting her virginity; ſometimes with her bow and arrows in a quiver of painted colours, in a ſilver chariot, drawn by two white ſtags, and ſometimes by two horſes, one black the other white. On her ſhoulders were two wings, to expreſs her ſwiftneſs, and in her hands were a lion and a leopard. The ancient *Britains* ador'd *Diana*, who is ſaid to have had a temple in the place where St. *Paul*'s church now ſtands. She had various temples; but that at *Epheſus* was accounted one of the wonders of the world, it was 200 years in building, being 425 foot long, and 220 broad, ſupported with 127 pillars of marble 70 foot high, 27 of which were curiouſly engraven, and all the reſt were of poliſhed marble.

DIGANWAY [of ꝺiȝel hidden and ƿice, *Sax.* a bay or bank, becauſe of its running calmly between the banks; or, as others ſuppoſe, of **orgoin**, C. Br. to ſatiate and **gwig** a foreſt, becauſe it runs through foreſts] a river in *Caernarvonſhire*.

DIKLAH [דקלה, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Joktan*, ſignifying in the *Chaldean* or *Syriack* language a palm tree, or a country ſtored with palms, of which there are choice of ſorts in *Arabia*.

DILSTONE [called alſo *Devils-ſtone* and *Devils-burn*, probably *q. d. Devil's bourn*, becauſe *Cadwalla* for his barbarous cruelty was called a devil] a town in *Northumberland* memorable for the overthrow of *Cadwalla*, a warlike *Britain*.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* name of the people who were the firſt inhabitants of the countries of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*.

DINAH [דינה, Heb. *i. e.* judgment] a name of *Jacob*'s daughter.

St. DIONYSIUS the *Areopagite*, who ſuffered martyrdom under *Decius* the emperor.

DISTAFF *Lane*, properly *Diſtar*'s *lane. Stow.*

DIONY'SIUS [Διονυσιȣ, Gr.] the fabulous god of wine *Bacchus*; alſo a proper name of men.

DOBUNI, the name of the ancient inhabitants of the counties of *Oxford* and *Glouceſter*.

DOEG [דוג, Heb. *i. e.* careful] a man's name.

DOCTORS *Commons*, is ſo called, becauſe the doctors of the civil law live there in a collegiate manner commoning together. Here were anciently very fair tenements, which went in leaſes by the name of *Camera Dianæ*, *i. e. Diana*'s *Chamber*. In this *Camera*, or arched and vaulted ſtructure full of intricate ways and windings, king *Henry* II. as ſometimes he did at *Woodſtock*, kept (or is ſuppoſed to have kept) that jewel of his heart, fair *Roſamund*, and here called *Diana*: And hence had this houſe that title.

Mr. *Stow* relates, that in his time there were ſome remains of tedious turnings and windings; as alſo a paſſage under ground from this houſe to *Baynard*'s caſtle, which was no doubt the king's way from thence to his *Camera Dianæ*.

DODANIM [דדנים *Heb.*] the ſon of *Javan*. It is not eaſy to find a place for *Dodanim* the youngeſt of the ſons, or rather of the deſcendants of *Javan*, except we admit the change of the D into R (which letters in the *Hebrew* are very much alike) and call him *Rodanim*, as the *Septuagint* have done in order to ſettle the iſle of *Rhodes* upon him.

DOELITTLE *Lane*, near *Knight-Rider Street*, was ſo called on account of its not being formerly inhabited by either ſhopkeepers or artificers.

DONCASTER [Donceaꞅꞇeꞃ, of *Don* the river and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

DORCHESTER [*Durnovaria*, L. of **Dur ua var ni**, Br *i. e.* the ſtowing of the river *Varius*, or the gentle ſtream, or of **Doz** and *caſtrum*, *Baxter*] the county town of *Dorſetſhire*.

DO'ROTHY [Δωροθεα, *i. e.* the gift of God, *Gr.*] a woman's name.

DORSETSHIRE [**Durotriges**, of **Dwr** water and **crig**, C. Br. an inhabitant, *q. d.* a people of the ſea coaſt.] a county.

DOWGATE, or rather *Down-gate*, was ſo called of a water-gate and rapid deſcent of the city to the river *Thames*, inſomuch, that in the year 1574, a ſudden and violent ſhower of rain happening, the force of the water was ſo great and rapid, that a young lad of 18 years of age was drown'd therein, by endeavouring to leap over the channel, and had been forc'd down into the *Thames*, had he not been ſtopp'd by a cart.

DRUMMOND [**Drum avon**, Brit. *i. e.* the bank of a river] a proper name.

DRURY *Lane*, ſo call'd, becauſe here was a great houſe belonging to the *Drurys*.

DUKE's *Place*, near *Aldgate*, was a priory of the *Holy Trinity*, founded by *Matilda*, daughter of *Malcolm* king of *Scotland*, wife to king *Henry* I, which in time became a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and exceeded all the priories in the city of *London* and county of *Middleſex*; and the prior was an alderman of *Portſoken* ward. King *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Thomas Audley*, afterwards lord chancellor, who pulled it down, and the church, *&c.* and built himſelf an habitation there: And dying in the year 1544, the priory came by marriage of his heir and daughter to the duke of *Norfolk*, and thence was called *Duke's Place*.

St. DUNSTAN [of ꝺun high and ꞅꞇane, *Sax.* a ſtone] born at *Glaſtenbury*, *anno Ch.* 233, and, as the monks who wrote his life have it (he being an admirable worker in iron and braſs) as he was making ſome iron trinkets, a *Proteus* devil appear'd to him in the ſhape of a woman; which *Dunſtan* perceiving, pluck'd his tongs glowing hot out of the fire, and with them kept the devil a long time by the noſe, roaring and bellowing. He was made archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and died *anno* 987.

DUNSBY [*i. e. Duni vicus*, L.] the town of *Dunus*.

DUNSMOW. See before in the dictionary.

E

EADULPH [of eaꝺiȝ happy and ulph, *Sax.* help] a chriſtian name of men.

EASTCHEAP [in the ward of *Candlewick*, *London*] was ſo called of its being a ſort of market for proviſions; of ceapan, *Sax.* to cheapen, buy or ſell, and it was anciently a place, where many cooks inhabited: for in old time, when friends met and were diſpoſ'd to be merry, they went not to dine or ſup at taverns (for they then did not dreſs meat to ſell) but the cooks. And in the year 1410, in the time of *Henry* IV, the king's ſons *Thomas* and *John* went into *Eaſtcheap* to ſup.

EATON [of ea water and ꞇon, *Sax.*] a town ſeated on the ſhore of the river *Thames*.

EBER [עבר, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Arphaxad*, in all probability ſettled in *Chaldea*.

E'DEN [גן עדן, *Heb* the garden of *Eden*, *i. e* the garden of pleaſure] this terreſtrial paradiſe miniſters perpetual buſineſs to all interpreters of *Geneſis*. *Elias Tisbites* was ſo bold as to ſay the garden of pleaſure was ſtill in being, and that doubtleſs many went thither, and the paſſage lay open, but that being charmed with the beauties and contentments of the place, they never returned. *Pſellus* ſays the *Chaldean* paradiſe was nothing elſe but a choir of virtues, the four rivers ſignifying the four cardinal virtues. Some place it in the air under the circle of the moon, and tell us the four rivers fall down from thence, and running all under the ocean, riſe up in thoſe places, where they are now found. Some place it in *Meſopotamia*, and others elſewhere, and conceive the four rivers to be *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Nilus* and *Ganges*, but neither geographers nor travellers could ever yet find it out.

EDGAR [of eaꝺiȝ happy and aꞃe, *Sax.* honour] the name of a king.

EDGECOMBE [of comb, *Sax. q. d.* a valley invironed with hills] a ſirname.

EDINBURGH [of buꞃȝ and the hill *Eden*] the metropolis of the kingdom of *Scotland*.

EDINDON } [of eaꝺ eaſy and ꝺun, *Sax.* an hill] a place in
EDINTON } *Wiltſhire* memorable for a ſignal victory obtain'd by king *Alfred* over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of eaꝺ proſperous and yꝺian, *Sax.* to redound] the wife of king *Edward the Confeſſor*.

EDMONTON [*q. d.* king *Edmund*'s town.]

EDMUND [of eaꝺ happineſs and munꝺ, *Sax.* peace] a king of the *Eaſt Angles* martyred by the *Danes*.

EDMUNDSBURY [*q. d.* St. *Edmund*'s burg or town, ſo called from St. *Edmund*, who ſuffered martyrdom by the *Danes*] a town in *Suffolk*.

EDOM [אדום, *Heb. i. e.* red or earthy] a name given to *Eſau*, from whom the *Edomites* deſcended.

EDWARD [of eaꝺ, *Sax.* bleſſedneſs and **aerd**, *Teut.* nature] a proper name of men.

EDWIN [of eaꝺ happineſs and ƿinan, *Sax.* to win, *i. e.* an happy conqueror] a proper name of men.

EGBERT [of ece, eternal and beoꞃhꞇ *Sax.* flouriſhing; but *Verſtegan* rather chuſes to derive it of eȝhꞇ equity and beꞃhꞇ propenſe, *q. d.* greatly inclined to equity] the name of the firſt monarch of *England*.

EHUD [אהוד *Heb. i. e.* praiſing] a judge of *Iſrael*.

ELAM [עלם, *i. e.* a young man] the father of the *Elamites*, the ſon of *Shem* ſettled in the county of *Elam* lying to the ſouth-eaſt of *Shinaar*, in the time of *Daniel Suſiana* or *Khuſetan*, ſeems to have been part of it, and before the captivity it does not appear that the *Jews* call'd *Perſia* by any other name.

Stephanus takes it to be a part of *Aſſyria*, but *Pliny* and *Joſephus* more properly of *Perſia*, whoſe inhabitants this latter tells us from the *Elamites*: and this ſeems to be the moſt eaſterly bounds of the poſterity of *Shem*: for adjoining on the eaſt was *Media*, ſuppos'd to be poſſeſs'd by *Madai* the third ſon of *Japhet*.

ELDEN *hole*, a hole in *Derbyſhire*, remarkable for its depth.

ELEANOR [probably æl eameꞃ, *i. e.* all fruitfull; but *Camden* derives it of, *Helena*] a name of women.

ELEAZER [אליעזר, *Heb.* of אל God and עזר help] a ſon of *Aaron*.

ELI [אלי, *Heb. i. e.* offering or lifting up] a judge of *Iſrael*.

ELIAKIM [אליקים, *Heb.* of אל God and קום he aroſe] a proper name of men.

ELIJAH } [אליאהו, of אל and יה the lord, *i. e.* God
ELIAS } the lord] a great prophet.

ELIPHAZ [אליפז, of אל God and פזז he ſtrengthened] the name of one of job's friends.

ELISHA [אלישע, *Heb.* of אל God ישוע, ſalvation, *&c. i. e.* the ſalvation of God] a prophet.

ELISHA [אלישה, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Javan*, may be ſuppoſed to have found a place in *Aſia Minor*, about *Ionia*, near his father. The *Æoles*, who inhabited *Æolia*, to the north of *Ionia*, are by *Joſephus* made to deſcend from *Eliſha Javan*'s eldeſt ſon. But there is a greater appearance of his neme in *Hellas* the ancient name of *Greece*; the iſles of which ſeem to be thoſe called the iſles of *Eliſha* by *Ezekiel*; and moſt probably ſupply'd *Tyre* with the purple and blue, wherewith, as *Bochartus* proves at large, the coaſt of *Peloponneſus*, and the iſles adjacent abounded. *Peloponneſus*, which may well be comprehended among the iſles, as being almoſt one, contained moreover a city and province by the name of *Elei*; and in *Attica* there was a city *Eleuſis* or *Iliſeus*.

ELIZABETH [of אלישבע, *Heb. i. e.* ~~God~~ hath ſworn 'Ελίζαβετ, Gr.] a proper name of women.

ELLIS [*Camden* derives it of *Elias*] formerly a chriſtian, now a ſirname.

ELUL [אלול, *Heb.*] a jewiſh month anſwering to part of our *Auguſt*.

ELY [probably of helig, *C. Br.* a willow with which it abounded; tho' ſome derive it of ἕλος, Gr. a marſh] a place in *Cambridgſhire*.

ELY *Place*, [in *Holbourn*] was ſo call'd of its being the biſhop of *Ely*'s palace.

ELY'SIAN *Fields* [of τῆς λύσεως, Gr. *i. e.* ſolution, *i. e.* the putting off the chains of the body] a certain paradiſe of delightful groves and ſmiling meadows, into which, the heathens held that the ſouls of good men paſſed after death; the *Ægyptians* plac'd them about *Memphis*; the *Phænicians* in *Spain*, and in the *Fortunate Iſlands*; ſome in *Italy*, where *Æneas* went to ſee his father *Anchiſes*; others ſay the the iſle of the heroes was in the *Black Sea*, where *Achilles* and other great men dwell after their death, and receive the reward of their virtues; others ſay, they were in a place inacceſſible to men, and that the entrance was guarded by ſtorms and thunder; but *Plutarch* places them in the moon; but whatever variation there may be as to their ſituation, they all agree that in theſe *Elyſian* fields, there was a perpetual ſpring, gentle breezes, a pure and temperatee air, ſtars and ſun peculiar to themſelves; that their plants and flowers being always in their bloom and perfection, continually ſent forth a grateful odour; that the ear was delighted with a pepetual harmony either of birds or muſicians; that the ſouls there celebrated a perpetual feſtival, with merriment and dancing; that old, age, care, covetouſneſs and ambition being baniſhed from their thoughts, they had nothing to do but regale themſelves with their companions amidſt the enjoyment of youth and beauty; and paſs their time in racing, arms and other exerciſes, that they were delighted with when living; that at the end of a certain number of years they return'd into the world again, to live in other bodies, and that they might be content to undergo the troubles of a ſecond life, before they left theſe *Elyſian Fields*, they drank a draught of the river *Lethe*, whoſe waters had the virtue to make them forget the miſeries of a former life, and whatever pleaſures they had enjoy'd in theſe happy manſions.

ENGLAND [Engelond or Engelenlond, *Sax.*] before called *Britain*, took its name of the *angli* or *angeli* as they are called by *Tacitus*) who were a part of the *Suevi*, a branch of the *Cimbri*; and ſo of the ſame original with the *Saxons*. *Goropius Becanus* derives their name from *angelen* or *anglen*, fiſh hooks, becauſe they inhabited near the ſea-ſhore; but this ſeems both forced and trifling. Others, as *Camden*, *Verſtegan*, *&c.* derive it from *angulus* an angle, corner or narrow neck of land, their ancient country near *Sleſwick*. Mr. *Sammes* deduces it from ANG or ENG, which in the *Teut.* ſignifies a narrow or ſtreight place, hereupon concludes that the *Angeli* or *Angli* were ſo called, bebecauſe they inhabited the ſtreight paſſages in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and to confirm it, alledges that *Angleven* in *Pomerania* was ſo named from the angles that are ſituated in ſuch narrow paſſes. Others derive the name from *Ingo* or *Engo*, a a ſon of *Woden*, the great progenitor of the *Engliſh-Saxon* kings. The poſterity of which *Ingo* were called *Inglingar* or *Inglings*, who ſeems to have been made by his father, king of that part of the *Suevi*, which afterwards from their firſt king called themſelves *Ingliſch* or *Inglings*; and it is certain that the *Byzantine* hiſtorians, *Nicetas* and *Codinus*, call the *Angli*, 'Ιγγλινοί, *i. e. Inglini* or *Inglins*.

EPPING [of *Gueppones*, a people of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, ſo called by the *Britons*] a town in the county of *Eſſex*.

ESAIAH [ישעה, of ישועה, *Heb.* ſalvation] the name of a prophet,

ENOCH [חנוך, *Heb. i. e.* dedicated] the name of a man, the ſon of *Seth*.

ENOS [אנוש, *Heb. i. e.* mortal, ſickly, *&c.*] a ſon of *Seth*.

EPHRAIM [אפרים, *Heb. i. e.* fruitful] the ſecond ſon of the patriarch *Joſeph*.

ER [ער, *Heb. i. e.* a watchman] the firſt-born ſon of the patriarch *Judah*.

ERASMUS ['Ερασμος, Gr. *i. e.* amiable] a proper name of men.

ESTHER [אשתר, *Heb. i e.* ſecret or hidden] a proper name of women.

ETHELBALD [of æðel, noble and balð, *Sax.* bold] a *Saxon* proper name of two kings of *England*.

ETHELBERT [of æðel noble and beorht bright or famous] the name of ſeveral *Engliſh-Saxon* kings.

ETHELFRED [of æðel and freðe, *Sax.* peace] a king of the *Northumbrians*.

ETHELRED [of æðel and reðe, *Sax.* counſel] a name of ſome *Anglo-Saxon* princes.

ETHELSTAN [of æðel, and ſtan, *Sax.* a ſtone or gem] the ſeventh *Saxon* monarch from *Egbert*.

ETHELWARD [of æðel and ƿarð, *Sax.* a keeper or guardian] a proper name.

ETHELWIN [of æðel and ƿinnan, *Sax.* to win or acquire, *q.* a noble purchaſer] a proper name.

ETHELWOLD [of æðel and ulph, *Sax.* help] the name of the ſecond of the *Saxon* monarchs.

EVE [חוה, *Heb. i. e.* ſhe lived] the mother of mankind, *Adam*'s wife.

EVERARD [ſome derive it of æfre ever and are, *Sax.* honour *q. d.* ever honourable] a ſirname.

EUGENE [of ἐυγηνὴς, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born, whence *Eugenius*, L.] a proper name of men.

EUROPE, is ſo call'd of *Europa* the daughter of *Agenor*. See in this dictionary before.

EUSEBIA [Εὐσεβία, Gr. godlineſs, *&c.*] a proper name of women.

E'USTACE [ἐυςαθὴς, Gr. ſtanding firm] a proper name of men.

EUSTOW [anciently called *Helenſtow*, of a convent dedicated to *Helen* the mother of the emperor *Conſtantine the Great*] a place in *Bedfordſhire*.

EXCHANGE *or Old* EXCHANGE near St. *Paul's*, was ſo call'd, becauſe there in old time the king's exchange was kept, and bullion was received for coinage.

EZEKIEL [יחזקאל, *Heb.* of חזק he was ſtrong and אל God] the name of a prophet.

EZRA עזרא, *Heb. i. e.* an helper] a famous ſcribe among the jews.

F

FAIRFAX [of fæger fair and feax, *Sax.* hair] a firname.

FARNHAM [of fearn, fern and ham, *Sax.* an habitation] a town in *Surrey*.

FARRINGDON ward was ſo call'd of *William Farringdon* goldſmith, who purchaſed the aldermanry of this ward, *anno* 1281.

FAU'NA a certain goddeſs of the *Romans*, to whom the matrons ſacrificed in the night-time and very privately; and it was not lawful for any man ſo much as to look into her temple upon pain of death becauſe that *Fauna*, when ſhe lived, was ſo chaſte, that ſhe always kept herſelf in her chamber, and never would look upon any man but her husband. Her husband *Faunus* is ſaid to have plac'd her in the number of the Gods, to make her ſome amends, becauſe he had beaten her to death with myrtle rods for being drunk, therefore no myrtle was brought near her temple, and when the women drank, they call'd it *milk* and not wine.

FAU'NUS, was the ſon of *Picus* a king of the *Latins*, whom they made god of the fields; becauſe he was the inventor of many things neceſſary for husbandry, they accounted him the father of the other *Fauni*. He was look'd upon as that wild God, whoſe voice was heard by night and frighted people. This *Faunus* reigned in *Italy*, *Anno Mundi* 2691, in the laſt year of *Gideon* the judge of *Iſrael*, was cotemporary with *Pandion* king of *Athens*; he introduced religion among the people of *Italy*, who before that time had little reverence for the deities, if the human ſacrifices which he inſtituted to *Saturn* may be called religion.

FENCHURCH *ſtreet*, takes its name of the church (call'd *St Gabriel's Fenchurch*, being dedicated to the angel *Gabriel*) and a fen or marſh, or fenny mooriſh ground in that place, made ſo by means of a bourn, or ſtream of water, which in old time broke out in that ſtreet, and paſs'd through it, which bourn, or ſtream, was called *Lang bourn*, and *Fenny about* and gives name to the ward; but others ſay, that it took its name of *fænum* hay, of an hay market being anciently kept there, as *Graces-church* took its name of graſs, or herbs ſold there; but the former is the moſt approved by the beſt antiquaries.

FERDINAND [of beorht bright or pure and mund, *Sax.* peace] a proper name of men.

FERO'NIA, was worſhipped as the goddeſs of *Groves*, *Orchards*,

chards, and ſuch *Trees as bear Fruit.* It is related that when the *Lacedæmonians* were offended at the rigour of *Lycurgus*'s laws, they reſolv'd many of them to ſeek out for ſome new habitation, and after a long and dangerous voyage at ſea; they arrived in a part of *Italy*, where to ſhew their gratitude for their preſervation, they built a temple in a grove ſituated under the hill *Soracte* to the goddeſs *Feronia*, on account of their bearing patiently all that had happened to them in their paſſage. The prieſts and ſuch as were inſpired by this goddeſs, are ſaid to walk bare-foot upon burning coals without hurt, which ſpectacle every year brought together a great number of ſpectators. Servants were made free in her temple, and received the cap which was the badge of their liberty; for which they worſhipped her as their protectreſs.

FETTER-*Lane*, properly *Fewter*'s *Lane*, becauſe *Fewters* (or idle people) lay there. *Stow*.

St. Bennet's FINK was ſo call'd of one *Robert Fink* and his ſons.

FIVE *foot Lane*, was ſo called, becauſe it was but five foot in breadth.

FITZ [of *fils* a ſon] a word commonly added between the chriſtian and ſirnames of perſons of thoſe *Engliſh* families deſcended of the *Norman* race, as *John Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FLATBURY [Fleoꝺanbyꞃyᵹ of ꝼleoꝺinᵹ a flood and byꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* a city] a town in *Worceſterſhire.*

FLEANDIKE [of ꝼleam a flight and ꝺike, *Sax.*] a place in *Cambridgeſhire.*

FLIXTON [*q. d. Felix*'s town a *Burgundian*, who reclaimed the *Eaſt-Angles*, when they had revolted] a town in *Suffolk*.

FLO'RA [of *flores*, L. flowers] a notable harlot, who having amaſſed together great wealth, gave all her eſtate to the people of *Rome*, upon condition that they would honour her birth-day with plays. The ſenate, to wipe off the infamy of her life, created her the goddeſs of flowers, and did ſacrifice to her, that ſhe might bleſs the hopeful increaſe of flowers and fruits; and the *Floralia* were inſtituted in honour of her.

The *Romans* being aſhamed of their original, gave her the name of *Chloris* of χλόος, Gr. greenneſs, and gave it out that ſhe was married to the wind *Zephyrus*, from whom by way of dowry ſhe received power over the flowers, and therefore ſhe muſt be firſt appeas'd with ſports and plays performed in honour of her, before the fruits of the earth would proſper. Hence ſome ſuppoſe our dancing on *May-day* to have had its original.

FOULNESS [of fowl, becauſe there in great plenty, and neꞅe, *Sax.* a promontory] a foreland in *Eſſex.*

FREDERICK [of ꝼꞃeꝺe peace and ꞃic, *Sax.* rich] a proper and ſirname.

FREMUND [of ꝼꞃeoh, free and munꝺ, *Sax.* peace] a proper name.

FRIDAY *Street*, ſo called of fiſhmongers inhabiting there, whoſe principal market days were on *Fridays*, they being fiſh days.

Auguſtine FRIARS, the houſe, cloyſter and gardens belonging to the friars of the order of St. *Auguſtin.*

Crutched FRIARS. See *Crutched.*

Black FRIARS, was ſo called of an order of friars, who had their houſe firſt in *Holbourn*, till they were, about the year 1276, placed there by *Robert Kelway* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who built the cloyſters there.

Grey FRIARS, *&c.* in this church, and in this houſe, cardinal *Woolſey* was by parliament condemned in *Præmunire.*

White FRIARS, a convent of friars near the *Temple.*

FRITHWALD [of ꝼꞃið peace and ƿealꝺian, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable governour] a prince of *Surrey* founder of the abbey at *Chelſey.*

FULHAM [Fullon-ham, of ꝼulᵹe a fowl and ham, *Sax.* a village] a town on the river *Thames.*

G

GAAL [געל, Heb. *i. e.* an abomination] the ſon of *Ebed.*

GABRANTOVICI, the ancient inhabitants of ſome part of *Yorkſhire.*

GABRIEL [גבריל, of גבר, *Heb.* a mighty one and אל God, *q. d.* the ſtrength of God] the name of an angel, and alſo of men.

GAD [גד, Heb. *i. e.* a troop] one of *Jacob*'s 12 ſons.

GAINSBOROUGH [ᵹeneꞅ-buꞃuh, of ᵹeneꞅ a ſanctuary and buꞃuh, *Sax.* a town, *q. d.* a town of refuge] in *Lincolnſhire.*

GAMALIEL [גמליל, of גמול a reward and אל God, *i. e.* God's reward] a noted rabbi among the jews, the maſter of St *Paul.*

GA'NYMEDE, a catamite or bardachio, the name takes its riſe from what the poets tells us of a beautiful young *Trojan* (the ſon of *Tros* a ſhepherd, whom *Jupiter* raviſhed or carried off by his eagle, or rather by himſelf under the figure of an eagle, as he was hunting on mount *Ida* near *Troy*, and made him his cup-bearer in the room of *Hebe*, whom he diſplac'd, for having made a falſe ſtep and ſpilling his nectar.

Xenophon ſays, he was a young man of great diſcretion, prudence and counſel, not without an external beauty, agreeable to his inward virtues; he was therefore by the gods thought not unworthy of becoming their companion. That *Jupiter* took their advice, and ſent his faithful miniſter the eagle, who found him juſt leaving his flock of ſheep, and going to hunt on mount *Ida*, and brought him in his talons unhurt into the celeſtial regions, where being placed among the ſtars and turned into the ſign *Aquarius*, he attends upon *Jupiter* at his banquets with flowing cups of nectar.

Mythologiſts apply the ſtories of *Ganymede* and *Hebe* phyſically: that *Hebe* is the daughter of *Juno*, becauſe of the happy temperature of the air, all ſorts of trees and herbs produce their buds and flowers, and conſequently appear in youth and beauty; but when *Hebe* ſlips, that is when the flowers fade, and the leaves drop, then it is fit that ſhe ſhould be remov'd. *Ganymede* therefore, which is the winter, then takes place, and is not without his peculiar uſe and agreeableneſs; ſince that, without the prudent proviſion he makes in the bowels of the earth, the *ſpring* might in vain be expected.

Now the winter being attended with frequent rains, it is not improper that *Ganymede* ſhould be thought to be turned into the ſign *Aquarius.*

GARLICK-*Hill*, and *Garlick-Hithe*, were ſo called, becauſe in old time, on the bank of the river *Thames*, near to this church garlick uſed to be ſold.

GARRET [of *Gerrard*] a ſirname.

GEORGE [of Γεωργὸς, of γῆ the earth and ἔργον work, *q. d.* a husbandman] a proper name of men.

GERARD [of ger all and aerd, *Du.* nature] a chriſtian name.

GERTRUDE [of gar all, *Teut.* and truth] a chriſtian name of women.

GERVAS [gervaſt, *Teut. i. e.* all faſt] a proper name of men.

GETHER [גתר, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Aram*, according to *Joſephus*, was prince of the *Bactrians*; but *Bactria* lay out of *Shem*'s lot, as well as too far for the firſt plantation, and if he be allowed a ſeat about the river *Contrites*, between *Armenia* and the *Cardachs*, as *Bochartus* does, it is not becauſe there is any affinity in the names.

GIBCLIFF [*q.* Guy-cliff, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famous hero that is fabled to have lived like an hermet there; or elſe of *Guy Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*] the name of a place.

GIDEON [גדעון, Heb. *i. e.* a breaker or deſtroyer] a judge of *Iſrael.*

GIFFORD [of ᵹiꝼan, *Sax.* to give and aerd, Du. nature, *q.* one of a liberal diſpoſition] a ſirname.

GILBERT [of ᵹealeƿe, *Sax.* yellow or golden and beoꞃhꞇ, *Sax.* famous or bright; but *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes *q. d.* Gildberehtr of ᵹilꝺ, *Sax.* a college and berichten, Teut. to inſtruct] a proper name of men.

GILES [*Ægidius*, L. of αἰγὶς, Gr. the skin of a goat] a proper name of men.

GILLINGHAM [of ᵹyllan, *Sax.* to make a noiſe and ham a habitation, probably from the parting of a brook running ſwiftly by it] a village in *Dorſetſhire.*

GILT-*Spur-ſtreet*, ſo call'd of the gilt ſpurs worn by the knights. See *Knight rider-ſtreet.*

GIRVII [of ᵹyꞃ, a fen, *Sax.*] the people who were the ancient inhabitants of the fenny parts of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgſhire*, &c.

GLASTENBURY [Glaꞅeney, *Sax. q.* the iſle of glaſs, and Glæꞅenbyꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* or of *glaſtum*, the *Latin* name of the plant called woad, with which the ancient *Britons* painted themſelves and buꞃᵹ, *Sax.* according to *Baxter*] a town in *Somerſetſhire*, memorable for the names of two kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and for *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, and other primitive *Engliſh* ſaints.

GLAUCUS. See the article *Glaucus* in the foregoing work.

GLENTWORTH [of glynn, C. Br. ᵹlen, *Sax.* a valley and ƿoꞃð a court or hall ſituated in a valley] a town in *Lincolnſhire.*

GLOCESTER [Gleanceꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax. i. e.* a fair city] a biſhop's ſee.

GODARD [of Goꝺ, *Sax.* good or God, and aerd nature, *i. e.* of a pious diſpoſition or temper] a proper name.

GODFREY [of Goꝺ, *Sax.* ꝼꞃið or ꝼꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* peace, *q. d.* Godlike peace] a proper name.

GODMANCHESTER [of one *Gorman* or *Guthrun* a *Dane*, who was the firſt of all the *Daniſh* princes who embraced the Chriſtian faith and built a palace there] a town in *Huntington ſhire.*

GODMUNDHAM [of Goꝺ God, munꝺ a mouth and ham an habitation, *i. e.* the town of the divine mouth; on account of the temple of a certain famous idol there, *Bede* according to *Baxter*] the name of a place.

GODOLPHIN } [*i. e.* in the dialect of *Cornwall*, the white
GODOLCAN } eagle] the family of the *Godolphins* bear a white eagle in their coat of arms.

Godrick [of Goꝺ and ꞃic, *Sax.* rich, *q. d.* rich in God or goodneſs] a proper name.

Godscal [of ᵹoꝺ and ꞅcalk a ſervant] a proper name.

Godwin [of ᵹoꝺ and ƿinnan, *Sax.* to conquer] a proper name.

Godwin *Sands*, certain ſands on the coaſt of *Kent*, which were anciently the lands of count or earl *Godwin*, a perfidious rebel in the time of king *Edward the Confeſſor*, who afterwards died miſerably, and in the reign of *William Rufus* his lands were ſwallowed up by the ſea.

Goff [𝔊𝔬𝔣𝔣, C. Br. a farrier] a ſirname.

Gog-magog, a *Britiſh giant*, fabled to be 12 cubits high, an image of which ſtands in the guild-hall of the city of *London*.

Gog-magog's *Leap*, a ſteep rock in *Cornwall*.

Golgotha [גולגתא, Syr. *i. e.* a place of dead mens skulls] a place in the city of *Jeruſalem* on the north ſide of mount *Sion*, where the bones or bodies of malefactors were laid.

Gomer [גמר, *Heb.*] the eldeſt ſon of *Japhet*, according to *Joſephus*, was the father of the *Gomerites*, who were by the *Greeks* called *Galatians*, who were the *Gauls of Aſia Minor*, inhabiting part of *Phrygia*.

Of this opinion is *Bochartus*, and if it be right they that derive the *Cimmerians* and *Cimbri* from *Gomer*, have ſome ground for it; the *Cimmerians* ſeeming to be the ſame people with the *Gauls* or *Celti*, under a different name; and it is obſervable, that the *Welſh*, who are deſcended from the *Gauls*, ſtill call themſelves *Cumero* or *Cymero* and *Cumeri*.

Gorney } [of 𝔊𝔲𝔯𝔫𝔞𝔶, a town in *Normandy*] a ſir-
Gurney } name.

Gouge [*i. e.* a hunting ſtaff, in *French*; but *Spelman* derives it of 𝔊𝔬𝔴, *Teut.* which he renders a village] a ſirname.

Grace-*Church St. Bennet*'s [in *London*] or rather *Graſs-Church*, was ſo called of a graſs or herb-market formerly kept there, as is now at the *Stocks*.

Graham *Dike* [ſo called of *Graham*, a *Scot*, who firſt broke through it; or of a neighbouring mountain called *Grampus*] the wall or fortreſs of the emperor *Antonius Pius* or *Severus* in *Scotland*.

Granvil [*grande ville*, F. *i. e.* the great town] a ſirname.

Gravesend [of *Grave* the governour of a country and *end*, *q. d.* the end of the county] a ſea-port in the county of *Kent*.

Graves [either of *Grave*, a governour or burying place] a ſirname.

Gregory [of Γρηγόριος, *Gr.* watchful] a proper name of men.

Gresham *College* [in *Biſhopſgate ſtreet*, *London*] was the dwelling-houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, queen *Eliſabeth*'s merchant, citizen and of the *Mercer*'s company, who by his laſt will and teſtament did in the year 1575 give the *Royal Exchange*, and all the buildings thereunto pertaining, the one moiety to the mayor and commonalty of *London*, and their ſucceſſors in truſt, to find four perſons to read lectures of *Divinity*, *Aſtronomy*, *Muſick* and *Geometry* within his ſaid dwelling-houſe, allowing them 50 pounds *per annum* a-piece ſalary. The other moiety to the *Mercer*'s company to find three readers, *viz.* *Civil Law*, *Phyſick* and *Rhetorick*, allowing them the ſame ſalaries each, which ſalaries are payable out of rents of the *Exchange*, theſe lectures are read daily in *Term time*, by every one upon his day, in the morning between 9 and 10 in *Latin*, and in the afternoon between 2 and 3 in *Engliſh*, except that the *Muſick* lecture is read in *Engliſh* only on *Thurſday* and *Saturday* in the afternoon.

Grissel [of *gris*, F. grey and 𝔥𝔢𝔩𝔡𝔢, *Teut.* a lady] a name of women.

Grosvenor [of *le gros veneur*, F. *i. e.* a great hunter] a ſirname.

Guild-hall [of ᵹilꝺ of ᵹilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay, becauſe of a common contribution, and heal an hall, *i. e.* the common hall of the gilds, or companies, or incorporated citizens of *London*.] This hall was firſt built in the year 1411, by *Thomas Knolls* then mayor, the aldermen and citizens; but being deſtroy'd by the great fire in 1666, it was rebuilt more ſpacious, being in length from eaſt to weſt 170 foot, and in breadth 68. It coſt the city 40000 pounds; the 2 giants of terrible aſpect and monſtrous height, that ſtand facing the entrance of the hall, the one holding a pole-ax, the other a halbert, are ſuppos'd, the former to repreſent an ancient *Briton*, and the other a *Saxon*.

Guilford [Gulꝺeꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* *q. d.* the golden ford, or of ᵹilꝺ, *Sax.* a college and ford] a town in *Surrey*.

St. **Guthlac** [of ᵹuð, *Sax.* war and laac praiſe, *q. d* one praiſed for his warlike exploits, or lac, *Sax.* a victim, *q. d.* one ſacrificed or ſlain in the wars] an *Engliſh-Saxon* monk, in honour of whom *Athelbald* king of the *Mercii* built the moſt ſtately abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnſhire*.

Guthremion [probably of 𝔤𝔲𝔞𝔯𝔱𝔥, C. Br. a reproach and 𝔢𝔫𝔰𝔞𝔴 juſt] a caſtle in the county of *Radnor*, which king *Vortimer*, gave to a *German* ſaint for a compenſation of the ill treatment he met with from king *Vortigern* for reproving him juſtly and friendlily.

Guy [of *Guidon*, F. a banner or guide] a proper name.

H

Hackney [probably of *haquenée*, F. an ambling horſe] a town about three miles northward from the city of *London*, probably ſo called of horſes and coaches there kept to let for hire, whence any coach or horſe that is let out to hire is called a *Hackney*, *&c.*

Hadad [הדד, Heb. *i. e.* rejoycing] a proper name of men.

Haderezer [הדרצר, *Heb.* of הדר beauty and עצר help, *q. d.* beautiful help] a king of *Zobah*.

Hadoram [הדורם, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Joktan* ſeems to have been ſeated in the *Drimati* of *Pliny*, the *Perſian* gulph.

Hagar [הגר, Heb. *i. e.* a ſtranger] the handmaid of *Sarah* the wife of *Abraham*.

Haggai [חגי, Heb. *i. e.* pleaſant] the name of a prophet.

Hagworthingham [of hæᵹ an hedge, ƿoꞃðiᵹ, a ſtreet and ham, *Sax.* an habitation] a town in *Lincolnſhire*.

Haledon [of haliᵹ holy and ꝺun, *Sax.* an hill, it was anciently called heaꝼenꝼielꝺ, *i. e.* the heavenly field, *i. e.* where aid was ſent from above] a place in *Northumberland* where *Oſwald* by divine help is ſaid to have gotten the victory over *Cadwalla*, the *Briton*.

Halifax [of haliᵹ holy and ꝼeax hair] ſo called from the ſacred hair of a certain virgin, who was beheaded by a certain clerk, becauſe ſhe would not proſtitute her body to him; ſhe was afterwards cononized.

Halyston [hali-ꞅꞇan, *Sax.* *i. e.* holy ſtone] the place where St. *Paul*, called the firſt apoſtle of the northern parts of *England*, baptized many thouſands of perſons] a place in *Northumberland*.

Ham [חם, Heb. *i. e.* crafty or heat] one of *Noah*'s three ſons.

Ham, the ſame as *Cronus* [of קרן, a horn or power] his *Phœnician* title was *Belus* or *Baal*, his *Chaldean*, *Moloch* and *Milcom*, the ſame perſon, *Baal Berith* ſignifies the ſame *Cronus* worſhipped at *Berytus*.

Marſham thinks *Ham* to be found in profane hiſtory, under the names of *Hammon*, *Thamus*, *Thammuz*, *Adonis*, *Oſiris*, *Baal*, *Belus*. *Jupiter* and *Saturn* the ſecond.

Some ſuppoſe them to have been the ſame as *Zoraſter*, as thoſe authors who fancy a reſemblance between them have upon account of the ſuppoſed name, made *Ham Jupiter*, and *Japhet Neptune*, *Shem* muſt of conſequence be *Pluto*, others make him *Typhon*.

Haman [המן, Heb. *i. e.* making an uproar] *Ahaſhuerus*'s favourite.

Hamor [חמור, Heb. *i. e.* an aſs] the father of *Shechem*.

Hamshire [hanteꞅciꞃe, *Sax.* ſo named of the river *Anton*] a ſouthern county of *Great Britain*.

Hampton [anciently called *Avona* of 𝔞𝔳𝔬𝔫, C. Br. a water or river, *q.* a river-town] a town ſituate on the river *Thames* in *Middleſex*, where is a ſtately palace built by cardinal *Woolſey*.

Hang-mans *Gaynes*, as it is corruptly called, inſtead of *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*, on account that many ſtrangers who had been inhabitants of *Calais*, *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*, which places being loſt in the days of queen *Mary*, the people were glad to flee over into *England*, and having a lane in St. *Catharine*'s allow'd them, they ſettled there, which being called *Hammes* and *Guiſnes*, at length by corruption was called *Hang-man's* or *Gaynes-Lane*.

Hannah [חנה, Heb: *i. e.* gracious] a proper name of women.

Hanson [of *Han* a diminutive of *Randal* and ſon, as ſome ſuppoſe] a ſirname.

Haran [חרן, Heb. *i. e.* anger] the father of *Lot*.

Harborough [of 𝔥𝔞𝔟𝔢𝔯, Teut. oats and buꞃᵹ, *Sax.* a borough] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*, ſo named from its producing great plenty of oats.

Harbottle [of heꞃe, an army, and boꞇl, *Sax.* an houſe] a town in *Northumberland*, ſo named becauſe ſoldiers had their quarters there.

Harfager [hæꞃ-ꝼæᵹeꞃ, *Sax.* *i. e.* fair-haired] as *Harold Harfager*, a *Daniſh* king of *England*.

Harvy [of heꞃe, an army, and ƿic, *Sax.* a fort] a ſirname.

Harwich [of heꞃe and ƿic, *Sax.*] a haven or port in *Eſſex*.

Hastings [*Camden* ſuppoſes it was ſo called after one *Haſtings* a *Dane*, a notorious robber, who either built it, fortified it or ſeized on it; he writes it hæꞅꞇinᵹceaꞅꞇeꞃ and hæꞅꞇinᵹ, deriving it of hæꞅꞇe heat on account of the boiling or bubbling of the ſea in that place] a port or haven in *Suſſex*.

Hatfield [ſuppoſed to be derived of haꞇ, *Sax.* hot and field, from the heat and ſandineſs of the ſoil] a town in *Eſſex* called *King's Hatfield*, from a country-houſe of the king's there, and alſo *Hatfield Broad-Oak*, from a large ſpreading oak growing there.

Havering [of 𝔞𝔟𝔢𝔯, C. Br. a port and a 𝔯𝔦𝔫𝔤 which a pilgrim there gave to king *Edward the Confeſſor*, as if it had been ſent from St. *John Baptiſt*] a town in *Eſſex*.

HAUGH ⎫ [a little meadow lying in a valley, according to
HAWGH ⎭ *Camden*] a ſirname common in the north of *England*.

HAVILAH [חוילה, the ſon of *Noah*, his deſcendants ſettled in all probability, ſomewhere about *Chaldea*, or the *Arabian Erak*, it being watered by *Piſon*.

HAZAEL [חזאל, of חזה he ſaw and אל God] a king of *Syria*.

HAZARMAVETH [חצרמות, *Heb*.] the ſon of *Joktan*, or as it is written in the vulgar *Haſarmith*, is plainly called *Hadbramant*, a province of *Yaman*, in *Arabia Felix*, both having the ſame radicals, and ſignifying *the coaſt or country of death*.

St. HELEN'*s Head* [ſo named of *Helen* the mother of *Conſtantine the Great*, who had a temple there] a place in *Ireland*.

St. HELEN's, ſo call'd of a houſe of *Nuns* founded by *Helena*.

HEMINGFORD [of he magen, Brit. and ford, *i. e.* the ford of the people called *Magi*] the name of a place.

HENCHMAN [a foot-page] a ſirname, *Germ*.

HENGIST [henȝiſt, *Sax*. of hengſt, Teut. an horſe, either becauſe he bore the figure of a horſe in his ſtandard] the general who led the *Angles* or *Engliſh* into the iſland of *Britain*.

HENGSTON *Hill* [henȝeſtun, Sax. *i. e.* the banks or town of *Hengiſt*, the *Saxon* general] a place in *Cornwall*.

HENOCH [חנוך, Heb. *i. e.* taught or dedicated] the ſon of *Cain*.

HENRY [*Kilian* writes it *Heynrick*, *q. Heymrick*, *i. e.* rich at home; but *Verſtegan* of han, Teut. an haven and rice, Sax. rich; and *Camden* of *honore*, L. honour] a Chriſtian name of men.

HEREFORD [of here and ford] a biſhop's ſee.

HERMAN [of here and man] a proper and ſirname.

HERTFORD [herudford, Sax. *i. e.* the red ford] a county-town.

HETH [חת, Heb. *i. e.* fear or aſtoniſhment] the brother of *Canaan*, from whom the people called *Hittites* were deſcended.

HEXAM [*Somner* writes it haȝulſtalſham of hæȝeſtealð, a batchelor of an order of monks called *Culdees*, who there lived in celibacy with the biſhop; but *Bede* writes it *Hanguſtald*, *Skinner Hagulſtald*] a town in *Northumberland*, anciently a biſhop's ſee.

HEZEKIAH [הזקיה, Heb. *i. e.* ſtrong in the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

HIEROM [*Hieronimus*, L. Ιερώνυμος, Gr.] one of the ancient fathers of the church, commonly called *Jerom*.

HIGGINS ⎫ [all of them are contractions of *Hugo* or *Hugh*
HIGGINSON ⎬ and *in*, which *Alfricus* ſays ſignifies a ſon, *q.*
HUGGINS ⎭ the ſon of *Hugh*.

HILDEBERT [of held, Teut. a nobleman and beorht, *Sax*. famous] a proper name.

HILKIAH [חלקיה, Heb. *i. e.* the portion of the Lord] the father of king *Eliakim*.

HOBKINS ⎫ [*q. d.* little *Hob*, a diminutive of *Robert*, *q.* little
HOPKINS ⎭ *Robert*] a ſirname.

HOCKLEY *in the Hole* [of hoc mud and leaȝ, *Sax*. a paſture, *q. d.* dirty field] a place in *Bedfordſhire*; alſo another near *Clerkenwell* and *London*.

HODGEKINS [of *Hodges* and that from *Roger*] a ſirname.

HOGARTH [of heah, high and earð, *Sax*. or, as others ſay, of hoogh, high and aerd, *Du.* nature or heart] a ſirname.

HOG-*Lane*, now called *Petticoat-Lane*, is ſuppoſed to have been ſo called on account of the hogs that ran in the fields thereabouts.

HOLDERNESS [hold deora neſſa, *Sax*. *i. e.* the promontory of hollow *Deira*] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

HOLLAND [*q. d.* hollow land, becauſe it abounds with ditches full of water] a place in *Lincolnſhire*.

HOLMSDALE [of holm and dale] a place in *Surrey* that abounds with plentiful paſture.

Alhallows HONEY-*Lane* was ſo called on account of its ſweetneſs, by reaſon of the often waſhing and keeping it clean.

HORSA, a famous *Saxon* commander, brother to *Hengiſt*, ſo called from the figure of an horſe, which he and his brother bore in their coat of arms.

HORSHAM [of horſa and ham, *q. d. Horſa's-town*] a town in *Suſſex*, ſo named after *Horſa* a famous *Saxon* general, the brother of *Hengiſt*.

HORSLYDOWN in *Southwark*, is ſaid to have been ſo called for that the water, formerly overflowing it, was ſo effectually drawn off, that the place became a plain green field, where horſes and other cattle uſed to paſture and lye down before the ſtreet was built.

HORSTED [horſa, ſted, *Sax. q. d. Horſa's-place*, becauſe the corpſe of *Horſa* was burned there] a village in *Kent*.

HOUNSDITCH, was ſo called, becauſe in old time, many dogs and other carrion were flung in there. Into this filthy ditch, king *Canutus* commanded *Edrick* a noble *Saxon*, who had baſely ſlain his king and lord *Edmund Ironſide*, to be drawn by the heels through the city, from *Baynard*'s caſtle, and caſt in, after he had been tormented to death by lighted torches.

HOWARD [*Skinner* derives it of hold, hoſpitality, and ward, *Sax.* a warden or guardian, *Kilian* of hold, favour, *Teut*. and word worthy; *Camden* of hoch, *Teut*. high and warden; *Spelman* of fhoward the warden of a hall; *Verſtegan* of holward the keeper of a ſtrong hold] a ſirname.

HOWEL [*Camden* derives it of Ἥλιος, the ſun] a ſirname.

HOXTON [anciently written *Hogilſdun*, probably by a *Metatheſis* for *Haligtun*, *i. e.* an holy town] a place in *Suſſex* memorable on account of the martyrdom of St. *Edmund* the king; alſo a town on the north ſide of the city of *London*.

HUBERT [of hepe colour and beorht, *Sax*. bright or clear] a proper name of men.

HUGH [of *Hugo*, L. or hoogh, Du. high] a name of men.

HUL [חול, Heb.] the ſon of *Aram*. It is very probable his ſeat was, as *Bochartus* ſuppoſes in *Cholobetene*, a part of greater *Armenia*, where he finds ſeveral places whoſe names begin with *Chol* or *Col*.

HUMFREY [probably of ham, *Sax*. home and frede or frið, Sax. peace, *q. d.* one who makes peace at home] a name of men.

Duke HUMPHREY's, near *Puddledock*, ſo call'd from the duke's keeping his court here (as many believe) and there was in Mr. *Stow*'s time, a houſe that went by the name of duke *Humphrey*'s houſe; and perhaps ſome of thoſe liv'd here, who fancying themſelves ſervants to *Humphrey* the duke of *Glouceſter*, uſed to meet every St. *Andrew*'s day at Sir *John Beauchamp*'s tomb at St. *Paul*'s (which they miſtook for the duke's, he lying at St. *Albans*) and there would ſtrew flowers and ſprinkle water, in hopes of a good dinner, which they returned without (as they muſt needs) like ſuperſtitious fools; the duke having made no proviſion for them, and thus probably came the ſaying of *Dining with Duke* Humphrey; uſed of ſuch as had been diſappointed of a dinner.

HUNGERFORD [englaford, *i. e.* the ford of the *Engliſh*] a town in *Berkſhire*.

HUNSDEN [probably ſo called of hunde an hound and dune an hill, Sax. *i. e.* the town of hounds, from its having been anciently a place of great reſort for hunting] a town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

HUNTINGTON [the *Hunter's-town*] the county-town of the ſhire; in ancient times called *Amesbury* of *Arnulph*, a holy man who was buried there.

HUSTINGS [of huſ, *Sax*. an houſe, and ðingaſ, *Sax*. things or cauſes] this is reckoned the moſt ancient and ſuperior court of the city of *London*, which preſerves the laws, franchiſes, cuſtoms and dignities of it. This court is held in *Guild-Hall*, before the lord mayor and ſheriffs; and when a cauſe is to be try'd, the recorder ſits and gives rules and judgment.

HYPE'RION [according to the *Poets*] the ſon of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, married his ſiſter *Theia* or *Baſileia*, a virgin remarkable for her modeſty and chaſtity, but being elected queen was afterwards deſirous to leave heirs, and marrying with her brother *Hyperion*, had *Helios* and *Selene*; who were admired by all for the excellency of their beauty. But the other brothers of *Theia* entering into a conſpiracy aſſaſſinated *Hyperion*, and drowned *Helios* in the river *Eridanus*. On this *Selene*, who paſſionately loved her brother *Helios*, threw her ſelf headlong from a tower, and *Helios* appeared to his mother in a dream and told her they were deified, and that from thenceforth the holy fire in heaven ſhould be called *Helios* [Ἥλιος, *i. e.* the ſun] and that which was before nam'd *Mene* ſhould be called *Selene* [Σηλήν, the moon.]

Hiſtorians ſay, this *Hyperion* was an aſtronomer that found out the motion of the Sun, Moon, and other planets, and the ſeaſons and diſtinctions of time meaſured out by them, and therefore is called the *father* of thoſe *planets*, as being the firſt that taught the knowledge and nature of them.

I

JABESH [יבש, Heb. *i. e.* confuſion] the father of *Shallum*.

JABIN [יבין, Heb, *i. e.* underſtanding] a king of *Hazor*.

JACOB [יעקוב, Heb. *i. e.* a ſupplanter] the father of the 12 patriarchs.

JAEL [יעל, Heb *i. e.* a doe] the wife of *Heber* the *Kenite*.

JAMES [*Jayme*, Span. *Jacobus*, L. of יעקב, Heb. a ſupplanter] a proper name of men.

JANUS is deſcribed with two faces, either as reſpecting the evening and the morning, or rather in regard of his ſingular prudence which is a virtue conſiſting in the remembrance of things paſt, and a foreſight of things to come; he has 12 altars beneath his feet, and holds a key in his right hand, and a ſcepter in his left; by one imitating that he can as it were open the world by the light he gives, and ſhut it up again by withdrawing the ſame light from us, and the ſcepter denotes the dominion he has over it. Sometimes he was repreſented with four faces, either in regard of the four ſeaſons of the year, or the four quarters of the world.

He was eſteemed the god of peace; tho' he was never called upon but in times of war. His temple was ſhut in the time of peace, but ſtood open in time of war.

JAVAN [יון, Heb.] the ſon of *Japhet*, may probably be ſuppoſed to have ſettled firſt near his brothers, in the ſouth-weſt part of the leſſer *Aſia*, about *Ionia*, which contains the radical letters of his name.

I'CARUS, the ſon of *Dædalus*, who (according to the poets) with his father flying from *Crete*, thro' youthful wilfulneſs deſpiſed his father's counſel, and flew higher than he ſhould, and and ſo melted the wax which held his winged feathers together, and fell into the ſea and was drowned.

ICENI, the name of the people who were the ancient inhabitants of the counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*.

ICHABOD [יכבוד, Heb. *i. e.* where is the glory of the lord] the ſon of *Phineas*, a prieſt of the Jews.

ICKBOROUGH [of *Iceni*, and buꞃh, Sax.] *i. e.* the town or caſtle of the *Iceni*.

IDLE-*Lane*, near St. *Dunſtan's in the Eaſt*, is in old records called *Idol lane*, probably becauſe carvers of images or idol-makers dwelt there, as is caſe of *Ave-Mary-lane*, *Pater-noſter-Row*, &c.

JECHONIAH [יכוניה, of מכון a baſis or foundation and יה the lord] a king of *Judah*.

JEHOAHAZ [יהאחז, of יהוה the lord and חזה he ſaw, Heb.] a king of *Judah*.

JEHOSAPHAT [יהשפת, of משפט judgment and יה the lord, Heb.] a king of *Judah*.

JEHU [יהוא, Heb. *i. e.* being] a captain who was anointed king by *Eliſha*.

JENKS
JENKINS
JENKINSON
JENKINGS } all of them formed of *John*, probably much the ſame as the ſon of *John*.

JERAH [ירח, Heb.] the ſon of *Joktan*. *Bochartus* diſcovers the name in the iſland *Hieracon* (or of *Henoki*) in the *Arabian* gulf, and a town ſo called within land on the river *Lar* near the *Omanitæ*.

JEREMIAH [ירמיהו, Heb. *i. e.* exalting the lord] the name of a prophet.

JEROBOAM [ירבעם, of רוב he contended and עם with or עם the people] the firſt king of the 10 tribes of *Iſrael*.

JERUSALEM [ירושלם, of ירו fear ye שלם *Salem*, Heb.] the chief city of *Judea*.

JESSE [ישי, Heb. *i. e.* a graft] king *David*'s-father.

JESUS [*Jeſus*, L. 'Ιησȣ̃ς, Gr. of ישוע, Heb. *i. e.* a ſaviour] the name of our bleſſed redeemer Chriſt.

JETHRO [יתרו, Heb. *i. e*, excelling] the father-in-law or *Moſes*,

JEWIN-*Sereet*, or *Jews ſtreet*, was ſo called becauſe of old time there was on the weſt-ſide a place called the *Jews Garden*, being the only burying-place then appointed them in *England*.

St. *Laurence* JEWRY, called the *Old Jewry*. This was ſo called, becauſe in old times many jews inhabited there, until the years 1209, that they were baniſhed the realm by king *Richard* I. to the number of 15060 perſons.

The *Arabians* are, as they themſelves ſuppoſe, the deſcendants of JOKTAN.

IKENILD *ſtreet* [ſo called of the *Iceni*, the ancient inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*] one of thoſe four famous high-ways which the *Romans* made in *England* which led from *Southampton* to *Tinmouth*.

IMMANUEL [עמנואל, Heb. *i. e.* God with us] a name of Chriſt Jeſus our bleſſed Redeemer.

INGRAM [ſome derive it of enᵹel and angel and ꞃem, *Sax.* purity.]

IO [according to the *Poets*] was the daughter of *Inachus*, with whom *Jupiter* being enamoured, and *Juno* being jealous of her, *Jupiter* transformed her into an heifer; *Juno* ſuſpecting the fallacy, begged this heifer of her husband, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus*; (who is ſaid to have an hundred eyes) but *Jupiter* ſent *Mercury* to ſlay *Argus*, which he did; and *Juno*, in revenge, ſent a *Gad bee* to ſting her and made her mad, ſo that ſhe ran into *Egypt*, where her old form came to her again, and ſhe was married to *Oſiris*; and after her death ſhe was deified and worſhipped under the name of *Iſis*. Others ſay, that *Io* was the daughter of *Areſtor*, king of the *Argives*, who being gotten with child before her father had given her in marriage, and he finding it out and incens'd, confin'd her, and committed her to the keeping of *Argus* her mother's brother; but he being ſlain, and ſhe making her eſcape, got away to avoid her father's diſpleaſure, and went by a ſhip into *Egypt*.

JOAB [יואב, Heb. *i. e.* fatherhood] the captain-general of king *David*'s army.

JOAKIM [יהויקים, of יהוה the lord and יקום, Heb. he ſhall ariſe] the ſon of king *Joſiah*.

JOAN [a contraction of *Johanna*, 'Ιωάννα, Gr. of חנן, Heb. he was gracious] a proper name of women.

JOASH [יואש, Heb. *i. e.* the fire of the lord] a king of *Judah*.

JOB [איוב, *q. d.* patient] a man renowned for patience.

JOHN [יחנן, *i, e*, the grace of God] a proper name of men.

JONAH [יונה, Heb. *i. e.* a dove] the name of a prophet.

JONATHAN [יהונתן, of יהוה the lord and נתן he gave, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] the ſon of king *Saul*.

St. JONES'*s*, properly St. *John*'s, ſo call'd of the priory or manſion-houſe of the knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*

JORAM [יהורם, Heb. *i. e.* the height of the lord] a king of *Judah*.

JORDAN [יורדן, Heb. *i. e.* the river of judgment] a river in the land of *Judea*.

JOSEPH [יוסף, Heb. *i. e.* he ſhall add or encreaſe] a ſon of *Jacob*.

JOSIAH [יאשיהו, of אש fire and יהוה the lord and ישע, he ſaved] a king of *Judah*.

JOSHUA [יהושע, Heb. *i. e.* the lord and ſaviour] a governour of the *Iſraelites*.

IPSWICH [ᵹipꞅƿich, ſo called of the river *Gipping* and pic, *Sax*, a bay] a ſea-port in *Suffolk*.

IRELAND [Οὐεϱνία, Gr. yberden, *C. Br.*] the weſtermoſt iſland in *Europe*.

IRONMONGER-*Lane*. was ſo called of *Ironmongers* formerly dwelling there. *Stow*.

ISCARIOT [ſome derive the name of סכר, Syr. a purſe, or of שקר falſhood or lying, others of איש קריות a town of *Judah*] a ſirname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour Chriſt.

ISIS, the river *Ouſe* in *Wiltſhire*, which afterwards meeting with the river *Thames* is called *Thamiſis*.

ISIS [of *Io*, L. Ἰὼ, *Gr.*] was a goddeſs of the *Egyptians*, and according to the poets, was the daughter of *Inachus*, the prieſt of *Juno*; who perſuading *Jupiter* to ſatisfy her luſt; *Juno* being jealous, and going in queſt of her husband, found them together, *Jupiter* in the form of a cloud, and *Iſis* in the form of a white cow; for *Jupiter* had ſo transformed her, that his wife *Juno* might not ſuſpect her; but ſhe underſtanding his ſubtilty, begged the cow of him; and being afraid, by a refuſal, to diſcover her and his own diſhoneſty, gave her to *Juno*, and ſhe preſently put her into the cuſtody of *Argus*, with a hundred eyes, where ſhe continued till *Jupiter* ſent *Mercury* to deliver her; who having play'd *Argus* aſleep with his muſick, ſlew *Argus*; upon which *Juno* cauſed *Iſis* to run mad; ſo that ſhe ran up and down the world in a frantick condition, and ſwam over the ſeas into *Ionia*, unto which ſhe left her name, and alſo the ſea that bounds that country. At laſt, returning back to *Egypt*, ſhe was married to *Oſiris*; and after her death, was adored by the *Egyptians*, and her hair was preſerved as a ſacred relick at *Memphis*: ſhe was honoured as a goddeſs of navigation, and of the weather. Her ſtatue was a cow with horns. At the entry of her temple was the ſtatue of a *Sphinx*, to intimate that ſhe was a myſterious goddeſs. The goddeſs had a famous temple in the city of *Sai*, where was to be ſeen this inſcription; *I am all that was, that is, and that ſhall be*; *my veil no mortal has yet uncovered*. For her ſake the *Egyptians* kept in the corner of the temple a white cow, which when it died, they all mourned as for a prince until another was put in the place of the dead beaſt. The ſame is related of the God *Apis*; and *Iſis* is alſo taken to be the ſame that is called *Anubis*.

I'SIS [in *Pourtraiture*] was repreſented full of dugs, to ſignify (*Hieroglyphically*) the benefits that men receive from the happy influences of the moon, which was worſhipped by the ſtatue in *Egyyt*.

ISLINGTON [probably of ᵹiꞅel, *Sax*, an hoſtage or entertainment and ꞇun, *Sax.* a town, ſo named on account of the many inns there] a town about two miles north of the city of *London*.

ISLIP [ſome derive it of ᵹaꞅꞇ, a gueſt and leoꝼ, *Sax.* dear, *q. d.* an hoſpital town kind to ſtrangers] a town in *Oxfordſhire*, memorable for the birth of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

ISHMAEL [ישמעאל, of שמע he hath heard and אל God, *q. d.* God hath heard] the name of the ſon of *Abraham* by *Hagar*.

ISRAEL [ישראל, of שרר he acted the part of a prince and אל God, Heb. *q. d.* prevailing with God] a name given by the angel to *Jacob*, after their wreſtling together.

ISSACHAR [יששכר, of שכר he hired or wages] one of *Jacob*'s 12 ſons

JUBAL [יובל, Heb. *i. e.* fading; alſo a trumpet] a ſon of *Lamech*.

JUDAH [יהודה, Heb. *i. e.* praiſe] *Jacob's* eldeſt ſon.

JUDITH [יהודית, Heb. *i. e.* praiſing] a proper name of women.

JUNO [ſo called of *juvando*, L. helping] according to the poets, was the daughter of *Saturn* the ſiſter and wife of *Jupiter*, the queen of the gods, and the goddeſs of kingdoms and riches; ſhe had alſo a juriſdiction and command over marriages and child-bearing: and on theſe accounts had many fair temples and altars erected in honour of her. As to her marrying with her brother *Jupiter*, they tell us, that ſhe was not willing to conſent to it; but *Jupiter* effected it by the following ſtratagem. He took upon him the ſhape of a cuckow, and in a ſtorm lighted upon her lap, and *Juno* out of pity, to ſhelter it from the weather, put it into her boſom; but when the ſubtil bird felt the warmth of her body, it took again the form of *Jupiter*, and obtain'd his deſire by a promiſe of marriage: and on this account, at *Argos*, a cuckow was adored for *Jupiter*.

Ju'piter [was ſo called of *Juvando*, and alſo *Dieſpiter q.* the father of the day; and by the *Greeks* Ζεὺς of τȣ ζῆν to live] according to the poets, was the ſon of *Saturn* and *Cybele*, who having expell'd his father his kingdom, divided the empire of the world between himſelf and his brothers; he took to his ſhare the command of heaven, and aſſigned the waters to his brother *Neptune*, and ſent *Pluto* to in *Hell*.

He was call'd the father of the gods, and the king of men, becauſe nature is the cauſe of the eſſence of things, as parents of children; and he only had the power to handle the thunderbolts, and to hold the world in ſubjection. He had a great many names, as *Jupiter Capitolinus. Jupiter Inventor*, *Jupiter Feretrius*, &c. and as many ſtatues, and many temples erected to him.

Ixi'on [according to the *Poets*] was the ſon of *Phlegais*, who murder'd his father-in law *Deioneus*, having invited him to a banquet where he had ſo contriv'd the place they were to meet in; that *Deioneus*, was let drop through the floor, into a pit of burning coals; and afterward, being troubled with remorſe of conſcience, wander'd up and down the earth till *Jupiter* out of pity made ſatisfaction for his crime, and received him into Heaven; where eaſe and pleaſure made him become wanton and ungrateful, and growing enamour'd with *Juno* ſought to defile *upiter*'s bed; upon which *Jupiter* preſented to him a ſervant maid, called *Nephele* (a cloud) in the habit and form of *Juno*, upon which he begot the lecherous *Centaurs*: *Jupiter* upon this ſent him back again to earth, where he making boaſts of his familiarity with *Juno*, *Jupiter* condemned him to Hell, to be tormented by being continually carried about upon a wheel, encompaſſed with ſerpents, which never ſtood ſtill but when *Orpheus* was there playing upon his harp.

Ivy-*Lane*, [according to Mr. *Stow*] was ſo called from ivy growing on the walls of the houſes of the prebendaries of St. *Paul*'s who dwelt there.

K

Katharine [*Catharina*, L. of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure] a proper name of women.

Kemp [cempa, *Sax.* a ſoldier] a ſirname.

Kbnelm [*q.* kind helm or helmet, *i. e.* the protector of his kindred, as *Camden* ſuppoſes; but *Verſtegan* derives it of cinninᵹ, *Sax.* a king, and halm, *Teut.* an helmet] a proper name of men.

Kendred [of cene bold and ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* counſel] the name of a king of *Northumberland*.

Kenric [of cene bold and ꞃic, *Sax.* a kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant ruler] a king of the *Weſt-Saxons*,

Kent [Cenꞇ, which *Camden* derives of canꞇon a corner, becauſe in this place *England* runs out into a corner to the north-eaſt; *Lambard* derives it of cam, *C. Br.* a leaf, becauſe anciently it abounded in leaves] the ſouth eaſtern county of *England*.

Kenwolph [of cene bold and ulph, *Sax.* help] a king of the *Weſt-Saxons*, founder of *Wincham-Abbey* in *Gloceſterſhire*.

Kimbolton [anciently called *Kinnivantum*, of cene bold and ꞇon] a town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

Kinburgh [of cynꞃene and buꞃᵹ, *Sax. i. e.* the ſtrength and defence of kindred] a proper name of women.

Kingston [of king and ꞇun, *Sax. q. King's-town*] a town ſituate on the river *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for having been the ſeat of the *Engliſh-Saxon* kings in the *Daniſh* wars, and for the coronation of three kings;

Kirk *Oſwald* [*i. e. Oſwald*'s church, a king, in honour of whom a temple was there erected] a town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk Uzzald*,

Kittim [כתים, Heb.] the ſon of *Javan*. His deſcendents are ſuppoſed to be ſeated on the weſt of *Tarſhiſh*. *Homer* mentions a people in thoſe parts called *Cetis* (from the river *Cetius*) which is the word by which the *Septuagint* have rendred *Kittim*.

Knight-rider-*Street*, ſo called (as is ſuppoſed) of knights well armed and mounted at the *Tower Royal*, riding from thence through the ſtreet, weſt of *Creed-lane*, and ſo out at *Ludgate* towards *Smithfield*, when they were to tourney, or otherwiſe ſhew their activity before the king and ſtates of the realm.

L

Lambert [of lamb and beoꞃhꞇ, *Sax. q. d.* fair lamb] a proper name.

Lambeth [*q. d. Lome hithe*, *i. e.* a loamy or clayey road] a town ſtanding on the river *Thames* in *Surrey*.

Lamech [למך, Heb. *i. e.* poor or humbled] the ſon o *Methuſelah*.

Lancaster [of the river *Lan* or *Lon* and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax*], the county-town of *Lancaſhire*.

Lancelot [*i. e.* a lance or ſpear] a proper name of men.

Langborn *Ward*, one of the wards of the city of *London* within the walls, was ſo called of a long bourn brook or ſtream of ſweet water, which of old time) ſprang up in *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, and ran down that ſtreet and *Lombard-ſtreet*, to the weſt-end of St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s church, and there turning ſouth, it broke into ſeveral ſmall *ſhares*, rills or ſtreams, and ſo gave name to *Sharebourn lane* (now called *Sherburn-lane*.

St. **Laurence**, arch-deacon of the church of *Rome*, who was broiled on a gridiron, under the emperor *Valerian*, in the year of *Chriſt*, 260.

Lazarus [לעזר, Heb. *i. e.* the Lord's help] a proper name of men.

Leaden-*hall*, is a very large building of free ſtone, containing within it three large court-yards, all encompaſſed with buildings, having flat battlements leaded at the top. It was built in the year 1419, by *Simon Eyre*, draper. It has a fair and large chapel on the eaſt-ſide of the quadrant over the porch, on which he cauſed to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, *i. e.* the right hand of the Lord hath exalted me.

Leah [לאה, Heb. *i. e.* painful] the firſt wife of *Jacob*.

Leeds [Loyꝺiꞅ, perhaps of leoꝺ, *Sax.* people, *q. d.* a populous city] a town in *Yorkſhire*.

Lehabim [להבים, Heb.] the ſon of *Mizraim*. The *Lehabim* are ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Lubims*, who with the *Sukklims* and *Cuſhites* came out of *Mizraim* or *Egypt* with *Shiſhak* to invade *Judæa*: theſe therefore may not improbably be judged to be the *Libyans* of *Cyreniaca*, or proper *Libya* near *Egypt*,

Leicester [Leaᵹceaꞅꞇeꞃ, of leaᵹ fallow ground and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* probably ſo called from its being built near a leaᵹ or common] A county-town.

Lentham [*Durolenium*, L. of lanꝺ, and ham, *Sax.* the farm-houſe, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

Lennox [Leon or *Brit.* light water, *Baxter*] the name of perſons or places.

Leonard [of leon, *Sax.* a lion and aerd, *Teut.* nature] a proper name of men,

St. **Leonard**, a biſhop of *Limoges* in *France*, born about the year 500.

Levi [לוי, Heb. *i. e.* joined] *Jacob*'s third ſon.

Lewellin [lion like, *Ant. Brit.*] a proper name.

Lewis [*Ludovicus*, L. *Louis*, F. Ludwick, *Teut* probably of leoꝺ, the people, and ƿic, a caſtle, *q. d.* the ſafeguard of the people] a proper name of men.

Lickapan [or *Lickabone-ſtreet*, is properly *Liquor-Pond ſtreet*. *Stow*.

Lilith. See before in the *Dictionary*.

Lime *Street*, was ſo called of making or ſelling lime there

Litchfield [by *Bede* it is written *Licidfield*, of lice, *Sax.* a dead carcaſs and *field*, *q. d.* the field of dead bodies, on account of a great number of perſons, who there ſuffered martyrdom under the perſecution of *Diocleſian*] a biſhop's ſee in *Staffordſhire*.

Lincoln [Lynꝺecollıne and Linꝺcyllon-ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* and Lindcoll Llyn, *C. Br.* of a *hill* and *lake*, becauſe in the times of the *Engliſh-Saxons* it was all or the greateſt part of it built on an hill] a county-town and biſhop's ſee.

Lincolns-*Inn*, an inn of court in *London*, formerly the houſe of *Hugh Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*.

Lindisfarne [of the river *Lindiſia*, *q. d.* lun disc, *Brit.* a ſtream of water, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

Linn } *Regis* [*i. e. King's Lynn*] a town in the county of
Lynn } *Norfolk*, ſo called becauſe the inhabitants of it valiantly oppoſed the deſigns of ſome rebels, in the time of king *John* and *Henry* III, maintaining the king's part to the laſt.

Lionel [*Leunculus*, L. *i. e.* a little lion] a proper name of men.

Lisle [*L'iſle*, F. *i. e.* the iſland] a ſirname.

Lombard *ſtreet*, was ſo called of the *Longobards* or *Lombards*, *i. e*, merchants of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, foreign merchants, aſſembling there. And as the merchants met in this ſtreet for traffick, ſo the pope's merchants met here likewiſe, and traded in their wafer-cakes, ſanctified at *Rome*, indulgences, pardons, &c. which they brought to a good market.

London [ſome derive the name of *Lud* and ꞇon, *Sax.* a town, *q. d.* king *Lud's* town, but he ſeems to have been rather the repairer and beautifier of it than the founder. Others (with more probability) derive it from the *Britiſh* word Llhong a ſhip and dinan a town, *i. e.* a town of ſhipping and navigation; others from Llhwn a fortified wood, as much as to ſay a fenced town, and that there was in old time, in the place where St.

Paul's church now ſtands, a temple built to *Diana*, the *Pagans* uſing to build their *fanes* or temples to *Diana* in woods or groves: others again derive it of Llhandianrhan ſignifying a church of *Diana*. The *Saxons* called it Lunꝺenceaꞅꞇeꞃ and Lunꞇenbyꞃıᵹ, and Lunꝺenƿıc and the *Romans Londinum.*] It is an ancient city, ſaid to have been a city 2789 years ago (and by the exacteſt computation) in the time of *Samuel* the prophet, and 350 years before the building of *Rome*. It was walled about by *Conſtantine the Great*, and is not inferior to the greateſt in *Europe*, for grandeur, populouſneſs and riches.

LONDON-STONE, in *Canon-ſtreet*, over-againſt St. *Swithin*'s church, on the ſouth ſide of the way, near the chanel, is pitch'd upright a great ſtone, called *London-ſtone*, which is fixed very deep in the ground, and faſtened with bars of iron, and now with a handſome ſtone work incloſing it, hollowed through with a circle; but ſo that the upper part of the ſtone is viſible, and that it can receive no damage from carts running againſt it or otherwiſe.

It is certain from hiſtory, that this ſtone has been there ever ſince or before the conqueſt, which is now near 700 years: but the exact time is unknown, and ſo alſo is the reaſon of its being placed there; ſome are of opinion, that it was ſet up as a preciſe place to begin to meaſure their miles, from this city to the other parts of the nation; others, that it was ſet for a mark of the middle of the city within the walls. And whereas this ſtreet was anciently the chief ſtreet of *London* (as *Cheapſide* now is) ſome are of opinion, that this ſtone was a place on which the perſon ſtood, who publiſhed proclamations, and gave publick notices of things to the citizens; others again are of opinion, that the ſtone was ſet up there, as a place for the rendring and making payments, by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times, till in after-times payments were more uſually made at the font in *Pont*'s church (probably *Paul*'s church) and now uſually at the *Royal Exchange*: others again are of opinion, that it was ſet up by one *John* or *Thomas*, *&c. London ſtone*, who dwelt over-againſt it.

LOT [לוט, Heb. *i. e.* wrapped or joined together] the brother of *Abraham*,

LUCY [*Lucia* of *lux* L. light] a proper name of women.

LUD [לוד, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Shem*. We can ſee no more reaſon than Sir *Walter Raleigh*, why *Lud* ſhould ſtraggle ſo far from his friends as *Lydia*, where *Joſephus* fixes him. Beſides there is a ſtrong objection againſt this opinion, the *Lydians* having been firſt called *Mæones*, as all the ancients agree, and *Lydians* from *Lydus* the ſon of *Atys*, except we ſuppoſe the *Greeks* were deceived, and that the name of *Mæones* ceaſing, they aſſumed their old name of *Lydians*, which has often happened. But even in that caſe, we ought perhaps to conſider *Lydia* as poſſeſs'd by the *Lydians* or poſterity of *Lun* on a ſecond or third remove, and to look for his ſettlement nearer his brothers.

LUDGATE, is a weſt gate of the city of *London*, and 6th principal gate thereof; and was called *Ludgate* as *Geoffery* of *Monmouth* relates) becauſe at firſt built by king *Lud*, a *Britiſh* king, 66 years before the birth of Chriſt. But others contend, that it was originally called *Flood-gate*, on account of the flood or ſtream that ran from the north of the city, into the canal called now *Fleetditch*.

LUDIM [לודים, Heb.] the ſon of *Mizraim*. As to the nations deſcended from *Mizraim*, the *Ludim* are judg'd to be the people above *Egypt*, called by the *Greeks Ethiopians*, and at preſent *Abyſſinia*. This *Bochartus* endeavours to prove by ten arguments, We rarely find them called otherwiſe in ſcripture than *Lud*, either from the name of the founder or their country

LUNA [in the *Pagan Theology &c.*] is ſaid to be the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, but others ſay the daughter of the *Sun*, the wife of the *Air* and mother of the *Dew*.

They tell us of a time when there was no moon, and that there was a king in *Arcadia* called *Proſelenus* [*i. e.* before the moon] who was before her, and ſhe appeared a little time before *Hercules* encountered the giants.

The poets repreſent her in a party-coloured garment, to ſhew her various aſpects.

A black bull was ſacred to her, to intimate that ſhe is black and horned after her change.

The *Egyptians* held her to be both male and female, and therefore men ſacrificed to *Venus* under the name of *Luna* in the habit of women, and women in mens.

The inhabitants of *Caran* in *Meſopotamia*, had this notion, that ſuch as believ'd the moon to be a goddeſs, would be ſlaves to their wives as long as they lived; but thoſe who believed her to be a god would be their maſters.

They imagin'd when the moon was eclipſed, ſhe was brought down to the earth by the charms of magicians, and the method they had to recover her, was by beating drums and brazen inſtruments, which being louder than the charms, might abate their force upon her.

M

MACROBIUS [μακρόβιος, of μακρὸς long and βίος, life, Gr. long-lived] a proper name.

MADAI [מדי, Heb.] the ſon of *Japhet*. It is generally agreed that *Madai* planted *Media*, and that the *Medes* are always called by this name in ſcripture.

MAGDALEN [מגדולתא, Syr. *i. e.* magnified] a proper name of women.

MAGDALEN *College* [in *Oxford*] a college built by *William Wainfleet*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*; alſo another at *Cambridge*.

St. **MAGNUS** *Pariſh*, in the *Bridge-ward* within. This church was dedicated to St. *Magnus* or *Magnes*, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor *Aurelian*, in the year 276.

MAGOG [מגוג, Heb.] the ſecond ſon of *Japhet*. *Joſephus*, *Jerom*, and moſt of the fathers, hold them to be the *Scythians* about mount *Caucaſus*, which name, *Bochartus* ſuppoſes was made by the *Greeks* out of *Gog-Haſan*, ſignifying in *Chaldee*, *God's-fort*; but perhaps it is a wrong pronunciation of *Cuk-Kaf*, which in *Perſian* ſignifies the mountain of *Kaf*, as the *Arabs* call it. That his plantation adjoined upon *Meſhech* and *Tubal*, appears from *Ezekiel*'s making *Gog* king of *Magog* to reign over the other two, otherwiſe called *Rhoſſi* and *Moſcuici*: From theſe two people migrating over *Caucaſus*, it is ſuppoſed the *Ruſſians* or *Muſcovites* are deſcended.

MAIDEN *Bradley*, ſo named on account of a noble virgin, who being ſick of a leproſy her ſelf, built there an hoſpital for ſuch as ſhould be afflicted with the ſame diſeaſe] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

MAIDENHEAD [called anciently *Maiden bythe*] a town in *Berkſhire*, ſo called on account of the ſuperſtitious adoration of a certain *Britiſh* maid, ſaid to be one of the 11000 virgins, companions of St. *Urſula*.

MAIDSTON [anciently called Meꝺƿæᵹeꞅꞇun, *Sax. i. e. Medway's-town*, from the river *Medway* that runs cloſe by it] a town in *Kent*.

MAIN-AMBER, near *Penſance*, in the county of *Cornwall*, was formerly a ſtone of a prodigious bigneſs, yet was ſo placed, that one might move it with a finger; but it was thrown down in the late civil wars. It is ſuppoſed to be ſo called of *Main*, which, in the *Corniſh* language, ſignifies a ſtone, and *Amber*, of one *Ambroſius* a *Briton*, that raiſed it as a monument of ſome victory over the *Romans*, or others.

MALACHI [מלכי, Heb. *i. e.* my meſſenger] the name of a prophet.

MALDON [Maleꝺun, S*ax.* called *Camalodunum* of *Camalus* (*i. e. Mars*) an idol worſhipped by the *Britons* and ꝺune, Sax. a mount, *q. d. Mars-hill*] a town in *Eſſex*.

MALMSBURY, a town in *Wiltſhire*, ſaid to be ſo called of *Malmutius* or *Molmutius* a king of the *Britons*. It was alſo in ancient times called *Maidulphsburgh*, of one *Maidulph* a *Scottiſh* ſaint and hermit, who built an abbey there and open'd a publick ſchool. *Beda* calls it *Adelmsbirig* of *Adelm* the ſcholar of *Maidulph*, and the firſt abbot of the abbey.

MALPASS [of *mal*, F. bad and *paſs* for paſſage, *i. e.* a bad way] a town in *Cheſhire*.

MANASSEH [מנשה, Heb. *i. e.* not forgotten] the eldeſt ſon of *Joſeph*.

MANCHESTER [of Maen, C. Br. a ſtone and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, S*ax.* probably of the great quarries of ſtone thereabouts] a town in *Lancaſhire*, alſo another in *Warwickſhire*.

St. **MARGARET**, a holy virgin of *Antioch*, who was beheaded under the emperor *Decius*, *An. Ch.* 292.

MARK [מרקוס, Syr. or *Marcus*, L.] a proper name of men.

MARK-*Lane*, properly *Mart-lane*, from a privilege formerly granted to keep a mart or fair there.

MARLBOROUGH [of maꞃl, S*ax*, chalk or fat ſoil and buꞃᵹ; but ſome derive it of one *Merlin*, a *Britiſh* prognoſticator] a town in *Wiltſhire*.

MARMADUKE [of mare, S*ax.* more and meꞇıᵹ, S*ax.* mighty, *i. e.* more mighty, and duke, as *Camden* ſuppoſes,] a proper name of men.

MARS [according to *Varro*, was ſo denominated of *mares*, L. males; becauſe he preſided over them in battle; but others ſay, of *Mavors*, of *magna*, great things, and *verto* to turn; others from ἄρης or ἀναίρειν, *Gr.* killing; or as others will have it from אריה a lion, or ארה he tore in ſunder; and others from *mamers* in the *Sabine* tongue] the god of war, as the poets feign, was the ſon of *Juno*, begotten without the aſſiſtance of her husband *Jupiter*; for *Juno* being diſpleas'd that her husband *Jupiter* ſhould bring forth *Minerva*, by the ſtriking of his head, ſhe conſulted with the goddeſs *Flora*, how ſhe might of herſelf bring forth a ſon; *Flora* bad her touch a flower which grows in the field *Olenius*, which ſhe having done, ſhe conceived and bare *Mars*, who being a ſon of diſcontent, was made a god of war and diſcord. He was never grateful to *Jupiter*, and in his minority was nurſed by *Thero*, in the northern climates, that are inclinable to war. He lay with *Venus* the wife of *Vulcan*, who, by his craft, had made an iron net, and caſt it about them, as he found them naked; which net was ſo artificially made, that neither of them could diſentangle themſelves; and then he called all the gods to ſee them in that poſture, which cauſed much laughter among them; but at length, by the entreaty of *Neptune*, he ſet them at liberty.

He was repreſented riding in a high chariot drawn by two furious horſes, by ſome named *Terror*, and *Pavor* or fear, with all his armour, offenſive and defenſive. His attendants were three frightful ſpirits, *Apprehenſion*, *Contention* and *Clamour* in tattered garments: Before him flew *Fame* full of eyes, ears and tongues.

He was ſaid by ſome to have been born in *Thrace*, becauſe the people of that country offered human ſacrifices to him, and others offered to him, the wolf, the vulture, the dog, the pye, the calf and the horſe. *Juſtin* ſays, the *Scythians* had no other god; but *Herodotus* ſays, they worſhipped other gods; but did allow no temples or ſtatutes, but only to *Mars*. The *Romans* had him in high eſteem, becauſe they derived their original from him, and gave out, that *Romulus* was his ſon.

They would not ſuffer his ſtatues and images to be erected in their city; but without it, to intimate their inclination to foreign, rather than civil war. His prieſts were called *Salii* (of *Saliendo*) becauſe they danced and skipped about his altars, which were erected under the ſame roof with thoſe of *Venus*, to expreſs the happy influences that the ſtars *Mars* and *Venus* beſtowed on children, when they met in their nativities.

Mars is ſaid to be the firſt prince that invented the diſcipline of war and the forming of armies, and therefore is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Nimrod* or *Belus* among the *Aſſyrians*.

Martin [*q. d. Martius*, L.] a proper name of men.

St. **Martins** *le Grand*, was in ancient times a fair and large college of a dean and ſecular canons or prieſts, which have had great privileges of ſanctuary, and otherwiſe, founded by *Ingelricus* and *Edvardus* his brother, in the year of Chriſt 1056. Here kings of *England* were ſometimes lodged and held their courts. When this college flouriſhed a curfew bell was rung there, as at *Bow*, &c.

St. **Martin**, a biſhop of *Tours* in *France*.

St. **Martins** *Outwich*, but more properly *Oteſwich*, of *Martin de Oteſwich* and his two brothers the founders.

Mary [מרים, Heb. *i, e.* bitter, Μαρία, Gr. *Maria*, L.] a proper name of women.

St. **Mary** *Matfelons*, alias *Whitechappel*, was formerly ſo called as ſome ſuppoſe of מטפולן, metaphelon, *Heb.* which they interpret, *She that hath lately brought forth a Son* (*i. e.* the *Virgin Mary*) and probably her image anciently ſtood in that church with a babe in her arms.

Others ſay, that it was called *Matfelon* upon this occaſion. About the year 1428, a devout widow of that pariſh had long cheriſh'd and brought up of alms a certain *Frenchman*, who ungratefully and cruelly murdered her in the night, as ſhe was ſleeping in her bed, and after fled with her money and jewels; but being cloſely purſued, he took to the church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, and claimed the privilege of ſanctuary there, and ſo abjured the king's land; and the conſtables having charge of him, brought him to *London*, in order to convey him eaſtward towards the ſea ſide. When he came into the pariſh of *Whitechappel*, where he had committed the murder, the women caſt upon him ſo much filth and ordure (that notwithſtanding the beſt reſiſtance the conſtables could make) they kill'd him, and on this account they ſay the pariſh took the name of *Matfelon*.

Matison }
Madison } [*i. e.* the ſon of *Matthew*, or, as Dr. *Th. Henchman* ſuppoſes, of *Matilda*] a ſirname.

Mash }
Meshek } [מש, *Heb.*] the fourth ſon of *Aram*, is ſuppoſed to fix in *Armenia*, about the mountain *Maſius*, the ſame with that commonly held to be *Ararat*, and call'd by the *Armenians Maſis*. However, the *Armenians* themſelves do not lay claim to any of *Shem*'s line as their progenitor; but ſay they are deſcended from *Togarmah* of *Japhet*'s poſterity.

Mathildis [of maecht a maid and hide, G. a lady, *i. e.* a maid of honour] a proper name of women.

Matthew [מתן, Heb. *i. e.* a reward] a Chriſtian name of men.

Matthias [מתיה, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] a proper name of men.

Maud [contraction of *Mathilda*, probably for *Magdalen*] a proper name of women.

Maudlin [for *Magdalen*] a proper name of women.

Maynard [of man and heoꞃꞇ, *Sax. q.* ſtout-hearted] a ſirname.

Medway [either of *meadow* and *way* from the meadows it runs throw, or of *middle*, becauſe it runs through the middle of *Kent*] a river in *Kent*.

Melchizedek [מלכי צדך, Heb. *i. e.* the king of righteouſneſs] a prieſt and king of *Salem*.

Melchizedek, is by ſome ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Shem*. *Joſephus* makes him only a *Canaanitiſh* king. The oriental Chriſtians make him the ſon of *Phaleg*. A learned *Syrian* author makes him the ſon of *Shem*.

Melton mowbray [called *Melton*, *q. Mill-town*, and *Mowbray*, from the family of the *Mowbrays* who were the lords of it, as Dr. *Henchman* ſuppoſes] a town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

Menahem [מנחם, Heb. *i. e.* a comforter] a king of *Judah*.

Mephibosheth [מפיבשת, *i. e.* the ſhame of the mouth] a ſon of *Jonathan*.

Merodach-baladan [מרדח בלדן, *i. e.* bitter contribution without judgment] a king of *Babylon*.

Merton [of meꞃe, *Sax.* a marſh and ꞇun, *Sax. q. d. Marſh-town*] a town in *Surrey*.

Messiah [משיח, Heb. *i. e.* anointed, where he is called Χριςὸς, in *Greek*, it being of the like import] the name and title of our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Methuselah [מתושלח, Heb. *i. e.* the weapons of his death] the longeſt-lived man that ever was.

St. **Mews**, near *Chearing croſs*, a place where the king's hawks were formerly kept, till in *Henry* VIII's time, that the king's ſtables in *Bloomsbury* being burnt down, there were new ones built there by king *Edward* VI. which have been uſed for the king's horſes ever ſince.

Micaiah [מכיה, Heb. *i. e.* who is like the Lord?] the name of a prophet.

Michael [מיכאל, Heb. *i. e.* who is like God?] the name of an arch-angel, and alſo of men.

Michal [מיכל, of מי who and כלל, Heb. perfect, *i. e.* who is perfect?] the name of king *Saul*'s daughter.

Micklethwait [*Camden* derives it of micl, *Sax.* much hþoiꞇs *Sax.* a paſture] a ſirname,

Midas [*i. e.* μηδὲν ἰδὼν, *i. e.* ſeeing or knowing nothing] a rich king in *Phrygia*, who reigned about *A. M.* 2648. in the time that *Deborah* judged *Iſrael*, who (according to the poets) having entertained *Bacchus* as his gueſt, ask'd of him that he might have this faculty, that all he touched might be turned into gold; which being granted, he turned his palace utenſils, *&c.* and alſo his meat into gold, as ſoon as he came to touch it; at laſt, ſeeing his folly, he deſired to have this gift taken from him again, and was ordered to waſh himſelf in the river *Pactolus* where having waſhed away all his golden wiſh, *Pactolus* was hence called *Chryſorroa*, i. e. flowing with gold. After this, he being judge between *Pan* and *Apollo*, who ſang beſt, he gave his verdict for *Pan*; at which *Apollo* being provoked gave him aſſes ears. The moral of the fable is taken to be, that *Midas* being a tyrant and having many hearkeners and tale-bearers, by whom he knew all that was done and ſpoken in all his kingdom, as if he had long ears to hear what every one ſaid; and by his turning all into gold is ſignified, that he uſed to oppreſs his ſubjects, the better to ſtore his coffers, which is often and as fooliſhly waſh'd and waſted away, as it is come by cruel and unlawful means.

Middleton [*q. d.* the *middle town*] a town in *Dorſetſhire*, famous for an abbey erected there by king *Ethelſtan* for the expiation of the murther of his brother *Edwin*; alſo a ſirname.

Mildred [of milꝺ and ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* counſel] a proper name of women.

St. **Mildred**, who ſhe was is not agreed upon, whether ſhe was the eldeſt daughter of *Meroaldus* king of the *Weſt Mercians*, as ſome think, or the daughter of *Ethelbert* king of *Kent*, one of the founders of St. *Paul*'s church, is uncertain.

Milicent [of *mille* a thouſand, and *centum* an hundred, *q. d.* an hundred thouſand] a woman's name.

St. *Leonard* **Milk-church**, was ſo called from one *William Milker*, a chief builder thereof; but commonly called St. *Leonard*'s in *Eaſt-cheap*, becauſe it ſtands at *Eaſt-cheap* corner.

Mincing-*Lane*, properly *Minchun*'s-*lane*, ſo called of tenements there belonging to the *Minchuns* or nuns of St. *Helen* in *Biſhop's-gate-ſtreet*.

Milton [*q. Mill Town* or *middle-Town*] a town in *Kent*; alſo the name of a famous *Engliſh* poet.

Mine'rva [ſo called of *minando*, threatning] the poets tell us, that *Jupiter* having taken a reſolution to bring forth the goddeſs *Minerva* or *Pallas*, alone by himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of *Juno*, *Minerva* came out of his brain in gallant armour, holding a lance in her hand, and dancing a dance called the *Pyrrhick*, which was a warlike dance, invented by *Pyrrhus*, the ſon of *Achilles*. And that *Vulcan* at this time did the office of a midwife, cleaving *Jupiter*'s ſcull with a ſharp hatchet, that *Pallas* might creep out. Being thus accoutred, ſhe was held to be the goddeſs of war, and to be concerned in all battles. They attribute to this goddeſs the invention of ſeveral ſciences and uſeful invention, as ſpinning, weaving, the uſe of oil, the art of colouring cloth, of building and the like, making her the goddeſs of wiſdom and all arts.

The *Athenians* paid her a ſingular honour and reſpect, and inſtituted ſeveral ſolemn feſtivals in honour of this goddeſs; which were celebrated with divers rare ſpectacles and expreſſions of joy. In one of thoſe feſtivals the girls us'd to pray to the goddeſs for wiſdom and learning, of which ſhe was eſteemed to have the patronage, and the youths carried their maſters their fee or preſent, which was thence called *Minerval*.

Minerva repreſents wiſdom, that is skillful knowledge join'd with direct practice, comprehends the underſtanding of the nobleſt arts, the beſt accompliſhments of the mind, together with all virtues; but more eſpecially that of charity.

The poets make five *Minerva*'s: The 1ſt, *Apollo*'s Mother; the 2d, the daughter of *Nile*, which was worſhipped by th; *Egyptians*, in the city of *Sai*; the 3d, that before mentionede the 4th, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Corypha*; and the 5th, th- daughter of *Pallantis*, whom ſhe killed, he attempting to raviſh her.

Miriam [מרים, Heb. *i. e.* bitterneſs of affliction] the ſiſter of *Moſes*.

Mi'nos, a king of *Crete*, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, as the poets feign, he lived *Anno Mundi* 2670. He firſt gave laws to the inhabitants of *Crete*, and for his juſtice, was made chief judge of Hell, and umpire with *Rhadamanthus* and *Æacus*. He married *Paſiphae*, the daughter of *Sol*, and had many children by her. The *Athenians* having out of envy to his ſon *Apon*, on account of his many heroick acts, murdered him; he made fierce war upon them, and compelled them to give ſeven of the ſons of their nobility yearly, to be devoured by the monſter *Minotaurus*, from which cruel tribute, *Theſeus* at length delivered them. *Dædalus* made an intricate labyrinth for this *Minos*, where the *Minotaur* was kept.

Minos was painted with long brown curled hair, crowned with a crown of gold, in a robe of blue and ſilver, with buskins of gold on his legs.

It was ſaid to be decreed by *Jove*, that *Æacus* ſhould judge the *Europeans*, *Rhadamanthus*, the *Aſiaticks*, and that the office of *Minos* ſhould be, when any thing was difficult to take the matter into his cognizance and give the deciſive ſentence: And therefore *Æacus* and *Radamanthus* had only plain rods: But *Minos* ſat above them in a throne by himſelf, and held a golden ſceptre.

When the dead were entred *Pluto*'s palace, they were brought before theſe three ſevere and juſt judges, who examining into the actions of their lives, might allot them rewards and puniſhments according to their demerits.

The place of judicature is repreſented to be a large meadow called the *Field of Truth*, out of which were two paſſages, one leading to the *Elyſian Fields*, and the other to *Tartarus*.

Minotau'rus, a double formed monſter, having partly the ſhape of a man, and partly that of a bull, begotten, as the poets feign, by *Paſiphae*, the wife of *Minos*, and a bull, by the contrivance of *Dædalus*. This monſter was kept by *Minos* in the labyrinth of *Crete*, and was fed with man's fleſh, which was brought to him from *Athens*. The moral is, as ſome ſay, that *Paſiphae* lay with one *Taurus*, a ſervant of *Minos*; others ſay, that ſhe fled away in a ſhip call'd *Taurus*, that had been made by *Dædalus*.

Mizraim [מצרים, *Heb.*] ſtands in the place of the ſecond ſon of *Ham*; for there is a great diſpute, whether this is the name of a ſingle perſon, or of people, as having a dual termination.

Moab [מואב, Heb. *i. e.* of the father] the ſon of *Lot*, the the father of the *Moabites*.

Moloch [מלך, Heb. *i. e.* a king] the idol *Moloch* is the ſame with *Saturn*, to whom the heathens ſacrificed their ſons and daughters, cauſing them to be burnt alive in a brazen image made for that purpoſe. The *Ammonites*, whoſe god this was, obliged all parents, either to offer up their children in this manner, or make them paſs between two fires in honour of *Moloch*. And *Herodotus* ſays, that ſometimes men offered themſelves voluntarily to be burnt for this god. *Moloch* ſtood near *Jeruſalem*, in a beautiful valley, belonging to the children of *Hinnom*, in the midſt of a pleaſant grove, where the *Jews* imitated their profane neighbours. The *Carthaginians* ſacrificed 200 noblemen's children to *Moloch*, when *Agathocles* made war upon them in *Africa*.

Monmouth [anciently called Monȝmy, of the rivers *Munow* and *Wy*, at the meeting of which it is ſeated, and thence called *Munmouth*, *i. e. Munnow's-mouth*] the county-town of *Monmouthſhire*, memorable for the birth of that victorious and invincible king, *Henry* V.

Montfort } [*De mont fort*, F. *i. e.* a fortified mount] a
Mumfort } ſirname.

Montgomery [*q. mons Gomeris*, *i. e. Gomer*'s mount] a ſirname.

Montgomery [ſo called from *Roger Montgomery* earl of *Shrewsbury*, who ſubdued the country and built the caſtle] a county-town.

Montjoy [of *mons Jovis*, L. *i. e. Jupiter*'s mountain, or *Mont Joye*, F. *i. e.* a mountain of joy] a ſirname.

Montpesson } [*q. Mont Peterſon*, *i. e.* the mount of the ſon
Mompesson } of *Peter*] a ſirname.

Montsorrel [of *mont*, F. and *Sora*, a river running by it] a place in *Leiceſterſhire*.

The **Monument** [*monumentum* of *monere*, L. to warn, aboliſh, put in mind, *&c.*]

On the eaſt ſide of *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, ſtands the monument, ſituate in a ſquare, open to the ſtreet, in perpetual memory of the dreadful fire of *London*, that happen'd on the ſecond of *September* 1666; with inſcriptions and divers figures, artificially cut in ſtone, importing the hiſtory thereof.

This monument was by act of parliament order'd to be erected near the place where the conflagration began; and accordingly was ſet up, where the church of St. *Margaret New-Fiſh-ſtreet* ſtood, which is not above 130 foot from the very houſe, where the fire firſt broke out.

This monument ſtands upon an aſcent from the ſtreet, of three or four ſteps of ſtone, upon a large vault of ſtone arch'd; the column is of the *Dorick* order, built all of excellent *Portland* ſtone, the plinth of which is 27 foot ſquare, the height is 202 from the baſis.

The inſcription on it are in *Latin*; that which gave a relation on this conflagration is to the purpoſe following.

This famous column was erected in perpetual remembrance of the dreadful fire. It conſnmed 89 *churches, the city gates, many publick hoſpitals, ſchools, libraries,* 13200 *houſes,* 400 *ſtreets; the ruins of the city were* 436 *acres; and of the* 26 *wards, it utterly deſtroy'd* 15, *and left* 8 *other ſhattered and half burnt.*

The baſis of the monument or column, on that ſide towards the ſtreet, hath a repreſentation of the deſtruction of the city by fire and the reſtitution of it, by ſeveral curious engraven figures, in full proportion.

Firſt is the figure of a woman, repreſenting *London*, ſitting on the ruins in a moſt diſconſolate poſture; her head hanging down, and her hair alſo looſe about her, the ſword lying by her, and her left hand careleſly laid upon it.

A ſecond figure is *Time*, with his wings and bald head, coming behind her, and gently lifting her up.

Another ſmall figure on the other ſide of her laying her hand upon her, and with her ſcepter winged in her other hand derecting her to look upwards, for it points to two beautiful goddeſſes, ſitting upon the clouds, one leaniug upon a *Cornucopia*, denoting PLENTY, the other having a palm branch in her hand, ſignifying VICTORY or TRIUMPH.

Underneath this figure of *London*, in the midſt of the ruins, is a *Dragon* with his paw upon the ſhield of a red croſs, the arms of *London*. Over her head is the deſcription of houſes burning and flames breaking out through the windows; behind her are citizens looking on, and ſome lifting up their hands. Oppoſite againſt theſe figures, is a pavement of ſtone, rais'd with three or four ſteps; on which appears king *Charles* II, in a *Roman* habit, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and a laurel about his head, coming towards the woman in the deſpairing poſture (which repreſents *London*) and giving order to three others, to deſcend the ſteps towards her: the firſt hath wings on her head and a crown of naked boys dancing, and in her hand ſomething reſembling an harp: Then another figure, going down the ſteps, following her, reſembling architecture, ſhewing a ſcheme or model in the right-hand, for building the city, and the left holding a ſquare and compaſſes.

Behind theſe two ſtands another, more obſcurely, holding up an hat, denoting LIBERTY.

Next behind the king the duke of *York*, holding a garland ready to crown the riſing city; and a ſword lifted up in the other to defend her. Behind this, another figure with an earl's coronet on his head. The fourth figure behind, holding a lion with a bridle in his mouth.

Over theſe figures is repreſented an houſe in building, and a labourer going up a ladder, with a hod upon his back.

LASTLY, underneath the ſtone pavement, whereon the king ſtands, is a good figure of ENVY peeping forth, gnawing an heart.

Round about the bottom of the pedeſtal, were deep cut in ſtone, in large letters, a charge upon the papiſts of burning the city. Theſe remained till about the acceſſion of king *James* II. to the crown, when they were cut out, and utterly defac'd; but when king *William* came to the crown, they were cut again anew: the words are theſe,

This pillar was ſet up in perpetual remembrance of the moſt dreadful burning of this city; begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popiſh Faction, *in the beginning of* September, *in the year of our Lord* 1666, *in order to the effecting this horrid plot, for the extirpating the* Proteſtant Religion, *and Old* Engliſh Liberties, *and to introduce* Popery *and* Slavery.

Upon the pedeſtal is the column erected; the body or ſhaft of which is fluted, and contains in length from the pedeſtal, to the balcony 133 feet, and from the balcony 38 feet; and the whole height of this monument from the ground (beſides the vault and foundation to the top of the flame) is 202 feet; the circumference of the ſhaft is 47 feet and an half, its diameter is 15 feet, the hollow cylinder 9 feet diameter; the thickneſs of the ſtone wall of the cylinder or ſhaft is 3 feet; it hath 345 ſteps from the ground up to the balcony; and there are niches in the wall for people to reſt themſelves as they go up; and from the balcony upwards, is a ladder of iron ſteps to go into the urn; out of which iſſueth a flame, all gilt with gold; and to the ſtairs having an open navel, there is a rail of iron to reſt the hand upon all the way up.

All this monument taken together, is a curious piece of workmanſhip; and the charges of erectingit, amounted to 13000 *l.* and upwards.

MOORFIELDS, was ſo called, of a *moor* or *fen*, which ſtretched out from *Biſhopſgate* as far as *Cripplegate, Finsbury* and *Holywell*, and was a long time an unprofitable ground, being grown over with flags, ſedge and ruſhes, *&c.* till the year 1617. That Sir *Thomas Seymour*, lord mayor, cauſed ſluces to be made to convey the waters over the town ditch, into the courſe of *Walbrook*, and ſo into the *Thames.*

MORESBY [of mor mon, *Br. i. e.* at the great floods or ſea, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

MORDECAI [מורדכי Heb. *i. e.* bitter] queen *Eſther*'s unkle.

MORGAN [of mor the ſea and gan, born, *C. Br. q. d.* born by the ſea ſide] a chriſtian and ſirname.

MORRICE } [*Mauricius*, L. of *Maurus*, L. a moor, and that
MORRIS } probably of ἀμαυϱὸς, Gr. dark or obſcure] a ſirname.

MORS [*Death*] was perſonified by the ancients, and repreſented as the only and moſt powerful miniſter of the infernal deities, who brings all mortals down to the river *Acheron.*

The poets make her the daughter of *Nox* [*Night*] and the ſiſter of *Somnus* [*Sleep*] for whom they ſay ſhe had a peculiar affection.

There was a temple among the *Eleans*, with the ſtatue of a woman holding in her hands two boys a ſleep, a white one in her right, and a black one in her left; both of them having diſtorted legs. The inſcription intimated that one of them was ſleep and the other death, and that the woman that nouriſhed them was *Night.*

If any ſacrifice was grateful to her, it was a cock; but no ſacrifices, no temples, no prieſts nor ceremonies were appointed to her, becauſe ſhe was accounted a moſt rigid deity, whom no prayers could move, no ſacrifice pacify, and yet this very goddeſs was eſteem'd as ſent to mankind as the remedy of all evils, and the end of all grief and miſery, and is as much to be deſired by good men, when the laws of nature will permit her to come, as ſhe is dreaded by men of wicked lives and affrighted conſciences.

MORTIMER [of *mort* dead and *mer*, ſea] a ſirname.

MORTLACK [*q. mortuus lacus*, L. *i. e.* the dead lake, or of morð, *Sax.* death and lac, *Sax.* a victim] a village in *Surrey* upon the ſide of the river *Thames.*

MOSES [משה, Heb. *i. e.* drawn up] a prophet and ruler of the *Jews.*

St. *Margaret* MOYSES, was ſo called of one *Moyſes* the builder and founder.

MUGWELL *Street*, properly *Monk's-well-ſtreet*, ſo called of a well belonging to the monks of a convent, called St. *James on the Wall*, near adjoining.

MUSÆUM, a neat building in the city of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq.

N

NAAMAN [נעמן Heb. *i. e.* comely, fair] a *Syrian* general.

NABAL [נבל, Heb. *i. e.* fool or mad] a rich churl in king *David*'s time.

NADAB [נדב, Heb. a prince] a ſon of *Aaron* the prieſt.

NAPHTUHIM [נפתחים, Heb. ſons of *Mizraim*, are thought to have ſettled in *Marmorica* adjoining to *Cyreniaca.* It is obſerved that the *Egyptians* called all the ſkirts of a country and promontories waſh'd by the ſea, *Nephthys*; and *Bochartus* places the *Naphtuhims*, rather on the coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, than on that of the *Red Sea.* Some place the *Naphtuhims* about *Noph* or *Memphis* in *Egypt.*

NATHAN [נתן, Heb. he gave, a gift] the name of a prophet.

NATHANIEL [נתניל, Heb. *i. e.* the gift of God] a proper name of men.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR [נבחדנצר, Heb. *i. e.* the morning of the generation] a king of *Babylon.*

St. NEEDS [ſo called from St. *Need* who died in that town, in ancient times called *Amesbury*] a town in *Huntingtonſhire.*

NEHEMIAH [נחמיה, Heb. *i. e.* the reſt of the Lord] a prophet and ruler of the Jews.

NELSON [*q. d.* the ſon of *Neal*] a ſirname.

NEPTUNE [of *nando* i. e. ſwimming, or of *nubendo*, L. *i. e.* covering, becauſe the ſea covers the earth, or as others ſay, from the *Lybian*, or the *Egyptian* word *nephia*, ſignifying capes, promontories, and the waſtes or extremities of the ground or ſea.] The *Greeks* call him ποσειδῶν, from the *Phœnician* word *Poſe doni*, a breaker or deſtroyer of ſhips. *Neptune* was one of the children of *Saturn*, who at the diviſion of the world, among him and his brethren, had the command of the ſea allotted to him: His ſcepter was a trident; he bears a trident inſtead of a ſcepter becauſe fiſhermen in fiſhing make frequent uſe of a trident; or becauſe this forked inſtrument is very apt or fit for ſtirring the earth. And his chariot is a great ſea-ſhell, drawn either by whales or ſea-monſters, or by horſes, whoſe lower parts were thoſe of a fiſh. His wife was called *Amphitrite*, becauſe the ſea does compaſs the earth, He is feigned to have taught men the uſe of an horſe, which he cauſed to come forth of the earth, by a blow of his trident, at the diſpute that he had with *Minerva*, about giving a name to the city of *Athens*, in the *Areopagus*, as an olive-tree did from *Minerva*'s ſtriking the rock with her ſpear: But becauſe he had engag'd himſelf in a conſpiracy againſt *Jupiter*, he was confin'd to the earth, and being under ſtrait circumſtances, was neceſſitated to offer himſelf to the ſervice of *Laomedon*, to help him to build the city of *Troy.* The *Tritons*, which were half men and half dolphins, were his children, who attended him, ſounding ſhell-trumpets. By his converſation with the earth, he begot the *Harpies*, monſters that had the faces of maids, but bodies like vultures, with wings, and claws on their hands and feet, and what ever they touch'd was infected and ſpoiled; and whatſoever came near them they ſtole.

Neptune was a god in great eſteem with the *Romans*, not only as they thought him to have the command of one of the *Elements*; but becauſe, they ſay, he adviſed them, in the firſt beginning of their empire, when there was a ſcarcity of women in the city, to ſteal the *Sabine* virgins. He was called *Hippus* and *Equeſter*, becauſe he taught men the uſe of horſes, and in acknowledgment of the benefit their empire had received from horſes, they inſtituted horſe-races in hornour of him. He had a famous temple in *Rome*, inrich'd with ſpoils of many ſea victories; but *Auguſtus* the emperor, cauſed his ſtatue to be pulled down, becauſe he was thought to have raiſed a tempeſt, againſt him at ſea, where he was like to have been drowned.

So that *Neptune* is the ſame with that power and virtue, which is contained in moiſture.

Neptune is called Φυτάλμιος, becauſe all things which the earth produces are done by the power and efficacy of moiſture. He is alſo called Ενισιχθον, Σεισιχθον, Ενοσιγαιον and Τινακτογαγάχη, all which epithets ſignify a mover of the earth. For the ſpirit which is in the bowels of the earth, being pent up in narrow ſtreights, ſeeks for paſſage out, and burſting out, they move and break the earth: And that eruption ſometimes makes a bellowing.

NEREUS, ſuppoſed by biſhop *Cumberland* to be *Japhet*: Every one knows *Nereus, Pontus, Poſidon* or *Neptune*, relate to the ſea.

Nereus and his iſſue came from *Uranus* or *Noah.*

NEVIL [*q. de neuve ville*, F. of the new town] a ſirname.

NEWBURY [of neoƿe, new and buꞃᵹ, *Sax. q.* a new town raiſed out of the ruins of the old town] a town in *Berkſhire.*

NEWCASTLE [called *Monkcheſter* before the time of *William the Conqueror*, becauſe it appertained to the monks, a ſea-port town in *Northumberland.*

NEWGATE, a weſtern gate of the city of *London*, ſo called becauſe the laſt built gate of the city.

NEWENDON [Andꞃed ceaꞅteꞃ, and alſo Bꞃıttenden, *Sax. i. e.* the valley of the *Britons*] a town in *Kent.*

NIBCHAZ [נבחז of נבח] as a certain learned writer imagines; and therefore he thinks this God was the ſame with the *Egyptian Anubis*, who was worſhipped in the image of a dog.

NEWPORT [of *new* and *portus*, L.] a town in the iſle of *Wight.*

St. NICHOLAS [Νικολαῦς, *Gr.* a conqueror of the people] the ſon of *Epiphanes* a citizen of *Pancras*, ſometime Biſhop of *Mira*, who died *Anno* 343.

NIOBE, the daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife of *Pelops*, who having ſix ſons and ſix daughters, was ſo elated with her felicity, that ſhe preferr'd her ſelf before *Latona*, and (according to the *Poets*) had all her children ſlain by the goddeſs, for her inſolence; for which calamity ſhe wept herſelf to death, loſing her ſpeech; and remaining ſtupid without moving, which gave the poets occaſion to feign, that ſhe was turned into a ſtone; as *Palæphatus* ſays. The truth of the fiction is, that *Niobe* being bereaved of her children by death, commanded her ſtatue to be made in ſtone (and probably in a mournful poſture) and ſet upon her children's ſepulchre. She is ſaid to have liv'd *A. M.* 2240.

Authors have taken a great deal of pains to find NIMROD in prophane hiſtory; ſome have imagined him to be the ſame with *Belus*, the founder of the *Babyloniſh* empire; others with *Ninus*, the founder of the *Aſſyrian*; ſome with *Evechus*, the firſt *Chaldean* being after the deluge, and a fourth perceive a great reſemblance between him and *Bacchus*, both in actions and name.

NISROCH [נסרכ which ſome take to be derived and compounded of נשא to exalt, and רחב to enlarge] and ſo to expreſs the high and ſpacious heavens, which, as *Herodotus* relates, the ancient *Perſians* worſhipped; or of נשר an eagle, being the image of an eagle, or, as *Euſebius* thinks, was the ark of *Moab* itſelf, and a repreſentation of it, which was worſhipped by the

Eaſtern people. The name of an ancient idol among the *Aſſyrians.*

NOAH [נח, Heb. *i. e.* ceaſing or reſting]

Some pretend that NOAH is the *Saturn* and the *Uranus* of the *Pagans*; and that the ſtories that are told of *Jupiter*'s caſtrating his father *Saturn*, and *Cronus* caſtrating his father *Uranus*, are borrow'd from this notion of *Ham, Noah*'s ſon diſcovering his father's nakedneſs.

NORTHAM [of Norð and ham, *Sax. q.* a northern habitation; anciently called Ubbanforð, *Sax.* of ubba the founder of it; or ufan forð, *q. d.* the upper ford] a town in *Northumberland.*

NORTHUMBERLAND [Norðan humber-land, *Sax. i. e.* the land on the north-ſide of the river *Humber*] a northern county of *England.*

NORTHUMBERLAND *Alley* in *Fenchurch ſtreet*, was ſo called of *Northumberland* houſe, belonging to *Henry Piercy* earl of *Northumberland*, in the time of king *Henry* VI.

NORWICH [Norðƿice, *Sax. i. e.* the north harbour] a ſea-port in the county of *Norfolk.*

NOTTINGHAM [Snottingaham, *Sax.* of Snottenga and ham an habitation] a county-town.

O

OBADIAH [עבדיה, Heb. *i. e.* the ſervant of the Lord] the name of a prophet.

OCE'ANUS, the God of the ſea, whom the ancients call'd the father of all things, as believing water to be the firſt principle of the univerſe, He is alſo ſaid to be the father of the rivers. His wife was *Thetis*, by whom he had *Nereus* and *Dorcas*, who marrying together had many daughters, call'd *Nymphs*. *Oceanus* was painted as rivers were, in the form of a man, with bulls horns upon his head.

OCKHAM [*Okeham, q. d. Oak town*, ſo named from oaks growing plentifully there] a town in *Surrey*, the birth place of *William de Ockham*, author of the ſect called *Nominaliſts*.

OCKLEY [of ac and oak and leag, *Sax.* a field] a village in *Surrey.*

OFFA'*s dike*, a mighty work contrived by *Offa*, king of the *Mercians* who cauſed it to be caſt up as a boundary between the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*. It runs through *Herefordſhire*, over a part of *Shropſhire*, into *Montgomeryſhire*; then again into *Shropſhire*, and from thence through *Denbighſhire* into *Flintſhire*, and ends a little below *Holywell.*

OFFCHURCH [*i. e.* king *Offa*'s church, a king of the *Mercii*, who built it] a town in *Warwickſhire.*

OG [עוג, Heb. *i. e.* a mock] a king of *Baſhan.*

OKENYATE [of *Oak* and *Yate* a gate] a village in *Shropſhire.*

OLD BOURN } was ſo called of a bourn or ſtream of water,
HOLBOURN } breaking out about the place where now the bars ſtand, and running down the whole ſtreet to *Holbourn bridge.*

OLD-SWAN, formerly called *Ebgate-lane*, probably ſo called from the ſign of the *Swan* near the watering place.

OLIVER [*Olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an olive-tree, which is an emblem of peace] a proper name of men.

OMRI [עמרי, Heb. a crow] a prince of the *Midianites.*

ORION [according to the *Pagan Theology*] proceeded from the urine of *Jupiter Neptune* and *Mercury*, which three deities having been hoſpitably entertained by a peaſant named *Hyereus*, bid him demand whatſoever he pleaſed, and it ſhould be granted; whereupon he deſired to have a ſon without the help of woman: Upon which their godſhips piſs'd into the hide of the ox that he had ſlain for ſacrifice, and bid him bury it nine months in the ground; which he doing, at the expiration of the time found a boy, whom he named *Orion*, who became a great hunter and ſerved *Diana*; but he boaſting of his great skill, ſhe ſlew him; but afterwards out of compaſſion, made him a conſtellation of 17 ſtars, which riſes on the ninth of *March*, and commonly brings ſtorms and great rains.

O'RPHEUS ['Ορφευς, Gr.] according to the poets, was the ſon of *Apollo* and *Calliope*, a very great philoſopher and an extraordinary muſician, and as ſuch bore away the palm from all that had been before him. *Mercury*, they ſay, made him a preſent of his harp, and he play'd ſo exquiſitely well upon it, that he ſtop'd the courſe of rivers, laid ſtorms, drew the moſt ſavage animals after him, to divert themſelves with his excellent harmony; and that rocks and trees were ſeen to move at the ſound of his muſick: But beſides having loſt by death his wife *Euridice*, he went after her to the gates of hell, where he play'd with that dexterity, that *Pluto, Proſerpine, &c.* were raviſh'd with the melody, and granted him to carry his wife back with him, to live on earth again, upon condition, that in his return he ſhould not look back upon her till he was come to the light; but he breaking the condition by looking back upon her, her guard dragg'd her back to Hell, at which he grew ſo diſconſolate, that he reſolved never more to entertain any affection for a woman, and perſuaded all he could to the like; which ſo diſpleaſed the *Thracian* women, that in their feſtivals of *Bacchus*, they tore him in pieces. But his harp was placed among the ſtars. He is ſaid to have liv'd *A. M.* 2700.

ORPINGTON [perhaps of orpin a plant, growing plentifully there and ton, *Sax.*] a town in *Kent.*

OSBORN [of hus an houſe and bearn, *Sax.* a child, *q. d.* a family child] a proper name.

OSI'RIS ['Οσιερος of ὅσιος and ἱερος, Gr. i. e. *ſacroſanctus*, i. e. moſt holy; or as others ſay, of אשר, *Heb.* bleſſed: By this name the *Egyptians* underſtood the *Sun, Bacchus* and *Jupiter*] the ſon of *Jupiter* (according to the poets) by *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoroneus*. He is ſaid to have firſt taught the *Egyptians* husbandry, to till the ground and to dreſs vineyards; for which they deified him. He married *Io* (who afterwards was called *Iſis*) the daughter of *Inachus*; he was privily murthered by his brother, and after much ſeeking, his wife *Iſis* at length found his body, and buried it in the iſland *Abates*; but when there appeared unto them an ox of an excellent ſhape, they imagined that is was *Oſiris*, and worſhipped him in the ſhape of an ox, by the name of *Apis* and *Serapis*. They had a cuſtom of going out every year to look him, and returned with great ſhouts of joy, on pretence of having found him. He reigned *Anno Mundi* 2200, or, according to others, 2100. *Helvetius*, a learned hiſtorian, ſuppoſes him to be *Mizraim*, the eldeſt ſon of *Cham.*

OSMUND [of hus an houſe and mund, *Sax.* peace] a proper name of men.

OSWALD'S-AW [*q. Oſwald*'s ea, *Sax. i. e.* water of *Oſwald*, ſo called of *Oſwald*, biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who begg'd the inſpection of it of king *Edgar*, and ea, *Sax.* water] a place in *Worceſterſhire.*

OSWESTRE [formerly called *Oſwald's tree* and croix Oſwald, *i. e. Oſwald*'s croſs, of tre a town and St. *Oſwald* king of *Northumberland*, who was there ſlain by *Penda* general of the *Mercii*] a town in *Shropſhire.*

OSWY [of hus and ƿie, *Sax.* conſecrated] a king of *Northumberland*, a founder of the cathedral of *Litchfield.*

OTTADINI, the ancient name of the inhabitants of *Northumberland.*

St. *Mary* OVERY [ſo called of *Over* the *Rie*, or of ofer over or ofre a bank and ea, *Sax.* water] becauſe, before the building of *London* bridge there was a ferry in that place over the *Thames.*

OUGHTRED [of uht, *Sax.* early and redan, *Sax.* to give counſel, *q. d.* giving ſeaſonable advice; but Dr. *T. Henchman* derives it of hoch, *Du.* high and rede, *Sax.* counſel, *q d.* noble counſel] a firname.

OUNDLE [for *Avon's-dale* of the river *Avon*] a town in *Northamptonſhire.*

OXFORD [Oxenforð, *Sax. i. e.* the ford of oxen, anſwering to βόσφορος; others derive it of the river *Owſe* and *ford*] an univerſity begun *A. C.* 806, where king *Alfred* built three colleges.

P

PAIN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L. a pagan or a villager] a firname.

PALESTINE [פלשת, *Heb.*] one of the three diviſions of *Syria*, the holy land.

PALMER [of a palm tree that pilgrims carried in their hand, as they returned from the holy land] a firname.

PAN [πᾶν, Gr. All] hence mythologiſts find ſecrets of nature couch'd and that πᾶν ſignifies the univerſe. An ancient *Egyptian* deity called by them *Mandes*, a he goat, in the ſhape of which he was there worſhipped. But the *Greeks* ſay he was the ſon of *Penelope* the daughter of *Acarus*, whom *Mercury* raviſhed in the ſhape of a ſhe-goat, and born in *Arcadia*, whence he was eſteemed a rural deity, and the god of mountains, woods and ſhepherds.

Plutarch in a tract of his morals called Περὶ τῶν λελοίποτων χρηστηρίων, i. e. *Why Oracles ceaſe to give Anſwers*, tells us a notable ſtory, that a ſhip ſailing out of *Greece* into *Italy*, was becalmed about the *Echinades*, and the perſons in the ſhip, hear'd a voice loudly calling on one *Thuanus* an *Egyptian*, who was then in the ſhip, who made no anſwer to the firſt or ſecond call, but at the third replied, *Here am I*; then the voice ſpake again, bidding him when he came to the *Palodes*, to make it known that the great god *Pan* was dead, and that when they came to the *Palodes* which are certain ſhelves and rocks in the *Ionian* ſea, *Thuanus* ſtanding on the poop of the ſhip, did as the voice directed him; whereupon was heard a mighty noiſe of many together, who all ſeem'd to groan and lament, with terrible and hideous ſhriekings. News hereof coming to *Tiberius*, the emperor of *Rome*, he cauſed the learned men to enquire out of their books who that *Pan* ſhould be; who anſwered that he was the ſon of *Mercury* and *Penelope*. But thoſe who more narrowly examined the circumſtances of this accident, found it happen at a time when our Saviour ſuffered on the croſs, who was the true God *Pan*, and ſhepherd of our ſouls; and that upon this divulging his death and paſſion, the devils who uſed to ſpeak in oracles, began to deſiſt from that office.

Orpheus ſays that *Pan* ſignifies univerſal nature, proceeding from the divine mind and providence, of which the heaven, earth, ſea and the eternal fire, are ſo many members.

Some by *Pan* underſtand the ſun.

Common Mythologiſts are of opinion, that his upper parts being like a man, intimate that the ſuperior and celeſtial parts of the world are beautiful, radiant and glorious; that his horns repreſent the rays of the ſun, as they work upwards, and his long beard ſignify the ſame rays, as they have an influence upon the earth; the ruddineſs of his countenance bears a reſemblance to the ſky.

Others underſtand byhis amorous complexion (which cauſes him to purſue the nymphs) the deſire of generation, which ſpreads itſelf through all beings, who attract matter proper for that and from the moiſture which is repreſented by the nymphs.

He is ſaid to be clothed with a leopards skin, as well becauſe of the beautiful variety of all things, as alſo becauſe of the colours that are ſeen in the world; or, as others think, his ſpotted skin is the image of the ſtarry firmament.

His goats's feet ſignifying the *ſolidity* of the earth, and his pipe of ſeven reeds, that celeſtial harmony ſuppoſed to be made by the ſeven planets.

His ſhepherds's crook is ſuppoſed to intimate that care and providence by which the univerſe is conducted and governed.

PARDON-*Church-yard*, a place formerly on the north ſide of St. *Paul*'s church; this was a large cloiſter, and a chapel built by king *Stephen*, invironing a plot of ground; about this cloiſter was artificially and richly painted the *dance* of *Machabray*, or *dance* of *death*, commonly called the *dance* of St. *Paul*'s, the like of which was painted about St. *Innocents* at *Paris*. The metres or poeſy of this dance were tranſlated out of *French* into *Engliſh*, by *John Lidgate*, monk of *Bury*, and with the picture of death leading all eſtates painted about the cloiſter. The monuments in this cloiſter, both for number and workmanſhip, exceeded all that was in St. *Paul*'s church; all which were demoliſhed in the year 1549. by the command of the duke of *Somerſet*.

PA'SIPHAE [according to the *Poets*] the daughter of *Sol*, and wife of *Minos*, king of *Crete*. It is fabled of her, that ſhe grew enamoured with a bull that was feeding; and *Dædalus* made a wooden cow, and encloſed *Paſiphae* in it, and ſo the bull covering this wooden cow, had coition with *Paſiphae*, and that ſhe conceived a monſter that had the body of a man, but the head of a bull. The truth of this fiction is, they ſay that *Minos*, being out of order in his privities, was cured by *Procris*, the daughter of *Pandion*, at which time he was accompanied by a very beautiful young man, named *Taurus*, (*i. e.* a bull) with whom *Paſiphae* being enamoured, he lay with her and begat a ſon. *Minos* reckoning the time that he had been ill of his privities, and knowing that this ſon could not be begotten by him becauſe he had not had to do with *Paſiphae*, knew that it was the ſon of *Taurus*, but he would not put the child to death, becauſe he was look'd upon to be his childrens brother, but ſent it away into the mountains.

As to *Dædalus*'s making the cow, ſome ſay, he was aſſiſting to her in her amours with *Taurus*, and that as often as he was at work upon any fine figure, ſhe took an opportunity to go to ſee him work, and he being making the effigies of a very fine cow, as like the life as was poſſible, ſhe cunningly went to ſee the cow, and there had an opportunity of enjoying her lover, 'till at laſt the matter came to be known and thereupon *Dædalus* was by *Minos* impriſoned in the *Labyrinth*.

PATER NOSTER *Row*, was ſo called of ſtationers or text-writers dwelling there, who wrote and ſold the books then in uſe, as ABC or *Abſies*, and the *Pater-noſters*, *Ave-Maria's*, *Creeds*, *Graces*, *&c.*

PATHRUSIM [פתרסים *Heb.*] are evidently the inhabitants of *Pathros*, which ſome wrongly take for *Peluſium*; others more juſtly for *Thebais*, or the upper *Egypt*.

PATIENCE [*patientia*, L.] a proper name of women.

PATISON [*q. d. Patrick*'s ſon] a ſirname.

PATRICK [*Patricius*, L. a patrician or ſenator] a proper name of women.

St. Margaret **PATTENS** *Pariſh* [in *Billingſgate* ward, *London*] the church took its name of St. *Margaret* an holy virgin of *Antioch*, who was beheaded under the emperor *Decius*, *An. C.* 292, and the pariſh was called *Pattens*, becauſe of old time pattens were uſually made and ſold there; but was afterwards called *Rood-lane* of a rood there placed in the church-yard of St. *Margaret*, while the church was rebuilding.

PAUL [Παῦλος, Gr. a little one] a proper name of men.

St. **PAUL**'*s School* See the dictionary before.

PAX [with the *Romans*] a deity, repreſented holding a laurel branch and a ſpear, to ſhew that gentleneſs and pity belong'd principally to victorious warriors.

PECUNIUS, a deity of the ancient *Pruſſians*, in honour of whom they kept a fire of oak perpetually burning; which if it happened to go out by the prieſt's neglect, he was put to death. When it thunder'd, they imagined that their grand prieſt converſed with their god; and for that reaſon fell proſtrate on the earth, praying for ſeaſonable weather.

PEDDERTON [of the river *Pedrid*] a town in *Somerſetſhire*, formerly famous for being the court of king *Ina* the firſt *Saxon* legiſlator.

PEN [of pen, C. Br. a head] a ſirname.

PENDENNIS [Pen-dinas, C. Br. *i. e.* the head city or town] a caſtle in *Cornwall*, built by king *Henry* VIII. in the port of *Falmouth*.

PE'NTHEUS [of πένθος, Gr. mourning] the ſon of *Echion* and *Agave*, who (according to the poets) was torn in pieces by his mother and his ſiſter, becauſe he contemned the rites and revelling feaſts of *Bacchus*. *Natalis Comes* tells us, that he was a good king, who endeavouring to root out the vice of drunkenneſs from amongſt his ſubjects, ſuffered many wounds in his good name by their calumnies and reproaches.

PERCIVAL [of *Percheval* a village in *Normandy*] a ſirname.

PERKINS [*q. Peterkin*, *i. e.* little *Peter*] a proper name of men.

PERSEUS [according to the *Poets*] the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Danae*, the daughter of *Acriſius*, king of the *Argives*, who when he came of age had winged ſandals, an helmet and ſword given him by *Mercury*, and a brazen ſhield covered with the skin of the goat called *Ægis*, given him by *Minerva*. He was a ſtout champion, his firſt adventure was a voyage againſt the *Gorgons*, who were three ſiſters, *Meduſa Stheno* and *Euriale*, who are ſaid to have had but one eye among them all, and ſnakes inſtead of hair; and that on whomſoever they look'd, he was turned into ſtone. But *Perſeus*'s ſhield had this quality, that his looking upon that would ſave him from the injury of that eye. And he ſetting upon *Meduſa* when ſhe and all her ſnakes were aſleep, cut off her head and placed it in his ſhield, with which he turned *Atlas*, king of *Mauritania*, and many others, into ſtone; he afterwards delivered *Andromeda* from the monſter that was ready to devour her. This *Perſeus* is ſaid to have been a king of the *Mycenians*, about *A. M.* 2640. who cut off the head of a certain harlot of ſuch exquiſite beauty, that all that ſaw her were enamoured even to ſtupefaction, which gave riſe to the fable of turning them into ſtones. See *Meduſa*, *Gorgon* and *Phorci*.

PETER [Πέτρος of πέτρα, Gr. a rock] a proper name of men.

St. **PETER** *the Poor*, this church was ſo called for a difference from others of that name.

PETERBOROUGH [a place ſo called of an abbey and church built there by *Penda* and *Wulpher*, kings of the *Mercii*, in honour of St. *Peter*] a biſhop's ſee in *Northamptonſhire*.

PHAE'TON, a prince of the *Ligurians*, a great aſtrologer, who applied himſelf to ſtudy the courſe of the ſun. It happened in his time, that *Italy* was ſo ſcorched with exceſſive heat, that the earth was barren for many years after: from hence the poets took occaſion to uſher in this fable, that *Phaeton*, the ſon of *Sol*, by *Clymene*, having obtained of his father to drive the chariot of the ſun for one day, ſet on fire the earth and sky; for which *Jupiter* ſtruck him with a thunder-bolt, and tumbled him into the river *Po* in *Italy*; and that his ſiſters, the *Heliades*, bewailing his deſtiny, were transformed into poplar-trees to adorn the banks, and their tears turned into amber.

PHARAOH [פרעה, Heb. *i. e.* a making bare] a title of the ancient kings of *Egypt*.

PHILIBERT [of pela, *Sax.* much and beoꞃhꞇ, *Sax.* bright, *i. e.* very bright] a proper name of men.

PHILIP [Φίλιππος of φίλος a lover and ἵππων, Gr. of horſes] a proper name of men

PHILIS [of φίλημα. Gr. a kiſs] a proper name of women.

PHILISTIM [פלשתים, Heb.] who in the *Moſaick* account of the diſperſion, are derived from the *Caſluhim*. Their original ſettlement was in *Egypt* before they removed into *Canaan*.

PHILPOT-*Lane* ſo called of Sir *John Philpot*, an eminent merchant, who was the owner of it and dwelt there.

PHINEAS [פנחס, Heb. *i. e.* bold of countenance] the ſon of *Eleazar* the prieſt.

PHUT [פוט, Heb.] the third ſon of *Ham*. Authors are not agreed about the country he planted himſelf in.

Bochart endeavours to prove that *Mizraim* and he divided *Africa* between them. But to this it may be objected, that *Ezekiel* mentions *Phut* with *Cuſh* and *Perſia*, as auxilliaries to the northern enemies of the *Jews*, *&c.*

Biſhop *Cumberland* ſuppoſes the third ſon of *Ham*, the *Phut* of *Moſes*, to be the *Apollo* of the *Greeks* called *Pythius*, which in radical letters agrees with *Phut*.

PHYLLIS [of φύλλον, Gr. a leaf] a proper name of women.

Of **PHRYXUS** and *Helle*, they write that a ram foretold to *Phryxus*, that his father would offer him in a ſacrifice to the gods, and that thereupon, he taking his ſiſter, got up upon the ram and came by ſea into the *Euxine* ſea. And that *Phryxus* afterwards killed the ram his ſaviour and deliverer, pulled off his ſkin and gave it for a preſent to *Aeta*, then king of *Colchos*, for the ſake of his daughter; and ſome tell you that this ſkin was the golden fleece that *Jaſon* and the *Argonauts* went to fetch. The truth of this fable is, *Athamas* of *Eolus*, who was the ſon of *Helle*, governed in *Phrygia*, and he had an overſeer or ſteward who had the inſpection of his affairs, whoſe name was *Crius*, (or *Aries*, a ram) he coming to know that *Athamas* intended to kill *Phryxus*, immediately acquainted him with it, and he built a ſhip and put on board it good ſtore of gold; and among the reſt was *Aurora*, the mother of *Pelops*, who alſo took with her a golden ſtatue which ſhe had procured to be made with her own money, and thus provided *Crius*, with *Phryxus* and *Helle*, ſet ſail: and *Helle* indeed fell ſick in the voyage and died, and from her the ſea was called *Helleſpont*. But they arriving at *Pharos*, ſettled there, and *Phryxus* marries the daughter of *Aeta*, king of *Colchos*, giving for her dowry the golden ſtatue of *Aurora*, but not the fleece of the ram (*i. e.* the ſkin of *Crius*) and this is the truth of the whole ſtory.

Pickadilly [ſo call'd of *Pickadilles*, a ſort of ſtiff collars of doublets in the faſhion of a band made by one *Higgins* a tailor who got an eſtate by it and built the ſtreet] a ſtreet near St. *James*'s *Weſtminſter*.

Picts [*picti*, L. ſo call'd as ſome imagine from painting themſelves] were a colony of *Scythia* or *Germany*, who landing in *Scotland*, ſettled there, being aſſiſted by ſome of the natives, and at length by marrying *Scotch* women, in a manner became one people; but at length animoſities ariſing, they parted, the *Scots* poſſeſſing the mountains and northern parts, and the *Picts* the ſouthern; and in time, by the aſſiſtance of the *Romans* and *Britains*, expell'd the *Scots*, the *Scots* retiring into the *Iſlands*, and *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. But at length the *Picts* being gaul'd with the *Roman* yoke, invited the *Scots* again who were expell'd a ſecond time, but at length the *Picts* were totally routed, and their king ſiezed by *Kenneth* II. *An.* 845.

Picts *Wall*, a wall in *Northumberland*, extending from *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine* to *Carliſle* in *Northumberland*, 86 miles in length, reaching from the *German* to the *Iriſh* ſea, in thickneſs about 8 foot, in height 12, paſſing over ſeveral cragged hills, with battlements all along, and towers at convenient diſtances where ſoldiers were lodg'd. This wall was built by the *Romans* to hinder the incurſions of the *Picts* and *Scots*. It having been ſeveral times defaced in many places was repaired again, and at laſt was built with brick by *Ælius* a *Roman* general, in the year 466. who leaving *Britain*, it was ruin'd by the *Scots*, and never more regarded; but ſome veſtiges of it are ſtill to be ſeen in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, with *Roman* inſcriptions.

Piggot [derived of *Bigot*, as Dr. *Th. Henchman* ſuppoſes] a ſirname.

Pitchford [of *pitch* and *ford*, ſo called of a ſpring which there ariſes in a private houſe, upon which pitch continually floats] a town in *Shropſhire*.

Pythia [Πυθία, Gr.] the prieſteſs who delivered the oracles of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. Before ſhe aſcended the *Tripos*, ſhe uſed to waſh herſelf in the fountain *Caſtalia*, and ſitting down on the *Tripos*, ſhook the laurel-tree that grew by it, and ſometimes eat its leaves; ſhe was alſo crowned with laurel, that being thought to conduce to inſpiration Being placed upon the *Tripos*, ſhe received the divine *Afflatus* in her belly, and began immediately to ſwell and foam at the mouth, tearing her hair, cutting her fleſh, and in all her other behaviour appeared like one phrenetick and diſtracted, eſpecially if the ſpirit was ſullen and malignant; but if it was in a kind and gentle humour, her rage was not ſo violent.

Pi'tho [of πείθω, Gr. to perſuade] the goddeſs of eloquence or perſuaſion, the ſame with the *Greeks* that the *Romans* call *Suada* or *Suadela*.

Plimouth [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Plim*: but ſome derive it of πλημμύρα, Gr. the tide] a ſea-port in *Devonſhire*.

Plu'to [Πλοῦτος, Gr. *i. e.* riches becauſe all wealth or riches is fetch'd or ſought for out of the bowels of the earth].

Pluto [according to the *Pagan Theology*] was the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*. Some authors write, that he having aſſiſted *Jupiter* in his wars, upon the diviſion of the world, had the *Eaſtern* countries and the lower parts of *Aſia* for his lot, having *Spain*, &c. for his empire, living in *Iberia*, near the *Pyrenean* mountains, which being a country fertile both in proviſions and minerals; he might probably come to be accounted the god of riches.

The ancients imagin'd his regions were under the earth, and that he was the ruler of the dead, and that all their ſouls deſcended to him, and that being in his poſſeſſion he bound them with chains, and deliver'd them to be try'd by judges, and then diſpens'd to them rewards and puniſhments according to every ones deſerts.

He was therefore called the infernal *Jupiter*, and oblations were made to him by the living for the ſouls of their deceaſed freinds.

His proper offerings were black bulls, the ceremonies were perform'd in the night, it not being lawful to ſacrifice to him by day. They imagin'd that he hated the light, and trembled when there was any earthquake, for fear the earth ſhould open and let in the light.

He is repreſented riding in a chariot of ebony, drawn by four black horſes, named *Orpheneus*, *Æthous*, *Nycteus* and *Alaſtor*, ſometimes holding a ſcepter, at other times a wand, with which he drives the dead to Hell. Sometimes he was crown'd with cypreſs and that tree was dedicated to him, and boughs of it were carried at funerals; becauſe this tree being cut down never ſhoots again. His attendants were, the three headed dog *Cerberus*, the three *Furies*, the three *Harpies*, and the three *Parcæ*.

They had a notion that his whole region was waſh'd with huge and rapid rivers, *Cocytus*, that falls with an impetuous roaring; *Phlegeton*, which rolls with a fierce current of flames; and the *Acheruſian fen*, dreadful for its ſtench and filthineſs. When *Charon* wafts over ſouls in his naſty boat, *Cerberus* ſalutes them with terrible howlings, and the *Furies* ſhake their ſerpentine locks at them.

They tell us that *Pluto* being brother to *Jupiter*, and the richeſt of all the gods, was diſturbed that none of the goddeſſes would have him by reaſon of the deformity of his perſon, and the darkneſs of his kingdom, and therefore took the opportunity to get into his chariot, and arriving in *Sicily*, chanc'd to ſee *Proſerpine* as ſhe was gathering flowers in the meadows, and forcing her into his chariot; drove to the river *Chemarus*, from whence was a paſſage under ground to his own regions.

The mythologiſts, by *Pluto* underſtand the earth; whoſe natural powers and faculties are under his direction. By *Proſerpine* they underſtand the ſeed or grain of fruits or corn, which muſt be received into it, and hid there before it can be nouriſh'd by it.

Plu'tus, ſome ſuppoſe him a different god from *Pluto*; but others ſay he is the ſame, he is by the poets, call'd the god of Hell and riches; and is fabled to be lame when he comes towards a perſon, but winged when he goes from him; becauſe riches come ſlowly, but go away apace. He is alſo repreſented in painting, *&c.* blind; becauſe for the moſt part, he comes to them that are moſt unworthy.

Polyhy'mnia [πολυμνεια of πολύς and ὑμνος, Gr. a hymn] one of the nine muſes, the preſident of hymns, ſongs, and muſick.

Polyhymnia [in *Painting*, &c.] is repreſented in white garments, with her hair hanging looſe about her ſhoulders of a bright yellow, having her head adorned with a garland and ſet off with the choiceſt jewels, intermixt with flowers, and in a poſture as pronouncing a ſpeech, and pointing with her finger, holding a book in her left-hand, in which is written *ſuadere*, i. e. to perſuade, *L.*

Pomo'na [among the *Romans*] a goddeſs worſhipped as the patroneſs of gardens and fruits. *Vertumnus*, who had the power of turning himſelf into all ſhapes, lov'd her intirely; but could not obtain her, till getting entrance in the ſhape of an old woman, he commending the beauty of her garden, and the pains ſhe took to make it ſo agreeable, and from the contemplation of the vines being ſupported by the elm, fell into a diſcourſe of the uſefulneſs and happineſs of a married life: the diſcourſe prevail'd but little, till throwing off his diſguiſe, he appear'd as a young god, with his rays darting like the ſun from beneath a cloud; the nymph at the ſight was ſoon fir'd with a mutual flame and they became a happy couple.

The moral of this fable is, *Vertumnus* is an emblem of the year; which turns it ſelf into variety of ſhapes according to the multitude of its productions in different ſeaſons; but is at no time more graceful, than when *Pomona* the goddeſs of ripe fruits, ſubmits to his embraces.

Pool's *Hole*, a place in *Derbyſhire*, near to which is a little brook which ſtreams with both hot and cold water.

Portland, ſo called, as ſome think, of one *Portus* a noted *Saxon* pirate; or, as others, of its lying over againſt the port of *Weymouth*.

Porchester } a place in *Hampſhire*.
Portsey }

Portslade [of *lead* and *port*, *q. d.* a way leading to the port, as *Camden* ſuppoſes; or of *port* and ꞅleð, *Sax.* a valley, *q. d.* a port or haven in a valley or bottom]

Portsoaken [of *porta*, L. a gate and ꞅoc, *Sax.* a ſoke or privilege] the name of one of the wards of the city of *London*, ſo call'd of a Franchiſe or privilege of taking toll at the gate called *Aldgate*, granted to 13 knights well beloved by the king and realm for ſervices that had been done by them, about 700 years ſince, in the days of king *Edgar*, or, as others ſay, *Canutus* the *Dane*.

A certain portion of land on the eaſt part of the city, being left deſolate and forſaken by the inhabitants by reaſon of too much ſervitude, theſe knights having petitioned the king to grant them this land with the liberty of a gild for ever.

The king granted their requeſt upon the following conditions, that each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh 3 combats; one above ground, the other under the ground, and the third in the water; and after this, on a certain day in *Eaſt-Smithfield*, ſhould run with ſpears againſt all comers.

All which they having glorioufly performed, the king named it *Knighten Guild*, and ſet the bounds of it as follows: From *Aldgate* to the place where the bars now ſtand, towards the north to *Biſhop-gate* to the houſe of ſtone, ſince that time the lord *Bouchiers*, and towards the ſouth to the river *Thames*, and ſo far into the water, as a horſeman entering the ſame might throw a ſpear. So that the hoſpital of St. *Catherine*'s, the mills, the outward ſtone-wall, and the new ditch of the tower belonged to this *Guild*.

Portsmouth [*i. e.* the mouth of the port or harbour] a famous fortified ſea-port and harbour in *Hampſhire*.

Portu'gal [*Portugallia* of *portus Gallorum*, *i. e.* the port or place where the *Gauls* or *French* landed] there is a ſaying of the *Portugueze*, that take one of their neighbours (a native *Spaniard*) and ſtrip him of all his good qualities (which may be ſoon done) and that perſon then remaining will make a compleat *Portugueze*.

Poultry, this ſtreet was ſo called of poulterers who liv'd in it, as fiſhmongers now on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*.

St. Laurence **Poultney's** or *Pountney*'s-*Lane*. The church was dedicated to the memory of St. *Laurence*, arch-deacon of the church of *Rome*, who was broiled on a gridiron under the emperor *Valerian*, in the year of Chriſt 260, and was call'd *Poultney*, of *John Poultney*, mayor.

Powel [*q. ap Howel, i. e.* the ſon of *Howel*] a ſurname.

Preston [*i. e. Prieſt's town*] in *Lancaſhire*.

Pri'apus [Πρίαπος, Gr.] the ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus* (according to the *Poets*) a laſcivious fellow, whom the women followed ſo, that the citizens were fain to expel him; but *Venus* (as they ſay) plaguing them, they were conſtrain'd to build a temple to him, and offer him ſacrifice. They worſhipped him as the protector of their vineyards and gardens, who could defend their fruit from miſchievous birds and thieves, and puniſh ſuch as endeavour to hurt and blaſt them by their enchantments.

His image is deſcribed naked, with a diſtorted countenance and hair diſhevelled, crowned with garden herbs, holding a ſickle in his hands, as an enſign of terror and puniſhment, He was thus ſet up in orchards, *&c.* in the manner of a ſcare-crow, and made of the firſt piece of wood that came to the hands of the peaſant. He was often in a doubt whether he ſhould make a god of it, or commit it to the flames; it was not regularly carv'd, nor beautiful, and generally without feet. The aſs was offered to him, becauſe, as he was going to violate the chaſtity of *Veſta*, as ſhe lay aſleep, *Silenus*'s aſs bray'd and awakened the goddeſs.

He is ſaid to be the ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, that is, the *Sun* and *Moiſture*, to intimate that all trees, plants and fruits are generated and receive their vegetation by the heat of the ſun and radical moiſture.

Price [*q. ap Rice, i. e.* the ſon of *Rice*] a *Welſh* name.

Probert [*q. ap Robert, i. e.* the ſon of *Robert*] a ſurname.

Prome'theus [Προμηθεὺς of προ, before, and μῆθος, Gr. council] according to the poets, was the ſon of *Japetus*, the father of *Deucalion*, who firſt made man of clay or earth; whoſe wit, *Minerva* admiring, promiſed him any thing that was in heaven, that he wanted to perfect his work; he coming thither, and ſeeing that all things were animated by heavenly fire, having a little *Ferula* in his hand, put it to the chariot-wheel of the ſun, and that being kindled, he brought fire on the earth, and put life and ſoul into the man that he had made of clay. *Jupiter* being angry at him, firſt ſent *Pandora*, the wife of his brother *Epimetheus*, with a box to her huſband, which after he had open'd, there flew out thence ſundry ſorts of diſeaſes, and afterwards commanded *Vulcan* to bind *Prometheus*, with iron chains, on mount *Caucaſus*, and to put an eagle or a vulture daily to devour his liver, which did every night renew again, to his great torment. He remained in this condition, till *Hercules*, by his virtue and valour, releaſed him.

Some interpret this fable thus, that *Prometheus* taught the way of fetching fire out of ſtones, by ſtriking them together, and thence he is ſaid to have fetched fire from heaven. And that he had his abode on mount *Caucaſus*, from whence he continually beheld the ſtars, and ſtudied their motions and influences, and thence they gave it out, that he was bound to this mountain. And as to the eagle conſuming his liver, is ſignified, how the thought of his ſtudies, did, as it were, prey upon him.

Boebartus imagines that this fable is derived from the ſignification of the word *magog*, and that it was the name of *Prometheus*, which ſignifies a heart devoured and conſuming with cares or otherwiſe.

Others ſay, *Prometheus* was a wiſe man, who ſtudied the ſtars, on the higheſt part of mount *Caucaſus*, and that by his putting heavenly fire into his clay man, is meant, his inſtructing the dead clayey carcaſes of mankind with wiſdom, and that the inward trouble he had to accompliſh his deſire, might be compared to a vulture gnawing his entrails.

Prosa, a goddeſs of the *Pagans*, who, as they believed, made the infant come in the right manner into the world.

Prose'rpina [ſo called of *Serpendo*, becauſe ſown corn creeps forth into the light; or of Περσεφονη, Gr. *Varro*] the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, was the wife of *Pluto*, who was forced to ſteal her, all the goddeſſes refuſing him on account of his ill looks, and the darkneſs of his kingdom.

Ceres ſought her for a long time, and at laſt hearing ſhe was in Hell, went thither, and got her to be releaſed on condition that ſhe had taſted nothing there; but *Aſcalaphus* telling that ſhe had eaten two or three kernels of a pomegranate, it hinder'd her departure; however, *Ceres* at length obtained of *Jupiter*, that ſhe ſhould have her daughter's company one ſix months, and the other ſix ſhe ſhould be with *Pluto* below. The moral of this is taken to be the ſeed of corn ſown remaining in the ground in the winter, and ſpringing up in the ſummer.

Others by *Proſerpine* underſtand the moon, and ſay it is becauſe the moon remains as long in the upper, as ſhe does in the lower regions. The ancients called the upper hemiſphere by the name of *Venus*, and the lower by the name of *Proſerpine*.

This goddeſs has three names, either becauſe of three offices that are attributed to her, or becauſe the poets confound the three deities in one. In heaven ſhe is called *Luna*, (the moon) on earth *Diana*, and in Hell *Proſerpina*. They ſacrifice to her a barren heifer.

The ancients painted *Proſerpina* in white garments filled with flames.

Pro'teus [Πρωτεὺς, q. ϖρῶτος, Gr. the firſt and moſt ancient of the gods] according to the poets, was one of the ſons of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, *Neptune*'s ſhepherd, or keeper of his *Phoci*, or ſea-calves. Others ſay he was the ſon of *Neptune* and *Phœnico*; and that *Neptune*, taking a peculiar delight in variety of ſhapes and figures, and the power of tranſmutations, he was wont to beſtow it on his favourites, and beſtow'd it on his ſon *Proteus* in the higheſt degree. The *Latins* call him *Vertumnus*, becauſe he could turn himſelf into all ſorts of ſhapes and figures, and was a notable fortune-teller; but thoſe who pretended to make uſe of him, were to ſurprize him, and bind him faſt, until he took his proper ſhape, and told them what they wanted to know.

He was repreſented riding in a chariot drawn by ſea cattle, a ſort of horſes with two legs, and tails like fiſhes.

Hiſtorians ſay he was a king of *Carpathus*, an iſland in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and that for his great wiſdom and juſtice he was choſen to be a king of *Egypt*, and after his death deified by his people, the reaſon why he was ſaid to be a Sea-God, and the feeder of ſea calves, is becauſe his dominion was upon the ſea ſide, and his ſubjects were very ſkilful in maritime affairs, and it being the cuſtom of the kings of *Egypt* to wear diadems, on which were the repreſentations or figures of various things, as a lion, a dragon, a tree, fire, *&c.* thence aroſe the fiction, that *Proteus* could change himſelf into all ſhapes. This *Proteus* or *Vertumnus*, was *Veſores* king of *Egypt*, four years before the *Trojan* war *Anno Mundi* 2752. *Paris* went to him after he had ſtolen *Helena*.

Prudence [*Prudentia*, L.] a proper name of women.

Pudding-lane [near *Billinſgate*] was ſo called, on account of the butchers of *Eaſt-cheap*, who had their ſcalding-houſes for hogs there, and their puddings, with other filth of beaſts, were voided down that way to their dung-boat on the *Thames*.

Pugh [*q. ap Hugh, i. e.* the ſon of *Hugh*] a ſurname.

Putney [of put, *Du.* a well and ea, *Sax.* water, as ſome fancy] a town in *Surrey* ſituate on the banks of the river *Thames*.

Pytho'n [ϖύθον of ϖύθω, Gr. to putrify, becauſe ingendered of the putrefaction of the earth after the flood, or of פתן, Heb. an aſp] a ſerpent prodigiouſly large, whereby *Juno* perſecuted *Latona*, when big with *Apollo* and *Diana*, the firſt of which, *viz.* *Apollo*, killed that ſerpent, and thence was called *Pythias*, and in memory of that victory appointed the *Pythian Games*.

The ſerpent *Python* being ſlain by *Apollo*, is thus interpreted. By *Python* is underſtood the ruins of waters and bogs, which cover the earth, and ſeem to run over it; but *Apollo* (*i. e.* the ſun) diſperſing the vapours in the air, by his arrows, (*i. e.* his beams) ſlew this ſerpent. Others interpret it, that *Apollo*, being the god of wiſdom, does, by good prepared medicines, deſtroy all poiſonous diſeaſes in the body of man, which diſeaſes are repreſented by the infectious ſerpent *Python*.

Q

Queen's *College* [in *Oxford*] was ſo named from queen *Philippa*, wife to king *Edward* III, being founded by *Robert Eglesfield* her chaplain, *A. D.* 1340.

Quinborough [*i. e.* the queen's borough] a caſtle in *Kent* built by *Edward* III, in honour of his queen *Philippa*.

R

Raamah [רעמה, Heb.] the ſon of *Cuſh*, may probably find a ſettlement about a city called *Rhegama* by *Ptolemy* on the *Perſian* Gulph.

Rachel [רחל, Heb. *i. e.* a ſheep] one of the wives of the patriarch *Jacob.*

Radcliff, ſo called of a *red Cliff* viſible there; a little town wherein lived many ſailors, *Camden.*

Ralph [of ꞃaꝺe counſel and ulph, *Sax.* help, *Rudolphus*, L.] a proper name of men.

Randal [probably of *Ranulph* of rein, *Teut.* pure and ulph, *Sax.* help, as *Camden* ſuppoſes] a proper name.

Raphael [רפאל, Heb. *i. e.* the healing of God] the name of an Angel.

Rawlins [of *Radulphus*, L. *Raoul*, F. with the addition of the *Patronymick* termination *ins*, *q. d.* the ſon of *Ralph*] a ſurname.

Reading [of Redin, C. Br. fern, as *Camden* thinks, it growing plentifully thereabouts; or of the meeting together of other waters with thoſe of the river *Rhea*, according to *Leland*] a town in *Berkſhire.*

Rebecca [רבקה, Heb. *fat* and *full*] the wife of *Iſaac.*

Redbridge [Reeꝺ-ꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* a bridge or ford of reeds] in *Hampſhire.*

Regni, an ancient people of *Britain*, who formerly inhabited *Surrey* and *Suſſex* and part of *Hampſhire*

Rehoboam [רחבעם, Heb. *i. e.* the breach of the people] king *Solomon*'s ſon.

Reiner } **Rainer** } [of rein, *Teut.* pure and ehr, *Du.* honour, *q. d.* of an unblemiſhed character] a ſirname.

Renimed [*q. Running Mead*] a place between *Windſor* and *Stanes*, remarkable for being the rendezvouz of the barons againſt king *John.*

Repton [probably of rein, Teut. clean and ꞇon, *Sax.* town, *i. e.* clean town] a town in *Derbyſhire*, memorable for the overthrows of *Æthelbald* and *Buthred*, two kings of the *Mercii.*

Reuben [ראובן Heb. *i. e.* the ſon of viſion] the eldeſt ſon of *Jacob* by *Leah.*

Rhadama'nthus [ſo called of πεει τα ῥῆδα εμανη, Gr.] according to the poets was the ſon of *Jupiter Aſterius*, a wiſe legiſlator of the *Cretans*, who upon that account, by the poets, was feigned to be one of the three judges of ſouls in Hell: He is ſaid to have lived about the year of the world 2660, and to have been the moſt temperate man of his time. They ſay his particular province was to enquire into the crimes which men had committed when alive, and to bring ſuch to confeſſion as, enjoying themſelves with impunity, had deferr'd their repentance till death.

Richard [of ꞃic, *Sax.* rich and heart, *i. e.* liberal or free-, hearted, as *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes; but of ꞃic and aerd, *Du.* nature *Skinner*] a proper name of men.

Richborough [called anciently Richberg, by the *Welſh* Rych-tuſyth, *i. e.* the ſandy ford, by the *Saxons* Repꞇimuꝺ] a place in *Kent.*

Richmond [of ꞃic rich and munꝺ, *Sax.* peace or munꝺ, *Sax.* a mouth] a town in *Surrey* near the *Thames.*

Rimmon [רמון, Heb *i. e.* a pomegranate] was the chief god of *Damaſcus*, where he had a famous temple. He held out in his right-hand a pomegranate, to ſhew he was the protector of that people who bore a pomegranate in their coat of arms, *i. e.* the *Caphtorims*; and it is very probable was the ſame that ſome authors call *Jupiter Caſſius*, who was adored on the confines of mount *Caſſius*, which was near *Damaſcus.*

Ringwood [called anciently *Regnewood*, and was the metropolis of the people called *Regni*, *q. d.* the wood or foreſt of the *Regni* into which they fled for ſafety] in *Hampſhire*

Riphath [ריפת, Heb.] the ſon of *Gomer*, probably ſettled near his brother *Aſhkenaz*. *Joſephus* ſays, the *Paphlagonians* were originally called *Riphæans* from *Riphath*,

Rising, a place in *Norfolk*, memorable for a caſtle called *Riſing-caſtle* on account of its ſituation.

Rivers [of *de ripariis*, *i. e.* of the banks] a ſurname.

Robert [of ꞃaꝺe, *Sax.* counſel and beoꞃhꞇ, *Sax.* famous] a proper name of men.

Rochester [Wꞃope-ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* probably ſo called of *roche*, F. a rock and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *i. e.* a caſtle or city on a rock] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Kent.*

Roderick [of ꞃaꝺe counſel and ꞃic, *Sax.* rich] a proper name of men.

Roger [of rugh, *Teut.* and geren, to deſire, *q.* one deſirous of reſt according to *Kilian*, or guard a guardian, according to others] a proper name of men,

Roiston [*q. Roiſia's town*, of *Roiſia* a pious lady, who in the time of the *Normans* ſet up a crucifix there] a town in *Hertfordſhire.*

Rood *Lane*, was ſo called of a rood, (the image of Chriſt uppon the croſs there,) placed in the church-yard of St. *Margaret*, whilſt the old church was taken down and new building, during which time the oblations made to this rood were employ'd in building the church.

Rosamund [of *roſa*, the roſe, *mundi* of the world, or *roſa* and munꝺ, *Sax.* from her roſy coloured lip] the daughter of *William* lord *Clifford*, mother to *William Longſpee*, the firſt earl of *Salisbury*, and paramour to king *Henry* II.

Rotherhithe [of yr odr, *Br.*] a bound, or threſhold, and hithe, *i. e.* the bank of the bound, or limit, by reaſon of the river *Anton*, dividing *Kent* from the *Trinobantes.*

Rowland [of ꞃoꝺ or ꞃaꝺe, *Sax.* counſel and land, *q.* a counſellor to his country, as *Camden* ſuppoſes; but *Verſtegan* derives it of row, *Du.* peace and land, *q.* the peace-maker of his country] a proper name of men.

Ruffins-*hall*, *Smithfield*, a place in the city of *London*, ſo called becauſe trials of skill in feats of arms or ſtrength were there play'd by ruffianly people.

Rumney [anciently called *Romenal*, probably of the *Romans* who firſt landed on that ſhore] a place in *Kent.*

Rumsey [Rumꞅeᵹ, *Sax.*] a town in *Hampſhire*, notable for a nunnery built there by king *Edgar.*

Russel [of *roux*, F. red, or of *rouſſeau*, F. and *el* diminutive, *q. d.* a little reddiſh] a ſurname.

S

Sabtah [סבתח, *Heb.*] is ſuppoſed to be ſeated near the *Perſian* gulph.

Sabtecha [סבתכח, Heb. the ſon of *Cuſh*. Dr. *Wells*, imagines that the *Saracens* are the deſcendants of *Sabtecha*, which nation being ſtiled at firſt by the *Greeks Sabtaceni*, that name was afterwards ſoftened to *Saraceni.*

Sacy *Foreſt* [prob. *q. Salſey* or *Salicetum*, a place abounding with willows] a foreſt in *Northamptonſhire.*

Saffron *Walden* [ſo called of *Saffron*, a wall and ꝺen, *Sax.* a dale] a town in *Eſſex*, ſo called from ſaffron growing in great plenty there

Salah [שלח, Heb.] the ſon of *Arphaxad* is ſuppoſed to have ſettled in *Suſiana* or *Khuzeſtan* in *Perſia.*

Salisbury } **Sarisbury** } [Seaꞃiꞅbyꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* *q. d.* dry town; for the old town ſtood on an hill, where was no water; but the new city is ſituate in a valley, and a little brook runs through its ſtreets] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Wiltſhire.*

Salisbury-*Court*, is ſo called, becauſe formerly the inn or place of the biſhop of *Salisbury.*

Samson [שמשון, Heb. *i. e.* here the ſecond time] one of the judges of *Iſrael.*

Samuel [שמואל, Heb. *i. e.* heard of God] the name of a prophet.

Sanballat [סנבלט, Heb. *i. e.* a bramble hid in ſecret] an enemy to the Jews, who were about to rebuild the temple.

Sandon [*q. Sandy-town*] in *Kent.*

Sarah [שרה, Heb. *i. e.* dame or miſtreſs] the name of a woman.

Satan [שטן, Heb. *i. e.* an adverſary] the Devil.

Sa'turn [*Saturnus*, L. or *Saturn*, of *ſatus*, ſown, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to preſide over agriculture, according to *Varro*] according to the poets, was the ſon of *Cælus* and *Terra*; which *Cælus*, having caſt his ſons, the *Cyclops*, into Hell, *Saturn* in revenge, with his ſcythe, cut off his privities, and deprived him of the power of begetting. What he had taken from him, he caſt into the ſea, where, by a continual agitation of the waves, it found a favourable womb among the froth, and thence the goddeſs *Venus* was produc'd.

Saturn had an elder brother named *Titan*, to whom the kingdom of the world did of right belong; but he, by the perſuaſions of his mother *Veſta*, and his ſiſter *Cybele*, reſign'd the ſcepter to *Saturn* for his life, upon condition that he ſhould not ſuffer any of his male-children to live, that the empire of the world might devolve to his poſterity after the death of *Saturn.*

For this reaſon, *Saturn* is ſaid to have devoured his male-children; but his wife *Cybele* ſaved *Jupiter* and *Juno*, by conveying them away, and *Neptune* and *Pluto*, who were privately nouriſh'd by their mother, and ſent him a ſtone wrapp'd in ſwaddling-clouts, inſtead of a child, which he greedily devoured in the dark. But *Apollodorus* ſays, that he did ſwallow *Neptune* and *Pluto*; and that, when *Jupiter* was of age, he married *Metis*, the daughter of *Oceanus*, who gave a drink to *Saturn* that made him vomit them up; whereupon *Titan*, ſeeing his expectations fruſtrated, made war upon *Saturn*, with the aſſiſtance of his ſons, and having vanquiſh'd him, clapp'd him up into priſon, and there kept him, till his ſon *Jupiter* became of age, and deliver'd him thence. But *Saturn* having learn'd by ſome oracle, that one of his ſons ſhould take his ſcepter and kingdom from him, reſolv'd to lay ſnares to deſtroy his ſon *Jupiter*; but he, taking arms againſt his father, caſt him out of his kingdom and empire of heaven; whereupon *Saturn* retired to *Italy* to hide himſelf, which was thence call'd *Latium a latendo*. (*Bochartus* applies this ſtory to *Nimrod*'s uſurpation of the ſupreme power.) *Janus* the king of *Italy*, is ſaid to have received *Saturn* with all civility and reſpect.

Saturn is ſaid to have brought upon the earth the *Golden Age*, when the ground yielded all ſorts of fruits, without labour and tillage, when *Aſtræa* or juſtice manag'd the affairs of men, and they liv'd together in a perfect love and amity. The four ages mention'd by the poets were the *Golden* under *Saturn* or *Noah*; the *Silver* under *Jupiter*, or the poſterity of *Noah*; the *Brazen* under *Nimrod*; and the *Iron*, which yet continues.

The learned *Bochartus* endeavours to prove that *Saturn* is *Noah*, and that all the fables of him are delineations of his true hiſtory: the three ſons of *Saturn*, that divided the empire between them, are equal to the three ſons of *Noah*; the youngeſt *Ham*, he proves to be *Jupiter*, *Japhet* to be *Neptune*, and *Shem* to be *Pluto*; and that their different governments have a relation to the places they have inhabited. And that *Ham*, going into *Egypt* and *Lybia*, being hot places, is ſaid to have poſſeſſed heaven; and that *Japhet* going into *Europe* and the *Iſlands*, they feigned him god of the ſea, or *Neptune*; and that *Shem* being remarkable for his piety, his profane brethren, by way of deriſion, made him the god of Hell, or *Pluto*.

Gualtruchius ſays, that *Saturn*, or time, is repreſented as an old ſenior, with wings upon his ſhoulders, and a ſeythe in his hand, as cutting down all before him; and that he is repreſented as ſwallowing his own children with hard ſtones, becauſe time eats and conſumes the moſt durable ſubſtances,

The ancients painted *Saturn* with ſix wings, to intimate the ſwiftneſs of time, and feet of wool; or, as others ſay, with the gout holding in his hand a ſerpent biting his tail, with a ſickle and an old garment hanging upon him

The *Romans* depoſited under his protection, and in his temple, their treaſure, becauſe in his reign, *i. e.* in the golden age, there was no theft or robbery committed; and there they laid up the rolls of the names of the *Roman* people, which rolls were made of the ſkins of elephants.

SAUL [שאול, Heb- *i. e.* asked or lent] the firſt king of *Iſrael*.

SAXONS [Seaxum, *Sax.*] a warlike people call'd into *Britain* by king *Vortigern*, either to defend him againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, or to ſecure him in the command he had uſurp'd over the *Britains*. They began to eſtabliſh their *Heptarchy* about the year of Chriſt 457. As to the original of their names, authors differ. *Iſidore* derives the name *Saxon* from *Saxum*, L. a ſtone, they being a hardy and warlike nation. But the name *Saxon*, according to the northern antiquities, is older even than the *Latin* tongue itſelf. *Krantzus* derives it from *Aſchanaz*, the ſon of *Gomer*; but he does not ſupport it by ſufficient authority. *Goropius Becanus* fetches it from *Sacee*, a people about *Armenia*; but this ſeems to be without any foundation. But it is moſt probable they were call'd *Saxons*, from the ſhort ſwords they commonly wore, call'd *Saxen* or *Seaxen*; and *Tacitus* ſays, the northern *Germans* were diſtinguiſhable by a round ſhield and a ſhort ſword, that they wore. And as *Pontanus* obſerves, the arms of *Saxons*, at this day are two ſhort ſwords a-croſs.

SCARBOROUGH [of ꞅceaꞃb, *Sax.* ſharp and buꞃᵹ. *Sax. q. d.* a town or fort by a ſharp picked rock.

SCY'LLA, a rock in the ſea between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over againſt the gulph *Charybdis*, ſo that the paſſage there is dangerous for ſhips; whence the *Latin* proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens, vitare Charybdim*, to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*, i. e. to leap out of the frying-pan into the fire.

The poets tell us, that *Scylla* was the daughter of *Phoronis* and *Hecate*, who having been familiar with *Neptune*, *Amphitrite*, provok'd with jealouſy, caſt a certain poiſon into the fountain that *Scylla* us'd to bathe in which made her run mad, and leaping in the ſea, was metamorphoſed into a ſea monſter.

Some again ſay, that ſhe was the daughter of *Nyſus*, king of *Megara* which being beſieg'd by *Minos*, ſhe eſpying him from the walls was enamoured with him, and betray'd her father to him by cutting off a purple lock of his hair, which the oracle had pronounced he ſhould be immortal as long as he wore it, and that *Minos* detecting her treachery, ſlighted her; whereupon ſhe finding her ſelf deſpis'd by him, threw herſelf into the ſea, and that the gods joined dogs to her to be her tormenters.

Charybdis is alſo ſaid to be a rapacious woman that ſtole *Hercules*'s oxen, that he had taken from *Geryon*, and was thunderſtruck by *Jupiter*, and transform'd into a ſea monſter.

But hiſtorians ſay, that *Scylla* and *Charybdis* were rocks and eddies in the ſtreights, between *Italy* and *Sicily*, thro' which *Hercules* paſſed with much danger and loſs; but he afterwards, by engines of his own invention, clear'd the ſeas ſo effectually, and rendered them ſo navigable, that ſince that time there has been nothing heard of them.

SCARSDALE [ꞅceaꞃꞃeꞅ *Sax.* ſcars or rocks and *dale*] a valley in *Devonſhire*; alſo a ſurname.

SCOTLAND *Yard*. Here have been great buildings for the reception of the king's of *Scotland*, and other eſtates of the country. *Mary* queen of *Scots* and ſiſter to K. *Henry* VIII had her abiding here when ſhe came into *England*, as the kings of *Scotland* had in former times when they came to the parliament of *England*.

SEATER [Seaꞇeꞃ, *Sax*] an idol worſhipped by our *Saxon* anceſtors on ſaturday; the form of this idol was an old man on a pillar ſtanding on a fiſh, holding in his right hand a pail of water full of fruits, and a whale or fiſh in his left.

SEATON [*q. d. Sea town*] in *Devonſhire*.

SEBA [סבא *Heb.*] *Cuſh*, is ſaid to have ſeated himſelf ſomewhere in the ſouth of *Chaldea*, or the *Arabian Erach*.

SEGHIL [of ꞅiᵹe victory or ꞅacce a fight, *Sax*, and *hill*] a place in *Northumberland*.

SELBY [of ꞅel, *Sax.* good and by an inhabitation,] the name of a place, and alſo a ſurname.

SENACHERIB [סנחריב, Heb. *i. e.* the bramble of deſtruction] the name of a king of *Aſſyria*.

SENLI [of St. *Lizy*] a ſurname,

SENTLO [of St. *Loyd*] a ſurname.

SENTLOW [of St. *Loup*, *i. e.* St. *Love*] a ſurname.

St. SEPULCHRES, was ſo called becauſe dedicated to the memory of the holy *Sepulchre* of our Saviour.

SEOFRID [Seo, *Sax.* the fight, and ꝼꞃeðe, *Sax.* peace] a king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*.

SERAPIS [as ſome think, of שרף, a ſeraphim, or שר a prince, Heb. and *Apis*] was a god of the *Egyptians*, marked in an extraordinary manner, becauſe they did believe that *Oſiris*, one of their kings, the ſon of *Jupiter*, had been, after his death, metamorphos'd into an ox. And hence proceeded the *Iſraelites* worſhipping the golden calves. The ox, call'd *Serapis*, was to live a certain number of years, and then the prieſts drowned him in the river *Nile*, and all the people of the land mourned and lamented for his death, till another was found with the ſame marks, upon him; upon which there was an univerſal rejoicing over the country, expreſs'd by banqueting and all manner of ſports.

SERAPIS [*Hieroglyphically*] in it temple in *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, (being an idol made of all ſorts of metals, of ſuch a prodigious ſize as that it filled the temple, reaching the roof with its head, and both ſides with its hands) repreſented the world; the golden head of the idol ſignified the heavens, the ſhoulders and ſtomach the air, the belly the ſea, and the feet the earth, as it is repreſented ſpeaking of itſelf.

Ἑιμι Θεὸς τοῖς, δεμας οἷζ καγῶ εἴπω,
Οὐράνιος κόσμος κεφαλὴ, γαϛὴρ δὲ θάλασσα,
Γαια δὲ μοὶ ποδες εἰσι, τὰδ' ὦα' ἐν αἰθέει κεῖται,
Ὄμματα τηλαυγες λαμπροῦ φάος Ἡλίοιο.

SERMON-*Lane*, *Stow* ſays, it is corruptly thus called, and that it was formerly known about the reign of king *Edward* I. by the name of *Shermonger*'s-*Lane*, *i. e.* ſuch as did cut and round the plate to be coined or ſtamped into money, when the place of coinage was the *Old Change*, near to this lane.

SHADRACK [שדרך, Heb. *i. e.* a little tender dug] one of the three Jews who were preſerved in the burning fiery furnace.

SHAFTSBURY [of ꞅceaꝼꞇ, *Sax* a ſhaft or arrow, and buꞃᵹ, a town; but *Camden* chooſes to derive it of a ſpire-ſteeple] a town in *Dorſetſhire*.

St. *Nicholas* SHAMBLES. This church was ſo called of a fleſh-market or ſhambles near thereunto.

SHAMGER [שמגר, Heb. *i. e.* deſolation of ſtrangers] one of the judges of *Iſrael*.

SHEEN [ſo called from its ſhining] anciently a country-ſeat of the kings of *England* ſituate on the river *Thames* in *Surrey*, now called *Richmond*.

St. *Bennet*'s SHEERHOG, alias *Shorn*, alias *Shrog*; but the moſt ancient is *Shorne*, and is ſuppoſed to take that name of one *Benedict Shorne*, ſome time citizen, and ſtock-fiſhmonger of *London*, who new built the church, repaired it, and was a benefactor to it in the reign of king *Edward* II.

SHEM. Thoſe that ſeek to reconcile the heathen mythology with the *Moſaic* hiſtory, are greatly at a loſs to find among the gods or heroes one who in name or character hath any reſemblance to *Shem*, and therefore are reduced to that ridiculous ſhift of making him the god of Hell.

SHEPPY [Sceap-ea and Sceap-iᵹe, *Sax. i. e.* the iſle of ſheep, from ſheep's multiplying greatly in it, thence alſo called in *Latin* *Ovina* of *ovis* a ſheep] an iſle in the county of *Kent*.

SHERBOURN [Sciꞃbuꞃn, *Sax. i. e.* the clear fountain] a town in *Dorſetſhire*.

SHERBORN *Lane*, was ſo called on account of a long *Bourn*, or ſtream of ſweet water, which of old time breaking out in *Fenchurch ſtreet*, ran down the ſame ſtreet and *Lombard ſtreet*, to the weſt-end of St. *Mary Woolnoth*'s church, where turning ſouth, and breaking into many ſmall rills or ſtreams, it left the name of *Share-bourn-Lane*.

SHERWOOD [*q. d. Sheer-wood*] in *Nottinghamſhire*.

SHILOH [שלה, Heb. *i. e.* ſent] a name in ſcripture applied to the *Meſſiah*.

SHOEBURY [of ꞅceo, *Sax.* a ſhoe, and byꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* a town] a place in *Eſſex*.

SHOOBERY *neſs*, part of a great flat, which begins below *Lee* town, about a mile from the ſhore, and runs down the *Thames* to the north-eaſt end of the *Whittaker*.

SHOREHAM [Scoꞃeham, *Sax*] a port in *Suſſex*.

SHOREDITCH, ſome fancy this ſo called from a ditch or common ſhore here, others from a fabulous ſtory of *Jane Shore*; but Mr. *Weever* ſays, it had its name of Sir *John Shoredich*, and his family, who were lords thereof, in the reign of king *Edward* III.

Shrewsbury [of ꞅcꞃybe, *Sax.* a ſhrub and byꞃiᵹ, a town] the county-town of *Shropſhire*.

Sidenham [probably of ꞅiꝺe long and hām, *Sax.*] a town in *Devonſhire* and elſewhere.

Sigebert [of ꞅiᵹe, *Sax.* victory and beoꞃhꞇ, *Sax.* famous] a king of the *Eaſt-Angles*.

Sigismund [either of ꞅiᵹe victory and munꝺ, *Sax.* peace, *q. d.* one who procures peace by victory, or of ꞅiᵹe and munꝺ, a mouth, *q. d.* one who overcomes enemies by fair words, *Verſtegan*] a name of men.

Silcester [Selceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax. i. e.* a great or fair town] in *Hampſhire*.

Sile'ni [according to the *Poets*] were ſatyrs, ſo called when they were grown old, who are feign'd to be great tipplers of wine.

Sileni, were as numerous as the *Fauni*. They were thought to be mortal, becauſe there were ſeveral of their ſepulchres in the region about *Pergamus*; but the *Fauni*, the *Satyrs*, the *Sileni* and the *Bacchi*, the *Tytiri* and the *Panes*, being all of a like nature, were reputed to be *Dæmons*; and the miniſters of the other gods; they were call'd by the name of *Incubi*, being accounted to be amorous of women, and deſirous of their embraces; and indeed it is not to be queſtioned but there were many ill things done under their names in ſuch lonely places, and thoſe crimes which were perpetrated by mortals, were attributed to demi-gods

Si'lenus. Hiſtorians tell us, that *Silenus* was the firſt of all the kings that reign'd at *Nyſa*, who liv'd in the reign of *Midas*, and that the ſhepherds having caught him, by putting wine into a fountain he us'd to drink of, brought him to *Midas*, who gave him long ears. It is probable that he was one of the princes of *Caria*, who was famous for his wiſdom and learning. And the fable of *Midas*'s lending him long ears, only ſignified the great knowledge he had in all things. *Silenus* being ſiez'd, purchas'd his liberty with this remarkable ſentence; *That it was beſt not to be born, but the next degree of happineſs was to die quickly*. *Virgil* makes *Silenus* deliver a very excellent and ſerious diſcourſe concerning the creation of the world, when he was ſcarce recovered out of his fit of drunkenneſs, which makes it appear, that the drunkenneſs *Silenus* is charged with, had ſomething in it myſterious, and that approach'd to inſpiration. He is deſcrib'd as an old man, bald-headed, with a flat noſe and large forehead, which denotes the phyſiognomy of one that is inſolent and given to wine; large ears, a ſhort fat body, with a great belly; being generally thought to be drunk, he rides upon a ſaddle-back'd aſs, or ſupports his reeling ſteps with a ſtaff, ſometimes he has a *Cantharus* or great can in his hand, with the handle of it much worn by the frequent uſe he makes of it.

Silures, the name of a people who anciently inhabited *South-Wales*.

Simon [שמעון. Heb, *i. e.* hearing] a proper name of men.

Sion [שיון, Heb. drineſs] a mountain in *Judea*.

Sion *College*, a college in *London* near *Cripplegate*, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the uſe of the clergy of the city and liberties, with apartments and proviſion for the maintenance of 20 poor people.

Sittingburn [Siꞇꞇinᵹbouꞃn of ꞅiꞇꞇan to ſit and boꞃn, *Sax.* a ſpring, *q. d.* the fountain of the natives] a town in *Kent*.

Snell [Snell, *Du.* Schnell, *Teut.* *Iſnel*, F. ſwift or nimble] a name.

Sodom [שדם, Heb.] one of the 5 cities in the land of *Canaan*, which were deſtroy'd by fire.

Solomon [שלמה, Heb. peaceable] king *David*'s ſon.

Solway *Frith* [*i. e.* the port of *Selgovians*, of Selgur, *Brit. i. e.* the ſalt wave or ſea, or of Sailgo, *Lang.* of the *Scotobrigantes*, the ſalt ſea, *Baxter*.

Somnus, or the god of ſleep, is deſcribed with wings, becauſe of its going throughout the world with incredible ſpeed, and ſiezes upon the eyes of mortals with a ſilent ſurprize and a pleaſing ſoftneſs. Hence it is ſaid to be ſent down from Heaven as the greateſt bleſſing that can come from thence, to eaſe all care, and to repair the infirmities of nature weaken'd by labour. The poets deſcribe his palace with abundance of beauties, in which he had a thouſand ſons; but three taken notice of more particularly: *Somnus* has two gates, through which he ſends his dreams, one is of horn, by which paſs thoſe that carry truth along with them; and the other is of *ivory*, whence proceed ſuch dreams as carry falſe appearances with them, and are dangerous to be truſted. *Morpheus* the ſon of ſleep is ſuppoſed to imitate mankind in all their habits and actions. *Icelos*, as he is call'd by the gods, and *Phœbeter* by mortals, raiſes the images of all other animals. *Phantaſeos* deſcribes the pictures of rivers, mountains, and all other things that are inanimate.

Sophia [σοφία, Gr. wisdom] a proper name of women.

Soaper-*Lane*, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been ſo called of ſoap being made there, was (as Mr. *Stow* ſays) rather ſo named of one *Alleque la Sopar*, becauſe he ſays he had not read of ſoap being made in the city of *London*, till within ten years before the writing of his *Survey*. This city being ſerved with *Caſtile* ſoap from beyond ſea, and green ſoap ſpeckled from *Briſtol*.

Sophronia [σοφροσύνα, Gr. *i. e.* prudence, temperance or ſobriety] a proper name of women.

Southampton [of the river *Anton* and *South*] a famous ſea-port town in *Hampſhire*.

Southwark [Souðƿeꞃc, *Sax.*] *i. e.* a building on the ſouth-ſide of the city of *London*.

Spencer [*le diſpenſier*, F. *i. e.* a ſteward] a ſurname.

Sphinx [of σφίγγω, Gr. to perplex or puzzle] was, according to the poets, a monſter, the daughter of *Echydna* and *Typhon*, having the face and voice of a girl, the body like a dog, the tail of a dragon, and claws of a lion, and large wings on the back. This infeſted the city of *Thebes*, propoſing ænigmatical queſtions to thoſe that paſſed by; and, if they could not preſently ſolve them, it devoured them without mercy; ſo that the country round about was forſaken, and no body dar'd to venture near the city. The oracle, being conſulted, declared, the only way to be delivered from its tyranny, was to tell the meaning of the riddle. The riddle was this: *What creature is it that in the morning walks on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening on three? Creon*, the king, have cauſed it to be proclaim'd all over *Greece*, that he would quit his claim to the crown, to him that ſhould reſolve the queſtion, it was done by *Oedipus*, as follows; that it was man, who in his youth went upon all fours, as beaſts, upon his hands and feet, and, when arriv'd to his full age, upright on his feet only; and, in old age, made uſe of a ſtaff inſtead of a third foot. Upon the reſolving this riddle, the monſter was ſo enraged, that in a furious manner it daſh'd its brains out againſt a rock. Some ſay, this *Sphinx* was a robber, and that the ambages of his riddle were the windings and turnings of a rocky mountain where he haunted, robbing and murdering thoſe that travelled near *Thebes*.

Sphinx [*Hieroglyphically*] was put to ſignify *Myſteries*, and accordingly was placed at the entrance of all the temples of *Egypt*, to intimate, that all the gods there worſhipped were myſteriouſly repreſented, and that the common people could never underſtand the meaning of all the images and their poſtures without an interpreter. *Cadmus* having an *Amazonian* wiſe, whoſe name was *Sphinx*, went to *Athens*, and, having ſlain *Dracon*, ſeized on the kingdom, and after that took *Harmonia*, *Dracon*'s ſiſter, to wiſe. Therefore when *Sphinx* came to know that he had gotten another wiſe, having gain'd over many of the citizens to her by ſair words, and gotten into her hands a great deal of riches, and a very ſwiſt dog, that *Cadmus* uſed always to have with him, ſhe betook herſelf to a mountain, call'd *Sphingius*, from whence ſhe attack'd *Cadmus* in a hoſtile manner, laid daily ambuſhments, and deſtroy'd many of the inhabitants of *Thebes*. Now they were wont to call ambuſhments σφίγματα, Gr. *i. e.* riddles, and this grew a common ſaying with them, the *Argivan* (*Grecian*) *Sphinx*, propounding ſome riddle, tears us in pieces, and none can unfold the riddle, *Cadmus*, he cauſed it to be proclaimed that he would give a great reward to whomſoever ſhould ſlay this *Sphinx*; upon this *Oedipus* of *Corinth* came thither, who was famous for martial atchievements, and having with him a ſwift horſe, and ſome of *Cadmus*'s ſoldiers, aſcending the mountain by night, ſlew *Sphinx*. And hence the fable had its original, *Palæphatus*.

Spittle-*Square*, *field*, *&c.* near *Norton-Folgate*, ſtood the late diſſolv'd priory and hoſpital of St. *Mary* (call'd for ſhortneſs the *Spittle*) founded by *Walter Brune* and *Roſe* his wife, for canons regular.

Part of the church-yard belonging to this hoſpital, had about 50 years ſince a fair pulpit built of ſtone and wood in the middle of it. And againſt the ſaid pulpit on the ſouth ſide, before the channel, and chapple of St. *Edmund* the biſhop, was a fair houſe for the mayor, aldermen ſheriffs and ladies to ſet in; and alſo for the biſhop of *London*, and other prelates, there to hear the ſermon preach'd on *Eaſter* holy-days, and on the eaſt-ſide of the ſaid pulpit, was a fair houſe built for the governours and children of *Chriſt*'s-*Hoſpital* to ſit in, the children of the *Blue-coat Hoſpital* uſing to repair to the *Spittle* as they do now to St. *Bride*'s church.

In the year 1599 queen *Elizabeth* came to St. *Mary Spittle* in great ſtate, attended by a 1000 men in harneſs, with ſhirts of mail, corſlets and morice, and 10 pieces of great cannon, with drums, flutes and trumpets ſounding, and in a cart two white bears; but upon what reaſon does not appear, *Stow*.

Stamford [ꞅꞇamꝼoꞃd, *Sax.*] a town in *Lincolnſhire* which furniſhes us with this old ſaying, *as mad as the baiting bull of* Stamford, which had its riſe as follows: In the reign of king *John*, *William* earl of *Warren*, who was lord of that town, walking on his caſtle-walls, ſaw in the meadows adjoining two bulls fighting for a cow, till the butcher's dogs being rouzed therewith, purſued one of the bulls (being made mad with the noiſe and multitude) quite through the town; at which ſight the earl was ſo pleas'd and delighted, that he gave the caſtle-meadows, where the duel of the bulls firſt began, to be a common to the butchers of the town, after the firſt graſs had been mown or eaten, on condition that, for the continuance of the ſport, annually they ſhould find a mad bull to be baited the day ſix weeks before *Chriſtmas-day*.

STANES [of ꞅꞇana, *Sax.* ſtones] a town in *Middleſex*.

STANLEY [of ꞅꞇan and leaᵹ, *Sax.* a field, *i. e. Stony-field*] a ſurname.

STANTON [of ꞅꞇan and ꞇun, *Sax. q. Stowney-town*] a ſurname.

Alhallows STAYNING, or *Stane church* (*i. e. Stone-church*) is ſuppoſed to be ſo called for a difference from other churches, which of old time were commonly built of timber.

STEPNEY [Stebun-heath] a town a mile eaſtward of *London* King *Edward* I. in the 27 th year of his reign. held a parliament there in the houſe of *Henry Wallis* mayor of *London*, wherein the exportation of ſterling money was prohibited.

STERCUTIUS [according to the *Poets*] the ſon of *Picus* and *Fatua*, who was deified for the good he did to mankind, by ſhewing them how to improve their land, by dunging and manuring it.

STIGAND [of ꞅꞇiᵹan, *Sax.* to climb, *q. d.* the climber] an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the time of *William the Conqueror*.

STIL-YARD, more properly *Steel-yard*, near *Queen hithe*, a place belonging to the merchants *Almains*, who uſed to bring wheat, rye, and other grain, as alſo divers other kind of merchandizes. It is ſtill employ'd in warehouſes for ſteel, iron, *&c.*

STOCKS *Market*, ſo called from a pair of ſtocks formerly ſet up there, for the puniſhment of offenders.

STOW [ꞅꞇoƿ, *Sax.* a place] a ſurname.

STRADDLING [prob. a corruption of eaꞅꞇeꞃlinᵹ] a ſurname.

STYX [Στύξ Στυγεῖν, Gr. to have fear, and be ſorrowful] the ſecond river of *Hell*, which runs nine times round it; favourable to *Jupiter* in his wars with the giants. *Styx*, by that means, attained ſo great credit, that the gods uſed to ſwear by its water; and when any of the gods were ſuppoſed to have told a lye, *Jupiter* ſent *Iris* to fetch a golden cup full of the *Stygian* water, which the god was to drink, and if he prov'd perjured, he was to be depriv'd of his *Nectar* and *Ambroſia* for a twelve month, and to lie ſilent and in a lethargy during that time, and not to be admitted to the banquets or councils of the other gods for nine years; or, as others ſay, they were depriv'd of their *Nectar* and their divinity for 100 years. *Styx* is ſaid to have been a fountain of *Arcadia*, whoſe waters were venemous, and of ſo ſtrange a quality, that no veſſel of metal would hold them, and nothing but the hollow of an aſs's or mule's foot. It is ſaid, *Alexander* the great was poiſoned with it, and that it was carried to him in an aſſes hoof.

SUCCOTH *Benoth* [סכות בנות, Heb. *i. e.* the tabernacle of daughters.] An idol of the *Babylonians*, the *Babylonian Venus*, ſuppos'd to be the *Venus* of *Melita*; and it is not improbable but that the name *Venus* may have taken its original from בנות *Benoth*, daughters. The temple of this goddeſs was built in ſuch a manner, that there were ſeveral private apartments or retreating places. The women (as hiſtorians ſay) were obliged by the law of their country, once in their life-time, to expoſe themſelves in honour of the goddeſs; and the ſtrangers, in requital for the kind entertainment they had received, offered money to the goddeſs. This relation is partly confirm'd by *Juſtin*, who ſays, it was accounted a kind expreſſion of civility among the *Babylonians*, to grant liberty to their gueſts to lie with their wives.

SUFFOLK [ꞅuðꝼolc, *Sax. i. e. South* folk, or people, in oppoſition to the inhabitants of *Norfolk*] a ſouthern county of *Great Britain*.

SUREBY [*i. e.* ſure bay] in *Yorkſhire*.

SUSANNA [שושנה, Heb. *i. e.* a lily] a name of women.

SUSSEX [ꞅuðꞅex, *q. d. South Saxons* or *Saxony*] a ſouthern county of *England*.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the ſouth-well] a place in *Nottinghamſhire*, where St. *Paulinus*, archbiſhop of *York*, baptized the people of that country in the river *Trent*,

SUTTON [*q. d. South-town*] a place in *Devonſhire*.

SWALDALE [of the river *Swall* and *Dale*] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

SWITHIN [of ꞅƿið greatly and hea, *Sax.* high, *Camden*] a famous biſhop of *Wincheſter*, celebrated for his piety and canoniſed for a ſaint, he died *Anno* 806.

SYLVANUS, the god of woods and ſhepherds, and the boundaries of land. Groves were conſecrated to him, and ſolemn feſtivals were held in honour of him; he is deſcrib'd always in the company of *Pan*, being of little ſtature, with the face of a man, and the legs and feet of a goat, holding a branch of cypreſs in his hand. The notion of this god was introduc'd, that men might think that there was no place which could be without the preſence of a deity, and that nothing could be done either in the fields or foreſts, but that ſome god muſt behold it, and that the fruit of every thing muſt be increas'd and preſerv'd by the divine goodneſs. *Feneſtrella* ſays, that *Pan Sylvanus* and *Faunus* were the ſame deity.

T

TAMERTON [of Tamaꞃ the name of a river and ꞇun, *Sax.* the name of a town.

TA'NTALUS [according to the *Poets*] was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Plota* the nymph, and grandfather to *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, who on a time entertaining the gods at a banquet, to make an experiment of their divinity, kill'd, dreſs'd, and ſerv'd up his ſon *Pelops* at table; but the gods, diſcovering the fact, ſo abhorred it, that, for the loathſome banquet he made them, they made him as diſagreeable an one: For they ſet him in water up to the chin, and apples bobbed him on the lips; but he could neither ſtoop down to the one to quench his thirſt, nor reach up to the apples to ſatisfy his hungry appetite, the water ſinking lower, and the apples riſing higher. As for his ſon *Pelops*, *Jupiter* ſent *Mercury* to Hell to fetch his ſoul from thence, and reſtored him all his limbs, putting them together in their right places, and reſtored him to life again, And whereas *Ceres* had eaten up his ſhoulder, *Jupiter* made him one of ivory, which had the virtue of healing all manner of diſeaſes.

TARSHISH [תרשיש, Heb.] the ſon of *Javan*, according to *Joſephus*, gave name not only to *Tarſus*, but to all *Cilicia*.

TERMINUS *Deus* [among the *Romans*] the god of bounds and limits. The people of *Rome* were commanded to ſet ſtones on the confines of their ground, which were call'd *Terminalia*; and upon them they offered to *Jupiter* every year; and if any one was ſo preſumptuous as to remove them, his head was to make ſatisfaction to *Jupiter*, to whom they were conſecrated; theſe ſtones were every year crowned with flowers, and milk was poured upon them to the god *Terminus*.

TEMPLE, formerly the manſion or inn of the knights templars.

TEWKSBURY [Theocꞅbyꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* of ſome ſaint *Theoco*] the name of a place.

THAMES [*Thameſis*, L. ſo called on account of the meeting together of the two rivers *Thame* and *Owſe*, or *Iſis*] the chief river of *Great-Britain*, which takes its riſe in *Glouceſterſhire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*. The ſea flows up it from the eaſtward gently eighty miles towards the weſt, almoſt as far as *Kingſton*, and from thence to *Oxford*, and many miles farther, boats are drawn for above two hundred.

THA'MMUZ [תמם, as ſome ſay, from תמות Heb. to die, or as others will have it, from an *Egyptian* word that ſignifies to diſappear. This deity is ſpoken of in the 8 th of *Ezekiel*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Adonis* of the *Greeks*, whom the poets repreſent as the favourite of *Venus*, ſo that when *Mars* went about to kill him, ſhe paſs'd with ſuch haſte over ſome reeds that ſtood in her way, that ſhe wounded her feet, and the drops of blood, falling upon ſome white roſes, turned them red. This *Adonis* is ſaid to have been killed by a boar, at which *Venus* was very much afflicted, and therefore interceded with *Proſerpina* to ſend him back again; but *Proſerpina* was ſo enamoured with him, that ſhe only granted that he might viſit *Venus* one part of the year, and be with her the other. The *Pagans*, in the month of *June*, uſed to lament his death, and the women uſed to carry a dead body to the ground, and lamented, to perpetuate the memory of his death. Some relate the ſtory of *Thammuz* in another manner, and tell us that he was a prieſt, who having been wrongfully put to death by a king of *Babylon*, the king being tormented with remorſe of conſcience, laboured to make ſatisfaction to him for the injury, and cauſed many fabulous ſtories to be related of him, that the people might be perſuaded that he was admitted among the gods, and commanded that every year there ſhould be an univerſal mourning for him.

THETFORD [of the river *Thet* and *ford*] formerly a biſhop's ſee in the county of *Norfolk*.

THIEVING-*Lane* in *Weſtminſter*, ſo called, becauſe while *Weſtminſter* abbey had privilege of ſanctuary, thieves were carried through that lane to the gate-houſe, to avoid going into the privilege of the abbey.

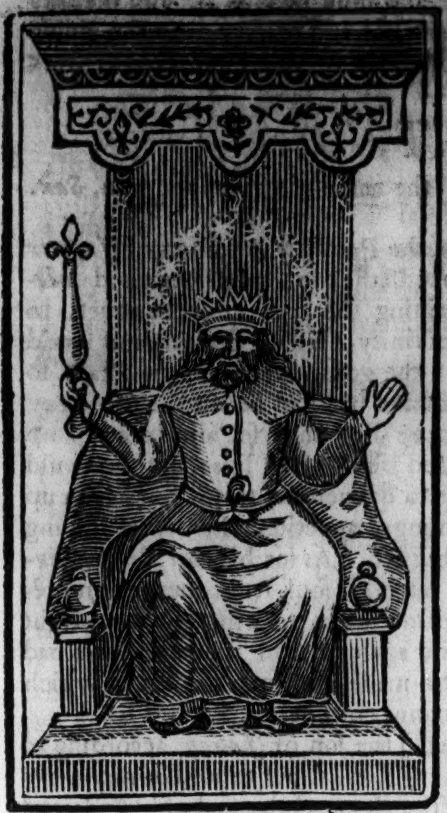
THIRLEWALL *Caſtle* [of ðiꞃlian, *Sax* to bore through and *wall*] a caſtle in *Northumberland*, ſo called becauſe the *Scots*, when they invaded *England*, made ſeveral holes or gaps in the wall, which had been built by the emperor *Severus* to part the two kingdoms.

THISTLEWORTH [anciently called *Giſtleworth* of ᵹiꞅle, *Sax.* an hoſtage and þoꞃð. *Sax.* a court or hall, becauſe the hoſtages from foreign countries were kept there by the *Weſt Saxon* kings] a town ih *Middleſex*.

THOMAS [Θωμᾶς, Gr. תאומא, Syr. of תאם, Heb. double, and thence called Δίδυμος, Gr. *i. e.* two hearts, on account of his doubting] one of the 12 apoſtles.

THORP [ðoꞃp, *Sax.*] a village; alſo a ſurname.

THREE *Needle-ſtreet*, commonly called *Thread-needle ſtreet*.



Thor [Ðoꞃ, *Sax.*] a certain idol highly eſteemed by the *Teutonieks* and ancient *Saxons*; they repreſented him as a king crowned, ſitting on a throne, majeſtically plac'd in a very large, ſpacious hall, and there ſet as if he had repos'd himſelf upon a bed; round his crown, and in compaſs above and about the ſame, were ſet or fixed twelve bright burning golden ſtars, and in his right hand he held a golden ſcepter. They believ'd him to be of marvellous power and might, and that there was no people of the earth that were not ſubject to him, and did not owe him divine honour and ſervice. That he had the moſt extenſive dominion in heaven and earth. That in the air he govern'd the winds and clouds; and when he was diſpleaſed caus'd lightnings, thunders, and tempeſts, with exceſſive rains, hail, and ill weather; but being well pleaſed by adoration, and ſacrifice, and ſervice of his ſuppliants, he then beſtow'd upon them fair and ſeaſonable weather; and caus'd plenty of corn and fruits; and defended them from plagues and all other infectious diſeaſes. The *Laplanders* repreſent him by a ſtump of a tree, and offer ſacrifice to him, which ſacrifice is uſually a rain-deer. From him *Thurſday* takes its name, *q. d. Thor's-day*

Throckmorton [*q. d.* the rock *Moor-town*] a ſurname.

Timothy [Τιμόθεος, Gr. an honourer of God] a proper name of men.

Tinmouth [of the river *Tine* and mouð, *Sax.*] the name of a ſea-port.

Tiras [תירס, Heb.] the ſon of *Japhet*, according to *Joſephus* peopled *Thrace*.

Titan [according to the *Poets*] the ſon of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, the elder brother of *Saturn*, and the father of *Hyperion*. He, perceiving his mother and ſiſter inclining to the intereſt of his brother, gave over his right of inheritance to his brother *Saturn* upon this condition, that he ſhould have no male children educated or kept alive, but that the government ſhould return to him and his; but underſtanding afterwards, that by the ſubtlety of *Ops* his ſiſter, firſt *Jupiter*, and then *Neptune*, and after that *Pluto*, were ſecretly brought up, and by that means he and his were like to loſe their inheritance, he and his ſons, the *Titans*, made war againſt his brother *Saturn*, and took him priſoner, and kept alſo his wife and ſiſter cloſe priſoners, till *Jupiter* came to age, and made war upon the *Titans*, and releaſed his father.

Tityus [according to the *Poets*] a giant, who, when *Jupiter* had defiled his mother *Elara*, for fear of *Juno*, he put her in a cave of the earth till ſhe was delivered of her ſon *Tityus*; but when he became of age, *Juno*, to revenge herſelf, perſuaded him to raviſh *Latona*, which he attempting, *Jupiter* ſtruck him dead with his thunder-bolt; or, as others ſay, *Apollo* wounded him with his dart, and ſo ſent him to Hell, where he was adjudged to have a vulture feed upon his liver, which grew again according as the moon increaſed. This giant is ſaid alſo to reach over nine acres of ground.

Tobiah [תביה. Heb. *i. e.* the goodneſs of God] a proper name of men.

Togarmah [תגרמה Heb.] the laſt ſon of *Gomer*, was probably ſeated to the eaſt of *Riphath*, ſome think to the north of *Armenia*, among the *Iberians*.

Tophet [תפת, Heb. *i. e.* a drum] a valley where the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their children to *Moloch*, and cauſed drums to be beat to hinder their cries from being heard.

Town ditch near *Chriſt*'s hoſpital, ſo called, becauſe the ditch which ſurrounded the city of *London* formerly occupied that place.

Tower *Royal*, at the eaſt of St. *Michael Pater-noſter* in the *Vintry*, was once a place of good defence, as appears, in that when the rebels beſet the tower of *London*, and got poſſeſſion thereof, taking from thence whom they liſted, king *Richard* II's mother being forced to fly, came to this *Tower Royal*, were ſhe remain'd in ſafety. And it appears by ancient records, that ſeveral kings of *England* were lodg'd in this *Tower Royal*.

Trekingham [*q. d.* three kings town, of three *Daniſh* kings ſlain in battle] a town in *Lincolnſhire*.

Trinobantes [of trenant, C. Br. a town in a valley, the country being lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the manner of a valley, *Camden*; and not of *Troja nova*, as ſome derive it] the people who anciently inhabited the counties of *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*.

Tripto'lemus, the ſon of *Celeus*, king of *Attica*, who, as it is ſaid, firſt eſpying corn to grow of its own accord reaped it; and after that plowed and ſowed more, and grew ſo ſkilful, that he wrote commentaries on tillage, and ſent them abroad into the world. Upon which the poets have feigned, that he travelled over the world to teach men to plant corn, and to abſtain from fleſh. They alſo tell us, that he was carried by a winged dragon, which was no other but a long ſhip, in which he ſailed to the neighbouring iſles. He is ſaid to have lived *A. M.* 1414. or as others 1543. and left *Athens* three precepts. 1 To worſhip the Gods. 2. To worſhip their parents. 3. To abſtain from fleſh.

Trismegistus [τεισμέγιςος, Gr. *i. e.* thrice greateſt, ſo called, becauſe he was the greateſt philoſopher, the chiefeſt prieſt, and moſt prudent prince] a ruler in *Egypt* in the time of *Moſes* and *Pharoah*, who is ſaid to have invented characters to write by, but not letters, but certain ſhapes and poſtures of beaſts, trees, &c. whereby, in brief, they might expreſs their minds; which characters are called *Hieroglyphicks*. Some *Jews* are of opinion, that *Moſes* was the man ſo called, and that thoſe broken relations are but the heathen report of him.

Tri'ton [τῶν τρίων μετέκων. Gr. *i. e.* of the *Air*, of the *Water*, and the *Earth*] according to the poets, the ſon of *Neptune* and the nymph *Calais*, *Neptune*'s trumpeter, whom they feign to have been a man upwards, as far as to the middle, a dolphin below, and his fore feet like thoſe of a horſe, and with two circular tails. This monſter, ſome ſay, was only a whale, by whom, many having been overturn'd and drowned, at laſt he was ſuperſtitiouſly adored as the god of the ſea. *Triton* was painted, &c. with a blue skin, and a purple mantle, having a horn in his hand, and the tail of a mermaid.

Tropho'nius, a cunning ſoothſayer, who made a great cave in *Bœtia*, whence he uſually gave out his oracles. After his death, a ſpirit was thought to enter into it, which ſupplied his place in giving oracles. The manner of conſulting this oracle is delivered to us by *Pauſanias*, to the purpoſe following: He that goes into this cave, muſt firſt make his abode in the chapel of *Good Genius*, and *Good Fortune*, employing himſelf in performing of ſome ceremonies by way of atonement for former offences, and is to bathe in the river of *Hercyne*. At his going down he ſacrifices to *Trophonius* and other deities; and the prieſt conſults the bowels of the victim and accordingly pronounces, whether the deity will give an auſpicious and ſatisfactory anſwer. Then the conſulter is brought after bathing by the prieſt, to drink a doſe of the water of the river call'd *Lethe* or *Oblivion*; and after that he takes the water of *Mnemoſyne* or *Remembrance*, that he may remember what ſhall be exhibited to him in his deſcent. Among which is expoſed a ſtatue adorn'd with admirable carving, which is given out to have been the workmanſhip of *Dædalus* himſelf. Then having done obeyſance, and muttered over a prayer or two, being clothed in a linnen habit, and ſet off with ribbons, &c. he approaches the oracle, which is ſituated within a mountain near a grove, the foundation of which its built ſpherical-wiſe, of white ſtone, about the ſize and circum ference of a threſhing-floor, but ſcarce two cubits high, ſupporting brazen obelisks, encompaſſed round with ligaments of braſs, between which there are doors that guide the paſſage into the middle of the door, where there is a ſort of a cave, not the product of rude nature, but built with the niceſt accuracy of mechaniſm and proportion; the form of it is like an oven, the breadth about nine cubits, the depth eight, but there are no ſtairs; but all that come bring with them a narrow light ladder, by which they having deſcended to the bottom. There is a cave between the roof and pavement, having a very narrow entrance; at the mouth of which the perſon lies all along, and ſhoves himſelf feet foremoſt into the cave, and then he thruſts his knees; after a while the reſt of his body is roll'd along, by a force not unlike that of a great rapid river, which over-powering a man with its vortex tumbles him over head and ears, and afterwards he returns the ſame way back, with his feet foremoſt. When the conſultant is return'd, the prieſt places him on *Mnemoſyne*'s throne, which is not far from the ſhrine, and enquires of him what he had ſeen and heard, and relates it to others, he being yet ſtupified, and full of amazement; then he carries him to the temple of *Good Genius*, and *Good Fortune*, and ſome time after he is reſtored to his former ſenſes.

Trubridge [Tꞃuð byꞃiᵹ, *Sax. i. e.* a ſecure town] a town in the county of *Kent*.

Tubal [תובל, Heb. *i. e.* born or worldly] one of the ſons of *Japhet*.

Tubal kain [תובל־קין, *i. e.* worldly poſſeſſion or the bird's neſt of the world] the firſt inventor of curious ſmiths work.

Turn-again-*Lane*, ſo called, becauſe no thorough fare.

V

VACU'NA [ſo called of *vacando*, i. e. being at leiſure, ſuppoſed to preſide over them that are at leiſure] the goddeſs of reſt, to whom the husbandmen did ſacrifice after harveſt.

VALENTINE [*Valentinus*, L. of *valens* ſtrong, mighty] a proper name of men, and particularly of a biſhop of *Rome*.

UBSFORD } [*i. e.* the ford of *Ubba* or *Uffa* the firſt king of
UFFORD } the *Eaſt-Engliſh*] the name of a village.

St. **VEDAST**, a biſhop of *Arras* in the low countries, who died *anno* 55.

VEJU'PITER [*q. d.* little *Jupiter*] a miſchievous god amongſt the *Romans*, which they worſhipped, not from any hope of help from him, but leſt he ſhould hurt them.

VE'NUS [ſo called, as ſome ſay, *a veniendo*, coming, becauſe ſhe comes to every thing. But *Varro* derives *Venus* of *viendo*, i. e. binding, becauſe ſhe binds and unites ſouls together. The *Greeks* call her 'Αφροδίτη of ἀφρὸς, froth, as being produced out of the foam of the ſea, as follows.] Some tell us, that when *Saturn* had committed an action full of impiety, and with his graceleſs ſcythe had cut off the genitals of his father *Cælus*, by that means to deprive him of the power of begetting) he threw them into the ſea; where, by the continual agitation of the waves, they found a favourable womb among the froth, and out of this bleeding ſubſtance *Venus* was produced. Again, other of the poets tell us, that ſhe was the daughter of *Jupiter* and the goddeſs *Dione*. The poets alſo make mention of three *Venus*'s. The firſt, the daughter of *Cælus*: the ſecend crept out of the froth of the ſea (as before); and the third the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Dione*, who was married to *Vulcan*. *Venus* was the goddeſs of love and pleaſure, on account of her extraordinary beauty. Her chariot was drawn by ſwans and doves, accounted laſcivious birds. The poets aſcribe to her ſeveral children, as *Hymenæus*, the god of marriages, and the three *Charities* or *Graces* were her daughters and companions; alſo the two *Cupids*, the gods of love, the one of honeſt love, and the other of unlawful and carnal pleaſures; and that infamous deity *Priapus* was accounted her ſon; and alſo *Æneas*; but ſhe never had any children by her husband *Vulcan*. *Venus* had ſeveral temples built to her in the city of *Rome*. One to *Venus Erycina*, where was the ſtatue of *Amor Lætheus*, who dipped his arrows in a river; another to *Venus Libitina*, where the urns and coffins of the moſt conſiderable perſons of *Rome* were placed; another to *Venus Verticordia*, who was called *Venus Viriplaca*, where the women appeared with their husbands when there was any difference between them, to find ſome way of reconciliation. The uſual ſacrifices offered to her were doves, ſwans, ſparrows, *&c.* and to her was dedicated the roſe, an inducement to love, and the myrtle-tree a ſymbol of peace. *Venus* is often painted with a beautiful countenance, golden hair, attired in a robe of black, ſcarlet, or dun colour, with her ſon *Cupid* by her; and ſometimes doves and cypreſs-trees; and ſometimes in a chariot drawn by ſwans or doves. It is very probable that *Venus* was ſaid to have been born of the ſea for no other reaſon than becauſe the cauſe, that effects all things, requires moiſture and motion, and the ſea has both theſe in a very large degree. They ſeem to be of this opinion, who ſay ſhe was the daughter of *Diana*: For moiſture is διερὸν, *i. e.* ſomething ſplendid and vivid. Αφροδίτη, is that power which produces male and female, as αφρόδη, ſignifies frothing, becauſe the ſeed of animals is frothy. *Euripides* fetches it from hence, that thoſe that are captivated by *Venus* are ἄφρονες, *i. e.* fooliſh, mad, and doating, *Venus* is feigned to be extremely beautiful, becauſe ſhe affords men the pleaſure of coition, which they find to ſurpaſs by far all things elſe. She is decorated with the title of φιλυμνίτης, *i. e.* delighted in laughter, becauſe ſhe is very prone to laughter. The cauſe of this epithet is mirth and laughter frequently accompanying the venereal act, and perſons are then very familiar. The *Graces* are repreſented as ſitting by *Venus*, and are her companions and attendants; alſo *Suadela* and *Mercury*. But why? Becauſe thoſe that are loved are pleaſed with amorous orations and favour (*Love*) or with the pleaſure that *Venus* affords in venereal embraces. She is called *Cytherea* from κύησις, *i. e.* impregnation, which follows coition; or becauſe for the moſt part it uſes to ſlacken or lay venereal deſires. She is ſignified by theſe three οὐρανία, *i. e.* heavenly, πάνδημος *i. e.* vulgar or common, and παναιτία, *i. e.* the cauſe of all things; which intimate that her power and efficacy is conſpicuous in heaven, earth, and ſea. Among the birds ſhe delights in none ſo much as the dove, becauſe of its chaſtity and amorous courtſhip; for the dove is amorous, and the ſymbol of true love, on account of its manner of kiſſing, She has an antipathy to ſwine, becauſe of their filthineſs. Among plants the myrtle is dedicated to *Venus*, becauſe the myrtle is accounted proper to engage or promote love. Alſo *Philyra* is ſacred to her, becauſe it promotes venery; and they make uſe of that chiefly in making garlands, *Phurnutius*.

VERULAM [of vir lan ui, Brit. *i. e.* upon the bank of the river. *Baxter*] a town now called *St. Albans*.

VESTA [ſo called of *veſtiendo*, L. clothing, becauſe it clothes all things; or, as others ſay, becauſe *vi ſua ſtat*, it ſtands by its own power] a name given to the earth, or the goddeſs of nature, under whoſe name the ancients worſhipped the earth. The goddeſs *Veſta* was highly honoured by the *Romans*: They appointed to her particular ſacrifices and temples, altho' the poets do confound the name of *Veſta* with that of *Cybele*. She was accounted the goddeſs of elemental fire; Her temple was round, and in it were two lamps continually burning. Some ſay that there was, in the innermoſt part of it, a fire ſuſpended in the air in pots of earth, kept always alive by the *Veſtal* virgins; and, if it happened by any misfortune to be extinct, ſome fearful accident befel the *Roman* empire, and therefore they puniſhed the *Veſtal* virgins, by whoſe negligence the fire went out, in a very cruel manner. *Veſta* was alſo ſometimes ſtiled *Mater*, and had her ſtatues ſtanding in many porches, as the chief of the houſhould goddeſſes. Her temple was magnificent, and in it was depoſited the *Palladium* or image of *Pallas*, which *Æneas* is ſaid to have brought with him from *Troy*; this was highly eſteemed by the *Romans*, becauſe the oracle had pronounced, that the ſafety of the empire depended upon the preſervation of it. On the top of *Veſta*'s temple was placed her effigies ſitting, having little *Jupiter* in her arms: Her prieſteſſes were to keep their virginity thirty years, which was the time appointed for their attendance. They were had in ſuch high honour, that, if they caſually met in the ſtreets an offender, they could procure his pardon; but, if they diſhonoured the ſervice of their goddeſs by carnal copulation with any man, they were to die without mercy, being condemned to be buried alive with water and bread.

VERTUMNUS [of *vertere*, L. to turn, from the power he had of turning himſelf into any ſhape.] A deity to whom more images were erected than to any other of their gods. The *Romans* held him to be the god of thoughts, ſince nothing is more inconſtant than mens thoughts and actions, or admits of greater variety. He was likewiſe eſteem'd the god of *Tradeſmen* on account of the turns and changes they make of their merchandize. *Vertumnus* is alſo accounted an emblem of the year, which turns itſelf into variety of ſhapes; according to the multitude of its productions in different ſeaſons; but is at no time more graceful, than when *Pomona* the goddeſs of ripe fruits ſubmits to his embraces. See *Pomona*.

The hiſtorians ſay, he was an ancient king of the *Tuſcans*, who taught his people the way of planting orchards, gardens and vineyards, and the manner of cultivating, pruning and grafting of trees. For which reaſon he is pictured with a garland of all ſorts of flowers upon his head, a pruning hook in one hand and ripe fruits in the other.

VINCENT [*Vincentius* of *vincere*, L. to overcome] a proper name of men.

VINTRY *Ward* [in the city of *London*] ſo called becauſe anciently the wines were landed and laid up in vaults there.

VIRGO, *Heſiod* in his *Theogonia* ſays, that ſhe was the daughter of *Jupiter* any *Themis*, and was called Δικη. *Aratus* in his hiſtory following him ſays, that at firſt ſhe was immortal, and dwelt on earth, among men, and was call'd Δικη by them; but after men grew corrupt, and left off to obſerve juſtice, ſhe forbare converſation with them, and withdrew into the mountains. And when ſeditions and war grew rife among them, becauſe of the diſhoneſty that was generally practiſed, ſhe intirely forſook the earth and retir'd to heaven. There are many things reported concerning her; ſome ſay ſhe was *Ceres*, becauſe ſhe held an ear of corn; others that ſhe was *Iſis*; others *Atergatis*, and ſome *Fortune*.

St. Andrew **UNDERSHAFT** of *Portſoken* or *Aldgate Ward*, *London*. This church took its name of *Underſhaft*, from a great ſhaft or may-pole which was formerly ſet up in the middle of the ſtreet, before the ſouth-door of the church; which ſhaft, when it was erected, was higher than the ſteeple. This ſhaft or may-pole had never been erected after *Evil May-day*, ſo called on account of an inſurrection of the apprentices, *&c.* againſt aliens, in the year 1517, but was laid on hooks, and under the pent-houſes of a row of houſes and alley-gate, called *Shaft-alley* in *Lime-ſtreet*, ward, till in the reign of king *Edward* VI, one Sir *Stephen*, a curate of St. *Katharine*'s *Chriſt-church*, preaching at St. *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, told the people, that this ſhaft was made an idol, by giving the name of *Underſhaft* to the church: whereupon, in the afternoon of that ſunday, the neighbours, over whoſe doors the ſhaft hung, having firſt dined to make themſelves ſtrong, took the ſhaft off from the hooks, where it had hung for 32 years, and ſaw'd it in pieces; every man taking ſo much as had lain over his premiſes.

St. *Laurence* **UPWEL**, in the pariſh of St. *Olave*'s *Jury* was ſo called, becauſe there was a well under the eaſt end of the church.

URBAN [*Urbanus*, L. courteous] a proper name of men.

URDEHEAD [of oꞃð, *Sax.* an edge and *head*, *q. d.* a piked promontory] a place in *Scotland*.

URE [*Urus*, L. in the *Roman* time it waſhed *Iſurium*] a town of the *Brigantines* now called *Aldborough*. *Urus* was afterwards by the *Saxons* called Ouꞅe, *Sax.* now *Owſe*] a river in *Yorkſhire*.

URIAH [אוריה, Heb. *i. e.* the fire of *Jah* or *Jehovah*] one of king king *David*'s chief captains.

URIEL [אוריאל, *i. e.* the fire of God] the name of an angel.

URSA *major*, *Heſiod* tells us, ſhe was the daughter of *Lycaon*, and dwelt in *Arcadia*, and was ſo devoted to the ſtudy of hunting as to be one of the companions of *Diana* in ranging the mountains. And that after ſhe had been debauch'd by *Jupiter*, ſhe conceal'd it from the goddeſs; but when her belly grew big, and ſhe was near her time, *Diana* diſcover'd it, as ſhe was bathing herſelf, and being angry at her, transform'd her into a bear, and ſhe brought forth *Arcas*. And that ſhe, wandring on the mountains, was found by ſome ſhepherds, and brought to her father *Lycaon*, together with her infant, for a preſent. Some time after ſhe entered the temple of *Jupiter*, which was unlawful for her to do; and when her ſon *Arcas* and the *Arcadians* follow'd her to kill her, for violating the law *Jupiter* mindful of the converſation he had had with her, ſnatch'd her away and placed her among the ſtars, and call'd her *Urſa*, on account of what had happened.

VULCAN [ſo called of *volando* flying, and *candens* growing hot, or of *majore vi ignis*, and *fulgere*, q. *Fulganus*, *Varro*] according to the poets, was the god of fire, and the ſon of *Jupiter* by his wife *Juno*, but being very deformed, when *Jupiter* ſaw how ill ſhapen and ugly he was, he kick'd him down from heaven, and by falling upon the earth the poor babe broke one of his legs, whereof he halted ever after. But *Thetis* and the nymphs took pity of him, and nurs'd him up: and when he came to be of years, he follow'd the trade of a blackſmith, and wrought for the reſt of the gods, eſpecially for *Jupiter*, for whom he made thunderbolts; for that purpoſe he had ſeveral forges or ſhops in the iſles of *Lemnos Lipara*, and in mount *Ætna*. He had aſſiſtants or journey men that were called *Cyclops*, becauſe they had but one great eye in the middle of their forehead; the moſt noted of which were *Brontes*, *Steropes*, and *Pyracmon*. *Vulcan* had two wives, *Aglaia* and *Venus*; but *Venus* had no kindneſs for him, by reaſon of his deformity, and therefore ſought ſatisfaction ſomewhere elſe, and readily accepted of the embraces of *Mars*: But *Apollo* gave notice of their meeting to *Vulcan*, who found away to ſurprize *Mars* in the embraces of his wife, and ſpreading his net all over the place caught them together; and to put them to the greater ſhame, he ſent for all the gods to be witneſſes of their diſhoneſty and his diſhonour. To *Vulcan* is aſcribed the making the chariot of the ſun, and the armour of the gods and the heroes. His feaſts were named *Protervia*, in which the *Romans* ran about with lighted torches in honour of him. At the foot of mount *Ætna* there was a temple erected, and a grove planted in honour of him, which was kept by a dog, who (it is ſaid) would tear the vicious in pieces (if they offered to approach) but would fawn upon ſuch as were virtuous and good. By *Vulcan* is underſtood to be meant natural heat; and therefore the *Egyptians*, in their *Hieroglyphicks*, repreſented *Vulcan*, by an egg proceeding out of the mouth of *Jupiter*. There were ſeveral *Vulcans*; the 1ſt was the ſon of *Cœlus*; the ſecond of *Nilus*, named *Otas*, the 3d of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, and the 4th the ſon of *Mænalius*, who dwelt near *Sicily*, in the iſlands called *Vulcaniæ Inſulæ*. The ancients painted him in a ſcarlet robe, having an anvil ſtanding by him.

Diodorus Siculus, who liv'd in the time of *Cæſar* relates a very ancient tradition of one Ἥφαιςος whom the *Egyptians* held to be the firſt inventor of all arts and metals, and every thing elſe that undergoes the fire, this Ἥφαιςος of the *Greeks* was the *Mulciber* and Vulcan of the *Romans* to whom the ſame is aſcrib'd and he the *Tubal Cain* of the *Hebrews*.

Voſſius, *Scaliger* and *Bochart* have all determin'd that *Vulcan* is the תובל כין *Tubal Cain* or *Tuval Cain*. The ת is ſervile and does not belong to the root and ſo the word may be Vual-Cain or בל כין.

UZ [עוץ, *Heb.*] the eldeſt ſon of *Aram*, built *Damaſcus*, and gave name to the country about the city, which ſeems to be different from *Uz* where *Job* dwelt, it lying towards *Edom*.

UZZIEL [עזיאל, Heb. *i. e.* the goat of God] a proper name.

W

WAINFLEET [of bhin a marſh and ꝼleeꞇ a ſtream, &c. *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WAKEMAN [*q. d.* watchman] the title of a chief magiſtrate of *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire*; alſo a proper name.

WALBROOK [took its name of a brook which anciently ran through the ſtreet, and *Wall*, probably that ſtream of water let through the wall of the city about *Moorgate*.

WALWICK [of bold big, *Brit. i. e.* the head of the flood, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WALDWIN } **WALWIN** [of ƿealꝺan, *Sax.* to rule and ƿinnan, *Sax.* to win] a proper name of men.

Petty **WALES**, over againſt the cuſtom-houſe, *Wool Key* and *Galley Key*, there was in old time ſome fine large ſtone buildings, ſome ruins of which were remaining not long ſince, which are thought to have been ſometime the lodgings of the princes of *Wales*, when they repaired to the city. And therefore the ſtreet in that part, is ſtill (ſays Mr. *Stow*.) called *Petty Wales*.

WALL FLEET [of ƿall, *Sax.* a wall and ꝼleoꞇ, *Sax.* a river, &c.] a place in *Eſſex* noted for oiſters.

WALLINGFORD [Gualenᵹaꝼoꞃꝺ and Wallen ᵹaꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* of gual hen, C. Br. *i. e.* the old wall and ford] a town in *Berkſhire*.

WALLTOWN, a place in *Northumberland*, anciently a royal palace, where *Segbert*, king of the *Eaſt Saxons*, was baptized by St. *Paulinus*.

WALLISEND [*i. e.* the end of the wall or trenches] a place in *Northumberland*.

WALMER [probably of ƿall, Sax. and *mare*, L. the ſea, *q. d* a ſea wall] a place in *Kent*.

WALSINGHAM [of ƿæl, *Sax.* a whirlpool of þælƿan, *Sax.* to wallow and ham, *Sax.* an habitation, *q. d* a dirty boggy town; or of þæhƿe, *Sax.* ſouthernwood growing there in great plenty] a town in *Norfolk*, from whence comes a ſurname

WALTER [of ƿalꝺ, *Sax* a wood and *here* a maſter, or of ƿealꝺan, Sax. to rule and heꞃe, *Sax.* an army] a proper name of men.

WALTHAM [of þealꝺ, *Sax.* a wood and ham, *Sax.* an habitation, *q. d.* a town by a wood] a town in *Eſſex* famous for a ſtately abbey, whoſe abbot was a member of parliament.

WALWICK [of bold big, Brit. *i. e.* the head of the flood, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WALWIN [of ƿealꝺan, Sax. to govern and þinnan, to win] a proper name or ſurname.

WANDSWORTH [anciently called *Wandleſworth* of the river *Wandle* or *Vandali* and ƿoꞃð, *Sax.* a village, or, as others ſuppoſe, of vadd, *Dan.* water and þoꞃð, *q. d.* a town by the water-ſide] a town ſituate on the bank of the river *Thames* in *Surrey*.

WANSDIKE [*i. e. Woden's Dike*, or the ditch of *Woden* or *Oden*, a god worſhipped by the *Saxons* ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Mercury* of the *Romans*] a prodigious long ditch in *Wiltſhire*, anciently the limit of the *Weſt Saxons* and *Mercii*.

St. *Andrews* **WARDROBE** in *Caſtle-Baynard* ward, was ſo call'd from the king's wardrobe kept there in a fair building, not far from the church. In this houſe king *Richard* III. was lodg'd in the ſecond year of his reign.

WAREWICK [of *Huiccii* or *Iceni* and ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax i. e* a garriſon of the people called *Iceni*, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WARE [of ƿeaꞃ, *Sax.* a ditch made to keep off the overflowing of the water] a town in *Hertfordſhire*.

WARRINGTON [bar o rin ui, Brit. *i. e.* upon the river *Tine*, *Baxter*] the name of a place.

WARWICK [of guarth, *C. Br.* a ſafeguard or garriſon and þic, *Sax.* a port or city, according to *Camden*; *Somner* ſays it was anciently called *Wearing Wic* of ƿeaꞃinᵹ a wear and ƿic, *Sax.* a fort. The *Welſh* call it Car-leon, *i. e.* the camp of the legion, becauſe there the major of the *Dalmatian* horſe acted under the command of the duke of *Britain*] the county town of *Warwickſhire*.

WATER-*Lane*, ſo called of a water-gate near the cuſtom-houſe, and at the end of the ſtreet.

WATLING *ſtreet* [ſome ſuppoſe it to be ſo called of *Vitellianus* a *Roman*; but *Somnerus* ſuppoſes of þeꝺla, *Sax.* a beggar or ƿeꝺlian, *Sax.* to beg, becauſe beggars conſtantly ſat in that ſtreet to aſk alms] it was one of the 4 *Roman* ſtreets or high-ways, dividing *London* in the midſt from ſouth to north, reaching from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunſtable*, *Toweceſtor*, *Atterſton* and the *Severn* near the *Wrekin* in *Shropſhire*, extending it ſelf to *Angleſey* in *Wales*. The three other *Roman* ſtreets or ways were *Ikeneld-ſtreet*, *Erminage-ſtreet*, and the *Foſſe*.

WENTSBECK [of the river *Went* and beck, *Dan.* a river] a little river in *Northumberland*, by the ſide of which the town called *Glenoventa* anciently ſtood.

WORTH [Weoꞃð, *Sax.* a farm] hence many of our country-villages end in *worth*, as *Thiſtleworth*, *Wandſworth*, &c.

WESTBURY [*i. e* Weſtern-town] a town in *Hampſhire*.

WEST-CHESTER [is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Cheſter* upon the ſtreet in *Durham*, which lies to the eaſt, as this does to the weſt. The *Saxons* called it leaᵹa-ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax. i. e.* the legion's town, becauſe a *Roman* legion did quarter there.

WESTMINSTER [Weꞅꞇminꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] took its name from its weſtward ſituation and a *minſter* or abbey founded there by *Sebert*, king of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, out of the ruins of a temple of *Apollo*, which ſtood there and fell by an earthquake about the year of our lord 605.

WEYMOUTH [*i. e.* the mouth of the river *Wey*] a port town in *Dorſetſhire*.

WHALEY [of ƿellian, *Sax.* to be full of ſprings and leaᵹ a field, *q. d.* a field well watered] a place in *Lancaſhire*.

WHITBY [*i. e.* a white town or bay, called in the *Saxons* time Sꞇꞃeaneꞅheale, *i. e.* ſtrean's hill] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

WHITE-HALL, firſt called *York-place*, built by cardinal *Woolſey*, and taken from him by king *Henry* VIII.

WHITNEY [of hƿıꞇ, Sax. white and ea, Sax. water, or ıᵹe, Sax. an iſland] a town in *Oxfordſhire*.

The Iſle of **WIGHT** [called anciently Whıꞇlanꝺ, Sax. *i. e.* white land, and alſo Wıc ea, Sax. the *Welſh* called it Guith, which ſignifies a diviſion or ſeparation, becauſe it was thought that this iſland was formerly cut off and ſeparated from the reſt of *England* by the force of the ſea. An iſland over againſt *Portſmouth* and over-againſt *Southhampton*.

WIGMORE [Wıᵹemeꞃe, Sax. probably of ƿic, Sax. a fortreſs and moꞃ, Sax. a moor] a town in *Herefordſhire*.

WIGTOWN [of vig, *Brit.* or ƿaᵹan, *Sax.* to wag and ꞇun, *Sax.* a town] the name of a place.

WILBERHAM [anciently called Wılbuꞃᵹham, of ƿılꝺ, Sax. wild and buꞃᵹ and ham, Sax.] a town in *Kent*.

WILCOCKS } [of wald a wood and cock, *q. d.* woodcock]
WILCOX } a ſirname.

WILFRED [of ƿilla, Sax. a will and ꝼꞃeꝺe, Sax. peace] a proper name.

St. **WILFRED**'*s Needle*, a narrow hole in the church of *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire*, in which in times of old they uſed to make the trial of the chaſtity of women; the proof is reported to be thus: Thoſe who were chaſte did eaſily paſs through it; but thoſe who had violated their chaſtity, were ſtopp'd and held faſt after a miraculous manner.

WILLIAM [of guild helm, Du. *q. d.* harneſs'd with a gilded helmet; but others derive it of viol helm, *i. e.* the ſhield or defence of many] a proper name of men.

WILTON [of the brook *Willey* and ꞇon, *Sax.*] a place in *Wiltſhire*.

WILTSHIRE [anciently Wılꞅeꞇꞇa, Sax. either from the town *Wilton* or the river *Willey* and ꞅeꞇꞇa, Sax. *i. e.* the neighbouring inhabitants] the county of *Wilts*.

WIMBLETON [called Wıbanꝺune, Sax. or, as *Somner* writes, Wıbbanꝺune and derives it of one *Wibba*, ſuppoſed to have been the builder and ꝺune, Sax. an hill] a town in *Surrey*.

WIMUND [*i. e.* ſacred peace] a proper name of men.

WINANDERMERE [ſome derive it of ƿıne, Sax. pleaſant, ƿaꝺ, Sax. a ford and meꞃe, Sax. a marſh] in *Weſtmoreland*.

WINBURN [Wınꝺbuꞃnham, *Sax.* Windagledy, *C. Br. i. e.* a town between two rivers] a place in *Dorſetſhire*.

WINCHCOMB [Wincel-combe, Sax. of ƿincel, Sax. a corner and combe, Sax. a valley, *q. d.* a valley encompaſſed on each-ſide with hills a town in *Glouceſterſhire*.

WINCHELSEA [Wıncelꞅea of ƿıncel a corner and ea, Sax. water or ıᵹe, Sax. an iſle] a port in *Suſſex*.

WINCHESTER [Wınꞇonceaꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax. the *Cambro-Britons* uſed to call it Caer gubi, *i. e.* the white city, becauſe it is built on a chalky ſoil] a city and biſhop's ſee in *Hampſhire*.

WINDHAM [*i. e. Wimund*'s home] a place in *Norfolk*.

WINDSOR [anciently called Wınꝺele-ꞅhoꞃan, Sax. *q. d.* winding ſhore, becauſe of the winding of the river in that place] a town in *Berkſhire* where is a caſtle and royal palace.

WINEFRED [of ƿinnan, Sax. to win and ꝼꞃeꝺe, Sax. peace] the name of the *Engliſh-Saxon* apoſtle of the *Germans*, who was afterwards called *Boniface* by pope *Gregory*; alſo an *Engliſh* virgin ſaint, who is ſtoried to have been revived or brought to life again by *Bruno* the prieſt, after her head had been cut off by *Cradocus*, and that thence ſprang St. *Winefred*'s well in *Flintſhire*.

WINDWIDFIELD [of ƿinnan, Sax. to conquer, and field; on account of a victory obtained there by *Oſwin*, king of *Northumberland* over *Penda* the *Mercian*] a place in *Yorkſhire*.

WITHERINGTON [of ƿyðeꞃıan, Sax to wither and ꝺune, Sax. an hill, *q. d.* a dry or parched hill] a place in *Northumberland*.

WIVELSCOMB [*Weevel* a weeſel and combe, Sax. a valley] a place in *Somerſetſhire*.

WODEN [of Weꝺan, Sax. Woeden, Du. Wuten, Teut. to be wood or mad, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inſpir'd a warlike fury into the minds of men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans* and *Saxons*, the ſame with *Mars* of the *Romans*; his ſtatute was ſet up with a *Panoply* or compleat armour, and a drawn ſword; from him *Wedneſday* took its name.

WOLDSBURY [of ƿolꝺ, Sax. an hill, and buꞃᵹ, Sax. a town] a place in *Wiltſhire*.

WOLFRED [of ulph, Sax. help or aid, and ꞃeꝺe, Sax. counſel, *q.* helpful in counſel] the name of an archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *A. C.* 216.

WOODWARD [of ƿuꝺu, Sax. wood, and *garde*, F. a warden, *q. d.* a warden or keeper of the wood] a ſurname.

WOODROOF [of ƿuꝺe, Sax. wood, and ᵹeꞃeꝼa, Sax. a governour of a wood or a foreſter] a ſurname.

WOODSTOCK [of ƿuꝺe and ꞅꞇocce, Sax. the ſtock of a tree or of ꞅꞇop, Sax. a place] a famous place, anciently a palace and park in *Oxfordſhire*.

WOODSTREET, Mr. *Stow* ſays this ſtreet was probably ſo call'd from its being built with wood, contrary to the order in the reign of king *Edward* I. which injoined houſes to be built of ſtone, as uſed for 200 years; or elſe from *Thomas Wood* one of the ſheriffs in the year 1491, who was a great benefactor towards the building of *St. Peters* church, which was in *Woodſtreet*.

St. Mary **WOOLNOTH**, of the nativity, probably ſo call'd becauſe this church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the infant Jeſus in her arms, and of beams for weighing wool having been anciently near it.

WORCESTER [called Weᵹeoꞃnaceaꞅꞇeꞃ alſo Wıꞃeceaꞅꞇeꞃ, of ƿiꞃe, Sax. a foreſt, and ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax. a town or city; the *Romans* called it *Wigornia*, of the *Wiccii*, ancient inhabitants of the place] a city and biſhop's ſee.

WORTH [ƿoꞃð, Sax. a court or forum] a termination joined to the names of places, as *Wandſworth*.

WREXHAM [Wꞃıꞇꞇleꞅham, Sax. of ƿꞃıðelꞅ, Sax. wreaths, and ham, Sax. a village] a place in *Denbighſhire*.

WROXETER [Wꞃecen-ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, Sax.] a place in *Shropſhire*.

WULPHER [of Ulpheꞃ, Sax. an helper] a king of the *Mercii*, founder of the abbey at *Peterborough*, now a cathedral church.

Y

YANESBURY [*q. d. Veſpaſian*'s bury or town] a town in *Wiltſhire*, famous for a trench and wall of *Roman* workmanſhip, ſaid to be caſt up or made by *Veſpaſian*.

YARMOUTH [of the river *Yare* and mouth] a famous ſea-port and harbour in *Norfolk*.

YARROW [of ᵹyꞃaꞅ, Sax. fens] a place in the biſhoprick of *Durham*, memorable on account of its having been the birthplace of *Venerable Bede*.

YORK [Euꞃe ƿic or eoueꞃ-ƿıc of eueꞃıc a wild boar and ƿyc, Sax. a place of refuge, *q. d.* a ſafe retreat or refuge from the wild boars; which were numerous in the foreſt of *Gautries*, as *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes.] It was called *Eboracum* by the *Romans*; the next city of account in *England* to *London*, memorable on account of the death of two emperors *Severus* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*, and alſo for having been the birth place of *Conſtantine the Great*.

YORK-BUILDINGS, ſo called from being the ſeat of the arch-biſhop of *York* after king *Henry* VIII. had taken *Whitehall* (or *York-Place*) from Cardinal *Woolſey* who was arch-biſhop of *York*.

Z

ZABULON [צבלון, Heb. *i. e.* a dwelling-place] one of the 12 ſons of *Jacob*.

ZACHARIAH [זכריה of זכרון, *Heb.* a memorial and יה of the Lord] the name of a prophet.

ZEDEKIAH [צדקיה, Heb. *i. e.* the juſtice or righteouſneſs of the Lord] a king of *Judah*.

ZERUBBABEL } [זרבבל, Heb. *i. e.* oppoſing or contend-
ZOROBABEL } ing againſt confuſion] a famous rebuilder of the temple at *Jeruſalem*.

ZIMRI [צמרי, Heb. *i. e.* a ſong, &c.] an uſurper of the kingdom of *Iſrael*, who ſlew *Ela* his maſter.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Additional proper Names, before omitted.

ALHALLOWS, *i. e.* all-ſaints, *q. d.* all the holy perſons.

ALHALLOWS *the More*, or the *Great*, was ſo called in diſtinction to

ALHALLOWS *the Leſs*, in the ſame ſtreet. It was alſo call'd *Alhallows ad fænum* in the *Ropary* (of *fænum*, L. hay) becauſe hay was ſold near unto it, at *Hay Wharf*, and ropes of old time were made and ſold in the high-ſtreet.

ALHALLOWS *the Leſs*, was called *Alhallows on the Cellars*, becauſe it ſtood on vaults; this church being burnt in the year 1666 was not rebuilt, but was united to *Alhallows the Great*.

St. ALPHAGE, an arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, who was ſtoned to death by the *Danes* at *Greenwich*, in the year 1012.

ARMOURY, within the tower of *London*, is a moſt magnificent ſtructure, wherein are arms laid up in a moſt ſurprizing and beautiful order where are ſaid to be arms ſufficient to arm 60000 men.

This ſtructure is in length 390 feet, in depth about 60. At the eaſt end of this building are kept the imperial crown, the mound, the ſcepter, and other royal ornaments called the *Regalia*, to be uſed at coronations, *&c.*

ARTILLERY *Lane in Biſhops-Gate Street*, ſo call'd from an artillery ground or field there formerly walled in, for the gunners of the tower to perform the exerciſe of ſhooting at butts, every thurſday. This is now built into ſeveral fair ſtreets and lanes.

ARTILLERY *Ground near Finſbury*, here the artillery company and train-bands of the city are exerciſed in the art of military diſcipline. The artillery company have the king for their general. Out of this company the officers of the train-bands are often choſen, being men well inſtructed in military diſcipline.

St. Mary Ax was called St. Mary at Ax, of the ſign of an axe over againſt the eaſt end of it.

B

BAYNARDS *Caſtle*, in *Thames-ſtreet*, was ſo called of an old caſtle, the manſion houſe of one *Baynard*, a nobleman who came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*.

BEECH-*Lane*, ſo call'd from *Nicholas de la Beech*, lieutenant of the tower in the 13 th of king *Edward* III. Stow.

BETHLEHEM, the hoſpital of *St. Mary* of *Bethlehem* formerly ſtood in the ſtreet now called old *Bethlehem*.

This hoſpital was firſt founded by *Simon Fitz-mary* one of the ſheriffs of *London* in the year 1246. He founded it to have been a priory of canons, with brethren and ſiſters, who were to wear the token of a ſtar on their copes and mantles (called the ſtar of *Bethlehem*) and to ſay divine ſervice for the ſouls of their founders and all chriſtian ſouls, and to receive the biſhop of *Bethlehem*, canons, brothers and meſſengers of the church of *Bethlehem*, as often as they ſhould come here.

This hoſpital king *Henry* VIII. gave to the city. The church and chappel of this hoſpital were taken down, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and houſes were built there by the governor of Chriſt's church hoſpital and it was made a charitable houſe for the keeping and care of lunaticks.

But this hoſpital being grown old, and much decayed in its buildings, and likewiſe its ſituation being cloſe and pent up with houſes, the lord mayor and court of aldermen erected another more commodious and noble ſtructure in Moor-fields.

BE'VIES *Marks*, properly Bury's marks, here having formerly been a court and gardens belonging to the abbot of Bury, in *Southwark*. Stow.

BILLETER *Lane*, properly *Belzeters Lane*, ſo called of one *Belzeter* the builder and owner, which anciently conſiſted of poor ordinary houſes, where needy and beggarly people uſed to inhabit, whence came the proverb, *A Bawdy Begger of Belzeters Lane*.

BIRCHIN *Lane*, properly *Birchover Lane*, from one *Birchover*, the builder and owner.

BLA'CKWELL-*Hall* probably of *Bakewell*, but more anciently called *Baſings* hall; of the family of *Baſings*, a family of great antiquity and renown. This hall is a market and warehouſe for woollen cloth.

BLO'SSOMS *Inn* in *Lawrence Lane*, was ſo called, becauſe the ſign is *St. Laurence the* Deacon, within a border of bloſſoms or flowers. Stow.

BLOW-BLADDER *Street*, is ſo called becauſe bladders were formerly ſold there. Stow.

St. BOTOLPH, a famous *Engliſh* Saxon, born in *Cornwall*, in the time of king *Lucius*, who built a monaſtery or town in *Lincolnſhire*; called *Botolphs* town or *Boſton*, who is reported to have wrought many miracles and to have been buried there in the year 689.

BREAD *Street Ward*, this ward takes its name of bread being in old times ſold there. For it appears by records, that in the year 1302, the bakers of *London* were not allowed to ſell any bread in their ſhops, but in the markets, ſo that *Bread-ſtreet* was at that time a market for bread.

St. BRIDES *Church* is ſo called of *St. Bridget*, an *Iriſh* woman, eminent for holineſs of life and converſation, tho' ſome fancy it dedicated to the princes *Bridget* of *Sudia* in *Swedeland*, who inſtituted the order of religious perſons called *Brigidians*; but this is not likely, for ſhe was canonized but in *Anno* 1391.

BRIDEWELL, as ſome pretend [*Traditionally*] from a bride being drowned there, the ſame day ſhe was married, coming from *St. Brides* Church to ſee the king's palace which was there till the reign of *Edward* VI. But it is more probable, that whereas it was common in ſuperſtitious times to call wells after perſons, that this well was called after the ſaint.

BRIDEWELL-*Hoſpital*, ſo called of *St. Bridgets-well*. This was anciently the *London* houſe of the kings of *England*, to which they often removed their courts from *Weſtminſter*; till being in decay and long diſuſed, king *Henry* VI. gave it to the city: Firſt for an harbour for harbourleſs people that lay abroad in the ſtreets. But it was afterwards improved to be a work-houſe.

BROAD *Street*, ſo called on account of its breadth.

BUDGE *Row*, was ſo called of the budge, fur and skinners.

BUCKLES *Bury* is ſo called of a manour and tenements pertaining to one *Buckle* a grocer, who took down an ancient tower, which ſtood on the north ſide of the ſtreet, which in the time of king *Edward* III. was called Cornets tower and the king's houſe, and built it into a ſtreet.

C

CAINAN or *Arphaxad*, whom ſome will have to be the ſame with *Canaan*. Was the founder (according to ſome *Authors*) of the empire of *China*, and introduced the ſect of *Bonzes* and that the *Brachmans* took their riſe ſoon after the arrival of that *Patriarch* in the country of *Eſham* where he was ſent by with a colony by *Noah* about the year of the deluge 68.

The *Alexandrian Chronicle* derives the *Sarmatians* from *Cainan*; *Euſtachius Antiochenus the Saggodians*; *George Syncellus the Gaſpheni*; *Epiphanius the Caſani*.

CANAAN [כנען, *Heb.*] the ſon of *Ham*; his deſcendents, the *Jebuſites*, the *Amorites*, the *Girgaſhites*, the *Hittites*, the *Arkites*, the *Sinites*, the *Arvadites*, the *Zemarites*, the *Harmathites*; they ſettled in *Phænicia* and *Canaan*.

CAPHTORIM [כפתרים, *Heb.*] the laſt of the offspring of *Mizraim*, are as *Bochartus* obſerves, by all the fathers ſaid to be the *Cappadocians*, and *Capthor Cappadocia*, as the *Septuagint* hath alſo rendred it. In this it is not to be doubted, but that they follow the *Jews*, as do the three *Chaldee Paraphraſes*, but by *Cappadocia* in theſe writings is not to be underſtood *Cappadocia* in *Aſia Minor*, as *Bochartus*, and perhaps the reſt judged, but in ſome place in *Egypt*, generally ſuppoſed by the *Rabbins* to be *Demyat* or *Damietta*, commonly confounded with *Peluſium*.

One would be inclined to think the *Caphtorim* derived from *Coptus* an ancient city in that ſame country which by many is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from thence, if it was not that *Caphtor* appears to have been an iſland, and more probably ſituated in the lake of *Tennis* or *Tanis*, which extends from *Damietta* or *Tina* the true *Peluſium*, or in the *Arabick Gulf* rather than *Crete*.

CASLUHIM [כסלהים, *Heb.*] ſon of *Mizraim*. The *Caſluhim* are ſuppoſed to have ſettled ſomewhere towards the entrance of *Egypt* about mount *Caſſius*, in that part of the lower *Egypt* called *Caſiotis* by *Ptolemy* and others; which place it is thought bears ſome likeneſs of the name; but not to rely on that argument, they appear to have been planted there by the *Caphtorim*, becauſe the *Philiſtines* as it appears were deſcended from both theſe people, and conſequently in *Egypt*. *Bochartus* miſled by following the *Jewiſh* notions, fancies them to be the inhabitants of *Colchis*, at preſent called *Mingrelia*.

CAT-EATEN-*Street*, properly *Catte-ſtreet* Stow.

CHARFORD [Ceꞃꝺicꞅ ꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* i. e. king *Cerdies* ford] a ford over the river *Avon* in *Hampſhire*, where king *Cerdic* diſcomfited the *Britons*.

D

DOELITTLE *Lane*, near *Knight-rider-ſtreet* was ſo called on account of its not being formerly inhabited by either ſhop-keepers or artificers.

E

St. EDMUND *the King*, takes its name from *Edmund* king of the eaſt angles, who was martyred by the Danes at *Edmunds Bury* in *Suffolk*.

ELY *Place*, was ſo called of its being the biſhop of *Ely's Palace*.

St. ETHELBURG, who this ſaint was, I do not find. *Stow.*

EUROPA [of the daughter of *Agenor* king of *Phænician* whom] (as the poets feign) *Jupiter* in the ſhape of a bull raviſhed and carried over on his back thro' the ſea to *Crete*; ſome think that the e truth of the fiction is, that the ſhip wherein ſhe was carried, was *Tauri-formis i. e.* like a bull; others that the name of the maſter of the ſhip was *Taurus*, or that a bull was the ſign of the ſhip, others that ſhe was ſtole away by a company of men, who carried the picture of a bull in their flag.

G

Gray's-Inn, an inn of court, formerly a manſion belonging to the lord *Gray*.

J

St. **Jones's**, properly *St. John's*, ſo call'd of the priory or manſion houſe of the knights of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*.

Articles which occurr'd too late to be inſerted in the foregoing Dictionary.

Anarithmologi'a [of Α'ναριθμέω, to number or caſt up accounts, and λογία, a collection, Gr.] a collection of tables of accounts ready caſt up.

A'natism [of *Ana.* i. e. each] a medicinal word us'd to ſignify properneſs or peculiarneſs to each.

Aggrou'ped, drawn or painted in groups.

B

Bel esprit, a genius refin'd by converſation, reflection and the reading of polite authors.

Bla'ndishments, fawning ſpeeches or behaviour.

To **Blue** [ſpoken of a maid] to bluſh.

To **Bosh** [an *Univerſity Term*] when a ſpark in the univerſity to his plain garb puts on a long wig

Good-**Breeding**, if that ſo commonly call'd be thoroughly examined, it will appear to be nothing elſe but an imitation and mimickry of good nature; or no other than affability, complaiſance and an eaſineſs of temper reduc'd to an art.

Burle'sque, is of two kinds; the firſt repreſents mean perſons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other deſcribes great perſons as acting and ſpeaking like the baſeſt among the people. *Don Quixot* is an inſtance of the firſt and *Hudibraſs* of the ſecond.

It is a diſpute among the criticks whether burleſque poetry runs beſt in heroick verſe or in doggerel like that of *Hudibraſs*.

But it ſhould ſeem, that where the low character is to be raiſed the heroick is a proper meaſure; but when a hero is to be pull'd down then doggerel is beſt.

C

Carica'tures [in *Painting*] are disfigurements or exaggerations of any blemiſh or bad features in a perſons face; by making them extravagantly greater or leſſer than they are, however preſerving the reſemblance.

Cea'rments, the cloths, bandages, *&c.* in which dead bodies are wrap'd.

Cerbe'rean, of or pertaining to *Cerberus* the dog of *Hell.*

Circumspe'ctive, of, or pertaining to looking round about.

Cockscomb } one that is ugly all over with the affectati-
Coxcomb } on of being a fine gentleman.

Coiffu're, a woman's head dreſs.

Compa'nionableness, the quality of being an agreeable companion, ſociableneſs.

Comple'xional, of or pertaining to the conſtitution.

Contrafa'ction, an acting contrary to.

Cou'nsellable, capable of being adviſed; alſo fit or proper to be given by way of counſel or advice.

Controve'rtists, managers of controverſies.

Conundru'mical, of or pertaining to a conundrum.

An old **Coquet**, is always hankering after the diverſions of the town, is over run with affectation; cannot bear the noiſe of the larks and nightingales, hates your tedious ſummer days, and is ſick at the ſight of ſhady woods and purling ſtreams. *See* **Coquet.**

Cu'llyism, the act or ſtate of a cully.

Cunning, is an accompliſhment of little mean and ungenerous minds, it has only private ſelfiſh aims, and ſticks at nothing, cunning when it is once detected loſes its force and makes a man uncapable of bringing about thoſe events which he might have done, if he paſſed only for a plain undeſigning man.

D

Dæmono'grapher, a deſcriber or one that treats of *Dæmons* or ſpirits.

Dæ'monomani'a [of δαιμων and μανιας, Gr.] a madneſs after or proneneſs to the worſhip of *Dæmons.*

Discre'tion, of all the ſhining qualities in the mind of man there is none ſo uſeful as diſcretion; it is indeed that which gives a value to all the reſt, which ſets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the perſon who is poſſeſſed of it. Without diſcretion learning is pedantry, and wit impertinence, and vertue itſelf looks like weakneſs; without it the beſt parts only qualify a man to be more ſprightly in errors and active to his own prejudice.

Disembo'died, ſeparated or freed from the body.

Dishu'mour, a being out of humour or temper.

Diso'ppilatories, medicines that remove oppilations or obſtructions.

Dowd, a womans head dreſs.

To **Dress** *at a Perſon*, is to dreſs gay or elegantly in order to gain a perſons affections.

E

Echo'metry [of Ἦχος ſound and μέτρον, meaſure, *Gr.*] the art or act of meaſuring echoes.

E'gotism [of *Ego*, L. I.] a way of talking or writing, in which the perſon always brings in himſelf as principal.

E'gotist, ſuch a ſpeaker or writer.

Ensa'nguined, beſmeared or ſtained with blood.

Entrelas, a piece of crailed work.

Esse'ntiated, made eſſential.

Essentifica'tion, a making a thing, an eſſence or being.

F

Figurabi'lity, capableneſs of being expreſs'd by figures; alſo by ſome draught, repreſentation or picture.

Fi'gure, as to make a figure in the world, is to make a ſhew of being rich, great or famous for art, learning, *&c.*

Fonta'nges, extravagantly high head dreſſes, formerly worn by women.

Fou'rbery [*fourberie*, F.] tricking, cheating, knavery.

Fo'rcipated [*forcipatus*, L.] having two points like a fork.

Fo'rmous [*formoſus*, L.] of good ſhape, handſome.

Fri'bbler, one who profeſſes rapture for and admiration of a woman he addreſſes, and at the ſame time dreads nothing ſo much as her conſent.

Fri'endship, is a ſtrong and habitual inclination in two perſons to promote the good and happineſs of one another.

Love and eſteem, are the two firſt principles of friendſhip, which always is imperfect where either of theſe two is wanting.

Friendſhip immediately baniſhes envy under all its diſguiſes. A man who can once doubt whether he ſhould rejoice in his friends being happier than himſelf, may depend upon it that he is an utter ſtranger to this virtue.

A friendſhip which makes the leaſt noiſe, is very often the moſt uſeful: For which reaſon I ſhould prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.

The proper buſineſs of friendſhip is to inſpire life and courage; and a ſoul thus ſupported, out does itſelf: Whereas if we be unexpectedly deprived of, theſe ſuccours, it droops and languiſhes.

Fro'ekin [of frow, *Du.* a woman] a cap or dreſs for the head after the *Dutch* faſhion.

G

Go'ssip, is one who launches out into deſcriptions of chriſtenings, runs diviſions upon a head dreſs, knows every diſh of meat that is ſerv'd up in her neighbourhood, and entertains her company a whole afternoon with the wit of her little boy before he is able to ſpeak.

Gou'rmets, black ſlaves to the *Portugueze.*

H

Hea'rsed, put or contained in an hearſe.

To **Hierogly'phize** [of ἱερὸς ſacred and γλύφω, Gr. to carve or engrave] to expreſs any thing by hieroglyphicks.

Hydropha'ntick [of ὕδωρ water, and φαίνω, to appear, *Gr.*] diſcoverers of water.

Hydrostati'cian [of ὕδωρ and ςατεῶ, Gr. to weigh] a ſtudent or one practiſed in *Hydroſtaticks.*

I

A **Jilt**, a coquet is indeed one degree towards a jilt, but the heart of the latter is bent upon admiring herſelf and giving falſe hopes to her lovers; but the former is not content to be extremely amiable; but ſhe muſt add to that advantage a certain delight in being a torment to others.

Impa'radised, placed in Paradiſe.

Impi'ngency [of *impingere*, L.] to fall or ſtumble upon.

Inde'licacy, a want of delicacy.

L

Laughter, while it laſts ſlackens and imbaraſſes the mind, weakens the faculties and cauſes a kind of remiſsneſs and diſſolution in all the powers of the ſoul: And thus far it may be look'd upon as a weakneſs in the compoſition of human nature.

But if we conſider the frequent reliefs we receive from it and how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to depreſs the mind and damp our ſpirit, with tranſient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life.

Lipogra'mmatist [of λείπω and γράμμα, Gr. a letter] one who leaves out ſome certain letter or letters of the alphabet in writing a line, ſentence or continued diſcourſe.

M

Maleconte'ntedness, diſcont entedneſs.

Male'ficous [*maleficus*, L.] evil doing, miſchievous.

Meta'llification, a making or producing metals.

Mi'lice, the militia or ſoldiery of a city or county.

Misa'nthrope [of μισέω to hate, and ἄνθρωπος, Gr. a man] a man-hater.

Mi'serliness [of *miſer*, L.] wretchedneſs, niggardlineſs. ſtingineſs.

To **Misre'nder**, to interpret, conſtrue or tranſlate wrong or amiſs.

Mo'desty, is a kind of quick and delicate feeling of the ſoul, which makes her ſhrink and withdraw herſelf from every thing that has danger in it. It is ſuch an exquiſite ſenſibility as warns her to ſhun the firſt appearance of any thing that is hurtful. It is not only an ornament but a guard to virtue.

Mohock club, the title of *Mohock* it ſeems, is borrow'd from a ſort of cannibals in *India*, who ſubſiſt by plundering and devouring all nations round about them.

The avowed deſign of the modern *Mohock* inſtitution was miſchief, and upon this foundation all their rules and orders were framed.

To be able to do this in its full ſtrength and perfection, they took care to drink themſelves to a pitch, that it was beyond the poſſibility of attending to any motions of reaſon or humanity; and made a general ſally, and attack'd all who were ſo unfortunate as to walk in the ſtreets thro' which they patroled. Some they knock'd down; and ſome they cut and ſlaſh'd, ſome they ſtabb'd; to put the watch to a total rout and mortify the conſtables was look'd upon a *coup d'eclat*.

Mo'lstick [with *Painters*] a ſtick to reſt the hand on while they are painting.

Mo'niage, the coining of money.

N

No'ctuary [of *noctis*, L.] of, or belonging to the night.

Nomote'chny [of νόμος a law, and τεχνω, Gr. to frame] the framing, contriving or making laws.

Nota'rial, of or belonging to a notary; alſo remarkable.

O

O'ddities, odneſſes.

Og'glers, thoſe who look with deep attention on one lady at a play; but ſtare all round at church.

Oneirocri'tical [of ὄνειρος a dream, and κρατέω, to poſſeſs, &c.] very expert at explaining dreams.

Ora'culous, of, or pertaining to oracles.

Organiza'tion, the putting ſeveral organs or parts of any thing together into a proper order for the performance of its functions.

Orthoe'pia [of ὀρθός right, and εἴπω, Gr. to ſay.] right pronunciation.

P

Panarithmologi'a [of πᾶν all, ἀριθμός, number, and λέγω, to ſay, &c.] a treatiſe of univerſal arithmetick, or of arithmetick in all its parts.

Pa'ragram [παραγραμμα, Gr.] a pun.

Para'grammatist, a punſter, a maker of puns.

Pharma'cian [of φαρμακον, Gr.] a compounder of medicines, an apothecary.

Physiodida'ctus [of φυσις nature, and διδακτος, Gr. taught] a natural philoſopher; one verſed in natural philoſophy.

A **Pie'ta**, a Virgin Mary, with a dead Chriſt.

To **Pi'qque** *one's ſelf upon*, to value one's ſelf upon any accompliſhment.

Pity, is nothing elſe but love ſoftened by a degree of ſorrow; in ſhort it is a kind of pleaſing anguiſh, as well as generous ſympathy, that knits mankind together and blends them in the ſame common lot.

Plau'datory [of *plaudere*, L.] of or pertaining to applauſe.

Polypragma'tick [of πολὺς much, and πρᾶγμα. Gr. an affair] intermeddling with many things.

Polypra'gmatist, a buſy body, a meddler with other peoples affairs.

A **Prude**, ſays an ingenious author is a courtly name for a female hypocrite; a prude is one who acts always in contradiction, is gravely ſullen at a comedy, and extravagantly gay at a tragedy; a prude and coquet (as different as they appear in their behaviour) are in reality the ſame kind of women: the motive of action in both is the affectation of pleaſing men; they are ſiſters of the ſame blood and conſtitution. only the one chuſes a grave and the other a light dreſs, the *Prude* appears more virtuous, and the *Coquet* more vicious than ſhe really is.

R

Re'bus, is the ſinking a word or two in a ſentence, as is that over two of the portals of *Blenheim* houſe, which have a lion tearing to pieces a little cock; a lion being the emblem of the *Engliſh* nation, and *Gallus* being Latin for a cock and alſo for a *Frenchman*.

Recomposi'tion, a compoſing again.

Recompila'tion, a compiling the ſecond time.

Ri'dicule [in *Writing*] conſiſts of two great branches, *Comedy* and *Burleſque*; the firſt ridicules perſons by drawing them in their proper characters; the other by drawing them quite unlike themſelves.

Ri'valship, the act of rivalling a perſon; or working him or her out of the favour of one beloved or *e contra*.

S

To **Scheme**, to project, contrive, or draw a ſcheme.

A **Sei'ty**, an appropriating or aſſuming a thing to ones ſelf.

A **Shat**, a tattler.

Shi'neness, an ornament of diamonds or jewels worn by ladies in their hair.

Soa'pery, a place where ſoap is made.

Soli'tair, a pendant of diamonds or other jewels worn by ladies hanging from the necklace between their breaſts.

A **Squib** [*Metaphorically*] a perſon propenſe to banter, droll or jeer.

Subfusc [*ſubfuſcus*, L.] ſomething dark, or obſcure.

Sulta'ne, a ſort of womans gown, ſo called probably on account of its reſemblance to that of a ſultaneſs or *Turkiſh* lady.

A **Sy'ncopist** [of συνκοπη, Gr.] a writer or author who makes a frequent uſe of the figure *Syncope*, uſing half words, half ſentences and the like.

T

Tange'ntial, of or pertaining to tangents.

Ta'nneries, places or yards where leather is tanned.

Ta'ntalism, the act or paſſiveneſs of being tantalized.

Tardi'vity [*tardivitas*, L.] ſlowneſs.

Taste. See *Fine*.

Tawe'ries, work-houſes where leather is tawed.

Telluri'genous [*tellurigenus*, L.] born or produced from the earth.

Tenebri'ficous [*tenebrificus*, L.] cauſing darkneſs.

To **Top** *their Parts* [ſpoken of actors on the ſtage] to perform parts to the greateſt advantage, or rather to exceed in them.

Twa'nking, very great, as a twanking lie.

U

Uncommu'nicative, not apt or ready to communicate.

Unentertai'ning, not affording entertainment or pleaſure.

Unesse'ntial, not eſſential.

Uninstru'cted, not inſtructed.

Unsoli'dity, unſolidneſs, unſoundneſs.

W

A **Wag**, is the laſt order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepar'd to receive ſome occaſion of merriment, but is of himſelf too empty to draw any out of his own thoughts, and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets. A wag is one that never ſees a beautiful object, but ſees it in the moſt low and inconſiderable light that it can be plac'd. The wags gaiety conſiſts in a certain profeſs'd ill breeding. One cannot well ſay whether their flat mirth provokes one more to pity or to ſcorn; but if one conſiders with how great affectation they utter their frigid conceits, commiſeration immediately changes into contempt.

Whi'le'ing, putting off from time to time.

Whi'tsteries, places where linnen, &c. is whitened.

Wit, is by ſome defined to be wiſdom frighted out of its wits. See **Wit** in the dictionary.

Woolly [with *Painters*] a term us'd when drawing the outlines or forms the lights and ſhadows are confuſed, upon pretence of ſoftneſs.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM